Graphics from
Ohio addiction policy inventory and scorecard
Law enforcement and the criminal justice system
3 key findings for policymakers

- **Progress toward evidence-informed policies.** Ohio is beginning to move in the right direction by embracing evidence-informed policies, such as Crisis Intervention Teams and specialized docketts, that address addiction in law enforcement and criminal justice settings.

- **Systemic issues in the criminal justice system.** National “tough on crime” policies have resulted in high rates of incarceration for addiction-related offenses. In addition, historically discriminatory criminal justice practices have disproportionately impacted communities of color. More can be done to reduce the number of people with substance use disorder in the criminal justice system, decrease spending on incarceration and improve outcomes for Ohioans struggling with addiction.

- **Gaps in data and information.** Policymakers do not have the information they need to comprehensively address addiction and inequities in the criminal justice system because of significant gaps in data collection, analysis and evaluation.
Key elements of a comprehensive policy response to addiction

- Prevention
- Treatment
- Recovery
- Overdose reversal
- Harm reduction
- Law enforcement
- Criminal justice
- Children services
- Data and evaluation

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio adapted from Addiction Policy Forum (2017)
### Aims of the criminal justice system related to addiction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intercept 0: Community services</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-arrest diversion (GRITs/DARs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overdose reversal</td>
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<td>Partnerships between public safety and public health agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aims:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce the number of people with SUD in prison or jail</td>
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<td>Reduce overdose deaths</td>
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<th>Intercept 1: Law enforcement</th>
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<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crisis intervention teams (CIT) and crisis centers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interdiction of illicit drugs and prevention of prescription drug diversion*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aims:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>De-escalate crises</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce the drug supply</td>
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<tr>
<th>Arrest</th>
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<td><strong>Intercept 2: Initial detention/initial court hearings</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pretrial diversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening for substance use disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aims:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce the number of people with SUD in prison and jail</td>
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<th>Intercept 3: Jails/courts</th>
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<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Specialized dockets (e.g., drug courts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sentencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawal management and addiction treatment in prison and jail</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aims:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Treat SUD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce the number of people with SUD in prison and jail</td>
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<th>Intercept 4: Reentry</th>
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<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Naloxone access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connections to Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job training and recovery services</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aims:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce recidivism</td>
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<td>Reduce overdose deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase recovery</td>
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<th>Intercept 5: Community corrections</th>
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<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Conditions of parole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Responses to parole violations</td>
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<td><strong>Aims:</strong></td>
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*Not typically included in the Sequential Intercept Model*  
**Note:** This framework is based on the Sequential Intercept Model  
**Source:** HPIO analysis and information from Policy Research Associates, 2018

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Incarceration rate of the most populous countries in the world, per 100,000 population, November 2018

- U.S.: 655
- Russian Federation: 370
- Brazil: 348
- China: 118
- Indonesia: 98
- Bangladesh: 52
- Pakistan: 43
- Japan: 41
- Nigeria: 36
- India: 33

Note: Incarceration rate includes incarceration in a variety of settings, including pretrial detainees. In the U.S., this includes federal and state prisons and local jails.

Source: World Prison Brief, Institute of Criminal Policy Research, University of London
Adult imprisonment rates in state prisons per 100,000 population, 2017

Note: Incarceration rate includes incarceration in state prisons only. Federal prisons and local jails are not included.

Source: National Prisoner Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Adult community supervision rates per 100,000 population, 2016

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100, and rates are rounded to the nearest 10. Rates are computed using estimates of the U.S. adult resident population of persons age 18 or older and persons of all ages on Jan. 1, 2017, within jurisdiction. Source: National Prisoner Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics

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University and incarceration costs
Ohio, 2019

Average in-state tuition plus room and board at public, four-year Ohio universities: $21,118 per year

State prison cost for incarceration per inmate ($75 per day): $27,375 per year

Incarceration source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2019
University source: HPIO analysis of College Tuition Compare, 2019
Determinants of incarceration

- Arrest
- Housing insecurity
- Violence
- Hopelessness
- Illegal activity, including illicit drug use
- Economic insecurity
- Low educational attainment
- Substance use disorder
- Racism and discrimination
- Trauma
Role of the criminal justice system in a comprehensive approach to addiction

Prevention
- Opioid prescribing guidelines
- School-based prevention
- Local prevention coalitions

Connections between prevention and treatment
Example:
- Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)

Substance use disorder
Treatment and recovery
Examples:
- Medication-assisted treatment
- Recovery housing
- Peer support and 12-step programs

Connections between treatment and criminal justice system
Examples:
- Quick Response Teams (QRT)
- Specialized Dockets (e.g., drug courts)
- Addiction screening and treatment during incarceration

Criminal activity related to addiction
Criminal justice system
Examples:
- Bail reform
- Sentencing for drug-related offenses
- Job training and recovery supports upon reentry
Rate of drug crime and violent crime in Ohio, per 100,000 population, 2004-2018

**Drug crime**
- 440.1

**Violent crime**
- 341.8

**Note:** Participation in OIBRS has increased from 383 law enforcement agencies (covering 64.7% of the population) in 2004 to 539 agencies (covering approximately 72.7% of the Ohio population) in 2014. Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2016.

**Source:** Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2019

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U.S. substance use disorder and illicit drug use in the past year age 18 and older, by race, 2017

Note: Illicit drug use includes use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants and sedatives

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017
Ohio’s incident rate per 100,000 population, by drug type, 2004-2018

- **Marijuana**
  - 2004: 124.9
  - 2018: 222.4

- **Cocaine**
  - 2004: 72.2
  - 2018: 37.3

- **Opiates**
  - 2004: 10.9
  - 2018: 60.0

- **Stimulants**
  - 2004: 3.2
  - 2018: 59.6

Note: Drug categories are based on OIBRS classification codes. “Opiates” includes heroin and other illicit opioids. “Stimulants” includes methamphetamine and other stimulant drugs (except cocaine). “Other” includes depressants, hallucinogens, prescription drugs and harmful intoxicants.

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2019

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Ohio’s incarceration rate per 100,000 population, by race, 2017

- Non-Hispanic white (26,454*)
- Hispanic or Latino (1,365*)
- Non-Hispanic black (23,216*)

*Number of people incarcerated
Source: HPIO analysis of data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Ohio drug crime arrest rate
per 100,000 population, by race, 2008-2018

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2019

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Drug and alcohol use among incarcerated people in Ohio
2015

92% of incarcerated people indicated having a history of drug abuse

72% of incarcerated people indicated having a history of alcohol abuse

Source: 2015 Intake Study, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2016
Number of addiction-related changes in law enforcement and criminal justice sectors in Ohio by type of policy change, 2013-2018

- **57%** Legislative change (bill signed into law or a provision within a bill)
- **39%** State agency initiatives, programs, systems changes or guidelines
- **4%** Rules or regulations

Source: HPIO review of Ohio legislation, regulations, Governor’s Cabinet Opiate Action Team timeline and other policy summaries
Number of addiction-related policy changes in Ohio by topic, 2015-2018

Source: HPIO review of Ohio legislation, regulations, Governor’s Cabinet Opiate Action Team timeline and other policy summaries

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Percent of full-time law enforcement officers completing CIT training as of June 1, 2019

Source: Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence, Northeast Ohio Medical University
Drug courts in Ohio
October 2019

*There are several types of specialized dockets included in the drug court category. For example, adult and juvenile drug courts, human trafficking dockets, operating a vehicle under the influence (OVI) courts, substance abuse mental illness (SAMI) courts, family drug courts, and veteran’s treatment courts all fall under the national umbrella of drug courts.

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Ohio drug crime arrest rate by race, per 100,000 population, 2018

White Ohioans: 472.8
Black Ohioans: 1,263.6

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2019