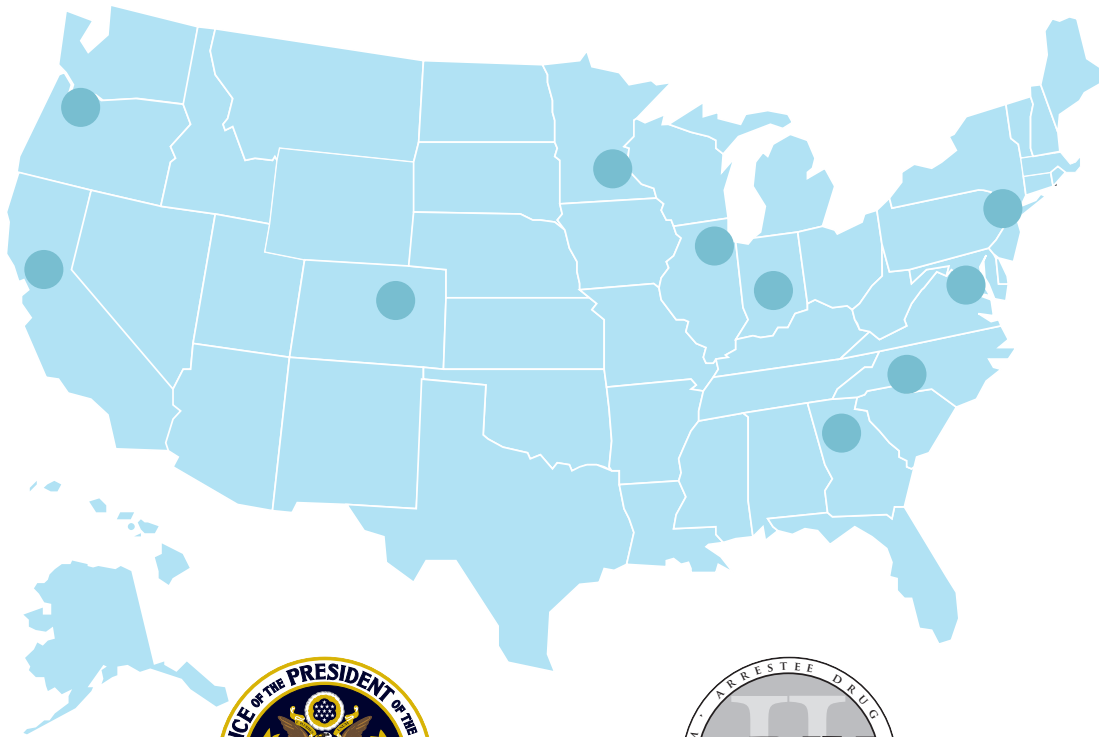


# ADAM II

## 2008 ANNUAL REPORT



Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



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### ARRESTEE DRUG ABUSE MONITORING PROGRAM II



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON, DC

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# Executive Summary

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM II) program is a data collection program sponsored by the Office of National Drug Control Policy and conducted by Abt Associates Inc. It is a program designed to gather information on drug use and related issues from adult male offenders within 48 hours of arrest. ADAM II began data collection under ONDCP's auspices in 2007 and is a continuation of the former ADAM research program funded by the National Institute of Justice from 2000-2003.

ADAM II continues as a critical source of data for estimating trends in drug use in local areas, understanding the relationship between drugs and crime, and describing drug market activity in the adult male arrestee population. Data are collected within 48 hours of the respondent's arrest in face-to-face interviews in booking facilities during two 14-day periods (two back to back calendar quarters from April 1 to September 30) each year, weighted appropriately to represent the county in which the primary city sits and annualized to reflect the year's arrests. The program offers a unique advantage over many traditional surveys of drug use through its collection and testing<sup>1</sup> of a urine sample from respondents to verify answers about recent drug use.

## Methodology

ADAM II continues the original ADAM methodology though is restricted to 10 US counties. Data collection continues in the following 10 former sites:

Site	County
Atlanta GA	Fulton County
Charlotte, NC	Mecklenburg County
Denver, CO	Denver County
Indianapolis, ID	Marion County
Minneapolis, MN	Hennepin County
New York, NY	Borough of Manhattan
Portland, OR	Multnomah County
Sacramento, CA	Sacramento County
Washington DC	District of Columbia

In 2008 across all 10 sites, a total of 4592 booked arrestees completed the interview and 3924 provided a urine specimen, representing over 36,000 arrests in those counties. The sample of arrestees is drawn from all males arrested over the course of each 24-hour period during the 14 days of data collection.

ADAM II data come from two sources: a 20-25 minute face-to-face interview and urinalysis of a test sample for the presence of 10 different drugs. The interview covers basic demographics, drug use

<sup>1</sup> Each sample is bar-coded to match the corresponding interview data. Samples are tested by a national laboratory for the presence of marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine/methamphetamine, propoxyphene, phencyclidine, benzodiazepines, methadone, barbiturates and oxycodone using the same detection thresholds used in the original ADAM program.

history, current use, recent participation in buying and selling drugs, lifetime drug treatment and mental health treatment, and, for those with any illegal drug use in the prior 12 months, detailed information on arrests, treatment, housing, and drug and alcohol use for the last year. Participation in both the interview and urine test is voluntary and confidential. In 2008 the overall response rate<sup>2</sup> is 60 percent and the conditional response rate is 82 percent for consent to the interview. Of those who consent to be interviewed, 86 percent provide a urine specimen for testing.

The ADAM II data comprise a non-probability sample of 10 US counties and a probability sample of arrestees booked in those counties. Propensity scores are developed to weight each case using detailed data on all arrests during the data collection period and are based on known factors that influence the probability that a case is sampled—arrest charge, time of day and the flow of arrestees through the week.

## Who Constitutes the ADAM II Sample?

Despite broad geographic differences in the 10 counties participating in the ADAM II program, arrestees across sites are similar in many respects. In 2008 the average age of arrestees is between 32 and 35 in all but two of the sites (in Atlanta and Washington DC it is slightly higher) and over 84 percent of arrestees in all sites are U.S. citizens. Over half of arrestees in 7 of the 10 sites report that they are currently working, but in all but three sites (Minneapolis, New York and Washington DC) less than half report having any form of health insurance. From 7 percent (Chicago) to 23 percent (Portland and Atlanta) of arrestees are either living in institutional settings or are homeless.

The majority of arrestees (59% or more) in all sites have some prior experience with the criminal justice system before the current arrest. Among those who report some drug use in the prior year, anywhere from 8 percent (Denver) to 23 percent (Chicago) report two or more arrests just in that past year.

All arrestees are asked if they have ever participated in drug or alcohol treatment (inpatient and outpatient) or any inpatient mental health treatment. Prior outpatient drug treatment ranges from 9 percent of arrestees in Washington DC to 35 percent in Minneapolis. Prior experience with inpatient stays for mental health treatment is somewhat less common, ranging from 3 percent of arrestees in Washington DC to 13 percent in Minneapolis and Portland.

## Drug Use and Drug Market Activity

### Matching Self-report to Test Results.

A critical part of the utility of ADAM II information is the ability to verify self reported drug use of respondents with a bioassay. Arrestees are asked about their prior 12-month and prior 30-, 7- and 3-day use<sup>3</sup> of marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, methamphetamine and other drugs they may specify.

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<sup>2</sup> The *overall response rate* includes arrestees who are sampled but not available, e.g., no longer in the facility or too ill to be interviewed. The *conditional response* rate represents the number of interviews completed with arrestees who are sampled and physically available.

<sup>3</sup> The 30-, 7-, and 3-day windows are used both for an account of recent use and to match the window of detection for different drugs in urinalysis.

In this unique self-report setting there is a high degree of veracity regarding recent drug use (i.e., urine test results match responses) among all arrestees for each drug. Over 80 percent of all arrestees report truthfully regarding recent use of marijuana and cocaine, and over 90 percent responded truthfully about heroin and methamphetamine. But many arrestees are not using drugs and have little to hide, so that the question remains about the truthfulness of those arrestees who are actually using illegal drugs. For arrestees who are using each of the drugs (test positive), veracity varies by drug. Cocaine (45% match) and heroin (48%) users are less likely to admit recent use than methamphetamine (55%) and marijuana users (82%). These findings underscore the value of the test confirmation to self-report data for accurate estimation of use from any self-report survey.

### **Test Results for the Presence of Any Drugs**

In all 10 ADAM II sites from 49 percent (Washington DC) to 87 percent (Chicago) of all arrestees interviewed test positive for at least one substance in their system at the time of arrest. This level of use is consistent with what was found in 7 of the 10 sites in 2007 with a statistically significant decrease in Atlanta, Portland, and Washington DC. Many test positive for multiple substances: from 15 to 40 percent of all arrestees in all sites test positive for multiple substances.

### **Marijuana**

Marijuana continues to be the most commonly detected illegal substance among arrestees in all but Atlanta where more arrestees test positive for cocaine use. In 2008 over 40 percent of arrestees in 8 of the 10 sites test positive for marijuana at the time of arrest, a proportion that has not changed significantly in any site since 2007. When asked about marijuana use, 45 percent or more of arrestees admit use the prior year in 9 of the 10 sites, over 40 percent in the prior 30 days and over 35 percent in the prior week. While there have been fluctuations in sites from year to year, these trends have also been remarkably stable since ADAM data collection began in 2000. Arrestees who are using marijuana also use it frequently: in 7 of the sites, marijuana users used on average every other day of the prior 30 days.

Given the prevalence of marijuana use among the ADAM II arrestees, it is not surprising that marijuana is the drug reported as obtained most frequently in the prior 30 days. In only one site (Portland) is there a statistically significant drop since 2007 in the proportion of arrestees who report acquiring marijuana (from 44% to 38%). It is also a market that can involve non-cash transactions (trade, share, exchange of services, gift) almost as frequently as those involving cash. In half of the sites the marijuana market is roughly evenly split between cash and non-cash transactions. The markets of 3 sites (Denver, Portland and Sacramento) have a somewhat greater proportion of arrestees reporting non-cash transactions, while in two sites (Atlanta and Washington DC) more arrestees report transactions involving cash.

Arrestees who obtained marijuana within the last 30 days also are asked about various other aspects of the transaction, i.e., indoor versus outdoor sale, availability of product, regular versus new or occasional source, frequency of purchase. In half of the sites the marijuana is as likely to be acquired indoors as in an open air or public setting. In Indianapolis, Charlotte and Portland the market appears to be less public.

While the proportion of arrestees who report a failed marijuana buy (they had the money but could not get the drug) did not change significantly across any site from 2007, the availability of marijuana

does differ across the 10 markets. In Denver only 25 percent of arrestees acquiring marijuana report a failed buy in the last month; in New York, Atlanta, Indianapolis and Washington DC over 40 percent report a failed buy. The most common reason cited across all sites is that the drug was not available from the source.

### **Cocaine: Crack and Powder**

Cocaine is the second most commonly detected substance among arrestees in 2008, except in Atlanta where it is the most commonly detected drug. The proportion testing positive ranges from a low of 17 percent in Sacramento to 44 percent in Chicago. While these test results are high, the prevalence of cocaine positives is stable or declining across most of the ADAM II sites. There are statistically significant declines in the cocaine positive tests from 2007 to 2008 in Indianapolis and Washington DC. In Chicago and Portland significant declines occurred from 2003 to 2007 and remained at the lower level in 2007 and 2008. In New York over half of the arrestees tested positive for cocaine in 2000, then use declined significantly in 2001 and again in 2003, and remains at around 30 percent into 2008.

Because the immunoassay test used in ADAM II urinalysis cannot differentiate cocaine as crack from the drug in its powdered form, ADAM II uses self-report information about each form of the drug to determine differences in use and market activity.

#### ***Crack***

Self-report data on crack use indicate that use is stable or declining. The proportion of arrestees who report that they used crack in the prior 30 days declines significantly in Portland and Charlotte and remained the same in all other sites since 2007. It is highest in Atlanta and Chicago where 23 percent of arrestees admit prior 30-day use and lowest in New York where 7 percent of arrestees admit to prior 30-day use. The average number of days using of the prior 30 varies from 6 days of the last 30 in Washington DC to 20 days in Atlanta.

The crack cocaine market is the second most active drug market (behind marijuana) in all but three sites.<sup>4</sup> The proportion of arrestees who report they obtained crack in the prior 30 days ranges from 7 percent in New York to 26 percent in Chicago. The proportion of arrestees who report acquiring crack declines significantly in three sites (Charlotte, New York and Portland) in 2008.

Crack remains primarily a cash market. In 2008 across all sites over 75 percent of arrestees who obtained crack in the prior 30 days did so at least once via a cash transaction; in half of the sites 90 percent or more reported cash transactions. Crack is also often exchanged in an open air or more public market; in 9 of 10 sites at least 40 percent of arrestees report that their crack purchases were made in outdoor settings and in some sites (Atlanta, Washington DC, New York and Chicago) that proportion is even higher (63-87% report outdoor sales). Seventy percent or more of arrestees in all sites report the transaction is made directly with a dealer rather than through a third party or go-between. Arrestees describe a retail market with users making frequent small purchases. The average number of crack purchases made in the prior 30 days ranges from 8 (Washington DC) to 18 (Atlanta).

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<sup>4</sup> In New York more arrestees report acquiring cocaine powder than crack and in Portland and Sacramento more arrestees reporting acquiring methamphetamine than crack.

Though crack appears to be somewhat unavailable in 2008 in most sites that availability has not changed significantly since 2007. In 7 of the 10 sites, 30 to 63 percent of arrestees who report trying to buy crack in the prior 30 days fail to do so, most commonly due to lack of availability. The exception is Portland where 23 percent of those who report a failed buy attribute it to police activity. New York appears to be an area with a changing crack market. As the proportion of arrestees testing positive for cocaine (either form) in New York has declined steadily since 2000, so has the number of arrestees reporting recent crack use. This is paralleled by reports of more failed buys in that site. Almost two-thirds of arrestees who acquired crack in the prior 30 days in New York report experiencing failed buys—almost 30 percent higher than in most other sites.

### ***Cocaine Powder***

Like crack, although the popularity of cocaine powder varies considerably by site, the use of cocaine powder in the last 30 days reported by arrestees remains stable or declines in all 10 ADAM II sites, with significant reductions in two sites (Indianapolis and Denver). It is reported most commonly as used in the prior 30 days in Charlotte (10%) and Denver (10%) and least commonly in Chicago, Washington DC, and Indianapolis (3%).

Unlike crack cocaine, cocaine in powder form is often injected. Arrestees who report using cocaine powder in the prior 30 days are asked if they injected at the most recent use. In Atlanta 59 percent of cocaine powder users injected at last use, in New York 27 percent and in Portland 18 percent.

The drop in the number of arrestees testing positive for cocaine appears to be driven more by reductions in powder use than cocaine as crack. The proportion of arrestees who report acquiring powder cocaine in the prior 30 days is either stable or decreasing in all ADAM II sites in 2008; in four of the sites (Charlotte, Denver, Indianapolis, Portland) the declines are statistically significant. The market for cocaine powder is also somewhat less driven by cash transactions than is true for crack. While over 75 percent of arrestees who obtained crack used cash, in only two sites is the percentage of arrestees reporting cocaine powder cash transactions that high—New York and Charlotte. Cash transactions dropped significantly in Atlanta and Chicago since 2007—lower by approximately half or more in Chicago.

Availability as measured by failed attempts to buy varies considerably across the sites. The highest percentage of arrestees reporting failed buys occurs in New York (63%) and the fewest in Sacramento (15%), Minneapolis (18%) and Indianapolis (19%). Significantly more arrestees in New York in 2008 also attribute the failed buy to lack of available product than was true in 2007 (7% versus 42%). By contrast in Denver 65 percent of arrestees attribute their failed buys in 2007 to lack of product availability whereas in 2008 only 23 percent cite that reason.

### **Heroin**

Chicago leads the 10 sites in the proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates (29%) in 2008, with more than twice the proportion of the next most prevalent site for opiates, Washington DC. Chicago's results also represent a statistically significant increase over 2007 bringing it closer to its highest point in 2000 (36%). Fewer than 2 percent of arrestees test positive in the two southern sites and 5 percent or less test positive in Denver, Indianapolis, and Sacramento. Six to 12 percent of arrestees in Portland, New York, Minneapolis and Washington DC test positive. Trends in heroin use remain relatively constant for most sites since 2000. However, there have been significant declines in Portland, Denver and New York from high points in 2000-2003.

Self-report data on recent use show a consistently high frequency of use among arrestees who use heroin. In 7 of the 10 sites arrestees who admit heroin use report that they use it 15 or more days out of the month; in Chicago, heroin users are reporting almost daily use. Heroin is also the drug most commonly reported as injected. Virtually all of those admitting heroin use in Charlotte report injection at the last use and over 60 percent of heroin users injected in 3 of the other 10 sites. In Chicago where 29 percent of arrestees test positive for opiates and 27 percent admit use in the prior year, only 25 percent report they injected it at last use.

With the exception of Chicago the percentage of arrestees engaged in the heroin market is small. However, within that small group participation is high—the average number of days arrestees report buying heroin ranges from 7 to 22. In the most active heroin market sites (Chicago, New York and Portland) arrestees report that purchases are most often made directly from the dealer. Heroin also appears to be a more open-air market in these areas with over half or more of those reporting purchases in 5 of the 10 sites saying the last purchase was made outdoors.

Heroin appears to be relatively more available in Chicago, Charlotte, Indianapolis, and Portland where roughly a quarter or fewer of those who bought heroin reported a failed buy. By contrast, in New York 53 percent of those obtaining heroin report a failed buy and 46 percent of them attribute it to lack of available product.

### **Methamphetamine**

Methamphetamine remains primarily a regional phenomenon. In Sacramento and Portland 35 and 15 percent of arrestees respectively test positive in 2008 for methamphetamine, though this represents a continuing decline from 2003. Methamphetamine positives are lowest (less than 1%) in New York, Atlanta, Chicago and Charlotte and only slightly higher (2-3%) in Denver, Indianapolis, Washington DC and Minneapolis. Self-report of use in the prior 30 days, though slightly higher, mirrors the urine test results. The practice of injecting methamphetamine is most common in Portland (32% injected at last use), but less common elsewhere.

Only the two western ADAM II sites have appreciable methamphetamine market participation. In Sacramento the proportion of arrestees involved in acquiring methamphetamine in the prior 30 days remains high (26%), unchanged from 2007, but in Portland reported acquisition is significantly lower (13%) than 2007 levels (23%). There are a similar number of arrestees reporting acquisitions made through cash and non-cash for methamphetamine in both sites, though there is a significant decline in arrestees reporting cash buys in Sacramento from 2007 to 2008. In both sites the majority of arrestees report transactions as made indoors or in non-public places. The proportion of arrestees reporting failed buys remains stable at between 40 and 50 percent.

### **Other Drugs**

Arrestees are asked about other drugs (besides those discussed above) they have used and also are tested for a panel of ten drugs. Phencyclidine (PCP) is detected in this population in 4 of the 10 sites but is rare—1% or less. Oxycodone is detected in 7 of the 10 sites, but only in Sacramento (3%) is



it above one percent. Arrestees self-report of drugs not specifically included in the test panel shows the use of Ecstasy most commonly in Atlanta and Charlotte (3%), Sacramento, Minneapolis, and New York (2%). It is unusually high in the small Washington DC sample (37%). Narcotic painkillers (Dilaudid, Vicodin, Percocet) are also reported between 8 to 11 percent of arrestees in half of the sites.

## Report Format

The ADAM II 2008 Report is divided into three sections. Section 1 presents information on the ADAM II program, comparing it to the earlier ADAM program funded by the National Institute of Justice from 2000-2003 and providing a brief description of the program methodology. Section 2 provides a description of the ADAM II sample, including demographics, arrest histories, and treatment experiences. Section 3 presents findings on drug use and drug market activity among booked adult male arrestees, described by different drug types—marijuana, cocaine (in powder and crack form), heroin, methamphetamine and selected other drugs.

Figures illustrating results are included in the main body of the report; all data tables are referenced in text, but presented in Appendix A. Data in Appendix A are annualized and significance of year to year trends is estimated using regression models. Appendix B presents more detailed information on the program methodology, and Appendix C provides annualized results for 2008 and trends for each site.

This report presents 2008 findings from all 10 ADAM II sites. The same sites participated in 2007 ADAM II data collection, the full results of which are reported in ONDCP's *ADAM II 2007 Annual Report*; some 2007 results are included in this report. As was the case in 2007, data are collected for two calendar quarters and are then used to generate annualized estimates for each site. Data are not aggregated across sites, but rather presented site by site. In general, the samples collected in each site are more than adequate for reporting and data analysis. However, in some cases, depending on the analysis, the number of cases falls below 10, e.g., methamphetamine market activity in some Eastern sites. In these cases, no information is reported, as cases are too few to serve as the basis of reliable estimates; the site is then excluded from cross-site comparisons, and an "n/a" is noted for that site in the relevant table.

Throughout the report, comparisons are made to results from 2007. In these cases, differences that are statistically significant at the .10, .05 and .01 level are identified. Otherwise, comparisons reported do not yield significant differences. The report includes the less stringent .10 significance level to provide more flexibility when considering possible trends over time.

One of the primary goals of the ADAM II program is to provide trend information on how drug use and related behavior among arrestees may have changed over time. The consistency in methodologies between ADAM and ADAM II supports this goal. However, ensuring data remain representative of the arrestee population requires continuous review and, if necessary, changes to enhance the representativeness of the sample, which can result in some adjustments to the analysis over time. There were no changes to the samples collected in 2007 and 2008 in any of the 10 ADAM II sites. However, some changes took place between 2003 and 2007 that necessarily affect trend analysis. These changes were discussed in more detail in the 2007 annual report and are not repeated here.



# 1.0 The ADAM II Program: Overview and Methodology

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II (ADAM II) program is a unique data collection effort that collects interview and bioassay data in 10 U.S. counties from a probability-based sample of males within 48 hours of their arrest. All booked male arrestees who fit within this window during two 14-day data collection periods (April 1 to September 30 each year) are included in the sample, regardless of their arrest charge. The interview is voluntary and confidential with no identifying information taken on any arrestee. In 2008 over 82 percent of those sampled and present in the facility consented to be interviewed and over 86 percent provided a urine sample for laboratory testing. Cases are then weighted to reflect all arrests in the time period in each county and annualized to represent the entire year. In 2008 over 4,500 arrestees were interviewed, representing over 36,000 arrests in 10 counties.

The original ADAM program grew out of the need for better information on the extent of drug use among persons involved in criminal activity. In 1988 the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) began a multi-city data collection effort called the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program. Although DUF was a landmark effort and the first national data collection program to include the collection of a biological specimen (urine) to test for the presence of drugs in individuals at arrest, its reliance on a convenience sample of cities, booking facilities within cities and respondents severely limited its utility for estimation purposes.<sup>5</sup> In an effort to overcome this weakness, Abt Associates and the NIJ redesigned the program in 2000 to include probability-based sampling of arrestees, new instrumentation and data collection protocols that support scientifically sound prevalence estimation. The NIJ renamed DUF the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program.

From 2000-2003, the ADAM program provided estimates of drug use and drug market behaviors among persons involved in the criminal justice system in 39 counties. The program was terminated by NIJ in 2003 due to lack of funding. In 2007 ONDCP, recognizing the need for these unique data, resumed data collection in 10 former ADAM sites as ADAM II.

Reestablishing the ADAM program was important for a number of reasons. ADAM II provides data on the prevalence of drug use among booked male arrestees in 10 U.S. counties that were part of the original ADAM sample, offering consistent data to support statistical trend analysis in those 10 counties.

It is important to bear in mind that ADAM II sites do not constitute a probability-based sample of all US counties and, with 10 purposively selected sites, the program is not designed to provide a national estimate.<sup>6</sup> However, the program *is* designed to provide local prevalence estimates of drug use and related behaviors among booked arrestees over time for each county represented by the 10 sites.

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<sup>5</sup> Government Accounting Office. *Drug Use Management: Strengths, Limitations, and Recommendations for Improvement*. Washington, D.C. GAO/PEMD-93-19, June 1993.

<sup>6</sup> When ADAM constituted 39 US counties, Abt investigators were able to develop a reasonable national estimate of use by combining treatment and ADAM data in a model-based estimation procedure (see Rhodes, W., Kling, R. and Johnston, P. "Using Booking Data to Model Drug User Arrest Rates: A Preliminary Step to Estimating the Prevalence of Chronic Drug Use" *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, March 2007).

The value of local estimates cannot be overstated. Because drug use varies considerably from one area of the country to another, national estimates often mask important differences that affect treatment and law enforcement programming. Methamphetamine use is one dramatic example. National estimates have consistently shown a relatively small national problem, while local data in affected areas<sup>7</sup> have indicated for decades a problem 3-4 times larger. The data collected in ADAM highlighted those differences and ADAM II continues to provide an opportunity to examine the wide regional variation in drug use and related behaviors.

A number of factors produce variation in the use of illegal drugs across different regions of the country: availability of drugs to local suppliers, sophistication or maturation of the suppliers' organizations and the demand, law enforcement focus, even geography. As the data presented here show, what is commonplace in Chicago is not necessarily so less than 200 miles away in Indianapolis.

ADAM II estimates are often dramatically different from data reported in general population surveys, where serious drug use and active participation in drug markets are considerably rarer events. For example, the proportion of booked male arrestees reporting that they had consumed any crack cocaine in the prior 30 days across all of the 10 ADAM sites in 2007<sup>8</sup> ranged from a low of 7 percent in New York to a high of 23 percent in Atlanta and Chicago. The nation's premier general population survey of drug use, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), for the same year found that less than 1 percent of the adult population admitted to using crack in the prior 30 days. Dramatic differences like this are repeated for all of the drugs examined in ADAM II when compared to NSDUH, highlighting the unique nature of the arrestee population in these areas.<sup>9</sup>

ADAM II and NHSDUH samples even in comparable geographic regions are likely complementary to some unknown degree. ADAM II respondents may be by definition missed in the household-based survey; that is, as a group they may be less likely to be eligible for inclusion in NSDUH sampling frames<sup>10</sup> (i.e., many arrestees are in transient living situations and/or homeless, or are institutionalized for periods of the year), or do not participate at all. As discussed in sections that follow, the proportion of arrestees in 2008 who report that they are homeless or have been institutionalized in the prior 30 days ranges from 7 percent in Chicago to 23 percent in Atlanta and Portland. While all of the

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<sup>7</sup> For example, data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for 2007 on treatment admissions in areas in the West like California, Oregon and Nevada indicate that 45-57% of males entering treatment in those states enter with amphetamine as the primary substance of abuse. By contrast, TEDS data indicates that nationally 7.5% of all admissions have methamphetamine as the primary drug of abuse. (<http://OAS.SAMHSA.gov>)

<sup>8</sup> We use last year's ADAM II results (2007) as a better comparison, as 2007 is the most recent year available for the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).

<sup>9</sup> Discussions of differences between the NSDUH and the 10 ADAM II samples are provided to highlight the value and uniqueness of the arrestees as a research population. NSDUH is a national household population sample and not made up only of persons who have been arrested in the 10 specific counties.

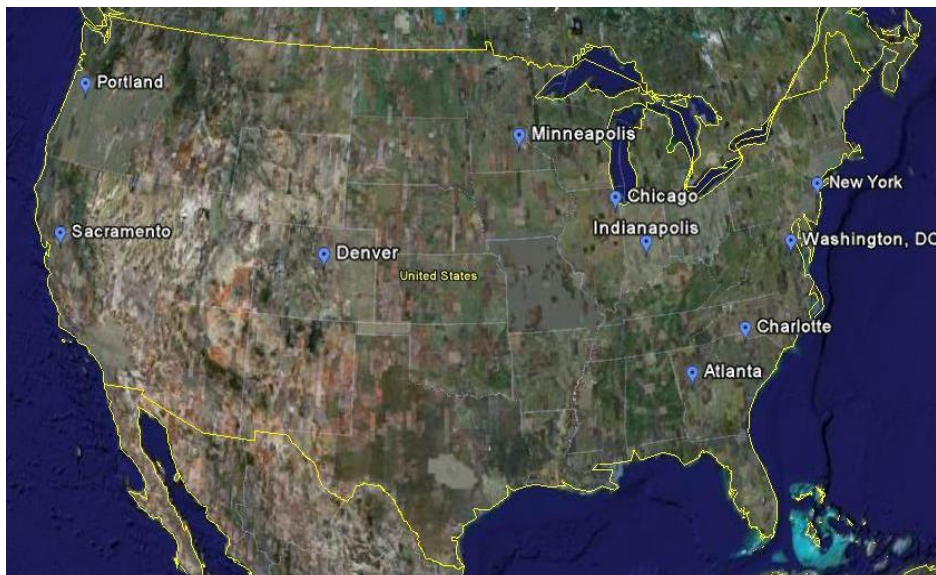
<sup>10</sup> Respondents are eligible for inclusion in the NSDUH if they live or will live in the household or group quarters for "most of the time during the months of [CURRENT QUARTER]", e.g., the quarter in which the data are collected. (Hewitt, D., T. Chen and B. Riggsbee, "2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Screening application specifications," RTI International for SAMSHA, November, 2006).

ADAM II sample by definition have been arrested in the past year, in 2008 anywhere from 59 percent (Washington) to 94 percent (Chicago) had at least one prior arrest. Of those who in 2007 admit any drug use in the past year, between 2 percent (Washington DC) and 23 percent (Portland) were arrested two or more times in that prior 12 month period.

In short, ADAM II provides an important window into a segment of the population not readily reflected in population based surveys, i.e., those who are both far more involved in the criminal justice system and more heavily involved in substance use.

To achieve ADAM II’s objectives of providing accurate local trend estimates that are comparable to earlier ADAM estimates all aspects of the ADAM methodology are replicated. This goal was achieved in both 2007 and 2008 in 10 former ADAM sites selected from among the original 39 sites that participated in the ADAM program (see Exhibit 1.1).<sup>11</sup>

<b>Exhibit 1.1: ADAM II Sites</b>	
<b>Primary City</b>	<b>County Area</b>
Atlanta, GA	Fulton County and City of Atlanta
Charlotte, NC	Mecklenburg County
Chicago, IL	Cook County
Denver, CO	Denver County
Indianapolis, IN	Marion County
Minneapolis, MN	Hennepin County
New York, NY	Borough of Manhattan
Portland, OR	Multnomah County
Sacramento, CA	Sacramento County
Washington DC	District of Columbia



<sup>11</sup> In each case, the county in which the named city is located constitutes the “site;” that is, the Portland site sample is weighted to represent all arrests in Multnomah County; the Charlotte site sample is weighted to represent all arrests in Mecklenburg County and so on.

The ADAM II program follows the same protocols established in ADAM, refining analytic strategies as needed. ADAM II:

- Collects data about drug use, drug and alcohol dependency and treatment, and drug market participation among booked male arrestees within 48 hours of arrest;<sup>12</sup>
- Relies on a systematic sampling process to identify eligible arrestees that are approached for voluntary participation;
- Collects data through a confidential 20-25 minute face-to-face interview and collection of a urine specimen;
- Offers an incentive (e.g., candy, chips, water) for participation;
- Ships urine specimens to a central laboratory to test for the presence of ten different drugs;
- Collects data in each site for 14 consecutive days during two back-to-back quarters;<sup>13</sup> and
- Uses propensity scores to assign weights to each case.<sup>14</sup>
- Uses a model-based procedure to examine trends in drug use and related activities in each site over time.

## Methodology

All sites implement sampling plans and weighting protocols that are designed and executed applying the same principles as had been applied under ADAM.<sup>15</sup> This section provides an overview of ADAM II methodology, including brief descriptions of procedures used for testing, sampling, weighting, imputation, and trend estimation. Appendix B provides a more detailed discussion of each component.

### Drug Testing

In ADAM and ADAM II all sampled arrestees are approached and asked to participate in an interview and to provide a urine sample for later testing. The project is explained and consent for both the interview and the sample collection is voluntary. While arrestees may be interviewed without providing a test sample, no test samples are taken without an interview. In all but one site<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Minor revisions were made to the original ADAM instrument in 2007 for ADAM II to ensure consistency with current Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines on a few demographic categories (ethnicity) and to add more specific information on the manufacture of methamphetamine.

<sup>13</sup> Under the ADAM program, data collection began with collection across four quarters and evolved to two or three (depending on the site) when it was terminated in 2003. ADAM II data are annualized to represent the year and to adjust for seasonality (see Appendix B for details on the annualization of ADAM II data).

<sup>14</sup> The use of propensity score weighting was new in 2007. In the past ADAM relied on case weights developed through post-sampling stratification ( see Appendix B for more detail on this change).

<sup>15</sup> In 2007, a number of years had passed since ADAM data were collected and in some sites jail operations and even jails themselves changed. In some cases the scope of the populations captured through ADAM was not ideal and some changes were needed to improve the sample collected in ADAM II while maintaining trend analysis capability.

<sup>16</sup> In New York, the arrestee moves to a urinal which is behind a concrete barrier in the cell.

the urine specimen is given in a nearby lavatory. Samples are linked to the interview data by a common barcode, but no identifying information is contained on the interview or the specimen at any time. No arrestee level data are shared with the participating law enforcement agencies. Exhibit 1.2 describes the test collection and analysis conducted.

## Sampling

ADAM II data comprise a purposive sample of 10 U.S. counties and a probability sample of arrestees booked into jails within those counties. Data collection takes place in each site from a county-based representative sample of approximately 250-300 arrestees per site per quarter.<sup>17</sup> The 2008 10-site interview total consists of 4,592 arrestees representing 36,387 arrests during the two data collection periods. Data collection occurred in two cycles at each site to provide estimates for two back-to-back calendar quarters in the time period from April 1, 2008 to September 30, 2008.

### **Exhibit 1.2: ADAM II Drug Testing**

ADAM II is the only U.S. survey of drug use that provides verification of self-reported activity through testing a biological sample and linking it to respondent's answers. At the initiation of the ADAM II interview, arrestees are asked if they will provide a urine sample at the end of the interview. While arrestees may agree to the interview but not to providing a urine sample, no urine samples are collected independent of an interview. Samples are taken unobserved in a lavatory facility in the booking area. All specimens are removed daily from the ADAM II site facilities and shipped via overnight mail to the national testing laboratory. Bar-coded labels attached to both the interview and the specimen link results. Interview questions are designed to capture the time frames within which each drug should be detectable in a urine sample (3 days, 7 days, 30 days).

ADAM II uses immunoassay testing that screens for the presence of drugs in urine samples provided by each arrestee. Immunoassay tests are some of the most consistently accurate drug screening methods available and are the most widely used bioassay in government testing programs. The test screens for the presence of drugs or their metabolites that have been excreted in a subject's urine at a level above or equal to a standard threshold or cutoff point. If the sample tests negative for a drug it means either there is no drug in the sample or the amount is below the threshold point (see Exhibit B.1 "ADAM II Drug Testing Cutoff Levels" in Appendix B). A confirmatory test is used to determine the presence of a specific drug within a broader drug class. For ADAM II, all

Sampling plans are created at the county and facility levels. *County-level plans* document the total number of booking facilities and identify the facilities selected for data collection. In some cases, regardless of arresting agency, all bookings in the county take place in a single jail, while in other counties bookings may take place in multiple facilities across the county. Where there are multiple jails (as in Atlanta and Washington DC), each jail is treated as a stratum, and ADAM II for that site constitutes a stratified random sample. After identification and sampling of facilities within each county, *facility-level plans* are created to identify the data collection shift, sample targets, and number of assigned interviewers within each facility documented in the county-level plan. Within a facility, cases are sampled to represent all arrestees in each 24-hour period over a consecutive 14-day period

<sup>17</sup> The Washington DC site generates substantially fewer cases over the 14-day period due to the rapid release or transfer of arrestees from the seven districts where they are booked.

using a sampling design that divides data collection days into periods of stock and flow. Table 1.3 identifies facilities and describes case production at each site for 2008.

### **Case Weighting**

The goal of each site sampling plan is for every arrestee to have roughly the same probability of being sampled and interviewed. In reality, the sampling rate varies across the population. Weighting protocols used in ADAM and ADAM II compensate for the sampling rate variance that occurs during data collection due to release of offenders each day and differing types of offenders arrested during the course of the day and/or the day of the week.

In ADAM II *propensity scores* are developed to weight each case. The propensity score is the estimated probability that a member of the population of arrestees is included in the sample, based on known factors that influence the probability that a case is sampled—including arrest charge, time of day, and the flow of the facility’s arrestees throughout the day and week. Complete data on all bookings (a census of everyone arrested on each day of data collection at each site) that occur in each ADAM II facility in the two-week data collection period are used to develop propensity scores.

### **Imputation**

Some interviewees fail to provide urine specimens, either by refusing to provide a sample or being unable to provide. This means that objective evidence of recent drug use is missing for this group.<sup>18</sup> With this information missing, the resulting sample may be biased because arrestees who fail to provide urine specimens could be systematically different from those arrestees who provide urine specimens. To address this bias and improve accuracy when urine data are missing, ADAM II employs a simple version of statistical imputation to improve the estimates (see Appendix B for more detail).

### **Trend Estimates**

When the program was reestablished in 2007, one of the most important challenges was to develop procedures for estimating trends that bridge the 2003-2007 gap and assess their significance. That determination was complicated for all sites, in that the site environments were likely to have changed since 2003 in ways that might affect trends.

To address this problem, ADAM II uses model-based predictions to control for the offender mix in creating trend estimates. In this approach, weighted regressions are estimated where urine test results are the dependent variable and the independent or predictor variables include the year, the offense, variables controlling for seasonality, and additional factors that vary from site to site like the addition of a jail or known shifts in arrest or booking policies. Appendix B provides detail on these estimation procedures; for more information please refer to the ADAM II technical documentation report available for download at the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

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<sup>18</sup> See Appendix B, Table B2 for numbers of missing urine tests by site.



**Table 1.3: ADAM Site Booking Facilities, Completed Interviews, Urine Specimens, and Weighted Case Numbers, 2008**

Primary City	Study Area	# of Booking Facilities		Completed Interviews	Urine Specimens	Weighted Case Numbers <sup>a</sup>
		Total	Data Collected From			
Atlanta, GA	Fulton County and City of Atlanta	2	2	419	354	1,994
Charlotte, NC	Mecklenburg County	1	1	468	396	2,637
Chicago, IL	Cook County <sup>b</sup>	36	1	485	426	6,697
Denver, CO	Denver County	1	1	511	460	2,220
Indianapolis, IN	Marion County	1	1	578	524	3,526
Minneapolis, MN	Hennepin County <sup>b</sup>	18	1	433	383	1,996
New York, NY	Borough of Manhattan	2	1	515	365	4,444
Portland, OR	Multnomah County	1	1	526	453	1,450
Sacramento, CA	Sacramento County	1	1	562	508	4,649
Washington, D.C.	District of Columbia	7	7	95	55	6,774
Total				4,592	3,924	36,387

<sup>a</sup> Reflects all arrestees booked during both 14-day periods in the facilities.

<sup>b</sup> The Hennepin County and Cook County samples do not include the smaller suburban facilities, but instead are restricted to the large central jail where the majority of arrestees are transferred and/or are initially booked. In both cases the included jail captures the overwhelming majority of county bookings.



## 2.0 Who Constitutes the ADAM II Samples?

The ADAM II program collects information on a number of arrestee characteristics that together provide a picture of the population entering the criminal justice system in each of the 10 sites. In addition to drug use and drug market questions that are the primary focus of the ADAM II program, arrestees are asked during the interview to provide information on demographics (age, education, race, marital status), immigration status, employment, insurance coverage and housing. Arrestees also are asked about lifetime and recent substance abuse and mental health treatment experiences. In addition, the program collects information from official records on charges for which sample respondents were booked. This section describes the overall characteristics of the sampled population in each site and highlights differences in characteristics between arrestees who test positive for any drugs and those who do not. It should be noted that demographic shifts in the ADAM II sample do not necessarily reflect shifts in the demographics of those who commit crime; rather, some shifts may be attributed to policing practices and strategies.

### Demographic Characteristics of Arrestees

Although the ADAM II sites are concentrated east of the Mississippi, the 10 counties vary in terms of size and demographics of their populations. Table 2.1 in Appendix A presents demographic information on all arrestees in the 10 ADAM II counties in 2007 and 2008. In all sites, the average age of arrestees in each site is between 32 and 37 in 2008. The majority of arrestees are single in all sites, ranging from 58 percent (Denver) to 83 percent (Washington DC). Over 80 percent of arrestees are U.S. citizens, though this percentage declined significantly in three sites in 2008 (Charlotte, Indianapolis, and Portland).

In all ADAM II sites, 65 percent or more of arrestees have a high school diploma or its equivalency, ranging from 65 percent (Chicago and Sacramento) to 78 percent (Washington DC). Half or more of arrestees in 7 of the 10 sites report they are working at least part time. Despite these relatively high rates of employment and educational attainment, in 7 of 10 sites roughly a third or less of all arrestees have any form of health insurance, including state-sponsored programs such as Medicaid, Medicare, employer-based, Veteran's Affairs health coverage, union or other plans. In the three other sites (Washington DC, New York and Minneapolis) half to almost two-thirds of arrestees are insured. In two sites, significantly fewer arrestees are insured in 2008 (Atlanta and Charlotte) than was true in 2007. In Indianapolis, the number of insured arrestees increases significantly in 2008, though still rising to only 36 percent.

While the number of arrestees with stable living arrangements (living in own or someone else's house, mobile home or apartment, in a residential hotel, dormitory or group home) in the prior 30 days is 77 percent or more in all sites, between 7 percent of arrestees (Chicago) and 23 percent (Portland and Atlanta) are living either in institutional settings or are homeless (Table 2.1).

Given the diversity of geographic sites, it is not surprising to find that the racial/ ethnic makeup of arrestees varies across geographic areas (Table 2.2). Less than a quarter of arrestees identify themselves as Hispanic in 8 of the 10 sites in 2008. The exceptions are Denver (44% Hispanic) and New York (46%). In New York, Charlotte, and Portland, the proportion of arrestees who identify themselves as Hispanic rose significantly between 2007 and 2008. In 4 of the 10 sites, 60 percent or more of arrestees identify themselves as African-American, ranging from 60 percent in Charlotte to

85 percent in Washington DC. The proportion of African American arrestees decreases significantly in Sacramento and remains unchanged elsewhere. The proportion of arrestees that identify themselves as White ranges from one percent in Washington DC to 47 percent in Portland.

## History with Criminal Justice System

Experience with the criminal justice system prior to the current arrest is common among arrestees across all sites. In 2008, at least 59 percent or more of arrestees in each site report at least one arrest prior to the current one; in 8 of the 10 sites more than 80 percent of arrestees have a prior arrest. In Atlanta and Sacramento there is also a significant increase in arrestees who report a prior arrest between 2007 and 2008; in Portland this figure decreases significantly in 2008 (Table 2.3).

Interviewers record the three most serious charges for all arrestees from the official booking record of each arrestee. The percentage of arrestees charged with violent crimes ranges from 8 percent of cases in Washington DC to 26 percent in Minneapolis, and the proportion with drug crime charges ranges from 23 percent (Portland) to 60 percent (Chicago). Property crimes constitute from 4 percent of arrestees in Washington DC to 33 percent in Atlanta, while assorted “other” crimes, including probation/parole violations, disturbing the peace, traffic-related offenses, and other more minor crimes, make up over half of charges in 5 of the 10 sites (Table 2.4).

There are some significant changes from 2007 to 2008 in the types of charges for which offenders are arrested. While the proportion of arrestees with violent charges decreases significantly in only two sites (Washington DC and Portland), drug violations decrease significantly in 4 sites—Atlanta, Charlotte, Minneapolis, and Portland.

## Comparison of Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Drugs and All Other Arrestees

The above data represent all persons sampled and interviewed for ADAM II; that is, *all males arrested, not just those using drugs*. An advantage of ADAM II data over more general statistics on characteristics of offenders is the ability to compare persons involved in the criminal justice system who test positive for any illicit drug with arrestees who do not test positive for any illicit drug.

Table 2.5 presents demographic information for persons testing positive for some illicit substance at arrest and those testing negative. There are some significant differences between these two groups in many sites. In 5 of the sites, users are significantly younger, and in 6 sites more likely to be single. In 9 of the 10 sites users are significantly more likely to be US citizens and in 8 of the sites less likely to be working. Compared to arrestees not using drugs, more users in 6 of the 10 sites also are uninsured; and in Minneapolis, New York and Washington DC users also are less likely to be in a stable living situation (Table 2.6).

Arrestees who test positive for drugs also are more likely to have been arrested in the past in half of the 10 sites and more likely to have some prior arrest in 6 of the 10 sites (Table 2.6) than are non-users. Anywhere from 8 percent (Denver) to 23 percent (Chicago) of arrestees who admit any drug use in the past year also report that they were arrested two or more times in the past year (Table 2.3).

## Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Experience

Given the large number of drug users arrested, the criminal justice system is a potentially important point of identification of the need for treatment among a hard to reach population. An advantage of the ADAM II program is the ability to look at treatment experiences in a population of persons with current or recent drug use. In the ADAM II interview, all arrestees are asked whether they have ever been admitted to inpatient and outpatient treatment<sup>19</sup> programs for drugs or alcohol, or a facility for mental health treatment. Arrestees admitting to any drug use in the past year also are asked specifically about types of drug and alcohol treatment (in-patient, out-patient) over the year, the number of times they have been admitted to each type and the number of nights they have spent in inpatient mental health treatment.

Across ADAM II sites in 2008 the proportion of *all* arrestees who report any prior outpatient drug or alcohol treatment ranges from a low of 9 percent in Washington DC to a high of 35 percent in Minneapolis (Table 2.7). Questions about more recent (prior 12 months) outpatient treatment are asked of those arrestees who report using drugs in the past year. The percentage of arrestees with prior year outpatient treatment ranges from less than one percent in Atlanta to 9 percent in New York (Table 2.8). Recent utilization numbers have remained stable since 2007 in all sites except Portland where there is a significant decrease in outpatient treatment reported. Similar numbers of arrestees with drug use in the past year also report receiving inpatient drug or alcohol treatment in the past year, ranging from less than one percent in Washington DC to 10 percent in Minneapolis (Table 2.8).

All arrestees are also asked whether they have ever stayed at least overnight for mental health treatment at a psychiatric unit of a hospital or special mental health facility. Arrestees who report drug use in the past 12 months also are asked about mental health treatment in the prior year. The proportion of all arrestees who report any lifetime overnight stay in a mental health facility ranges from 3 percent in Washington DC to 13 percent in Minneapolis and Portland (Table 2.7). Across all sites, 3 percent or fewer arrestees who admit past year drug use say they received inpatient mental health treatment in the past year.

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<sup>19</sup> Respondents are told not to include self-help outpatient programming such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous or Cocaine Anonymous.



## 3.0 Drug Use and Drug Market Activity Among Arrestees

### Are Arrestees Telling the Truth About Drug Use?

#### Congruence Between Self-Report and Test Results

The validity of self-report data on illegal activity like drug use has been debated for decades. Is the population being surveyed telling the truth? Unlike other surveys, in ADAM II information about drug use comes from *two* sources: a urine sample tested for a panel of drugs taken at the end of each interview and the arrestee's self report of use of a number of drugs over several different time frames (3 days, 7 days, 30 days and 12 months). Combined, these two sources produce a picture of actual use of illegal substances.

There is a remarkably high congruence between the self-report of drug use and test results in the ADAM II samples, particularly given the nature of the behavior and the setting in which questions are being asked. Given the nature of the behavior, we might expect first, a high rate of refusal to provide a sample and second, less than truthful answers about recent use of illegal drugs. In fact, the ADAM II data collection process produces high rates of consent to providing a sample as well as high congruence between the arrestees' reports and urine test results. With the exceptions of New York (71%) and Washington DC (58%), from 85 to 91 percent of interviewed arrestees in the other 8 sites provide a sample for testing.<sup>20</sup>

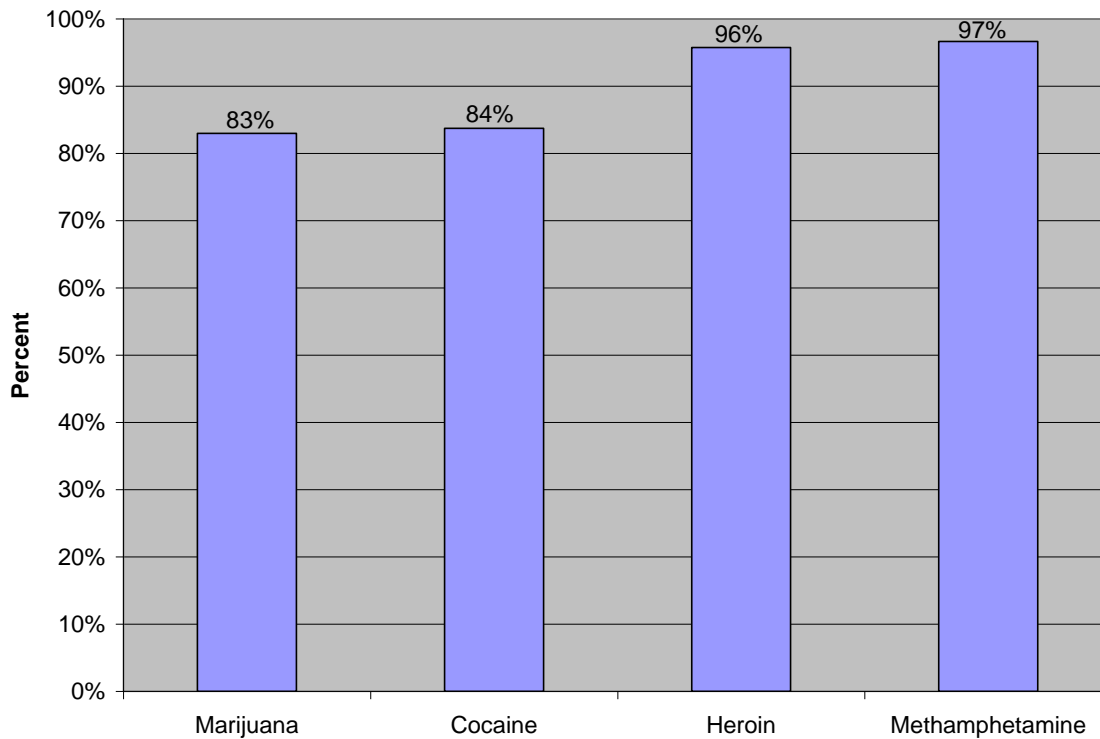
But are arrestees telling the truth about their drug use? Figure 3.1 indicates the percentage of overall truthful answers on drug use by specific drug; that is, the total of arrestee who used a drug and admitted it, and those who did not use and answered negatively.<sup>21</sup> As reported in Table 3.1a, over 80 percent of arrestees respond truthfully regarding use of marijuana and cocaine in 9 of 10 sites; over 95 percent respond truthfully about heroin, and methamphetamine when compared to matched urinalysis results.

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<sup>20</sup> The physical setting in the New York site may have some impact on the lowered agreement rate in that there is far less privacy in the cell area for the arrestee.

<sup>21</sup> Drugs have different windows of detection in urinalyses. Cocaine, heroin and stimulants in general pass out of a reliable window of detection fairly quickly (within 2-3 days) while marijuana and many sedatives are detectable up to 30 days, depending on the amount and frequency of use. When determining "truth telling" we match the drug with the appropriate self-report time frames (last 3 days, last week, last month) to best match test detection window.

**Figure 3.1: Rate of Congruence Between Self-reports and Urine Tests for Selected Drug Use, 2008**

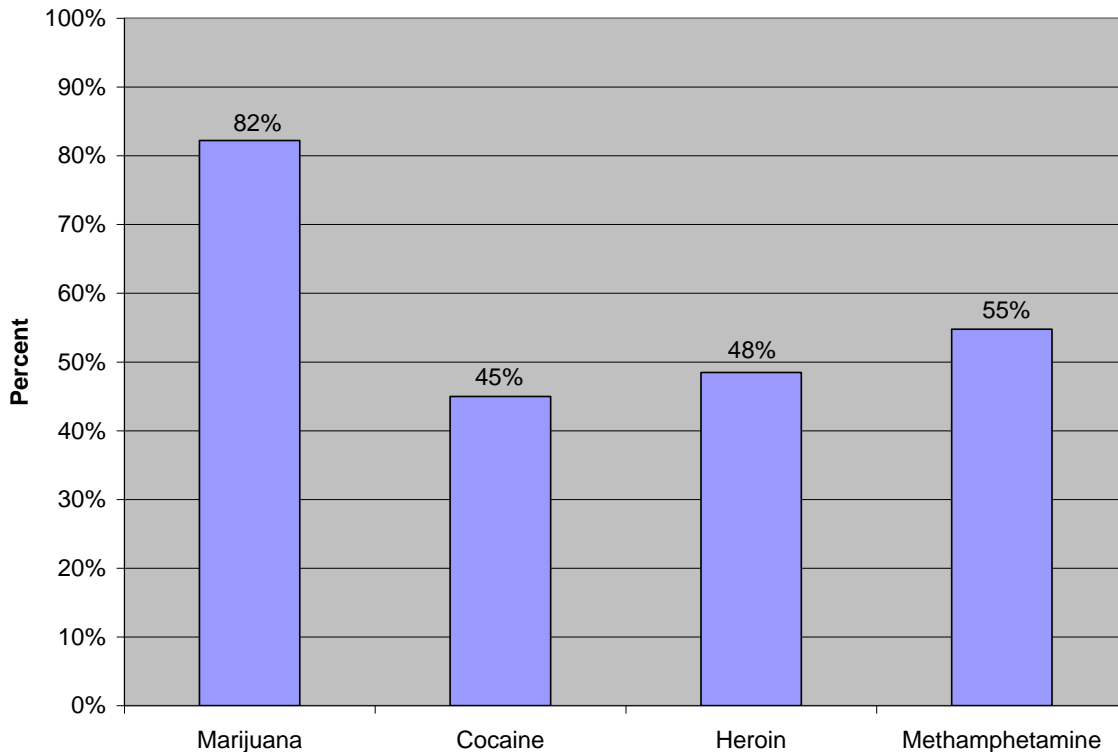


However, many arrestees in the ADAM II samples are not current users and do not test positive for an illicit substance; thus the congruence rate shown above is driven by respondents who do not report using drugs and do not test positive for any drug. The key question is whether arrestees who test positive for drugs admit to using them. Figure 3.2 (Table 3.1b) indicates the percentage of arrestees using each drug (test positive) *and* admitting it. There are interesting differences by drug. Cocaine (45%) and heroin (48%) users are less likely to report accurately than methamphetamine (55%) and marijuana (82%) users, underscoring the value of the bioassay in accurately assessing drug use. As these data highlight, without test results, estimates of use of some drugs derived from self report alone can be substantially underestimated. Given that other drug use surveys do not use a bioassay confirmation, it is impossible to compare the size of that under-representation of use with ADAM II respondents.

It is likely that other self-report data on drug use are not similar to the data obtained in this unique situation. In ADAM II, the respondent is told at the beginning of the interview that he will be asked to voluntarily provide a specimen, perhaps making deception less attractive than in settings where there is no apparent validation. In addition, in ADAM II interviews no information regarding who the individual is or where he lives is taken with the perhaps incriminating or embarrassing answers. It also may be true that the arrestee population is simply more drug-experienced and the behavior is seen as more normative. Whatever the reason, ADAM II respondents appear both willing to provide a urine sample for testing and, even when using, are telling the truth about that drug use about half the time.



**Figure 3.2: Percent Admitting to use When Testing Positive, 2008**



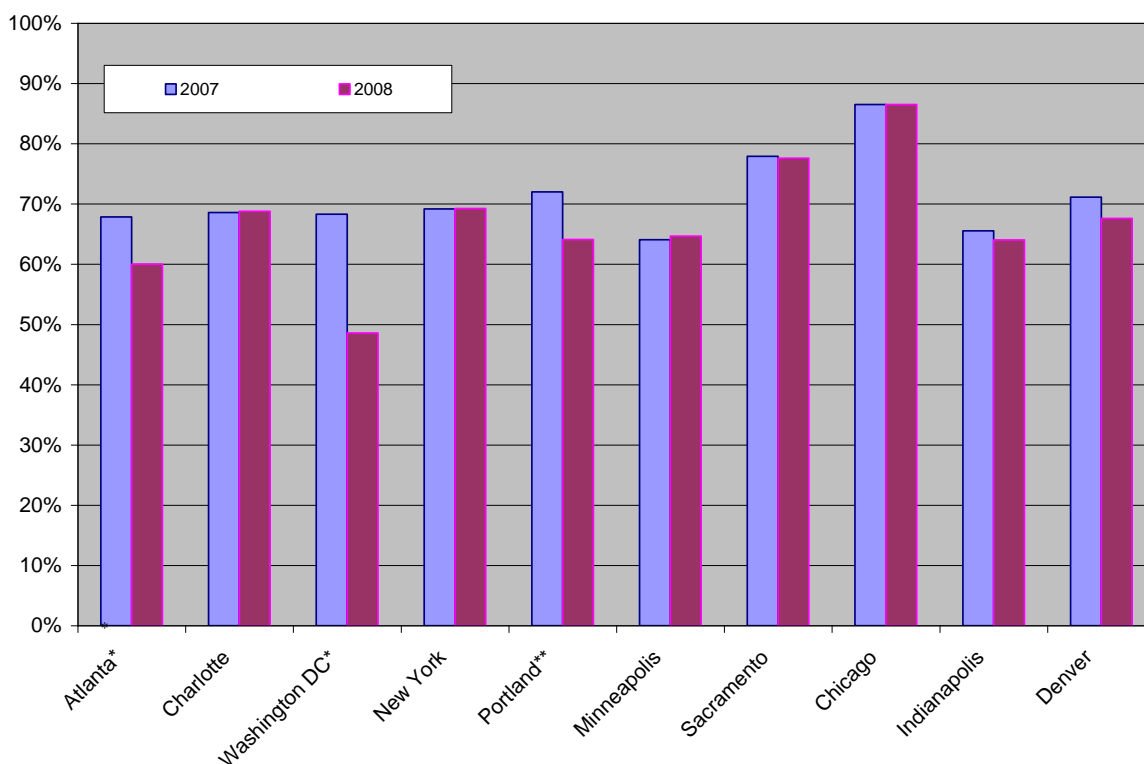
The sections that follow present data on the drug use and drug market participation of arrestees from the 10 ADAM II sites for 2008. It first presents data on the prevalence of any illegal drug in interviewed arrestees and then examines drug and market use information across sites, focusing on each of the major drugs of interest one at a time.

### **Test Results for the Presence of Any Illicit Drugs**

Many in the ADAM II population are consumers of illegal drugs. While some are arrested for direct involvement in use (possession or distribution of drugs, driving under the influence), the majority is arrested on a wide range of non-drug charges. Nonetheless, a large percentage of arrestees in all sites test positive for at least one substance in their system at the time of arrest, and many for more than one.

Figure 3.3 shows the results of urinalysis indicating the presence of *any* substance for male arrestees for 2007 and 2008 (Table 3.2 in Appendix A displays all years 2000-2003; 2007-2008). As this indicates, in 2008, anywhere from 49 percent (Washington DC) to 87 percent (Chicago) of arrestees across sites test positive for the presence of some substance in their system at the time of arrest; in 9 out of the 10 sites 60 percent or more test positive. This proportion has remained relatively stable across sites since 2007, declining significantly only in Portland, Atlanta, and Washington DC.

**Figure 3.3 Percent Testing Positive for Any Drug**



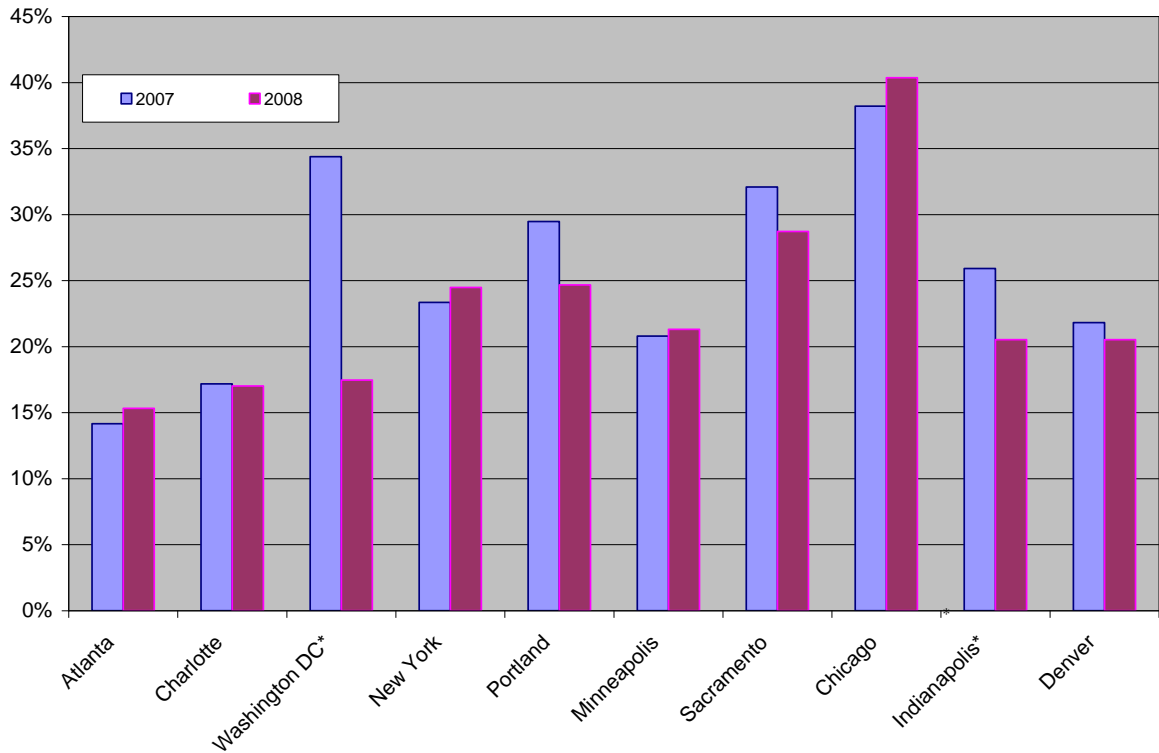
Significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

Many arrestees also test positive for more than one substance in their systems at the time of arrest (Figure 3.4). In 2008 anywhere from 15 percent (Atlanta) to 40 percent (Chicago) of arrestees tested positive for the presence of multiple substances. Only in Indianapolis and Washington DC has this changed (decreasing) significantly since 2007.

The sections that follow discuss drug test and self-report results for arrestees in the 10 ADAM II sites for 2008 and trends in use from 2007 to 2008. As shown above, many arrestees are using more than one substance, so that clean delineations of a “type” of user (i.e., a “pure” cocaine user versus a “pure” marijuana user) are not always possible. Nonetheless, for presentation purposes, the report describes use and market activity for each of the five major drugs of interest (marijuana, cocaine powder, crack cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine) one drug at a time. In addition, it provides test results and self-report information on a number of other drugs included in the interview and in testing.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> The laboratory test screens for marijuana, cocaine, opiates, barbiturates, PCP, methamphetamine, amphetamine, methadone, oxycodone, propoxyphene (Darvon) and benzodiazepines. In addition to these substances, the interview asks about other synthetic narcotics, MDMA, LSD and other hallucinogens, inhalants, anti-depressants and other substances the respondent may volunteer.

**Figure 3.4: Percent Testing Positive for Multiple Drugs**



Significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

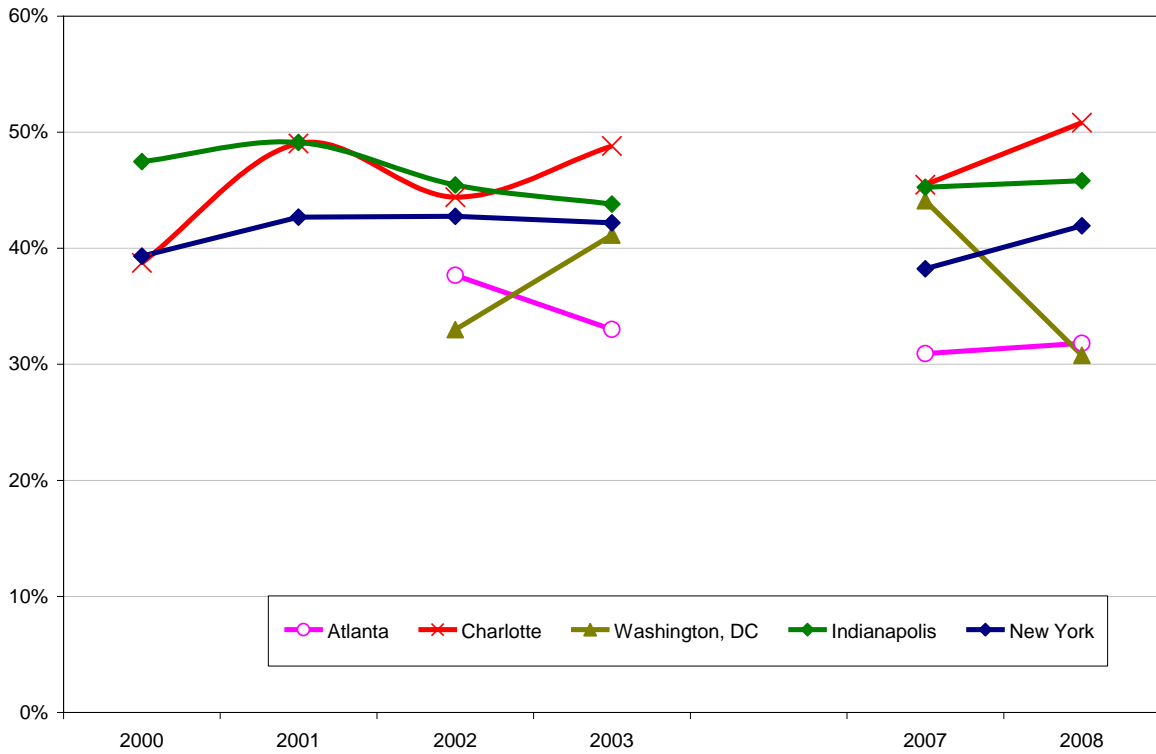
## Marijuana

### Prevalence of Marijuana Use

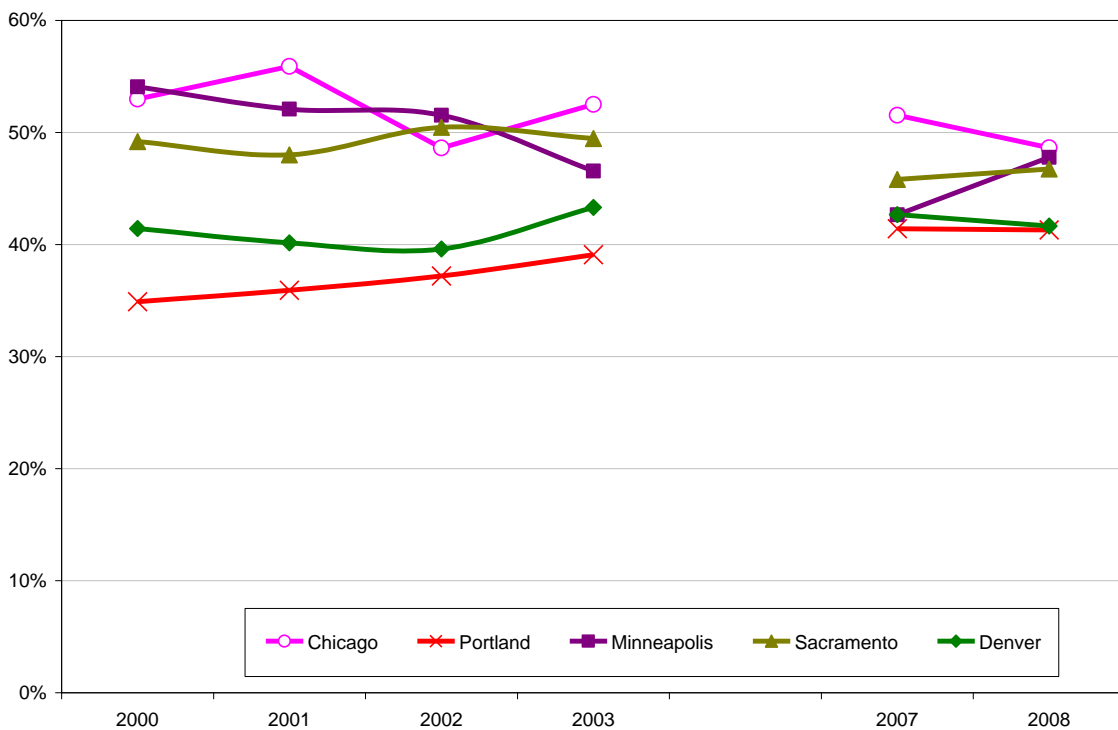
Marijuana continues to be the most commonly used illegal substance among booked arrestees in all but Atlanta, where cocaine positives are more common. In 2008 over 40 percent of arrestees in 8 of the 10 sites tested positive for marijuana at the time of arrest (indicating some use in the prior 30 days), a proportion that has not significantly changed in any site since 2007 (Figure 3.5a and 3.5b, Table 3.3). When asked about their use, 45 percent or more of arrestees in 9 of the 10 sites admit use in the prior year, over 40 percent in the prior 30 days, and 35 percent or more in the prior week (Table 3.4). These patterns of use have not significantly changed in any of the sites since 2007. Marijuana is also the most common illegal drug self-reported in the general population, though it is still far more prevalent in arrestee samples: only 16 percent of males over 18 responding to the NSDUH in 2007 reported marijuana use in the prior 30 days.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>23</sup> All data cited from the NSDUH were obtained through the online analysis available on the SAMHSA, OAS website for this survey, isolating males over 18.

**Figure 3.5a: Percent Testing Positive for Marijuana—East and Midwest**

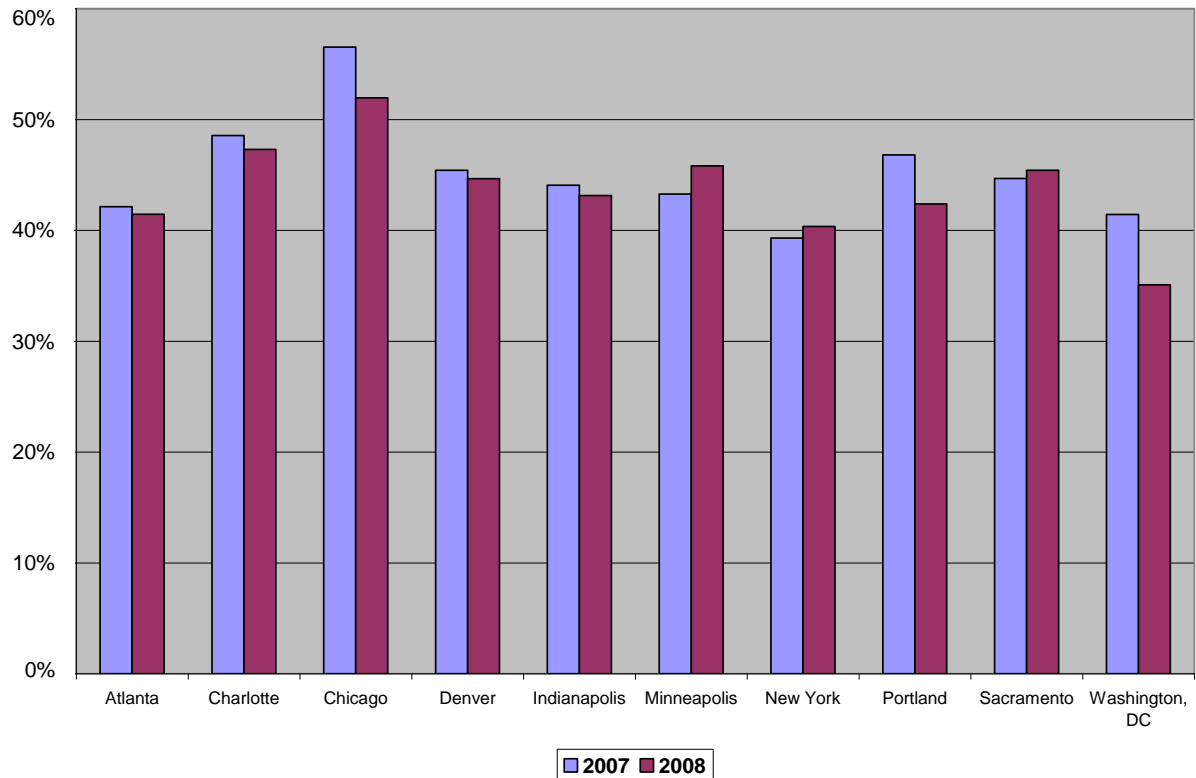


**Figure 3.5b: Percent Testing Positive for Marijuana—Midwest and West**



As these figures show, trends in marijuana use among arrestees in all sites have been stable since ADAM collection began in 2000. Results from some sites (Atlanta, Portland, Denver, NY, Washington DC) fluctuate at around a third of arrestees testing positive, while others (Charlotte, Minneapolis, Sacramento, Chicago) remain at a somewhat higher level (45-50%).

**Figure 3.6: Percent Self-Reporting Use of Marijuana, Past 30 Days**



Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

The ADAM II interview asks both whether arrestees use (any use in a specified time period) and the frequency of use of each drug. Arrestees who admit to marijuana use in the last 30 days are asked on how many days over the prior 30 they used it (Table 3.4). The average number of days on which the arrestee used marijuana in the last 30 ranges from 5 days per month in Washington DC to 19 days per month in New York; in 7 of the 10 sites the average number of days used is 15 or more. In three sites there is a statistically significant increase in the number of days used in 2008 (New York, Portland and Chicago) and in one site (Washington DC) a significant decline.

Arrestees who admit to use also are asked the age at which they first used each drug (Table 3.5). The average age of initiation of marijuana use is the youngest for all of the drugs investigated. In 9 of the 10 sites for those who report use in prior 30 days, the average age of first marijuana use is 16 or younger; only Washington DC arrestees reported an older average age of first use (18).

## Buying and Selling: Marijuana Markets <sup>24</sup>

Given the prevalence of marijuana use among booked arrestees, it is not surprising that marijuana is the most frequently acquired drug in the ADAM II sites. In the market section of the interview arrestees are asked which drugs they acquired over the prior 30 days, whether the drugs were for their own use or not, and whether they were acquired through a cash transaction, a non-cash transaction (barter, theft, trading sex or services, sharing, gifting), or a combination of the two. In addition, they are asked a number of questions regarding the circumstances and nature of the transaction (locale, number of dealers used, price, unit obtained, whether it was purchased in or out of their neighborhood, etc.). These questions are intended to help characterize changes in the nature of drug markets. For example, a preponderance of cash transactions generally characterize a more formal market with a larger number of entrepreneurs and buyers who may or may not be known to each other. Some types of non-cash transactions (i.e., sharing or “gifting” drugs) are more characteristic of less formal or relational market activities taking place among more familiar associates. For example, methamphetamine made locally in a “mom and pop” clandestine lab for the use of the cook and his friends would be the latter market type, while methamphetamine purchased as finished product from a street dealer would be the former. As a market becomes more formal and organized, one might expect to see less sharing or non-cash transactions between familiars and more cash-only transactions using multiple dealers not well known to the buyer.

As with marijuana use, the overall level of acquisition of marijuana (in either cash or non-cash transactions) remains stable across most sites from 2007 to 2008 (Tables 3.6 to Table 3.8). Only in Portland is there a statistically significant drop (from 44% to 38% of arrestees) in arrestees acquiring marijuana.

Arrestees who acquired marijuana in the prior 30 days are asked if they paid cash or obtained drugs through non-cash exchanges in any of the transactions.<sup>25</sup> In 7 of the 10 sites over 60 percent of the marijuana users made transactions using cash (Table 3.7); in the other three sites (Denver, Portland and Sacramento) anywhere from 39 to 54 percent of users used cash. In New York, the proportion of arrestees reporting purchases made via cash increases significantly from 65 percent in 2007 to 74 percent in 2008, though the percentage of arrestees reporting non-cash transactions remains the same (64%). Eighty percent of arrestees in Portland and Sacramento and over 70 percent in Denver and Minneapolis report a non-cash transaction; about half or fewer arrestees report transactions in these sites involving cash. In Charlotte significantly fewer arrestees report cash transactions (67%) and significantly more report non-cash transactions (65%) from 2007 to 2008. There is a significant decrease in arrestees reporting cash transactions in Sacramento.

The marijuana market appears to be one where the person acquiring the drug is familiar with the individual selling, sharing or otherwise distributing it. Over half of those who acquired marijuana in the prior 30 days did so from a “regular” source (as opposed to a “new” or “occasional” source) in 6 of the 10 sites. This pattern is unchanged for all but one site (New York). In New York a significantly higher proportion of arrestees report their marijuana buys were from a regular source in

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<sup>24</sup> The term marijuana includes hashish, a compressed marijuana product.

<sup>25</sup> As they may be reporting more than one transaction, arrestees may have utilized both methods in the course of the month. The interview asks the arrestee to provide details only on the last or most recent cash and the last non-cash transaction in the prior 30 days.

2008 than was true in 2007 (Table 3.9). Over 80 percent of the arrestees across all sites report they are buying it directly themselves from the seller rather than giving money to someone else to obtain it (Table 3.10).

Outdoor or “open air” transactions of drugs are often associated with a less relational market; that is, buyers and sellers are not exchanging the drugs in someone’s house or apartment but rather in a public building, on the street or in some other outdoor venue. For marijuana, the last buy is as likely to occur in outdoor or public sales as in a more private setting in 4 of the 10 sites; that is, half or more arrestees report that the last transaction was in a public place. The market is less public, however, in Indianapolis (only 19% of arrestees report the last buy was outdoors), Portland (27%) and Charlotte (28%). In two sites (Sacramento and Chicago) there is a statistically significant increase in the percentage of arrestees who report that the last marijuana buy was made outdoors.

Marijuana users purchase the drug on average 6-8 days of the prior 30 across all but two sites (Chicago and New York) where arrestees report purchasing on average 11 days out of the prior month (Table 3.12). The average purchase days remains essentially the same since 2007 in all but three sites. In Sacramento and Minneapolis marijuana users are buying less frequently and in New York they are buying more frequently.

ADAM arrestees are asked a series of questions that in combination provide some information on the availability of each drug in the markets in which ADAM arrestees are acquiring their drugs (Table 3.13); that is, how difficult is the drug to get when there is the desire and the means? Arrestees who admit a purchase also are asked if they had tried to buy marijuana in the past 30 days, had the funds but could not (i.e., a failed buy). They are then asked the reason the buy failed (police presence, no dealers available with the drug, no dealers with the quality desired). The proportion of arrestees who report a failed marijuana buy does not change significantly in any site from 2007 to 2008, though the availability of marijuana differs across the 10 markets. Marijuana may be more accessible in Denver (only 25% of arrestees reporting a failed buy) and Portland (30% of arrestees reporting a failed buy) than in New York, Atlanta, Indianapolis and Washington DC where over 40 percent of arrestees trying to buy report a failure in the prior 30 days. Of those who report a failed buy, the most frequent reason given across sites is “unavailability of the drug” in all sites except Chicago, where more arrestees report a failed marijuana transaction due to police activity.

## **Cocaine: Crack and Powder**

Cocaine is the second most commonly detected substance among arrestees in 2008 in all but Sacramento where methamphetamine is more common and in Atlanta where cocaine is the most commonly detected substance. Anywhere from 17 percent (Sacramento) to 44 percent (Chicago) of arrestees test positive for cocaine in their system at the time of arrest<sup>26</sup> in 2008. In 5 of the 10 sites (Figures 3.7a and b, Table 3.3), 30 percent or more arrestees test positive for cocaine.

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<sup>26</sup> The urinalysis test used detects the metabolites of cocaine, but cannot differentiate between cocaine in powder or in crack form, so test results could indicate either the use of either form of the drug. Self-report is used to distinguish patterns of use (30 day, 12 month, etc.) and purchase between these two forms of the drug.

While still high, the prevalence of cocaine use among arrestees appears to be stable or declining across many of the ADAM II sites. There are statistically significant declines from 2007 to 2008 in the percentage of arrestees testing positive in Indianapolis and Washington DC. In Chicago and Portland significant declines occurred from 2003 to 2007 and use remains at the lowered 2007 level into 2008.

While there is little variation in some sites (Atlanta, Charlotte, Minneapolis, Sacramento) in the percentage of arrestees testing positive for cocaine since 2000, there are fluctuations in other sites. New York is a good example. In 2000, half of the New York arrestee sample tested positive for cocaine, a number that declined significantly to 46 percent in 2001, then declined again in 2003. That decline remained stable to where in 2008 about 30 percent of arrestees test positive. Chicago also maintained a high level from 2000 to 2003 (about half of all of arrestees testing positive), dropped significantly in 2007 and remains at the lower level (44%) into 2008.

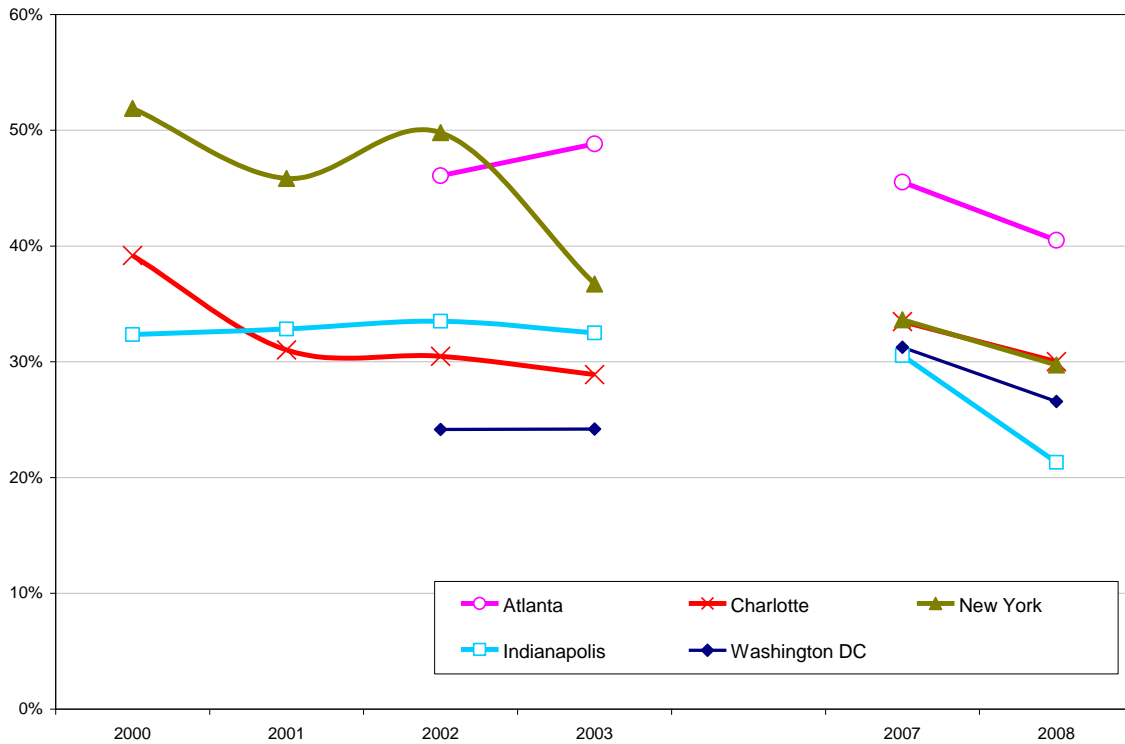
We note again that the test results shown in these figures represent both cocaine in powder and crack form, as either form produces a positive drug test result. Across all sites, the majority of arrestees who test positive for cocaine report being crack users; 46 percent of those with positive cocaine urine screens report using crack in the past three days versus 8 percent who say they used powder cocaine. To further differentiate users of crack from cocaine powder in ADAM II we turn to self-report data on each form of the drug, discussed separately below.

#### **Prevalence of Use: Self-reported Crack Use**

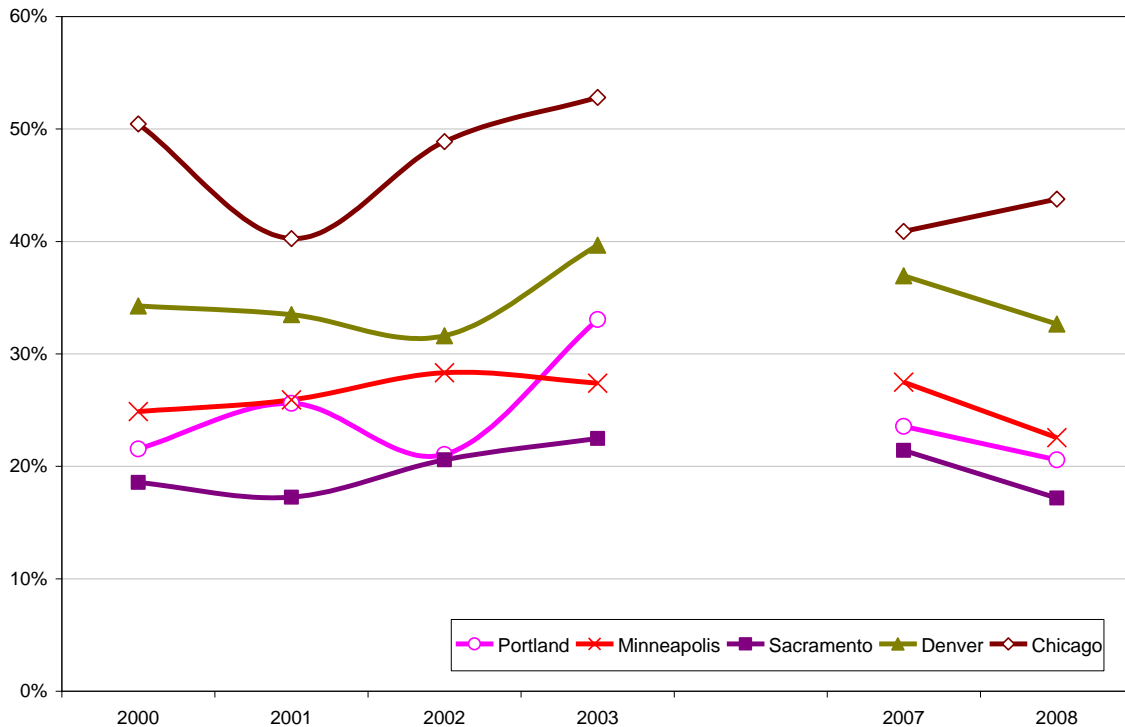
The popularity of crack varies across sites (Figure 3.8, Table 3.16). In 2008 in Atlanta and Chicago over 20 percent of arrestees admit use in both the prior year and the prior 30 days. In New York and Sacramento crack appears less popular—11 percent or fewer arrestees in either site report any crack use in the prior year and less than 9 percent in the prior 30 days. There are significant declines since 2007 in two sites in the percentage of arrestees reporting crack use in the prior 30 days (Portland and Charlotte), both of which fell from highs of 15-19 percent to 11-14 percent levels.



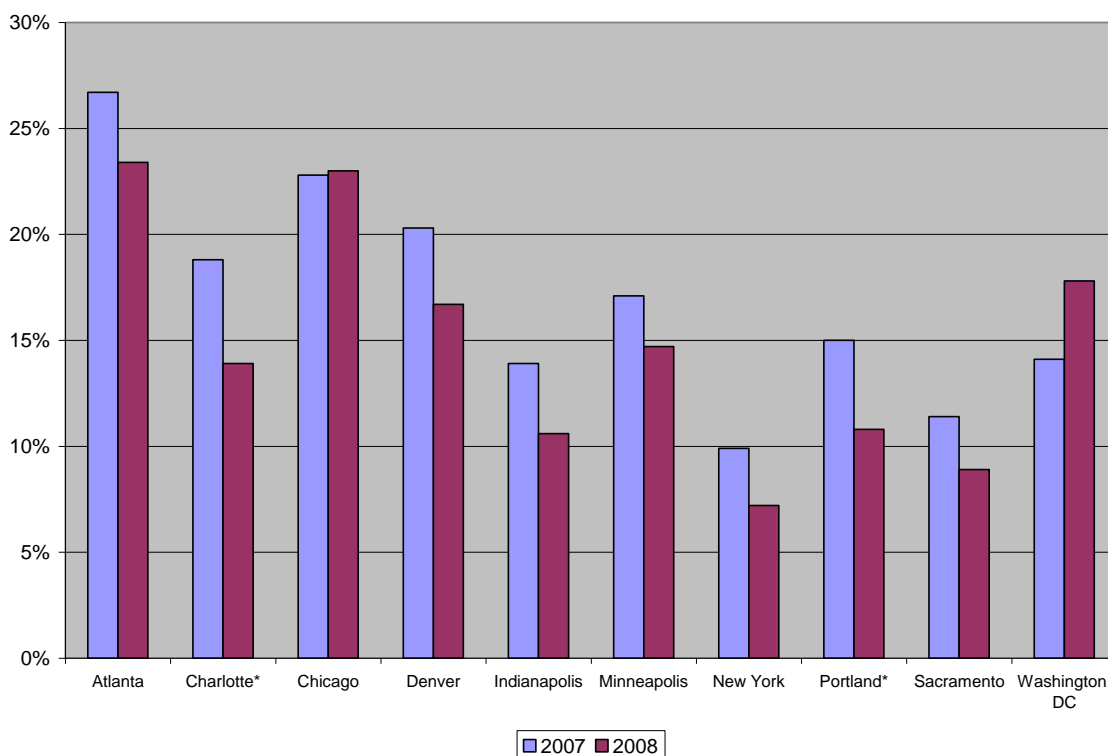
**Figure 3.7a: Percent Testing Positive for Cocaine—East and Midwest**



**Figure 3.7b: Percent Testing Positive for Cocaine—Midwest and West**



**Figure 3.8: Percent Self-Reporting Use of Crack Cocaine, Past 30 Days**



Significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

As with marijuana, crack is far more common in the arrestee population in the ADAM II sites than in the general population: in 2007 less than 1 percent of males over 18 reported using crack either in the prior 12 months or in the prior 30 days in the NSDUH sample. Across all ADAM II sites in 2007, 10 percent is the smallest percentage of arrestees reporting crack use in the last 30 days (in New York).

The frequency of use (average number of days on which crack is used) for those who report prior 30-day use continues to be high (Table 3.16) across most sites in 2008. The average number of use days ranges from a high of 20 days in Atlanta to a low of 6 days in Washington DC.

The age of first use of crack is older than that found for marijuana across all sites (Table 3.5). The median age of first use among those reporting prior 30-day use across all sites is 25 years old, ranging from 23 (Minneapolis) to 27 (Washington DC).

Across the ADAM II sites, crack use either remains stable or is declining since 2007. There are statistically significant drops in past 30-day reported crack use in Charlotte (from 19 to 14%) and in Portland (from 15 to 11%), but no significant changes in any other site (Table 3.16).

### Buying and Selling: Crack Markets

The crack cocaine market is the second most active drug market among arrestees (after marijuana) in all but three sites. In New York more arrestees report acquiring powder cocaine than crack and in Sacramento and Portland more arrestees report acquiring methamphetamine than crack. In all sites,

the proportion of arrestees in 2008 who report obtaining crack in the prior 30 days ranges from 7 percent in New York to 26 percent in Chicago (Table 3.6). The number of arrestees who acquired crack in the past 30 days declined significantly in three sites (Charlotte, New York and Portland).

Characteristics of the crack market remains stable from 2007 to 2008 in all sites, and it appears to be primarily a cash market (Table 3.7). As was true in 2007, in 2008 across all sites a large percentage of arrestees who obtained crack cocaine in the prior 30 days use cash—75 percent or more in all 10 sites and 90 percent or more in 5 of the 10 sites. In 6 of the 10 sites less than half of the arrestees report noncash transactions (Table 3.8). The only significant change between 2007 and 2008 in the type of crack transaction (cash versus noncash) is in Portland where there is an increase in the percentage of arrestees who report noncash transactions for crack (46% to 69%).

Crack is also often an open air or public market compared to other drugs (Table 3.11). In 6 of the 10 sites at least 50 percent of arrestees report making their most recent crack purchase in outdoor settings; in Atlanta, New York, Washington DC, and Chicago that proportion ranges from 64 to 87 percent. Most arrestees also report that they are buying directly from a dealer (ranging from 70% in Denver to 92% in Atlanta, Minneapolis and New York) rather than through a go-between (Table 3.10).

In general the market for crack cocaine is still largely a retail market driven by small, frequent purchases. The average number of purchases of crack in the prior 30 days ranges from 8 to 18. In two sites (Atlanta and New York) arrestees appear to purchase crack more frequently than in other sites: New York arrestees report that on average they purchased 16 times in the last 30 days, and Atlanta 18 times (Table 3.12).

Though arrestees report some difficulty in obtaining crack, its availability as measured by failed buys has not changed significantly in any site in 2007. The proportion of arrestees who report trying to buy crack in the prior 30 days and failing to do so is 30-50 percent in 6 of the 10 sites (Table 3.13). New York represents an outlier in terms of availability, where 63 percent of arrestees report a failed crack buy in the prior 30 days (Table 3.13), and only 11 percent of Washington DC arrestees report a failed buy. The most common reason given for failed buys everywhere but Portland is lack of availability of the drug; in Portland, 8 percent of arrestees who reported a failed buy attribute it to lack of availability while 23 percent attribute it to police activity (Tables 3.14 and 3.15).

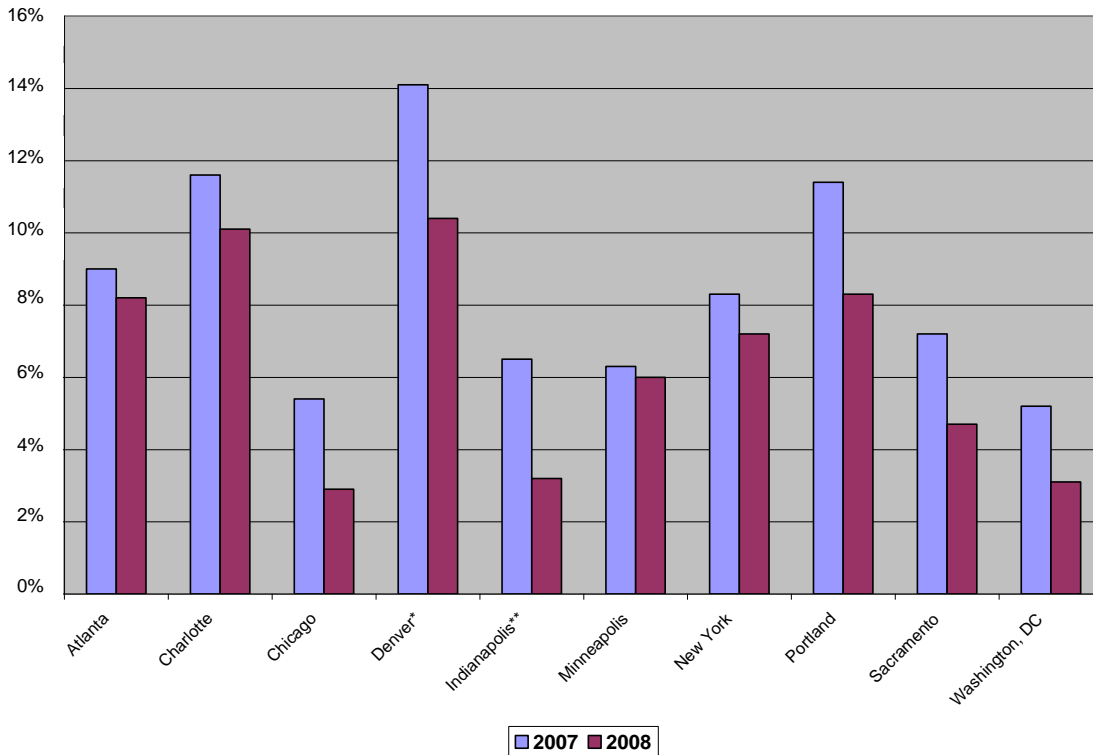
Data indicate that there may be some changes in the crack market in New York. As discussed above, the proportion of arrestees testing positive for cocaine (powder and crack) in New York has declined steadily since 2000, as has the proportion of arrestees reporting using and obtaining crack in the prior 30 days. In addition, crack appears to be less available in New York as represented by almost two-thirds of arrestees who acquired crack in the prior 30 days reporting failed buys—almost 30 percent higher than in most other sites. There is also a significant increase from 2007 (14%) to 2008 (50%) in the number of arrestees directly attributing failed buys to lack of availability of the drug in New York.

### **Prevalence of Use: Self-reported Powder Cocaine Use**

The use of cocaine in powder form varies from 3 percent of arrestees in Chicago and Washington DC admitting prior 30-day use to 10 percent of arrestees in Charlotte and Denver (Figure 3.9, Table 3.17). Looking at self-reported use in the prior year, it is also most prevalent in arrestees in Denver (18%) and Charlotte (16%) and least prevalent in Washington DC (4%). While the contrast is not as great

with crack cocaine use, again arrestees in ADAM II sites are far more involved with cocaine powder than persons surveyed in general population (NSDUH). In 2007 only 1 percent of males over 18 surveyed in NSDUH admitted use in the prior 30 days and only 3 percent admitted use in the past year.

**Figure 3.9: Percent Self-Reporting Use of Powder Cocaine, Past 30 days**



Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

There are statistically significant decreases in very recent use (last three days) from 2007 to 2008 in four sites (Atlanta, Indianapolis, Portland and Sacramento), as shown in Table 3.17. The percentage of arrestees who report prior 30-day use remains the same in 8 of the 10 sites, but declines significantly in Denver and Indianapolis from 2007.

Unlike marijuana or crack cocaine, cocaine in powder form is often injected. Arrestees who report using cocaine powder in the prior year are asked if they injected the drug at the most recent use. There is considerable variability across the sites in the percentage of users who inject (Table 3.18). Cocaine injection is most common in New York (27%) and Portland (18%); 6 percent or less of cocaine users in the other sites report injecting at last use.

Cocaine powder users also appear to use the drug with less frequency (on fewer days per month) than those using crack. In all sites, self-reported cocaine powder users said they used the drug on fewer than 10 days in the past month (Table 3.17), ranging from an average of 3 days in Minneapolis and Washington DC to 10 days in New York. The frequency of use remains the same from 2007 to 2008 across 7 of 10 sites. The exceptions are Washington DC, Minneapolis and Charlotte where the number of days used in the prior 30 declines significantly.

The average age of initiation of cocaine powder use among arrestees who admit prior month use is somewhat younger than found with crack (Table 3.5). Crack users appear to have begun their use in their mid to late 20s in all sites while cocaine powder users are more likely to have started use before they were 22 in all but the Washington DC sample (Table 3.5).

### **Buying and Selling: Cocaine Powder Markets**

The drop in the number of arrestees testing positive for cocaine may be driven in some sites by reductions in powder cocaine use rather than crack cocaine use. The proportion of arrestees who report acquiring powder cocaine in the past 30 days is either stable or decreases in all ADAM II sites in 2008 (Table 3.6). In four sites declines are statistically significant (Charlotte, Denver, Indianapolis and Portland).

Despite the drop in percentage of arrestees who report acquiring powder cocaine, corresponding changes in other market characteristics that might be expected in a tightening market are not as apparent. For example, three sites (Atlanta, Charlotte, Minneapolis) show a significant decline in the average number of purchases arrestees report making in the past 30 days from 2007 to 2008 (Table 3.12). The average number of purchases in two sites (Washington DC and Indianapolis) increases significantly in 2008.

In most sites, the market for powder cocaine appears less driven by cash transactions than the crack market. Whereas over 75 percent of arrestees (Table 3.7) who acquired crack in the prior 30 days report a cash transaction, in only two sites is the percentage of cash transactions for cocaine powder that high—New York (84%) and Charlotte (80%). In Atlanta where 70 percent of arrestees in 2007 who acquired cocaine powder in the prior 30 days paid cash for it, only 44 percent did so in 2008, a statistically significant decline. An even more dramatic decline is reported in Chicago where the percentage of those who acquired cocaine powder via a cash transaction declines from 89 percent in 2007 to 38 percent in 2008. The number of arrestees reporting obtaining cocaine powder through noncash means (exchange of goods or services, sharing, gifts) remains stable in all sites but Washington DC where there is a significant decline in noncash transactions.

In all but one site (Denver) more than 75 percent of arrestees report buying cocaine powder directly from the dealer (Table 3.10); and in 6 of the 10 sites arrestees report buying it from a regular source over 60 percent of the time (Table 3.9). In Chicago there is a significant decline in the number of arrestees reporting the last transaction was through a regular source (from 84% in 2007 to 28% in 2008); in New York and Minneapolis there is a significant increase in the number buying from a regular source.

Cocaine powder transactions also are less likely to occur outdoors or in a public setting than found with crack (Table 3.11). Fewer than half of those who report a cash transaction for cocaine powder in the past 30 days made that purchase outside in every site but Denver where 54 percent of transactions occurred outside; in two sites (Indianapolis and Charlotte) less than 20 percent of cocaine powder sales occurred in outdoor or public venues. These characteristics may suggest a somewhat more private and less cash-oriented market for powder cocaine in most ADAM II sites.

Availability of cocaine powder as measured by percentage of arrestees reporting failed buys in the prior 30 days remains unchanged in all sites (Table 3.13). As with crack, New York arrestees report the highest percentage of failed cocaine powder buys (63%), followed by Portland and Charlotte

(47%). Sites with the fewest unsuccessful powder cocaine buys (and perhaps greater availability) are Sacramento (15%), Minneapolis (18%) and Indianapolis (19%). Inability to purchase due to police activity is only reported in New York (6%); but most failed buys in New York are attributed to unavailability of the drug (Table 3.15). This attribution increases significantly from 2007 (7%) to 2008 (42%) in New York. By contrast, in Denver cocaine powder may be somewhat more available than in 2007—65 percent of arrestees reporting a failed buy in 2007 attributed it to unavailability, whereas in 2008 only 23 percent cite that reason.

## Heroin

### Prevalence of Use: Heroin <sup>27</sup>

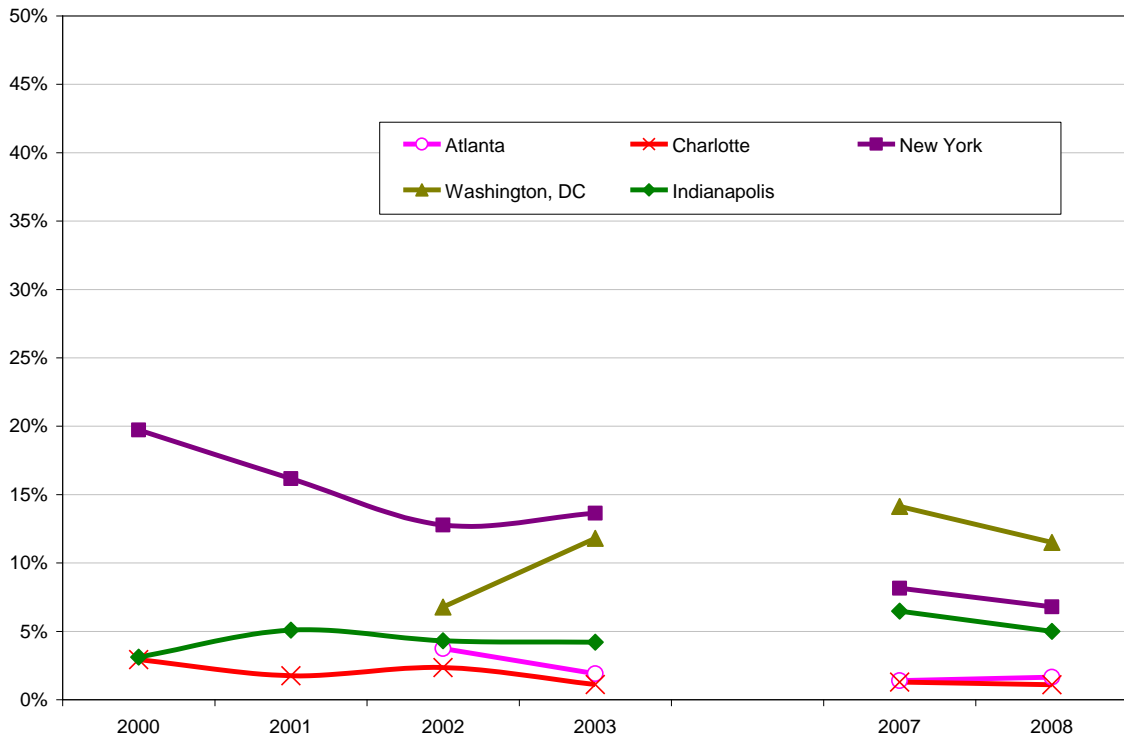
Figures 3.10a and 3.10b (Table 3.3) indicate trends in positive tests for opiates for each site from 2000 to 2008. Chicago leads the ten sites (29% test positive) with twice the proportion of arrestees testing positive than the next most prevalent site, Washington DC (12%). Chicago's test results also represent a statistically significant increase over 2007, moving closer to its peak in 2000 (36%). Denver also remains statistically unchanged from the significant decline reported in 2007 after a peak in 2003 (8%). Fewer than 2 percent test positive in the two southern sites (Atlanta and Charlotte) and in 3 of the remaining sites 5 percent or fewer arrestees test positive for opiates.

While many sites have remained relatively constant in the percentage of arrestees testing positive for opiates there have been some interesting shifts since 2000 in others. Portland shows a significant decline in opiate positives in 2008 (8%), after reaching a high point of 16 percent in 2003. New York test data indicate a steady decline from 20 percent of arrestees testing positive in 2000 to a significant decline in 2002 (13%) and 2007 (8%), remaining stable in 2008 (7%). In Denver the percentage of opiate positives rose significantly in 2003 (8%) from the 3-4 percent estimates from the prior three years, then dropped significantly to 3-4 percent where it remains in 2008.

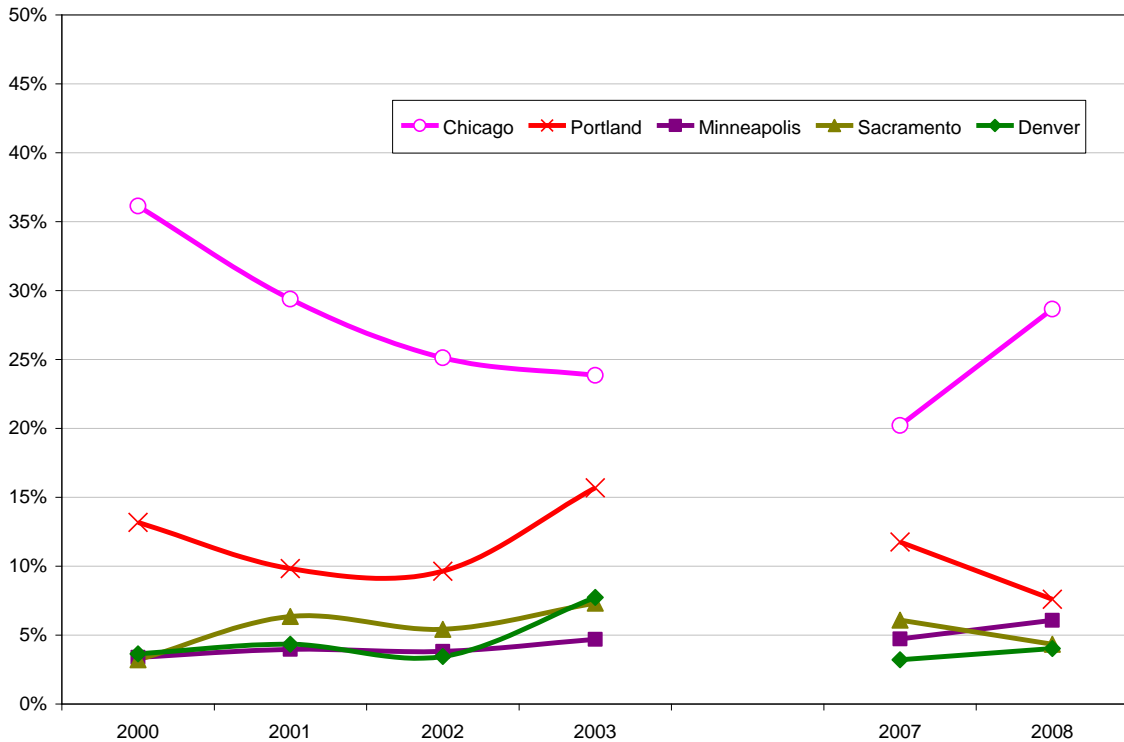
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<sup>27</sup> Drug testing referenced here detects natural opiate derivatives: heroin, morphine and codeine. Tests for synthetic narcotics such as oxycontin or methadone are conducted separately and not included in the discussion of heroin. Questions on self-reported behavior refer to heroin.

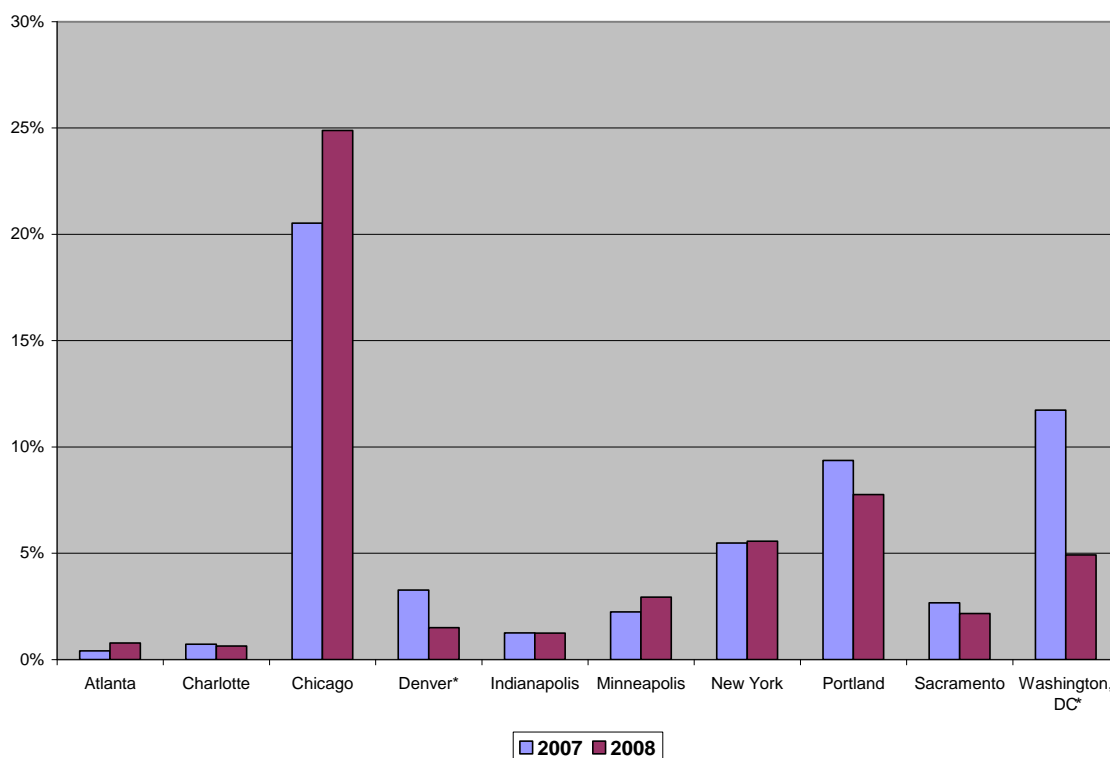
**Figure 3.10a: Percent Testing Positive for Opiates—East and Midwest**



**Figure 3.10b: Percent Testing Positive for Opiates—Midwest and West**



**Figure 3.11: Percent Self-Reporting Use of Heroin, Past 30 Days**



Significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

Self report data on heroin (Figure 3.11, Table 3.19) also indicate considerable variability across sites. While 27 percent of arrestees report its use in the past year and 25 percent in the past 30 days in Chicago, 2 percent or fewer arrestees in Atlanta, Charlotte, Denver, and Indianapolis report any past year use, and even fewer in the prior 30 days. A number of sites fall in between these extremes—8 percent report prior year use in New York, 10 percent in Portland and 4 percent in Washington DC and Minneapolis. Washington DC and Denver data show a significant decline in the number of users reporting past 30 days use. Again, as low as many of the site numbers are for heroin use among arrestees, reports from the general population are lower still—0.1 percent of males over 18 in the NSDUH report 30 days use and 0.3 percent report past year use.

Arrestees who admit heroin use in the prior 30 days report a consistently high frequency of use. In 7 of the 10 sites, arrestees who use heroin report using it 15 or more days of the prior 30; in Chicago, Portland, and Washington DC in 2008 those admitting heroin use report an average of over 20 days per month.

Heroin is also the drug most often reported as injected at the last episode of use in all sites (Table 3.18). Virtually all heroin users in Charlotte injected at the last use (99.5%) and over half of heroin users injected at last use in 4 other of the sites. It is interesting to note that in Chicago, the site with the highest proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates in 2008 (29%) and the highest self-reported use of heroin in the prior year (27%), only 25 percent report that they injected it at last use. This suggests that large portions of Chicago heroin users may be employing other methods of ingestion like inhalation or smoking.



For each site, the average age of first use of heroin of those admitting prior 30 day use is similar to that found with powder cocaine—ranging from 22 years old in New York to 34 years old in Washington DC (Table 3.15).

### **Buying and Selling: Heroin Markets**

Though the activity of heroin markets varies widely from site to site, it remains largely stable within most ADAM II sites from 2007 to 2008 (Table 3.6). As has been the case in previous years of ADAM, a few sites have notable proportions of arrestees who report acquiring heroin, and other sites have very little to no reported heroin market activity. Atlanta, Charlotte, Indianapolis and Denver have small numbers of arrestees reporting some heroin acquisition (less than 2%), whereas 26 percent in 2008 report acquiring heroin in the prior 30 days in Chicago. Denver and Washington DC are the only sites with a statistically significant change (decline) in the percent of arrestees reporting obtaining heroin in 2008.<sup>28</sup> The higher activity in the heroin markets of Chicago (26% obtained heroin), New York (6%), and Portland (8%) remains basically unchanged from 2007.

While in most sites, the percentage of arrestees who participate in the heroin market is small, within that small group of heroin users the level of participation is high. In Portland, New York, Chicago, and Washington DC (the sites with the greatest heroin market activity), the average number of purchases (Table 3.12) is very high—from 15 to 26 purchases in the prior 30 days. This level of market participation is higher than found with the users of any of the other drugs, with the exception of New York (where the frequency with which crack users are making their purchases exceeds the frequency reported by New York heroin purchasers).

In the three most active heroin sites (Chicago, New York and Portland), most arrestees report buying heroin from a regular source (Table 3.9): 70 percent of arrestees who reported heroin acquisition in Chicago, 60 percent in New York (a significant increase from 2007), and 74 percent in Portland. The majority of arrestees report that purchases are made directly from a dealer (Table 3.10): 90 percent of arrestees reporting heroin purchases in Portland, and 87 percent in Chicago report they are made directly from a dealer. Heroin is also a more open air market; in all three sites over half of arrestees reporting heroin purchases also say the last purchase was made outdoors (Table 3.11).

Availability of heroin as measured by failed buys differs across the 10 sites. While only 3 percent of Minneapolis arrestees report acquiring heroin in the prior 30 days, significantly fewer had difficulty in buying than in 2007. Heroin also appears relatively more available in two of the three ADAM II sites with the greatest prevalence of heroin use (Chicago and Portland). Less than a quarter of arrestees who bought heroin in the prior 30 days report a failed drug buy in those sites, compared to 53 percent of heroin buyers in New York. Of those New York heroin buyers who experienced a failure, 46 percent attribute it to lack of availability of the drug and 9 percent to police activity.

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<sup>28</sup> While Washington DC shows a decline from 2007 to 2008, this figure is based on very small numbers of arrestees, and may be less reliable.

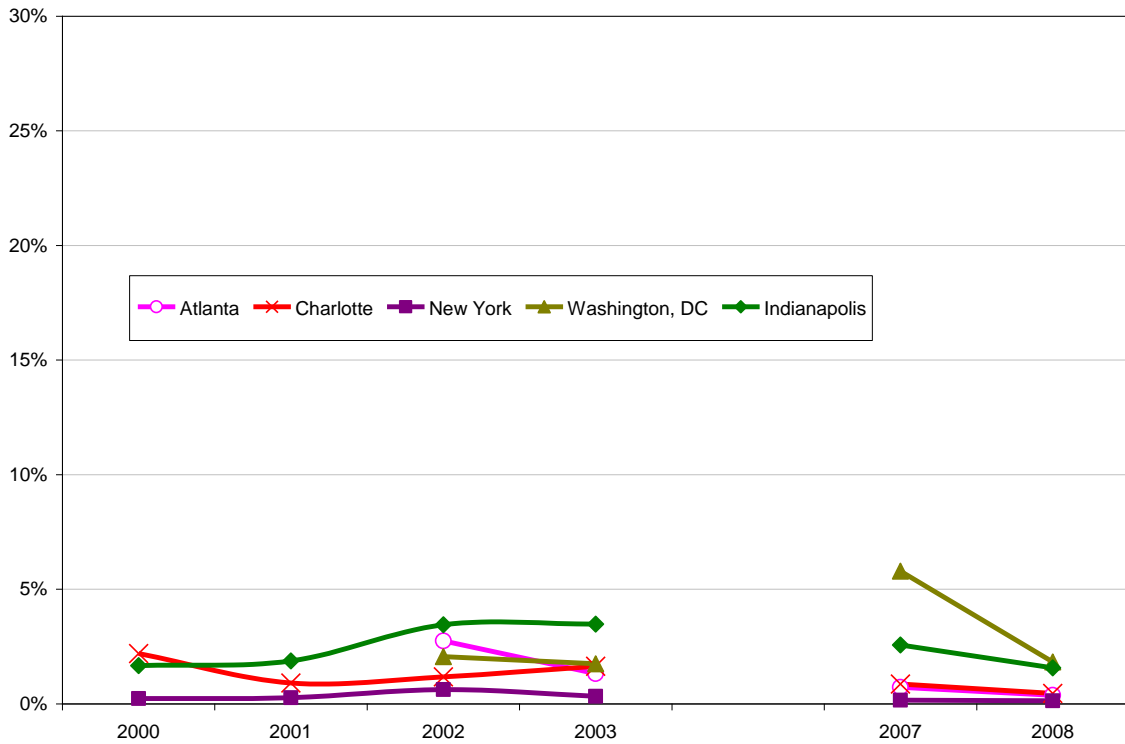
# Methamphetamine

## Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use

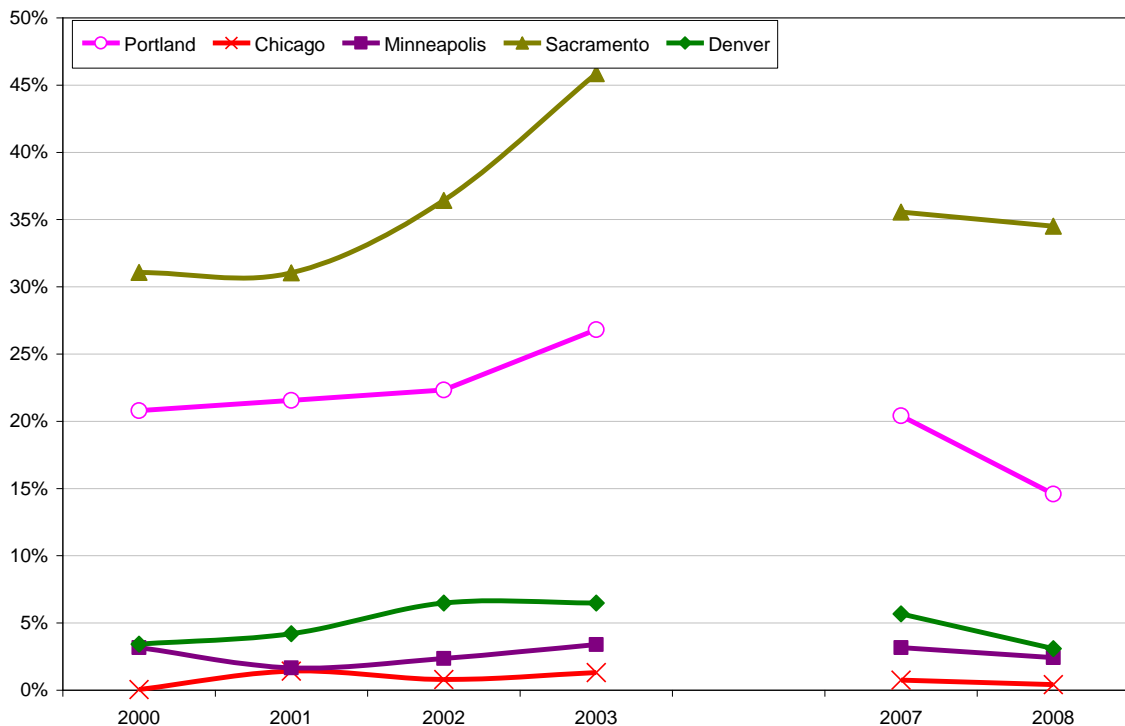
Methamphetamine remains a largely regional phenomenon. Use is highest in the two Western sites where in 2008 35 percent of Sacramento arrestees and 15 percent of Portland arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine, though this represents a continuing decline from 2003 and 2007 (Table 3.3). It is lowest in some eastern sites (New York, Atlanta and Charlotte) where less than 1 percent of arrestees tested positive. Less than 4 percent of Indianapolis, Denver and Minneapolis arrestees test positive in 2008. Washington DC remains an anomaly for its geographic region with 2 percent testing positive, significantly down from 6 percent in 2007. Figures 3.12a, 3.12b show the trends in methamphetamine test results for the 10 sites from 2000 to 2008.

Self report of methamphetamine for the prior 12 months and prior 30 days mirrors urinalysis results. In Portland (19%) and Sacramento (30%) the percentage of arrestees admitting past year use is high; in New York, Chicago, Atlanta and Charlotte 1 percent or fewer arrestees report any use in the past year or past 30 days. While admitted use of methamphetamine is still high in Portland, both prior 30 day and prior 3 days use has declined there significantly since 2007 (Table 3.13).

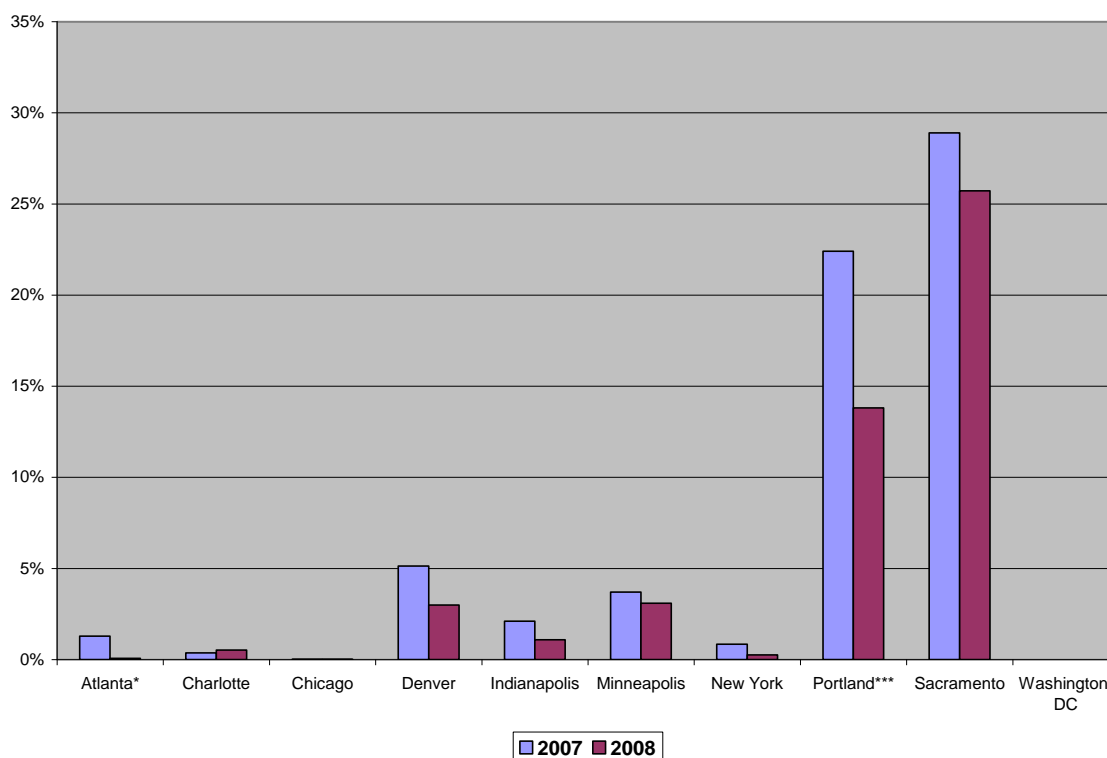
**Figure 3.12a: Percent Testing Positive for Methamphetamine—East and Midwest**



**Figure 3.12b: Percent Testing Positive for Methamphetamine—Midwest and West**



**Figure 3.13: Percent Self-Reporting Use of Methamphetamine, Past 30 Days**



Significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

The practice of injecting methamphetamine varies considerably across the sites (Table 3.18). Portland has the highest proportion of arrestees who injected methamphetamine the last time they used (32%). Other sites have some, but fewer methamphetamine of injectors: Sacramento (11%), Minneapolis (11%), Indianapolis (14%) and Denver (7%).

### Buying and Selling: Methamphetamine Markets

The percentage of arrestees who report that they acquired methamphetamine in the prior 30 days continues to be low in most sites, with exceptions in Portland and Sacramento (Table 3.6). In Sacramento, the proportion of arrestees who report acquiring methamphetamine (26%) remains unchanged from 2007 to 2008. In Portland, however, reported acquisition of methamphetamine is down significantly in 2008, from 23 percent in 2007 to 13 percent in 2008, also paralleling the statistically significant decline in the percentage of arrestees testing positive in 2008. While the overall percentage of arrestees reporting any methamphetamine market activity in Atlanta is small, there are modest, but significant changes—down from 1 percent to 0.1 percent. No arrestees in Chicago, New York and Washington DC admit acquiring methamphetamine in 2008.

In the two sites with the most active methamphetamine markets (Portland and Sacramento), there is an almost equal likelihood of having either cash or noncash transactions in the prior 30 days for those obtaining methamphetamine, though there is a significant reduction (to 60%) in cash buys in Sacramento from 2007 to 2008 (Table 3.7 and 3.8). Sacramento also shows a significant increase

from 2007 (12%) to 2008 (26%) in the percentage of arrestees reporting that the last drug buy was made outdoors or in a public setting (Table 3.11).

In 3 of the sites reporting methamphetamine market activity over 75 percent of arrestees report that purchases are made directly from a dealer (Table 3.10). The exception is Minneapolis, but still somewhat over half of arrestees report that purchases there are made directly from a dealer. More than half of arrestees who report acquiring methamphetamine did so with cash in the past 30 days across sites (Table 3.7), but in most sites the market is not as cash driven as found with crack cocaine or heroin. In sites with some methamphetamine activity, the average number of purchase days reported is more comparable to marijuana or powder cocaine, ranging from 4 days of the last 30 in Atlanta to 14 in Indianapolis (Table 3.12).

In Portland, a site with significant declines in both methamphetamine use and acquisition, there are few significant changes in other market characteristics. Cash versus non-cash buys remain almost equally common, as does the source (regular versus new or occasional) of the drug. Among those who report obtaining methamphetamine in the past 30 days, the proportion who made at least one cash buy in the past 30 days is not statistically different from 2007 (71%) to 2008 (77%). Non-cash transactions also remain flat at 61 percent compared to 66 percent in 2007. Somewhat fewer arrestees bought it from a regular source in 2008 (46%) than in 2007 (56%), but this is not a significant decline. The Portland market also remains primarily an indoor or non-public market. Only 16 percent of sales are made outdoors, unchanged since 2007. Overall the market characteristics in Portland suggest that while fewer arrestees obtained methamphetamine, the market that remains is relatively unchanged.

Both Portland (47%) and Sacramento (43%) remain unchanged from 2007 in the percentage of methamphetamine users who report that they tried to buy the drug and failed in the prior 30 days. The drug may be somewhat less available in Minneapolis in 2008 where 79 percent of those who bought in the prior 30 days had a failed buy (Table 3.13), though the number of arrestees who reported acquiring methamphetamine in Minneapolis remains small (Table 3.13).

### **Other Drugs**

Arrestees also are asked in the interview about their use of a list of other drugs in the prior 3 days, both when prescribed for them and when not legally prescribed. These include 11 categories of substances like synthetic painkillers, sedatives/tranquilizers, barbiturates, MDMA, LSD and other hallucinogens, aerosols, methadone, PCP and antidepressants.

All arrestees are tested for the panel of drugs listed earlier in Exhibit 1.1. They are also read a list of drugs and asked to self-report use in the prior three days. Some of these drugs are those for which the arrestee may have a legal prescription (anti-depressants, sedatives, barbiturates, Darvon), while others are illegal substances (PCP, Ecstasy, LSD, other hallucinogens). In looking at test results we are not able to distinguish legitimate use from illegal use or abuse for prescribed drugs except where the arrestee has admitted illicit use in the series of self-report questions. In the section below we discuss the test results for the illegal substances and for two of the substances available by prescription (methadone and oxycodone) but with high street value as drugs of abuse.

Table 3.21 indicates the test results for six additional drugs (beyond those already discussed) included in ADAM II urinalyses. PCP (phencyclidine) is detected among arrestees in 4 of the 10 sites, but is rare. Only in Chicago is PCP detected in more than 1 percent of arrestees. Table 3.22 indicates the

self-report data for these drugs for the same sites. As this indicates, only in Washington DC, Sacramento and New York did arrestees admit PCP use.

Test results for methadone are 1 percent or less in 7 of the 10 sites, but 7 percent in New York. In that New York State is traditionally one of the largest providers of methadone services in the country, the fact that many more arrestees in this site test positive is not surprising. In this case we are able to separate those arrestees who are in methadone treatment and hence have a legitimate reason for the substance in their systems from those who are not. It is interesting to note that while 7 percent of arrestees test positive in New York for methadone, only 6 percent admit to its use.

Methadone use, either licit or illicit, is uncommon in all sites with the exception of New York City. Understanding the true level of methadone abuse versus legitimate use is a challenge; methadone's primary licit use is as a maintenance treatment for opiate (heroin) addicts, though it can also be used illicitly and (more rarely) prescribed as a painkiller. While only about 3 percent of arrestees test positive for the drug in Chicago (the site with disproportionately high heroin use), 7 percent of arrestees in New York test positive for methadone use; 6 percent admit to using it in the past 3 days. Of those who test positive for methadone in New York, approximately two-thirds (67%) also report receiving recent drug treatment. This indicates that about one-third of those who test positive for methadone may be using it illegally in New York, but that the majority is likely accessing methadone through drug treatment.

Self reported use adds information on the use of drugs for which ADAM is not specifically testing (LSD, Ecstasy, other hallucinogens). As Table 3.22 indicates the drug Ecstasy (MDMA) is reported as having been used within the last three days by 3 percent of arrestees in Atlanta and Charlotte, 2 percent in Minneapolis, New York and Sacramento and 1 percent or less in all other sites except Washington DC. On the other hand, self reported use of opiate painkillers (including Dialudid, Oxycodone, Vicodin, Percocet) is the most common across all of the other drug categories. From 8 to 11 percent of arrestees report use of one of these drugs in the past three days in half of the sites; in the other sites prevalence ranges from less than 3 percent to 7 percent.

## Summary and Conclusions

As the ADAM II project concludes its second year of data collection, it continues to serve as a valuable source of data on a population often missed or undercounted in other surveys on drug use. Since its inception in 2000, the ADAM program has provided information on the often extensive drug use among persons entering the criminal justice system through interviews and drug testing of males within 48 hours of their arrest. ADAM II collects data from a probability-based sample of approximately 500 cases each year in 10 U.S. counties. In 2008 over 4500 interviews and 3900 test samples were collected and weighted to represent over 36,000 arrests.

Information is collected on a wide range of topics in the 20-25 minute interviews conducted in ADAM II jails: demographic characteristics, housing and immigration status, health care insurance, drug use history, current drug and alcohol use, drug treatment history and current utilization, mental health treatment history and current utilization, and participation in drug market activity. In addition, a urine sample is taken and tested to match self-report answers to questions about ten categories of drugs. All interviews and drug testing are voluntary, anonymous and confidential. Response rates for 2008 across all sites are 82 percent for consent to the interview for those persons physically available

(not transferred out or in court at the time of the interview) and 86 percent for providing a test sample among those interviewed.

Urine test results provide an important mechanism to address the often-debated issue of the validity of self-report data on drug use. Among all arrestees, both those who use drug and those who don't, congruence is high—over 80 percent for marijuana and cocaine and 90 percent for heroin and methamphetamine. Not surprisingly, truth telling among those who are actually using (as verified by a positive urine test) is lower and varies by drug. Cocaine (45% match) and heroin (48% match) users are less likely to admit use than methamphetamine (55% match) and marijuana (82% match) users, underscoring the value of test confirmation for self report data.

Illegal drugs are widely used among the arrestee population. Two thirds of all arrestees tested positive for at least one substance in their system at the time of arrest and 15 percent or more in all sites test positive for more than one substance. The most common substances in all but three sites are marijuana, cocaine, opiates and methamphetamine. In Sacramento and Portland, methamphetamine replaces cocaine in this ordering and in Atlanta cocaine is the most commonly detected.

*Marijuana* is the commonly used and acquired (purchased, shared or traded) and has remained statistically unchanged across the ADAM II sites since 2007 with over 40 percent of arrestees testing positive in all but two sites and ranging from 31 percent in Washington DC to 51 percent in Charlotte.

*Cocaine* is also commonly detected in either crack or powder form, ranging from 17 percent cocaine positive in Sacramento to 44 percent positive in Chicago. The proportion of cocaine positives has been stable or declining in all ADAM II sites. From 2007 to 2008 there are statistically significant declines in cocaine positives in Indianapolis and Washington DC. Significant declines had occurred from 2003 to 2007 in Chicago and Portland and remained at the lowered level into 2008. Since drug testing cannot distinguish between the form of cocaine self report data on recent use (3 days, 7 days, 30 days) helps identify which form of the drug is most common. Self-report data indicate that the majority of positive cocaine tests are the result of crack use rather than cocaine in powder form.

*Heroin* is found less often in many ADAM II sites than cocaine or marijuana with the exception of Chicago where 29 percent of arrestees test positive in 2008, a statistically significant increase from 2007. Washington DC (12%), Portland (8%), New York (7%) and Minneapolis (6%) have the next highest proportions of arrestees testing positive for opiates; from 1 to 5 percent of arrestees in the other sites test positive.

*Methamphetamine* remains largely a regional phenomenon in this population and declines significantly in one of the ADAM II western sites (Portland) from 2007 (20% positive) to 2008 (15% positive). Thirty five percent of Sacramento arrestees test positive in 2008, representing no statistically significant change from 2007.

As this report indicates, drug use and drug market activity can be misleading if using only national level estimates and relying on more general population samples. Local availability, marketing and demand for drugs can make results from even urban areas that are geographically close dramatically different. For both law enforcement and treatment planning on both the local and national level, local or regional information is essential.

The ADAM II data also point to a different population of users than captured in general population surveys—those with more experience both with illegal drugs and with a range of offenses that put them in frequent contact with the criminal justice system. These are users consuming and buying drugs at frequencies often many multiple times population estimates. This makes data on what are likely the heaviest consumers of illegal drugs a critical complement to general population data for accurately estimating the Nation’s demand for these drugs and the resources needed to address the problems they create.

Finally ADAM II is uniquely useful in that it provides a validated marker of self reported drug use. Approximately half of the heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine users and 18 percent of marijuana users deny use in a survey in which they know a test sample will be taken and there is no identifying information linking them to the test. Only through using these test results in conjunction with other data can we have confidence in our estimates.

ADAM II will begin its third year of collection in the 10 sites described here. Protocols and procedures will remain the same and data will be available for comparison in early 2010.



## Appendix A: Data Tables

**Table 2.1: ADAM II Characteristics of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Average Age		Single (%)		U.S. Citizen (%)		Working <sup>a</sup> (%)		High School Diploma, GED, or Higher (%)		Health Insurance, Past Year (%)		Stable Housing, Past 30 Days (%)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	37.1 (0.8)	36.7 (0.7)	70.7 (3.1)	71.2 (3.3)	94.5 (1.8)	90.7 (3.2)	52.2 (3.5)	51.8 (3.6)	65.0 (3.3)	67.3 (3.5)	37.0 (3.3)	29.8* (3.2)	79.8 (2.8)	77.3 (3.1)
Charlotte, NC	33.0 (0.6)	33.4 (0.6)	65.1 (2.8)	64.9 (2.8)	96.6 (0.9)	92.2*** (1.6)	62.1 (2.8)	55.3** (2.9)	67.4 (2.7)	69.2 (2.7)	40.3 (2.9)	32.8** (2.7)	85.9 (2.0)	89.4 (1.7)
Chicago, IL	32.2 (1.1)	31.9 (0.7)	71.2 (3.7)	74.9 (3.2)	95.1 (2.1)	91.6 (2.4)	54.7 (4.1)	52.2 (3.7)	70.7 (3.8)	64.6 (3.5)	26.8 (3.7)	23.7 (3.1)	89.5 (2.5)	93.2 (1.8)
Denver, CO	34.0 (0.6)	34.6 (0.6)	55.3 (2.5)	57.7 (2.5)	82.0 (2.1)	86.2* (1.8)	57.0 (2.5)	59.3 (2.5)	68.8 (2.4)	72.1 (2.3)	33.7 (2.4)	32.5 (2.4)	82.4 (1.9)	81.8 (1.9)
Indianapolis, IN	33.4 (0.6)	33.1 (0.5)	66.6 (2.5)	65.3 (2.5)	94.7 (1.3)	91.1* (1.9)	64.1 (2.5)	61.0 (2.5)	66.7 (2.4)	65.9 (2.4)	31.0 (2.4)	36.3* (2.4)	90.4 (1.5)	89.8 (1.6)
Minneapolis, MN	32.2 (0.5)	32.5 (0.6)	74.0 (2.4)	71.8 (2.5)	92.6 (1.5)	91.3 (1.7)	44.3 (2.7)	48.5 (2.7)	77.6 (2.2)	72.8 (2.4)	50.3 (2.8)	51.6 (2.8)	86.7 (1.8)	89.8 (1.6)
New York, NY	32.0 (0.6)	32.7 (0.6)	74.9 (2.4)	77.2 (2.2)	86.4 (2.1)	84.1 (2.2)	58.8 (2.7)	58.4 (2.7)	67.4 (2.6)	71.7 (2.5)	53.6 (2.8)	57.7 (2.7)	85.4 (1.9)	85.8 (1.8)
Portland, OR	34.8 (0.6)	34.8 (0.5)	58.7 (2.7)	65.5** (2.3)	94.5 (1.1)	88.1*** (1.7)	45.0 (2.7)	44.2 (2.4)	72.7 (2.3)	74.1 (2.2)	29.7 (2.4)	32.1 (2.3)	73.3 (2.4)	76.7 (2.1)
Sacramento, CA	32.1 (0.5)	33.8** (0.5)	62.5 (2.7)	63.5 (2.5)	88.3 (2.0)	90.3 (1.7)	47.4 (2.8)	46.6 (2.6)	68.0 (2.6)	65.2 (2.5)	31.9 (2.6)	35.8 (2.5)	84.4 (2.0)	83.7 (1.9)
Washington, D.C.	33.4 (1.0)	35.9 (1.7)	77.4 (4.4)	83.0 (5.9)	90.9 (3.1)	89.9 (6.3)	49.6 (5.6)	58.5 (7.9)	78.5 (4.4)	77.9 (6.5)	62.6 (5.4)	63.3 (7.9)	92.0 (2.4)	78.6* (7.9)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

<sup>a</sup> Indicates working fulltime, parttime or on active military status.

Table 2.2: Race/Ethnicity of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008

Primary City	Hispanic (%)		Non-Hispanic					
			White (%)		Black (%)		Other (%)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	10.5 (2.4)	10.5 (2.7)	9.3 (2.0)	12.2 (2.5)	81.8 (2.6)	77.4 (3.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.8 (0.4)
Charlotte, NC	5.9 (1.3)	10.6** (1.9)	29.3 (2.8)	23.2** (2.4)	61.8 (2.9)	60.0 (2.9)	3.2 (1.0)	5.2 (1.3)
Chicago, IL	19.2 (3.4)	23.0 (3.5)	6.3 (1.8)	10.6* (2.1)	72.3 (3.7)	64.7 (3.6)	2.8 (1.2)	1.2 (0.7)
Denver, CO	43.5 (2.5)	43.5 (2.5)	22.5 (2.1)	22.7 (2.1)	26.8 (2.3)	26.3 (2.2)	6.7 (1.2)	6.9 (1.3)
Indianapolis, IN	9.8 (1.7)	11.5 (1.9)	42.7 (2.6)	42.0 (2.6)	40.3 (2.5)	39.8 (2.5)	5.6 (1.3)	5.0 (1.1)
Minneapolis, MN	8.5 (1.5)	10.5 (1.8)	27.4 (2.5)	24.5 (2.4)	54.7 (2.7)	53.5 (2.8)	9.0 (1.5)	10.6 (1.6)
New York, NY	37.8 (2.8)	45.8** (2.8)	15.2 (2.2)	13.0 (2.0)	42.3 (2.8)	37.1 (2.6)	4.6 (1.2)	3.7 (1.1)
Portland, OR	10.1 (1.6)	16.9*** (2.0)	52.1 (2.7)	47.0 (2.5)	21.0 (2.2)	21.5 (2.1)	16.6 (2.1)	13.6 (1.7)
Sacramento, CA	25.9 (2.5)	24.4 (2.3)	29.4 (2.5)	38.4*** (2.6)	31.2 (2.6)	25.6* (2.2)	13.3 (1.9)	11.0 (1.7)
Washington, D.C.	4.9 (2.0)	7.7 (5.6)	7.4 (2.8)	1.0** (0.7)	85.3 (3.5)	85.3 (6.0)	2.6 (1.4)	5.3 (3.0)

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

Hispanic and non-Hispanic ethnicities are mutually exclusive as per standard data collection protocols suggested by the Office of Management and Budget in which the respondent first self identifies as Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

Data will not add to 100% because arrestees may identify themselves as multiple races.

Table 2.3: Arrest History of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008

Primary City	All Arrestees		Arrestees Reporting Drug Use in the Past 12 Months			
	Prior Arrest History (%)		Average Number of Prior Arrests		Arrested 2 or More Times in Past Year (%)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	74.1 (3.2)	81.4** (3.0)	1.5 (0.1)	2.5 (0.7)	18.7 (3.0)	18.4 (3.2)
Charlotte, NC	87.3 (1.8)	84.2 (2.1)	1.3 (0.1)	1.0* (0.1)	13.2 (1.9)	15.1 (2.1)
Chicago, IL	92.2 (2.1)	93.6 (1.7)	1.3 (0.1)	1.4 (0.2)	17.3 (3.1)	23.3 (3.2)
Denver, CO	84.8 (1.8)	87.0 (1.7)	1.0 (0.1)	1.0 (0.5)	15.2 (1.9)	8.2*** (1.3)
Indianapolis, IN	82.3 (2.0)	84.2 (1.9)	0.7 (0.1)	1.1** (0.1)	11.0 (1.7)	13.5 (1.9)
Minneapolis, MN	87.4 (1.9)	90.0 (1.6)	1.3 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)	15.8 (2.0)	18.6 (2.1)
New York, NY	68.5 (2.7)	72.6 (2.5)	1.0 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)	10.2 (1.6)	12.4 (1.9)
Portland, OR	89.8 (1.5)	85.6** (1.7)	1.6 (0.1)	1.1*** (0.1)	22.7 (2.2)	14.1*** (1.7)
Sacramento, CA	81.9 (2.0)	88.3*** (1.6)	1.1 (0.1)	0.8*** (0.1)	17.7 (2.2)	12.9* (1.8)
Washington, D.C.	61.2 (5.6)	58.8 (9.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	1.6 (0.8)	.0 (n/a)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

<sup>a</sup> Does not include juvenile arrests.

**Table 2.4: ADAM II Adult Male Arrestee Arrest Charges, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	One of three recorded arrest charges is... (%)							
	Violent Crime		Drug Crime		Property Crime		Other Crime	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	17.9 (2.5)	18.5 (2.7)	31.3 (3.5)	23.9* (3.3)	34.1 (3.3)	33.2 (3.4)	37.6 (3.4)	40.1 (3.6)
Charlotte, NC	26.0 (2.5)	24.6 (2.4)	32.8 (2.8)	27.2* (2.7)	27.3 (2.5)	24.6 (2.4)	41.9 (2.9)	52.6*** (2.9)
Chicago, IL	18.6 (3.5)	19.4 (2.9)	62.1 (4.2)	60.4 (3.7)	20.9 (3.5)	31.4** (3.6)	16.3 (3.2)	8.8** (2.1)
Denver, CO	23.7 (2.1)	24.0 (2.1)	24.0 (2.2)	24.9 (2.2)	19.3 (2.0)	19.4 (2.0)	53.9 (2.5)	50.5 (2.5)
Indianapolis, IN	19.3 (2.0)	16.8 (1.7)	26.7 (2.4)	27.6 (2.3)	19.3 (2.1)	18.2 (1.8)	65.2 (2.6)	65.1 (2.4)
Minneapolis, MN	24.9 (2.4)	25.7 (2.4)	34.9 (2.8)	27.6** (2.5)	22.3 (2.5)	20.1 (2.2)	28.8 (2.7)	27.7 (2.6)
New York, NY	27.2 (2.7)	24.7 (2.7)	24.8 (2.4)	26.1 (2.5)	24.2 (2.4)	28.9 (2.5)	32.7 (2.6)	34.3 (2.6)
Portland, OR	29.0 (2.4)	24.3* (2.1)	35.0 (2.7)	22.7*** (2.1)	27.3 (2.4)	16.7*** (1.8)	33.4 (2.6)	56.1*** (2.5)
Sacramento, CA	17.6 (1.8)	14.9 (1.5)	37.5 (2.7)	37.2 (2.6)	19.6 (2.0)	17.7 (1.8)	56.5 (2.7)	59.9 (2.5)
Washington, D.C.	17.9 (3.9)	7.8** (3.0)	38.0 (5.6)	43.0 (7.9)	8.3 (3.0)	4.3 (2.4)	43.7 (5.6)	44.3 (8.0)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

Table 2.5: ADAM II Arrestee Characteristics for Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2008

Primary City	Average Age	Single (%)	U.S. Citizen (%)	Working <sup>a</sup> (%)	Any degree (%)	Health Insurance, Past Year (%)	Stable Housing, Past 30 Days (%)
<b>Atlanta, GA</b>							
Any positive UA	35.5** (1.0)	75.4 (4.1)	95.8*** (3.1)	53.0 (4.8)	66.6 (4.6)	26.8 (4.2)	79.3 (3.9)
No positive UA	38.2 (1.5)	69.4 (6.4)	81.1 (8.3)	49.6 (7.6)	72.4 (6.3)	31.6 (6.4)	74.5 (6.6)
<b>Charlotte, NC</b>							
Any positive UA	32.3** (0.8)	74.1*** (3.5)	95.3*** (1.9)	47.6*** (4.0)	64.1*** (3.8)	31.4 (3.6)	89.5 (2.3)
No positive UA	34.3 (1.2)	48.2 (5.3)	84.2 (4.1)	63.3 (5.2)	75.8 (4.4)	32.8 (4.9)	89.1 (3.5)
<b>Chicago, IL</b>							
Any positive UA	32.5** (0.8)	72.2 (3.8)	93.7*** (2.4)	51.0** (4.2)	65.7 (4.0)	21.4** (3.4)	92.7 (2.1)
No positive UA	30.3 (1.7)	79.1 (8.2)	75.3 (11.1)	62.1 (9.4)	64.8 (9.6)	34.4 (9.4)	91.2 (7.0)
<b>Denver, CO</b>							
Any positive UA	34.1 (0.7)	60.6** (3.2)	88.7*** (2.3)	53.6*** (3.2)	70.5 (3.0)	30.1* (3.0)	82.8 (2.3)
No positive UA	34.1 (1.0)	51.4 (4.6)	79.3 (3.8)	67.6 (4.3)	73.7 (4.1)	37.0 (4.5)	78.9 (3.8)
<b>Indianapolis, IN</b>							
Any positive UA	31.6*** (0.7)	70.4*** (3.1)	95.8*** (1.9)	56.5*** (3.3)	66.9 (3.1)	34.8 (3.2)	91.8*** (1.9)
No positive UA	35.6 (1.0)	59.2 (4.4)	82.7 (4.1)	69.8 (4.2)	68.2 (4.2)	38.9 (4.4)	85.2 (3.3)
<b>Minneapolis, MN</b>							
Any positive UA	31.5*** (0.7)	77.4*** (3.0)	96.1*** (1.3)	38.4*** (3.4)	66.2*** (3.4)	46.8** (3.6)	88.2* (2.2)
No positive UA	34.6 (1.0)	57.9 (5.1)	82.6 (4.4)	63.0 (4.9)	80.5 (4.0)	55.4 (5.2)	92.6 (2.3)

**Table 2.5: ADAM II Arrestee Characteristics for Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2008**

Primary City	Average Age	Single (%)	U.S. Citizen (%)	Working <sup>a</sup> (%)	Any degree (%)	Health Insurance, Past Year (%)	Stable Housing, Past 30 Days (%)
<b>New York, NY</b>							
Any positive UA	33.1 (0.8)	80.1*** (3.0)	93.5*** (2.1)	49.1*** (4.1)	69.5 (3.7)	53.3*** (4.1)	82.2*** (3.0)
No positive UA	32.8 (1.1)	69.3 (5.3)	72.7 (5.4)	63.0 (5.1)	70.7 (5.2)	65.9 (5.0)	91.7 (2.3)
<b>Portland, OR</b>							
Any positive UA	33.8** (0.7)	68.4*** (3.1)	93.8*** (1.7)	39.4*** (3.3)	74.8 (2.8)	29.1* (3.0)	76.9 (2.8)
No positive UA	35.6 (1.0)	58.7 (4.4)	77.5 (3.9)	51.6 (4.5)	73.3 (4.1)	35.4 (4.1)	75.7 (3.8)
<b>Sacramento, CA</b>							
Any positive UA	33.6 (0.6)	63.2 (3.1)	91.0* (2.1)	42.8*** (3.2)	66.0 (3.1)	32.5*** (3.0)	84.2 (2.3)
No positive UA	34.6 (1.3)	60.3 (5.5)	85.8 (4.2)	55.7 (5.6)	60.0 (5.6)	46.1 (5.5)	82.8 (4.1)
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>							
Any positive UA	39.5*** (2.8)	72.1 (14.1)	n/a	52.0 (15.3)	64.1 (15.0)	61.2 (15.0)	60.2** (15.2)
No positive UA	30.3 (2.9)	87.8 (7.3)	n/a	66.1 (13.6)	83.3 (8.9)	50.5 (15.1)	88.2 (8.8)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between the two subpopulations are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*) or .01 level (\*\*\*).

<sup>a</sup> Indicates working fulltime, parttime or an active military status.

**Table 2.6: ADAM II Housing and Prior Arrests for Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2008**

Primary City	Housing				Prior Arrests Reporting Ever (%)
	Stable (%)	Group Living (%)	Jail (%)	Homeless or Shelter (%)	
<b>Atlanta, GA</b>					
Any positive UA	79.3 (3.9)	4.7* (2.0)	n/a	14.5** (3.5)	19.1 (4.9)
No positive UA	74.5 (6.6)	1.5 (1.2)	70.2 (15.7)	29.5 (10.7)	12.9 (7.9)
<b>Charlotte, NC</b>					
Any positive UA	89.5 (2.3)	2.8** (1.1)	n/a	5.9 (1.9)	9.9 (3.4)
No positive UA	89.2 (3.5)	0.9 (0.6)	n/a	3.6 (2.1)	9.5 (5.2)
<b>Chicago, IL</b>					
Any positive UA	92.7 (2.1)	2.0 (1.2)	1.0 (0.8)	4.3 (1.5)	33.5 (6.0)
No positive UA	91.2 (7.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8 (17.1)
<b>Denver, CO</b>					
Any positive UA	83.1 (2.3)	3.5 (1.1)	1.2 (0.6)	12.1 (2.0)	34.6* (5.0)
No positive UA	78.9 (3.8)	5.7 (2.1)	. (.)	11.7 (2.9)	23.7 (8.1)
<b>Indianapolis, IN</b>					
Any positive UA	91.6** (1.9)	2.7 (1.2)	1.1** (0.8)	4.3 (1.3)	26.7*** (3.9)
No positive UA	85.3 (3.3)	2.7 (1.4)	3.8 (1.5)	6.9 (2.8)	14.7 (5.1)
<b>Minneapolis, MN</b>					
Any positive UA	88.7** (2.2)	1.7 (0.7)	0.2* (0.2)	10.1*** (2.3)	21.0 (3.6)
No positive UA	93.4 (2.2)	1.9 (1.0)	1.3 (1.1)	3.1 (1.5)	16.4 (5.6)

**Table 2.6: ADAM II Housing and Prior Arrests for Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2008**

Primary City	Housing				Prior Arrests Reporting Ever (%)
	Stable (%)	Group Living (%)	Jail (%)	Homeless or Shelter (%)	
<b>New York, NY</b>					
Any positive UA	82.8*** (3.0)	1.5 (0.8)	0.2 (0.3)	15.3*** (2.9)	14.0*** (3.3)
No positive UA	91.7 (2.3)	0.8 (0.5)	n/a	7.7 (2.4)	n/a
<b>Portland, OR</b>					
Any positive UA	77.2 (2.8)	5.5 (1.4)	2.7 (1.1)	14.4 (2.3)	35.0*** (4.2)
No positive UA	76.0 (3.8)	8.0 (2.5)	1.2 (0.8)	13.5 (3.0)	17.9 (5.7)
<b>Sacramento, CA</b>					
Any positive UA	84.2 (2.3)	3.3 (1.0)	1.7 (0.8)	10.4 (2.0)	39.9*** (4.9)
No positive UA	83.0 (4.1)	2.9 (1.4)	1.3 (1.4)	8.5 (2.8)	n/a
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Any positive UA	60.2** (15.2)	n/a	n/a	40.7 (16.9)	n/a
No positive UA	88.2 (8.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between the two subpopulations are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*) or .01 level (\*\*\*).



**Table 2.7: Lifetime Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Status among All Arrestees, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)				Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)	
	Outpatient		Inpatient or Residential		2007	2008
	2007	2008	2007	2008		
Atlanta, GA	8.9 (1.8)	10.3 (2.0)	16.4 (2.5)	16.7 (2.5)	13.5 (2.6)	9.1 (2.2)
Charlotte, NC	21.4 (2.4)	19.9 (2.3)	26.9 (2.6)	25.3 (2.5)	10.8 (1.8)	8.9 (1.5)
Chicago, IL	22.7 (3.5)	22.7 (3.1)	24.9 (3.6)	25.2 (3.1)	10.7 (2.4)	10.6 (2.1)
Denver, CO	20.9 (2.1)	21.1 (2.1)	32.2 (2.4)	29.9 (2.3)	13.0 (1.7)	11.2 (1.5)
Indianapolis, IN	23.8 (2.3)	30.0** (2.4)	15.8 (1.8)	13.6 (1.6)	7.4 (1.4)	9.0 (1.5)
Minneapolis, MN	31.9 (2.6)	34.7 (2.7)	39.1 (2.7)	34.5 (2.7)	14.3 (2.0)	12.6 (1.9)
New York, NY	17.8 (2.0)	23.9** (2.3)	20.0 (2.1)	21.3 (2.1)	9.7 (1.6)	9.0 (1.6)
Portland, OR	37.4 (2.6)	28.6*** (2.2)	36.5 (2.6)	29.0** (2.2)	13.0 (1.8)	13.1 (1.7)
Sacramento, CA	13.8 (1.9)	17.7* (2.0)	21.1 (2.3)	19.5 (2.1)	12.1 (1.8)	10.7 (1.5)
Washington, D.C.	13.9 (3.6)	9.0 (3.6)	22.8 (4.9)	12.9* (4.2)	8.1 (3.0)	3.1 (1.8)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

**Table 2.8: Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Received in the Past 12 Months Among Arrestees Reporting Prior 12 Month Drug Use, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)				Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)	
	Outpatient		Inpatient or Residential		2007	2008
	2007	2008	2007	2008		
Atlanta, GA	1.5 (0.9)	0.6 (0.4)	5.3 (1.6)	3.9 (1.3)	2.0 (1.1)	0.8 (0.5)
Charlotte, NC	5.3 (1.5)	5.8 (1.6)	7.0 (1.5)	6.7 (1.5)	1.0 (0.5)	1.9 (0.8)
Chicago, IL	6.1 (2.1)	3.6 (1.4)	9.8 (2.5)	5.9 (1.7)	4.3 (1.6)	1.5* (0.8)
Denver, CO	4.3 (1.1)	4.3 (1.0)	9.7 (1.6)	7.7 (1.4)	1.2 (0.5)	1.2 (0.5)
Indianapolis, IN	4.9 (1.4)	6.2 (1.5)	3.1 (0.9)	2.0 (0.7)	0.6 (0.4)	2.0 (0.9)
Minneapolis, MN	7.8 (1.6)	7.0 (1.5)	13.8 (2.0)	9.8* (1.7)	3.2 (1.0)	3.2 (1.0)
New York, NY	7.0 (1.4)	9.1 (1.6)	5.2 (1.2)	7.2 (1.4)	2.3 (0.9)	2.4 (0.8)
Portland, OR	11.4 (1.8)	7.7* (1.4)	10.8 (1.7)	8.6 (1.4)	4.3 (1.2)	2.0* (0.7)
Sacramento, CA	4.9 (1.3)	4.3 (1.0)	7.7 (1.8)	5.4 (1.3)	2.0 (0.7)	1.6 (0.6)
Washington, D.C.	1.5 (1.0)	.0 (n/a)	1.9 (1.1)	0.4 (0.3)	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question asked only of arrestees who reported prior 12-month drug use.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

**Table 2.9: Past 12 Month Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Among Arrestees Reporting Prior 12 Month Drug Use, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Average Number of Admissions to Outpatient Drug or Alcohol Treatment		Average of Total Number of Reported Nights of Inpatient or Residential to Drug or Alcohol Treatment		Average of Total Number of Nights of Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	0.1 (0.0)	0.0** (0.0)	2.6 (1.9)	0.0 (1.2)	0.6 (0.6)	0.4 (0.3)
Charlotte, NC	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	1.5 (0.7)	1.4 (0.6)	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	6.9 (1.7)	2.0** (1.0)	0.7 (0.9)	n/a
Denver, CO	0.1 (0.0)	0.0** (0.0)	4.2 (1.0)	2.7 (0.8)	0.5 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)
Indianapolis, IN	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	1.1 (0.5)	1.0 (0.6)	0.1 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)
Minneapolis, MN	0.2 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	7.7 (1.5)	4.4** (1.1)	1.6 (0.3)	0.4*** (0.2)
New York, NY	0.1 (0.0)	0.2* (0.0)	1.4 (1.8)	1.9 (1.0)	0.6 (0.5)	1.5 (0.7)
Portland, OR	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	5.3 (1.6)	4.4 (1.1)	0.7 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)
Sacramento, CA	0.0 (0.1)	n/a	3.2 (0.7)	4.3 (1.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)
Washington, D.C.	0.0 (0.0)	n/a	2.3 (1.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question asked only of arrestees who reported 12-month drug use.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

**Table 3.1a: Proportion of Arrestees with Agreement in Self-Report and Urine Test by Site, 2008**

Site	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamines
Atlanta, GA	82%	80%	98%	99%
Charlotte, NC	82%	80%	98%	99%
Chicago, IL	81%	78%	93%	99%
Denver, CO	88%	82%	96%	98%
Indianapolis, IN	81%	86%	94%	99%
Minneapolis, MN	82%	86%	96%	99%
New York, NY	87%	83%	95%	100%
Portland, OR	83%	88%	96%	92%
Sacramento, CA	81%	87%	95%	87%
Washington, D.C.	78%	87%	98%	100%
<b>Overall congruence</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>97%</b>

**Table 3.1b: Proportion of Arrestees Testing Positive and Self-Reporting Use by Site, 2008**

Site	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamines
Atlanta, GA	83%	55%	0%	20%
Charlotte, NC	78%	42%	22%	0%
Chicago, IL	83%	44%	70%	0%
Denver, CO	91%	48%	25%	44%
Indianapolis, IN	75%	40%	12%	38%
Minneapolis, MN	81%	44%	43%	64%
New York, NY	87%	42%	52%	0%
Portland, OR	85%	47%	71%	54%
Sacramento, CA	81%	33%	21%	60%
Washington, D.C.	69%	67%	86%	n/a
<b>Overall congruence</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>55%</b>

**Table 3.2: Urine Test Results on Any or Multiple Drug among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000-2008**

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for:											
	Any of 10 Drugs <sup>a</sup>						Multiple Drugs (More than one of 10 Drugs) <sup>a</sup>					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA			72.3 (3.6)	69.9 (3.9)	67.8 (4.5)	60.0* (4.9)			19.9 (3.6)	17.0 (3.5)	14.2 (3.1)	15.3 (3.2)
Charlotte, NC	61.4 (6.7)	69.5 (2.7)	61.9** (2.7)	65.7 (3.1)	68.6 (3.2)	68.8 (3.4)	29.0 (6.8)	17.5 (2.3)	19.4 (2.2)	17.7 (2.4)	17.2 (2.7)	17.0 (2.7)
Chicago, IL	89.3 (4.4)	89.6 (4.5)	87.4 (1.3)	89.1 (1.4)	86.5 (2.7)	86.5 (2.9)	56.1 (8.2)	32.1* (7.0)	36.5 (1.9)	40.8* (2.3)	38.2 (4.2)	40.4 (4.4)
Denver, CO	68.5 (1.9)	66.0 (1.9)	66.7 (1.9)	73.3** (2.2)	71.1 (2.5)	67.6 (2.7)	21.6 (1.7)	21.4 (1.6)	21.9 (1.7)	29.5*** (2.4)	21.8** (2.3)	20.5 (2.2)
Indianapolis, IN	66.3 (2.0)	68.3 (2.0)	67.1 (2.5)	63.7 (2.8)	65.5 (2.8)	64.0 (2.8)	23.9 (1.8)	25.1 (1.9)	23.5 (2.1)	25.5 (2.3)	25.9 (2.6)	20.5* (2.2)
Minneapolis, MN	67.4 (2.4)	68.1 (2.5)	71.4 (2.4)	65.0** (2.2)	63.5 (3.2)	65.1 (3.0)	22.3 (2.1)	20.1 (2.2)	18.8 (2.0)	19.7 (1.8)	20.8 (2.5)	21.3 (2.6)
New York, NY	83.8 (1.6)	80.8 (1.9)	83.2 (1.6)	73.7*** (1.9)	69.2 (3.1)	69.2 (2.9)	34.0 (2.0)	32.3 (2.2)	29.3 (2.0)	26.1 (1.8)	23.4 (2.9)	24.5 (2.9)
Portland, OR	66.7 (2.0)	70.4 (1.8)	69.3 (2.0)	74.3* (2.3)	72.0 (2.9)	64.1** (2.8)	27.4 (2.0)	24.8 (1.7)	26.4 (1.9)	36.0*** (2.6)	29.5* (3.0)	24.7 (2.4)
Sacramento, CA	74.6 (2.4)	75.6 (2.2)	79.9 (1.7)	84.0 (2.0)	77.9** (2.5)	77.6 (2.4)	29.6 (2.6)	28.8 (2.3)	35.8** (2.1)	39.6 (2.8)	32.1** (3.0)	28.7 (2.7)
Washington, D.C.			55.8 (6.9)	68.5 (4.4)	68.3 (6.1)	48.6* (9.9)			21.2 (5.6)	21.6 (3.9)	34.4* (6.8)	17.5* (7.1)

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

Differences between year to year estimates are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

<sup>a</sup> Ten drugs tested include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone.

Table 3.3: Urine Test Results for Specific Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000-2008

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for:																							
	Marijuana						Cocaine <sup>a</sup>						Opiates						Methamphetamine					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA			37.7 (4.2)	33.0 (4.4)	30.9 (4.3)	31.8 (4.4)			46.1 (4.3)	48.8 (4.5)	45.5 (4.8)	40.5 (4.9)			3.7 (2.0)	1.9 (1.1)	1.4 (1.0)	1.6 (1.1)			2.7 (1.4)	1.3 (0.8)	0.7 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)
Charlotte, NC	38.7 (6.2)	49.0 (3.0)	44.4 (2.8)	48.8 (3.1)	45.5 (3.7)	50.8 (3.6)	39.2 (6.5)	31.0 (2.8)	30.5 (2.6)	28.9 (2.9)	33.5 (3.3)	30.0 (3.4)	2.9 (2.9)	1.7 (0.7)	2.3 (0.8)	1.1 (0.5)	1.3 (0.6)	1.1 (0.6)	2.2 (2.4)	0.9 (0.5)	1.2 (0.6)	1.6 (0.9)	0.9 (0.5)	0.5 (0.3)
Chicago, IL	53.0 (8.0)	55.9 (7.6)	48.6 (1.9)	52.5 (2.2)	51.5 (4.2)	48.6 (4.4)	50.4 (8.6)	40.2 (7.5)	48.9 (1.9)	52.8 (2.2)	40.9*** (4.2)	43.8 (4.2)	36.1 (8.6)	29.4 (7.2)	25.1 (1.7)	23.8 (1.9)	20.2 (3.3)	28.6* (3.9)	0.0 (0.3)	1.4 (2.3)	0.8 (0.3)	1.3 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)
Denver, CO	41.4 (2.0)	40.1 (1.9)	39.6 (2.0)	43.3 (2.5)	42.7 (2.7)	41.6 (2.7)	34.3 (2.0)	33.5 (1.8)	31.6 (1.9)	39.7** (2.6)	37.0 (2.7)	32.7 (2.6)	3.6 (0.7)	4.3 (0.8)	3.4 (0.7)	7.7*** (1.5)	3.2** (0.8)	4.0 (1.0)	3.4 (0.7)	4.2 (0.8)	6.5* (0.9)	6.5 (1.2)	5.7 (1.4)	3.1 (0.9)
Indianapolis, IN	47.5 (2.1)	49.1 (2.2)	45.5 (2.6)	43.8 (2.7)	45.3 (3.0)	45.8 (2.9)	32.3 (2.0)	32.8 (2.1)	33.5 (2.5)	32.5 (2.6)	30.5 (2.8)	21.3*** (2.3)	3.1 (0.7)	5.1 (1.0)	4.3 (1.1)	4.2 (1.1)	6.5 (1.5)	5.0 (1.3)	1.7 (0.5)	1.9 (0.5)	3.5 (1.0)	3.5 (1.0)	2.6 (1.0)	1.6 (0.7)
Minneapolis, MN	54.1 (2.5)	52.1 (2.6)	51.5 (2.6)	46.6 (2.3)	42.7 (3.1)	47.8 (3.0)	24.9 (2.1)	25.9 (2.3)	28.3 (2.5)	27.4 (2.1)	27.5 (2.8)	22.5 (2.5)	3.4 (0.8)	4.0 (0.9)	3.8 (0.9)	4.7 (0.9)	4.7 (1.3)	6.1 (1.3)	3.2 (0.9)	1.7 (0.5)	2.4 (0.6)	3.4 (0.7)	3.2 (0.9)	2.4 (0.9)
New York, NY	39.3 (2.1)	42.7 (2.3)	42.7 (2.2)	42.2 (2.0)	38.2 (3.3)	41.9 (3.2)	51.9 (2.1)	45.8* (2.4)	49.8 (2.2)	36.7*** (2.0)	33.6 (3.3)	29.7 (3.1)	19.7 (1.7)	16.2 (1.7)	12.8* (1.4)	13.6 (1.4)	8.2** (1.8)	6.8 (1.6)	0.2 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
Portland, OR	34.9 (2.0)	35.9 (1.9)	37.2 (2.1)	39.1 (2.6)	41.4 (3.1)	41.3 (2.8)	21.5 (1.8)	25.6* (1.8)	21.0* (1.8)	33.1*** (2.7)	23.6*** (2.8)	20.6 (2.3)	13.2 (1.5)	9.8* (1.2)	9.6 (1.3)	15.7*** (2.0)	11.7* (2.1)	7.6** (1.4)	20.8 (1.7)	21.5 (1.6)	22.3 (1.8)	26.8 (2.4)	20.4** (2.5)	14.6** (1.8)
Sacramento, CA	49.2 (2.7)	48.0 (2.6)	50.5 (2.1)	49.5 (2.8)	45.8 (3.0)	46.7 (2.9)	18.6 (2.1)	17.3 (1.9)	20.6 (1.8)	22.5 (2.4)	21.4 (2.5)	17.2 (2.1)	3.2 (0.9)	6.3** (1.2)	5.4 (0.9)	7.3 (1.4)	6.1 (1.5)	4.3 (1.0)	31.1 (2.4)	31.0 (2.3)	36.4* (2.1)	45.8*** (2.8)	35.6*** (3.1)	34.5 (2.9)
Washington, D.C.			33.0 (6.2)	41.1 (4.8)	44.1 (6.6)	30.8 (9.1)			24.2 (4.9)	24.2 (3.9)	31.2* (4.0)	26.6** (3.6)			6.8 (2.0)	11.8 (3.0)	14.1 (3.1)	11.5 (2.7)			2.1 (1.9)	1.8 (1.1)	5.8* (2.8)	1.8** (0.9)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between year to year estimates are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

<sup>a</sup> Arrestees tested positive for either crack or powder cocaine.

**Table 3.4: Self-Reported Use of Marijuana among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Marijuana Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Marijuana <sup>a</sup>	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year	2007	2008
	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	28.5 (3.2)	27.6 (3.3)	35.4 (3.5)	42.1 (3.4)	41.4 (3.6)	47.0 (3.6)	14.0 (1.2)	14.8 (1.2)
Charlotte, NC	33.5 (2.7)	29.2 (2.6)	38.2 (2.8)	48.6 (2.9)	47.2 (2.9)	54.8 (2.9)	14.0 (1.0)	14.9 (1.0)
Chicago, IL	36.4 (4.0)	35.6 (3.6)	45.8 (3.7)	56.6 (4.1)	51.9 (3.7)	58.6 (3.6)	13.8 (1.5)	17.4** (1.2)
Denver, CO	33.7 (2.4)	34.3 (2.4)	40.2 (2.5)	45.4 (2.5)	44.6 (2.5)	49.3 (2.5)	14.7 (0.9)	15.3 (0.9)
Indianapolis, IN	33.4 (2.5)	30.2 (2.4)	35.5 (2.4)	44.1 (2.6)	43.0 (2.5)	51.0 (2.5)	17.1 (1.0)	15.8 (0.9)
Minneapolis, MN	29.3 (2.5)	32.8 (2.5)	39.6 (2.7)	43.3 (2.7)	45.7 (2.8)	51.8 (2.8)	15.4 (0.9)	15.0 (0.9)
New York, NY	27.6 (2.5)	31.9 (2.6)	36.8 (2.7)	39.3 (2.8)	40.2 (2.7)	44.7 (2.7)	14.0 (1.1)	18.5*** (0.9)
Portland, OR	30.5 (2.5)	28.2 (2.2)	35.4 (2.4)	46.7 (2.7)	42.3 (2.5)	51.5 (2.5)	11.6 (0.8)	14.2** (0.9)
Sacramento, CA	31.7 (2.6)	33.5 (2.5)	38.0 (2.6)	44.7 (2.8)	45.4 (2.6)	51.3 (2.6)	14.3 (0.9)	12.9 (0.8)
Washington, D.C.	30.5 (5.7)	22.0 (7.1)	31.5 (8.4)	42.0 (5.8)	34.2 (8.5)	37.9 (8.2)	12.6 (1.7)	4.9*** (2.5)

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between year to year estimates are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

<sup>a</sup> Asked of arrestees reporting some marijuana use in the past 30 days. Average number of days using for 2007 differs from those reported in the 2007 report where the calculation was not restricted to only those who report some use in the prior 30 days, but also included those who used at some time during the year. The 2007 data reported here is restricted to those who report use in the prior 30 days.

**Table 3.5: Average Age at First Use for Those Who Admit Use in Prior 30 Days, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	16.4 (0.3)	16.1 (0.3)	27.9 (1.0)	26.2 (0.9)	22.5 (0.7)	21.6 (0.7)	21.9 (1.6)	23.8 (1.9)	24.5 (1.9)	21.1 (1.6)
Charlotte, NC	15.3 (0.2)	15.2 (0.2)	24.1 (0.9)	25.8 (0.9)	21.4 (0.6)	21.9 (0.6)	23.3 (1.2)	25.4 (1.2)	20.2 (1.3)	23.5* (1.7)
Chicago, IL	14.9 (0.4)	14.6 (0.3)	25.7 (1.4)	24.2 (0.9)	22.0 (1.1)	21.9 (0.9)	23.8 (1.3)	23.6 (0.9)	25.3 (2.6)	22.0 (2.5)
Denver, CO	14.9 (0.2)	15.1 (0.2)	24.8 (0.7)	26.1 (0.8)	21.9 (0.5)	21.2 (0.4)	27.7 (1.1)	25.0* (1.3)	24.2 (0.8)	23.7 (1.0)
Indianapolis, IN	15.3 (0.3)	15.3 (0.2)	26.7 (0.9)	26.2 (0.8)	22.0 (0.6)	21.3 (0.4)	24.0 (1.5)	24.4 (1.2)	25.3 (0.9)	25.5 (1.2)
Minneapolis, MN	14.7 (0.2)	15.1 (0.3)	23.8 (0.7)	23.3 (0.7)	20.5 (0.5)	20.4 (0.5)	22.1 (1.1)	24.8 (1.5)	22.0 (1.0)	24.5* (1.1)
New York, NY	15.4 (0.3)	14.6** (0.2)	25.6 (1.1)	25.3 (0.9)	21.2 (0.7)	19.7* (0.6)	23.7 (1.1)	21.9 (0.8)	27.4 (1.9)	23.3* (1.6)
Portland, OR	14.1 (0.2)	14.5* (0.2)	22.9 (0.7)	24.2 (0.6)	20.2 (0.4)	20.8 (0.4)	24.0 (0.8)	24.1 (0.8)	21.6 (0.6)	21.6 (0.6)
Sacramento, CA	14.7 (0.2)	14.9 (0.2)	24.3 (0.8)	24.4 (0.7)	19.6 (0.5)	21.0** (0.5)	23.7 (1.0)	23.3 (1.2)	21.3 (0.5)	21.4 (0.6)
Washington, D.C.	15.9 (0.4)	17.6* (1.0)	25.2 (1.5)	27.4 (2.9)	18.9 (1.0)	29.0*** (3.0)	21.6 (2.1)	33.5*** (4.2)	20.4 (3.5)	37.9*** (4.2)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).



Table 3.6: Acquisition of Selected Drugs by Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008

	Acquired Marijuana in Past 30 days				Acquired Crack Cocaine in Past 30 days				Acquired Powder Cocaine in Past 30 days				Acquired Heroin in Past 30 days				Acquired Methamphetamine in Past 30 days			
	% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days <sup>a</sup> 2008		% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days <sup>a</sup> 2008		% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days <sup>a</sup> 2008		% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days <sup>a</sup> 2008		% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days <sup>a</sup> 2008	
Primary City	2007	2008	Cash	Non-cash	2007	2008	Cash	Non-cash	2007	2008	Cash	Non-cash	2007	2008	Cash	Non-cash	2007	2008	Cash	Non-cash
Atlanta, GA	44.1 (3.5)	45.4 (3.6)	11.7 (1.2)	4.6 (0.9)	28.7 (3.2)	24.2 (3.0)	19.8 (1.5)	15.5* (2.1)	8.7 (1.8)	8.9 (1.9)	6.8 (2.1)	2.7 (1.0)	0.5 (0.4)	1.3 (0.7)	7.4 (6.2)	n/a	1.1 (0.6)	0.1* (0.1)	n/a	1.9 (2.6)
Charlotte, NC	43.8 (2.9)	46.1 (2.9)	10.1 (1.0)	5.9 (0.8)	19.9 (2.3)	15.4* (2.1)	14.6* (1.5)	5.0 (1.5)	14.1 (2.1)	10.1* (1.7)	5.7* (1.4)	4.3 (1.5)	0.8 (0.5)	0.9 (0.5)	7.6 (6.7)	n/a	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	55.6 (4.1)	55.5 (3.7)	14.8* (1.2)	6.0 (0.9)	22.3 (3.4)	25.5 (3.2)	13.5 (1.4)	3.3 (1.2)	6.6 (2.1)	4.0 (1.4)	2.1 (1.0)	1.6 (0.9)	21.9 (3.4)	25.5 (3.2)	24.1 (1.4)	7.7 (2.2)	n/a	n/a	13.5 (10.2)	n/a
Denver, CO	44.6 (2.5)	44.4 (2.5)	6.9 (0.7)	5.0 (0.6)	20.1 (2.1)	17.2 (1.9)	10.8 (1.4)	7.2 (1.2)	15.6 (1.9)	10.7** (1.5)	6.8 (1.8)	3.4 (0.7)	3.3 (0.9)	1.6* (0.5)	17.0 (4.8)	0.4** (2.4)	4.7 (1.1)	3.1 (0.9)	4.4** (1.6)	9.2 (5.7)
Indianapolis, IN	36.4 (2.5)	33.4 (2.4)	8.6 (0.9)	5.5 (0.8)	13.3 (1.7)	10.4 (1.5)	11.1 (1.5)	11.6 (2.0)	7.0 (1.3)	3.4** (0.9)	9.1 (3.0)	10.1 (4.0)	0.9 (0.5)	1.6 (0.6)	15.2 (4.0)	17.9 (5.4)	2.3 (0.8)	1.3 (0.6)	17.6 (7.2)	3.2 (1.2)
Minneapolis, MN	38.7 (2.7)	43.9 (2.7)	8.9** (0.9)	5.8 (0.6)	17.7 (2.1)	15.6 (2.0)	13.0 (1.7)	5.8* (1.3)	8.9 (1.6)	6.7 (1.4)	4.3 (1.8)	1.4 (0.8)	2.4 (0.7)	3.1 (0.9)	17.6 (3.4)	6.4 (3.6)	3.7 (1.1)	3.5 (1.0)	8.4 (4.0)	5.1 (2.5)
New York, NY	42.2 (2.8)	39.8 (2.7)	14.3** (1.0)	6.2 (0.9)	10.8 (1.6)	7.4* (1.3)	18.1 (2.1)	0.8* (1.2)	11.0 (1.6)	8.1 (1.3)	8.3 (1.4)	8.0 (2.6)	6.0 (1.2)	6.1 (1.3)	18.1 (2.7)	10.3 (3.4)	0.7 (0.6)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	44.0 (2.7)	37.9* (2.4)	7.7 (0.9)	4.9 (0.6)	15.8 (2.0)	11.4* (1.5)	14.1 (1.9)	6.4 (1.4)	12.3 (1.8)	8.6* (1.4)	7.3 (1.9)	3.2 (0.7)	9.4 (1.5)	7.8 (1.3)	21.6 (2.0)	7.7 (1.8)	23.0 (2.3)	13.2*** (1.6)	8.5 (1.4)	7.7 (1.2)
Sacramento, CA	43.0 (2.7)	45.6 (2.6)	9.8 (1.0)	5.7 (0.5)	11.7 (1.8)	9.9 (1.6)	13.2 (1.9)	7.1 (1.9)	8.7 (1.7)	5.8 (1.3)	4.5 (1.8)	3.5 (1.0)	3.3 (1.0)	2.4 (0.7)	11.0** (3.3)	8.4 (3.3)	28.0 (2.5)	25.7 (2.3)	12.1 (1.1)	9.1 (1.0)
Washington, D.C.	35.3 (6.0)	21.2 (7.2)	7.5*** (2.9)	14.2 (5.0)	15.3 (4.2)	11.0 (3.6)	10.6 (4.1)	24.3*** (5.8)	7.9 (4.2)	3.3 (2.3)	n/a	2.4*** (0.3)	12.7 (4.4)	2.9** (2.0)	20.8 (7.5)	22.1* (9.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

<sup>a</sup> Asked of those who said they obtained the drug in the past 30 days. Significance indicated results from a comparison of the parallel 2007 measure (not shown), i.e., 2007 “cash” with 2008 “cash” acquisition days, not “cash” versus “non cash” days for the same year.

**Table 3.7: Percent Reporting Cash Buys in Past 30 Days, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	66.6 (5.1)	71.8 (5.2)	94.7 (2.2)	97.2 (1.4)	69.7 (11.8)	44.0* (12.0)	n/a	92.7 (8.9)	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	80.6 (3.4)	66.9*** (4.3)	93.9 (2.9)	95.8 (2.6)	79.1 (6.9)	79.5 (7.6)	n/a	75.0 (26.0)	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	82.1 (3.9)	73.5 (4.3)	92.6 (4.3)	87.9 (5.2)	89.3 (10.5)	37.6*** (16.5)	84.4 (6.5)	92.5 (3.3)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	52.3 (3.8)	53.7 (3.8)	77.8 (4.9)	75.4 (5.1)	47.1 (6.7)	58.2 (7.9)	75.4 (12.9)	84.6 (14.4)	58.8 (12.5)	60.1 (14.3)
Indianapolis, IN	70.6 (3.9)	72.5 (3.8)	88.0 (4.3)	90.1 (4.2)	65.2 (9.3)	70.3 (12.1)	40.1 (32.2)	75.6 (18.2)	56.8 (20.6)	88.3 (11.9)
Minneapolis, MN	72.0 (3.9)	68.2 (3.8)	85.5 (4.7)	93.0 (2.9)	59.3 (9.7)	71.5 (10.4)	76.3 (15.0)	95.8 (4.5)	90.1 (7.1)	65.4 (14.7)
New York, NY	65.0 (4.5)	74.3* (4.0)	96.6 (3.4)	96.6 (3.4)	78.7 (5.8)	83.5 (5.9)	83.6 (7.2)	73.6 (10.4)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	49.9 (4.0)	53.9 (4.0)	82.8 (5.2)	82.1 (5.2)	67.0 (7.3)	68.1 (7.7)	84.3 (6.2)	86.4 (5.7)	70.9 (5.0)	77.3 (5.2)
Sacramento, CA	56.7 (4.1)	39.0*** (3.7)	79.0 (6.9)	76.0 (7.3)	55.0 (10.1)	41.4 (11.9)	83.8 (11.0)	74.1 (12.7)	75.0 (4.6)	60.4** (5.1)
Washington, D.C.	57.4 (12.2)	62.1 (16.3)	92.0 (8.2)	89.4 (9.4)	n/a	n/a	88.3 (10.0)	17.5*** (21.1)	n/a	n/a

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

**Table 3.8: Percent Reporting Noncash Acquisitions in Past 30 Days, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	52.7 (5.3)	49.0 (5.7)	31.3 (5.7)	33.1 (6.5)	49.2 (11.2)	61.3 (11.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	44.0 (4.5)	64.8*** (4.3)	42.7 (6.4)	44.2 (7.2)	49.5 (8.4)	58.4 (8.9)	20.8 (23.4)	7.0 (9.9)	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	59.4 (5.6)	61.3 (4.9)	47.7 (8.6)	43.7 (7.3)	61.0 (16.9)	57.9 (17.3)	48.7 (8.7)	35.5 (6.8)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	68.5 (3.5)	73.5 (3.3)	47.7 (5.8)	55.3 (6.1)	67.4 (5.9)	53.0 (7.8)	43.5 (13.4)	23.0 (16.1)	66.5 (12.3)	39.3 (14.3)
Indianapolis, IN	61.4 (4.1)	64.9 (4.3)	54.2 (7.0)	39.3 (7.2)	55.2 (9.5)	44.3 (13.6)	55.2 (27.3)	47.8 (20.8)	64.0 (19.7)	33.1 (22.5)
Minneapolis, MN	69.4 (3.9)	74.2 (3.4)	54.4 (6.6)	54.1 (7.1)	60.6 (9.3)	66.5 (10.3)	55.9 (14.7)	65.1 (14.7)	58.0 (14.2)	81.0 (13.5)
New York, NY	65.9 (4.1)	64.4 (4.3)	37.6 (7.7)	35.7 (9.8)	40.6 (7.6)	35.4 (8.4)	37.4 (10.2)	39.7 (12.4)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	78.4 (3.3)	80.6 (3.1)	46.4 (7.2)	68.6** (6.4)	53.7 (8.0)	69.8 (7.9)	39.3 (8.7)	73.9*** (7.7)	65.6 (5.4)	60.8 (6.6)
Sacramento, CA	80.9 (3.3)	79.8 (3.0)	55.8 (8.1)	50.9 (8.6)	70.9 (9.1)	77.0 (9.0)	51.3 (14.0)	43.0 (16.9)	67.0 (5.2)	70.5 (4.7)
Washington, D.C.	59.0 (11.3)	42.0 (17.6)	29.2 (13.0)	35.9 (19.2)	60.8 (27.6)	9.6* (13.6)	50.1 (17.8)	93.4** (8.5)	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

**Table 3.9: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy was from Regular Source, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	60.0 (6.2)	54.4 (6.8)	55.1 (7.2)	58.5 (7.7)	51.9 (14.0)	45.5 (16.9)	21.5 (50.3)	68.0 (46.0)	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	58.0 (5.2)	54.5 (5.8)	58.2 (7.0)	56.0 (8.3)	62.3 (9.2)	58.8 (10.9)	n/a	1.7 (2.5)	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	46.2 (6.7)	48.0 (6.3)	53.8 (9.8)	50.6 (8.2)	84.4 (15.0)	28.0** (21.8)	74.4 (8.7)	69.7 (7.4)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	50.4 (5.7)	52.2 (5.4)	52.0 (7.1)	52.4 (7.8)	49.7 (9.6)	67.7 (10.2)	60.6 (14.8)	77.1 (20.0)	52.6 (17.3)	58.8 (22.1)
Indianapolis, IN	57.0 (5.4)	52.4 (5.4)	67.7 (7.5)	49.2* (9.0)	45.3 (12.2)	68.3 (15.6)	58.1 (35.6)	89.1 (12.4)	74.4 (60.4)	.0 (n/a)
Minneapolis, MN	44.2 (5.3)	45.4 (5.1)	40.2 (7.2)	41.3 (7.7)	50.1 (12.9)	80.1** (10.6)	66.6 (18.2)	95.3 (5.2)	70.8 (16.5)	14.5*** (15.7)
New York, NY	42.4 (5.5)	57.1** (5.4)	44.9 (8.5)	53.9 (10.3)	48.2 (9.4)	72.3* (9.7)	30.2 (11.4)	59.9* (13.8)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	44.3 (6.1)	37.8 (6.0)	44.7 (8.3)	52.7 (8.4)	68.1 (9.8)	65.7 (12.0)	54.4 (10.0)	73.6 (9.6)	55.1 (7.3)	46.0 (8.7)
Sacramento, CA	42.0 (5.9)	39.7 (6.0)	41.1 (10.1)	51.6 (10.4)	66.5 (14.5)	71.8 (17.0)	58.6 (16.2)	80.1 (15.2)	50.1 (7.0)	54.0 (7.2)
Washington, D.C.	60.4 (13.2)	81.3 (19.2)	44.5 (17.8)	26.1 (18.9)	n/a	n/a	51.3 (21.1)	20.7 (28.5)	n/a	n/a

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question was asked of arrestees who said they bought drugs with cash from a dealer in the past 30 days.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

**Table 3.10: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy was Directly from Dealer, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	92.7 (3.0)	93.1 (3.0)	92.2 (4.7)	92.3 (4.3)	99.8 (0.2)	100.0 (2.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	89.7 (3.1)	85.1 (3.9)	93.6 (3.2)	87.9 (4.8)	97.2 (2.2)	88.0 (6.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	82.0 (5.3)	88.7 (3.9)	66.7 (10.4)	90.5** (4.9)	51.5 (20.0)	0 (n/a)	81.0 (8.7)	86.5 (5.8)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	82.9 (4.1)	91.3* (2.9)	76.9 (5.9)	69.5 (7.1)	82.7 (7.0)	68.6 (11.0)	99.2 (0.7)	n/a	n/a	75.7 (18.8)
Indianapolis, IN	95.5 (1.6)	90.5* (2.8)	85.3 (5.4)	73.2 (7.5)	66.4 (12.0)	91.6* (8.7)	75.5 (32.6)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	95.7 (1.9)	86.1** (3.5)	91.6 (3.7)	92.1 (3.3)	n/a	n/a	71.6 (17.3)	81.4 (14.0)	77.8 (13.4)	55.8 (25.7)
New York, NY	85.5 (3.7)	82.2 (4.0)	84.4 (6.5)	91.9 (6.2)	93.4 (4.2)	91.8 (4.8)	90.5 (5.8)	97.8 (2.3)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	85.6 (4.3)	83.5 (4.5)	96.2 (2.4)	92.2 (4.1)	92.6 (4.8)	86.0 (8.5)	78.9 (7.9)	89.6 (6.2)	88.2 (4.2)	77.7 (6.8)
Sacramento, CA	89.5 (2.8)	89.5 (3.3)	80.1 (7.7)	88.2 (5.5)	95.3 (3.8)	81.4 (13.4)	87.6 (11.5)	86.4 (15.4)	74.9 (5.8)	81.1 (5.5)
Washington, D.C.	56.2 (16.3)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	93.9 (6.3)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question was asked of arrestees who said they bought drugs with cash from a dealer in the past 30 days.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

**Table 3.11: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy with Cash was Outdoors, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	43.7 (6.5)	49.3 (7.0)	61.8 (6.8)	62.8 (7.5)	18.6 (10.1)	32.3 (16.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	26.5 (4.5)	27.5 (5.2)	44.3 (7.3)	36.0 (8.1)	20.2 (7.3)	16.9 (7.8)	n/a	0.5 (0.8)	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	50.5 (6.9)	65.9* (6.0)	62.2 (9.6)	69.3 (7.7)	33.0 (20.3)	33.4 (24.1)	55.4 (10.2)	53.7 (8.5)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	37.0 (5.4)	39.4 (5.1)	43.9 (6.9)	46.9 (7.8)	45.9 (9.8)	54.3 (10.9)	69.5 (15.2)	60.0 (20.5)	56.2 (18.9)	.0 (n/a)
Indianapolis, IN	25.3 (4.7)	19.0 (4.1)	36.8 (7.6)	46.5 (8.9)	36.6 (12.3)	14.1 (11.0)	51.5 (41.3)	24.2 (22.8)	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	52.9 (5.2)	52.4 (5.1)	56.5 (7.4)	58.7 (7.7)	20.7 (11.0)	32.4 (13.7)	59.3 (19.4)	45.6 (18.5)	21.8 (16.7)	14.0 (17.2)
New York, NY	53.7 (6.0)	51.7 (5.6)	63.4 (8.6)	63.9 (11.4)	40.6 (9.2)	38.8 (9.6)	65.0 (11.7)	59.4 (12.9)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	28.8 (5.4)	27.2 (5.3)	57.4 (8.2)	61.7 (8.4)	64.4 (9.8)	37.3* (12.3)	63.2 (9.9)	66.8 (9.8)	16.1 (5.0)	15.8 (6.0)
Sacramento, CA	27.6 (5.1)	40.0* (6.1)	37.6 (9.6)	41.3 (10.1)	9.6 (6.6)	35.9 (18.7)	51.2 (18.7)	29.2 (19.8)	11.7 (4.7)	25.8* (6.4)
Washington, D.C.	69.6 (13.7)	58.6 (28.7)	65.1 (16.1)	87.2 (11.8)	n/a	n/a	83.0 (12.3)	91.7 (13.5)	n/a	n/a

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question was asked of arrestees who said they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

Table 3.12: Average Number of Purchases in Past 30 Days, 2007 and 2008

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	7.0 (0.9)	8.1 (0.9)	17.3 (1.4)	18.2 (1.4)	6.7 (1.4)	3.5** (1.1)	21.4 (12.2)	6.4 (5.0)	7.6 (5.1)	3.9 (3.5)
Charlotte, NC	7.7 (0.8)	7.6 (0.7)	14.6 (1.4)	11.9* (1.3)	6.9 (1.2)	3.8** (1.0)	7.5 (7.4)	9.1 (6.4)	n/a	8.5 (9.9)
Chicago, IL	8.5 (1.2)	10.5 (0.9)	10.6 (2.1)	10.9 (1.4)	3.9 (2.8)	2.3 (0.7)	18.0 (2.2)	20.3 (1.5)	n/a	13.0 (7.7)
Denver, CO	5.6 (0.5)	6.1 (0.5)	9.1 (1.1)	8.9 (1.0)	4.6 (0.9)	4.9 (1.1)	14.6 (3.2)	14.2 (4.5)	8.4 (1.8)	6.1 (2.4)
Indianapolis, IN	7.1 (0.8)	6.9 (0.6)	9.8 (1.6)	10.7 (1.4)	3.4 (1.5)	10.7** (2.8)	12.2 (9.5)	16.5 (3.5)	3.3 (2.5)	14.4* (5.4)
Minneapolis, MN	8.5 (0.7)	7.0* (0.6)	10.7 (1.2)	9.5 (1.3)	4.3 (1.3)	2.1* (0.6)	11.6 (3.5)	13.8 (3.1)	5.7 (2.0)	6.6 (2.2)
New York, NY	7.3 (1.0)	11.1*** (0.8)	13.4 (1.9)	16.0 (2.1)	7.6 (1.7)	9.3 (1.3)	15.2 (2.9)	15.3 (2.6)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	5.3 (0.5)	6.0 (0.6)	12.0 (1.4)	10.3 (1.4)	6.6 (1.3)	5.7 (1.3)	15.8 (2.0)	14.9 (1.8)	8.2 (0.9)	7.6 (1.0)
Sacramento, CA	8.3 (0.6)	6.9* (0.5)	9.6 (1.4)	10.4 (1.5)	2.4 (0.8)	3.5 (1.0)	13.8 (2.7)	8.6* (2.2)	9.5 (0.7)	10.0 (0.8)
Washington, D.C.	12.3 (1.6)	7.6 (3.1)	13.4 (2.4)	8.4 (3.5)	1.4 (1.9)	14.1** (5.8)	15.3 (3.8)	25.5 (7.0)	n/a	n/a

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question was asked of arrestees who said they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

Table 3.13: Percent Reporting Any Failed Drug Buy in the Past 30 Days, 2007 and 2008

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	41.6 (6.2)	43.2 (6.6)	41.7 (7.1)	34.4 (7.3)	29.4 (11.8)	41.6 (17.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	34.2 (4.8)	37.8 (5.2)	25.5 (5.7)	32.7 (7.2)	32.8 (9.1)	47.3 (11.0)	n/a	0.8 (1.2)	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	38.0 (6.4)	34.8 (6.1)	22.7 (7.4)	35.2 (7.9)	26.5 (18.7)	22.7 (25.4)	32.3 (9.6)	17.9 (7.0)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	33.5 (5.2)	24.7 (4.6)	31.0 (6.2)	28.7 (6.8)	22.6 (7.1)	21.5 (7.8)	10.3 (7.5)	0 (n/a)	12.8 (10.0)	22.5 (17.0)
Indianapolis, IN	42.6 (5.1)	42.1 (5.1)	46.4 (7.6)	35.2 (7.7)	23.3 (9.0)	19.0 (11.6)	39.0 (27.5)	26.2 (20.1)	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	40.2 (4.9)	39.0 (4.7)	31.1 (6.4)	25.3 (6.4)	29.0 (11.6)	17.9 (9.5)	70.5 (17.3)	31.5* (20.1)	56.5 (17.6)	79.0 (17.1)
New York, NY	50.0 (5.5)	47.9 (5.3)	63.2 (7.8)	62.9 (9.6)	50.8 (9.6)	63.4 (9.2)	76.5 (9.3)	52.5 (13.1)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	31.9 (5.4)	29.8 (5.1)	48.8 (8.0)	46.6 (8.3)	40.1 (10.5)	47.0 (11.9)	15.6 (6.0)	21.8 (7.5)	39.5 (7.0)	46.9 (8.2)
Sacramento, CA	35.3 (5.2)	37.1 (5.6)	45.1 (9.6)	34.5 (8.9)	17.6 (10.5)	14.8 (9.6)	30.6 (13.7)	38.9 (21.1)	36.9 (6.2)	42.7 (6.7)
Washington, D.C.	66.4 (12.5)	71.8 (23.6)	27.9 (14.1)	10.8 (9.6)	n/a	n/a	6.8 (6.9)	42.3 (33.5)	n/a	n/a

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question was asked of arrestees who said they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)



**Table 3.14: Percent Reporting Failed Drug Buy Due to Police Activity in Past 30 Days, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	25.5 (10.3)	13.9 (7.1)	7.2 (4.2)	2.9 (2.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	17.4 (6.9)	12.6 (6.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	15.4 (7.7)	15.3 (7.3)	11.1 (10.9)	11.8 (11.4)	n/a	n/a	20.9 (14.4)	18.2 (18.7)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	7.8 (6.4)	0 (n/a)	7.4 (5.8)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indianapolis, IN	6.8 (3.8)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	2.5 (2.1)	4.5 (2.5)	n/a	3.7** (4.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York, NY	14.8 (5.9)	7.7 (3.7)	14.7 (9.1)	16.8 (9.8)	2.0 (2.3)	6.2 (4.4)	21.1 (12.5)	8.9 (7.4)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	9.0 (6.9)	0 (n/a)	n/a	22.7 (13.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1 (4.1)	12.1 (8.9)
Sacramento, CA	3.4 (2.8)	3.5 (2.9)	4.9 (5.3)	8.9 (9.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.4 (4.2)	.0 (n/a)
Washington, D.C.	45.9 (25.7)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question was asked of arrestees who said they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days and had at least one failed drug buy.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

**Table 3.15: Percent Reporting Failed Drug Buy Due to Unavailability of Drug in Past 30 Days, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	15.4 (6.4)	21.6 (8.7)	n/a	n/a	30.9 (22.8)	20.1 (21.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	60.0 (8.3)	37.6** (9.5)	2.5 (1.3)	2.2 (1.1)	26.8 (16.0)	36.8 (22.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	11.1 (7.7)	9.8 (6.9)	37.0 (17.6)	7.4 (7.6)	n/a	n/a	10.9 (9.8)	30.6 (25.6)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	44.1 (9.8)	49.4 (12.0)	46.0 (13.0)	41.0 (15.3)	64.6 (19.5)	23.3* (19.5)	n/a	n/a	37.9 (40.0)	n/a
Indianapolis, IN	11.0 (4.5)	22.6 (6.8)	40.9 (13.9)	24.6 (17.0)	26.9 (21.8)	24.7 (31.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	22.1 (6.7)	24.7 (7.0)	5.4 (4.4)	10.8 (9.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2 (0.4)	.0 (n/a)
New York, NY	16.8 (7.2)	25.7 (7.3)	13.9 (10.1)	50.1* (17.9)	6.8 (5.4)	42.4** (15.3)	22.4 (19.3)	46.0 (23.4)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	27.3 (9.3)	27.5 (9.8)	27.5 (11.7)	8.4 (6.6)	24.2 (15.4)	14.1 (12.9)	15.6 (15.1)	30.0 (20.1)	37.8 (12.1)	18.1 (10.7)
Sacramento, CA	26.6 (7.9)	21.1 (8.0)	19.9 (12.2)	11.4 (8.8)	44.8 (36.6)	10.7 (19.8)	19.2 (25.3)	46.3 (44.9)	25.0 (8.7)	29.9 (9.2)
Washington, D.C.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Question was asked of arrestees who said they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days and had at least one failed drug buy.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

Table 3.16: Self-Reported Use of Crack Cocaine among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Crack Cocaine Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Crack Cocaine <sup>a</sup>	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year	2007	2008
	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008		
Atlanta, GA	22.5 (3.0)	20.0 (2.9)	22.1 (3.0)	26.7 (3.1)	23.4 (3.0)	25.0 (3.1)	18.8 (1.6)	20.3 (1.5)
Charlotte, NC	13.7 (2.0)	9.7* (1.7)	12.4 (1.9)	18.8 (2.3)	13.9* (2.0)	18.2 (2.2)	17.3 (1.5)	15.4 (1.6)
Chicago, IL	14.5 (2.8)	18.6 (2.8)	20.2 (3.0)	22.8 (3.5)	23.0 (3.1)	24.2 (3.1)	13.3 (2.3)	16.3 (1.6)
Denver, CO	14.9 (1.8)	11.3* (1.6)	13.9 (1.7)	20.3 (2.1)	16.7 (1.9)	20.3 (2.0)	11.2 (1.2)	11.5 (1.3)
Indianapolis, IN	10.2 (1.5)	7.5 (1.3)	9.6 (1.4)	13.9 (1.8)	10.6 (1.5)	14.2 (1.7)	12.3 (1.7)	11.8 (1.4)
Minneapolis, MN	12.6 (1.9)	9.5 (1.6)	11.2 (1.8)	17.1 (2.1)	14.7 (2.0)	15.5 (2.0)	12.6 (1.4)	13.6 (1.7)
New York, NY	7.2 (1.3)	6.1 (1.2)	6.8 (1.3)	9.9 (1.5)	7.2 (1.3)	9.1 (1.5)	13.8 (2.0)	16.1 (2.0)
Portland, OR	10.5 (1.7)	8.5 (1.4)	9.7 (1.5)	15.0 (2.0)	10.8* (1.5)	16.2 (1.8)	13.5 (1.6)	13.6 (1.6)
Sacramento, CA	8.2 (1.6)	7.0 (1.4)	8.1 (1.4)	11.4 (1.8)	8.9 (1.5)	10.7 (1.6)	12.5 (1.6)	12.9 (1.6)
Washington, D.C.	11.5 (3.7)	16.0 (6.4)	16.7 (6.4)	14.1 (4.0)	17.8 (6.6)	17.5 (6.1)	12.1 (3.0)	6.4* (3.8)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

<sup>a</sup> Asked of arrestees reporting some crack cocaine use in the past 30 days. Average number of days using for 2007 differs from those reported in the 2007 report where the calculation was not restricted to only those who reported some use in the prior 30 days, but also included those who reported use at some time during the year.

Table 3.17: Self-Reported Use of Powder Cocaine among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Powder Cocaine Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Powder Cocaine <sup>a</sup>	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year	2007	2008
	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	5.4 (1.6)	2.2** (0.8)	4.6 (1.3)	9.0 (2.0)	8.2 (1.9)	13.1 (2.4)	7.4 (1.9)	5.7 (2.0)
Charlotte, NC	5.2 (1.3)	4.1 (1.1)	6.9 (1.4)	11.6 (2.0)	10.1 (1.8)	16.3 (2.2)	10.4 (1.6)	6.9** (1.4)
Chicago, IL	2.5 (1.5)	0.9 (0.7)	1.7 (1.0)	5.4 (1.9)	2.9 (1.2)	7.2 (1.8)	6.1 (3.6)	5.4 (1.4)
Denver, CO	8.4 (1.5)	6.7 (1.3)	8.5 (1.4)	14.1 (1.8)	10.4* (1.5)	17.6 (2.0)	5.7 (1.1)	7.1 (1.4)
Indianapolis, IN	3.1 (0.9)	1.2** (0.5)	2.1 (0.7)	6.5 (1.3)	3.2** (0.8)	9.0 (1.5)	4.7 (1.9)	7.7 (2.3)
Minneapolis, MN	1.5 (0.6)	1.0 (0.4)	2.2 (0.8)	6.3 (1.3)	6.0 (1.4)	10.2 (1.7)	7.1 (1.7)	2.9*** (0.7)
New York, NY	5.7 (1.2)	4.9 (1.1)	6.7 (1.2)	8.3 (1.4)	7.2 (1.2)	11.1 (1.6)	8.0 (2.0)	9.6 (1.5)
Portland, OR	6.9 (1.4)	2.5*** (0.8)	5.1 (1.1)	11.4 (1.8)	8.3 (1.4)	14.2 (1.7)	7.2 (1.7)	5.2 (1.1)
Sacramento, CA	4.5 (1.3)	1.2*** (0.5)	2.5 (0.8)	7.2 (1.5)	4.7 (1.1)	7.4 (1.3)	5.1 (1.5)	6.0 (1.8)
Washington, D.C.	3.4 (2.5)	3.1 (2.5)	3.4 (2.5)	5.2 (3.0)	3.1 (2.3)	4.1 (2.5)	18.5 (6.2)	3.3** (7.6)

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

<sup>a</sup> Asked of arrestees reporting some powder cocaine use in the past 30 days. Average number of days using for 2007 differs from those reported in the 2007 report where the calculation was not restricted to only those who reported some use in the prior 30 days, but also included those who reported use at some time during the year.

**Table 3.18: Injected Drug Use at Most Recent Use (%), 2008**

<b>Primary City</b>	<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	<b>Heroin</b>	<b>Methamphetamine</b>
Atlanta, GA	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	0.1 (0.0)	99.5 (0.5)	n/a
Chicago, IL	n/a	24.6 (7.4)	n/a
Denver, CO	4.8 (2.6)	56.5 (21.9)	6.7 (5.5)
Indianapolis, IN	4.8 (3.0)	61.4 (18.3)	14.3 (12.7)
Minneapolis, MN	5.9 (4.6)	33.6 (15.4)	11.4 (7.4)
New York, NY	27.0 (7.4)	43.1 (10.2)	n/a
Portland, OR	17.8 (5.2)	70.2 (7.1)	31.5 (5.5)
Sacramento, CA	2.9 (2.4)	78.6 (11.6)	10.6 (2.9)
Washington, D.C.	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

**Table 3.19: Self-Reported Use of Heroin Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Heroin Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Heroin <sup>a</sup>	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year	2007	2008
	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	0.5 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	1.1 (0.9)	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	1.5 (0.8)	22.0 (13.8)	10.1 (9.5)
Charlotte, NC	0.3 (0.3)	0.6 (0.4)	0.4 (0.3)	0.7 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	2.2 (0.8)	16.9 (9.5)	14.4 (7.6)
Chicago, IL	18.9 (3.2)	23.3 (3.2)	24.4 (3.2)	20.6 (3.3)	24.8 (3.2)	26.7 (3.2)	23.0 (2.2)	25.8 (1.3)
Denver, CO	3.1 (0.9)	1.0** (0.4)	1.3 (0.5)	3.3 (0.9)	1.5* (0.5)	2.0* (0.6)	16.7 (3.2)	14.8 (4.6)
Indianapolis, IN	0.7 (0.4)	0.9 (0.4)	1.0 (0.4)	1.3 (0.6)	1.2 (0.5)	1.8 (0.6)	14.4 (6.2)	18.3 (4.8)
Minneapolis, MN	1.4 (0.6)	2.6 (0.8)	2.7 (0.8)	2.2 (0.7)	2.9 (0.9)	4.0 (1.0)	14.1 (4.1)	19.4 (3.4)
New York, NY	3.3 (0.8)	3.4 (1.0)	4.3 (1.1)	5.5 (1.2)	5.5 (1.2)	7.6 (1.4)	13.8 (2.7)	15.6 (2.4)
Portland, OR	7.8 (1.4)	6.5 (1.2)	7.6 (1.3)	9.4 (1.5)	7.7 (1.3)	10.2 (1.5)	17.9 (2.2)	20.3 (2.0)
Sacramento, CA	2.1 (0.8)	1.5 (0.6)	1.8 (0.7)	2.7 (0.8)	2.1 (0.7)	2.9 (0.8)	20.2 (3.4)	14.1 (3.3)
Washington, D.C.	11.8 (4.4)	4.3 (2.6)	4.5 (2.6)	12.5 (4.5)	4.4* (2.6)	4.3 (2.4)	18.5 (4.2)	21.4 (8.3)

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*)

<sup>a</sup> Asked of arrestees reporting some heroin use in the past 30 days. Average number of days using for 2007 differs from those reported in the 2007 report where the calculation was not restricted to only those who reported some use in the prior 30 days, but also included those who reported use at some time during the year.

**Table 3.20: Self-Reported Use of Methamphetamine Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Methamphetamine Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Methamphetamine <sup>a</sup>	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year	2007	2008
	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	n/a	n/a	0.1 (0.1)	1.3 (0.7)	0.1* (0.1)	0.6 (0.4)	8.4 (5.7)	3.8 (3.7)
Charlotte, NC	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)	n/a	29.7 (7.6)
Chicago, IL	n/a	n/a	n/a	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	3.7 (14.1)
Denver, CO	3.3 (0.9)	1.6 (0.6)	2.2 (0.7)	5.1 (1.2)	3.0 (0.9)	4.8 (1.1)	11.6 (2.4)	7.7 (2.7)
Indianapolis, IN	0.9 (0.4)	0.4 (0.2)	0.6 (0.3)	2.1 (0.8)	1.0 (0.5)	2.5 (0.7)	9.8 (4.0)	8.9 (4.4)
Minneapolis, MN	2.9 (1.0)	2.0 (0.7)	2.5 (0.9)	3.7 (1.0)	3.0 (0.9)	4.3 (1.0)	10.2 (2.7)	15.4 (3.6)
New York, NY	0.3 (0.3)	0 (n/a)	.0 (n/a)	0.8 (0.7)	0.2 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	3.2 (23.8)	n/a
Portland, OR	16.7 (2.1)	9.5*** (1.5)	12.1 (1.6)	22.4 (2.2)	13.7*** (1.6)	19.2 (1.9)	14.7 (1.2)	12.8 (1.3)
Sacramento, CA	22.3 (2.4)	19.0 (2.1)	23.9 (2.3)	28.9 (2.6)	25.6 (2.3)	29.5 (2.4)	16.2 (1.0)	15.0 (1.1)
Washington, D.C.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

<sup>a</sup> Asked of arrestees reporting some methamphetamine use in the past 12 months. Average number of days using for 2007 differs from those reported in the 2007 report where the calculation was not restricted to only those who reported some use in the prior 30 days, but also included those who reported use at some time during the year.

**Table 3.21: Percent Testing Positive for Other Drugs, 2007 and 2008**

Primary City	Barbiturates		Darvon		Methadone		Oxycodone <sup>a</sup>		PCP		Valium	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Atlanta, GA	23.9 (16.6)	28.9 (15.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	1.2 (0.9)	0.9 (0.6)
Charlotte, NC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	0.7 0.4	0.6 0.3	n/a	n/a	3.3 (1.4)	4.7 (1.4)
Chicago, IL	0.0 (0.0)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	5.6 (2.1)	2.9 (1.2)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	2.0 (1.5)	1.4 (1.1)	1.6 (1.3)	4.0 (1.6)
Denver, CO	0.4 (0.4)	0 (n/a)	0.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	0.3 (0.3)	1.0 (0.5)	0.7 0.4	1.2 0.5	n/a	n/a	4.0 (1.0)	6.0 (1.2)
Indianapolis, IN	n/a	n/a	0.8 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)	1.1 (0.7)	0.2 (0.2)	1.3 0.6	1.1 0.4	0.1 (0.1)	0 (n/a)	7.5 (1.5)	9.0 (1.7)
Minneapolis, MN	n/a	n/a	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)	1.5 (0.7)	0.8 (0.5)	1.2 0.5	1.4 0.6	1.4 (0.8)	0.3 (0.3)	2.5 (1.0)	4.1 (1.3)
New York, NY	n/a	0.7 (0.7)	n/a	n/a	4.3 (1.3)	6.7 (1.4)	0.7 0.5	0.4 0.3	0.7 (0.5)	0.8 (0.5)	2.5 (1.1)	5.2 (1.5)
Portland, OR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.4 (1.1)	1.3* (0.5)	2.4 0.7	0.6 0.3	n/a	0 (n/a)	0.4 (0.4)	2.9*** (0.8)
Sacramento, CA	0.1 (0.1)	0 (n/a)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.8 (0.5)	0.5 (0.3)	0.5 0.3	2.6 0.9	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	1.5 (0.6)	2.5 (0.9)
Washington, D.C.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.5 (2.9)	1.1 (1.3)	0.9 0.9	0.0 (n/a)	3.7 (2.4)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a

## Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between 2008 estimate and 2007 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (\*), .05 level (\*\*), or .01 levels (\*\*\*).

<sup>a</sup> Oxycodone estimates are weighted, but not annualized since testing for this drug was not conducted in earlier years.



**Table 3.22: Percent Admitting to Secondary Drug Use in the Past 3 Days, 2008**

Primary City	Metadone	Amphet-amine	Barbiturates	Tranquil-izers	Opiate Painkillers	Darvon	Demerol	Ecstasy / MDMA	PCP	LSD / Acid	Other Hallucigen	Inhalant	Anti-Depressant	Other Drug
Atlanta, GA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.6 (1.2)	n/a	n/a	3.3 (1.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5 (0.7)	3.8 (1.3)
Charlotte, NC	n/a	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	4.7 (1.4)	5.4 (1.4)	n/a	0.6 (0.5)	3.1 (1.3)	n/a	n/a	31.4 (14.9)	n/a	2.7 (0.9)	8.7 (1.7)
Chicago, IL	2.2 (1.1)	0.0 (0.0)	n/a	3.1 (1.5)	8.8 (2.6)	n/a	n/a	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0 (1.0)	6.3 (1.9)
Denver, CO	1.3 (0.7)	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	2.1 (0.8)	6.8 (1.3)	n/a	n/a	0.8 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.9 (0.6)	11.9 (1.7)
Indianapolis, IN	0.7 (0.4)	n/a	0.6 (0.5)	9.4 (1.8)	10.7 (1.7)	0.3 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)	0.9 (0.4)	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	n/a	4.9 (1.3)	6.4 (1.4)
Minneapolis, MN	1.5 (0.7)	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	3.4 (1.2)	10.1 (1.8)	n/a	n/a	2.2 (0.8)	n/a	n/a	0.7 (0.5)	n/a	7.7 (1.7)	10.1 (1.8)
New York, NY	5.9 (1.4)	0.7 (0.6)	0.3 (0.3)	4.3 (1.6)	3.1 (1.0)	1.4 (1.0)	n/a	1.8 (0.9)	0.3 (0.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.6 (0.7)	2.9 (0.9)
Portland, OR	2.0 (0.7)	1.3 (0.5)	0.1 (0.1)	2.9 (0.9)	10.2 (1.6)	n/a	0.1 (0.1)	1.1 (0.6)	n/a	0.5 (0.5)	0.8 (0.5)	2.5 (1.6)	3.8 (1.0)	8.3 (1.4)
Sacramento, CA	0.5 (0.3)	1.7 (1.0)	n/a	3.4 (1.0)	10.9 (1.7)	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	1.8 (0.7)	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	n/a	1.1 (0.8)	4.5 (1.1)	14.8 (2.0)
Washington, D.C.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.8 (4.3)	n/a	n/a	36.7 (16.5)	0.9 (0.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.



# Appendix B

## ADAM II Program Methodology

In the fall of 2006, ten sites were selected to participate in the ADAM II initiative. The ten sites were selected to provide:

- Geographic spread, as trends in drug use tend to be regional;
- A focus on counties east of the Mississippi to monitor the emergence of methamphetamine use; and
- Consistent, biannual data collection points to support statistical trend analysis.

All of the former ADAM sites were considered, focusing on those that were more likely to meet the goals of the ADAM II program. Factors that were considered when making this determination included the complexity of the site's sampling plan (with a preference for single facility sampling designs) and past performance participating in the ADAM program (e.g., consistent high quality data collection over an adequate period of time for trend development, quality of the census data provided for weighting). The selection process was also driven by ONDCP's interest in monitoring the emergence of methamphetamine use and was, therefore, biased toward counties east of the Mississippi.

A site did not need to meet all of the above criteria to be considered, but had to meet at least the majority. Table B.1 provides information on selection criteria for each of the final ten sites.

**The 10 sites from 2007 continued into data collection in 2008.**

### Site Sampling

ADAM II comprises a non-probability sample of 10 counties and a probability sample of arrestees booked into jails within those counties. Consequently, program data are not generalizable to the Nation as a whole or to any specific region in which the sites sit; however, the study is designed so that each county's data represents all adult male arrestees booked in that county during the data collection period.

**Sampling Within a County.** The standard catchment area for each site is the county, although the sites are referred to by the largest city in that geographic region. Within each site, the number of booking facilities and the manner in which arrestees are moved from arrest to arraignment to holding varies.

**Table B.1: ADAM II Site Selection Criteria**

Site Name	Annual Arrests per 1,000 Residents <sup>29</sup>	Number of Male Booking Facilities	Number of Booking Facilities in Sampling Plan	Sampling Design	Number of quarters of ADAM Data Collection (2000-2003)	Census Data Format
Charlotte	40.8	1	1	Single	10	Electronic
Indianapolis	65.8	1	1	Single	15	Electronic
Chicago	463.3	12	3	Stratified Cluster	9	Electronic
Minneapolis	24.8	17	1	Stratified	14	Electronic
New York	183.8	2	1	Stratified	15	Electronic
Atlanta	74.6	2	2	Stratified	9	Unknown
Washington DC	Not Reported	7	4	Stratified Cluster	6	Unknown
Denver	171.9	1	1	Single	15	Paper
Sacramento	61.3	1	1	Single	15	Electronic
Portland	44.0	1	1	Single	15	Electronic

In some cases, regardless of arresting agency, all bookings in the county take place in a single jail, while in other counties bookings may take place in multiple facilities across the county. Table B.1 identifies the number of booking facilities in each of the ADAM II sites. Sampling plans are designed based on whether the site has a single or multiple booking facilities.

Many ADAM II counties have a single jail where all arrestees arrested in the county are brought to be booked pending further processing. Some ADAM II counties, however, book in multiple jails. In these cases, each jail constitutes a stratum, and the result is a stratified random sample. However, resource constraints dictate that in some instances small booking facilities have to be excluded from the sample. For example, the Hennepin County (Minneapolis) sample does not include small suburban facilities and is restricted to the central Minneapolis jail where the majority of arrestees are transferred and/or initially booked; similarly, the Manhattan sample is restricted to the large central booking facility downtown (Manhattan House of Detention). In both cases, the included jail captures the overwhelming majority of the county bookings.<sup>30</sup> In Cook County (Chicago) the sample is

<sup>29</sup> Based on male arrest figures in 2003 UCR, except in Chicago (2001) and New York (2001).

<sup>30</sup> It would have been possible to sample small jails and station interviewers in those facilities to provide representation for arrestees who do not appear in the included jails. However, so few arrestees are booked into the small jails that interviewers would spend most of their time waiting for arrivals. The resulting sample from the small jails would have a sampling variance that was so large that the small-jail estimate could not add appreciable information to a sample based exclusively on the large jail. A second jail in Manhattan was eliminated because it has a specialized caseload of public nuisance crimes and was excluded during 2002 and 2003 by ADAM.

limited to felony arrests and high-level misdemeanants who are brought from agencies throughout the county and booked at the Cook County jail.<sup>31</sup>

ADAM II interviews arrestees over fourteen consecutive days in every sampled jail with the exception of collections in Atlanta and Washington DC. In Atlanta (Fulton County and the City of Atlanta) there are now two principal jails, one in Fulton County (Fulton County Jail) where all Fulton County felons and misdemeanants are booked. The second facility, the Atlanta Detention Center, books all misdemeanants arrested in the city proper by the Atlanta Police Department; all city felony arrests are taken to the Fulton County Jail. ADAM II samples from one facility in the first week and the second in the second week. There are seven booking facilities (districts) in Washington DC. For 2008 the Washington DC sampling protocol randomly selects days for sampling at each of the facilities.

**Sampling within a Facility.** The ADAM II sampling procedure is the same within every jail across all sites. Both the original ADAM and ADAM II lack sufficient resources to station interviewers in booking facilities twenty-four hours per day for a two week period to represent fully every day. Recognizing this constraint, the original ADAM sampling team considered a plan to randomly sample periods during a twenty-four hour day and station interviewers in the jails during those sampled periods, but eventually found this impractical for three reasons. First, jail personnel typically prohibit access to inmates during certain periods, as it is disruptive to jail operations. Second, sampling periods of relative quiescence force interviewers to be idle for at least some parts of their work shifts. Third, random sampling of interview periods requires interviewers to work unreasonable duty shifts.

Seeking a more practical sampling procedure, the sampling design is based on dividing data collection days into periods of *stock* and *flow*. Interviewers arrive at the jail at a fixed time during the day—call this  $H$ . They work a shift of length  $S$ . The *stock* comprises all arrestees who were booked between  $H-24+S$  and  $H$ , and the *flow* comprises all arrestees who are booked between  $H$  and  $H+S$ . For example, if interviewers start working at 4 PM and worked for 8 hours, then the stock period runs from 12am to 4PM, and the flow period runs from 4PM to 12am. Sampling is done from the stock and flow strata.

In the stock period, sampling is done from arrestees who have been arrested between  $H-24+S$  and  $H$ . This sampling is done at time  $H$ , so interviewers can only interview those arrestees who are in jail as of time  $H$ —hence the name *stock*. With respect to the flow period, sampling is done continuously for arrestees as they are booked between  $H$  and  $H+S$ —hence the name *flow*.

To determine sampling rate, supervisors estimate the number of bookings that occur during the stock and flow periods. If the daily total is  $N$ , the number booked during the stock period  $N_S$ , the number booked during the flow period  $N_F$ ,  $N = N_S + N_F$ . Supervisors set quotas from the stock and flow equal to  $n_S$  and  $n_F$ , respectively, such that:

$$\frac{n_S}{n_F} = \frac{N_S}{N_F} \tag{B.1}$$

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<sup>31</sup> A large proportion of minor misdemeanants is booked and released from over 100 small city precincts and suburban law enforcement facilities. It is impractical to sample from those facilities and, in any case, does not impact substantially estimates obtained from the facilities selected.

The actual sample size ( $n=n_S+n_F$ ) depends on the number of interviewers and sometimes (for smaller jails) the number of bookings;  $N=N_S+N_F$  since  $n$  cannot exceed  $N$ .

The supervisor sorts arrestees who are booked into the jail during the stock period and forms  $n_S$  of equal sized strata based on that ordering. Sampling is systematic within each stratum:  $n_{S+1}$ ,  $n_{S+2}$ , etc. If the sampled arrestee is unavailable or unwilling to participate, the supervisor selects the nearest neighbor—meaning the arrestees whose booking time occurs immediately after the arrestee who was unavailable or had declined to be interviewed. This replacement continues until the quota is filled.

During the flow period, the supervisor selects the arrestee who was booked most recently and assigns an interviewer. If the arrestee is unavailable or unwilling to participate, the supervisor selects the next most recently booked arrestee as a substitute. This process continues until the work shift ends.

This procedure produces a sample that is reasonably well balanced, meaning that arrestees tend to have about the same probability of being included in the sample. If the sample were perfectly balanced, weighting would be unnecessary to achieve unbiased estimates; and in fact, estimates based on weighted and unweighted ADAM data are similar. The sample is not perfectly balanced, however, for several reasons.

First, while supervisors attempt to sample proportional to size during the stock and flow periods, achieving this proportionality requires two pieces of information that are unavailable at the time that supervisors set quotas. A supervisor can only estimate  $N_S$  and  $N_F$  based on historical experience; furthermore, the supervisor can not know the length of time required to complete interviews because the length of the ADAM instrument depends on the extent of the arrestee's reported drug use, so the achieved value of  $n_F$  is variable.

Second, the number of bookings varies from day-to-day but the number of interviewers is constant. Days with a high number of bookings result in lower sampling probabilities than days with a low number of bookings. Furthermore, the number of bookings varies over the flow period, so that arrestees who are booked during periods with the most intensive booking activity have lower sampling rates than arrestees who are booked during periods with the least intensive booking activity. Sampling rates do not vary as much across the stock period because of the way that the period is partitioned.

Third, arrestees can exit the jail during the stock period. The probability that an arrestee will have been released prior to being approached by an interviewer depends on both the time during the stock period when he was booked and the charge. The earlier that booking occurred during the stock period, the greater the opportunity to have been released. The more serious the charge, the lower the probability of being released because serious offenders are more likely to be detained for some time pending trial. Neither factor plays an important role during the flow period because of the way that the sample is selected during the flow period.

ADAM II preserves the sampling procedures used by the original ADAM, with the exception of Washington DC. Due to insufficient resources to station an interviewer in each jail for every day, a random sample of days was taken so that each of the seven district jails has two or three interviewing

days depending on its size. When ADAM II interviewers conduct interviews in each jail, the interviewers follow the sampling procedures described above.

Cook County (Chicago) presents another unique problem because ADAM II staff can only interview during narrowly specified hours, precluding the use of an eight-hour flow period. Otherwise, the sampling procedure is the same in Cook County as elsewhere.

## Weighting the ADAM II Data

As discussed above, sampling procedures remain the same from ADAM to ADAM II. These sampling procedures are designed so that every arrestee has about the same probability of being sampled. That goal is never achieved exactly in reality, and, in fact, the sampling rate varies appreciably across the population. Weighting the ADAM II data compensates for the sampling rate variance that occurs during data collection. Originally, ADAM assigned weights by assigning all arrestees to strata based on offenses and the time they were booked. This approach was not altogether satisfactory because samples were often small or even missing within a stratum, so that strata had to be merged. Merging required considerable manual manipulation of the data, and too frequently disparate strata were merged.

Instead, since 2007 ADAM II has developed *propensity scores* to weight the data. A propensity score is the estimated probability that a member of the population of arrestees is included in the sample. The estimated propensity score comes from a logistic regression where the explanatory variables are the offense, details about when the interview was done (day, time of day), and other available information such as age that may affect the probability of selection. The inverse of the propensity score is the ADAM II case weight.

Propensity score weights improve the old ADAM post stratification weights. Weights are more homogenous (that is, there are fewer very large weights) and the resulting sampling variances are reduced. Propensity scores were applied to re-weight the 2000 and 2001 data, when those data are available, to improve trend estimates.<sup>32</sup> Because the contractor from 2002–2003 (NORC) was unable to provide the 2002 and 2003 census data (that is, the booking records for when interviewers were in the jails), it has not been possible to re-weight the 2002 and 2003 ADAM data.

## Imputation of Missing Test Sample Data

In the past, researchers who weighted ADAM data assumed that urine tests were missing at random. The solution, then, was to develop a second set of weights that applied just to the urine test results. There are two potential disadvantages to this approach. The first is that if the results were not missing at random, the resulting weights would produce a biased estimate of the probability of testing positive for a specified drug. The second is that discarding cases as missing necessarily inflates sampling variances. Neither disadvantage was material so long as most arrestees provided urine samples.

Unfortunately, in some ADAM II sites, a higher than expected percentage of arrestees failed to provide urine specimens. While it's a matter of course to investigate the reason for this higher than

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<sup>32</sup> Abt Associates developed the post-stratification weighting system and used site census data (data on all arrests in the interview period in the county) from 2000-2001 to weight the data.

expected level of missing data and seek to improve response rates, one must recognize that what was a minor problem when the missing data rate was small becomes a potentially serious problem when the missing data rate is large.

The approach to mitigate the problem is to use existing information to impute missing values. When both self-report of drug use and the urine test results are known, a regression is estimated where the urine test result is the dependent variable and the self-report is the explanatory variable. The results from this regression are then used to impute a value when the self-report is known but there is no urine test result. Although conceptually simple, the practice of doing data imputations is more complicated, and is detailed in *ADAM II Technical Documentation Report*.

Given the desire to improve all estimates, data imputation procedures are now used to improve estimates of the probability that offenders test positive for specified drugs in all sites.

Each site raises unique problems. For example, the sample size is unexpectedly small in Washington DC because arrestees accumulate across seven distinct jails, so each jail has a fairly small flow of offenders. An eventual solution may be to expand the number of interview days, but in the meantime, other means were used to improve the estimates. DC presents a unique opportunity to improve estimates because Pretrial Services obtains a urine sample from everyone who is arraigned—typically only offenders with serious charges. Thus, the ADAM II sample is partitioned into two groups: those with a high probability of having Pretrial Services urine test and those with a low probability of having a Pretrial Services urine test. For the former, the results from the Pretrial Services urine test are used as the estimate; for the latter, the weighted ADAM II data were used.

## Estimating Trends

One of the primary goals of reestablishing the ADAM II program is to generate trends that bridge the ADAM programs and assess the significance of changes. While one could produce trend estimates by placing ADAM II estimates onto a graph with previous ADAM estimates, this trend would not be accurate. Two important considerations are taken into account in producing trend estimates: 1) Police practices change and thus affect who is arrested over time; any simple comparison could not distinguish between the probability that an offender would use drugs and the probability that an offender would appear in a jail-based sample; and 2) ADAM and ADAM II samples were collected at different times of year and may thereby affect trends based on cyclical patterns of drug use.

Model-based predictions that control for the offender mix are developed to account for these considerations. This is analogous to case-mix adjustments often required in health services research. Specifically, weighted regressions are estimated where the result of a urine test is the left-hand-side variable and the right-hand-side variables include the year, the offense, variables controlling for seasonality, and some additional factors that vary from place-to-place. The trends are then based on regression-based predictions that control for the offense and for seasonality.

Confidence intervals around each estimate to determine the significance of year to year change are also developed using regression models. This is a necessary step because the annualized estimates are not independent of each other.



## 2008 Data Collection

### Sample Sizes

A little over 7,700 adult male arrestees were sampled across all sites, an average of 838 cases sampled per site.<sup>33</sup> The number of sampled cases does not represent the number of sampled cases that are available to be interviewed, a number contingent on whether the arrestee is physically available or has been transferred to another facility, is ill and in the medical unit or isolated due to violent behavior (see below for complete explanation of inclusion criteria). There were 5,456 sampled and available adult male arrestees across all sites, with an average of 606 per site<sup>34</sup> in the two data collection quarters of 2008.

### Interview Completion Goals

The interview completion goals for each of the 10 ADAM II sites are 250 completes per quarter for two quarters for a total of 5,000 completes across all sites. In the two quarters of 2008 collection 4,592 interviews were completed across all sites with an average of 500 completes per site.<sup>35</sup> Five sites (Denver, Indianapolis, New York, Portland and Sacramento) exceeded the goal of 500 completed interviews. Other sites ranged from 419 completes in Atlanta to 485 in Chicago.

To understand the ADAM II sample of arrestees and how that translates into an estimate for all booked arrestees, it is important to take into account the unique ADAM II sampling approach as well as the environment in which the sampling plan is executed. ADAM II sampling plans are designed to systematically sample from a population that may or may not be eligible or available to participate in the study, both of which may not be determined until the arrestee is sampled and approached for participation.

### Disposition of Sampled Arrestees

Facesheets completed in ADAM II serve two purposes. The first is to generate data to assess whether the interviewers are following the sampling plan. The second is to generate a potential sample of arrestees eligible to be interviewed. This potential sample includes arrestees who may be eligible, but they may also have been released back into the community, transferred to another facility, taken to court or otherwise unavailable to the interviewer.

In creating the sampling frame data collectors remove from the list those arrestees who were booked into the facility more than 48 hours period, if those data are available to them at the facility. This list becomes the sampling frame to which they apply the protocols for stock and flow selection described earlier. However, accurate data on time since arrest is not always available and consequently an arrestee's true eligibility may not be known until the interviewer finds the sampled arrestee and asks

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<sup>33</sup> Washington DC is excluded from calculation of this average. That sample size totaled 177 across both quarters (21% of the average).

<sup>34</sup> Washington DC is excluded from this average. The available cases totaled 161 across both quarters (27% of the average).

<sup>35</sup> Washington DC is excluded from this average. The number of completed interviews totaled 95 across both quarters (19% of the average).

when he was arrested. Of that pool of eligible arrestees some may also not be available for a number of reasons, such as being taken to court, released, or removed from the booking area for violent behavior, or illness. The remaining arrestees are *eligible* and *available*. A sampled, available case may choose not to be interviewed: language barrier, does not want to, etc. Those who are successfully interviewed are *complete cases*. If an eligible and available arrestee completes an interview, he has the option of providing a urine sample. He may also refuse to supply the specimen for a number of reasons.

The following definitions summarize these conditions:

- **Eligible cases:** All male arrestees who have been arrested within the prior 48-hour period and are not immigration or federal holds.
- **Sampled cases:** Eligible male arrestees booked into the facility within the 24-hour period of data collection, selected by interval from the “stock” period and by temporal ordering from the “flow” period.
- **Available cases:** Sampled cases that are 1) physically in the facility, and 2) have not been removed from the booking area due to illness or violent behavior.

In addition, those arrestees not contacted before the end of the interview shift are eligible but unavailable for the interview.<sup>36</sup> The remaining arrestees are eligible and available. If an eligible and available arrestee completed an interview, he had the option of providing a urine sample. Using the above eligibility rules, disposition codes are created for each facesheet. Table B.2 reports the numbers of completed facesheets with each final disposition (i.e., ineligible, eligible and unavailable, eligible and available, and completes), by ADAM II site and overall. The number of arrestees eligible and available for the interview is found in the final six rows.

### Interview Response Rates

Similar to examining sample sizes, there are two interview response rates: one that reflects the total sampled arrestees (the overall response rate), and one that reflects the sampled, available arrestees (the conditional response rate.<sup>37</sup>) Given the ADAM II sampling plans, in particular the stock sampling approach, everyone who is sampled is not available to be approached for the interview. A conditional response rate calculated based upon the number of arrestees who are physically available for interviewing is instructive as a reflection of the percentage of *eligible and available* respondents completing the survey. The conditional response rate is more for assessing how well the interviewer performs.

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<sup>36</sup> We recognize that there may be some unavailable arrestees that would be ineligible since they were booked more than 48 hours prior to being contacted. However, as reported in Table B.2, there are very few ineligible arrestees. To simplify the response rates, we assume all arrestees that were unavailable to be eligible for the interview.

<sup>37</sup> The *overall response rate* is analogous to RR1 and the *conditional response rate* is analogous to the contact rate CON1 found in found in the *Standard Definitions* from the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR 2006, p. 32-36).

**Table B.2: Final Disposition of Completed Facesheets**

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington DC	Overall
<b>Ineligible for the Interview</b>											
Arrested More than 48 Hours Ago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Eligible but Unavailable for the Interview</b>											
Taken to Court	4	2	1	2	0	4	290	0	0	0	303
Released	126	104	13	71	0	260	0	245	137	0	956
Transferred	1	22	7	5	413	1	0	2	2	0	453
Medical Unit	15	2	3	2	1	3	0	3	6	3	38
Violent or Uncontrolled Behavior	9	16	2	11	13	24	2	35	15	11	138
Physically Ill	1	1	2	3	3	5	12	16	21	1	65
Shift Ended	3	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	13
Other/Missing	70	25	4	7	7	3	9	3	4	1	133
<b>Eligible and Available for the Interview</b>											
Did Not Want to Answer Interview	47	88	44	77	34	100	218	78	50	52	788
Could Not Answer Interview Due to Language Barrier	0	10	7	23	9	15	14	17	6	4	105
Other/Missing	14	2	18	2	20	3	5	0	1	7	72
Agreed, Did not Complete Interview	2	0	4	8	5	3	25	6	4	3	60
<b>Completed Interview</b>											
No Urine Sample	65	72	59	51	54	50	150	73	54	40	668
Provided Urine Sample	354	396	426	460	524	383	365	453	508	55	3,924

Prior to discussing the actual response rates, it is important to remember that the most critical part of the ADAM II sampling and weighting strategy is to provide the basis for making inferences about booked arrestees given the idiosyncrasies imposed on ADAM II sample due to the setting (booking facilities). The sampling strategy balances the sample, and the propensity score weights control for things correlated to testing positive for drugs, such as day and time of booking and severity of offense. This sampling and weighting strategy, rather than simply pure response rates, justifies the ADAM II sample as a valid indicator of the booked population.

The *overall response rate* is computed as the number of arrestees completing interviews divided by the sum of the number of arrestees completing interviews and the number of sampled eligible arrestees not completing interviews. We partition the eligible arrestees not completing interviews into two subgroups: arrestees not available for interview (e.g. taken to court) and arrestees available for interview but refusing or unable to take the interview (e.g. a language barrier) or who agree to the interview but do not complete it. For any ADAM II site  $i$ , this may be written as:

$$ResponseRate_i = \frac{Resp_i}{Resp_i + EligUnavable_i + AvailableNonResp_i} \quad (B.2)$$

Where

<i>ResponseRate</i>	The response rate to the interview
<i>Resp</i>	The number of <i>eligible and available</i> arrestees responding to the interview
<i>EligUnavailable</i>	The number of <i>eligible but unavailable</i> arrestees
<i>AvailableNonResp</i>	The number of <i>eligible and available</i> arrestees not completing an interview

The *conditional response rate* is nested within the overall response rate, and is written as the number of arrestees completing interviews divided by the sum of the number of arrestees completing interviews and the number of sampled eligible and available arrestees not completing interviews. For any ADAM II site *i*, this may be written as:

$$CondResponseRate_i = \frac{Resp_i}{Resp_i + AvailableNonResp_i} \quad (B.3)$$

Overall response rates for the interview may be computed according to Equation (B.2), and conditional response rates may be computed according to Equation (B.3). For each ADAM II site, Table B.3 reports the number of arrestees eligible to be interviewed, eligible and available for the interview, completing the interview, and providing a urine specimen. Table B.3 then reports both the conditional and overall response rates for completing an interview.

### Urine Response Rates

There are three different response rates for providing a urine specimen. The first is the *urine agreement rate*, an important indicator of reliability for self-reported drug abuse. For any ADAM II site *i*, it is computed by:

$$UrineAgreementRate_i = \frac{ProvideUrine_i}{Resp_i} \quad (B.4)$$

Where *ProvideUrine* is the number of arrestees providing a urine sample. Eight of ten ADAM sites achieved a urine sample agreement rate in excess of 80 percent (Table B.3). A high average urine agreement rate of 86 percent was achieved across all sites for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarters in 2008, with a range from 58 percent in Washington DC to 91 percent in Indianapolis.

For completeness, in Table B.3 we report two other response rates, the urine conditional response rate and the urine overall response rate. The urine conditional response rate is computed by:

$$UrineCondResponseRate_i = CondResponseRate_i \times UrineAgreementRate_i \quad (B.5)$$

The urine overall response rate is computed by:

$$UrineResponseRate_i = ResponseRate_i \times UrineAgreementRate_i \quad (B.6)$$

**Table B.3: Sample Sizes and Response Rates for Interview and Urine Specimen**

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington DC	Overall
<b>Sample Sizes</b>											
Provided Urine Specimen	354	396	485	511	578	433	515	526	562	95	3,924
Completed Interviews	419	468	485	511	578	433	515	526	562	95	4,592
Eligible and Available to be Interviewed	482	568	558	621	646	554	777	627	623	161	5,617
Eligible to be Interviewed	711	742	593	722	1,083	854	1,094	932	808	177	7,716
<b>Interview Response Rates</b>											
Conditional Response Rate	0.869	0.824	0.869	0.823	0.895	0.782	0.663	0.839	0.902	0.590	0.818
Overall Response Rate	0.589	0.631	0.818	0.708	0.534	0.507	0.471	0.564	0.696	0.537	0.595
<b>Urine Response Rates</b>											
Urine Agreement Rate	0.845	0.846	0.878	0.900	0.907	0.885	0.709	0.861	0.904	0.579	0.855
Conditional Response Rate	0.734	0.697	0.763	0.741	0.811	0.691	0.470	0.722	0.815	0.342	0.699
Overall Response Rate	0.498	0.534	0.718	0.637	0.484	0.448	0.334	0.486	0.629	0.311	0.509

### Indicators of Responding to the Survey

Not every arrestee sampled, answers a survey. Table B.2 above includes the reasons arrestees do not respond to the interview. In Atlanta, Charlotte, Chicago, Denver, Minneapolis, Portland, and Sacramento, unavailable arrestees are most frequently released before the ADAM interviewers are able to contact them. In Indianapolis unavailable arrestees are most frequently transferred away from the booking facility. In New York, ineligible arrestees are most frequently taken to court. In Washington DC, ineligible arrestees most frequently have violent or uncontrolled behavior.

For eligible arrestees, in every site the most frequent reason for not-response is due to the arrestee not wanting to participate. Language difficulties appeared in every site, but most frequently in Charlotte, Denver, Minneapolis, New York, and Portland.

We might wonder whether there are differences in response rates among subpopulations of the eligible arrestees. In the following details, we find the day of week, time of day, and whether the arrestee was booked in the stock or flow period differentiate arrestees that agree to the interview. The other characteristics only occasionally differentiate response rates. We collect a number of variables on the facesheet to distinguish subpopulations of the sample, including booking day of the week, booking time, whether the sampled case was from the stock of booked arrestees, age, race and ethnicity, severity, and charge.

For each of the stratifying variables described above, Table B.4 reports the number of facesheets with non-missing values for the stratifying variables, the percentage of arrestees among the subpopulations with facesheets that respond to the survey, and a  $\chi^2$  test of significance that the response percentages

are statistically different across the subpopulations. In other words, the analysis is looking at different factors that might help to predict why someone agrees to participate in the survey.

A few notes are necessary to discuss the  $\chi^2$  tests of significance. One, in this section we consider a difference statistically significant if its p-value is less than or equal to 0.10. Two, in the case of Washington DC, we control for the facility in which the sample was drawn in addition to the stratifying variable.<sup>38</sup>

All but two sites, New York and Washington DC, have statistically different agreement percentages across days of the week. In six of those sites, Sunday has some of the lowest agreement percentages. Wednesday generally has higher agreement percentages than the rest of the week. Though we might expect the high-volume days Friday and Saturday to have lower agreement percentages, Monday generally has lower agreement percentages than the rest of the week.

For eligible arrestees in all sites but Chicago and Washington DC, the time at which an arrestee is booked appears to differentiate agreement percentages. In all sites, arrestees booked early in the day (12:00 AM – 8:59 AM) have the lowest agreement percentages. The highest agreement percentages are evenly divided between midday (9:00 AM – 3:59 PM) and late in the day (4:00 PM – 11:59 PM) among the eight sites with statistically different agreement percentages. Agreement percentages are always higher in the flow time period rather than the stock time period.

With respect to age, agreement percentages are statistically different for three sites: Atlanta, Charlotte, and Portland. The age agreement percentages appear to be idiosyncratic to the site. In Atlanta, 24-29 year olds have the lowest agreement percentages, while 36-44 year old have the highest. In Charlotte, 30-35 year olds have the lowest agreement percentages, while those aged 45 and older have the highest. In Portland, those aged 45 and older have the lowest agreement percentages, while 24-29 year olds have the highest.

Race and ethnicity differentiates the agreement percentages for Minneapolis and New York. In Minneapolis, whites have the lowest agreement percentage. The Hispanic agreement percentage should not be taken seriously, since there was only one Hispanic arrestee sampled. In New York, other races have the lowest agreement percentages, while it is roughly equal in the others.

The severity of charge differentiates the agreement percentages in half the sites: Charlotte, Minneapolis, New York, Portland, and Sacramento. Although felons never have the lowest agreement percentages, the ordering of agreement percentages among felons, misdemeanants, and those with other severities are idiosyncratic to the site.

In four sites, Charlotte, Minneapolis, Portland, and Sacramento, the type of charge differentiates the agreement percentages. Those with drug crimes tend agree to the survey relatively less often, while those with violent crimes tend to agree to the survey relative more often.

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<sup>38</sup> This would enable us to discern differences that could not be explained simply by differences in the facility in which the sample was drawn.

**Table B.4: Characteristics of Non-Response to the Survey**

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington DC
<b>Day of Week</b>										
Monday	69%	52%	78%	73%	67%	36%	39%	50%	67%	53%
Tuesday	63%	54%	96%	66%	51%	55%	47%	58%	75%	61%
Wednesday	64%	82%	86%	77%	61%	54%	50%	52%	74%	53%
Thursday	45%	56%	85%	72%	61%	55%	56%	64%	75%	56%
Friday	67%	69%	75%	78%	57%	48%	46%	59%	74%	55%
Saturday	55%	79%	75%	70%	45%	61%	47%	60%	58%	50%
Sunday	57%	60%	81%	61%	42%	47%	45%	54%	68%	44%
Total N (non-missing)	700	742	593	722	1083	854	1094	932	808	172
Chi-Square	17.7	37.5	17.2	11.2	32.0	19.3	9.4	8.0	14.5	1.8
p-value	0.007	<0.001	0.008	0.083	<0.001	0.004	0.155	0.236	0.024	0.937
<b>Booking Time</b>										
12:00am-8:59am	45%	47%	100%	66%	43%	43%	27%	43%	53%	38%
9:00am-3:59pm	63%	65%	82%	77%	61%	63%	40%	56%	75%	38%
4:00pm-11:59pm	73%	73%	80%	71%	59%	56%	67%	72%	78%	55%
Total N (non-missing)	710	741	526	722	1065	849	1093	930	805	166
Chi-Square	41.7	33.1	1.4	7.1	31.5	24.8	111.1	56.8	47.8	2.5
p-value	<0.001	<0.001	0.507	0.029	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.282
<b>Sample Type</b>										
Stock	51%	58%		67%	45%	46%	33%	47%	65%	60%
Flow	79%	73%	82%	77%	72%	67%	66%	75%	78%	53%
Total N (non-missing)	710	738	589	713	1077	853	1092	929	803	177
Chi-Square	47.5	14.8	NA	8.4	67.9	27.2	111.5	66.0	14.8	0.3
p-value	<0.001	<0.001	NA	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.578
<b>Age</b>										
18-23	57%	62%	84%	71%	57%	50%	59%	55%	69%	57%
24-29	50%	58%	78%	65%	49%	53%	58%	65%	70%	64%
30-35	53%	55%	80%	67%	55%	46%	54%	55%	64%	59%
36-44	66%	66%	83%	74%	55%	53%	60%	60%	72%	46%
45+	64%	71%	83%	74%	51%	51%	59%	51%	72%	47%
Total N (non-missing)	695	740	590	720	1083	849	878	922	807	169
Chi-Square	11.8	9.1	2.3	4.8	4.4	1.7	1.0	9.2	2.3	4.8
p-value	0.019	0.059	0.675	0.310	0.356	0.790	0.903	0.057	0.674	0.305
<b>Race</b>										
Black	60%	62%	83%	74%	53%	52%	59%	61%	70%	54%
Hispanic	71%	65%	78%	71%	42%	100%	59%	53%	69%	38%
White	52%	63%	81%	67%	55%	46%	54%	55%	70%	50%
Other	40%	89%	50%	85%	100%	62%	8%	58%	62%	80%
Total N (non-missing)	711	741	593	722	1083	854	1091	932	808	177
Chi-Square	4.2	2.7	4.5	4.1	3.1	6.9	195.7	3.1	1.5	2.1
p-value	0.237	0.436	0.215	0.248	0.371	0.074	<0.001	0.376	0.686	0.556
<b>Top Severity</b>										
Felony	57%	67%	81%	76%	56%	64%	49%	68%	78%	53%
Misdemeanor	61%	65%	82%	68%	51%	37%	44%	52%	55%	50%
Other	45%	53%	84%	69%	55%	63%	55%	21%	71%	67%
Total N (non-missing)	712	742	593	722	1083	854	1094	932	808	177
Chi-Square	2.1	7.5	0.3	4.1	2.5	55.5	8.2	64.9	47.2	2.7
p-value	0.349	0.024	0.853	0.126	0.285	<0.001	0.017	<0.001	<0.001	0.253
<b>Top Charge Type</b>										
Violent	56%	62%	81%	71%	50%	58%	42%	69%	69%	48%
Drug	57%	53%	85%	74%	52%	52%	46%	41%	58%	53%
Property	63%	68%	82%	67%	60%	57%	48%	50%	81%	38%
Other	59%	68%	78%	71%	53%	40%	49%	62%	76%	58%
Total N (non-missing)	692	731	583	717	1021	793	1043	917	794	172
Chi-Square	2.1	11.1	2.8	1.6	4.7	16.0	3.0	42.8	28.3	2.1
p-value	0.552	0.011	0.420	0.670	0.198	0.001	0.392	<0.001	<0.001	0.548

Once an arrestee agrees to answer a survey, his characteristics as measured on the facesheet do little to differentiate whether he will provide a urine test. Table B.5 is structured similarly to Table B.4, though for survey respondents. It reports the number of survey respondents with non-missing values for the stratifying variables, the percentage of surveyed arrestees among the subpopulations with facesheets that provide a urine sample, and a  $\chi^2$  test of significance that the response percentages are statistically different across the subpopulations.

With the exception of race/ethnicity, the facesheet variables only distinguish the percentages agreeing to provide a urine sample in isolated cases. For the non-race/ethnicity facesheet variables that are not actual booking time, between 0 and 3 sites have statistically different urine agreement percentages across values of the facesheet variable.

In the four sites with statistically different urine agreement percentages for race/ethnicity,<sup>39</sup> Charlotte, Minneapolis, and Portland, no general pattern emerges. Whites tend agree to the urine test less often in Charlotte, Denver, and Portland.

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<sup>39</sup> Despite reporting a statistically different percentage of people responding to the urine test in Chicago, the p-value for race is driven by responses from the 2 Hispanic arrestees there.



**Table B.5: Characteristics of Non-Response to the Urine Test**

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington DC
<b>Day of Week</b>										
Monday	81%	84%	80%	85%	91%	83%	63%	92%	88%	60%
Tuesday	81%	92%	86%	91%	90%	89%	76%	82%	91%	45%
Wednesday	85%	82%	91%	90%	91%	89%	79%	85%	96%	47%
Thursday	84%	83%	95%	89%	86%	92%	74%	86%	94%	56%
Friday	94%	85%	86%	95%	94%	86%	59%	86%	90%	67%
Saturday	85%	87%	89%	94%	93%	83%	69%	91%	89%	67%
Sunday	79%	80%	86%	87%	90%	95%	78%	82%	84%	64%
Total N (non-missing)	414	468	485	511	578	433	515	526	562	91
Chi-Square	6.6	4.2	9.6	6.2	4.4	8.1	12.1	6.2	7.5	1.5
p-value	0.360	0.650	0.143	0.405	0.624	0.229	0.061	0.401	0.275	0.958
<b>Booking Time</b>										
12:00am-8:59am	83%	89%	100%	90%	93%	89%	74%	88%	91%	0%
9:00am-3:59pm	86%	85%	88%	89%	94%	93%	68%	89%	92%	100%
4:00pm-11:59pm	85%	82%	100%	91%	86%	83%	72%	83%	89%	53%
Total N (non-missing)	417	468	431	511	563	429	515	525	559	87
Chi-Square	0.4	2.3	1.9	0.5	8.8	6.1	1.0	3.9	0.6	0.0
p-value	0.826	0.317	0.387	0.771	0.012	0.047	0.609	0.145	0.728	0.999
<b>Sample Type</b>										
Stock	84%	85%		91%	92%	91%	71%	90%	91%	89%
Flow	84%	83%	88%	89%	88%	82%	71%	82%	89%	55%
Total N (non-missing)	418	467	482	505	573	432	514	524	557	95
Chi-Square	0.0	0.4	NA	0.4	2.8	7.9	0.0	5.8	0.8	2.4
p-value	0.992	0.543	NA	0.551	0.094	0.005	0.999	0.016	0.380	0.121
<b>Age</b>										
18-23	88%	88%	85%	96%	88%	87%	63%	89%	94%	45%
24-29	88%	86%	82%	90%	94%	89%	72%	91%	90%	63%
30-35	83%	89%	93%	89%	93%	86%	80%	84%	80%	50%
36-44	82%	80%	91%	92%	91%	91%	74%	82%	95%	59%
45+	84%	81%	92%	84%	89%	89%	71%	85%	90%	69%
Total N (non-missing)	411	466	482	510	578	431	512	524	561	89
Chi-Square	1.7	4.6	7.6	9.7	3.5	1.7	6.6	4.6	13.3	3.8
p-value	0.790	0.335	0.106	0.046	0.473	0.798	0.161	0.330	0.010	0.428
<b>Race</b>										
Black	84%	85%	90%	85%	88%	86%	72%	87%	93%	58%
Hispanic	76%	94%	82%	93%	88%	0%	72%	95%	89%	33%
White	90%	80%	87%	91%	93%	94%	66%	83%	89%	75%
Other	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	87%	56%	88%	94%	50%
Total N (non-missing)	418	467	485	511	578	433	515	526	562	95
Chi-Square	2.7	6.3	6.4	7.2	4.7	12.5	3.1	6.7	2.7	1.0
p-value	0.444	0.099	0.093	0.066	0.198	0.006	0.377	0.081	0.442	0.793
<b>Top Severity</b>										
Felony	84%	84%	91%	92%	92%	93%	68%	86%	90%	65%
Misdemeanor	85%	85%	86%	89%	90%	87%	73%	86%	92%	58%
Other	80%	86%	84%	90%	89%	88%	69%	81%	60%	50%
Total N (non-missing)	419	468	485	511	578	433	515	526	562	95
Chi-Square	0.3	0.2	3.1	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.3	5.6	0.9
p-value	0.879	0.921	0.216	0.644	0.692	0.457	0.467	0.848	0.061	0.638
<b>Top Charge Type</b>										
Violent	92%	85%	91%	88%	93%	88%	66%	89%	91%	64%
Drug	82%	78%	90%	90%	92%	89%	75%	79%	91%	57%
Property	84%	90%	83%	91%	90%	93%	73%	92%	95%	40%
Other	81%	84%	85%	90%	89%	85%	69%	85%	88%	58%
Total N (non-missing)	407	461	478	508	546	405	484	518	552	91
Chi-Square	4.7	5.6	4.5	0.5	1.7	2.9	2.6	7.1	4.2	1.1
p-value	0.198	0.130	0.217	0.925	0.628	0.404	0.453	0.068	0.236	0.774

## Examination of the Congruence between Self-Reported Recent Drug Use and a Positive or Negative Urine Test

ADAM II provides two indicators of recent drug use: survey questions about the arrestee's recent drug use and the urine test. Test thresholds and detection windows are summarized in Exhibit B.1 at the end of this discussion. This section discusses the agreement between the urine test results and questions about recent drug use. We focus on the four drugs with the largest proportion testing positive: marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. For the survey questions discussing cocaine, the separate responses about crack cocaine and powder cocaine are combined, as the urine test does not distinguish between the two.

In the ADAM II calendar, there are questions about drug use at varying time intervals: ever, past year, past 30 days, past 7 days, and past 3 days. Because of the different testing windows, recent use is defined separately for each drug. For marijuana, recent use is self-reported use for at least one day in the past 30. For crack and powder cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, recent use is self-reported use for at least one day in the past 3.

Table B.6 reports the agreement between self-reported recent drug use and results from the urine test, by site across the two quarters of data collection. The first column indicates the ADAM II site. The second column indicates the number of arrestees reporting recent drug use and providing a urine test. Note that these may differ within site across drugs due to two factors: 1) not enough urine being collected to test for every drug or 2) an arrestee not responding to the self-report for a particular drug. The third through sixth columns report the percentage of arrestees answer to recent drug use versus their urine test result. Columns 3 through 6 add to 100 percent for each row. The sites are grouped by drug, since there do not appear to be patterns within site (e.g. Chicago has relatively high percentages of arrestees admitting to use and testing positive for marijuana and heroin, but relatively low percentages for cocaine).

Although there is significant variance in the percentages between sites, some general conclusions can be made about each drug from Table B.6. For marijuana, roughly 9 percent of arrestees admit to use in the past 30 days, but test negative. About 8 percent do not admit to use in the past 30 days but test positive. These differences for marijuana may be due to a combination of the lengthy testing window and the frequency of use among heavier users of marijuana. Among the roughly 28 percent of arrestees testing positive for cocaine, around 15 percent of arrestees test positive but do not admit to use, similar to the proportion admitting to use and testing positive. Similarly, the percentage testing positive for heroin averages 7.5 percent, though only about half admitting to use. For cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, very few arrestees (less than 1 percent) admit to use but test negative for the same drug.

What is most compelling is the percentage of arrestees telling the truth, that is, self-reporting no use and testing negative or self-reporting use and testing positive. Across all four drugs and all ten ADAM II sites, the proportion telling is extremely high. For marijuana, 83 percent of arrestees were consistent in their response to self-reported use and the results of the testing of their urine specimen. A similar percent of congruence was identified for cocaine (84 percent) and even higher rates for heroin (96 percent) and methamphetamine (97 percent).

**Table B.6: Proportion Admitting to Recent Drug Use versus Urine Test Result**

Site	Number That Answer Recent Use and Provide Urine Test	No Recent Use and Negative Urine Test	Has Recent Use and Negative Urine Test	No Recent Use and Positive Urine Test	Has Recent Use and Positive Urine Test
<b>Marijuana</b>					
Atlanta	350	49.4%	11.1%	6.6%	32.9%
Charlotte	393	46.3%	7.9%	10.2%	35.6%
Chicago	423	40.9%	10.4%	8.3%	40.4%
Denver	456	49.3%	8.1%	3.9%	38.6%
Indianapolis	523	47.4%	7.5%	11.3%	33.8%
Minneapolis	381	40.4%	8.1%	10.0%	41.5%
New York	358	48.0%	7.5%	5.9%	38.5%
Portland	448	48.7%	10.3%	6.3%	34.8%
Sacramento	507	43.2%	10.1%	8.7%	38.1%
Washington DC	55	61.8%	14.5%	7.3%	16.4%
Overall	3,894	46.2%	9.1%	8.0%	36.8%
<b>Cocaine</b>					
Atlanta	350	55.4%	0.3%	20.0%	24.3%
Charlotte	389	66.1%	0.8%	19.3%	13.9%
Chicago	422	62.6%	1.2%	20.4%	15.9%
Denver	458	66.8%	1.1%	16.6%	15.5%
Indianapolis	520	77.1%	0.2%	13.7%	9.0%
Minneapolis	380	76.3%	1.6%	12.4%	9.7%
New York	361	71.5%	1.1%	15.8%	11.6%
Portland	451	78.5%	0.7%	11.1%	9.8%
Sacramento	504	81.0%	0.8%	12.3%	6.0%
Washington DC	55	61.8%	0.0%	12.7%	25.5%
Overall	3,890	71.1%	0.8%	15.4%	12.6%
<b>Heroin</b>					
Atlanta	353	98.3%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%
Charlotte	396	97.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%
Chicago	421	78.6%	0.5%	6.2%	14.7%
Denver	460	94.8%	0.0%	3.9%	1.3%
Indianapolis	524	93.1%	0.4%	5.7%	0.8%
Minneapolis	383	92.2%	0.0%	4.4%	3.4%
New York	364	91.5%	1.1%	3.6%	3.8%
Portland	452	90.0%	0.9%	2.7%	6.4%
Sacramento	508	93.9%	0.6%	4.3%	1.2%
Washington DC	55	87.3%	0.0%	1.8%	10.9%
Overall	3,916	92.1%	0.4%	3.9%	3.6%
<b>Methamphetamine</b>					
Atlanta	351	98.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%
Charlotte	396	99.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Chicago	425	99.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Denver	459	96.5%	0.0%	2.0%	1.5%
Indianapolis	524	98.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%
Minneapolis	383	96.9%	0.3%	1.0%	1.8%
New York	365	99.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Portland	447	83.7%	1.1%	6.9%	8.3%
Sacramento	505	69.7%	1.0%	11.7%	17.6%
Washington DC	55	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall	3,910	93.0%	0.3%	3.0%	3.7%

## Determining Test Thresholds

Exhibit B.1 indicates the cut off thresholds used by the national test laboratory in determining what constitutes a positive test results. These thresholds follow the guidelines established by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Association (SAMHSA) for what qualifies as a positive test and were those used in the prior ADAM program. Detection periods are established for each and are dependent on frequency and amount of drug use, sample PH and drug tolerance.

### Exhibit B.1: ADAM II Drug Testing Cut-off Levels

The same cutoff levels used in ADAM are used for testing in ADAM II. They are shown below.

#### Drug Testing–Cutoff Levels and Detection Periods for Urinalysis

DRUG	CUTOFF LEVEL <sup>a</sup>	DETECTION PERIOD <sup>b</sup>
Cocaine	300 ng/ml	2–3 days
Marijuana	50 ng/ml	7 days (infrequent use) 30 days maximum (chronic use)
Methamphetamine	300 ng/ml	2–4 days
Opiates	300 ng/ml	2–3 days
PCP	25 ng/ml	3–8 days
Amphetamines	1,000 ng/ml	2–4 days
Barbiturates	300 ng/ml	3 days
Benzodiazepines	300 ng/ml	Up to 2 weeks
Methadone	300 ng/ml	2–4 days
Oxycodone	300 ng/ml	Up to 10 days
Propoxyphene	300 ng/ml	3–7 days

a. The cutoff level is the amount of the drug in nanograms per milliliter below which the amount is determined to be undetectable.

b. The detection period is the number of days during which the drug can be detected in the urine.

## Appendix C. Site Fact Sheets

This appendix contains the data for each site annualized to reflect the entire year. Readers who compare estimates for 2008 from the annual data sheet and the estimates that appear in trend tables will find small apparent discrepancies because the former do not control for offender mix while the latter do introduce that control.

In each of the fact sheets, one column reports the estimated annualized percentage of arrestees testing positive for each of the specified drugs. A second column reports the standard error for those estimated annualized percentages. The estimates appearing in these columns use imputed values for drug test results when respondents failed to provide urines specimens. The advantage of data imputation is that it can reduce response bias and it will reduce standard errors.

The disadvantage of data imputation is that calculations are computer intensive and are prone to possible errors when applied mechanically. Therefore all the other estimates reported on the fact sheets are based on non-imputed data. That is, respondents with missing urine test results are excluded from the calculations.

As a result, the estimates for total testing positive are not a simple weighted average of the proportion testing positive for the age, race and offense stratifications.

For some sites data are not adequate to report reliable trend graphs for all drugs, notably methamphetamine and heroin. The number of drug trend graphs, therefore, vary from two to four across the sites.

**ADAM II 2008 Report**  
**City of Atlanta/Fulton County, GA**  
**Primary City: Atlanta**  
**Male Arrestees**  
**All Statistics Weighted**



Facilities in Sample: 2

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 712

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1994

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 87% (n = 419)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 84% (n = 354)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
36.8	8.0	14.7	12.4	11.9	50.7	2.3	17.7	79.8	9.8	0.9	n/a	n/a

**Percent Positive for Drugs**

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	63.7	2.8	78.9	64.6	63.0	68.2	61.6	25.4	34.9	72.8	37.1	73.2	71.1
<b>Cocaine</b>	39.8	2.8	16.1	15.2	22.9	44.4	54.2	n/a	24.0	44.3	22.7	42.3	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	39.2	2.8	76.9	57.7	61.4	51.1	21.0	n/a	12.9	46.5	8.6	50.0	38.8
<b>Opiates</b>	1.4	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.4	n/a	n/a	1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	1.0	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	20.8	2.2	19.5	22.0	25.1	27.8	18.5	2.9	13.8	21.1	0.5	n/a	44.2

**Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category**

	Violent (%)		Property (%)		Drug Possession (%)		Drug Distribution (%)		Other (%)		Unknown (%)	
	(n = 77)	(n = 118)	(n = 118)	(n = 43)	(n = 1)	(n = 155)	(n = 11)					
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	55.4	78.7	87.6	n/a	52.8	n/a						
<b>Cocaine</b>	21.0	58.5	39.1	n/a	29.6	n/a						
<b>Marijuana</b>	37.3	37.5	64.5	n/a	37.4	n/a						
<b>Opiates</b>	n/a	4.3	n/a	n/a	2.3	n/a						
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	8.4	21.7	21.7	88.2	21.4	n/a						

**Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment**

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	47.2	36.5	11.0	n/a	19.2	1.7	0.1	19.4	3.0	0.8
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	42.1	35.9	17.0	2.4	6.3	4.7	0.1	9.9	3.0	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	23.3	19.5	8.4	1.6	5.8	1.5	0.0	5.3	1.1	0.2
<b>Heroin</b>	52.9	45.5	n/a	n/a	6.9	n/a	n/a	15.8	n/a	n/a
<b>Meth</b>	56.6	55.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.2	n/a	n/a

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

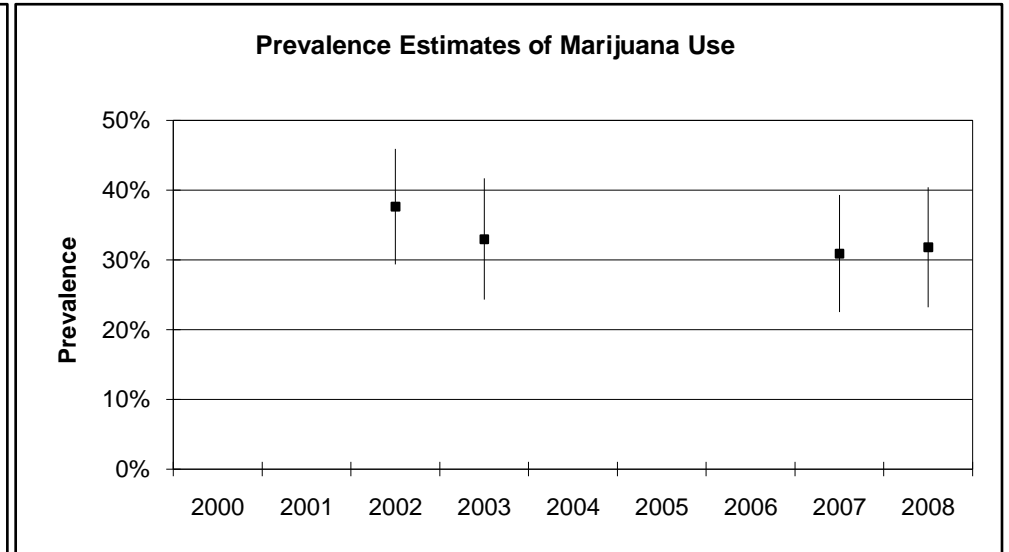
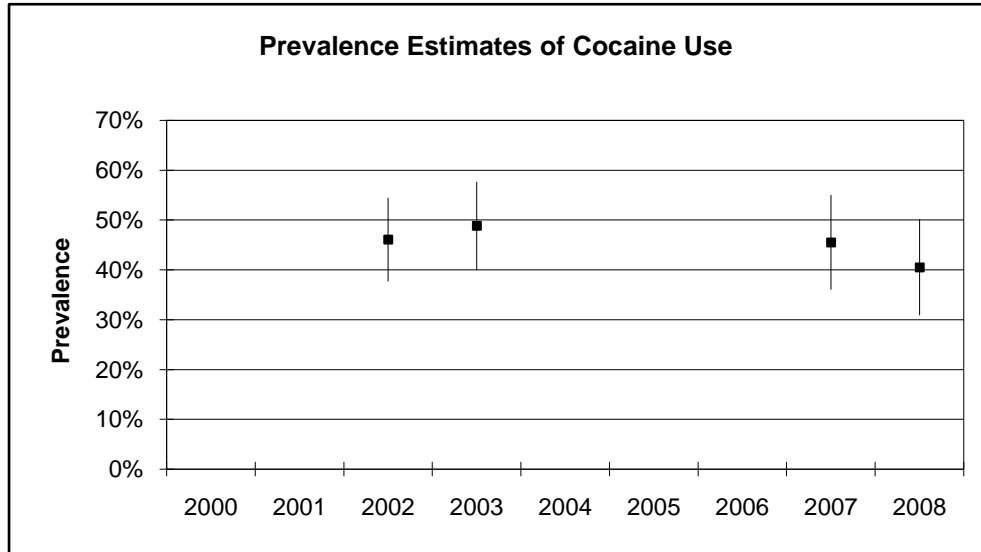
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



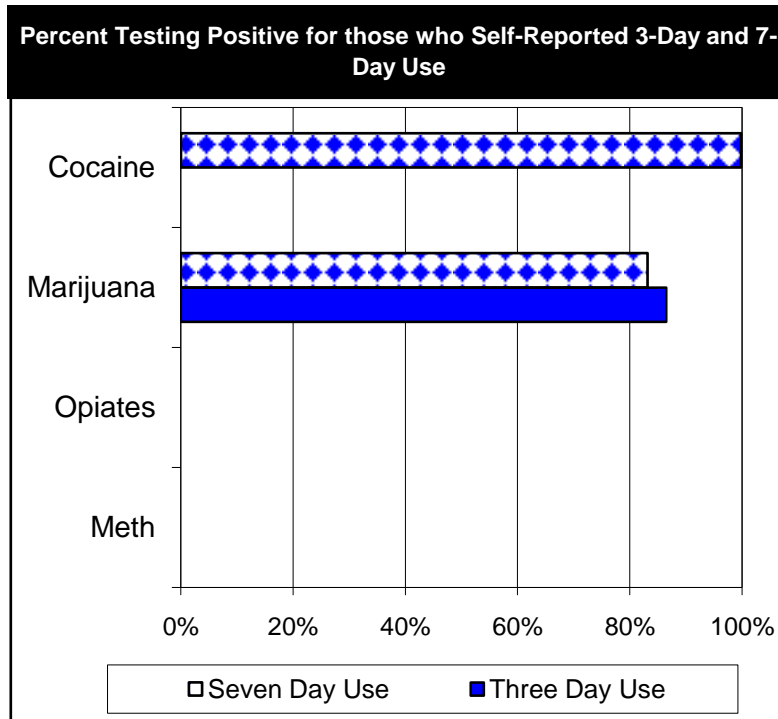
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	33.0	Own house, mobile home, apartment	45.1	Working full time/ active military status	34.3	No Insurance	68.1
High school or GED	40.0	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	34.5	Working part-time/ seasonal	19.0	Individually Purchased	10.6
Vocational or trade school	4.9	Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	6.9	Unemployed (looking for work)	28.2	Employer or Union Funded	13.5
Some college or two-year associate	16.8	Hospital or care facility	0.4	Unemployed (not looking for work)	7.9	State Government Funded	5.2
Four year degree or higher	5.4	Incarceration Facility	1.3	In school only	2.5	Retirement Medicare	0.3
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	11.9	Retired	1.0	Disability Medicare	1.7
		Other	0.0	Disabled for work or on leave	6.6	Veterans Affairs	0.4
				Other	0.4	Multiple Types	0.1

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	25.5
Powder Cocaine	13.3
Marijuana	47.0
Heroin	2.0
Methamphetamine	n/a



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	13.9
Heroin	n/a
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	14.8
Powder Cocaine	3.8
Marijuana	10.3
Heroin	7.4
Methamphetamine	10.7

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	23.8
Powder Cocaine	8.0
Marijuana	41.4
Heroin	1.0
Methamphetamine	n/a

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	39.0
1-2	38.6
3-5	5.6
6 or more	16.7

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base

2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate





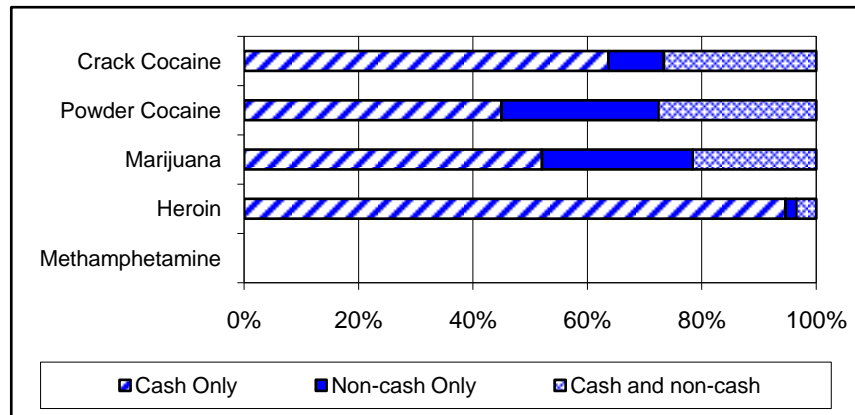
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	96	3.7	31.3	63.9	1.1
Powder Cocaine	19	10.9	58.4	30.0	0.7
Marijuana	118	9.3	44.2	45.3	1.1
Heroin	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	39	1.4	15.4	3.8	79.5
Powder Cocaine	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	90	47.9	33.7	0.0	18.4
Heroin	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

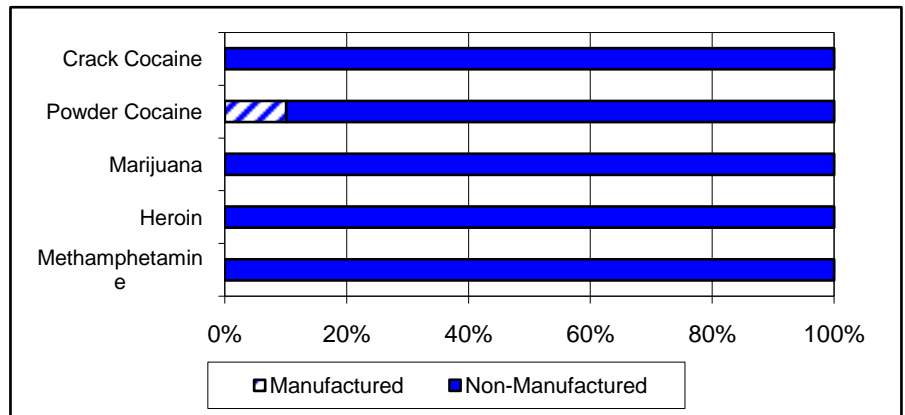
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



**ADAM II 2008 Report**  
**Mecklenburg County, NC**  
**Primary City: Charlotte**  
**Male Arrestees**  
**All Statistics Weighted**



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 742

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2637

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 82% (n = 468)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 85% (n = 396)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
33.4	13.9	19.6	14.3	13.0	33.0	6.2	32.0	63.7	10.9	3.5	0.7	n/a

**Percent Positive for Drugs**

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	64.9	2.4	64.4	75.2	78.8	63.2	57.6	n/a	51.6	75.9	47.9	39.9	96.5
<b>Cocaine</b>	32.4	2.5	3.9	21.3	51.0	33.1	45.3	n/a	25.9	39.9	29.0	33.1	61.2
<b>Marijuana</b>	45.8	2.5	65.9	65.2	58.9	41.9	25.8	n/a	30.3	54.0	27.8	28.9	94.8
<b>Opiates</b>	2.1	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2	2.8	n/a	5.3	0.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	0.7	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	18.8	2.0	8.2	12.9	41.9	18.9	18.1	n/a	17.4	19.6	10.4	18.2	61.2

**Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category**

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 98)	(n = 116)	(n = 52)	(n = 12)	(n = 197)	(n = 7)
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	65.0	83.5	86.5	n/a	57.0	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	26.0	48.1	42.1	58.7	31.3	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	44.7	58.6	65.8	67.6	35.4	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	2.1	3.2	4.0	n/a	2.3	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	1.4	1.1	0.0	3.6	0.2	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	11.6	27.9	30.5	40.0	14.9	n/a

**Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment**

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	76.5	61.9	20.1	4.9	38.5	8.8	0.2	20.9	10.2	n/a
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	58.9	49.1	21.3	5.3	32.7	11.4	0.2	14.6	3.0	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	45.1	28.2	9.9	2.0	28.1	8.5	0.1	10.8	3.2	n/a
<b>Heroin</b>	79.1	64.9	30.7	12.8	49.2	n/a	n/a	17.5	n/a	n/a
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	42.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

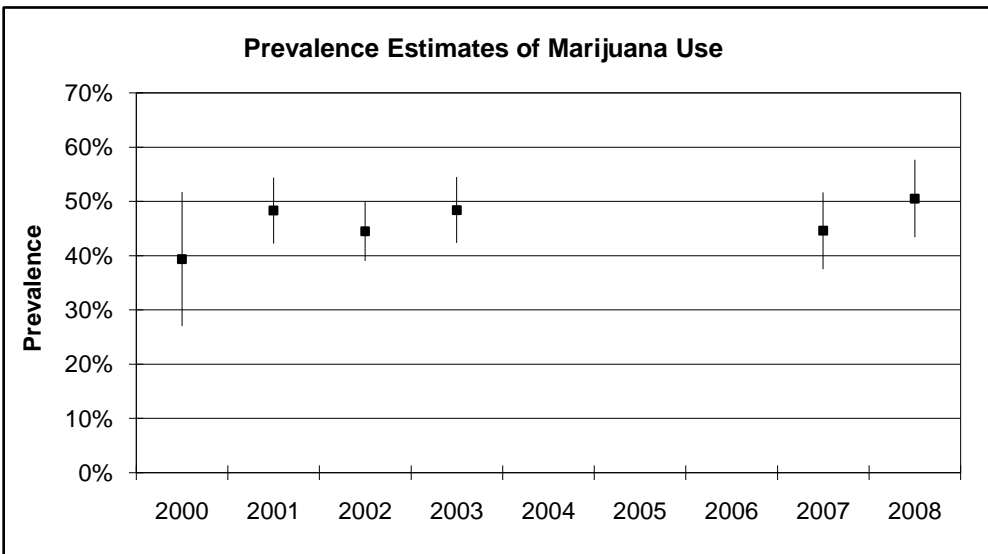
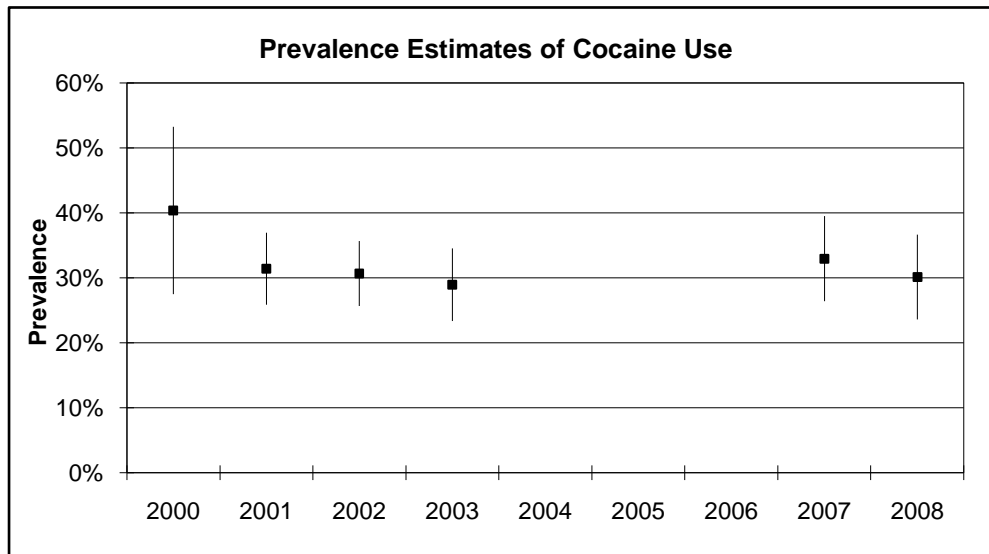
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



# Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

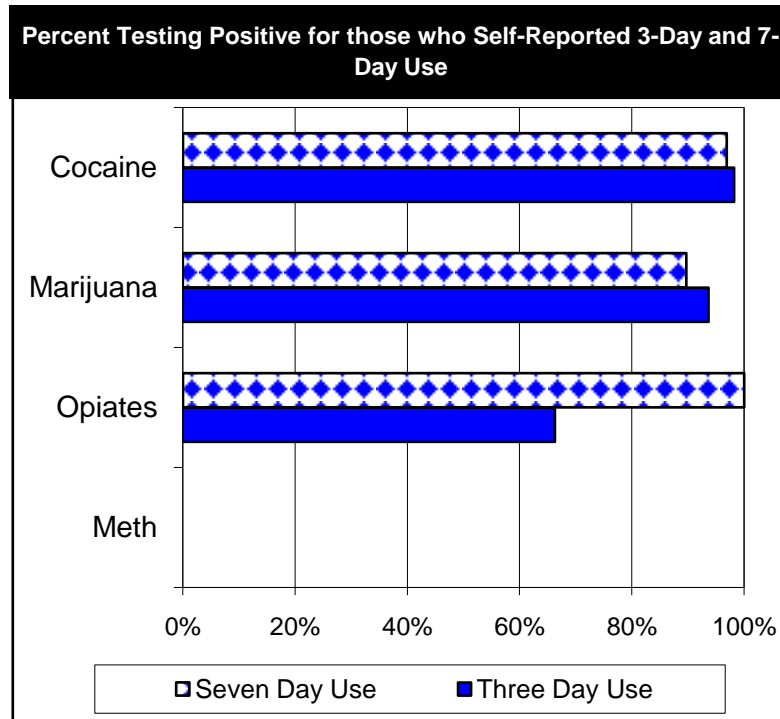
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	31.2
High school or GED	41.0
Vocational or trade school	3.4
Some college or two-year associate	19.5
Four year degree or higher	4.9

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	45.7
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	39.7
Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	6.8
Hospital or care facility	0.4
Incarceration Facility	1.5
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	5.8
Other	0.2

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	44.0
Working part-time/ seasonal	16.3
Unemployed (looking for work)	24.9
Unemployed (not looking for work)	5.0
In school only	4.3
Retired	0.6
Disabled for work or on leave	4.2
Other	0.6

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	66.0
Individually Purchased	10.9
Employer or Union Funded	16.4
State Government Funded	4.5
Retirement Medicare	0.3
Disability Medicare	1.1
Veterans Affairs	0.3
Multiple Types	0.5

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	18.4
Powder Cocaine	16.4
Marijuana	54.9
Heroin	2.4
Methamphetamine	0.9



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	0.7
Heroin	87.9
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	9.9
Powder Cocaine	4.8
Marijuana	10.8
Heroin	2.5
Methamphetamine	4.3

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	14.0
Powder Cocaine	10.3
Marijuana	47.3
Heroin	0.6
Methamphetamine	0.7

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	50.1
1-2	36.4
3-5	5.4
6 or more	8.1

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base

2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



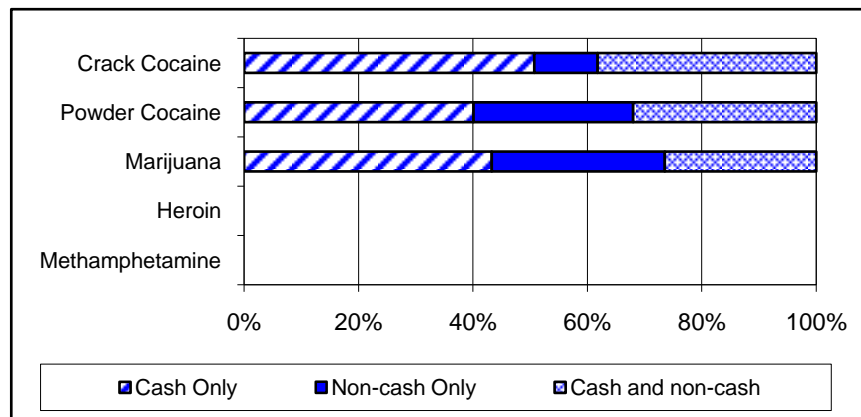
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	63	7.1	40.9	46.6	5.4
Powder Cocaine	33	11.6	50.6	29.2	8.6
Marijuana	110	12.7	50.9	32.8	3.5
Heroin	6	26.0	55.8	16.6	1.6
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	32	1.3	13.4	1.6	83.7
Powder Cocaine	23	1.7	4.4	0.7	93.2
Marijuana	121	1.7	1.6	0.8	96.0
Heroin	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

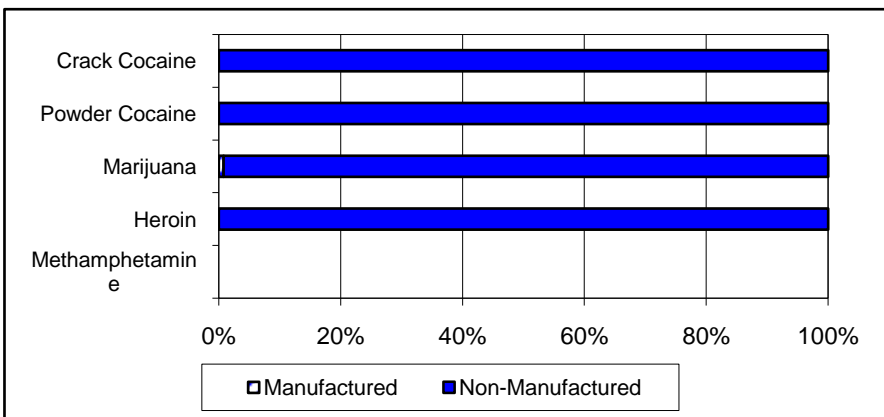
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



# ADAM II 2008 Report

Cook County, IL

Primary City: Chicago

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 593

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 6697

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 87% (n = 485)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 88% (n = 426)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
31.9	18.3	20.0	13.2	11.4	31.8	5.2	26.3	66.6	21.9	0.7	n/a	1.1

## Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	76.0	2.0	83.8	88.0	72.1	85.0	86.9	n/a	87.2	85.3	72.7	60.5	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	35.6	2.3	40.9	19.1	33.7	44.7	67.7	n/a	45.7	46.2	33.4	15.7	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	47.8	2.4	65.9	73.4	53.6	37.6	19.7	n/a	32.5	50.6	38.7	50.5	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	20.3	1.8	9.1	11.2	17.6	44.3	46.7	n/a	41.0	25.3	24.3	6.5	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a
<b>Meth</b>	0.6	-	10.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	30.3	2.2	38.1	22.3	32.8	35.2	48.5	n/a	33.3	38.9	24.9	21.5	2.1

## Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 42)	(n = 55)	(n = 105)	(n = 11)	(n = 31)	(n = 2)
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	67.9	91.3	91.2	65.1	70.8	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	10.2	56.7	54.5	24.3	31.8	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	50.1	41.3	55.3	37.7	35.6	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	10.6	46.0	27.4	4.2	32.8	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	n/a	6.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	10.2	52.6	43.0	17.3	29.1	n/a

## Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>3</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	70.8	63.0	22.2	7.1	39.6	10.7	0.3	26.1	7.3	n/a
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	50.4	47.3	14.9	6.1	20.1	7.8	0.1	18.9	n/a	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	42.8	25.5	7.3	1.6	23.9	4.3	0.1	11.9	1.0	n/a
<b>Heroin</b>	61.5	53.0	15.2	5.1	39.9	9.7	0.7	16.2	2.0	0.1
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

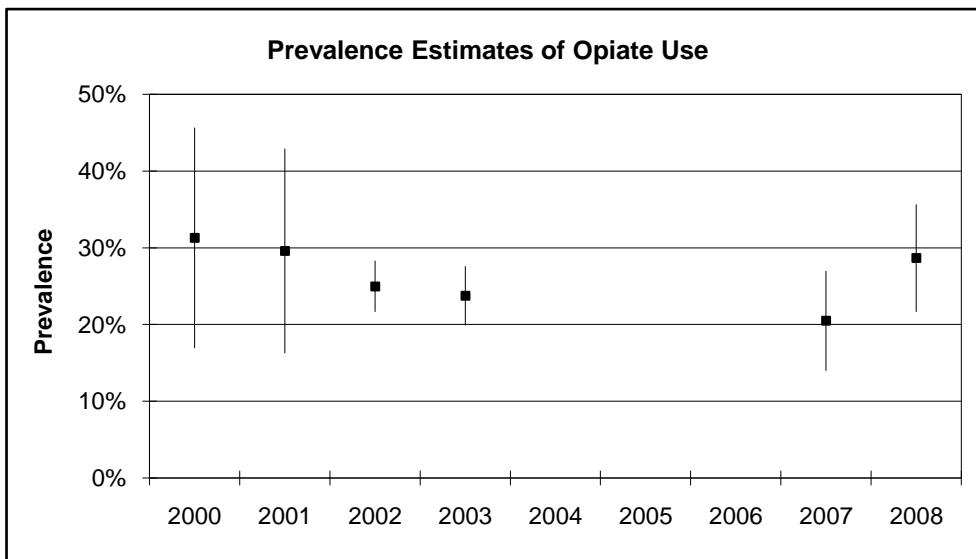
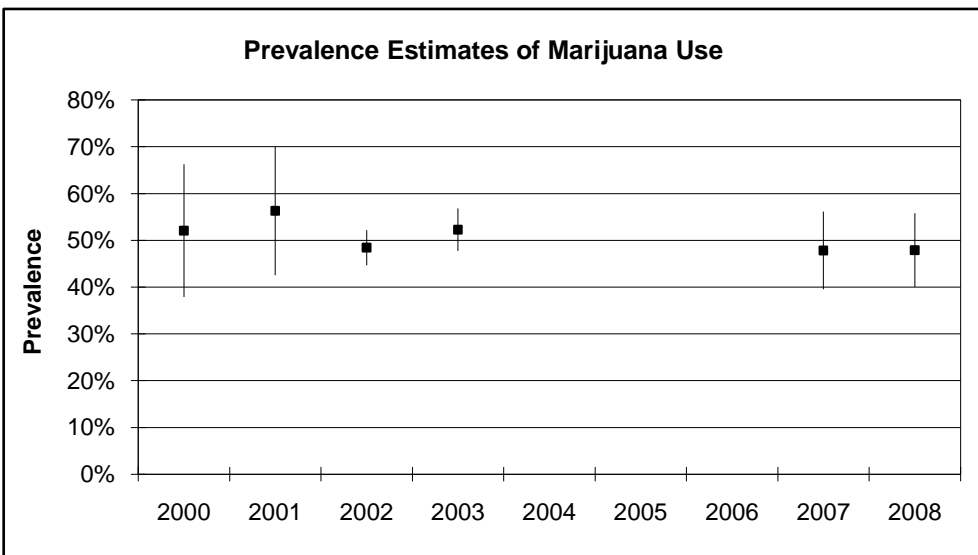
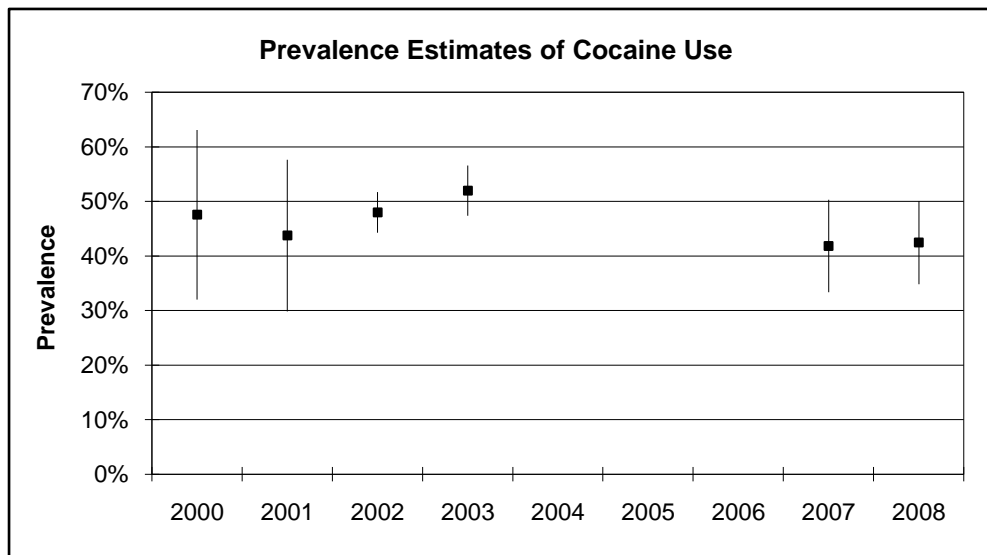
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

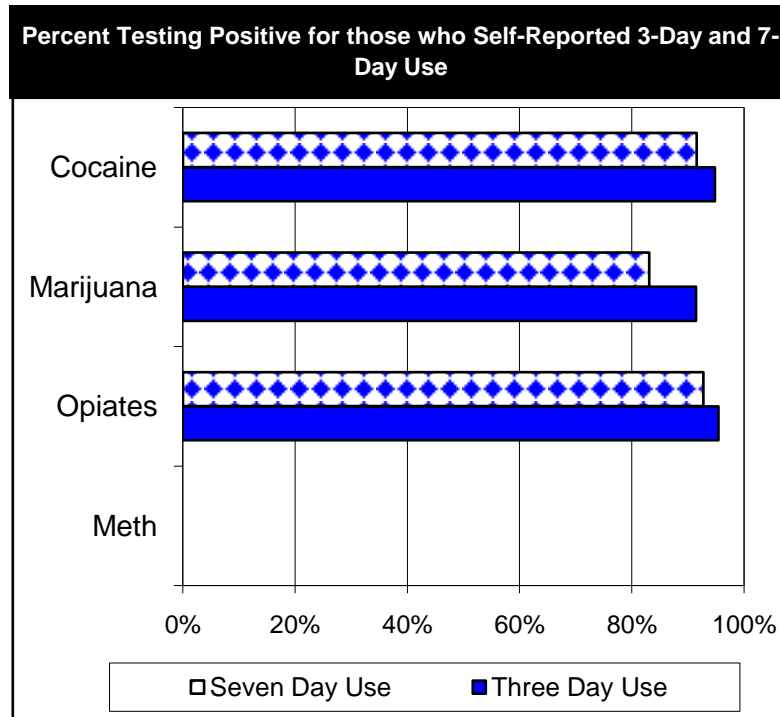
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	35.8
High school or GED	38.4
Vocational or trade school	3.7
Some college or two-year associate	19.2
Four year degree or higher	2.9

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	45.5
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	45.4
Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	1.9
Hospital or care facility	0.3
Incarceration Facility	0.9
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	6.0
Other	0.1

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	35.5
Working part-time/ seasonal	19.0
Unemployed (looking for work)	26.3
Unemployed (not looking for work)	6.8
In school only	7.5
Retired	0.5
Disabled for work or on leave	4.1
Other	0.3

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	74.8
Individually Purchased	5.8
Employer or Union Funded	12.0
State Government Funded	5.0
Retirement Medicare	0.2
Disability Medicare	1.7
Veterans Affairs	0.5
Multiple Types	0.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	24.4
Powder Cocaine	7.2
Marijuana	58.7
Heroin	27.0
Methamphetamine	0.3



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	n/a
Heroin	23.9
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	11.1
Powder Cocaine	3.1
Marijuana	11.7
Heroin	17.1
Methamphetamine	n/a

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	23.2
Powder Cocaine	2.9
Marijuana	51.9
Heroin	25.0
Methamphetamine	0.3

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	37.3
1-2	47.8
3-5	6.7
6 or more	8.2

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base  
 2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008  
 n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate





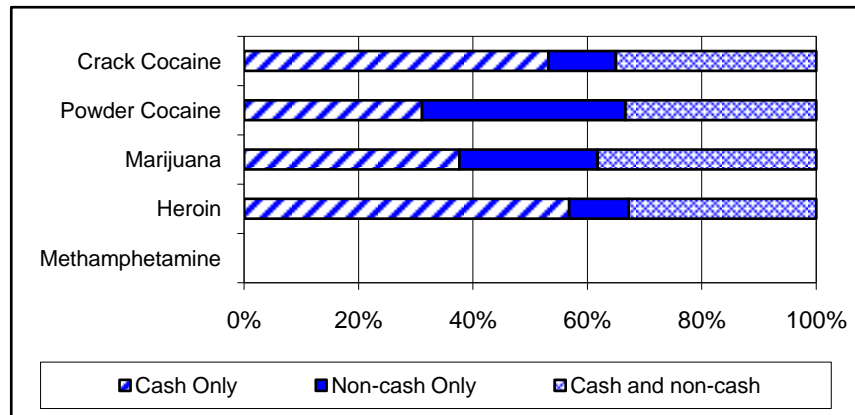
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	46	6.4	26.3	67.1	0.2
Powder Cocaine	5	17.5	43.1	39.4	0.0
Marijuana	76	8.9	30.0	60.7	0.4
Heroin	47	14.0	32.0	53.8	0.2
Methamphetamine	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	23	2.8	5.4	0.0	91.8
Powder Cocaine	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	73	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.9
Heroin	22	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

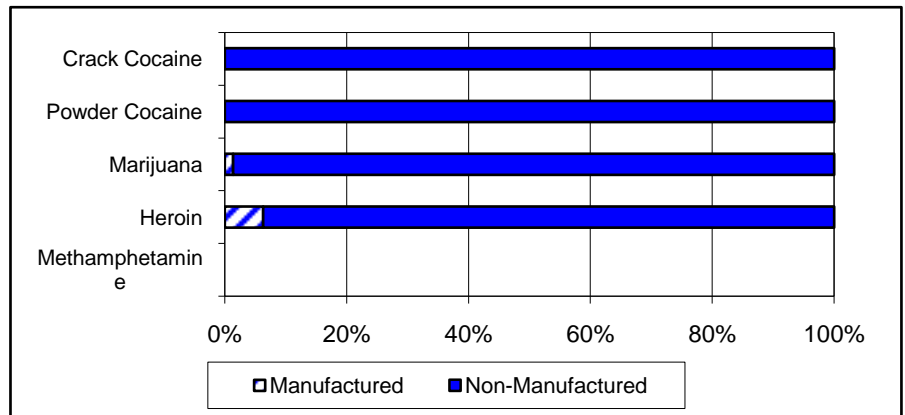
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



# ADAM II 2008 Report

Denver County, CO

Primary City: Denver

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 722

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2220

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 82% (n = 511)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 90% (n = 460)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
34.6	12.3	17.9	14.0	13.3	42.2	0.4	41.2	31.2	43.3	10.5	0.1	1.2

## Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	66.1	2.2	85.8	58.6	62.8	64.2	68.6	n/a	64.3	72.8	65.3	64.6	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	32.0	2.2	28.9	16.4	34.0	39.8	41.3	n/a	28.6	37.0	37.2	26.8	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	40.6	2.3	67.7	49.3	42.2	31.7	33.5	n/a	38.7	47.3	39.9	47.7	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	4.8	1.0	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.5	6.3	n/a	10.9	2.3	2.9	1.4	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	1.2	-	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	1.0	n/a	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	3.5	0.9	6.9	1.8	n/a	5.9	2.6	n/a	6.1	n/a	1.7	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	20.1	1.9	21.1	14.3	19.4	22.6	27.7	n/a	27.4	16.8	24.0	21.8	n/a

## Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 109)	(n = 93)	(n = 73)	(n = 2)	(n = 256)	(n = 3)
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	47.5	66.7	89.9	n/a	69.6	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	20.8	44.8	41.2	n/a	36.1	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	29.2	26.0	66.8	n/a	42.9	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	3.4	4.9	9.6	n/a	4.9	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	2.2	8.2	n/a	1.6	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	10.5	20.3	38.2	n/a	24.6	n/a

## Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	62.8	45.1	20.6	7.6	27.3	9.0	0.1	21.2	5.4	2.0
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	47.8	32.7	16.2	8.2	18.5	5.3	0.1	19.2	2.7	0.8
<b>Marijuana</b>	45.4	30.6	11.6	4.2	21.4	6.9	0.1	13.2	1.8	0.9
<b>Heroin</b>	56.2	58.3	23.3	4.3	17.8	7.1	0.1	26.8	7.5	11.5
<b>Meth</b>	47.9	35.1	9.8	2.5	28.2	5.9	0.1	15.9	n/a	0.0

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

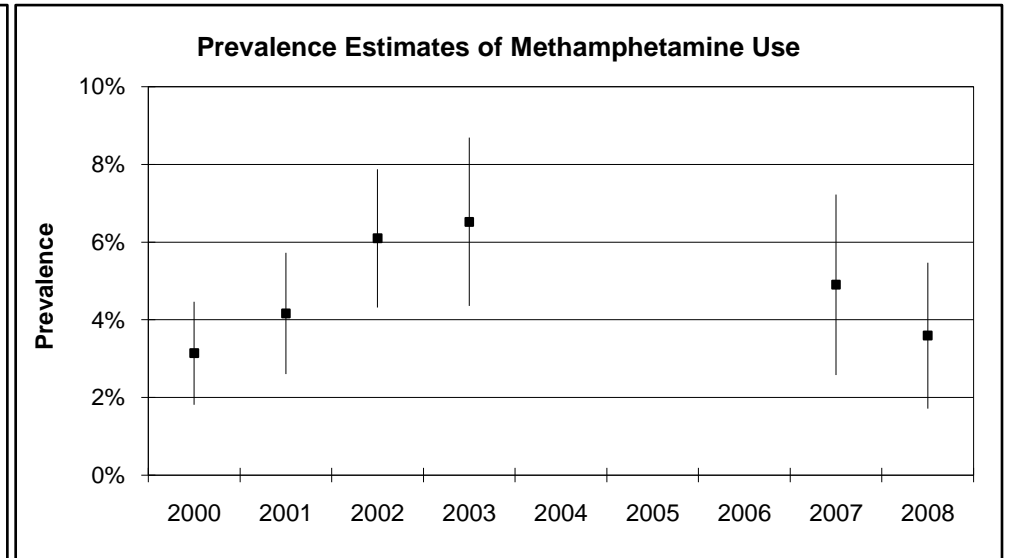
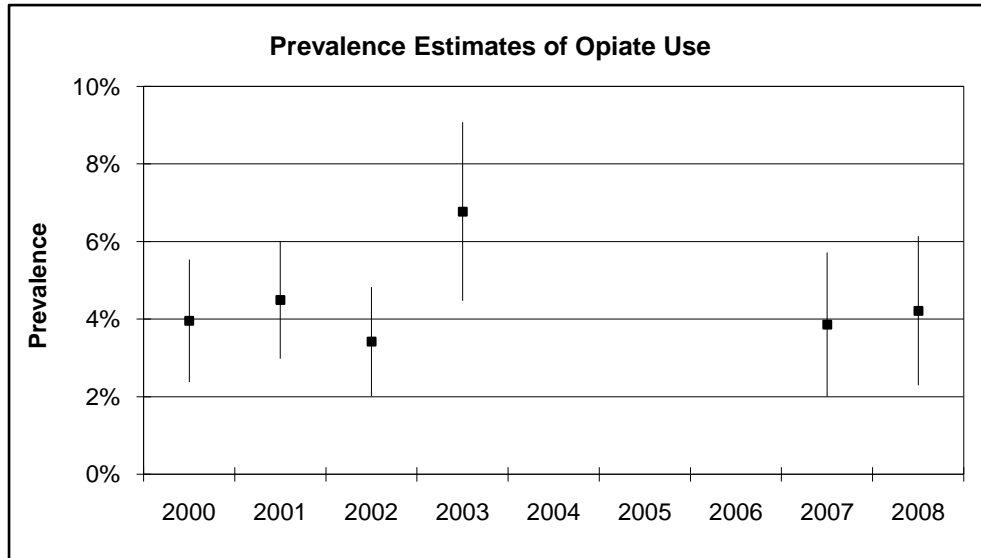
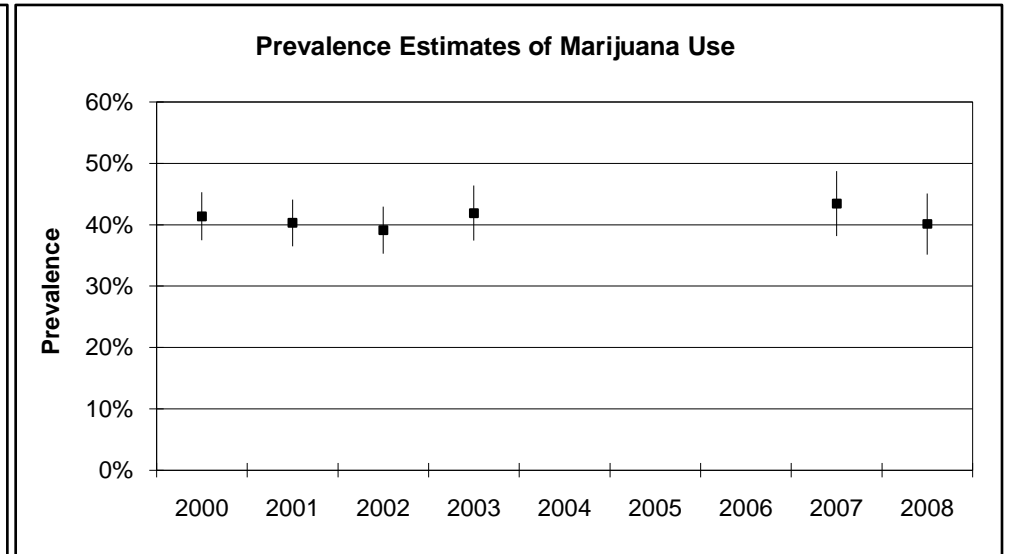
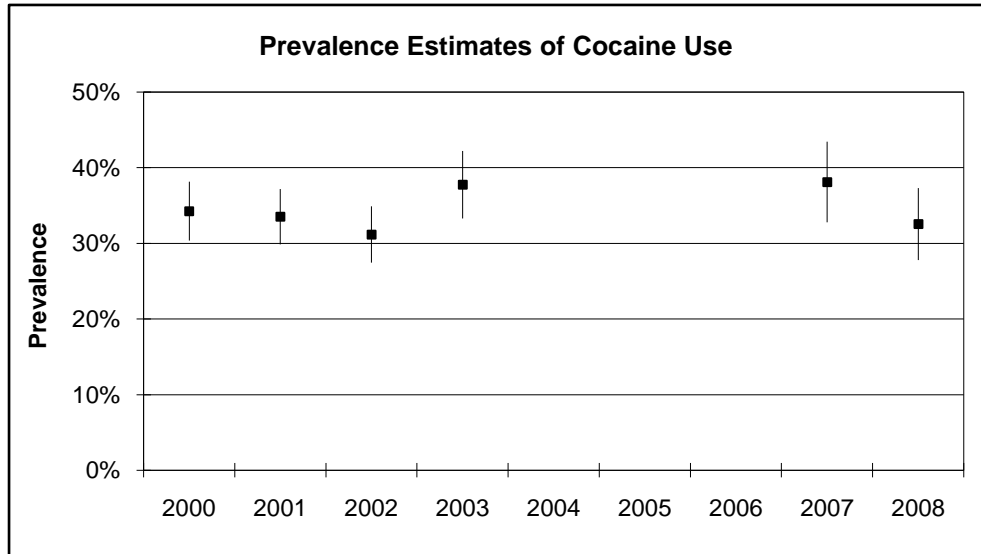
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



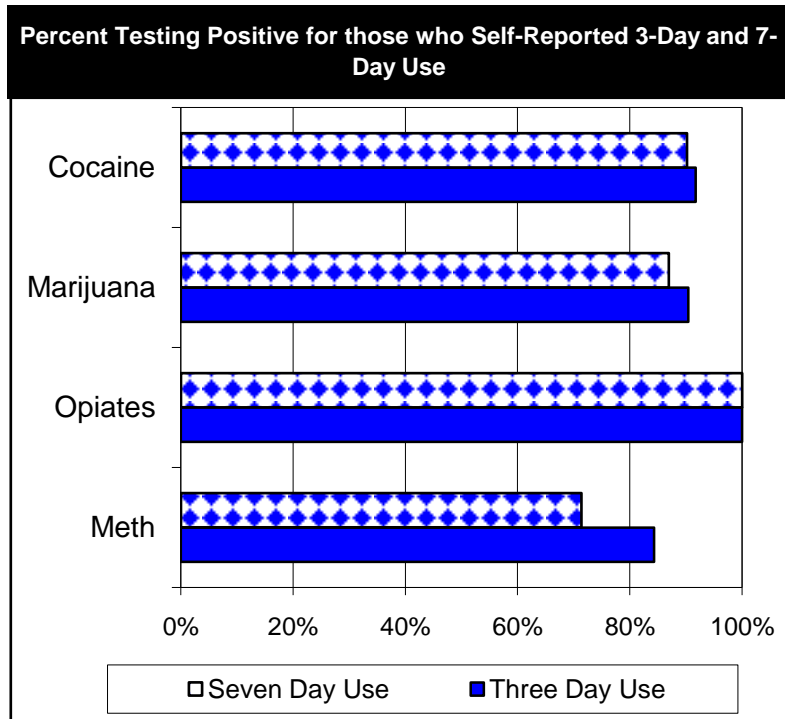
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	29.1	Own house, mobile home, apartment	52.9	Working full time/ active military status	44.4	No Insurance	67.1
High school or GED	42.4	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	29.0	Working part-time/ seasonal	15.5	Individually Purchased	3.9
Vocational or trade school	3.8	Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	4.7	Unemployed (looking for work)	20.6	Employer or Union Funded	17.2
Some college or two-year associate	19.7	Hospital or care facility	0.6	Unemployed (not looking for work)	9.1	State Government Funded	6.7
Four year degree or higher	5.0	Incarceration Facility	1.1	In school only	1.8	Retirement Medicare	0.8
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	11.5	Retired	0.7	Disability Medicare	3.1
		Other	0.2	Disabled for work or on leave	7.5	Veterans Affairs	1.0
				Other	0.4	Multiple Types	0.2

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	20.5
Powder Cocaine	17.7
Marijuana	49.4
Heroin	2.3
Methamphetamine	5.1



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	4.2
Heroin	63.5
Methamphetamine	3.3
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	6.3
Powder Cocaine	2.3
Marijuana	9.8
Heroin	7.5
Methamphetamine	4.8

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	16.8
Powder Cocaine	10.6
Marijuana	44.7
Heroin	1.6
Methamphetamine	3.2

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	49.4
1-2	39.0
3-5	5.9
6 or more	5.6

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base

2 - "Other injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



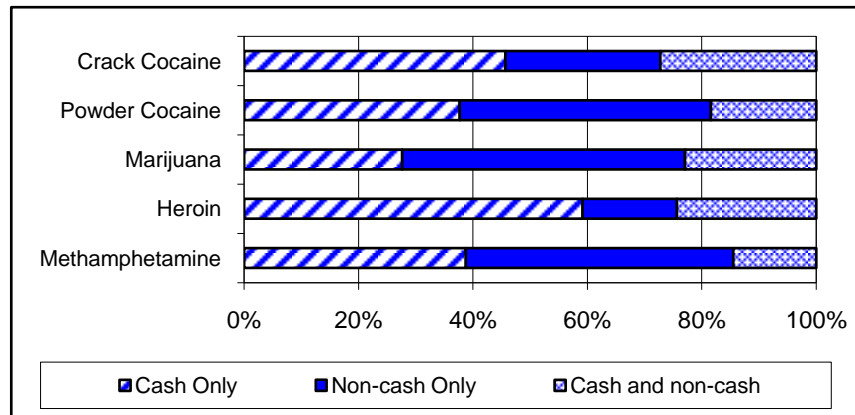
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	55	9.9	33.4	53.9	2.8
Powder Cocaine	27	15.5	35.8	48.3	0.4
Marijuana	119	9.7	46.2	42.7	1.3
Heroin	8	10.1	15.3	73.0	1.6
Methamphetamine	8	2.9	35.5	50.3	11.4

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	45	1.0	7.6	0.0	91.3
Powder Cocaine	24	0.3	0.6	0.0	99.0
Marijuana	161	2.4	1.0	0.0	96.6
Heroin	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

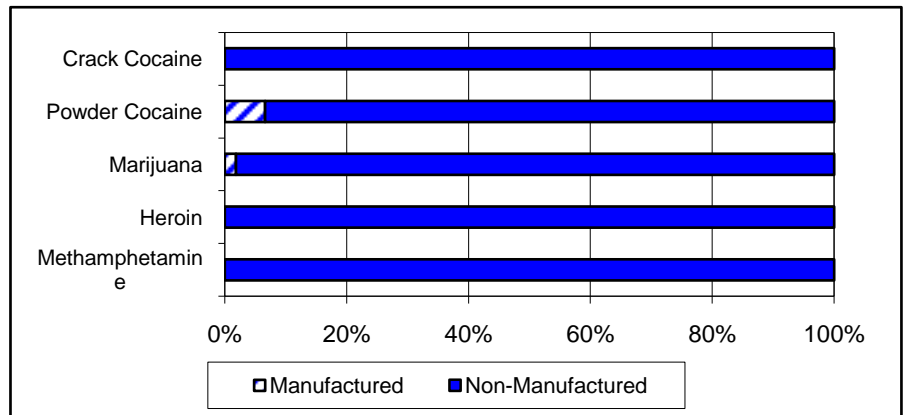
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



**ADAM II 2008 Report**  
**Marion County, IN**  
**Primary City: Indianapolis**  
**Male Arrestees**  
**All Statistics Weighted**



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 1083

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 3526

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 89% (n = 578)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 91% (n = 524)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
33.1	12.4	21.5	14.6	13.3	38.0	0.2	51.8	44.3	10.8	6.5	n/a	n/a

**Percent Positive for Drugs**

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	62.6	2.2	77.4	69.8	67.6	43.3	56.9	n/a	61.0	68.2	33.5	45.4	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	21.3	1.9	6.2	8.5	22.9	7.1	37.0	n/a	13.7	31.1	11.0	11.5	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	45.6	2.3	75.3	61.4	49.7	39.9	27.0	n/a	41.3	52.8	29.1	35.1	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	6.2	1.1	n/a	5.1	9.6	1.0	4.8	n/a	7.0	3.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	1.2	-	2.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	n/a	2.1	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	1.9	-	n/a	10.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	20.9	1.9	22.8	15.4	30.2	13.8	21.9	n/a	21.5	20.9	14.3	n/a	n/a

**Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category**

	Violent (%)		Property (%)		Drug Possession (%)		Drug Distribution (%)		Other (%)		Unknown (%)	
	(n = 108)	(n = 105)	(n = 105)	(n = 105)	(n = 91)	(n = 91)	(n = 8)	(n = 8)	(n = 306)	(n = 306)	(n = 30)	(n = 30)
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	53.6	59.8	59.8	59.8	85.1	85.1	100.0	100.0	59.4	59.4	56.3	56.3
<b>Cocaine</b>	13.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	26.3	26.3	46.6	46.6	19.0	19.0	4.3	4.3
<b>Marijuana</b>	44.9	35.2	35.2	35.2	60.1	60.1	85.3	85.3	42.6	42.6	35.7	35.7
<b>Opiates</b>	0.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	10.6	10.6	n/a	n/a	5.5	5.5	n/a	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.3	9.1	9.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	2.7	2.7	2.7	10.2	10.2	n/a	n/a	5.4	5.4	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	14.6	17.0	17.0	17.0	33.3	33.3	41.2	41.2	21.4	21.4	2.4	2.4

**Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment**

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	52.5	27.5	5.8	5.1	41.2	10.7	0.2	9.5	2.2	0.4
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	54.5	35.7	8.9	7.8	47.6	14.3	0.2	8.9	3.9	0.4
<b>Marijuana</b>	40.3	13.8	3.1	1.8	34.6	9.8	0.1	9.5	3.9	0.8
<b>Heroin</b>	80.6	77.4	21.0	1.0	63.1	25.9	0.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Meth</b>	52.2	36.3	n/a	n/a	46.3	1.1	n/a	12.8	n/a	n/a

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

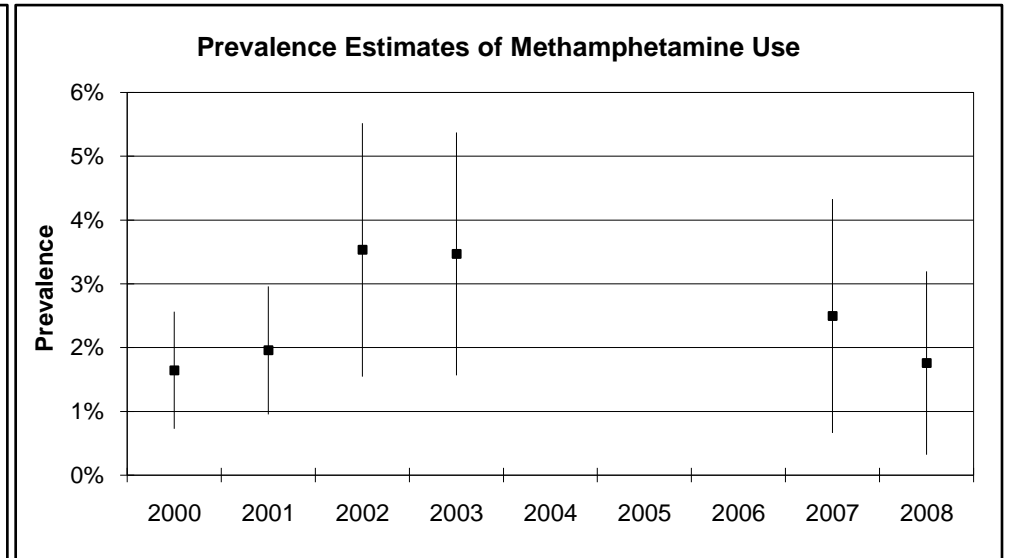
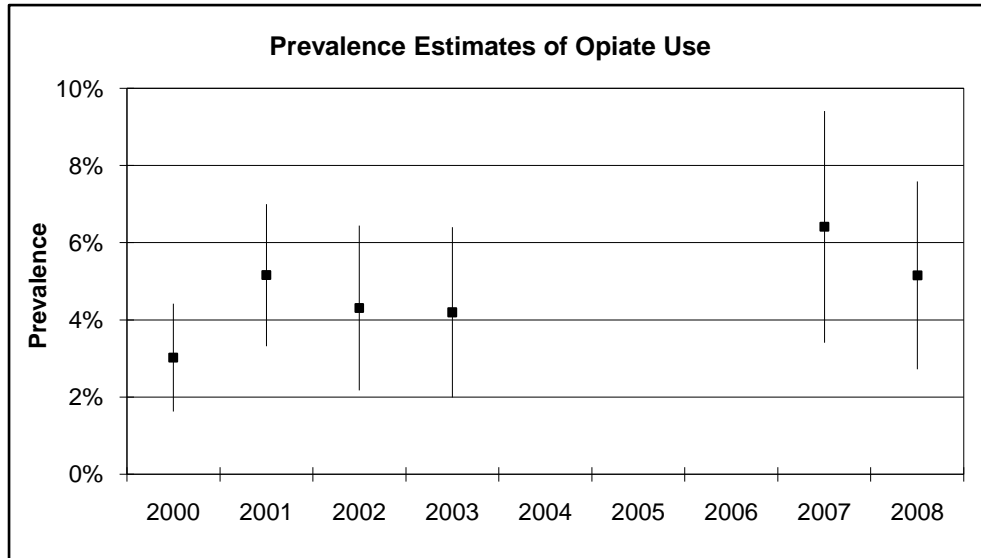
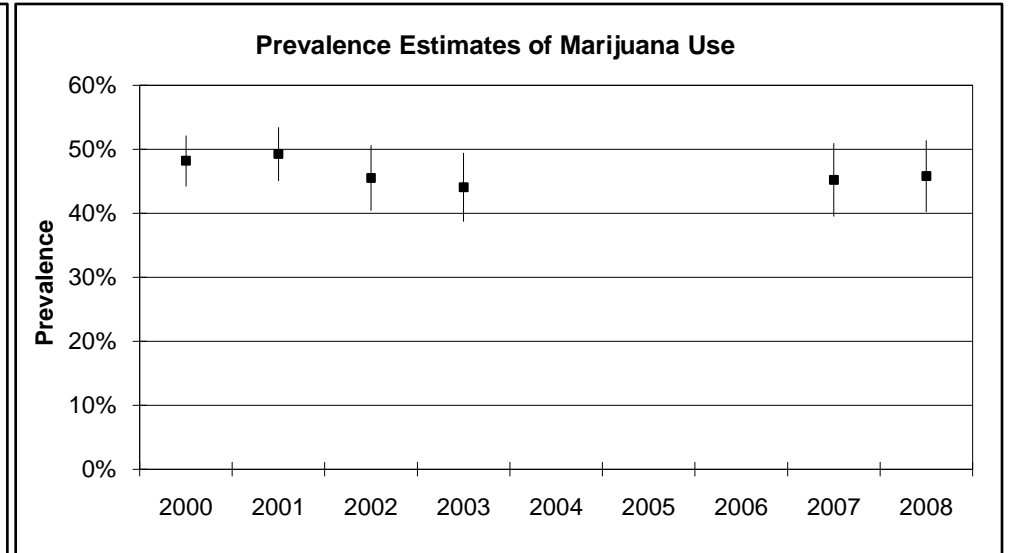
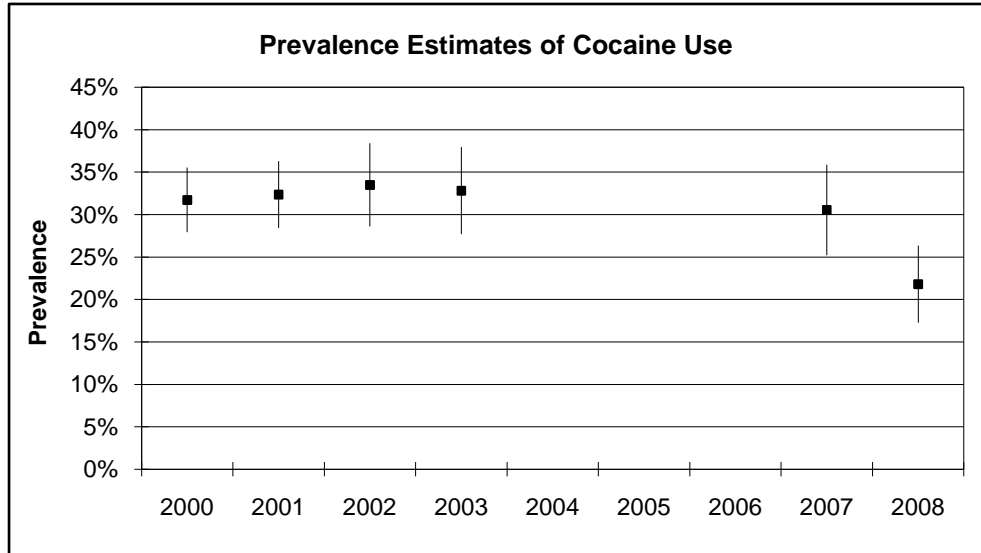
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



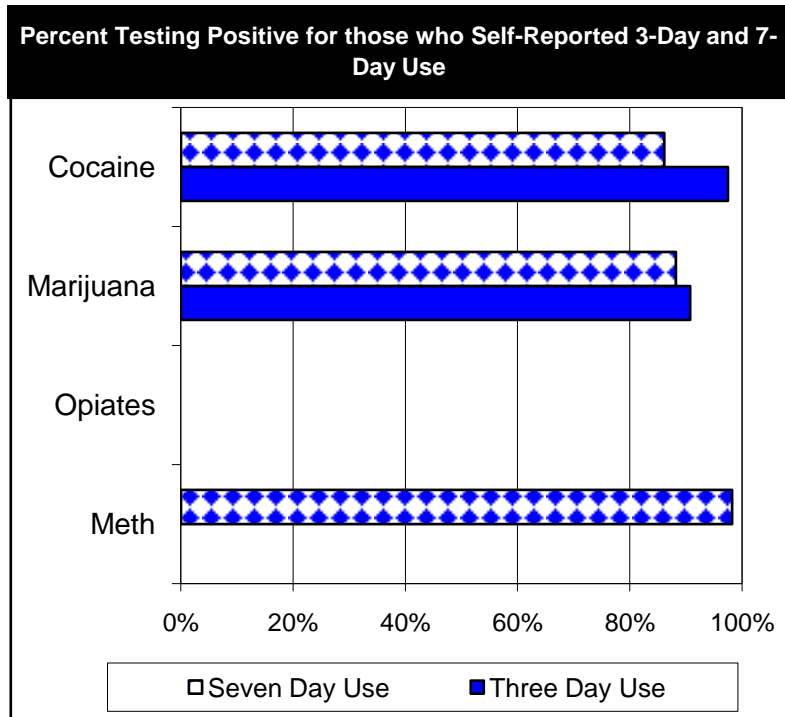
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	31.7	Own house, mobile home, apartment	51.7	Working full time/ active military status	50.2	No Insurance	66.3
High school or GED	44.0	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	40.1	Working part-time/ seasonal	15.1	Individually Purchased	5.3
Vocational or trade school	3.8	Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	2.5	Unemployed (looking for work)	21.3	Employer or Union Funded	19.6
Some college or two-year associate	16.9	Hospital or care facility	0.1	Unemployed (not looking for work)	4.0	State Government Funded	6.1
Four year degree or higher	3.5	Incarceration Facility	1.5	In school only	1.3	Retirement Medicare	0.6
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	3.9	Retired	1.2	Disability Medicare	1.7
		Other	0.2	Disabled for work or on leave	6.5	Veterans Affairs	0.3
				Other	0.6	Multiple Types	0.1

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	14.4
Powder Cocaine	9.4
Marijuana	51.1
Heroin	1.9
Methamphetamine	2.6



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	6.3
Heroin	60.6
Methamphetamine	17.2
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	6.3
Powder Cocaine	1.8
Marijuana	11.1
Heroin	10.8
Methamphetamine	2.8

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	11.0
Powder Cocaine	3.9
Marijuana	43.2
Heroin	1.4
Methamphetamine	1.2

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	52.3
1-2	37.4
3-5	3.7
6 or more	6.6

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base

2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate





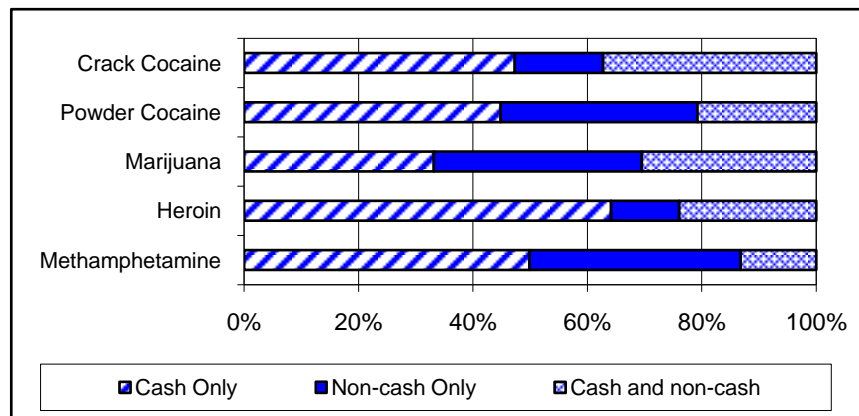
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	48	3.6	48.0	44.8	3.6
Powder Cocaine	11	6.1	48.8	40.2	4.9
Marijuana	120	4.8	60.0	32.4	2.8
Heroin	8	4.2	51.4	43.1	1.3
Methamphetamine	4	2.0	77.0	17.0	4.0

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	28	3.9	11.8	0.6	83.6
Powder Cocaine	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	122	2.0	2.2	0.3	95.4
Heroin	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

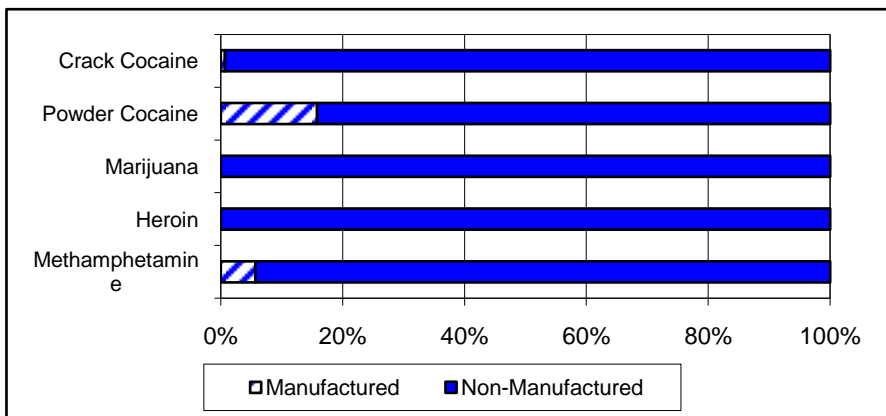
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



**ADAM II 2008 Report**  
**Hennepin County, MN**  
**Primary City: Minneapolis**  
**Male Arrestees**  
**All Statistics Weighted**



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 854

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1996

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 78% (n = 433)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 88% (n = 383)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
32.5	14.2	21.8	14.2	13.6	36.0	0.2	30.3	57.3	10.4	7.9	0.7	1.5

**Percent Positive for Drugs**

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	64.1	2.5	84.1	78.3	44.9	58.5	58.0	n/a	48.6	73.4	41.7	67.4	90.3
<b>Cocaine</b>	21.6	2.2	6.0	15.4	15.9	25.7	33.1	n/a	15.6	28.1	28.5	21.8	4.4
<b>Marijuana</b>	47.6	2.6	84.0	69.3	37.8	43.2	29.6	n/a	30.1	59.4	21.9	43.1	89.0
<b>Opiates</b>	7.2	1.4	0.9	6.6	0.9	13.7	10.2	n/a	10.0	6.3	n/a	10.6	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	1.5	-	1.0	1.3	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.0	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.2	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	2.7	-	n/a	11.9	n/a	17.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	19.5	2.1	10.8	23.4	10.8	30.1	23.9	n/a	21.8	23.0	13.4	18.0	1.3

**Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category**

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 97)	(n = 87)	(n = 47)	(n = 1)	(n = 154)	(n = 23)
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	61.4	68.9	87.9	100.0	56.2	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	22.7	28.2	27.9	n/a	16.7	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	44.5	49.8	69.5	n/a	41.9	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	10.2	14.3	0.9	n/a	3.7	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	16.1	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	20.4	26.6	18.8	100.0	16.1	n/a

**Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment**

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	91.1	82.8	36.6	16.6	63.6	13.7	0.2	27.7	15.1	1.5
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	63.1	55.7	29.1	6.6	38.5	10.2	0.8	12.4	4.7	0.9
<b>Marijuana</b>	58.6	42.3	12.5	4.9	40.2	10.2	0.1	15.9	5.8	0.5
<b>Heroin</b>	97.4	94.2	44.4	16.1	58.0	14.4	0.2	20.9	13.1	0.7
<b>Meth</b>	95.0	84.5	55.0	22.2	72.6	8.7	0.1	35.8	19.5	0.4

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

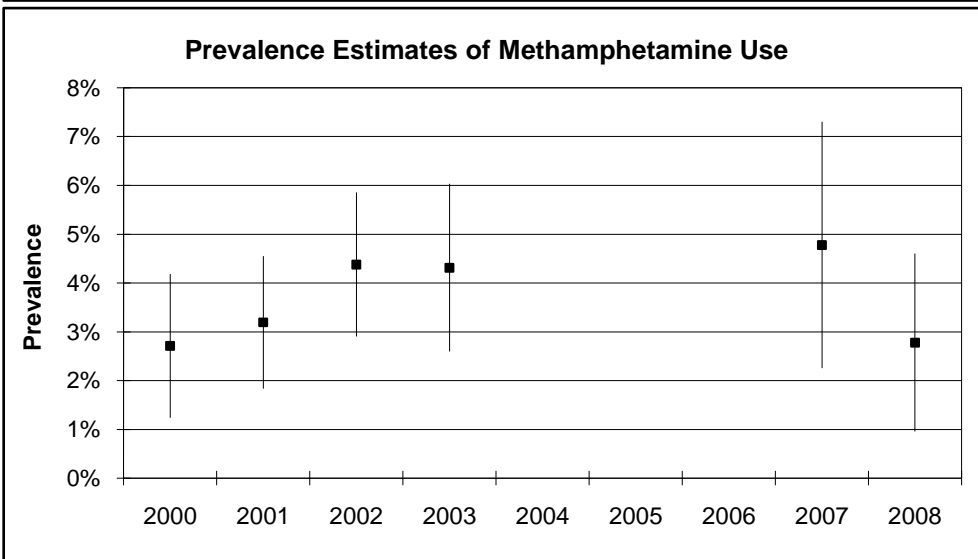
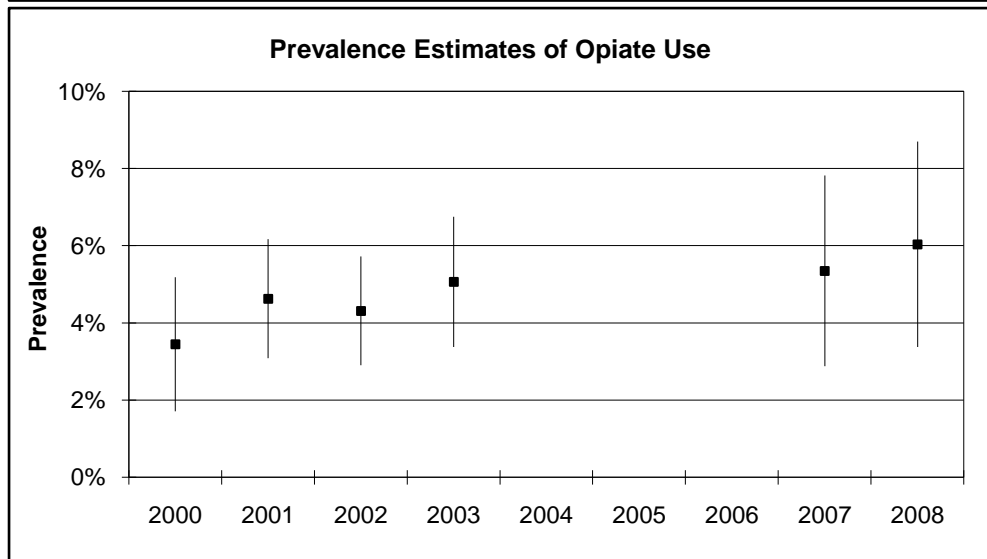
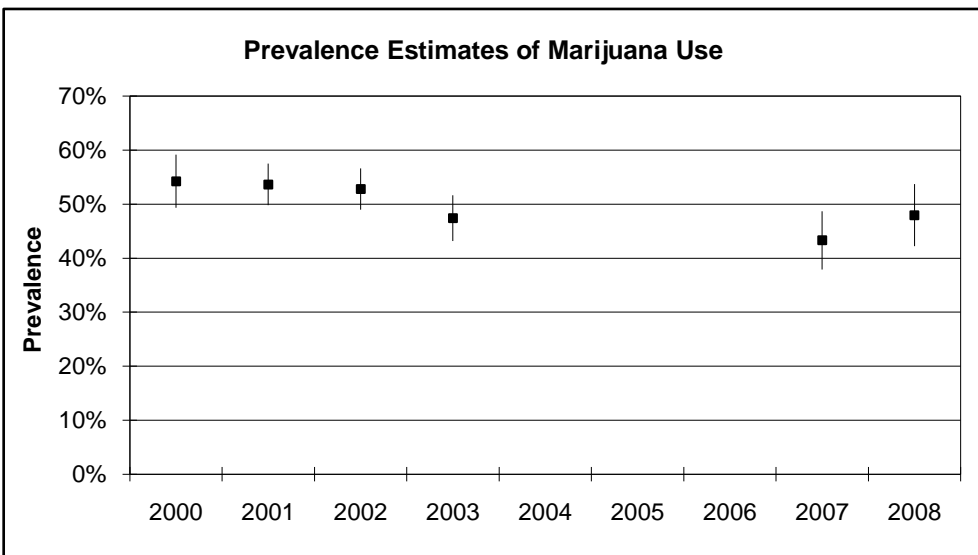
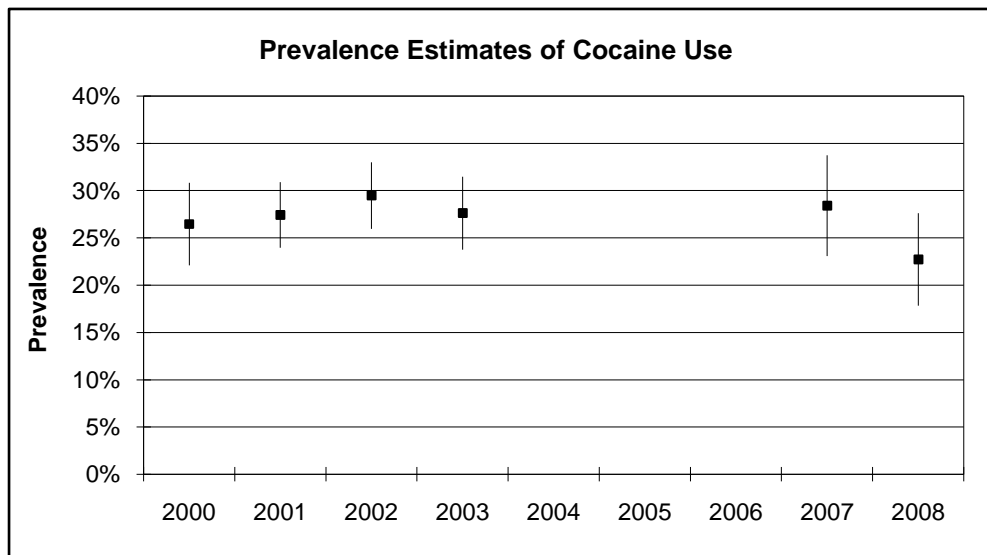
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

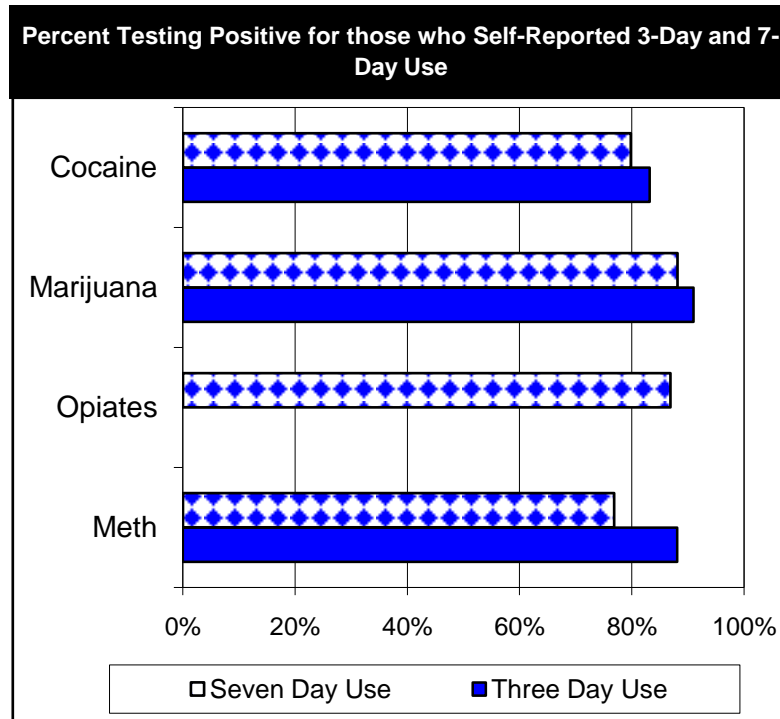
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	27.0
High school or GED	44.9
Vocational or trade school	5.9
Some college or two-year associate	18.0
Four year degree or higher	4.1

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	49.6
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	37.0
Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	3.6
Hospital or care facility	0.8
Incarceration Facility	1.2
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	7.6
Other	0.2

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	31.6
Working part-time/ seasonal	15.9
Unemployed (looking for work)	29.2
Unemployed (not looking for work)	9.3
In school only	3.2
Retired	0.8
Disabled for work or on leave	9.6
Other	0.5

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	45.4
Individually Purchased	6.0
Employer or Union Funded	20.3
State Government Funded	23.4
Retirement Medicare	0.6
Disability Medicare	3.6
Veterans Affairs	0.6
Multiple Types	0.2

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	15.7
Powder Cocaine	10.3
Marijuana	51.9
Heroin	4.1
Methamphetamine	4.3



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	6.9
Heroin	35.4
Methamphetamine	12.8
Other <sup>2</sup>	7.1

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	9.8
Powder Cocaine	2.6
Marijuana	10.9
Heroin	11.6
Methamphetamine	6.7

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	14.9
Powder Cocaine	6.2
Marijuana	45.8
Heroin	3.1
Methamphetamine	3.1

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	36.8
1-2	45.2
3-5	8.8
6 or more	9.2

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base

2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



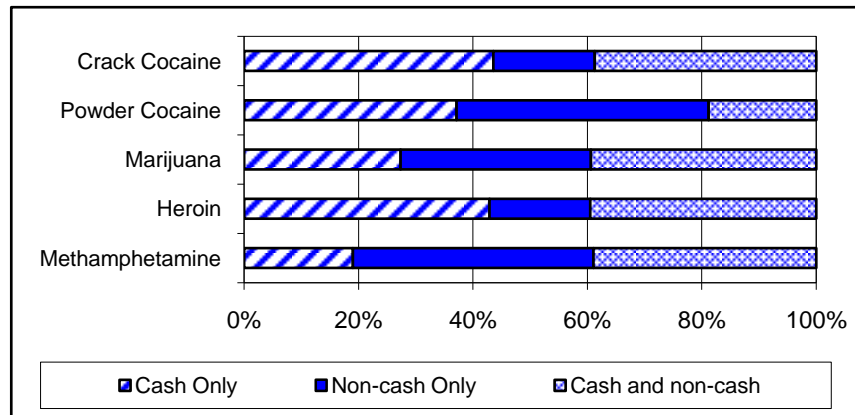
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	57	7.2	32.2	59.4	1.3
Powder Cocaine	16	15.3	50.4	32.3	2.0
Marijuana	125	9.8	31.3	57.6	1.3
Heroin	13	7.8	25.3	64.6	2.3
Methamphetamine	5	2.5	76.8	20.7	0.0

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	33	3.6	13.8	1.2	81.5
Powder Cocaine	16	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	145	0.6	0.5	0.1	98.8
Heroin	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

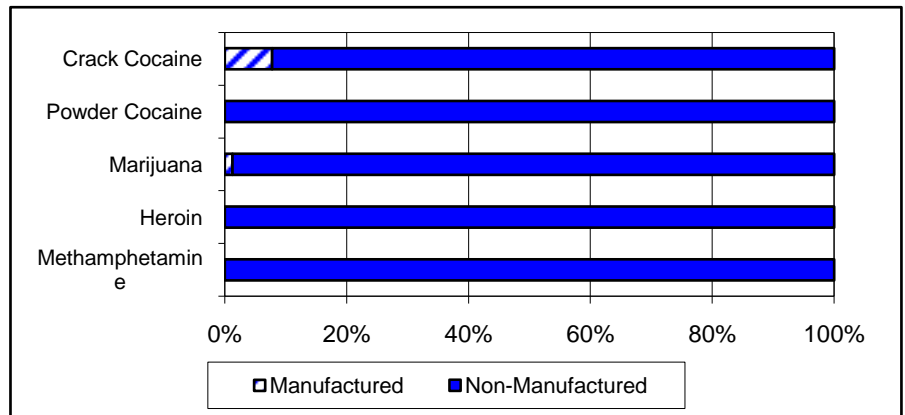
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



**ADAM II 2008 Report**  
**Manhattan, New York City, NY**



**Male Arrestees**  
**All Statistics Weighted**

Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 1094

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 4444

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 66% (n = 515)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 71% (n = 365)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
32.9	15.4	21.9	15.3	12.7	32.1	2.6	16.5	46.7	44.1	4.4	n/a	3.4

**Percent Positive for Drugs**

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	63.3	2.5	67.2	52.1	59.3	63.5	62.7	2.7	61.8	65.1	63.1	45.0	18.1
<b>Cocaine</b>	26.8	2.6	12.6	11.8	12.3	17.1	45.7	n/a	34.9	29.9	20.8	10.5	12.4
<b>Marijuana</b>	40.0	2.6	62.7	44.9	55.5	47.6	25.8	n/a	28.7	45.2	47.7	39.4	16.5
<b>Opiates</b>	6.9	1.7	n/a	4.0	0.5	10.5	7.0	n/a	13.3	3.2	6.8	7.9	5.7
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.4	-	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.2	n/a	1.5	0.1	1.3	2.2	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	0.7	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	22.5	2.6	6.9	18.7	17.2	25.9	25.6	n/a	35.9	18.6	20.4	11.9	10.1

**Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category**

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 66)	(n = 113)	(n = 58)	(n = 34)	(n = 134)	(n = 22)
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	58.5	68.2	95.6	80.2	50.5	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	19.2	34.0	35.6	33.9	19.7	41.5
<b>Marijuana</b>	42.7	40.9	67.2	69.5	40.0	75.4
<b>Opiates</b>	3.6	6.6	10.0	11.8	2.6	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	19.5	28.0	25.0	36.9	16.7	n/a

**Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment**

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	78.9	67.8	38.5	16.2	53.5	33.0	1.1	25.3	12.1	11.4
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	68.6	55.0	23.9	10.3	56.5	28.5	1.1	20.5	5.9	3.5
<b>Marijuana</b>	43.0	27.0	10.2	3.2	27.4	11.1	0.2	12.7	3.9	2.4
<b>Heroin</b>	75.4	53.4	23.0	1.6	63.5	42.3	0.9	30.2	13.3	6.9
<b>Meth</b>	82.2	79.0	14.3	n/a	36.8	n/a	0.3	20.8	n/a	n/a

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

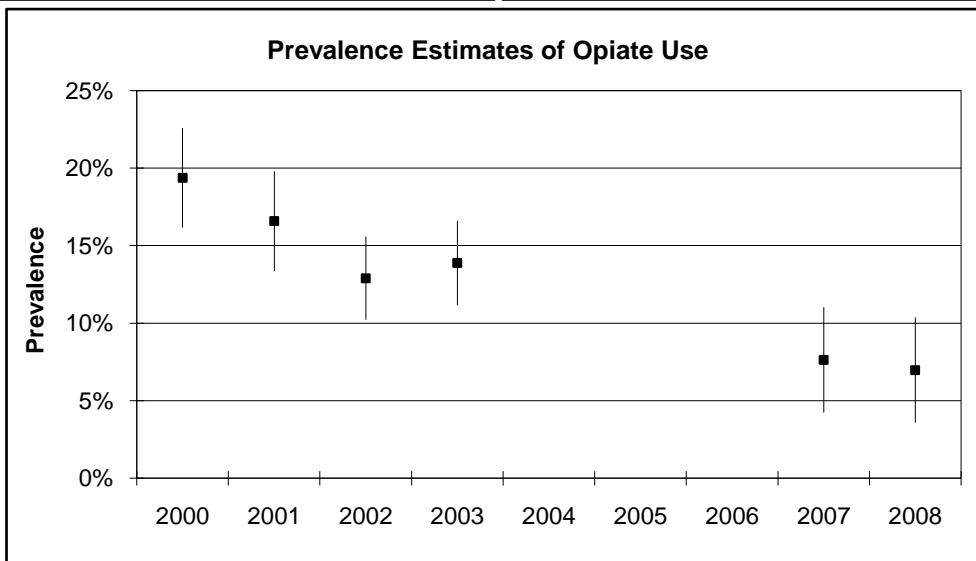
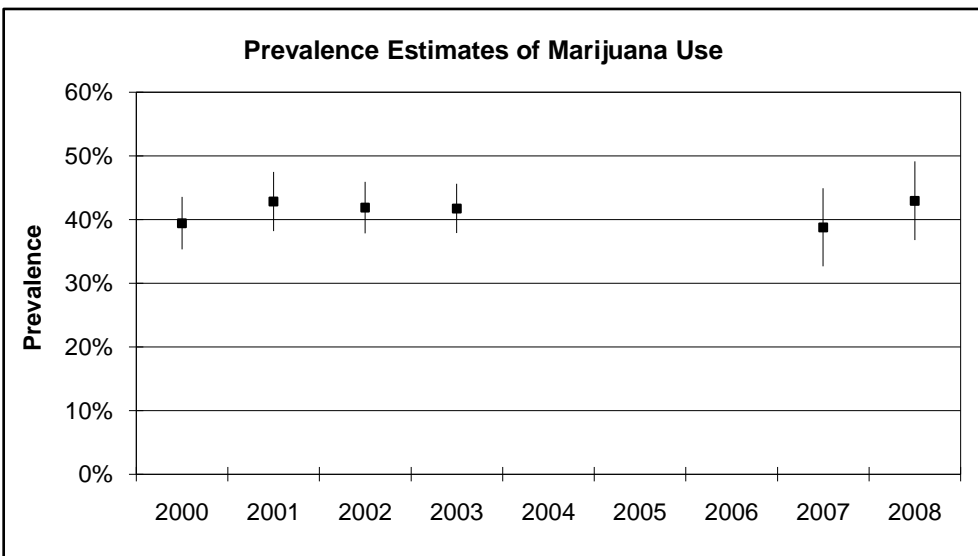
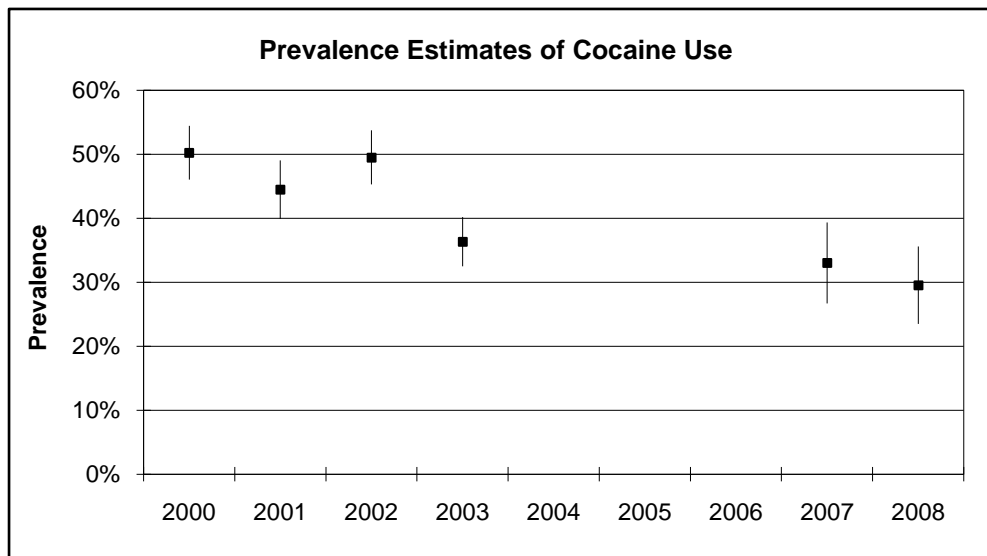
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



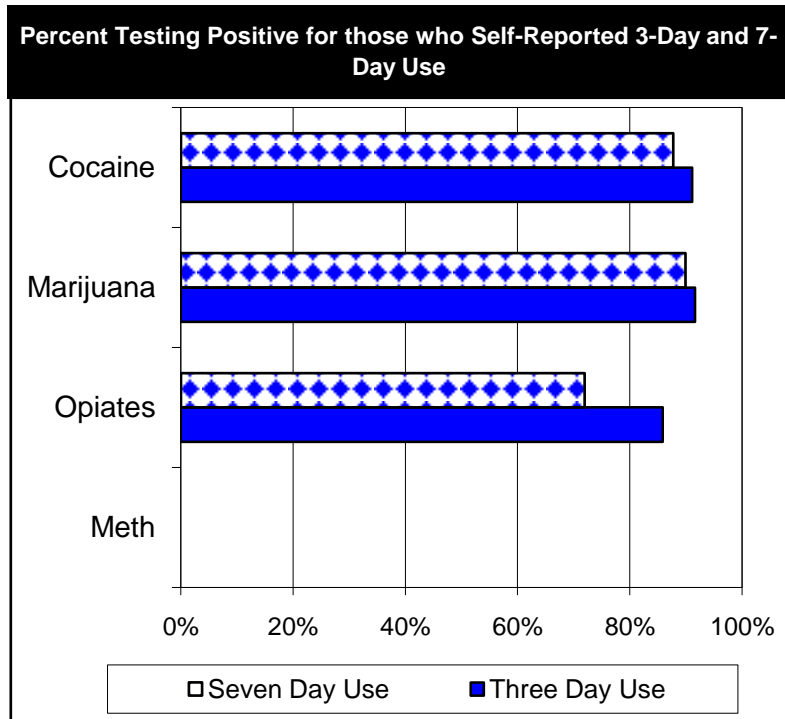
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	27.0	Own house, mobile home, apartment	52.9	Working full time/ active military status	44.0	No Insurance	47.4
High school or GED	37.9	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	32.0	Working part-time/ seasonal	14.9	Individually Purchased	5.5
Vocational or trade school	1.3	Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	3.4	Unemployed (looking for work)	23.8	Employer or Union Funded	16.0
Some college or two-year associate	26.0	Hospital or care facility	0.4	Unemployed (not looking for work)	10.8	State Government Funded	29.0
Four year degree or higher	7.9	Incarceration Facility	0.6	In school only	2.9	Retirement Medicare	0.5
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	10.6	Retired	0.3	Disability Medicare	1.3
		Other	0.1	Disabled for work or on leave	3.0	Veterans Affairs	0.4
				Other	0.3	Multiple Types	0.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	9.4
Powder Cocaine	11.1
Marijuana	44.6
Heroin	7.0
Methamphetamine	0.7



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	28.7
Heroin	45.6
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other <sup>2</sup>	3.7

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	10.9
Powder Cocaine	8.2
Marijuana	13.3
Heroin	11.3
Methamphetamine	n/a

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	7.8
Powder Cocaine	7.0
Marijuana	40.1
Heroin	4.9
Methamphetamine	0.3

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	53.8
1-2	36.5
3-5	3.9
6 or more	5.8

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base

2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate





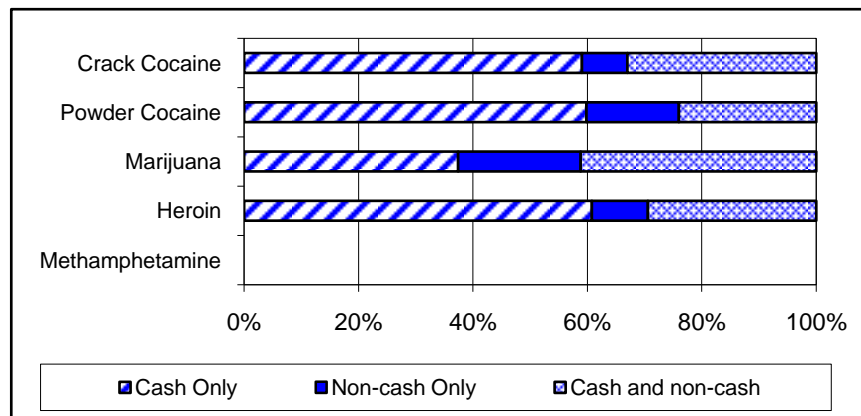
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	37	12.4	12.2	75.0	0.4
Powder Cocaine	41	14.8	29.6	55.1	0.5
Marijuana	136	8.9	20.0	70.4	0.7
Heroin	25	8.5	16.9	74.3	0.3
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	13	2.0	6.5	1.2	90.4
Powder Cocaine	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	113	1.0	1.0	0.5	97.6
Heroin	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

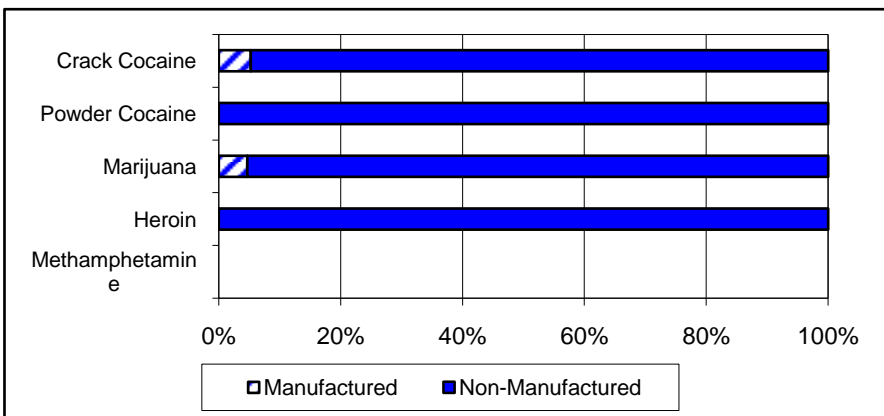
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



**ADAM II 2008 Report**  
**Multnomah County, OR**  
**Primary City: Portland**  
**Male Arrestees**  
**All Statistics Weighted**



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 932

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1450

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 84% (n = 526)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 86% (n = 453)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
34.8	8.6	16.2	14.7	16.2	44.0	0.2	61.1	26.8	17.2	11.7	2.3	1.6

**Percent Positive for Drugs**

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)				
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	62.3	2.3	72.0	67.6	68.5	51.4	60.8	n/a	61.8	79.3	42.2	57.9	100.0
<b>Cocaine</b>	20.8	1.8	15.5	14.0	19.6	19.1	29.1	n/a	14.0	47.9	18.0	11.2	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	39.7	2.3	58.4	49.7	47.7	38.0	30.0	n/a	41.1	46.7	25.6	44.1	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	8.9	1.3	10.6	9.4	10.3	9.1	7.9	n/a	9.4	8.7	0.8	4.2	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.6	-	2.8	1.7	3.0	1.3	1.0	n/a	2.3	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	15.6	1.7	n/a	5.8	12.0	18.1	12.4	n/a	18.0	0.5	n/a	14.4	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	24.3	2.0	19.9	17.4	24.9	28.9	26.9	n/a	25.1	29.1	9.5	20.6	1.6

**Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category**

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 123)	(n = 80)	(n = 49)	(n = 14)	(n = 265)	(n = 8)
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	52.2	76.5	91.4	80.1	62.1	15.1
<b>Cocaine</b>	10.8	29.0	52.9	21.2	22.5	10.0
<b>Marijuana</b>	34.4	48.6	34.9	49.2	41.9	20.6
<b>Opiates</b>	2.6	15.3	19.1	15.8	7.8	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	3.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	3.2
<b>Meth</b>	9.0	17.6	19.8	19.6	9.4	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	14.0	34.9	43.5	28.4	24.1	0.0

**Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment**

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	73.4	60.1	23.1	11.1	33.4	8.2	0.1	17.8	7.3	4.7
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	66.8	48.8	19.1	15.5	41.1	15.3	0.4	14.5	2.9	0.4
<b>Marijuana</b>	48.4	29.7	11.5	5.5	27.9	11.1	0.4	11.3	2.5	0.3
<b>Heroin</b>	70.4	53.7	25.3	12.7	44.9	9.6	0.2	25.0	2.7	0.3
<b>Meth</b>	55.0	37.3	13.1	6.1	36.0	15.6	0.5	18.8	4.1	2.0

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

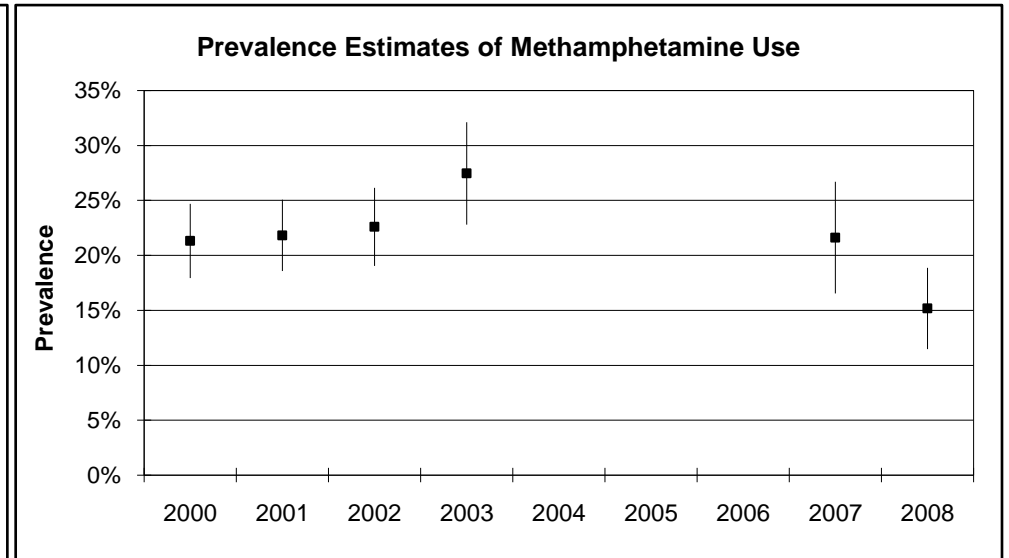
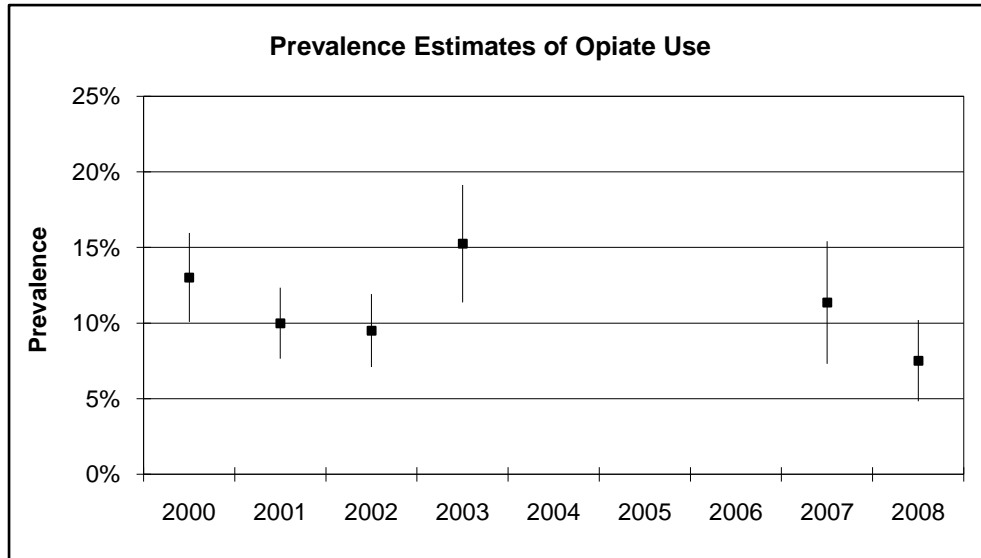
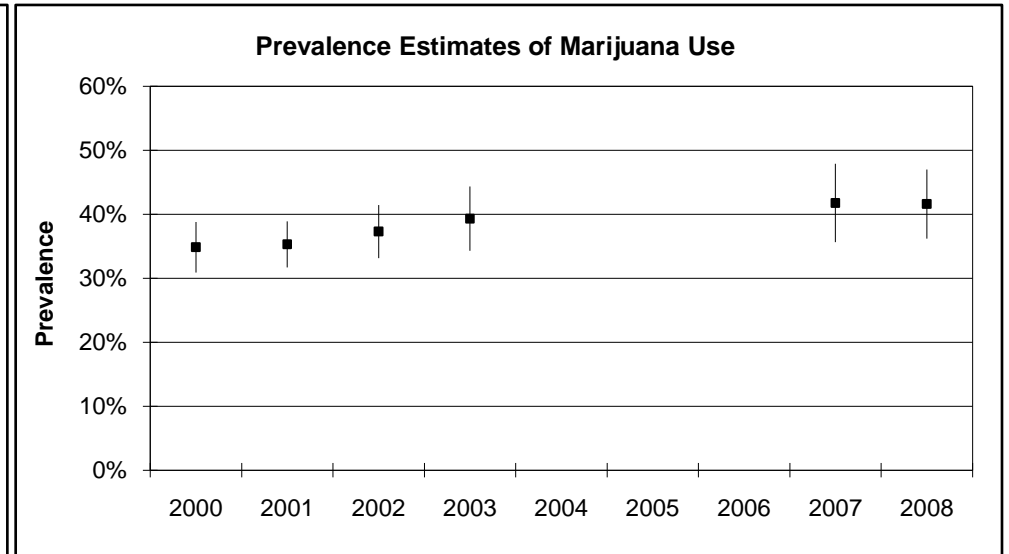
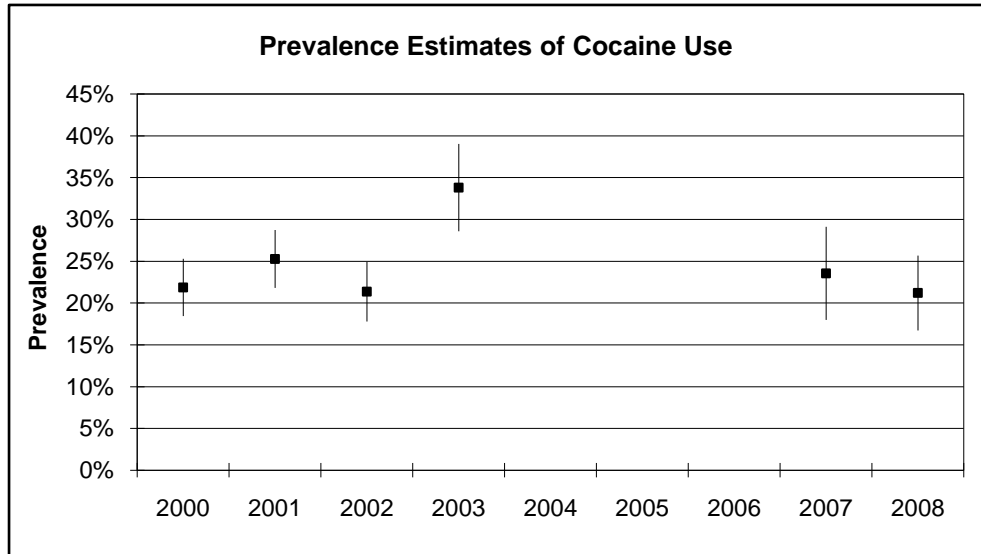
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

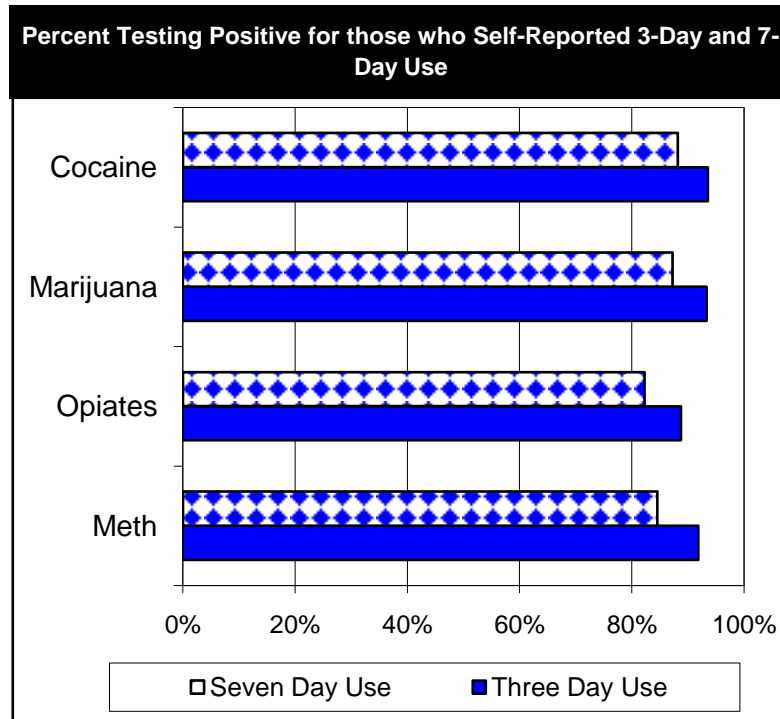
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	27.0
High school or GED	45.7
Vocational or trade school	5.2
Some college or two-year associate	18.7
Four year degree or higher	3.3

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	41.0
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	32.8
Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	5.7
Hospital or care facility	1.4
Incarceration Facility	2.6
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	15.7
Other	1.0

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	31.6
Working part-time/ seasonal	13.4
Unemployed (looking for work)	29.6
Unemployed (not looking for work)	11.2
In school only	1.5
Retired	0.9
Disabled for work or on leave	10.9
Other	0.9

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	70.9
Individually Purchased	2.5
Employer or Union Funded	10.5
State Government Funded	13.8
Retirement Medicare	0.1
Disability Medicare	1.5
Veterans Affairs	0.5
Multiple Types	0.2

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	16.3
Powder Cocaine	14.2
Marijuana	51.6
Heroin	10.2
Methamphetamine	19.3



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	19.6
Heroin	69.1
Methamphetamine	32.0
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	8.9
Powder Cocaine	4.3
Marijuana	9.3
Heroin	11.0
Methamphetamine	7.6

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	10.8
Powder Cocaine	8.4
Marijuana	42.4
Heroin	7.7
Methamphetamine	13.7

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	37.6
1-2	45.6
3-5	9.8
6 or more	7.0

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base  
 2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008  
 n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



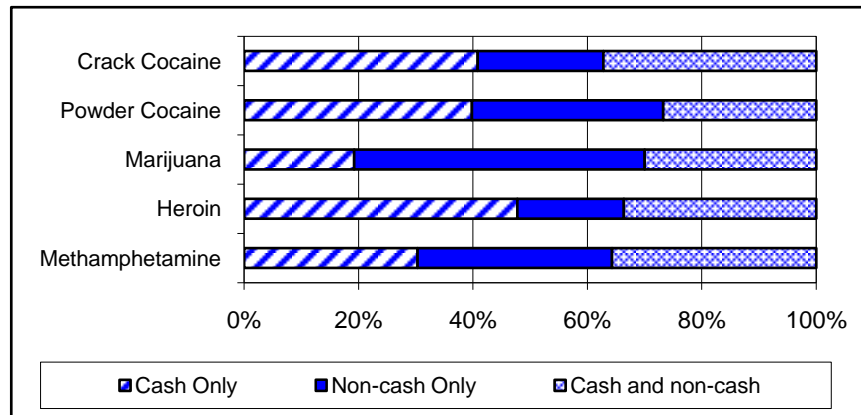
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	46	7.2	24.0	63.8	5.0
Powder Cocaine	20	8.6	25.4	64.1	1.9
Marijuana	88	9.7	52.7	34.9	2.7
Heroin	29	4.7	19.3	73.2	2.8
Methamphetamine	42	9.2	61.4	25.5	3.9

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	40	0.7	5.4	1.1	92.8
Powder Cocaine	29	1.5	4.6	0.0	93.9
Marijuana	163	4.4	3.3	0.4	92.0
Heroin	28	5.6	14.6	0.8	79.0
Methamphetamine	41	2.6	9.2	0.4	87.8

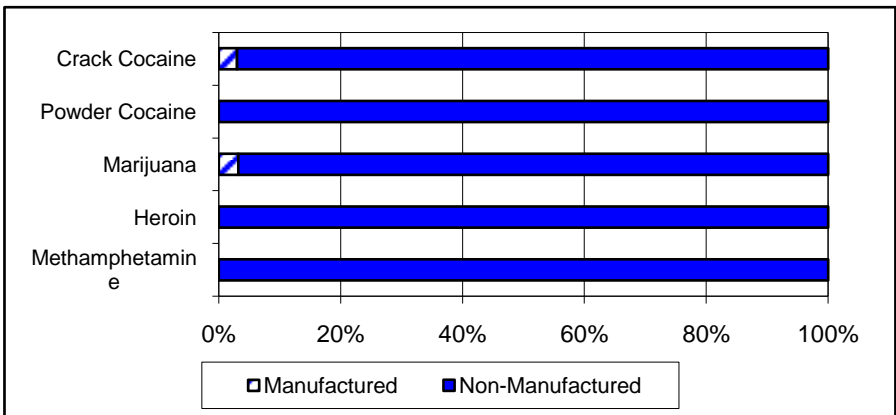
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



**ADAM II 2008 Report**  
**Sacramento County, CA**  
**Primary City: Sacramento**  
**Male Arrestees**  
**All Statistics Weighted**



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 808

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 4649

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 90% (n = 562)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 90% (n = 508)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
33.8	12.5	21.1	15.6	13.3	37.3	0.2	53.1	29.1	24.2	4.1	4.5	5.4

**Percent Positive for Drugs**

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	74.5	2.1	75.5	73.9	76.1	86.4	77.8	n/a	75.5	81.7	76.9	77.2	41.3
<b>Cocaine</b>	18.0	1.8	12.1	11.9	17.1	9.2	28.2	n/a	12.8	32.4	16.0	14.9	10.9
<b>Marijuana</b>	45.4	2.4	67.9	54.6	54.8	55.4	34.1	n/a	45.8	58.1	41.3	35.3	34.2
<b>Opiates</b>	5.7	1.1	4.9	4.8	3.4	2.3	8.1	n/a	8.0	2.1	3.8	3.9	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	2.5	-	2.3	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.4	n/a	2.1	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	30.8	2.2	17.7	23.9	21.1	45.5	32.6	n/a	37.5	13.9	36.6	28.0	7.1
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	27.6	2.2	25.3	24.6	26.2	30.8	30.9	n/a	31.4	29.7	23.9	16.8	8.3

**Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category**

	Violent (%)		Property (%)		Drug Possession (%)		Drug Distribution (%)		Other (%)		Unknown (%)	
	(n = 116)	(n = 126)	(n = 88)	(n = 27)	(n = 299)	(n = 5)						
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	76.2	83.0	90.4	85.2	75.8	n/a						
<b>Cocaine</b>	16.4	8.6	29.0	29.7	18.7	n/a						
<b>Marijuana</b>	52.8	60.2	47.1	62.6	47.2	n/a						
<b>Opiates</b>	0.8	3.7	9.4	n/a	7.0	n/a						
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.5	1.8	0.0						
<b>Meth</b>	25.8	42.3	42.0	21.0	26.6	n/a						
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	28.2	32.6	39.9	35.7	27.8	n/a						

**Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment**

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	56.0	36.4	13.5	18.0	30.9	8.8	n/a	15.9	3.6	0.2
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	54.4	30.2	8.2	8.9	41.9	12.0	0.2	16.2	2.9	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	39.4	23.3	8.0	4.8	18.8	6.5	0.0	11.2	2.1	0.2
<b>Heroin</b>	80.8	69.3	32.4	26.4	10.2	2.3	0.1	30.7	23.7	2.2
<b>Meth</b>	47.2	29.9	7.4	5.5	22.7	8.8	0.1	14.2	4.2	0.2

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

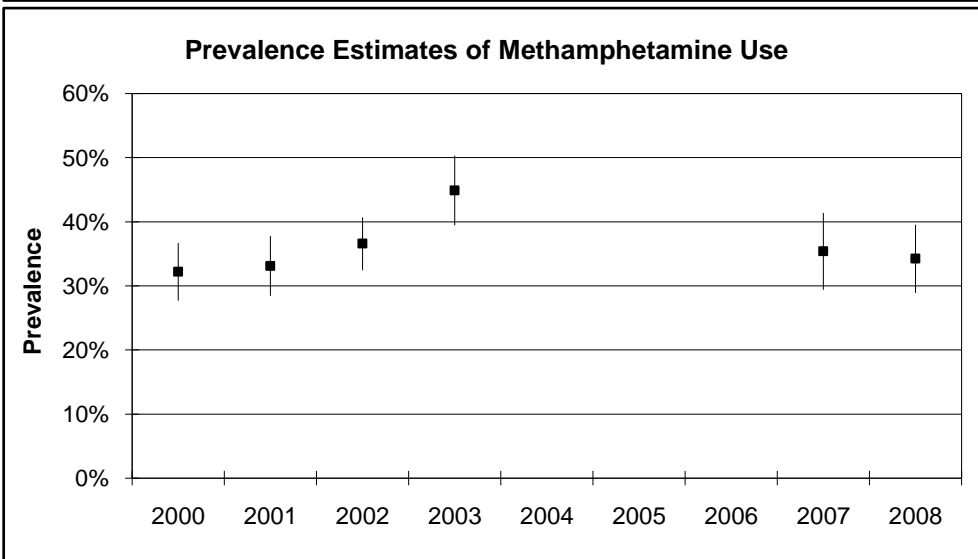
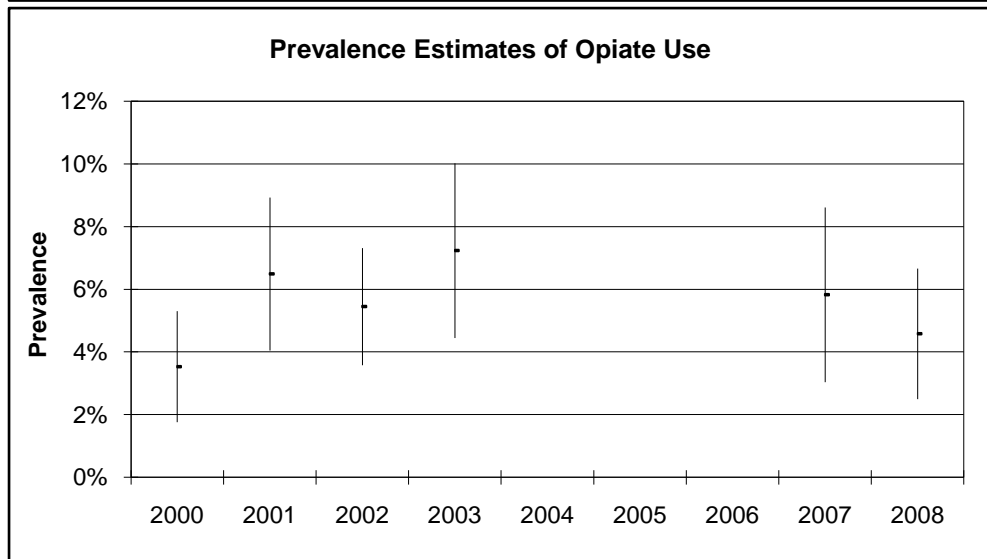
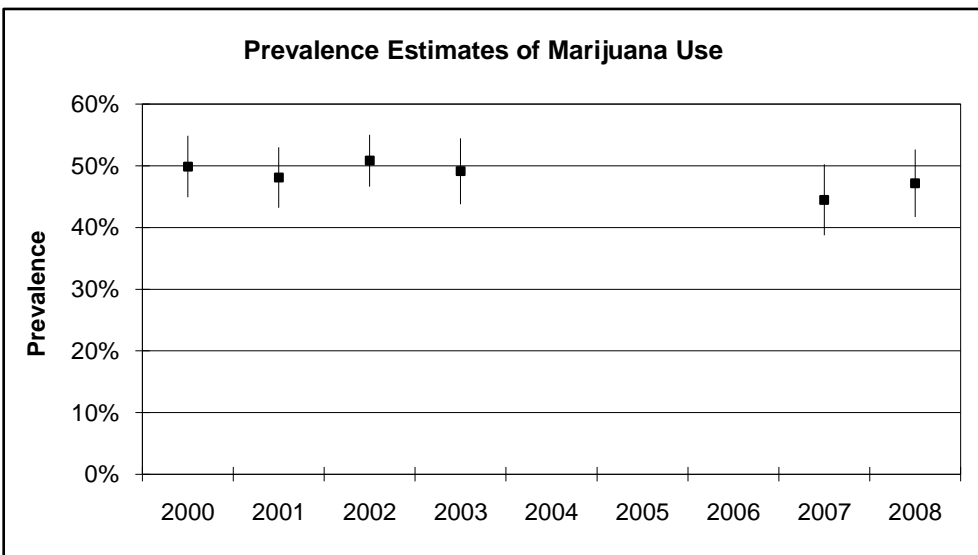
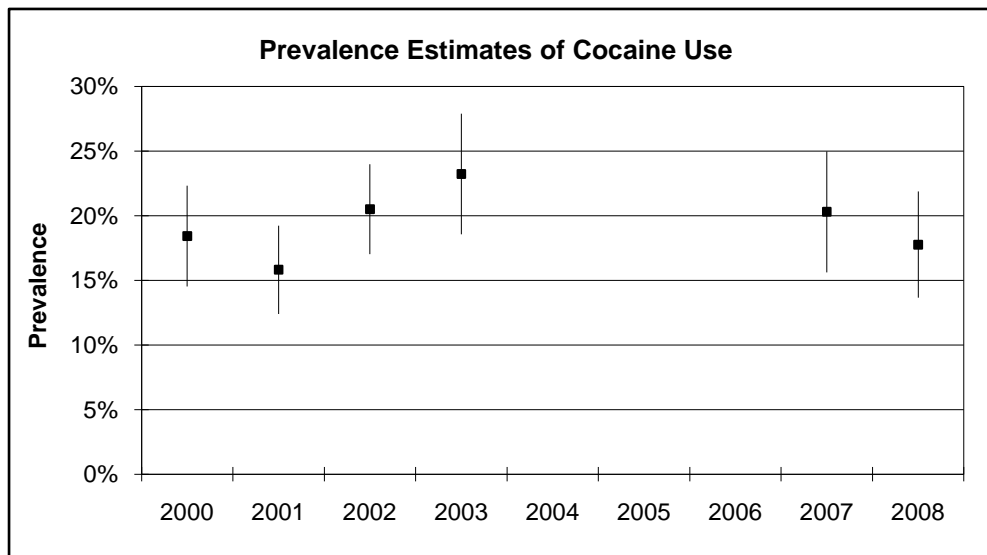
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



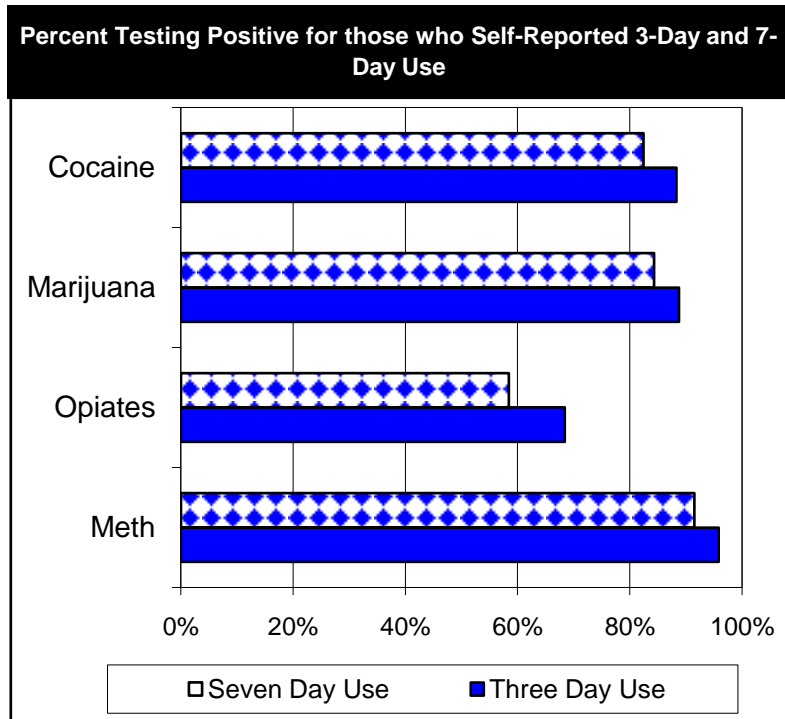
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	34.7	Own house, mobile home, apartment	43.7	Working full time/ active military status	37.4	No Insurance	65.8
High school or GED	40.0	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	37.7	Working part-time/ seasonal	13.8	Individually Purchased	4.4
Vocational or trade school	6.7	Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	3.9	Unemployed (looking for work)	25.1	Employer or Union Funded	14.3
Some college or two-year associate	16.5	Hospital or care facility	0.6	Unemployed (not looking for work)	9.7	State Government Funded	11.5
Four year degree or higher	2.2	Incarceration Facility	1.8	In school only	1.5	Retirement Medicare	0.5
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	12.3	Retired	1.7	Disability Medicare	2.9
		Other	0.1	Disabled for work or on leave	10.1	Veterans Affairs	0.4
				Other	0.7	Multiple Types	0.2

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	11.0
Powder Cocaine	7.5
Marijuana	51.4
Heroin	2.5
Methamphetamine	29.7



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	2.2
Heroin	77.5
Methamphetamine	10.7
Other <sup>2</sup>	2.5

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.5
Powder Cocaine	3.9
Marijuana	8.7
Heroin	9.0
Methamphetamine	9.5

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	9.1
Powder Cocaine	4.7
Marijuana	45.4
Heroin	1.7
Methamphetamine	25.8

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	46.1
1-2	43.2
3-5	5.5
6 or more	5.2

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base

2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate





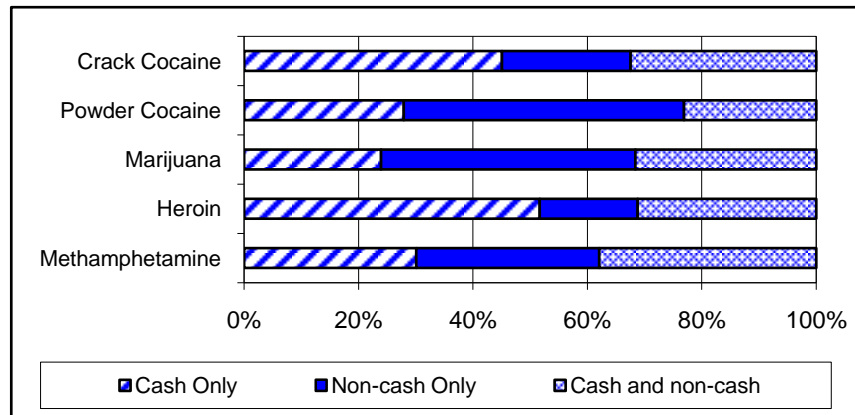
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	35	11.9	43.4	43.0	1.7
Powder Cocaine	12	22.5	49.9	23.9	3.7
Marijuana	96	8.0	46.4	40.9	4.7
Heroin	8	5.6	38.6	52.8	3.0
Methamphetamine	71	4.2	61.9	27.8	6.1

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	25	3.7	7.9	0.5	87.8
Powder Cocaine	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	202	2.1	2.3	0.2	95.4
Heroin	8	9.5	6.7	1.2	82.5
Methamphetamine	95	1.7	13.3	1.1	83.9

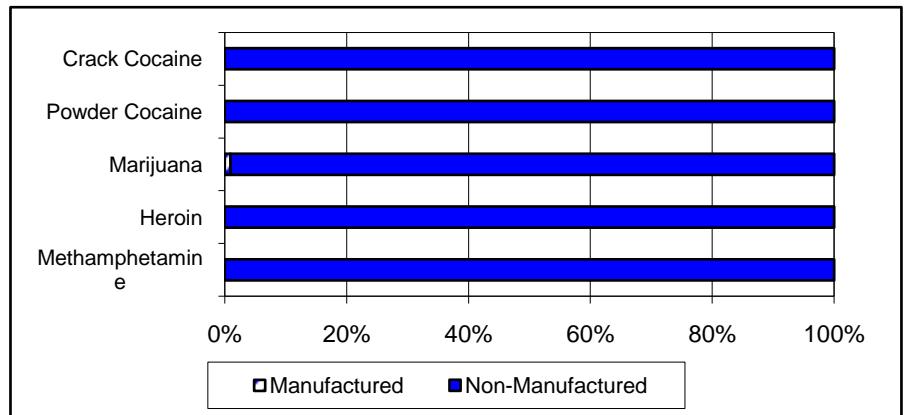
<sup>1</sup> - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing



**ADAM II 2008 Report**  
**Washington, DC**



**Male Arrestees**  
**All Statistics Weighted**

Facilities in Sample: 7

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 177

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 6774

Conditional Interview Response Rate<sup>1</sup>: 59% (n = 95)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 58% (n = 55)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
36.4	13.9	15.2	12.5	7.3	51.1	0.0	0.0	86.7	5.8	2.2	n/a	n/a

**Percent Positive for Drugs**

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
	Std Error		<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	52.1	6.7	39.2	34.3	63.4	n/a	66.0	n/a	n/a	69.9	n/a	n/a	20.8
<b>Cocaine</b>	36.0	1.5	n/a	16.0	10.4	n/a	53.6	n/a	n/a	40.5	0.1	n/a	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	30.7	6.5	41.1	19.8	54.7	n/a	33.7	n/a	n/a	40.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	11.2	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.2	n/a	n/a	9.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.0	-	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	2.0	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	18.8	5.2	6.4	2.8	24.2	n/a	30.8	n/a	n/a	25.6	n/a	n/a	9.1

**Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category**

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 7)	(n = 3)	(n = 16)	(n = 1)	(n = 28)	(n = 2)
<b>Any Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	19.8	62.5	n/a	100.0	42.3	n/a
<b>Cocaine</b>	n/a	60.3	31.7	n/a	34.5	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	24.7	52.5	33.9	n/a	21.6	n/a
<b>Opiates</b>	n/a	n/a	15.5	n/a	5.7	n/a
<b>Oxycodone<sup>4</sup></b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
<b>Meth</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Multiple Drug<sup>2,3</sup></b>	7.7	50.2	35.9	n/a	18.9	n/a

**Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment**

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)									
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment			
		Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year <sup>5</sup>	Avg Nights Last Year	
<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	34.9	31.9	n/a	n/a	14.0	0.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Powder Cocaine</b>	57.4	59.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Marijuana</b>	17.7	18.3	n/a	n/a	2.2	n/a	n/a	0.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Heroin</b>	56.1	26.3	n/a	n/a	51.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Meth</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed

2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

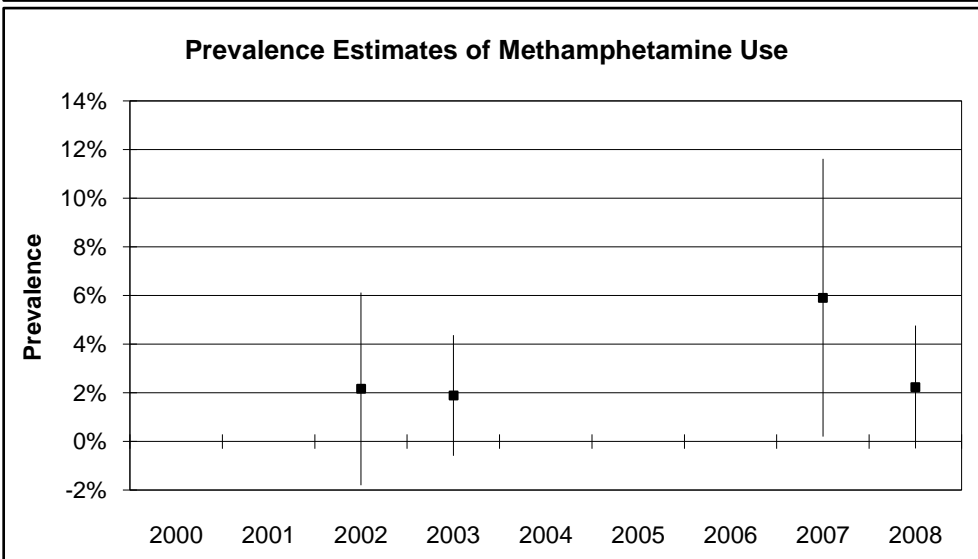
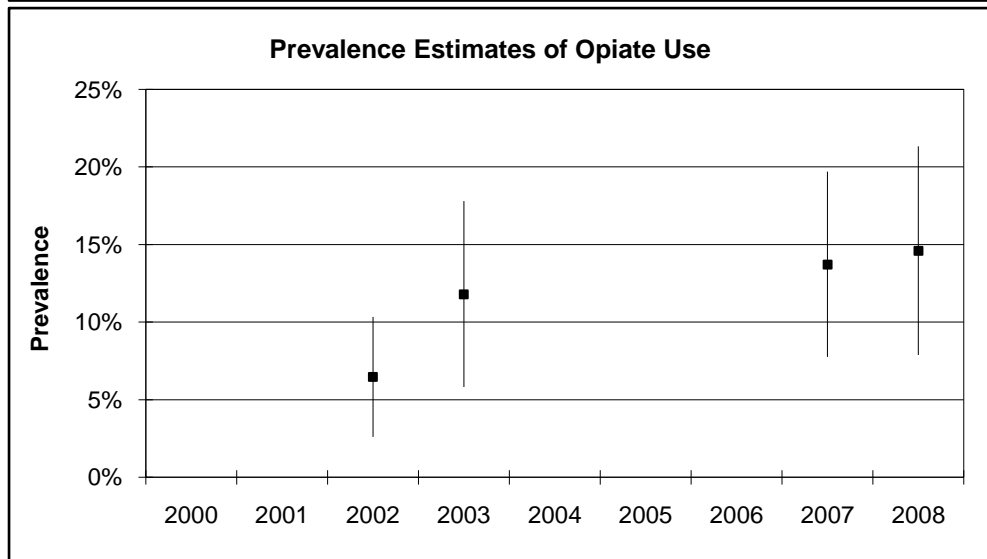
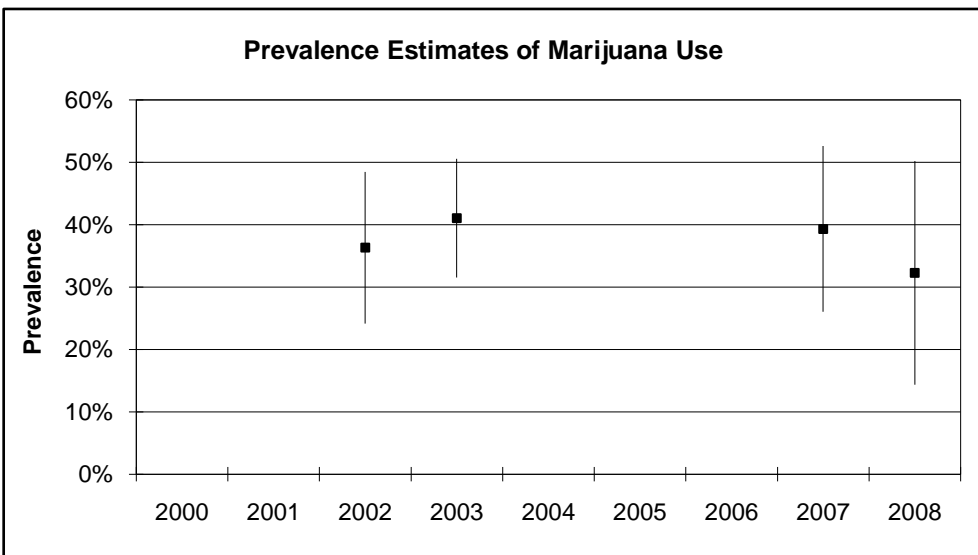
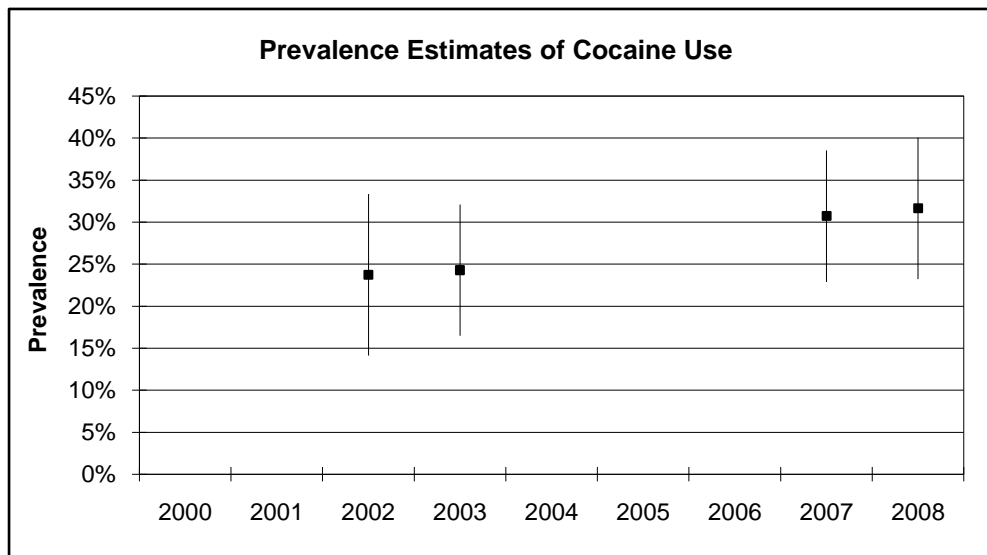
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2008

5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



## Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



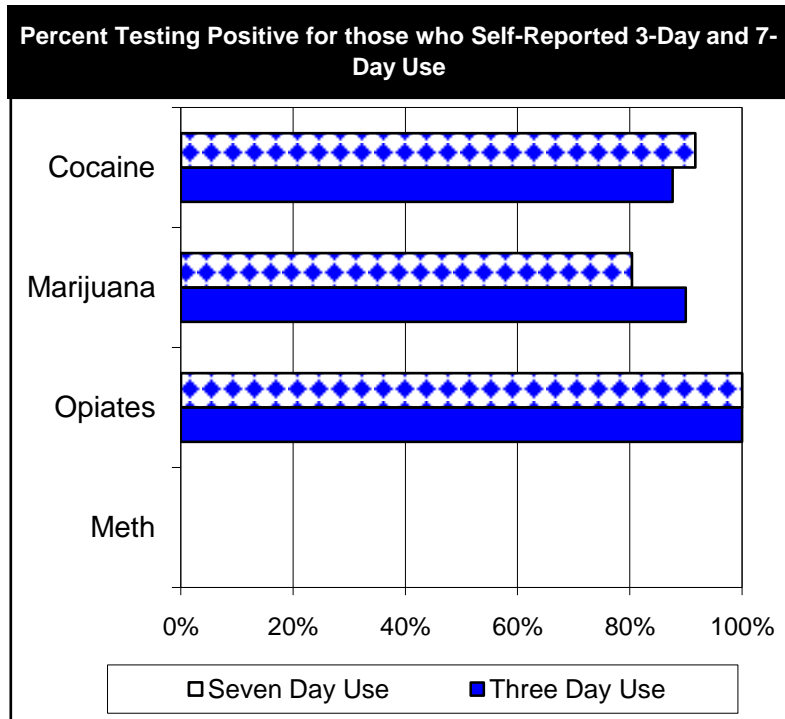
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



## Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	24.9	Own house, mobile home, apartment	43.6	Working full time/ active military status	47.7	No Insurance	40.4
High school or GED	54.4	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	38.8	Working part-time/ seasonal	11.8	Individually Purchased	11.3
Vocational or trade school	2.0	Group quarters <sup>1</sup>	3.6	Unemployed (looking for work)	23.4	Employer or Union Funded	19.6
Some college or two-year associate	15.4	Hospital or care facility	0.2	Unemployed (not looking for work)	8.0	State Government Funded	24.7
Four year degree or higher	3.3	Incarceration Facility	0.4	In school only	2.1	Retirement Medicare	1.1
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	13.4	Retired	1.1	Disability Medicare	1.7
		Other	0.0	Disabled for work or on leave	5.7	Veterans Affairs	0.1
				Other	0.3	Multiple Types	1.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	19.7
Powder Cocaine	5.5
Marijuana	38.6
Heroin	4.9
Methamphetamine	0.7



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	n/a
Heroin	n/a
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	6.7
Powder Cocaine	4.0
Marijuana	5.2
Heroin	17.5
Methamphetamine	n/a

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	19.6
Powder Cocaine	4.2
Marijuana	35.3
Heroin	5.2
Methamphetamine	n/a

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	81.0
1-2	16.1
3-5	0.5
6 or more	2.4

1 - Group quarters include residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base

2 - "Other" injection use not annualized since it was a new question in 2008

n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate



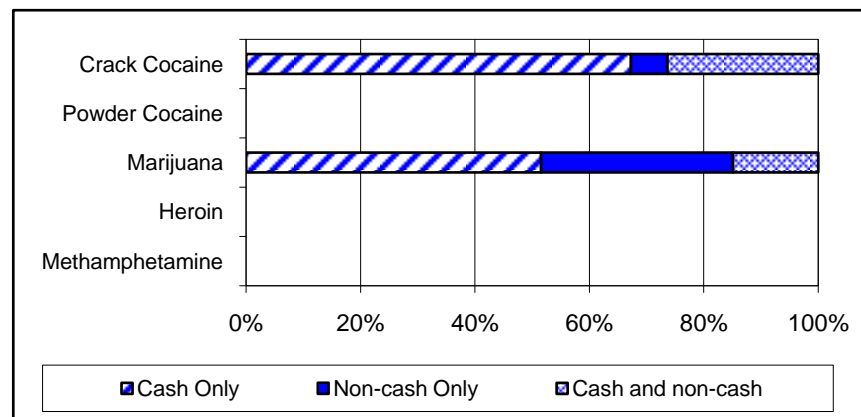
## Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	13	10.1	12.0	77.9	0.0
Powder Cocaine	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	9	7.9	27.5	60.9	3.7
Heroin	3	4.9	22.0	73.2	0.0
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other <sup>1</sup>
Crack Cocaine	3	48.0	42.1	0.6	9.3
Powder Cocaine	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Heroin	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

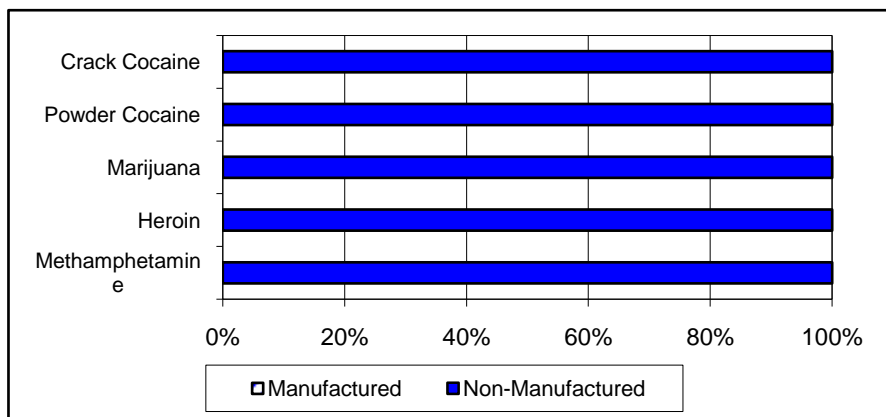
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### Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

### Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing





