
**Lucas County
Adult Criminal Justice
Alcohol and Other Drug
Abuse Treatment Services
Needs Assessment**

**Alcohol & Drug Addiction
Services Board**

and the

**Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council**

August, 1993



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**U.S. Department of Justice
 National Institute of Justice**

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Lucas County
Adult Criminal Justice
Alcohol and Other Drug
Abuse Treatment Services
Needs Assessment

Chapter I:
Introduction and Methodolgy

Introduction

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) and the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ADAS) Board of Lucas County contracted with Nick J. Piazza, PhD, and Rebecca D. Yeager, PhD, of Professional Alternatives, Inc. (PAI) to conduct a substance abuse services needs assessment for the adult criminal justice population of Toledo and surrounding Lucas County, Ohio. The needs assessment incorporated a number of research activities to determine prevalence of substance abuse within the criminal justice client population. The research design was developed in cooperation with and approved by a Joint Planning Committee composed of individuals appointed by the ADAS Board and CJCC.

The objectives for the needs assessment were to obtain data that would be useful in (a) determining the number of offenders in need of alcohol and other drug treatment services, (b) increasing the number of drug and alcohol abusing offenders receiving services in the community, and (c) developing a community plan to address the future alcohol and drug treatment needs of the criminal justice population. Data obtained through the needs assessment would provide a baseline for program planning and evaluation.

Selected segments of the criminal justice population were sampled in an effort to determine the prevalence of substance abuse and chemical dependency problems for each unit within the system. System units studied included Booking, Probation, Parole, Pretrial/Presentence, and the Lucas County Corrections Center (LCCC). These system units were selected by the Joint Planning Committee because they constituted identifiable administrative entities along the criminal justice continuum of services. Given the nature of the study, different methodologies were employed and separate reports written for the different components of the design. Results of the Booking Area survey are presented in Chapter II, results of the survey of other criminal justice system units are presented in Chapter III, and the results of the key informant interviews are in Chapter IV.

Methods

Booking Area Survey

Sample

The sample for the Booking Area survey consisted of 269 individuals who were arrested and booked in the Lucas County Corrections Center on one or more offenses during the week of November 2, 1992 to November 8, 1992. Data were collected on every individual who was arrested and booked during any of the scheduled data collection periods.

Instrumentation

Data were collected by trained research assistants using a form designed for this study (see Appendix A). The form was designed by the research team and the Joint Planning Committee. The research assistants were counseling staff from the Sheriff's Office who worked overtime to collect the data. The form was designed to gather data on participants' age, sex, race, and charges. Data were also collected on whether the subject was booked and released or booked and held, whether the subject was intoxicated, substance on which the subject may have been intoxicated, and any symptoms of intoxication that were observed by the research assistants.

Procedures

Sampling was conducted in the booking area of the Lucas County Corrections Center which is operated by the Lucas County Sheriff's Office. Sampling took place during selected hours of the week based on an historical analysis of weekly arrest patterns. This restriction on sampling was the result of limited personnel and a desire to minimize interference in the daily management of the booking area. The dates and times during which data were collected are tabled below. The week of November 2 through November 8 was selected because of its convenience for the sheriff, his staff, and research personnel. This week was also selected because staffing levels in the field and in the booking area were consistent with those of any typical week.

Evening and weekend hours were more heavily sampled as they are historically the peak activity periods for local law enforcement

personnel. A four year review of booking patterns was used to determine the days and times when booking activity was greatest. No effort was made to select or identify days and times when alcohol- or other drug-related arrests were most likely to occur.

Table 1
Data Collection Schedule

Time	Mon Nov 2	Tues Nov 3	Wed Nov 4	Thur Nov 5	Fri Nov 6	Sat Nov 7	Sun Nov 8
Midnight - 4:00 AM		XXX		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
4:00 AM - 8:00 AM						XXX	XXX
8:00 AM - Noon					XXX	XXX	XXX
Noon - 4:00 PM	XXX					XXX	XXX
4:00 PM - 8:00 PM	XXX			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
8:00 PM - Midnight	XXX			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Early morning and day time hours during the work week are historically very slow periods and, therefore, were not fully sampled. These periods were fully sampled on the weekend. Tuesday and Wednesday were not sampled because of election day and a lack of personnel. The reader will note, however, that every time period was sampled at least twice during the week.

Research assistants were assigned to station themselves in the booking area on specific days and at specific times. Each assistant was positioned behind the booking desk where he or she would not interfere with the booking officer, but had a clear view of the subject. Data were collected by the research assistant from the booking forms, through questioning the arresting officer, and by direct observation of the subject. Completed forms were returned to the researchers for tabulation and analysis. Personal information was not collected on the form in order to preserve participants' confidentiality.

Classifying an offense as alcohol- or other drug-related (AOD) was accomplished using one of two procedures. First, some offenses are AOD-related by definition (e.g., trafficking or DWI). A booking was classified as AOD-related even if the AOD charge was not the most serious offense for which the individual was booked. Second, a booking was classified as AOD-related if the subject was judged to be under the influence at the time of arrest or booking (e.g., a traffic violation where the subject was under the influence but not legally intoxicated) even if the participant was not being booked for an AOD-related offense. Since no clinical testing such as urinalysis was used as part of the methodology, the actual number of AOD arrests may

exceed the number identified in this study. There were probably individuals under the influence of drugs that were not identified and there were most likely individuals whose purpose in committing an offense was to obtain money to purchase drugs. As a result, the reader should recognize that these data represent a conservative estimate of the number of AOD-related arrests in Lucas County.

Since many of the individuals arrested during the sample period were booked on several charges, sixteen charge categories were identified and subjects were assigned to a charge category based on the most serious offense for which they were booked. Participants were never assigned to more than one category. (Examples of the different charges included within a charge category are listed in Appendix B.)

In addition to the above information, the participant's booking number was recorded. This permitted an historical review of the arrest records for each of the individuals in the sample. Historical data were used to determine the number of individuals in the sample who had any history of alcohol- or other drug-related (AOD) arrests. This allowed the researchers to determine not only how many members of the sample had been arrested for an AOD charge, but how many had ever been arrested for such a charge.

Finally, it should be noted that the Lucas County Corrections Center operates under a Federal court order that prohibits the Sheriff from detaining anyone whose most serious charge is a nonviolent misdemeanor (e.g., individuals arrested on alcohol-related charges such as driving while intoxicated must be released within four hours of booking). This court order was issued in an attempt to relieve overcrowding in the jail. Because of the court order, releases were most likely inflated over what they would be if the LCCC had no restrictions on detention. The high rates of release should not have any affect on the data or the data analysis and, in fact, should allow for the evaluation of the impact of the court order on releases back into the community. (See Appendix C for a copy of the court order and Appendix D for a historical overview of the court order.)

Adult Criminal Justice System Study

Sample

The sample for the criminal justice system survey consisted of 559 individuals who were in the Lucas County Corrections Center, on probation, in Work Release, awaiting trial or sentencing, or on parole. The number and percent of individuals from each system unit participating in the study are contained in Table 2.

Participation in the study was voluntary and confidential. Participants were informed that declining or withdrawing from participation in the study would not affect their status in the criminal justice system. Participants were told that the survey was being conducted to better determine the social service needs of the adult criminal justice system in Lucas County and that officials of the criminal justice system would receive only aggregate data. They were also instructed that information about an individual's participation or refusal to participate would not be shared with anyone.

Table 2
Number and Percent
of Individuals Participating in the Study by System Unit

System Unit	Number	Percent
LCCC	173	30.9
Probation	64	11.4
Work Release	66	11.8
Pretrial/Presentence	91	16.3
Parole	125	22.4
Volunteers of America	40	7.2
Total	559	100

Instrumentation

Data were collected using a form designed for this study (see Appendix E), the *Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory* (SASSI), and through focus group interviews. The form was designed by the research team and the Joint Planning Committee for the purposes of this needs assessment.

The SASSI is a commercially available psychological screening instrument designed to identify individuals who abuse or are

dependent on alcohol or other drugs. The SASSI is a brief questionnaire that has been found to have an agreement rate of better than 95% when the classification of the test was compared to the classification of trained substance abuse professionals. Reliability coefficients for the different scales on the SASSI range between .77 and .92. The SASSI also has two defensiveness scales that can be used to accurately identify substance abusing individuals even when they are trying to deny or conceal their abuse or dependency.

A limitation of this study, as with all studies of this type, is that data were collected using self-reports. Assuring confidentiality and using instruments that take defensiveness and denial into account are customary procedures to minimize the effects of denial and deception. Since no procedure is absolute in its protection, some deception or denial is no doubt present in the data.

Procedures

Sampling was conducted during the Summer and Fall of 1992. Participants were solicited from programs and agencies operated by Lucas County, the State of Ohio, and the Volunteers of America (VOA). Data were collected in individual and group administrations of the survey instruments. It was not possible to administer the survey instruments to everyone within the criminal justice system, therefore, a representative sample was drawn from each of the identified system units.

Key Informant Interviews

Focus group interviews were conducted primarily during the Summer, 1992. Participants were solicited from treatment agency and criminal justice system management, staff, current, and former clients. Focus groups were unstructured and designed to elicit as much information as the participants were willing to share. It was impractical to attempt to interview all employees or clients, however, each of the identified programs contributed several individuals to the sample.

Statistical Analysis

Frequencies and crosstabulations were conducted using SPSS-X. Chi-square (χ^2) analyses were conducted on all crosstabulations. Post hoc analyses were conducted when a crosstab was found to be significant at the $p \leq .05$ level in order to determine which cells were

accounting for the differences. A cell could account for statistical significance by either being greater than expected or less than expected. For example, a chi-square analysis might find a significant difference on a variable for age and sex. Unfortunately, the chi-square analysis cannot identify which ages and which sexes are different. The post hoc analysis can do just that. The post hoc analysis might tell us that adolescent males were higher on this variable than expected, while older females were lower than expected. Additionally, the differences for the other age groups were as expected. This way we can tell which groups are accounting for the differences obtained through the chi-square.

It should be noted that some of the differences found for this report actually represent small numerical differences that are statistically significant. An example would be the difference between males and females whose most serious charge at time of booking was for Failure to Appear (FTA). The FTA booking rate for females was 2.13% versus a rate of 5.96% for males. While the proportions are small, the differences are statistically significant. Whether these differences are of practical significance is left to the reader to decide. It should also be noted that these differences may only apply to the sample and not to the population of individuals arrested. Statistical significance obtained on small numbers of individuals can be dramatically affected by even minor changes in booking or arrest patterns.

**Lucas County
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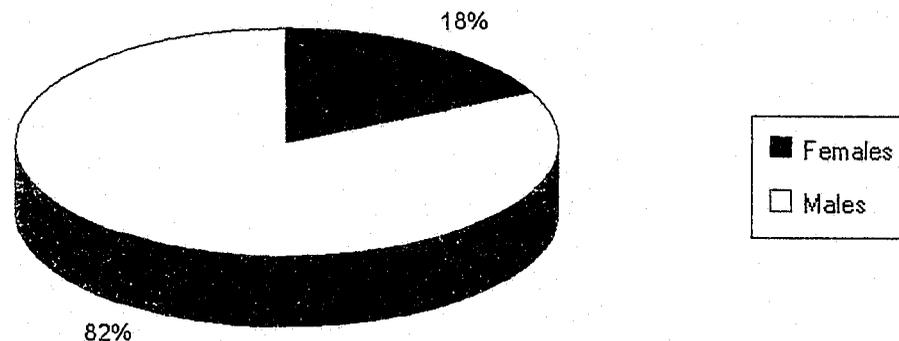
**Chapter II:
Booking Area Survey**

Booking Area Survey Results

Gender

Subject sex was reliably obtained for all 269 individuals in the sample. Males accounted for 221 (82.2%) individuals in the sample and females numbered 48 (17.8%) (see Figure 1). The percentages for the sample do not appear to differ greatly from the actual arrest records for the past year. Of the 25,804 total bookings in 1992, 20.8% (N=5,357) were females and 79.2% (N=20,447) were males.

Figure 1



Percentages in figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number

The distribution of the sexes among age and racial groups reveals no significant differences between males and females for each category (see Tables 3a and 3b). While the proportions may vary across groups for age or race, the differences between the proportions of males and females within a group are not significant.

Women in this sample appear to be more likely to be charged with crimes Against Justice and the Public, Conspiracy and Complicity, Homicide and Assault, Prostitution, and Theft and Fraud. Males in the sample were found to be more likely charged with Failure to Appear, Liquor Offenses such as Disorderly Conduct and Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), Robbery and Burglary, Sex Offenses, and Traffic Offenses. Women were less likely to be arrested for an AOD offense (35.4%) than were males (46.2%). However, females were no less likely to be intoxicated at the time of arrest (31.3%) than were males (31.7%).

Table 3a
Booking Sample Demographics
by Subject Sex as a Percent of Total Sample

Category	Level	Female	Male	Row Totals
Total		17.8	82.2	100
Age Group	Teens	8.3	10.0	9.7
	20s	43.8	45.7	45.4
	30s	31.3	32.1	32.0
	40s	10.4	7.7	8.2
	50s Plus	4.2	3.2	3.3
Race	White	45.8	43.4	43.9
	Black	47.9	49.8	49.4
	Hispanic	6.3	5.0	5.2
	Other	0.0	1.4	1.1
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	10.4	2.3	3.7
	Against Public Peace	4.2	4.1	4.1
	Against the Family	6.3	5.9	5.9
	Conspiracy & Complicity	2.1	1.8	1.9
	Drug Offenses	10.4	10.4	10.4
	Failure to Appear, Parole	2.1	5.9	5.2
	Homicide & Assault	8.3	5.4	5.9
	Liquor Offenses	2.1	1.8	1.9
	Liquor Offenses - DC	10.4	13.6	13.0
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	6.3	14.0	12.6
	Other	0.0	1.8	1.5
	Prostitution	10.4	1.4	3.0
	Robbery & Burglary	0.0	3.6	3.0
	Sex Offenses	0.0	1.4	1.1
	Theft & Fraud	18.8	10.4	11.9
	Traffic	8.3	16.3	14.9
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	64.6	53.8	55.8
	Alcohol or Drug Related	35.4	46.2	44.2
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	68.8	68.3	68.4
	Intoxicated	31.3	31.7	31.6

NOTE: Data for many tables are reported as percentages. Actual numbers for those tables can be found in Appendix F. Rounding error and missing values sometimes cause totals for the different groupings to be slightly more or less than 100%.

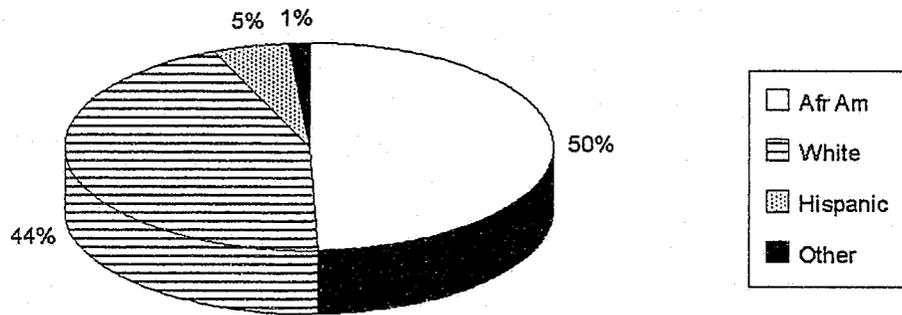
Table 3b
Sample Demographics as a Percent of Category Level

Category	Level	Female	Male	Row Totals
Total		17.8	82.2	100
Age Group	Teens	15.4	84.6	100
	20s	17.2	82.8	100
	30s	17.4	82.6	100
	40s	22.7	77.3	100
	50s Plus	22.2	77.8	100
Race	White	18.6	81.4	100
	African American	17.3	82.7	100
	Hispanic	21.4	78.6	100
	Other	0.0	100.0	100
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	50.0	50.0	100
	Against Public Peace	18.2	81.8	100
	Against the Family	18.8	81.3	100
	Conspiracy & Complicity	20.0	80.0	100
	Drug Offenses	17.9	82.1	100
	Failure to Appear, Parole	7.1	92.9	100
	Homicide & Assault	25.0	75.0	100
	Liquor Offenses	20.0	80.0	100
	Liquor Offenses - DC	14.3	85.7	100
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	8.8	91.2	100
	Probation Violation	0.0	100.0	100
	Prostitution	62.5	37.5	100
	Robbery & Burglary	0.0	100.0	100
	Sex Offenses	0.0	100.0	100
	Theft & Fraud	28.1	71.9	100
	Traffic	10.0	90.0	100
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	20.7	79.3	100
	Alcohol or Drug Related	14.3	85.7	100
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	17.9	82.1	100
	Intoxicated	17.6	82.4	100

Race

Accurate data on subject race were collected for 268 (99.6%) of the 269 individuals in the sample (see Tables 4a and 4b). Whites numbered 118, African Americans 133, Hispanics 14, and other racial groups were represented by three individuals. The proportions are contained in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2



There does not seem to be any racial difference in the proportions of males and females booked for whites or African Americans for the sample. Nor does there seem to be any difference between African Americans and whites by age group. However, differences were noted in the following categories for Hispanics: the proportion of Hispanic females was slightly higher than for whites or African Americans, and Hispanics seemed to be much younger as a group with more than 85 percent in their teens or twenties. The high proportion of Hispanics in their teens and twenties appears to be an artifact of this sample. Booking data from 1992 reveal that the proportion of subjects across age groups for Hispanics is similar to that of whites and African Americans.

Sample proportions were very close to the actual booking data for 1992. Analysis of the data reveal that 45.9 percent (N=11,841) of individuals booked were white, 48.1 percent (N=12,412) were African-American, 5.4 percent (N=1,395) were Hispanic, and other racial groups accounted for only 0.6 percent (N=156) of the total number of bookings.

Whites in the sample were more likely to be arrested for Liquor Offenses (especially DWI) and Theft and Fraud Offenses. Whites were also the only racial group in the sample to be booked on Sex Offenses. Whites were less likely to be booked on charges Against Public Peace and for Robbery and Burglary.

African Americans in the sample were more likely to be arrested for Drug, Robbery and Burglary, Theft and Fraud, and Traffic Offenses. African Americans were less likely to be booked on Against the Family charges, Liquor Offenses related to DWI or Disorderly Conduct, and Prostitution.

the Family charges, Liquor Offenses related to DWI or Disorderly Conduct, and Prostitution.

Proportionately more Hispanics in the sample were booked for Against Public Peace offenses, Homicide and Assault, alcohol-related Disorderly Conduct, Prostitution, and Traffic Offenses. Hispanics were proportionately less likely to be arrested for Crimes Against Justice and the Public and DWI than other sampled groups. No Hispanics were arrested for Drug Offenses, Robbery and Burglary, or Theft and Fraud during the sample period. Care should be taken in interpreting the above results, as it is difficult to determine what is attributable to this group of individuals and what is an artifact of small sample size.

Table 4a
Crosstabs for Booking Sample
Demographics by Subject Race as a Percent of Total Sample

Variable	Level	African				Row Total
		White	American	Hispanic	Other	
Total		44.0	49.6	5.2	1.1	100
Sex	Female	18.6	17.3	21.4	0.0	17.9
	Male	81.4	82.7	78.6	100.0	82.1
Age Group	Teens	6.8	11.3	21.4	0.0	9.7
	20s	44.9	42.9	64.3	100.0	45.5
	30s	34.7	33.1	7.1	0.0	32.1
	40s	8.5	8.3	7.1	0.0	8.2
	50s Plus	4.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	4.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.7
	Against Public Peace	1.7	4.5	21.4	0.0	4.1
	Against the Family	8.5	3.8	7.1	0.0	6.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9
	Drug Offenses	4.2	16.5	0.0	33.3	10.4
	Failure to Appear, Parole	5.9	3.8	7.1	0.0	4.9
	Homicide & Assault	6.8	4.5	14.3	0.0	6.0
	Liquor Offenses	2.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9
	Liquor Offenses - DC	16.1	9.8	14.3	33.3	13.1
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	19.5	6.8	7.1	33.3	12.7
	Other	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
	Prostitution	4.2	1.5	7.1	0.0	3.0
	Robbery & Burglary	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.0
	Sex Offenses	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
	Theft & Fraud	10.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
Traffic	8.5	20.3	21.4	0.0	14.9	
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	50.0	59.4	78.6	0.0	55.6
	Alcohol or Drug Related	50.0	40.6	21.4	100.0	44.4
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	59.3	77.4	71.4	33.3	68.7
	Intoxicated	40.7	22.6	28.6	66.7	31.3

Table 4b
Booking Sample Demographics
by Subject Race as a Percent of Category Level

Category	Level	African				Row Total
		White	American	Hispanic	Other	
Total		44.0	49.6	5.2	1.1	100
Sex	Female	45.8	47.9	6.3	0.0	100.0
	Male	43.6	50.0	5.0	1.4	100.0
Age Group	Teens	30.8	57.7	11.5	0.0	100.0
	20s	43.4	46.7	7.4	2.5	100.0
	30s	47.7	51.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
	40s	45.5	50.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
	50s Plus	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Against Public Peace	18.2	54.5	27.3	0.0	100.0
	Against the Family	62.5	31.3	6.3	0.0	100.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Drug Offenses	17.9	78.6	0.0	3.6	100.0
	Failure to Appear, Parole	53.8	38.5	7.7	0.0	100.0
	Homicide & Assault	50.0	37.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
	Liquor Offenses	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Liquor Offenses - DC	54.3	37.1	5.7	2.9	100.0
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	67.6	26.5	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Probation Violation	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Prostitution	62.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
	Robbery & Burglary	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sex Offenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Theft & Fraud	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Traffic	25.0	67.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	39.6	53.0	7.4	0.0	100.0
	Alcohol or Drug Related	49.6	45.4	2.5	2.5	100.0
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	38.0	56.0	5.4	0.5	100.0
	Intoxicated	57.1	35.7	4.8	2.4	100.0

Age

Table 5 reveals that the average age for the booking sample was 29.28 years. Average ages for males and females were 29.36 years and 28.87 years respectively. There was very little difference in the average ages for whites (29.74 years) and African Americans (29.44 years), however, Hispanics in the sample had a much lower average age (24.50 years) than either whites or African Americans. This low average age is probably attributable to the narrower distribution of

ages obtained for Hispanics. While the lowest age obtained for Hispanics (19 years) is comparable to other racial groups, the highest age obtained (46 years) is much lower.

Average ages for the different charge categories tended to be within one or two years of the average age for the sample as a whole. The youngest average ages were for Failure to Appear (26.08 years), Prostitution (26.00 years), and Traffic offenses (24.92 years). Oldest average ages were recorded for Drug Offenses (31.29 years), DWI (31.88 years), Sex Offenses (43.33 years), and Theft and Fraud (31.19 years). The rather large standard deviations (between 5.32 and 9.36) and the small number of individuals booked for sex offenses (N=3) suggest that these differences are probably not meaningful.

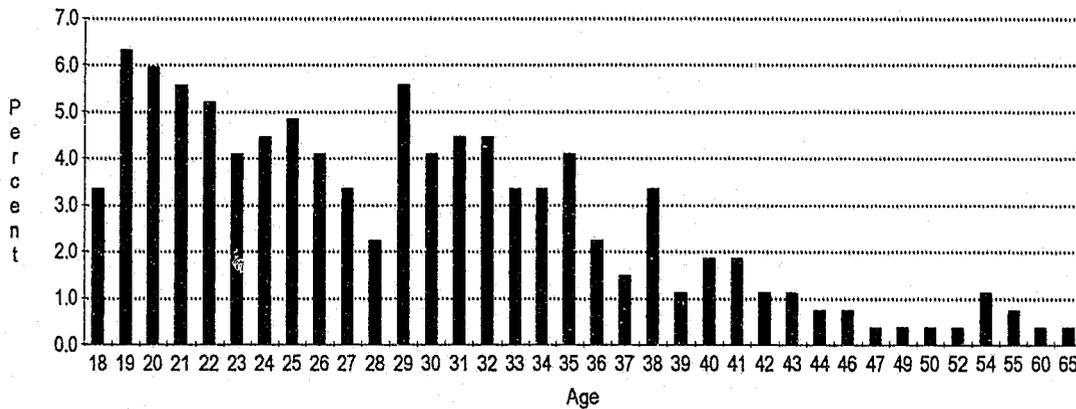
Table 5
Average Age by Offender Group

Variable	Level	N	Age		Standard Deviation
			Average	Lowest Highest	
Total		269	29.28	18 65	8.66
Sex	Female	48	28.87	18 52	8.54
	Male	221	29.36	18 65	8.69
Age Group	Teens	26	18.65	18 19	0.48
	20s	122	24.11	20 29	2.96
	30s	86	33.69	30 39	2.69
	40s	22	42.55	40 49	2.48
	50s Plus	9	55.44	50 65	4.22
Race	White	118	29.74	18 65	8.95
	African American	133	29.44	18 55	8.42
	Hispanic	14	24.50	19 46	7.80
	Other	3	26.33	24 28	1.70
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	10	28.20	18 50	9.96
	Against Public Peace	11	29.82	20 49	9.93
	Against the Family	16	28.75	19 47	7.28
	Conspiracy & Complicity	5	29.60	21 38	6.28
	Drug Offenses	28	31.29	18 55	8.77
	Failure to Appear, Parole	14	26.08	18 42	8.71
	Homicide & Assault	16	27.38	19 40	6.73
	Liquor Offenses	5	28.20	18 54	13.60
	Liquor Offenses - DC	35	30.34	19 46	7.43
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	34	31.88	22 60	9.18
	Other	4	30.75	26 35	3.49
	Prostitution	8	26.00	19 44	7.65
	Robbery & Burglary	8	28.25	20 39	7.34
	Sex Offenses	3	43.33	36 54	7.72
	Theft & Fraud	32	31.19	18 65	9.36
Traffic	40	24.92	18 41	5.32	
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	150	27.80	18 65	8.38
	Alcohol or Drug Related	119	31.11	18 60	8.66
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	184	28.55	18 65	8.62
	Intoxicated	85	30.28	19 60	8.55

Persons charged with an AOD offense or who were intoxicated at the time of booking averaged two years older than individuals who did not meet this criteria. This higher average age is probably accounted for by the large number of DWI offenders who, as a group, tend to be older than the sample as a whole.

Figure 3

Age Distribution for All Offenders



As can be seen in Figure 3, the age distribution for the sample is positively skewed. This means that younger ages are over-represented while older individuals do not occur as frequently. It is also apparent that the distribution is bi-modal. One peak occurs in the early twenties, while the other peak occurs in the late twenties to early thirties. The first peak would seem to be dominated by a large number of youthful offenders who are committing non-AOD crimes, and the second peak would appear to be made up of a large number of older offenders who are arrested for Drug Offenses and DWI. This is especially apparent when one compares the age distributions for non-AOD offenders found in Figure 4 with the distribution for AOD offenders in Figure 5.

Figure 4
Age Distribution for Non-AOD Offenders

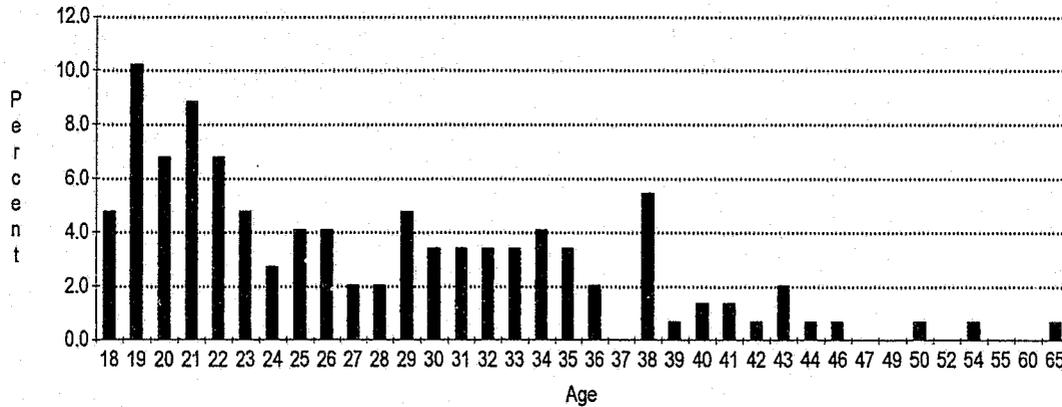
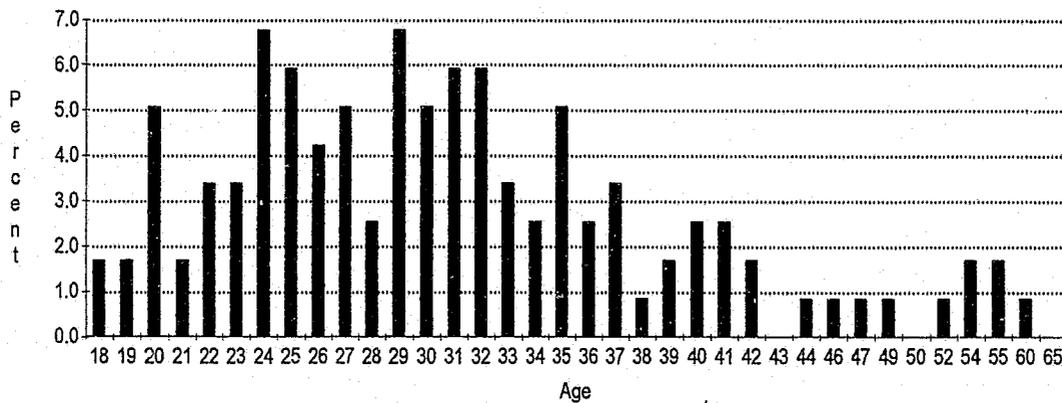
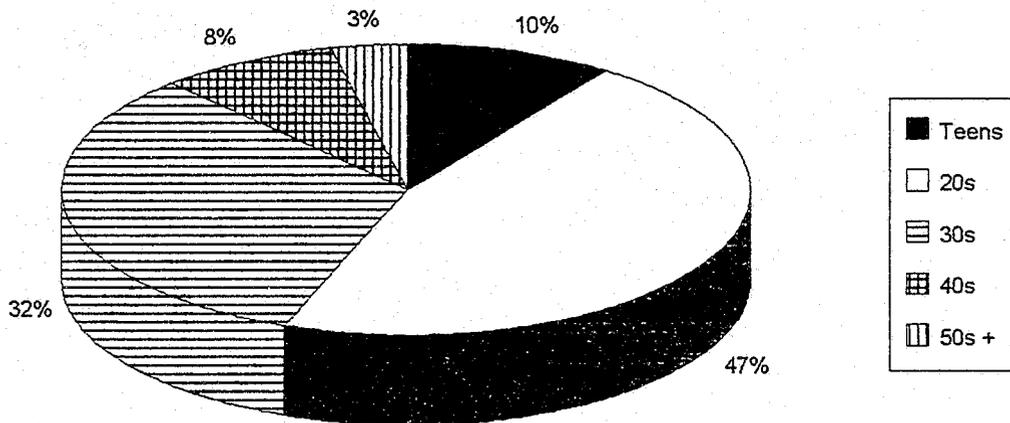


Figure 5
Age Distribution for AOD Offenders



The age distributions for all offenders is too broad to allow for easy analysis. Consequently, five age groups were created. The five groups consisted of all those individuals 19 years of age and younger (Teens), persons in their twenties (20s), thirties (30s), forties (40s), and everyone 50 years old and older (50s Plus) (see Figure 6).

Figure 6



The highest proportion of individuals in the sample and the greatest number was in the twenty year age range (see Tables 6a and 6b). This was followed by individuals in their thirties. The small number of teens is most likely due to the fact that most teens would be handled through the juvenile justice system. Even so, 18 and 19 year olds still managed to account for almost 10 percent of individuals booked. This is consistent with 1992 booking data which show that 9.1 percent (N=2,336) of people booked were in their teens, 46.3 percent (N=11,942) were in their twenties, 31.6 percent (N=8,157) were in their thirties, 9.9 percent (N=2,543) were in their forties, and 3.2 percent (N=826) were fifty or older.

Considerably more males than females were arrested as noted above, however, the proportions of males and females across the different age groups remain about constant. There would appear to be some substantial differences in the proportions of some of the racial groups across age groups, but a chi-square analysis reveals that these differences are not statistically significant.

Table 6a
Crosstabs for Booking Sample
Demographics by Age Group as a Percent of Total Sample

Category	Level	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s +	Row Totals
Total		9.8	46.0	32.5	8.3	3.4	100.0
Sex	Female	15.4	17.2	17.4	22.7	22.2	17.7
	Male	84.6	82.8	82.6	77.3	77.8	82.3
Race	White	30.8	43.4	47.7	45.5	55.6	44.2
	African American	57.7	46.7	51.2	50.0	44.4	49.4
	Hispanic	11.5	7.4	1.2	4.5	0.0	5.3
	Other	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	7.7	3.3	3.5	0.0	11.1	3.8
	Against Public Peace	0.0	5.7	2.3	9.1	0.0	4.2
	Against the Family	3.8	5.7	8.1	4.5	0.0	6.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	0.0	1.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.9
	Drug Offenses	3.8	10.7	10.5	13.6	22.2	10.6
	Failure to Appear, Parole	23.1	2.5	2.3	9.1	0.0	4.9
	Homicide & Assault	7.7	6.6	5.8	4.5	0.0	6.0
	Liquor Offenses	7.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	11.1	1.9
	Liquor Offenses - DC	3.8	13.1	16.3	18.2	0.0	13.2
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	0.0	13.1	14.0	9.1	33.3	12.5
	Probation Violation	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
	Prostitution	3.8	4.1	1.2	4.5	0.0	3.0
	Robbery & Burglary	0.0	4.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.0
	Sex Offenses	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.5	11.1	1.1
	Theft & Fraud	7.7	8.2	17.4	18.2	11.1	12.1
	Traffic	30.8	18.9	7.0	4.5	0.0	14.3
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	84.6	56.6	50.0	45.5	33.3	55.5
	Alcohol or Drug Related	15.4	43.4	50.0	54.5	66.7	44.5
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	88.5	69.7	66.3	54.5	66.7	69.1
	Intoxicated	11.5	30.3	33.7	45.5	33.3	30.9

Table 6b
Booking Sample Demographics by Age Group as a Percent of Category Level

Category	Level	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s +	Row Totals
Total		9.8	46.0	32.5	8.3	3.4	100
Sex	Female	8.5	44.7	31.9	10.6	4.3	100
	Male	10.1	46.3	32.6	7.8	3.2	100
Race	White	6.8	45.3	35.0	8.5	4.3	100
	African American	11.5	43.5	33.6	8.4	3.1	100
	Hispanic	21.4	64.3	7.1	7.1	0.0	100
	Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	20.0	40.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	100
	Against Public Peace	0.0	63.6	18.2	18.2	0.0	100
	Against the Family	6.3	43.8	43.8	6.3	0.0	100
	Conspiracy & Complicity	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Drug Offenses	3.6	46.4	32.1	10.7	7.1	100
	Failure to Appear, Parole	46.2	23.1	15.4	15.4	0.0	100
	Homicide & Assault	12.5	50.0	31.3	6.3	0.0	100
	Liquor Offenses	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100
	Liquor Offenses - DC	2.9	45.7	40.0	11.4	0.0	100
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	0.0	48.5	36.4	6.1	9.1	100
	Probation Violation	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Prostitution	12.5	62.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	100
	Robbery & Burglary	0.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	100
	Sex Offenses	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100
	Theft & Fraud	6.3	31.3	46.9	12.5	3.1	100
Traffic	21.1	60.5	15.8	2.6	0.0	100	
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	15.0	46.9	29.3	6.8	2.0	100
	Alcohol or Drug Related	3.4	44.9	36.4	10.2	5.1	100
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	12.6	46.4	31.1	6.6	3.3	100
	Intoxicated	3.7	45.1	35.4	12.2	3.7	100

Teens appear to be much less likely to be booked for Failure to Appear and for Traffic offenses than the other age groups. They are also less likely to be booked for Drug or Liquor Offenses. This is borne out in the Type of Arrest data where almost 85 percent of teens were booked for non-AOD offenses and only slightly more than 15 percent were booked for an AOD-related offense. A chi-square analysis found this to be the only significant age difference ($\chi^2=12.72$, $df=4$, $p \leq .05$) for type of arrest. This means that teens were significantly less likely to be arrested for AOD-related offenses and more likely to be arrested for non-AOD offenses than any other age group. Interestingly, there were no statistically significant differences related to an adolescent's

condition at time of arrest. The likelihood that a teen would be intoxicated at time of booking did not differ significantly from that of the adults.

Type of Arrest

The data from the sample show that more individuals were booked for non-AOD offenses (N=150 or 55.76%) than for AOD offenses (N=119 or 44.24%). Results of the data on type of arrest are displayed in Tables 7a and 7b below.

There were no significant differences for either sex or for any of the racial groups on type of arrest. The only significant difference for age groups, as noted above, was that teens were much less likely to be booked on an AOD charge than any other age group.

A significant difference was found for type of arrest by charge category ($\chi^2=211.71$, $df=11$, $p = .00$). After removing the obvious charges for liquor- or drug-related offenses, there were several charge categories that were found to be statistically significant. The number of bookings for Theft and Fraud and for Traffic offenses that were not AOD-related were statistically higher than expected. The number of bookings for Against Justice and Public and Robbery and Burglary were statistically lower than would have been predicted.

The results for Traffic offenses are understandable in that any offense involving alcohol, drugs, or an intoxicated driver was included in Liquor or Drug Offenses category rather than in the Traffic category. Consequently, the only Traffic offenses that were included in the analysis were those that were not obviously AOD-related. Had AOD-related traffic offenses (e.g., DWI) been included, they would have accounted for almost half of all traffic arrests.

The data for the other significant categories presents a more challenging picture for interpretation. It could be that a substantial amount of the robbery, theft, and fraud is committed in support of a drug or alcohol dependency. It is possible that people are not getting high and committing crimes, but are committing crimes in order to get high. Consequently the offenders in these categories would not present obvious or observable symptoms of a drug or alcohol dependency and, therefore, would go undetected in our study. Unfortunately, the design of this study did not allow for this kind of determination. Perhaps a future study will be able to answer this question more directly.

Table 7a
Crosstabs for Booking Sample
Demographics by Type of Arrest as a Percent of Total Sample

Variable	Level	Not AOD Related	AOD Related	Row Totals
Total		55.8	44.2	100.0
Sex	Female	20.7	14.3	17.8
	Male	79.3	85.7	82.2
Age Group	Teens	14.7	3.4	9.7
	20s	46.0	44.5	45.4
	30s	28.7	36.1	32.0
	40s	6.7	10.1	8.2
	50s Plus	2.0	5.0	3.3
Race	White	39.3	49.6	43.9
	African American	52.7	45.4	49.4
	Hispanic	7.3	2.5	5.2
	Other	0.0	2.5	1.1
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	6.7	0.0	3.7
	Against Public Peace	6.0	1.7	4.1
	Against the Family	8.0	3.4	5.9
	Conspiracy & Complicity	1.3	2.5	1.9
	Drug Offenses	0.0	23.5	10.4
	Failure to Appear, Parole	9.3	0.0	5.2
	Homicide & Assault	9.3	1.7	5.9
	Liquor Offenses	0.0	4.2	1.9
	Liquor Offenses - DC	0.0	29.4	13.0
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	0.0	28.6	12.6
	Probation Violation	2.0	0.8	1.5
	Prostitution	5.3	0.0	3.0
	Robbery & Burglary	5.3	0.0	3.0
	Sex Offenses	1.3	0.8	1.1
	Theft & Fraud	20.0	1.7	11.9
	Traffic	25.3	1.7	14.9
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	94.7	35.3	68.4
	Intoxicated	5.3	64.7	31.6

Table 7b
Booking Sample Demographics
by Type of Arrest as a Percent of Category Level

Variable	Level	Not AOD Related	AOD Related	Row Totals
Total		55.8	44.2	100
Sex	Female	64.6	35.4	100
	Male	53.8	46.2	100
Age Group	Teens	84.6	15.4	100
	20s	56.6	43.4	100
	30s	50.0	50.0	100
	40s	45.5	54.5	100
	50s Plus	33.3	66.7	100
Race	White	50.0	50.0	100
	African American	59.4	40.6	100
	Hispanic	78.6	21.4	100
	Other	0.0	100.0	100
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	100.0	0.0	100
	Against Public Peace	81.8	18.2	100
	Against the Family	75.0	25.0	100
	Conspiracy & Complicity	40.0	60.0	100
	Drug Offenses	0.0	100.0	100
	Failure to Appear, Parole	100.0	0.0	100
	Homicide & Assault	87.5	12.5	100
	Liquor Offenses	0.0	100.0	100
	Liquor Offenses - DC	0.0	100.0	100
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	0.0	100.0	100
	Probation Violation	75.0	25.0	100
	Prostitution	100.0	0.0	100
	Robbery & Burglary	100.0	0.0	100
	Sex Offenses	66.7	33.3	100
	Theft & Fraud	93.8	6.3	100
Traffic	95.0	5.0	100	
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	77.2	22.8	100
	Intoxicated	9.4	90.6	100

Condition at Time of Arrest

A subject's condition at the time of arrest was determined in one of three ways. First, subjects could report that they were under the influence at the time of arrest or booking. Second, the arresting officer or some other third party could report that the subject was under the influence. Finally, the research assistant on duty at the time

might observe that the subject was under the influence. Because it was not possible to verify participants' condition at time of arrest, the data can only be considered estimates at best. Data on subject intoxication are presented below in Tables 8a and 8b.

More than two-thirds (N=184 or 68.40%) of the individuals booked during the data collection period were not obviously intoxicated at the time of booking, while slightly less than one-third (N=85 or 31.60%) were observed to be under the influence. There were no significant differences found for sex or race, however, teens were found to be significantly less likely to be intoxicated at booking than other age groups.

The most significant findings ($\chi^2=111.48$, $df=1$, $p = .00$) were found when condition at time of arrest was compared to whether the charge was AOD-related or not. More than 90 percent (92.68%) of those subjects who were determined to be intoxicated at the time of booking were charged with an AOD-related offense, while 77.17 percent of individuals identified as sober were charged with non-AOD-related offenses. Only about 7 percent of those individuals identified as under the influence were charged with a non-AOD-related offense.

Interestingly, 35.59 percent of the subjects booked on an AOD charge were not obviously intoxicated. This group appears to include a large number of individuals charged with drug trafficking. This would suggest that many of the individuals engaged in the sale or trafficking of drugs are not necessarily heavy drug users.

Perhaps the most disturbing news regarding intoxicated offenders is the remarkably high number of individuals who are booked and then released back into the community. Of the 85 subjects found to be intoxicated at the time of booking, 62 (almost 73%) were released shortly after booking because the Federal court order would not permit holding these people for more than four hours. The majority of these 62 individuals (N=34) were arrested for DWI. This group of 62 subjects accounts for more than one-third (35.23%) of all the offenders booked and released. The remaining 23 subjects account for less than one-quarter of the offenders booked and held. Data collected during the sample period indicate that a large number of individuals were released back into the community without the benefit of any assistance or intervention into their drinking or drug use.

Table 8a
Crosstabs for Booking Sample
Demographics by Condition at Time of Arrest as a Percent of Total

Category	Level	Not		Row Totals
		Intoxicated	Intoxicated	
Total		68.4	31.6	100
Sex	Female	17.9	17.6	17.8
	Male	82.1	82.4	82.2
Age Group	Teens	12.5	3.5	9.7
	20s	46.2	43.5	45.4
	30s	31.0	34.1	32.0
	40s	6.5	11.8	8.2
	50s Plus	3.3	3.5	3.3
Race	White	38.0	56.5	43.9
	African American	56.0	35.3	49.4
	Hispanic	5.4	4.7	5.2
	Other	0.5	2.4	1.1
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	5.4	0.0	3.7
	Against Public Peace	4.9	2.4	4.1
	Against the Family	6.5	4.7	5.9
	Conspiracy & Complicity	2.2	1.2	1.9
	Drug Offenses	11.4	8.2	10.4
	Failure to Appear, Parole	6.5	2.4	5.2
	Homicide & Assault	6.5	4.7	5.9
	Liquor Offenses	1.6	2.4	1.9
	Liquor Offenses - DC	4.3	31.8	13.0
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	1.1	37.6	12.6
	Probation Violation	2.2	0.0	1.5
	Prostitution	4.3	0.0	3.0
	Robbery & Burglary	3.8	1.2	3.0
	Sex Offenses	1.6	0.0	1.1
	Theft & Fraud	16.3	2.4	11.9
Traffic	21.2	1.2	14.9	
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	77.2	9.4	55.8
	Alcohol or Drug Related	22.8	90.6	44.2

Table 8b
Booking Sample Demographics by
Condition at Time of Arrest as a Percent of Category Level

Category	Level	Not Intoxicated	Intoxicated	Row Totals
Total		68.4	31.6	100
Sex	Female	68.8	31.3	100
	Male	68.3	31.7	100
Age Group	Teens	88.5	11.5	100
	20s	69.7	30.3	100
	30s	66.3	33.7	100
	40s	54.5	45.5	100
	50s Plus	66.7	33.3	100
Race	White	59.3	40.7	100
	African American	77.4	22.6	100
	Hispanic	71.4	28.6	100
	Other	33.3	66.7	100
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	100.0	0.0	100
	Against Public Peace	81.8	18.2	100
	Against the Family	75.0	25.0	100
	Conspiracy & Complicity	80.0	20.0	100
	Drug Offenses	75.0	25.0	100
	Failure to Appear, Parole	85.7	14.3	100
	Homicide & Assault	75.0	25.0	100
	Liquor Offenses	60.0	40.0	100
	Liquor Offenses - DC	22.9	77.1	100
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	5.9	94.1	100
	Probation Violation	100.0	0.0	100
	Prostitution	100.0	0.0	100
	Robbery & Burglary	87.5	12.5	100
	Sex Offenses	100.0	0.0	100
	Theft & Fraud	93.8	6.3	100
Traffic	97.5	2.5	100	
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	94.7	5.3	100
	Alcohol or Drug Related	35.3	64.7	100

Symptoms of Intoxication

The survey instrument included items to assess what symptoms of intoxication were used to identify individuals who were intoxicated at time of arrest or booking. Thirteen symptoms were identified and six were found to be the most often used. By far the most frequently cited symptom was odor of alcohol or drugs (e.g., marijuana). Next

most frequently used were behavioral manifestations such as appearing sleepy, slurred speech, or an unsteady gait. Finally, hyperactive behavior or aggression were also used to identify individuals under the influence.

Most and Least Common Charge

An analysis of which charge categories were most and least common was conducted for each of the demographic classifications. If a charge category was near to or exceeded one standard deviation from the mean, it was considered to be either significantly high or low. The most common charge categories for the sample as a whole were Drug Offenses, alcohol-related Disorderly Conduct, DWI, Theft and Fraud, and Traffic offenses. The most common AOD charge categories were Drug Offenses, alcohol-related Disorderly Conduct, and DWI. The most common non-AOD charge categories were Theft and Fraud offenses and Traffic offenses. (Examples of charges within a category are available in Appendix B.)

Sex. The most common charge categories for males were Drug Offenses, Liquor Offenses, Theft and Fraud, and Traffic. Women were only high in Theft and Fraud. Charges against males were more evenly distributed so there were no categories that were significantly lower for males. The lowest categories for females were Sex Offenses and Robbery and Burglary.

Race. Whites were most likely to be charged with Liquor Offenses like DWI or Disorderly Conduct. They were least likely to be charged with Robbery and Burglary. The most frequent categories for African Americans in this sample were Drug Offenses, Theft and Fraud, and Traffic. No African Americans in this sample were charged with Sex Offenses. The small number of Hispanics in the sample precluded any meaningful analysis of most or least common charge.

Age Group. The highest charge categories for Teens were Failure to Appear and Traffic. Lowest categories were offenses Against the Family, Drug or Liquor Offenses, Prostitution, and Robbery and Burglary. Highest categories for subjects in their twenties and thirties were Drug and Liquor Offenses. Subjects in their twenties were also high in Traffic offenses and subjects in their thirties were high in the Theft and Fraud category. No one in their twenties was charged with a Sex Offense and subjects in their thirties were low in Prostitution. Subjects in their forties were high in Drug Offenses, alcohol-related Disorderly Conduct, and Theft and Fraud. Persons in their forties were

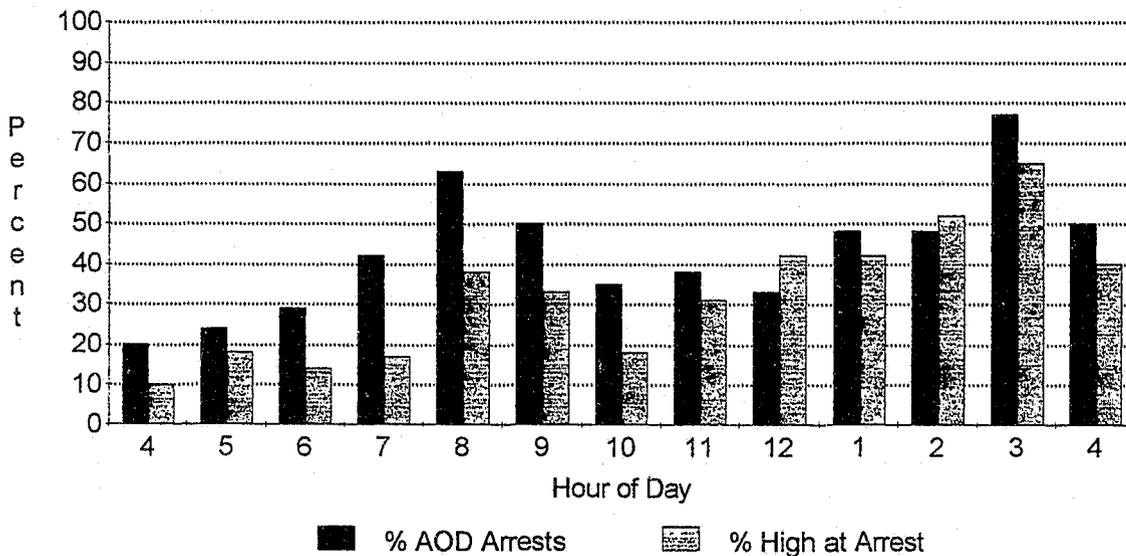
low in offenses Against Justice and Public, Conspiracy and Complicity, and Robbery and Burglary. The small number of subjects 50 and over prevented any meaningful analysis.

Type of Charge. The least common charge category for all offenders was sex offenses. Least common categories for AOD offenders included Against Public Peace, Failure to Appear, Homicide and Assault, Prostitution, Robbery and Burglary, Theft and Fraud, and Traffic. Least common charge categories for non-AOD offenders were Conspiracy and Complicity and Sex Offenses.

Date and Time

Two analyses were conducted to see if there were any temporal patterns for type of arrest or condition at time of arrest. Peak hours for arrests were found to range from 4:00 pm to 4:00 am. AOD-related arrests tended to peak around 8:00 pm and again at 3:00 am. Subjects' condition at time of booking followed this same pattern. The proportion of individuals identified as under the influence or intoxicated at time of booking or arrest peaked at 8:00 pm and again at 3:00 am. This bi-modal trend is represented graphically in Figure 7 below.

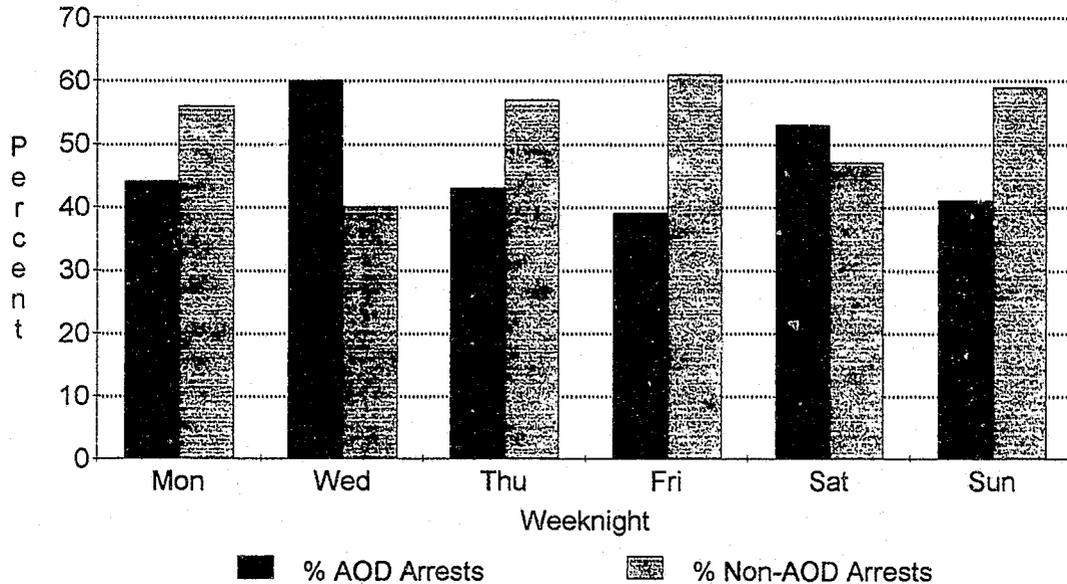
Figure 7
AOD Arrests by Peak Time of Day



A similar bi-modal distribution was found for AOD bookings and weeknight. Figure 8 reveals that the peak night for AOD bookings was Wednesday with a second peak again on Saturday. These were also the

only two nights on which AOD-related bookings exceeded non-AOD-related bookings. It was interesting to note that Friday night, a weekend night, produced the lowest proportion of AOD-related arrests. Unfortunately, no data were collected that might help explain the time of day or weeknight booking patterns.

Figure 8
Arrests by Weeknight
4 pm to 4 am



Reported AOD Use

Eighty-five of the 269 subjects (31.60%) in the booking study were identified as under the influence or intoxicated on alcohol or other drugs. Twenty-eight subjects self-identified as under the influence. The most common substance identified was alcohol (N=25), followed by marijuana or other drugs (N=3 each). None of the subjects admitted to or reported cocaine use.

Third parties identified 71 subjects as being under the influence. Sixty-eight of these 71 were identified by the arresting officer. The rest were most likely to be identified by their probation or parole officer. Fifty-nine of the 71 were reported to be using alcohol, 2 were reportedly using marijuana, 1 was reported using cocaine, and the rest were on unknown substances.

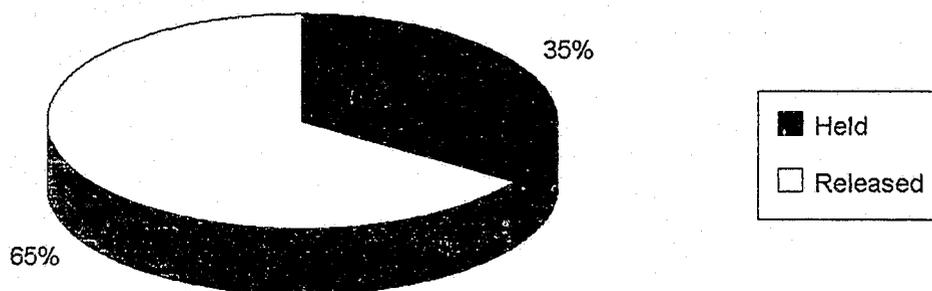
It should not be surprising that barely 10% of the sample identified themselves as intoxicated at the time of booking. Fear of

further incrimination and self-denial most likely inhibit offenders from giving an accurate self-report. The data suggest that the arresting officer may be a reliable source of information at least for those individuals who are intoxicated on alcohol at the time of arrest. Alcohol should be fairly easy to identify because of its distinctive odor. Other substances may be too difficult to detect without a urine or blood screen.

Booking Disposition

Only about one-third of the subjects booked were actually incarcerated. Figure 9 shows that only one subject was incarcerated for every two subjects who were booked and released. An analysis of booking and release patterns was conducted for each of the demographic classifications.

Figure 9



Sex. Almost 80 percent of the subjects booked and held were male and 20 percent female. About 83 percent of the males and close to 17 percent of the females were booked and released. A chi-square analysis of the results revealed no significant differences for who was held and who was released.

Age Group. Four out of five teens were released and this is probably due to the high number of adolescent subjects who were booked on Failure to Appear and Traffic offenses. The highest proportion of individuals booked and held was in the Fifties Plus group. In fact the greater likelihood of individuals from this age group being held was found to be statistically significant. The low number of individuals in this category (N=9), however, suggests that this result should be cautiously interpreted.

Race. A chi-square analysis revealed that there was no significance in the numbers of individuals in this sample held or released as a function of racial group. It would appear that no one racial group was statistically any more likely to be held or released than any of the others.

Type of Arrest. Whether a subject's arrest was AOD-related does not appear to have any bearing on the likelihood that someone will be held or released. No statistical significance was found to be associated with type of arrest and whether someone is more likely to be released or incarcerated. AOD-related offenders appear to be just as likely to be released as non-AOD-related offenders. The exception would be DWI offenders. Nearly 94 percent of DWI offenders were booked and released.

Condition at Arrest. Unfortunately, intoxication at the time of arrest cannot always be used to detain a non-violent misdemeanor. At best, a non-violent misdemeanor can be held for four hours and then must be released under the conditions of the Federal court order. Consequently, more than one-third (35.23%) of offenders released were obviously intoxicated at the time of arrest.

Charge Category. The chi-square analysis of charge categories revealed a significant difference ($\chi^2=104.01$, $df=11$, $p = .00$) between those individuals held and those who were released. Several charge categories were found to account for this difference. Individuals who were booked for crimes Against the Family, Conspiracy and Complicity, and Homicide were significantly more likely to be incarcerated following booking. Persons charged with DWI and Traffic offenses were significantly more likely to be booked and released. No one charged with Conspiracy and Complicity, Homicide, or Sex Offenses was booked and released.

Table 9a
Crosstabs for Booking Sample
Demographics for Subjects Held and Subjects Released

Category	Level	Booked & Held	Booked & Released	Row Totals
Total		34.6	65.4	100
Sex	Female	20.4	16.5	17.8
	Male	79.6	83.5	82.2
Age Group	Teens	5.4	11.9	9.7
	20s	34.4	51.1	45.4
	30s	40.9	27.3	32.0
	40s	9.7	7.4	8.2
	50s Plus	8.6	0.6	3.3
Race	White	40.9	45.5	43.9
	African American	53.8	47.2	49.4
	Hispanic	4.3	5.7	5.2
	Other	0.0	2.3	1.5
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	3.2	4.0	3.7
	Against Public Peace	1.1	5.7	4.1
	Against the Family	16.1	0.6	5.9
	Conspiracy & Complicity	5.4	0.0	1.9
	Drug Offenses	16.1	7.4	10.4
	Failure to Appear, Parole	2.2	6.8	5.2
	Homicide & Assault	17.2	0.0	5.9
	Liquor Offenses	2.2	1.7	1.9
	Liquor Offenses - DC	6.5	16.5	13.0
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	2.2	18.2	12.6
	Probation Violation	4.3	0.0	1.5
	Prostitution	1.1	4.0	3.0
	Robbery & Burglary	4.3	2.3	3.0
	Sex Offenses	3.2	0.0	1.1
	Theft & Fraud	15.1	10.2	11.9
Traffic	0.0	22.7	14.9	
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	61.3	52.8	55.8
	Alcohol or Drug Related	38.7	47.2	44.2
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	75.3	64.8	68.4
	Intoxicated	24.7	35.2	31.6

Table 9b
Booking Sample Demographics by
Category Level for Subjects Held and Subjects Released

Category	Level	Booked & Held	Booked & Released	Row Totals
Total		34.6	65.4	100
Sex	Female	39.6	60.4	100
	Male	33.5	66.5	100
Age Group	Teens	19.2	80.8	100
	20s	26.2	73.8	100
	30s	44.2	55.8	100
	40s	40.9	59.1	100
	50s Plus	88.9	11.1	100
Race	White	32.2	67.8	100
	African American	37.6	62.4	100
	Hispanic	28.6	71.4	100
	Other	0.0	100.0	100
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	30.0	70.0	100
	Against Public Peace	9.1	90.9	100
	Against the Family	93.8	6.3	100
	Conspiracy & Complicity	100.0	0.0	100
	Drug Offenses	53.6	46.4	100
	Failure to Appear, Parole	14.3	85.7	100
	Homicide & Assault	100.0	0.0	100
	Liquor Offenses	40.0	60.0	100
	Liquor Offenses - DC	17.1	82.9	100
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	5.9	94.1	100
	Probation Violation	100.0	0.0	100
	Prostitution	12.5	87.5	100
	Robbery & Burglary	50.0	50.0	100
	Sex Offenses	100.0	0.0	100
	Theft & Fraud	43.8	56.3	100
Traffic	0.0	100.0	100	
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	38.0	62.0	100
	Alcohol or Drug Related	30.3	69.7	100
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	38.0	62.0	100
	Intoxicated	27.1	72.9	100

Violation History

A retrospective review of the violation histories of all 269 participants in the sample was conducted. It was found that 12 participants had no prior arrest history, while 257 participants had been arrested at least once before. These 257 individuals were found to account for a total of 2,838 lifetime bookings in Lucas County with a total of 1,763 unduplicated offenses (see Table 10 for details). It was also found that nearly two-thirds (65.37%; N=168) had been booked on at least one AOD-related offense. This is in contrast to the 44.24 percent booked for an AOD-related offense during the sample period in November, 1992.

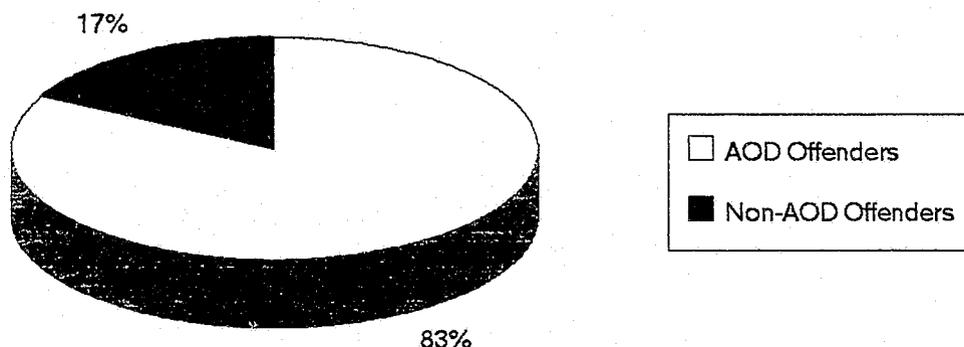
Table 10
Violation History for All Subjects, AOD Offenders, and Non-AOD Offenders

Group	N	Unduplicated Offenses		Bookings	
		Total	AOD	Total	AOD
All Subjects	257				
Sum		1,763	301	2,838	592
Average		6.86	1.17	11.04	2.3
Minimum		1	0	1	0
Maximum		29	7	112	46
St Dev		5.38	1.25	12.33	4.12
AOD Offenders	168				
Sum		1,435	301	2,356	592
Average		8.54	1.79	14.02	3.52
Minimum		1	1	1	1
Maximum		29	7	112	46
St Dev		5.61	1.13	13.58	4.65
Non-AOD Offenders	89				
Sum		328		482	
Average		3.69		5.42	
Minimum		1		1	
Maximum		16		48	
St Dev		2.93		6.49	

AOD offenders were found to have a higher rate of re-offending. More than 97 percent of AOD offenders had been booked more than once compared to 75 percent of non-AOD offenders. AOD offenders were also booked for more crimes. AOD offenders were booked on a total of 2,356 offenses, while non-AOD offenders were booked on a total of 482 offenses. This means that 83.02 percent of all offenses

were committed by someone with a history of at least one AOD-related charge (see Figure 10). In fact, the average number of offenses attributable to AOD offenders (14.02) is nearly three times the average for non-AOD offenders (5.42). If one were to extrapolate from these data, it is conceivable that as many as 21,400 of the 25,804 bookings in 1992 involved an individual who had an arrest history that included at least one AOD-related booking. (It should be noted that since this is an extrapolation from a single sample, the projections may be either higher or lower than if an actual count of all bookings had been possible.)

Figure 10



Another historical issue is the proportion of offenders who fail to appear for scheduled court dates. It was suspected that AOD offenders were more likely to fail to appear than non-AOD offenders. Figure 10 shows that 154 of the 257 (almost 60%) subjects in the retrospective portion of the study have a history of failing to appear. Non-AOD offenders have a slightly better rate (about 55%), while AOD offenders have a slightly higher rate (62.5%). It would appear that AOD offenders present a somewhat greater, if not substantial, risk of failing to appear over their non-AOD counterparts.

Table 11
Failure to Appear (FTA) Rate by Type of Offender

Type of Offender	Number	Participants Who FTA	
		Number	Percent
Total	257	154	59.92%
AOD	168	105	62.50%
Non-AOD	89	49	55.06%

**Lucas County
Adult Criminal Justice
Alcohol and Other Drug
Abuse Treatment Services
Needs Assessment**

**Chapter III:
Criminal Justice System Survey**

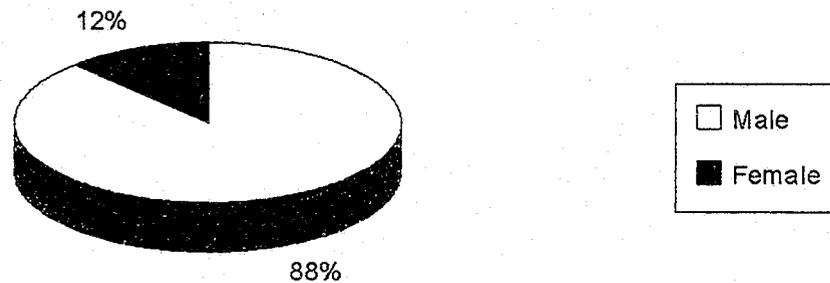
Criminal Justice System Survey Results

Analysis of Arrest Record and History

Gender

Subject sex was reliably obtained for 98.4% (N=550) of the 559 individuals in the sample (see Table 12). Males accounted for 87.8% (N=483) participants in the sample for whom sex was known and females numbered 12.2% (N=67; see Figure 11). The over-representation of males within the sample is a reflection of the disproportionate number of males who are arrested. Data on bookings for 1992 show that almost 80% of all arrests were males. The booking survey conducted in the Fall of 1992 found that over 82% of people arrested were male.

Figure 11



Percentages in figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number

Table 12a
Crosstabs for Categories by Subject Sex

Category	Level	Male	Female	Row Totals
Total		87.8	12.2	100.0
Age Group	Teens	7.3	0.2	7.4
	20s	41.5	4.5	46.0
	30s	26.6	5.4	32.0
	40s	9.3	1.5	10.8
	50s Plus	3.2	0.6	3.7
Race	White	38.4	4.4	42.7
	African Americans	41.6	6.5	48.1
	Hispanic	6.5	0.8	7.3
	Other	1.3	0.6	1.9
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	2.7	0.0	2.7
	Arson Related	1.3	0.2	1.5
	Conspiracy & Complicity	3.5	0.2	3.6
	Drug Offenses	18.7	3.6	22.4
	Homicide & Assault	11.5	2.2	13.6
	Liquor Offenses	4.2	0.0	4.2
	Robbery & Burglary	20.0	1.5	21.5
	Sex Offenses	6.2	0.0	6.2
	Theft & Fraud	12.4	3.8	16.2
	Traffic	0.9	0.0	0.9
	Other/Prob Violation	1.1	0.4	1.5
	Unknown	5.5	0.4	5.8
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	59.2	8.6	67.8
	AOD Related	27.4	4.8	32.2
Offender Category	NDNA	21.1	2.1	23.2
	Abuser	4.3	0.4	4.7
	Dependent	62.4	9.7	72.1

NOTE: Data for many tables are reported as percentages. Actual numbers for those tables can be found in Appendix G. Rounding error and missing values sometimes cause totals for the different groupings to be slightly more or less than 100%.

Table 12b
Category Percentages by Sex

Category	Level	Male	Female	Row Totals
Total		87.8	12.2	100.0
Age Group	Teens	97.5	2.5	100.0
	20s	90.3	9.7	100.0
	30s	83.1	16.9	100.0
	40s	86.2	13.8	100.0
	50s Plus	85.0	15.0	100.0
Race	White	89.7	10.3	100.0
	African Americans	86.5	13.5	100.0
	Hispanic	89.5	10.5	100.0
	Other	70.0	30.0	100.0
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Arson Related	87.5	12.5	100.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	95.0	5.0	100.0
	Drug Offenses	83.7	16.3	100.0
	Homicide & Assault	84.0	16.0	100.0
	Liquor Offenses	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Robbery & Burglary	93.2	6.8	100.0
	Sex Offenses	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Theft & Fraud	76.4	23.6	100.0
	Traffic	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Other/Prob Violation	75.0	25.0	100.0
	Unknown	93.8	6.3	100.0
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	87.3	12.7	100.0
	AOD Related	85.1	14.9	100.0
Offender Category	NDNA	91.1	8.9	100.0
	Abuser	92.0	8.0	100.0
	Dependent	86.5	13.5	100.0

The distribution of females across age groups, racial groups, offender groups, and alcohol or other drug (AOD) user groups was not significantly different from the distribution found for the males. This was also the case for most charge categories (see Appendix H for examples of individual charges under each of the different charge categories). The principal differences were for sex offenses and theft and fraud. Females were significantly more likely to report being in the criminal justice system for theft and fraud offenses than were males. On the other hand, females were much less likely than males to

report being in the criminal justice system for at least one of the following sex offenses: rape, sexual battery, gross sexual imposition.

Race

Accurate data on subject race were collected for 94.5% (N=528) of the 559 individuals in the sample (see Table 13). Whites comprised 42.4% (N=224) of the individuals for whom race was known, African Americans equaled 48.5% (N=256), Hispanics 7.2% (N=38), and other racial groups accounted for 1.9% (N=10; see Figure 12). Sample proportions were very close to the percentages reported for 1992 Lucas County Sheriff's Office booking data. In 1992, 45.9% of individuals booked were white, 48.1% were African-American, 5.4% were Hispanic, and 0.6% came from other racial and ethnic groups.

Figure 12

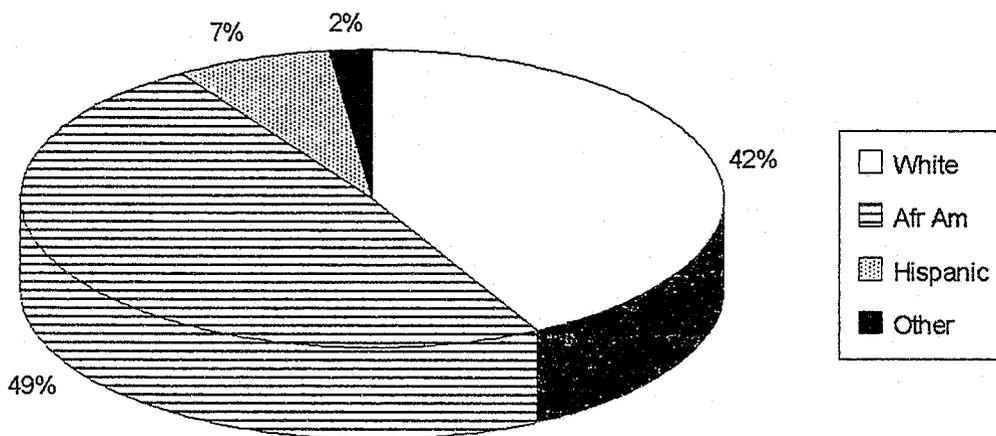


Table 13a
Crosstabs for Category by Race

Category	Level	White	Afr Am	Hispanic	Other	Row Totals
Total		42.4	48.5	7.2	1.9	100.0
Age Group	Teens	3.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	7.7
	20s	20.1	19.9	4.1	1.4	45.5
	30s	13.0	17.0	2.1	0.4	32.5
	40s	4.1	5.8	0.8	0.0	10.6
	50s Plus	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	3.7
Sex	Male	38.4	41.6	6.5	1.3	87.8
	Female	4.4	6.5	0.8	0.6	12.2
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.7
	Arson Related	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.5
	Conspiracy & Complicity	0.6	2.5	0.6	0.0	3.6
	Drug Offenses	6.3	13.4	2.7	0.4	22.7
	Homicide & Assault	5.3	6.6	1.3	0.4	13.6
	Liquor Offenses	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	4.2
	Robbery & Burglary	10.6	10.2	0.2	0.6	21.6
	Sex Offenses	4.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	6.1
	Theft & Fraud	7.4	8.3	0.2	0.2	16.1
	Traffic	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
	Other/Prob Violation	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.3
	Unknown	2.7	2.1	0.9	0.0	5.7
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	31.7	32.0	2.6	1.3	67.6
	AOD Related	11.3	16.5	3.7	0.9	32.4
Offender Category	NDNA	9.7	11.9	1.6	0.6	23.7
	Abuser	1.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	4.5
	Dependent	31.7	33.3	5.4	1.4	71.8

Table 13b
Category Percentages by Race

Category	Level	White	Afr Am	Hispanic	Other	Row Totals
Total		42.4	48.5	7.2	1.9	100.0
Age Group	Teens	47.5	52.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	20s	44.3	43.8	8.9	3.0	100.0
	30s	39.9	52.4	6.5	1.2	100.0
	40s	38.2	54.5	7.3	0.0	100.0
	50s Plus	42.1	52.6	5.3	0.0	100.0
Sex	Male	43.7	47.4	7.4	1.5	100.0
	Female	35.9	53.1	6.3	4.7	100.0
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	42.9	42.9	14.3	0.0	100.0
	Arson Related	37.5	50.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	15.8	68.4	15.8	0.0	100.0
	Drug Offenses	27.5	59.2	11.7	1.7	100.0
	Homicide & Assault	38.9	48.6	9.7	2.8	100.0
	Liquor Offenses	72.7	13.6	9.1	4.5	100.0
	Robbery & Burglary	49.1	47.4	0.9	2.6	100.0
	Sex Offenses	65.6	28.1	6.3	0.0	100.0
	Theft & Fraud	45.9	51.8	1.2	1.2	100.0
	Traffic	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Other/Prob Violation	14.3	71.4	14.3	0.0	100.0
	Unknown	46.7	36.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	46.9	47.3	3.9	1.9	100.0
	AOD Related	34.9	51.0	11.4	2.7	100.0
Offender Category	NDNA	41.0	50.0	6.6	2.5	100.0
	Abuser	30.4	65.2	4.3	0.0	100.0
	Dependent	44.2	46.3	7.6	1.9	100.0

Analysis of the data revealed that there were no significant differences in the distribution of racial groups across age groups, sex, or AOD users. Significant differences were found for charge category and type of offense. Whites were significantly less likely to report that they were in the criminal justice system for a drug offense than individuals from other racial groups. However, whites were more likely to report being in the criminal justice system for a liquor offense.

African Americans were significantly less likely to report that they were in the criminal justice system for liquor offenses than other racial groups. Hispanics were less likely to report offenses for robbery

and burglary or theft and fraud. Hispanics were proportionately more likely, however, to report they were in the criminal justice system for an AOD related offense.

Age

Age data were collected for 97.1% (N=543) of the 559 subjects in the study. Table 14 reveals that of the 543 subjects reporting their age, 7.7% (N=42) were in their teens, 45.7% (N=248) were in their twenties, 32.0% (N=274) were in their thirties, 10.9% (N=59) were in their forties, and 3.7% (N=20) were 50 years of age or older (see Figure 13).

Figure 13

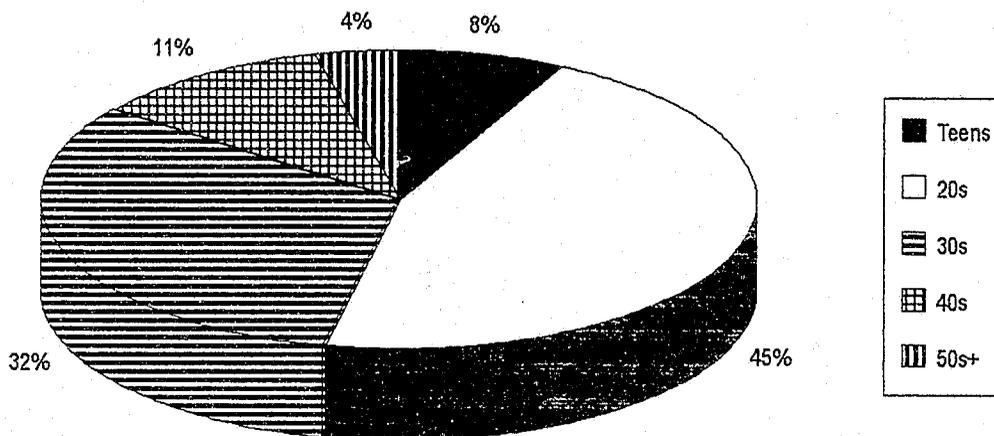


Table 14a
Crosstabs for Category by Age Group

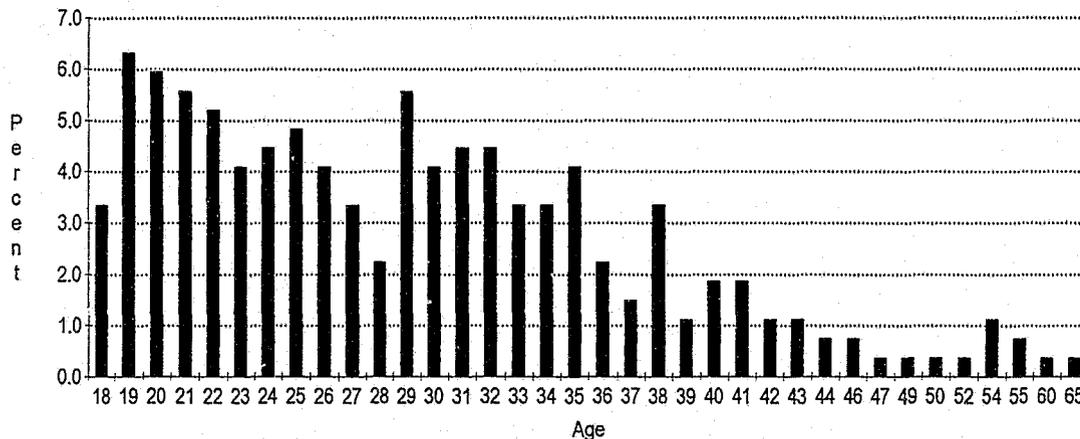
Category	Level	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s Plus	Row Totals
Total		7.7	45.7	32.0	10.9	3.7	100.0
Sex	Male	7.3	41.5	26.6	9.3	3.2	87.9
	Female	0.2	4.5	5.4	1.5	0.6	12.1
Race	White	3.7	20.1	13.0	4.1	1.5	42.4
	African American	4.1	19.9	17.0	5.8	1.9	48.7
	Hispanic	0.0	4.1	2.1	0.8	0.2	7.2
	Other	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	2.8
	Arson Related	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
	Conspiracy & Complicity	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	3.7
	Drug Offenses	0.6	12.3	6.8	2.2	0.9	22.8
	Homicide	1.5	7.7	2.8	1.5	0.6	14.0
	Liquor Offenses	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.2	4.1
	Robbery & Burglary	2.2	10.3	7.4	1.1	0.4	21.4
	Sex Offenses	0.4	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	6.4
	Theft & Fraud	1.8	5.5	5.7	2.4	0.4	15.8
	Traffic	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
	Other/Prob Violation	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3
	Unkown	0.4	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.4	5.5
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	7.0	29.4	21.8	7.4	2.3	67.9
	AOD-Related	0.6	16.1	10.4	3.8	1.3	32.1
Offender Category	NDNA	3.2	11.9	5.3	2.6	0.9	24.0
	Abuser	0.6	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.5
	Dependent	3.8	31.3	25.8	7.7	2.8	71.5

Table 14b
Category Percentages by Age Group

Category	Level	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s Plus	Row Totals
Total		7.7	45.7	32.0	10.9	3.7	100.0
Sex	Male	8.3	47.2	30.3	10.6	3.6	100.0
	Female	1.5	36.9	44.6	12.3	4.6	100.0
Race	White	8.7	47.5	30.6	9.6	3.7	100.0
	African American	8.3	40.9	34.9	11.9	4.0	100.0
	Hispanic	0.0	56.8	29.7	10.8	2.7	100.0
	Other	0.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	6.7	60.0	26.7	0.0	6.7	100.0
	Arson Related	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	15.0	35.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
	Drug Offenses	2.4	54.0	29.8	9.7	4.0	100.0
	Homicide	10.5	55.3	19.7	10.5	3.9	100.0
	Liquor Offenses	0.0	27.3	50.0	18.2	4.5	100.0
	Robbery & Burglary	10.3	48.3	34.5	5.2	1.7	100.0
	Sex Offenses	5.7	22.9	34.3	25.7	11.4	100.0
	Theft & Fraud	11.6	34.9	36.0	15.1	2.3	100.0
	Traffic	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Other/Prob Violation	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Unkown	6.7	43.3	33.3	10.0	6.7	100.0
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	10.3	43.3	32.1	10.9	3.4	100.0
	AOD-Related	2.0	50.0	32.2	11.8	3.9	100.0
Offender Category	NDNA	13.4	49.6	22.0	11.0	3.9	100.0
	Abuser	12.5	50.0	20.8	16.7	0.0	100.0
	Dependent	5.3	43.8	36.1	10.8	4.0	100.0

Figure 14 reveals that the age distribution for the sample is positively skewed and bi-modal. This means that younger ages are over-represented while older individuals do not occur in the sample as frequently. This type of distribution is similar to the one found in the booking sample and suggests that the sample for this portion of the study reflect booking patterns. Analysis of the age distribution for AOD and non-AOD related offenders revealed that they were almost identical in shape. This does differ from the distribution found for the booking sample and is probably due to the higher ages of people booked on liquor related charges like DWI. These individuals account for a high number of bookings, but were less common in the LCCC or at other points in the system.

Figure 14
Age Distribution for All Offenders



There were no significant differences across age groups for race or sex. Significant differences, however, were found for charge category, type of offense, and user category.

Analysis of the data revealed that adolescents were significantly less likely to self-report being in the criminal justice system for AOD related offenses than other age groups. This is consistent with booking sample data presented in a separate report where it was found that adolescents were less likely to be booked for AOD related offenses than were adults.

The greatest variation was found for sex offenses (e.g., rape, sexual battery, or gross sexual imposition). People in their twenties were significantly less likely to report sex offenses than the other age groups, while individuals in their forties and fifties were significantly more likely to report sex offenses.

Adolescents were found to be significantly less likely to meet criteria for classification as chemically dependent or as a substance abuser than other age groups. Participants in their thirties were significantly more likely to be classified as an abuser or as chemically dependent than would otherwise be expected. This finding stands in contrast to the popularly held belief that alcohol and other drug abuse is a problem of youth. Data from this survey would suggest that, at least for the criminal justice system, substance abuse is more a problem of early adulthood.

Type of Arrest

Arrest histories were divided into two types: (a) alcohol- and other drug-related (AOD) and (b) non-AOD related. Arrest histories were categorized as AOD related if they met one of two criteria. First, the participant reported being convicted at some time of a crime that directly involved drugs or alcohol. An example of this type would be charges like Aggravated Trafficking or Possession of a Controlled Substance. The second criteria was that the crime indirectly involved drugs or alcohol. An example in this case would be a history of conviction for Disorderly Conduct that occurred when the subject was intoxicated. Offenses not meeting either of the two criteria listed above were classified as non-AOD related.

Only 86.6% (N=484) of 559 participants provided information on their arrest record. Of the participants reporting their arrest record, 67.8% (N=328) reported crimes that were determined to be non-AOD related and 32.2% (N=156) reported AOD related offenses (see Figure 15.) Table 15 outlines the percentages of participants by demographic variable for type of arrest.

Figure 15

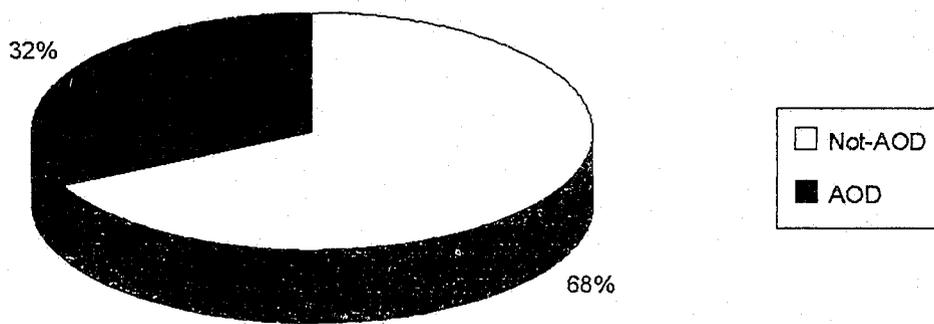


Table 15a
Crosstabs for Category by Type of Arrest

Category	Level	Not AOD-Related	AOD-Related	Row Totals
Total		67.8	32.2	100.0
Age Group	Teens	7.0	0.6	7.6
	20s	29.4	16.1	45.5
	30s	21.8	10.4	32.1
	40s	7.4	3.8	11.2
	50s Plus	2.3	1.3	3.6
Sex	Male	59.2	27.4	86.6
	Female	8.6	4.8	13.4
Race	White	31.7	11.3	43.0
	African American	32.0	16.5	48.5
	Hispanic	2.6	3.7	6.3
	Other	1.3	0.9	2.2
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Arson Related	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Conspiracy & Complicity	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Drug Offenses	0.0	25.8	25.8
	Homicide & Assault	15.5	0.4	15.9
	Liquor Offenses	0.0	4.8	4.8
	Robbery & Burglary	24.0	0.4	24.4
	Sex Offenses	7.2	0.0	7.2
	Theft & Fraud	18.4	0.2	18.6
	Traffic	1.0	0.0	1.0
	Other/Prob Violation	1.7	0.0	1.7
	Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offender Category	NDNA	17.6	4.0	21.6
	Abuser	2.3	1.9	4.2
	Dependent	47.9	26.3	74.2

Table 15b
Category Percentages by Type of Arrest

Category	Level	Not AOD-Related	AOD-Related	Row Totals
Total		67.8	32.2	100.0
Age Group	Teens	91.7	8.3	100.0
	20s	64.7	35.3	100.0
	30s	67.8	32.2	100.0
	40s	66.0	34.0	100.0
	50s Plus	64.7	35.3	100.0
Sex	Male	68.4	31.6	100.0
	Female	64.1	35.9	100.0
Race	White	73.7	26.3	100.0
	African American	65.9	34.1	100.0
	Hispanic	41.4	58.6	100.0
	Other	60.0	40.0	100.0
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family			
	Arson Related	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Drug Offenses	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Homicide & Assault	97.4	2.6	100.0
	Liquor Offenses	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Robbery & Burglary	98.3	1.7	100.0
	Sex Offenses	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Theft & Fraud	98.9	1.1	100.0
	Traffic	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Other/Prob Violation	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Unknown			
Offender Category	NDNA	81.4	18.6	100.0
	Abuser	55.0	45.0	100.0
	Dependent	64.6	35.4	100.0

The distribution of offenses by type of arrest was not significantly different across the sexes. Neither females nor males were more likely to report AOD or non-AOD offenses. Adolescents were significantly less likely to report AOD-related offenses, while Hispanics were proportionately more likely to report being in the criminal justice system because of an AOD-related offense.

Offender Classification

Participants were classified as non-dependent/non-abusers (NDNA), abusers, or as chemically dependent (CD) using one of two procedures. First, the client identified himself or herself as an abuser or as chemically dependent on the survey. Second, the participant met criteria for classification as an abuser or as chemically dependent on the SASSI. Valid data that permitted classification were collected on all but 15 of the 559 participants in the study. Of the 544 participants classified, 71.5% (N=389) were identified as chemically dependent, 4.6% (N=25) were identified as abusers, and 23.3% (N=130) were classed as NDNA (see Figure 16).

Figure 16

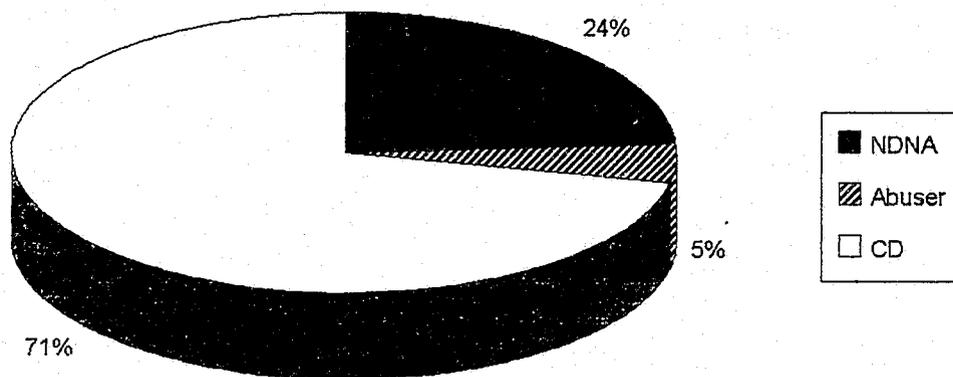


Table 16a
Crosstabs for Category by Type of Offender

Category	Level	NDNA	Abuser	CD	Row Totals
Total		23.9	4.6	71.5	100.0
Age Group	Teens	3.2	0.6	3.8	7.5
	20s	11.9	2.3	31.3	45.5
	30s	5.3	0.9	25.8	32.1
	40s	2.6	0.8	7.7	11.1
	50s Plus	0.9	0.0	2.8	3.8
Sex	Male	21.1	4.3	62.4	87.9
	Female	2.1	0.4	9.7	12.1
Race	White	9.7	1.4	31.7	42.8
	African American	11.9	2.9	33.3	48.1
	Hispanic	1.6	0.2	5.4	7.2
	Other	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.9
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	0.9	0.2	1.7	2.8
	Arson Related	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.3
	Conspiracy & Complicity	1.3	0.2	2.0	3.5
	Drug Offenses	3.1	1.1	18.2	22.4
	Homicide & Assault	5.1	0.4	8.1	13.6
	Liquor Offenses	0.4	0.4	3.3	4.0
	Robbery & Burglary	3.5	0.6	17.1	21.1
	Sex Offenses	2.8	0.0	3.7	6.4
	Theft & Fraud	3.1	0.9	12.3	16.4
	Traffic	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9
	Other/Prob Violation	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.3
	Unknown	2.4	0.6	3.3	6.3
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	17.6	2.3	47.9	67.8
	AOD Related	4.0	1.9	26.3	32.2

Table 16b
Category Percentages by Type of Offender

Category	Level	NDNA	Abuser	CD	Row Totals
Total		23.9	4.6	71.5	100.0
Age Group	Teens	42.5	7.5	50.0	100.0
	20s	26.1	5.0	68.9	100.0
	30s	16.5	2.9	80.6	100.0
	40s	23.7	6.8	69.5	100.0
	50s Plus	25.0	0.0	75.0	100.0
Sex	Male	24.0	4.9	71.1	100.0
	Female	16.9	3.1	80.0	100.0
Race	White	22.7	3.2	74.1	100.0
	African American	24.7	6.1	69.2	100.0
	Hispanic	21.6	2.7	75.7	100.0
	Other	30.0	0.0	70.0	100.0
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	33.3	6.7	60.0	100.0
	Arson Related	42.9	0.0	57.1	100.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	36.8	5.3	57.9	100.0
	Drug Offenses	13.9	4.9	81.1	100.0
	Homicide & Assault	37.8	2.7	59.5	100.0
	Liquor Offenses	9.1	9.1	81.8	100.0
	Robbery & Burglary	16.5	2.6	80.9	100.0
	Sex Offenses	42.9	0.0	57.1	100.0
	Theft & Fraud	19.1	5.6	75.3	100.0
	Traffic	40.0	20.0	40.0	100.0
	Other/Prob Violation	28.6	14.3	57.1	100.0
	Unknown	38.2	8.8	52.9	100.0
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	25.9	3.4	70.6	100.0
	AOD Related	12.5	5.9	81.6	100.0

Substance abusing and chemically dependent individuals outnumber NDNA participants by a ratio of better than three to one. The prevalence of substance abuse and chemical dependency (71.5%) far exceeds the prevalence of such problems in the general population (estimated at between 10% and 15%). CD and abusing participants constitute a majority across all demographic variables: age group, sex, race, charge category, type of offense, and system unit. In some instances, CD offenders outnumbered NDNA offenders by ratios of five or six to one.

System Unit

Participants were drawn from six units along the criminal justice system continuum. Each of these system units represents an organized administrative unit within the criminal justice system with a defined population to serve. The six system units included in the survey were Pretrial/Presentence, Probation, LCCC, Work Release, Parole, and the early release program operated by the Volunteers of America (VOA). Table 17a shows that about 30.9% (N=173) of the sample was drawn from the LCCC, 7.2% (N=40) from the VOA, 11.4% (N=64) from Probation, 11.8% (N=66) from Work Release, 16% (N=91) from Pretrial/Presentence, and 22% (N=125) from Parole. Figure 17 illustrates the proportion of the sample each group comprised.

Significant differences were found along system unit lines for all the demographic variables discussed thus far. The proportions of adolescents in LCCC and in Pretrial/Presentence were greater than expected. Females were proportionately less likely to be in the LCCC, but more likely to be in Pretrial/Presentence. Whites were significantly more likely to be in Work Release and less likely to be on parole, while African-Americans were less likely to be in Work Release and more likely to be on parole. It should be noted that system unit placement is typically made on the basis of the type and severity of offense. Therefore, the likelihood that a person was selected (i.e., sampled) from a particular system unit is more a reflection of the type of crime he or she committed and not a reflection of their age, race, sex, or other demographic factor.

Participants reporting that they were arrested for liquor offenses, traffic offenses, and probation violations were significantly more likely to be in Work Release than in other system units. Participants reporting robbery and burglary, sex, or theft and fraud offenses were significantly less likely to be in Work Release. Sex offenders were most likely to be in the LCCC or on probation, while theft and fraud offenders were most often in the LCCC or Pretrial/Presentence and significantly less likely to be on parole. There were no significant differences in the distribution of any of the other charge categories across system units.

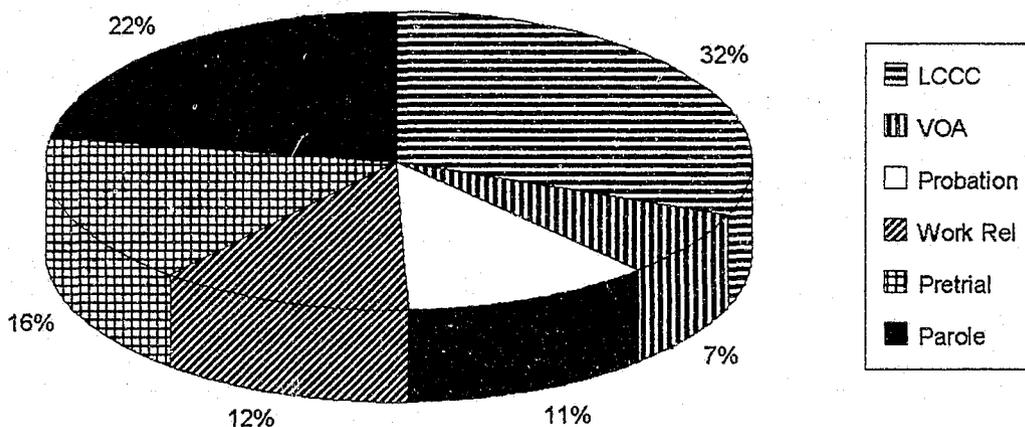
Table 17a
Crosstabs for Category by System Unit

Category	Level	LCCC	VOA	Probtn	Wrk Rel	Pretrial	Parole	Row Totals
Total		30.9	7.2	11.4	11.8	16.3	22.4	100.0
Age Group	Teens	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.7	7.7
	20s	14.9	3.3	5.2	6.3	6.3	9.8	45.7
	30s	8.1	2.6	3.9	3.3	5.7	8.5	32.0
	40s	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.6	10.9
	50s Plus	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.9	3.7
Sex	Male	29.5	6.4	9.5	10.9	11.6	20.0	87.8
	Female	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.9	4.0	2.5	12.2
Race	White	12.5	4.0	5.9	6.6	6.4	7.0	42.4
	African American	16.5	2.1	3.8	3.0	8.5	14.6	48.5
	Hispanic	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	7.2
	Other	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.9
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.7
	Arson Related	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	3.6
	Drug Offenses	5.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.9	6.2	22.2
	Homicide & Assault	5.7	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.8	13.7
	Liquor Offenses	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	4.1
	Robbery & Burglary	6.9	1.8	1.4	0.7	2.1	8.0	21.0
	Sex Offenses	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	6.2
	Theft & Fraud	4.4	2.0	2.3	0.5	4.4	2.3	16.0
	Traffic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9
	Other/Prob Violation	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4
	Unknown	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.4	6.2
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	24.2	5.0	8.5	3.9	10.3	15.9	67.8
	AOD Related	7.4	2.9	2.9	6.6	5.2	7.2	32.2
Offender Category	NDNA	6.4	0.6	3.5	3.1	6.3	4.0	23.9
	Abuser	1.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	4.6
	Dependent	23.0	6.6	7.9	7.2	8.8	18.0	71.5

Table 17b
Category Percentages by System Unit

Category	Level	LCCC	VOA	Probtn	Wrk Rel	Pretrial	Parole	Row Totals
Total		30.9	7.2	11.4	11.8	16.3	22.4	100.0
Age Group	Teens	54.8	0.0	2.4	2.4	31.0	9.5	100.0
	20s	32.7	7.3	11.3	13.7	13.7	21.4	100.0
	30s	25.3	8.0	12.1	10.3	17.8	26.4	100.0
	40s	28.8	10.2	10.2	11.9	15.3	23.7	100.0
	50s Plus	35.0	0.0	20.0	5.0	15.0	25.0	100.0
Sex	Male	33.5	7.2	10.8	12.4	13.3	22.8	100.0
	Female	16.4	7.5	14.9	7.5	32.8	20.9	100.0
Race	White	29.5	9.4	13.8	15.6	15.2	16.5	100.0
	African American	34.0	4.3	7.8	6.3	17.6	30.1	100.0
	Hispanic	31.6	13.2	10.5	13.2	15.8	15.8	100.0
	Other	20.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	40.0	0.0	13.3	13.3	33.3	0.0	100.0
	Arson Related	18.2	0.0	18.2	18.2	45.5	0.0	100.0
	Conspiracy & Complicity	50.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Drug Offenses	24.8	10.4	9.6	9.6	17.6	28.0	100.0
	Homicide & Assault	41.6	5.2	11.7	7.8	13.0	20.8	100.0
	Liquor Offenses	13.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Robbery & Burglary	33.1	8.5	6.8	3.4	10.2	38.1	100.0
	Sex Offenses	45.7	0.0	34.3	0.0	11.4	8.6	100.0
	Theft & Fraud	27.8	12.2	14.4	3.3	27.8	14.4	100.0
	Traffic	20.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
	Other/Prob Violation	62.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Unknown	8.6	5.7	14.3	31.4	17.1	22.9	100.0
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	35.7	7.3	12.5	5.8	15.2	23.5	100.0
	AOD Related	23.1	9.0	9.0	20.5	16.0	22.4	100.0
Offender Category	NDNA	26.9	2.3	14.6	13.1	26.2	16.9	100.0
	Abuser	36.0	0.0	8.0	24.0	24.0	8.0	100.0
	Dependent	32.1	9.3	11.1	10.0	12.3	25.2	100.0

Figure 17



A higher proportion of AOD offenders and a lower proportion of non-AOD offenders were found in the Work Release unit than would have been expected. This suggests that AOD offenders as a group are more likely to find their way into Work Release than non-AOD offenders and this may be a good point of intervention into an offender's substance abuse problems. While the proportions are not statistically significant, there were also meaningful numbers of participants found in the LCCC, in Pretrial/Presentence, and in Parole to suggest that these are excellent points of intervention as well.

The VOA early release program had a significantly lower than expected number of non-dependent, non-abuser participants (NDNA). Conversely, Pretrial/Presentence had a higher than expected number of NDNA participants. The higher number of NDNA users in Pretrial/Presentence is most likely due to the greater diversity found in this client group. This diversity probably causes the Pretrial/Presentence group to resemble the general population more than the criminal justice population. It should also be noted that the Pretrial/Presentence group had a higher than expected number of NDNA users when compared to other groups in the system. Pretrial/Presentence still had a higher proportion of dependent and abusive users than the general population.

The VOA had the highest proportion of participants classified as dependent (92.3%). While some of these individuals were identified with the SASSI, most self-identified as chemically dependent. This

suggests that either the VOA actively recruits individuals in recovery or does a very good job of getting offenders to recognize and admit their problems with alcohol and other drugs.

There is also the possibility that time in confinement may be a factor in identifying someone as chemically dependent. The greatest proportions of participants to be identified as chemically dependent or as abusers were in the LCCC, VOA, and Parole samples. This suggests that either (a) substance abuse is an aggravating factor that causes people to commit more serious crime requiring incarceration, (b) substance abuse is an aggravating factor that leads people to commit more crime causing them to progress further through the criminal justice system, or (c) incarceration is a factor in causing people to recognize or admit their chemical dependency. Most likely all three factors are salient.

Analysis of Demographic Variables

Participants were surveyed over various demographic variables including marital status, times married, education, employment status at the time of arrest, current employment status, living status at time of arrest, current living status, number of arrests, and age at which they were first arrested. Participants' responses were evaluated along the attributes of subject sex, race, age, classification, and system unit. Chi-square (χ^2) analyses were conducted and significant results ($p \leq .05$) are reported below. It should be noted that no significant results were obtained for marital status or times married so these results will not be reported in any of the following subsections.

Gender

No significant results were obtained for education, current job status, living arrangements prior to arrest, current living arrangements, number of arrests, or age at first arrest. This means that there were no differences between males and females on these variables. Significant differences were found for job status prior to arrest ($\chi^2 = 33.39$, $df = 3$, $p = .00$) and living with children ($\chi^2 = 8.39$, $df = 1$, $p = .004$). Females in the sample reported they were less likely to be employed full-time and more likely to be unemployed at the time of arrest. They also report that they are more likely to be living with children at the time of their arrest.

Race

Significance was found for job status prior to arrest ($\chi^2 = 51.49$, $df = 9$, $p = .00$), current job status ($\chi^2 = 26.51$, $df = 9$, $p = .002$), and living status prior to arrest ($\chi^2 = 33.90$, $df = 15$, $p = .004$). Whites were less likely to have never been employed and were more likely to be employed full-time at the time of arrest. African-Americans, on the other hand, were less likely to be employed full-time and were more likely to have never been employed or to be unemployed. No significant differences were found for Hispanics or other racial or ethnic groups.

Analysis of current job status revealed that whites were still less likely to have never been employed and African-Americans were still more likely to have never been employed. However, there was no difference between whites and African-Americans on full-time employment. This suggests that the differences between whites and African-Americans disappear following their entry into the criminal justice system. Interestingly, Hispanics were neither more or less likely to occupy one particular job status over another prior to arrest. Like African Americans and whites, though, Hispanics were significantly more likely to report full-time employment following arrest.

Age

Statistically significant results were found for several demographic variables when they were compared with participant age. Results for the different analyses are tabled below.

Table 18
Chi-square Analysis by Age

Variable	Value	df	Significance
Education	52.95	24	0.0006
Job Status at Arrest	21.47	12	0.0439
Living Status at Arrest	47.04	20	0.0006
Current Living Status	35.12	16	0.0038
Number of Arrests	50.84	28	0.0052
Age of First Arrest	139.46	20	0.0000

Education. Teens in the sample were less likely to have finished high school and participants in their twenties were less likely to have completed college. This should not be surprising since a great number

of adolescents (15 out of 42) were still of high school age (i.e., 18 or younger). A similar argument most likely explains the lower rates of college education among participants in their twenties. Perhaps they have just had insufficient time to complete degree studies.

What was interesting was that participants in their forties were more likely to have a college education than would have been expected. A review of college educated offenders in their forties (N = 10) found that four were AOD -related, two were for sex offenses, and two were for assault or homicide. It should also be noted that four of these individuals reported that they were on parole. It is possible that their college educations were obtained while in prison.

Job Status. It should not be surprising that adolescents were more likely to never have been employed and less likely to be employed full-time. The difference is especially apparent at the time of arrest, and improves somewhat when one evaluates current job status. Analysis of the data for current job status reveals that never having held a job is not a function of youth. All three adolescents who reported that they never had a job were old enough to be high school graduates.

Living Status. Adolescents were more likely to report that they live with their families prior to arrest and were less likely to report living with a spouse or alone. Participants in their forties and fifties were more likely to report living alone prior to arrest. More than 35% of the participants in their forties and almost 38% of participants in their fifties reported living alone prior to arrest. Current living status is not as bleak, with only participants in their forties reporting they are more likely to live alone. The percentage also drops to about 25%.

Number of Arrests. The differences in arrest histories for the sample can be accounted for by two groups. Adolescents were more likely to report having been arrested for only one or two offenses, while participants in their forties reported they were more likely to have been arrested for four offenses. There were no other significant differences across any of the other age groups or arrest categories.

The relatively low number of arrests for adolescents probably reflects their relatively brief criminal histories. Low reporting may also be a function of deception or understatement of their actual arrest records. There is no way of determining why participants in their forties were more likely to report their number of arrests as four. It was interesting to note that about one in ten participants reported

having been arrested for 13 or more offenses and 19 participants reported being arrested for 21 or more offenses.

Age at First Arrest. The majority of first arrests (N = 385 or 58.7%) appear to occur sometime between the ages of 13 and 30. More than half of the adolescents in the sample report their first arrest occurred between the ages of 16 and 19. Almost 75% of participants in their twenties report their first arrest occurred prior to the age of 20. This trend begins to reverse with offender age. About half of offenders in their thirties report their first arrest occurring before age 20, and less than half of offenders in their forties and fifties were arrested in their teens. In fact, a significant number of individuals in their thirties, forties, and fifties reported that their first arrest did not occur until they entered that decade of life. Perhaps these older offenders did not start committing crimes until later in life, they were better criminals so did not get caught until later in life, or were only occasional criminals who did not get caught until later in life. The following table provides information on how the average number of arrests and the average age at first arrest tend to advance with the participant's age group.

Table 19
Average Number of Arrests and Average
Age at First Arrest by Age Group

Age Group	Ave. No. of of Arrests	Age 1st Arrest
Teens	2.83	15.80
20s	5.90	17.64
30s	6.81	20.37
40s	5.44	24.41
50s Plus	9.12	26.75

Offender Classification

Whether an offender was classified as an abuser or not was significant only for number of arrests ($\chi^2 = 56.17$, $df = 14$, $p \leq .00$). Non-AOD offenders were found to be more likely to report only one prior arrest and were less likely to report having six or more prior arrests. AOD offenders, however, were less likely to have only one offense. These data were consistent with data obtained during the booking survey that found AOD offenders to account for a large proportion of re-offending. An outline of the average number of arrests for each offender classification is contained below in Table 20.

Table 20
Average Number of Arrests by
Offender Classification

Offender Classification	Ave. No. of Arrests
NDNA	3.28
Abuser	3.64
CD	7.25

NDNA = Non-Dependent, Non-Abuser

System Unit

Statistically significant results were found for several demographic variables when they were analyzed by system unit. Results for the different analyses are tabled below.

Table 21
Chi-square Analysis of Demographic Variables by All System Units

Variable	Value	df	Significance
Education	50.73	30	0.0104
Job Status at Arrest	61.03	15	0.0000
Current Job Status	58.03	15	0.0000
Living Status at Arrest	44.91	25	0.0086
Current Living Status	26.44	16	0.0481
Number of Arrests	51.00	35	0.0394
Age at First Arrest	38.86	25	0.0380

Education. More than one-third (35.9%) of participants report that they have less than a high school degree. The LCCC and the VOA early release program have the lowest proportions of individuals with more than a high school education. The VOA does have the highest proportions of individuals with either a high school degree or its equivalency (51.2%). Work Release has the most highly educated group with more than 36% having some form of post-high school education or training. Interestingly, Parole had the highest proportion of college graduates (11.6%), followed by Work Release (9.5%). The other groups were at five percent or lower.

Job Status. VOA participants were more likely to report that they never held employment prior to arrest, while Work Release participants were more likely to report they held full-time employment at the time of arrest. The high rate of employment among Work Release participants is attributable to the fact that employment is a condition of admission into Work Release. Current job status

is a condition of admission into Work Release. Current job status paints a brighter picture. VOA participants were no less likely to be unemployed or never employed and more than half report they have full-time work.

Living Status. Most of the difference in living status prior to arrest was accounted for the VOA group where a greater number than expected reported that they were living with a spouse. Almost half of the participants were living with family and about 20% were living alone. The only groups currently not incarcerated were Probation, Pretrial/Presentence, and Parole. More than half of respondents from these three groups reported living with family. Probationers were more likely to report living with a spouse when not living with another family member.

Number of Arrests. About one-quarter (23.4%) of participants reported they were first time offenders. Another forty percent (42.1%) reported fewer than three arrests. Pretrial/Presentence participants were more likely to report they were first time offenders. More than one-third of this group reported having been arrested only one time. Participants from the LCCC and the VOA had the highest rates of multiple offending. More than forty percent of the individuals in the LCCC (41.4%) and the VOA (46.2%) reported being arrested more than six times. The next highest groups were Work Release (31%) and Parole (30.1%).

Age at First Arrest. A participant's arrest record begins before the age of 20 for anywhere from one-half to three-quarters of the sample. LCCC offenders had the highest rate of arrest prior to age 20 (77.1%), while Probation and Work Release had the lowest rates of arrest prior to age 20 (52% and 57.1% respectively). The VOA rate was 65.8%, Parole was 65.8%, and Pretrial/Presentence was 61.3%. First time arrest rates drop by 70 to 80 percent once participants enter their thirties. The first time arrest rate for offenders in their forties is seven percent. Crime appears to be a young person's activity across all system units.

Analysis of Problem Substance Use

Prevalence

The primary purpose of this study was to determine the extent of alcohol and other drug related problems within the different system units along the criminal justice service continuum. The

following table shows the number of subjects in each system unit, the percent who were determined to be either chemically dependent or substance abusers, and the total percent of subjects within a system unit determined to be either alcohol or other drug dependent (AOD).

Table 22
Percent of Subjects with AOD Problems by Sytem Unit

Unit	Number	Percent		
		CD	Abusers	Total AOD
LCCC	173	72.5%	5.2%	77.7%
VOA	40	90.0%	0.0%	90.0%
Probation	63	66.7%	14.3%	81.0%
Work Release	66	59.1%	9.1%	68.2%
Pretrial/Presentence	91	52.8%	6.6%	59.3%
Parole	125	78.4%	1.6%	80.0%
Total	558	64.9%	4.2%	69.1%

As can be seen, the prevalence of participants with AOD problems approaches 70% (69.1%) for the entire sample. Three system units had prevalence rates around 80%, one system unit had a prevalence rate of 90%, while Work Release and Pretrial/Presentence were below the mean prevalence rate. It should be noted that all system units were well in excess of the estimated 10% to 20% prevalence rate for problem drinking and drug use in the general population.

The system units with the highest reported rates of substance abusers were Probation and Work Release. The VOA had the lowest rate of abusers. The VOA also had the highest proportion of individuals who voluntarily identified themselves as chemically dependent. This would suggest one or more of the following: the VOA selectively favors admitting substance abusing offenders, substance abusing offenders are somehow drawn to the VOA, or the VOA programmatically emphasizes recovery to a highly effective degree.

It is interesting to note that the four system units with above average prevalence rates were those that involved some form of incarceration. This could mean that AOD offenders (a) commit crimes that are more serious and require incarceration, (b) commit more crimes and progress further into the system, or that (c) serving time is a form of "hitting bottom" that motivates these people to seek recovery.

The findings of this study do not provide sufficient data to support the first interpretation. Additional research comparing seriousness of crime, offender diagnosis, and incarceration would clarify this issue more. This study has certainly found the second option to be true. AOD offenders definitely commit more crime on average than non-AOD offenders. If the likelihood of serving time is a function of number crimes committed then AOD offenders will more likely be incarcerated than non-AOD offenders. Finally, this study was not designed or intended to investigate the relationship between incarceration and motivation for treatment. However, the results are intriguing and bear further study at some future time.

Drug of Choice

Knowing how many offenders are substance abusers or which programs have the greatest number of substance abusers is not enough. It is also important to know which substances are the most problematic. Drug of choice has important implications for treatment programming, relapse prevention, and compliance monitoring. The following table presents the drugs surveyed and the frequency with which these drugs were used in the year prior to arrest.

Table 23
Nonusers, substance users, and rates of use

Drug	Nonusers	Users	Frequency of Use			
			Almost Daily	Once/Week	Once/Month	Once/ Twice a Year
Alcohol	19.3%	80.7%	39.2%	32.6%	10.2%	18.0%
Marijuana	47.6%	52.4%	33.8%	20.8%	16.7%	28.7%
Cocaine	61.9%	38.1%	45.5%	16.0%	8.9%	29.6%
Amphetamines	81.8%	18.2%	25.5%	13.7%	10.8%	50.0%
Depressants	87.3%	12.7%	28.2%	15.5%	15.5%	40.8%
Analgesics	75.7%	24.3%	30.1%	11.0%	12.5%	46.3%
Opiates/Narcotics	88.9%	11.1%	41.9%	9.7%	11.3%	37.1%
LSD	88.7%	11.3%	14.3%	9.5%	23.8%	52.4%
PCP	95.0%	5.0%	17.9%	0.0%	7.1%	75.0%
Inhalants	95.9%	4.1%	17.4%	4.3%	0.0%	78.3%

The drug categories selected for this study are the same as those used in the CARES surveys of 1990 and 1992. CARES is a Lucas County substance abuse prevention program that targets area youth. CARES developed and conducted its surveys in conjunction with various Lucas County school systems, and individuals from The University of Toledo and Owens Technical College. The two surveys provide comprehensive data on alcohol and other drug use by Lucas

County youth. The rationale for using CARES drug categories was to insure comparability between the two studies for planning purposes.

Clearly the number one drug of choice for this sample is alcohol. The next most commonly used drug is marijuana. These are followed by cocaine, non-narcotic analgesics, and amphetamines. Depressants, narcotics, and LSD were used by 11% to 12% of subjects, while PCP and inhalants were used by five percent or less.

Table 24 deals with alcohol and other drug use by system unit for the seven substances with the highest rates of daily use (over 25%). This table shows the percentage of users of a particular substance within a particular system unit.

Table 24
Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use by System Unit

Unit	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Amphetamine	Depressants	Analgesics	Opiates
LCCC	82.7%	57.2%	41.0%	17.9%	12.7%	27.7%	12.7%
VOA	20.2%	13.9%	15.0%	9.2%	5.2%	7.5%	4.0%
Probation	84.4%	45.3%	25.0%	15.6%	9.4%	21.9%	9.4%
Work Rls	81.8%	43.9%	33.3%	16.7%	10.6%	24.2%	7.6%
Pretrial	73.6%	44.0%	28.6%	7.7%	8.8%	22.0%	2.2%
Parole	78.4%	57.6%	41.6%	21.6%	15.2%	20.0%	16.0%
Total	80.7%	52.4%	38.1%	18.2%	12.7%	24.3%	11.1%

As can be seen, rates of alcohol use are quite high for all units except the VOA. Persons in the LCCC, the VOA, and on Parole report higher than average prevalence rates for marijuana and cocaine, while people in Probation, in Work Release, and in the Pretrial/Presentence units have below average prevalence rates for these substances.

The overall picture painted in Table 24 reveals that alcohol use is almost universal. Substance use is highest among the groups who have been incarcerated and lowest among the Probation, Pretrial/Presentence, and Work Release groups at the time of this study. Not only are prevalence rates higher, but participants in the LCCC, VOA, and on Parole seem more likely to use more different substances as well. Table 25 provides information on the relative frequency with which individuals from the various units report using alcohol or other drugs. A score of four (4) is the highest possible rating and indicates almost daily use. A score of one (1) denotes using

a substance only once or twice in the year prior to arrest. A score of zero (0) indicates that the person never used the substance.

Table 25
Frequency of Alcohol and Other Drug Use by System Unit

Unit	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Amphetamine	Depressants	Analgesics	Opiates
LCCC	3.07	2.46	1.77	2.75	2.09	2.10	2.64
VOA	3.34	3.13	2.44	2.85	3.22	3.15	3.71
Probation	2.63	2.41	2.00	2.63	2.50	2.36	2.67
Work Rls	3.00	2.86	2.00	2.18	2.00	1.81	1.80
Pretrial	2.46	2.25	2.00	2.62	1.63	2.20	1.00
Parole	3.03	2.76	2.56	3.15	2.47	2.32	2.40

A statistical analysis of use patterns revealed some statistical significance for alcohol and marijuana. Analysis revealed that Pretrial/Presentence participants were more likely to report using alcohol only once or twice a year and less likely to report using alcohol on an almost daily basis ($\chi^2 = 31.23$, $df = 15$, $p \leq .008$). VOA residents were significantly more likely to report using marijuana on an almost daily basis ($\chi^2 = 26.02$, $df = 15$, $p \leq .04$).

Self-Rating and Classification

Participants were asked to rate their alcohol and other drug use. Participants could identify themselves as having a major problem, occasional problems, at risk of a problem, no problem, or recovering from a problem. Forty-five (45) individuals refused to provide self-ratings, while 514 complied. Table 26 shows the number and percent of individuals and their self-ratings.

Table 26
Alcohol and Other Drug Use Self-Ratings

Self-Rating	Number	Percent
Major Problem	131	25.5%
Occasional Problem	58	11.3%
At Risk of a Problem	39	7.6%
No Problem	203	39.5%
Recovering	83	16.1%
Total	514	100%

Table 26 tells an interesting tale when compared to the results of the SASSI. When asked to self-report, only about 42% admitted their use was a major problem or that they were recovering. Table 27 shows

the number and percent of individuals identified by the SASSI as having AOD problems.

Table 27
Number and Percent of Participants
Classified as Having AOD Problems by the SASSI

SASSI Classification	Number	Percent
Chemically Dependent	389	71.5%
Substance Abuser	25	4.6%
Non-Dependent/Non-Abuser (NDNA)	130	23.9%
Total	544	100%

These data would appear to suggest that using an instrument like the SASSI would be beneficial in identifying individuals with problems before they are willing or able to do so for themselves. Earlier identification would allow for earlier intervention and could result in higher success rates for persons on probation or parole and a reduction in crime.

Treatment Agency Attendance

Participants in the study were asked to provide information on treatment program attendance. This information was necessary to obtain some indication of which service providers were already being used by members of the sample. In addition to providing information on attendance, participants were also asked to disclose if the provider was helpful and if they were ever denied entry into a treatment program. (Providers surveyed are listed on the questionnaire in Appendix E.)

Providers were divided into two types. The first type was alcohol and other drug treatment programs such as community programs, jail- (not just LCCC), and hospital-based treatment programs. The second type included community mental health centers, private mental health providers, and other non-AOD treatment providers. Participants were asked to identify all providers they used, so it was possible for any given individual to report obtaining services from either or both types of provider. Table 28 shows the percent of subjects attending AOD treatment services by system unit.

Table 28
Percent of Participants Attending AOD Treatment Programs

Unit	N	SASI	COMPASS	UMADOAP	Self-Help	First Phase	Jail	Hospital	Methadone
LCCC	173	17.3%	16.2%	1.7%	33.5%	6.9%	27.2%	7.5%	2.3%
VOA	40	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	50.0%	17.5%	32.5%	12.5%	7.5%
Probation	64	20.3%	17.2%	1.6%	45.3%	6.3%	14.1%	9.4%	3.1%
Work Rls	66	15.2%	7.6%	1.5%	40.9%	3.0%	22.7%	16.7%	1.5%
Pretrial	91	18.7%	17.6%	0.0%	18.7%	1.1%	15.4%	8.8%	1.1%
Parole	125	20.0%	13.6%	4.0%	40.8%	48.8%	32.0%	7.2%	1.6%
Total	559	17.7%	14.5%	2.5%	36.1%	15.6%	24.7%	9.3%	2.3%

Self-help programs like Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) were reported by the highest percentage of participants (36.1%) and would appear to be the treatment of choice for VOA residents. Jail-based programs were the next most frequently reported and appear to have been most frequently attended by participants with histories of incarceration. First Phase, while posting a modest overall attendance record, was attended by almost half the participants on Parole (48.8%). UMADOAP and methadone programs appear to reach the fewest individuals in this sample with attendance rates of 2.5% or less. The highest utilization rates for both UMADOAP and methadone programs were among VOA residents. In fact, VOA residents appear to have an across the board higher rate of program utilization. Work Release residents had the highest rate of hospital based treatment utilization and the lowest utilization rate for COMPASS. Pretrial/Presentence participants were least likely to report using self-help programs, and LCCC residents were next least likely.

Table 29 shows the percentage of participants reporting that they used a mental health service. These could be publicly funded programs like Toledo Mental Health Center or private programs or practitioners.

Table 29
Percentage of Participants Using Mental Health Services

Unit	N	TMHC	CMHC	Hospital	Counselor	Psychiatrist	VA	Other
				Psych	Psychologist			
LCCC	173	4.0%	9.2%	4.6%	10.4%	4.6%	2.3%	4.6%
VOA	40	7.5%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Probation	64	3.1%	7.8%	6.3%	18.8%	6.3%	3.1%	1.6%
Work Rls	66	1.5%	1.5%	3.0%	13.6%	3.0%	6.1%	1.5%
Pretrial	91	3.3%	6.6%	3.3%	5.5%	3.3%	2.2%	1.1%
Parole	125	7.2%	8.8%	8.8%	5.6%	4.0%	3.2%	2.4%
Total	559	4.5%	7.3%	5.7%	10.2%	4.7%	3.6%	2.5%

Private counselors or psychologists were the most frequently attended mental health providers and appear to be the provider of choice for individuals on probation. The Veterans Administration was least often cited by members of the sample and probably reflects either: (a) there is no VA hospital in this area or (b) a low number of offenders are veterans. VOA residents again appear to have a greater propensity for using mental health services just as they were more likely to consume AOD services.

For the most part, participants reported that the various providers surveyed were helpful. Table 30 lists the providers and the percent of individuals reporting whether a provider was helpful or not.

Table 30
Number and Percent of Subjects Reporting
That Attending a Treatment Agency Helped with Their Problem

Agency	Number			Percent	
	N	Helped	Not Helped	Helped	Not Helped
SASI	86	56	30	65.1%	34.9%
COMPASS Inpatient	41	30	11	73.2%	26.8%
COMPASS Outpatient	29	21	8	72.4%	27.6%
UMADOAP	11	9	2	81.8%	18.2%
AA, CA, NA	180	155	25	86.1%	13.9%
First Phase	73	67	6	91.8%	8.2%
TMHC	21	14	7	66.7%	33.3%
CMHC	33	21	12	63.6%	36.4%
Hosp AOD Program	47	41	6	87.2%	12.8%
Hosp Psych Program	28	19	9	67.9%	32.1%
Jail Programs	119	106	13	89.1%	10.9%
Counselor/Psychologist	51	37	14	72.5%	27.5%
Psychiatrist	24	16	8	66.7%	33.3%
Methadone	13	9	4	69.2%	30.8%
Veterans' Administration	15	11	4	73.3%	26.7%

Anywhere from two-thirds to more than ninety percent of subjects reported that they found the different providers to be helpful. Particularly encouraging was the high rate of endorsement for programs like First Phase (91.8%) and other jail-based programs (89.1%). One could speculate that the close association of these programs with the criminal justice system would make them the object of subjects' hostility toward the system. However, the data indicate that 39 of the 46 participants (84.8%) who reported attending treatment programs in the LCCC found these programs to be helpful.

Another interesting discovery was the high endorsement rate for mental health providers like the Toledo Mental Health Center, community mental health centers like Zepf and Ide, and private counselors and psychologists. This high endorsement rate may be attributable to one of two factors. First, any help is beneficial to this group even if it is not specific to alcohol or other drugs. Second, the subjects suffer from other mental conditions that benefit from treatment and not just alcohol or other drug abuse. Future research should investigate the potential influence of these two factors.

Only 35 individuals reported being denied admission by any of the surveyed providers. The two most common reasons for being denied admission were lack of insurance when attempting to enter a private hospital based AOD treatment program and lack of beds when applying to a community based residential program like COMPASS. It

should be noted that only six participants reported they were placed on a waiting list to get into COMPASS since 1989.

Perceived Service Needs

Participants were given an opportunity on the survey to identify services that they would find helpful in their rehabilitation. Services were broken down into two categories: education/vocational and counseling. Table 31 is an overview of recommended educational/vocational services by system unit and Table 32 presents data on recommended counseling services.

Table 31
Recommended Vocational Support Services by System Unit

Unit	GED Prep	Job Seeking	Job Training	Job Placement	Reading or Math Help	Child Care
LCCC	41.6%	49.1%	55.5%	1.2%	25.4%	12.7%
VOA	40.0%	45.0%	52.5%	55.0%	35.0%	22.5%
Probation	39.1%	35.9%	43.8%	43.8%	18.8%	10.9%
Work Rls	34.8%	25.8%	33.3%	33.3%	10.6%	12.1%
Pretrial	37.4%	37.4%	41.8%	45.1%	15.4%	9.9%
Parole	33.6%	31.2%	44.0%	52.0%	17.6%	9.6%
Total	37.9%	38.6%	46.5%	32.2%	20.2%	12.0%

As can be seen, job training is the most strongly endorsed vocational service. The strength of this endorsement comes primarily from the strong endorsement of participants in the LCCC and VOA. LCCC participants also strongly endorsed GED preparation and job seeking training. This suggests that people in the LCCC perceive themselves as lacking many of the basic skills and credentials for obtaining employment. Not surprisingly job placement was a concern for a relatively higher proportion of people on parole and in the VOA. These are people who are trying to re-enter the workforce following incarceration and job placement would no doubt be of assistance.

Table 32
Recommended Counseling Support Services by System Unit

Unit	Drug-Free Home	Family Tx	Financial Counsel	AOD Tx	Anger Control
LCCC	40.5%	33.5%	32.4%	42.2%	29.5%
VOA	32.5%	30.0%	30.0%	35.0%	30.0%
Probation	14.1%	23.4%	18.8%	21.9%	25.0%
Work RIs	13.6%	16.7%	21.2%	30.3%	13.6%
Pretrial	15.4%	23.1%	20.9%	22.0%	14.3%
Parole	17.6%	16.0%	21.6%	32.8%	19.2%
Total	24.5%	24.5%	25.0%	32.6%	22.4%

LCCC respondents endorsed counseling services at a higher rate than any of the other groups. Data from this table and the preceding one suggest that the LCCC sample perceives themselves as needier than any of the sample members from other units. Most strongly endorsed were drug-free living arrangements and alcohol and other drug treatment. It should also be noted that VOA residents perceive themselves as only slightly less needy than individuals in the LCCC.

The data were also analyzed to see if there were any gender differences in perceived need for services. The results are presented below in Tables 33 and 34.

Table 33
Recommended Vocational Support Services by Sex

Unit	GED Prep	Job Seeking	Job Training	Job Placement	Reading or Math Help	Child Care
Male	38.5%	39.5%	47.0%	32.1%	21.3%	11.8%
Female	34.3%	34.3%	46.3%	34.3%	14.9%	14.9%

Males in the sample appear to perceive themselves as being slightly more in need of GED preparation, job seeking training, and help with reading or math. Females perceive themselves as slightly more in need of job placement and child care assistance.

Table 34
Recommended Counseling Support Services by Sex

Unit	Drug-Free Home	Family Tx	Financial Counsel	AOD Tx	Anger Control
Male	24.4%	24.6%	26.3%	33.3%	23.4%
Female	26.9%	25.4%	19.4%	29.9%	16.4%

A slightly greater proportion of females rate drug-free living conditions and family therapy as desirable. Males were slightly more likely to perceive financial counseling, substance abuse counseling, and anger control as important.

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Chapter IV:
Key Informant and Client Interviews

Analysis of Interview Data

Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted between May and October 1992 with people who were in a leadership role in either the criminal justice or chemical dependency treatment system (see Appendix I for list of individuals providing key informant interviews). Those interviewed were asked to discuss their perceptions of the integration between the criminal justice and treatment systems. The interviews were designed to elicit participants' observations and opinions, and no effort was made to limit the discussions to measurable data that could be supported by past research or program evaluation.

It is noteworthy that the representatives from the criminal justice and treatment systems were consistently respectful of the efforts put forth by the other toward dealing effectively with the substance abusing offender. There was a recognition that the respective systems are working under great pressure with limited resources. Included below are major points that were offered by at least one key informant and endorsed by at least one other person interviewed.

Informants from both the criminal justice and treatment systems pointed out that the type of substance abusing individual seen through the criminal justice system is very different from those individuals seen only a few years ago. According to key informants, past offenders were older, had more skills and resources, and were more likely to be narcotics users. They believe that today's offender is younger, needier, less motivated, more likely to use cocaine, and has often committed a more serious crime.

Representatives from both systems estimated that between 80 percent and 85 percent of offenders were in need of services from the treatment system. Some of those interviewed talked of seeing second and third generation substance abusers involved with the criminal justice system. One person said his staff worked with "60 year old drug addicts and their grandchildren" at any given time. Many observed that younger people, especially 18 to 20 year olds, were more likely to be involved with the criminal justice system for selling drugs than for using drugs.

There seemed to be a consensus of all who participated in the interviews that there are not enough treatment slots to begin meeting the needs of substance abusing offenders. Representatives of the criminal justice system pointed out that residential treatment beds often have a waiting list of weeks or months. Individuals seeking outpatient assessment and treatment may also have to wait many weeks. Key informants from the treatment system also cite timing of available treatment slots as a major issue. They would like to be able to offer treatment promptly when the leverage that the criminal justice system can exert is at its highest.

Representatives from both systems shared examples of how they are at times working at cross purposes. Criminal justice system informants noted that it can be up to three months before a substance abusing probationer is engaged by a community treatment agency. In the meantime, the offenders probably experience little support for abstinence, and often become re-involved in criminal activity. Offenders risk having their probation revoked when this renewed criminal activity becomes known to the criminal justice system. Even if the offenders are able to participate in treatment while incarcerated, they may not be able to receive timely follow-up treatment upon release into the community because of waiting lists. Treatment system representatives provided examples of offenders who were engaged in treatment and starting to become honest about their substance use and their behavior. This positive response to treatment at times resulted in an offenders' probation being revoked when they revealed there were outstanding warrants against them.

Representatives of both systems acknowledge that too often there is no coordination among the segments of the criminal justice system, and between it and the treatment system. Clients are able to use gaps in communication to avoid being accountable for their behavior. Often the client is placed in the position of being the communications link between the criminal justice worker and treatment staff. One provider noted that "priorities are somewhat different for personnel from each of the systems. When clients see daylight between what the treatment people say and what the [probation officer] says, you can count on clients exploiting the confusion."

Even when there is good coordination and communication, clients often fall out of the treatment system when the leverage exerted by the criminal justice system is removed. Experience and research have shown that extended involvement with the treatment system is the best predictor of the successful maintenance of

chemical-free living. Often people enter treatment during a pretrial phase and drop out after sentencing unless the sentence includes mandatory participation in treatment for six months to a year. In other cases, clients may actively participate in jail- or prison-based treatment programs and then drop away after release unless there is the incentive of continued accountability to a PO.

Key informants from both systems felt that treatment is often wasted when offenders are provided with no alternative living arrangement that can support them in their first months of recovery. Two offender groups were specified. The first group is composed of homeless people who have completed a residential treatment program and who are ready to step down to outpatient care. They are rarely able to benefit from outpatient care because of their preoccupation with meeting basic needs for food and shelter. The second and much larger group contains people in treatment who must continue to live in the drug saturated environment that previously supported their drug using lifestyles. The consensus was that halfway house beds are too costly to operate. However, cost-effective transitional housing like that used by the Mental Health Board could be set up in drug-free zones.

Several key informants identified a critical need for a "dry" place where people can go and spend their waking hours as an alternative to the substance abusing culture of the streets. It was pointed out that the carryouts begin selling alcohol as early as 6:00 a.m. in the inner city and that they often stay open until 2:00 a.m. Some suggested that drug-free Oxford House type day programs with extended hours matching those of carryouts might be even more important to people in the inner city than a drug-free place to live.

Key informants from both systems suggest that many substance abusing individuals in the criminal justice population are probably more in need of habilitation than rehabilitation. There seemed to be consensus among those interviewed that this group can really only benefit from a holistic, coordinated approach. This approach would target job skill development, daily living skill development, housing and other basic needs at the same time the offenders are actively involved in treatment for their substance abuse.

While there were many common issues identified by representatives of the treatment and criminal justice systems, there were also some points that were seen as issues by one system or the other. Philosophical differences between the systems is seen as

primary in contributing to the failure of some substance abusing offenders to benefit from treatment opportunities.

In the past, the consequence for noncompliance with a treatment regime has often been termination from the treatment program. This approach was predicated on the assumption that the client was motivated for treatment and striving for a drug-free, more responsible lifestyle. The criminal justice substance abusing population is, as one criminal justice source stated, "usually in treatment involuntarily and by definition irresponsible. Getting terminated from treatment may be a goal rather than a consequence for this group." Several of the key informants suggested that new sanctions and consequences must be developed for treatment to be effective. Criminal justice personnel proposed that consequences for noncompliance that result in termination of treatment should be re-evaluated. Several key informants also suggested that treatment efforts directed toward offenders who are not motivated toward abstinence must be increased.

Another philosophical difference between the two systems that creates problems is the assumption among many staff in the criminal justice system that alcohol is not a problem. Treatment system staff say this value is often communicated implicitly to offenders, resulting in the undermining of the treatment approach.

Treatment system staff point out that some individuals working within the criminal justice system are well-educated about chemical dependency, and that their clients are often the most successful. The criminal justice system offers annual opportunities to its workers to learn about chemical dependency and treatment approaches. Treatment system staff, however, believe there is little effort by management to integrate the information into practice. Treatment people suggest that the criminal justice system should take a philosophical position on the nature of chemical dependency and include its application as part of worker supervision and accountability. They suggest that if there was vertical integration and a consistency of approach within the criminal justice system, the two systems could work more effectively together on behalf of criminal justice clients.

Treatment personnel report they feel as though they are always operating in crisis mode when dealing with the criminal justice system. In addition to the timing and leverage issues noted above, treatment personnel expressed some confusion and frustration about criminal justice system expectations. They suggest, for example, that

it would be beneficial if there were definite protocols for exchange of information and clear guidelines about when treatment staff is expected to be in court. For example, four people from the same agency may be subpoenaed on the same case and then may end up going back a second time after the case is continued.

Judges differ in communicating the extent and detail of their instructions and expectations to offenders and to treatment personnel. Some judges refer many offenders for a formal assessment when the offenders are already known to be in need of treatment. This slows down the process of getting people into treatment, and puts an unnecessary stress on limited agency resources. One treatment person stated that "assessments could be all this agency does. If the court sees history of substance abuse, it could just go on and order treatment, because clients will get an assessment to determine appropriate program placement anyway."

Offenders who are involved in criminal justice programs like Work Release, as well as offenders who are on probation or parole and working, are often unable to be involved in community treatment options. Several key informants from the criminal justice system expressed concern that treatment programs seem to be designed for people who are not working. They observed that trying to fit both in often leads to a set up for failure. Many individuals do not seem to be able to meet expectations of the treatment structure and the demands of the criminal justice system. Twelve step support groups are often the only avenue for exposing working offenders to sober living.

Several of the key informants cited a lack of leadership as a major obstacle to the integration of the two systems. People from both systems recommended that an individual or committee be identified to take responsibility for facilitating the coordination of criminal justice and treatment system efforts. Both sides agreed that during the last ten years there has been significant progress in developing more effective communication between the two systems. However, there was an expressed urgency to better coordinate efforts because of the greater numbers of people who are, or should be, involved with both systems.

There seemed to be hope that the Treatment Alternative to Street Crime (TASC) program, incorporating a computerized data base and referral network, would provide some resolution to this problem. The Lucas County Correctional Treatment Facility that is projected to open later in 1993 is also seen as an important measure in

emphasizing continuity of treatment across systems and into the community.

Offender Focus Groups

Focus groups were held with a sample of July residents of the Lucas County Corrections Center who were involved in the Sober Living module. Program personnel identified inmates they believed to be most capable of providing honest and relatively objective information about the needs of substance abusing criminal justice system clients.

The eight participants were all male and between the ages of 20 and 35. Five were African American, two were white, and one was Hispanic. They were incarcerated for varying lengths of time, and all had been in the LCCC for at least one month. For two of the inmates, this was the first incarceration. Four had previously served time in regional or state facilities. Two had previously been incarcerated in the LCCC. Participation in the focus groups was voluntary. Themes that emerged were as follows:

- Traditional treatment centers (hospitals, community agencies) where participants had previously received services did not address the clients' street mentality and bitterness toward the dominant culture.
- Effective treatment requires more personal involvement than is available through the fixed number of weeks of structured programming offered by traditional services.
- Hospital programs were as foreign to their daily experience as "Club Med."
- Once detoxified and exposed to sober living, most had intended to stay clean after release from previous incarcerations and residential treatments.
- Stiff supervision and constant urine drops are welcomed by those people serious about staying clean and sober. They see regular involvement with a PO who has high standards of performance for them as one key to their success.
- Criminal justice personnel (i.e., probation officers, parole officers, STOP program staff, etc.) are among the few stable

relationships that criminal justice clients have and these relationships are very important to people even though they may only have monthly contact.

- Law enforcement personnel and programs can help sort "good people" from bad by providing opportunities for change. Good people are those who want to do something about their addiction and lead a clean, sober life. Bad people like doing crime, and they will not take sincere advantage of alternatives that are offered.
- Parole officers do not typically stress abstinence from alcohol. Parolees were usually told to stay away from guns and drugs and not to "overdo" alcohol. Most people returned to trouble with substance abuse (alcohol and/or other drugs) following "allowed" use of alcohol.
- Drug-free transitional housing and daytime "dry spots" like First Phase are needed to support peoples' efforts toward sobriety. Participants talked about leaving AA or CA meetings and walking right into drug ridden environments.
- Being a recovering addict and a former inmate carries a double stigma in the workplace. While people do not expect to be completely trusted immediately following release, finding progressively responsible employment opportunities is seen as another key to rebuilding lives.
- Requirements of parole (i.e., fixed number of weekly self-help meetings, urine drops, meetings with PO, etc.) sometimes clash with the requirements of a job and people self-destruct under pressures of daily living.
- Alternative recreation that is drug-free needs to be available for recovering adults and their children. Even "using" parents would send their kids to drug-free community centers.
- Prevention efforts directed toward youth are valuable, however, prevention should not take priority over programs aimed at the children's fathers. Kids need to be involved with male role models who are trying to turn their lives around.

Further information was gathered in group meetings at First Phase. The forty-five participants were self-selected after being told that a researcher was interested in their perspective on the needs of substance abusers who had contact with the criminal justice system.

The participants were primarily parolees who were actively pursuing recovery. Length of continuous sobriety ranged from zero days to seven years. Time since release from a correctional institution ranged from about five days to seven years. Approximately two-thirds of the participants were African American, and the remaining one-third were white.

There was less consensus among this group about needs. While jobs and economic issues were of concern to most, there was a divergence among participants in how important they ranked jobs as instrumental to success. One group viewed jobs and training as the highest priority, while another saw this as secondary to a strong focus on sobriety.

There was much more consensus when it came to solutions. The participants maintain that problems can be attacked most effectively at grassroots levels. They believe that drug- and alcohol-free community meeting places can become the nucleus of Sober Living Zones.

There was a strong emphasis on self-help among the members of this group. "Addicts need to be there for addicts. We can take care of ourselves. We are doing it now. The only thing that needs to be provided by the bureaucracy is seed money."

They envision purchasing "dollar houses" in the inner city and applying the skills of recovering people to renovating them for transitional housing for other recovering addicts. This alternative housing would be organized by recovering people to provide the confrontation and support needed by people seeking a drug-free lifestyle as they are coming out of jails and prisons. Community based sites such as First Phase would be expanded and offer an alternative to the streets from early morning to late at night. "Guides" would be available to assist newly released inmates with the transition from prison to the community. A job information center and, perhaps, a "clean and sober temporary employment agency" would be formed. Drug-free recreation would be available for families. AA, CA, NA, etc., would offer transportation to self-help meetings for those who needed it.

Participants agreed "the power of the group helps addicts stay focused." They further recommended that "the power of the group must be focused on putting together the people, places, and programs that are needed for folks coming out of the joint." They believe that

building a sober community in the inner city is possible and the leadership is there to accomplish their vision.

Another focus group was held at COMPASS in December, 1992. Staff selected five participants convicted of nonviolent felonies. Males and females were represented; one person was African American and four were white. Previous history with the criminal justice system ranged from multiple incarcerations in the penitentiary to no jail time served. Participants were selected from various points in the continuum of treatment from detoxification to extended care.

Participants in this group expressed gratitude to the criminal justice system for forcing them into treatment. They attribute their commitment toward sobriety to exposure to the treatment system that occurred as a result of pressure exerted by the criminal justice system. The thrust of their discussion was twofold: (a) use leverage to get people into treatment and (b) provide alternatives to the old drug using environment.

According to the members of this focus group, effort should be made to use the leverage of the criminal justice system to force people into treatment at every opportunity. One participant who formerly ran a crack house talked about how she had had multiple arrests on drug-related charges, but no one had suggested she needed treatment until her last arrest. She and other members of the group made the point that the arresting officers know people are using drugs, but the officers are often interested only in who the suppliers are. They added that the officers are often "looking at the paper--not looking at the faces."

Focus group members advised that people receive information about the availability and desirability of treatment at booking and at every other point in the criminal justice system. They recommended adding a check box to the booking sheet that reads "Recommended for Alcohol or Drug Treatment." They also urged the system to use frequent urinalysis as further leverage for offenders.

Participants in the focus group also emphasized the need for alternatives to returning to the environments they inhabited before treatment. Several people discussed how they found their efforts to stay sober undermined by a return to their drug-infested neighborhoods. Another pointed out, "It doesn't have to be a drug-infested neighborhood to scare me. I can't move back into my old neighborhood with my old bars and old hangouts beckoning me."

The aim of all the participants was to be able to live in a place where the common goal is sobriety. Some looked forward to living in a structured setting where they would have an opportunity to develop skills in "paying bills, taking care of kids, and being responsible." They all agreed that a drug-free living zone that had opportunities for living in varying degrees of structure, depending on need, was their vision for the future. All expressed a desire to donate time and develop skills by "taking back crack houses and turning them into drug-free safe places to live."

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Chapter V:
Discussion and Recommendations

Discussion and Recommendations

Booking Area Survey

It is clear from the data that there is a significant substance abuse problem that can be identified at the time of booking. More than 44 percent of subjects were booked for an alcohol- or other drug-related (AOD) offense, while more than 30 percent were obviously intoxicated at booking. A historical review of the subjects in the survey revealed that almost two-thirds had at least one AOD offense on record. AOD offenders were also found to have committed more crimes and to have been arrested more often than non-AOD offenders. In spite of their propensity to break the law, the Federal court order makes it very likely they will be released. Almost 95 percent of DWI offenders are released within four hours.

The extent of AOD problems suggests that intervention and referral for treatment at the time of arrest may go far to alleviate both criminal activity and the suffering attendant to a drug or alcohol problem. It would also seem that intervention must occur at the time of booking, since there may be no other opportunity to do so because of the high rates of release.

Two obvious intervention strategies are apparent. One strategy would be to station a trained alcohol or drug professional at the jail to meet with AOD offenders at the time of booking and refer them to treatment. A second strategy would be to create a mandatory community-based detoxification facility and refer offenders into this program subsequent to booking.

The first strategy has the advantage of being relatively inexpensive and easy to incorporate quickly. It might also have the advantage of not immediately overwhelming the existing treatment system with new referrals. The disadvantages of this first strategy, however, are that it provides only minimal intervention and would most likely not appeal to individuals who are resistant or in denial.

The second strategy would be more costly, but has the advantage of removing individuals from the community until they are no longer under the influence. It also insures that individuals will receive some intervention into their substance use, even if for a short time. With Lucas County operating under a court order to release nonviolent misdemeanants, a community-based program offers a residential solution to the court order. This strategy should not

overwhelm existing treatment resources since new capacity would be created in anticipation of new referrals.

A mandatory community-based detoxification facility has several other advantages. First, offenders can be made to feel the immediate consequences of their arrest when they enter the program. Second, it is much easier to motivate clients for continued treatment at this early stage, rather than later at the time of trial or sentencing. Third, detaining an individual for 24 to 48 hours would permit treatment personnel to enlist the cooperation of family members to encourage the offender to enter treatment. Fourth, removing people from the community for a time may remove them from the opportunity to commit additional crime.

The data generated by this study suggest that a program that was designed to intercept and direct substance abusing offenders into treatment could go far in reducing criminal activity in Lucas County. The data show that 83 percent of crime was committed by the 66 percent of offenders with an AOD arrest history. The data also show that most criminal activity takes the form of re-offending and the most likely person to re-offend is someone with a history of alcohol- or other drug-related crimes. If treatment were to remove these individuals from the ranks of offenders, then a significant reduction in crime should be realized.

There are two methodologies that could be adopted in employing a mandatory detoxification program (detox). One method would be to employ mandatory detoxification as an alternative to incarceration after booking. In this scenario, the individual would be arrested, booked, and then sent to detox. Since the individual would be held in detox and not in jail, the person could be detained and would not be subject to the provisions of the federally mandated release. Following a period in detox, the person could be processed through the criminal justice system as usual.

The second methodology would employ mandatory detoxification as a diversion program. Individuals would be taken to detox where they would agree to stay for a specified period in exchange for having charges dropped. If the subject leaves detox before completing the agreed upon term, charges are filed and the individual is booked and prosecuted. Using detox to divert people from the criminal justice system has the advantage of keeping people from getting a criminal record and saving money on booking and prosecution.

Although it may not be possible to divert all AOD offenders into detox because of the nature of their crime or for some other reason, a program that combines both methodologies would appear to work best and have the broadest applicability.

Adult Criminal Justice Study

Results from this study indicate that substance abuse is a definite and far-reaching problem for the adult criminal justice population. Chemically dependent clients within the system outnumber non-dependent, non-abusing clients by almost three to one. Proportions of abusing clients range from about 53% in Pretrial/Presentence to 90% of clients in the Volunteers of America early release program. Overall the proportion of abusing or dependent clients is almost 65%. These proportions far exceed the estimated ten to twenty percent prevalence rates in the general population.

It is obvious from the data that substance abuse is not just a drug problem, but an alcohol problem as well. The drug of choice for Lucas County offenders was clearly alcohol, followed by marijuana and then cocaine. Any program that does not address alcohol as a drug is most likely going to prove ineffective.

Alcohol and other drug problems appear to be most prominent in clients who are in their twenties and thirties. This is contrary to the popularly held notion that drug abuse is a problem that is centered on youthful offenders. It also suggests that youth-oriented programs should probably focus on prevention, while adult programs should focus on intervention.

Chemical dependency appears to make a significant contribution to an offender's criminal history. The average number of arrests reported by chemically dependent offenders was more than twice that reported by non-dependent, non-abusers. This suggests that an aggressive campaign to identify chemically dependent offenders and refer them into treatment could have a significant impact on their criminal conduct.

Such a campaign could incorporate a brief screening instrument like the *Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory* (SASSI) which was successful at identifying chemically dependent offenders easily and quickly in this study. Persons identified as chemically dependent by the SASSI would then be referred for further evaluation and treatment. A recent study of Lucas County probationers (Wagoner, J., unpublished doctoral dissertation, The University of Toledo, 1991) provides evidence to support the benefits of treatment. Dr. Wagoner found that even modest efforts at intervention produced significant increases in prosocial behavior and significant decreases in criminal behavior in her sample.

Perhaps the best news about treatment is that offenders show a willingness to use treatment and find it beneficial. Several treatment alternatives such as self-help groups, jail-based programs like Sober Living, and community-based programs like First Phase, Substance Abuse Services, Inc. (SASI) and COMPASS all drew considerable numbers of offenders. Identification and referral still needs to be increased as even the best attended programs drew only half the offenders identified as chemically dependent.

Finally, education and employment need to be addressed in any program. It is a truism in chemical dependency treatment that positive outcomes are significantly tied to employment. Many of the chemically dependent offenders in this study reported that they were unemployed, under-employed, or had never been employed full-time. The majority also reported that they had less than a high school education. Programs that assist offenders in completing their educations and in obtaining job skills and placement should be emphasized.

Key Informant and Client Interviews

Treatment and criminal justice personnel tended to focus on systemic issues, while clients were more focused on personal issues. Treatment and criminal justice personnel were in agreement that there was not enough capacity within the treatment system. This perception is probably accurate. Treatment programs are operating close to their limits and any influx of additional referrals would quickly overwhelm existing resources. Any new initiatives to increase identification and referral would have to be accompanied by concurrent increases in capacity.

The scope of available programming appears to be adequate. Neither the treatment system nor the criminal justice system called for the creation of entirely new treatment programs. There was, however, one notable exception. There appears to be a small, yet significant, group of individuals within the system for whom the issue is not rehabilitation but habilitation. Personnel within the criminal justice system pointed out that these individuals almost need a "head start" program to prepare them to benefit from the existing treatment system. These individuals show the greatest deficits in social skills, job skills, education, and basic living skills. The treatment system has made efforts to meet the needs of these individuals, and this should be encouraged and supported.

Treatment and criminal justice personnel both called for better integration and coordination of their respective systems. Current efforts appear to be marked by a level of inconsistent care and even conflict between system expectations and demands. Personnel from both sides recommended that this coordination should occur at the supervisory and administrative levels. The prevailing feeling was that integration and coordination would be greatly facilitated if there existed some entity that would provide leadership in this regard. There was great hope that the new Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) grant would be a major step in this direction.

Clients reported that they were grateful to the system for intervening in their substance use. There was the general feeling that this intervention was crucial to overcoming a chemical dependency or abuse problem. Clients offered that offenders who were sincere about recovery would welcome an aggressive program of identification and compliance. They encouraged the development of an intervention program that would identify abusers and chemically dependent individuals at all points along the criminal justice service continuum.

Clients also felt that alcohol- and drug-free living and recreational alternatives should be created. They pointed out that leaving a program to return to a drug-infested neighborhood could potentially undermine even highly motivated clients. They noted that there were few places where people could live or congregate that were safe from alcohol or drugs. They called for the creation of drug-free living zones and suggested that abandoned houses or crack houses could be rehabilitated by addicts to provide this type of housing.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Booking Area Intoxication Checklist

Booking #: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ am pm

Circle Sex: Male Female Age: _____ and/or DOB: _____

Circle Race: White Black Hispanic Other: _____

Charge(s): 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Draw a circle around any of the above numbers that correspond to alcohol or drug related charges.

Did the subject report that he or she was under the influence? Yes No
If yes, check all that apply:

- Alcohol
- Amphetamines or Speed
- Inhalants
- Marijuana
- Heroin or Other Opiate
- Other: _____
- Cocaine or Crack
- LSD

Did someone report that the subject was under the influence? Yes No
If yes, who made the report:

- Arresting Officer
- Other family member
- Partner in crime
- Other: _____
- Spouse or equivalent

What did they report the subject used? Check all that apply.

- Alcohol
- Amphetamines or Speed
- Inhalants
- Marijuana
- Heroin or Other Opiate
- Other: _____
- Cocaine or Crack
- LSD

Please note if the subject evidenced any of the following signs of substance use. Check all that apply.

- Odor of alcohol, ketones, or marijuana
- Drugs found on person
- Alcohol found on person
- Drug paraphernalia found on person
- Appeared sedated, sleepy, or nodding
- Slurred speech
- Unsteady or clumsy gait
- Required assistance walking
- Shaking or tremors
- Fever or profuse sweating
- Vomiting or nausea
- Hyperactivity or trouble attending
- Pressured or rapid speech
- Hallucinations or visions
- Track marks on arm or other body parts
- Verbally or physically combative or aggressive
- Other (describe below)

Appendix B

Booking Charge Examples by Category

Against Justice & Public

- Attempted escape
- Escape
- Failure to comply
- False alarms
- False information
- Fleeing
- Obstructing official business
- Resisting arrest

Against Public Peace

- Disorderly Conduct
- Gambling
- Telephone Harrassment

Against the Family

- Contributing to delinquency
- Domestic violence

Conspiracy & Complicity

- Carrying concealed weapon
- Discharging a firearm
- Possession of a weapon

Drug Offenses

- Trafficking
- Aggravated trafficking
- Drug abuse
- Possession

Failure to Appear

- FTA
- Contempt
- Bond hearing/violation

Homicide & Assault

- Homicide or attempt
- Assault or attempt
- Menacing
- Murder or attempt

Liquor Offenses

- Consumption in motor veh
- Underage consumption
- DWI
- Disorderly conduct-intoxicated
- Sales to minor

Prostitution

- Loitering
- Public indecency
- Soliciting

Robbery & Burglary

- Robbery or attempt
- Burglary or attempt
- Breaking & entering
- Criminal trespass

Sex Offenses

- Rape
- Sexual battery
- Gross sexual imposition

Theft & Fraud

- Grand theft or attempt
- Bad checks
- Forgery
- Misusing a credit card
- Petty theft
- Receiving stolen property
- Unauthorized use motor veh

Traffic

- Driving without license
- Driving w suspended license
- Failure to control
- Head/tail light out
- Crossing center line
- License plates expired
- Reckless operation
- Failure to stop at light/sign
- No seat belts
- Speeding
- Weaving

Appendix C

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION

Charles Jones, et al.,)	C70-388
Plaintiffs,)	Honorable Don J. Young
vs.)	
Sol J. Wittenberg, et al.,)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER OF THE SPECIAL MASTER REGARDING POPULATION

The Special Master, aware of the severe overcrowding conditions in the Lucas County Corrections Center; having reviewed and monitored the impact of previous Orders entered to alleviate this condition, and finding that additional restrictions on the use of the facility are necessary and further finding that additional space is required for the housing of inmates in said facility and otherwise being fully advised in the premises:

NOW, THEREFORE,

IT IS ORDERED that all inmates who are eligible for sheriff's release pursuant to the provisions of the Orders entered on August 1, 1984; November 16, 1984 and September 4, 1986, with the exception of those inmates who have a history of criminal or domestic violence within five (5) years of the date of consideration for release, shall be released from the facility.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Order of the Special Master dated December 10, 1987 and filed on December 14, 1987 regarding non-violent misdemeanants for whom there are outstanding bench warrants shall be repealed. This provision shall be reviewed by the Special Master not later than thirty (30) days from the effective date of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any inmate charged with a violent misdemeanor whose case is not disposed of by the municipal court, by plea, trial or otherwise, within twelve (12) calendar days from the date said inmate is initially booked into the Lucas County Corrections Center, on said charge(s) shall be released on SOR or MOR bond. This provision shall be effective sixty (60) days from the date of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any inmate housed in the Lucas County Corrections Center and charged with a non-violent felony and whose case is not disposed of by the Common Pleas Court by plea, trial or otherwise, within forty (40) calendar days from the date said inmate is initially booked into the facility on said charge(s) shall be released on SOR or MOR bond. This provision shall be effective sixty (60) days from the date of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that an inmate charged with a non-violent felony, whose case is disposed of within the time period allowed by this Order, but who is not sentenced within fourteen (14) calendar days from the date of disposition, shall be released.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any inmate whose is sentenced to the state penitentiary, and on whom there are no holders, shall be transported to state penitentiary within five (5) calendar days of sentencing. It shall be the responsibility of the Sheriff to insure full compliance with this provision.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that not later than December 15, 1989, the Defendant County Commissioners shall designate an alternative location for the housing of the work release program presently housed in the Lucas County Corrections Center. In this regard, said facility shall be sufficient to house an expanded Work Release Program capable of housing one hundred and twenty-five (125) inmates.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that both the defendant Sheriff and the Defendant Commissioners are to submit proposals to the Special Master for the renovation and expansion of the east modules of floors three (3), four (4) and six (6) as well as the booking area of the Lucas County Corrections Center within ninety (90) days from the date of the Order. Said proposals shall include a date by which said renovation and expansion will be completed.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if any party feels himself aggrieved by this Order, he shall have ten (10) days from the date of this Order in which to file objections, however, this Order shall remain in effect until a ruling on the objections is made.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all other provisions of previous population orders, as modified, not inconsistent with this order, shall remain in full force and effect.

TIMOTHY J. DOYLE
Special Master

Appendix D

LUCAS COUNTY CORRECTIONS CENTER
HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL COURT ORDER

1970 Jones v. Wittenberg, filed by the Advocates for Basic Legal Equality (A.B.L.E.) in 1970, naming the Lucas County Commissioners and the Sheriff as defendants, required action in several areas to improve the treatment of local inmates. The current Lucas County Corrections Center was constructed as a result of the litigation. The general areas needing improvement or resolution included

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Overcrowding | Classification |
| Population Limits | Facility Sanitation |
| Medical Care | Inmate Rules and Discipline |
| Inmate Services | Staffing Levels |
| Inmate Privileges | Food Service |

1976-1980 The Majority of the concerns were addressed with the exception of the population. The continued overcrowding affected the other aspects of the jail operation and resulted in the continuing involvement of the Federal Court through the Special Master. To address some of the concerns, local criminal justice system participants implemented several new programs to expedite criminal cases and stream-line the system. Some of the programs implemented included the pretrial release program under the direction of the Common Pleas Court, same day Grand Jury and Felony Case Screening through the Lucas County Prosecutor, and Station house and Citation Release by the Toledo Police Division.

1980-1984 Despite the efforts of the Courts, the Prosecutor, and law enforcement officials, the overcrowding at the Lucas County Corrections Center continued.

Aug, 1984 The Special Master issued an order establishing the practice of Sheriff's Release when the population of the jail exceeded 80% of the defined capacity of 276 inmates, which excludes the booking area of the jail. The criteria for Sheriff's release included

- Inmates who have completed at least 70% of their sentence
- All inmates (pretrial or sentenced) charged with non-violent misdemeanors with bond of \$5,000 or less

Nov, 1984 The Federal Court order was amended due to continuing overcrowding and to address certain issues that became evident after the implementation of the Sheriff's Release Program. The Sheriff's Release Program was expanded to include

- Inmates in custody for "technical" probation violations for longer than 5 days
- Inmates in custody for "technical" parole violations for longer than 15 days

- Inmates in custody due to failure to pay court costs or fines
- Bond limit for non-violent offenders removed
- Inmates charged with violent misdemeanor with no previous conviction

Sep, 1986 The Federal Court Order was amended to further expand the Sheriff's Release Program:

- Sentenced inmates who have served at least 50% of their sentence and for whom placement in a mental health or substance abuse treatment program would be appropriate
- All sentenced inmates who have served 50% of their sentence for a non-violent offense
- Mandatory release of inmates in custody as the result of a technical probation or parole violation for more than 30 days
- All pretrial inmates charged with non-violent offenses (bond limit removed)

Jul, 1987 Federal Court Order releases instituted for "all non-violent misdemeanants being held in the Lucas County Corrections Center, whether pretrial or sentenced."

Dec, 1987 The Federal Court Order was amended to permit the detention of non-violent misdemeanor with outstanding bench warrants to be held until the next court day.

Dec, 1988 The Special Master issued letters to the attorney for the County Commissioners and to the Sheriff stating

- Intention to issue order to move Work Release from the Lucas County Corrections Center
- Review of Sheriff's release procedures requested as a result of statistics reflecting that only 20% of eligible inmates were being released
- Transportation to state institutions to occur within 4 calendar days of sentencing

Nov, 1989 The Federal Court Order was amended to further reduce the population at the Lucas County Corrections Center

- All inmates eligible for Sheriff's Release, with the exception of those with a history of violence within the last 5 years, shall be released
- Repealed ability to detain non-violent misdemeanor with bench warrants

- Established 12 calendar day limit (from arrest) to bring violent misdemeanor cases to trial
- Established 40 calendar day limit (from arrest) to bring non-violent felony cases to trial
- Established 14 calendar day limit to sentence non-violent felony offender after conviction
- Transportation to state institution within 5 calendar days
- Shall remove Work Release from the Lucas County Corrections Center by July 1 1990 and expand capacity of Work Release to house 125
- Renovate the Lucas County Corrections Center to increase the housing capacity

Appendix E

Survey of Client Attitudes and Service Needs

Program/Unit: _____ Age: _____

Circle Sex: Male Female Circle Race: White Black Hispanic Other: _____

Circle Marital Status: Married Live in friend Divorced Single Other: _____

How many times have you been married? _____

Circle highest grade completed: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 GED
Trade School Some College AA BA Grad School

Circle job status prior to your arrest: Never Employed Full Part Unemployed How long? _____

Circle job status now: Never Employed Full Part Unemployed How long? _____

What is the best job you ever had? _____

Where did you live prior to your arrest? Family Friend Spouse Alone Shelter Other: _____

Were you living with children at the time of your arrest? Yes No

Where have you lived since your release? _____

How many times have you been arrested as an adult? _____

Age at first arrest (including juvenile): _____

For what charges are you currently on parole? _____

Ever been in any of the following programs?

(Check all that apply)

	Did it help?	
	Yes	Yes No
SASI.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
COMPASS Inpatient.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
COMPASS Outpatient.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
UMADOAP.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
AA or CA or NA, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
First Phase.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
TMHC or other state hospital.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Mental Health Center (like Ide, Zepf, East, or West Center)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Hospital CD Treatment Program (like Tennyson or Toledo Hospital ATU).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Hospital Psychiatric Unit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Jail or Prison Based Programs (like Sober Living).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Private Psychologist or Counselor.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Private Psychiatrist.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Methdone Program.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
VA Treatment Program.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Other.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Did you ever try to get into one of these programs, but couldn't? Yes No

If yes, When?

Where?

Survey of Parole Client Attitudes and Service Needs

How often did you use the following substances during the year prior to your arrest. Check as many as apply.

Once or Never	Once a Twice	Once a Month	Almost Week	Daily	
Beer, wine, liquor, or other alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Marijuana, pot, hashish, or hash oil	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Speed or uppers	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Cocaine or Crack	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Downers (like barbiturates or quaaludes)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Pain killers (like darvon, darvocette, or codeine)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Heroin, morphine, methdone, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
LSD	<input type="checkbox"/>				
PCP or angel dust	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Gasoline, glue, spray cans, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Which of the following best describes your view of your alcohol and/or other drug use?

- A major problem. I am probably an alcoholic or am drug dependent.
- I occasionally used too much alcohol or drugs, but I can control my use.
- I am probably at risk of developing an alcohol or drug problem sometime in the future.
- No problem. My alcohol and drug use was only social or recreational.
- I am currently in recovery from an alcohol or drug problem.

Had you been drinking or using drugs just before your arrest? Yes No

Which of the following services would you find helpful? Check as many as apply.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> GED preparation | <input type="checkbox"/> Family, marital, or personal counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job seeking skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job skills or training | <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol or drug counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Help with reading or math | <input type="checkbox"/> Help with anger or rage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug-free place to live | <input type="checkbox"/> Child care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job placement | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Were there any services you received while incarcerated that were particularly helpful? Please list all you can think of.

Are there any services that were not available but you think should be offered to people while incarcerated? Please list all you can think of.

Appendix F

Booking Sample Demographics by Subject Sex

Category	Level	Female	Male	Row Totals
Total		48	221	269
Age Group	Teens	4	22	26
	20s	21	101	122
	30s	15	71	86
	40s	5	17	22
	50s Plus	2	7	9
Race	White	22	96	118
	Black	23	110	133
	Hispanic	3	11	14
	Other	0	3	3
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	5	5	10
	Against Public Peace	2	9	11
	Against the Family	3	13	16
	Conspiracy & Complicity	1	4	5
	Drug Offenses	5	23	28
	Failure to Appear, Parole	1	13	14
	Homicide & Assault	4	12	16
	Liquor Offenses	1	4	5
	Liquor Offenses - DC	5	30	35
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	3	31	34
	Other	0	4	4
	Prostitution	5	3	8
	Robbery & Burglary	0	8	8
	Sex Offenses	0	3	3
	Theft & Fraud	9	23	32
	Traffic	4	36	40
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	31	119	150
	Alcohol or Drug Related	17	102	119
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	33	151	184
	Intoxicated	15	70	85

Booking Sample Demographics by Subject Race

Variable	Level	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Row Total
Total		118	133	14	3	268
Sex	Female	22	23	3	0	48
	Male	96	110	11	3	220
Age Group	Teens	8	15	3	0	26
	20s	53	57	9	3	122
	30s	41	44	1	0	86
	40s	10	11	1	0	22
	50s Plus	5	4	0	0	9
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	5	5	0	0	10
	Against Public Peace	2	6	3	0	11
	Against the Family	10	5	1	0	16
	Conspiracy & Complicity	4	1	0	0	5
	Drug Offenses	5	22	0	1	28
	Failure to Appear, Parole	7	5	1	0	13
	Homicide & Assault	8	6	2	0	16
	Liquor Offenses	3	2	0	0	5
	Liquor Offenses - DC	19	13	2	1	35
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	23	9	1	1	34
	Other	1	3	0	0	4
	Prostitution	5	2	1	0	8
	Robbery & Burglary	1	7	0	0	8
	Sex Offenses	3	0	0	0	3
	Theft & Fraud	12	20	0	0	32
	Traffic	10	27	3	0	40
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	59	79	11	0	149
	Alcohol or Drug Related	59	54	3	3	119
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	70	103	10	1	184
	Intoxicated	48	30	4	2	84

Booking Sample Demographics by Age Group

Category	Level	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s Plus	Row Totals
Total		26	122	86	22	9	265
Sex	Female	4	21	15	5	2	47
	Male	22	101	71	17	7	218
Race	White	8	53	41	10	5	117
	African American	15	57	44	11	4	131
	Hispanic	3	9	1	1	0	14
	Other	0	3	0	0	0	3
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	2	4	3	0	1	10
	Against Public Peace	0	7	2	2	0	11
	Against the Family	1	7	7	1	0	16
	Conspiracy & Complicity	0	2	3	0	0	5
	Drug Offenses	1	13	9	3	2	28
	Failure to Appear, Parole	6	3	2	2	0	13
	Homicide & Assault	2	8	5	1	0	16
	Liquor Offenses	2	1	1	0	1	5
	Liquor Offenses - DC	1	16	14	4	0	35
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	0	16	12	2	3	33
	Probation Violation	0	2	2	0	0	4
	Prostitution	1	5	1	1	0	8
	Robbery & Burglary	0	5	3	0	0	8
	Sex Offenses	0	0	1	1	1	3
	Theft & Fraud	2	10	15	4	1	32
	Traffic	8	23	6	1	0	38
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	22	69	43	10	3	147
	Alcohol or Drug Related	4	53	43	12	6	118
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	23	85	57	12	6	183
	Intoxicated	3	37	29	10	3	82

Booking Sample Demographics by Type of Arrest

Variable	Level	Not AOD Related	AOD Related	Row Totals
Total		150	119	269
Sex	Female	31	17	48
	Male	119	102	221
Age Group	Teens	22	4	26
	20s	69	53	122
	30s	43	43	86
	40s	10	12	22
	50s Plus	3	6	9
Race	White	59	59	118
	African American	79	54	133
	Hispanic	11	3	14
	Other	0	3	3
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	10	0	10
	Against Public Peace	9	2	11
	Against the Family	12	4	16
	Conspiracy & Complicity	2	3	5
	Drug Offenses	0	28	28
	Failure to Appear, Parole	14	0	14
	Homicide & Assault	14	2	16
	Liquor Offenses	0	5	5
	Liquor Offenses - DC	0	35	35
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	0	34	34
	Probation Violation	3	1	4
	Prostitution	8	0	8
	Robbery & Burglary	8	0	8
	Sex Offenses	2	1	3
	Theft & Fraud	30	2	32
Traffic	38	2	40	
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	142	42	184
	Intoxicated	8	77	85

Booking Sample Demographics by Condition at Time of Arrest

Category	Level	Not Intoxicated	Intoxicated	Row Totals
Total		184	85	269
Sex	Female	33	15	48
	Male	151	70	221
Age Group	Teens	23	3	26
	20s	85	37	122
	30s	57	29	86
	40s	12	10	22
	50s Plus	6	3	9
Race	White	70	48	118
	African American	103	30	133
	Hispanic	10	4	14
	Other	1	2	3
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	10	0	10
	Against Public Peace	9	2	11
	Against the Family	12	4	16
	Conspiracy & Complicity	4	1	5
	Drug Offenses	21	7	28
	Failure to Appear, Parole	12	2	14
	Homicide & Assault	12	4	16
	Liquor Offenses	3	2	5
	Liquor Offenses - DC	8	27	35
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	2	32	34
	Probation Violation	4	0	4
	Prostitution	8	0	8
	Robbery & Burglary	7	1	8
	Sex Offenses	3	0	3
	Theft & Fraud	30	2	32
	Traffic	39	1	40
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	142	8	150
	Alcohol or Drug Related	42	77	119

Booking Sample Demographics for Subjects Held and Subjects Released

Category	Level	Booked & Held	Booked & Released	Row Totals
Total		93	176	269
Sex	Female	19	29	48
	Male	74	147	221
Age Group	Teens	5	21	26
	20s	32	90	122
	30s	38	48	86
	40s	9	13	22
	50s Plus	8	1	9
Race	White	38	80	118
	African American	50	83	133
	Hispanic	4	10	14
	Other	0	4	4
Charge Category	Against Justice & Public	3	7	10
	Against Public Peace	1	10	11
	Against the Family	15	1	16
	Conspiracy & Complicity	5	0	5
	Drug Offenses	15	13	28
	Failure to Appear, Parole	2	12	14
	Homicide & Assault	16	0	16
	Liquor Offenses	2	3	5
	Liquor Offenses - DC	6	29	35
	Liquor Offenses - DWI	2	32	34
	Probation Violation	4	0	4
	Prostitution	1	7	8
	Robbery & Burglary	4	4	8
	Sex Offenses	3	0	3
	Theft & Fraud	14	18	32
	Traffic	0	40	40
Type of Arrest	Not Alcohol or Drug Related	57	93	150
	Alcohol or Drug Related	36	83	119
Condition at Arrest	Not Intoxicated	70	114	184
	Intoxicated	23	62	85

Appendix G

Number of Criminal Justice Participants by Sex

Category	Level	Male	Female	Row Totals
Total		483	67	550
Age Group	Teens	39	1	40
	20s	223	24	247
	30s	143	29	172
	40s	50	8	58
	50s Plus	17	3	20
Sex	Male	483		483
	Female		67	67
Race	White	201	23	224
	African Americans	218	34	252
	Hispanic	34	4	38
	Other	7	3	10
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	15		15
	Arson Related	7	1	8
	Conspiracy & Complicity	19	1	20
	Drug Offenses	103	20	123
	Homicide & Assault	63	12	75
	Liquor Offenses	23		23
	Robbery & Burglary	110	8	118
	Sex Offenses	34		34
	Theft & Fraud	68	21	89
	Traffic	5		5
	Other/Prob Violation	6	2	8
	Unknown	30	2	32
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	283	41	324
	AOD Related	131	23	154
Offender Category	NDNA	113	11	124
	Abuser	23	2	25
	Dependent	334	52	386

Number of Criminal Justice Participants by Race

Category	Level	White	Afr Am	Hispanic	Other	Row Totals
Total		224	256	38	10	528
Age Group	Teens	19	21			40
	20s	104	103	21	7	235
	30s	67	88	11	2	168
	40s	21	30	4		55
	50s Plus	8	10	1		19
Sex	Male	201	218	34	7	460
	Female	23	34	4	3	64
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	6	6	2		14
	Arson Related	3	4		1	8
	Conspiracy & Complicity	3	13	3		19
	Drug Offenses	33	71	14	2	120
	Homicide & Assault	28	35	7	2	72
	Liquor Offenses	16	3	2	1	22
	Robbery & Burglary	56	54	1	3	114
	Sex Offenses	21	9	2		32
	Theft & Fraud	39	44	1	1	85
	Traffic	4	1			5
	Other/Prob Violation	1	5	1		7
	Unknown	14	11	5		30
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	146	147	12	6	311
	AOD Related	52	76	17	4	149
Offender Category	Normal	50	61	8	3	122
	Abuser	7	15	1		23
	Dependent	163	171	28	7	369

Number of Criminal Justice Participants by Age Group

Category	Level	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s Plus	Row Totals
Total		42	248	174	59	20	543
Sex	Male	39	223	143	50	17	472
	Female	1	24	29	8	3	65
Race	White	19	104	67	21	8	219
	African American	21	103	88	30	10	252
	Hispanic		21	11	4	1	37
	Other		7	2			9
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	1	9	4		1	15
	Arson Related		5	2			7
	Conspiracy & Complicity	3	7	6	4		20
	Drug Offenses	3	67	37	12	5	124
	Homicide	8	42	15	8	3	76
	Liquor Offenses		6	11	4	1	22
	Robbery & Burglary	12	56	40	6	2	116
	Sex Offenses	2	8	12	9	4	35
	Theft & Fraud	10	30	31	13	2	86
	Traffic	1	3	1			5
	Other/Prob Violation		2	5			7
	Unkown	2	13	10	3	2	30
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	33	139	103	35	11	321
	AOD-Related	3	76	49	18	6	152
Offender Category	NDNA	17	63	28	14	5	127
	Abuser	3	12	5	4		24
	Dependent	20	166	137	41	15	379

Number of Criminal Justice Participants by Type of Arrest

Category	Level	Not AOD-Related	AOD-Related	Row Totals
Total		328	156	484
Age Group	Teens	33	3	36
	20s	139	76	215
	30s	103	49	152
	40s	35	18	53
	50s Plus	11	6	17
Sex	Male	283	131	414
	Female	41	23	64
Race	White	146	52	198
	African American	147	76	223
	Hispanic	12	17	29
	Other	6	4	10
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family			
	Arson Related		1	1
	Conspiracy & Complicity		2	2
	Drug Offenses		125	125
	Homicide & Assault	75	2	77
	Liquor Offenses		23	23
	Robbery & Burglary	116	2	118
	Sex Offenses	35		35
	Theft & Fraud	89	1	90
	Traffic	5		5
Other/Prob Violation	8	0	8	
Unknown				
Offender Category	NDNA	83	19	102
	Abuser	11	9	20
	Dependent	226	124	350

Number of Criminal Justice Participants by Offender Category

Category	Level	NDNA	Abuser	CD	Row Totals
Total		130	25	389	544
Age Group	Teens	17	3	20	40
	20s	63	12	166	241
	30s	28	5	137	170
	40s	14	4	41	59
	50s Plus	5		15	20
Sex	Male	113	23	334	470
	Female	11	2	52	65
Race	White	50	7	163	220
	African American	61	15	171	247
	Hispanic	8	1	28	37
	Other	3		7	10
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	5	1	9	15
	Arson Related	3		4	7
	Conspiracy & Complicity	7	1	11	19
	Drug Offenses	17	6	99	122
	Homicide & Assault	28	2	44	74
	Liquor Offenses	2	2	18	22
	Robbery & Burglary	19	3	93	115
	Sex Offenses	15		20	35
	Theft & Fraud	17	5	67	89
	Traffic	2	1	2	5
	Other/Prob Violation	2	1	4	7
	Unknown	13	3	18	34
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	83	11	226	320
	AOD Related	19	9	124	152

Number of Criminal Justice Participants by System Unit

Category	Level	LCCC	VOA	Probtn	Wrk Rel	Pretrial	Parole	Row Totals
Total		173	40	64	66	91	125	559
Age Group	Teens	23		1	1	13	4	42
	20s	81	18	28	34	34	53	248
	30s	44	14	21	18	31	46	174
	40s	17	6	6	7	9	14	59
	50s Plus	7		4	1	3	5	20
Sex	Male	162	35	52	60	64	110	483
	Female	11	5	10	5	22	14	67
Race	White	66	21	31	35	34	37	224
	African American	87	11	20	16	45	77	256
	Hispanic	12	5	4	5	6	6	38
	Other	2	1	3	3		1	10
Charge Category	Against Peace or Family	6		2	2	5		15
	Arson Related	2		2	2	5		11
	Conspiracy & Complicity	10		1	1	4	4	20
	Drug Offenses	31	13	12	12	22	35	125
	Homicide & Assault	32	4	9	6	10	16	77
	Liquor Offenses	3			20			23
	Robbery & Burglary	39	10	8	4	12	45	118
	Sex Offenses	16		12		4	3	35
	Theft & Fraud	25	11	13	3	25	13	90
	Traffic	1			3	1		5
	Other/Prob Violation	5			3			8
	Unknown	3	2	5	11	6	8	35
Type of Offense	Non-AOD Related	117	24	41	19	50	77	328
	AOD Related	36	14	14	32	25	35	156
Offender Category	NDNA	35	3	19	17	34	22	130
	Abuser	9		2	6	6	2	25
	Dependent	125	36	43	39	48	98	389

Appendix H

Adult Criminal Justice Study
 Charge Examples by Category

Against Peace and Family

- Disorderly conduct
- Gambling
- Telephone harrasment
- Contributing to delinquency
- Domestic violence

Arson Related

- Aggravated arson
- Arson
- Criminal damage
- Criminal mischief
- House stripping
- Vandalism

Conspiracy & Complicity

- Carrying concealed weapon
- Discharging a firearm
- Possession of a weapon

Drug Offenses

- Trafficking
- Aggravated trafficking
- Drug abuse
- Possession

Homicide & Assault

- Homicide or attempt
- Assault or attempt
- Menacing
- Murder or attempt

Liquor Offenses

- Consumption in motor veh
- Underage consumption
- DWI
- Disorderly conduct-intoxicated
- Sales to minor

Robbery & Burglary

- Robbery or attempt
- Burglary or attempt
- Breaking & entering
- Criminal trespass

Sex Offenses

- Rape
- Sexual battery
- Gross sexual imposition

Theft & Fraud

- Grand theft or attempt
- Bad checks
- Forgery
- Misusing a credit card
- Petty theft
- Receiving stolen property
- Unauthorized use motor veh

Traffic

- Driving without license
- Driving w suspended license
- Failure to control
- Head/tail light out
- Crossing center line
- License plates expired
- Reckless operation
- Failure to stop at light/sign
- No seat belts
- Speeding
- Weaving

Other

- Probation violation

Appendix I

Key Informant List

Informant Name	Organization
James Telb	Lucas County Sheriff
Anthony Pizza	Lucas County Prosecutor
Jack Ford	Substance Abuse Services, Inc.
Jackie Martin	Substance Abuse Services, Inc.
Richard Webb	COMPASS
Syd Wiford	COMPASS
Management team	COMPASS
Glen Lammon	Work Release Division
Scott Sylak	Centralized Drug Testing
Mike Collins	Pretrial/Presentence
John Bishop	Pretrial/Presentence
Rita Clark	Pretrial/Presentence
Lindsey Whitehead	Adult Probation
Lynn McCullough	ADAS Board President
John Edwards	UMADOAP
Dinnie Black and Staff	Sober Living
LaMar Norwood and Staff	First Phase
Joyce Wagoner, Phd, and Staff	STOP Program
James Robincheck	Adult Parole Authority
David Dobie	Adult Parole Authority
David Knepper	Adult Parole Authority
Larry Cardwell	Drug Prevention and Community Service
Angela Ondrus	Lucas County Correctional Treatment Facility