



Dallas Area
Criminal
Justice
Council

*Copies to:
Wolfe
Chalmers
Rosenthal
Katz
Kupersmith
original to Loomis*

2008 Jackson, 75201 214/651-1461

October 18, 1974

NCJRS

SEP 16 1978

ACQUISITIONS

Mr. Richard T. Loomis
The Mitre Corporation
1820 Dolley Madison Blvd.
McLean, Virginia 22101

Dear Mr. Loomis:

Enclosed is the final evaluation report of Dallas Police Department's Drug Abuse Research Project.

Please let us know if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Don Cleveland
Executive Director

DC/jd

Enclosure

36493

October 15, 1974

DALLAS - DRUG ABUSE RESEARCH PROJECT -
FINAL EVALUATION

Throughout the history of civilization, man has been plagued by crime and social deviance. Various explanations have been used to attempt to explain the causation of this deviance from the laws of society. These explanations have ranged from sin to biological predeterminism. During the past few decades, however, social scientists and behaviorists have begun to focus on several factors which appear to have strong relationships with criminal activities. One primary target of concern has been the use of drugs and the possible correlations with criminality, especially in the areas of crimes involving property. With the introduction of the Dallas Impact Program, the Dallas Police Department seized the initiative to explore this theorized relationship in an attempt to aid in the overall Impact goal of reducing stranger-to-stranger crimes and burglary offenses in the City of Dallas. This initiative resulted in the development of the Drug Abuse Research Project.

The Drug Abuse Research Project was unique among Impact projects in that it was research and target definition-oriented as opposed to the action programs that predominate the Dallas Impact Program. This research, however, was conducted to develop targets for an action-oriented enforcement program slated to follow its directives during the last two years of Impact funding.

The Drug Abuse Research Project was developed around three basic goals. The first goal was to establish a local data base, identify drug users, and analyze local drug abuse patterns and trends to enable a correct assessment of the Dallas drug abuse problem. The second goal was oriented toward determining the

)
1
T
9
)

influence of drug abuse upon the incidence of Impact offenses. The third and last goal was oriented toward the examination of marijuana abuse, its graduation to addictive drugs, and its relationship to the commission of other offenses.

The combined focus of the above mentioned goals works to define the drug abuse problem in Dallas and provide a set of targets for the above mentioned action-oriented enforcement program which was developed and proposed for the second and third years of Impact funding. This evaluation report will analyze each of the above mentioned goals and their accompanying objectives to determine the success achieved during the research program.

GOAL I: Establishment of a permanent local data base on a number of users of (1) addicting drugs, (2) non-addicting drugs and marijuana.

As noted in the introduction, the purpose of this study is two-fold; first, this study is to measure the extent of the drug abuse problem in the Dallas area. Second, this study is to measure possible correlations between the use of drugs and crime, especially Impact crimes. It is thus the focus of this goal to provide data on the extent of the drug user population to make necessary correlations between this figure and available crime statistics.

Objective A: Determination of a system to project the actual local number of users of "hard" drug addicts.

This objective was established to determine the number of persons addicted to heroin, cocaine, and other opiate derivatives. This item is of particular significance in that it is theorized that these individuals are responsible for committing a large portion of the property crimes in the Dallas area. To determine the number of local "hard" drug addicts, a survey was conducted exploring methods used throughout the country to develop such information. The results of the survey indicated that two basic systems are currently being utilized to estimate drug addict populations. These two systems selected are the overdose death formula and the Greenwood formula.

The overdose death formula was first developed and used in New York City by the Medical Examiners Office. The assumption of this formula is that the rate of drug overdose deaths is directly proportional to a total number of heroin addicts in a community. The formula requires a list of known heroin addicts and records on all overdose deaths. This formula, however, contains certain problems in that there were no known users within the Dallas area who overdosed during the survey period.

The Greenwood formula appeared to be capable of producing the best results for the Dallas drug study. This method is based on the assumption that all heroin addicts are not known by law enforcement agencies and that the number of drug addicts for a given year can be calculated from the number of drug addicts reported that year and in previous years. For the best results in the Dallas study, a simplified version of the Greenwood formula was developed.

Based on figures established under the Greenwood formula, it was estimated that in 1973 Dallas had a heroin, cocaine, and other opiate derivative user population of approximately 5,107, a slight decline from the 1972 figure of 5,815 persons. In the category of barbiturates and other depressants, however, 1973 figures estimate that Dallas had approximately 8,264 abusers as compared with 4,004 during 1972. In the category of the abuse of amphetamines and other stimulants, there is a noticeable decline in that 1973 figures reveal 3,998 abusers as compared with a 10,246 figure estimated in 1972.

Figures obtained from the revised Greenwood formula would indicate that addiction to heroin and other opiate derivatives tended to remain stable during the past two years with a decline in the number of persons abusing amphetamines and other stimulants. The figures obtained under the Greenwood formula in estimating barbiturate and amphetamine abusers, however, may not be as firm as in the other categories, for the number of arrestees was

extremely small during both years. Any deviation in small numbers is capable of distorting projections under this formula, as may have been the case in this study. A major area of concern is the category relating to barbiturates and other depressants, a category which noted a 100 percent increase for 1972 to 1973.

Objective B: Determination of a system to project the actual local number of "soft" drug abusers.

As in Objective A, the Greenwood formula was selected as the best method for determining the number of drug users of "soft" drugs. The nature of the drug user population, primarily in the area of soft drugs, presented a unique problem for this research project. Studies from around the country have generally dealt only with estimating the number of the drug addict population, which is very different from the drug user population. The drug addict is usually found in the opiate derivative drugs, whereas the drug user population develops much more dramatically in the "soft" drug population. The primary drugs to be considered as "soft" drugs will include the hallucinogens and other drugs with no therapeutic value and another major category of marijuana and hashish. Based on information gained through the utilization of the Greenwood formula, it is estimated that both of the above described categories noted dramatic increases from 1972 to 1973. In the area of the hallucinogens and other drugs with no therapeutic value, the population increased from 4,886 users in 1972 to an estimated 8,413 abusers in 1973, an increase of almost 100 percent. In the category of marijuana and hashish, an increase of approximately 50 percent was noted, an increase from 51,278 estimated users in 1972 to an estimated 76,035 users in 1973.

It should be emphasized at this point that the large numbers of drug users in this particular category reflect not only regular abusers of these soft drugs, but also one time experimentors in each of the categories. By combining the five categories of both hard and soft drugs measured in this study, it is

estimated that the drug user population in Dallas increased from approximately 65,500 in 1972 to approximately 89,500 in 1973. These total numbers are smaller than the totals obtained by combining the numbers for each category in Objectives A and B. This smaller number is due to the fact that many abusers and/or addicts in each of the five categories reported using several of the different drugs. The figures obtained as a total number of drug users in 1973 are obtained by counting each drug user only once, regardless of the number of different drugs he has abused.

It is the conclusion of the researchers of the Drug Abuse Project that the method of determining drug users should be further analyzed and observed for a few years to see if they are consistent with established trends. During this time, the formula used to obtain the results quoted in this study should be modified and improved.

Objective C: Implementation of a permanent flexible system to determine local drug abuser population.

Based on the methodology established and the results obtained during the Drug Abuse Research Project, a system was to be implemented which would provide the Dallas Police Department with a permanent data analysis system within the Drug Abuse Division. This system was based on the files and the research methodology developed during the first phase of the program. This system, however, was predicated on the concept that staff personnel are necessary to continue the operation of this system. At this time, however, continuation funding of this program has been questioned and thus endangers the implementation of the permanent system which has the responsibility for updating local drug abuser information. As noted in Objectives A and B, drug abuser figures fluctuate highly from category to category. Trends established over the past years indicate that the number of abusers of the different drugs fluctuate with availability and with certain fads. Without a process to continually

update information supplied by the various enforcement and judicial units within the Dallas area, information made available from this project will soon be outdated.

Objective D: Analysis of local drug abuse patterns and trends to enable a correct assessment of the drug abuse problem.

The drug arrests in the survey were analyzed in order to discover the trends and patterns of drug abuse in Dallas. The drug trends among races, sexes, and age groups were determined for the five-year period. The results of the analysis are described in the following pages.

The black population, which is 25 percent of the Dallas population, was over-represented in Category A*, Category B*, and Category E* in 1973. During the entire survey period, the major drugs of abuse among the black population were narcotics and barbiturates. Marijuana became a significant problem among blacks in 1973.

Table I

Blacks as a percentage of the total surveyed:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Category A*</u>	<u>Category B*</u>	<u>Category C*</u>	<u>Category D*</u>	<u>Category E*</u>
1969	33.3	34.6	2.1	6.1	18.1
1970	70.8	45.5	1.8	1.3	16.7
1971	48.3	32.0	2.0	7.4	17.5
1972	76.5	31.1	5.3	6.8	27.5
1973	54.2	42.9	8.6	12.8	32.0

The white population, 66 percent of the Dallas population, was over-represented in Category C and Category D in 1973. However, they were under-represented among narcotic users, barbiturate users, and marijuana users.

*Where used in this report, these categories represent the following drug classifications: Category A = Narcotics; Category B = Barbiturates; Category C = Amphetamines; Category D = Hallucinogens; Category E = Marijuana.

Table II shows the percentages that the white population made up of the total surveyed for each category.

Table II

Whites as a percentage of the total surveyed:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Category A</u>	<u>Category B</u>	<u>Category C</u>	<u>Category D</u>	<u>Category E</u>
1969	57.9	61.3	97.9	93.9	78.7
1970	25.0	54.3	97.2	98.7	79.4
1971	47.0	76.5	98.0	89.7	79.3
1972	20.4	67.0	91.7	88.6	67.7
1973	36.2	56.7	90.0	80.9	61.3

The Mexican-American population surveyed was so small that there were insufficient statistics to present a valid trend or pattern in any category. Their overall drug involvement in 1973 (6.1 percent) was less than their actual percentage of the Dallas population (8.0 percent).

The Dallas study showed women to appear significantly less in the overall statistics than men. The trend of the percentage of female involvement is decreasing constantly as shown in Table III.

Table III

Percentage of female involvement compared to male involvement:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1969	75.4	24.6
1970	76.3	23.7
1971	77.7	22.3
1972	80.8	19.2
1973	81.9	18.1

The females involved in drug usage show a preference for drugs in Categories A and B rather than the other types of drugs as indicated in Table IV.

Table IV

Women as a percentage of total surveyed:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Category A</u>	<u>Category B</u>	<u>Category C</u>	<u>Category D</u>	<u>Category E</u>
1969	35.0	26.7	33.9	21.2	21.9
1970	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.5	21.4
1971	35.5	25.0	35.6	23.5	19.0
1972	31.7	28.0	27.3	18.2	15.8
1973	32.0	28.5	23.4	23.4	15.3

The distribution of male involvement as drug users is as follows:

Table V

Men as a percentage of total surveyed:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Category A</u>	<u>Category B</u>	<u>Category C</u>	<u>Category D</u>	<u>Category E</u>
1969	65.0	73.3	68.1	78.8	78.1
1970	70.8	70.6	70.6	70.5	78.6
1971	64.5	75.0	64.4	76.5	81.0
1972	68.3	72.0	72.7	81.8	84.2
1973	68.0	71.5	73.6	76.6	84.7

The predominant age group was the 17 to 25 age bracket. This age group never fell below 62 percent for any given year between 1969 and 1973. The lowest percentage for an age group was the 36 and over age bracket which never exceeded 6 percent in any given year.

The Dallas study revealed the major drug involvement was primarily the younger citizens of Dallas. Persons under the age of 26 accounted for 82.3 percent of the total Dallas drug population.

Table VI

Age groups as percentage of total surveyed:

<u>Year</u>	<u>16 & Under</u>	<u>17 - 25</u>	<u>26 - 35</u>	<u>36 & Over</u>
1969	14.7	62.5	17.0	5.8
1970	12.7	70.6	13.4	3.3
1971	12.7	70.8	12.5	4.0
1972	13.6	64.8	16.3	5.3
1973	14.8	67.5	13.8	3.9

Objective E: Analyze a significant percent of the 70,000 (estimated) abuser population.

The analysis of subjects for this research project was based on data derived from computer records of drug related arrests. This data consisted of the name, age, race, and sex of the arrested person. Also included was the disposition of the arrest. The total number of arrests printed out by the computer records for the period of 1969 to 1973 was 13,461 drug arrests. This data is limited to arrests made only in the City of Dallas by the Dallas Police Department. A method was developed to distinguish drug users from the non-users on the list of arrestees. It would not have been logical to count all drug arrestees as drug users since some arrestees were later released for various reasons. Therefore, the drug users were defined as those persons who were filed on for possession and/or sale of drugs. This study was concerned with illegal drug usage and did not consider drugs prescribed for self-medication which are abused by the patient.

By this method of selection, 7,675 drug arrestees were determined as drug users for the five-year period between 1969 and 1973. Limiting the study to only those who are in contact with the police might be considered as prejudicing the selection group to some extent, but the results reveal

that a broad segment of the population was arrested for drug abuse. Consequently, the suspicion of a selection bias seems to be unfounded. Housewives who misuse drugs on a doctor's prescription would be one of the few segments not included in this study since it would not be considered an illegal act subject to arrest. Prosecution reports and arrest logs were checked on all of the 7,675 arrestees to find out the type of drug or drugs used by the person. The information gained from the analysis of these 7,675 persons is found in Objectives A through D of Goal I.

GOAL II: Determination of the influence of drug abuse upon the incidence of Impact offenses.

This goal was established as the heart of the Drug Abuse Project. It is in this goal that data obtained under Phase I (Goal I) of this study was correlated with Dallas Police Department offense/arrest data to make a determination of the correlation between drug usage and Impact offenses. To measure the drug/crime correlation, this study approached the relationship of Impact crimes and drugs in two different ways. The first approach was to research Dallas Police Department files on persons charged with burglary or robbery to ascertain if they had a prior arrest for a drug offense. The second method utilized was to check the records of persons filed on for the sale or possession of drugs to see if any charges for Impact crimes had been filed on them. In both methods, only those arrests which had definite dispositions were counted. This two-fold approach was taken by the Drug Abuse Research Project personnel in that it was believed that there are two types of drug/crime correlations. First, there are persons who are physically and psychologically dependent on drugs and commit crimes to support their habit. Secondly, there are those persons who commit crimes for profit and drug usage is a part of their life style.

Objective A: Determination of the percentage of local drug-related Impact offenses.

Objective B: Determination of the specific types of Impact offenses most related to drug abuse.

Analysis of Objective A and Objective B will be done together inasmuch as the Drug Abuse Research Project found that they were inseparable. During early stages of the Drug Abuse Research Project, it was discovered that in previous studies conducted throughout the country there was a low correlation between drug abuse and the crimes of murder, rape, and assault. After verifying this through a preliminary study of Dallas' files, it was decided that robbery and burglary were the only Impact offenses that would be surveyed.

Data gained in the study through correlating burglary and robbery arrestees filed on for prosecution during the last six months of 1973 reveals that 28.5 percent of burglary and robbery arrestees had records for previous drug offenses. In a similar manner, a check of persons arrested for drug violations during this same period reveals that 30.7 percent had previous convictions for an Impact offense. By averaging the two methods, the Drug Abuse Research Project concluded that approximately 30 percent (7,227 of 24,091) of the robberies and burglaries in the Dallas area are drug-related. Robbery suspects tended to have a slightly greater correlation with drugs than burglary suspects. Thirty percent of all persons filed on for robbery had previously been filed on for drug offenses as compared to 27.7 percent of burglary arrestees. Tables VII-Xe provide detailed breakdowns on correlations on various categories of arrestees in the drug and crime areas.

Table VII

Drug/Impact Offense Correlation

<u>Drug Category</u>	<u>No. of Persons Surveyed</u>	<u>No. of Persons W/ Prior Impact Offenses</u>	<u>Percentage of Persons Surveyed</u>
A. Narcotics	117	59	50.4%
B. Barbiturates	84	31	36.9%
C. Amphetamines	77	31	40.2%
D. Hallucinogens	29	4	13.7%
*E. Marijuana	413	96	23.2%
Total Average	720	221	30.7%

*When marijuana is deleted as a drug category (Table VII), the average is increased from 30.7 percent to 40.7 percent.

Table VIII

Drug/Impact and/or Theft Offense Correlation

<u>Drug Category</u>	<u>No. of Persons Surveyed</u>	<u>No. of Persons W/ Prior Impact Theft Offenses</u>	<u>Percentage of Persons Surveyed</u>
A. Narcotics	117	71	60.7%
B. Barbiturates	84	37	44.0%
C. Amphetamines	77	39	50.6%
D. Hallucinogens	29	7	24.1%
*E. Marijuana	413	145	35.1%
Total Average	720	299	41.5%

*When marijuana was deleted from this table, one out of every two persons surveyed (50.8%) had a record of Impact and/or theft offense. Fifty out of 72 (or 69.4 percent) persons filed on for heroin violations had previous Impact or theft offenses. The drug/crime correlation increased in all categories when the offense of theft was added (Table VIII).

The following statistical tables are breakdowns of the drug arrestees surveyed into separate drug categories by age group, race, and sex.

Table IX
Drug/Crime Correlation by Age Group
(All Drug Categories)

Age Group	% of Arrestees w/ Prior Impact Offenses	% of Arrestees w/Theft Only	% of Arrestees w/No Impact or Theft	% of Arrestees in Age Group
17-20	20.4	39.7	45.6	37.2
21-25	44.3	37.2	34.9	38.1
26-30	18.1	14.1	9.7	14.6
31-35	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.0
36 & Over	7.2	1.3	3.1	4.1

Table IX indicates the 21-25 age group is a definite target group. This age group was 38.1 percent of the arrestees surveyed but accounted for 44.3 percent of arrestees with prior Impact offenses. Tables IXa through IXe are breakdowns by each drug category.

Table IXa
Drug/Crime Correlation by Age Group
(Narcotics)

Age Group	% of Arrestees w/ Prior Impact Offenses	% of Arrestees w/Theft Only	% of Arrestees w/No Impact or Theft	% of Arrestees in Age Group
17-20	5.1	16.7	19.6	11.9
21-25	35.6	41.6	52.2	42.7
26-30	33.9	16.7	15.2	24.8
31-35	15.3	25.0	8.7	13.7
36 & Over	10.1	0.0	4.3	6.9

Based on Table IXa, persons over 20 years of age and under 30 appear to be the target groups in the narcotic drug/crime correlation. Their involvement in 69.5 percent of the Impact offenses and representing 67.5 percent of the arrestee group validates this statement.

Table IXb
Drug/Crime Correlation by Age Group
(Barbiturates)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/ Prior Impact Offenses</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Theft Only</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/No Impact or Theft</u>	<u>% of Arrestees in Age Group</u>
17-20	29.0	66.7	29.8	32.1
21-25	38.7	33.3	46.8	54.8
26-30	19.4	0.0	8.5	11.9
31-35	3.2	0.0	10.6	7.2
36 & Over	9.7	0.0	4.3	6.0

Table IXb indicates that younger people, 17-20 age group, tend to be more involved with theft offenses rather than Impact offenses.

Table IXc
Drug/Crime Correlation by Age Group
(Amphetamines)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/ Prior Impact Offenses</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Theft Only</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/No Impact or Theft</u>	<u>% of Arrestees in Age Group</u>
17-20	9.7	37.5	31.5	23.3
21-25	51.6	25.0	36.8	41.6
26-30	19.4	12.5	23.8	20.8
31-35	16.1	25.0	0.0	9.1
36 & Over	3.2	0.0	7.9	5.2

In Table IXc the age group 21-25 was definitely over-represented in persons with prior Impact offenses filed on 51.6 percent as compared to the population surveyed, 41.6 percent. This target group accounted for over half of the persons with prior Impact offenses.

Table IXd
Drug/Crime Correlation by Age Group
(Hallucinogenics)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/ Prior Impact Offenses</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Theft Only</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/No Impact or Theft</u>	<u>% of Arrestees in Age Group</u>
17-20	0.0	66.7	59.1	51.7
21-25	75.0	0.0	27.3	31.0
26-30	25.0	33.3	9.1	13.8
31-35	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.4
36 & Over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table IXd indicates the age group of 17 to 20 make up the greater percentage of persons surveyed, 51.7 percent. This age group also shows a high relationship with theft.

Table IXe
Drug/Crime Correlation by Age Group
(Marijuana)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/ Prior Impact Offenses</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Theft Only</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/No Impact of Theft</u>	<u>% of Arrestees in Age Group</u>
17-20	31.2	40.8	53.7	47.0
21-25	47.9	40.8	30.2	35.6
26-30	7.3	14.4	11.9	12.2
31-35	7.3	2.0	1.9	3.1
36 & Over	6.3	2.0	2.3	3.1

Table IXe indicates that the marijuana age groups with highest percentages of use are the 17-20 and 21-25 age groups. The Impact offenses and theft offense involvement in these two age groups are fairly equal. This tends to show the marijuana usage is a lifestyle with the persons who commit crimes as well as the first time experimenter.

The Dallas Drug Abuse Research Study has also attempted to define the crime/drug correlation by sex and race. The study could not get enough Mexican-American surnames to make a meaningful comparison, thus they were included in the white race. This must not be construed to mean there is not a drug abuse problem in the Mexican-American community. The Mexican-American culture is such that infiltration into their drug problem is very difficult. The Dallas Police Department's Drug Abuse Section is well aware of the Mexican-American involvement in the Dallas drug scene.

Table X
Drug/Crime Correlation by Sex and Race
(All Drug Categories)

<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/ Impact Offenses</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Theft Only</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/No Impact Theft</u>	<u>% of Arrestees Surveyed</u>
w/m	48.9	32.0	59.9	53.5
b/m	40.7	43.6	20.2	29.0
w/f	4.1	10.3	14.7	11.0
b/f	6.3	14.1	5.2	6.5

This statistical table indicates that the male has an overwhelming involvement in Impact offenses, 89.6 percent, as compared to the female. The white male had the highest percentage of drug/Impact offenses involvement, 48.9 percent, while the black male was over-represented in Impact offenses, 40.7 percent, as compared to the numbers of black males surveyed, 29 percent.

Table Xa
Drug/Crime Correlation by Sex and Race
(Narcotics)

Race/Sex	% of Arrestees w/Impact Offenses	% of Arrestees w/Theft Only	% of Arrestees w/No Impact Theft	% of Arrestees Surveyed
w/m	22.2	16.7	39.1	28.2
b/m	54.3	41.7	26.0	41.8
w/f	5.0	8.3	19.6	11.2
b/f	18.7	33.3	15.3	18.8

It is apparent from the statistics in Table Xa that the black male has the highest percentage of narcotic drug/Impact offense involvement. They were over-represented, 54.3 percent, of persons with Impact offenses filed on as compared to 41.8 percent of their total population surveyed.

Table Xb
Drug/Crime Correlation by Sex and Race
(Barbiturates)

Race/Sex	% of Arrestees w/Impact Offenses	% of Arrestees w/Theft Only	% of Arrestees w/No Impact Theft	% of Arrestees Surveyed
w/m	44.9	0.0	48.9	42.8
b/m	45.1	50.0	19.2	30.8
w/f	6.5	16.7	17.1	13.2
b/f	6.5	33.3	14.8	13.2

The trends in Table Xb are similar to the trends in Table Xa. The major difference was with the white male. The white male was about equal to the black male in percentage of involvement with Impact offenses filed.

Table Xc
Drug/Crime Correlation by Sex and Race
(Amphetamines)

<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Impact Offenses</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Theft Only</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/No Impact Theft</u>	<u>% of Arrestees Surveyed</u>
w/m	83.8	75.0	63.2	72.7
b/m	3.2	25.0	7.9	7.8
w/f	13.0	0.0	28.9	19.5
b/f	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The trend shown by Table Xc clearly indicates that the white male is a target group in the amphetamines correlation to Impact and theft offenses. The survey further shows that black females are under-represented since their percentage surveyed was zero.

Table Xd
Drug/Crime Correlation by Sex and Race
(Hallucinogenics)

<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Impact Offenses</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Theft Only</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/No Impact Theft</u>	<u>% of Arrestees Surveyed</u>
w/m	100.0	66.7	68.1	72.4
b/m	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
w/f	0.0	33.3	31.9	27.6
b/f	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table Xd indicates that the target area for hallucinogenics is the white male. It is reasonable to assume from the small number of persons surveyed, 29, that there is a good possibility that the use of hallucinogenics is stabilizing.

Table Xe
Drug/Crime Correlation by Sex and Race
(Marijuana)

<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Impact Offenses</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/Theft Only</u>	<u>% of Arrestees w/No Impact Theft</u>	<u>% of Arrestees Surveyed</u>
w/m	54.2	30.6	64.2	57.9
b/m	44.8	49.0	22.8	31.0
w/f	0.0	10.2	10.1	7.7
b/f	1.0	10.2	2.9	3.4

Table Xe substantiates the theory that drug usage is an element of the lifestyle of an Impact and theft offense violator. Marijuana usage has increased in all segments of our society. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that it has increased in the criminal element of our society.

One of the more significant factors found in Table IX is that when marijuana was deleted from the drug/crime correlation, one out of every two persons surveyed (50.8 percent) had a record of Impact and/or theft offense. Narrowing this category further to heroin offenses only, it is found that 69.4 percent of those persons filed on had previous Impact or theft offenses.

Another major finding of the Drug Abuse Research Project is that there tends to be a high drug/crime correlation in the non-addictive category of amphetamines. This tends to support the theory that drug usage may be a part of the lifestyle of the criminal element of the society and that drug users do not steal totally to support a drug habit. This point is also born out by the fact that 25.4 percent of persons with Impact or theft backgrounds had committed a drug offense before their record of other crimes.

Objective C: Development of planning approaches to establish law enforcement organization tactics and approaches to combat the incidence of drug-related Impact offenses.

As a result of the high crime/drug correlation, Drug Abuse Research Project personnel addressed this objective through two approaches. First, immediate steps were taken to locate specific physical correlations between drug arrests and robbery and burglary scenes. Maps of Dallas were established to pinpoint areas of high crime/drug arrest correlation. As a result of the information developed, specific areas were developed as enforcement targets. In addition, specific methods of dealing with drug-related offenders in targeted areas were developed and outlined in the action-oriented enforcement program which was submitted for final phase Impact funding.

To date, however, the action-oriented enforcement program has been denied funding. The failure to provide the resources needed to attack identified drug-related targets will seriously undermine the needs established by this objective.

Objective D: Interview with approximately 1,000 Impact crime suspects.

During the course of Phase II (Goal II) of the Drug Abuse Research Project, a total of 720 persons were surveyed, 280 persons short of the goal. Of those persons surveyed, 117 had been arrested for narcotic violations, 84 for barbiturates, 77 for amphetamines, 29 for hallucinogens and 413 for marijuana. The results of the survey indicated that 50.4 percent of all persons arrested for narcotics (primarily heroin) had records of prior Impact offenses. Barbiturates followed, with 36.9 percent, and marijuana was third with 23.3 percent. The age makeup of persons arrested was as follows:

37.2 percent, 17-20 years of age; 38.1 percent, 21-25 years of age; 14.6 percent, 26-30 years of age; 6.0 percent, 31-35 years of age; 4.1 percent, 36 and over.

The Drug Abuse Research Project also attempted to define the crime/drug correlations by race and sex. The study could not get enough Mexican-American surnames to make a meaningful comparison, thus they were included in the white race. This is not to be construed to mean that there is not a drug abuse problem in the Mexican-American community. In terms of sex differentiations in the drug/crime correlations it is found that 89.6 percent of males had previous Impact offenses backgrounds as opposed to 10.4 percent of females surveyed. A detailed analysis of age, race, sex and specific drug use crime correlations can be found in Tables VII-Xe, in Objective B, Goal II.

GOAL III: The examination of marijuana use as it relates to (1) graduation to abuse of addicting drugs, (2) the commission of other crimes.

The purpose of this study was to determine if the use of marijuana by youths 17 years of age and younger leads to the abuse of other drugs such as dangerous drugs and narcotics. It has long been theorized that marijuana abuse tends to escalate to harder drug use which then may have serious implications in terms of future crime rates.

Objective A: Tracking of 500 youthful (under age 21) subjects arrested during 1967 to 1972 for marijuana violations to determine (a) subsequent re-arrests for addicting drug offenses, (b) simultaneous or future arrests for the commission of other crimes:

The youth marijuana study was based upon arrest records since they were the only data available that indicated juvenile drug usage. Five hundred

juveniles who were initially arrested for marijuana between January, 1969, and April, 1972, were specifically surveyed for subsequent drug arrests. The results of the study indicate that there is not a significant correlation between initial marijuana usage and progression to other drugs. There were 13.4 percent or 67 of the 500 juveniles who had subsequent drug arrests. There were 3.8 percent or 19 of the 500 juveniles who showed progression to drugs other than marijuana according to their arrest records. The percentage who went to narcotic type drugs (heroin, and other opiate derivatives) was .8 percent of the juveniles surveyed. In tracking these 500 offenders over a five-year period, it was found that 70.6 percent of the persons arrested in 1969 had no subsequent arrest. Of those persons tracked from 1972 it was found that 74.6 percent had no subsequent arrest. This would tend to indicate that the use of marijuana tends not to escalate to either increased drug usage or additional criminal acts. Of those persons who were re-arrested, the largest number of recidivists tended to be among the Index crime offenders. This would tend to support the contention found in Goal II that certain drug offenders tend to use the drug as a way of life and not as a causation of their deviate behavior.

Objective B: Determine the effect of marijuana abuse as it relates to overall criminality.

Data needed to analyze this objective must be drawn from two sources; first it must be drawn from Phase III (Goal III) of the Drug Abuse Project. It was the finding of this study that marijuana use and/or abuse is not significantly correlated with subsequent drug escalation or criminal behavior. The second method of analysis, however, comes from Phase II (Goal II) of this same study, which examined traits of Impact and theft offenders. Data

gathered from Tables VII-Xe in Objective B, Goal II, tend to indicate that a substantial percentage of Impact offenders reveal the use of marijuana. This factor should be taken into consideration with the analysis made of Phase II (Goal II) that drug use and abuse may not only cause deviate behavior, but may also be a factor or way of life among these persons. Thus, while many persons arrested for Impact offenses have backgrounds of marijuana abuse, the converse proposition is not necessarily true.

Objective C: Development of a local behavioral and personalized profile of the "typical" (marijuana) abuser.

During the final phase of Goal III, Drug Abuse Research personnel gathered data to respond to this objective. The profile which resulted was of little value to the overall project, however, in that the "typical" marijuana offender ended up as the "typical" young, white male of Dallas. As this profile took form, it was correlated with the findings of Objectives A and B of this goal. A low priority was developed for this objective and was finally shelved by project personnel.

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

It can be noted from the discussion of Goals I, II, and III and their accompanying objectives that the Drug Abuse Research Project has revealed approximately one-third of all Impact offenses in Dallas are drug-related. In terms of the narcotics (heroin and other opiate derivatives) this relationship tends to rise upwards of 50 percent. In several cases, objectives were combined for a more efficient means of study. It should be noted after reading the grant application that the evaluation component tends to shift away from marijuana abuse in Phase II and concentrates more on the hard drugs. It is the hard drugs, however, that tend to have the highest correlation with subsequent criminal behavior. In the course of this study, it should be noted that an extensive base for collecting data has been established. This study represents one of the first attempts any place in the country to successfully measure the drug user population as opposed to the addict population normally measured. The knowledge gained through this study provides law enforcement with many possibilities in controlling drug abuse as opposed to earlier methods of hit and miss, luck of the draw type of arrest.

An analysis of this study would tend to indicate that the research conducted was done in a very careful manner. Techniques used by the researchers were carefully analyzed, the data was carefully controlled, all of which tends to result in a valid, reliable study. Project personnel had excellent staff support from members of the Drug Abuse Division, both in the areas of data collection and help in writing the second- and third-year action-oriented enforcement program.

The conclusions that can be drawn from this study indicate that there is a strong need for an action-oriented program. It is doubtful that there is any other single element which could be so accurately measured as has been the correlation between drugs and Impact crimes. As a result of this study, the Drug Abuse Enforcement Section of the Dallas Police Department has made a policy shift away from the aggressive enforcement of marijuana cases and has shifted its total resources toward the abusers of the hard drugs identified as crime-related in Goal II. An effort of this nature, however, must have a large reserve of resources to make this type of commitment effective. At the end of the project, however, it has been reported that funding for the action-oriented program has been denied on the basis of the lack of Impact relatedness. Without the availability of resources identified in the second and third year enforcement proposal, these findings and enforcement shifts will be for naught, for inadequate tools will render Dallas Police Department drug officers unprepared for the enforcement against major users and dealers of the hard drugs.

END

7. dis. m. r.