

The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on the 2001 Cohort of Offenders

For the Treatment/Criminal Justice Initiatives

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Overview

- ❑ HIDTA contracted with the Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc. (IBH)
- ❑ Data was cleaned and analyzed by IBH
- ❑ Technical report was authored by IBH and HIDTA staff
- ❑ Purpose of evaluation: “to use existing information to examine the effect of W/B HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment on the arrest rates of criminals who entered treatment during calendar year 2001” (p. 4)

Literature Review: Outcomes

- ❑ Offenders in the criminal justice system are the most intensive of all drug users, and illegal substance use intensifies criminal behavior
- ❑ Approximately 4 million substance abusers are involved with the criminal justice system

Literature Review: Outcomes

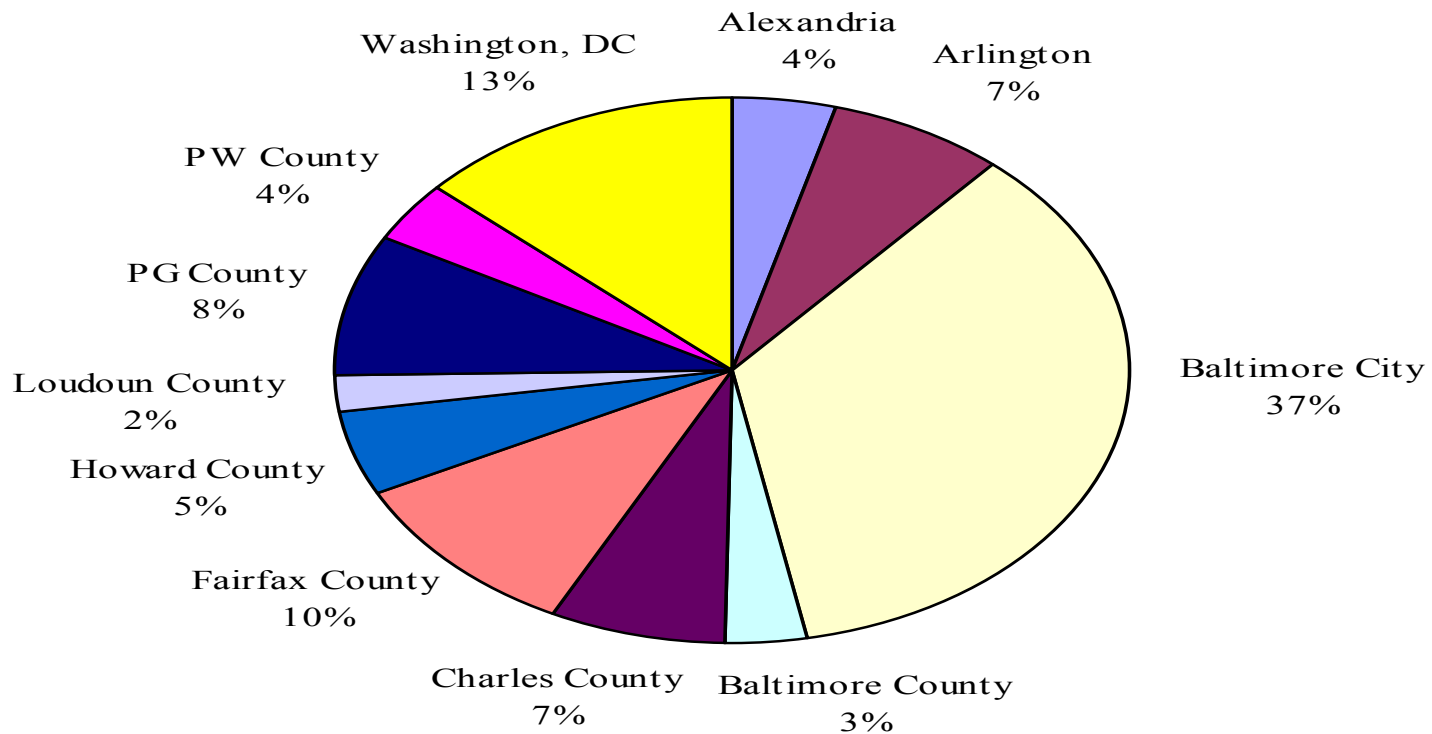
- ❑ Coercion plays an important role, increasing the likelihood that offenders will enter substance abuse treatment earlier in their careers, and remain in treatment
- ❑ “Significant reductions in drug abuse will come only from reducing the demand for those drugs” (Wilson, 1990)

Methodology

- Data Sources:
 - HATS data
 - NCIC arrest records
- Coding of Arrest Data:
 - Pre – one year before admittance into HIDTA treatment
 - Post – one year from date of admittance into HIDTA treatment
- Calculation of Arrest Rates
- Missing Data

Findings

2001 Cohort for HIDTA Treatment



Findings

Frequency of Drug Use Prior to Entering Treatment

Frequency of Drug Use Prior To Treatment	Percent of Subjects (N=451)
Daily or more than daily	47.0%
1-6 times per week	19.6%
1-3 times per month	4.6%
No usage in past month	28.8%
Total	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset.

Findings

Primary Drug of Choice Prior to Entering Treatment

Drug of Choice	Percentage of Subjects (N = 901)
Heroin	38.7%
Crack/Cocaine	25.4%
Marijuana/Hashish	21.2%
PCP	2.1%
Alcohol	7.1%
Other	5.4%
Total	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset.

Findings

Instant Arrest Offense Resulting in Placement in Drug Treatment

Instant Arrest Offense	Percent of Subjects (N = 1,014)
Drug Charges:	44.2%
Distribution	12.2%
Misc. Drug	5.3%
Possession	19.0%
PWID	7.7%
Crimes with No Drug Charges Attached:	55.8%
Violent	11.4%
Property	26.2%
Public Order	5.0%
Technical	7.2%
Other	6.0%
Total	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset..

Findings

Number of Arrests for the 2001 Cohort a Year Before and After Treatment Enrollment

Jurisdiction	Subjects	Number of arrests in the year before Treatment Enrollment	Number of arrests in the year after Treatment Enrollment	% Change in Arrests
Alexandria	43	26	39	+50.0
Arlington County	73	68	24	-64.7
Baltimore City	366	326	240	-26.4
Baltimore County	34	29	15	-48.3
Charles County	75	129	50	-61.2
Fairfax County	98	139	50	-64.0
Howard County	53	140	31	-77.9
Loudoun County	22	7	15	+114.3
Prince George's Co.	87	140	51	-63.6
Prince William Co.	36	32	11	-65.6
Washington, DC	127	92	69	-25.0
Total	1,014	1,128	595	-47.3%

Source: NCIC arrest records.

Findings

Average Number of Arrests Per Subject Per Year for the 2001 Cohort a Year Before and After Treatment Enrollment

Jurisdiction	Average arrests per subject in the year before Treatment Enrollment	Average arrests per subject in the year after Treatment Enrollment	Average change in arrests per subject
Alexandria	.60	.91	+.31
Arlington County	.93	.33	-.60
Baltimore City	.89	.66	-.23
Baltimore County	.85	.44	-.41
Charles County	1.72	.66	-1.06
Fairfax County	1.42	.51	-.91
Howard County	2.64	.58	-2.06
Loudoun County	.32	.68	+.36
Prince George's Co.	1.61	.59	-1.02
Prince William Co.	.89	.31	-.58
Washington, DC	.72	.54	-.18
Average for All Sites	1.11	.58	-.53

Source: NCIC arrest records.

Findings

Frequency of Charges by Offense Before and After Treatment

Offense Type	Pre-Treatment	One-Year Follow-up	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Violent Crimes	137	93	-44	-32.1%
Property Crimes	620	201	-419	-67.6%
Public Order	102	59	-43	-42.2%
Technical	398	237	-161	-40.5%
Other	41	16	-25	-61.0%
Drug Crimes	685	407	-278	-40.6%
TOTAL	1,983	1,013	-970	-48.9%

Source: NCIC arrest records.

Conclusions

- Target population of hard-core, repeat offenders was reached in the 2001 cohort

- Jail-based programs reduced arrests by 67%, compared to 24% for other programs

Critical Issues

- Missing data
- Violent offenders
- Lack of funding

Next Steps

- Produce a research report to show recidivism rates, geographical areas where drug abuse is occurring, and what new drugs may be surfacing
- Conduct a cost benefit analysis of each treatment initiative
- Develop and implement CQI (Continuous Quality Improvement) protocols to ensure more concise data entry