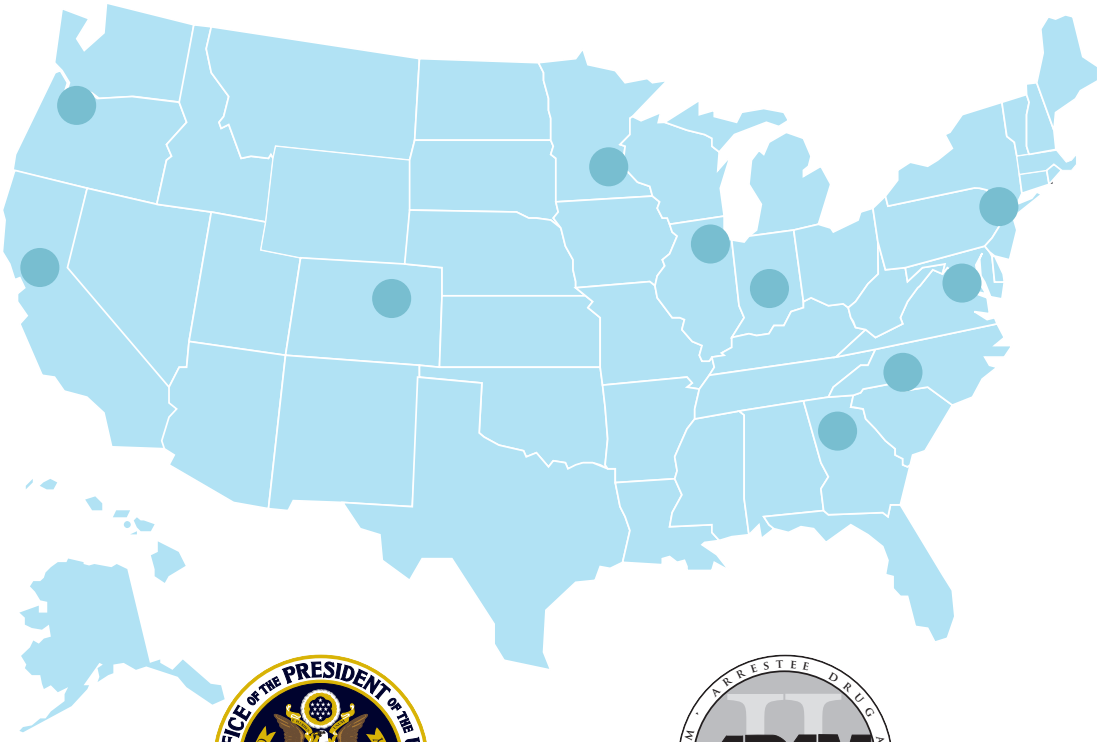
ADAM II

2007 ANNUAL REPORT



Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ADAM II

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

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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 (ONDCP) to gather information on drug use and related issues from adult male offenders at the time of their arrest. ADAM II is a continuation of the former ADAM research program that was terminated by the National Institute of Justice in 2003. ADAM II replicates the original ADAM methodology while broadening its goals to focus on the collection of valid and reliable information on the possible spread of methamphetamine into new areas of the country after 2003.

ADAM II continues as a vital source of data for estimating trends in drug use in local areas, understanding the connection between drugs and crime, and describing drug market behavior in the adult male arrestee population.

ADAM II data consist of a face-to-face interview and the collection of a urine sample for testing, gathered from booked male arrestees within 48 hours of their arrest. In 2007 data were collected in ten former ADAM sites: Atlanta, GA; Charlotte, NC; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; Indianapolis, IN; Minneapolis, MN; New York, NY; Portland, OR; Sacramento; CA, and Washington DC. Data collection took place during two back-to-back calendar quarters between April 1 and September 31. A total of 4,334 booked arrestees voluntarily completed interviews and 3,345 provided urine specimens across the ten sites. Response rates were similar to those achieved under the former ADAM program, with an overall interview response rate[1] of 52 percent and a conditional response rate of 75 percent among arrestees; 77 percent of those arrestees interviewed provided a urine sample for testing. Samples are tested for the presence of ten drugs (marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines/methamphetamine, propoxyphene, phencyclidine, benzodiazepines, methadone, barbiturates and oxycodone) using the same detection thresholds used in ADAM.

The ADAM II program, like the ADAM program and the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program before it, offers a unique advantage over many traditional surveys through its use of a bioassay to verify answers about recent drug use. In ADAM II the congruence between urine tests and self-reported use is high, providing confidence in the validity of the self-report findings obtained in ADAM II interviews. *When asked about their recent use of illicit drugs, arrestees' self reports match their urinalysis results 82-96 percent of the time in all sites, depending on the drug reported.*

Illicit Drug Use

Across the ten ADAM II sites in 2007, more than two thirds of all arrestees interviewed in each site test positive for at least one illicit drug in their system at the time of arrest. These levels are consistent with what was found among arrestees in 9 of the same 10 sites in 2003, with a statistically significant decrease in only the Sacramento site.

[1] The overall response rate includes arrestees who were sampled but not available, e.g., no longer in the facility, too ill or too violent to be interviewed. The conditional response rate represents the number of interviews completed from arrestees sampled and physically available.

Many arrestees are also multiple drug users. *Fourteen percent or more of the arrestees in all sites test positive for the presence of more than one illicit drug in their system at the time of arrest*. Although the prevalence of multiple drug use remains high, there are significant decreases in persons testing positive for multiple drugs in Denver, Portland, and Sacramento.

Marijuana is the drug most often detected in urine samples from male arrestees, as well as the drug most likely to be reported by arrestees when asked about lifetime, prior year and recent (prior 30 days) drug use. The percentage of arrestees testing positive for marijuana ranges from just under a third of male arrestees in Atlanta to over half in Chicago, but is not significantly different from reports in 2003 in any of sites. Self-reported marijuana use in the prior 30 days is somewhat higher, ranging from 39 percent in New York to 57 percent in Chicago. When asked about marijuana use in the prior 30 day period (the test detection window for marijuana), 82 percent of all arrestees tested report accurately; that is, they report that they had not used and test negative, or they report they used marijuana and test positive.

Cocaine is the second most commonly used drug in all sites but Sacramento, with the number of arrestees testing positive (testing detects both crack and powder cocaine, undifferentiated) ranging from 21 percent in Sacramento to 46 percent in Atlanta. Although cocaine positive tests did not significantly change between 2003 and 2007 in many of the sites, there is a statistically significant decrease in cocaine use in Chicago and Portland and a significant increase in Washington DC. Self reported prior 30 day crack cocaine use is high, ranging from 10 percent in New York to 27 percent in Atlanta. Self-reported powder cocaine use in the prior 30 days is less common, ranging from 5 percent in Washington DC to 14 percent in Denver. When asked about cocaine and/or crack use in the prior three days (the test detection window for cocaine), 82 percent of arrestees tested report accurately.

There is considerable variation in the proportion of arrestees testing positive for **opiates (**heroin, morphine, codeine**)** ranging from lows of 1 percent in Charlotte and Atlanta to a high of 20 percent in Chicago. Since 2003, there have been significant decreases in arrestees testing positive for opiates in three sites: Denver, New York, and Portland. Self-reported use of heroin[2] is equally varied, with 30-day use ranging from less than 1 percent in Atlanta and Charlotte to 21 percent in Chicago. There have also been significant decreases in heroin use between 2003 and 2007 in arrestees reporting 30-day use in New York and Portland. When asked about heroin use in the prior three days (the test detection window for opiates), 95 percent of arrestees tested report accurately.

The prevalence of **methamphetamine** use remains low in sites east of the Mississippi, and urine tests and self-reports confirm a significant decrease in methamphetamine use in Portland and Sacramento between 2003 and 2007 (the two far western ADAM II sites). However, with 20 percent or more of arrestees in both of these sites testing positive for methamphetamine use, it continues to be a significant problem in these Western sites. Self reported prior 30 day methamphetamine use varies widely, from no reported use in Chicago and Washington DC to 29 percent of arrestees reporting last

[2] The urinalysis test detects opiates (heroin, morphine, codeine) though arrestees are responding to questions about the use of the most commonly used illegal opiate, heroin. Synthetic narcotics like methadone or oxycodone are tested independently and reported out specifically. The test results refer to "opiates" for accuracy; self report information refers to "heroin," as that is the term used in the interview, unless otherwise specified.

month use in Sacramento. When asked about methamphetamine use in the prior three days (the test detection window for methamphetamines), over 96 percent of arrestees tested report accurately.

Demographics

Arrestees across the 2007 sites are similar in many respects. The average age of arrestees is between 32 and 33 in most of the sites. Over half of arrestees in all sites are single, and over 80 percent are U.S. citizens. In all ADAM II sites, at least 65 percent of arrestees report having a high school diploma or its equivalency. Roughly half of arrestees in each site report working 35 or more hours a week, ranging from 44 percent in Minneapolis to 64 percent in Indianapolis. A large proportion of arrestees across all sites have no health insurance, ranging from 37 percent in Washington DC to 73 percent in Chicago. The proportion of arrestees reporting stable living arrangements in the prior 30 days is high across all sites, ranging from 73 percent in Portland to 92 percent in Washington DC. Nonetheless, over 15 percent of arrestees in half of the ADAM II sites are either living in institutional settings or are homeless: Atlanta (20%), Denver (18%), New York (15%), Sacramento (16%) and Portland (27%).

Given the geographic diversity of ADAM II sites, it is not surprising that there is also considerable racial and ethnic diversity among arrestees across sites. In five of the ten sites, less than a quarter of all arrestees are Hispanic. The exceptions are Denver (43% Hispanic), New York (38%) and Sacramento (26%), where there are larger Hispanic populations.

For most of the sites, there are few demographic shifts from 2003 ADAM. The average age of arrestees significantly increased in three sites (Atlanta, Charlotte, and Portland), while the proportion of single arrestees significantly decreased in one site, Charlotte. The proportion of arrestees who are US citizens decreased significantly in Atlanta, New York, and Washington DC. Arrestees in Charlotte and Chicago in 2007 are significantly more likely to have at least a high school diploma or its equivalency than those interviewed in 2003. The proportion of those working full time (35 or more hours per week) dropped significantly in Minneapolis, but increased in New York and Portland. There are also significant increases in the proportion of arrestees with health insurance in Denver and Washington DC, but a significant decrease in the proportion insured in Portland.

Prior experience with the criminal justice system is common across all sites. In all ten sites, the percentage of arrestees who report at least one arrest prior to the current one ranges from 61 percent in Washington DC to 92 percent in Chicago; between 2 percent (Washington DC) and 23 percent (Portland) of arrestees who report some drug use in the past year have two or more prior arrests during that time. There were significant changes in prior arrests of all arrestees from 2003 and 2007 in six of the ten ADAM II sites, increasing in Charlotte and Chicago, but significantly decreasing in Indianapolis, New York, Sacramento, and Washington DC.

ADAM II data also allow comparisons between arrestees who are involved with drug use at the time of arrest (test positive) and those who are not (test negative). In six ADAM II sites, arrestees who test positive for any drugs are significantly less likely to be working full time, less likely to be insured (Charlotte), less likely to be in stable housing (New York, Sacramento), and more likely to have been arrested two or more times in the past year (7 out of 10 sites).

Treatment

Data collected in both ADAM and ADAM II show that a significant proportion of people who are arrested are actively involved in the use of illicit substances. Not surprisingly, arrestees also report considerable use of drug treatment services. Across all ADAM II sites, the percentage of booked arrestees reporting some prior use of outpatient drug or alcohol treatment ranges from a low of 9 percent in Atlanta to a high of 37 percent in Portland. Arrestees also report considerable prior use of inpatient drug or alcohol treatment in their lifetime, ranging from 16 percent in Indianapolis and Atlanta to 39 percent in Minneapolis.

In 2007, use of outpatient and inpatient drug or alcohol treatment in the prior 12 months among arrestees who report drug use has changed little from what was reported in 2003 in most ADAM II sites. There are, however, some significant changes in inpatient treatment experiences in the prior 12 months among who report drug use with significantly fewer arrestees reporting past year inpatient treatment in New York and significantly more inpatient service utilization in Chicago.

Use of mental health service facilities is less common. Between 8 and 14 percent of arrestees in all sites report that they had ever stayed overnight for mental health treatment at a psychiatric unit of a hospital or special mental health facility. Among arrestees who report drug use less than 4 percent of arrestees in any site report stays at these types of facilities within the past year. Prior 12 month use of inpatient mental health treatment services is not significantly different from that reported in 2003 in all but one site (Chicago), where there is a significant increase (from 2% to 4% of arrestees).

Local Drug Markets

In ADAM II, information is collected in each site to examine the characteristics of drug "markets" for each drug an arrestee reports acquiring (buying, trading for or obtaining in some other way) over the prior 30 days, regardless of whether they used the drugs themselves. The dynamics of these markets vary by drug exchanged, the area of the country, and the availability of the drug.

Marijuana is the drug most commonly acquired across all ten sites. Over 35 percent of arrestees in each site report that they obtained marijuana in the prior 30 days either through purchase, barter, trade or growing it themselves. This represents little change from data reported in 2003 in 8 of 10 ADAM sites. While there are significant decreases in the proportion of arrestees acquiring marijuana in Indianapolis and Minneapolis, in both of those sites, almost 40 percent of arrestees were involved in the marijuana market in the prior month.

Over 56 percent of arrestees report marijuana is most often purchased directly from the dealer (not through an intermediary) in all sites. It also appears that marijuana may have become more difficult to acquire in 2007 compared to 2003 in some sites. Significantly more arrestees report failed attempts (i.e., tried to buy, had the funds, but couldn't) at marijuana buys in 3 of the 10 sites (New York, Indianapolis and Washington DC). The reasons cited for these failed purchases are often related to lack of supply (no dealers, dealers with no product). Sixty percent of arrestees trying to purchase marijuana in Charlotte and 44 percent of arrestees trying to purchase marijuana in Denver attribute failures to no availability. Local law enforcement plays a role in failed buys less than 20 percent of

the time in 8 of the 10 sites. The notable exception is in Washington DC where 46 percent of arrestees report their failed transactions for marijuana are attributable to police activity.

Crack cocaine is the second most reported drug acquired by arrestees in the prior 30 days in all but the two western sites, from 11 percent of arrestees in New York to 29 percent in Atlanta. In all sites, crack cocaine is purchased directly (not through an intermediary) in over two-thirds of the purchases. Forty percent or more of arrestees who acquired crack in all sites report that they bought the drug from a regular source (as opposed to a new or occasional source). Crack may also be less available in some sites in 2007 compared to 2003. In Atlanta, Indianapolis, New York, and Sacramento, significantly more arrestees report a failed crack transaction in the prior 30 days, most often due to lack of availability of the drug from dealers.

Market participation for **powder cocaine** is substantially lower than for either marijuana or crack, ranging from 7 percent of arrestees in Chicago and Indianapolis to 16 percent in Denver. Of those acquiring powder cocaine, anywhere from 52-100 percent of arrestees purchase it directly, and 45 percent or more purchase a regular source in all sites. As with crack, powder cocaine appears to be less accessible in many areas. From 18 percent (Sacramento) to 51 percent (New York) of persons who acquired cocaine powder in the prior 30 days report a failed transaction. Only in New York is this a significant increase in the reports of failed cocaine powder buys over 2003. Across all sites, from 7 percent (New York) to 65 percent (Denver) of arrestees who report a failed transaction for powder cocaine report it was because the dealer did not have the drug.

Less than 10 percent of arrestees in 8 of the 10 sites report acquiring **heroin** in the prior 30 days. Chicago (22%) and Washington DC (13%) have the largest proportion of arrestees who acquired heroin, and Atlanta and Charlotte the lowest (under 1%). Over 70 percent of arrestees report that their heroin purchase was directly from a dealer. Heroin may also be less available in some sites. Over seventy percent of Minneapolis arrestees and 77 percent of New York arrestees who report that they acquired heroin in the prior 30 days report that they had at least one failed transaction in that time period, compared to 10 percent and 13 percent in those respective cities in 2003.

Methamphetamine market activity varies widely across the ten sites. Arrestees in sites in the West report acquiring meth most often, 23 percent and 28 percent of arrestees in Portland and Sacramento, respectively. There are no acquisitions of meth reported in three sites: Charlotte, Washington DC, and Chicago. In those sites with methamphetamine activity, over 75 percent of arrestees who purchase the drug do so directly from the seller rather than through an intermediary. There are some differences between the sites with long standing meth markets in the West and Far West and those in the Mid West in terms of the number of sources available and the relations between buyer and seller. In Portland, Sacramento and Denver, only half of the transactions are made through a regular source compared to Indianapolis or Minneapolis where over 70 percent of buyers use a regular source.

Almost 40 percent of failed transactions among arrestees involved in methamphetamine markets in Denver and Portland are due to lack of availability; in Portland and Sacramento 4 to 5 percent are due to police activity.

Report Format

The 2007 ADAM II Report is divided into topical sections. The first section presents information on the ADAM II program, comparing it to the former ADAM program and providing a brief description of the program methodology. Section II presents findings on drug use among booked adult male arrestees in the ten ADAM II sites. Section III presents the demographics of the arrestee population. Section IV provides information on arrestee treatment experiences. Section V presents information on local drug markets.

Appendix A includes tabulations of results presented in the main body of the report. Appendix B presents more detailed information on the program methodology, and Appendix C provides site-by-site results for 2007. Illustrative graphs and some data tables are presented in the text. Tables containing more detailed breakdowns of the data are referenced in the text and found in Appendices A and C.

This report presents findings from all ten ADAM II sites. In all sites, data are collected for two calendar quarters, which are then used to generate annualized estimates for each site. To emphasize differences across ADAM II sites, 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 the 2003 ADAM program. In these cases, differences that are statistically significant at the .10, .05 and .01 level are identified. Otherwise, comparisons yield no significant differences. We have included the less stringent .10 significance level to provide more flexibility in looking at possible trends over time. In all tables the standard error of the estimate is provided in parenthesis.

One of the primary goals of the ADAM II program is to provide trend information on how drug use among arrestees may have changed between 2003 and 2007. The consistency in methodologies between the two programs supports this goal. However, ensuring data remain representative of the arrestee population requires continuous review and, if necessary, changes to increase the representativeness of the sample, which may result in some adjustments to analysis over time. Fortunately, there were no changes to the samples collected during the two quarters in any of the ten ADAM II sites. However, some changes took place between 2003 and 2007 that necessarily affect data analysis, notably in Chicago, Washington DC and Atlanta.

In Chicago for ADAM, data were collected in the Cook County Jail (where city police bookings were restricted to felons) and in a small number of suburban bond courts (bookings included some felonies and suburban misdemeanors). ADAM II data are collected in the Cook County Jail[3] and include all

[3] The sampling approach in ADAM II includes both urban and suburban arrestees, whereas the approach used in ADAM concentrated on urban arrestees charged with felonies at Cook County Jail, requiring additional collection at suburban bond courts to improve the sample.

offenders who are processed there (all city felons and misdemeanors and some suburban felons). Therefore, the sample used for reporting and any comparisons to 2003 Chicago data are limited to felons processed at the Cook County Jail for the most direct comparability.

In Washington DC in 2003 data were collected only from the two largest police districts. In an effort to increase the representativeness of the sample, ADAM II collection was expanded to six of the seven districts. When making comparisons, a compromise is made to include all the data collected in 2003 and 2007 to allow sufficient cases for analysis, i.e., limiting the comparison to the two common districts would not have provided a sufficient number of cases for analysis. In 2007, the DC sample of six of the seven districts better represents the entire District.

In Atlanta in 2000, data were collected only at the main Fulton County Jail (FCJ), not in the Atlanta Detention Center (ADC) where a portion of city felony arrests were at that time booked. In 2002 and 2003[4] data were collected in both the ADC and the FCJ. However, beginning in 2003 there was a change in law enforcement practices and all felons in the city and county were booked at FCJ and only city misdemeanants were booked at the ADC. In creating a trend to represent the total city and county arrests, however, analysis indicated that data from 2002 (distribution of types of crimes booked in each facility) were suspect and not reliable for the trend analysis for both facilities. Given these problems in creating and interpreting a trend estimate for the city from 2000 to 2002, the final compromise is to report Atlanta's trend only from 2003 forward.

[4] The Atlanta site did not participate in 2001. Data on all booking during the 2002 and 2003 data collections (what is termed the "census data") that might have allowed re-analysis of changes over time were not available from the NIJ ADAM national contractor from 2002-2003.

I. ADAM II Program

Monitoring the Nation's progress in reducing drug use is an essential part of ONDCP's work, work that requires the most comprehensive and timely sources of data available. Since its inception, ONDCP has worked with federal, state and local agencies to create and improve those critical data sources. Unfortunately, general population sources, like the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) surveying stable residents in household and other residential settings, and the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), a census of drug treatment admissions, often miss some of the Nation's heaviest consumers of illegal drugs, persons who may live transiently in multiple places in a short period of time, are periodically institutionalized or even homeless and may not seek treatment. However, because of their illegal drug use these users are often susceptible to arrest and, consequently, accessible to survey through the criminal justice system.

In 1988 the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) began a multi-city data collection effort called the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program to monitor trends in drug use among the arrestee population through the collection of a brief interview and a biological specimen (urine) to test for the presence of drugs in individuals at arrest. While a landmark effort, the DUF model varied somewhat by site, was based on a convenience sample of cities, booking facilities within cities and respondents, and was severely limited for reliable estimation purposes. In 2000, NIJ redesigned the program to become the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, a new program with sampling and data collection protocols that supported scientifically sound prevalence estimation.

From 2000–2003 the ADAM program provided a route to estimating drug use and examining drug market behaviors for a range of illegal drugs among a criminally involved population in each site. In its full 39-county form it became the backbone of the ONDCP estimates of nationwide drug consumption and expenditures published in the annual National Drug Control Strategy and in ONDCP publications like *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs*. Following NIJ's termination of the ADAM program in 2003 due to lack of funding, ONDCP determined that there was still a critical need for these data and resumed the collection, albeit reduced in scale, as ADAM II in 2007.

Goals for ADAM II

With ADAM II, ONDCP replicates all aspects of the original ADAM methodology, reestablishing a method for estimating drug use among booked arrestees in ten U.S. counties, understanding its connection to crime, and examining drug markets. Specifically, the key ADAM II activities include:

- Providing data on the prevalence of drug use among booked male arrestees in 10 U.S. counties that were included in the original ADAM sample;
- Obtaining consistent data to support statistical trend analysis with 2000–2003 ADAM data in those 10 counties; and
- Providing data to monitor the possible spread of methamphetamine use into new areas.

As with the original program, in ADAM II data are collected in 20-25 minute face-to-face voluntary interviews conducted with arrestees within 48 hours of their arrest in the facilities to which they have been brought for booking. A urine sample is also collected at the end of the interview. Urine specimens are subsequently shipped to a central laboratory to test for the presence of ten different drugs; results are linked to each individual's interview responses. All data are confidential and no names are retained on any component of the data. Cases are sampled to represent all arrestees in each 24-hour period over a consecutive 14-day period (see Exhibit 1.1).

Exhibit 1.1: Illustration of How a Sampling Plan Is Designed and Executed

Based on county X's arrest data, it is estimated that a target of 250 cases each data collection period provides an adequate sample for analyses. In county X all arrestees are booked into a single facility. Booking data for a seven-day period are reviewed to identify, based on the booking times, the average number of arrestees booked into the jail each hour on each day. This information is used to identify during what 8-hour period the highest proportion of arrestees are booked, which becomes the ideal data collection shift for capturing the highest proportion of arrestees as they are being booked. This ideal data collection time is referred to as *flow* and the remaining 16-hour period is referred to as *stock*. The sample targets are then split proportionately between the flow and stock periods, each of which has a specific sampling protocol.

To illustrate, assume that 60 percent of arrestees are booked between 4:00PM and 11:59PM and the remaining 40 percent of arrestees are booked between 12:00AM and 3:59PM. The 250 cases would be distributed evenly across a 14-day period, resulting in a target of 18 completed cases a day. The target of 18 would be divided between stock and flow periods, based on the percentage of bookings occurring during those time periods at that facility. In this case, seven cases from stock and eleven completed cases from the flow would be the daily target for data collection.

Sampling from the stock of booked arrestees requires a list of all male arrestees booked between 12:00AM and 3:59PM, organized by booking time. Cases are selected by dividing the total number of bookings by seven (the stock target). For example, if there are 133 bookings, every 19th person on the list is selected. A facesheet is completed for each person selected and an interviewer approaches each person for an interview. Some of the selected arrestees will be in court or have been released and need to be replaced but remain as a sample case. These arrestees are replaced with the next person above the selected arrestee on the list. This process continues until seven interviews are completed.

Sampling from the flow starts with the identification of the adult male arrestee booked most closely to when the data collection shift began at 4:00PM. A facesheet is completed for this individual and an interviewer approaches that person for an interview. If that person refuses, the person booked most closely to the current time is selected and approached for an interview. Similarly, after an interview has been completed, the next arrestee booked most closely to when the interview was completed is selected. This process continues until the end of the shift at 11:59PM. On some days, the site may exceed the target of eleven completed interviews and on other days fall short. This is acceptable as long as the lead interviewer is continuously identifying arrestees to approach throughout the shift, assuring that fluctuations are a result of variations in the flow of bookings and not interview effort, and creating an equal probability of selection for all those booked during the flow period.

The above process is repeated each day of the 14 days of collection. Data are collected in two calendar quarters of each year.

While the protocols, sampling, and instrumentation in ADAM II are consistent with the first ADAM program, there are some modifications, briefly discussed below.

Modifications from ADAM in ADAM II

ONDCP's interest in tracking drug use and related behaviors over time requires consistency between ADAM and ADAM II, while the goal of exploring emerging methamphetamine markets necessitates some modifications. However, none of the modifications discussed below affect the basic principles of the former ADAM program.

The original ADAM program consisted of 39 participating sites in 2003.[5] Each site collected self-report and urine specimen data from male and, in some cases, female and juvenile arrestees within 48 hours of arrest. After 2000, male arrestees were selected through probability-based sampling, while females and juveniles remained a convenience sample, as in DUF.[6] Arrestees voluntarily provided demographic information, drug use and treatment history, drug purchasing practices, and a urine sample for analysis of the presence of 10 drugs. Data were collected over 14 consecutive days in *four* calendar quarters during daily 8-hour shifts.

For ADAM II, the number of sites is reduced to *ten* and, because of the program's emphasis on understanding the spread of methamphetamine eastward, concentrates on sites East of the Mississippi. Therefore, ADAM II data provide estimates within *ten sentinel counties*. To satisfy the ADAM II program goal of providing trend information, all ten sites are former ADAM sites (Exhibit 1.2). As in the original ADAM program, these counties are not a probability sample of all counties in the United States, so it is not possible to derive national estimates.

Exhibit 1.2: ADAM II Sites

Primary City	**County Area**
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

[5] In each case, the county in which the named city is in 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.

[6] In the transition from DUF to ADAM in 2000, it was determined that the male arrestee population would be placed on a probability basis first. Females and juveniles remained a convenience sample and are not included in ADAM II.

Although the ADAM program began in 2000 with the collection of data across four calendar quarters, the number of quarters of collection had been reduced to two or three (depending on the site) at the time the program ended in 2003. ADAM II continues to collect using two back-to-back calendar quarters of collection and annualizes the data to represent the year and to adjust for seasonality (see Appendix B for details on the annualization of ADAM II data).

The ADAM II goal of tracking changes in drug use and other behaviors from 2000 forward requires adherence to the original ADAM instrumentation. However, minor additions were made to the instrument to ensure consistency with current Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations on some demographic categories and to add more specific information on the manufacture of methamphetamine.

Originally, ADAM developed case weights through post-sampling stratification of cases, assigning all arrestees to strata based on offense, time of day, and day of the week they were booked. This approach was not altogether satisfactory because samples were often small or even missing within a stratum, and strata had to be merged. Merging required considerable manual manipulation of the data, and too frequently disparate strata had to be merged when strata were empty. ADAM II uses *propensity scores* to assign weights to each case to represent all arrestees in each county booked during the data collection periods. ADAM data from 2000-2001 were re-weighted using propensity scores; data required for development of these weights (data on all arrests in the county during collection) were not available for sites from 2002-2003 and the original ADAM weights are maintained in those years. A comparison of the two weighting methods indicates that using propensity weights increases the precision of estimates while not appreciably affecting the estimates themselves.

It is important to note that these changes are minor. All sites continue to collect data for 14 consecutive days on a two-quarter basis. All sites implement sampling plans that were designed and executed applying the same principles as had been applied under ADAM and data are processed and weighted to achieve the same goals as had been achieved in the past.[7] In other words, every effort was made to minimize any differences between the data collected under ADAM and the new data collected under ADAM II. Table 1.1 provides a summary of the data collected in 2007 under ADAM II.

Overview of Methodology

This section provides an overview of ADAM II methodology, including brief descriptions of procedures used for sampling, weighting, imputation, and trend estimation. Appendix B provides a more detailed discussion of each component.

[7] A number of years have passed since ADAM data were collected and in some sites jail operations and even jails themselves have 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.

Sampling

ADAM II comprises a non-probability 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 arrestees per site per quarter. The total 2007 10-site sample constitutes 4,334 arrestees across 10 sites representing over 35,000 persons arrested 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, 2007 to September 30, 2007.[8]

Sampling plans are created at the county and facility levels. *County-level plans* document the total number of booking facilities and 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), each jail is treated as a stratum, and ADAM II for that site would constitute 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. Table 1.1 indicates facilities and case production at each site for 2007.

[8] Through the annualization process, data reflect a whole year.

Table 1.1: ADAM Site Booking Facilities, Completed Interviews, Urine Specimens, and Weighted Case Numbers, 2007

Primary City	Study Area	# of Booking Facilities		Completed Interviews	Urine Specimens	Weighted Case Numbers [a]
		Total	Data Collected From			
Atlanta, GA	Fulton County and City of Atlanta	2	2	386	280	1,880
Charlotte, NC	Mecklenburg County	1	1	459	258	2,455
Chicago, IL	Cook County[b]	36	1	457	384	7,504
Denver, CO	Denver County	1	1	501	422	2,338
Indianapolis, IN	Marion County	1	1	557	456	3,430
Minneapolis, MN	Hennepin County[b]	18	1	439	363	2,383
New York, NY	Borough of Manhattan	2	1	446	266	4,859
Portland, OR	Multnomah County	1	1	455	386	1,906
Sacramento, CA	Sacramento County	1	1	508	440	4,579
Washington, D.C.	District of Columbia	7	6	126	90	4,327
Total				4,334	3,345	35,661

Notes:

Although ADAM data are collected on a county basis, the primary (most populous) city is noted here and identifies the site in other tables in this report.

[a] Reflects all arrestees booked during both 14-day periods in the facilities.

[b] 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.

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. Arrestees are held for varying lengths of time based on the severity of their crime (charge) or whether they have outstanding warrants requiring longer processing time, thereby giving more serious offenders a higher probability of "accumulating." Persons arrested in early morning hours, "slow" periods, or on a less busy day of the week will be processed and released more quickly than those arrested on a busy Saturday night or during a police sweep operation. All of these variables affect the probability of a particular arrestee or type of arrestee being sampled and interviewed. Weighting protocols used in ADAM and ADAM II compensates for the sampling rate variance that occurs during data collection.

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) that occur in each ADAM II facility in the two-week data collection period are used in developing propensity scores.

Imputation

In some sites, some arrestees fail to provide urine specimens, so for them objective evidence of recent drug use is missing[9]. The consequence is that 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. Estimates may also be less accurate because standard errors would be higher than they would have been had all arrestees provided urine specimens. Over the last decade, statistical imputation procedures have evolved for reducing bias and improving accuracy when data are missing, and the ADAM II estimation procedure employs a simple version of statistical imputation to improve the estimates.

Using the definitive results from the urine tests, the estimation procedure determines that when the arrestee self-reports recent use, his probability of testing positive (P1) is typically very high. When the arrestee denies recent use, his probability of testing positive (P2) is typically lower than P1. The imputation procedures assume that roughly P1 of arrestees who (1) admitted to recent use and (2) failed to provide a urine test *would have tested positive had they provide a urine specimen*. Similarly the imputation procedures assume that roughly P2 of arrestees who (1) denied recent drug use and (2) failed to provide a urine test *would have tested negative had they provided a urine specimen*. These estimates do not assume that self-reports are completely accurate, as they are not, or P1 would equal 1 and P2 would equal 0. Rather than relying on self reports, the procedures of dealing with missing test results leverages the self report information, which are rarely missing, to impute likely responses for missing test results.

Imputed observations are not as good as actual observations, and the estimation procedure needs to adjust for that fact. Since both the probability of testing positive and the probability of testing

[9] See Appendix B, Table B.2 for numbers of missing urine tests by site.

negative are both estimates, calculations take uncertainty into account. Unlike common procedures for making logical imputations, statistical-based imputations take this additional uncertainty into account.[10] The alternative—to base all estimates on the sample of arrestees who provided urine specimens—introduces bias into the estimation and guarantees higher standard errors.

Trend Estimates

An important goal in reestablishing ADAM II was to bridge the intervening years between the two ADAM programs (2000-2003 and 2007) and to assess the significance of any changes. That determination is complicated for all sites in that the site environments may have changed since 2003 in ways that effect trends. For example, police practices may have changed and, consequently, so might the mix of arrestees; and the samples may represent different times of year, i.e. April-October data collection in ADAM II versus other times of the year in ADAM. The challenge is to distinguish changes in drug use from changes in booking populations that have nothing to do with drug use, and to make statistical corrections.

In addition, some sites included fewer or more facilities for data collection in the past. For example, Washington DC collected data in 2002 and 2003 in only the two largest police districts at the time (Districts 3 and 7) and projected to all districts; data are collected in 2007 in 6 of the 7 districts to represent all districts with greater precision. Due to sample size constraints, when calculating a trend, those two districts are assumed to be representative of all of DC prior to 2007.

To address this problem in all sites, ADAM II uses model-based predictions to control for the offender mix in creating trends estimates. This technique is analogous to case-mix adjustments often required in health services research. 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 (see Appendix B for more discussion). Because trends are estimated in this fashion comparisons of estimates for 2007 from each sites' annualized data sheet (Appendix C) and estimates that appear in the discussion of trends will show small apparent discrepancies because the former do not control for offender mix while the latter do introduce that control.

[10] It is easy to confuse logical imputations with statistically-based imputations, but they are different. All major surveys use logical imputations either by adjusting weights to deal with missing data or by replacing missing data items with what appear to be reasonable responses. Logical imputations rest on strong assumptions about why data are missing and, typically, make no adjustments to standard errors to account for the imputations. Statistically-based imputations rest on weaker assumptions about why data are missing, but do adjust standard errors to account for the fact that data are imputed. Many statisticians argue that statistically-based imputations are an improvement over estimates limited to known responses even when assumptions about the mechanism generating missing responses are incorrect. (See Schaefer, J. (1997) *Analysis of Incomplete Multivariate Data*. Chapman & Hall, Boca Raton, Florida; Allison, P. (2002) *Missing Data*. Sage University Press. Thousand Oaks, California.)

II. Drug Use Among the Arrestee Population

ADAM II data include information on illicit drug use from two sources: self-report and drug testing. This section reports the results for the ten continuing sites from both data sources, comparing findings, where applicable, to results from the former ADAM program's survey, which was last conducted in 2003.

ADAM II, like DUF and ADAM before it, offers a unique advantage over many traditional surveys through its use of a bioassay to verify answers about recent drug use among respondents. Urinalysis tests used for ADAM II screen for the following ten drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines (tranquilizers, sedatives), propoxyphene (Darvon), methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone (see Exhibit 2.1: *ADAM II Drug Testing* for description of drug testing protocols).

Exhibit 2.1: ADAM II Drug Testing

Drug testing by urinalysis is a unique and important component of the ADAM II program. First DUF and ADAM and now ADAM II are the only U.S. surveys of drug use that provide verification of self-reported activity through biological testing. 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.

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. Arrestees are given a small incentive (candy bars, chips, water) for their participation. All specimens are removed daily from the ADAM II site facilities and shipped via overnight mail to the national testing laboratory. Barcoded labels attached to both the interview and the specimen link results.

The drugs detected by ADAM II test protocol

Immunoassay tests screen to detect the presence of drugs in urine. Each test is designed to detect one particular drug or drug class. In some cases, the test detects the drug itself, while in other cases it detects metabolites of the drug or the compounds created when the drug breaks down in the system.

The screener identifies the presence of the drug or its metabolite 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 Cut-off Levels" in the Appendix). A confirmatory test is used to determine the presence of a specific drug within a broader drug class. For ADAM II, all amphetamine positives are confirmed for methamphetamine using a second test, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS).

ADAM II screens for 10 drugs, but the primary focus of the program is on four of the first five drugs of what is termed the "NIDA-5"—cocaine, marijuana, opiates, methamphetamine, and phencyclidine (PCP). The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has identified these 5 drugs as the most commonly used illegal drugs and they are a standard test panel. In ADAM II, screening is also conducted for methadone, benzodiazepines, oxycodone, propoxyphene, and barbiturates.

The interview asks arrestees to self-report recent (3 day, 7 day and 30 day) use, prior 12 month and lifetime use of marijuana, crack, powder cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and other illicit drugs they may specify. Since urinalysis reflects only recent drug use,[11] self-report information provides a more detailed understanding of the history and pattern of drug use among adult male arrestees. Self-reports of illegal behaviors like drug use are often suspect. Logically, individuals are not likely to be forthcoming to admit drug use, even when there are no consequences. Adding an external test of response reliability like urinalysis serves both as an undeniable measure of recent use and as motivation for the respondent to tell the truth. In ADAM II respondents are told at the beginning of the interview that they will be asked for a urine sample for confidential testing. This may change the reliability of the self report in ADAM II compared to other self report surveys; that is, arrestees know there is a mechanism for verification. Arrestees may also choose to refuse to supply the test sample. However, 77 percent of arrestees across all 2007 sites chose to provide a sample. In some sites, the agreement is lower (56% in Charlotte and 60% in New York) and in others it is as high as 87 percent (Sacramento).

As Figure 2.1 demonstrates, in ADAM II the congruence between urine tests and self-reported use of the four primary drugs within the appropriate detection window is high, providing added confidence in the reliability of the self-report findings obtained in these interviews. For marijuana, the proportion of arrestees across all sites who self-report no marijuana use in the past 30 days and whose urinalysis results are negative combined with the proportion who self-report marijuana use in the past 30 days and whose urinalysis results are positive is 82 percent. Similarly high levels of agreement are also found with crack or powder cocaine use in the previous three days and urine test results (82%); there is even higher agreement for opiates (95%) and methamphetamine (96%).

Exhibit 2.2 indicates the percentage of arrestees in each site who test positive for one of the test drugs and admit use of that drug within the appropriate detection window, or report no use and test negative. As this indicates, among all arrestees the willingness to tell the truth varies somewhat by drug and site, but is over 75 percent in most instances.

[11] Drugs have differing windows of detection in urinalysis. Cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine in general pass out of the detection window fairly quickly (within 3 days) while marijuana and many sedatives remain detectable up to 30 days depending on the intensity and frequency of use. This is one reason why ADAM II self-report of use windows are varied in the interview (last 3 days, last week, last month) to more accurately match test results.

Figure 2.1: Percent of Congruence Between Self-reports and Urine Tests for Selected Drug Use, 2007

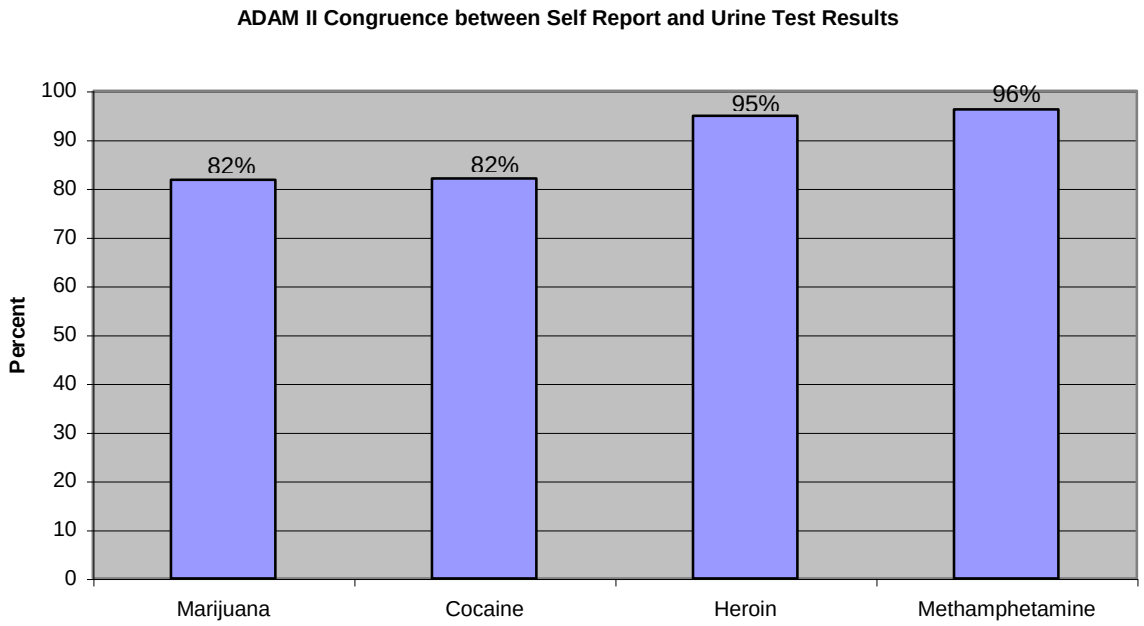


Exhibit 2.2: Percent of Arrestees with Agreement in Self-Report and Urine Test by Site

Site	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methampheta mines	Any 4 Main Drugs
Atlanta, GA	78%	77%	99%	99%	76%
Charlotte, NC	81	79	97	98	82
Chicago, IL	81	77	93	99	83
Denver, CO	82	79	97	95	77
Indianapolis, IN	82	81	93	99	78
Minneapolis, MN	83	85	97	97	80
New York, NY	83	84	99	99	83
Portland, OR	81	90	91	91	84
Sacramento, CA	84	86	90	90	80
Washington, D.C.	80	81	97	97	77

Illicit Drug Use

Drug use is often a local or regional phenomenon, so that serious problems in one part of the country can be masked in national estimates. ADAM II, like its predecessors, is not a probability based sample of sites and, limited to 10 sites, is not designed to provide national estimates. However, ADAM II offers the ability to look at differences in patterns of use in different areas of the country, reflecting the real variation in use and markets that exists. Therefore, the information presented here focuses primarily on differences between sites and changes within a site.[12]

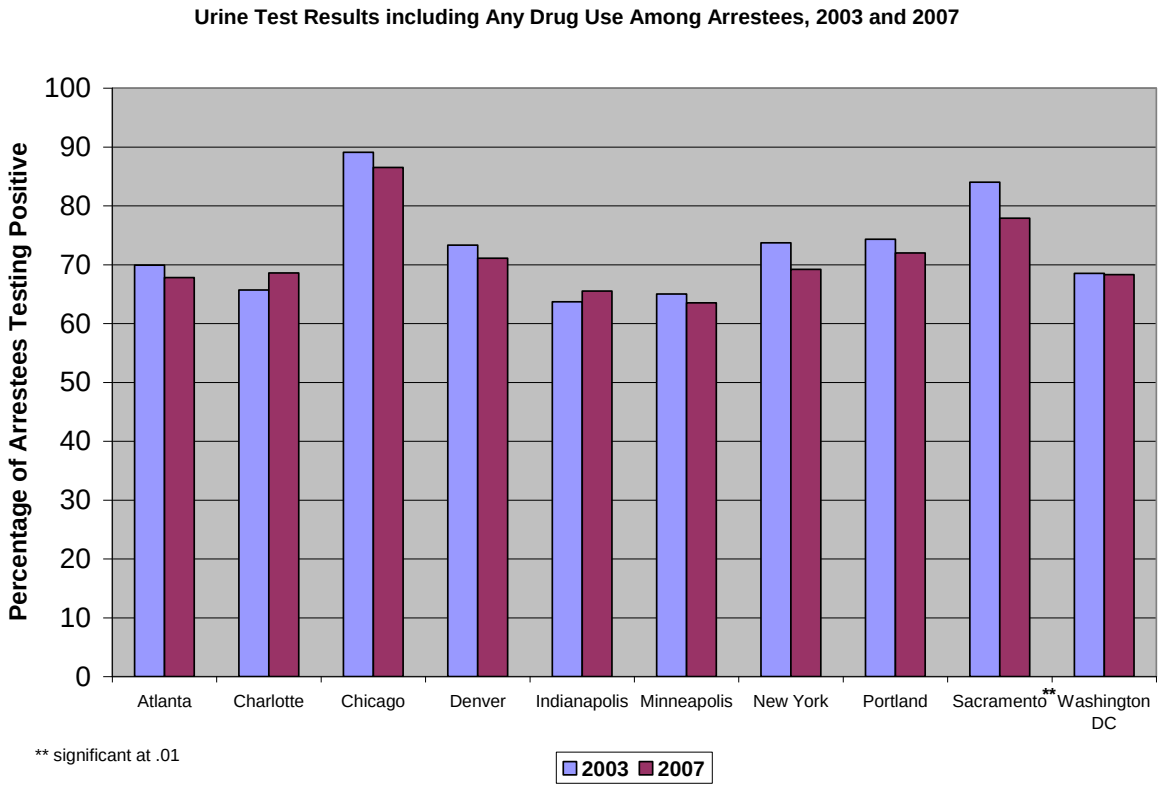
Any Illicit Drug Use

ADAM II provides data on a population who are often the earliest and heaviest consumers of illegal drugs. While data from general population surveys like the NSDUH survey[13] indicate that in 2006 only 17 percent of the over 18 male population report the use of any illicit drug in the past year, data from ADAM II sites in 2007 reflect a far more drug-involved segment of the population. Across the 10 ADAM II sites in 2007 two-thirds or more of all arrestees interviewed test positive for some illicit drug in their system at the time of arrest (Table 2.1). These findings are consistent with 2003 data in these same sites in ADAM. As shown in Figure 2.2, Sacramento is the only exception, where the number of arrestees testing positive for some illicit drug significantly declined from a high of 84 percent in 2003 to 78 percent in 2007, driven in part by a significant reduction in methamphetamine use in that site.

[12] Estimates provided are based on annualized data.

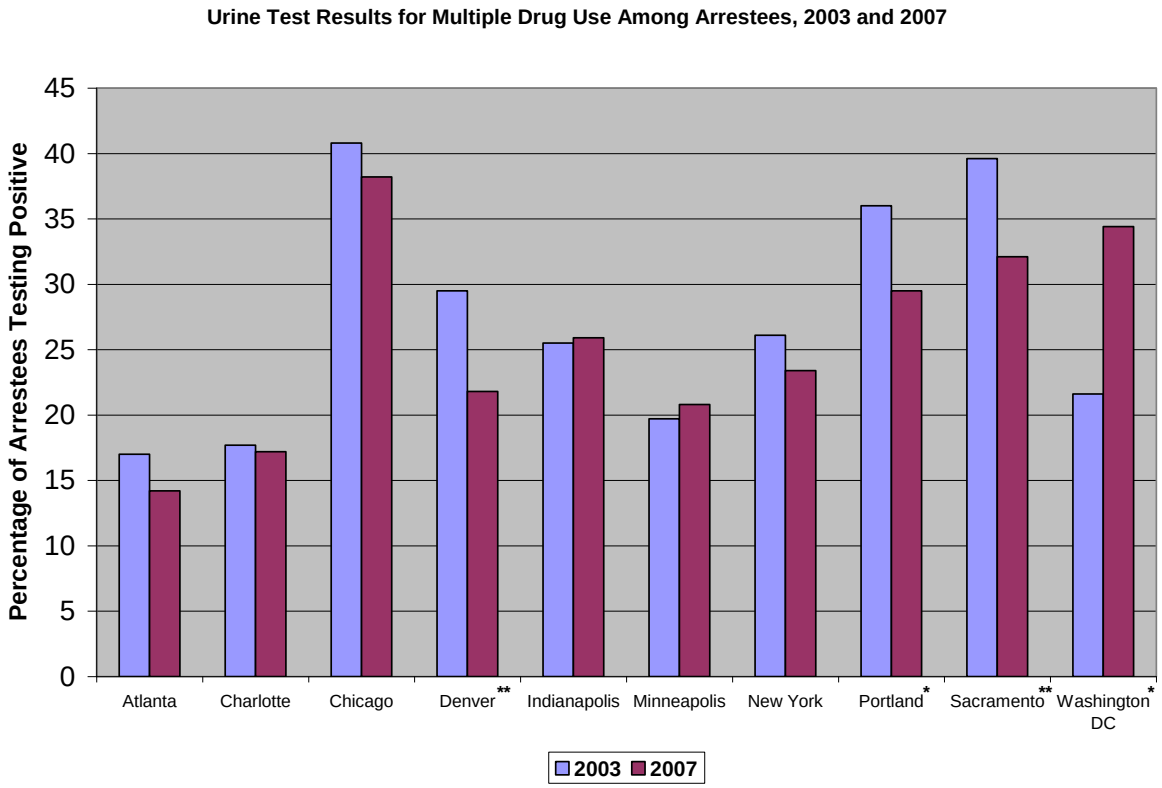
[13] National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, DHHS.

Figure 2.2: Comparison of Urine Test Results on Any Drug Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2003, 2007



Many arrestees also consume more than one illicit substance. Thirty percent or more of arrestees in four ADAM II sites (Chicago, Sacramento, Portland, and Washington DC) test positive in 2007 for the presence in their system of more than one illicit drug at the time of arrest (Figure 2.3), and as many as 38 percent test positive for multiple drug use in Chicago. There are significant decreases from 2003 in tests indicating multiple drugs in three sites, although the numbers remain high: Sacramento (40% to 32%), Denver (30% to 22%), and Portland (36% to 30%). Washington DC shows a significant increase (22% to 34%) in the number of arrestees testing positive for multiple drug use (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Comparison of Urine Test Results for Multiple Drug Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2003, 2007

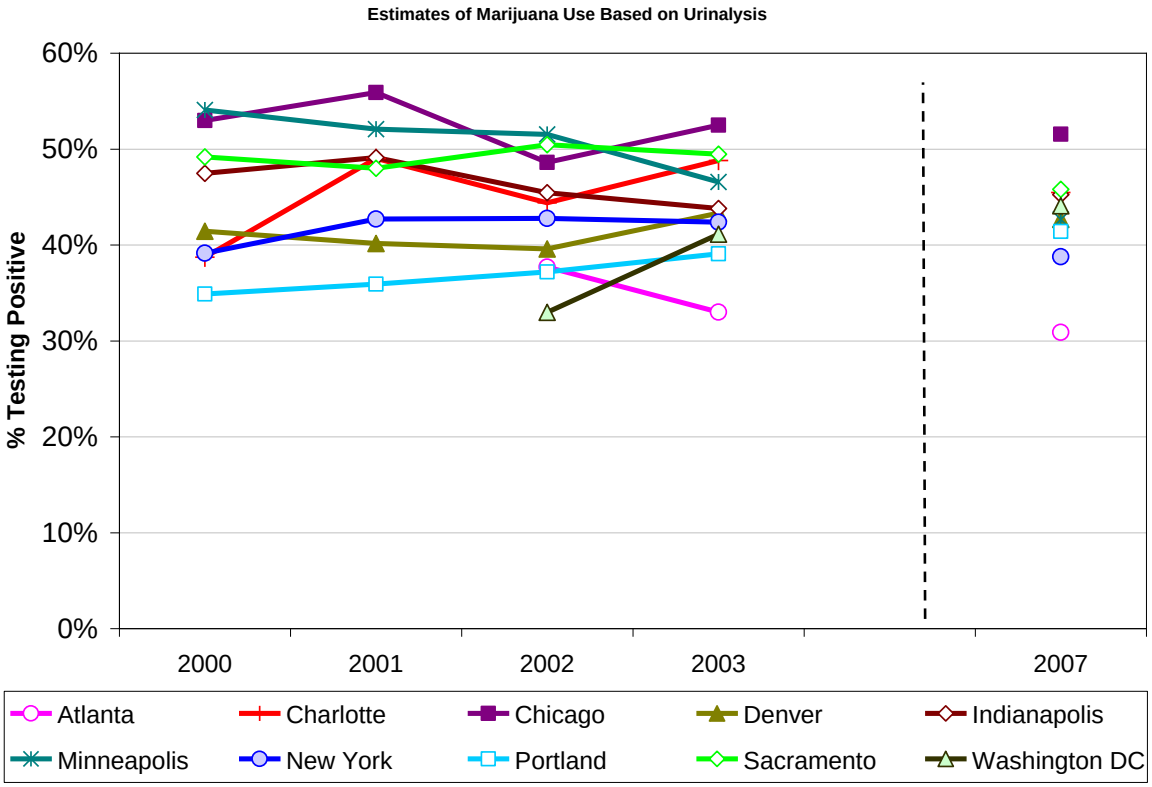


Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Marijuana

Marijuana use continues to be pervasive in the ADAM II population. It is the drug most often detected in samples in 2007, ranging from nearly 31 percent of arrestees testing positive for marijuana in Atlanta to over half in Chicago. Figure 2.4 shows the trend in marijuana use across the ADAM II sites from 2000 – 2007. The figure demonstrates the persistence of considerable marijuana use among adult male arrestees over the last several years, with no significant year to year changes in arrestees testing positive for marijuana in any sites since 2000 (Table 2.2).

Figure 2.4: Urine Test Results for Recent Marijuana Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000-2007



Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Marijuana is also the drug most often reported[14] by arrestees when asked about recent drug use (Figure 2.5). When asked about marijuana use in the prior 12 months, more than 40 percent of adult male arrestees across the 10 sites report use, ranging from 43 percent in Washington DC to 61 percent in Chicago (Table 2.3). The contrast with general population drug use surveys that cover the Nation as a whole is startling: only 8 percent of a comparable population (males over 18) report any marijuana use marijuana in the prior 12-month period.[15]

Self-reported recent use of marijuana in ADAM II is comparable to test results, ranging from 39 percent in New York to 57 percent in Chicago (see Table 2.3) for use in past 30 days.[16] Arrestees who report using marijuana are also asked on how many days over the past 30 they used. Across all

[14] Agreement rates between reported marijuana use and test results across all sites is 83%.

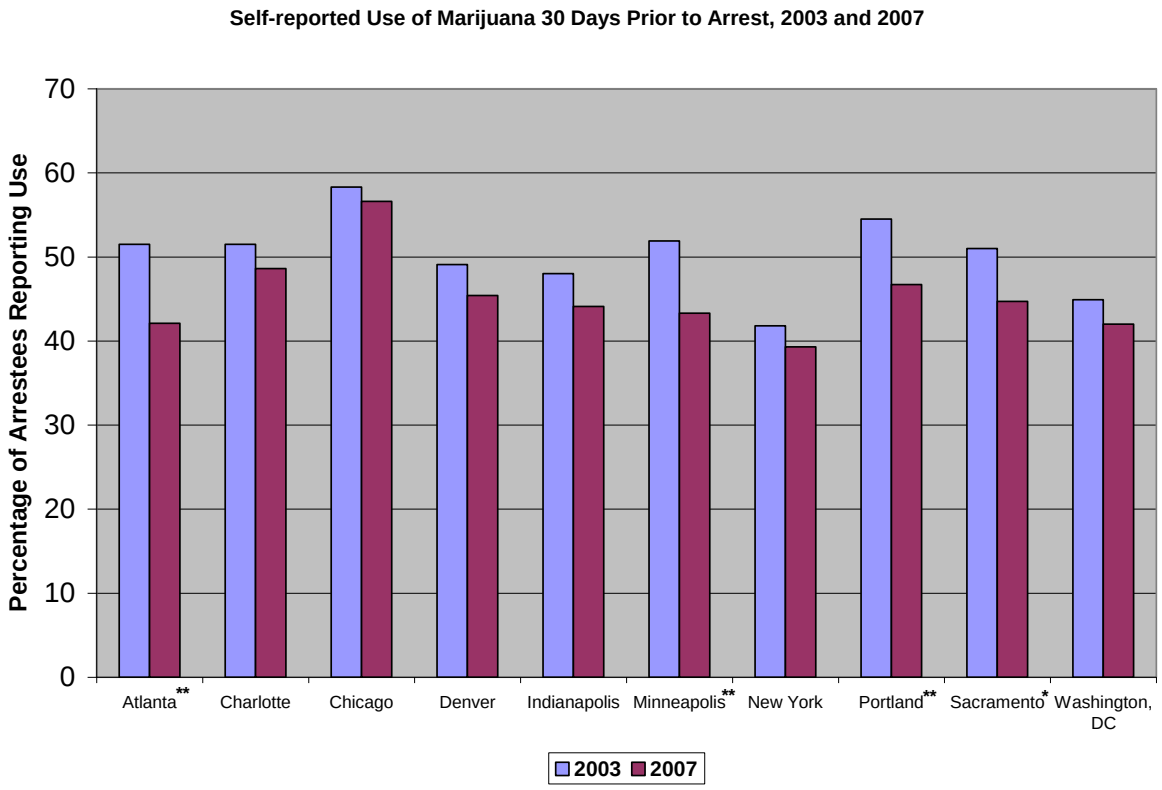
[15] National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, DHHS.

[16] We are particularly interested in the self-report of 30-day marijuana use because, unlike some of the other drugs of interest, the detection window for the presence of marijuana or its metabolites is far longer (as much as 30 days among regular users).

sites, users report an average of at least 5 days of marijuana use in the past 30 days (Washington DC), up to 8 average days used among marijuana users in Chicago (Table 2.3).

While marijuana test results did not decrease significantly in any sites since 2003, self reported 30 day use (Figure 2.5) is significantly lower in 2007 in four of the ten ADAM II sites: Atlanta (from 52% to 42%), Minneapolis (from 52% to 43%), Sacramento (51% to 45%), and Portland (55% to 47%).

Figure 2.5: Self-reported Use of Marijuana Over the Past 30 Days, 2003, 2007



Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Cocaine

Positive urinalysis results for cocaine or its metabolite indicate the use of either form of the drug—as powder or crack. However, the form in which the drug is used can be differentiated through answers to questions that ask each form separately (see each section below).[17]

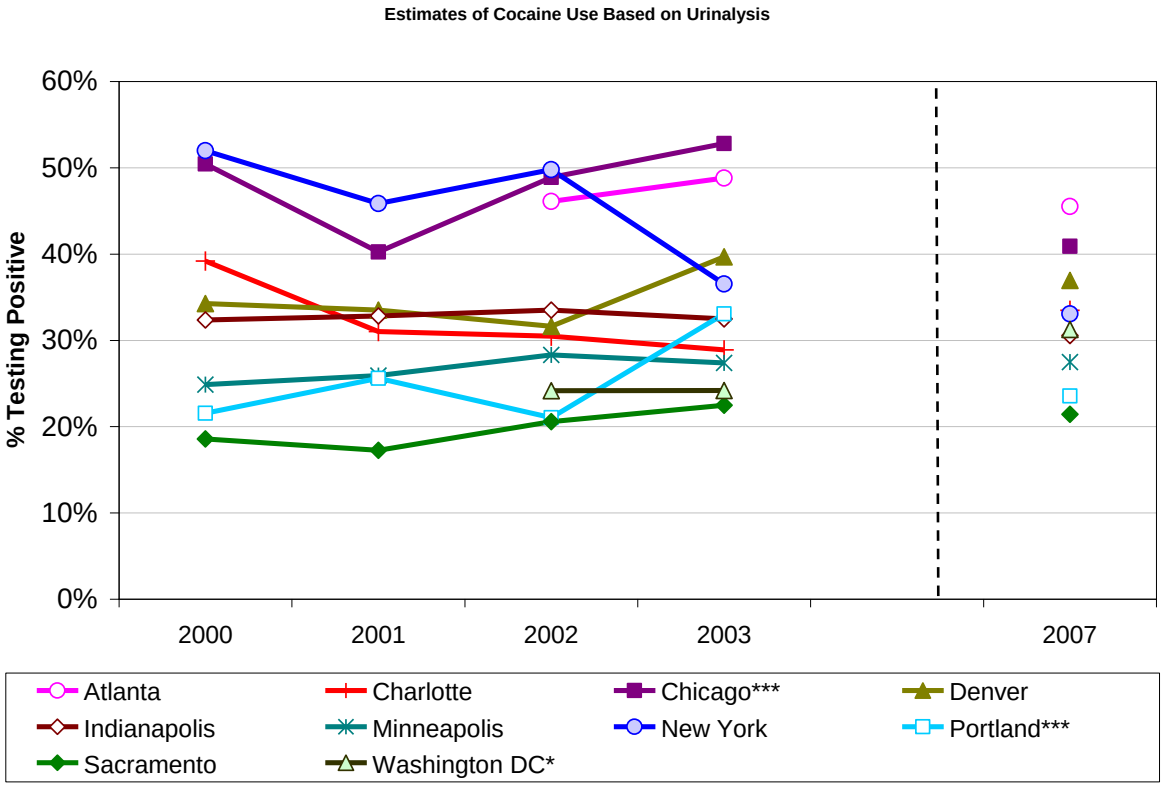
Cocaine in either form is the second most commonly used drug for all but one site (Sacramento) where methamphetamine is the commonly used drugs. The number of arrestees testing positive for

[17] The agreement rate between self reported crack or powder cocaine use in the prior three days and test results is 83%.

cocaine ranges from 21 percent in Sacramento to 46 percent in Atlanta (Table 2.2). Figure 2.6 shows that cocaine positive tests did not change significantly between 2003 and 2007 in most of the sites, but there are statistically significant decreases in Chicago (53% to 41%) and in Portland (33% to 24%), and a significant increase in Washington DC (24% to 31%) (Table 2.2). For sites in which there are multiple years of data (Table 2.2), there appears to be a gradual decline in the number of arrestees testing positive for cocaine, significant in New York, Portland and Chicago after some earlier high points in 2002/2003.

Again, the prevalence of cocaine use in either form (crack or powder) among the ADAM II arrestees is remarkably higher than that reported in general population surveys. The NSDUH for 2006 reports that of males over 18 only 3.5 percent report any use of cocaine powder and less than 1 percent any use of crack in the past year, compared to from 7–22 percent of arrestees reporting powder cocaine use in past year and 12–29 percent of arrestees reporting crack use in ADAM II. Combined three-day self-reports of either powder or crack cocaine range from 12 percent in Indianapolis to 24 percent in Atlanta.

Figure 2.6: Urine Test Results for Recent Cocaine Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000-2007



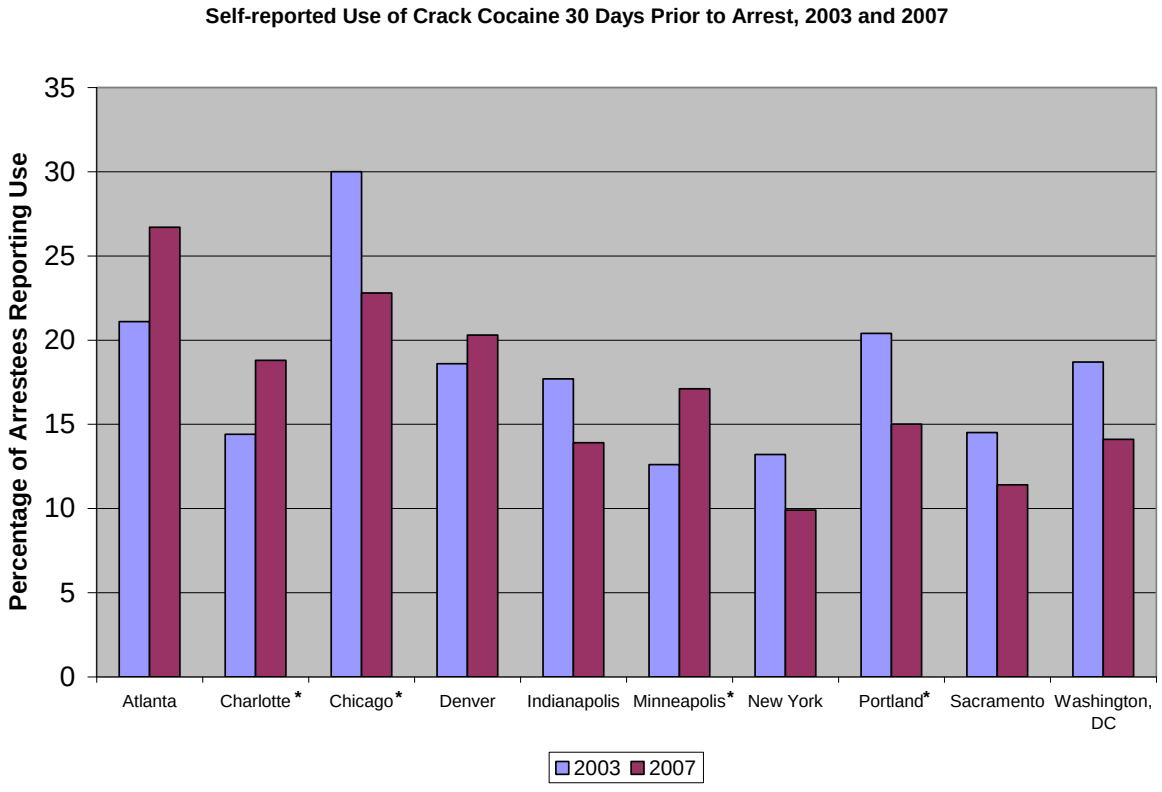
Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Crack Cocaine

Self-reported crack use in the prior 3 days ranges from a low of 7 percent of adult male arrestees in New York to a high of 23 percent in Atlanta (see Table 2.4). Use of crack over the prior 30 days is slightly higher, ranging from 10 percent in New York to 27 percent in Atlanta. Reports of use over the past year follow a similar pattern: New York again has the lowest proportion at 12 percent, while Atlanta is highest with 29 percent of arrestees reporting crack use in the past year.

As shown in Figure 2.7, self-reported 30-day crack use has changed significantly in four of the ten ADAM II sites since 2003 (Table 2.4). It dropped significantly in Chicago and Portland, but increased significantly in Charlotte and Minneapolis. The average number of days in the past month arrestees use also increased significantly in the southern cites of Atlanta and Charlotte, but decreased significantly in Chicago and New York (Table 2.4).

Figure 2.7: Self-reported Use of Crack Cocaine Over the Past 30 Days, 2003, 2007



Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Powder Cocaine

The percentage of adult male arrestees who report use of powder cocaine in the previous year ranges from 7 percent in Washington DC to 22 percent in Denver (Table 2.6). Fewer arrestees report use of powder cocaine within the past three days, from 2 percent in Minneapolis to 8 percent in Denver

(Table 2.5). Past 30-day self-reported use of powder cocaine ranges from 5 percent in Washington DC and Chicago to 14 percent in Denver (Table 2.5).

While self-reported recent crack cocaine use changed significantly in a number of sites between 2003 and 2007 (Figure 2.7), reported use of powder cocaine in the prior month only changed significantly in Portland (decreasing from 16 percent to 11 percent) and Atlanta (decreasing from 14 percent to 9 percent) (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8: Self-reported Use of Powder Cocaine Over the Past 30 Days, 2003, 2007

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Opiates[18]

Traditionally the number of arrestees testing positive[19] for opiates has been far smaller than for cocaine or marijuana. However, as with all illicit drugs, opiate use is still far more prevalent among

[18] Positive test results for opiates indicates the use of opiate derivatives such as heroin, morphine and codeine. Synthetic narcotics such as methadone or oxycodone are detected in separate testing. Self report information is in reference to heroin. Of all arrestees who tested positive for opiates, only one case identified their illicit use as "codeine" in the questions about "other drug use".

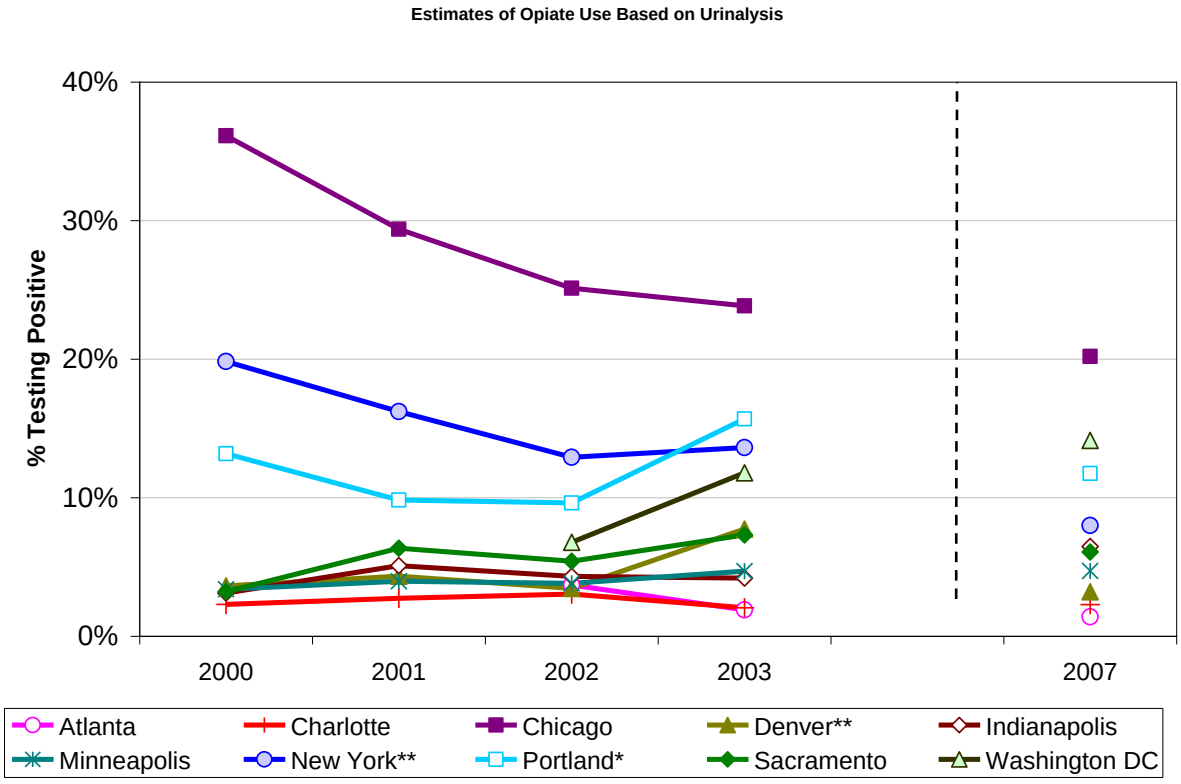
[19] Agreement between testing positive for opiates and admitting use within the prior three days is 96%.

arrestees than in the general population. While less than 1 percent of males over 18 nationally in 2006 in NSDUH report any opiate use in the prior year,[20] prior year opiate use reported among arrestees exceeds 1 percent in 8 of the 10 ADAM II sites.

For sites where there are multiple years of data (Table 2.2) there is some variation in trends since 2000 of arrestees testing positive for opiates. In New York, the proportion of arrestees testing positive dropped steadily from 20 percent in 2000 to 13 percent in 2002 and 8 percent in 2007. In Sacramento, opiate use rose significantly in 2001 then remained at that level through 2007. In Denver and Portland there is an almost doubling of positive opiate tests in 2003 followed by a significant decline in 2007.

Chicago, Washington DC and Portland lead the ADAM II sites as cities with the highest proportions of arrestees testing positive for opiates in 2007, though there is considerable variation (lows of 1 percent in Atlanta and Charlotte to a high of 20 percent in Chicago) (Table 2.2). There are significant declines in three sites since 2003 (Figure 2.9): Denver, New York, and Portland (also see Table 2.2).

Figure 2.9: Urine Test Results for Recent Opiate Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000-2007



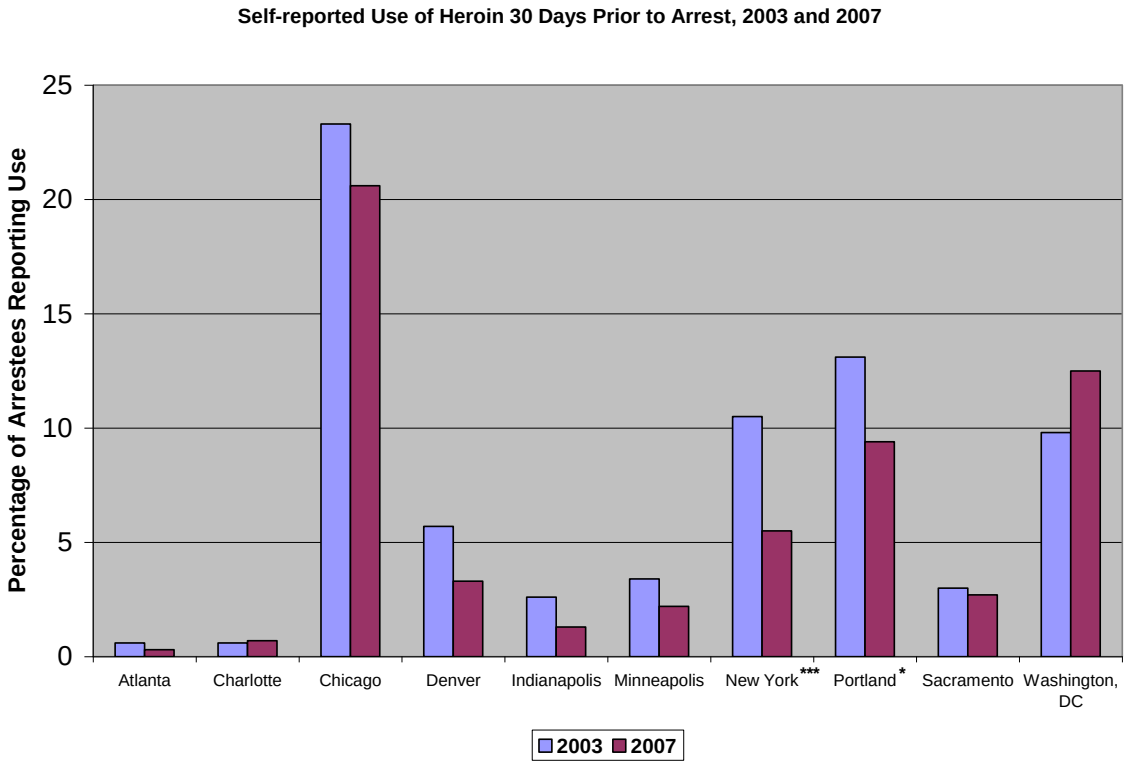
Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[20] National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, DHHS.

There is similar variation across sites in arrestees' reports of heroin use both in the prior 3 days and the last 30 days. Fewer than 1 percent arrestees in Atlanta, Charlotte, and Indianapolis report any use in the 3 days, compared to 19 percent of arrestees in Chicago who report prior 3 day use (see Table 2.6).

There is considerable variation across sites among arrestees who report use in the prior month—from less than 1 percent in Atlanta and Charlotte to as high as 21 percent in Chicago. There are significant declines in 30-day heroin use since 2003 in New York and Portland, cities that traditionally have considerable concentrations of heroin users—dropping by half in New York (11% to 6%) and from 13 percent to 9 percent in Portland (Figure 2.10). These trends are reflected in significant declines in the number of arrestees testing positive for opiates in Denver, New York, and Portland and in the average number of days arrestees report using heroin in these cities (Table 2.6).

Figure 2.10: Self-reported Use of Heroin Over the Past 30 Days, 2003, 2007

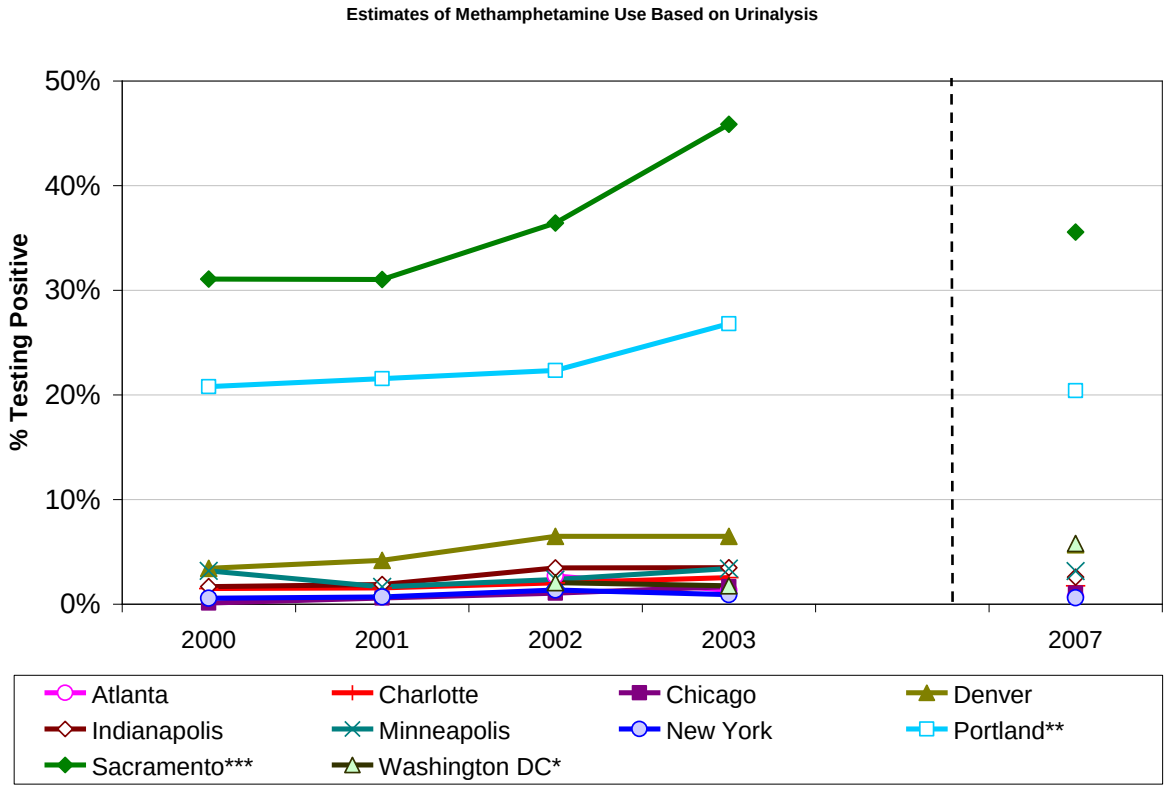


Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains a largely regional phenomenon, though it is still a substantial problem in the two far western ADAM II sites, Portland and Sacramento. In four of the current sites more than 5 percent of the arrestees test positive for methamphetamine: Washington DC (6%), Denver (6%), Portland (20%) and Sacramento (36%) (Table 2.2). Most sites east of the Mississippi still show relatively low numbers of positive tests for methamphetamine, and in some sites, like New York, there are virtually none (Figure 2.11).

Figure 2.11: Urine Test Results for Recent Methamphetamine Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000-2007



Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

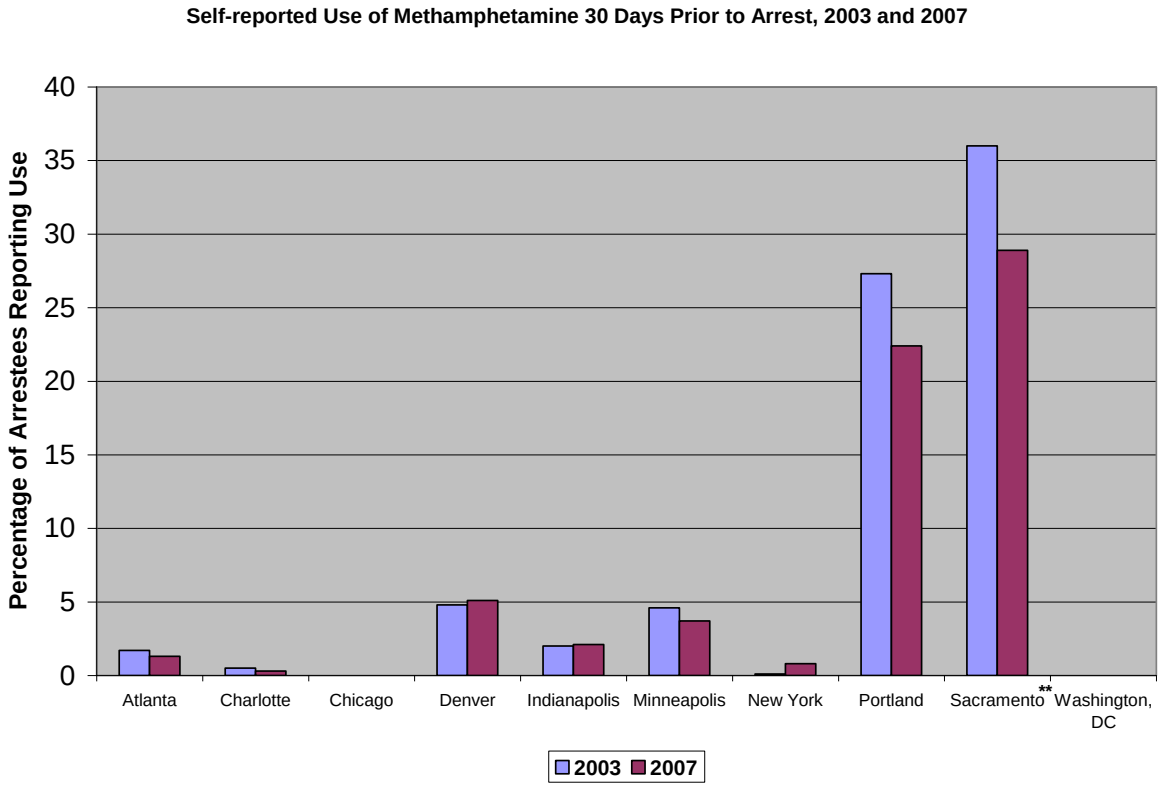
These figures are still far higher than the estimates of less than 1 percent found in the general population reflected in NSDUH.[21] In ADAM II over a quarter of male arrestees admit methamphetamine[22] use in the prior year in the two Far Western ADAM II sites (Table 2.7). In the most active methamphetamine site in ADAM II, Sacramento, 33 percent admit to use in the last year, 29 percent in the last 30 days (Figure 2.12) and 22 percent in the last 3 days. Though the number of arrestees reporting use is not as high as in Sacramento, in Portland 22 percent report use in the previous 30 days, and 17 percent in the past 3 days (Table 2.7).

There appears to be little long-term change in methamphetamine positive tests in 7 of the 10 ADAM II sites (Table 2.2). However, there are notable declines in the two Western sites (Portland and Sacramento), where use rose steadily from 2000 on and peaked in 2003 at 27 percent positive tests and 46 percent positive tests respectively then dropped significantly in 2007.

[21] National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, DHHS.

[22] The agreement between self reported methamphetamine use in the prior three days and test results is 95%.

Figure 2.12: Self-reported Use of Methamphetamine Over the Past 30 Days, 2003, 2007



Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Other Drugs

The ADAM II interview asks arrestees about their use of the NIDA 5 drugs and any other illegal drugs (or illegal use of prescription drugs) over the past year (Table 2.8). Ecstasy is the most commonly reported other drug used among arrestees—between one percent in New York to 4 percent of arrestees in Charlotte and Chicago report use of Ecstasy in the past year. In ADAM II a specific test screen was added for oxycodone, a prescription narcotic that has gained wide attention for its abuse potential. Only 33 arrestees tested positive for oxycodone across all sites in 2007. Twelve of those positive tests were in Portland (5% of Portland's sample); and 5 each were found in Indianapolis (1% of Indianapolis' sample) and Minneapolis (1% of Minneapolis' sample). Two sites have no oxycodone positives (Atlanta and Chicago) and all others have 3 or fewer cases.

In six of the ten sites, more than one percent of arrestees report use of "other opiates" in the previous 12 months, which includes synthetics such as the illegal use of prescription medication such as percodan. Specifically, between 3 percent of arrestees in Atlanta and 15 percent of arrestees in Indianapolis report using other opiates in the past year. Reported use of PCP is lower, with use reported by less than 1 percent in just three (New York, Sacramento, and Washington DC) of the ten ADAM II sites.

Injection Drug Use

Arrestees who report that they used drugs at some time over the past year are also asked whether they injected the drug on the last occasion of use.[23] In ADAM II, injection is reported most frequently by heroin users (see Table 2.9); and there are interesting variations across sites. Over two thirds of heroin users injected the drug at last use in Charlotte, Denver, Sacramento and Portland, (Table 2.8) while only 14 percent of heroin users in New York and 7 percent in Chicago report injecting the drug. Roughly half of the heroin users in Indianapolis and Minneapolis injected the drug on the last occasion of use.

While some arrestees report injecting cocaine in powder form, this is far less common than injection of heroin, and varies considerably by site. Among arrestees who report powder cocaine use in the last year, less than 1 percent in Charlotte and Indianapolis report injecting it at last use. In contrast, 20 percent of powder cocaine users in Portland report injecting it the last time they used it. Similarly, injection at last use of methamphetamine varies across sites—as high as 28 percent among methamphetamine users in Portland, but only 13 percent in Sacramento.

For all drugs, Portland stands out as a site with a larger injection drug use problem: 76 percent of heroin users, 28 percent of methamphetamine users and 20 percent of powder cocaine users in Portland injected these drugs at last use.

[23] This information applies to users of heroin, powder cocaine, and methamphetamine.

III. Demographic Characteristics of ADAM II Samples

Understanding the population entering the criminal justice system is important for developing criminal justice and public health policy on both the local and national level. As shown in the prior section, arrestees are a population heavily involved with illegal substances as well as risky behaviors that surround their use. As discussed below, they are also a population likely to be uninsured, repeat offenders and in need of employment assistance. The ADAM II program collects basic information on all arrestees in the interview: demographics (age, education, race, marital status), immigration status, employment, insurance coverage and housing situation. It also collects information from official records on the charges for which the sampled arrestee is booked. This section describes the overall characteristics of the sampled population in each site (all arrestees) and compares characteristics among arrestees who test positive for drugs and those who test negative.[24]

The ten ADAM II sites represent a range of geographic locations each with a unique population makeup. Sites consist of counties, which most often contain a large urban center and surrounding suburban or even rural areas, whose arrestees are brought into booking locations for processing. Some counties have large suburban and rural areas (Mecklenburg, NC or Marion County, IN) while others are all or almost entirely urban (Borough of Manhattan, Cook County, IL). The demographic makeup of the arrestees who are processed in each county reflects differences in the demographic makeup of each geographic area. All of the ADAM II urban areas are among the Nation's top 50 largest in population. However, they range from almost 2 million residents of Chicago and Manhattan to under 400,000 in Minneapolis.

Table 3.1 presents demographic information on arrestees in the ten ADAM II counties in 2003 and 2007. Arrestees across sites are similar in many respects. In seven of the ten ADAM II sites, the average age of arrestees is between 32 and 33. Over half of the arrestees in all of the sites are single, and the majority are U.S. citizens, ranging from 82 percent in Denver to 97 percent in Charlotte.

Across all of the ADAM II sites, 65 percent or more of arrestees have at least a high school diploma or its equivalency, ranging from 65 percent in Atlanta to 79 percent in Washington DC. Half or more of arrestees in 7 of the sites report working 35 or more hours a week, and over 40 percent in the other sites are working full time. In only 3 of the 10 sites (Washington DC, New York, and Minneapolis) do more than half of the arrestees report having health insurance; the proportion of arrestees insured ranges from only 27 percent in Chicago to 63 percent in Washington DC. While the number of arrestees with stable living arrangements in the prior 30 days is quite high (over 70% in all sites), from 8 percent of arrestees (Washington DC) to 27 percent (Portland) are living either in institutional settings or are homeless.

[24] This includes arrestees testing positive for any of the following ten drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, methadone, barbiturates and oxycodone.

Not surprisingly, the race and ethnicity of arrestees across the ten geographic areas varies (Table 3.2). In five of the ten sites, less than a quarter of all arrestees are Hispanic. The exceptions are Denver (43 percent Hispanic), New York (37%) and Sacramento (26%). The non-Hispanic population also varies across sites. Portland arrestees are over 50 percent white, while roughly 10 percent or less of Atlanta and Washington DC arrestees are white.

While the profile of arrestees in 2007 is similar in many respects to the 2003 sample, there are some significant changes. The average age of arrestees in 2007 is significantly higher in three sites (Atlanta, Charlotte, and Portland), and the proportion who are single significantly lower in just one site, Charlotte. There is also a significant decline in three sites in the proportion of arrestees who are U.S. citizens: Atlanta, New York, and Washington DC. The proportion of arrestees with at least a high school diploma or equivalency increased in Charlotte and Chicago and the percentage of arrestees working full time significantly decreased in Minneapolis and increased in New York and Portland. More arrestees report that they have health insurance in Denver and Washington DC in 2007, but significantly fewer are insured in Portland. The number of arrestees in stable living arrangements in the prior 30 days significantly increased in three ADAM II sites: Denver, New York, and Washington DC.

A common characteristic, however, is familiarity with the criminal justice system: over 60 percent of arrestees in all ten sites report a prior arrest. In 2007, from 2 percent (Washington DC) to 23 percent (Portland) of arrestees who admit any drug use in the past year report two or more prior arrests in that year (Table 3.3). There are also significant changes in arrest experiences between 2003 and 2007 in 6 of the 10 sites. The number of arrestees with a prior arrest significantly increased in Charlotte and Chicago, but decreased significantly in Indianapolis, New York, Sacramento, and Washington DC.

Information on the current charges for which a person has been arrested is recorded from the official booking record generated for each arrestee. Interviewers record the three most serious charges for all arrestees. Arrests for violent crimes range from 18 percent of cases in Atlanta, Sacramento, and Washington DC to 29 percent in Portland, and the proportion of drug crimes charges range from 24 percent (Denver) to 62 percent (Chicago). Property crimes are less prevalent, ranging from 8 percent in Washington DC to 34 percent in Atlanta, while other crime, including probation/parole violations, disturbing the peace, traffic-related offenses, and other more minor crimes, make up a large portion of charges in 3 of the 10 sites (Table 3.4).

The types of charges for which the offender is arrested changed significantly in 2007 in some sites compared to charges in 2003. Violent crime charges decreased significantly in 3 sites (Atlanta, Indianapolis and Sacramento), and increased significantly in Chicago and New York. Drug crimes increased in three sites (Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Portland) and decreased in two sites (Chicago and New York). Property crimes among arrestees increased significantly in Chicago and Minneapolis and decreased significantly in Denver, New York, Sacramento, and Washington, D.C.

Comparison of Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Drugs and Arrestees Who Test Negative

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

Table 3.5 presents demographic information for persons testing positive for some illicit substances at arrest and those testing negative. There are some demographic differences between arrestees testing positive and those not testing positive in some sites: users are significantly younger and more likely to be single in Atlanta and Indianapolis; users are also significantly more likely to be a US citizen in 7 of the 10 sites. In 6 of the 10 sites non-users are significantly more likely to be employed full time and in New York and Sacramento users are less likely to have a stable housing situation than non-users. Users are also more likely to have significantly more prior arrests than non users (Table 3.6) in 4 of the 10 sites.

IV. Treatment in the Arrestee Population

Substance Abuse Treatment

In the ADAM II interview, all arrestees are asked whether they have ever been admitted to inpatient and outpatient treatment[25] programs for drugs or alcohol, or a facility for mental health treatment. Arrestees who report use of illicit substances in the past 12 months are also asked specifically about types of drug and alcohol treatment (in-patient, out-patient) over the prior 12-month period, including the number of times they have been admitted to each and the number of nights they have spent in inpatient mental health treatment in their lifetime. Given the large number of drug users arrested, the criminal justice system is a potentially important point of identification and outreach for these services.

This section provides information on lifetime and recent treatment experiences of arrestees. There is variation in the number and types of treatment experiences of arrestees across sites, as both the mix of users and local treatment service availability vary. For example, many states have limited methadone services for opiate addiction, while others like New York continue to support many methadone treatment slots. The ADAM II interview also provides data on treatment experiences among arrestees who admit to recent drug use, where higher levels of treatment utilization might be expected.

Across the ADAM II sites, the proportion of arrestees who report some prior *outpatient* drug or alcohol treatment ranges from a low of 9 percent in Atlanta to a high of 37 percent in Portland (Table 4.1). Similar numbers of arrestees report some prior *inpatient* drug or alcohol treatment, ranging from 16 percent in Indianapolis and Atlanta to 39 percent in Minneapolis (Table 4.1), but the average number of inpatient days of treatment per arrestee over the prior year is low across the sites, from an average of only one day in Indianapolis and New York to an average of just over a week in Minneapolis (Table 4.3). Compared to other sites, Portland and Minneapolis arrestees report more inpatient and outpatient treatment, both lifetime and in the past 12 months. The findings from ADAM II on either inpatient and outpatient treatment experience are little changed from 2003. The proportion of arrestees reporting any prior inpatient treatment in ADAM II is significantly lower than in 2003 in just two sites, Indianapolis and New York.

One of the advantages of the ADAM II program is the ability to look at treatment experiences among the population most in need, that is, arrestees with recent (past year) drug use. Across all sites, under 15 percent of arrestees reporting drug use in the past year report some inpatient drug or alcohol treatment in the past 12 months. New York shows a significant decrease in the percentage of arrestees reporting inpatient treatment in the previous 12 months (9 percent to 5 percent), while Chicago shows a significant increase (5 percent to 10 percent) (Table 4.2).

[25] Respondents are told not to include self-help outpatient programming such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous or Cocaine Anonymous.

Mental Health Treatment

In ADAM II all arrestees are 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 in their lifetime; arrestees who report drug use in the past 12 months are also asked about mental health treatment in the prior year. Across the sites, the proportion reporting any prior overnight stay in a mental health facility ranges from 7 percent in Indianapolis to 14 percent in Atlanta and Minneapolis (Table 4.1). The proportion of arrestees reporting use that report they received inpatient mental health treatment in the past year is lower, 4 percent or less across all sites (Table 4.2). ADAM II results show little significant change from 2003 ADAM results; in only one site (Chicago) is there a significant increase in the number of arrestees who received mental health treatment in the previous 12 months (Table 4.2).

V. Local Drug Markets

Drug Markets

Illegal drugs are acquired in drug "markets," places where drugs are exchanged between buyers and their sources either through cash exchange, trade, barter, as gifts, sharing, or some combination of these modes. The arenas in which drug transactions occur also vary, ranging from informal (at a party, through a friend, at a workplace, etc.) to formal (open air drug markets, drug delivery through a system of runners, etc.). Markets also reflect types of relationships between the seller or source of the drug and the buyer, from virtual strangers in an open air setting to a familiar or associate in a private or social setting. The dynamics of these markets differ by the drug exchanged, the area of the country, and the availability of the drug.

In both ADAM and ADAM II it is possible to examine the characteristics of markets for each drug through reports of arrestees who acquired the drug over the last 30 days. How do users "pay" for the drugs they obtain—through cash or through some other goods or service? Do they use regular sources or new occasional ones? Are these public open air sales or indoors and arranged through a phone, the Internet, or a go-between? Do the "purchasers" get the drugs all for themselves or to share or distribute? What happens when a transaction fails or the user cannot find what he is looking for, and why? How do these market characteristics differ for each of the drugs?

The ADAM II interview asks all arrestees (regardless of any reported drug use) whether they obtained any of each of the following drugs in the prior 30 days: marijuana, crack cocaine, powder cocaine, heroin or methamphetamine. If they answer "yes" to having obtained any of the five drugs, they are asked a series of questions for each drug obtained. They are asked to frame their answers about a single transaction for each drug—the last one that occurred in the prior 30 days so that multiple transactions are not blended together in responses. An arrestee may answer the series of questions for one to all five drugs in sequence, but answers for each drug pertain only to the last time a transaction was made for that drug. The questions for each drug include:

- What was exchanged (cash, credit, property, sex, services, a combination of both cash and other things)?[26]
- Was it a direct buy or through a middleman?
- Was the seller/distributor known to him, a regular source, an occasional source, or a new source?
- How did he contact the seller/source?
- Where did the transaction take place (street, apartment, park, in or out of their neighborhood)?
- How much did he buy and what did the unit purchased cost?

[26] A single transaction can be both cash and non-cash; that is, a buyer can pay $10 in cash and $10 in other goods or services (a watch, sex, etc.) for a single $20 unit or buy of drugs.

- What part was for his own use?
- How many different people did he buy from over the 30 days?
- Did he have difficulty buying and why?

The sections that follow examine the markets for each of the drugs identified as obtained most recently in the prior 30 days. In some cases the person who acquired the drug is not a user, but is nevertheless purchasing or obtaining the drug.

Marijuana

Marijuana is the drug most commonly acquired in all ten sites. Over 35 percent of arrestees in each site report that they obtained marijuana either through purchase, barter, trade or growing it themselves in the prior 30 days (Table 5.1); in Chicago, over half of arrestees report they obtained marijuana. For 8 of the 10 sites, the finding is consistent with 2003 data. In Indianapolis and Minneapolis, there are significant decreases in the proportion of arrestees acquiring marijuana; nonetheless, in both of those sites, over 36 percent of arrestees report they acquired marijuana in 2007.

Marijuana continues to be a relational market; that is, it is often shared or traded from a regular source, often in a social setting. In 9 of the 10 sites, more than half of all arrestees who obtained marijuana report getting it through a non-cash transaction (sharing, trading) in the last 30 days (Table 5.3). For three sites, this represents a significant decline from 2003. In Charlotte the number of arrestees reporting non-cash transactions fell from 70 percent in 2003 to 44 percent in 2007, in Atlanta from 69 percent to 53 percent, and in Indianapolis the number of arrestees reporting noncash transactions fell from 74 percent in 2003 to 61 percent in 2007. In New York the number of arrestees reporting non-cash transactions increased from 54 percent to 66 percent, making it more similar to other ADAM sites in terms of non-cash marijuana transactions.

Marijuana is also often purchased from a regular source or contact (as opposed to a new or occasional source) by over 50 percent of the arrestees in five sites (Table 5.4), and arrestees buy the drug directly rather than through a go-between over 80 percent of the time in all but one site, Washington DC. In DC there is a more even split between direct and go-between transactions (Table 5.5).

Arrestees purchasing marijuana are also buying it many times in a month—on average 6–17 days in the past 30 depending on the site (Table 5.7). In three sites (Sacramento, Minneapolis, and Washington DC) the average number of buys increased significantly from 2003. In contrast, arrestees in New York report purchasing marijuana on an average of 11 days in the past 30 in 2007, significantly less often than what was reported in 2003.

It also appears that marijuana may have become more difficult to acquire in 2007 compared to 2003. More arrestees report failed attempts (i.e., tried to buy, had the funds, but couldn't) at marijuana buys in all sites compared to 2003, significantly more in three of the ten sites (New York, Indianapolis and Washington DC). Recent inability to buy is reported by over a third of arrestees in Indianapolis, half of arrestees in New York and two-thirds of arrestees in Washington DC (Table 5.8). The reasons cited for failed purchases are most often related to lack of supply (no dealers, dealers with no product). For example, 60 percent of arrestees trying to purchase marijuana in Charlotte and 44

percent of arrestees trying to purchase marijuana in Denver attribute failures to no availability (Table 5.10). Local law enforcement plays a role in failed buy attempts less than 20 percent of the time in 8 of the 10 sites. The notable exception is Washington DC where 46 percent of arrestees report their failed transactions for marijuana are attributable to police activity (Table 5.9).

Marijuana is also a drug more likely to be purchased in an indoor location such as a house or apartment than on the street or in some other outdoor location. Over half of arrestees report marijuana purchases as indoor transactions, though there is some variation across the 10 sites. Table 5.6 indicates how many arrestees report regarding the last cash marijuana buy; the number of arrestees reporting open air or outdoor buys decreased significantly in Charlotte and Chicago since 2003 and increased significantly in Atlanta.

Crack

After marijuana in most sites, the second largest proportion of arrestees obtained crack cocaine in the prior 30 days, from 11 percent in New York to 29 percent in Atlanta (Table 5.1). The exceptions are Portland and Sacramento where the second largest proportion of arrestees obtained methamphetamine. Crack acquisition has declined significantly in Chicago, Indianapolis and New York, but increased significantly in Minneapolis.

Participation in the crack market is predominantly on a cash basis in all sites—over three-fourths of arrestees who report crack acquisition in the past 30 days purchased it with cash. In many sites, the proportion is 90% or higher (Table 5.2). There are significant increases in the proportion of arrestees reporting cash transactions for crack in five cities: Atlanta, Charlotte, New York, Portland, and Sacramento. There are significant decreases in arrestees reporting non-cash transactions in Atlanta and Charlotte (Table 5.3), indicating that the crack cocaine market is increasingly cash driven, with fewer arrestees able or willing to trade property, sex, or other non-cash commodities for crack cocaine.

In all sites, most arrestees report that crack cocaine is purchased directly (no intermediary), ranging from a low of 67 percent in Chicago (a significant decrease from 2003) to over 90 percent in Atlanta, Charlotte, Portland, and Minneapolis (Table 5.5). Forty percent or more of arrestees across all sites who acquired crack report that they bought the drug from a regular source (Table 5.4). The location of crack transactions (indoors versus outdoors) varies somewhat from site to site; a significant move to outdoor markets is evident in Atlanta and a significant reduction in outdoors sales is evident in Denver and New York (Table 5.6).

Persons acquiring crack are frequent buyers. In a 30-day period, those reporting purchasing crack range from an average of 11 times in Denver to 18 times in Charlotte (Table 5.7).

For arrestees who acquired crack, market transactions fail most often due to lack of availability from dealers, though there are no significant differences from 2003 to 2007 (Table 5.10). As low as 3 percent of arrestees in Charlotte to over 40 percent of arrestees in Indianapolis and Denver who sought crack report failed transactions due to drug unavailability from dealers, and less than 15 percent of arrestees at any site report a failed buy because of police activity (Table 5.9).

Powder Cocaine

Market participation for powder cocaine is substantially lower than for either marijuana or crack, ranging from 7 percent of arrestees in Chicago and Indianapolis to 16 percent in Denver (Table 5.1). Charlotte is the only city with a significant change in the proportion of arrestees reporting acquiring powder cocaine from 2003 – 2007, increasing from 10 percent to 14 percent in Charlotte.

With the exception of Denver, more arrestees report cash transactions as the method of acquisition for powder cocaine (Table 5.2 and 5.3), though the number reporting non-cash transactions increased in Chicago and New York. Cocaine powder is also acquired less often than other drugs. The average number of purchases reported for powder cocaine over the prior 30 is on average between 4 in Indianapolis and 10 in Portland (Table 5.7).

Anywhere from 52 to 100 percent of arrestees across all sites purchase powder cocaine directly from a dealer (Table 5.5), most often in an indoor setting (close to 60 percent or more in 7 of the ten sites) rather than in outdoor public sales (Table 5.6).

More than 20 percent of arrestees also report that they failed to buy powder cocaine because the dealer did not have the drug in 6 of the 10 ADAM II sites, though Denver is the only city showing a significant increase in reports of such failed transactions (Table 5.10). Availability (Table 5.10) appears to be less of a problem in New York (7 percent failed to buy due to availability) but a greater problem in Denver (65 percent) and Atlanta (31 percent). Police action does not seem to impact this market activity as much as with other drugs, perhaps due to the dominance of indoor sales. New York is the only city where arrestees report any failure to buy powder cocaine (2 percent of the arrestees) due to police activity in 2007 (Table 5.9).

Heroin

As indicated in earlier data, heroin use is less prevalent than the use of other drugs; consequently, less than 10 percent of arrestees in 8 of the 10 sites report acquiring it in the prior 30 days (Table 5.1). Chicago (22 percent) and Washington DC (13 percent) have the highest proportion of arrestees who acquired heroin, and Atlanta and Charlotte the lowest (under 1 percent). However, arrestees who do acquire heroin do so more frequently than found with any other drug—ranging between 6 days a month in Charlotte and 23 days a month in Chicago and Atlanta using cash and 2 days in Sacramento and 11 days in Denver a month through a non-cash transaction (Table 5.1).

Heroin is a predominantly cash market in most sites. In the exception, Indianapolis, the proportion of arrestees reporting cash versus non-cash transactions is more evenly split (Tables 5.2 and 5.3). In all other sites, 75 percent or more of arrestees making heroin transactions use cash and 56 percent or less use non-cash. The sites reporting the highest proportion of arrestees in the heroin market are also heavily cash markets with 84 percent in 4 sites (Chicago, New York, Portland and Sacramento) and 88 percent of arrestees in Washington DC reporting they used cash (Table 5.2).

Heroin is also a market where buyer and source interact directly, but often in an outdoor or public setting. Between 72 percent in Minneapolis and 94 percent in Washington DC of arrestees across sites who acquired heroin do so directly from the seller (Table 5.5), and over half of heroin market participants across all sites report purchasing the drug outdoors (Table 5.6). Similar to other drugs,

over half of arrestees who obtained heroin in the prior 30 days did so from a regular source in 7 out of the 10 sites. In New York (30%) and Atlanta (22%), however, fewer buy from a regular source (Table 5.4).

While all sites report some heroin market activity, arrestees in 8 of 10 sites report trying and failing to purchase heroin in the prior 30 days (Table 5.8). In New York and Minneapolis the percentage of arrestees reporting failed transactions rose dramatically from 10 to 13 percent in those cities in 2003 to over 70 percent in 2007. Arrestees in Chicago (11 percent), New York (22 percent), Portland (16 percent), and Sacramento (19 percent) report failures because dealers did not have the drug (Table 5.10). While most cities have very few, if any, arrestees reporting failed heroin transactions due to police activity, approximately one-fifth of arrestees in the heroin markets of Chicago and New York report such failed transactions (Table 5.9).

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine market activity varies widely across the ten sites. Arrestees in sites in the West report the most meth acquisitions (Table 5.1). No arrestees in three sites (Charlotte, Washington DC and Chicago) report acquiring any methamphetamine.

In some sites methamphetamine markets have been well-established for many years (Sacramento, Portland, and Denver) and the proportion of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine in two of these sites (Portland and Sacramento) has been high since 2000. Current buyers in these established markets buy frequently, reporting that they made cash purchases on an average from 10 to 12 days in the last month. Non-cash transactions in those sites are less frequent, on average less than 8 days in the last 30 days. In those methamphetamine markets that are newer (and smaller), like Indianapolis and Minneapolis, the number of arrestees reporting cash transactions and non-cash transactions in the past 30 days is nearly identical (Table 5.1). This may suggest that newer or smaller methamphetamine markets may be less open and less focused on cash transactions than in more established areas where dealers are not friends or associates of buyers and trade in cash.

In those sites with methamphetamine activity, over 70 percent of arrestees who purchase the drug do so directly (Table 5.5). There are some differences, again, between the sites with long standing meth markets in the West and those in the Mid West. In Portland, Sacramento and Denver (Table 5.4), only half of the arrestees report that their transactions are made through a regular source (as opposed to a new or occasional source), while in Indianapolis and Minneapolis nearly three quarters of arrestees report their transactions are made from a regular source (74 percent and 71 percent, respectively).

More than transactions of any of the other drugs, methamphetamine purchases are more likely to occur indoors (over 75 percent of arrestees report their meth transactions as indoors in all but Denver), which represents some significant changes since 2003. Denver reports a significant increase in arrestees reporting outdoor sales (from 15% to 56%), but Portland and Sacramento report significant decreases in reports of outdoor methamphetamine sales during this time period (Table 5.6).

Anywhere from 13 percent to 57 percent of arrestees reported failed transactions in Portland, Sacramento, Denver, and Minneapolis (Table 5.8). Almost 40 percent of failed transactions among arrestees involved in methamphetamine markets in Denver and Portland are reported as due to lack of availability (Table 5.10), and 4 to 5 percent are due to police activity in Portland and Sacramento (Table 5.9).

Methamphetamine Manufacture

A series of questions were developed for ADAM II to examine in more detail the dynamics of methamphetamine manufacture; in particular, it is of interest whether users "cook" their own product, what ingredients they use, how they learned the process and what they do with the by-products of meth cooking. Of the almost 300 arrestees across all ten sites who report that they had acquired methamphetamine in some way over the prior 30 day period, only 18 report that they had ever made the drug themselves and only two arrestees had made meth within the last 30 days. Both recent "cooks" are from the two far West sites, Portland and Sacramento. Of the 18 arrestees who admitted to having cooked meth at some point in their lives, 16 are from one of these two sites; the other two are from Minneapolis and Denver. Only one cook answered questions about what ingredients he used (ephedrine and red phosphorus), where he made it (someone else's home), from whom he learned the techniques (a friend) and what he did with the leftover ingredients (the other cook cleaned it up).

VI. Conclusion

ONDCP's revival of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program has successfully completed its first year as ADAM II. In 2007, 4334 interviews and 3345 urine specimens were collected in two 14 day periods of data collection from April 1 to September 30 in 10 US cities. Face to face interviews with adult male arrestees within 48 hours of their arrest provide data on arrestees' characteristics (employment, housing status, charge, insurance coverage) as well as data on their drug use, drug use history, treatment utilization, and participation in a variety of drug markets. Urine testing provides data on the presence of ten possible substances in their system at the time of arrest. All of this information can be compared to data from ADAM (2000-2003) to examine trends in use and market activity over time in all but one site (Atlanta).

ADAM II, like its predecessor, is an important window into a population of drug users often dramatically different than found in general population surveys. Over 60 percent of arrestees in any of the 10 sites had at least one illicit substance in their system at the time of arrest; over 20 percent in 8 of the 10 sites tested positive for more than one illicit substance. Although marijuana has been declining somewhat in popularity, it continues to be both detected in urinalysis and self-reported at consistently high levels, with from 31 to 52 percent of arrestees testing positive for marijuana in sites in 2007. Cocaine (as crack or powder) results also indicate that in all sites from 21 to 46 percent of arrestees test positive at arrest in 2007; opiate use, while less prevalent in many sites, over 8 percent of arrestees test positive in Washington DC, New York and Portland and over 20 percent in Chicago.

ADAM II sites are designed to serve as sentinels of drug use issues in specific areas, as they do not constitute a probability-based sample of US cities/counties. Within each site, sampling and case weighting provide a method to estimate accurately local trends that are often masked in national estimates where patterns of use can vary dramatically from region to region. For example, one of the goals of ADAM II is to examine the possible spread of methamphetamine from the early problem areas in western cities to the east. Two heavily methamphetamine-involved western ADAM sites from 2000-2003 (Sacramento and Portland) were selected for ADAM II and eight sites outside of this region were included as sources of data to help monitor any progression east. Data from 2007 indicate that methamphetamine is still a critical problem in the Western sites with 20 percent of Portland arrestees and 36 percent of Sacramento arrestees testing positive for the drug, though these numbers represent significant declines from the high points in 2003. With the exception of Washington DC where use is significantly higher (6% of the arrestees in 2007), the remaining sites show little or no increase in arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine.

ADAM II is a unique window into a population of heavy consumers of illegal substances who are involved in retail drug markets, potentially in need of treatment services, and, by definition, involved in the criminal justice system. Information on their drug use is only one part of the rich data set ADAM II provides. No other data source provides both self-reported information on a variety of behaviors, service needs and characteristics of some of the Nation's most serious drug users, as well as a bioassay with which to judge the veracity of reports. As data collection moves into the second year of ADAM II, the program will continue to serve as an important tool in decision-making on the local and national level.

Appendix A

Data Tables

Data are reported in annualized form unless otherwise noted and all estimates in all tables are weighted to represent booked male arrestees. The estimates are provided with the standard errors of those estimates included in parentheses. Significance of year to year trends is estimated using regression models. Where Ns are too small on a particular response to provide a reliable estimate the notation "n/a" is presented.

Table 2.1: Urine Test Results on Any or Multiple Drug Use among Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

	% of Arrestees Testing Positive for:			
	Any of 10 Drugs [a]		Multiple Drugs (More than one of 10 Drugs) [a]	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	69.9 (3.9)	67.8 (4.5)	17.0 (3.5)	14.2 (3.1)
Charlotte, NC	65.7 (3.1)	68.6 (3.2)	17.7 (2.4)	17.2 (2.7)
Chicago, IL	89.1 (1.4)	86.5 (2.7)	40.8 (2.3)	38.2 (4.2)
Denver, CO	73.3 (2.2)	71.1 (2.5)	29.5 (2.4)	21.8** (2.3)
Indianapolis, IN	63.7 (2.8)	65.5 (2.8)	25.5 (2.3)	25.9 (2.6)
Minneapolis, MN	65.0 (2.2)	63.5 (3.2)	19.7 (1.8)	20.8 (2.5)
New York, NY	73.7 (1.9)	69.2 (3.1)	26.1 (1.8)	23.4 (2.9)
Portland, OR	74.3 (2.3)	72.0 (2.9)	36.0 (2.6)	29.5* (3.0)
Sacramento, CA	84.0 (2.0)	77.9** (2.5)	39.6 (2.8)	32.1** (3.0)
Washington, D.C.	68.5 (4.4)	68.3 (6.1)	21.6 (3.9)	34.4* (6.8)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Ten drugs tested include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone.

Table 2.2: Urine Test Results for Specific Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000-2007

	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for:																			
	Marijuana					Cocaine [a]					Opiates					Methamphetamine				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA			37.7 (4.2)	33.0 (4.4)	30.9 (4.3)			46.1 (4.3)	48.8 (4.5)	45.5 (4.8)			3.7 (2.0)	1.9 (1.1)	1.4 (1.0)			2.7 (1.4)	1.3 (0.8)	0.7 (0.6)
Charlotte, NC	38.7 (6.2)	49.0 (3.0)	44.4 (2.8)	48.8 (3.1)	45.5 (3.7)	39.2 (6.5)	31.0 (2.8)	30.5 (2.6)	28.9 (2.9)	33.5 (3.3)	3.0 (2.9)	1.7 (0.7)	2.3 (0.8)	1.1 (0.5)	1.3 (0.6)	2.2 (2.4)	1.0 (0.5)	1.2 (0.6)	1.6 (0.9)	0.9 (0.5)
Chicago, IL	53.0 (8.0)	55.9 (7.6)	48.6 (1.9)	52.5 (2.2)	51.5 (4.2)	50.4 (8.6)	40.2 (7.5)	48.9 (1.9)	52.8 (2.2)	40.9*** (4.2)	36.1 (8.6)	29.4 (7.2)	25.1 (1.7)	23.8 (1.9)	20.2 (3.3)	.00 (0.3)	1.4 (2.3)	1.0 (0.3)	1.3 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)
Denver, CO	41.4 (2.0)	40.1 (1.9)	39.6 (2.0)	43.3 (2.5)	42.7 (2.7)	34.3 (2.0)	33.5 (1.8)	31.6 (1.9)	39.7*** (2.6)	37.0 (2.7)	3.6 (0.7)	4.3 (0.8)	3.4 (0.7)	7.7*** (1.5)	3.2** (0.8)	3.4 (0.7)	4.2 (0.8)	6.5* (0.9)	6.5 (1.2)	5.7 (1.4)
Indianapolis, IN	47.5 (2.1)	49.1 (2.2)	45.5 (2.6)	43.8 (2.7)	45.3 (3.0)	32.3 (2.0)	32.8 (2.1)	33.5 (2.5)	32.5 (2.6)	30.5 (2.8)	3.1 (0.7)	5.1 (1.0)	4.3 (1.1)	4.2 (1.1)	6.5 (1.5)	1.7 (0.5)	1.9 (0.5)	3.5 (1.0)	3.5 (1.0)	2.6 (1.0)
Minneapolis, MN	54.1 (2.5)	52.1 (2.6)	51.5 (2.6)	46.6 (2.3)	42.7 (3.1)	24.9 (2.1)	25.9 (2.3)	28.3 (2.5)	27.4 (2.1)	27.5 (2.8)	3.4 (0.8)	4.0 (0.9)	3.8 (0.9)	4.7 (0.9)	4.7 (1.3)	3.2 (0.9)	1.7 (0.5)	2.4 (0.6)	3.4 (0.7)	3.2 (0.9)
New York, NY	39.2 (2.1)	42.7 (2.3)	42.8 (2.2)	42.2 (2.0)	38.2 (3.3)	52.0 (2.1)	45.8* (2.4)	49.8 (2.2)	36.7*** (2.0)	33.6 (3.3)	19.8 (1.7)	16.2 (1.7)	12.9* (1.4)	13.6 (1.4)	8.2** (1.8)	0.2 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)
Portland, OR	34.9 (2.0)	35.9 (1.9)	37.2 (2.1)	39.1 (2.6)	41.4 (3.1)	21.5 (1.8)	25.6* (1.8)	21.0* (1.8)	33.1*** (2.7)	23.6*** (2.8)	13.2 (1.5)	9.8* (1.2)	9.6 (1.3)	15.7*** (2.0)	11.7* (2.1)	20.8 (1.7)	21.5 (1.6)	22.3 (1.8)	26.8 (2.4)	20.4** (2.5)
Sacramento, CA	49.2 (2.7)	48.0 (2.6)	50.5 (2.1)	49.5 (2.8)	45.8 (3.0)	18.6 (2.1)	17.3 (1.9)	20.6 (1.8)	22.5 (2.4)	21.4 (2.5)	3.2 (0.9)	6.3** (1.2)	5.4 (0.9)	7.3 (1.4)	6.1 (1.5)	31.1 (2.4)	31.0 (2.3)	36.4* (2.1)	45.8*** (2.8)	35.6*** (3.1)
Washington, D.C.			33.0 (6.2)	41.1 (4.8)	44.1 (6.6)			24.2 (4.9)	24.2 (3.9)	31.2* (4.0)			6.8 (2.0)	11.8 (3.0)	14.1 (3.1)			2.1 (1.9)	1.8 (1.1)	5.8* (2.8)

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 (***).

[a] Arrestees tested positive for either crack or powder cocaine.

Table 2.3: Self-Reported Use of Marijuana among Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

	Arrestees Reporting Marijuana Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Marijuana [a]	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year		
Primary City	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	37.1 (3.2)	28.5** (3.2)	34.3 (3.3)	51.5 (3.2)	42.1** (3.4)	46.9 (3.4)	6.9 (0.5)	5.9 (0.7)
Charlotte, NC	36.0 (2.5)	33.5 (2.7)	40.6 (2.9)	51.5 (2.6)	48.6 (2.9)	56.0 (2.8)	7.0 (0.5)	6.7 (0.6)
Chicago, IL	40.5 (2.0)	36.4 (4.0)	44.7 (4.1)	58.3 (2.0)	56.6 (4.1)	60.7 (4.0)	8.6 (0.4)	7.8 (1.1)
Denver, CO	35.1 (2.3)	33.7 (2.4)	40.3 (2.5)	49.1 (2.4)	45.4 (2.5)	51.2 (2.5)	6.8 (0.5)	6.7 (0.5)
Indianapolis, IN	33.7 (2.5)	33.4 (2.5)	39.4 (2.6)	48.0 (2.6)	44.1 (2.6)	50.8 (2.6)	6.6 (0.5)	7.5 (0.7)
Minneapolis, MN	37.8 (2.2)	29.3*** (2.5)	36.1 (2.6)	51.9 (2.3)	43.3** (2.7)	50.5 (2.7)	6.8 (0.5)	6.7 (0.6)
New York, NY	34.5 (2.2)	27.6** (2.5)	32.8 (2.6)	41.8 (2.2)	39.3 (2.8)	46.4 (2.8)	7.9 (0.5)	5.5*** (0.7)
Portland, OR	30.8 (2.3)	30.5 (2.5)	40.4 (2.7)	54.5 (2.5)	46.7** (2.7)	56.6 (2.7)	4.8 (0.4)	5.4 (0.5)
Sacramento, CA	39.3 (2.7)	31.7** (2.6)	37.1 (2.7)	51.0 (2.7)	44.7* (2.8)	49.5 (2.8)	6.6 (0.5)	6.5 (0.6)
Washington, D.C.	32.2 (3.6)	30.5 (5.7)	34.3 (5.8)	44.9 (3.8)	42.0 (5.8)	42.7 (5.6)	5.9 (1.1)	5.2 (0.9)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Asked of arrestees reporting some marijuana use in the past 12 months.

Table 2.4: Self-Reported Use of Crack Cocaine among Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

	Arrestees Reporting Crack Cocaine Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Crack Cocaine [a]	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year		
Primary City	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	16.5 (2.2)	22.5* (3.0)	25.1 (3.1)	21.1 (2.4)	26.7 (3.1)	28.7 (3.2)	3.4 (0.5)	5.0** (0.6)
Charlotte, NC	12.2 (1.7)	13.7 (2.0)	17.1 (2.2)	14.4 (1.8)	18.8* (2.3)	21.9 (2.4)	2.2 (0.3)	3.3** (0.4)
Chicago, IL	23.2 (1.7)	14.5*** (2.8)	20.6 (3.3)	30.0 (1.8)	22.8* (3.5)	26.4 (3.7)	5.1 (0.4)	3.0** (0.9)
Denver, CO	14.9 (1.7)	14.9 (1.8)	17.4 (2.0)	18.6 (1.9)	20.3 (2.1)	24.1 (2.2)	2.3 (0.3)	2.3 (0.3)
Indianapolis, IN	13.6 (1.8)	10.2 (1.5)	12.2 (1.7)	17.7 (2.0)	13.9 (1.8)	16.1 (1.9)	2.2 (0.3)	1.7 (0.4)
Minneapolis, MN	10.3 (1.3)	12.6 (1.9)	15.1 (2.0)	12.6 (1.4)	17.1* (2.1)	19.4 (2.2)	2.0 (0.3)	2.1 (0.3)
New York, NY	11.7 (1.5)	7.2** (1.3)	8.4 (1.4)	13.2 (1.5)	9.9 (1.5)	12.1 (1.7)	2.5 (0.3)	1.4* (0.5)
Portland, OR	14.8 (1.9)	10.5* (1.7)	12.7 (1.9)	20.4 (2.1)	15.0* (2.0)	21.0 (2.2)	2.2 (0.3)	2.0 (0.3)
Sacramento, CA	11.3 (1.7)	8.2 (1.6)	9.4 (1.6)	14.5 (1.9)	11.4 (1.8)	13.3 (1.9)	1.8 (0.3)	1.4 (0.3)
Washington, D.C.	15.0 (2.9)	11.5 (3.7)	11.7 (3.7)	18.7 (3.2)	14.1 (4.0)	14.7 (3.9)	2.9 (0.7)	1.7 (0.6)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Asked of arrestees reporting some crack cocaine use in the past 12 months.

Table 2.5: Self-Reported Use of Powder Cocaine among Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

	Arrestees Reporting Powder Cocaine Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Powder Cocaine [a]	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year		
Primary City	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	8.5 (1.8)	5.4 (1.6)	7.1 (1.8)	13.8 (2.3)	9.0* (2.0)	12.0 (2.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)
Charlotte, NC	5.2 (1.2)	5.2 (1.3)	7.8 (1.6)	8.5 (1.5)	11.6 (2.0)	16.1 (2.2)	0.6 (0.2)	1.2** (0.2)
Chicago, IL	4.0 (0.8)	2.5 (1.5)	4.3 (1.8)	7.9 (1.1)	5.4 (1.9)	10.3 (2.6)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.3)
Denver, CO	6.7 (1.2)	8.4 (1.5)	11.0 (1.6)	11.2 (1.5)	14.1 (1.8)	22.0 (2.2)	1.2 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)
Indianapolis, IN	4.6 (1.2)	3.1 (0.9)	3.9 (0.9)	9.1 (1.5)	6.5 (1.3)	10.3 (1.5)	0.5 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)
Minneapolis, MN	3.1 (0.7)	1.5* (0.6)	3.8 (1.0)	6.4 (1.1)	6.3 (1.3)	12.1 (1.8)	0.4 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
New York, NY	5.6 (1.0)	5.7 (1.2)	6.0 (1.2)	9.8 (1.3)	8.3 (1.4)	13.0 (1.8)	0.9 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)
Portland, OR	8.6 (1.4)	6.9 (1.4)	9.2 (1.7)	15.5 (1.8)	11.4* (1.8)	16.9 (2.0)	1.2 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)
Sacramento, CA	3.4 (1.0)	4.5 (1.3)	5.8 (1.4)	6.2 (1.3)	7.2 (1.5)	11.3 (1.8)	0.3 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Washington, D.C.	2.6 (1.4)	3.4 (2.5)	3.6 (2.6)	4.9 (1.9)	5.2 (3.0)	6.5 (3.3)	0.2 (0.4)	1.0 (0.4)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Asked of arrestees reporting some powder cocaine use in the past 12 months.

Table 2.6: Self-Reported Use of Heroin Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

	Arrestees Reporting Heroin Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Heroin [a]	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year		
Primary City	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	0.8 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	0.3 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)
Charlotte, NC	0.5 (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)	0.6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	0.7 (0.5)	1.4 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
Chicago, IL	20.6 (1.6)	18.9 (3.2)	20.3 (3.3)	23.3 (1.7)	20.6 (3.3)	23.3 (3.5)	5.2 (0.4)	4.8 (1.0)
Denver, CO	5.0 (1.1)	3.1 (0.9)	3.0 (0.8)	5.7 (1.1)	3.3 (0.9)	4.9 (1.1)	1.4 (0.2)	0.6*** (0.2)
Indianapolis, IN	2.3 (0.8)	0.7 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)	2.6 (1.0)	1.3 (0.6)	2.3 (0.8)	0.6 (0.1)	0.2* (0.2)
Minneapolis, MN	2.4 (0.6)	1.4 (0.6)	1.8 (0.6)	3.4 (0.7)	2.2 (0.7)	4.1 (1.1)	0.6 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)
New York, NY	8.4 (1.2)	3.3*** (0.8)	4.9 (1.1)	10.5 (1.3)	5.5*** (1.2)	6.7 (1.3)	2.1 (0.3)	0.8** (0.5)
Portland, OR	11.1 (1.5)	7.8 (1.4)	8.6 (1.5)	13.1 (1.6)	9.4* (1.5)	11.6 (1.7)	2.5 (0.3)	1.7* (0.4)
Sacramento, CA	2.4 (0.7)	2.1 (0.8)	2.5 (0.8)	3.0 (0.8)	2.7 (0.8)	3.4 (0.9)	0.7 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)
Washington, D.C.	8.5 (2.2)	11.8 (4.4)	12.2 (4.5)	9.8 (2.3)	12.5 (4.5)	11.3 (4.1)	2.0 (0.7)	2.4 (0.6)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Asked of arrestees reporting some heroin use in the past 12 months.

Table 2.7: Self-Reported Use of Methamphetamine Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

	Arrestees Reporting Methamphetamine Use (%)						Average No. of Days in Past 30 Used Methamphetamine [a]	
	Past 3 Days		Past 7 Days	Past 30 Days		Past Year		
Primary City	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	n/a	n/a	1.2 (0.7)	1.7 (0.7)	1.3 (0.7)	1.4 (0.7)	0.3 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
Charlotte, NC	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5 (0.3)	0.3 (0.4)	0.7 (0.5)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
Chicago, IL	n/a	n/a	n/a	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1.2 (1.0)	0.1 (0.03)	n/a
Denver, CO	2.9 (0.7)	3.3 (0.9)	4.4 (1.1)	4.8 (1.0)	5.1 (1.2)	9.1 (1.5)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)
Indianapolis, IN	0.5 (0.3)	0.9 (0.4)	1.8 (0.7)	2.0 (0.7)	2.1 (0.8)	2.5 (0.8)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)
Minneapolis, MN	3.1 (0.8)	2.9 (1.0)	2.8 (0.9)	4.6 (0.9)	3.7 (1.0)	5.1 (1.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
New York, NY	0.0	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)	0.8 (0.7)	3.1 (1.5)	0.02 (0.04)	0.1 (0.1)
Portland, OR	18.6 (1.9)	16.8 (2.1)	19.3 (2.2)	27.3 (2.2)	22.4 (2.2)	26.1 (2.3)	3.3 (0.3)	3.3 (0.4)
Sacramento, CA	26.2 (2.3)	22.3 (2.4)	26.4 (2.6)	36.0 (2.5)	28.9** (2.6)	32.9 (2.7)	4.6 (0.4)	4.6 (0.4)
Washington, D.C.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.3 (0.0)	n/a	0.3 (0.2)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Asked of arrestees reporting some methamphetamine use in the past 12 months.

Table 2.8: Percent Admitting to Secondary Drug Use in the Past 3 Days, 2007

Primary City	Methadone	Amphet-amine	Barbiturates	Tranquil-izers	Opiate Painkillers	Darvon	Demerol	Ecstasy / MDMA	PCP	LSD / Acid	Other Hallucinogen	Inhalant	Anti-Depressant	Other Drug
Atlanta, GA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.4 (1.3)	n/a	n/a	2.4 (1.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.5 (1.2)	3.2 (1.2)
Charlotte, NC	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.9 (1.2)	8.8 (2.3)	n/a	0.9 (0.7)	3.5 (1.5)	n/a	n/a	27.1 (20.6)	n/a	1.3 (0.7)	2.6 (1.0)
Chicago, IL	2.6 (1.2)	n/a	n/a	5.4 (2.4)	5.7 (2.2)	n/a	n/a	2.8 (1.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6 (0.5)	2.4 (1.2)	1.1 (1.1)
Denver, CO	0.4 (0.4)	1.1 (0.6)	n/a	2.5 (0.9)	8.5 (1.6)	0.6 (0.6)	n/a	0.9 (0.5)	n/a	0.5 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)	0.4 (0.4)	3.6 (1.0)	11.1 (1.6)
Indianapolis, IN	1.0 (0.7)	n/a	0.8 (0.9)	9.9 (1.9)	14.8 (2.1)	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	n/a	0.1 (0.2)	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	3.0 (0.9)	9.5 (1.7)
Minneapolis, MN	1.8 (0.8)	0.8 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	2.5 (1.0)	9.6 (1.9)	n/a	n/a	3.0 (1.1)	n/a	n/a	0.6 (0.6)	n/a	4.2 (1.2)	11.5 (2.0)
New York, NY	5.4 (1.5)	0.1 (0.1)	n/a	6.3 (2.1)	4.8 (1.5)	n/a	n/a	1.1 (0.9)	0.4 (0.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.3 (1.0)	1.4 (0.5)
Portland, OR	2.2 (0.8)	0.9 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	3.8 (1.1)	15.8 (2.1)	n/a	0.6 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)	n/a	0.2 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	1.4 (1.1)	6.4 (1.4)	12.2 (1.9)
Sacramento, CA	0.9 (0.5)	1.2 (0.7)	n/a	3.8 (1.1)	11.5 (1.8)	0.6 (0.5)	n/a	3.1 (1.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.3 (0.4)	0.6 (0.5)	1.3 (0.9)	3.0 (0.9)	8.0 (1.4)
Washington, D.C.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.0 (4.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.0 (2.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.1 (4.4)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 2.9: Injected Drug Use at Most Recent Use (%), 2007

Primary City	Powder Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine
Atlanta, GA	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	0.1 (0.1)	99.7 (0.4)	n/a
Chicago, IL	n/a	7.3 (5.1)	n/a
Denver, CO	8.4 (3.1)	66.4 (16.1)	16.2 (6.0)
Indianapolis, IN	0.8 (0.8)	53.6 (20.0)	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	7.6 (4.5)	52.4 (14.5)	19.2 (10.0)
New York, NY	6.9 (3.7)	14.1 (5.8)	n/a
Portland, OR	20.0 (5.5)	76.0 (6.4)	27.5 (5.0)
Sacramento, CA	3.6 (3.0)	92.6 (5.0)	12.5 (3.4)
Washington, D.C.	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Question asked of all arrestees self-reporting drug use in the past year.

Table 3.1: ADAM II Characteristics of Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

Primary City	Average Age		Single (%)		U.S. Citizen (%)		Working[a] (%)		High School Diploma, GED, or Higher (%)		Health Insurance, Past Year (%)		Stable Housing, Past 30 Days (%)	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	32.9 (0.6)	37.1*** (0.8)	72.0 (2.7)	70.7 (3.1)	97.7 (0.9)	94.5* (1.8)	53.7 (3.0)	52.2 (3.5)	70.0 (2.8.)	65.0 (3.3)	36.5 (2.9)	37.0 (3.3)	81.5 (2.3)	79.8 (2.8)
Charlotte, NC	29.4 (0.5)	33.0*** (0.6)	73.2 (2.2)	65.1** (2.8)	95.1 (1.0)	96.6 (0.9)	57.2 (2.5)	62.1 (2.8)	61.1 (2.4)	67.4* (2.7)	45.5 (2.5)	40.3 (2.9)	88.9 (1.6)	85.9 (2.0)
Chicago, IL	30.8 (0.4)	32.2 (1.1)	75.3 (1.7)	71.2 (3.7)	96.3 (0.8)	95.1 (2.1)	47.5 (2.0)	54.7 (4.1)	56.0 (2.0)	70.7*** (3.8)	32.0 (1.8)	26.8 (3.7)	92.8 (1.0)	89.5 (2.5)
Denver, CO	33.2 (0.5)	34.0 (0.6)	57.9 (2.3)	55.3 (2.5)	84.9 (1.6)	82.0 (2.1)	52.2 (2.3)	57.0 (2.5)	69.7 (2.1)	68.8 (2.4)	27.6 (2.1)	33.7* (2.4)	75.5 (2.0)	82.4** (1.9)
Indianapolis, IN	32.5 (0.5)	33.4 (0.6)	62.2 (2.5)	66.6 (2.5)	91.9 (1.5)	94.7 (1.3)	63.7 (2.4)	64.1 (2.5)	65.7 (2.4)	66.7 (2.4)	32.5 (2.4)	31.0 (2.4)	91.8 (1.4)	90.4 (1.5)
Minneapolis, MN	31.5 (0.4)	32.2 (0.5)	72.5 (2.0)	74.0 (2.4)	93.3 (1.0)	92.6 (1.5)	51.9 (2.2)	44.3** (2.7)	74.8 (1.9)	77.6 (2.2)	46.2 (2.2)	50.3 (2.8)	86.5 (1.5)	86.7 (1.8)
New York, NY	31.8 (0.4)	32.0 (0.6)	71.7 (1.9)	74.9 (2.4)	91.6 (1.2)	86.4** (2.1)	47.0 (2.1)	58.8*** (2.7)	65.6 (2.0)	67.4 (2.6)	52.6 (2.2)	53.6 (2.8)	80.2 (1.7)	85.4** (1.9)
Portland, OR	32.5 (0.5)	34.8*** (0.6)	62.9 (2.3)	58.7 (2.7)	94.6 (1.0)	94.5 (1.1)	35.2 (2.2)	45.0*** (2.7)	75.2 (2.0)	72.7 (2.3)	38.1 (2.3)	29.7*** (2.4)	71.7 (2.1)	73.3 (2.4)
Sacramento, CA	32.6 (0.5)	32.1 (0.5)	61.3 (2.5)	62.5 (2.7)	92.1 (1.5)	88.3 (2.0)	50.7 (2.7)	47.4 (2.8)	66.2 (2.5)	68.0 (2.6)	34.1 (2.5)	31.9 (2.6)	82.9 (2.1)	84.4 (2.0)
Washington, D.C.	32.1 (1.3)	33.4 (1.0)	77.1 (2.9)	77.4 (4.4)	97.0 (1.1)	90.9* (3.1)	50.5 (3.6)	49.6 (5.6)	70.7 (3.2)	78.5 (4.4)	52.3 (3.5)	62.6* (5.4)	85.1 (2.7)	92.0** (2.4)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Indicates working full time, part time or active military status.

Table 3.2: Race/Ethnicity of Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

	Hispanic%		Non-Hispanic%					
			White		Black		Other	
Primary City	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	3.8 (1.0)	10.5*** (2.4)	9.9 (1.9)	9.3 (2.0)	80.4 (2.3)	81.8 (2.6)	3.1 (1.1)	0.2*** (0.1)
Charlotte, NC	8.2 (1.3)	5.9 (1.3)	21.5 (2.1)	29.3** (2.8)	63.0 (2.4)	61.8 (2.9)	5.9 (1.2)	3.2* (1.0)
Chicago, IL	8.7 (1.1)	19.2*** (3.4)	9.6 (1.2)	6.3* (1.8)	78.9 (1.6)	72.3* (3.7)	1.1 (0.4)	2.8 (1.2)
Denver, CO	40.5 (2.3)	43.5 (2.5)	24.9 (2.0)	22.5 (2.1)	28.0 (2.1)	26.8 (2.3)	5.8 (1.0)	6.7 (1.2)
Indianapolis, IN	12.8 (1.9)	9.8 (1.7)	44.2 (2.5)	42.7 (2.6)	40.5 (2.5)	40.3 (2.5)	2.0 (0.6)	5.6*** (1.3)
Minneapolis, MN	8.8 (1.2)	8.5 (1.5)	30.3 (2.1)	27.4 (2.5)	50.5 (2.2)	54.7 (2.7)	8.2 (1.1)	9.0 (1.5)
New York, NY	37.3 (2.1)	37.8 (2.8)	10.1 (1.3)	15.2** (2.2)	43.2 (2.1)	42.3 (2.8)	6.6 (1.1)	4.6 (1.2)
Portland, OR	11.7 (1.5)	10.1 (1.6)	57.0 (2.3)	52.1 (2.7)	20.0 (1.9)	21.0 (2.2)	10.8 (1.5)	16.6** (2.1)
Sacramento, CA	20.8 (2.0)	25.9* (2.5)	38.9 (2.6)	29.4*** (2.5)	25.9 (2.3)	31.2 (2.6)	12.1 (1.7)	13.3 (1.9)
Washington, D.C.	2.7 (0.9)	4.9 (2.0)	4.5 (1.5)	7.4 (2.8)	86.3 (2.3)	85.3 (3.5)	5.6 (1.9)	2.6 (1.4)

Notes:

White, Black and Other races within the Non-Hispanic category are not mutually exclusive, as respondent may report more than one race. The categorization used here (Hispanic/Non-Hispanic) is the suggested survey categorization of the Office of Management and Budget.

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 3.3: Arrest History of Adult Male Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

Primary City	Prior Arrest History (%)[a]		Average Number of Prior Arrests	Arrested 2 or More Times in Past Year (%)[b]	
	2003	2007	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	72.8 (5.1)	64.8 (7.6)	1.5 (0.2)	3.3 (1.8)	14.3 (6.9)
Charlotte, NC	79.6 (2.0)	87.3*** (1.8)	1.3 (0.1)	10.9 (1.6)	13.2 (1.9)
Chicago, IL	84.7 (1.4)	92.2*** (2.1)	1.3 (0.1)	9.8 (1.1)	17.3** (3.1)
Denver, CO	85.4 (1.7)	84.8 (1.8)	1.0 (0.1)	12.6 (1.5)	15.2 (1.9)
Indianapolis, IN	88.3 (1.7)	82.3** (2.0)	0.7 (0.1)	9.9 (1.6)	11.0 (1.7)
Minneapolis, MN	84.4 (1.6)	87.4 (1.9)	1.3 (0.1)	16.8 (1.6)	15.8 (2.0)
New York, NY	78.9 (1.7)	68.5*** (2.7)	1.0 (0.1)	11.3 (1.4)	10.2 (1.6)
Portland, OR	88.5 (1.4)	89.8 (1.5)	1.6 (0.1)	28.3 (2.2)	22.7* (2.2)
Sacramento, CA	90.2 (1.4)	81.9*** (2.0)	1.1 (0.1)	13.3 (1.8)	17.7 (2.2)
Washington, D.C.	73.8 (3.2)	61.2** (5.6)	0.2 (0.1)	2.7 (1.1)	1.6 (0.8)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Asked of all arrestees. Does not include juvenile arrests.

[b] Asked of arrestees who report any prior 12 month drug use only. Does not include juvenile arrests.

Table 3.4: ADAM II Adult Male Arrestee Arrest Charges, 2003 and 2007

Primary City	One of three recorded arrest charges is… (%)							
	Violent Crime		Drug Crime		Property Crime		Other Crime	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	23.7 (2.5)	17.9* (2.5)	23.3 (2.7)	31.3* (3.5)	31.1 (2.8)	34.1 (3.3)	53.1 (3.0)	37.6*** (3.4)
Charlotte, NC	29.0 (2.2)	26.0 (2.5)	28.6 (2.3)	32.8 (2.8)	29.5 (2.3)	27.3 (2.5)	37.9 (2.5)	41.9 (2.9)
Chicago, IL	10.5 (1.2)	18.6** (3.5)	78.8 (1.6)	62.1*** (4.2)	14.2 (1.3)	20.9* (3.5)	6.1 (0.9)	16.3*** (3.2)
Denver, CO	28.2 (2.1)	23.7 (2.1)	22.2 (1.9)	24.0 (2.2)	24.9 (2.0)	19.3* (2.0)	50.5 (2.3)	53.9 (2.5)
Indianapolis, IN	34.8 (2.4)	19.3*** (2.0)	25.8 (2.2)	26.7 (2.4)	21.9 (2.0)	19.3 (2.1)	45.4 (2.5)	65.2*** (2.6)
Minneapolis, MN	21.4 (1.8)	24.9 (2.4)	18.8 (1.6)	34.9*** (2.8)	10.8 (1.2)	22.3*** (2.5)	23.5 (1.8)	28.8* (2.7)
New York, NY	19.8 (1.7)	27.2** (2.7)	39.5 (2.1)	24.8*** (2.4)	34.3 (2.0)	24.2*** (2.4)	29.9 (2.0)	32.7 (2.6)
Portland, OR	33.6 (2.2)	29.0 (2.4)	21.5 (1.9)	35.0*** (2.7)	24.1 (2.0)	27.3 (2.4)	41.3 (2.3)	33.4** (2.6)
Sacramento, CA	26.7 (2.2)	17.6*** (1.8)	36.2 (2.6)	37.5 (2.7)	27.5 (2.3)	19.6*** (2.0)	52.4 (2.6)	56.5 (2.7)
Washington, D.C.	24.3 (2.8)	17.9 (3.9)	30.4 (3.2)	38.0 (5.6)	18.1 (2.9)	8.3** (3.0)	44.3 (3.5)	43.7 (5.6)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 3.5: ADAM II Arrestee Characteristics for Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2007

Primary City	Average Age	Single (%)	U.S. Citizen (%)	Working[a] (%)	Any degree (%)	Health Insurance, Past Year (%)	Stable Housing, Past 30 Days (%)
Atlanta, GA							
Any positive UA	36.4***	76.7**	97.2***	44.2***	64.7	38.8	77.2
	(1.0)	(3.7)	(1.8)	(4.5)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(3.8)
No positive UA	40.5	64.6	87.6	61.4	65.8	41.3	76.4
	(1.8)	(7.4)	(5.4)	(7.7)	(7.3)	(7.4)	(6.8)
Charlotte, NC							
Any positive UA	31.9	68.9*	95.4	61.3	65.2	31.4**	86.5
	(0.9)	(4.2)	(2.1)	(4.3)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(2.9)
No positive UA	35.3	49.9	94.9	67.6	67.5	55.3	86.7
	(1.5)	(6.5)	(2.3)	(6.2)	(6.1)	(6.3)	(4.4)
Chicago, IL							
Any positive UA	32.9	73.3	99.2	54.3	73.2	23.1	88.0
	(1.3)	(4.2)	(0.8)	(4.9)	(4.3)	(4.2)	(3.1)
No positive UA	31.3	72.7	86.0	51.5	74.1	38.3	79.5
	(3.0)	(10.2)	(10.4)	(11.8)	(10.0)	(11.2)	(15.0)
Denver, CO							
Any positive UA	34.0	56.3	84.5*	57.7	67.5	31.8	81.1
	(0.7)	(3.2)	(2.6)	(3.2)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(2.4)
No positive UA	33.3	53.6	71.4	60.7	72.0	39.6	83.2
	(1.2)	(5.2)	(4.8)	(5.1)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(3.8)
Indianapolis, IN							
Any positive UA	31.6***	71.7**	97.9**	60.3	63.7	28.5	91.3
	(0.8)	(3.1)	(1.1)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(1.9)
No positive UA	37.0	54.9	88.5	65.7	71.2	35.2	87.8
	(1.3)	(5.0)	(3.4)	(4.8)	(4.4)	(4.6)	(3.2)
Minneapolis, MN							
Any positive UA	32.0	76.3	96.5*	36.7**	73.3*	52.4	86.6
	(0.7)	(3.1)	(1.4)	(3.5)	(3.3)	(3.7)	(2.4)
No positive UA	32.7	71.8	83.2	55.5	83.8	46.3	86.4
	(1.1)	(4.5)	(4.1)	(5.2)	(3.5)	(5.3)	(3.5)

Table 3.5: ADAM II Arrestee Characteristics for Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2007

Primary City	Average Age	Single (%)	U.S. Citizen (%)	Working[a] (%)	Any degree (%)	Health Insurance, Past Year (%)	Stable Housing, Past 30 Days (%)
New York, NY							
Any positive UA	32.0	72.8	91.8*	49.1**	64.3	50.0	80.2*
	(1.0)	(4.0)	(2.7)	(4.5)	(4.3)	(4.5)	(3.4)
No positive UA	32.5	67.2	77.7	70.9	64.8	61.8	91.0
	(1.3)	(5.7)	(5.1)	(5.3)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(3.0)
Portland, OR							
Any positive UA	34.3	63.3	96.1*	40.3*	71.1	28.7	71.9
	(0.7)	(3.3)	(1.2)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.2)
No positive UA	36.2	51.2	88.5	53.1	71.0	35.1	76.3
	(1.3)	(5.5)	(3.2)	(5.5)	(5.0)	(5.1)	(4.7)
Sacramento, CA							
Any positive UA	32.5	60.5	90.6*	40.2***	67.8	30.6	81.3*
	(0.6)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(2.6)
No positive UA	31.3	68.0	75.1	64.4	68.9	38.3	91.5
	(1.29)	(5.6)	(6.3)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(6.1)	(3.1)
Washington, D.C.							
Any positive UA	31.8	76.8	n/a	39.8*	82.4	75.7	94.3
	(1.4)	(6.5)		(8.1)	(6.5)	(7.2)	(2.6)
No positive UA	30.6	78.5	79.1	69.3	77.0	54.5	88.3
	(1.6)	(8.1)	(9.4)	(9.8)	(8.6)	(10.8)	(6.5)

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 (***).

[a] Indicates working full time, part time or active military status.

Table 3.6: ADAM II Arrestee Characteristics for Arrestees Testing Positive for Some Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2007

Primary City	Prior Arrests Reporting Ever (%)[a]	Average Number of Prior Arrests	2 or More Times in Past Year (%)[b]
Atlanta, GA			
Any positive UA	77.5**	1.5	23.1*
	(4.1)	(0.2)	(4.2)
No positive UA	64.8	1.2	14.3
	(7.6)	(0.3)	(6.9)
Charlotte, NC			
Any positive UA	92.6*	2.0***	22.0***
	(2.2)	(0.2)	(3.7)
No positive UA	78.8	0.3	1.3
	(5.0)	(0.2)	(1.3)
Chicago, IL			
Any positive UA	94.9	1.5**	22.8
	(2.0)	(0.2)	(4.1)
No positive UA	86.2	0.6	n/a
	(7.2)	(0.2)	
Denver, CO			
Any positive UA	86.7	1.0	18.7
	(2.2)	(0.1)	(2.6)
No positive UA	79.2	0.9	10.7
	(4.1)	(0.2)	(3.6)
Indianapolis, IN			
Any positive UA	83.1	0.8**	17.7***
	(2.7)	(0.1)	(2.8)
No positive UA	79.4	0.4	1.9
	(3.9)	(0.1)	(1.2)
Minneapolis, MN			
Any positive UA	87.5	1.5***	23.7***
	(2.5)	(0.1)	(3.1)
No positive UA	85.9	0.9	4.6
	(3.6)	(0.1)	(1.9)

Table 3.6: ADAM II Arrestee Characteristics for Arrestees Testing Positive for Some Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2007

Primary City	Prior Arrests Reporting Ever (%)[a]	Average Number of Prior Arrests	2 or More Times in Past Year (%)[b]
New York, NY			
Any positive UA	80.0***	1.3	19.0***
	(3.6)	(0.2)	(3.6)
No positive UA	56.9	1.5	2.7
	(5.9)	(0.5)	(1.4)
Portland, OR			
Any positive UA	91.8	1.6	27.9***
	(1.8)	(0.2)	(3.1)
No positive UA	83.8	2.1	9.2
	(3.9)	(0.3)	(3.2)
Sacramento, CA			
Any positive UA	85.3**	1.3***	24.3***
	(2.3)	(0.1)	(3.1)
No positive UA	68.8	0.3	5.2
	(5.7)	(0.2)	(2.7)
Washington, D.C.			
Any positive UA	63.5	0.3	n/a
	(8.7)	(0.1)	
No positive UA	58.0	0.1	n/a
	(11.2)	(0.04)	

Notes:

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

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

[a] Asked of all arrestees. Does not include juvenile arrests.

[b] Asked of arrestees who report any prior 12 month drug use only. Does not include juvenile arrests.

Table 4.1: Lifetime Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Status among All Arrestees, 2003 and 2007

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)				Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)	
	Outpatient		Inpatient or Residential			
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	14.1 (2.1)	9.0** (1.8)	20.7 (2.4)	16.4 (2.5)	9.4 (1.8)	13.5 (2.6)
Charlotte, NC	17.8 (2.0)	21.4 (2.4)	22.6 (2.1)	26.9 (2.6)	10.0 (1.5)	10.8 (1.8)
Chicago, IL	19.6 (1.6)	22.7 (3.5)	23.5 (1.7)	24.9 (3.6)	7.2 (1.0)	10.7 (2.4)
Denver, CO	22.6 (1.9)	20.9 (2.1)	36.6 (2.2)	32.2 (2.4)	13.0 (1.6)	13.0 (1.7)
Indianapolis, IN	27.7 (2.3)	23.8 (2.3)	23.3 (2.1)	15.8*** (1.8)	8.2 (1.4)	7.4 (1.4)
Minneapolis, MN	29.3 (2.0)	31.9 (2.6)	38.8 (2.2)	39.1 (2.7)	11.6 (1.6)	14.3 (2.0)
New York, NY	23.1 (1.8)	17.8** (2.0)	30.1 (2.0)	20.0*** (2.1)	7.9 (1.1)	9.7 (1.6)
Portland, OR	38.4 (2.3)	37.4 (2.6)	41.9 (2.3)	36.5 (2.6)	14.1 (1.7)	13.0 (1.8)
Sacramento, CA	15.9 (2.0)	13.8 (1.9)	24.1 (2.3)	21.1 (2.3)	14.0 (1.9)	12.1 (1.8)
Washington, D.C.	14.4 (2.4)	13.9 (3.6)	21.6 (3.0)	22.8 (4.9)	5.9 (1.5)	8.1 (3.0)

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 4.2: Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Received in the Past 12 Months by Arrestees Admitting Past Year Use, 2003 and 2007

	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)				Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)	
	Outpatient		Inpatient or Residential			
Primary City	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	1.5 (0.8)	1.5 (0.9)	5.0 (1.4)	5.3 (1.6)	0.7 (0.3)	2.0 (1.1)
Charlotte, NC	4.2 (1.2)	5.3 (1.5)	6.3 (1.3)	7.0 (1.5)	1.0 (0.5)	1.0 (0.5)
Chicago, IL	4.8 (0.9)	6.1 (2.1)	4.7 (0.8)	9.8** (2.5)	1.5 (0.5)	4.3* (1.6)
Denver, CO	4.9 (1.0)	4.3 (1.1)	8.6 (1.4)	9.7 (1.6)	1.9 (0.6)	1.2 (0.5)
Indianapolis, IN	6.5 (1.3)	4.9 (1.4)	2.0 (0.7)	3.1 (0.9)	1.0 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)
Minneapolis, MN	5.9 (1.0)	7.8 (1.6)	10.9 (1.4)	13.8 (2.0)	2.3 (0.7)	3.2 (1.0)
New York, NY	7.8 (1.2)	7.0 (1.4)	9.0 (1.3)	5.2** (1.2)	1.2 (0.4)	2.3 (0.9)
Portland, OR	15.3 (1.8)	11.4 (1.8)	8.1 (1.3)	10.8 (1.7)	3.0 (0.8)	4.3 (1.2)
Sacramento, CA	5.0 (1.2)	4.9 (1.3)	5.1 (1.3)	7.7 (1.8)	2.6 (0.8)	2.0 (0.7)
Washington, D.C.	1.8 (0.8)	1.5 (1.0)	4.1 (1.6)	1.9 (1.1)	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 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 4.3: Admissions/Nights for Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment in Past Year for Arrestees Admitting Past Year Use, 2003 and 2007

Primary City	Average Number of Admissions to Outpatient Drug or Alcohol Treatment		Average Number of Reported Nights of Inpatient or Residential to Drug or Alcohol Treatment		Average Number of Nights of Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Atlanta, GA	0.02 (0.01)	0.08*** (0.02)	4.0 (1.4)	2.6 (1.9)	0.6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.6)
Charlotte, NC	.05 (.01)	.09** (.02)	2.2 (0.6)	1.5 (0.7)	0.4 (0.3)	n/a
Chicago, IL	.07 (.01)	.12 (.03)	2.9 (0.7)	6.9** (1.7)	0.2 (0.4)	0.7 (0.9)
Denver, CO	.08 (.03)	.11 (.03)	1.9 (1.0)	4.2 (1.0)	0.2 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)
Indianapolis, IN	.07 (.05)	.07 (.07)	1.0 (0.4)	1.1 (0.5)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.2)
Minneapolis, MN	.07 (.02)	.16*** (.02)	6.1 (1.2)	7.7 (1.5)	0.4 (0.3)	1.6*** (0.3)
New York, NY	.09 (.02)	0.1 (.03)	7.1 (1.2)	1.4*** (1.8)	0.3 (0.4)	0.6 (0.5)
Portland, OR	.23 (.02)	.14*** (.03)	4.1 (1.3)	5.3 (1.6)	0.3 (0.3)	0.7 (0.4)
Sacramento, CA	.04 (.08)	.003 (.08)	1.4 (0.6)	3.2** (0.7)	0.3 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
Washington, D.C.	.01 (.02)	.00 (.02)	4.3 (1.9)	2.3 (1.5)	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 5.1: Acquisition of Selected Drugs by Adult Male Arrestees, 2007

	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 [a] 2008		% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days [a] 2008		% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days [a] 2008		% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days [a] 2008		% of Arrestees		Mean Number of Days [a] 2008	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**Cash**	**Non-cash**	**2003**	**2007**	**Cash**	**Non-cash**	**2003**	**2007**	**Cash**	**Non-cash**	**2003**	**2007**	**Cash**	**Non-cash**	**2003**	**2007**	**Cash**	**Non-cash**
Atlanta, GA	50.3 (3.1)	44.1 (3.5)	10.4 (1.3)	3.2 (0.9)	24.7 (2.6)	28.7 (3.2)	18.5 (1.6)	10.8 (2.1)	14.5 (2.2)	8.7 (1.8)	8.5 (2.0)	3.4 (1.4)	2.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	22.5 (13.5)	n/a	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	n/a	1.4 (3.9)
Charlotte, NC	49.4 (2.5)	43.8 (2.9)	9.0 (1.0)	5.0 (1.0)	17.1 (1.9)	19.9 (2.3)	17.9 (1.5)	7.0 (1.9)	10.1 (1.5)	14.1* (2.1)	8.9 (1.6)	4.8 (1.7)	0.9 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)	6.0 (8.3)	n/a	0.7 (0.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	57.0 (1.9)	55.6 (4.1)	11.4 (1.6)	4.3 (1.1)	34.6 (1.9)	22.3*** (3.4)	14.0 (2.3)	5.8 (2.3)	8.8 (1.1)	6.6 (2.1)	4.8 (3.3)	2.3 (2.8)	24.4 (1.7)	21.9 (3.4)	23.2 (2.3)	8.2 (2.5)	0	0	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	46.3 (2.3)	44.6 (2.5)	6.2 (0.8)	5.0 (0.6)	19.0 (1.8)	20.1 (2.1)	11.3 (1.4)	5.7 (1.4)	12.8 (1.6)	15.6 (1.9)	7.0 (1.5)	2.5 (0.7)	5.7 (1.1)	3.3 (0.9)	14.0 (3.5)	11.1 (4.4)	4.8 (1.0)	4.7 (1.1)	11.7 (2.8)	6.0 (2.3)
Indianapolis, IN	44.1 (2.5)	36.4** (2.5)	8.9 (1.1)	5.0 (1.0)	18.6 (2.0)	13.3** (1.7)	12.6 (2.0)	7.9 (1.8)	9.5 (1.5)	7.0 (1.3)	3.7 (2.0)	4.6 (2.2)	2.6 (0.9)	0.9 (0.5)	16.0 (11.4)	6.2 (15.2)	2.4 (0.8)	2.3 (0.8)	5.5 (4.3)	6.0 (1.9)
Minneapolis, MN	45.3 (2.2)	38.7** (2.7)	11.6 (1.0)	5.9 (0.8)	13.1 (1.4)	17.7* (2.1)	12.0 (1.5)	9.3 (1.7)	7.4 (1.1)	8.9 (1.6)	4.7 (2.0)	3.9 (1.7)	3.8 (0.8)	2.4 (0.7)	12.9 (4.4)	7.4 (3.8)	4.3 (0.9)	3.7 (1.1)	5.1 (2.8)	4.6 (2.4)
New York, NY	41.2 (2.2)	42.2 (2.8)	10.5 (1.3)	5.1 (1.0)	14.7 (1.6)	10.8* (1.6)	15.6 (2.0)	5.1 (2.4)	10.4 (1.3)	11.0 (1.6)	8.0 (2.0)	7.2 (1.8)	11.7 (1.4)	6.0*** (1.2)	16.9 (2.8)	6.9 (3.6)	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.6)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	46.6 (2.4)	44.0 (2.7)	6.6 (1.0)	4.8 (0.6)	20.0 (2.0)	15.8 (2.0)	15.4 (1.8)	3.5 (1.7)	15.6 (1.7)	12.3 (1.8)	9.7 (2.2)	2.7 (1.2)	13.3 (1.6)	9.4* (1.5)	21.2 (2.3)	3.7 (2.2)	25.9 (2.1)	23.0 (2.3)	9.6 (1.3)	7.1 (1.1)
Sacramento, CA	47.5 (2.6)	43.0 (2.7)	11.4 (1.0)	6.1 (0.7)	14.6 (1.9)	11.7 (1.8)	13.8 (1.8)	5.4 (1.6)	6.5 (1.3)	8.7 (1.7)	4.5 (1.7)	2.0 (0.6)	3.4 (0.9)	3.3 (1.0)	21.8 (3.4)	2.4 (3.3)	35.7 (2.5)	28.0** (2.5)	12.3 (1.1)	7.5 (0.9)
Washington, D.C.	39.5 (3.6)	35.3 (6.0)	17.3 (1.9)	7.9 (1.5)	18.6 (3.0)	15.3 (4.2)	16.6 (2.9)	1.0 (1.5)	4.9 (1.8)	7.9 (4.2)	n/a	3.4 (0.1)	9.5 (2.2)	12.7 (4.4)	20.9 (4.0)	4.4 (4.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

[a] Asked of those who said they obtained the drug in the past 30 days. Significance indicated results from the comparison of the parallel 2003 measure (not shown), i.e., 2003 "cash" with 2007 "cash" purchase days, not "cash" versus "non-cash" day in the same year.

Table 5.2: Percent Reporting Cash Buys in Past 30 Days, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	62.6 (4.3)	66.6 (5.1)	83.1 (4.1)	94.7*** (2.2)	55.1 (8.3)	69.7 (11.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	61.4 (3.7)	80.6*** (3.4)	84.9 (4.6)	93.9* (2.9)	71.2 (7.5)	79.1 (6.9)	79.8 (19.9)	n/a	1.9 (2.0)	n/a
Chicago, IL	79.6 (2.1)	82.1 (3.9)	86.8 (2.3)	92.6 (4.3)	71.4 (5.8)	89.3 (10.5)	88.4 (2.5)	84.4 (6.5)	3.2 (3.0)	n/a
Denver, CO	50.4 (3.5)	52.3 (3.8)	73.8 (4.7)	77.8 (4.9)	65.4 (6.3)	47.1* (6.7)	80.3 (7.3)	75.4 (12.9)	53.0 (9.9)	58.8 (12.5)
Indianapolis, IN	59.0 (3.7)	70.6** (3.9)	83.5 (4.2)	88.0 (4.3)	71.9 (6.8)	65.2 (9.3)	74.6 (14.1)	40.1 (32.2)	57.3 (15.5)	56.8 (20.6)
Minneapolis, MN	66.0 (3.0)	72.0 (3.9)	79.0 (4.3)	85.5 (4.7)	53.2 (7.7)	59.3 (9.7)	72.8 (9.4)	76.3 (15.0)	54.2 (10.5)	90.1*** (7.1)
New York, NY	75.5 (2.8)	65.0** (4.5)	72.4 (4.6)	96.6*** (3.4)	66.0 (5.4)	78.7 (5.8)	71.7 (4.9)	83.6 (7.2)	3.2 (2.7)	60.0 (38.8)
Portland, OR	42.6 (3.4)	49.9 (4.0)	68.1 (4.7)	82.8** (5.2)	59.8 (5.6)	67.0 (7.3)	72.6 (5.1)	84.3 (6.2)	68.1 (4.0)	70.9 (5.0)
Sacramento, CA	59.7 (3.6)	56.7 (4.1)	62.7 (6.8)	79.0* (6.9)	53.7 (10.4)	55.0 (10.1)	65.1 (14.2)	83.8 (11.0)	67.0 (4.1)	75.0 (4.6)
Washington, D.C.	63.6 (5.8)	57.4 (12.2)	71.3 (8.3)	92.0 (8.2)	n/a	n/a	66.0 (1.18)	88.3 (10.0)	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 5.3: Percent Reporting Noncash Acquisitions in Past 30 Days, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	69.4 (4.0)	52.7*** (5.3)	56.3 (5.7)	31.3*** (5.7)	61.2 (7.6)	49.2 (11.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	70.0 (3.3)	44.0*** (4.5)	59.3 (6.1)	42.7** (6.4)	58.4 (7.8)	49.5 (8.4)	61.6 (24.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	57.7 (2.6)	59.4 (5.6)	43.2 (3.4)	47.7 (8.6)	31.6 (5.9)	61.0* (16.9)	34.5 (3.7)	48.7 (8.7)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	73.2 (3.1)	68.5 (3.5)	59.7 (5.2)	47.7 (5.8)	63.5 (6.2)	67.4 (5.9)	57.6 (9.6)	43.5 (13.4)	77.8 (8.3)	66.5 (12.3)
Indianapolis, IN	73.9 (3.2)	61.4** (4.1)	57.0 (6.0)	54.2 (7.0)	50.9 (8.3)	55.2 (9.5)	73.7 (15.0)	55.2 (27.3)	49.9 (16.7)	64.0 (19.7)
Minneapolis, MN	67.4 (3.0)	69.4 (3.9)	62.1 (5.4)	54.4 (6.6)	64.0 (7.6)	60.6 (9.3)	45.4 (9.9)	55.9 (14.7)	70.9 (9.2)	58.0 (14.2)
New York, NY	54.3 (3.3)	65.9** (4.1)	36.0 (5.0)	37.6 (7.7)	23.2 (4.5)	40.6** (7.6)	15.7 (3.9)	37.4** (10.2)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	77.2 (2.8)	78.4 (3.3)	54.9 (5.2)	46.4 (7.2)	51.2 (5.7)	53.7 (8.0)	51.9 (6.0)	39.3 (8.7)	67.5 (4.2)	65.6 (5.4)
Sacramento, CA	81.5 (2.7)	80.9 (3.3)	63.1 (6.6)	55.8 (8.1)	55.2 (9.8)	70.9 (9.1)	51.6 (13.3)	51.3 (14.0)	73.8 (3.7)	67.0 (5.2)
Washington, D.C.	52.3 (5.7)	59.0 (11.3)	39.6 (8.0)	29.2 (13.0)	29.0 (14.6)	60.8 (27.6)	28.2 (9.5)	50.1 (17.8)	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***)

Table 5.4: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy was from Regular Source, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	57.5 (5.4)	60.0 (6.2)	56.1 (6.6)	55.1 (7.2)	55.2 (11.2)	51.9 (14.0)	52.3 (30.3)	21.5 (50.3)	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	46.1 (4.8)	58.0* (5.2)	51.9 (7.1)	58.2 (7.0)	49.0 (10.2)	62.3 (9.2)	14.5 (20.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	53.0 (3.3)	46.2 (6.7)	59.3 (3.8)	53.8 (9.8)	68.0 (8.2)	84.4 (15.0)	72.8 (3.7)	74.4 (8.7)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	44.3 (5.3)	50.4 (5.7)	43.2 (6.6)	52.0 (7.1)	66.1 (9.0)	49.7 (9.6)	77.9 (9.3)	60.6 (14.8)	33.5 (15.2)	52.6 (17.3)
Indianapolis, IN	59.7 (5.1)	57.0 (5.4)	62.6 (6.6)	67.7 (7.5)	53.5 (10.4)	45.3 (12.2)	76.9 (20.4)	58.1 (35.6)	41.4 (29.0)	74.4 (60.4)
Minneapolis, MN	40.8 (4.0)	44.2 (5.3)	46.6 (6.7)	40.2 (7.2)	62.5 (12.0)	50.1 (12.9)	78.8 (10.1)	66.6 (18.2)	55.4 (13.5)	70.8 (16.5)
New York, NY	47.2 (4.1)	42.4 (5.5)	43.5 (6.4)	44.9 (8.5)	72.5 (6.5)	48.2** (9.4)	62.5 (7.0)	30.2** (11.4)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	43.2 (5.4)	44.3 (6.1)	48.1 (6.9)	44.7 (8.3)	61.5 (7.4)	68.1 (9.8)	55.6 (8.1)	54.4 (10.0)	50.2 (6.0)	55.1 (7.3)
Sacramento, CA	42.3 (4.9)	42.0 (5.9)	50.0 (9.0)	41.1 (10.1)	76.5 (10.3)	66.5 (14.5)	66.5 (14.1)	58.6 (16.2)	50.3 (5.6)	50.1 (7.0)
Washington, D.C.	26.2 (8.2)	60.4** (13.2)	34.9 (11.2)	44.5 (17.8)	n/a	n/a	50.1 (17.1)	51.3 (21.1)	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 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 5.5: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy was Directly from Dealer, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	90.0 (3.2)	92.7 (3.0)	84.6 (4.8)	92.2 (4.7)	99.9 (0.1)	99.8 (0.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	87.4 (3.1)	89.7 (3.1)	89.6 (3.8)	93.6 (3.2)	87.6 (6.1)	97.2 (2.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	81.6 (2.4)	82.0 (5.3)	88.9 (2.2)	66.7** (10.4)	88.6 (4.9)	51.5* (20.0)	91.2 (2.5)	81.0 (8.7)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	84.6 (3.7)	82.9 (4.1)	80.4 (5.1)	76.9 (5.9)	88.3 (4.9)	82.7 (7.0)	n/a	n/a	86.7 (10.0)	93.7 (7.3)
Indianapolis, IN	84.5 (3.6)	95.5*** (1.6)	79.4 (5.5)	85.3 (5.4)	88.2 (5.6)	66.4* (12.0)	n/a	75.5 (32.6)	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	93.4 (2.0)	95.7 (1.9)	87.4 (4.2)	91.6 (3.7)	n/a	n/a	87.6 (7.7)	71.6 (17.3)	92.2 (6.3)	77.8 (13.4)
New York, NY	87.5 (2.4)	85.5 (3.7)	93.9 (2.4)	84.4 (6.5)	93.7 (3.1)	93.4 (4.2)	88.9 (4.6)	90.5 (5.8)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	84.4 (3.6)	85.6 (4.3)	88.5 (4.0)	96.2* (2.4)	92.0 (4.5)	92.6 (4.8)	83.8 (5.9)	78.9 (7.9)	85.1 (3.9)	88.2 (4.2)
Sacramento, CA	87.4 (2.8)	89.5 (2.8)	87.9 (5.8)	80.1 (7.7)	65.1 (14.4)	95.3** (3.8)	77.5 (12.6)	87.6 (11.5)	78.3 (4.7)	74.9 (5.8)
Washington, D.C.	78.7 (7.0)	56.2 (6.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.9 (15.4)	93.9 (6.3)	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 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 5.6: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy with Cash was Outdoors, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	30.0 (5.0)	43.7* (6.5)	42.7 (6.5)	61.8** (6.8)	37.0 (11.2)	18.6 (10.1)	62.4 (28.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	48.0 (4.8)	26.5*** (4.5)	40.6 (7.1)	44.3 (7.3)	39.2 (11.2)	20.2* (7.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	76.7 (2.7)	50.5*** (6.9)	71.8 (3.5)	62.2 (9.6)	61.9 (8.8)	33.0 (20.3)	68.9 (4.2)	55.4 (10.2)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	49.6 (5.3)	37.0 (5.4)	61.8 (6.5)	43.9* (6.9)	52.5 (9.1)	45.9 (9.8)	77.5 (9.6)	69.5 (15.2)	15.2 (10.1)	56.2* (18.9)
Indianapolis, IN	30.3 (4.8)	25.3 (4.7)	45.4 (7.2)	36.8 (7.6)	20.8 (8.2)	36.6 (12.3)	24.5 (16.4)	51.5 (41.3)	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	57.6 (4.1)	52.9 (5.2)	53.8 (7.0)	56.5 (7.4)	30.1 (11.0)	20.7 (11.0)	53.0 (12.7)	59.3 (19.4)	22.6 (12.8)	21.8 (16.7)
New York, NY	64.1 (4.0)	53.7 (6.0)	83.5 (4.7)	63.4** (8.6)	43.8 (7.6)	40.6 (9.2)	62.1 (7.1)	65.0 (11.7)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	35.9 (5.2)	28.8 (5.4)	49.2 (7.0)	57.4 (8.2)	57.4 (7.5)	64.4 (9.8)	72.1 (6.9)	63.2 (9.9)	31.5 (5.6)	16.1** (5.0)
Sacramento, CA	36.8 (4.9)	27.6 (5.1)	41.8 (8.7)	37.6 (9.6)	36.1 (18.1)	9.6 (6.6)	62.6 (15.4)	51.2 (18.7)	23.6 (5.0)	11.7* (4.7)
Washington, D.C.	70.5 (7.8)	69.6 (13.7)	73.8 (11.0)	65.1 (16.1)	n/a	n/a	94.8 (7.7)	83.0 (12.3)	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 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 5.7: Average Number of Purchases in Past 30 Days, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	6.4 (0.6)	7.0 (0.9)	10.5 (1.0)	17.3*** (1.4)	3.0 (0.8)	6.7** (1.4)	6.2 (4.8)	21.4 (12.2)	9.9 (3.3)	7.6 (5.1)
Charlotte, NC	9.6 (0.9)	9.0 (1.0)	15.7 (1.4)	17.9 (1.6)	5.6 (1.5)	8.9 (1.6)	2.9 (7.0)	6.0 (8.3)	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	12.8 (0.6)	11.4 (1.6)	16.2 (0.8)	14.0 (2.3)	6.3 (1.3)	4.8 (3.3)	22.7 (0.9)	23.2 (2.3)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	6.5 (0.7)	6.2 (0.8)	11.2 (1.3)	11.3 (1.4)	11.3 (1.4)	7.0** (1.5)	24.3 (2.5)	14.0** (3.5)	8.2 (2.4)	11.7 (2.8)
Indianapolis, IN	7.7 (0.7)	8.8 (1.1)	12.4 (1.2)	12.6 (2.0)	4.0 (1.1)	3.7 (2.0)	17.1 (4.3)	16.0 (11.4)	2.7 (2.9)	5.5 (4.3)
Minneapolis, MN	7.9 (0.8)	11.6*** (1.0)	14.8 (1.3)	12.0 (1.5)	5.7 (1.7)	4.7 (2.0)	21.4 (3.0)	12.9* (4.4)	10.2 (2.4)	5.1 (2.8)
New York, NY	15.8 (0.8)	10.5*** (1.3)	17.0 (1.2)	15.6 (2.0)	9.0 (1.3)	8.0 (2.0)	19.4 (1.4)	16.9 (2.8)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	6.3 (0.8)	6.6 (1.0)	13.8 (1.4)	15.4 (1.8)	10.3 (1.6)	9.7 (2.2)	20.0 (1.6)	21.2 (2.3)	8.2 (1.0)	9.6 (1.3)
Sacramento, CA	8.1 (0.8)	11.4*** (1.0)	14.9 (1.6)	13.8 (1.8)	5.0 (1.6)	4.5 (1.7)	21.9 (3.5)	21.8 (3.4)	8.4 (0.9)	12.3*** (1.1)
Washington, D.C.	11.2 (2.3)	17.3** (1.9)	14.8 (3.3)	16.6 (2.9)	n/a	n/a	21.8 (4.9)	20.9 (4.0)	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 from a dealer in the past 30 days.

Differences between 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 5.8: Percent Reporting Any Failed Drug Buy in the Past 30 Days, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	32.0 (4.9)	41.6 (6.2)	22.5 (5.3)	41.7** (7.1)	31.9 (9.9)	29.4 (11.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	31.4 (4.2)	34.2 (4.8)	26.5 (5.9)	25.5 (5.7)	26.2 (8.3)	32.8 (9.1)	1.1 (1.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	27.5 (2.7)	38.0 (6.4)	25.3 (3.2)	22.7 (7.4)	10.3 (4.8)	26.5 (18.7)	24.3 (3.7)	32.3 (9.6)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	23.8 (4.1)	33.5 (5.2)	27.8 (5.6)	31.0 (6.2)	21.0 (6.8)	22.6 (7.1)	19.0 (9.7)	10.3 (7.5)	29.6 (14.4)	12.8 (10.0)
Indianapolis, IN	26.3 (4.3)	42.6** (5.1)	27.5 (5.9)	46.4** (7.6)	13.7 (6.7)	23.3 (9.0)	n/a	39.0 (27.5)	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	32.6 (3.9)	40.2 (4.9)	30.7 (5.9)	31.1 (6.4)	13.4 (7.6)	29.0 (11.6)	10.1 (5.7)	70.5*** (17.3)	37.6 (13.8)	56.5 (17.6)
New York, NY	23.5 (3.1)	50.0*** (5.5)	25.6 (5.3)	63.2*** (7.8)	27.4 (6.7)	50.8** (9.6)	12.7 (4.6)	76.5*** (9.3)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	27.0 (4.6)	31.9 (5.4)	35.4 (6.4)	48.8 (8.0)	25.4 (6.7)	40.1 (10.5)	26.0 (6.5)	15.6 (6.0)	37.3 (5.5)	39.5 (7.0)
Sacramento, CA	27.8 (4.0)	35.3 (5.2)	22.5 (7.3)	45.1* (9.6)	19.8 (9.4)	17.6 (10.5)	48.8 (16.6)	30.6 (13.7)	37.0 (5.1)	36.9 (6.2)
Washington, D.C.	27.6 (7.1)	66.4*** (12.5)	18.0 (7.2)	27.9 (14.1)	n/a	n/a	18.5 (10.3)	6.8 (6.9)	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 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 5.9: Percent Reporting Failed Drug Buy Due to Police Activity in Past 30 Days, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	25.6 (8.0)	25.5 (10.3)	17.1 (10.9)	7.2 (4.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	12.5 (5.8)	17.4 (6.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	29.9 (5.8)	15.4 (7.7)	28.5 (6.7)	11.1 (10.9)	0	0	36.7 (10.4)	20.9 (14.4)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	1.1 (1.4)	7.8 (6.3)	4.0 (4.0)	7.4 (5.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indianapolis, IN	1.4 (1.4)	6.8 (3.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	4.7 (2.3)	2.5 (2.1)	24.7 (9.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0 (4.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York, NY	16.5 (6.4)	14.8 (5.9)	17.5 (8.2)	14.7 (9.1)	11.9 (8.2)	2.0 (2.3)	32.4 (18.2)	21.1 (12.5)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	6.8 (4.5)	9.0 (6.9)	30.6 (11.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1 (4.1)
Sacramento, CA	5.8 (4.3)	3.4 (2.8)	4.7 (4.9)	4.9 (5.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.1 (3.8)	5.4 (4.2)
Washington, D.C.	5.2 (5.4)	45.9 (25.7)	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 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Table 5.10: Percent Reporting Failed Drug Buy Due to Unavailability of Drug in Past 30 Days, 2003 and 2007

	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
Primary City	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**	**2003**	**2007**
Atlanta, GA	16.6 (7.4)	15.4 (6.4)	n/a	n/a	49.0 (21.1)	30.9 (22.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte, NC	36.4 (8.4)	60.0** (8.3)	1.0 (0.5)	2.5 (1.3)	4.9 (5.7)	26.8 (16.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago, IL	28.9 (5.4)	11.1* (7.7)	25.6 (6.9)	37.0 (17.6)	n/a	n/a	6.5 (3.6)	10.9 (9.8)	n/a	n/a
Denver, CO	53.8 (10.2)	44.1 (9.8)	22.3 (9.1)	46.0 (13.0)	21.7 (20.7)	64.6* (19.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	37.9 (40.0)
Indianapolis, IN	40.6 (10.1)	11.0*** (4.5)	20.7 (11.7)	40.9 (13.9)	53.4 (27.3)	26.9 (21.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis, MN	33.3 (7.3)	22.1 (6.7)	7.5 (4.9)	5.4 (4.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1 (1.0)	0.2 (0.4)
New York, NY	19.8 (6.8)	16.8 (7.2)	7.8 (5.8)	13.9 (10.1)	15.9 (8.4)	6.8 (5.4)	16.9 (13.6)	22.4 (19.3)	n/a	n/a
Portland, OR	37.6 (9.9)	27.3 (9.3)	16.9 (8.2)	27.5 (11.7)	26.8 (16.3)	24.2 (15.4)	12.2 (9.4)	15.6 (15.1)	38.7 (9.7)	37.8 (12.1)
Sacramento, CA	17.7 (6.0)	26.6 (7.9)	19.6 (12.2)	19.9 (12.2)	73.5 (25.0)	44.8 (36.6)	16.7 (19.4)	19.2 (25.3)	29.7 (8.3)	25.0 (8.7)
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 2007 estimate and 2003 estimate are reported as significant at the .10 level (*), .05 level (**), or .01 levels (***).

Appendix B

ADAM II Program Methodology

In the spring of 2007, 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.

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 often 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[27]	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	8	6	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. To address this variation, sampling plans are designed based on whether the site has a single or multiple booking facilities.

Most ADAM II counties have a single jail where all arrestees are booked pending further processing. Some ADAM II counties, however, have 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

[27] Based on male arrest figures in 2003 UCR, except in Chicago (2001) and New York (2001).

bookings.[28] In Cook County (Chicago) the sample is limited to felony arrests and high-level misdemeanants who are brought from agencies throughout the county and booked at the Cook County jail.[29]

ADAM II interviews arrestees over fourteen consecutive days in every sampled jail with the exception of collections in Atlanta and Washington, D.C. 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. One facility is excluded because it handles a very small number of cases. The Washington DC sampling protocol randomly selects days for sampling at each of the other six 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 lacked sufficient resources to station interviewers in booking facilities twenty-four hours per day for a two week period to fully represent 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 deemed 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.[30]

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

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[28] 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.

[29] A large proportion of minor misdemeanants is booked and released from over 100 small precinct 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.

[30] This description is generic. In fact, the starting period H varies slightly over the interview period as does the length of time worked. Although this reality complicates the computation of weights, it does not alter the discussion on a conceptual level.

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:

$$\frac{n_S}{n_F} = \frac{N_S}{N_F}$$

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 ns 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/declined. 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 workday 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 is perfectly balanced, weighting is 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 NS and NF 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, D.C. After excluding one small booking facility, six booking facilities of comparable size were sampled. 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 six jails has two or three interviewing days depending on its size. When ADAM II interviewers conduct interviews in a 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 have remained 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, ADAM II now develops *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 information such as age that affect selection. The inverse of the propensity score is the ADAM II 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.[31] 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

[31] 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.

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 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 is 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 (Schaefer, 1997; Allison, 2002), 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 D.C. because arrestees accumulate across six 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. D.C. presents a unique opportunity to improve estimates because Pretrial Services obtains a urine sample from everyone who is arraigned—typically offenders with serious charges. Thus, the ADAM II sample was 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 was used as the estimate; for the latter, the weighted ADAM II data was 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 were developed to account for these considerations. This is analogous to case-mix adjustments often required in health services research. Specifically, weighted regressions were 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.

2007 Data Collection

Sample Sizes

A little over 8,000 adult male arrestees were sampled across all sites, an average of 896 cases sampled per site.[32] 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 approximately 5,762 sampled and available adult male arrestees across all sites, with an average of 617 per site[33] in the two data collection quarters of 2007 (Table B.3).

Interview Completion Goals

The interview completion goals for each of the 10 ADAM II sites was 250 completes per quarter for two quarters for a total of 5,000 completes across all sites. In the two quarters of 2007 collection 4,334 interviews were completed across all sites with an average of 467 completes per site.[34] Three sites (Denver, Indianapolis and Sacramento) exceeded the goal of 500 completed interviews. Other sites ranged from 126 completes (Washington DC) to 459 in Charlotte.

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 available, 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

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[32] Washington DC is excluded from calculation of this average. That sample size totaled 231 across both quarters (27% of the average).

[33] Washington DC is excluded from this average. The available cases totaled 206 across both quarters (34% of the average).

[34] Washington DC is excluded from this average. The number of completed interviews totaled 126 across both quarters (27% of the average).

becomes the sampling frame to which they apply the protocols for stock and flow selection described elsewhere. 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 arrestee and asks when he was arrested. Of that pool of eligible arrestees some may 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 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 who 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 were not contacted before the end of the interview shift are eligible but unavailable for the interview.[35] 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, two interview response rates are worthy of consideration, one that reflects the total sampled arrestees—*the overall response rate*—and one that reflects the sampled, available arrestees—*the conditional response rate*.[36] Given the ADAM II sampling plans, in

[35] 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.

[36] The *overall response rat*e 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
Ineligible for the Interview											
Arrested More than 48 Hours Ago	1	0	6	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	14
Eligible but Unavailable for the Interview											
Taken to Court	10	1	0	0	12	5	261	1	0	0	290
Released	163	96	6	100	62	240	6	313	145	0	1,131
Transferred	8	6	13	5	562	3	2	3	1	15	618
Medical Unit	23	11	3	1	12	5	1	8	2	3	69
Violent or Uncontrolled Behavior	7	19	2	20	17	20	1	24	22	6	138
Physically Ill	0	7	3	7	6	4	3	6	22	1	59
Shift Ended	2	9	0	10	0	7	0	14	8	0	50
Other/Missing	33	62	2	0	29	22	13	4	0	0	165
Eligible and Available for the Interview											
Did Not Want to Answer Interview	103	189	61	87	81	100	213	101	66	62	1,063
Could Not Answer Interview Due to Language Barrier	6	34	14	29	31	25	58	16	4	8	225
Other/Missing	4	3	22	0	5	4	8	2	1	4	53
Agreed, Did not Complete Interview	9	4	13	10	11	7	10	8	9	6	87
Completed Interview											
No Urine Sample	106	201	73	79	101	76	180	69	68	36	989
Provided Urine Sample	280	258	384	422	456	363	266	386	440	90	3,345

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.

Prior to discussing the actual response rates, the reader is urged to remember that the most important part of the ADAM II sampling and weighting strategy is to make inferences about booked arrestees given the idiosyncrasies imposed on ADAM II sample due to sampling in 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 booking 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:

$$ResponseRate_i = \frac{Resp_i}{Resp_i + EligUnavailable_i + AvailableNonResp_i} \quad (1)$$

Where

ResponseRate	The response rate to the interview
Resp	The number of *eligible and available* arrestees responding to the interview
EligUnavailable	The number of *eligible but unavailable* arrestees
AvailableNonResp	The number of *eligible and available* 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:

$$CondResponseRate_i = \frac{Resp_i}{Resp_i + AvailableNonResp_i} \quad (2)$$

Overall response rates for the interview may be computed according to Equation (1), and conditional response rates may be computed according to Equation (2). 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.

Three different response rates for providing a urine specimen are also provided. 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:

$$UrineAgreementRate_i = \frac{ProvideUrine_i}{Resp_i} \quad (3)$$

Where *ProvideUrine* is the number of arrestees providing a urine sample. Six 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 77 percent was achieved across all sites for the 1st and 2nd quarters in 2007, with a range from 73 percent in Atlanta to 87 percent in Sacramento.

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:

$$UrineCondResponseRate_i = CondResponseRate_i \times UrineAgreementRate_i \quad (4)$$

The urine overall response rate is computed by:

$$UrineResponseRate_i = ResponseRate_i \times UrineAgreementRate_i \quad (5)$$

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
Sample Sizes											
Provided Urine Specimen	280	258	384	422	456	363	266	386	440	90	3,345
Completed Interviews	386	459	457	501	557	439	446	455	508	126	4,334
Eligible and Available to be Interviewed	508	689	567	627	685	575	735	582	588	206	5,762
Eligible to be Interviewed	754	900	596	770	1,385	881	1,022	955	788	231	8,282
Interview Response Rates											
Conditional Response Rate	0.760	0.666	0.806	0.799	0.813	0.763	0.607	0.782	0.864	0.612	0.752
Overall Response Rate	0.512	0.510	0.767	0.651	0.402	0.498	0.436	0.476	0.645	0.545	0.523
Urine Response Rates											
Urine Agreement Rate	0.725	0.562	0.840	0.842	0.819	0.827	0.596	0.848	0.866	0.714	0.772
Conditional Response Rate	0.551	0.374	0.677	0.673	0.666	0.631	0.362	0.663	0.748	0.437	0.581
Overall Response Rate	0.371	0.287	0.644	0.548	0.329	0.412	0.260	0.404	0.558	0.390	0.404

Urine Agreement Rate

The urine agreement rate is an important indicator of reliability for self-reported drug abuse. Six of ten ADAM sites achieved a urine sample agreement rate in excess of 80 percent (Table B.3). Across all sites for the 1st and 2nd quarters in 2007, urine agreement rates ranged from 56 percent in Charlotte to 87 percent in Sacramento.

Indicators of Responding to the Survey

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

For eligible arrestees, in every site the most frequent reason for not-response is due to the arrestee not wanting to participate. Language appeared in every site, but most frequently in Charlotte, Denver, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and New York. The "other" reasons were relatively frequent Chicago.

Analysis examined whether there are differences in response rates among subpopulations of the eligible arrestees. As the following details show, there were four characteristics that differentiate arrestees that agree to the interview. A number of variables are collected 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 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 χ^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 χ^2 tests of significance. One, this section considers a difference statistically significant if its p-value is less than or equal to 0.10. Two, in the case of Washington DC, the facility in which the sample was drawn is controlled for in addition to the stratifying variable.[37]

No discernable pattern emerges with respect to day of the week. High-volume days, such as Friday and Saturday, do not always have the lowest agreement rates (e.g. Chicago and Portland). Three sites have statistically different agreement percentages across days of the week: Denver, Portland and DC. However, in some places the agreement percentages are highest early in the week, while in some places later. Among those sites, different days have the highest agreement percentages overall.

For eligible arrestees, the time at which an arrestee is booked does not really differentiate agreement percentages.[38] The absolute time of day differentiates the agreement percentages only in Minneapolis and New York, and whether an arrestee was booked in the stock or flow time period differentiates the agreement percentages only in Minneapolis, New York, and Denver. In both Minneapolis and Denver the stock arrestees respond more frequently, while In New York the flow arrestees respond more frequently.

There appears to be some differentiation in response rates with respect to age. The lowest response rates are generally in the age 24-29 category. Among the six sites with statistically different agreement percentages, the lowest agreement percentages appear in the 24-29 category in four of them. Though overall the highest agreement percentages tend to come from the oldest arrestees, among statistically different agreement rates the highest agreement percentages came from the youngest arrestees in Chicago, New York, and Indianapolis.

Race and ethnicity differentiates the agreement percentages for 6 sites: Charlotte, Denver, Indianapolis, New York, Portland, and Washington DC. For whites, black, and other races, the agreement percentages appear to be idiosyncratic to the site. However, Hispanics usually have the lowest agreement percentages. Of the 6 sites with statistically different agreement percentages among race/ethnicity, Hispanics have the lowest agreement percentage in 5 of them.

Among eligible arrestees, with the exception of Charlotte, neither the severity nor the most severe charge differentiates the percentages answering the interview.[39]

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[37] This would discern differences that could not be explained simply by differences in the facility in which the sample was drawn.

[38] In a separate analysis of interview completers versus anyone receiving a facesheet but not completing an interview, we did find that the time at which an arrestee is booked does differentiate agreement percentages. This finding is unsurprising, since those who received a facesheet but were not interviewed include a number of people moved away from the booking facility prior to the opportunity to be contacted by an ADAM interviewer.

[39] In a separate analysis of interview completers versus anyone receiving a facesheet but not completing an interview, in a number of sites we did find that the severity of the most severe charge differentiates the agreement percentage. Arrestees with felonies had the highest agreement percentages, and arrestees with "drug" or "other" charges had the lowest agreement percentages.

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

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington D.C.
Day of Week										
Monday	68%	68%	88%	77%	83%	85%	65%	70%	88%	78%
Tuesday	79%	68%	75%	88%	81%	78%	57%	83%	85%	44%
Wednesday	87%	63%	79%	68%	84%	78%	55%	89%	85%	61%
Thursday	74%	65%	79%	86%	89%	78%	55%	69%	80%	42%
Friday	71%	61%	84%	87%	82%	72%	66%	85%	86%	77%
Saturday	77%	74%	82%	80%	80%	72%	66%	80%	88%	63%
Sunday	76%	69%	79%	79%	73%	74%	62%	79%	94%	61%
Total N (non-missing)	496	686	566	626	682	573	729	574	586	205
Chi-Square	9.30	4.97	4.64	17.41	8.92	5.31	6.71	16.47	7.12	13.49
P Value	0.158	0.548	0.591	0.008	0.178	0.504	0.348	0.011	0.310	0.036
Booking Time										
12:00am-8:59am	74%	65%	50%	84%	81%	83%	64%	79%	88%	75%
9:00am-3:59pm	81%	72%	81%	80%	81%	78%	54%	80%	88%	55%
4:00pm-11:59pm	74%	64%	83%	78%	83%	68%	67%	75%	84%	61%
Total N (non-missing)	496	683	444	627	681	572	719	581	584	197
Chi-Square	2.61	3.39	2.73	2.55	0.37	12.28	9.05	1.36	2.24	2.72
P Value	0.271	0.184	0.256	0.279	0.833	0.002	0.011	0.507	0.326	0.257
Sample Type										
Stock	79%	68%	No Stock	84%	81%	79%	58%	79%	88%	67%
Flow	73%	65%	80%	77%	81%	72%	66%	77%	84%	59%
Total N (non-missing)	503	688	565	624	680	574	726	582	586	206
Chi-Square	2.37	1.11	NA	4.37	0.00	3.36	3.99	0.23	2.31	0.54
P Value	0.123	0.293	NA	0.037	0.951	0.067	0.046	0.629	0.129	0.461
Age										
18-23	79%	66%	89%	87%	86%	81%	70%	76%	90%	64%
24-29	64%	58%	70%	80%	74%	72%	60%	76%	86%	56%
30-35	70%	61%	78%	76%	83%	73%	60%	87%	80%	56%
36-44	77%	70%	83%	77%	80%	76%	59%	80%	82%	67%
45+	86%	81%	82%	83%	84%	77%	55%	76%	90%	62%
Total N (non-missing)	491	683	542	625	681	566	717	567	582	202
Chi-Square	14.74	19.34	14.00	5.98	9.01	3.91	8.70	5.11	7.79	2.20
P Value	0.005	0.001	0.007	0.200	0.061	0.418	0.069	0.276	0.100	0.698
Race										
Black	76%	65%	83%	83%	83%	76%	67%	70%	87%	63%
Hispanic	71%	27%	74%	74%	33%	33%	55%	67%	89%	39%
White	82%	83%	77%	85%	82%	77%	56%	83%	85%	82%
Other	80%	75%	86%	82%	56%	82%	53%	88%	88%	NA
Total N (non-missing)	508	688	567	627	683	575	735	582	588	206
Chi-Square	1.24	56.69	4.13	8.02	27.58	3.85	12.00	15.37	1.13	7.02
P Value	0.743	0.000	0.248	0.046	0.000	0.278	0.007	0.002	0.770	0.071
Top Severity										
Felony	72%	72%	84%	82%	80%	73%	61%	79%	86%	63%
Misdemeanor	78%	68%	78%	79%	84%	76%	64%	77%	88%	59%
Other	78%	54%	83%	84%	79%	77%	54%	71%	83%	66%
Total N (non-missing)	508	689	567	627	685	575	735	582	588	206
Chi-Square	1.85	10.87	2.76	1.84	2.27	0.58	4.48	0.66	0.86	0.44
P Value	0.397	0.004	0.251	0.399	0.321	0.747	0.106	0.719	0.650	0.801
Top Charge Type										
Violent	75%	65%	78%	83%	88%	73%	62%	78%	85%	62%
Drug	76%	69%	83%	78%	79%	76%	59%	81%	89%	60%
Property	75%	74%	77%	79%	83%	85%	62%	77%	85%	64%
Other	78%	59%	85%	81%	80%	74%	59%	76%	85%	61%
Total N (non-missing)	472	670	541	621	549	491	716	562	563	200
Chi-Square	0.47	8.59	3.08	1.29	4.12	4.59	0.79	1.21	1.71	0.17
P Value	0.925	0.035	0.379	0.731	0.249	0.205	0.853	0.751	0.635	0.983

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 χ^2 test of significance that the response percentages are statistically different across the subpopulations.

With the exception of actual booking time, the facesheet variables do statistically distinguish the percentages agreeing to provide a urine sample only in isolated cases. For the 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 5 sites with statistically different urine agreement percentages for actual booking times, people booked later in the day appear to be less willing to provide a urine sample. With that exception, there does not seem to be any characteristics that distinguish an arrestee providing a urine specimen.

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

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington D.C.
Day of Week										
Monday	80%	58%	94%	85%	82%	75%	46%	95%	81%	48%
Tuesday	78%	56%	83%	85%	88%	93%	85%	85%	87%	57%
Wednesday	74%	52%	86%	85%	78%	82%	63%	86%	87%	82%
Thursday	78%	60%	87%	83%	79%	80%	59%	84%	85%	69%
Friday	69%	60%	79%	91%	80%	84%	66%	69%	89%	71%
Saturday	83%	54%	79%	85%	87%	83%	56%	90%	88%	88%
Sunday	52%	53%	80%	77%	78%	83%	54%	87%	92%	77%
Total N (non-missing)	376	458	456	505	555	437	445	452	506	126
Chi-Square	18.76	1.68	8.16	6.20	5.35	7.62	19.87	19.44	4.70	9.71
P Value	0.005	0.947	0.227	0.401	0.500	0.268	0.003	0.003	0.583	0.138
Booking Time										
12:00am-8:59am	70%	55%	50%	86%	80%	88%	61%	83%	91%	67%
9:00am-3:59pm	79%	65%	83%	83%	87%	83%	62%	87%	88%	75%
4:00pm-11:59pm	68%	51%	89%	84%	78%	76%	55%	84%	83%	71%
Total N (non-missing)	378	455	361	506	556	436	437	454	504	123
Chi-Square	4.63	7.40	2.67	0.69	5.21	6.94	1.66	1.02	4.66	1.11
P Value	0.099	0.025	0.263	0.710	0.074	0.031	0.436	0.601	0.097	0.574
Sample Type										
Stock	74%	61%	No Stock	86%	82%	85%	60%	85%	89%	75%
Flow	70%	50%	84%	82%	81%	78%	58%	85%	83%	70%
Total N (non-missing)	383	459	455	504	553	438	441	455	506	126
Chi-Square	1.13	5.45	NA	1.68	0.06	3.45	0.19	0.00	3.58	0.86
P Value	0.287	0.020	NA	0.195	0.799	0.063	0.666	0.982	0.059	0.355
Age										
18-23	72%	57%	82%	91%	85%	83%	60%	86%	90%	77%
24-29	61%	55%	82%	81%	81%	82%	55%	84%	83%	77%
30-35	78%	61%	79%	80%	78%	82%	63%	80%	82%	80%
36-44	78%	54%	88%	85%	80%	82%	69%	85%	89%	62%
45+	73%	54%	87%	83%	83%	86%	56%	88%	88%	68%
Total N (non-missing)	374	457	439	504	554	432	439	447	503	124
Chi-Square	5.73	1.11	3.45	5.94	2.36	0.58	4.41	2.26	4.28	1.68
P Value	0.220	0.893	0.486	0.203	0.670	0.966	0.354	0.687	0.369	0.795
Race										
Black	74%	56%	86%	83%	81%	82%	56%	86%	84%	71%
Hispanic	65%	79%	78%	85%	60%	100%	71%	88%	88%	71%
White	69%	54%	79%	84%	84%	82%	61%	83%	89%	78%
Other	25%	83%	83%	93%	60%	93%	59%	95%	81%	NA
Total N (non-missing)	386	459	457	506	555	439	446	455	508	126
Chi-Square	5.52	4.98	4.62	1.19	3.98	2.24	4.58	2.94	3.08	0.70
P Value	0.137	0.173	0.202	0.756	0.264	0.525	0.205	0.401	0.379	0.705
Top Severity										
Felony	70%	58%	83%	85%	85%	88%	64%	85%	88%	81%
Misdemeanor	74%	54%	85%	84%	79%	79%	59%	87%	84%	72%
Other	64%	62%	70%	84%	83%	84%	54%	60%	90%	62%
Total N (non-missing)	386	459	457	506	557	439	446	455	508	126
Chi-Square	1.09	1.59	1.77	0.01	3.15	2.82	2.35	5.28	1.13	3.15
P Value	0.581	0.452	0.413	0.996	0.207	0.244	0.309	0.071	0.568	0.207
Top Charge Type										
Violent	71%	61%	85%	83%	81%	91%	63%	80%	90%	77%
Drug	67%	51%	83%	87%	82%	78%	55%	88%	82%	71%
Property	74%	56%	85%	87%	86%	88%	61%	84%	88%	71%
Other	75%	60%	86%	83%	81%	76%	58%	88%	88%	73%
Total N (non-missing)	359	446	437	501	450	375	431	439	486	122
Chi-Square	1.81	3.20	0.59	1.60	1.01	10.40	1.64	4.20	4.91	1.19
P Value	0.613	0.362	0.900	0.660	0.798	0.015	0.650	0.241	0.178	0.755

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. It focuses 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: not enough urine being collected to test for every drug or 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 sum 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 10 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 32 percent of arrestees testing positive for cocaine, around 17 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 roughly 8 percent, with about half admitting to use. For cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, very few arrestees 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, 82 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 (82%) and even higher rates for heroin (95%) and methamphetamine (96%).

These percentages do not exhibit statistically different changes when looking between quarter 1 and 2 of 2007. In a separate analysis not presented here, the patterns in the percentage not admitting to drug use, when testing positive (i.e. lying about a particular drug's use when testing positive for that drug)

are tested. With the exception of larger percentages of arrestees not admitting cocaine use in quarter 3 for Minneapolis, there are no sites or drugs where the percentage of arrestees lying about their drug use is statistically different from quarter 1 to quarter 2.

Table B.6: Proportion Admitting to Recent Drug Use[a] 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
Marijuana					
Atlanta	278	47.1%	15.8%	6.5%	30.6%
Charlotte	257	47.1%	11.7%	7.8%	33.5%
Chicago	383	39.7%	11.2%	7.3%	41.8%
Denver	427	45.4%	9.1%	8.4%	37.0%
Indianapolis	454	47.8%	8.2%	10.1%	33.9%
Minneapolis	361	46.5%	8.6%	8.3%	36.6%
New York	263	52.9%	8.7%	8.0%	30.4%
Portland	385	46.0%	13.0%	5.7%	35.3%
Sacramento	438	44.7%	8.0%	8.2%	39.0%
Washington DC	90	53.3%	6.7%	13.3%	26.7%
Overall	3336	46.3%	10.1%	8.1%	35.6%
Cocaine					
Atlanta	276	51.8%	0.7%	22.1%	25.4%
Charlotte	256	59.0%	0.8%	20.3%	19.9%
Chicago	380	62.9%	1.1%	22.4%	13.7%
Denver	425	60.0%	1.9%	19.5%	18.6%
Indianapolis	453	67.1%	0.4%	19.0%	13.5%
Minneapolis	359	70.8%	0.6%	14.5%	14.2%
New York	265	67.5%	0.8%	15.1%	16.6%
Portland	384	75.3%	1.0%	9.4%	14.3%
Sacramento	436	77.1%	1.8%	11.9%	9.2%
Washington DC	90	66.7%	1.1%	17.8%	14.4%
Overall	3324	66.5%	1.1%	16.9%	15.5%
Heroin					
Atlanta	280	99.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Charlotte	258	96.9%	0.4%	2.7%	0.0%
Chicago	384	82.3%	2.3%	4.4%	10.9%
Denver	426	94.4%	0.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Indianapolis	456	91.9%	0.2%	7.2%	0.7%
Minneapolis	363	93.1%	0.3%	4.7%	1.9%
New York	266	91.7%	0.8%	4.1%	3.4%
Portland	385	85.2%	1.0%	6.0%	7.8%
Sacramento	440	92.7%	0.2%	5.7%	1.4%
Washington DC	90	87.8%	1.1%	2.2%	8.9%
Overall	3348	91.5%	0.7%	4.4%	3.4%
Methamphetamine					
Atlanta	277	98.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Charlotte	256	98.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Chicago	381	99.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Denver	427	93.7%	1.6%	3.0%	1.6%
Indianapolis	455	97.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Minneapolis	361	95.3%	0.3%	2.8%	1.7%
New York	266	98.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Portland	381	77.2%	1.3%	7.3%	14.2%
Sacramento	433	69.5%	0.9%	9.2%	20.3%
Washington DC	90	95.6%	0.0%	3.3%	1.1%
Overall	3327	91.3%	0.5%	3.3%	5.0%

[a] Recent use defined as using in past 30 days for marijuana, past 3 days for cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

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 [a]	DETECTION PERIOD [b]
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 2007 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. As an illustration, an estimated 46.0 percent of arrestees tested positive for cocaine in Atlanta. After weighting the percentage testing positive by each age category, using the distribution of arrestees across the age categories as weights, the estimate would be 46.3.

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 2007 Report

City of Atlanta/Fulton County, GA

Primary City: Atlanta

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 2
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 754
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1880

Overall Interview Response Rate: 51% (n = 386)
Conditional Interview Response Rate1: 76% (n = 386)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 73% (n = 280)

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
37.1	8.1	15.0	12.0	12.2	49.8	2.9		15.2	85.3	9.8	0.2	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
Any Drug[2,3]	70.5	3.4	87.4	77.8	84.9	63.3	69.4	n/a	59.9	76.4	48.1	65.2	43.1
Cocaine	45.8	3.6	20.6	19.0	35.8	45.5	63.0	n/a	36.0	48.9	44.9	34.4	n/a
Marijuana	35.0	3.4	87.2	63.6	65.7	34.3	15.9	n/a	20.7	40.5	4.1	33.7	1.2
Opiates	1.9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	2.0	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	17.3	2.8	30.0	25.9	22.9	23.1	12.7	n/a	17.7	18.2	1.9	n/a	n/a

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 52)	(n = 93)	(n = 40)	(n = 6)	(n = 118)	(n = 21)
Any Drug[2,3]	67.2	75.4	92.7	n/a	63.2	n/a
Cocaine	31.6	63.8	53.1	65.4	42.8	n/a
Marijuana	40.1	19.7	62.7	31.7	32.3	n/a
Opiates	n/a	3.0	n/a	n/a	2.6	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	7.8	14.7	33.0	12.8	23.2	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[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	39.3	29.8	11.4	4.7	19.1	5.4	0.2	24.4	4.3	1.3
Powder Cocaine	41.2	32.1	20.6	6.0	15.7	7.7	0.2	23.5	12.3	0.8
Marijuana	23.8	18.2	9.6	4.1	7.0	2.4	0.1	12.4	4.2	0.5
Heroin	72.1	31.8	n/a	n/a	76.3	n/a	n/a	1.3	n/a	n/a
Meth	48.3	41.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.6	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

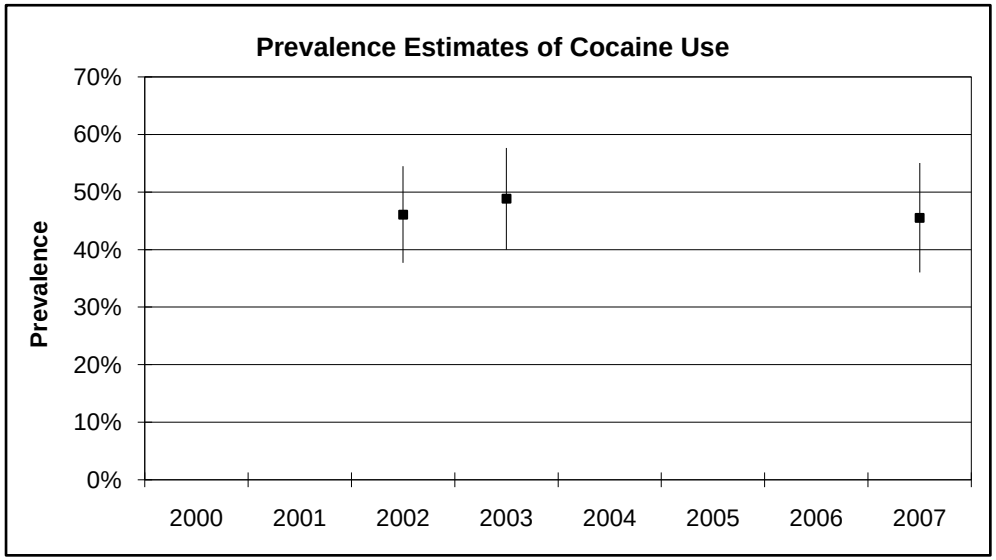
3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

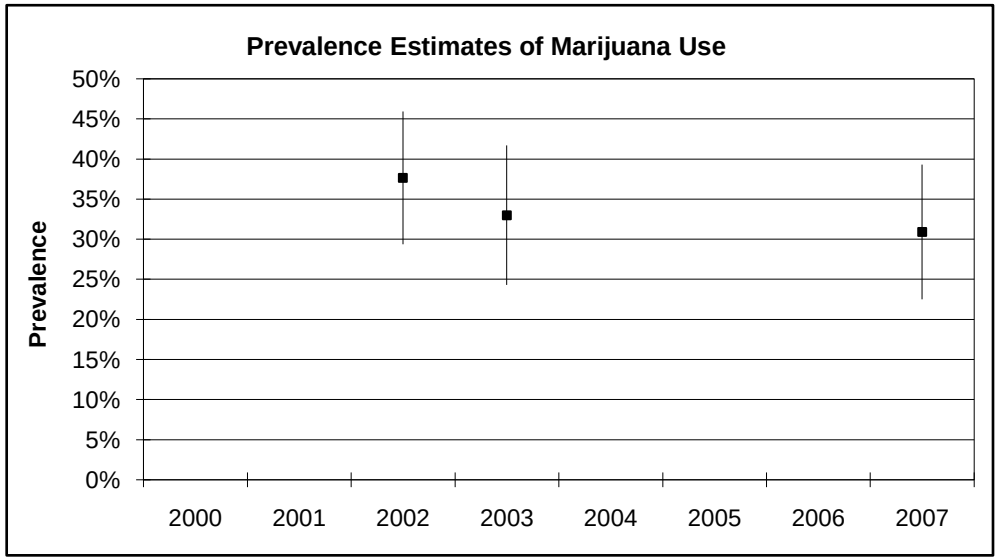
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2007

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	35.1
High school or GED	39.9
Vocational or trade school	5.2
Some college or two-year associate	15.6
Four year degree or higher	4.3

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	45.1
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	35.1
Group quarters[1]	7.6
Hospital or care facility	0.5
Incarceration Facility	1.2
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	10.5
Other	0.0

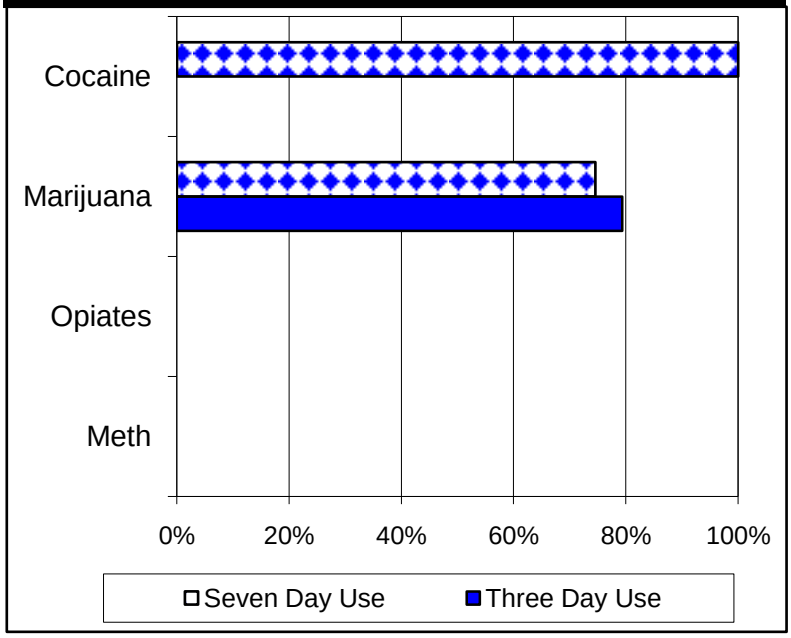
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	33.8
Working part-time/ seasonal	18.5
Unemployed (looking for work)	28.3
Unemployed (not looking for work)	7.8
In school only	2.6
Retired	1.3
Disabled for work or on leave	7.2
Other	0.5

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	65.1
Individually Purchased	11.1
Employer or Union Funded	15.0
State Government Funded	5.9
Retirement Medicare	0.4
Disability Medicare	1.9
Multiple Types	0.6

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	28.7
Powder Cocaine	12.1
Marijuana	46.9
Heroin	0.7
Methamphetamine	0.9

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	14.1
Powder Cocaine	6.8
Marijuana	9.5
Heroin	19.2
Methamphetamine	9.3

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	n/a
Heroin	n/a
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other[2]	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	26.7
Powder Cocaine	9.0
Marijuana	42.1
Heroin	0.5
Methamphetamine	1.1

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	47.0
1-2	33.7
3-5	4.4
6 or more	14.8

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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

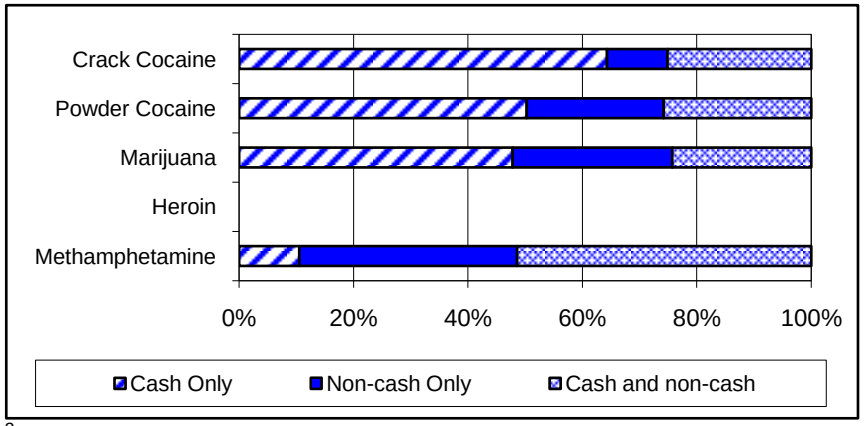
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	96	3.7	30.0	64.7	1.6
Powder Cocaine	26	13.1	61.0	25.3	0.6
Marijuana	109	11.0	47.9	40.3	0.8
Heroin	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	40	1.9	17.9	3.5	76.7
Powder Cocaine	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	89	56.5	29.2	0.0	14.3
Heroin	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

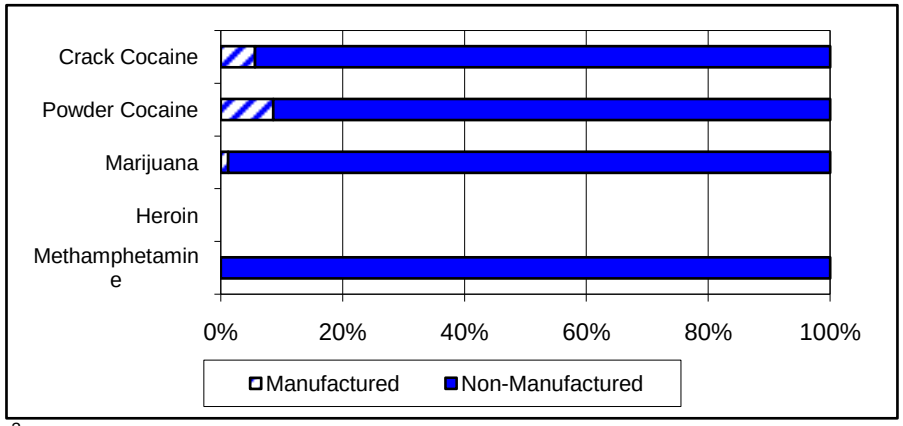
[1] - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions[2]



[2] - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)[3]



[3] - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing

ADAM II 2007 Report

Mecklenburg County, NC

Primary City: Charlotte

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 900
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2455

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 67% (n = 459)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 56% (n = 258)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown
33.0	14.0	20.1	14.3	13.5	30.7	7.3

Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Asian
31.6	66.4	5.6	3.1	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
Any Drug[2,3]	66.3	2.9	75.8	69.3	73.1	70.3	58.5	100.0	64.6	69.6	65.6	57.3	47.7
Cocaine	34.9	2.9	9.9	19.6	26.7	59.5	55.0	91.0	42.0	38.6	45.1	14.6	33.6
Marijuana	43.6	3.2	75.0	56.7	53.9	23.4	20.6	68.9	35.8	43.8	30.6	32.2	17.8
Opiates	1.8	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.2	n/a	5.3	0.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0
Meth	1.4	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	18.5	2.5	11.2	15.6	21.1	21.1	19.7	48.8	20.7	17.5	10.2	11.8	4.5

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

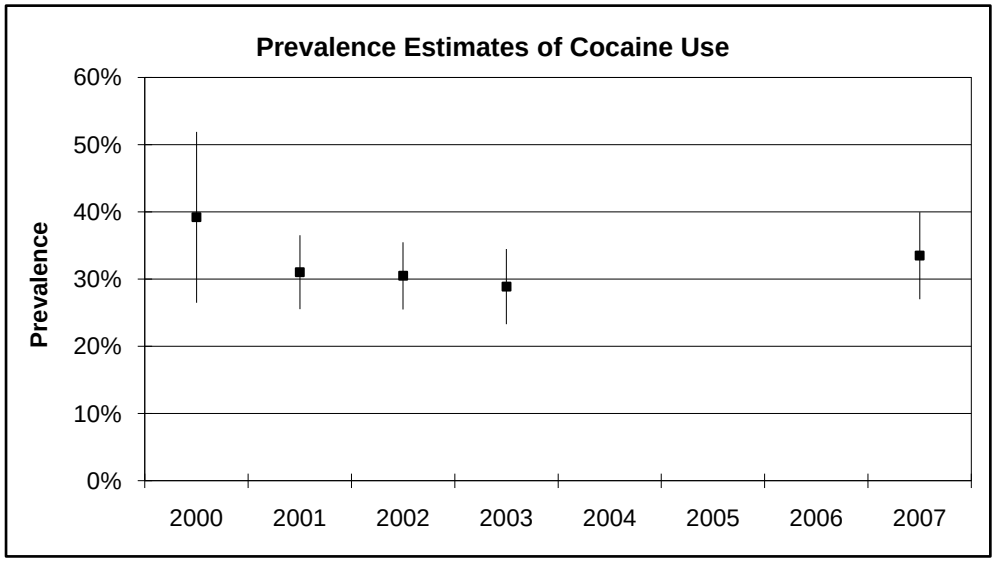
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 72)	(n = 80)	(n = 42)	(n = 11)	(n = 105)	(n = 4)
Any Drug[2,3]	56.5	72.4	92.7	n/a	65.9	n/a
Cocaine	30.5	48.4	49.8	46.9	34.0	n/a
Marijuana	34.0	43.3	56.4	47.3	37.9	n/a
Opiates	1.6	1.4	2.2	n/a	2.5	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	2.0	0.7	0.0	6.9	0.4	0.0
Meth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	16.7	20.4	16.3	23.7	14.1	n/a

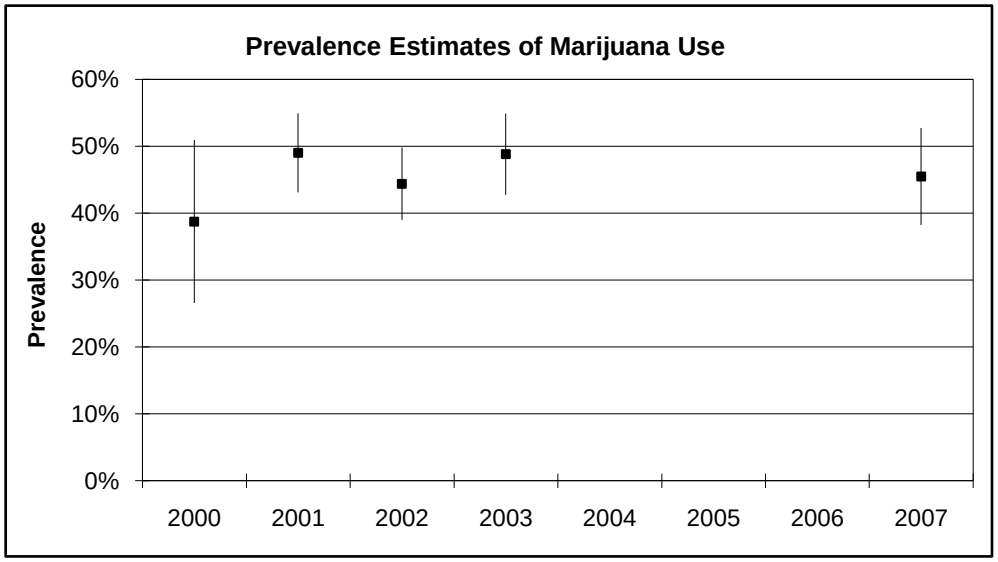
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

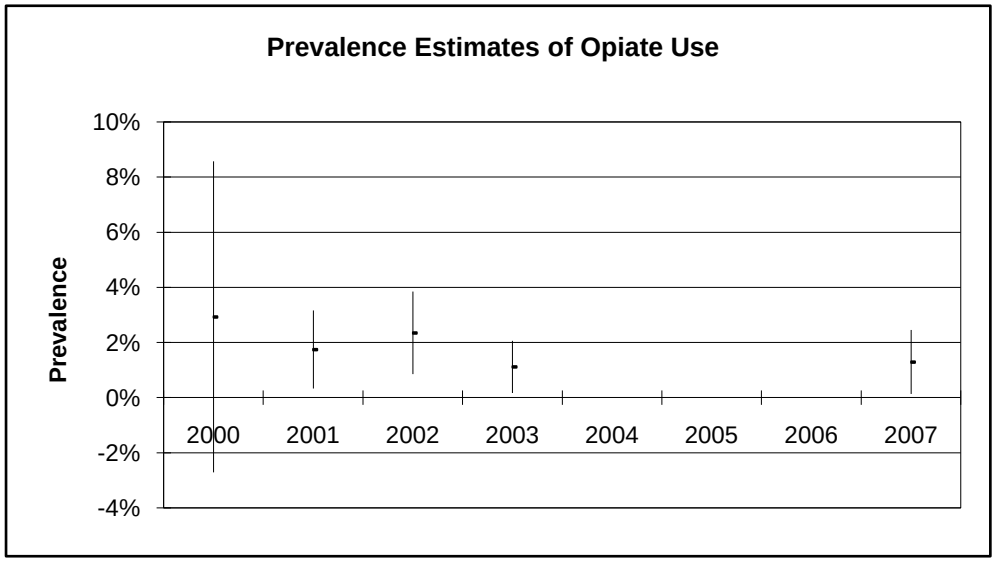
	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	70.5	62.8	23.5	5.6	34.3	11.7	0.2	17.7	3.7	n/a
Powder Cocaine	68.3	54.4	24.3	5.6	48.6	14.4	0.3	17.0	3.3	n/a
Marijuana	45.2	28.4	8.0	1.7	28.3	7.5	0.1	10.3	1.4	n/a
Heroin	80.5	49.3	18.4	8.0	82.6	n/a	n/a	20.2	n/a	n/a
Meth	n/a	100.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

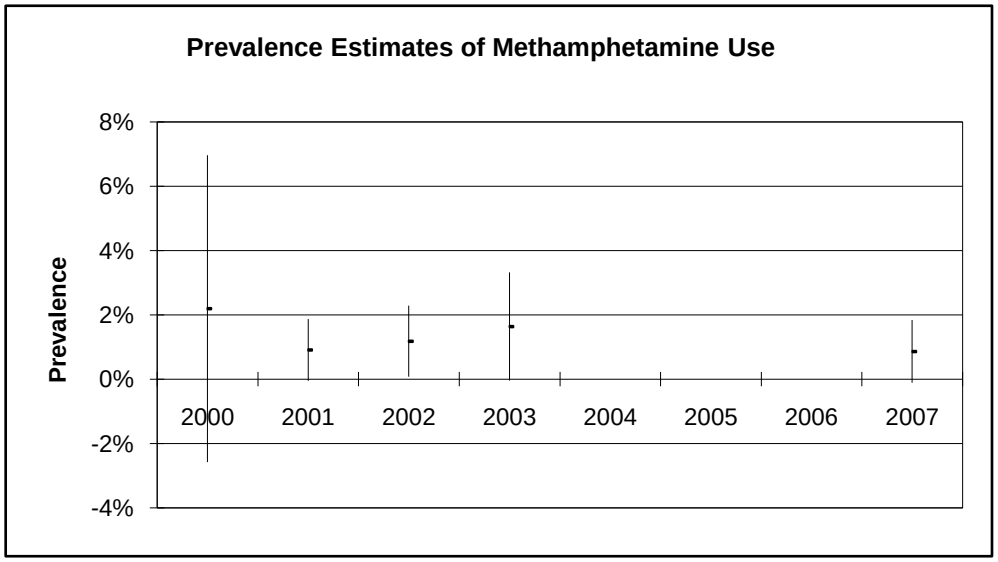
1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
3 - Denominator 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 2007
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	31.7
High school or GED	41.2
Vocational or trade school	3.4
Some college or two-year associate	19.1
Four year degree or higher	4.6

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	45.1
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	39.3
Group quarters[1]	7.8
Hospital or care facility	0.4
Incarceration Facility	1.4
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	5.8
Other	0.2

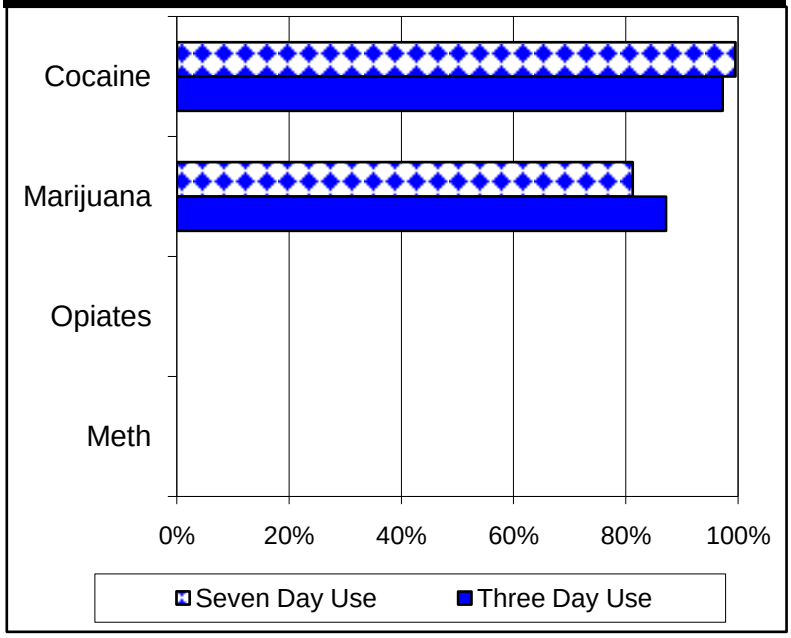
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	46.8
Working part-time/ seasonal	15.9
Unemployed (looking for work)	23.1
Unemployed (not looking for work)	4.7
In school only	4.5
Retired	0.5
Disabled for work or on leave	3.7
Other	0.6

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	60.9
Individually Purchased	12.4
Employer or Union Funded	19.1
State Government Funded	5.3
Retirement Medicare	0.4
Disability Medicare	1.1
Multiple Types	0.7

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	22.1
Powder Cocaine	16.2
Marijuana	56.0
Heroin	1.6
Methamphetamine	0.8

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	11.4
Powder Cocaine	6.6
Marijuana	10.8
Heroin	12.2
Methamphetamine	3.0

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	2.3
Heroin	97.9
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other[2]	3.3

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	19.0
Powder Cocaine	11.6
Marijuana	48.6
Heroin	0.7
Methamphetamine	0.6

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	49.2
1-2	36.4
3-5	5.2
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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

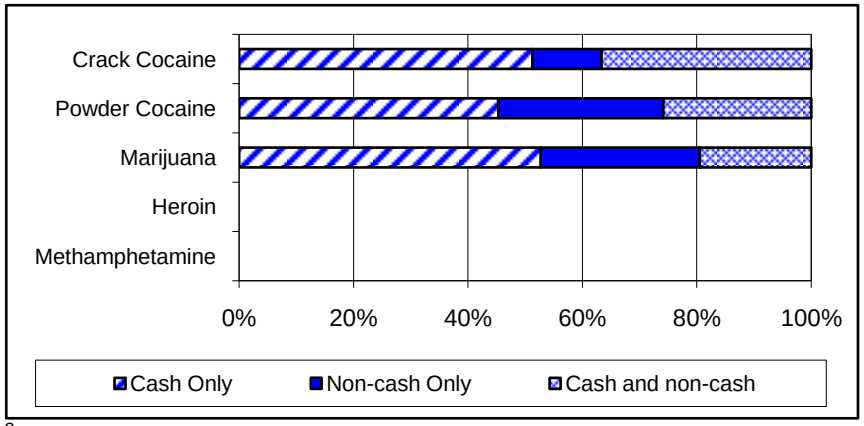
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	86	5.7	36.2	52.3	5.8
Powder Cocaine	47	11.7	51.1	30.6	6.7
Marijuana	137	15.2	51.5	30.7	2.6
Heroin	4	34.5	52.8	11.6	1.1
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	41	1.5	13.5	1.8	83.2
Powder Cocaine	22	1.0	4.5	0.8	93.7
Marijuana	80	1.3	1.6	0.8	96.2
Heroin	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

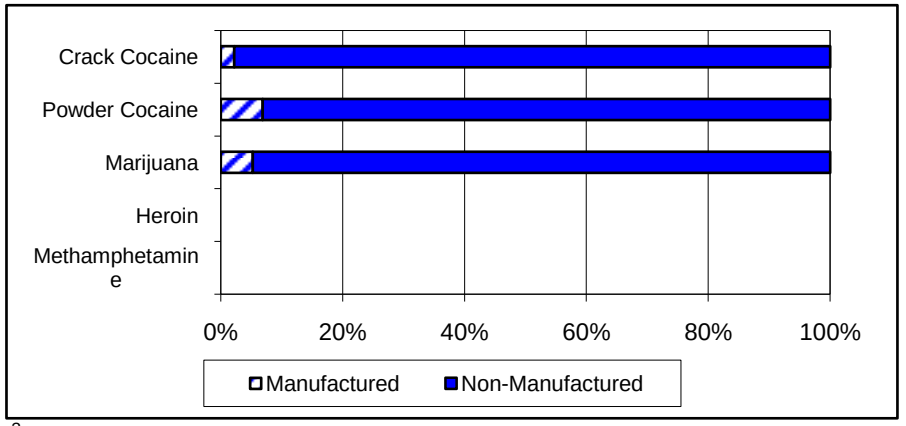
[1] - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions[2]



[2] - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)[3]



[3] - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing

ADAM II 2007 Report

Cook County, IL

Primary City: Chicago

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 596
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 7504

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 81% (n = 457)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 84% (n = 384)

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
32.2	18.7	20.0	13.1	11.4	31.4	5.4		16.0	81.4	18.8	4.0	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
Any Drug[2,3]	82.6	3.0	90.7	76.4	72.8	75.0	85.4	n/a	58.0	85.7	58.0	98.4	n/a
Cocaine	38.6	3.9	27.8	13.8	13.9	24.2	66.8	n/a	34.6	40.1	27.6	16.1	61.6
Marijuana	50.0	3.9	85.7	71.2	-	60.8	26.5	n/a	6.3	59.8	47.3	70.8	78.0
Opiates	19.6	3.3	10.7	9.6	n/a	15.1	42.4	n/a	18.3	24.5	n/a	27.4	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	0.9	-	10.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	35.3	3.8	28.4	25.1	32.8	34.2	47.3	n/a	16.3	41.0	24.4	20.6	54.1

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

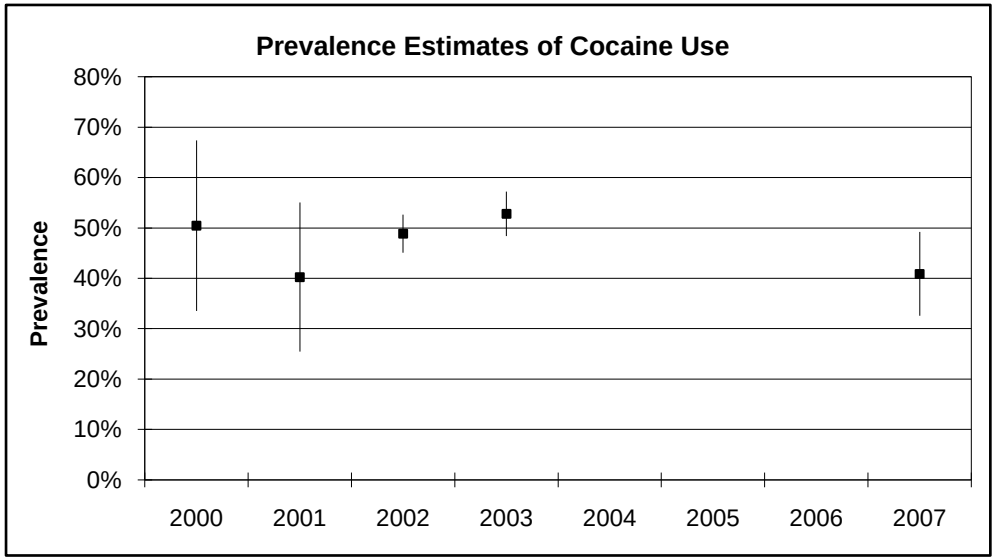
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 24)	(n = 28)	(n = 74)	(n = 13)	(n = 31)	(n = 6)
Any Drug[2,3]	69.5	74.9	94.5	56.5	76.2	n/a
Cocaine	21.5	46.8	49.6	16.5	16.1	n/a
Marijuana	55.4	45.8	53.7	51.1	67.3	n/a
Opiates	5.2	37.8	34.0	n/a	8.0	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	n/a	n/a	6.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	13.4	47.9	51.6	6.8	30.1	n/a

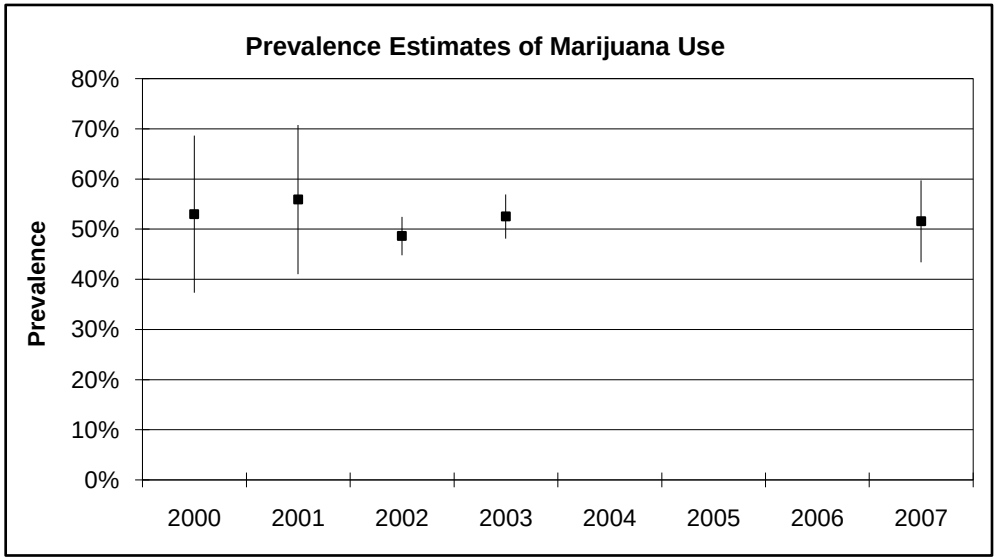
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

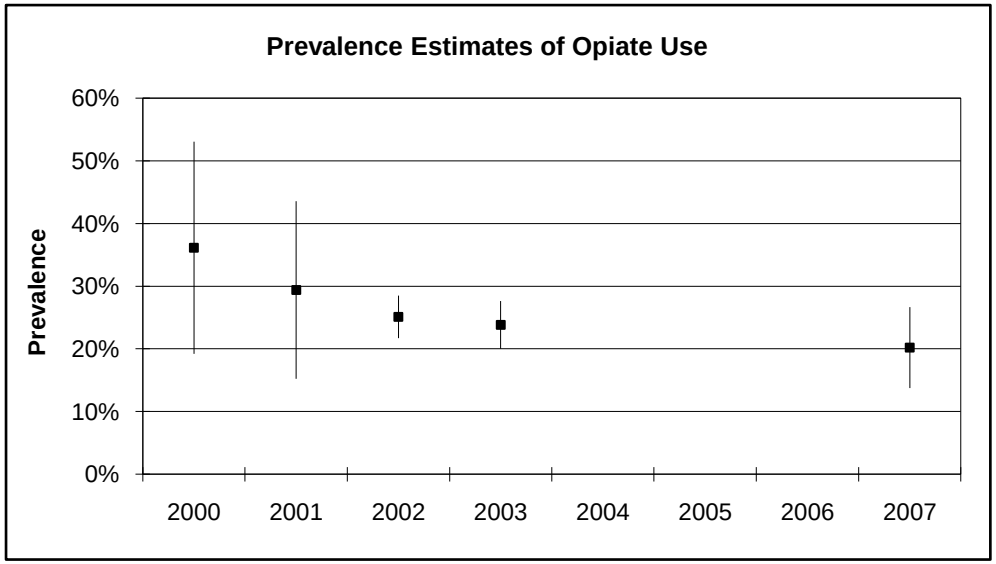
	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[3]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	71.2	50.8	27.4	18.7	43.4	11.3	0.2	18.2	11.9	2.3
Powder Cocaine	68.9	41.4	23.4	24.8	34.8	17.9	0.2	32.6	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	40.3	21.0	13.7	8.8	22.0	8.3	0.2	12.4	5.0	0.1
Heroin	73.1	52.1	22.6	18.0	39.0	7.5	0.3	12.6	12.6	3.3
Meth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

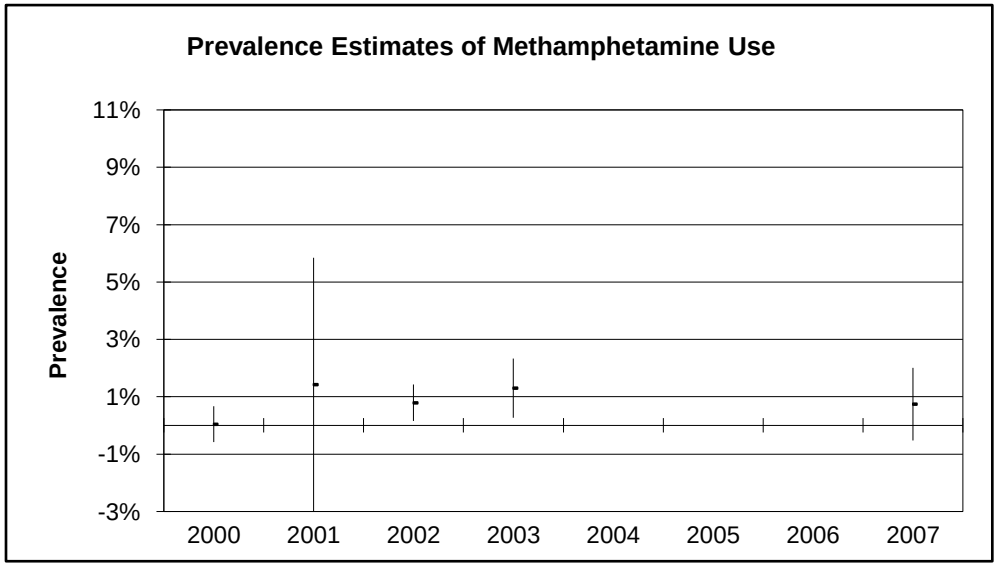
1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
3 - Denominator 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 2007
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	35.0
High school or GED	38.4
Vocational or trade school	3.7
Some college or two-year associate	19.8
Four year degree or higher	3.0

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	45.4
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	45.4
Group quarters[1]	1.9
Hospital or care facility	0.3
Incarceration Facility	0.9
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	6.1
Other	0.1

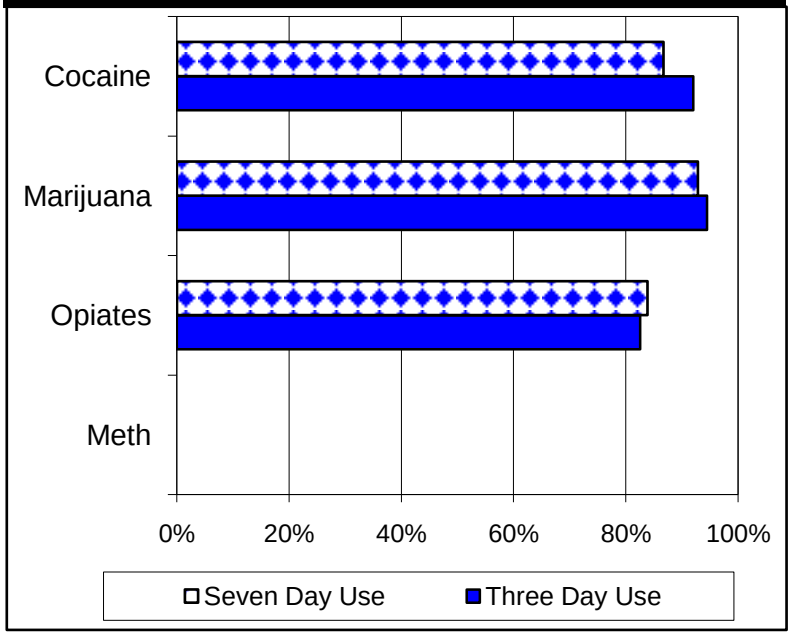
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	37.5
Working part-time/ seasonal	18.9
Unemployed (looking for work)	25.5
Unemployed (not looking for work)	6.4
In school only	7.2
Retired	0.5
Disabled for work or on leave	3.7
Other	0.3

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	73.0
Individually Purchased	6.1
Employer or Union Funded	13.0
State Government Funded	5.3
Retirement Medicare	0.2
Disability Medicare	1.8
Multiple Types	0.5

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	26.5
Powder Cocaine	10.3
Marijuana	60.7
Heroin	23.4
Methamphetamine	1.3

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	10.7
Powder Cocaine	4.0
Marijuana	11.1
Heroin	14.5
Methamphetamine	n/a

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	n/a
Heroin	8.0
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other[2]	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	23.0
Powder Cocaine	5.4
Marijuana	56.6
Heroin	20.5
Methamphetamine	0.3

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	40.2
1-2	46.1
3-5	6.0
6 or more	7.7

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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

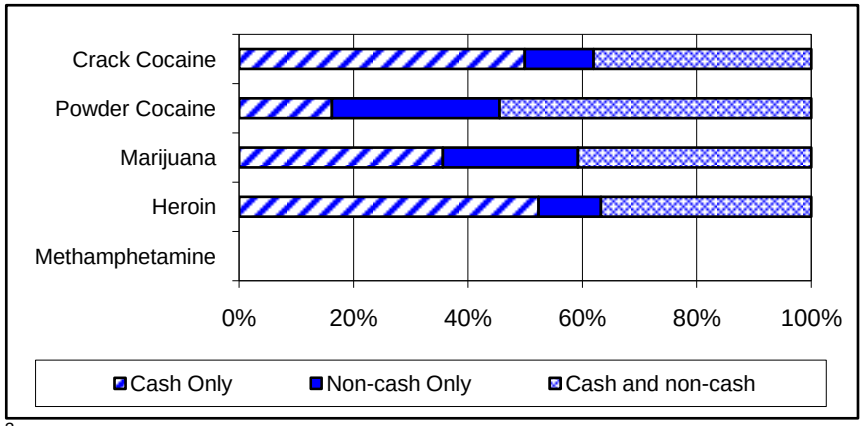
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	32	8.2	31.2	60.5	0.2
Powder Cocaine	7	16.2	42.2	41.6	0.0
Marijuana	68	10.8	33.3	55.6	0.3
Heroin	31	11.9	30.3	57.5	0.2
Methamphetamine	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	18	3.6	6.6	0.0	89.8
Powder Cocaine	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	62	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9
Heroin	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

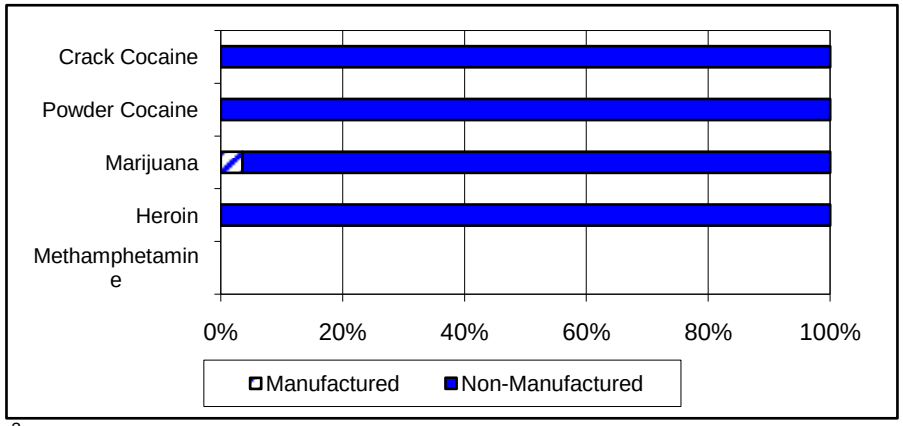
[1] - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions[2]



[2] - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)[3]



[3] - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing

ADAM II 2007 Report

Denver County, CO

Primary City: Denver

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 770
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2338

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 80% (n = 501)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 84% (n = 422)

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
34.0	12.6	18.2	14.1	13.5	41.1	0.5		46.9	41.4	43.3	12.0	0.6	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
Any Drug[2,3]	71.9	2.4	77.9	76.5	62.4	75.3	73.8	n/a	76.3	75.8	67.7	76.8	70.0
Cocaine	38.6	2.5	30.4	32.9	31.6	47.3	48.8	n/a	35.0	43.7	44.8	29.5	44.0
Marijuana	44.1	2.6	66.6	63.6	48.0	37.6	32.0	n/a	50.8	45.6	40.0	58.7	40.2
Opiates	4.4	1.1	1.8	5.7	5.1	n/a	6.5	n/a	9.7	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1
Oxycodone[4]	0.7	-	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	n/a	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	5.6	1.1	2.3	9.2	n/a	6.3	1.6	n/a	7.6	1.5	0.6	7.5	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	24.2	2.2	25.2	29.2	31.2	14.2	24.2	n/a	29.9	19.4	23.6	29.8	28.5

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

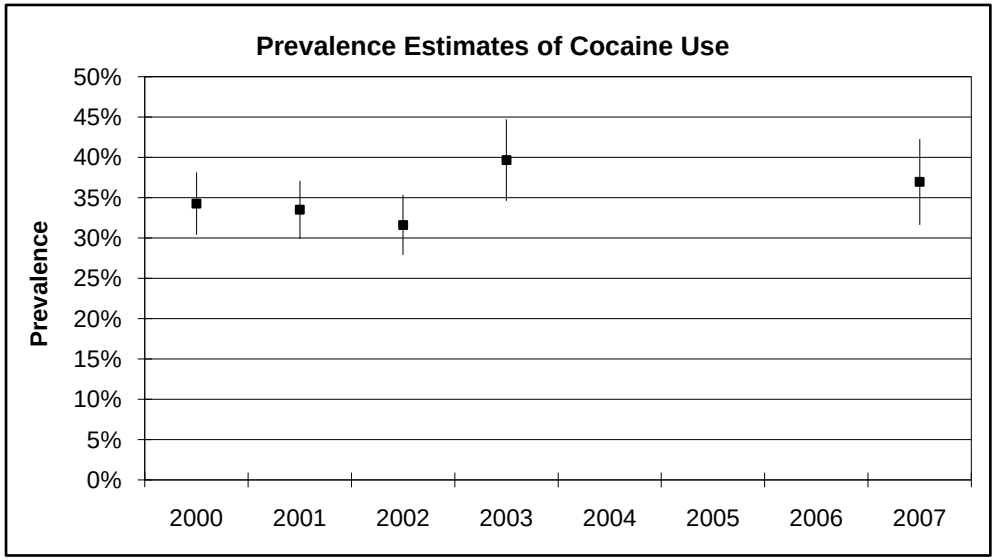
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 101)	(n = 84)	(n = 63)	(n = 1)	(n = 249)	(n = 3)
Any Drug[2,3]	61.3	74.0	94.3	n/a	69.9	n/a
Cocaine	29.1	35.7	63.2	n/a	41.1	n/a
Marijuana	45.0	37.6	55.0	n/a	43.9	n/a
Opiates	1.5	4.6	10.7	n/a	3.7	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Meth	1.5	8.1	3.4	n/a	2.0	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	20.4	20.5	34.5	n/a	24.9	n/a

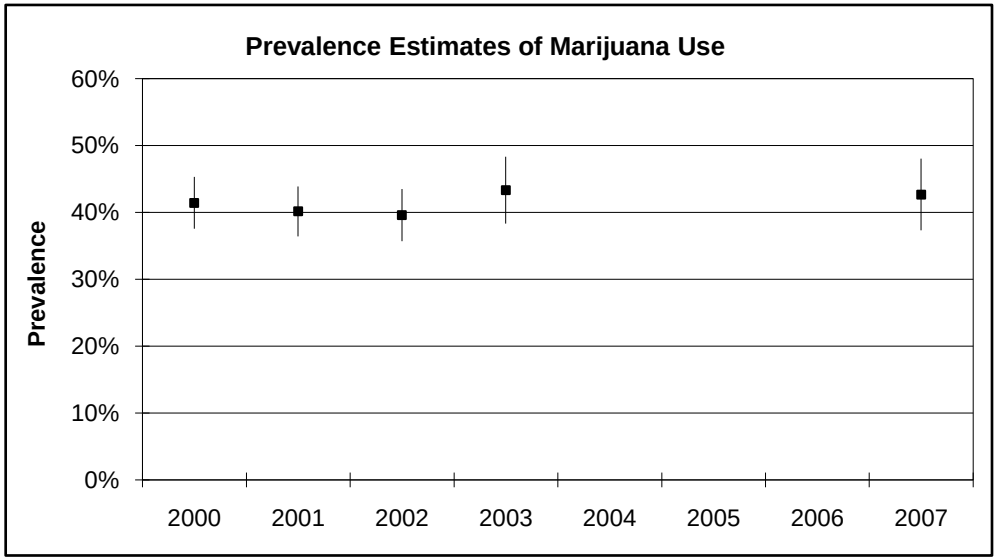
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

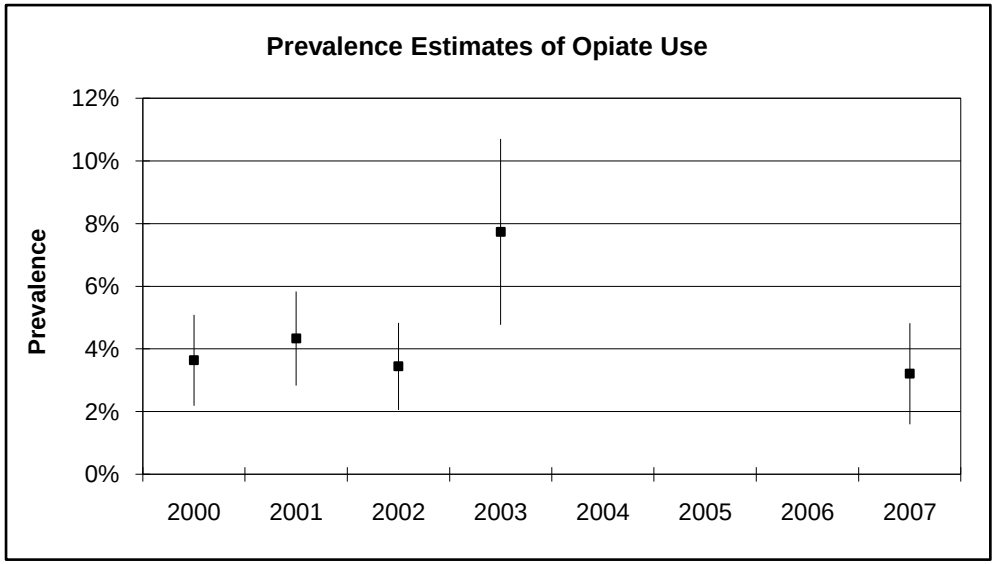
	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	61.2	52.7	18.6	10.2	25.6	2.5	0.2	18.1	2.4	0.8
Powder Cocaine	49.6	37.7	12.5	4.8	23.7	11.1	0.1	16.2	1.5	0.3
Marijuana	49.2	34.8	15.0	5.6	22.0	5.4	0.2	13.8	2.3	0.9
Heroin	61.6	58.3	26.7	11.3	25.4	6.9	0.1	30.2	4.6	0.6
Meth	62.9	41.2	14.2	6.8	43.0	11.6	0.8	24.1	2.2	0.0

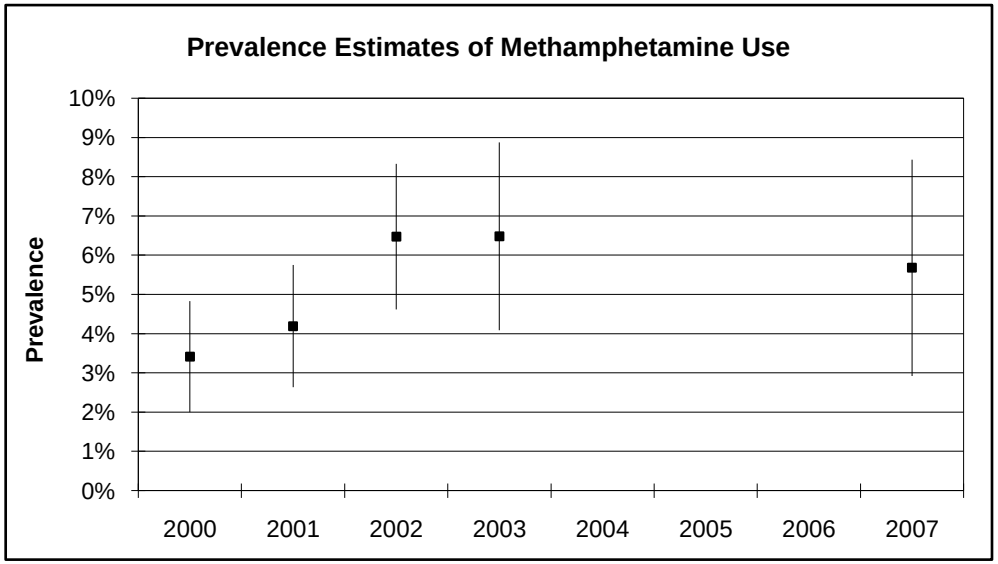
1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
3 - Denominator 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 2007
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	30.3
High school or GED	42.3
Vocational or trade school	3.7
Some college or two-year associate	19.1
Four year degree or higher	4.6

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	53.3
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	28.8
Group quarters[1]	4.7
Hospital or care facility	0.6
Incarceration Facility	1.0
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	11.3
Other	0.1

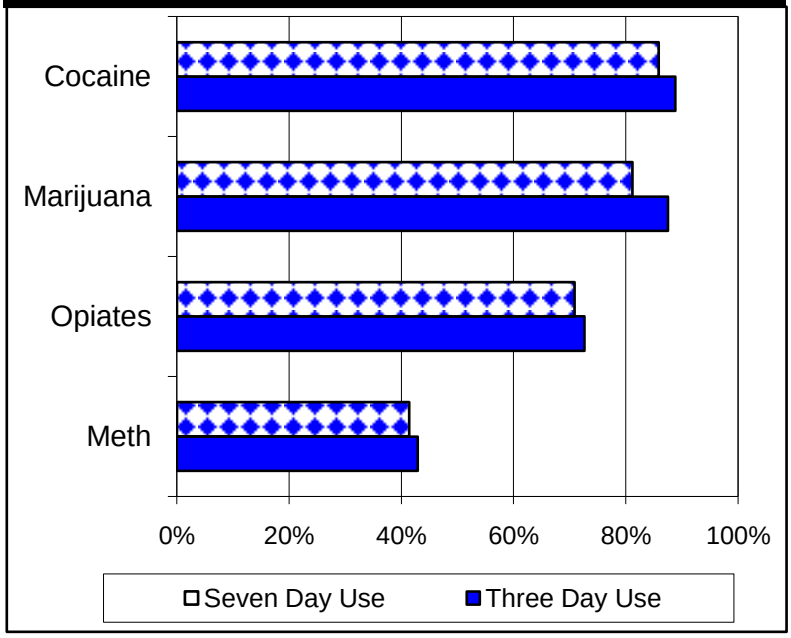
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	43.9
Working part-time/ seasonal	15.4
Unemployed (looking for work)	20.6
Unemployed (not looking for work)	9.6
In school only	1.6
Retired	0.6
Disabled for work or on leave	7.8
Other	0.4

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	66.4
Individually Purchased	3.9
Employer or Union Funded	17.9
State Government Funded	6.8
Retirement Medicare	0.8
Disability Medicare	3.2
Multiple Types	1.1

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	24.1
Powder Cocaine	21.9
Marijuana	51.2
Heroin	5.0
Methamphetamine	9.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	6.7
Powder Cocaine	2.4
Marijuana	10.0
Heroin	8.1
Methamphetamine	3.7

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	8.2
Heroin	71.6
Methamphetamine	15.8
Other[2]	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	20.3
Powder Cocaine	14.1
Marijuana	45.4
Heroin	3.4
Methamphetamine	5.1

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	46.9
1-2	39.9
3-5	6.6
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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

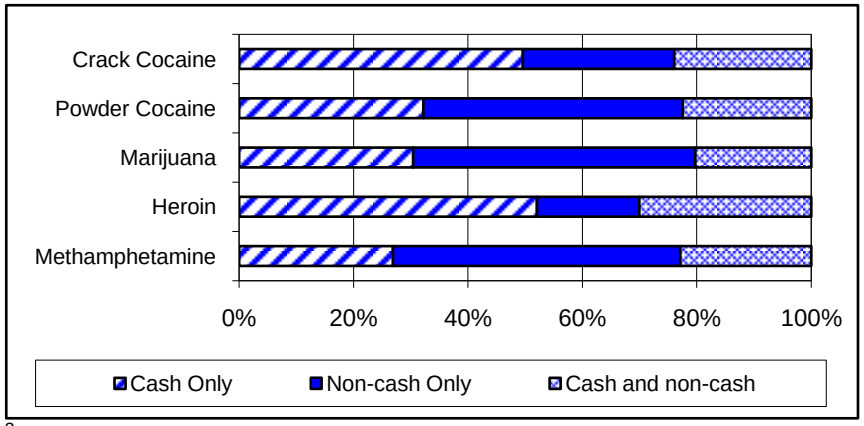
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	67	10.3	34.1	53.3	2.3
Powder Cocaine	37	18.6	38.2	42.9	0.3
Marijuana	103	11.2	48.1	40.0	0.8
Heroin	13	11.6	16.7	70.8	0.9
Methamphetamine	12	2.6	35.4	58.4	3.6

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	42	1.3	9.0	0.0	89.7
Powder Cocaine	46	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	151	3.5	1.4	0.0	95.1
Heroin	8	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Methamphetamine	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

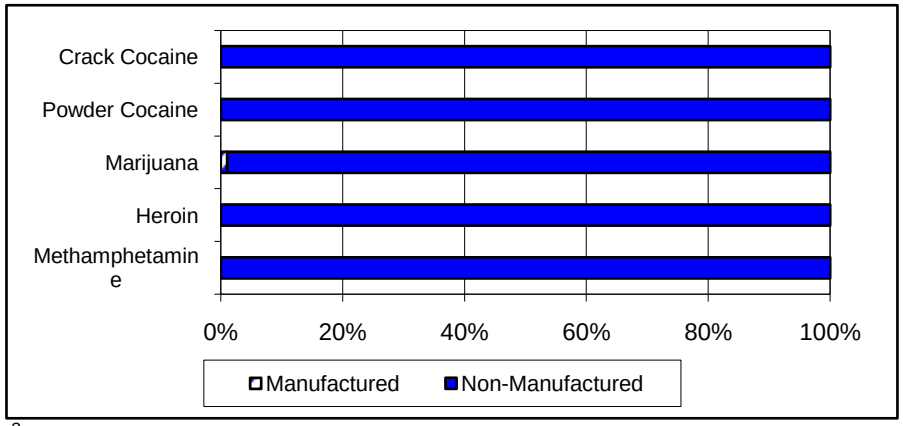
[1] - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions[2]



[2] - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)[3]



[3] - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing

ADAM II 2007 Report

Marion County, IN

Primary City: Indianapolis

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 1385
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 3430

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 81% (n = 557)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 82% (n = 456)

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
33.3	11.5	20.9	14.2	13.5	39.5	0.3		53.2	44.9	9.6	7.8	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
Any Drug[2,3]	64.4	2.6	78.2	68.4	67.3	71.3	53.4	n/a	56.8	74.7	39.3	55.0	50.2
Cocaine	31.6	2.5	9.8	23.7	26.0	32.5	42.6	n/a	26.9	35.0	27.6	37.1	38.6
Marijuana	44.5	2.7	74.4	58.0	55.0	54.6	21.7	n/a	38.9	54.0	22.7	29.4	36.1
Opiates	6.8	1.4	n/a	11.8	7.6	5.1	7.0	n/a	9.1	7.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	1.3	-	1.2	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	n/a	2.3	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
Meth	2.9	-	n/a	11.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	26.5	2.3	27.3	32.2	29.6	24.3	23.8	n/a	29.6	25.8	13.8	n/a	36.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

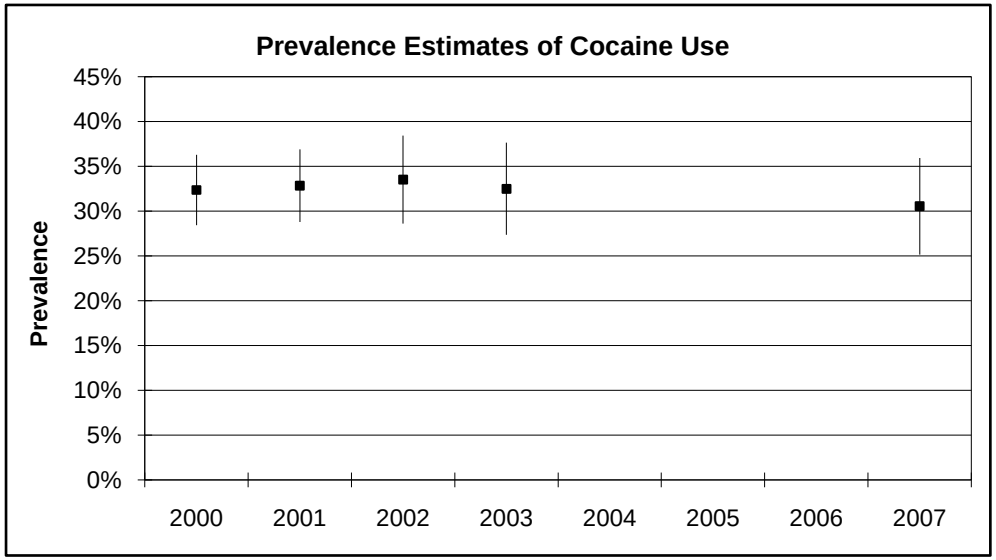
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 94)	(n = 91)	(n = 73)	(n = 14)	(n = 215)	(n = 87)
Any Drug[2,3]	71.9	66.5	92.7	100.0	60.8	39.1
Cocaine	37.0	40.5	39.6	51.6	26.7	1.4
Marijuana	51.8	37.9	66.5	64.0	43.7	15.0
Opiates	6.0	7.9	11.4	n/a	7.7	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	1.6	0.0	3.1	13.8	1.5	1.9
Meth	1.9	4.6	3.8	n/a	5.9	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	31.7	25.3	38.4	34.0	26.2	n/a

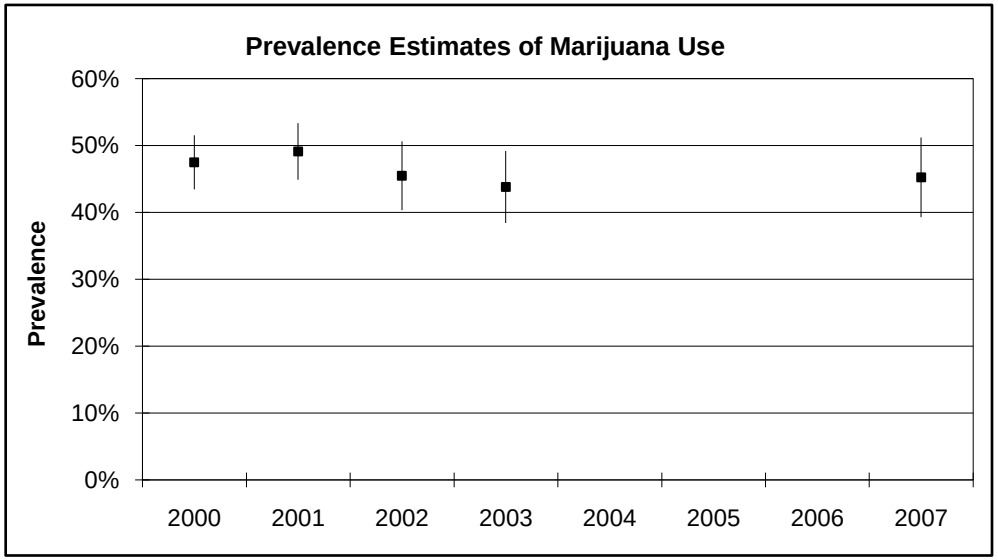
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

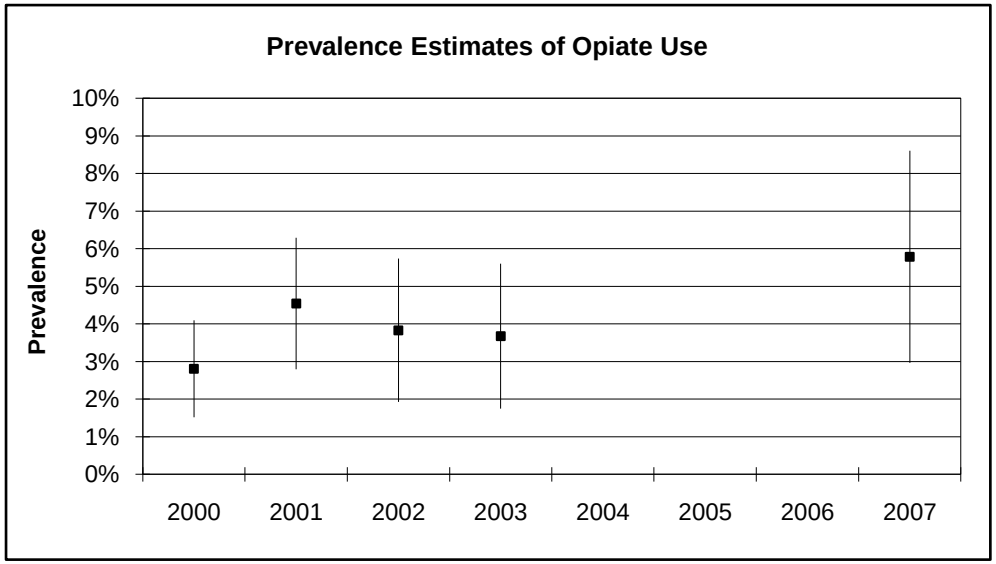
	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	60.5	40.4	8.2	2.9	40.6	7.0	0.1	15.0	0.3	n/a
Powder Cocaine	47.6	28.0	8.9	1.0	39.0	11.2	0.1	9.8	2.1	1.0
Marijuana	35.8	13.2	3.4	1.2	26.8	8.4	0.1	7.3	1.1	0.2
Heroin	72.7	57.0	13.3	0.9	57.3	0.9	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Meth	66.1	39.5	n/a	n/a	43.7	1.4	n/a	28.5	n/a	n/a

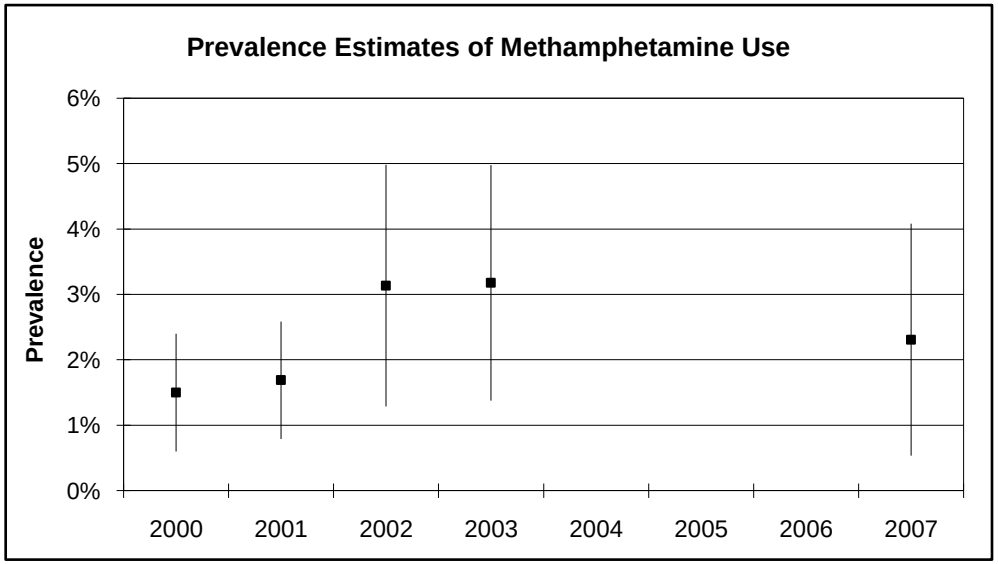
1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
3 - Denominator 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 2007
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	30.1
High school or GED	44.4
Vocational or trade school	4.0
Some college or two-year associate	17.7
Four year degree or higher	3.8

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	53.8
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	38.8
Group quarters[1]	2.3
Hospital or care facility	0.1
Incarceration Facility	1.3
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	3.5
Other	0.2

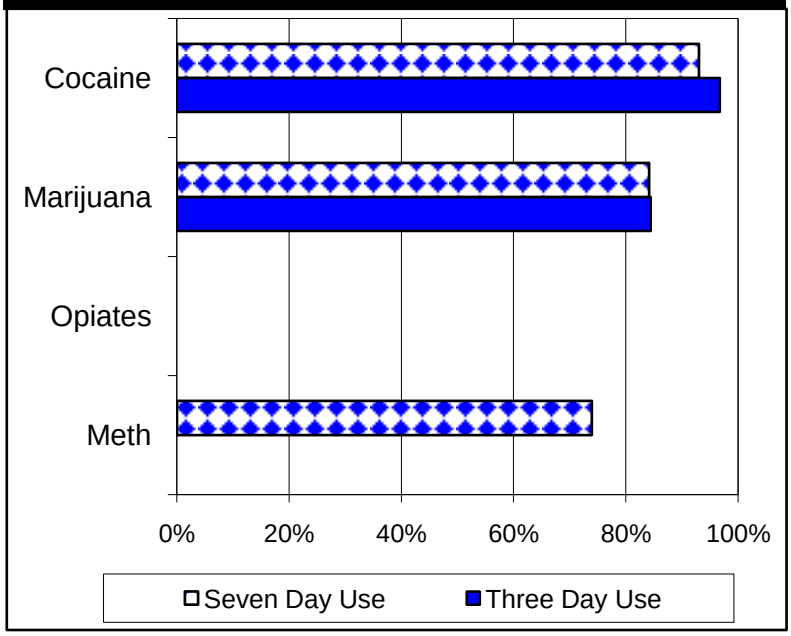
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	51.4
Working part-time/ seasonal	15.1
Unemployed (looking for work)	20.6
Unemployed (not looking for work)	3.9
In school only	1.2
Retired	1.1
Disabled for work or on leave	6.1
Other	0.6

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	70.0
Individually Purchased	5.0
Employer or Union Funded	17.9
State Government Funded	5.0
Retirement Medicare	0.4
Disability Medicare	1.4
Multiple Types	0.3

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	16.2
Powder Cocaine	10.6
Marijuana	50.8
Heroin	2.4
Methamphetamine	2.5

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.9
Powder Cocaine	3.4
Marijuana	12.0
Heroin	7.3
Methamphetamine	7.8

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	0.5
Heroin	53.6
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other[2]	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	14.0
Powder Cocaine	6.7
Marijuana	44.1
Heroin	1.4
Methamphetamine	2.2

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	57.2
1-2	34.1
3-5	3.0
6 or more	5.7

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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

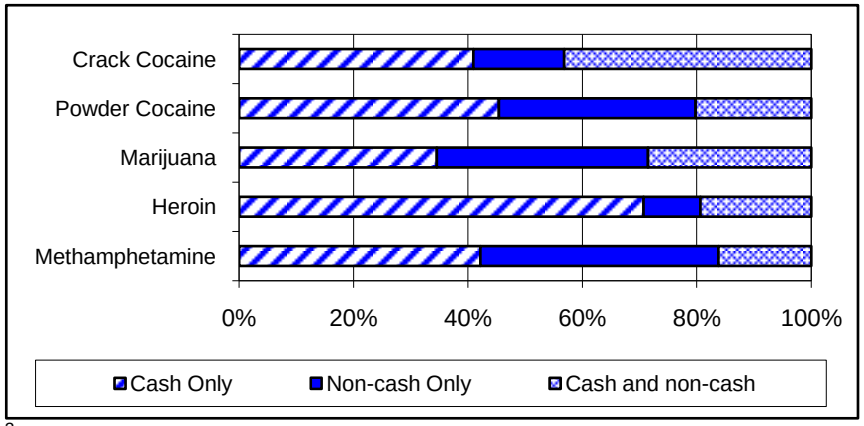
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	61	4.2	53.0	40.3	2.5
Powder Cocaine	24	3.7	36.6	51.5	8.3
Marijuana	128	4.5	60.1	33.7	1.6
Heroin	2	3.6	47.4	49.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	7	1.4	70.1	24.7	3.8

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	41	2.4	6.6	0.4	90.5
Powder Cocaine	22	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	114	2.3	2.5	0.4	94.8
Heroin	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

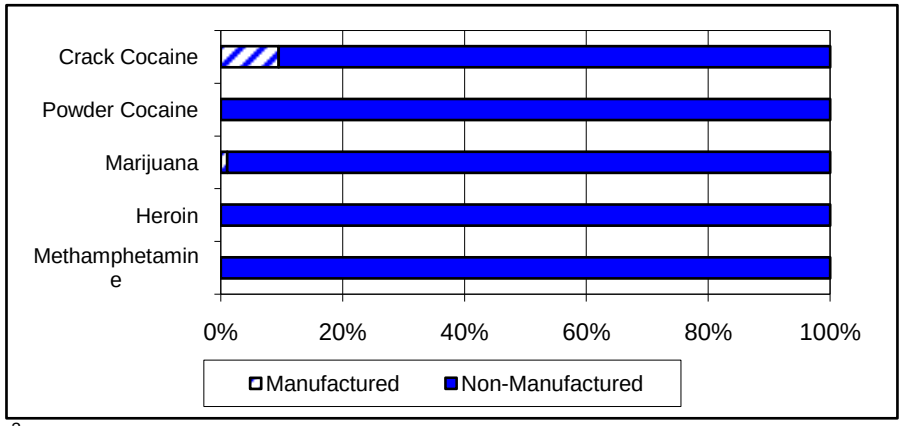
[1] - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions[2]



[2] - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)[3]



[3] - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing

ADAM II 2007 Report

Hennepin County, MN

Primary City: Minneapolis

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 881
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2383

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 76% (n = 439)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 83% (n = 363)

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
32.2	14.5	21.9	13.8	13.8	35.8	0.2		35.3	59.8	8.5	6.2	1.1	1.8

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
Any Drug[2,3]	63.9	2.8	69.0	60.8	68.8	64.0	61.5	n/a	42.8	74.3	50.9	65.8	85.0
Cocaine	28.5	2.6	18.1	13.7	27.1	31.4	41.1	n/a	13.0	36.0	31.4	34.1	64.2
Marijuana	43.4	2.9	53.6	52.0	58.8	47.8	27.4	n/a	23.9	55.7	25.4	28.1	63.4
Opiates	5.3	1.3	1.6	4.8	n/a	7.7	10.9	n/a	6.0	4.3	n/a	12.1	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	1.2	-	1.7	0.9	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.0
Meth	5.1	1.1	2.5	10.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2	1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	23.2	2.3	13.7	23.3	25.7	33.0	22.6	n/a	15.2	25.6	13.1	25.6	46.9

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

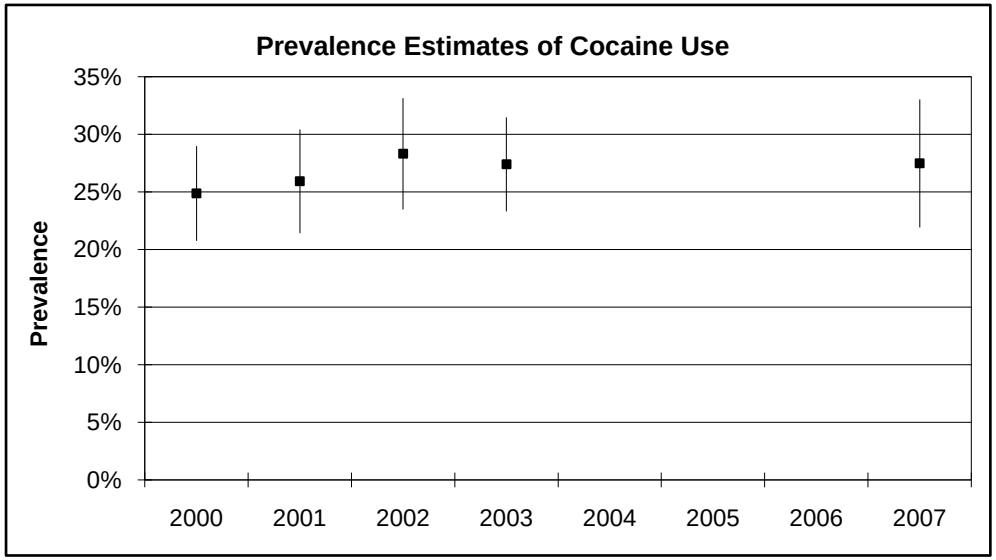
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 98)	(n = 73)	(n = 57)	(n = 11)	(n = 115)	(n = 48)
Any Drug[2,3]	59.1	64.6	88.7	100.0	54.2	n/a
Cocaine	19.8	32.1	46.3	40.1	28.5	n/a
Marijuana	45.5	40.9	63.5	85.9	31.3	n/a
Opiates	7.6	9.0	1.9	3.8	4.1	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.9
Meth	n/a	15.9	6.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	22.0	26.0	40.9	41.4	15.8	n/a

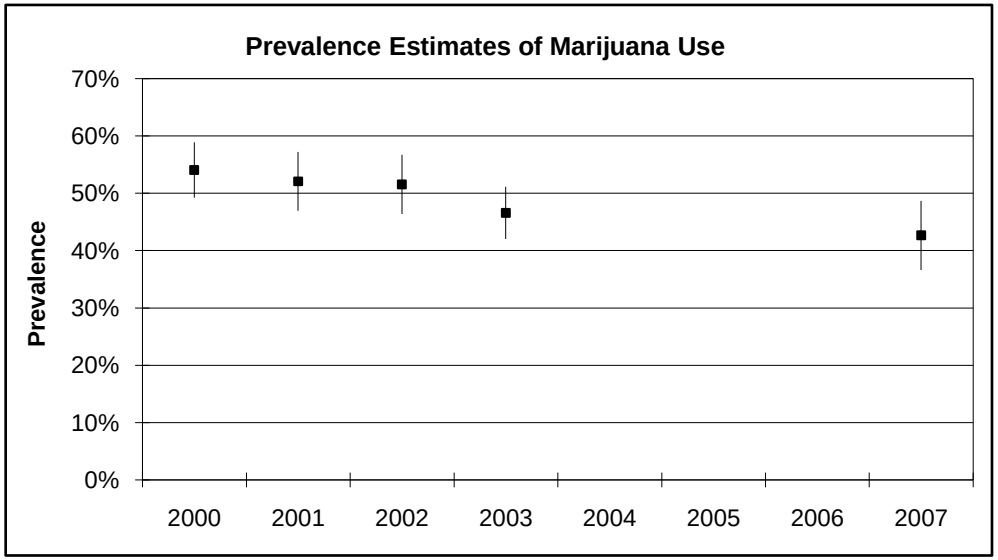
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

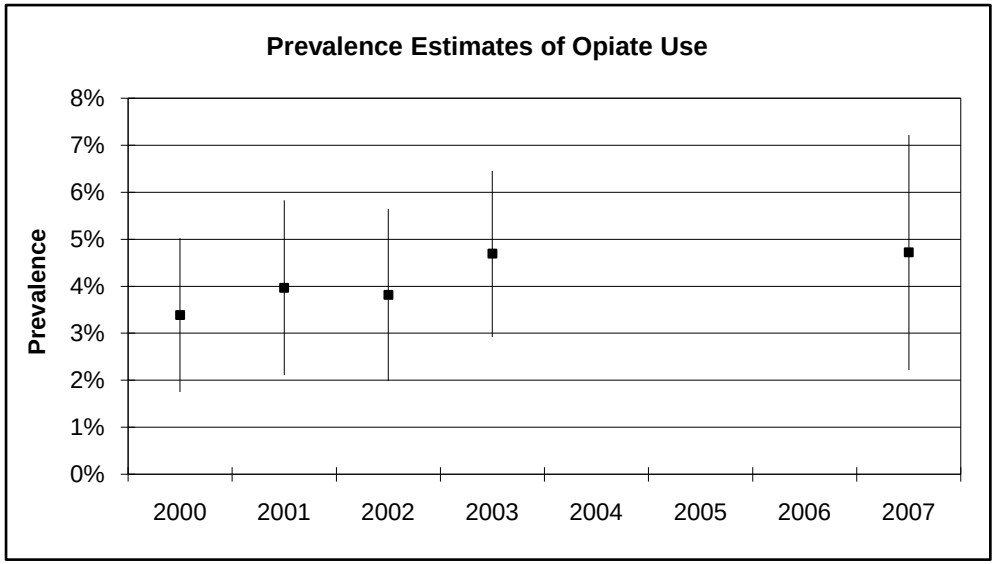
	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	78.0	65.5	27.4	18.4	44.3	16.0	0.3	20.9	8.7	3.3
Powder Cocaine	67.8	59.9	26.8	7.2	40.5	13.5	0.2	7.4	4.8	0.7
Marijuana	57.4	43.1	18.4	8.1	34.9	10.2	0.2	13.4	4.9	2.5
Heroin	100.0	100.0	43.7	37.2	52.7	13.2	0.3	29.6	14.4	5.6
Meth	73.1	57.3	23.1	8.6	41.9	8.1	0.2	24.7	9.7	0.4

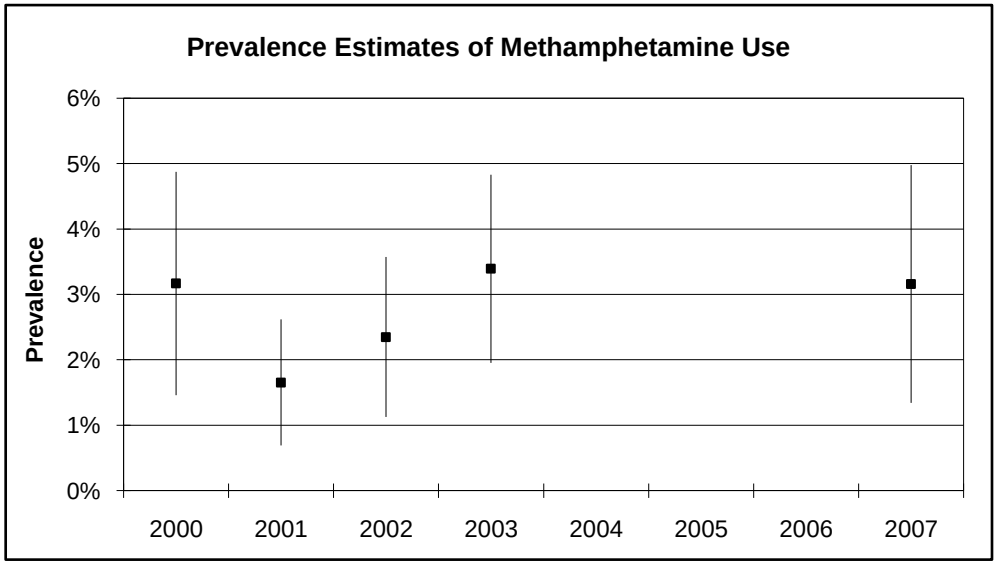
1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
3 - Denominator 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 2007
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	26.1
High school or GED	44.7
Vocational or trade school	6.4
Some college or two-year associate	18.5
Four year degree or higher	4.2

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	44.8
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	39.4
Group quarters[1]	4.3
Hospital or care facility	0.9
Incarceration Facility	1.5
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	8.9
Other	0.2

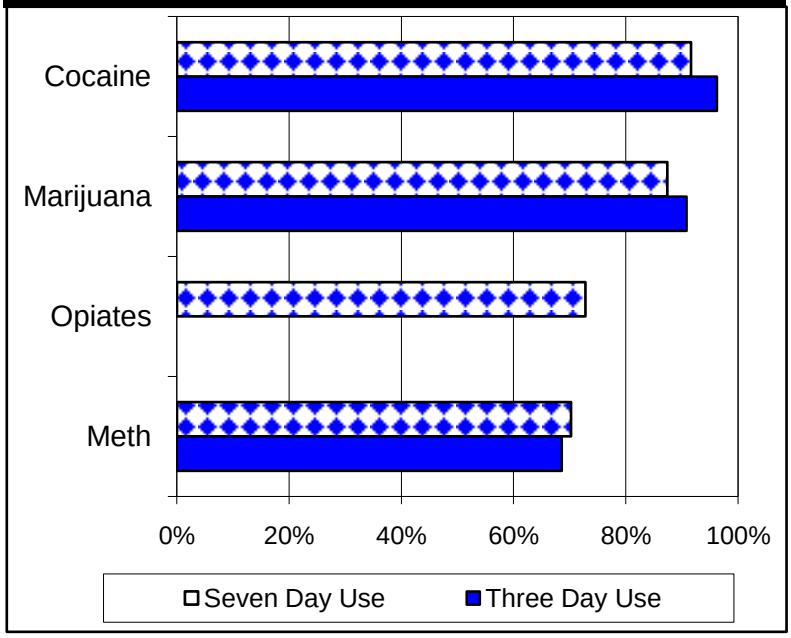
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	30.0
Working part-time/ seasonal	15.7
Unemployed (looking for work)	29.7
Unemployed (not looking for work)	9.5
In school only	3.5
Retired	0.9
Disabled for work or on leave	10.3
Other	0.5

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	45.5
Individually Purchased	6.3
Employer or Union Funded	20.9
State Government Funded	22.5
Retirement Medicare	0.6
Disability Medicare	3.7
Multiple Types	0.6

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	19.5
Powder Cocaine	12.1
Marijuana	50.6
Heroin	4.2
Methamphetamine	5.1

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.5
Powder Cocaine	4.0
Marijuana	10.3
Heroin	7.1
Methamphetamine	10.7

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	8.3
Heroin	51.7
Methamphetamine	23.0
Other[2]	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	17.1
Powder Cocaine	6.3
Marijuana	43.3
Heroin	2.2
Methamphetamine	3.7

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	34.9
1-2	45.8
3-5	9.0
6 or more	10.3

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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

ADAM II 2007 Report

Manhattan, New York City, NY

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 1022
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 4859

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 61% (n = 446)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 60% (n = 266)

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
32.2	15.5	22.3	15.2	12.9	31.4	2.7		29.6	65.5	36.5	3.5	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
Any Drug[2,3]	57.8	3.5	60.1	57.9	54.5	58.2	58.7	n/a	45.5	66.8	59.5	52.1	44.7
Cocaine	31.0	3.0	11.4	13.2	22.5	31.9	43.6	n/a	31.6	26.2	28.6	27.8	34.9
Marijuana	37.6	3.1	54.3	48.2	49.7	39.0	21.4	n/a	18.0	49.5	40.3	38.0	24.6
Opiates	7.2	1.8	n/a	8.8	0.3	7.7	5.6	n/a	10.2	0.9	11.0	19.0	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.7	-	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	n/a	1.3	0.0	2.0	4.6	0.0
Meth	0.3	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	21.4	2.7	4.3	11.6	16.9	28.3	19.1	n/a	21.3	12.9	21.8	25.0	20.8

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 60)	(n = 70)	(n = 36)	(n = 10)	(n = 102)	(n = 12)
Any Drug[2,3]	57.3	58.2	82.7	72.1	48.7	n/a
Cocaine	15.6	32.0	43.9	56.4	20.9	75.2
Marijuana	43.2	35.3	54.3	49.4	34.7	70.6
Opiates	9.5	3.6	10.0	12.8	2.0	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Meth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	12.9	19.3	30.1	48.6	11.3	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[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	88.7	72.4	33.6	9.4	48.1	30.4	0.5	24.9	8.9	3.4
Powder Cocaine	54.6	41.9	12.8	2.9	36.2	20.2	0.3	10.1	0.6	1.5
Marijuana	37.5	23.5	5.5	1.6	17.8	8.2	0.1	13.8	3.8	0.9
Heroin	89.1	52.6	26.9	1.9	53.0	29.4	0.5	35.0	4.5	1.8
Meth	58.5	28.6	22.1	n/a	17.7	15.5	0.2	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

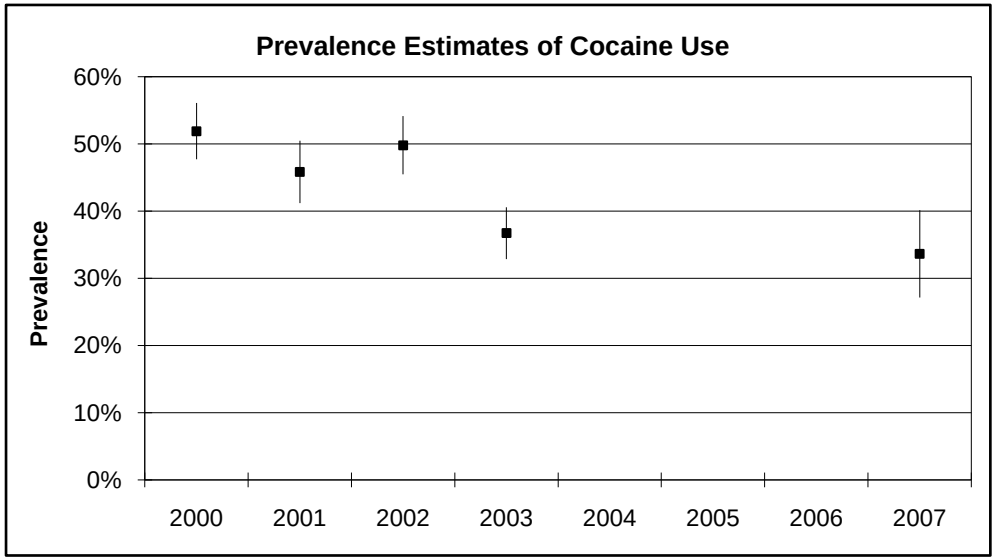
3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

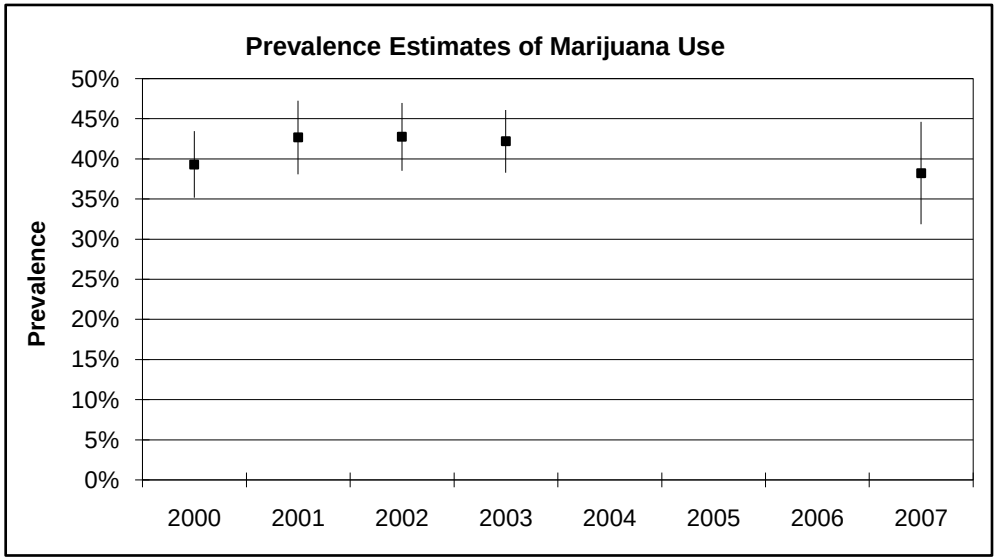
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2007

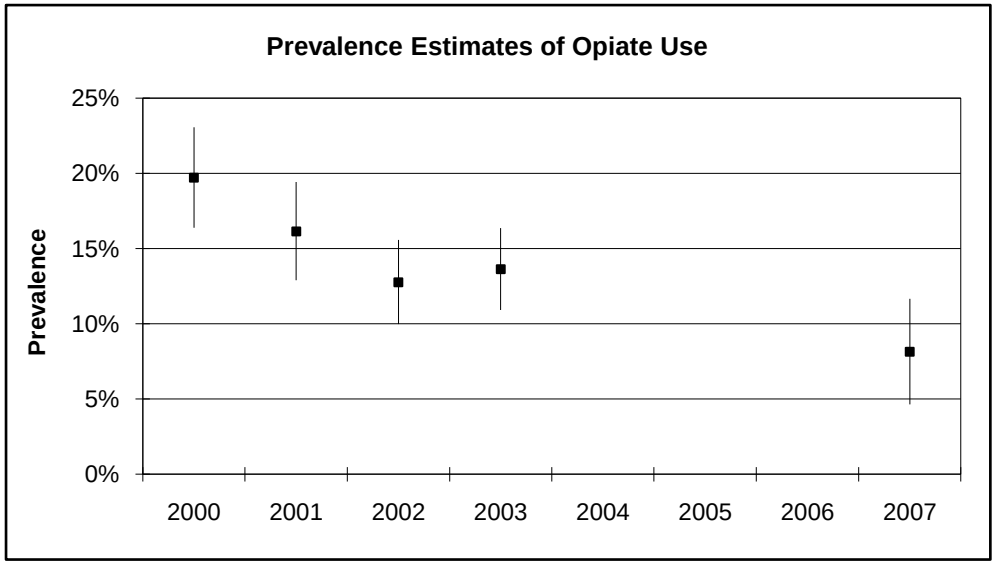
5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

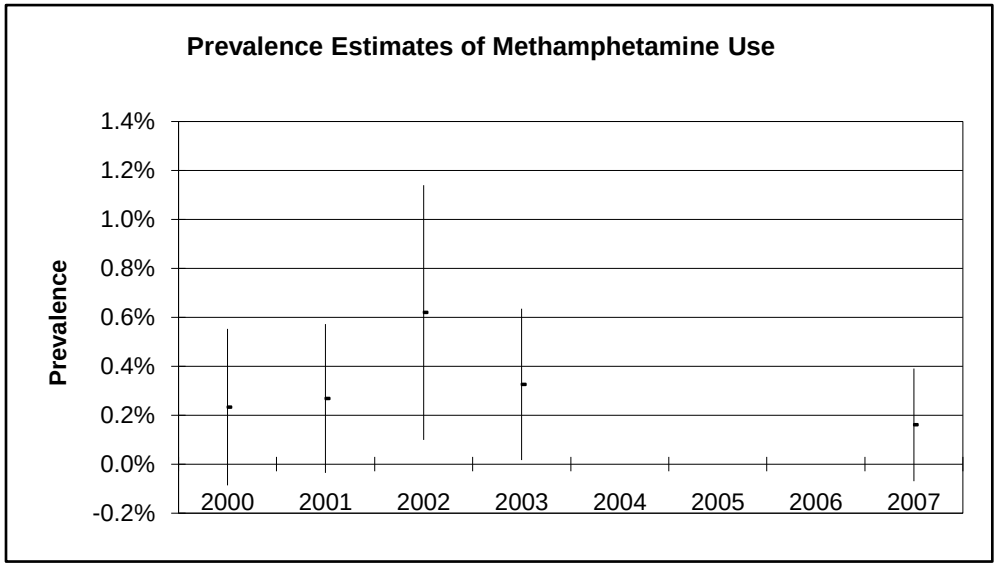
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

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	25.8
High school or GED	37.5
Vocational or trade school	1.2
Some college or two-year associate	27.1
Four year degree or higher	8.3

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	51.7
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	32.7
Group quarters[1]	3.5
Hospital or care facility	0.5
Incarceration Facility	0.6
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	11.0
Other	0.1

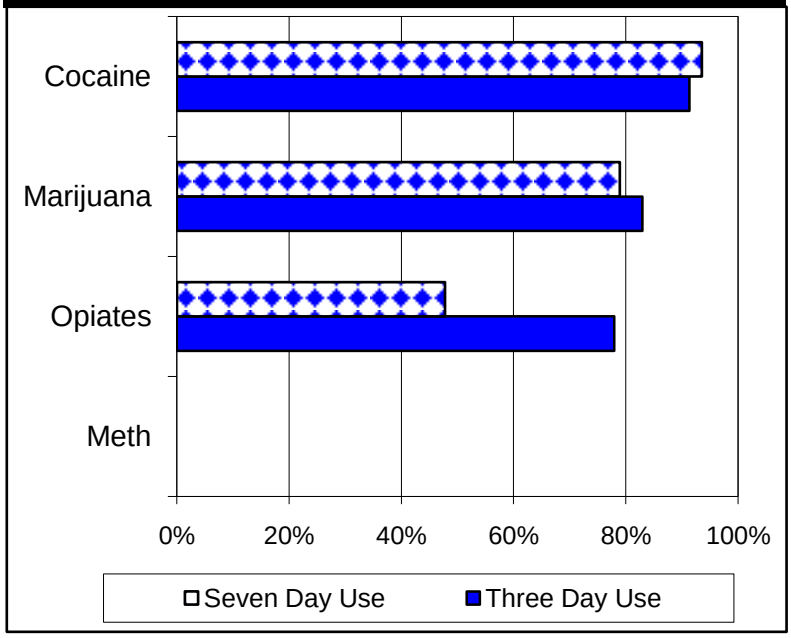
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	44.0
Working part-time/ seasonal	14.6
Unemployed (looking for work)	23.9
Unemployed (not looking for work)	11.1
In school only	3.0
Retired	0.2
Disabled for work or on leave	2.9
Other	0.2

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	50.5
Individually Purchased	5.4
Employer or Union Funded	15.5
State Government Funded	26.6
Retirement Medicare	0.4
Disability Medicare	1.1
Multiple Types	0.3

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	12.3
Powder Cocaine	13.0
Marijuana	46.1
Heroin	6.1
Methamphetamine	2.1

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	10.9
Powder Cocaine	6.1
Marijuana	10.9
Heroin	11.7
Methamphetamine	1.1

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	6.1
Heroin	13.1
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other[2]	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	10.4
Powder Cocaine	8.0
Marijuana	39.0
Heroin	4.8
Methamphetamine	0.7

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	61.5
1-2	31.1
3-5	2.9
6 or more	4.5

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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

ADAM II 2007 Report

Multnomah County, OR

Primary City: Portland

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 955
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1906

Conditional Interview Response Rate1: 78% (n = 455)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 85% (n = 386)

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	8.0	15.6	14.2	16.7	45.2	0.2		65.9	28.4	10.3	12.5	1.9	3.2

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
Any Drug[2,3]	70.9	2.5	71.7	82.8	68.6	68.2	69.8	n/a	67.8	88.4	61.3	65.2	73.6
Cocaine	24.1	2.4	11.2	23.7	15.7	28.9	30.4	n/a	14.0	56.2	19.7	19.8	34.3
Marijuana	39.6	2.7	57.0	64.5	42.2	38.1	29.4	n/a	37.8	52.1	37.1	42.1	32.7
Opiates	11.6	1.8	7.4	16.5	13.8	15.0	10.3	n/a	15.2	5.5	6.6	14.5	21.5
Oxycodone[4]	2.4	-	2.1	3.0	5.1	2.0	1.7	n/a	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Meth	22.6	2.3	3.6	14.9	13.2	21.2	19.2	n/a	27.6	2.9	8.2	18.6	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	28.6	2.5	22.3	37.6	20.8	33.1	28.7	n/a	30.3	35.0	18.9	31.8	19.1

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 115)	(n = 103)	(n = 72)	(n = 22)	(n = 147)	(n = 13)
Any Drug[2,3]	61.9	86.5	94.1	98.2	64.9	55.0
Cocaine	15.5	29.7	55.8	41.4	20.9	n/a
Marijuana	38.6	42.5	45.4	41.7	43.0	37.1
Opiates	8.5	25.8	14.7	3.9	7.0	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	5.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.6	4.4
Meth	8.5	27.1	30.1	24.6	15.1	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	17.8	41.5	50.0	22.0	25.9	29.2

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[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	78.4	66.1	17.5	12.3	43.4	10.2	0.1	18.8	5.7	1.5
Powder Cocaine	68.7	51.7	21.0	13.4	44.2	19.3	0.2	17.4	7.5	2.9
Marijuana	58.3	38.8	12.5	4.6	38.4	12.4	0.2	13.6	6.1	1.3
Heroin	81.7	71.4	38.3	15.6	53.1	17.1	0.3	26.0	11.3	2.0
Meth	66.8	46.3	15.8	6.6	53.3	20.2	0.2	15.2	3.4	0.8

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

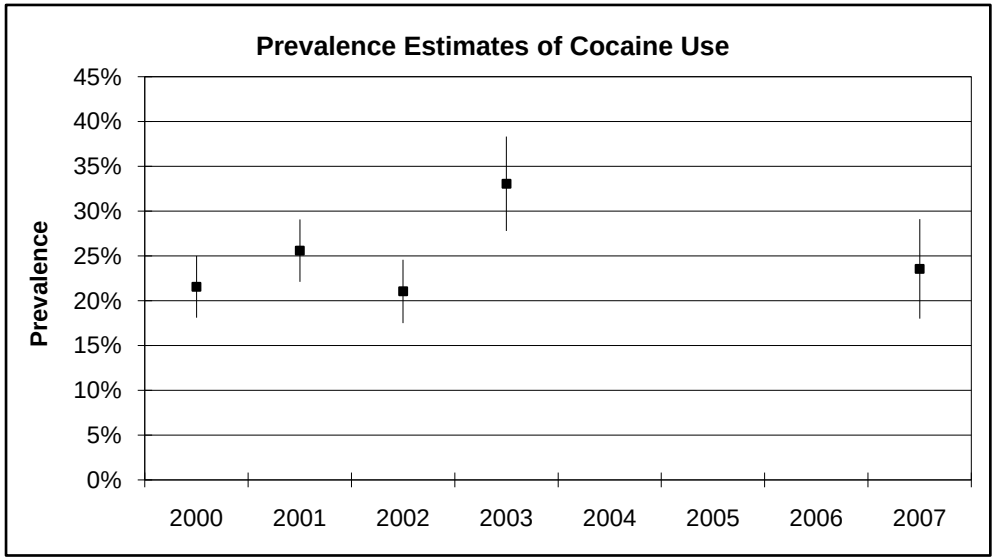
3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

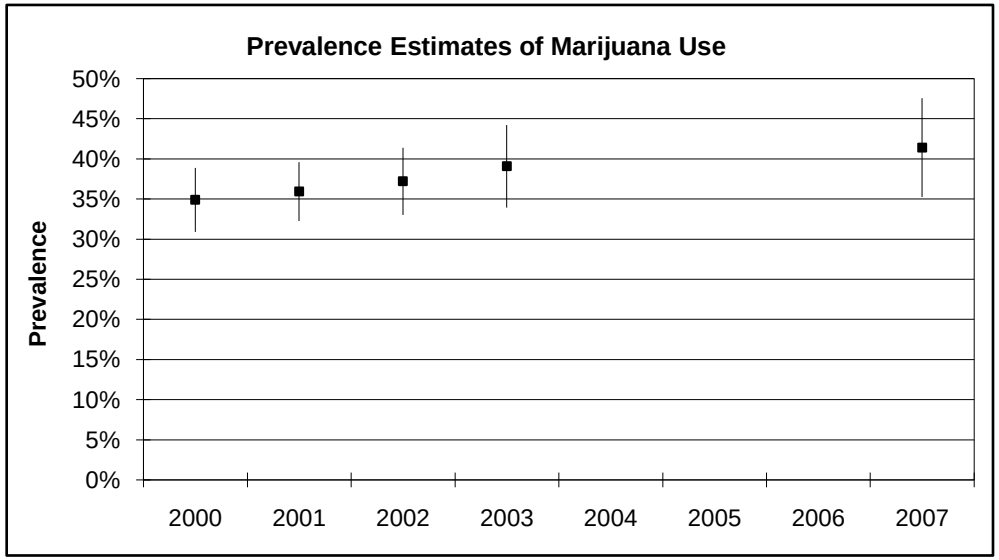
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2007

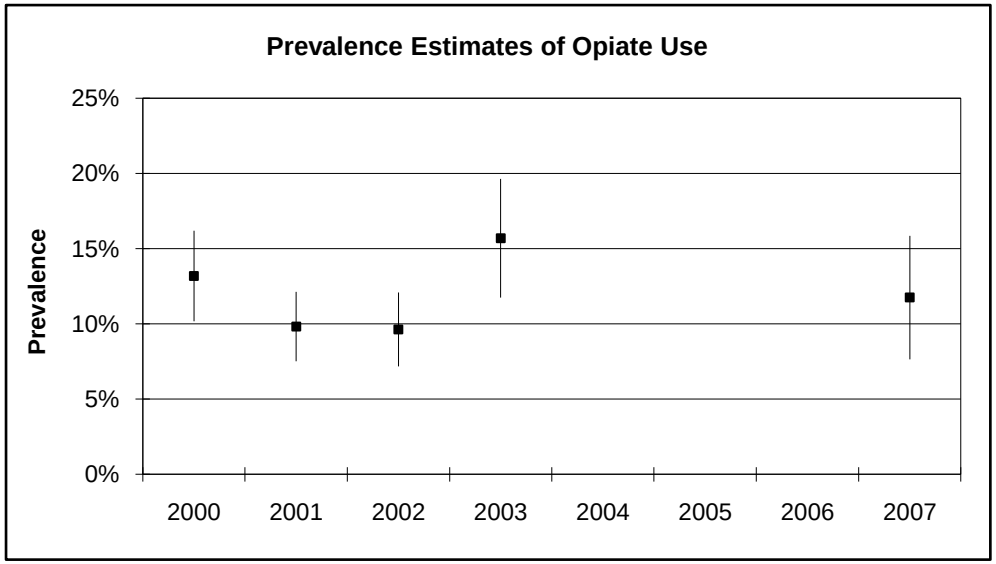
5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

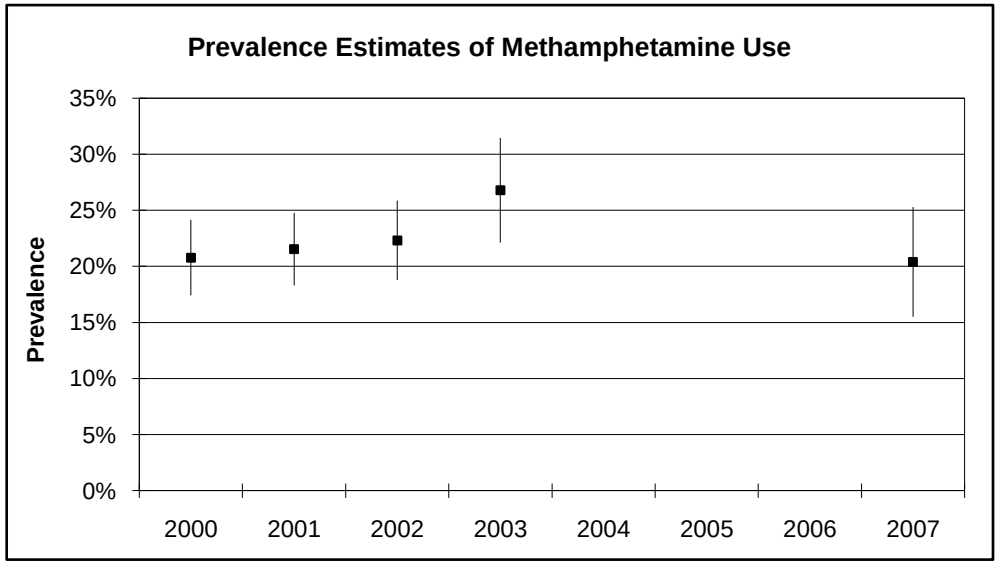
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

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	27.3
High school or GED	45.6
Vocational or trade school	5.4
Some college or two-year associate	18.6
Four year degree or higher	3.2

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	38.8
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	33.1
Group quarters[1]	6.0
Hospital or care facility	1.4
Incarceration Facility	2.7
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	16.8
Other	1.1

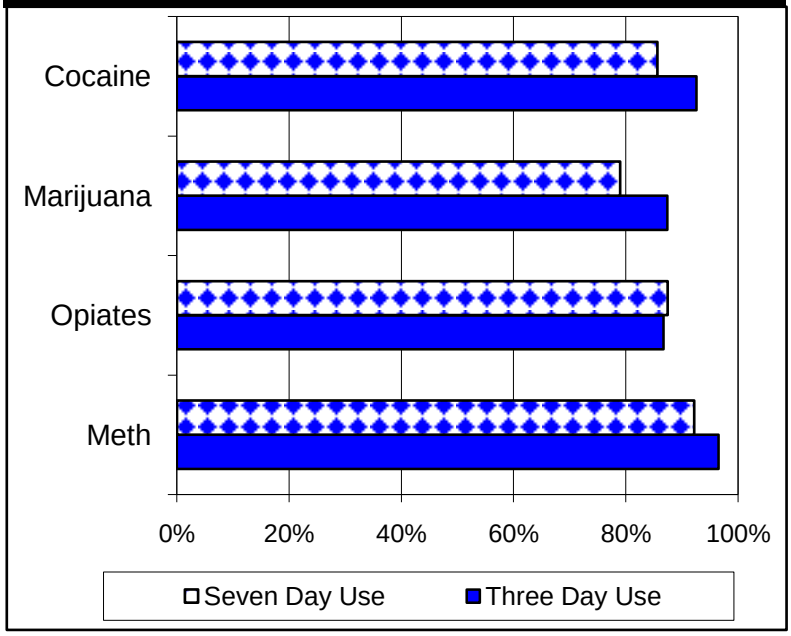
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	31.4
Working part-time/ seasonal	13.2
Unemployed (looking for work)	30.0
Unemployed (not looking for work)	10.9
In school only	1.5
Retired	0.9
Disabled for work or on leave	11.2
Other	0.9

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	73.0
Individually Purchased	2.2
Employer or Union Funded	10.0
State Government Funded	13.0
Retirement Medicare	0.1
Disability Medicare	1.3
Multiple Types	0.5

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	21.0
Powder Cocaine	17.0
Marijuana	56.6
Heroin	11.6
Methamphetamine	26.2

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	8.3
Powder Cocaine	4.4
Marijuana	7.9
Heroin	10.9
Methamphetamine	9.9

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	21.6
Heroin	75.2
Methamphetamine	28.4
Other[2]	1.7

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	15.0
Powder Cocaine	11.4
Marijuana	46.7
Heroin	9.4
Methamphetamine	22.4

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	34.7
1-2	46.7
3-5	10.6
6 or more	7.9

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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

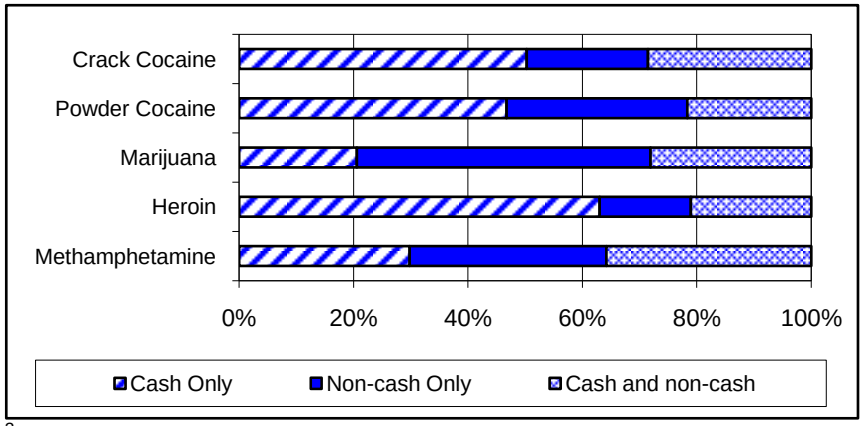
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	49	6.0	22.2	66.0	5.8
Powder Cocaine	30	7.4	21.9	69.0	1.7
Marijuana	91	8.6	50.8	37.9	2.7
Heroin	32	4.0	17.3	75.6	3.1
Methamphetamine	61	6.5	56.9	31.3	5.3

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	27	0.8	6.4	1.3	91.5
Powder Cocaine	26	2.2	7.2	0.0	90.5
Marijuana	155	5.4	4.1	0.5	90.0
Heroin	15	12.2	24.6	1.2	62.0
Methamphetamine	64	2.0	7.4	0.4	90.2

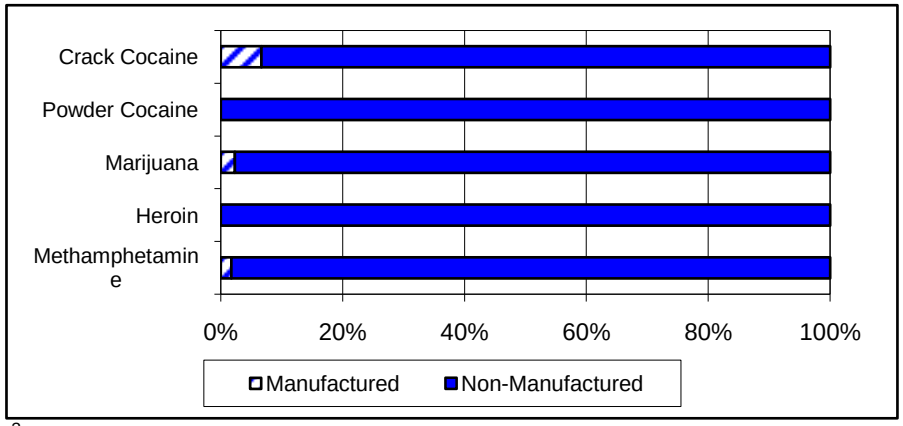
[1] - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions[2]



[2] - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)[3]



[3] - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing

ADAM II 2007 Report

Sacramento County, CA

Primary City: Sacramento

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 788
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 4579

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 86% (n = 508)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 87% (n = 440)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown
32.1	14.1	22.3	15.5	13.4	34.4	0.2

Ethnicity/Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Asian
51.9	39.4	25.5	7.9	2.4	6.7

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
Any Drug[2,3]	77.2	2.5	82.0	76.1	71.4	67.1	82.9	n/a	76.2	83.4	64.8	75.8	74.4
Cocaine	22.1	2.3	10.6	15.9	17.2	10.5	38.1	n/a	12.5	45.7	8.6	12.2	11.5
Marijuana	45.7	2.8	67.1	59.1	47.1	41.8	31.8	n/a	49.5	51.3	33.8	34.7	39.6
Opiates	6.5	1.5	3.3	2.0	5.1	3.9	12.1	n/a	8.3	5.4	6.7	5.6	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.5	-	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	n/a	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Meth	34.1	2.8	25.7	29.4	37.6	36.6	31.9	n/a	43.1	14.2	32.8	27.4	50.4
Multiple Drug[2,3]	30.6	2.7	28.1	30.6	33.3	35.7	31.0	n/a	37.7	31.0	22.7	15.8	30.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 115)	(n = 111)	(n = 93)	(n = 14)	(n = 238)	(n = 15)
Any Drug[2,3]	72.2	82.9	93.5	100.0	78.1	n/a
Cocaine	12.5	16.2	31.0	45.9	26.4	n/a
Marijuana	54.5	50.7	50.8	79.3	42.3	n/a
Opiates	3.8	6.0	9.1	n/a	5.6	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Meth	20.5	44.5	47.5	36.2	32.6	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	24.3	33.5	40.7	56.9	31.4	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[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	60.6	43.8	16.4	7.5	23.7	7.4	n/a	19.1	3.9	0.3
Powder Cocaine	59.0	44.1	18.9	3.8	27.1	7.0	0.1	25.7	4.9	n/a
Marijuana	40.3	25.9	11.1	4.7	15.3	6.3	0.0	14.3	3.3	0.1
Heroin	62.0	61.6	15.6	1.8	24.9	20.7	0.2	9.2	2.6	n/a
Meth	47.9	35.5	16.2	9.1	21.1	11.6	0.2	9.1	2.5	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

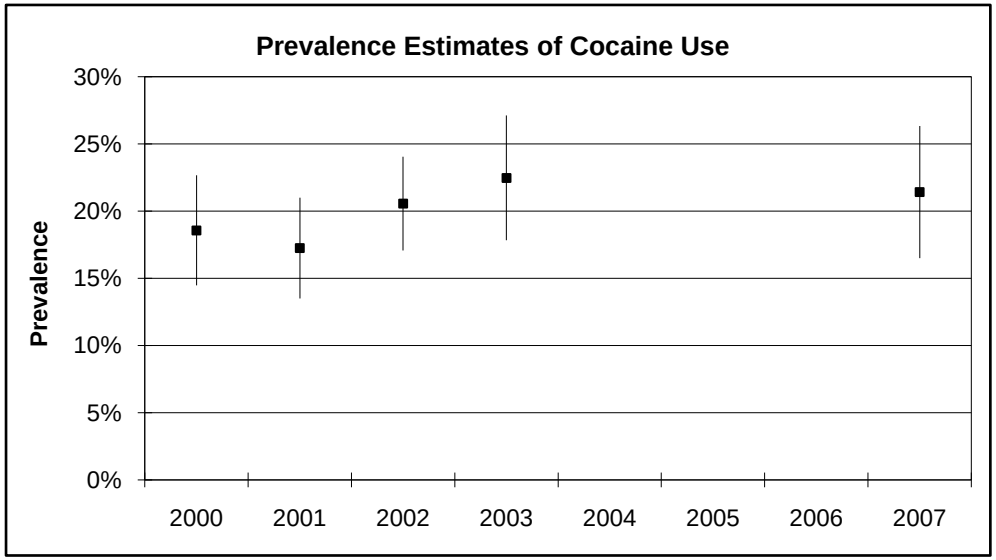
3 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

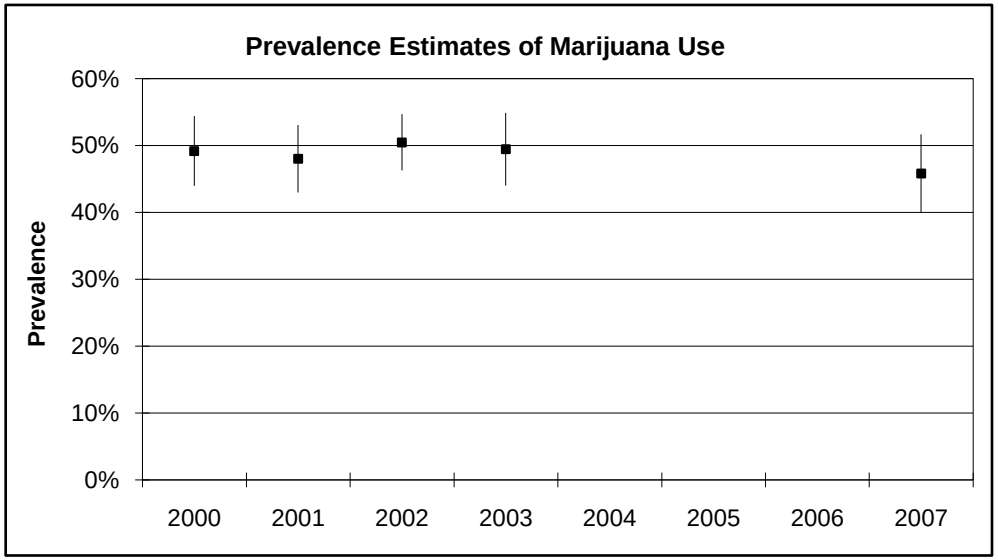
4 - Percentages for oxycodone not annualized since the test is new for 2007

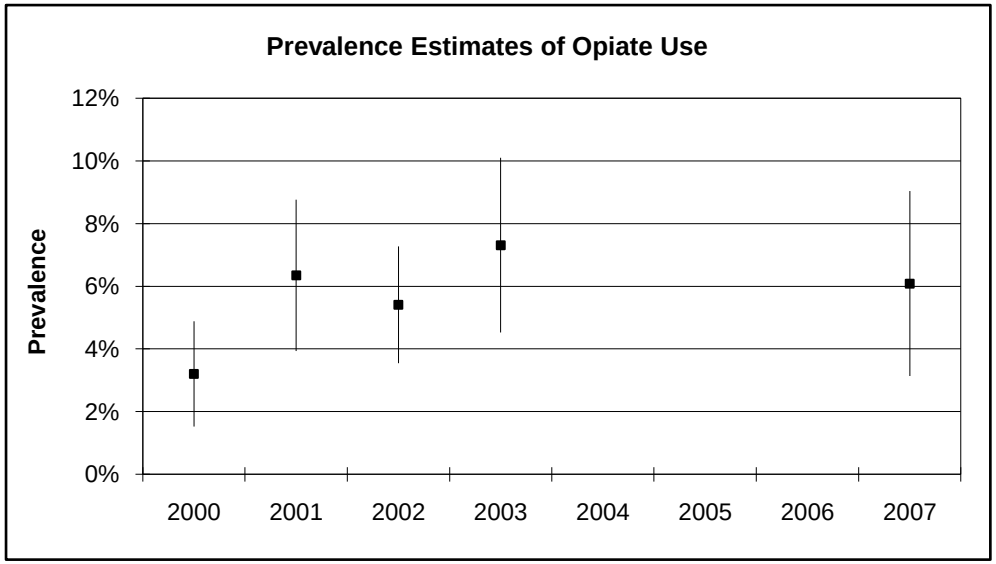
5 - Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

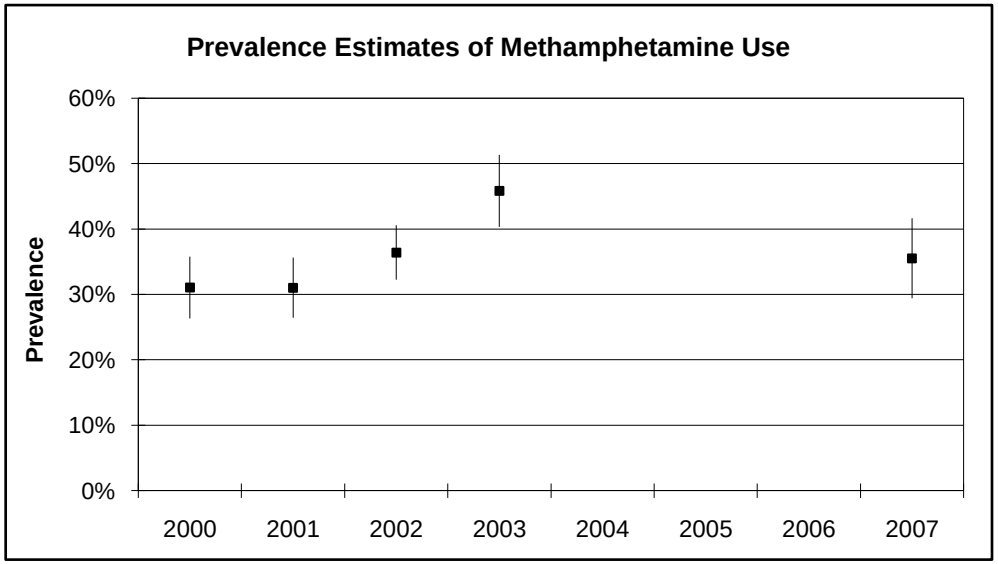
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

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	33.7
High school or GED	39.6
Vocational or trade school	7.1
Some college or two-year associate	17.3
Four year degree or higher	2.2

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	43.7
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	37.3
Group quarters[1]	3.9
Hospital or care facility	0.4
Incarceration Facility	1.8
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	12.8
Other	0.1

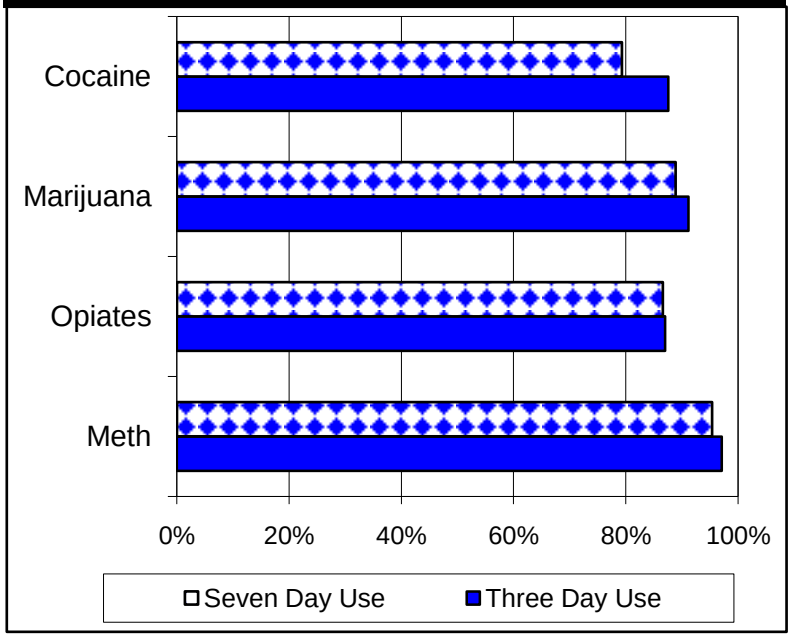
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	38.0
Working part-time/ seasonal	13.7
Unemployed (looking for work)	24.6
Unemployed (not looking for work)	9.7
In school only	1.5
Retired	1.6
Disabled for work or on leave	10.4
Other	0.5

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	68.9
Individually Purchased	4.3
Employer or Union Funded	13.9
State Government Funded	9.5
Retirement Medicare	0.4
Disability Medicare	2.7
Multiple Types	0.3

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	13.5
Powder Cocaine	11.6
Marijuana	49.5
Heroin	3.1
Methamphetamine	32.9

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.2
Powder Cocaine	3.5
Marijuana	10.0
Heroin	11.7
Methamphetamine	9.8

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	2.8
Heroin	94.0
Methamphetamine	12.5
Other[2]	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	11.5
Powder Cocaine	7.3
Marijuana	44.7
Heroin	2.3
Methamphetamine	28.9

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	44.7
1-2	43.5
3-5	5.8
6 or more	6.0

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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

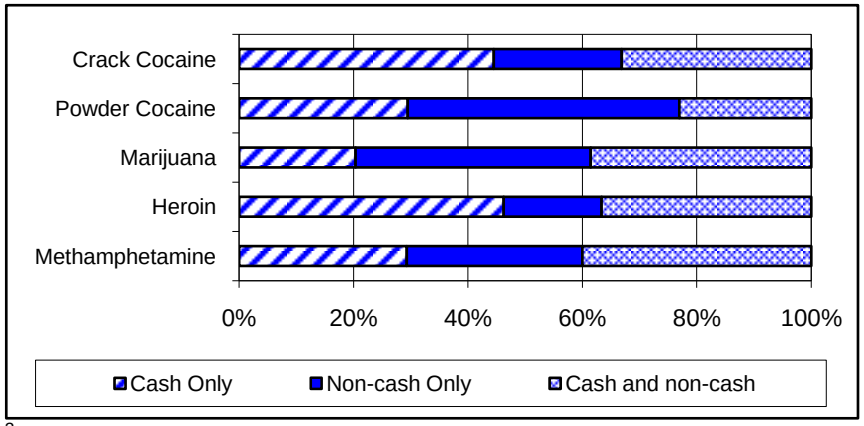
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	38	9.3	40.8	47.5	2.3
Powder Cocaine	20	30.2	49.8	17.6	2.4
Marijuana	107	9.3	51.4	36.5	2.9
Heroin	12	6.3	40.2	52.7	0.8
Methamphetamine	75	3.7	62.4	28.5	5.4

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	29	5.1	10.2	0.3	84.3
Powder Cocaine	28	1.9	4.0	3.1	90.9
Marijuana	170	2.9	3.3	0.2	93.6
Heroin	7	4.7	1.6	0.7	93.0
Methamphetamine	82	2.4	16.6	1.0	80.0

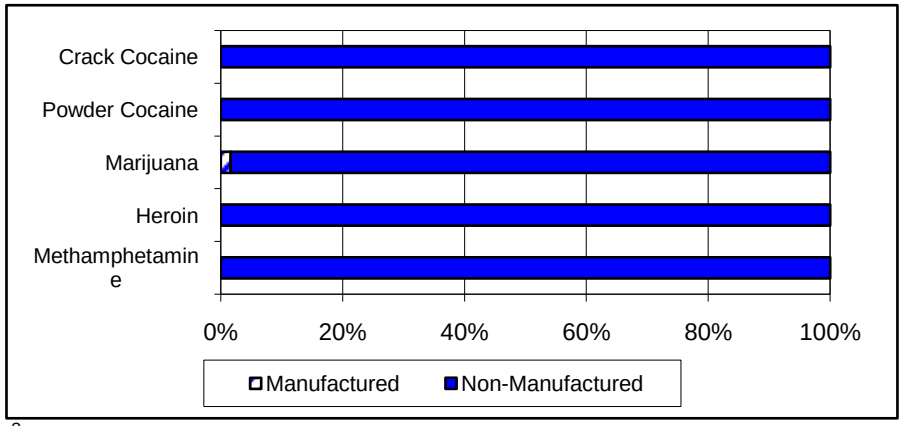
[1] - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions[2]



[2] - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)[3]



[3] - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing

ADAM II 2007 Report

Washington, DC

Male Arrestees

All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 6
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 231
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 4327

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 61% (n = 126)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 71% (n = 90)

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	15.6	20.0	12.9	9.4	42.0	0.0		11.7	87.6	4.6	0.5	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
Any Drug[2,3]	66.3	5.7	97.2	49.6	77.2	37.9	73.2	n/a	26.6	78.9	22.0	n/a	n/a
Cocaine	33.3	2.8	n/a	20.0	19.6	n/a	64.4	n/a	n/a	40.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	42.9	5.9	91.4	43.3	54.9	37.1	20.1	n/a	17.1	52.0	23.7	n/a	n/a
Opiates	13.4	1.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.7	n/a	n/a	15.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.9	-	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	5.3	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	33.4	5.9	48.1	28.4	21.8	n/a	30.7	n/a	16.3	42.2	n/a	n/a	n/a

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

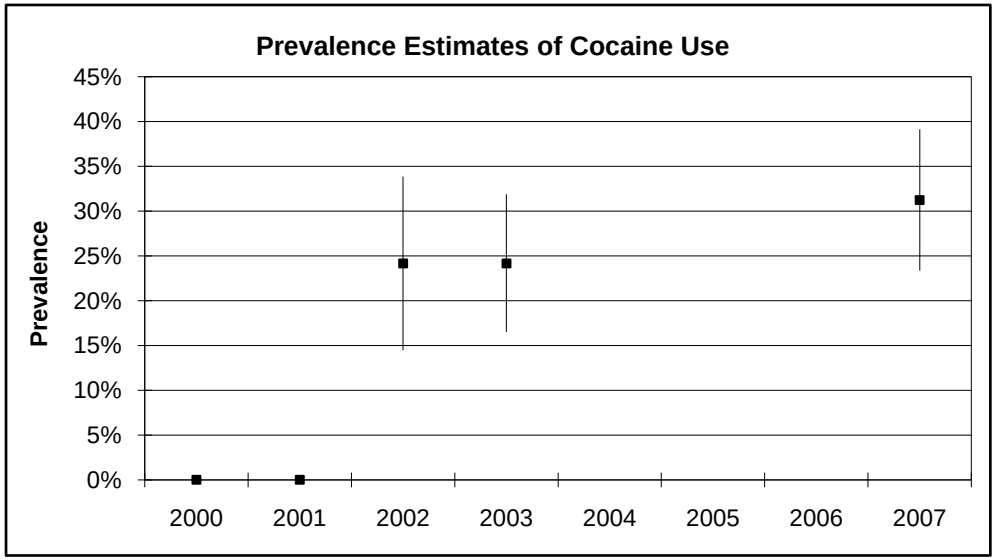
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 20)	(n = 5)	(n = 10)	(n = 15)	(n = 46)	(n = 1)
Any Drug[2,3]	61.0	35.5	n/a	82.8	58.3	n/a
Cocaine	16.7	n/a	62.3	59.7	26.1	n/a
Marijuana	54.6	24.0	93.4	42.0	31.7	n/a
Opiates	n/a	n/a	36.3	24.4	7.2	n/a
Oxycodone[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Meth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Drug[2,3]	31.4	n/a	91.2	53.7	25.0	n/a

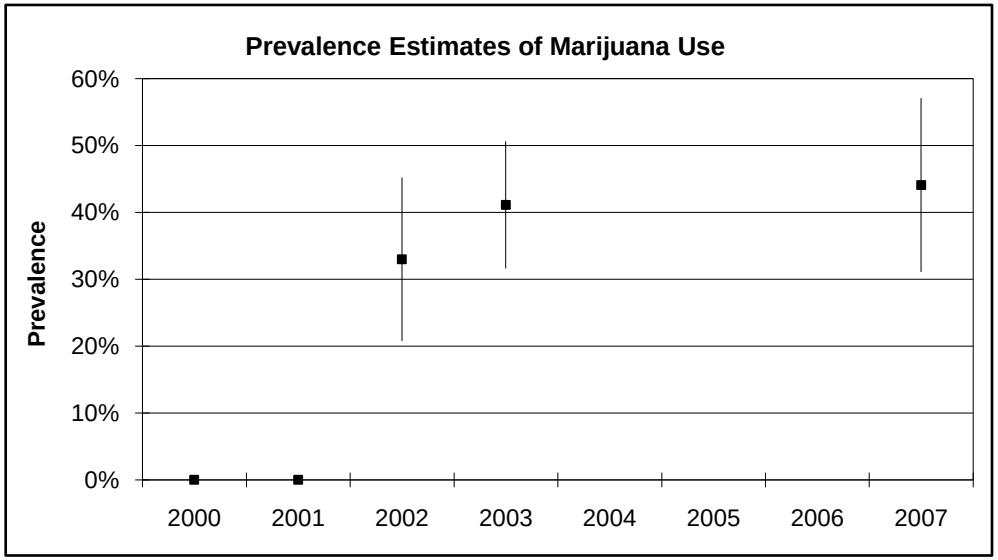
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

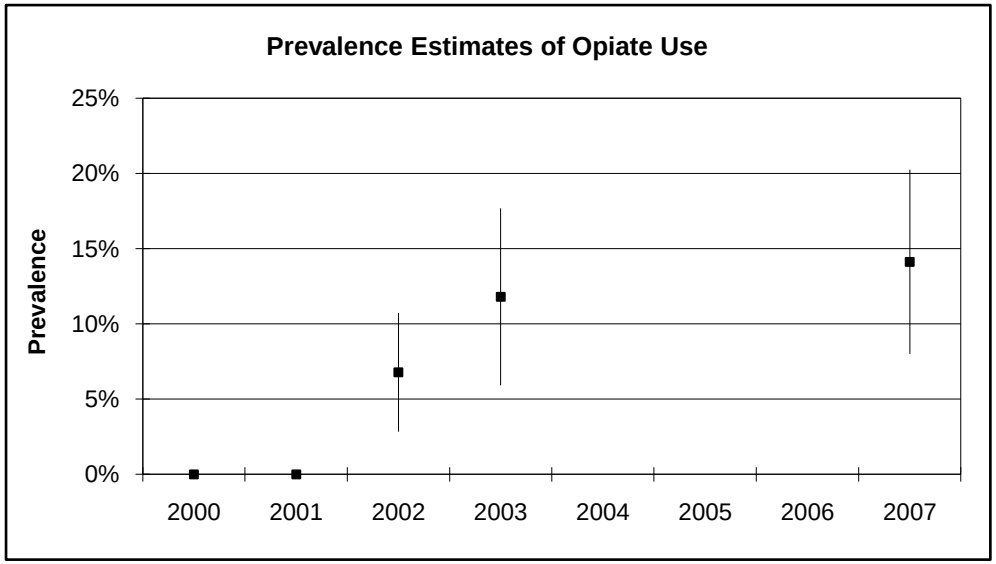
	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	50.0	28.0	n/a	n/a	4.8	5.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Powder Cocaine	14.9	25.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	44.0	29.2	n/a	n/a	12.7	n/a	n/a	11.7	n/a	n/a
Heroin	60.8	58.1	n/a	n/a	14.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Meth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

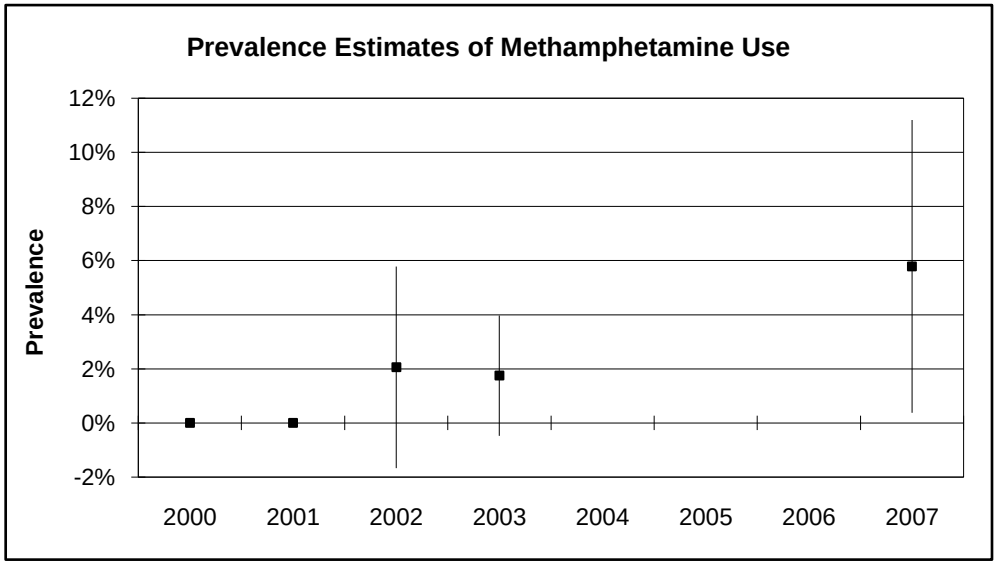
1 - Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
2 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
3 - Denominator 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 2007
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	24.2
High school or GED	47.9
Vocational or trade school	2.9
Some college or two-year associate	20.1
Four year degree or higher	4.8

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	44.6
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	45.0
Group quarters[1]	3.5
Hospital or care facility	0.5
Incarceration Facility	0.8
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	5.5
Other	0.0

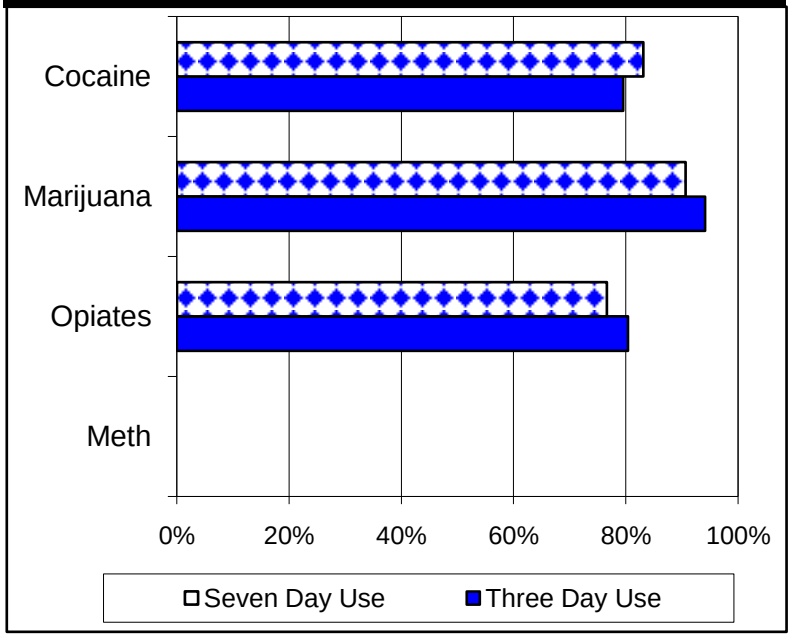
Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	40.5
Working part-time/ seasonal	12.9
Unemployed (looking for work)	26.5
Unemployed (not looking for work)	4.1
In school only	2.8
Retired	2.0
Disabled for work or on leave	10.6
Other	0.6

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	40.3
Individually Purchased	12.6
Employer or Union Funded	19.5
State Government Funded	22.4
Retirement Medicare	0.2
Disability Medicare	2.4
Multiple Types	2.5

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	14.6
Powder Cocaine	6.7
Marijuana	42.7
Heroin	11.9
Methamphetamine	2.8

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.8
Powder Cocaine	10.9
Marijuana	10.5
Heroin	14.2
Methamphetamine	n/a

Percent Testing Positive for those who Self-Reported 3-Day and 7-Day Use



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	n/a
Powder Cocaine	n/a
Heroin	n/a
Methamphetamine	n/a
Other[2]	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	14.3
Powder Cocaine	5.4
Marijuana	42.0
Heroin	12.7
Methamphetamine	n/a

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	78.9
1-2	16.2
3-5	0.9
6 or more	4.0

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 2007
n/a - Not enough observations to annualize this estimate

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

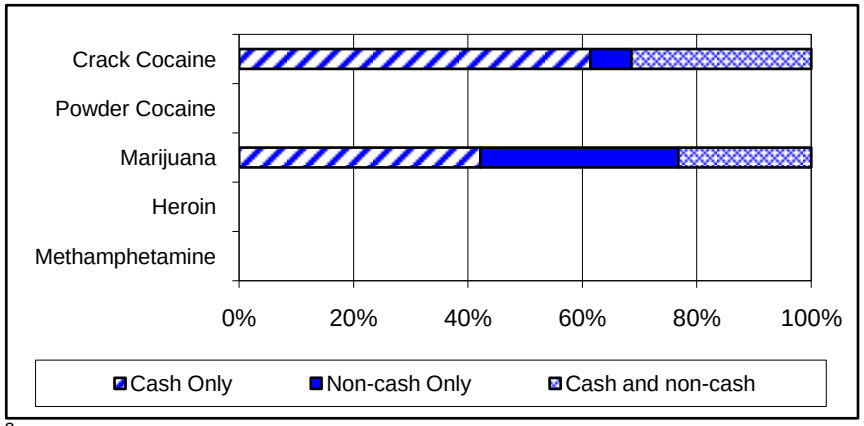
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	15	9.8	25.6	64.6	0.0
Powder Cocaine	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	18	1.9	24.9	70.3	2.8
Heroin	13	2.9	25.2	71.8	0.0
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	5	77.0	3.4	2.8	16.8
Powder Cocaine	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Heroin	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

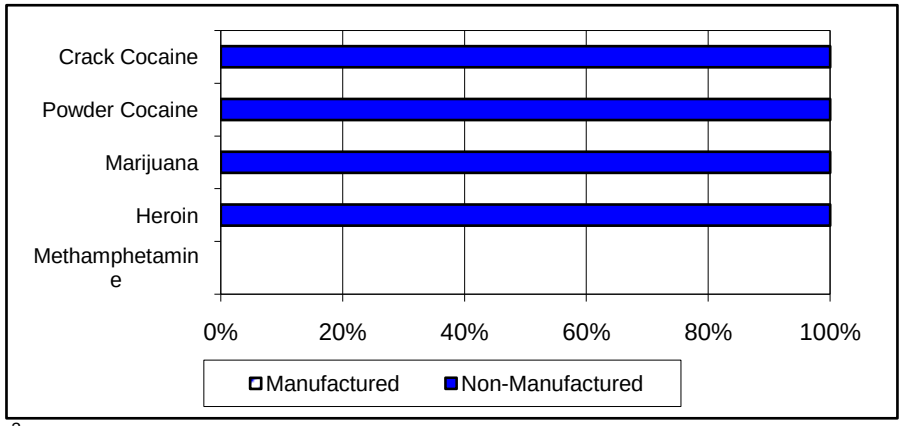
[1] - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions[2]



[2] - Respondents report most recent cash and non-cash transactions

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)[3]



[3] - Data not annualized due to small numbers of people manufacturing