

Assessing the Drug Problem in Idaho: A Survey of Criminal Justice Practitioners

Produced by the Statistical Analysis Center
Idaho State Police



Assessing the Drug Problem in Idaho

A Survey of Criminal Justice Practitioners

Idaho State Police
Planning, Grants and Research
Statistical Analysis Center
Byrne Evaluation Unit
PO Box 700
Meridian, Idaho 83680-0700
(208) 884-7040
pgr@isp.state.id.us
download at: www.isp.state.id.us/pgr/Research/sac.html

Prepared by: Janeena Jamison Wing, Sr. Research Analyst in November 2003
with support from: Salvador P. Vazquez, Director of the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
and Vicki Yanzuk, Byrne Grant Manager
Editors: Misty Kifer, Meredith Pond, and Roberta Silva

This project was supported by Grant No. 02BYRN78 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Methodology	4
Overall Findings	5
Impact of Crime on Society	7
Seriousness of Crime by Type of Profession	7
Comparisons	7
Seriousness of Crime by Region	8
Comparisons	8
Impact of Drugs on Society	10
Harmfulness by Occupation	10
Harmfulness by Region	11
Change in Resources	12
Resource Drain by Occupation	12
Resource Drain by Region	13
Drug Relationships in NIBRS Data	13
Property Crimes in NIBRS Data	14
Crimes Against Persons and Property	14
Drug Trends	15
Drug Trends by Occupation	16
Drug Trends by Region	17
Drug Trends in NIBRS	17
Age Trends in NIBRS	18
Sex Trends in NIBRS	20
Change in Resources	21
Change in Resources by Occupation	21
Change in Resources by Region	22
Availability and Quality of Current Prevention Measures	22
Effectiveness of Programs by Respondents' Occupation	22
Effectiveness of Programs by Respondents' Region	23
Ways of Reducing the Problem	24
Ways of Reducing by Occupation	24
Ways of Reducing by Region	25
Training Needs (Law Enforcement Only)	26
Training Needs by Region	26
Drug Programs Need (Law Enforcement Only)	27
Need for Programs by Region	27





Priority for Available Resources	28
Priority for Resources by Region	28
Level of Change in Resources	29
Availability and Quality of Sentencing Options.....	30
Sentencing Options by Occupation	30
Sentencing Options by Region	30
Problems Clients Face in Getting Treatment (Probation Only).....	31
Who Doesn't Get Treatment	32
What Programs are Needed to Combat Drug and Alcohol Problems	32
Recommendations	33
Suggestions	35
Other Comments.....	37

Introduction

A survey was conducted in June 2003 by the Idaho State Police, Department of Planning, Grants, and Research aimed at understanding the best strategies to manage the drug problem in Idaho. Questions were posed with the intent of uncovering what prevention and treatment methods work best and will have the greatest impact in fighting drugs in Idaho. This is an analysis of the information gleaned from returned questionnaires.

Methodology

Five different types of questionnaires were drawn up with the occupation of the recipient in mind. Four hundred and ninety individuals; including judges, law enforcement, prosecutors, public defenders, and probation officers were sent surveys. Many of the questions asked to each group were the same to enable data comparisons. However, distinct questions added great value to the survey, as each occupation was able to communicate problems seen in each individual arena. This also enabled the ability for statewide comparisons to be drawn.

Much of the survey was designed after a similar study conducted in 1996 by Roberta Silva, from the Grants and Research Evaluation Unit, Idaho Department of Law Enforcement. In addition, a series of questions were asked pertaining to the training and operational needs of law enforcement only. The law enforcement questions were modeled after a similar survey done by the Department of Criminal Justice in Virginia.

Comparisons were drawn between some of the answers from the survey and National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. All police incidents are reported to the Idaho State Police and kept in a repository for yearly "Crime in Idaho" publications. Crime trends were taken from the NIBRS database, as well as from "Crime in Idaho" books.

Out of the 490 surveys originally mailed, 275 were returned, yielding a response rate of 56%. For a mailed survey, the number of questionnaires returned was better than expected. A postcard was initially sent out to let people know the survey was coming. This might have helped to increase the response rate. The number of surveys returned gives the findings in this report a 95% confidence level within plus or minus 3.9 percentage points. Therefore, we are 95% confident that our sample statistics are within 3.9 percentage points from the population.

Table 1 gives the breakdown of what region the respondents lived in, also what discipline they were involved with.

The following report gives a description of the questions that were asked, and an analysis of the average responses given.

Table 1. Survey Respondents

Survey Repondents	Total Number
Region:	
<i>Region 1</i>	35
<i>Region 2</i>	36
<i>Region 3</i>	67
<i>Region 4</i>	45
<i>Region 5</i>	47
<i>Region 6</i>	45
Total	275
Occupation :	
<i>Judicial</i>	65
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	139
<i>Prosecutor</i>	34
<i>Defender</i>	18
<i>Probation /Parole</i>	19
Total	275

Overall Findings

Statewide areas for improvement:

The overarching emphasis by those taking the survey was the lack of quality, long term in-patient treatment in Idaho for drug addicts. Many noted that drug courts seem to be working, however, we need more of them. Also, education of youth and of the public was highly emphasized.



Out of a list of nineteen criminal activities, the four rated as most serious by respondents were: 1) drug use, 2) drinking and driving, 3) drug trafficking, and 4) spousal abuse. This is slightly different from a study conducted in the Northern Plains Region (North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming) where when given the same categories of criminal activities, federal law enforcement agencies marked drinking and driving as most serious, followed by drug use, drug trafficking and drug production (Needs Assessment Report, 2003).



The three drugs considered to be most harmful for those taking the Idaho survey were 1) methamphetamine, 2) alcohol, and 3) marijuana.

Methamphetamine use is becoming more and more common in the Western states and has become a regional phenomenon. For whatever reason, it is more common for white and Hispanic drug arrestees to be meth users than Black arrestees (Taylor , 2001).



Respondents also noted that they spend the most resources - time and money - dealing with problems associated with 1) metham-

phetamine, 2) alcohol, and 3) marijuana. From five years ago, various drug trends were noted by respondents.

- Over half wrote that the drug of choice for drug abusers has changed from either marijuana, or cocaine to meth.
- Many noted that the age of the average drug abuser is going down.
- Slightly over a third of respondents said there are more females doing drugs, compared to five years ago.
- One third noted a change in the public's opinion of drug abusers, but varied as to whether the public is more or less tolerant.
- Answers also varied about whether sentencing of drug offenders is becoming more or less lenient.
- Many noted that the behavior of drug offenders has changed as they are becoming more violent/aggressive, also more open with their drug abuse.



Idaho crime statistics taken from the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) database maintained by the Idaho State Police show the total number of DUI arrests have gone down, while drug violation arrests have increased over the last five years. NIBRS statistics also indicate that the mean age of DUI versus drug violation arrestees has consistently stayed about 7 years older for the past five years. On average, DUI arrestees were age 34 from 1998 - 2002, while drug violation arrestees were 27. Contrary to popular opinion, the number of juveniles who are arrested for drugs has not increased. In fact, the percent of drug violation arrests of persons who are under 18 has decreased since 1996 when



23% of arrestees were under 18, to 15% of arrestees in 2002. There has been an increase in the number of female drug violation arrests, however, since 1998.



The most effective methods of prevention against drug abuse (from greatest to least) were said to be: 1) data used for assessing drug problems; 2) drug prevention programs in schools; 3) drug/alcohol treatment for offenders; 4) social services for delinquent juveniles who already have drug or alcohol problems; 5) alcohol prevention programs in schools 6) other drug/alcohol prevention programs; 7) community groups.



When asked about solutions to the problem our state has with drugs, respondents were the most positive about increasing our emphasis on apprehending and prosecuting drug distributors. The other popular ways of reducing the problem were for inpatient treatment, increased emphasis on apprehending and prosecuting drug dealers, and rehabilitation programs that teach drug abusers life/job/cognitive skills.



Law Enforcement were asked what areas of training they need the most. The most common responses were for 1) leadership training; 2) drug task force training; 3) grant writing; and 4) new communications technology. Taken from a similar needs assessment survey of the Northern Plains Region, these requests differ. The four most common responses from law enforcement officers from North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming were for training in crime analysis,

evidence handling and storage, using new communications technology, followed by grant writing.



Drug Programs that law enforcement officers see as needed in the state (in order of greatest need) are: 1) information systems to share data; 2) multi-jurisdictional task forces; 3) school resource officers; 4) community awareness; 5) secure communications; 6) DUI enforcement; 7) community policing; 8) K-9 handlers; 9) crime analysis; and 10) gang enforcement.



The highest priority items related to the amount of available resources for law enforcement agencies were listed as 1) training; 2) personnel; 3) drug enforcement; 4) computers, 5) video cameras 6) protective wear and equipment; 7) facilities; 8) communications; 9) vehicles; 10) software; 11) building security; and 12) weapons.



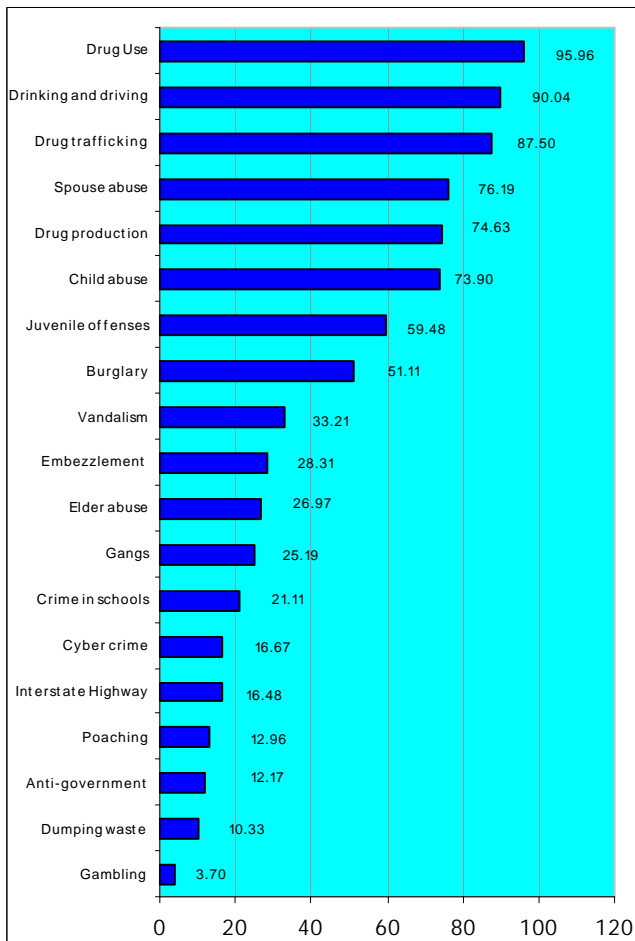
One positive is that sentencing options to meet the substance abuse treatment needs of juvenile and adult offenders have increased. In 1996, when many of the same questions were posed to criminal justice professionals, there were less judges, public defenders, and probation officers noting that they had sentencing options to meet the treatment needs of juvenile and adult offenders than those surveyed in 2003 (Silva, 1996).



Impact of Crime on Society: How Serious are the Following Crimes in your Jurisdiction?

The survey respondents were given a list of nineteen crimes they were asked to rate on a scale of most to least serious for their jurisdiction (Chart 1). The most serious crime for almost all involved with the survey (95.96%) was drug use. Drinking and driving rated as the second most serious crime in their respective areas, with drug trafficking and drug production ranking slightly lower, at 87.50% and 74.63%. Spousal abuse was rated as a slightly more serious problem than drug production. Over half (59.48%) reported juvenile offenses were serious crimes in their area, and 51.11% said burglary was serious. The crimes with the least amount of serious to most

Chart 1. Level of Seriousness of Various Crimes



serious responses were gambling (3.70%), dumping waste and trash (10.33%), and anti-government violence (12.17%)



Seriousness of Crime by Type of Profession
As shown on Table 2, there are various differences between the respondents' occupation and their tendency to believe particular crimes are serious in their area.

- Drinking and driving, drug use, and drug trafficking ranked as the top three for all occupations. Prosecutors, however, had a tie between the level of seriousness of drug trafficking and child abuse as their third highest response (82.35%).

- Public Defenders rated drug trafficking, drug production and child abuse at the same level of seriousness (72.22%).

- Probation/parole officers were the only ones to feel drug trafficking was the most serious of all the criminal activities. Also, 94.74% of probation/parole officers felt that drinking and driving, drug use, and drug production were all equally serious. Child abuse came in third place for probation/parole officers, with 84.21% responding it was a serious crime in their area.



Comparisons

- Judges had the highest percent who marked spousal abuse and embezzlement as serious crimes in their area.

- Law Enforcement had the highest percent marking juvenile offenses, burglary, van-

- Prosecutors had the highest percent concerned about drinking and driving, elder abuse and crime from interstate highways than other groups.

Table 2. Percentage Who Feel the Following Crimes are Serious in their Area, by Profession

Crime:	Law		Public		Probation /Parole	Statewide Average
	Judicial	Enforcement	Prosecutor	Defender		
Drinking and driving	89.23	89.05	96.97	83.33	94.74	90.07
Drug use	93.75	97.83	97.06	88.89	94.74	95.97
Drug trafficking	90.63	86.96	82.35	72.22	100	87.18
Drug production	78.13	74.64	55.88	72.22	94.74	74.36
Spouse abuse	83.08	72.46	79.41	66.67	78.95	75.91
Child abuse	78.13	68.12	82.35	72.22	84.21	73.63
Elder abuse	27.42	25.00	33.33	22.22	31.58	26.87
Burglary	53.13	55.47	38.24	38.89	50.00	51.29
Juvenile offenses	58.06	65.69	58.82	27.78	52.63	59.63
Gangs	20.63	26.81	21.21	22.22	36.84	25.09
Crime in schools	14.29	25.55	20.59	16.67	15.79	21.03
Vandalism	23.44	43.80	20.58	33.33	15.80	33.46
Dumping waste	9.52	12.32	14.71	0	0	10.29
Poaching	17.46	12.32	15.15	5.56	5.26	12.92
Interstate Highway Crime	11.29	18.12	21.88	11.76	15.79	16.42
Anti-government	12.70	14.49	2.94	16.67	5.26	12.13
Gambling	3.13	4.41	2.94	5.56	0	3.69
Cyber crime	14.52	20.29	11.76	11.11	10.53	16.61
Embezzlement	34.38	26.08	26.47	27.78	26.32	28.21
Sample Size	64	138	34	18	19	273

Table 3. Percentage Who Feel the Following Crimes are Serious in their Area, by Region.

	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region	Statewide Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Drinking and driving	88.57	91.67	91.04	84.09	93.48	90.90	90.07
Drug use	94.29	88.89	98.48	97.78	95.74	97.73	95.97
Drug trafficking	85.71	80.56	89.39	88.89	89.36	86.36	87.18
Drug production	85.71	69.44	83.33	62.22	78.72	63.63	74.36
Spouse abuse	71.43	66.67	85.07	71.11	78.72	75.00	75.91
Child abuse	71.43	69.44	84.85	64.44	74.47	70.45	73.63
Elder abuse	38.24	11.43	40.00	11.36	28.26	40.39	26.87
Burglary	54.29	44.44	50.77	51.11	51.06	55.81	7.38
Juvenile offenses	60.00	68.57	48.48	69.77	61.70	56.81	59.63
Gangs	5.71	5.71	33.33	45.45	27.69	20.45	25.09
Crime in schools	17.14	11.43	21.21	28.89	23.91	20.45	21.03
Vandalism	20.00	28.57	34.84	28.89	42.55	40.90	70.90
Dumping waste	5.71	14.29	13.64	6.67	8.51	11.36	10.29
Poaching	11.43	11.11	12.12	11.36	13.04	18.18	12.92
Interstate Highway Crime	17.65	5.71	13.85	13.95	25.53	20.45	16.42
Anti-government	11.76	19.44	15.15	4.44	10.64	11.36	12.13
Gambling	0.00	0.00	7.58	2.27	4.26	4.65	3.69
Cyber crime	5.71	8.57	30.30	15.56	10.87	18.18	16.61
Embezzlement	14.29	33.33	33.33	40.00	14.89	29.55	28.21
Sample Size	35	36	66	45	47	44	273

- Public Defenders had the highest percent rating anti-government violence and gambling as serious.

- Probation and parole officers had the highest percent who noted drug trafficking, drug production, child abuse, and gangs as more serious.

Seriousness of Crime by Region

Table 3 lists the seriousness of all the previous criminal activities by region. The top 3 most serious crimes were the same for all regions; (1) drug use, (2) drinking and driving, and (3) drug trafficking. However the order differed in some regions.

- Region 2 was the only region listing drinking and driving as a more serious crime than drug use in their area.

- Region 4 was the only region to respond that drug trafficking was more serious than drinking and driving in their area.

- Region 1 had a tie for the third highest serious crime between drug trafficking and drug production.

Comparisons

- Overall, Region 1 had the highest percent saying that drug production was serious in their area.

- Region 2 had the highest percentage who felt dumping waste and trash, and anti-government violence were serious in their area.

- Region 3 had the highest percentage of respondents noting that drug use, drug trafficking, spousal abuse, child abuse, cyber crime, and gambling were serious in their area.

- Region 4 had the highest percent wor-

ried about juvenile offenses, crime in schools, and embezzlement.

- Region 5 had the highest percent concerned with drinking and driving, vandalism, and crime from interstate highways, in comparison to the other regions.
- Region 6 had the highest percentage stating that elder abuse, burglary and poaching were serious in their area.



Chart 2 has the statewide mean score for each region concerning the combined level of seriousness for all the crimes listed. Overall, Region 3 had the highest average number of individuals who felt the crimes were serious in their region, with a mean score of 57.19. Respondents from Region 2 marked more of the crimes as less serious than other groups, with a mean score of 51.39.

Chart 2. Median Score for Seriousness of Crimes in Each Region

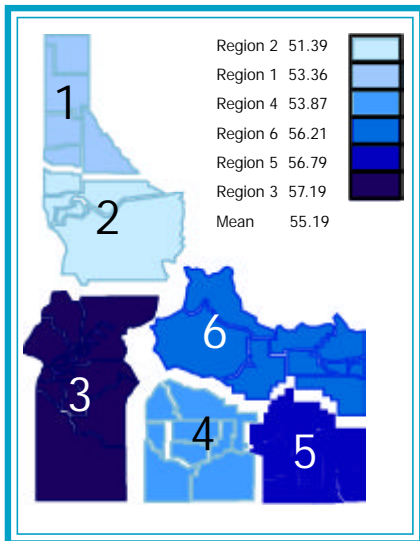


Table 4. Mean Score for Seriousness of Crimes by Occupation

Occupation:	Mean
<i>Public Defender</i>	50.47
<i>Prosecutor</i>	53.52
<i>Probation/Parole</i>	55.39
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	55.53
<i>Judicial</i>	56.61
Total	55.19

By occupation, judges marked more of the crimes as serious than the rest of the respondents. Public Defenders listed more of the crimes as less serious, with a mean score of 50.47 (Table 4).



Table 5 has a number of crimes taken from the NIBRS database for the state of Idaho. Not all of the crimes from the survey could be compared appropriately with data from NIBRS. Therefore, the totals listed in table 5 regarding crimes in Idaho are provided just for comparison purposes. Listed next to each number of offenses committed in each region is the percentage this number comprises of total offenses. Thus, although 14% of the population of Idaho live in Region 1, 20% of the total DUI arrests, 18% of drug equipment violations, and 22% of the total elderly victims occurred there. Region 3 has 42% of the population (covered by reporting jurisdictions in 2002), however 63% of the kidnapping/abduction incidents, 50% of the burglary/breaking and entering incidents, and 56% of the stolen property offenses happened here.

Table 5. Total Offenses of Various Crimes by Region

Offense	Region 1	%	Region 2	%	Region 3	%	Region 4	%	Region 5	%	Region 6	%	Total
Arrests													
DUI/Drunkenness	2042	20	868	8	3575	35	1314	13	1511	15	951	9	10261
Drug Equipment Violations	981	18	335	6	2489	45	567	10	612	11	508	9	5492
Drug Violation	997	16	323	5	2751	45	680	11	684	11	685	11	6120
Kidnaping/abduction	26	12	1	0.5	135	63	22	10	7	3	23	11	214
Incest	4	24	2	12	4	24	2	12	5	29	0	0	17
Elder Victims (all victims of crime ages 50+)	6546	22	2240	7	12442	41	3822	13	3600	12	1792	6	30442
Burglary/breaking and entering	1149	15	428	6	3730	50	944	13	520	7	645	9	7416
Larceny/Theft Offenses	3859	13	1909	7	14589	49	3466	12	2596	9	2800	10	29219
Stolen Property Offenses	58	11	10	2	296	56	77	15	25	5	61	12	527
Embezzlement	38	14	23	8	124	45	22	8	45	16	24	9	276
Vandalism	1702	12	904	6	6641	45	1926	13	1722	12	1756	12	14651
Destruction of Property	1691	12	898	6	6630	45	1912	13	1712	12	1731	12	14574
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1	33	1	33	0	0	1	33	3
Total Population	184836	14	103023*	7	555183	42	166373*	13	159623	12	160882*	12	1329920*

*Values are adjusted based on jurisdictions reporting to NIBRS in this region

Impact of Drugs on Society: How Harmful are the Following Drugs in your Jurisdiction?

Chart 3 and tables 6 and 7 refer to a question asked about how harmful different drugs were in the respondents' jurisdiction on a scale of most to least harmful. Statewide, the top three responses indicated a high level of harm for methamphetamine (97.40%), alcohol (92.19%), and marijuana (75.93%).



Harmfulness by Occupation

Table 6 compares the occupation of the respondent with the level of harm by drug.

- Prosecutors were the only group with a higher percentage considering alcohol to be more serious than methamphetamine (94.12% versus 91.18%).
- Judges had a higher percentage (67.69%) concerned with cocaine than other groups.

- Law enforcement had the highest percent who scored a high level of harm for marijuana (84.06%).
- Probation and parole officers had the highest percent concerned with alcohol, meth, heroin, and club drugs than other groups.

Chart 3. Harmfulness of the Following Drugs

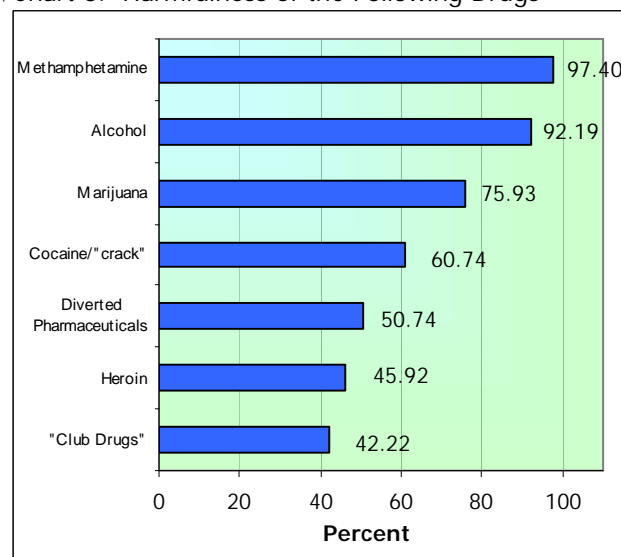


Table 6. Level of Harm of Drugs by Occupation

Drug:	Law		Prosecutor	Public Defender	Probation /Parole	Statewide Average
	Judicial	Enforcement				
Alcohol	93.85	91.97	94.12	83.33	94.74	92.31
Marijuana	69.23	84.06	67.65	55.56	68.42	75.55
Cocaine/"crack"	67.69	63.77	47.06	33.33	63.16	60.58
Methamphetamine	98.46	97.83	91.18	94.44	100	97.08
Heroin	52.31	47.83	26.47	33.33	52.63	45.62
"Club Drugs"	49.23	43.06	23.53	52.63	63.16	42.86
Diverted Pharmaceuticals	44.62	58.69	41.18	27.77	52.63	50.73
Sample Size	64	138	34	18	19	273

Table 7. Level of Harm of Drugs by Region

Drug:	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region	Statewide Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Alcohol	91.43	86.11	94.03	93.33	93.48	93.18	92.31
Marijuana	82.86	61.11	62.69	77.78	85.11	88.64	75.55
Cocaine/"crack"	65.71	41.67	70.15	44.44	61.36	60.58	60.74
Methamphetamine	100	91.67	100	93.33	100	95.45	97.08
Heroin	37.14	30.56	64.18	46.81	40.91	45.62	45.93
"Club Drugs"	40.00	30.56	49.25	40.00	47.72	42.22	42.86
Diverted Pharmaceuticals	54.29	62.86	40.90	40.00	54.35	60.47	50.74
Sample Size	35	36	67	45	47	44	274

Harmfulness by Region

Table 7 compares the level of harm associated with each drug by region.

- Region 3 had the highest percentage who listed alcohol, cocaine, heroin, and club drugs as harmful in their jurisdiction.
- Region 6 had the highest percentage worried about the harmfulness of marijuana.
- 100% of all respondents from regions 1, 3, and 5 listed methamphetamine as either most harmful or harmful in their jurisdiction.



Although all responses were similar, Region 3 had the highest mean score for all the drugs listed than other regions (Chart 4). Therefore, respondents from region 3 were more likely to give the drugs a higher harmfulness rating than respondents from other regions.

Chart 4. Median Level of Harm of all Drugs for each Region

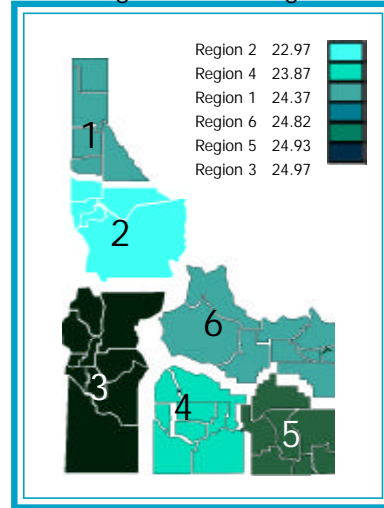
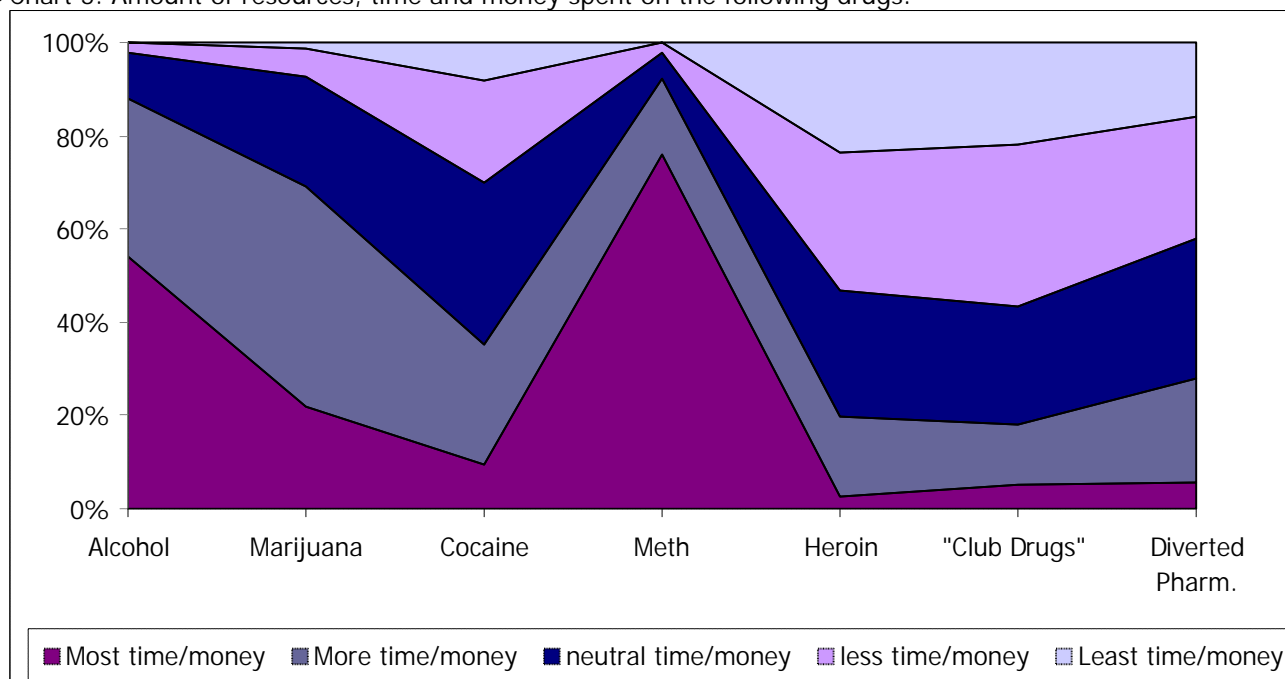


Table 8. Level of Harm of Drugs by Profession

Occupation:	Mean
Judicial	24.91
Law Enforcement	24.94
Probation/Parole	25.32
Prosecutor	22.50
Public Defender	21.33
Mean	24.42

As shown on table 8, judges and law enforcement tied for marking more of the drugs listed as harmful compared to other groups. Overall, public defenders were more likely to mark the drugs as less harmful with a mean score of 21.33 (out of 35).

Chart 5. Amount of resources, time and money spent on the following drugs:



Change in Resources: Have you Experienced a Change in the Amount of Resources you have Available to Help Combat the Drug Problem?

Charts 5 and 6 and Tables 9 and 10 show the large amount of resources (time and money) everyone surveyed indicated they spend on methamphetamine versus other drugs. The second and third most resource draining drugs were alcohol and marijuana.



Resource Drain by Occupation

- As shown on table 9, law enforcement had a higher proportion of individuals indicating they spend more to most of their time dealing with marijuana (76.64%), cocaine (47.76%), and diverted pharmaceuticals (29.93%) than any other group.

- Prosecutors had the highest percent saying they spend more time dealing with alcohol.

- Probation and parole officers had the highest percent saying they spend more time/money dealing with problems from meth, heroin, and club drugs.

Table 9. Percent Who Spend More to Most of Their Time and Money Dealing with the Following Drugs

Drugs:	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Statewide Average
Alcohol	91.43	86.11	89.55	91.11	89.36	81.4	88.24
Marijuana	74.29	63.89	62.12	64.44	78.72	76.74	69.48
Cocaine	22.86	25.00	39.06	33.33	40.43	43.9	35.07
Meth	94.29	83.33	98.51	88.89	89.36	90.7	91.58
Heroin	5.88	13.89	28.36	20.45	13.04	27.91	19.63
Club Drugs	14.29	8.33	24.24	13.33	14.89	25.58	17.65
Diverted Pharmaceuticals	17.14	22.22	20.89	17.78	27.66	37.21	23.81
Sample Size	35	36	67	45	47	43	273

Table 10. Percent Who Spend More to Most of Their Time and Money Dealing with the Following Drugs

Drug	Judicial	Law Enforcement	Prosecutor	Public Defender	Probation/Parole	Statewide Average
Alcohol	93.85	85.40	94.12	77.78	89.47	88.28
Marijuana	68.75	76.64	64.71	50.00	47.37	69.49
Cocaine	25.00	47.76	14.71	11.11	38.89	35.07
Meth	90.77	91.98	85.29	94.44	100.00	91.58
Heroin	14.06	25.93	2.94	16.67	26.32	19.63
Club Drugs	13.85	22.79	5.88	5.56	26.32	17.65
Diverted Pharmaceuticals	10.77	29.93	26.47	16.67	26.32	23.81
Sample Size	65	137	34	18	19	273

Resource Drain by Region

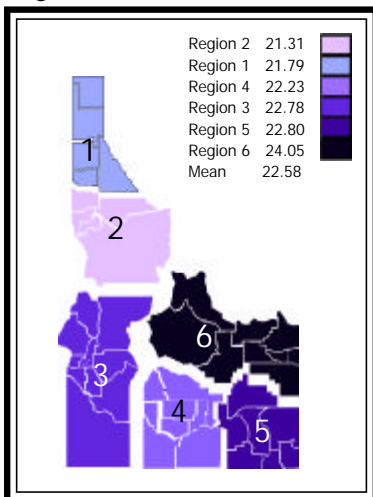
Table 10 indicates the percent from each region who spent more to most of their time dealing with problems associated with different drugs.

- Regions 2 and 4 had alcohol, rather than meth as their top resource draining drug.
- Region 5 had a tie between alcohol and meth as using more to most of their time and money.
- Regions 1 and 4 had the highest percent saying they spend time/money on problems with alcohol.
- Region 3 had the highest percent using more to most of their resources on meth and heroin.
- Region 5 had the highest percent saying they spend time on marijuana.
- Region 6 had the highest percent saying they spend more to most of their resources on cocaine, club drugs, and diverted pharmaceuticals.



As shown on Chart 6, the region reporting the highest level of resource drain by all the drugs combined was region 6; the lowest was region 2. The mean average for the state was 22.58 out of a possible 40.

Chart 6. Resource Drain by Region



Drug Relationships in NIBRS Data

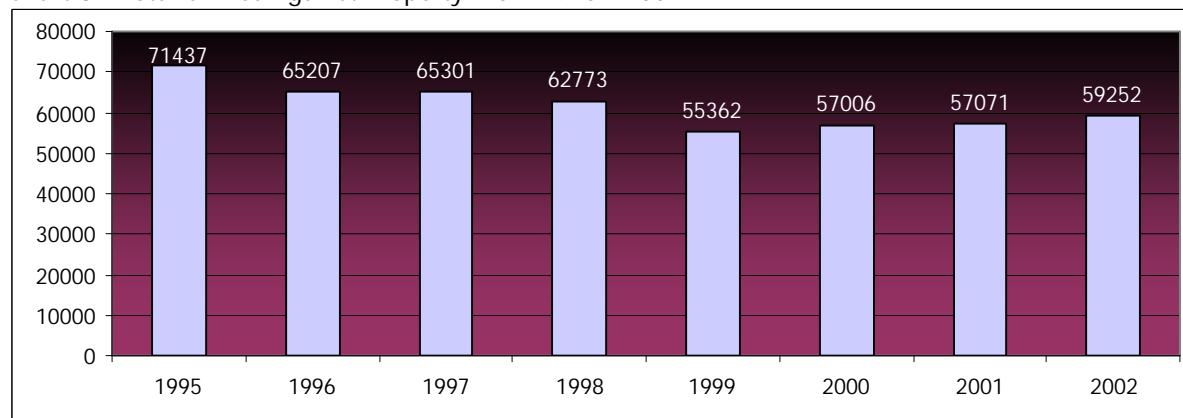
Table 11 lists the amount of drugs seized by year in Idaho taken from the NIBRS database. This information shows the amount of marijuana being seized has gone down since 1999, the total amount of cocaine being seized has increased, the amount of meth seized has leveled off from a high in 1999, and heroin has also leveled off from a high in 1999.

Table 11. Number of Drugs Seized by Year

Year	Marijuana (lb)	Cocaine/ crack (lb)	Meth (lb)	Heroin (g)
1998	418.80	6.25	109.80	94.20
1999	1141.60	7.28	152.30	230.00
2000	1159.30	11.30	92.00	112.30
2001	664.80	9.95	148.40	70.90
2002	487.40	24.30	126.30	227.00
Total	3871.9 lbs	59.08 lbs	628.8 lbs.	734.4 g

Based on this information, it can be suggested that police efforts are uncovering a smaller number of drugs today than in the past. It also appears that although meth is considered to be an extreme drain on resources, the amount being uncovered has gone down. It should not, however, be estimated that the actual amount of drugs existing on the street is smaller simply because the overall amount seized has gone down. This may only be an indication that police efforts are focused on other areas at this time.

Chart 8. Total Crimes Against Property From 1995 - 2002



What are the Two or Three Most Serious Consequences of Drug Abuse in your Community?

When asked what the two or three most serious consequences of drug abuse in their community were, a variety of responses were recorded. The themes noted most often included: (1) the increase in property and violent crime; (2) family violence - including child neglect and spousal abuse; (3) the health and treatment costs to society; (4) the loss of the person as they become an unproductive citizen; (5) the breakdown of the family; and (6) vehicle accidents associated with drug use.

Property Crimes in the NIBRS Database

As shown on Chart 8, although there is a high perception that there are more property crimes committed because of an increasing drug problem in the state of Idaho, in actuality the number of property crimes has gone down. Although there has been a slight 7% increase since 1999, the total number is still 17% lower than in 1995. This does not give us any reason to believe drug users are committing more crimes than in the past. However, the relationship between the number of prop-

erty crimes that occur and whether the person was or was not a drug addict was not recorded. Therefore, an understanding of the nature of the motives of the drug user is beyond the scope of this report.

Crimes Against Person and Property in NIBRS Information gathered at the scene of the crime does give an indication of whether the reporting officer thought the person was under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol during the commission of the crime (Table 12). Although this still does not tell whether the person was a drug addict and was committing the crime to obtain more drugs, it does help estimate whether alcohol and/or drugs were a factor in the behavior of the criminal.

From this information, it does not appear there has been an increase in crimes committed while the offender is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. In fact, a slightly smaller percent of all type "A" offenses (including crimes against person, property and society that are recorded at the time of the incident versus only after an arrest is made) were committed under the influence of either drugs and/or alcohol since 1999 in compari-

Table 12. Percentage of Crimes Against Persons and Property Committed While Offender is Suspected of Being Under the Influence of Either Drugs and/or Alcohol

<i>Crimes Against Persons</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002
Murder	20.8	18.8	6.9	14.7
Forcible Rape	22.8	23.2	29.3	16.6
Forcible Sodomy	14.0	20.7	5.1	4.8
Sexual Assault with Object	20.8	14.3	22.2	12.5
Forcible Fondling	4.6	3.6	5.7	3.7
Aggravated Assault	22.5	21.2	22.6	20.8
Simple Assault	18.2	19.1	19.6	17.7
Intimidation	5.1	4.1	3.7	4.7
Kidnaping/Abduction	18.5	9.3	12.9	8.9
Incest	0	27.3	0	7.1
Statutory Rape	16	10.9	11	10.8
<i>Crimes Against Property</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002
Robbery	8.5	9	7.7	7.5
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Larceny/Theft Offenses	1.5	1.1	1	1.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	2.1	2.9	1.6	1.6
Arson	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.2
Destruction of Property	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.4
Counterfeit/Forgery	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.3
Fraud Offense	2.4	1.9	2	2.3
Embezzlement	0.7	0	0.9	0.7
Extortion/Blackmail	5.3	0	6.3	0
Bribery	33.3	0	0	100
Stolen Property Offenses	8.5	10.4	11.9	10.2
<i>% of All Type "A" Offenses</i>	11.4	11.2	10.7	11.1

Note: Crimes against society were left off the table, but are included in the % of all type "A" offenses.

son to 2002 (11.4% to 11.1%). Most of the crimes against persons and property on table 12 had a smaller percent of offenders who were under the influence at the time. Although criminal behavior and drug usage may be related, it does not appear many individuals are committing these acts while being influenced by drugs. However, other data must be looked at to determine the true extent of drug usage and its effect upon criminal behavior.

Drug Trends: From 5 Years Ago, Have you Noticed any Changes in Drug Trends?

Table 13 gives a summary of the current drug trends different professionals have noticed concerning any changes in drug preference, age of drug abuse, sex of the abuser, the public's opinion concerning drug users, changes in sentencing of drug offenders, the behavior of drug offenders, and any changes in federally funded programs.

Table 13. Perceptions of Change in Drug Abuse and Behavior

Drug Trends:		
Have you noticed a change in user drug of preference?	Yes = 63.53	No = 36.47
<i>Drug choice changed from either marijuana (41%), or cocaine (35%), to meth (94%)</i>		
Have you noticed a change in the age of the average drug abuser?	Yes = 44.87	No = 55.13
<i>Different age ranges were listed, 95% referred to them as younger.</i>		
Have you noticed a change in the sex of the average drug abuser?	Yes = 34.22	No = 65.78
<i>98% said there are more females doing drugs</i>		
Have you noticed a change in the public's opinion of drug users?	Yes = 32.95	No = 67.05
<i>4 top answers: More tolerant, less tolerant, want more treatment/rehabilitation, and don't realize there's a problem.</i>		
Have you noticed a change in sentencing of drug offenders?	Yes = 48.67	No = 51.33
<i>3 top answers: Use of drug court, more lenient, and more treatment/rehabilitation., and tougher/more severe.</i>		
G. Have you noticed a change in the overall behavior of drug offenders?	Yes = 45.63	No = 54.37
<i>68% said more violent/aggressive. Other top answers were more addiction, more don't care about the outcome, and more are open with their drug abuse.</i>		
H. Have you noticed a change in federally funded programs?	Yes = 37.21	No = 62.79
<i>44% said less funding available, or none, 20% said more funding, 15% said more emphasis on drug courts, 5% gone from incarceration to treatment.</i>		

Table 14. Perceptions of Change in Drug Abuse and Behavior by Profession

Per cent Who Have Noticed Changes in the Following:	User Drug of Preference			Public's		Behavior of Drug Addicts	Federally Funded Programs	Sample Size
	Age	Sex	Opinion	Sentencing				
Judicial	69.84	47.54	38.33	24.59	60.66	38.71	35.59	61
Law Enforcement	69.12	46.67	32.35	36.03	38.52	48.51	41.79	136
Prosecutor	33.33	39.39	30.30	33.33	57.58	42.42	15.63	33
Public Defender	50.00	33.33	16.67	22.22	55.56	22.22	16.67	18
Probation/ Parole	73.68	47.37	57.89	47.37	52.63	78.95	61.11	19
Statewide Average	63.94	45.11	34.21	32.96	48.12	45.86	36.78	267

Drug Trends by Occupation

Tables 14 and 15 refer to the percentage who have witnessed changes by profession and region. 63.53% of the respondents had noticed a change in the drug of preference over the last five years. The following changes were the most common responses by occupation:

- Judicial: From cocaine to meth
- Law Enforcement: From marijuana to meth
- Prosecutor: From marijuana to meth
- Public Defender: From cocaine to meth
- Probation: From marijuana to meth



44.87% of respondents had noticed a change in age of drug abusers, with most everyone referring to them as getting younger (95%).



34.22% said the sex of the average drug abuser is changing. The most common response was that more females are doing drugs.



There were varied answers to whether the public's opinion of drug abusers has changed in the last five years. By occupation, the most common responses were:

- Judicial: (1) Becoming more tolerant/easier on criminals, (2) Want more treatment/rehabilitation

- Law Enforcement: (1) Less tolerant (2) More tolerant, easier on criminals
- Prosecutor: (1) Want more treatment/rehabilitation, (2) Are less tolerant
- Public Defender: (1) Want more treatment/rehabilitation, (2) More tolerant/easier on criminals

- Probation: (1) More tolerant/easier on criminals, (2) Less tolerant of criminals



43.67% had noticed a change in the sentencing of drug offenders. By occupation, the most common responses were:

- Judicial: (1) More drug courts, (2) More treatment/rehab, (3) Tougher, more severe
- Law Enforcement: (1) Drug Court, (2) More lenient (3) Tougher/ more severe
- Prosecutor: (1) More lenient (2) Tougher, more severe, (3) Drug Court
- Public Defender: (1) Drug Court (2) Tougher, more severe, (3) More time/ longer sentence
- Probation: (1) More lenient, (2) Tougher/ more severe, (3) Treatment/rehab



45.63% had noticed a change in the overall behavior of drug offenders. All occupations listed drug abusers as getting more violent/aggressive.



31.21% had noticed a change in federally funded programs and the most common response was that there is less funding available

A higher percentage of judges and law enforcement had noticed a change in user drug of preference, than any other category. Over half of all prosecutors and public defenders had noticed a



Table 15. Perceptions of Change in Drug Abuse and Behavior by Region

Percent Noticing Changes in the Following:	User Drug of Preference	Age	Sex	Public's Opinion	Sentencing	Behavior of Drug Addicts	Federally Funded Programs	Sample Size
Region 1	62.86	42.86	40.00	37.14	57.14	57.14	48.57	35
Region 2	55.88	44.12	17.65	41.18	29.41	35.29	21.21	34
Region 3	56.06	35.38	27.69	27.69	46.15	41.54	38.10	65
Region 4	75.56	52.27	42.22	26.67	44.44	53.33	36.36	45
Region 5	70.21	53.19	39.13	38.30	53.19	52.17	26.09	47
Region 6	64.29	46.34	39.02	31.71	57.50	36.59	50.00	41
Statewide Average	63.94	45.11	34.21	32.96	48.12	45.86	36.78	267

change in sentencing, more than any other change. Probation officers were most likely to have noted a change in the behavior of drug addicts than other trends (78.95%).

Probation officers had a higher percent noticing all the changes listed than other occupations.

Drug Trends by Region

All regions were most likely to notice a change in user drug of preference than any other change over the last five years.

- Region 1 had the highest percentage saying they have seen a change in the behavior of drug addicts.
- Region 2 had the highest number saying they have seen a change in the public's opinion toward drugs.
- Region 4 had the highest percentage of people who have noticed a change in user drug of preference and change in sex over the last 5 years.
- A larger percentage of people from Region 5 have noticed a change in the age of drug abusers than other regions.
- Region 6 had a higher percentage reporting to have seen a change in sentencing and in

federally funded programs over the last five years.

Drug Trends in NIBRS Data

Chart 8 lists the total number of DUI and drug violation arrests for 1998 through 2002. As is apparent by the chart, the total number of DUI arrests has gone down slightly since 1998 by

8%, while the total number of drug violation charges has gone up by 5%.

Tables 16 and 17 list the total number of DUI and drug violations arrests by region. Since 1998, all regions except for Region 1 decreased in the number of DUI arrests. For drug viola-

Chart 8. Total Number of DUI Arrests and Drug Violations

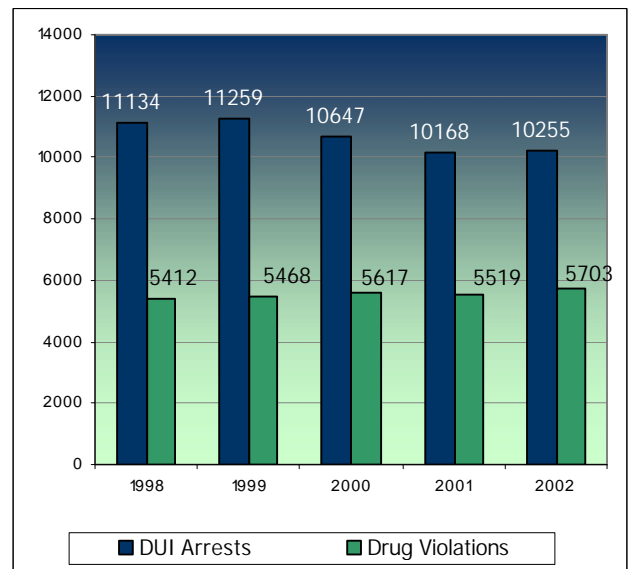


Table 16. Total Number of DUI Arrests by Region

DUI Arrests	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change
Region 1	1966	2165	2005	1913	2041	3.0
Region 2	1025	1039	811	766	869	-15.0
Region 3	3954	3975	3803	3749	3575	-9.5
Region 4	1532	1516	1443	1388	1311	-14.0
Region 5	1665	1664	1670	1461	1508	-9.4
Region 6	992	900	915	891	951	-4.0
Statewide	11134	11259	10647	10168	10255	-8.0

Table 17. Total Number of Drug Violation Arrests by Region

Drug Violations	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change
Region 1	985	893	928	894	932	-5.4
Region 2	254	257	261	265	292	14.9
Region 3	2308	2436	2346	2451	2309	0.04
Region 4	731	645	590	634	684	-6.0
Region 5	584	704	877	694	747	27.2
Region 6	550	533	615	581	739	34.3
Statewide	5412	5468	5617	5519	5703	5.3

tions, all regions except 1 and 4 experienced an increase in the percent change from 1998 to 2002. Region 6 had the highest percent change in drug incidents (34%). Although not descriptive of what type of drug most violators are abusing, this does show the perception is correct that a change is occurring. The numbers abusing alcohol versus other drugs appears to be going down.

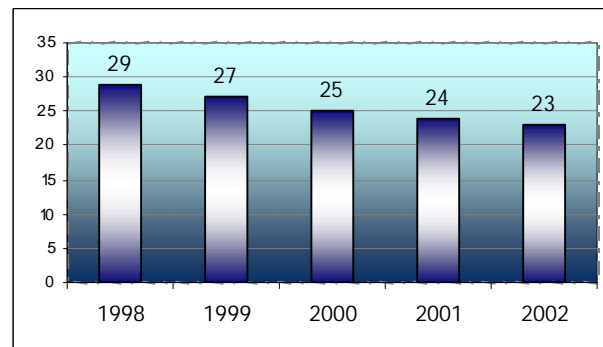


Age Trends in NIBRS Data

The trend of the age of offenders has varied somewhat over the last five years. As shown on chart 9, the percent of juveniles comprising the total number of offenders has declined since 1998.

Chart 10 shows the average age of all DUI versus drug violation offenders. Although the respondents to the survey felt the age of individu-

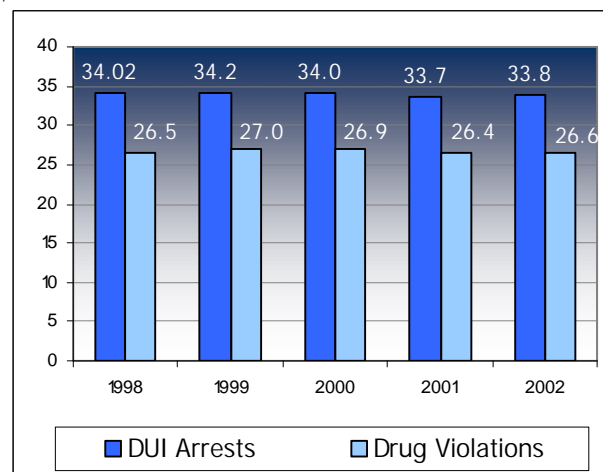
Chart 9. Percentage of Overall Offenders Who are Juveniles



als who are doing drugs has gone down, charts 10 and 11 depict the fact that the ages of those who are arrested for drug violations or DUI has virtually stayed the same in the last five years. It is interesting to note that the average age of a DUI arrestee is about 7 years above that of a drug user (34 for DUI versus 27 for drugs). Obviously, the age of the drug user plays a large role in determining what drug they are abusing.

Again, as chart 11 points out, the proportion of juveniles being arrested versus adults is declining. Although the same amount of crime may be being committed by this group, for whatever

Chart 10. Mean Age of DUI Versus Drug Violation Offenders



reason they are not being arrested at the same extent as adults. While looking at the comparison between the age of offenders, it should also be noted that in Idaho, 71.5% of the population is over 18. Keeping this in mind, it is apparent that since 1998 a slightly smaller proportion of juveniles is being arrested than exists in the general population.

Chart 11 also indicates the percent of drug violation offenders that are juveniles has decreased considerably since a peak in 1996, where 23% of the drug violation arrests were of persons under 18. Again, keeping in mind that juveniles compose 29% of the population, a much smaller proportion of this group is offending than those 18 and above.

Chart 11. Percentage of Drug Violation Arrests that are Juveniles Since 1993

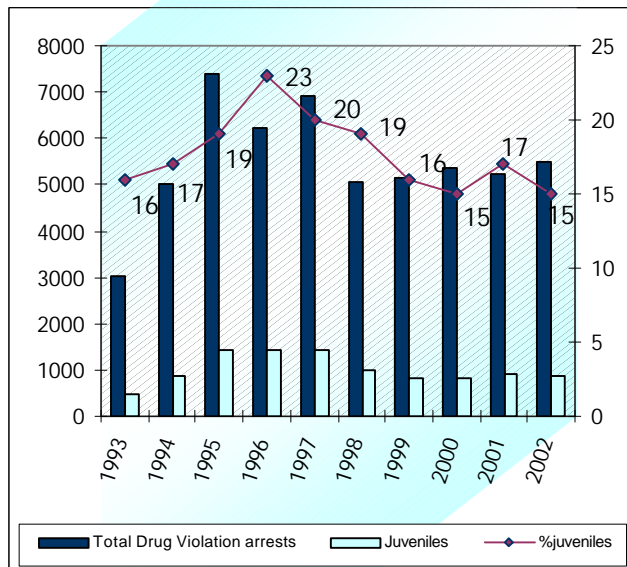


Table 18. Average age of DUI Arrestees by Region

DUI Arrests	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Region 1	35.9	36.4	35.5	35.4	36.0
Region 2	34.4	34.0	34.7	34.0	33.6
Region 3	33.5	33.0	33.1	32.8	33.1
Region 4	33.8	34.3	34.4	33.5	33.6
Region 5	32.9	34.0	33.6	33.6	33.3
Region 6	34.1	34.4	34.3	33.8	33.4
Statewide	34.02	34.2	34.0	33.7	33.8

Table 19. Average Age of Drug Violation Arrestees by Region

Drug Violations	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Region 1	27.0	27.5	27.7	27.2	27.1
Region 2	24.8	25.4	25.5	25.4	24.5
Region 3	27.0	27.5	26.8	26.7	27.0
Region 4	27.6	27.2	27.0	26.3	27.0
Region 5	25.0	26.4	26.7	26.5	26.2
Region 6	24.3	24.8	26.6	24.2	25.8
Statewide	26.5	27.0	26.9	26.4	26.6

As shown on tables 18 and 19, the average age of DUI arrestees and drug violation arrestees differs by region. Year by year, Region 1 has had the oldest group, and Region 3 has slightly younger arrestees for DUI's. For Drug Violations, Regions 2 and 6 tend to have the youngest arrestees.

Sex Trends in NIBRS Data

Chart 12 and tables 20 and 21 show the trend of female offenders for DUI and drug violations arrests. Females arrested for DUIs have declined by 2.3% since 1998, while females arrested for drug violations have risen by 12.1%.

- Regions 5 and 6 have had the highest percent increases (56.1% and 61.9%) since 1998 of female drug violation arrests.
- Region 1 has had the highest percent change in female DUI arrests (15.4%).
- Region 4 has had the greatest decreases in both female DUI and drug violation arrests.
- In 2002, females made up 19% of all DUI arrests and 24% of all drug violation arrests.

This information shows that females are being arrested for drug violations at a higher rate than in the past. Therefore, the perceptions of those taking the survey are validated from the NIBRS data.

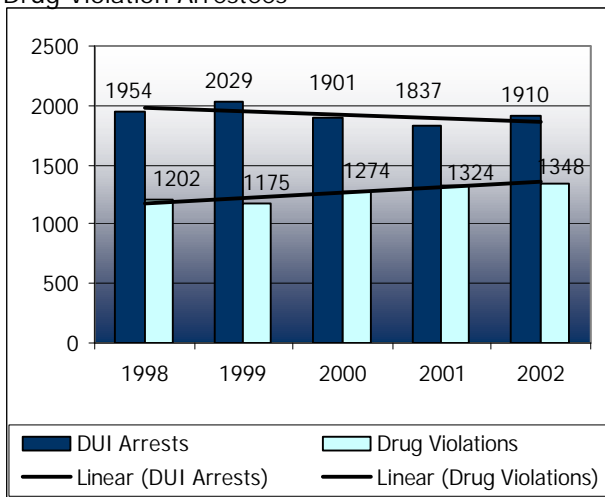
Table 20. Number of Female DUI Arrestees by Region

DUI Arrests	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change
Region 1	351	452	381	399	405	15.4
Region 2	202	229	163	166	178	-11.9
Region 3	668	627	655	620	669	0.1
Region 4	237	244	238	206	199	-16.0
Region 5	323	310	306	296	312	-3.4
Region 6	173	167	158	150	147	-15.0
Statewide	1954	2029	1901	1837	1910	-2.3
% of total	18	18	18	18	19	5.6

Table 21. Number of Female Drug Violation Arrestees by Region

Drug Violations	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change
Region 1	230	205	200	222	210	-8.7
Region 2	63	47	55	68	60	-4.8
Region 3	487	494	541	571	540	10.9
Region 4	172	142	125	148	141	-18
Region 5	132	161	199	182	206	56.1
Region 6	118	126	154	133	191	61.9
Statewide	1202	1175	1274	1324	1348	12.1
% of total	22	21	23	24	24	9.1

Chart 12. Five Year Trend of Female DUI and Drug Violation Arrestees

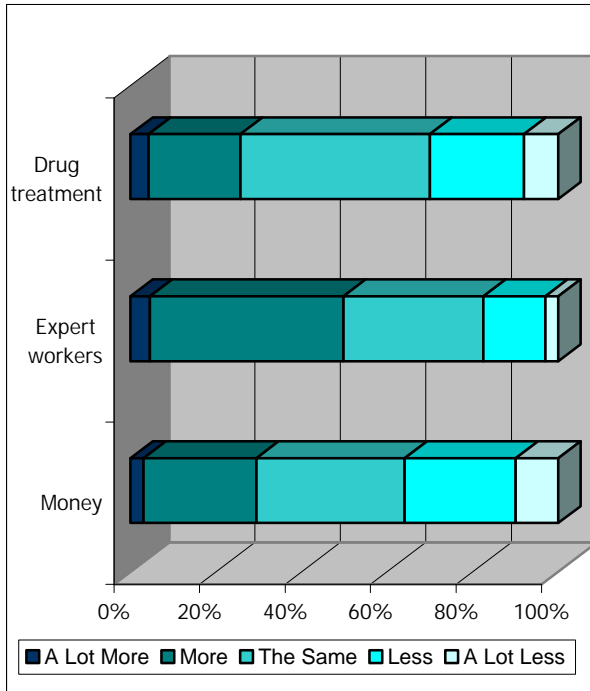


Change in Resources: Have you experienced a Change in the Amount of Resources you Have Available to Help Combat the Drug Problem?

Chart 13 and tables 22 and 23 depict the change in resources that has occurred for many agencies over the last five years. Overall, 29.39% of all the professionals surveyed reported to have more money available since five years ago; 34.73% reported to have the same amount of money; and 35.87% said they had less. 49.81% of respondents said they had more trained experts in the area of drug enforcement/management than five years ago; 32.7% said



Chart 13. Change in Amount of Resources from Five Years Ago



they had the same amount; and 17.9% said they had less trained experts. 33.08% reported to have more drug treatment sources than five years ago; 39.92% said they had the same amount; and 27% reported to have less.



Change in Resources by Occupation

- Judges had the highest percentage saying they had more money and more drug treatment available.
- Law Enforcement and judges were equally likely to say they had more trained experts than five years ago.
- Public defenders reported to have the least amount of change in resources from five years ago. No public defenders reported to have more money, only 14.29% said they have more trained experts, and only 13.33% reported there are more drug treatment sources available today compared to five years ago.



Change in Resources by Region

- Region 4 had the highest percent saying they have more money and more drug treatment available today compared to five years ago.
- Region 6 had the most saying they have more trained experts.

Table 22. Percentage Reporting to have More Resources

More	Money	Experts	Drug Treatment	Sample Size
Judicial	45.9	52.46	50.00	61
Law Enforcement	26.67	52.94	26.67	136
Prosecutor	25.00	48.48	31.25	33
Public Defender	0	14.29	13.33	14
Probation/Parole	26.32	47.37	42.11	19
Statewide Average	29.39	49.81	33.08	263

Table 23. Percentage Reporting to have More Resources

More	Money	Experts	Drug Treatment	Sample Size
Region 1	26.47	47.06	35.29	34
Region 2	26.47	41.18	15.15	34
Region 3	23.44	40.63	38.46	64
Region 4	37.21	54.76	42.86	42
Region 5	32.61	55.32	25.53	47
Region 6	31.71	61.90	35.71	42
Statewide Average	29.39	49.81	33.08	263

Availability and Quality of Current Prevention Measures: Indicate if the Following Measures are Available in your Jurisdiction. If Yes, Rank How Effective you Feel They are at Preventing Drug Abuse.

Tables 24, 25 and 26 show how respondents felt about the availability and quality of drug prevention programs currently in place.

- 90.67% said there are drug prevention programs in schools in their area, 56.57% said these programs are effective to highly effective.
- 85.53% said there are alcohol prevention programs in schools, and 50% said that these are effective to highly effective.
- 83.19% said they have drug alcohol treatment available for offenders, and 51.63% said this treatment is effective.
- 75.98% reported to have social services for delinquent juveniles with drug or alcohol problems available and 51.56% reported that

Table 24. Availability and Quality of Current Drug Prevention Programs

Availability and Quality of Current Prevention Measures:							
	Availability		Quality				
	Yes	No	Slightly Highly Effective	More Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	
Drug Prevention Programs in Schools:	90.67	9.32	4.82	14.47	37.28	36.84	6.58
Alcohol Prevention Programs in Schools:	85.53	14.47	4.29	12.38	33.33	44.76	5.24
Other Drug/alcohol prevention programs:	26.33	16.53	4.79	14.38	30.82	45.89	4.11
Drug/alcohol treatment for Offenders:	83.19	16.81	3.25	23.26	25.12	43.72	4.65
Social Services for Delinquent Juveniles who have Drug or Alcohol Problems:	75.98	24.02	4.69	19.79	27.08	41.67	6.77
Community or Citizen Groups Formed to Prevent or Combat Drug/Alcohol Problems:	49.33	50.67	2.96	12.59	22.22	48.15	14.07
Data you use for assessing drug problems:	53.81	46.19	4.86	27.08	32.64	27.78	7.64

they are effective.

- Slightly less than half, or 49.33% reported to have community or citizen groups formed to prevent drug problems, and 37.77% said these are effective to highly effective.



Effectiveness of Programs Versus Respondents' Occupation

Judges, law enforcement, public defenders, and probation officers scored community groups formed to prevent drug/alcohol problems as the least effective prevention method. Prosecutors scored alcohol prevention programs in schools as least effective.

For each group the most effective prevention methods were noted to be:

- Law enforcement, prosecutors, and probation officers = the data used for assessing drug problems
- Public defenders = other drug/alcohol prevention programs
- Judges = social services for delinquent juveniles who already have drug/alcohol problems

Table 25. Percent Saying Programs in Their Area are Only Somewhat to Not Effective

Program:	Law Judicial Enforcement	Prosecutor	Public Defender	Probation /Parole	Statewide Average	
Drug prevention Programs in schools	49.12	34.75	44.44	50	70.59	42.92
Alcohol prevention programs in schools	55.77	40.37	59.26	58.33	66.67	49.30
Other drug/alcohol prevention programs	54.05	48.65	44.44	33.33	58.33	49.33
Drug/alcohol treatment for offenders	31.15	57.73	44.44	46.67	61.11	48.17
Social Services for Juveniles who have Drug or Alcohol Problems	29.41	56.84	50	53.85	57.14	48.72
Community Groups	66.67	58.46	45.45	66.67	81.82	62.22
Data for Assessing Drug Problems	38.46	26.92	41.67	83.33	50	35.37
Sample Size	12	34	87	85	15	233



Table 26. Percent saying current prevention measures are only somewhat effective to not effective

Program:	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Statewide Average
Drug prevention programs in schools	32.14	50.00	52.63	57.58	36.36	25.64	42.92
Alcohol prevention programs in schools	41.38	70.00	58.82	53.33	38.09	33.33	49.30
Other drug/alcohol prevention programs	33.33	55.56	52.50	53.85	41.38	54.54	49.33
Drug/alcohol treatment for offenders	40.00	53.13	60.00	53.13	40.54	34.38	48.17
Social Services for delinquent juveniles who have drug or alcohol problems	37.93	62.50	57.14	53.33	37.14	42.86	48.72
Community Groups	45.45	62.50	72.98	55.00	69.57	58.82	62.22
Data you use for assessing drug problems.	38.46	20.00	39.47	41.67	40.00	21.05	35.37
Sample Size	30	32	55	32	37	32	218

Effectiveness of Programs Versus Respondents' Region

The top effective vs. least effective measures of prevention for each region were

Region 1: Drug prevention programs in schools vs. community groups

Region 2: Data used for assessing drug problems vs. alcohol prevention programs in schools

Region 3: Data used for assessing drug problems vs. community groups

Region 4: Data used for assessing drug problems vs. drug prevention programs in schools

Region 5: Drug prevention programs in schools vs. community groups

Region 6: Data used for assessing drug problems vs. community groups



By combining all the scores, law enforcement, prosecutors and judges were the most positive overall about the quality of current prevention programs. Probation officers and public defenders were less positive (Table 27).

Chart 14 gives the average score from each region after combining all the values entered for the respondents' satisfaction with the quality of current prevention programs in their areas. Region 2 rated the quality of their programs as the least effective overall, while Region 1 had the most scoring their programs as more effective.

Chart 14. Overall Score of Quality of Prevention Measures for Each Region

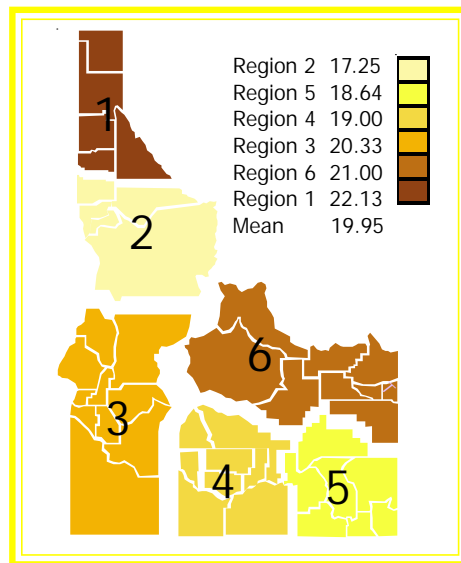
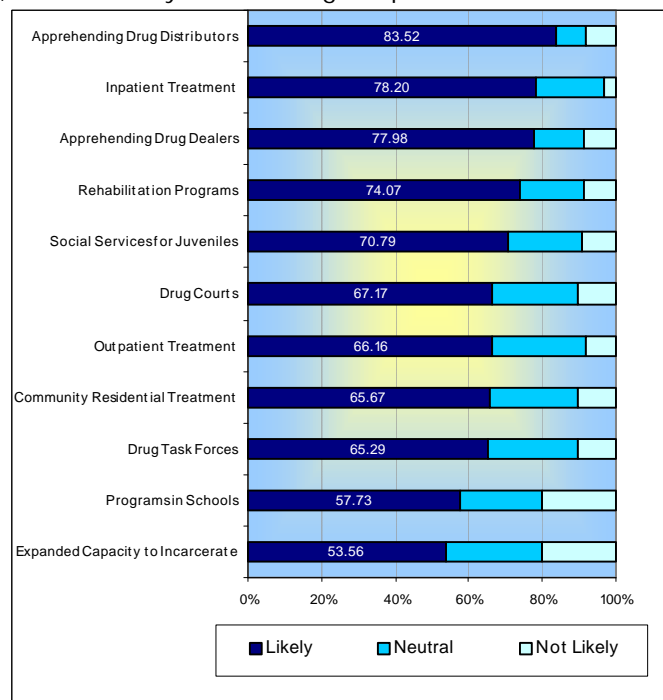


Table 27. Average Score of Quality of Prevention Measures for Each Occupation

Occupation:	Mean
Probation/Parole	18.60
Public Defender	18.75
Judicial	20.11
Prosecutor	20.17
Law Enforcement	20.21
Mean	19.95

Chart 15. Ways of Reducing the problem:



Ways of Reducing the Problem: How Likely do you Feel the following List of Elements Will be at Reducing the Drug Problem in your Jurisdiction?

When asked how likely a list of elements would be at reducing the drug problem, the top three responses were (1) increased emphasis on apprehending/prosecuting drug distributors (83.52%), (2) inpatient treatment (78.20%), and (3) increased emphasis on apprehending/prosecuting drug dealers (77.98%) (Chart 15).

Ways of Reducing the Problem by Respondents' Occupation

Table 28 shows the percent who felt the programs listed would more to most likely help fight drugs.

- Judges felt most strongly that rehabilitation for drug abusers (95.38%), community residential drug treatment programs for offenders (92.06%), and inpatient treatment (90.63%) would help.

- Law Enforcement were most positive about increased emphasis on apprehending/prosecuting drug distributors (89.13%), increased emphasis on apprehending/prosecuting drug dealers (84.89%) and regional drug task forces operated jointly by local agencies (73.91%).

- Prosecutors surveyed felt that inpatient treatment (84.85%), increased emphasis on apprehending drug distributors (79.41%), apprehending drug dealers (73.53%), and drug courts (73.53%) were more likely to help reduce the drug problem.

- Public Defenders ranked rehabilitation programs teaching life/job/cognitive skills (100%), inpatient treatment (94.44%), outpatient treatment (88.89%) and community residential drug treatment (88.89%) higher than other programs.

Table 28. Percentage Who Felt the Following Would Most to More Likely Help the Drug Problem

Ways of Reducing the Problem:	Law		Public		Probation /Parole	Statewide Average
	Judicial	Enforcement	Prosecutor	Defender		
Programs in Schools to Prevent Students' Drug and Alcohol Use, such as DARE, or a School Resource Officer:	47.54	69.06	47.06	58.82	31.58	58.15
Increased Emphasis on Apprehending/prosecuting Drug Dealers:	76.19	84.89	73.53	38.89	84.21	78.34
Increased Emphasis on Apprehending/prosecuting Drug Distributors:	84.35	89.13	79.41	44.44	88.89	83.82
Expanded Capacity to Incarcerate Drug Offenders:	33.33	70.29	52.94	11.11	52.63	54.41
Regional Drug Task Forces Operated Jointly by Local Agencies:	56.25	73.91	58.82	38.89	73.68	65.57
Outpatient Drug Treatment Programs:	88.71	51.80	61.76	88.89	83.33	66.05
Inpatient Treatment:	90.63	68.12	84.85	94.44	88.89	78.60
Drug Courts:	87.50	60.14	73.53	66.67	36.84	67.03
Community Residential Drug treatment Programs for Offenders:	92.06	48.20	64.71	88.89	78.95	65.20
Rehabilitation Programs that teach Drug Abusers Life/job/cognitive Skills:	95.38	59.71	67.65	100.00	89.47	73.82
Social services for Juveniles who Already Have Drug Problems:	83.87	64.75	67.65	83.33	57.89	70.22
Sample Size	65	139	34	18	19	275



- The top responses given by probation officers were rehabilitation programs teaching life/job cognitive skills (89.47%), inpatient treatment (88.89%), increased emphasis on apprehending drug distributors (88.89%) and increased emphasis on apprehending drug dealers (84.21%).

Ways of Reducing the Problem by Respondents' Region

Table 29 shows what programs individuals felt would help reduce the drug problem by region.

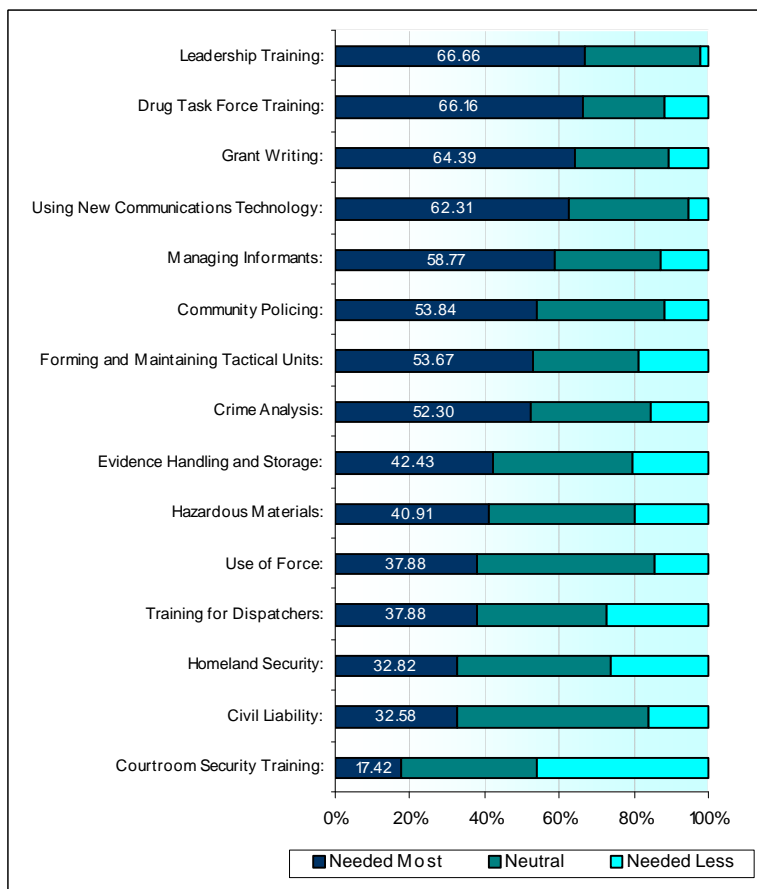
- Individuals from Region 1 were most positive about increased emphasis on apprehending/prosecuting drug distributors (88.24%), inpatient treatment (85.29%), and increased emphasis on apprehending/prosecuting drug dealers (82.35%).
- Respondents from Region 2 tied between inpatient treatment and apprehending drug distributors as the top means of reducing the drug problem (75.00%). The second and top response was for apprehending drug dealers (72.22%).
- Region 3's top responses were apprehending drug distributors (83.58%), inpatient treatment (82.09%), and outpatient treatment (74.63%).
- Region 4 had a higher percentage saying that apprehending drug distributors (82.22%), apprehending drug dealers (77.78%) and rehabilitations programs (73.33%) were likely to help.
- Region 5's top three responses were rehabilitation programs (78.72%), social services for juveniles (78.26%), and apprehending drug distributors (76.60%).

- Region 6's top responses were apprehending drug distributors (97.67%), apprehending drug dealers (93.18%), and rehabilitation programs (77.78%).

Table 29. Percent Who Felt the Following Would More to Most Likely Help the Drug Problem

Ways of Reducing the Problem:	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Statewide Average
Programs in Schools to Prevent Students' Drug and Alcohol Use, such as DARE, or a School Resource Officer:	76.47	52.78	47.76	47.72	66.67	65.91	58.15
Increased Emphasis on Apprehending/prosecuting Drug Dealers:	82.35	72.22	73.13	77.78	74.47	93.18	78.39
Increased Emphasis on Apprehending/prosecuting Drug Distributors:	88.24	75	83.58	82.22	76.6	97.67	83.82
Expanded Capacity to Incarcerate Drug Offenders:	52.94	47.22	49.25	59.09	53.19	65.91	5.41
Regional Drug Task Forces Operated Jointly by Local Agencies:	64.71	63.89	66.67	60	61.7	75.55	65.57
Outpatient Drug Treatment Programs:	61.76	63.89	74.63	65.91	67.39	56.82	66.05
Inpatient Treatment:	85.29	75	82.09	80	73.91	74.42	78.6
Drug Courts:	73.53	57.14	66.18	70.45	70.21	64.44	67.03
Community Residential Drug treatment Programs for Offenders:	73.53	57.14	73.53	62.22	63.83	56.82	65.2
Rehabilitation Programs that teach Drug Abusers Life/job/cognitive Skills:	73.53	63.89	73.53	73.33	78.72	77.78	73.82
Social services for Juveniles who Already Have Drug Problems:	73.53	63.89	66.18	68.89	78.26	72.09	70.22
Sample Size	34	36	66	45	47	45	273

Chart 16. Drug Enforcement Training Needs:



How Crucial are the Following Areas of Training for your Jurisdiction? (Asked of Law Enforcement Only)

Law Enforcement personnel were asked questions about different needs they have regarding training and resources. Overall, the three top training requests were for leadership (67.41%), drug task force (66.92%), and grant writing (64.44%) (Chart 16).

Training Needs by Region

Table 30 lists the percent from each region who stated they either needed or needed most the training elements listed.

- The top three requests from Region 1 were for new communications technology (81.25%), grant writing (75.00%), and manag-

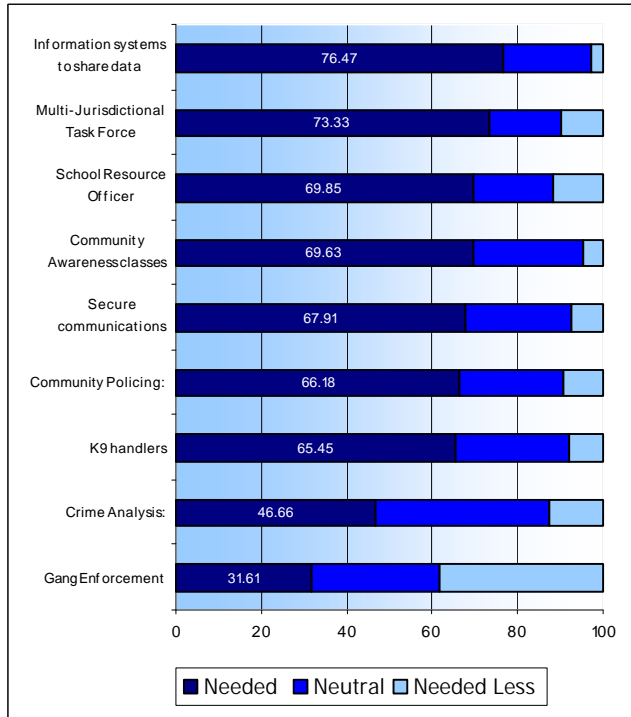
ing informants (75.00%).

- The top three training areas needed in Region 2 were grant writing (66.67%), leadership training (61.90%), and drug task force training (60.60%).
- Region 3 respondents said they were most in need of leadership training (69.69%), drug task force (60.60%), and new communications technology (53.13%).
- Region 4's top training needs were for leadership training (78.95%), drug task force training (78.95%), and grant writing (73.68%).
- Region 5's top training needs were for drug task force training (66.67%), new communications technology (66.67%), and grant writing (58.33%).
- Region 6 needed grant writing (77.27%), new communications technology (76.19%), and managing informants (71.43%).

Table 30. Percent saying the following areas of training are either needed or needed most in their area.

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Statewide Average
Evidence Handling and Storage	50.00	45.00	35.29	47.37	41.67	40.90	42.22
Managing Informants	75.00	50.00	47.06	68.42	54.17	71.43	58.96
Forming Tactical Units	68.75	45.00	45.45	57.89	54.17	59.09	53.73
Crime Analysis	56.25	45.00	51.52	52.63	50.00	57.14	51.88
New Communications Technology	81.25	38.09	53.13	63.16	66.67	76.19	61.65
Community Policing	56.25	47.62	50.00	57.89	54.17	57.14	53.38
Civil Liability	31.25	42.86	30.30	42.11	29.17	18.18	31.86
Grant Writing	75.00	66.67	48.48	73.68	58.33	77.27	64.44
Use of Force	37.50	33.33	36.36	31.58	54.17	31.81	37.78
Leadership Training	68.75	61.90	69.69	78.95	62.50	63.63	67.41
Drug Task Force	68.75	57.14	60.60	78.95	66.67	75.00	66.92
Courtroom Security	6.25	23.81	3.03	26.32	25.00	22.72	17.04
Dispatcher Training	43.75	33.33	36.36	31.58	37.50	40.91	37.04
Homeland Security	50.00	28.57	18.18	33.33	37.50	36.36	32.09
Hazardous Materials	50.00	42.86	30.30	42.11	29.17	54.54	40.00
Statewide Total	16	21	33	19	24	22	135

Chart 17. Level of Need for Drugs Programs Statewide



What have been the biggest obstacles in providing training for your officers?

The three most common responses to a question regarding the biggest obstacles in providing training for officers, were “time,” “money,” and “the manpower to replace those at training.”



How Much are the Following Programs Needed in Your Area in Fighting Drugs

When asked to decide how much the programs listed in chart 17 and tables 31 and 32 were needed in their area to fight drugs, the three top responses were development of information systems to share data within organization and with surrounding organizations (75.54%), multi-jurisdictional task forces (73.19%) and school resource officers (70.50%) (Chart 17).

Need for Programs by Region

- From Region 1, the top needs for drug programs were for a school resource officer (94.12%), community awareness - classes/presentations to community groups (88.24%), and DUI enforcement (82.35%).
- Region 2’s top needs were for K-9 handlers (76.19%), community awareness classes (71.43%) and DUI enforcement (66.67%).
- Region 3’s top three responses to how much the following programs are needed in their area were for information sharing systems (80.56%), multi-jurisdictional task force (71.43%), with a tie between the number indicating K-9 handlers, development of secure communications, and school resource officer (65.71%).
- Region 4 indicated a high need for multi-jurisdictional task forces (84.21%), information systems to share data (84.21%), and community awareness classes/presentations to community groups (78.95%).

Table 31. Percent saying the Following are Needed Most to Most Needed in their area

Needed in your area	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Statewide Average
School Resource Officer	94.12	38.09	65.71	73.68	79.17	78.26	70.50
Multi-jurisdictional task force	82.35	52.38	71.43	84.21	70.83	81.81	73.19
Gang Enforcement	23.53	9.52	45.71	68.42	8.33	30.43	31.65
K-9 Handlers	64.71	76.19	65.71	63.16	50.00	69.56	64.74
Secure Communications	81.25	57.14	65.71	57.89	75.00	77.27	68.61
Crime Analysis	50.00	38.10	48.57	42.11	33.33	60.87	45.65
Information sharing	68.75	61.90	80.56	84.21	58.33	95.65	75.54
Community awareness	88.24	71.43	51.43	78.95	73.91	69.57	69.57
Community policing	64.71	61.90	60.00	68.42	66.67	69.57	64.75
DUI Enforcement	82.35	66.67	57.58	73.68	70.83	68.18	68.38
Sample Size	17	21	35	19	24	23	139

- Region 5 needed most a school resource officer (79.17%) development of secure communications (75.00%), and community awareness classes (73.91%).
- Region 6 needed most development of information systems to share data (95.65%), multi-jurisdictional task forces (81.81%), and school resource officers (78.26%).



What is the priority Level of the Following Related to Available Money to Provide for These Things in Your Jurisdiction? (Asked of Law Enforcement Only)

When asked to report how needed a list of resources was in their area related to the amount of money available, the following responses were recorded. The highest priority items were for (1) training (2) personnel and (3) drug enforcement equipment (Chart 18).

Priority for Available Resources by Region

- The highest priorities in Region 1 are for personnel (100%) drug enforcement equipment (93.75%), and training (93.75%).
- Region 2's top responses were for drug enforcement equipment (85.71%), facilities and personnel (80.96%), and training (76.19%).
- Region 3's priorities are for personnel (82.35%), training (82.35%), and drug enforcement equipment (73.52%).
- Region 4's top responses were for training (100%) drug enforcement equipment (84.21%), and video cameras (73.68%).
- Region 5's top priorities were for training (95.83%), personnel (91.67%), and comput-

- ers (70.83%).
- The highest priorities in region 6 were for training (100%), personnel and computers (86.96%), and drug enforcement (82.61%).

Chart 18. Priority for Available Resources:

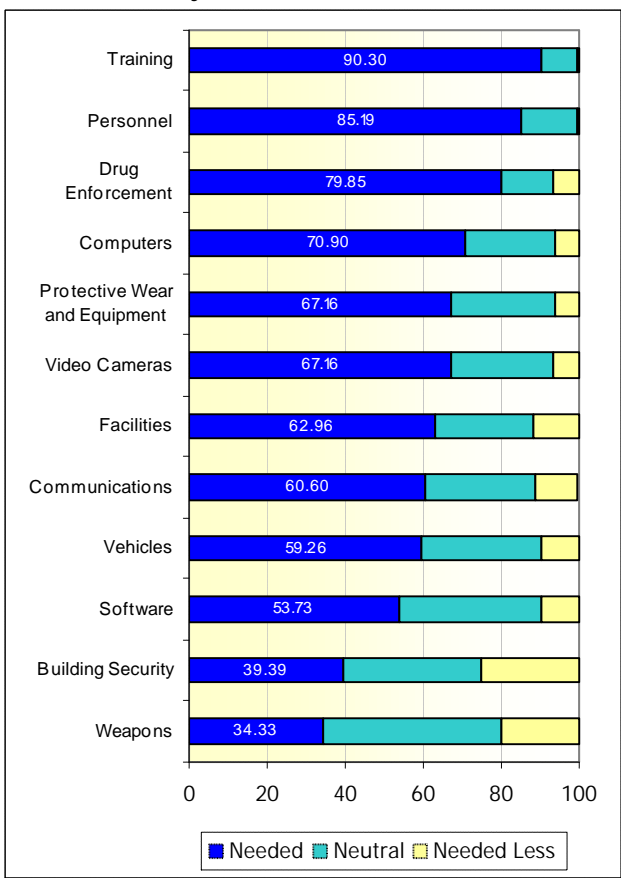


Table 32. Percent Saying the Following are Either Needed or Needed Most

Priority for Resources	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Statewide Average
Personnel	100.00	80.95	82.35	68.42	91.67	86.96	84.78
Facilities	70.59	80.96	58.82	52.63	58.33	65.22	63.77
Communications	87.50	61.90	54.55	42.11	66.67	63.64	61.48
Vehicles	88.24	52.38	38.24	57.89	62.50	73.91	59.42
Computers	87.50	61.90	67.65	57.89	70.83	86.96	71.53
Video Cameras	87.50	71.43	52.94	73.68	58.33	73.91	67.15
Software	68.75	52.38	44.12	47.37	58.33	60.87	54.01
Drug Enforcement	93.75	85.71	73.52	84.21	66.67	82.61	79.56
Weapons	50.00	42.86	26.47	21.05	29.17	43.48	34.31
Building Security	56.25	33.33	27.27	36.84	41.67	45.45	38.52
Training	93.75	76.19	82.35	100.00	95.83	100.00	90.51
Protective Wear and Equipment	87.50	71.43	52.94	63.16	58.33	73.91	65.69
Sample Size	17	21	34	19	24	23	138



Region 1 had the highest percentage saying they needed all of the categories listed except for training and facilities compared to other groups. Regions 4 and 6 had the highest priorities for training, and region 2 had the highest priority for facilities.



What Has Been the Level of Change Over the Last Five Years in the Following List of Resources? (Asked of Law Enforcement Only)

When asked what changes they had seen over the last five years in their resources (Table 33), the majority said the following had either stayed the same, or gone up: (1) officers assigned to drug enforcement (81.06%), (2) equipment (89.32%), (3) intelligence and information networks (89.38%), and (4) cooperative arrangements with other law enforcement agencies (88.55%).

Table 33. Responses to How the Following Resources Have Changed Over the Last Five Years

	Gone Up	Gone Up Slightly	Stayed the Same	Down Slightly	Gone Down
Officers Assigned to Drug Enforcement:	11.36	25.00	44.70	10.60	8.33
Equipment:	10.69	38.17	40.46	8.40	2.29
Intelligence and Information Networks:	6.81	42.42	40.15	9.09	1.51
Cooperative Arrangements With Other Law Enforcement Agencies:	19.85	35.88	32.82	6.87	4.58

Availability and Quality of Sentencing Information (Asked to Judges, Public Defenders, and Probation Officers Only)

When asked to compare a list of items with the availability and quality of three years ago, the following responses were recorded (Table 34).

- Statewide: 86.46% of judges, public defenders, and probation officers felt they had sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems in most cases. 91.25% said this information was either the same or better than it was three years ago.
- 68.75% felt there were sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of adult offenders in most cases. 88.6% said the quality was either the same or better than three years ago.
- 63.22% felt there were sentencing options to meet the substance abuse treatment

Table 34. Availability and Quality of Sentencing Information for Drug Offenders

	Currently Available				Quality Compared with 2000		
	Almost Always	In Most Cases	Only Rarely	Almost Never	Better Now	Same Now	Worse Now
A. Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems:	19.79	66.67	9.38	4.17	38.75	52.50	8.75
B. Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of <u>adult</u> offenders:	9.38	59.38	25.00	6.25	37.97	50.63	11.39
C. Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of <u>juvenile</u> offenders:	5.75	57.47	32.18	4.60	29.17	51.39	19.44
D. Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced:	4.25	44.68	42.55	8.51	25.33	54.67	20.00
E. A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients involving <u>illicit</u> drugs:	9.52	28.57	47.62	14.29	10.00	35.00	55.00

needs of juvenile offenders. 80.56% said the quality of sentencing options was either the same or better than three years ago.

- 49.94% felt cooperation was received from public agencies in providing drug related treatment for persons sentenced. 80% said the quality of cooperation was either the same, or better than three years ago.
- 66.67% said they had a caseload or workload level that permits sufficient contact with clients or timely adjudication of cases involving illicit drugs. 45% said their quality of caseload level was either the same or better than three years ago.



Availability and Quality by Occupation

- Judges were the most positive about the questions posed (table 35). There was a higher percentage saying they almost always to in most cases had sentencing options that met the needs of adult offenders and juvenile offenders, had cooperation from public agencies in providing treatment for persons sentenced, and a workload level that permits the timely adjudication of cases involving the illicit transfer of drugs.

Table 35. Percent saying the following are Available when wanted in their district

Almost always/in most cases	Judicial	Public Defenders	Probation /Parole	Statewide Average
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems:	88.71	93.75	72.22	86.46
Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of <u>adult offenders</u> :	75.81	37.5	72.22	68.75
Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of <u>juvenile offenders</u> :	66.04	56.25	61.11	63.22
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced:	53.33	37.5	44.44	49.94
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients involving <u>illicit drugs</u> :	76.67	0	44.44	66.67

- Public Defenders had the highest percentage (93.75%) saying they had sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems. Only a little over a third of the public defenders, however, said they had sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs for adults, or cooperation from public agencies in providing drug treatment.
- There were no public defenders who said they had a caseload level that permits sufficient contact with their clients.



Availability and Quality by Region

- 100% of the respondents from Region 1 said they had sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems, almost always, or in most cases.
- Regions 1 and 3 had the highest percentages (75.00%) of individuals saying they have sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of adult offenders almost always, or in most cases.

Table 36. Percent by Region who have the following information almost always to in most cases

Almost Always/in most cases	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Statewide Average
A. Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems:	100	80.00	83.33	89.47	76.47	92.86	86.46
B. Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of <u>adult offenders</u> :	75.00	60.00	75.00	63.16	64.71	71.43	68.75
C. Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of <u>juvenile offenders</u> :	70.00	50.00	66.67	77.78	68.75	33.33	63.22
D. Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced:	66.67	20.00	37.50	42.11	56.25	76.92	48.94
E. A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients involving <u>illicit drugs</u> :	75.00	80.00	50.00	61.11	93.75	76.92	69.89



Table 37. Quality of Sentencing Information by

Better Now	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region	Statewide Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Sufficient information to identify ofenders' alcohol or drug problems:	60.00	11.11	42.86	23.08	46.67	41.67	38.75
Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of adult offenders:	70.00	44.44	23.81	23.08	35.71	50.00	37.97
Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of juvenile offenders:	77.78	0	26.32	16.67	38.46	20.00	29.17
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced:	55.56	11.11	15	16.67	23.08	41.67	25.33
A caseload level that permit sufficient contact with clients involving illicit drugs:	20.00	11.11	10.53	0	15.38	0	9.33

- Region 4 had the highest percent (77.78%) of individuals saying they have sentencing options to meet the substance abuse needs of juvenile offenders almost always, or in most cases.
- Region 5 had the largest percentage (93.75%) saying they had a caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients/adjudication of cases.
- Region 6 had the largest percent (76.92%) saying they have cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced almost always, or in most cases.



When asked how the quality compares with 3 years ago, Region 1 had the highest percent saying the quality of information concerning offenders' drug problems, sentencing options to meet treatment needs of adults and juveniles, cooperation from public agencies, and caseload level is better now than three years ago.

Have the Rate of Controlled Substance Violation Arrests that Result in Conviction Increased? (Public Defenders Only)

Public defenders were asked additional questions. The first question had to do with whether they have cooperative arrangements with other agencies. Second, whether they feel the rate of controlled substance violation arrests that result in prosecution is higher, has stayed the same, or is lower than 5 years ago.

- 88% of the public defenders responding said they have cooperative arrangements with other agencies.
- 72% of the public defenders said the rate of controlled substance violation arrests that result in prosecution is higher than 5 years ago. In comparison, in 1996, only 42% of prosecutors rated the percent of controlled substance violation arrests that result in prosecution as higher than the previous five years (Silva, 1996).

What Problems do your Clients Face in Getting Treatment? (Probation Officers Only)

Probation officers had a series of separate questions asking specifically what forms of treatment seem to be working for their clients, and who isn't getting treatment.

When asked what problems their clients face in getting treatment, the three most common responses were: 1) money/lack of funds, 2) transportation, and 3) lack of available treatment. Other issues discussed were the long

waiting lists for treatment, the offenders are not motivated enough to change their behavior, literacy problems, and there is a lack of, or poor quality, long term inpatient care in the state.

Describe those for which treatment is unavailable:

To answer a question regarding who wasn't getting treatment, probation officers listed the following:

- the working poor (those who cannot get into drug court, but also cannot receive help from health and welfare);
- dual diagnosis clients (those with mental health issues who are also substance abusers);
- most chronic drug abusers (no long term treatment);
- those addicted to inhalation of toxic vapors;
- heroin users.

What Programs are Needed to Combat Drug and Alcohol Abuse Most Effectively? (Probation Officers Only)

When asked what programs they felt are needed to combat drug and alcohol abuse most effectively, the following terms were mentioned: most remarked long term residential/in-house treatment. A few others mentioned cognitive based treatment, family care, and DUI drug court and Wellness Treatment centers.

Table 38. Who Doesn't Get Treatment

Drug:	Percentage of your clients addicted to this substance:	Percentage of your clients who need but don't receive treatment:
Alcohol	42.67	22.46
Marijuana/Hashish	29.73	21.83
Cocaine/"Crack"	13.73	23.54
Methamphetamine	61.67	23.31
Club Drugs	7.08	27.45
Heroin	9.15	22.09
Diverted Pharmaceuticals	11.15	31.27

What is the Most Serious Substance Involved in Treatment Need? (Probation Officers Only)

Another question asked of probation officers was "What is the most serious substance involved in treatment need? 99% stated "Meth". "Alcohol" was also mentioned.

Who Doesn't Get Treatment? (Probation Officers Only)

When asked what percentage of their clients were addicted to a variety of substances, and what percentage need but don't receive treatment, the median responses are listed on Table 38. On average the highest number of clients are addicted to meth, about 61.67%, and about 23.31% of these need but don't receive treatment. The second largest number are addicted to alcohol, 42.67% of clients.



Do You Have Recommendations for the Improved Handling of Drug Dependent Offenders?

The following comments, categorized by occupation were made by survey respondents when asked if they had recommendations for the improved handling of drug dependent offenders.



Judges:

"We need in-patient treatment centers to treat a person for a minimum of 9 months to 2 years in each large community, rather than building more prisons.

"Yes, Expand drug courts."

"More resources for probation officers. Any court can be a drug court if they have local treatment programs and enough qualified P.O.'s for intensive supervision."

"In the rural areas we need more resources. Providers, probation, etc."

"Drug courts - mental health treatment, cognitive self-change, MRT, probation resources."

"Continual utilization of drug courts and intensive supervision, testing and treatment for offenders."

"Accountability and punishment 'combined' with treatment."

"Early intervention, treatment and strict enforcement of treatment regiments."



Law Enforcement:

"Treatment and more probation officers to handle a large case load."

"Tougher supervision when on probation. More in-house rehabilitation centers or jails. More funding for drug court."

"The only thing that appears to be working to some degree is incarceration, cognitive based programming and then long term outpatient after care."

"Stronger enforcement and sentences." "Provide competency development - as well as detox and education."

"Need to increase probation/parole officers + need to much more closely monitor offenders."

"More wraparound services in the community."

"More jail time, make them pay back for trial costs and any money it costs to house them."

"I strongly believe you have to interrupt one's life and patterns. To do this best would be incarceration (the best guarantee of staying drug free), combined with counseling and skills."

"For youth increase prevention efforts before they use. For adults, increased treatment options more closely monitored through probation."

"Drug court seems to be a successful program. Increased minimum security housing for incarcerating drug addicted offenders. (Cheap housing for incarcerating persons committing crimes to support drug habits)."

"Continuum of services for wide range of addiction. More dual diagnosis funding, more family work, more drug court - like involvement in monitoring, accountability, fixing whole person."



Prosecutors:

"Patience. Incarceration to be used as a tool of leverage. Persuasive treatment, required employment, self-sufficiency and lawful con-



duct all imposed by drug courts, enforced by prison if the drug court cannot gain compliance, but only when all else has fails.”

“Need residential treatment programs and incarceration for multiple failures.”

“More intensive and tightly structured/supervised treatment is needed with prompt consequences.”

“Mandatory long-term in-patient drug treatment as well as follow up and teaching life/job/cognitive skills.”

“Longer terms of retained jurisdiction and easier supervision to other counties.”

“Jail and prison has not worked from my perspective, therefore, I believe a new approach focusing on treatment needs to be assessed.”

“Inter-agency cooperation: local, state, and federal with emphasis on apprehending manufacturers. In-patient for truly addicted persons.”

“Have access to medical help. Drug addiction is a medical issue. Stigmatizing and demonizing people for their human frailty is illogical and cruel and unhelpful.”

“For Drug users I believe drug court has viability, if it is properly funded. For drug dealers = death penalty. For the middlemen = stiff prison sentence.”

“Drug testing, Home and vehicle SEARCHES, Treatment”



Public Defenders:

“Place a greater emphasis on community based treatment. Drug courts are effective, however, better results may be achieved through an initial in-patient period and then the Drug court...”

“More low cost inpatient treatment facilities

with closely monitored after care that includes educational, or job training, placement, and cognitive skills training.”

“Fund inpatient treatment programs.”

“Secure treatment programs of 60-120 days duration.”

“Re: juveniles: Target the parents, educate the parents.”

“Reduce all drug use charges to misdemeanors and create one centralized in-custody, year long treatment facility for the state, which treatment would include job skills and placement.”

“Need more treatment programs with greater capacity.”

“More treatment -on - demand - increased number of in-patient beds, shorter waiting lists. More in-patient and half-way house facilities for mothers with children. More “graduated sanctions” for probationers short of imprisonment.”



Probation/parole :

“Establish an inpatient residential treatment program. Provide diversion programs on an out-patient basis with better cooperation among agencies responsible for interdiction...”

“We need to increase the amount of available substance abuse treatment programs. We need affordable, quality in-patient treatment and intensive outpatient treatment programs.”

“Develop treatment specifically for meth users - we need long term specialized treatment for methamphetamine users - they continue to use despite treatment, increased periods of incarceration, increased supervision and other



sanctions. When using they don't work or support their family..”

“No Rule 11's. Stronger prosecution - less plea bargains. Swift and more severe consequences, help to motivate changes (consequences can be the “change agent.” Then, once offenders are ready to change, provide solid treatment. We usually do one or the other...”

“More treatment longer term. More tests. More penalty when they continue to fail. Cycle must stop. Drug courts are not working. Numbers provided are politics and money.”

“Need treatment that is cognitively based available in all areas. Need good inpatient treatment available in the state - currently there is very little quality inpatient treatment available.” “More treatment (in-patient) treatment programs. Cognitive 1 Thinking Error's programs. Programs geared on data and results, not feel good programs.”

“More and improved drug courts, more and improved residential treatment, more and improved in-jail, and in-prison treatment programs.”

“Make them pay for treatment themselves, they will get more out of it, then all the money saved can be used for more staff and programs.”

“Hold them accountable for their criminal actions - stop making excuses, tolerating and enabling criminal behavior.”

Do you have Suggestions for Alleviating the Drug Problem in Idaho?

Judges:

“Spend more money on educating our youth. It is cheaper than building prisons - drug education should be emphasized. Social services to help the children who are disadvantaged with single parents. There are too many children at risk; they need help now!”

“Better education of youth and general public as 1) How easy it is to become addicted to meth. 2) How harsh meth is on your body. 3) How meth reprograms your brain and how horribly hard it is to beat the addiction.”

“Drug courts in every county; continual drug testing in the workplace, with treatment TASK forces to apprehend drug distributors.”

“Either the state must be willing to increase prison funding to allow incarceration of a never ending supply of addicts or be willing to increase funding to provide the treatment necessary at the community resource level.”

“Emphasize the bad effects of drug abuse - This approach was effective in the 1980's and drug use increased in the 1990's when emphasis was relaxed in this area.”

“Every community and it's churches need to be more caring and serious to unite a battle with drugs and abusers of any kind.”

“While education is somewhat helpful, the legislature needs to be willing to spend money on treatment for drug abuse and mental health.”

“The supply of marijuana to kids has gone up tremendously... School fear enforcement in schools for fear of bad image. Kids continue to learn to use drugs at school.”

Law Enforcement:

"1) hit the kids hard with anti-drug programs in school. 2) Hit the offenders hard with Mandatory jail and treatment in a proven facility, not social services' worthless attempt."

"Aggressive enforcement which means more officers - work with fed agencies as importation is our biggest problem."

"Better information sharing between agencies. Less competition for enforcement dollars."

"Catch them before they start using not after. It's 100 times more expensive after and your success rates will be small."

"Continual/ sustained drug education (say no) programs in elementary school system (grade 1- 6), which is given to them on a regular basis in health classes just like sex education or other health related topics..."

"Deal with the dealers and treat the addicts."

"Hold users and dealers accountable, be strict about recovery and rehab activities ordered by the court. Stay conservative and never give in to the legalization of street drugs. Become aggressive towards the abuse and misuse of prescription drugs."

"Higher penalty for repeat offenders."

"Harsh sentences, Do not compare drugs - meth is worse than marijuana - they have the same effect on society. No withheld sentences - Time limit on health and welfare benefits. Job skills."

"Have one person that is the communicator and helps to collaborate between law enforcement, treatment, schools, and social services, along with criminal justice system."

"Drug use/abuse is a choice not a disability or disease. Drug users need to learn it is their choice to use drugs, not the fault of society.

Take the social work out of the legal system."



Public defenders:

"Go after the ones who bring drugs into the state or manufacture drugs rather than targeting drug users and calling them "dealers" when they exchange drugs among themselves at no profit."

"More in-patient facilities. More out-patient slots. More long-term residential therapy. More funding for probation and parole. More dual-diagnosis treatment. Expand RSAT-style treatment in prisons."

"Devote more resources to education and treatment and less to incarceration."

"Fund treatment programs - legalize marijuana."

"Less punitive attitude/more emphasis on treatment for all offenders, rather than restricting resources to just time and less serious offenders."

"The idea of police in school to fix the drug problem does not work: Use drug treatment parole to gain the person's confidence. Not the police, who will then arrest the person when there is a problem."

"More treatment for offenders. Spend less money on DOC and more for treatment centers."



Probation/parole officers

"Balanced approached education K-12, Police, Sheriff and probation and parole and state Police involvement. Use of long success for drug law enforcement. Programs geared on accurate data and measurable goals."

"Continue to hit the source - (manufacture -



traffic).” “Educate the public more. If they could only see what’s going on in these houses - the filth the children live in. What some of the judges let these guys get away with - I’m sure the public would demand changes. They are CLUELESS on what goes on...”

“Focus on treatment as well as sanctioning users who are on supervision.”

“Hold them accountable for their criminal actions - stop making excuses, tolerating and enabling criminal behavior.”

“I feel the general public needs to know how serious the problem is. We need to increase activity with INS to stop the flow from Mexico.”

“More law enforcement resources for apprehension of dealers - check points on freeways and major roads, specialized treatment - long term.”

“More treatment beds for users - NO deals for manufacturers/dealers.”

“Offenders need to be actively prosecuted and held accountable. Those who can be treated in the community should be. The others need to be incarcerated.”

“Less sitting in jail/put them out on sheriff’s inmate labor detail, if they go to prison make them work or segregate them. More local/long-term treatment (90 days + in-patient), better testing systems for substance abuse, more manpower, smaller caseloads...”

“Stiff penalties for drug manufacturers, traffickers, and dealers. Affordable access to quality treatment.”

“The hospitals need to expand into this area.”

Other Comments or Suggestions:

Judges:

“Areas that need improvement 1) getting drugs and alcohol out of schools, 2) better and more treatment including drug courts 3) better cooperation between law enforcement agencies to combat drug distribution.”

“Charity begins at home, families do not support children.”

“Check out Judge Larry Duff’s Juvenile Drug court - good program! If we don’t get money for treatment and necessary intensive supervision, start building bigger prisons now.”

“Drug courts reduce recidivism among graduates. I suggest we continue to expand the use of drug courts.”

“ISP needs to play better in their sandbox with local agencies. They do not always have to be in charge. Also, ISP investigation should have a dedicated drug enforcement team that is not distracted and pulled away from active operations...”

“Juveniles need to be made more accountable. I see juveniles with extensive felonies on record who have never had any real consequences, just the same old social rehab. Then juveniles become my adult criminal offenders and I get their kids into the system...”

“Meth use is increasing among younger juveniles - This is causing problems with providing services - increasing need for mental health, pregnancy support, family services and treatment service.”

“My court is becoming more and more clogged (over-run) with drug users. A very high % of all felony crimes have a drug and/or alcohol component...”

“School resource officers!!! Schools are expected to be everything, but can be sued for just about anything. School resource officers are essential.”
 “Mental health treatment and in-patient drug and alcohol treatment must be a priority.



Law Enforcement:

“Biggest concern is the lack of information sharing and cooperative working relations between agencies, i.e. sheriffs, city PD’s, DHW, DJC, probation, courts, communities and community leaders.”

“In small towns and large counties where there are few officers and most cooperative arrangements don’t work - outside help from other agencies that have trained drug officers are needed.”

“In this time of economic hardship, small departments are losing officers to better paying jobs. We don’t need equipment as much as we need extra officers to run it...”

“Line enforcement needs to be strengthened and pay scale raised. We deal with serious issues, and we are always in “training mode” due to our low pay scale. Idaho has California cost of living on traditional Idaho wages.”

“Need a database for state county and city’s to keep track of drug intelligence statewide. Need for more task force with state and local agencies. State needs to get off its high horse and join task forces.”

“Our community leaders still deny a problem with drugs and violence and are unwilling to fund SRO/DARE positions in county schools. They pulled us out of the schools and the drug - crime violence levels immediately climbed...”

“Training and lack of communication is most lacking in Idaho law enforcement - we need training badly, UCR reports are somewhat effective data source.”

“Tribe deputize state peace officers, state chiefs and sheriffs deputize tribal peace officers, change Idaho code to define peace officer to include tribal peace officers who have completed POST successfully...”

“Updated equipment, access to more vehicles, buildings - offices away from the department to meet CIS and other sources. Better communications - between departments and keeping CI’s officer’s safe. DARE was voted out of the schools and nothing has replaced it...”

“We are being asked to do more with less all the time. The plate is not just full, but overflowing. There has to come a time where we cannot be everything to everyone. It is time to “Just say No!” Until people are directly impacted it is not a problem...”

“We must focus our priorities on prevention, not treatment. Treatment is expensive and it’s showing it’s not working especially with/meth. Keep the teenagers from trying it & we’ll never have to treat them or incarcerate them.”

“Work with youth, drug prevention works with young people.”



Public Defenders had the following other comments:

“Alternatives to incarceration are needed, as is some flexibility on the part of prosecutors. Too many prosecutors do not want to give multiple-convicted offenders the opportunity for drug court.”



“Get serious about going after the upper level drug suppliers. I was involved in a case where my client offered to help local law enforcement go after his out-of-state drug supplier. The local officers passed, saying their concern was only drug usage in their area...”

“...Most drug users (not Dealers) have mental illness issues either created by or that create the need to self-medicate...”



Probation officers said:

“Biggest problem in Mountain Home is lack of available resources in the area. Boise has more, but offenders rarely have initiative, vehicles, gas, money, or drivers licences to make it there. There really is NO good substance abuse treatment in Mountain Home...”

“Due to economic factors now and the “re-vamping” of the state funded resources for substance abuse treatment, it seems we have declined in our resources. In the Burley-Rupert area, private providers who are willing to work w/our clients financially have been a major asset...”

“Probation and parole officers, need more training and more positions to help keep caseload numbers done. There needs to be more resources available for rural towns...”

“There are more available sources of drug treatment in the institution setting, less in the community.”

“We are all becoming overwhelmed by the drugs and amount of people involved, give us more to deal with it now or it will only get worse.”

“What we are talking about with alcoholics and drug addicts is basic human nature - they

are not motivated to change their criminal behavior until such time as it becomes too painful to remain in that criminal behavior...”

“With the attitude of the state government not to build prisons, we are increasing the problems in the communities. The counties and cities need to recognize the problem and dedicate more money to it. It is not just the states’ problem...”



References

Needs Assessment Report (2003) Assessing the Training Needs of Rural and Small-Town Law Enforcement Agencies in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. This report can be downloaded at www.misu.nodak.edu/rlt/Needs_Report/needs_report.HTM

Silva, R. (1996). Idaho Criminal Justice System: Anti-Drug Abuse Needs Assessment. Idaho Department of Law Enforcement.

Taylor, B.G., et al. (2001) ADAM Preliminary 2000 Findings on Drug Use and Drug Markets- Adult Male Arrestees. U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs. Washington: DC