

Washington/Baltimore
High Intensity Drug Treatment Area

Technical Report

The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on
Arrest Rates of Criminals Entering Treatment in Calendar Year 2000

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Executive Summary

Overview

The Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) was funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy in order to address the serious public safety threats arising from the distribution of illegal drugs. The purpose of this study was 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 2000. The study looked first at the demographic characteristics, substance abuse patterns, and criminal histories of the treatment participants to determine whether the funded substance abuse treatment programs were serving the hard core, substance-abusing criminals for whom they were intended. The study also examined variables related to the provision of substance abuse treatment, such as length of time in treatment, program completion rates, and rate of drug use detected through drug testing. Finally, the study compared offenders' arrest rates before and after entering treatment to determine whether the W/B HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment programs have helped reduce crime in the Washington/Baltimore area.

Method

During calendar year 2000 a total of 1,181 offenders in the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA Region entered a HIDTA-funded drug treatment program in one of the 12 participating local jurisdictions. The number of criminal offenders who began treatment in each jurisdiction during 2000 ranged from a high of 407 in Montgomery County to as few as 10 in Loudoun County. Because signed informed consent forms had not been collected from offenders in Baltimore County and Fairfax/Falls Church, information about participants in these jurisdictions could not be included in this study. Therefore, the sample for this study consisted of 1,060

HIDTA participants from 10 jurisdictions. All analyses for this study were based on data collected on these 1,060 individuals.

Data on the 2000 W/B HIDTA cohort were obtained from two primary sources. The first was an electronic dataset provided by the W/B HIDTA that contained demographic characteristics, substance abuse history, and treatment information gathered from client records. These records also provided some criminal history information, such as number of arrests prior to treatment and age of first adult arrest, as reported by clients to treatment staff or derived from local police records. Much of this information was provided to HIDTA staff on paper rather than electronically. The W/B HIDTA dataset used in this study was developed by HIDTA staff both from these sources and from data in the HIDTA Automated Tracking System (HATS).

The second primary source consisted of arrest records obtained from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The records contained criminal histories as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) for all subjects in the study, beginning with the first adult arrest through a follow-up period lasting one year after the subjects entered HIDTA-funded treatment. The number of arrests and types of criminal charges recorded in the NCIC records for the year just before treatment and during the one-year follow-up period constitute the critical measures of program outcome for this study.

All data analysis for this study was performed in accordance with an evaluation design submitted to the Institutional Review Board of the University of Maryland at College Park, which approved the W/B HIDTA evaluation project on November 30, 2001. Only data from subjects signing informed consent forms were used in this study. All files that included subjects' names and other identifying information were maintained at the W/B HIDTA site in Greenbelt, Maryland, and did not leave the premises.

Results

The results of this study indicate that the W/B HIDTA drug treatment initiative operated according to plan and produced the desired results: a reduction in illegal drug use and crime among a group of long-term, repeat criminal offenders. The study showed that the HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment programs reached their intended target population. The group of individuals who entered HIDTA-funded treatment in 2000, like the cohorts in previous years, was composed of repeat offenders with serious drug problems, limited education, and little attachment to the labor force. On average they had about 10 adult arrests on their FBI records, many of them involving drug charges. Most of these offenders had participated in other drug treatment programs prior to their HIDTA treatment.

Once these individuals entered W/B HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment, the programs did a good job of keeping them in treatment long enough to have an impact on their criminal behavior and illegal drug use. Over 70% successfully completed the intensive first phase of treatment. On average they were actively involved in some form of drug treatment for five months. The flexibility to adjust treatment in response to participant need contributed greatly to the programs' effectiveness in keeping offenders in treatment. This was important since previous research indicated that duration of treatment is the best predictor of success for drug treatment (Fletcher, Tims & Brown, 1997).

The current study also found that longer treatment periods led to fewer arrests during the one-year follow-up. On average, program participants who were not arrested at all during the follow-up period had been in treatment 30 days longer than those arrested once, and 56 days longer than those with two or more arrests.

The pre-/post-treatment comparisons of arrest rates leave little doubt that the HIDTA-funded treatment programs have produced the desired effect on the target population: reduced substance abuse and less criminal activity. After the offenders entered treatment, there was a

43% reduction in the number of arrests on any type of charge—including technical charges such as parole violations—and a 51% reduction in the number of arrests for non-technical crimes.

The effect of the programs was most noticeable in the 63% reduction in arrests for drug-related crimes and the nearly 60% reduction for crimes commonly associated with drug use, such as burglary and auto theft (Chaiken & Chaiken, 1990; Fiorentine, Hillhouse & Anglin, 2002). Even the number of arrests for violent crimes was down nearly 40%. These statistics—particularly the high percentage reduction in arrests for drug crimes—compare favorably to the results of model programs cited in national studies on drug treatment.

I. Introduction

In order to address the serious public safety threats arising from the distribution of illegal drugs, the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy designated the Washington/Baltimore area a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). Established in 1994, the W/B HIDTA is one of 28 HIDTA sites in the United States. This region includes the cities of Baltimore and Washington, as well as surrounding cities and counties. All have experienced substantial problems with illegal drug use and drug-related crime, especially involving cocaine and heroin.

The W/B HIDTA efforts were focused on: 1) reducing the number of drug and firearms trafficking organizations through intelligence-driven law enforcement operations, 2) assisting local governments in implementing effective drug treatment programs for hard-core offenders, 3) promoting innovative prevention programs involving partnerships between law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and local government, and 4) reducing the levels of drug-related violence and crime within the W/B HIDTA region.

The W/B HIDTA Treatment/Criminal Justice Initiative

The W/B HIDTA was one of only two HIDTAs in the country that funded substance abuse treatment of criminal offenders. Substance abuse treatment programs linked to the criminal justice system were funded in 12 jurisdictions within the Washington/Baltimore region to enhance existing treatment programs, extend the levels of care for substance abuse within the criminal justice system, and apply drug testing and progressive sanctions for continued illegal drug use. To achieve the W/B HIDTA crime control goal, all 12 substance abuse treatment programs were based on scientific principles of effective interventions that included the following:

- Clinical assessments to determine appropriate placement in treatment services;
- Cognitive behavioral treatment, social restructuring, and contingency management interventions;
- Compliance-gaining strategies to encourage the offender's completion of treatment and compliance with supervision requirements;
- Procedural justice concepts to deter drug use and criminal behavior;
- Drug testing to monitor program compliance; and
- Treatment interventions that last a minimum of six months and provide a continuum of care comprising at least two levels.

Although all W/B HIDTA jurisdictions adhered to the principles listed above, there was no single, uniform W/B HIDTA substance abuse treatment program that was used across all 12 jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction created a unique substance abuse treatment program designed both to meet the needs of the population served and to integrate that treatment program seamlessly with other local substance abuse services. Establishing an integrated, local system of care was critical to achieving long-term results. Consequently, the criminal justice system in each jurisdiction combined treatment and supervision to achieve their goals.

The W/B HIDTA Treatment/Criminal Justice initiative was an important effort that provides a variety of substance abuse treatments within the criminal justice system (DuPont, 2002). Because of its unique approach, there is interest in assessing the performance and impact of local substance abuse treatment programs funded as part of the W/B HIDTA initiative.

Washington/Baltimore HIDTA Sites

The twelve jurisdictions participating in the W/B HIDTA substance abuse treatment intervention were as follows: Alexandria City, Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudoun

County, and Prince William County in Virginia; Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Charles County, Howard County, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County in Maryland; and Washington, D.C. Each jurisdiction used W/B HIDTA funds to provide drug treatment services either directly or through contracts with local substance abuse service providers. In all, scores of public, private, and non-profit providers delivered services in the twelve jurisdictions.

Each jurisdiction developed one or more model substance abuse treatment programs for offenders involving a minimum of six months treatment and at least two levels of care. These programs have been described elsewhere (Taxman, 1998). The twelve sites can be grouped by four different continuum-of-care models as follows: (a) Residential/Outpatient, (b) Intensive Care Facility/Outpatient, (c) Intensive Outpatient/Outpatient, and (d) Jail-Based Treatment/Outpatient (Taxman, Kubu, DeStefano, 1999). All approaches could also include detoxification and inpatient care. In each model the offender began treatment in a controlled or relatively structured treatment environment and then moved into one or more outpatient treatment phases. Program staff determined the pace and timing of progress according to individual readiness.

All W/B HIDTA substance abuse treatment interventions included drug testing and graduated sanctions. The frequency of drug testing varied within site by provider and for individual offenders. Some tested monthly, some weekly, and some twice a week. Others conducted tests at random intervals. Each jurisdiction employed graduated sanctions to promote effective response when participants fail to comply with the conditions of treatment and release. Individuals in treatment received increasingly severe sanctions for each additional infraction, ranging from verbal warnings and increased supervision to incarceration and judicial action. As with the frequency of testing, the type of sanction used varied from site to site (Taxman and Cronin, 2000).

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was 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 2000. The study first looked at the demographic characteristics, substance abuse patterns, and criminal histories of the treatment participants to determine whether the local programs served the hard core, substance-abusing criminals for whom they were intended. It also examined variables related to the provision of treatment, such as length of time in treatment, program completion rates, and rate of drug use detected through testing. Finally, the study compared offenders' arrest rates before and after entering treatment as a means of determining whether the W/B HIDTA-funded programs helped reduce crime in the Washington/Baltimore area. The research hypothesis was that arrest rates for drug-related and other serious crimes would be significantly lower during the year after treatment began than in the year before.

II. Literature Review

Researchers estimate that well over half of all cocaine and heroin is purchased by individuals formally under the control of the criminal justice system—either on pretrial release, probation or parole. Some 50-80 percent of arrestees in major cities tested positive for drugs at the time of arrest. The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that 150,000 state inmates are released each year without receiving needed drug treatment, thus making the criminal justice system perhaps the most important natural ally of the drug treatment system.

White House National Drug Control Strategy 2002 (pp. 15-16).

One of the most robust findings of substance abuse research over the past three decades has been the close linkage of serious crime and illegal drug use, a topic explored in detail in the landmark 1990 book, Drugs and Crime, edited by Michael Torny and James Q. Wilson. This book, sponsored by the National Institute on Justice, was begun in 1987 when the crack cocaine epidemic was first devastating American cities. In this book, Professor Wilson wrote, “I believe that every contributor to this volume agrees that significant reductions in drug abuse will come only from reducing the demand for those drugs” (p. 534).

The bottom line from three decades of research on drugs and crime is that people in the criminal justice system are among the most intensive of all illegal drug users and that their illegal drug use intensifies their criminal behavior. Conversely when they are not using illegal drugs, their criminal behavior is markedly reduced (Lurigio, 2000).

The large body of drug treatment research shows that treatment works to curb both illegal drug use and crime, and coercion is central to successful engagement and retention in treating drug abusers. For example, a review of the impact of legal pressure on treatment retention in a sample of 2,605 clients in 18 residential treatment programs concluded that those clients who entered treatment with moderate to high levels of pressure from legal authorities were more likely to remain in treatment (Hiller et al., 1998). In another analysis of this issue, Farabee

concluded from a review of the published literature on coercion in substance abuse treatment that coercion not only increased the likelihood of offenders remaining in treatment but that coercion also increased the likelihood that offenders would enter substance abuse treatment earlier in their careers (Farabee, Prendergast, & Anglin, 1998).

The 2002 National Drug Control Strategy emphasized the importance of coercion in noting that nearly 4 million Americans who were not in a substance abuse treatment program in the year 2000 met the DSM IV diagnostic criteria for either drug “dependence” or the only slightly less severe “abuse” categories. These were people whom health experts define as in need of drug abuse treatment. Of this total, less than 400,000 even thought of getting treatment for this problem during that year. As the National Drug Control Strategy noted, “If there were any question about the role of coercion in getting people into treatment, these findings should answer it” (p. 15).

A book published in 2002, Treatment of Drug Offenders – Policies and Issues, reviewed the most recent data in this area of research and practice. The criminal justice system holds approximately 4 million substance abusers at any time which is more than four times the number of substance abusers who are in all forms of drug treatment combined (about 800,000) (DuPont, 2002).

With respect to the W/B HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment programs, an evaluation was conducted on a cohort of offenders entering treatment in the last six months of 1997 and the first six months of 1998 (Taxman & Cronin, 2000). In the report on this cohort the rate of arrest during the offenders’ criminal careers, from their first adult arrest until their entry into one of the HIDTA treatments (called their base rate), was compared to the rate of arrest for this sample in the 12 months after entering a HIDTA treatment program. The authors found a 70% reduction in arrests for non-technical violations in the year after HIDTA treatment, compared to base rates. The authors of this report found a 49% reduction in the rate of positive

urine test results from the start of a W/B HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment program compared to the rates during later phases of treatment.

The findings from the 1997/1998 W/B HIDTA substance abuse treatment cohort were consistent with the findings reported in the 2002 National Drug Control Strategy where, one year following discharge from drug treatment, the use of the primary drug of choice dropped 48%; arrests dropped 64%; self-reported illegal activity dropped 48%; and the number of health visits related to substance use declined by more than 50% (National Drug Control Strategy, White House, 2002, p. 17).

III. Method

The W/B HIDTA and the Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc. (IBH) submitted an application to the Institutional Review Board of the University of Maryland at College Park for approval to conduct an evaluation of the twelve W/B HIDTA sites using available records on the cohort of offenders who began treatment between January 1 and December 31, 2000. The application was approved on November 30, 2001. Data collection began immediately.

Data on the 2000 W/B HIDTA cohort were obtained from two primary sources. The first was an electronic dataset developed by the W/B HIDTA that contained demographic characteristics, substance abuse history, and treatment information gathered from subjects' client records. These records also included some criminal history information, such as the number of arrests prior to treatment and the age of first adult arrest, as reported by clients to treatment staff or derived from local police records. The jurisdictions provided much of this information to HIDTA on pre-printed forms, handwritten forms, and other paper documents rather than electronically. HIDTA staff also used client data from the HIDTA Automated Tracking System (HATS) to develop the W/B HIDTA dataset used in this study.

The second primary dataset consisted of arrest records obtained from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The records contained criminal histories as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) for all subjects in the study, beginning with the first adult arrest through a follow-up period of one year after the subjects entered HIDTA-funded treatment. The number of arrests and type of criminal charges recorded in the NCIC records for the year just before treatment and during the one-year follow-up period constituted the critical measures of program outcome for this study.

Because 7 of the 12 jurisdictions began substance abuse treatment while offenders were still incarcerated, the start date for the one-year follow-up period was not always the date that the subject entered substance abuse treatment. A primary purpose of the W/B HIDTA treatment initiative was to reduce crime in the region; therefore, in this study an individual's follow-up period did not begin until the point at which the subject had access to the community. For example, someone living in a halfway house at the beginning of treatment would be considered to have community access, since a halfway house resident spent a portion of every day in the community. In contrast, participants in jail-based treatment programs spent no time in the community. Release from jail affords these offenders their first opportunity to participate in the community and possibly commit crimes in the community for which they could be arrested. Therefore, the one-year follow-up period began the day the incarcerated treatment participant was first released from jail, regardless of how long the person had been in HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment.

The evaluators combined information from the W/B HIDTA dataset and the NCIC arrest records into a master data file for analysis using SPSS statistical software. Examination of the data records revealed several problems regarding missing data from the W/B HIDTA dataset. Although all jurisdictions gathered and reported information on basic demographics and phases of treatment for the clients they served, the various jurisdictions did not consistently report all

client information such as criminal history, pre-treatment drug use pattern, and results of drug testing while in treatment. For instance, criminal history data from the W/B HIDTA dataset were not available for the subjects from Arlington, Howard County, and Montgomery County. It was also discovered that informed consent forms had not been obtained from subjects in two of the jurisdictions, which meant that their records could not be released to the researchers for use in this study.

The study used all available data to complete the originally proposed analyses. These included frequency distributions of demographic, drug use, and other variables; cross tabulations by jurisdiction on these variables; and before-and-after comparisons of arrest rates. A detailed description of the study methodology, discussing data issues and how they were resolved, appears in Appendix A.

IV. Findings

2000 Cohort for HIDTA Treatment

During calendar year 2000 a total of 1,181 offenders in the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA Region entered treatment in a HIDTA-funded drug treatment program. Table 1 presents the number and percentage of offenders for each of the 12 participating jurisdictions. The number of offenders who began treatment in each jurisdiction ranged from a high of 407 in Montgomery County to as few as 10 in Loudoun County.

Because signed informed consent forms had not been collected from offenders in Baltimore County and Fairfax/Falls Church, information about participants in these jurisdictions could not be included in this study. Therefore, the sample for this study consisted of 1,060 HIDTA participants from 10 jurisdictions as also shown in Table 1. All analyses for this study were based on data collected on these 1,060 individuals.

Table 1. Total Cohort and Sample for 2000 W/B HIDTA Study

Jurisdiction	Total 2000 Cohort		Study Sample	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alexandria	42	3.6%	42	4.0%
Arlington	70	5.9%	70	6.6%
Baltimore City	184	15.6%	184	17.4%
Baltimore County	35	3.0%	0	-
Charles County	91	7.7%	91	8.6%
Fairfax/Falls Church	86	7.3%	0	-
Howard County	61	5.2%	61	5.8%
Loudoun County	10	0.8%	10	0.9%
Montgomery County	407	34.5%	407	38.4%
Prince George's County	91	7.7%	91	8.6%
Prince William County	54	4.6%	54	5.1%
Washington, DC	50	4.2%	50	4.7%
TOTAL	1,181	100%	1,060	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Characteristics of the 2000 Sample

Age, Gender, and Race. As presented in Table 2, the average age of offenders beginning HIDTA-funded treatment in 2000 was 34 years. Participants ranged in age from 18 to 80 years. The overwhelming majority of participants were male (82.1%) and African Americans constituted the largest racial/ethnic group (60.4%). Average age and racial distribution were similar for men and women in the study.

Table 2. Gender, Race, and Age of the 2000 W/B HIDTA Sample

Demographic		Percent of Subjects (n = 1,060)
Gender	Male	82.1%
	Female	17.9%
Race	African American	60.4%
	Caucasian	31.2%
	American Indian	0.2%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%
	Other	4.4%
	Unknown	2.5%
Age	Mean Age	34.0 years

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Education and Employment. Information was available in most jurisdictions on the educational level and employment status for offenders entering HIDTA-funded treatment in 2000. Table 3 indicates that on average they had completed just over 11 years of school. Nearly half (49.4%) had not completed high school, and only 9.1 percent had more than a high school education. About one-fifth of the subjects (20.5%) were employed at the time they entered treatment. Table 4, which summarizes the available employment data, also shows that nearly a quarter of the subjects (23.7%) were incarcerated at the start of treatment.

Table 3. Educational Attainment of the 2000 W/B HIDTA Sample

Educational Attainment	Percent of Subjects (n =415)
Highest Education Level Completed	
Did Not Graduate from High School	49.4%
Graduated from High School	41.3%
Some College Completed	7.6%
College Degree and Beyond	1.0%
Other	0.5%
Education Level Unknown	0.2%
Mean Years of Education	11.1 years

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Note: Education data not available for Arlington, Charles County, Howard County, Loudoun County, and Montgomery County.

Table 4. Employment Status of the 2000 W/B HIDTA Sample

Employment Status	Percent of Subjects (n = 557)
Employed	20.5%
Unemployed	20.3%
Incarcerated	23.7%
Disabled	0.3%
Unknown	35.2%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Note: Employment data not available for Baltimore City, Charles County, and Montgomery County

Appendix B, Data by Jurisdiction, contains a breakdown of the demographic data for each of the ten jurisdictions in this study. It also presents available data on substance abuse patterns and criminal history by jurisdiction.

Comparison to Samples From Previous Years. Demographically, the subjects in the 2000 sample were quite similar to those who entered treatment in 1997 and 1998 (Taxman and Cronin, 2000). Table 5 indicates that each year the treatment population was predominantly male and African American, averaging around 35 years of age, with low rates of employment.

Table 5. Demographic Comparisons of W/B HIDTA Samples

Demographic	W/B HIDTA Samples		
	1997	1998	2000
Mean Age	33.8 years	36.0 years	34.0 years
Male	74.0%	80.0%	82.1%
African American	70.0%	62.0%	60.4%
Caucasian	16.0%	27.0%	31.2%
Employed	21.2%	25.0%	20.5%

Sources: W/B HIDTA dataset for 2000 data; Taxman & Cronin (2000) for 1997-98 data.

Substance Abuse and Criminal History of the 2000 Sample

Substance Abuse. Tables 6 through 8 below summarize the self-reported substance abuse behavior of individuals when they entered HIDTA-funded treatment programs in 2000. Nearly two-thirds (65.5%) reported using drugs daily or multiple times a day, and 85.5% used drugs at least once a week. A small percentage (11.8%) had not used drugs for at least a month when they began treatment, but these were primarily incarcerated individuals. About 36% of the subjects said their drug of choice was heroin, and another 36% listed crack/cocaine as the drug of choice. Crack/cocaine was the most prevalent drug of choice in every jurisdiction except Baltimore City and Washington, D.C., where heroin was ranked first—68% and 42% respectively. (Drug use data by jurisdiction can be found in Appendix B). Smoking was the

primary means of consuming drugs for most subjects (55.3%). In addition, most subjects (52.4%) reported having prior drug treatment before entering a HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment program.

In terms of drug of choice and mode of consumption, drug use patterns for the 2000W/B HIDTA sample were similar to the patterns found in the 1997-1998 study. Crack/cocaine was the preferred drug in the suburbs, and heroin was the primary drug of choice in the urban centers of Baltimore and Washington. Most subjects in both studies ingested drugs by smoking or other oral means.

Table 6. Frequency of Drug Use Prior to Entering Treatment

Frequency of Drug Use Prior To Treatment	Percent of Subjects (n = 527)
Daily or more than daily	65.5%
1- 6 times per week	20.0%
1-3 times per month	2.7%
No Usage in past month	11.8%
Total	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Note: Drug use data not available for Charles County and Montgomery Count

Table 7. Drug of Choice Prior to Entering Treatment

Drug of Choice	Percentage of Subjects (n = 527)
Heroin	36.8%
Heroin Only	35.3%
Heroin and Crack/Cocaine	0.6%
Heroin and Marijuana/Hashish	0.2%
Heroin, Crack/Cocaine, Marijuana/Hashish	0.4%
Heroin, Crack/Cocaine, Marijuana/ Hashish and Other	0.4%
Crack/Cocaine	35.9%
Crack/Cocaine Only	32.1%
Crack/Cocaine and Marijuana/Hashish	1.9%
Crack/Cocaine, Marijuana/Hashish and Other	1.3%
Crack/Cocaine and Other	0.6%
Marijuana/Hashish	21.4%
Marijuana/Hashish Only	19.5%
Marijuana/Hashish and Other	1.9%
Other	2.3%
Alcohol	3.6%
Total	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Note: Drug use data not available for Charles County and Montgomery County

Table 8. Mode of Drug Consumption Prior to Treatment

Mode of Consumption	Percent of Subjects (n = 530)
Smoking	55.3%
Inhalation	21.1%
Injection	18.5%
Oral	5.1%
TOTAL	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Note: Drug use data not available for Charles County and Montgomery County

The major difference between subjects in the two studies was in the frequency of their drug use. In the current study, 66% of the offenders reported using drugs at least daily, compared to 42% in the previous study. Only 12% of the W/B HIDTA 2000 sample said they had not used drugs in the past month, compared to 37% in the earlier study. These differences

could indicate that the current subjects were more dependent on drugs when they entered treatment than offenders who were treated in previous years. Alternatively, since drug use information was only available for about half of the subjects in the current study, these differences could be due to sampling error.

Criminal History. The typical W/B HIDTA client in 2000, in addition to having a serious drug problem, also had a long criminal history. Study subjects had an average of 9.6 adult arrests prior to entering a HIDTA-funded treatment program. This was nearly identical to the 10 arrests per person average reported for the 1997 and 1998 W/B HIDTA samples. Table 9 indicates just how often some of these subjects had been arrested. Over a third (34.3%) had been arrested more than 10 times, and 8.5 percent had more than 20 arrests each.

It should be noted that for 217 of the subjects (20.5% of the sample) there were no records of an adult arrest in the W/B HIDTA dataset even though W/B HIDTA-funded treatment programs were targeted to individuals with long criminal histories. The zero-arrest data for these individuals were treated as missing values for the purpose of analysis in this study; however, it may be an indicator that some local programs provided treatment to people not considered to be long-term criminals, or that the arrest records were incomplete.

Table 9. Number of Adult Arrests Prior to Treatment

Number of Arrests	Percent of Subjects (n = 843)
1 – 5 Arrests	38.1%
6 – 10 Arrests	27.5%
11 – 15 Arrests	17.3%
16 – 20 Arrests	8.5%
More Than 20 Arrests	8.5%
TOTAL	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset supplemented with NCIC data for Arlington, Howard County, and Montgomery County

Table 10 provides data on the Instant Arrest Offense, which was the offense that resulted in the subjects being referred to HIDTA-funded treatment programs in 2000. The table indicates that most subjects (48.3%) entered treatment due to a drug arrest, which was about the same percentage as in the 1997-1998 study (49.4%). The majority of these drug arrests were for trafficking, which consists of distribution and/or possession with intent to distribute. Most other arrests were for property and other non-violent crimes.¹ For a small group (3.1%), the Instant Arrest Offense was for violating probation or other technical offenses. This is about the same percentage (3%) that was reported for samples in the previous years (Taxman and Cronin, 2000).

Table 10. Instant Arrest Offense Resulting in Placement in Drug Treatment

Instant Arrest Offense	Percent of Subjects (n = 589)
Drug Charges:	48.3%
Trafficking	27.6%
Possession	20.7%
Crimes with No Drug Charges Attached:	48.6%
Violent Part I	8.5%
Violent Part II	0.7%
Other Part I	13.9%
Other Part II	25.5%
Technical/Court	3.1%
Total	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Note: Instant Arrest data not available for Arlington, Howard County, and Montgomery County

In summary, data on the individuals who entered HIDTA-funded treatment in 2000 showed that this population, like the cohorts in previous years, was composed of repeat offenders with serious drug problems, limited education and very little attachment to the labor force. A

¹ Part I and Part II crimes are distinguished by the degree of severity. Violent crimes, Part I; include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assaulting a police officer, non-vehicular manslaughter, non-negligent manslaughter, kidnapping, and sexual assault. Violent crimes, Part II; include all other crimes against persons. Other crimes, Part I; include burglary, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Other crimes, Part II; include all lesser property offenses. Technical/court offenses include probation/parole violations, failures to appear, and any other offenses against the court.

total of 261 out of 498 subjects for whom data were available (52.4%) had participated in other drug treatment programs.

Without a strong intervention—such as the W/B HIDTA treatment protocol that combined coerced treatment, testing and supervision, and graduated sanctions—it is likely that these individuals would continue to commit frequent crimes to support their drug habits and/or be involved in violent acts on others.

Drug Treatment Program Assessment

The W/B HIDTA approach to drug treatment was designed to increase duration of treatment, which is considered to be the best predictor of success regardless of treatment modality (Taxman and Cronin, 2000). The continuum of care model used in the Washington/Baltimore region provided a range of treatment modalities that enabled participants to step up or step down substance abuse treatment as needed. This had the effect of increasing the overall length of participation in treatment programs. In addition, performing drug tests while offenders were in treatment helped identify those who relapsed to illegal drug use so that they could be mandated to participate in more stringent and intensive treatment activities. This study used data from the W/B HIDTA dataset to examine the duration of treatment and the use of drug testing and sanctions while offenders were in substance abuse treatment.

Duration of Treatment and Completion Rates. All of the W/B HIDTA sites divided HIDTA-funded treatment into multiple phases. Treatment usually began with intensive treatment in a residential facility, jail, or group home (Phase I) followed by subsequent treatment phases in one or more outpatient programs. Table 11 shows that 77% of offenders entering a W/B HIDTA-funded drug treatment program in 2000 were reported to have successfully completed Phase I of treatment. This high level of success exceeded the findings for the 1997-1998 cohort, where a 64% success rate was reported.

Table 11. Treatment Duration and Successful Completion of Treatment Phases

Jurisdiction	N	Successful Completions		Mean Length of Stay in Treatment (Days)
		Phase I	Subsequent Phases	
Alexandria	42	26%	-	172
Arlington County	70	89%	-	181
Baltimore City	184	98%	18.5%	168
Charles County	91	77%	-	82
Howard County	61	59%	36.1%	171
Loudoun County	10	80%	20.0%	143
Prince George's Co.	91	58%	15.4%	151
Prince William Co.	54	59%	35.2%	157
Washington, D.C.	50	100%	84.0%	122
Overall	653	77%		150

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Notes: Treatment data not available for Montgomery County. Treatment length is for all phases combined per individual through the end of 2001.

The success rate in Phase I of treatment ranged from 26% in Alexandria to 100% in Washington. Because the jurisdictions did not consistently report start and end dates and termination status for subjects in subsequent phases of treatment, it was not possible to compute an overall estimate of the percentage who successfully completed later phases. Table 11 provides some partial information by jurisdiction on successful completions in the subsequent phases of treatment; however, these rates should be considered preliminary since many subjects were still participating in treatment at the December 31, 2001 cutoff point for data collection.

Table 11 also indicates that the overall average duration of treatment was 150 days, ranging from 82 days in Charles County to 181 days in Arlington County. The overall length of stay in treatment was longer than the 90-120 days that is typical for outpatient treatment. It was shorter, however, than the 208-day average found for the 1997-1998 W/B HIDTA cohort (Taxman and Cronin, 2000). This may be due to the fact that many subjects were still participating in treatment when this study concluded data collection.

Drug Testing During Treatment. Examination of data from the W/B HIDTA dataset on drug testing during treatment revealed that this information was not available in a reliable and useable format for most jurisdictions. No urine test information was reported for Alexandria, Arlington County, or Charles County. The records of the 857 offenders in the remaining jurisdictions showed that 365 of them (43%) had been tested for drugs. However, only 23 of these individuals had records clearly indicating positive tests for drugs during HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment. The rest of the records had one or more inconsistencies that made the data unusable. These included positive tests reported for periods when the offender was not in treatment, a greater number of positive results than drug tests taken, and missing information on test dates and type of drug identified. As a result of these data problems, no analyses could be conducted on the use of drug testing with this study sample.

Use of Sanctions. There were similar problems with the data on the use of graduated sanctions to control negative behaviors such as failure to participate in treatment, positive drug tests, parole violations, and unauthorized absences. Only 282 of the 1,060 subjects in this study (27%) were reported as having engaged in one or more behaviors that would merit a sanction, and over half of these reports (150) came from just one jurisdiction, Baltimore City. Missing data made it difficult to accurately determine which sanctions were applied to a particular offense or to estimate whether sanctions were applied promptly.

However, from the data that were available on the use of sanctions, it appears that the severity of the sanctions was increased when an offender violated a second or third time. As shown in Table 12, the most commonly reported problems were failure to appear and positive urine test results. Table 13 indicates that in the first instance of these types of problems, the most common solutions were reprimands and supervisor meetings (62%), stricter treatment requirements (18%), and arrest or other criminal justice solution (10%). For subsequent infractions, the use of these sanctions changed as follows: reprimands and supervisor meetings

were only used about 22% of the time, stricter treatment requirements were implemented about a third of the time, and arrest or other criminal justice solution was used about twice as often (18 - 20%).

Table 12. Behaviors Prompting Sanctions

Behavior	First (n = 282)	Second (n = 75)	Third (n = 46)
AWOL	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%
Arrest	0.7%	2.6%	4.3%
Failure to Appear	48.9%	34.7%	23.9%
Negative Behavior	2.8%	5.3%	8.7%
Positive Urine	29.4%	26.7%	15.2%
Supervision Violation	4.3%	12.0%	21.7%
Treatment/Jail Violation	10.6%	12.0%	6.5%
Other	2.0%	6.7%	17.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Table 13. Response to Behaviors

Response	First (n = 282)	Second (n = 75)	Third (n = 39)
Increase/Change Requirements	18.2%	34.2%	30.8%
Arrest/Court Action	6.2%	14.5%	15.4%
Jail/Other CJ Prog.	3.9%	5.3%	2.6%
Reprimands/Meetings	61.5%	22.3%	23.1%
Restrictions	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Treatment	3.2%	6.6%	12.8%
Transfer/Referral			
Other	6.2%	17.1%	15.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Source: W/B HIDTA dataset

Recidivism

The critical question for this study and for the W/B HIDTA program was whether offenders who participated in drug treatment committed fewer crimes, as measured by their arrest rates. The results presented in Table 14 indicate that offenders who participated W/B HIDTA-funded drug treatment programs in 2000 were less likely to commit crimes during a one-year follow-up period than they were in the year prior to treatment. The overall arrest rate for non-technical violations—that is, for drug-related crimes, property crimes, and crimes of violence—was reduced by half (51%).

Table 14. Annual Arrest Rates for Non-technical Violations Before and After Treatment Enrollment

Jurisdiction	Subjects	Rate of Arrest for Non-technical Violations per Subject in the Year Before Treatment	Rate of Arrest for Non-technical Violations per Subject in the Year After Enrollment	Change in Arrest Rate
Alexandria	42	.45	.24	-46.7%
Arlington County	70	.94	.46	-51.1%
Baltimore City	184	.66	.42	-36.6%
Charles County	91	1.29	.70	-45.7%
Howard County	61	1.93	.74	-61.7%
Loudoun County	10	.70	.70	0.0%
Montgomery County	407	.47	.26	-44.7%
Prince George's Co.	91	1.35	.42	-68.9%
Prince William Co.	54	.59	.31	-47.5%
Washington	50	.94	.24	-74.5%
Overall Change	1,060	.80	.39	-51.3%

Source: NCIC arrest records

Note: Follow-up arrest rates have been adjusted upward from their actual rates for 125 subjects who were not released to the community for a full year after completing jail-based treatment. The adjustment produces annualized estimates of arrests for these subjects.

All sites except the smallest (Loudoun County, with just 10 participants) experienced at least a 36% reduction in criminal arrests. This is probably a conservative estimate of the impact of substance abuse treatment participation on arrests for two reasons. First, the one-year follow-up period for offenders who began treatment while in jail did not begin until they were released

to the community. The arrest rates would have been even lower if the follow-up period had included treatment time in jail where the subjects were guarded and had few opportunities to be arrested for new crimes. Second, subjects who had not been released to the community for a full 365 days when data collection was cut off had their arrest rates “annualized” to project out the number of times they were likely to be arrested if they had been in the community all year. This raised the follow-up period arrest rates by a small margin, making it less likely to find positive changes.

The finding of a 51% reduction in the arrest rate for career criminals who were required to participate in long-term substance abuse treatment is consistent with the findings summarized in the 2002 National Drug Control Strategy. That report noted reductions of similar magnitude in use of the drug of choice and in self-reported crime one year after long-term treatment. The report cited a 64% reduction in re-arrests during the one-year follow-up period, which is somewhat higher than the results of this study.

There is also a consistency with the results of the previous study on the 1997-1998 W/B HIDTA cohort. In calculating the base rate of arrests for that cohort, the authors found that over their criminal careers subjects had a mean average of 1.1 arrests per year (Taxman and Cronin, 2000, Table B-1, p. 28). During the one-year base period for the current study, the 1,060 offenders in the W/B HIDTA 2000 sample had a total of 1,081 arrests for an average of just over 1.0 arrest per subject. Unfortunately, the earlier study used a methodology for calculating the base rate of arrests that used some criminal history data that was not available for many of the subjects in this study, so a direct comparison of findings is not possible.

Table 15, which summarizes the frequency of all arrests by type of offense before and after treatment, provides further evidence of the effectiveness of the W/B HIDTA drug treatment programs in reducing crime in the region. The greatest reductions were in arrests for drug-related crimes—trafficking and possession—which declined by 63%. Arrests for serious

property crimes including burglary, grand larceny, and auto theft were also down nearly 60%. These results indicate that the treatment programs succeeded in helping offenders reduce their drug dependence and thus their motivation to rob and steal. Arrests for violent crimes and lesser property crimes were also down nearly 40%, which is another indicator of success.

Table 15. Frequency of Arrests by Offense Before and After Treatment

Offense Type	Pre-Treatment	One-Year Follow-up	Percent Change
Drug Charges:			
Trafficking	143	53	-63.0%
Possession	238	87	-63.4%
Crimes with No Drug Charges Attached:			
Violent Part I	41	25	-39.0%
Violent Part II	76	47	-38.2%
Other Part I	127	52	-59.1%
Other Part II	220	140	-36.4%
Technical/Court	236	216	-8.5%
Total	1,081	620	-42.6%

Source: NCIC arrest records

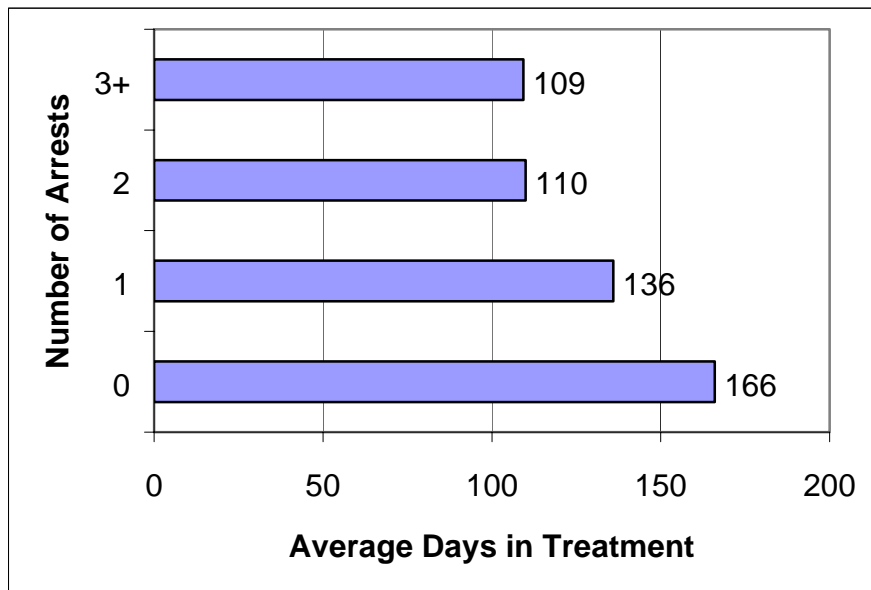
Note: The actual number of arrests in the follow-up period was 605. Data for the 125 subjects who were in the community for less than a year has been annualized, increasing the count to 620 arrests.

The only area in which arrests did not decline dramatically was in the number of arrests for technical violations, such as parole violations, which were only down about 9 percent. This is not surprising, given that the W/B HIDTA protocol involved a high degree of supervision during treatment so that such violations were more likely to be discovered.

Finally, since previous research found that longer treatment periods resulted in reduced crime rates, an analysis was performed examining the effect of number of days in treatment on the number of arrests per subject during the follow-up period. The subjects were categorized into four groups by number of arrests, and the mean length of treatment was calculated for each group. Of the 626 subjects for whom treatment length was known, 61% had no arrests in the year after they entered treatment, 23% had just one arrest, 10% were arrested twice, and 6% had

three or more arrests. Figure 1, which summarizes the results of the analysis, shows that the group with no arrests had remained in treatment for an average of one month longer (30 days) than those with a single arrest and nearly two months longer (56 days) than those who were arrested two times or more. These results support the conclusion that keeping offenders in substance abuse treatment programs for longer periods of time will help reduce drug dependence, crime in the community, and subsequent arrests.

Figure 1. Number of Follow-up Period Arrests by Mean Number of Days in Treatment



Source: W/B HIDTA dataset for treatment length; NCIC records for arrests

Note: Treatment length data not available for Montgomery County

V. Conclusions

The results of this study indicate that the W/B HIDTA drug treatment initiative operated according to design and produced the desired results: a reduction in drug use and crime among a group of long-term, repeat offenders. The study showed that the program reached its intended target population. The group of individuals who entered HIDTA-funded treatment in 2000, like the cohorts in previous years, was composed of repeat offenders with serious drug problems who have limited education and little attachment to the labor force. On average they had about 10 adult arrests on their records, many of them involving drug charges. Most participated in other drug treatment programs with little success.

Once these individuals were in W/B HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment, the programs did a good job of keeping them in treatment long enough to have an impact on their criminal behavior and drug use. Over 70% successfully completed the intensive first phase of treatment. On average, they were actively involved in some form of drug treatment for five months. The programs' flexibility to step up or step down treatment as needed to meet the needs of each participant contributed greatly to their ability to keep offenders in treatment. This is important since previous research has indicated that duration of treatment is the best predictor of success for drug treatment programs (Fletcher, Tims & Brown, 1997).

The current study also found that longer treatment periods led to fewer arrests during the one-year follow-up. On average, program participants who were not arrested at all during the follow-up period had been in treatment 30 days longer than those arrested once, and 56 days longer than those with two or more arrests.

The pre-/post-treatment comparisons of arrest rates leave little doubt that the treatment programs produced the desired effects in the target population: reduced substance abuse and less criminal activity. After the offenders entered treatment, there was a 43% reduction in the number of arrests on any type of charge—including technical charges, such as parole

violations—and a 51% reduction in the number of arrests for non-technical crimes. The effect of the programs was most noticeable in the 63% reduction in arrests for drug-related crimes and the nearly 60% reduction for crimes such as burglary and auto theft which are commonly associated with drug use (Chaiken & Chaiken, 1990; Fiorentine, Hillhouse & Anglin, 2002). Even the number of arrests for violent crimes was down nearly 40%. These statistics—particularly the high percentage reduction in arrests for drug crimes—compare favorably to the results of model programs cited in national studies on drug control.

Limitations

Although this study using secondary data has shown unequivocally that W/B HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment programs reduced arrest rates, at least during the first year after treatment began, it also revealed some of the pitfalls of relying exclusively on secondary data to measure the process and results of such a complex intervention.

The major problem was with missing data. Because signed informed consent forms had not been obtained from offenders giving permission to release their records, data from two of the twelve jurisdictions could not be used in this study. Further, it was found that client records in the W/B HIDTA dataset were often incomplete. Sometimes whole categories of data, such as drug use preferences and criminal history, were not available for particular jurisdictions. Many of the analyses on these types of data were conducted using information from just half the sample (about 500 records). In these cases, it may not be possible to draw reliable conclusions about subjects in a particular jurisdiction.

Fortunately, because the demographic, drug use, and criminal history data that were available for this study so closely mirrored the information that was gathered in previous W/B HIDTA studies, it is possible to conclude that the study results are valid and can be generalized to the HIDTA target population in the Washington/Baltimore region as a whole.

Another problem was the lack of data on the incarceration rates of the study's subjects before and after treatment. Neither of the databases used for this study revealed when a subject was in prison or otherwise incarcerated during the year immediately before or after treatment began. The only exception was when a person was in a jail-based HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment program. If, for example, offenders were locked up and not in the community for a significant period of time in the year before treatment, it would mean that the study results have probably underestimated the program's impact on crime in the community. Future studies should try to obtain incarceration information before, during, and after HIDTA-funded treatment.

The condition of the available data on drug testing and sanctions for drug use while the offenders were in treatment was another problem. It is impossible to tell from the W/B HIDTA dataset exactly what was happening in the substance abuse treatment programs in regard to these important areas. This means that while it is possible to conclude from the available data that the drug treatment programs were effective, it is not possible to discern exactly how they operated to achieve these results. If data reported by the jurisdictions are to be used in the future to assess program functioning, then the W/B HIDTA will need to ensure that treatment personnel are providing this information completely and accurately.

Finally, it should be noted that the current study used data from NCIC and FBI arrest records as the critical measure of results. While the number of arrests and the number of drug charges are not exact measures of criminal activity and drug use, they are generally accepted proxy measures used widely in drug control studies. Using official arrest records is certainly more reliable than using offender self reports, even if it is not a direct measure.

Because this study used NCIC arrest records to gauge criminal activity in the years immediately before and after HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment, the data for the two periods are directly comparable and equally reliable. This method can be easily replicated in future studies to provide comparable outcome information for different cohorts. The previous

major study on this population used a hypothetical base rate of offending—derived from past criminal history and calculated using a formula that was not provided in the report. It then compared this estimated base rate to the actual arrest rate during the year after treatment. Unfortunately, because the methods of measuring arrest rates were different in the two studies and the validity of the results from the previous study cannot be accurately determined, it is not advisable to directly compare the arrest results for the cohorts in the two studies. Both studies demonstrate positive results for the HIDTA-funded substance abuse treatment programs, but differ in their estimate of the magnitude of the effect, due in part to the difference in the measures used. The method used in this study provides a conservative estimate of the degree of change, which was still found to be both positive and significant.

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Appendix A

Detailed Methodology

Data Sources

Coding of Arrest Data

Calculation of Arrest Rates

Alternative Base Rate Calculation

Duration of Treatment

Data Sources

Data on the 2000 W/B HIDTA cohort were obtained from two primary sources. The first was an electronic dataset developed by the W/B HIDTA that contained demographic characteristics, substance abuse history, and treatment information gathered from client records. These records also included some criminal history information, such as number of arrests prior to treatment and age of first adult arrest, as reported by clients to treatment staff or derived from local police records. The jurisdictions provided much of this information to HIDTA on pre-printed forms, handwritten forms, and other paper documents rather than electronically. HIDTA staff also used client data from the HIDTA Automated Tracking System (HATS) to develop the W/B HIDTA dataset used in this study.

The second primary dataset consisted of arrest records obtained from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). These records contained criminal histories as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) for all subjects in the study, beginning with the first adult arrest through a follow-up period of one year after the subjects entered HIDTA-funded treatment. The number of arrests and type of criminal charges recorded in the NCIC records for the year just before treatment and during the one-year follow-up period constituted the critical measures of program outcome for this study.

The evaluators combined information from the W/B HIDTA dataset and the NCIC arrest records into a master data file for analysis using SPSS statistical software.

Coding of Arrest Data

The 12 W/B HIDTA sites provided identifying information to the staff at W/B HIDTA who obtained criminal histories from NCIC reports. They provided IBH researchers with NCIC

print-outs on all criminals who entered one of the twelve HIDTA programs during the 2000 calendar year. Separate researchers then coded each arrest and date of arrest independently for each treatment participant. Discrepancies in the codes assigned were discussed and resolved and the number of discrepancies per site was counted. The date and type of offense were then entered into an Excel spreadsheet created by HIDTA staff. These data were double-checked to ensure that there were no errors in data entry. These data were aggregated with no individual identifying information attached. All research data coding and analysis occurred at the W/B HIDTA office in Greenbelt, MD. No data identifying individuals for this report ever left the HIDTA site. All data reported in this report were aggregated data only. No names were linked to any reported data.

Crime categories have been grouped by Violent crimes, Part I; Violent crimes, Part II; Other crimes, Part I; Other crimes, Part II; Technical/court offenses and Drug crimes for trafficking or possession. Part I and Part II crimes are distinguished by the degree of severity, with Part I crimes being the more serious of the two categories. Violent crimes, Part I include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assaulting a police officer, non-vehicular manslaughter, non-negligent manslaughter, kidnapping, and sexual assault. Other crimes, Part I include burglary, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Violent crimes, Part II include all other crimes against persons not in the above categories. Other crimes, Part II include all lesser property offenses not included in Part I. Technical/court offenses include probation/parole violations, failures to appear, and any other offenses against the court. Drug crimes are grouped by trafficking or possession offenses, even those with other offenses accompanying the charges.

Appendix C, Crime Classifications, presents the classification scheme in detail.

Calculation of Arrest Rates

The research design used a pretest/posttest comparison that evaluates the effect of treatment on reducing crime by participants. Arrest rates were compared for periods before and after onset of W/B HIDTA-funded treatment within and between sites/jurisdictions to examine effectiveness in reducing re-arrest rates overall as well as technical, violent and/or drug offenses specifically. To the extent possible, arrest rates were observed during time periods when participants were free in the community to commit crimes for which they can get arrested.²

The first rate is a pre-treatment arrest rate for one year before subjects began treatment. It was calculated by totaling number of arrests per jurisdiction and dividing by number of subjects from that jurisdiction. The pre-treatment arrest rates were compared to a similarly averaged rate of arrests for one year after exposure to treatment. Post-treatment arrest rates were calculated by averaging total number of arrests by subjects within that jurisdiction.

Because many of the jurisdictions began treatment while offenders were still incarcerated, the start date for the follow-up period was not always the date the subject entered treatment. A primary purpose of the W/B HIDTA treatment initiative was to reduce crime in the region; therefore, in this study an individual's follow-up period did not begin until the subject had access to the community. For example, someone living in a halfway house at the beginning of treatment would be considered to have community access, since a halfway house resident spends a portion of every day in the community. In contrast, participants in jail-based treatment programs spend no time in the community. Release from jail affords these offenders their first opportunity to participate in the community and to commit crimes for which they could be arrested. Therefore, the one-year follow-up period began the day the incarcerated treatment participant was first released from jail, regardless of how long the person has been in treatment.

Of the 1,060 clients who entered the HIDTA treatment program after January 1, 2000, a total of 125 did not have one full calendar year of community release before the NCIC arrest data was collected in December 2001. An estimate of likely re-arrest rate for this cohort, if the participants had remained in the community for 365 days, was calculated. This estimate was based on the assumption that clients participating in the community for less than 365 days would have been arrested at the same rate during the time they were not in the community as when they were. For example, if an offender was released for only 157 days and had one arrest, that offender was credited with two arrests for the post-treatment period. Post-treatment time was adjusted for 125 participants across all jurisdictions that had less than 365 days post treatment time in which to get arrested, producing an annualized re-arrest rate.³ A total of 86% of the 1060 clients did complete a full 365 days prior to termination of data collection. The effect of this adjustment for the 125 clients not having a full year of arrest exposure is small.

Alternative Base Rate Calculation

An alternative method of calculating the arrest rate for the pre-treatment period was modeled after the one used in the previous W/B HIDTA cohort study (Taxman and Cronin, 2000). The calculation involved computing the total number of adult arrests per subject from the first adult arrest up to admittance into treatment, then dividing by the number of years until beginning of treatment. These numbers were then averaged for each jurisdiction by number of subjects.

² Due to constraints from the data, periods of incarceration during the time before and after exposure to treatment were not controlled for.

³ For these participants, the following formula was applied to their post arrest time that reflects a proportional post arrest rate:

$$\frac{(\text{total number of arrests per subject after treatment exposure})(365 \text{ days})}{\text{actual days free in the community}}$$

This calculation used information on date of first adult arrest from the program and HATS databases. It was discovered, however, that the data were missing in many records and for whole jurisdictions. Also, the self-report information in HATS and from the programs on number of arrests often did not correspond to the numbers derived from the NCIC database.⁴ Due to these problems, it was decided not to try to replicate the previously used base rate calculation for this study.

Duration of Treatment

Program retention was used as a measure for examining the continuum-of-care model of drug treatment associated with increasing success in reducing drug use behavior (Taxman, 1996). Depending on the jurisdiction, subjects could participate in up to four phases of treatment. Duration of treatment was calculated for each subject by summing the number of days that the person spent in each phase of treatment. In some instances, subjects' records had a start date for Phase I and an end date for Phase II, but no intermediate start or end dates were recorded. These subjects were considered to be continuously enrolled in treatment. Subjects who were listed as "Active" with no treatment end date were considered to be in treatment when data collection was terminated in December 2001. Therefore, their treatment duration was from the beginning of treatment through December 31, 2001.

⁴ Due to different data sources, a computer program was used to select 212 subjects at random in order to compare data sources for reliability. Many disparities existed between the two sources, with 88.5% being inconsistent at an average of ± 5 arrests per subject. In addition, subjects with no criminal history (i.e. no pre-treatment arrests) were eliminated from calculating the base rate since all subjects had to have at least 1 arrest as criteria for participating in treatment, with 843 subjects remaining for the calculation.

Missing Data

Examination of the data records revealed several problems regarding missing data in the HIDTA and HATS databases. Although all jurisdictions gathered and reported information on basic demographics and phases of treatment for the clients they served, the various jurisdictions did not consistently report all client information to HIDTA. These areas of inconsistency included criminal history, pre-treatment drug use pattern, and results of drug testing while in treatment. For instance, HATS and program criminal history data were not available for the subjects from Arlington, Howard County, and Montgomery County. It was also discovered that informed consent forms had not been obtained from subjects in two of the jurisdictions, which meant that their records could not be released to the researchers for use in this study.

Appendix B
Data by Jurisdiction

Table B.1 Demographic Data by Jurisdiction

	Alexandria (n = 42)	Arlington County (n = 70)	Baltimore City (n = 184)	Charles County (n = 91)	Howard County (n = 61)	Loudoun County (n = 10)	Montgomery County (n = 407)	Prince George's County (n = 91)	Prince William County (n = 54)	Washington (n = 50)
Age:										
Mean Years	35.6	37.6	36.7	35.3	33.5	33.6	31.3	33.0	31.8	41.6
Gender:										
Male	90%	61%	83%	64%	84%	100%	86%	87%	68%	100%
Female	10%	39%	17%	36%	16%	0%	14%	13%	32%	0%
Race:										
American Indian							1%			
Asian Pacific	5%						3%			
African American	90%	56%	95%	49%	46%	50%	42%	88%	28%	92%
Caucasian	5%	24%	5%	51%	44%	50%	43%	11%	72%	4%
Other							11%			
Unknown		20%			10%		1%	1%		4%
Education:										
Mean years	11.8		10.7					11.8	11.1	10.8
% Unknown		100%	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%			10%
Employment:										
Employed	60%					40%		48%	74%	2%
Unemployed	31%					40%		51%	26%	72%
Incarcerated	5%	100%			98%					
Disabled	5%									
Unknown			100%	100%	2%	20%	100%	1%		26%
Adult arrests:										
Mean Number	12.6	11.1	10.2	8.2	12.9	20.8	4.1	8.1	13.7	11.5

Table B.2 Offender Drug Behavior at Program Intake by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Alexandria	Arlington County	Baltimore City	Howard County	Loudoun County	Prince George's County	Prince William County	Washington	Total
	(n = 42)	(n = 70)	(n = 184)	(n = 61)	(n = 10)	(n = 91)	(n = 54)	(n = 50)	(n = 562)
Previous treatment:									
Yes	43%	69%	34%	67%	70%	23%	96%	20%	46%
No	55%	10%	65%	11%	30%	77%	4%	10%	42%
Unknown	2%	21%	1%	21%	0%	0%	0%	70%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Drug of Choice:*									
Alcohol	14%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%
Crack/cocaine	50%	31%	11%	43%	50%	56%	48%	34%	34%
Heroin	5%	19%	68%	25%	10%	10%	13%	42%	35%
Marijuana/Hash	26%	6%	17%	16%	30%	32%	31%	14%	20%
PCP	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	2%	10%	0%	7%	0%	1%
Unknown	2%	34%	1%	11%	0%	0%	0%	4%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mode of consumption:									
Injection	2%	16%	30%	18%	0%	1%	11%	24%	17%
Smoking	69%	39%	28%	51%	80%	99%	70%	38%	52%
Oral	17%	10%	2%	2%	10%	0%	9%	4%	5%
Inhalation	12%	7%	39%	18%	10%	0%	9%	26%	20%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Unknown	0%	29%	1%	11%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Frequency of use:									
Daily	19%	61%	80%	13%	20%	89%	50%	58%	61%
3-6x week	14%	0%	15%	3%	0%	9%	39%	10%	12%
1-2x week	12%	4%	4%	10%	40%	2%	11%	4%	6%
1-3x monthly	24%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
None in past month	31%	3%	0%	61%	0%	0%	0%	18%	11%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Unknown	0%	29%	1%	11%	0%	0%	0%	8%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Drug use data not available for Charles and Montgomery Counties. *all drug type categories include combinations of other drugs listed with the primary drug. Crack/cocaine includes crack/cocaine, crack/cocaine and marijuana/hash; crack/cocaine, marijuana/hash, and PCP, crack/cocaine and PCP. Heroin includes heroin, heroin and crack/cocaine; heroin, crack/cocaine, and marijuana/hash; heroin, crack/cocaine, marijuana/hash and PCP; heroin and marijuana/hash. Marijuana/hash includes marijuana/hash, and marijuana/hash and PCP. Other includes benzodiazepenes, other amphetamines, other hallucinogens, other opiates, and other.

Table B.3 Availability of Positive Drug Test Information by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Subjects	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Tests Meeting Criteria*
Alexandria	42	-	-
Arlington County	70	-	-
Baltimore City	184	157	12
Charles County	91	-	-
Howard County	61	8	0
Loudoun County	10	8	2
Montgomery County	407	86	0
Prince George’s County	91	6	2
Prince William County	54	54	1
Washington, DC	50	46	6
Total	1,060	365	23

Note: Data not available for Alexandria, Arlington County, and Charles County

* Tests were eliminated for use in this study when there were inconsistent or missing data in any of the following categories: total positive urines, dates for positive urines, type of drug found, and treatment admit and termination dates. For example, tests did not meet criteria if the number of positives did not match the number of urines supplied, dates or type of drug found were missing, or testing dates fell outside of treatment participation period.

Table B.4 First Behavior Prompting Sanctions by Jurisdiction

Behavior	Alexandria	Arlington	Baltimore City	Charles	Howard	Loudoun	Montgomery	Prince Georges	Prince William	Washington, DC	Total
AWOL						1			2		3
Arrest									2		2
Failure to Appear	2		112	5	2	6	3	3	5		138
Negative Behavior								7		1	8
Positive Urine	9		38	5	2	2	1	1	20	5	83
Supervision Violation				2				9	1		12
Tx/Jail Violation					19			2	1	8	30
Other								6			6
TOTAL	11	0	150	12	23	9	4	28	31	14	282

Table B.5 Response to First Behavior by Jurisdiction

Response	Alexandria	Arlington	Baltimore City	Charles	Howard	Loudoun	Montgomery	Prince Georges	Prince William	Washington, DC	Total
Add/Increase/Change Req.	3		2		1			19	22		7
Arrest/Court Action			4	3					3	6	6
Jail/Other CJ Supervision Prog.					8			1		1	0
Reprimands/Meetings	8		117	7	4	7	3	6	6		58
Restrictions									1	1	2
Treatment Transfer/Referral	2					2			2	2	8
Other					10		1	5			6
TOTAL	13	0	123	10	23	9	4	31	34	10	257

Table B.6 Type of Instant Arrest Offense by Jurisdiction

Instant Arrest Offense	Alexandria	Arlington	Baltimore City	Charles	Loudoun	Prince Georges	Prince William	Washington DC	Total
Violent Part I	2	4	16	14	0	1	9	4	50
Other Part I	0	18	20	5	2	26	8	3	82
Violent Part II	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Other Part II	6	16	15	37	3	5	59	9	150
Court/Technical	0	0	0	11	0	5	2	0	18
Drug Charges									
Trafficking	25	12	75	3	2	29	5	12	163
Possession	9	18	34	8	3	16	21	13	122
Total	42	68	163	79	10	82	104	41	589

Note: Instance arrest offense data not available for Howard and Montgomery Counties

Table B.7 Number of Arrests by Jurisdiction on Any Charge Before and After Treatment Enrollment

Jurisdiction	Subjects	Actual Number of Arrests in the Year Before Treatment	Actual Number of Arrests in the Year After Entering Treatment	Annualized* Number of Arrests in the Year After Entering Treatment	Percent Change in Number of Arrests**
Alexandria	42	27	29	29.0	7.4%
Arlington County	70	77	36	38.1	-50.5%
Baltimore City	184	185	138	138.2	-25.3%
Charles County	91	173	82	87.4	-49.5%
Howard County	61	140	55	57.8	-58.7%
Loudoun County	10	8	8	8.0	0.0%
Montgomery Co.	407	244	165	165.0	-32.4%
Prince George's Co.	91	143	49	53.6	-62.5%
Prince William Co.	54	37	23	23.0	-37.6%
Washington, DC	50	47	20	20.0	-57.4%
Total	1,060	1,081	605	620.1	-42.6%

Note: Follow-up arrest rates have been adjusted upward from their actual rates for 125 subjects who were not released to the community for a full year after completing jail-based treatment. The adjustment produces annualized estimates of arrests for these subjects.

* Annualized re-arrests are calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{Number of arrests per subject while in the community after treatment begins}) \times (365)}{\text{Actual number of days free in the community}}$$

** Percent change in arrests is calculated using the annualized post-treatment arrest rates as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{Annualized number of arrests after treatment begins} - \text{Number of arrests in year before treatment}) \times (100)}{\text{Number of arrests in year before treatment}}$$

Table B.8 Number of Arrests by Jurisdiction for Non-Technical Violations Before and After Treatment Enrollment

Jurisdiction	Subjects	Arrests for Non-Technical Violations in the Year Before Treatment	Arrests for Non-Technical Violations in the Year After Enrollment	Change in Arrests
Alexandria	42	19	10.0	-47.4%
Arlington County	70	66	32.3	-51.1%
Baltimore City	184	121	77.0	-36.4%
Charles County	91	117	63.4	-45.8%
Howard County	61	118	44.9	-61.9%
Loudoun County	10	7	7.0	0.0%
Montgomery Co.	407	193	107.0	-44.6%
Prince George's Co.	91	123	37.9	-69.2%
Prince William Co.	54	32	17.0	-46.9%
Washington, DC	50	47	12.0	-74.5%
TOTAL	1,060	843	408.5	-51.5%

Note: Follow-up arrest rates have been adjusted upward from their actual rates for 125 subjects who were not released to the community for a full year after completing jail-based treatment. The adjustment produces annualized estimates of arrests for these subjects.

Appendix C
Crime Classifications

Coding of Arrest Data

The following pages list all the combinations of technical and non-technical offenses and drug charges that appeared on subjects' NCIC arrest records and in the W/B HIDTA dataset. Crime codes were created for this study by grouping the offenses as follows:

Violent Part I:	1, 2, 3, 4, 9.
Violent Part II:	34.
Other Part I:	5, 6, 7, 8.
Other Part II:	59.
Technical/Court:	60, 61.
Drug Trafficking:	62-71*
Drug Possession:	72-85*

*Note that for these categories, any criminal charges that had trafficking or possession were included within these two groupings

Crime Classifications

New Code	Crime
1	Murder
2	Forcible Rape
3	Robbery
4	Assault
5	Burglary
6	Larceny Theft
7	Motor Vehicle Theft
8	Arson
9	Violent Offenses Part 1
10	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - heroin
11	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - heroin and cocaine/crack
12	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - heroin and marijuana/hashish
13	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - heroin and other controlled substance
14	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - cocaine or crack
15	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking- cocaine and marijuana/hashish
16	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - cocaine/crack and other controlled substance
17	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - marijuana/hashish and other controlled substance
18	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - other controlled substances
19	Violent Offenses Part 1-Trafficking - marijuana/hashish
20	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - heroin
21	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - heroin and cocaine/crack
22	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - heroin and marijuana/hashish
23	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - heroin and other controlled substance
24	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - cocaine or crack
25	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - cocaine/crack and marijuana/hashish
26	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - cocaine/crack and other controlled substance
27	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - other controlled substances
28	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - marijuana/hashish
29	Violent Offenses Part 1-Possession/Use - marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
30	Violent Offenses Part 1-Heroin violation - offense unspecified
31	Violent Offenses Part 1-Cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
32	Violent Offenses Part 1-Other Controlled Substance - offense unspecified
33	Violent Offenses Part 1-Marijuana/Hashish violation - offense unspecified
34	Violent Offenses Part 2
35	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - heroin
36	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - heroin and cocaine/crack
37	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - heroin and marijuana/hashish
38	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - heroin and other controlled substance
39	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - cocaine or crack
40	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking- cocaine and marijuana/hashish
41	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - cocaine/crack and other controlled substance
42	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - marijuana/hashish and other controlled substance
43	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - other controlled substances
44	Violent Offenses Part 2-Trafficking - marijuana/hashish
45	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - heroin
46	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - heroin and cocaine/crack
47	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - heroin and marijuana/hashish
48	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - heroin and other controlled substance

49	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - cocaine or crack
50	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - cocaine/crack and marijuana/hashish
51	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - cocaine/crack and other controlled substance
52	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - other controlled substances
53	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - marijuana/hashish
54	Violent Offenses Part 2-Possession/Use - marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
55	Violent Offenses Part 2-Heroin violation - offense unspecified
56	Violent Offenses Part 2-Cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
57	Violent Offenses Part 2-Other Controlled Substance - offense unspecified
58	Violent Offenses Part 2-Marijuana/Hashish violation - offense unspecified
59	All Other Crimes Part 2 (except part 1 and drug charges)
60	Court related violations
61	Technical violations (w/out drug charges)
62	Trafficking - heroin
63	Trafficking - heroin and cocaine/crack
64	Trafficking - heroin and marijuana/hashish
65	Trafficking - heroin and other controlled substance
66	Trafficking - cocaine or crack
67	Trafficking- cocaine and marijuana/hashish
68	Trafficking - cocaine/crack and other controlled substance
69	Trafficking - marijuana/hashish and other controlled substance
70	Trafficking - other controlled substances
71	Trafficking - marijuana/hashish
72	Possession/Use - heroin
73	Possession/Use - heroin and cocaine/crack
74	Possession/Use - heroin and marijuana/hashish
75	Possession/Use - heroin and other controlled substance
76	Possession/Use - cocaine or crack
77	Possession/Use - cocaine/crack and marijuana/hashish
78	Possession/Use - cocaine/crack and other controlled substance
79	Possession/Use - other controlled substances
80	Possession/Use - marijuana/hashish
81	Possession/Use - marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
82	Heroin violation - offense unspecified
83	Cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
84	Other Controlled Substance - offense unspecified
85	Marijuana/Hashish violation - offense unspecified
86	Murder w/ trafficking heroin
87	Murder w/ trafficking - heroin and cocaine/crack
88	Murder w/ trafficking - heroin and marijuana/hashish
89	Murder w/ trafficking - heroin and other controlled substance
90	Murder w/ trafficking cocaine/crack
91	Murder w/ trafficking cocaine/crack and marijuana/hashish
92	Murder w/ trafficking cocaine/crack and other controlled substances
93	Murder w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
94	Murder w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
95	Murder w/ trafficking other controlled substances
96	Murder w/ possession/use heroin
97	Murder w/ possession/use - heroin and cocaine/crack
98	Murder w/ possession/use - heroin and marijuana/hashish
99	Murder w/ possession/use - heroin and other controlled substance

100	Murder w/ possession/use cocaine or crack
101	Murder w/ possession/use cocaine/crack and marijuana/hashish
102	Murder w/ possession/use cocaine/crack and other controlled substances
103	Murder w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
104	Murder w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
105	Murder w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
106	Murder w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
107	Murder w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
108	Murder w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
109	Murder w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
110	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking heroin
111	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking - heroin and cocaine/crack
112	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking - heroin and marijuana/hashish
113	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking - heroin and other controlled substance
114	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking cocaine or crack
115	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking cocaine/crack and marijuana/hashish
116	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking cocaine/crack and other controlled substances
117	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
118	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
119	Forcible Rape w/ trafficking other controlled substances
120	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use of heroin
121	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use - heroin and cocaine/crack
122	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use - heroin and marijuana/hashish
123	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use - heroin and other controlled substance
124	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
125	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use cocaine/crack and marijuana/hashish
126	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use of cocaine/crack and other controlled substances
127	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish
128	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use of other marijuana/hashish and other controlled substance
129	Forcible Rape w/ possession/use of other controlled substance
130	Forcible Rape w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
131	Forcible Rape w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
132	Forcible Rape w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
133	Forcible Rape w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
134	Robbery w/ trafficking of heroin
135	Robbery w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
136	Robbery w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
137	Robbery w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
138	Robbery w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
139	Robbery w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
140	Robbery w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
141	Robbery w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
142	Robbery w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
143	Robbery w/ possession/use of heroin
144	Robbery w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
145	Robbery w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
146	Robbery w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
147	Robbery w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
148	Robbery w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
149	Robbery w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
150	Robbery w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish

151	Robbery w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
152	Robbery w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
153	Robbery w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
154	Robbery w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
155	Robbery w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
156	Robbery w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
157	Assault w/ trafficking of heroin
158	Assault w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
159	Assault w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
160	Assault w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
161	Assault w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
162	Assault w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
163	Assault w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
164	Assault w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
165	Assault w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
166	Assault w/ trafficking of other controlled substances
167	Assault w/ possession/use of heroin
168	Assault w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
169	Assault w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
170	Assault w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
171	Assault w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
172	Assault w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
173	Assault w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
174	Assault w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
175	Assault w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
176	Assault w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
177	Assault w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
178	Assault w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
179	Assault w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
180	Assault w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
181	Burglary w/ trafficking of heroin
182	Burglary w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
183	Burglary w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
184	Burglary w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
185	Burglary w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
186	Burglary w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
187	Burglary w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
188	Burglary w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
189	Burglary w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
190	Burglary w/ trafficking of other controlled substances
191	Burglary w/ possession/use of heroin
192	Burglary w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
193	Burglary w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
194	Burglary w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
195	Burglary w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
196	Burglary w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
197	Burglary w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
198	Burglary w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
199	Burglary w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
200	Burglary w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
201	Burglary w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified

202	Burglary w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
203	Burglary w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
204	Burglary w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
205	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of heroin
206	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
207	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
208	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
209	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
210	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
211	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
212	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
213	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
214	Larceny Theft w/ trafficking of other controlled substances
215	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of heroin
216	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
217	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
218	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
219	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
220	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
221	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
222	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
223	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
224	Larceny Theft w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
225	Larceny Theft w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
226	Larceny Theft w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
227	Larceny Theft w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
228	Larceny Theft w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
229	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of heroin
230	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
231	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
232	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
233	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
234	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
235	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
236	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
237	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
238	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ trafficking of other controlled substances
239	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of heroin
240	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
241	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
242	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
243	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
244	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
245	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
246	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
247	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
248	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
249	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
250	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
251	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
252	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified

253	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
254	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
255	Motor Vehicle Theft w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
256	Arson w/ trafficking of heroin
257	Arson w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
258	Arson w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
259	Arson w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
260	Arson w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
261	Arson w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
262	Arson w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
263	Arson w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
264	Arson w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
265	Arson w/ trafficking of other controlled substances
266	Arson w/ possession/use of heroin
267	Arson w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
268	Arson w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
269	Arson w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
270	Arson w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
271	Arson w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
272	Arson w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
273	Arson w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
274	Arson w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
275	Arson w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
276	Arson w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
277	Arson w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
278	Arson w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
279	Arson w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
280	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of heroin
281	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
282	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
283	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
284	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
285	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
286	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other cont. substances
287	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
288	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other cont. substanc
289	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ trafficking of other controlled substances
290	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of heroin
291	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
292	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
293	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
294	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of cocaine/ crack
295	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of cocaine/crack and marijuana/hashish
296	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of cocaine/crack and other cont. substan
297	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
298	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of marijuana and other cont. substances
299	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
300	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
301	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
302	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
303	All other non-drug related crimes (Part 2) w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified

304	Court related violations w/ trafficking of heroin
305	Court related violations w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
306	Court related violations w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
307	Court related violations w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
308	Court related violations w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
309	Court related violations w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
310	Court related violations w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
311	Court related violations w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
312	Court related violations w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
313	Court related violations w/ trafficking of other controlled substances
314	Court related violations w/ possession/use of heroin
315	Court related violations w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
316	Court related violations w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
317	Court related violations w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
318	Court related violations w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
319	Court related violations w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
320	Court related violations w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
321	Court related violations w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
322	Court related violations w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
323	Court related violations w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
324	Court related violations w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
325	Court related violations w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
326	Court related violations w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
327	Court related violations w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified
328	Technical violations w/ trafficking of heroin
329	Technical violations w/ trafficking of heroin and cocaine/crack
330	Technical violations w/ trafficking of heroin and marijuana
331	Technical violations w/ trafficking of heroin and other controlled substances
332	Technical violations w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack
333	Technical violations w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
334	Technical violations w/ trafficking of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
335	Technical violations w/ trafficking marijuana/hashish
336	Technical violations w/ trafficking of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
337	Technical violations w/ trafficking of other controlled substances
338	Technical violations w/ possession/use of heroin
339	Technical violations w/ possession/use of heroin and cocaine/crack
340	Technical violations w/ possession/use of heroin and marijuana
341	Technical violations w/ possession/use of heroin and other controlled substances
342	Technical violations w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack
343	Technical violations w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and marijuana/hashish
344	Technical violations w/ possession/use of cocaine or crack and other controlled substances
345	Technical violations w/ possession/use marijuana/hashish
346	Technical violations w/ possession/use of marijuana/hashish and other controlled substances
347	Technical violations w/ possession/use of other controlled substances
348	Technical violations w/ heroin violation - offense unspecified
349	Technical violations w/ cocaine/crack violation - offense unspecified
350	Technical violations w/ other controlled substance - offense unspecified
351	Technical violations w/ marijuana/hashish violation - offense unspecified