Consumption-Related Consequences

Substance Use and Criminal Justice Consequences.

Tables 4.44 through 4.48 present data on a variety of indicators related to substance use and the criminal justice system.

Substance use that results in encounters with law enforcement, the courts, and corrections may not be directly related to death and illness. However, it is still important to examine these substance abuse-related consequences as things such as the financial costs to government for the processing and maintenance of offenders, the burden on victims as a result of the drug offender's behavior, and the social costs related to violation of community norms necessitate our attention.

Arrest data come from *Crime in Arizona, 2005*, which is compiled by the Arizona Department of Public Safety from reports submitted by local law enforcement agencies. The Administrative Office of the Courts provides sentencing data and commitment data are provided through reports from by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Among adults, arrests for drug possession were much more numerous than those for drug sale/manufacturing, suggesting a greater number of substance users than producers or sellers.

More arrests were made for drug possession than for DUI among youth, a pattern opposite than found for adult arrests. This is not surprising given that it is likely that many youth do not have access to a vehicle to drive.

Table 4.44 indicates the number of methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Arizona by county. Not surprising given its large population, the highest number of laboratory seizures occurred in Maricopa County. We note the great reduction in the number of laboratory seizures between 2000 and 2005 (from 319 to 46).

Table 4.44. **Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2000 – 2006**

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006[2]	Total
Apache	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Cochise	0	2	2	4	0	0	1	**9**
Coconino	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	**3**
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
Graham	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Maricopa [1]	284	201	146	85	71	32	2	**821**
Mohave	6	6	7	10	4	3	0	**36**
Navajo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
Pima [1]	15	19	12	9	5	10	1	**71**
Pinal	3	5	1	6	6	0	0	**21**
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Yavapai	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	**11**
Yuma	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	**4**
Total	**319**	**235**	**176**	**115**	**87**	**46**	**4**	**982**

[1] Information for Maricopa and Pima counties include data obtained from the El Paso Intelligence Center National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System.
[2] 2006 data reflect lab seizures to date; therefore, this information is incomplete.
Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Arizona High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Intelligence Division, 2006.

Arrests.

Alcohol-Related Arrests.

Finding: Among adults, more arrests were made for DUI than for drug sale/ manufacturing and drug possession combined.

Drug-Related Arrests.

Finding: Almost 8 times as many arrests among adults were made for drug possession than for drug sale/manufacturing.

Finding: More youth were arrested for DUI than for drug sale/manufacturing. Further, there were over 10 times as many arrests for drug possession than were made for drug sale/manufacturing.

Table 4.45. **Youth And Adult Substance Abuse-Related Arrests, Arizona, 2005**

	N
Juveniles	
Drug possession	4,979
Drug sale/manufacturing	417
DUI offenses	516
Total Youth Substance-Abuse Related Arrests	**5,912**
Adults	
Drug possession	27,271
Drug sale/manufacturing	3,637
DUI offenses	34,859
Total Adult Substance-Abuse Related Arrests	**65,767**

Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005.* Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Probation.

Probation Sentencing for DUI.

Over 4,000 cases of adult DUI were sentenced to probation.

Probation Sentencing for Drug Offenses.

Table 4.46. **Youth and Adult Substance Abuse-Related Probation Dispositions, Arizona, 2006**

	N
Juveniles[1*]	
Drug offenses	1,685
Adults[2**]	
Drug offenses	19,680
DUI offenses	4,127
Total Substance-Abuse Related Probation Cases	**23,807**

[*] Probation for drug offenses refers to juveniles with either a standard probation disposition or a Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) disposition for felony and misdemeanor drug offense charges as the most serious offense.
[**] Probation for drug offenses refers to adults with a probation disposition for felony and misdemeanor drug offense charges or DUI as the most serious offense.
[1] *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System, 2006*. Juvenile Justice Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts.
[2] *Arizona Adult Probation Population, 2006*. Adult Probation Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Substance Abuse-Related Revocation of Probation/Parole.

Table 4.47. **Substance-Abuse Related Revocation of Parole, Arizona**

	N	%
Juvenile Parole Revocations for Drug Offenses	58	19.80

Source: *Annual Report 2004*. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Commitments.

Finding: Though there were more adult arrests for DUI offenses than for drug sale/manufacturing or drug possession, the number of commitments for dangerous drugs exceeded those for DUI.

Table 4.48. **Youth and Adult Substance Abuse-Related Commitments, Arizona**

	N
Juveniles[1]	
Drug offenses	126
Adults[2]	
Dangerous drug offenses	2,764
DUI offenses	2,404
Total Adult Substance-Abuse Related Commitments	**5,168**

[1] *Annual Report 2004*. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.
[2] *Annual Report Fiscal Year 2003*. Arizona Department of Corrections.

Substance Use and Education Consequences.

Tables 4.49, 4.50 and 4.51 present data on the number of disciplinary actions that were taken as a result of the possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs and the possession and use of alcohol on Arizona's school campuses, grades Kindergarten through 12. Disciplinary actions are of four types: expulsions/removals for at least one year; transfers to specialized schools for at least one year; suspensions from school for 10 or more days but less than one year; and all other disciplinary actions.

Alcohol/Drug-Related Suspensions/Expulsions/Transfers.

Finding: Almost 700 disciplinary actions were taken in 2005 – 2006 for the distribution of illegal drugs in public schools. Most of these actions were expulsions or suspensions.

Table 4.49. **Number and Type of Disciplinary Actions for Distribution of Illegal Drugs in Arizona K - 12 Schools by County, 2005 – 2006**

	Disciplinary Actions				
County	Removals (Expulsions) for at least 1 Year	Transfers to Specialized Schools for at least 1 year	Out of School Suspensions for 10 or More Days, but less than 1 Year	All Other Disciplinary Actions	Row Totals
Apache	6	0	12	46	**64**
Cochise	5	0	5	0	**10**
Coconino	1	0	19	0	**20**
Gila	0	0	3	2	**5**
Graham	1	0	0	4	**5**
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	**0**
Maricopa	34	43	85	128	**290**
Mohave	7	0	7	1	**15**
Navajo	8	4	21	34	**67**
Pima	0	0	0	0	**0**
Pinal	32	17	46	38	**133**
Santa Cruz	11	5	4	3	**23**
Yavapai	3	0	1	0	**4**
Yuma	5	0	4	2	**11**
La Paz	1	1	29	2	**33**
Total	**114**	**70**	**236**	**260**	**680**

Source: Safe and Drug Free Schools Report, 2005-2006 Academic Year, Unpublished Data, Arizona Department of Education

Finding: There were more than 5,000 disciplinary actions for the possession and use of illegal drugs in public schools in Arizona during the 2005 – 2006 academic year.

Table 4.50. **Number and Type of Disciplinary Actions for Possession and Use of Illegal Drugs in Arizona K - 12 Schools by County, 2005 – 2006**

	Disciplinary Actions				
County	Removals (Expulsions) for at least 1 year	Transfers to Specialized Schools for at least 1 year	Out of School Suspensions for 10 or More Days, but less than 1 Year	All Other Disciplinary Actions	Row Totals
Apache	5	2	67	311	**385**
Cochise	25	9	19	19	**72**
Coconino	1	0	173	62	**236**
Gila	1	0	14	34	**49**
Graham	2	0	2	22	**26**
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	**0**
Maricopa	108	142	705	1568	**2523**
Mohave	22	0	50	53	**125**
Navajo	13	29	74	170	**286**
Pima	59	11	539	412	**1021**
Pinal	59	54	54	101	**268**
Santa Cruz	3	0	13	11	**27**
Yavapai	6	0	22	67	**95**
Yuma	3	1	44	18	**66**
La Paz	0	0	0	17	**17**
Total	**307**	**248**	**1776**	**2865**	**5196**

Source: Safe and Drug Free Schools Report, 2005-2006 Academic Year, Unpublished Data, Arizona Department of Education

Finding: Nearly 2,000 disciplinary actions were taken during the 2005 – 2006 academic year in Arizona public schools for the possession and use of alcohol.

Table 4.51. **Number and Type of Disciplinary Actions for Possession and Use of Alcohol in Arizona K - 12 Schools by County**

	Disciplinary Actions				
County	Removals (Expulsions) for at least 1 year	Transfers to Specialized Schools for at least 1 Year	Out of School Suspensions for 10 or More Days, but less than 1 Year	All Other Disciplinary Actions	Row Totals
Apache	4	0	15	76	**95**
Cochise	0	0	4	14	**18**
Coconino	2	0	76	90	**168**
Gila	1	0	9	43	**53**
Graham	0	0	0	12	**12**
Greenlee	0	0	0	17	**17**
Maricopa	4	15	245	640	**904**
Mohave	2	0	47	44	**93**
Navajo	3	0	25	90	**118**
Pima	16	0	143	87	**246**
Pinal	7	13	28	56	**104**
Santa Cruz	0	0	8	2	**10**
Yavapai	2	0	24	38	**64**
Yuma	0	0	27	10	**37**
La Paz	0	0	0	3	**3**
Total	**41**	**28**	**651**	**1222**	**1942**

Source: Safe and Drug Free Schools Report, 2005-2006 Academic Year, Unpublished Data, Arizona Department of Education

Drunk or High at School.

Finding: More than one out of five 10th and 12th grade students, and more than one out of eight 8th grade students, reported being drunk or high at school at least once in the last 12 months.

Table 4.52. **Percentage of Students who Reported Being Drunk or High at School, Arizona, 2006**

8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
13.00	21.10	21.40	17.60

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey, State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Child Welfare Involvement Consequences.

The correlation between substance use and the family has been discussed at great lengths in many arenas, but we have little data about the demographic characteristics of the families experiencing the deleterious effects of substance abuse. According to ARS § 8-881, the Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Arizona Department of Health jointly administer the Community Substance Abuse Treatment Fund in order to provide substance abuse treatment services to parents, guardians or custodians whose substance abuse problem is a deterrent to "maintaining, preserving or reunifying the family."

Through this partnership, Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together – AFF) was created. Table 4.53 describes the gender, age, race and ethnicity of participating clients for FY2006 (July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006). Table 4.54 describes the substances reportedly used by Families F.I.R.S.T. participants during the 30 days prior to enrollment in services.

Table 4.53. **Demographic Characteristics of Clients Participating in Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. in FY2006**

	N	%
Gender		
Female	2,902	72.30
Male	1,099	27.40
Unknown		
Average Age	30.28	
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	151	3.80
Asian	8	0.20
Black/African American	250	6.30
Caucasian/White	3,331	83.60
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8	0.20
Multiple Races	32	0.80
Other	203	5.10
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	1,087	27.50
Not Hispanic/Latino	2,850	72.20
Unknown	9	0.20

Source: *Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T.* Unpublished Data. Department of Economic Security.

Finding: Methamphetamine was the most-often reported drug used by Families F.I.R.S.T. participants, followed closely by alcohol and marijuana.

Table 4.54. **Substance Used by Participating Clients 30 Days Prior to Enrollment, Families F.I.R.S.T., Department of Economic Security, Arizona**

	FY2004	Percent	FY2005	Percent
Clients Reporting Use	1,447	--	1,563	--
Alcohol	733	32.0	758	24.5
Cocaine	302	13.2	262	8.5
Marijuana	607	26.5	739	23.9
Heroin/Narcotics*	91	4.0	49	1.6
PCP/Hallucinogens*	64	2.8	54	1.7
Methamphetamine/Stimulants*	912	39.8	922	29.8
Barbiturates/Sedatives*	44	1.9	19	0.6
Inhalants	16	0.7	13	0.4
Other Drugs*	210	9.2	167	5.4

-- indicates non-applicable.
*The drugs included in these categories changed between FY2004 and FY2005 reporting periods; therefore, values for FY2004 and FY2005 should not be compared.
Source: *Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program: Annual Evaluation Report for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005.* Applied Behavioral Health Policy, University of Arizona.

Treatment for Substance Abuse.

In addition to prevalence of use, another way to consider the effect of substance abuse is to look at its impact on health and other social systems. The *Treatment Episode Data Set* provides a measure of the effect on Arizona's treatment system. The data set includes information on the substance an individual reported as their primary substance upon admission into publicly-funded treatment.

This section begins with an overview of the demographic characteristics of those individuals admitted to publicly-funded substance abuse treatment and then details differential treatment admissions by racial/ethnic background, age and gender by the primary and secondary substances reported upon admission.

Tables 4.55 through 4.73 illustrate the demographic characteristics of those admitted to substance abuse treatment. Almost two-thirds of individuals admitted for substance abuse treatment were male. Further; the largest percentage of treatment service recipients was non-Hispanic, White. Over one-third of individuals did not complete high school while almost a third completed high school or received their G.E.D. In terms of work force involvement, over half of those receiving treatment were unemployed but over one-quarter maintained full-time employment. Not surprising given that we are examining only substance abuse treatment services that are publicly-funded, we note that over half of those admitted for substance abuse treatment did not have any health insurance and another 40% were covered by Medicaid. Finally, over three-quarters of those admitted had not been arrested in the six months prior to substance abuse treatment.

Table 4.55. **Gender of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment**

	N	%
Male	15,101	65.7
Female	7,885	34.3
Total	**22,986**	**100.0**

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.56. **Racial Background of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment**

	N	%
American Indian	1,813	7.9
Black or African American	1,829	8.0
White	18,992	82.6
Asian	73	0.3
Multiracial	157	0.7
Pacific Islander	118	0.5
Unknown	4	0.0
Total	**22,986**	**100.0**

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.57. **Ethnic Background of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment**

	N	%
Not Hispanic	16,558	72.0
Hispanic, not specified	6,424	27.9
Unknown	4	0.0
Total	**22,986**	**100.0**

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.58. **Employment Status of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment**

	N	%
Full time 35 or more hours per week	6,507	28.3
Part time less than 35 hours per week	2,053	8.9
Unemployed, looking for work in past 30 days or on layoff from job	12,471	54.3
Not in labor force	845	3.7
Unknown	1,110	4.8
Total	**22,986**	**100.0**

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.59. **Pregnancy Status of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment**

	N	%
Yes	286	1.2
No	7,579	33.0
Not applicable	15,101	65.7
Unknown	20	0.1
Total	**22,986**	**100.0**

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (*TEDS), 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.60. **Type of Living Arrangements for those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment**

	N	%
Homeless	1,873	8.1
Dependent Living	1,356	5.9
Independent Living	18,196	79.2
Unknown	1,561	6.8
Total	**22,986**	**100.0**

Note. Dependent living consists of boarding house, supervisory/assisted ASH, jail/prison/detention, foster home, nursing home, crisis shelter, OBHL, & transitional housing.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.61. **Number of Arrests in the Six Months Prior to Admission into Substance Abuse Treatment**

	N	%
0	17,470	76.0
1	4,405	19.2
2	676	2.9
3 + (3-96)	352	1.5
Unknown	81	0.4
Total	**22,986**	**100.0**

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

The primary substance reported upon treatment admission varied by racial category. For American Indians, the most often cited primary substance was alcohol; those reporting that they were Black/African American reported crack/cocaine most frequently, followed very closely by alcohol; White respondents reported alcohol most often as the primary substance used in the past 30 days, followed closely by methamphetamine; alcohol was the most often reported substance for the three other racial categories (i.e., Asian, Multiracial, and Pacific Islander).

Table 4.62. **Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Racial Category**

	RACE							
	American Indian	**Black or African American**	**White**	**Asian**	**Multiracial**	**Pacific Islander**	**Unknown**	**Total**
None	493	1,020	8,206	39	48	51	2	**9,859**
Alcohol	1,012	243	3,736	10	51	18	0	**5,070**
Cocaine or Crack	44	251	1,031	9	3	8	1	**1,347**
Marijuana or Hashish	72	159	1,515	3	16	14	0	**1,779**
Heroin	26	47	887	2	4	14	0	**980**
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1	9	232	0	1	2	0	**245**
Other Hallucinogens	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	**17**
Methamphetamine	128	90	3,201	9	34	11	1	**3,474**
Other Stimulants	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	**13**
Benzodiazepine	0	2	48	0	0	0	0	**50**
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	**28**
Inhalants	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	**4**
Other	0	2	35	1	0	0	0	**38**
Unknown	37	0	45	0	0	0	0	**82**
Total	**1,813**	**1,829**	**18,992**	**73**	**157**	**118**	**4**	**22,986**

Note. Primary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the primary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no substance use in the past 30 days.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.63. **Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Ethnicity**

	ETHNICITY			
	Not Hispanic	**Hispanic**	**Unknown**	**Total**
None	7,071	2,786	2	**9,859**
Alcohol	3,869	1,201	0	**5,070**
Cocaine or Crack	833	513	1	**1,347**
Marijuana or Hashish	1,157	622	0	**1,779**
Heroin	667	313	0	**980**
Other Opiates and Synthetics	222	23	0	**245**
Other Hallucinogens	13	4	0	**17**
Methamphetamine	2,548	925	1	**3,474**
Other Stimulants	11	2	0	**13**
Benzodiazepine	42	8	0	**50**
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	22	6	0	**28**
Inhalants	4	0	0	**4**
Other	27	11	0	**38**
Unknown	72	10	0	**82**
Total	**16,558**	**6,424**	**4**	**22,986**

Note. Primary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the primary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no substance use in the past 30 days.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Recall that females accounted for only one-third of the individuals who received substance abuse treatment. Data presented in Table 4.64 indicate that females were disproportionately represented among those receiving treatment services for methamphetamine.

Finding: Of male clients reporting substance use in the 30 days prior to treatment admission, over 21% of them reported methamphetamine as their primary substance. Greater than 36% of female clients who reported using substances in the 30 days preceding their entrance into substance abuse treatment indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance used.

Table 4.64. **Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Gender**

	GENDER		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
None	6,534	3,325	**9,859**
Alcohol	3,683	1,387	**5,070**
Cocaine or Crack	895	452	**1,347**
Marijuana or Hashish	1,246	533	**1,779**
Heroin	657	323	**980**
Other Opiates and Synthetics	129	116	**245**
Other Hallucinogens	9	8	**17**
Methamphetamine	1,819	1,655	**3,474**
Other Stimulants	6	7	**13**
Benzodiazepine	24	26	**50**
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	16	12	**28**
Inhalants	3	1	**4**
Other	17	21	**38**
Unknown	63	19	**82**
Total	**15,101**	**7,885**	**22,986**

Note. Primary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the primary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no substance use in the past 30 days.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006. Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

The age of initiation of the primary substance reported at treatment admission was prior to the age of 20 for individuals across all racial, ethnic and gender categories.

Table 4.65. **Age of First Use of Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Racial Category**

	RACE							
	American Indian	Black or African American	White	Asian	Multiracial	Pacific Islander	Unknown	Total
1 - 20	975	528	7,994	23	81	47	2	**9,650**
21 - 24	115	107	1,053	3	16	5	0	**1,299**
25 - 34	116	122	1,104	6	9	12	0	**1,369**
35 - 44	27	34	418	2	2	3	0	**486**
45 - 54	5	15	123	0	1	0	0	**144**
55 - 64	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	**16**
65 - 74	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
75 +	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	**4**
Not Applicable	493	1,020	8,206	39	48	51	2	**9,859**
Unknown	82	1	75	0	0	0	0	**158**
Total	**1,813**	**1,829**	**18,992**	**73**	**157**	**118**	**4**	**22,986**

Note. Age of first use of primary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.66. **Age of First Use of Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Ethnicity**

	ETHNICITY			
	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	Total
1 - 20	6,929	2,719	2	**9,650**
21 - 24	940	359	0	**1,299**
25 - 34	980	389	0	**1,369**
35 - 44	368	118	0	**486**
45 - 54	122	22	0	**144**
55 - 64	14	2	0	**16**
65 - 74	1	0	0	**1**
75 +	3	1	0	**4**
Not Applicable	7,071	2,786	2	**9,859**
Unknown	130	28	0	**158**
Total	**16,558**	**6,424**	**4**	**22,986**

Note. Age of first use is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.67. **Age of First Use of Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Gender**

	GENDER		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
1 - 20	6567	3083	**9,650**
21 - 24	761	538	**1,299**
25 - 34	755	614	**1,369**
35 - 44	262	224	**486**
45 - 54	85	59	**144**
55 - 64	13	3	**16**
65 - 74	0	0	**1**
75 +	2	3	**4**
Not Applicable	6,534	3,325	**9,859**
Unknown	122	36	**158**
Total	**15101**	**7885**	**22,986**

Note. Age of first use of primary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Finding: The most-often cited secondary substance across racial/ethnic groups and by both genders was marijuana/hashish.

Table 4.68. **Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Racial Category**

	RACE							
	American Indian	**Black or African American**	**White**	**Asian**	**Multiracial**	**Pacific Islander**	**Unknown**	**Total**
None	1,370	1,407	13,397	62	88	75	3	**16,402**
Alcohol	102	157	1,565	4	21	14	0	**1,863**
Cocaine or Crack	49	100	851	1	8	11	0	**1,020**
Marijuana or Hashish	187	131	1,927	5	28	13	0	**2,291**
Heroin	2	4	113	0	2	2	1	**124**
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0	4	80	0	0	0	0	**84**
Other Hallucinogens	2	4	17	0	0	1	0	**24**
Methamphetamine	57	15	849	1	10	2	0	**934**
Other Stimulants	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	**15**
Benzodiazepine	1	2	73	0	0	0	0	**76**
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	**27**
Inhalants	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	**8**
Other	3	2	29	0	0	0	0	**34**
Unknown	37	0	47	0	0	0	0	**82**
Total	**1,813**	**1,829**	**18,992**	**73**	**157**	**118**	**4**	**22,986**

Note. Secondary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the secondary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no secondary substance use in the past 30 days.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.69. **Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Ethnicity**

	ETHNICITY			
	Not Hispanic	**Hispanic**	**Unknown**	**Total**
None	11,990	4,409	3	**16,402**
Alcohol	1,217	646	0	**1,863**
Cocaine or Crack	612	408	0	**1,020**
Marijuana or Hashish	1,661	630	0	**2,291**
Heroin	91	32	1	**124**
Other Opiates and Synthetics	76	8	0	**84**
Other Hallucinogens	19	5	0	**24**
Methamphetamine	693	241	0	**934**
Other Stimulants	10	5	0	**15**
Benzodiazepine	65	11	0	**76**
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	22	5	0	**27**
Inhalants	5	3	0	**8**
Other	25	9	0	**34**
Unknown	72	12	0	**82**
Total	**16,558**	**6,424**	**4**	**22,986**

Note. Secondary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the secondary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no secondary substance use in the past 30 days.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.70. **Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Gender**

	GENDER		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
None	10,680	5,722	**16,402**
Alcohol	1,280	583	**1,863**
Cocaine or Crack	752	268	**1,020**
Marijuana or Hashish	1,519	772	**2,291**
Heroin	84	40	**124**
Other Opiates and Synthetics	57	27	**84**
Other Hallucinogens	20	4	**24**
Methamphetamine	560	374	**934**
Other Stimulants	10	5	**15**
Benzodiazepine	36	40	**76**
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	12	15	**27**
Inhalants	4	4	**8**
Other	22	12	**34**
Unknown	65	19	**82**
Total	**15,101**	**7,885**	**22,986**

Note. Secondary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the secondary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no secondary substance use in the past 30 days.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.71. **Age of First Use of Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Racial Category**

	RACE							
	American Indian	Black or African American	White	Asian	Multiracial	Pacific Islander	Unknown	Total
1 - 20	340	319	4,483	9	62	30	0	**5,243**
21 - 24	29	39	383	2	3	5	0	**461**
25 - 34	23	40	431	0	3	6	1	**504**
35 - 44	9	13	175	0	1	1	0	**199**
45 - 54	2	10	59	0	0	1	0	**72**
55 - 64	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	**6**
65 - 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
75 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Not Applicable	1,370	1,407	13,397	62	88	75	3	**16,402**
Unknown	40	0	59	0	0	0	0	**99**
Total	**1,813**	**1,829**	**18,992**	**73**	**157**	**118**	**4**	**22,986**

Note. Age of first use of secondary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.72. **Age of First Use of Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Ethnicity**

	ETHNICITY			
	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	Total
1 - 20	3,607	1,636	0	**5,243**
21 - 24	308	153	0	**461**
25 - 34	361	142	1	**504**
35 - 44	145	54	0	**199**
45 - 54	60	12	0	**72**
55 - 64	5	1	0	**6**
65 - 74	0	0	0	**0**
75 +	0	0	0	**0**
Not Applicable	11,990	4,409	3	**16,402**
Unknown	82	17	0	**99**
Total	**16,558**	**6,424**	**4**	**22,986**

Note. Age of first use of secondary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.73. **Age of First Use of Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Gender**

	GENDER		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
1 - 20	3,578	1,665	**5,243**
21 - 24	292	169	**461**
25 - 34	307	197	**504**
35 - 44	113	86	**199**
45 - 54	49	23	**72**
55 - 64	4	2	**6**
65 - 74	0	0	**0**
75 +	0	0	**0**
Not Applicable	10,680	5,722	**16,402**
Unknown	78	21	**99**
Total	**15,101**	**7,885**	**22,986**

Note. Age of first use of secondary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Trends in Consequences.

Trends in Substance Use and Criminal Justice Consequences.

The data in Table 4.74 indicate that among juveniles, between 2002 and 2005, the number of arrests for drug sale/manufacturing and DUI offenses decreased while those for drug possession increased. Also decreasing (from 2000 to 2006) was the number of probation dispositions for drug offenses.

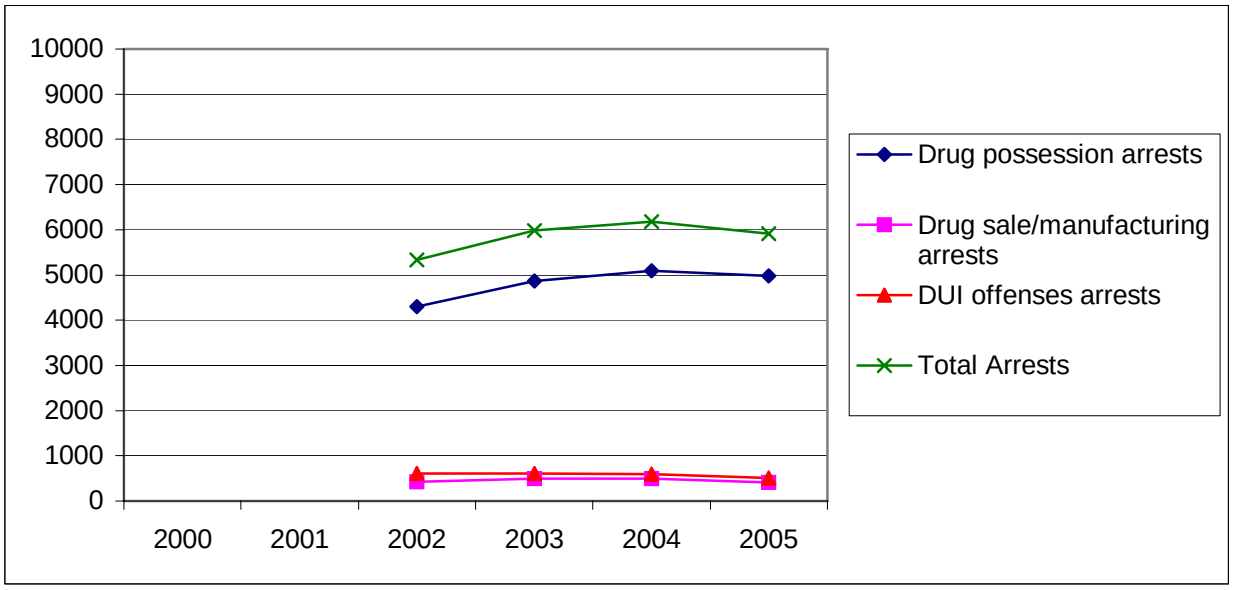
The same pattern found for juvenile offenders also holds for adults; while arrests for drug possession increased, those for drug sale/manufacturing and DUI offenses decreased. Notably, the number of arrests for DUI was reduced by approximately 15% between 2002 and 2005.

Table 4.74. **Youth and Adults Involved in the Arizona Criminal Justice System**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Juveniles							
Arrests[1]							
Drug possession	--	--	4,301	4,870	5,091	4,979	--
Drug sale/ manufacturing	--	--	422	494	496	417	--
DUI offenses	--	--	605	612	595	516	--
Total Arrests[1]	--	--	**5,328**	**5,976**	**6,182**	**5,912**	--
Probation[2]							
Drug offenses*	1,759	1,947	1,940	1,557	1,698	1,639	1,685
Commitments[3]							
Drug offenses	--	150	146	129	126	--	--
Adults							
Arrests[1]							
Drug possession	--	--	20,582	22,996	26,198	27,271	--
Drug sale/ manufacturing	--	--	4,646	5,026	4,381	3,637	--
DUI offenses	--	--	41,146	38,924	37,802	34,859	--
Total Arrests[1]	--	--	**66,374**	**66,946**	**68,381**	**65,767**	--
Probation[4]	--	--					
Drug offenses	--	--	--	23,690	18,525	26,653	19,680
DUI offenses	--	--	--	7,748	4,633	6,903	4,127
Total Probation[4]	--	--	--	**31,438**	**23,158**	**33,556**	**23,807**
Commitments[5]	--	--	--				
Drug offenses	--	--	--	2,764	--	--	--
DUI offenses	--	--	--	2,404	--	--	--
Total Commitments[5]	--	--	--	**5,168**	--	--	--

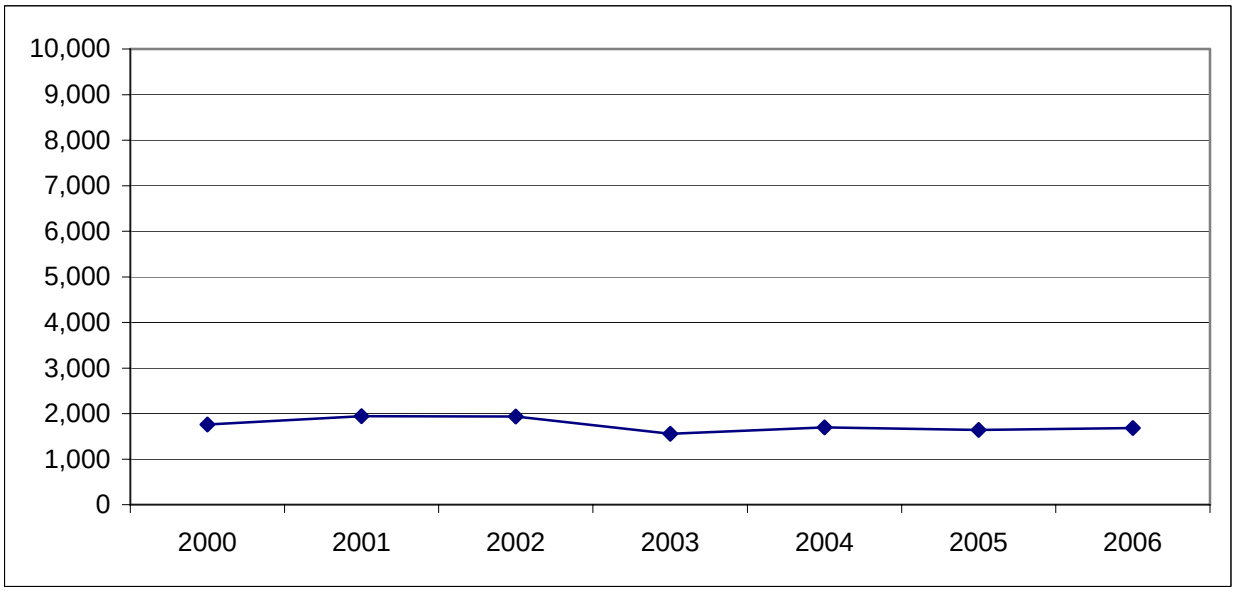
* Probation for drug offenses refers to juveniles with either a standard probation disposition or a Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) disposition for felony and misdemeanor drug offense charges as the most serious offense.
** Probation for drug offenses refers to adults with a probation disposition for felony and misdemeanor drug offense charges or DUI as the most serious offense.
-- indicates data that were not available for this report or were not collected in that year.
[1] *Crime in Arizona, 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Public Safety.
[2] *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System*, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; *2006.* Juvenile Justice Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts.
[3] *Annual Report 2004*. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.
[4] *Arizona Adult Probation, 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006*. Adult Probation Services Division, Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts.
[5] *Annual Report Fiscal Year 2003*. Arizona Department of Corrections.

Figure 4.29. Juvenile Substance-Abuse Related Arrests in Arizona, 2002 – 2005.



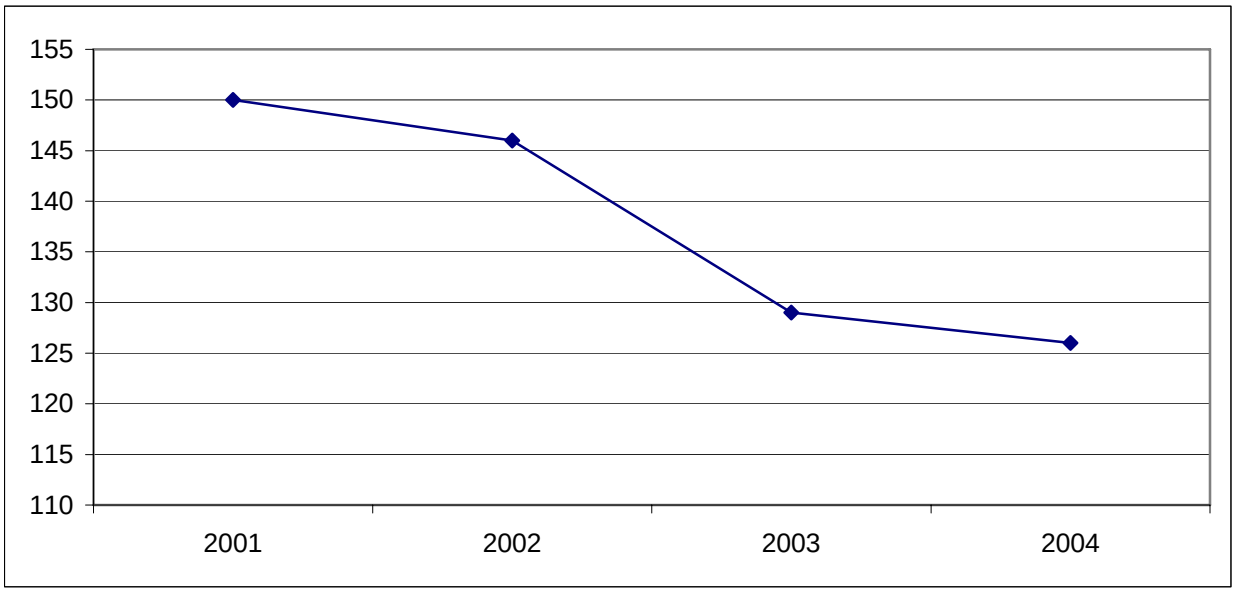
Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.30. Juvenile Drug Offense-Related Probation Dispositions in Arizona, 2000 – 2006.



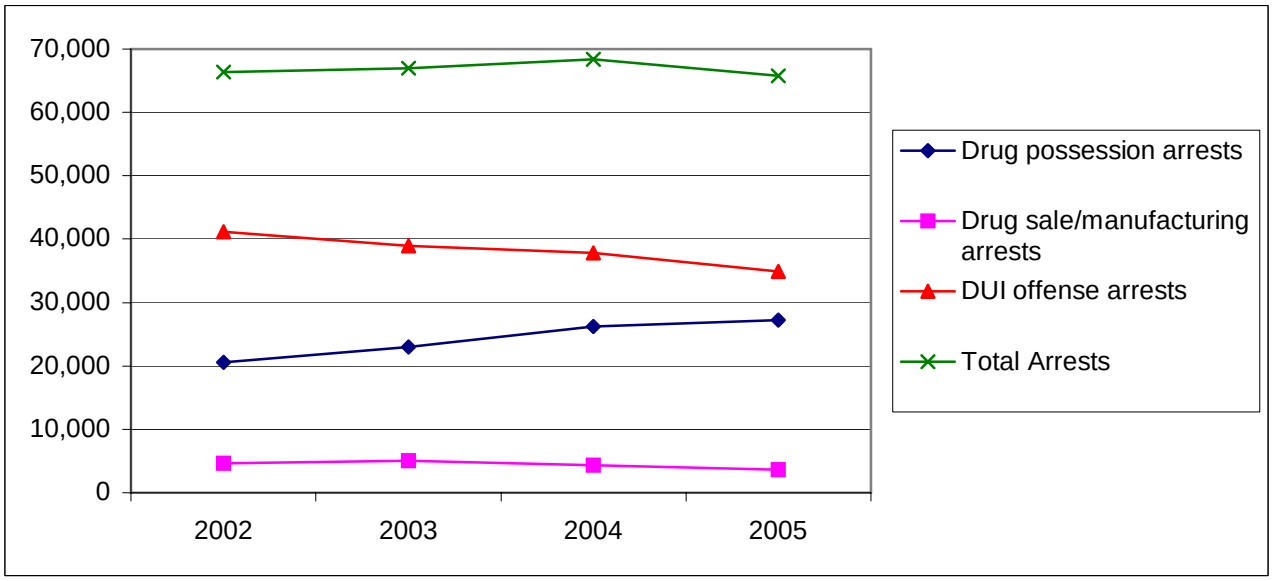
Source: *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System*, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; *2006.* Juvenile Justice Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Figure 4.31. Juvenile Drug Offense-Related Commitments in Arizona, 2001 – 2004.



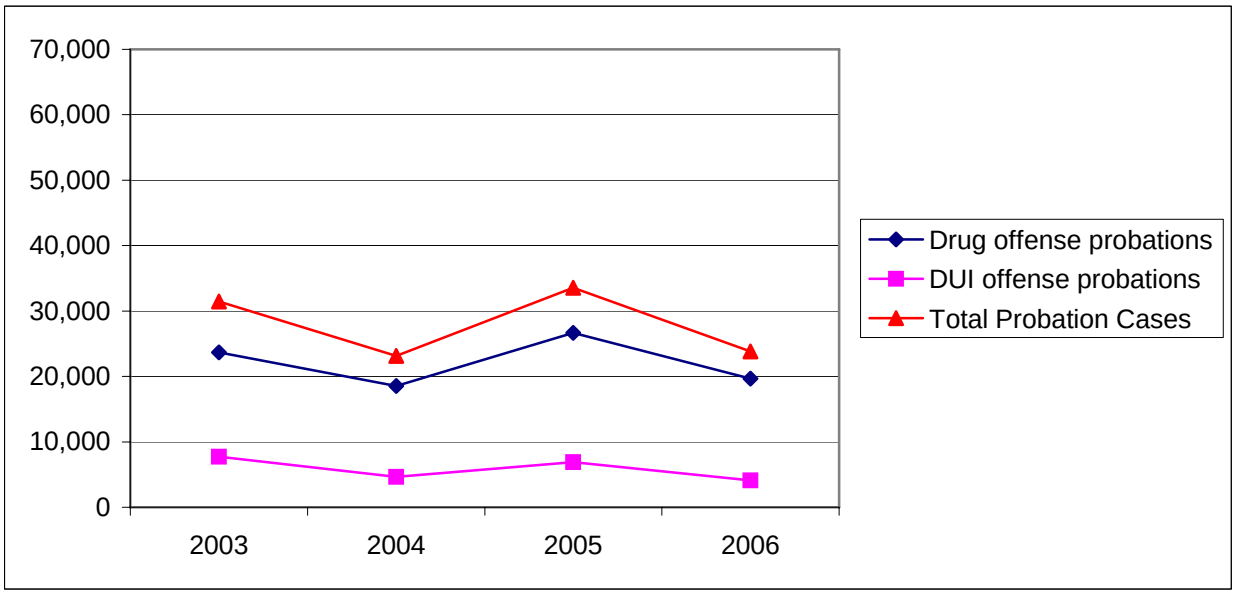
Source: *Annual Report 2004*. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Figure 4.32. Adult Substance-Abuse Related Arrests in Arizona, 2002 – 2005.



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.33. Adult Substance Abuse-Related Probation Dispositions in Arizona, 2000 – 2006.



Source: *Arizona Adult Probation, 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006*. Adult Probation Services Division, Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 4.75. **Juvenile Drug-Offense Related Revocation of Parole, Arizona, 2001 – 2004**

FY2001		FY2002		FY2003		FY2004	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
48	12.00	30	16.70	30	16.10	58	19.80

Source: *Annual Report 2004*. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

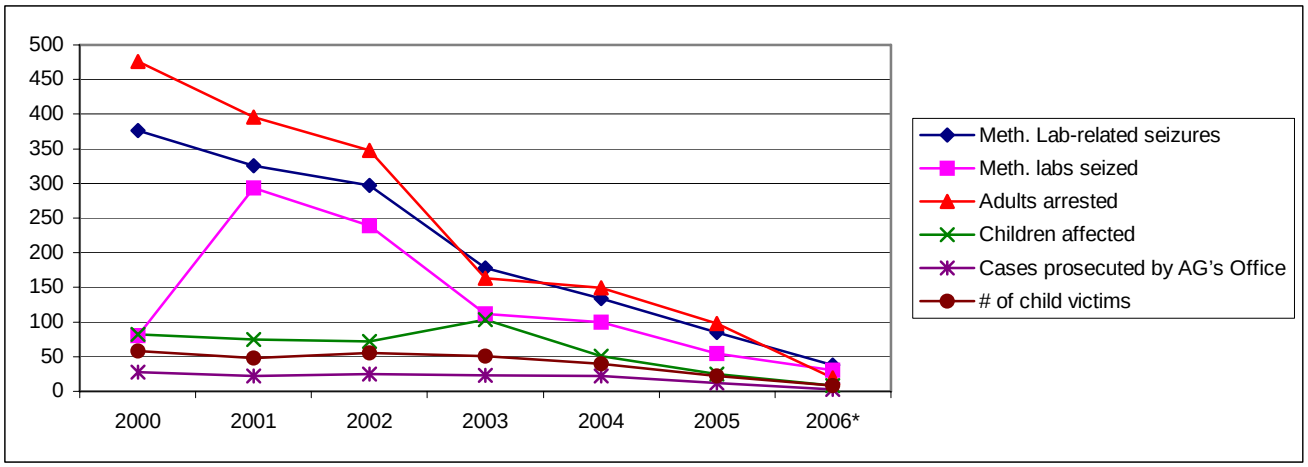
Finding: The years between 2000 and 2006 saw a decline in methamphetamine-related consequences, including the number of lab seizures, adults arrested, children affected, disposal costs, cases prosecuted by the Attorney General's office, and the number of child victims.

Table 4.76. **Summary of Methamphetamine-Related Consequences, Arizona**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	YTD 2006*
Meth. lab-related seizures	376	326	97	178	134	85	38
Meth. labs seized	80	293	239	112	100	54	30
Adults arrested	476	396	348	163	149	98	19
Children affected	82	75	72	103	51	25	8
Disposal costs	$1.57 M	$1.22 M	$760,068	$239,744	$163,772	$127,552	$36,818
Cases prosecuted by AG's Office	28	22	25	23	22	12	3
# of child victims	58	48	55	51	40	22	8

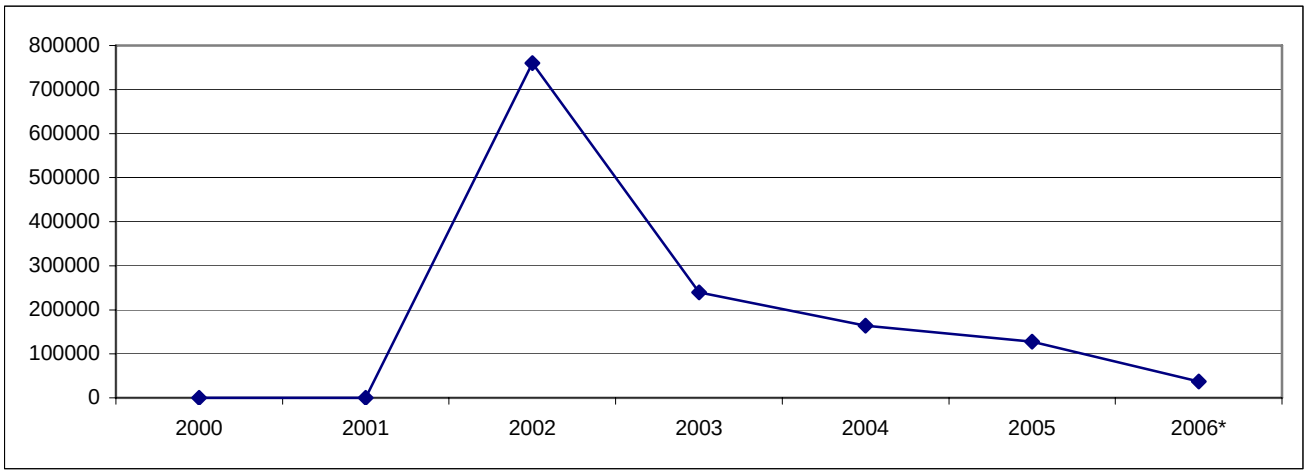
* Reflects calendar year data available through 9/30/06.
Source: Data for the table were derived from information provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties' Child Protective Services (CPS) and County Attorneys' Offices as compiled in the *2006 Annual Report, Arizona Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Program*, Arizona Attorney General's Office.

Figure 4.34. Trends in Incidences of Methamphetamine-Related Consequences, 2000 – 2006.



Source: Data for the table were derived from information provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties' Child Protective Services (CPS) and County Attorney's Offices as compiled in the *2006 Annual Report, Arizona Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Program*, Arizona Attorney General's Office.

Figure 4.35. Trends in Methamphetamine-Related Disposal Costs (in dollars), 2000 – 2006.



Source: Data for the table was derived from information provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties' Child Protective Services (CPS) and County Attorney's Offices as compiled in the *2006 Annual Report, Arizona Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Program*, Arizona Attorney General's Office.

Trends in Substance Use and Education Consequences.

Due to methodological issues, analyses of trends in substance abuse-related educational consequences are not appropriate at this time.

Trends in Child Welfare Involvement Consequences.

Table 4.77 presents data from Families F.I.R.S.T., a substance abuse treatment program for families in Arizona's child welfare system. As with the public treatment system, methamphetamine has a disproportionate impact on families in Families F.I.R.S.T. compared to methamphetamine use's prevalence in the general population.

Finding: Within the Families F.I.R.S.T. population, methamphetamine use is even more prevalent than alcohol use.

Table 4.77. **Substance Use Reported by Families F.I.R.S.T. Clients 30 Days Prior to Enrollment, Families F.I.R.S.T., Department of Economic Security, Arizona**

	FY2004	Percent	FY2005	Percent
Clients Reporting Use	1,447	--	1,563	--
Alcohol	733	32.0	758	24.5
Cocaine	302	13.2	262	8.5
Marijuana	607	26.5	739	23.9
Heroin/Narcotics*	91	4.0	49	1.6
PCP/Hallucinogens*	64	2.8	54	1.7
Methamphetamine/Stimulants*	912	39.8	922	29.8
Barbiturates/Sedatives*	44	1.9	19	0.6
Inhalants	16	0.7	13	0.4
Other Drugs*	210	9.2	167	5.4

-- indicates non-applicable.
Note. Substance use refers to substance(s) used in the 30 days prior to enrollment in the Families F.I.R.S.T. program.
Note. Not all clients participating in the Families F.I.R.S.T. program indicated substance use in the 30 days prior to enrollment.
Note. Percentages do not equal 100 because participants could report the use of more than one substance.
* The drugs included in these categories changed between FY2004 and FY2005 reporting periods; therefore, values for FY2004 and FY2005 should not be compared.
Source: *Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program: Annual Evaluation Report for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005.* Applied Behavioral Health Policy, University of Arizona.

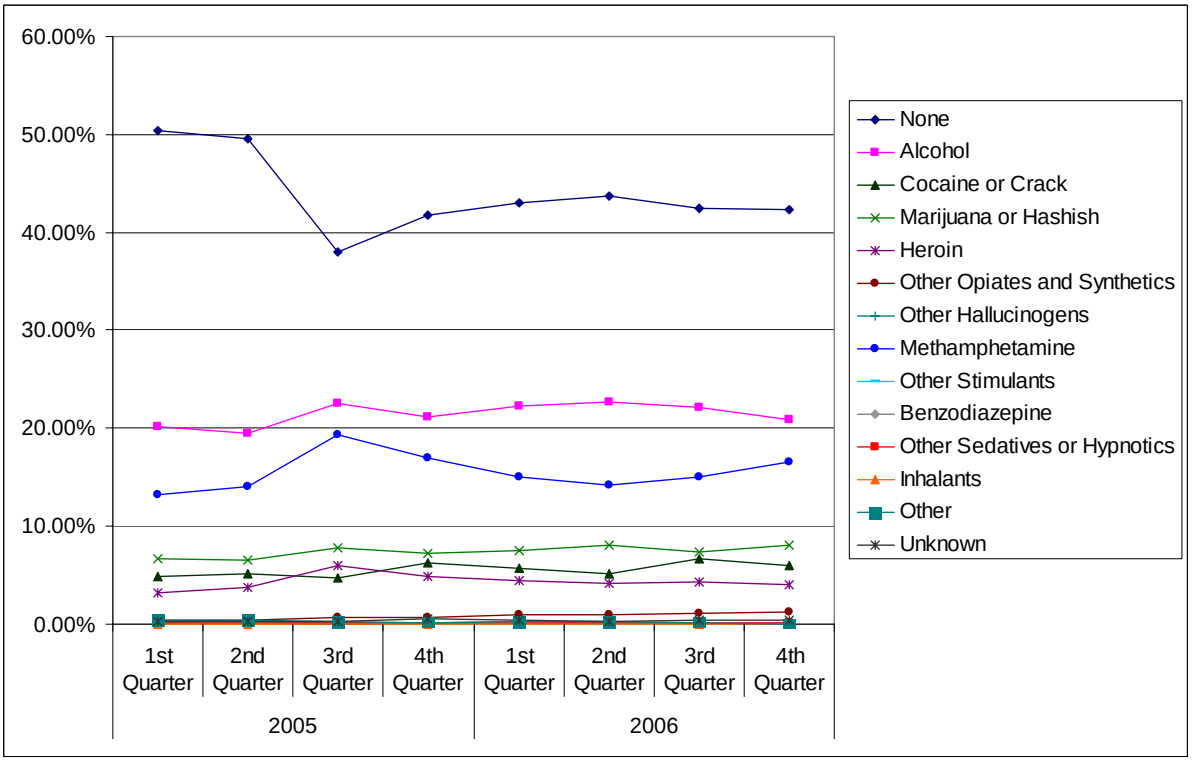
Trends in Treatment for Substance Abuse.

Table 4.78. **Trends in Publicly-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Services by Primary Substance Reported Upon Admission, 2005 – 2006**

	2005				2006			
	1st Quarter	**2nd Quarter**	**3rd Quarter**	**4th Quarter**	**1st Quarter**	**2nd Quarter**	**3rd Quarter**	**4th Quarter**
None	50.44%	49.52%	37.96%	41.79%	42.99%	43.75%	42.41%	42.27%
Alcohol	20.23%	19.45%	22.60%	21.22%	22.27%	22.71%	22.20%	20.84%
Cocaine or Crack	4.81%	5.20%	4.68%	6.20%	5.69%	5.13%	6.72%	5.98%
Marijuana or Hashish	6.71%	6.52%	7.76%	7.18%	7.48%	8.04%	7.35%	8.14%
Heroin	3.25%	3.73%	5.97%	4.80%	4.40%	4.23%	4.37%	4.02%
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.35%	0.44%	0.70%	0.68%	0.97%	1.01%	1.04%	1.28%
Other Hallucinogens	0.11%	0.07%	0.10%	0.05%	0.07%	0.08%	0.03%	0.12%
Methamphetamine	13.17%	14.02%	19.36%	17.04%	14.99%	14.14%	15.02%	16.56%
Other Stimulants	0.05%	0.10%	0.09%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.03%	0.10%
Benzodiazepine	0.08%	0.06%	0.11%	0.09%	0.33%	0.20%	0.19%	0.14%
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	0.09%	0.14%	0.10%	0.07%	0.11%	0.13%	0.10%	0.14%
Inhalants	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.04%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%
Other	0.44%	0.45%	0.28%	0.20%	0.21%	0.21%	0.16%	0.06%
Unknown	0.23%	0.29%	0.23%	0.59%	0.43%	0.29%	0.35%	0.36%
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.36. Trends in Publicly-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Services by Primary Substance Reported Upon Admission, 2005 – 2006.



Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS),* 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Substance Abuse-Related Consequences Summary: The effects of alcohol can be seen in the public health arena, the justice system, within families, and in our youth. Individuals who drink, including youth, put themselves at risk of perpetrating violence, becoming a victim of violence, or being a victim in a car crash (Hingson, Heeren, Jamanka, et al. 2000). Underage drinking also has deleterious effects on students' academic achievement. For example, Maricopa County and Pinal County had high numbers of students who were expelled during the 2005 – 2006 academic year for the distribution of illegal drugs at school and had almost equal numbers of students who were transferred to specialized schools for at least one year for the possession and use of alcohol at school. A greater number of students were expelled from schools in Pima County for the possession and use of alcohol at school than from schools in any other county. More than one out of five 10th and 12th grade students, and more than one out of eight 8th grade students, reported being drunk or high at school at least once in the last 12 months.

There has been a consistent decrease in the number of youth and adults reporting lifetime and 30-day methamphetamine use and a corresponding decrease in the number of methamphetamine-related lab seizures and overall arrests for the possession, distribution and production of methamphetamine. However, the economic, public health and social burdens of methamphetamine use upon the citizens of Arizona have increased. This is especially evident in the number of substance abuse treatment and hospital/emergency department admissions. Considering the increasing number of admissions to treatment services, current data suggest that methamphetamine use has a disproportionate impact on health care admissions and the public substance abuse treatment system; more methamphetamine users are seeking treatment from an already overburdened behavioral health system. Methamphetamine use may impact women differently than it does men. Indeed, differences by gender can be seen in the substance abuse treatment system, and there are clearly growing health care problems associated with the use of amphetamines/psychostimulants.