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arizona arrestee reporting information network

Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Report on

the characteristics of the adult arrestee population

ASU Center for Violence Prevention
and Community Safety

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A R I Z O N A S T A T E U N I V E R S I T Y

Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network

2012

Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Report

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AARIN Program Overview

The Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) is a monitoring system that provides on-going descriptive information about drug use, crime, victimization, and other characteristics of interest among individuals arrested in Maricopa County, Arizona. Funded by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors beginning in 2007, AARIN is modeled after the former National Institute of Justice (NIJ) national-level Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM). In three facilities throughout the county, professionally trained interviewers conduct voluntary and confidential interviews with recently booked adult arrestees and juvenile detainees. Questions focus on a range of topics including education, employment and other demographics, patterns of drug use (lifetime and recent), substance abuse and dependence risk, criminal activity, gang affiliation, victimization, mental health, interactions with police, public health concerns, incarceration and probation, citizenship, and treatment experiences. Each interviewee also provides a urine specimen that is tested for the presence of alcohol and/or drugs. Arrestees who have been in custody longer than 48 hours are ineligible for participation in AARIN, due to the 72-hour time limitation for valid testing of urine specimen.

The instruments used and the reporting mechanism underwent a substantial revision in 2011. While maintaining all of the data elements from the previous core set of questions, the baseline interview expanded by more than 60%. Additionally, with the change in the core questionnaire, the project shifted its reporting strategy to focus reports to each of six key Maricopa County criminal justice agencies: Maricopa County Manager's Office, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Maricopa County Attorney's Office, the Office of the Public Defender, Adult Probation Department, and the Juvenile Probation Department.

Overall, AARIN serves as a near-real time information source on the extent and nature of drug abuse and related activity in Maricopa County, AZ. This information helps to inform policy and practice among police, courts and correctional agencies to increase public safety and address the needs of individuals who find themselves in the criminal justice system.

For information using the most recent set of data, please see the following reports:

- **Maricopa County Manager's Office** – Report detailing substance abuse and public health concerns among the Maricopa County arrestee population.
- **Maricopa County Sheriff's Office** – Reports broad characteristics of the entire AARIN sample and a detailed comparison of arrestees' perception of police in general, and use of force by and against police, by arresting agency.
- **Maricopa County Attorney's Office** – Detailed report covering street gangs using key core questionnaire elements and a comprehensive interpretation of the Gang Addendum.
- **Office of the Public Defender** – Report comparing arrestees who are at-risk for a mental health problem, substance abuse/dependence problem, a co-occurring disorder (both substance abuse/dependence and mental health), or not at risk.

- **Adult Probation Department** – Comprehensive summary of the core questionnaire comparing Maricopa County probationers to probationers from elsewhere and those arrestees who have not served probation.
- **Juvenile Probation Department** - Comprehensive summary of the core juvenile questionnaire comparing Maricopa County juvenile probationers to those who have served probation elsewhere and those detainees who have not served probation.

For other reports and more information about the project, visit the AARIN page of the Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety's website: <http://cvpcs.asu.edu/> .

Methodology: Sampling and Data Collection

In order to ensure representative results for the entire population of arrestees in Maricopa County, the AARIN project employs a systematic sampling protocol that includes the collection of data with target quotas each day. Data are collected during three cycles each calendar year – with interviews conducted during a continuous two-week period at the Central Intake of Maricopa County's Fourth Avenue Jail each collection cycle. Dispersing data collection cycles across three different four-month blocks helps control for possible seasonal variations in crime and arrest patterns, and conducting collections covering all seven days of the week account for possible differences between weekdays and weekends, or other day-to-day variations. The periodic data collection cycles combined with the sampling protocols ensures a representative sample of all Maricopa County arrestees. The same procedures employed by AARIN were tested under ADAM (Maricopa County was one of the sites used in the evaluation) comparing the selected sample to comprehensive jail census data to assess the representativeness of the sample to the population on key characteristics. The National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago was the national data manager for ADAM at the time and concluded that the periodic data collection cycles, sampling protocols and daily quotas would result in a scientifically representative sample of study participants that could be generalized to the whole of arrestees for the particular jurisdiction (i.e. Maricopa County arrestees).

Daily collection quotas call for 23 males and 7 females to be interviewed, including the completion of the core instrument, any and all addenda, and to provide a urine specimen. Potential participants are selected using a standardized procedure (described below) to ensure both a sufficiently randomized and representative sample of arrestees. Some of the potential participants are either unavailable or otherwise ineligible for participation. Most commonly this applies to those arrestees who have already been released from custody or transferred to another facility, but also includes those whose behavior constitutes a safety risk to the jail and/or interview staff. Upon initial contact, arrestees are read an informed consent script (see inset), to which they voluntarily either decline or agree to participate; typically more than 90% agree to participate.

Consent Script:

Hello, my name is ___. I am working on a research project run by Arizona State University. The purpose of the project is to understand issues and problems confronted by people and to help give advice on how to provide services to individuals who have been arrested. I would like to ask you a series of questions that will take 15-45 minutes to answer. There are no foreseeable risks for participating in this research, and there are no benefits to you individually. Jail personnel will not have access to the information that you provide us. The information you provide is confidential and anonymous, and it will not help or hurt your case. If, for any

reason, you become distressed or anxious during the interview, you can request to speak with the facility's medical personnel or psychological counselors.

I will not write down your name or any other identifying information the questionnaire. You can refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at any time for any reason. At the end of the interview I will ask you to provide a urine sample. If you listen to my questions, I will give you a candy bar. Do you have any questions?

During the data collection period, interviews are conducted during an eight-hour period each day, with arrestees who are randomly selected based on their booking time that yields a stratified random sample. Consistent with the ADAM sampling strategy, a *stock* (i.e., arrested and booked during non-data collection hours) and *flow* (i.e., during data collection hours) process is employed to ensure a representative sample of arrestees across any given 24-hour period. The stock sample is selected by starting with a list of all bookings processed from the 16-hours that range from when collection ended the previous day through the start-time of the current collection day. Eligible bookings are counted and divided by ten, which gives the selection interval. A random start-point is selected, and each *n*th (e.g. the value equal to the selection interval) arrestee is selected as a potential participant. A "nearest-neighbor" procedure is used to replace members of the stock list that are either found to be ineligible or unavailable, or whom decline to participate, until the daily quota of 10 completed and provided interviews is met. The flow sample is more straight-forward. Potential participants are randomly selected as they are booked into the facility as needed. A minimum of 13 completed and provided interviews are expected to meet daily quota.

Survey Instrument

The core AARIN survey instrument is modeled after the ADAM and Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) instruments, and was developed with input from Maricopa County officials. Starting with the third collection cycle of 2011, AARIN began using a new core instrument. The new instrument included the same elements of the previous version, but expanded by more than 60% following extensive input from Maricopa County officials representing six key agencies related to the criminal justice system and the arrestee population – the County Manager's Office, Sheriff's Office, County Attorney, Public Defender, Adult Probation, and Juvenile Probation.

The instrument is broken down into a variety of sections that include: demographics and background information (sex, race/ethnicity, age, citizenship, educational level, methods of income), current and past drug use (ever, past 12 months, 30 days and three days), drug dependency and treatment, medical marijuana and marijuana acquisition, criminal history (ever, past 12 months), gang involvement, firearms possession, victimization (past 12 months, 30 days), police interactions, mental health issues (ever and past 12 months), correctional health services and public health concerns, and incarceration and probation history (ever and past 12 months). Additionally, the AARIN platform includes addenda instruments to the core set of questions. Addenda are used to collect more detailed information regarding a particular topic and/or population. Recently, both a police contact and gang addenda were used, collecting information from arrestees about police in general, use of force by and against the police (Police Contact Addendum), reasons and methods for joining and leaving a gang, gang organizational structure and criminal activities, and the respondents' perceptions of cohesion and connectedness to their gang (Gang Addendum).

Urinalysis Testing

Once an interview is completed, the arrestee then submits a urine sample. The urine specimens are tested for alcohol and four illicit drugs: cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and opiates. The testing is done using the enzyme-multiplied immunoassay technique (EMIT), which has shown a high degree of accuracy with very few false-positive results (Reardon, 1993). As a reliability check, all specimens that test positive with the EMIT methods are then tested again using Gas Chromatography with Mass Spectrum Detection (GC/MS). The EMIT technique with GC/MS confirmation procedures are well-established and offer highly reliable results for the illicit drugs under study here – cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and opiates – for up to 72 hours after use. Unfortunately, these procedures offer high reliability results for alcohol for only 12-24 hours after use. The adoption of more sensitive alcohol screening procedures was cost-prohibitive, however.

Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Report

The analysis and report presented here is prepared specifically for the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) on behalf of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors (BOS) and Maricopa County Manager as part of their support of the Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN). The researchers at Arizona State University and its Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety are the authors of this report and any errors, omissions and opinions are their own and do not necessarily reflect the other parties.

The analysis plan and the format of this report are derived from numerous meetings held over more than an eighteen month span with the AARIN project advisory board, Maricopa County leadership, and representatives from MCSO. Following the guidance of the advisory board, the dissemination strategy for the AARIN project shifted from a single, broadly scoped annual summary report supplemented by smaller topic-specific reports into shorter, individual reports tailored to the specific needs and wants of six key county criminal justice agencies. Meetings with MCSO representatives regarding their individualized report indicated they would be most interested in a broad analysis akin to the old annual reports. Given the MCSO's need for the broadly scoped analysis as opposed to a topically-focused and interpretive report, the report here primarily provides analyses across most of the core instrument elements, presented in tabular form, with a list of key findings and highlights.

Key Findings

The analyses for this report are principally derived from the 1,342 arrestees who completed the interview (with or without a testable urine sample). For some analyses (e.g. self-reported drug use and urinalyses results), a subset of 1,253 respondents was used. The 89 cases removed from this subset were those who had completed the questionnaire, but either did not provide a urine specimen or whose specimen was unsuitable to yield valid results.

Initially, 1,808 arrestees were selected for potential participation. Of those, 253 were ineligible or unavailable. Typically, these arrestees have either already been released from custody or transferred to another facility. Occasionally, a potential participant is unavailable for recruitment if he/she is in protective custody and poses a safety risk to facility and/or interview staff. Finally, some potential participants are ineligible because they have been in police custody for greater than 48 hours, which is a strict limitation due to the 72-hour window necessary for urine specimen testing. Of the 1,555 available and eligible potential participants, 1,405 (90.4%) agreed to participate, and of those 89.2% (n=1,253) completed the questionnaire and provided a valid urine specimen. See Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1: Recruitment and Participation of Arrestees by Sex

	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		%	N
	%	N	%	N		
Arrestees screened/selected for possible participation		1,401		407		1,808
Participation*						
Agreed	76.2	1,068	82.8	337	77.7	1,405
Declined	8.7	122	6.9	28	8.3	150
Not Available	15.1	211	10.3	42	14.0	253
Available, Eligible and Agreed						
Completed Interview w/out UA	6.1	62	8.3	27	6.6	89
Completed & Provided UA	93.9	954	91.7	299	93.4	1,253
Total	75.7	1,016	24.3	326	100.0	1,342

* t test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$

Characteristics of the Sample (Exhibit 2)

- The majority of respondents (75.7%; $n=1,016$) were male, with a mean age of 32.3 years.
- 91.6% were U.S. Citizens, followed by 6.9% illegal aliens and 1.5% legal aliens.
- 32.4% had less than a high school education.
- 7.0% reported homelessness in the past 30 days, and 31.4% reported experiencing chronic homelessness at some time in their life.
- 43.0% shared a home with minor children.
- 55.4% reported no health insurance coverage.
- 6.5% reported they were a veteran.
- 50.0% were working at least part-time.
- 12.4% reported they had both legal and illegal income sources in the past 30 days and 6.6% reported income solely from illegal means.
- The current most serious offense was most often miscellaneous crimes (31.9%), followed by drug-related offenses (27.6%), property crimes (21.3%) and finally violent offenses (19.2%).
- 48.2% had been arrested in the past 12 months prior to the current arrest, and 31.2% had been incarcerated in the past 12 months.

Exhibit 2: Characteristics of the Arrestee Population (N=1,342)

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	%
Sex			
Male			75.7
Female			24.3
Age category			
15-20	11.2	9.2	10.7
21-25	22.0	27.3	23.3
26-30	18.5	19.3	18.7
31-35	13.3	12.9	13.2
36 & older	35.0	31.3	34.1
Mean Age (S.D.)	32.4 (10.58)	31.8 (10.42)	32.3 (10.54)
Race/Ethnicity*			
White	34.6	41.7	36.4
Black/African-American	14.3	14.4	14.3
Hispanic/Latino	33.5	26.4	31.7
Native American/American Indian	6.3	9.2	7.0
Other (combines Asian/Pacific Islander, multiple and "other" categories)	11.3	8.3	10.6
Citizenship Status*			
Illegal Alien	7.8	4.3	6.9
Legal Alien	1.9	0.3	1.5
US Citizen	90.3	95.4	91.6
Highest educational attainment*			
Did not graduate high school	33.5	28.9	32.4
High school diploma or GED	34.2	31.4	33.5
Post high school education	32.4	39.7	34.2
Main source of income (past 30 days)*			
Working full time	38.6	17.2	33.4
Working part time	17.1	15.0	16.6
Other legal sources	24.9	42.7	29.3
Illegal sources	12.3	9.9	11.7
No income	7.1	15.3	9.1

* t test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$

Exhibit 2 (continued): Characteristics of the Arrestee Population (N=1,342)

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	%
Type of residence (past 30 days)			
Apartment, Private House, Mobile Home	89.2	92.0	89.9
Public or Group Housing	1.5	1.2	1.4
Hospital or Care Facility	0.3	0.0	0.2
Incarcerated	0.7	0.3	0.6
Shelter	0.6	0.0	0.4
No fixed residence or on the street	7.3	6.1	7.0
Other	0.5	0.3	0.4
Transient, homeless, or no fixed residence	7.3	6.1	7.0
Reported chronic homelessness	31.6	31.0	31.4
Children living in the home*			
No	48.4	43.3	47.1
Yes	40.9	49.7	43.0
Not Applicable	10.7	7.1	9.8
Medical Insurance Coverage*	39.9	58.9	44.5
Veteran of U.S. military service*	8.0	1.8	6.5
Reported source of income (past 30 days)*			
Legal income only	72.8	69.7	72.0
Illegal income only	7.2	4.8	6.6
Both legal and illegal income	13.1	10.3	12.4
No income reported	7.0	15.2	9.0
Most severe offense			
Violent	20.5	15.0	19.2
Drug-related	28.1	26.1	27.6
Property	20.9	22.7	21.3
Miscellaneous	30.6	36.2	31.9
Arrested in the past 12 months*	49.8	43.2	48.2
Served time in jail or prison (past 12 months)*	33.1	25.5	31.2

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$

Drug Use by Sex (Exhibit 3)

- Alcohol use in the past 3 days was common; among male arrestees, 47.2% reported using alcohol in the past 3 days, while 42.1% of females reported the same.
- Male arrestees were more likely to have used marijuana, methamphetamine, and powder cocaine in their lifetime and in the past 12 months than female arrestees.
- Nearly half (46.7%) of arrestees reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, followed by methamphetamine (26.7%), powder cocaine (8.6%), heroin (8.2%), and crack cocaine (5.1%).
- Male arrestees were more likely than female arrestees to test positive for marijuana (38.5% compared to 24.7%) and cocaine (10.7% and 7.0%, respectively).
- There were no significant differences between males and females on age of first use, although for both males and females, marijuana use was reported at a younger age than alcohol – 13.8 and 14.1 years for males compared with 14.3 and 15.0 for females.

Exhibit 3. Self-reported Drug Use and Urinalyses Results by Sex (N=1,253)

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	%
Alcohol			
Lifetime	98.2	97.7	98.1
Past 12 month	79.9	75.3	78.8
Past 30 days	69.6	66.9	69.0
Past 3 days	47.2	42.1	46.0
Positive UA	10.8	14.4	11.7
Age of first use (mean)	14.1	15.0	14.3
Marijuana			
Lifetime*	88.8	83.6	87.5
Past 12 month*	57.4	46.8	54.9
Past 30 days*	49.5	37.8	46.7
Past 3 days*	37.3	22.4	33.8
Positive UA*	38.5	24.7	35.2
Age of first use (mean)	13.8	14.3	13.9
Methamphetamine			
Lifetime*	46.3	54.5	48.3
Past 12 month*	29.8	35.1	31.0
Past 30 days	25.9	29.1	26.7
Past 3 days	18.3	20.4	18.8
Positive UA	31.0	35.5	32.1
Age of first use (mean)	21.3	20.6	21.1
Crack			
Lifetime	30.3	29.1	30.0
Past 12 month	7.4	7.4	7.4
Past 30 days	4.9	5.7	5.1
Past 3 days	2.9	3.3	3.0
Positive UA*	10.7	7.0	9.8
Age of first use (mean)	22.6	21.8	22.4
Powder Cocaine			
Lifetime*	55.8	49.5	54.3
Past 12 month*	13.7	9.4	12.7
Past 30 days	9.0	7.4	8.6
Past 3 days	3.9	2.3	3.5
Positive UA*	10.7	7.0	9.8
Age of first use (mean)	18.3	19.0	18.5
Heroin or other opiates			
Lifetime	23.9	20.7	23.1
Past 12 month	11.1	11.0	11.1
Past 30 days	8.2	8.4	8.2
Past 3 days	6.0	6.4	6.1
Positive UA	11.1	10.7	11.0
Age of first use (mean)	22.8	20.4	22.3

* t test or Chi-square significant at p < .05.

Note: Age of first use (mean) values are based on smaller sample N (Males N=931, Females=292, Total N=1,223)

Drug Use by Offense Type (Exhibits 4 and 5)

- Among male arrestees, those whose most serious offense was a drug offense were more likely to have used marijuana in the past 30 days (56.6%) and 3 days (46.0%), and to have tested positive for use (46.4).
- Among male arrestees, drug and property offenders were more likely to have used methamphetamine in the past 30 days (30.2% and 33.0%, respectively).
- Among male arrestees, property offenders were the most likely to report 30-day crack cocaine use (8.6%).
- There were no significant differences by offense type for powder cocaine.
- 10.2% of male property offenders reported having used heroin in the past 30 days.
- Female drug (41.8%) and property (42.9%) offenders were more likely to test positive for methamphetamine than other female offenders.
- Female arrestees whose most serious offense was a drug-related crime reported the highest rate of heroin use in the past 12 months (20.3%), followed by property offenders (14.3%).
- 11.4% of female property offenders reported having used heroin in the past 30 days, and 10.0% in the past 3 days.
- 17.7% of female drug offenders tested positive for heroin or other opiates, followed by 15.7% of female property offenders.

Exhibit 4. Drug Abuse among Male Arrestees by Category of Most Serious Offense on Current Arrest (N=952)

	Violent Offenders %	Drug Offenders %	Property Offenders %	Other Offenders %	Total %
Alcohol					
Lifetime	97.0	98.9	98.5	98.3	98.2
Past 12 months	80.9	79.6	81.7	78.4	79.9
Past 30 days	70.4	70.6	69.5	68.4	69.6
Past 3 days	51.8	45.7	48.7	44.3	47.2
Positive UA	11.6	12.1	11.2	8.9	10.8
Marijuana					
Lifetime	86.9	89.8	89.3	88.7	88.8
Past 12 months	58.3	62.6	57.9	51.9	57.5
Past 30 days*	47.2	56.6	49.7	44.3	49.5
Past 3 days*	34.7	46.0	37.6	30.9	37.3
Positive UA*	35.7	46.4	37.1	34.0	38.4
Methamphetamine					
Lifetime*	38.7	47.2	55.8	44.3	46.3
Past 12 months*	22.6	33.6	37.1	26.1	29.7
Past 30 days*	19.1	30.2	33.0	21.6	25.8
Past 3 days*	13.6	23.4	22.3	14.4	18.4
Positive UA*	24.6	34.7	38.1	27.1	31.0
Crack					
Lifetime	27.1	26.8	37.6	30.6	30.3
Past 12 months*	4.5	6.8	12.2	6.9	7.5
Past 30 days*	3.5	4.9	8.6	3.4	4.9
Past 3 days	1.5	3.4	4.1	2.7	2.9
Positive UA	10.1	11.3	11.2	10.3	10.7
Powder Cocaine					
Lifetime	52.8	56.6	62.4	52.6	55.8
Past 12 months	13.1	14.3	15.7	12.4	13.8
Past 30 days	8.5	9.8	10.7	7.6	9.0
Past 3 days	3.0	4.2	5.1	3.4	3.9
Positive UA	10.1	11.3	11.2	10.3	10.7
Opiates					
Lifetime	19.6	26.0	26.4	23.4	23.9
Past 12 months	6.5	13.2	12.7	11.3	11.1
Past 30 days*	4.0	10.9	10.2	7.2	8.2
Past 3 days	2.5	8.3	6.6	5.8	6.0
Positive UA	7.5	13.6	11.7	11.0	11.1

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 5. Drug Abuse among Female Arrestees by Category of Most Serious Offense on Current Arrest (N=299)

	Violent Offenders %	Drug Offenders %	Property Offenders %	Other Offenders %	Total %
Alcohol					
Lifetime	93.2	98.7	98.6	98.1	97.7
Past 12 months	75.0	81.0	74.3	71.7	75.3
Past 30 days	70.5	69.6	64.3	65.1	66.9
Past 3 days	56.8	45.6	37.1	36.8	42.1
Positive UA	20.5	16.5	10.0	13.2	14.4
Marijuana					
Lifetime	84.1	83.5	88.6	80.2	83.6
Past 12 months	50.0	57.0	44.3	39.6	46.8
Past 30 days	34.1	44.3	37.1	34.9	37.8
Past 3 days	20.5	25.3	18.6	23.6	22.4
Positive UA	27.3	26.6	24.3	22.6	24.7
Methamphetamine					
Lifetime	47.7	55.7	58.6	53.8	54.5
Past 12 months	20.5	41.8	38.6	34.0	35.1
Past 30 days	15.9	32.9	31.4	30.2	29.1
Past 3 days	9.1	24.1	25.7	18.9	20.4
Positive UA*	18.2	41.8	42.9	33.0	35.5
Crack					
Lifetime	18.2	31.6	37.1	26.4	29.1
Past 12 months	2.3	8.9	10.0	6.6	7.4
Past 30 days	2.3	5.1	8.6	5.7	5.7
Past 3 days	2.3	1.3	7.1	2.8	3.3
Positive UA	4.5	6.3	10.0	6.6	7.0
Powder Cocaine					
Lifetime	45.5	54.4	55.7	43.4	49.5
Past 12 months	11.4	11.4	10.0	6.6	9.4
Past 30 days	9.1	10.1	5.7	5.7	7.4
Past 3 days	2.3	3.8	1.4	1.9	2.3
Positive UA	4.5	6.3	10.0	6.6	7.0
Opiates					
Lifetime	13.6	30.4	21.4	16.0	20.7
Past 12 months*	4.5	20.3	14.3	4.7	11.0
Past 30 days*	4.5	15.2	11.4	2.8	8.4
Past 3 days*	2.3	12.7	10.0	0.9	6.4
Positive UA*	4.5	17.7	15.7	4.7	10.7

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Positive Urinalyses by Sex and Race (Exhibit 6)

- Among males, 50.0% of Native American or American Indian arrestees tested positive for alcohol, which was significantly more common than all others.
- There were no significant differences across race/ethnicity categories for marijuana among male arrestees.
- Among females, Asian, Pacific Islander or Other arrestees were significantly more likely to test positive for marijuana (46.9%), with Native American or American Indian arrestees the least likely (28.9%).
- Both male and female White arrestees were the most likely to test positive for methamphetamine (41.6% and 43.1%, respectively), followed by those who identified themselves as Asian, Pacific Islander or Other (34.3% and 35.4%, respectively).
- Both male and female Black/African-American arrestees were far more likely to test positive for cocaine than other arrestees (20.6% and 26.8% respectively).
- Hispanic/Latina females were the least likely to test positive for cocaine, at just 1.2%.
- Both male and female White arrestees were the most likely to test positive for heroin and other opiates, at 20.5% and 19.2%, respectively.

Exhibit 6. Positive Urinalysis Results by Sex and Race/Ethnicity of Arrestees (N=1,253)

	Sex		Total %
	Male	Female	
	%	%	
White Arrestees			
Alcohol	6.4*	6.4*	6.4*
Marijuana	36.7	28.0*	34.3*
Methamphetamine	41.6*	47.2*	43.1*
Cocaine	5.8*	5.6*	5.8*
Opiates	20.5*	19.2*	20.1*
Black Arrestees			
Alcohol	9.9*	7.3*	9.3*
Marijuana	41.8	24.4*	37.9*
Methamphetamine	15.6*	12.2*	14.8*
Cocaine	20.6*	26.8*	22.0*
Opiates	6.4*	4.9*	6.0*
Hispanic/Latino Arrestees			
Alcohol	9.7*	15.0*	10.8*
Marijuana	36.7	16.2*	32.6*
Methamphetamine	29.8*	33.8*	30.6*
Cocaine	13.2*	1.2*	10.8*
Opiates	6.3*	3.8*	5.8*
Native American Arrestees			
Alcohol	50.0*	53.6*	51.1*
Marijuana	33.9	17.9*	28.9*
Methamphetamine	11.3*	17.9*	13.3*
Cocaine	8.1*	3.6*	6.7*
Opiates	6.5*	0.0*	4.4*
Other Race/Ethnicity			
Alcohol	5.7*	20.0*	8.5*
Marijuana	47.6	44.0*	46.9*
Methamphetamine	34.3*	40.0*	35.4*
Cocaine	6.7*	4.0*	6.2*
Opiates	5.7*	12.0*	6.9*

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Victimization among Arrestees (Exhibit 7)

- 17.0% of arrestees had been threatened with a gun in the past 12 months, and 6.9% were threatened in the past 30 days.
- Of those threatened with a gun in the past 12 months, 16.7% of the incidents were domestic violence related and 28.5% were gang related.
- 9.6% of arrestees had been shot or shot at in the past 12 months, and 3.0% in the past 30 days.
- Of those who were shot or shot at in the past 12 months, 43.4% were gang-related and 47.3% knew the shooter.
- 17.7% of arrestees had been threatened with a weapon other than a gun in the past 12 months, and 8.5% in the past 30 days, 77.2% of whom knew the offender.
- 8.9% of arrestees had been injured with a weapon other than a gun in the past 12 months, and 4.2% in the past 30 days.
- Of those injured with a weapon other than a gun in the past 12 months, 42.9% were domestic violence related and in the past 30 days, 53.6% were domestic violence related.
- Nearly a quarter (22.4%) of arrestees were attacked or assaulted in the past 12 months and 11.5% in the past 30 days.
- Of those assaulted without a weapon in the past 12 months, 44.9% were domestic violence related, 11.3% were gang-related, and 72.8% knew their attacker.

Exhibit 7: Victimization Rates Among Arrestees (N=1,342)

	% Occurred	N	Was incident DV related?	Was incident gang related?	Did you know the offender?
Threatened with a gun					
Past 12 months	17.0	228	16.7	28.5	55.7
Past 30 days	6.9	92	12.0	26.1	62.0
Shot or Shot at					
Past 12 months	9.6	129	11.6	43.4	47.3
Past 30 days	3.0	40	12.5	40.0	40.0
Threatened with a weapon other than a gun					
Past 12 months	17.7	237	33.3	18.6	66.7
Past 30 days	8.5	114	38.6	20.2	77.2
Injured with a weapon other than a gun					
Past 12 months	8.9	119	42.9	21.0	70.6
Past 30 days	4.2	56	53.6	21.4	78.6
Attacked or assaulted without a weapon					
Past 12 months	22.4	301	44.9	11.3	72.8
Past 30 days	11.5	155	49.7	13.5	72.3

Firearm Possession and Use among Arrestees (Exhibit 8)

- 23.1% of arrestees have carried a gun in the past 12 months.
- 5.7% have carried a gun during the commission of a crime; and
- 2.5% reported actually using a gun to commit a crime.

Exhibit 8: Firearm possession and criminal use (N=1,342)

	Ever	Past 12 months
	%	%
Possessed or carried a gun	53.8	23.1
Possessed a gun during the commission of a crime (whether or not the gun was "used" as part of the crime)	12.7	5.7
Used a gun to commit a crime	6.9	2.5

Arrestees' Perceptions of Police and Police Contacts (Exhibit 9)

- 70.4% reported that police treated them with respect during their most recent arrest.
- 69.1% said that police treated them fairly.
- 73.0% said police behaved professionally during their most recent arrest.
- 17.4% reported having been threatened with use of force during their most recent arrest, and 15.5% reported that police actually used physical force during the arrest.
- 8.8% of arrestees indicated that they were injured during their most recent arrest.
- 11.9% of arrestees reported arguing with police.
- 3.9% of arrestees reported resisting being searched or handcuffed during their most recent arrest.

Exhibit 9: Police Contact (N=1,342)

	Yes
	%
Did the police officer...	
treat you with respect?	70.4
treat you fairly?	69.1
act professionally?	73.0
threaten to use force against you for any reason?	17.4
use force against you for any reason?	15.5
Were you physically injured as a result of this incident?	8.8
Did you argue or disobey with the officer for any reason?	11.9
Did you physically resist being searched or handcuffed?	3.9

Mental Health Characteristics among Arrestees (Exhibit 10)

- 31.1% of arrestees have been told by a doctor or other behavioral health professional that they have a mental or behavioral health problem.
- 28.4% of arrestees have been treated for a mental health problem.
- 27.9% have been prescribed medication to treat a mental health problem.
- 11.4% of arrestees have been hospitalized for a mental or behavioral health problem in the past, and 5.7% have been civilly committed.
- 30.5% of arrestees have stated that they feel they could use treatment, medication or other help from a mental health professional, but only 22.3% have ever sought help.

Exhibit 10: Mental Health History (N=1,342)

	Ever	Past 12 months
	%	%
Told to have a mental health illness or emotional problem	31.1	17.3
Treated for a mental health problem	28.4	15.2
Been prescribed medication for a mental health or emotional, or psychiatric problem	27.9	15.1
Hospitalized for a mental health problem	11.4	4.0
Civilly committed for a mental health problem	5.7	2.0
Diagnosed with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	9.6	5.1
Felt that could use treatment, medication or other help for mental health	30.5	26.6
Sought help for a mental problem	22.3	15.9

Incarceration History of Arrestees (Exhibit 11)

- 24.4% of arrestees have previously served time in Maricopa County jails.
- 7.3% have previously been incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections.

Exhibit 11: Incarceration in Jail or Prison, Lifetime and Past 12 Months (N=1,342)

	Ever	Past 12 months
	%	%
Incarcerated (served time) in a county jail?	58.5	27.3
Incarcerated (served time) in any Maricopa County Jail	48.7	24.4
Incarcerated in prison	34.8	8.9
Incarcerated in any Arizona Department of Corrections facility	27.5	7.3

Correctional Health Services Issues among Arrestees (Exhibit 12)

- 23.5% of arrestees reported having been previously diagnosed with a chronic medical condition, requiring routine care, and 21.8% required regular medication needs.
- 13.3% of arrestees anticipated addressing a healthcare need while in jail that they would not have addressed outside of jail.
- 38.5% of arrestees reported a medical need during booking.
- The vast majority of arrestees (94.3%) felt they could answer health screening questions administered during booking honestly, and 94.2% said they did so.
- Among those that did not answer truthfully, the most common reason given was that they did not feel comfortable sharing their personal health problems (35.1%) and they did not believe they would receive help anyway (25.7%).

Exhibit 12: Correctional Health Services (N=1,342)

	Yes
	%
Have you been diagnosed with any chronic medical illness which requires regular care?	23.5
Do you have any chronic illnesses for which you take medication on a regular basis?	21.8
Do you anticipate addressing any healthcare needs while in jail that you could not have addressed out of jail?	13.3
Did you report any medical needs during this booking?	38.5
Did you feel like you could answer the health screening questions truthfully?	94.3
Did you answer the health screening questions truthfully?	94.2
If you did not answer truthfully, what were some of the reasons why:	
I did not believe I would get help anyway.	25.7
I expect to get released quickly.	12.2
I was hoping to get released sooner if I did not report any problems.	6.8
I did not really understand what was happening at the time.	6.8
I did not care; being honest would make no difference anyway.	13.5
I did not understand that health care services were available.	4.1
I did not feel comfortable sharing my personal health problems.	35.1

Criminal Involvement among Arrestees (Exhibit 13)

- 13.2% of arrestees had assaulted someone without using a weapon in the past 12 months, at an average of 23.6 times.
- 14.4% of arrestees had stolen something worth less than \$1,000 in the past 12 months, at an average of 29.8 times.
- 4.6% of arrestees had stolen something worth more than \$1,000 in the past 12 months, at an average of 12.6 times.
- 14.3% of arrestees admitted to committing domestic violence in the past 12 months, at a mean rate of 5.2 times.
- Driving Under the Influence (DUI) was the most common offense in which respondents engaged: nearly half of all arrestees admitted to having committed an alcohol-related DUI (56.4%) or drug-related DUI (47.5%).
- In the past 12 months, 23.6% of arrestees reported having committed a drug-related DUI an average of 104.3 times, and reported being arrested for the crime an average of 0.5 times.

Exhibit 13: Lifetime and 12-month Criminal Involvement, Frequency, and Arrest History (N=1,342)

	Have you ever...?		Done crime in past 12 months?		Times done in past 12 months?		Ever arrested for this crime...		Times arrested in past 12 months?	
	N	%	N	%	Mean	SD	N	%	Mean	SD
Driven under the influence of alcohol [DUI]?	755	56.4	289	21.6	24.6	74.07	360	26.9	0.5	0.92
Driven under the influence of drugs (not including alcohol)?	636	47.5	316	23.6	104.3	165.55	86	6.4	0.5	0.66
Stolen property worth LESS than \$1000?	502	37.5	193	14.4	29.8	102.29	239	17.9	0.8	1.10
Attacked, assaulted or beaten-up someone without using a weapon?	466	34.8	177	13.2	23.6	252.85	117	8.7	0.5	0.67
Threaten to attack someone without using a weapon?	427	31.9	241	18.0	16.0	63.89	89	6.6	0.8	1.25
Committed domestic violence (including assault, disorderly conduct, criminal damage, etc.)?	391	29.2	192	14.3	5.2	30.05	315	23.5	0.8	0.94
Sold or made drugs?	389	29.1	178	13.3	330.8	797.34	86	6.4	0.4	0.69
Destroyed property worth LESS than \$250?	320	23.9	93	6.9	8.9	41.46	118	8.8	0.6	0.88
Broke into a house, store, or building to commit theft?	274	20.5	56	4.2	5.6	9.76	109	8.1	0.5	1.06
Destroyed property worth MORE than \$250?	233	17.4	54	4.0	9.9	50.17	83	6.2	0.4	0.79

Exhibit 13 (continued): Lifetime and 12-month Criminal Involvement, Frequency, and Arrest History (N=1,342)

	Have you ever...?		Done crime in past 12 months?		Times done in past 12 months?		Ever arrested for this crime...		Times arrested in past 12 months?	
	N	%	N	%	Mean	SD	N	%	Mean	SD
Possessed a firearm while prohibited (felony conviction, probation, underage, etc.)?	227	17.0	106	7.9	108.3	156.28	54	4.0	0.6	0.69
Written/drawn graffiti on neighborhood houses, walls, schools, stores etc?	212	15.8	39	2.9	53.0	103.24	33	2.5	0.5	0.97
Stolen a car or motor vehicle?	211	15.8	29	2.2	7.0	19.34	139	10.4	0.3	0.55
Threaten to attack someone using a weapon?	204	15.2	104	7.8	4.3	19.86	54	4.0	0.6	1.19
Stolen property worth MORE than \$1000?	170	12.7	62	4.6	12.6	35.32	74	5.5	0.6	0.76
Attacked, assaulted or beaten-up someone using a weapon?	135	10.1	43	3.2	5.1	15.67	40	3.0	0.4	0.59
Robbed someone by force or by threat of force without using a weapon?	117	8.7	29	2.2	2.5	3.62	28	2.1	0.3	0.56
Robbed someone by force or by threat of force using a weapon?	84	6.3	23	1.7	3.2	2.14	27	2.0	0.6	1.39
Used someone's ID or identity to commit theft, forgery, or fraud?	71	5.3	30	2.2	35.0	73.34	47	3.5	0.6	0.75
Participated in a drive-by shooting?	55	4.1	4	0.3	2.8	3.50	4	0.3	0.0	0.00

About the Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety

Arizona State University, in order to deepen its commitment to the communities of Arizona and to society as a whole, has set a new standard for research universities, as modeled by the New American University. Accordingly, ASU is measured not by whom we exclude, but by whom we include.

The University is pursuing research that considers the public good and is assuming a greater responsibility to our communities for economic, social, and cultural vitality. Social embeddedness – university-wide, interactive, and mutually-supportive partnerships with Arizona communities – is at the core of our development as a New American University.

Toward the goal of social embeddedness, in response to the growing need of our communities to improve the public's safety and well-being, in July 2005 ASU established the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety. The Center's mission is to generate, share, and apply quality research and knowledge to create "best practice" standards.

Specifically, the Center evaluates policies and programs; analyzes and evaluates patterns and causes of violence; develops strategies and programs; develops a clearinghouse of research reports and "best practice" models; educates, trains, and provides technical assistance; and facilitates the development and construction of databases.

For more information about the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety, please contact us using the information provided below.

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ASU Center for Violence Prevention
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