

# Office of National Drug Control Policy

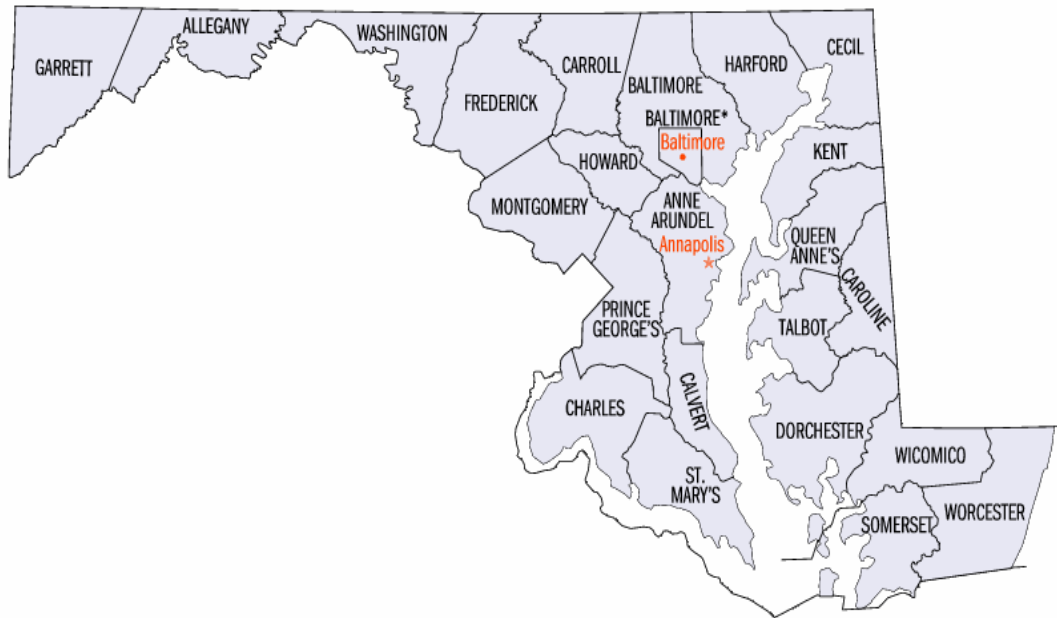
## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### Baltimore, Maryland

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#### Profile of Drug Indicators

June 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **Baltimore, Maryland**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population (2002 American Community Survey): 612,656
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 30.3% white; 65.0% black/African American; 0.04% American Indian/Alaska Native; 1.5% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.8% other race; 0.6% two or more races; 1.8% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)

### **Politics**

- Mayor: Martin O'Malley<sup>2</sup>
- City Council Members: Sheila Dixon (President); John L. Cain; Nicholas D'Adamo, Jr.; Lois Garey; Paula Johnson Branch; Bernard C. Young; Pamela V. Carter; Robert Curran; Kenneth Harris, Sr.; Lisa Joi Stancil; Agnes Welch; Keiffer J. Mitchell, Jr.; Catherine E. Pugh; Stephanie Rawlings Blake; Helen Holton; Rochelle Spector; Dr. Kwame Osayaba Abayomi; Edward L Reisinger; Melvin L. Stukes<sup>3</sup>
- Baltimore Police Commissioner: Kevin Clark<sup>4</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>5</sup>  
Designated in 1994, the Washington, D.C./Baltimore HIDTA consists of Baltimore City, 6 counties in Maryland, the District of Columbia, the 4 counties in Northern Virginia contiguous to D.C., and the City of Alexandria, Virginia.
- Baltimore Believe<sup>6</sup>  
Launched by Mayor O'Malley on April 5, 2002, Baltimore Believe is an advertising community-centered campaign aimed at reducing drug trafficking, drug violence, and drug use in the city. Aspects of the campaign include a movie depicting the realities of drugs in Baltimore and the Declaration of Independence from Drugs, which area residents are encouraged to sign.
- Baltimore Rising<sup>7</sup>  
Baltimore Rising is a community-driven, faith-based youth violence reduction program which consists of mentoring and monitoring initiatives to reduce criminal, delinquent, and violent behavior. The target population includes individuals ages 13-17 who are at-risk, have criminal/violent histories, are returning to the community from residential programs, or have drug addicted parents. Referrals to the program can come from parents, clergy and other community members, drug treatment programs, courts, and schools.
- Break the Cycle<sup>8</sup>  
Baltimore City is one of the 7 jurisdictions that participate in Maryland's Break the Cycle (BTC) program. BTC is aimed at stopping the cycle of addiction and crime, focusing on offenders with specific conditions for substance abuse, drug testing, or treatment.

## **Federal Funding**

- Drug Free Communities Support Program<sup>9</sup>  
Since FY 1999, only one Baltimore coalition has received funding through the Drug-Free Communities Support Program. In FY 2001, the Health Educators Linking Parents and Students Coalition received \$72,620.
- Office of Weed and Seed<sup>10</sup>  
Three sites in Baltimore have received Federal funding and official recognition as Weed and Seed sites: Northwest – Project Garrison Area, Washington Village/Pigtown, and Historic East Baltimore Action Coalition, Inc.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) FY 2003 Discretionary Funds received in Baltimore:<sup>11</sup>
  - Center for Mental Health Services: \$1,785,769
  - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention: \$788,175
  - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment: \$4,015,842
- There were no Baltimore recipients of the FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant Program.<sup>12</sup>
- There were no Baltimore recipients of the FY 2003 Methamphetamine Grant from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.<sup>13</sup>
- FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services grant amounts received by Baltimore recipients:<sup>14</sup>
  - Community Based (discretionary): 1 award valued at \$225,000
  - Counter-terrorism (discretionary): 1 award valued at \$1,225,925
  - Juvenile Justice:
    - discretionary: 4 awards valued at \$1,085,370
    - formula: 4 awards valued at \$4,414,048
  - Law Enforcement:
    - discretionary: 20 awards valued at \$13,931,295
    - formula: 5 awards valued at \$14,741,996
  - Substance Abuse:
    - discretionary: 0 awards
    - formula: 1 award valued at \$1,122,547
  - Victims:
    - discretionary: 2 awards valued at \$206,885
    - formula: 1 award valued at \$6,579,000
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant amounts received in Baltimore:<sup>15</sup>
  - \$200,000 to Barclay Greenmount/Barclay Townhouses
  - \$200,000 to Upton Court, Greenwillow Manor, Woodland Street Apartments
  - \$125,000 to Hartland Run Apartments
  - \$119,500 to Kingsley Park Apartments

## **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- Baltimore officers made 379% more felony narcotic arrests in 2003 than in 2002.<sup>16</sup>
- From 2002 to 2003, there was a 15.79% reduction in Baltimore 911 calls involving narcotics (from 116,607 in 2002 to 98,195 in 2003).<sup>17</sup>
- During 2003, there were 271 homicides known to police in Baltimore.<sup>18</sup>

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, Baltimore, 1999-2003

Offense	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Homicide	305	261	256	253	271
Forcible rape	332	332	253	186	218
Robbery	8,314	7,182	6,089	5,253	4,733
Aggrav. assault	10,876	9,263	8,837	8,689	7,255
Burglary	12,778	11,078	11,028	8,731	7,775
Larceny	38,185	32,672	30,364	27,113	22,764
Auto theft	7,380	8,020	8,333	6,864	7,268
Total Index	78,170	68,808	65,160	57,089	50,284

- As part of the Break the Cycle program, Baltimore arrestees are tested for drugs at intake. Results of the 2002 drug tests showed that 28% tested positive for marijuana, 36.2% tested positive for cocaine/crack, and 35.8% tested positive for heroin.<sup>19</sup>
- Between February 26 and March 30, 2001, a sampling of arrestees at Baltimore City's Central Booking facility were drug tested. Results of the tests indicate that 78% of the male and 72% of the female arrestees tested positive for drugs at arrest.<sup>20</sup>

Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Baltimore, 2001

Drug Type	Male (N=201)	Female (N=101)
Opiates	38%	49%
Marijuana	37	5
Cocaine	36	57
Amphetamines	9	16
Methadone	2	10
Benzodiazepines	1	3
Propoxyphene	1	0
Methaqualone	<1	1
Phencyclidine	0	0
Barbiturates	0	2
Any drug	78	72
At least two drugs	37	50

- During 2001, there were more than 17,000 adult arrests for drug possession in Baltimore.<sup>21</sup>

Number of Drug Arrests, Baltimore City, 1998-2001

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Possession				
Juvenile	1,505	1,366	1,309	1,445
Adult	8,829	8,777	8,906	17,354
Sale/manufacturing				
Juvenile	1,506	1,575	1,602	1,928
Adult	6,212	6,119	4,273	8,939

- More than 14,000 of the total (adult and juvenile) arrests for possession in 2001 involved opium or cocaine and their derivatives.<sup>22</sup>

Number of Drug Possession Arrests, Baltimore City, 1998-2001

Drug Involved	1998	1999	2000	2001
Opium or cocaine and derivatives	7,551	7,382	7,558	14,770
Marijuana	2,194	2,257	2,395	3,962
Other	585	500	258	67
Total possession arrests	10,334	10,143	10,215	18,799

- There were 10,867 arrests for drug sales/manufacturing in Baltimore during 2001.<sup>23</sup>

Number of Drug Sales/Manufacturing Arrests, Baltimore City, 1998-2001

Drug Involved	1998	1999	2000	2001
Opium or cocaine and derivatives	6,896	6,894	5,319	10,592
Marijuana	809	779	543	263
Other dangerous non-narcotic	13	21	13	12
Total sales/manufacturing arrests	7,718	7,694	5,875	10,867

- The Baltimore Police Department estimates that 40-60% of the city's homicides are drug-related.<sup>24</sup>

**Drugs**

- Cocaine  
Baby laxatives are reportedly used as powder cocaine adulterants in Baltimore. When injectors can not find powder cocaine to use, they sometimes re-cook crack and inject that instead.<sup>25</sup> During 2002, a rock of crack cocaine cost \$5-\$10 and a gram of powder cocaine cost \$90-\$100 in Baltimore.<sup>26</sup>
- Heroin  
With approximately 45,000 addicts, Baltimore has one of the most serious heroin abuse problems in the country.<sup>27</sup> Heroin users in Baltimore are typically over the age of 30.<sup>28</sup> The availability of Southwest Asian heroin has increased in Baltimore.<sup>29</sup> In 2002, a vial of heroin cost \$5-\$10 in Baltimore.<sup>30</sup> During 2001, Baltimore heroin purity measured 24%.<sup>31</sup>
- Marijuana  
Marijuana is readily available throughout the Washington, D.C./Baltimore region.<sup>32</sup> The practice of sprinkling MDMA over marijuana before smoking it has been reported.<sup>33</sup> A marijuana joint typically sells for \$1-3 and an ounce sells for \$100.<sup>34</sup>
- Club Drugs  
MDMA remains easily accessible to adolescents in Baltimore school settings.<sup>35</sup> Baltimore youth offenders report that ecstasy is mixed with heroin, cocaine, speed, mescaline, LSD, and ketamine. They also report "parachuting," crushing an MDMA pill in a napkin and swallowing it to achieve more rapid effects.<sup>36</sup> In 2000, a survey was conducted of 114 Baltimore rave attendees exiting clubs from 1-4 a.m. Sixty percent of those surveyed reported using MDMA in the past 90 days, and 90%

reported using MDMA at least once in their lives.<sup>37</sup> Anecdotal reports indicate that MDMA is used in area middle schools. MDMA pills cost between \$18 and \$20.<sup>38</sup>

➤ **Other Drugs**

OxyContin is no longer considered a new or emerging drug in Baltimore – it is now part of the drug culture.<sup>39</sup> According to youth offenders, oxycodone and Ritalin are often crushed and inhaled or injected. Offenders also report using oxycodone, Ritalin, and Valium individually with beer to enhance its effects.<sup>40</sup> Following the decline in heroin availability after September 11, abuse of benzodiazepines and prescription opiates increased.<sup>41</sup> The abuse of clonidine (Catapres) is an emerging problem in Baltimore.<sup>42</sup>

**Juveniles**

- During 2002, approximately 33% of Baltimore City 12th graders reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetime.<sup>43</sup>

Percent of 10th and 12th Graders Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Baltimore City, 2002

Drug Type	10th Grade			12th Grade		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Marijuana	29.5%	17.5%	25.4%	32.6%	15.2%	26.1%
Inhalants	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.7
Crack	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Other forms of cocaine	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
LSD	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.0
PCP	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.2
Other hallucinogens	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.3
Steroids for body building	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.1
Methamphetamine	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7
Designer drugs (MDMA)	2.8	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.2	2.4
Heroin	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.2
Used a needle to inject	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9
Amphetamines	2.2	1.1	1.7	4.6	2.5	3.9
Barbiturates	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.8
Narcotics	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.6
Ritalin	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.0

- Approximately 15% of Baltimore 8th graders surveyed in 2002 reported using marijuana at least once during the past 12 months. Among Baltimore 6th graders surveyed in 2002, 2.4% reported using marijuana within the 12 months preceding the survey.<sup>44</sup>

Percent of 6th and 8th Graders Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Baltimore City, 2002

Drug Type	6th Grade			8th Grade		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Marijuana	3.4	1.5	2.4	17.1	10.1	15.2
Inhalants	2.2	0.9	0.9	2.8	2.4	2.4
Crack	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2
Other forms of cocaine	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
LSD	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5
PCP	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8
Other hallucinogens	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Steroids for body building	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8
Methamphetamine	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
Designer drugs (MDMA)	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.3
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.0
Used a needle to inject	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Amphetamines	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.7	1.2
Barbiturates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Narcotics	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.8
Ritalin	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.1

- From March to June 2002, 94 Baltimore City youth in Maryland Detention Centers provided urine samples as part of the Juvenile Offender Population Urinalysis Screening (OPUS) program. Fifty-seven percent of the youth were positive for at least 1 of 10 drugs that were tested. Fifty-six percent were positive for marijuana.<sup>45</sup>

### Enforcement

- Organized Crime Division (OCD)<sup>46</sup>  
Created in May 2003, members of the Baltimore Police Department's Organized Crime Division disrupt street-level drug dealing with buy-and-bust operations, debrief suspects for intelligence gathering and deployment purposes, and build criminal cases to dismantle drug organizations.
- As of October 31, 2002, there were 3,888 full-time law enforcement employees in Baltimore (3,316 officers and 572 civilians).<sup>47</sup>

### Trafficking and Seizures

- Baltimore serves as the primary distribution center for illicit drugs in Maryland.<sup>48</sup>
- Drugs, weapons, and illicit proceeds destined for points south of New York City routinely transit through Baltimore via Interstate 95.<sup>49</sup>
- Violence related to the distribution of drugs is a serious problem in Baltimore, and the prevalence of violence associated with marijuana distribution is increasing city.<sup>50</sup>
- Loosely organized neighborhood gangs control most of the heroin distribution in Baltimore.<sup>51</sup>
- Approximately 95% of the gangs identified by the Baltimore Police distribute drugs.<sup>52</sup>

- Heroin distributors often purchase the drug in wholesale quantities, transport it to private residences in Baltimore County suburbs, cut and package it into retail quantities, and then transport it back to Baltimore City for retail distribution.<sup>53</sup>
- Most flights into the Baltimore/Washington International Airport (BWI) requiring Customs clearance arrive from the Caribbean region, a major transshipment area for illegal drugs. Drug shipments sent through BWI via package delivery services are also a major threat.<sup>54</sup>
- Drugs are also transported through the Port of Baltimore.<sup>55</sup> Cocaine is the drug most often seized at the Port of Baltimore.<sup>56</sup>
- The heroin found in the Washington, D.C./Baltimore HIDTA region is usually imported from South America and arrives via New York City.<sup>57</sup>
- From January 1 to April 3, 2004, the Baltimore Police Department Organized Crime Division (OCD) seized 578.13 pounds of cocaine.<sup>58</sup>

Amount of Drugs Seized by OCD, Baltimore, January 1-April 3, 2004

Drug Type	Grams	Pounds	Kilograms
Cocaine	262,239.44	578.13	262.23
Crack	2,511.93	5.53	2.51
Ecstasy	6,056.10	13.37	6.07
Heroin	16,480.15	36.33	16.48
Marijuana	111,851.62	246.59	111.85

- The retail value of the cocaine seized by OCD from January to April 2004 was nearly \$33 million.<sup>59</sup>

Value of Drug Seized by OCD, Baltimore, January 1-April 3, 2004

Drug Type	Wholesale	Retail
Cocaine	\$6,817,980.00	\$32,778,750.00
Crack	57,774.39	313,991.25
Ecstasy	272,524.50	363,366.00
Heroin	1,648,015.00	8,240,075.00
Marijuana	369,885.00	789,088.00

- From May 27 to December 31, 2003, OCD seized 356.70 pounds of cocaine.<sup>60</sup>

Amount of Drugs Seized by OCD, Baltimore, May 27-December 31, 2003

Drug Type	Grams	Pounds	Kilograms
Cocaine	161,797.94	356.70	161.80
Crack	4,934.53	10.87	4.93
Ecstasy	4,200.2	9.25	4.20
Heroin	25,326.88	55.83	25.33
Marijuana	622,669.88	1,372.75	622.67

- The retail value of the cocaine seized by OCD from May 27 to December 31, 2003 was more than \$20 million.<sup>61</sup>



Value of Drug Seized by OCD, Baltimore, May 27-December 31, 2003

Drug Type	Wholesale	Retail
Cocaine	\$4,206,746.44	\$20,224,742.50
Crack	113,486.60	616,775.00
Ecstasy	189,009.00	252,012.00
Heroin	2,532,688.00	12,663,440.00
Marijuana	2,059,125.00	4,392,800.00

**Courts**

➤ Drug Courts<sup>62</sup>

As of November 2003, there were 3 drug courts in Baltimore that had been operating for over 2 years and 1 family drug court that was being planned.

**Corrections**

➤ Addicts Changing Together Substance Abuse Program (ACT-SAP)<sup>63</sup>

Established in 1996, ACT-SAP provides addiction services to male and female detainees in the Baltimore City Detention Center. ACT-SAP is a 30-60 day program comprised of 3 components: acupuncture detoxification, counseling, and education. ACT-SAP is the only known jail-based treatment program in the U.S. that uses acupuncture as a treatment for daily detoxification.

➤ The Baltimore City Detention Center has a capacity of 2,966.<sup>64</sup>

**Consequences of Use**

➤ In 2002, approximately 52% of Maryland's 15,425 HIV/AIDS patients resided in Baltimore City. Fifty-six percent were injection drug users.<sup>65</sup>

➤ During 2002, there were 12 fatal traffic crashes involving an alcohol or other drug (AOD) impaired driver in Baltimore City, representing 30.8% of all fatal crashes.<sup>66</sup>

Number of Traffic Crashes Involving AOD-Impaired Drivers, Baltimore, 1998-2002

Type of Crash	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fatal crashes	44	47	43	51	39
AOD-related	5	11	8	6	12
% AOD-related	11.4%	23.4%	18.6%	11.8%	30.8%
Injury crashes	6,151	6,502	6,437	6,020	5,348
AOD-related	367	431	436	359	312
% AOD-related	6.0%	6.6%	6.8%	6.0%	5.8%
Property damage only crashes	11,849	13,352	14,604	13,499	13,654
AOD-related	542	727	835	686	668
% AOD-related	4.6%	5.4%	5.7%	5.1%	4.9%
Total crashes	18,044	19,901	21,084	19,570	19,041
AOD-related	914	1169	1279	1051	992
% AOD-related	5.1%	5.9%	6.1%	5.4%	5.2%

- There were 12,904 drug abuse episodes reported by Baltimore emergency departments in 2002. Cocaine was mentioned in 5,969 of the drug episodes.<sup>67</sup>

Number of ED Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, Baltimore, 1998-2002

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alcohol-in-combination	3,079	3,566	2,628	2,911	3,189
Cocaine	6,871	6,921	4,943	4,930	5,969
Heroin	6,711	6,999	5,405	4,481	4,715
Marijuana	1,495	1,679	1,620	1,786	2,044
Amphetamines	105	150	175	262	236
Methamphetamine	6	10	6	6	8
MDMA (Ecstasy)	6	35	64	75	64
Ketamine	3	1	4	6	3
LSD	39	53	49	29	31
PCP	53	45	73	75	120
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	6	11	8	5	7
Flunitrazepam	0	9	0	0	0
GHB	0	7	3	7	8
Inhalants	24	17	9	6	8
Combin. not found above	4	1	1	8	10
Total ED drug abuse episodes	13,735	14,170	11,503	11,625	12,904
Total ED drug mentions	23,537	24,771	19,871	20,777	23,650

- During 2002, there were 398 drug-related deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network by Medical Examiners (ME) in Baltimore City.<sup>68</sup>

Number of ME Drug Mentions, Baltimore, 1998-2002

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alcohol-in-combination	181	174	196	135	161
Cocaine	241	232	178	183	217
Heroin/morphine	310	344	292	259	301
Marijuana	--	--	--	--	--
Amphetamines	--	--	--	--	--
Methamphetamine	--	13	--	--	--
Hallucinogens	--	--	1	1	2
Inhalants	--	--	--	--	--
Club drugs	2	2	1	1	--
Narcotic analgesics	118	71	86	91	131
Other analgesics	22	29	25	23	27
Benzodiazepines	25	6	16	8	15
Antidepressants	80	85	73	72	86
All other substances	393	305	226	214	282
Total drug deaths	379	403	360	329	398
Total drug mentions	1,372	1,261	1,094	987	1,222

- There were 306 drug overdose deaths in Baltimore City in 2001.<sup>69</sup>

Number of Overdose Deaths, by Drug Involved, Baltimore City, 1998-2001

Type of Overdose	1998	1999	2000	2001
Single drug overdose				
Alcohol only	11	8	9	8
Narcotics only	143	178	157	159
Cocaine only	11	17	11	16
Methadone only	3	3	5	10
Multiple drug overdose				
Narcotics and alcohol	54	69	94	59
Cocaine and alcohol	9	5	7	4
Narcotics and cocaine	73	55	50	45
Alcohol and other drugs	4	8	1	5
Total overdose deaths	308	343	334	306

- While there were no MDMA-positive deaths recorded in Baltimore City in 2001, 6 such deaths had been reported from January to October 18, 2002. There were 4 MDMA-positive deaths in Baltimore City during 2000, 2 in 1999, and 1 in 1998.<sup>70</sup>

### Treatment

- During FY 2002, there were 21,641 admissions to treatment in Baltimore City.<sup>71</sup>

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Baltimore City, FY 1998-2002

Drug Type	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Heroin	10,863	12,298	13,178	11,989	14,983
Non-Rx methadone	130	177	145	78	135
Other opiates	198	215	247	309	458
Alcohol	7,229	7,612	7,622	7,310	9,179
Barbiturates	44	48	51	29	42
Other sed./hypnotics	57	78	73	76	111
Hallucinogens	54	32	51	91	102
Cocaine	9,262	10,200	10,281	9,126	11,871
Marijuana	4,031	3,955	4,087	3,880	4,711
Methamphetamine	63	7	12	9	22
Other amphetamines	20	17	16	25	27
Inhalants	38	34	30	23	38
PCP	57	35	39	29	35
Other stimulants	6	13	7	5	13
Benzodiazepines	151	180	169	174	235
Other tranquilizers	24	22	8	13	13
Over-the-counter	2	6	10	6	7
Steroids	Not avail.	66	12	9	14
Other	50	19	17	41	93
Total	16,970	18,554	18,636	17,554	21,641

- Approximately 32% of the people admitted to treatment in Maryland in FY 2002 lived in Baltimore City and nearly 60% lived in the Baltimore metropolitan area.<sup>72</sup>
- In a group of Baltimore treatment clients who were found guilty of crimes that led to imprisonment by the Maryland Division of Corrections, 38% fewer arrests were recorded in the 12 months following treatment, compared to the 12 months prior to receiving treatment.<sup>73</sup>
- Results from the 2001 Baltimore City Substance Abuse Need for Treatment Among Arrestees (SANTA) Project indicate that 49% of male arrestees and 53% of female arrestees met the clinical criteria for current dependence and/or abuse and were, therefore, currently in need of treatment.<sup>74</sup>

**Current Need for Treatment Among Arrestees, Baltimore, 2001**

Age	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
All ages	226	49%	113	53%
<20	47	34	9	22
21-25	33	36	17	35
26-30	27	52	20	90
31-35	35	63	21	67
36-40	41	59	26	46
>41	43	51	20	40

- In 2000, approximately 33% of those admitted to treatment in Baltimore for crack cocaine were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system.<sup>75</sup>

**Criminal Justice System Referrals to Treatment, Baltimore, 1997-2000**

Primary Substance	1997	1998	1999	2000
Crack cocaine	28.7%	33.1%	30.9%	32.7%
Heroin-injection	23.7	25.6	23.2	22.4
Heroin-intranasal	31.8	33.5	34.3	29.3
Marijuana	68.4	67.0	64.4	62.9

**Sources**

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Baltimore, Maryland: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/Tabular/050/05000US245101.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Baltimore Mayor Web site: <http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/mayor/index.html>

<sup>3</sup> Baltimore City Council Web site: <http://www.baltimorecitycouncil.com/>

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