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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1999

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**WHITE HOUSE DRUG CZAR MCCAFFREY COMMENDS NAT'L INSTITUTE OF
JUSTICE FOR ANNUAL SURVEY SHOWING ARRESTEE POSITIVE DRUG RATES
DROPPING BUT STILL LARGE NUMBERS;**

**SURVEY SUPPORTS CASE FOR ADMINISTRATION TREATMENT INITIATIVES
FOR PEOPLE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

(Washington, D.C.) -- White House National Drug Policy Director Barry McCaffrey commended the National Institute of Justice for its survey, released today, showing positive drug rates for arrestees dropping but still indicating very large numbers.

Director McCaffrey stated, "The ADAM (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring) survey shows that over 50% of arrestees in thirty-five communities tested positive for drugs other than alcohol. The numbers have dropped over the last five years, but they are still disproportionate to the population as a whole, of whom 6% have used drugs in the last month. This enormous disparity in drug abuse rates between the overall population and arrestees demonstrates dramatically the need to provide testing and treatment of those in the criminal justice system including those in prison, on parole, and on probation. We can have an enormous impact on continuing to drive crime rates down by drug treatment and testing of the criminal population, since a disproportionately large amount of crime is drug-related."

The Administration has a number of programs that will help bring crime down through drug treatment: Breaking the Cycle programs in Alabama, Oregon, Florida, Maryland, and other states; Drug Courts, up from seven five years ago to over 500 now; and testing of prisoners in the federal penal system, with incentives for testing in state and local prisons and jails. ONDCP will convene a national conference this fall on drugs and the criminal justice system, and plans to prepare a policy paper with recommendations.

The ADAM survey studied the following cities: Albuquerque, Anchorage, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Fort Lauderdale, Houston, Indianapolis, Laredo, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, Sacramento, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Diego, San Jose, Seattle, Spokane, Tucson, and Washington, D.C.

The survey may be found on NIJ's web site at: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
For printed copy call James Phillips at 202-307-0703.



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**Bureau of Justice Assistance • Bureau of Justice Statistics • National Institute of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention • Office for Victims of Crime**

tested positive for cocaine in New York City compared to less than 10 percent in San Jose. In San Diego, Sacramento and Salt Lake City, more than 20 percent of both the male and female arrestee populations tested positive for methamphetamine use. But, in Anchorage, Laredo and Minneapolis, methamphetamine was almost undetectable among the arrested population.

“ADAM provides local information that helps law enforcement officials and treatment providers address the drug use and abuse problems that are specific to their communities,” said NIJ Director Jeremy Travis. “Data collected under the ADAM program reveal the unique drug abuse problems throughout this country and, more importantly, the need to develop appropriate, related interventions and treatment approaches.”

The study found that high rates of methamphetamine use are largely confined to Western U.S. cities, particularly in San Diego, Las Vegas, Spokane, Sacramento and Salt Lake City, where more than 20 percent of both the male and female arrestee populations tested positive for the presence of methamphetamine. Other analyses, however, show that in Albuquerque, Tucson and Seattle, overall rates of methamphetamine use are less than 5 percent. Methamphetamine users have historically been more likely to be white or Hispanic and more likely to be female than male.

The study also found that overall opiate use remains stable and widespread among arrestees, unlike the irregular geographic concentrations found with methamphetamine use. Each region of the country has at least one major center of opiate use. In addition, several communities, including New Orleans, Philadelphia and St. Louis show alarming and growing

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rates of heroin use among young offenders ages 15-20. High rates among young users suggest that these communities may face enduring heroin problems in years to come. The study also found that nearly 70 percent of confirmed heroin users also test positive for cocaine, an indication that treatment interventions with this population will need to address the problem of abuse of multiple drugs.

Marijuana use is concentrated among younger arrestees, particularly young males. For example, 87 percent of the 15-20 year-old males in Oklahoma City tested positive for marijuana and, in 9 of the 35 ADAM sites examined, over 70 percent of that same age group tested positive for marijuana.

Marijuana is the primary drug used by juvenile arrestees. On average, more than half of juvenile males tested positive for marijuana, ranging from approximately 46 percent in Indianapolis to around 63 percent in Phoenix. By contrast, 3.5 percent in Portland and 14.6 percent in Los Angeles tested positive for cocaine. San Diego had the highest percentage of juveniles who tested positive for methamphetamine, about 12 percent. Opiate use remains very low among juvenile arrestees.

In 1987, NIJ created the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program, a national and local information system on drug abuse and crime. In 1997, the DUF Program was redesigned and renamed ADAM (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring) to reflect the anticipated geographic expansion of the program and its development as a research platform for use locally, regionally and nationally. ADAM also facilitates locally initiated research on topics related to drugs and

(MORE)

crime identified by communities.

The ADAM Program consists of collecting and analyzing interviews and urinalysis of adult and juvenile arrestees and detainees in police lock-ups. Once fully developed, ADAM will serve as a source of information about drug use in our nation's cities, suburbs, rural areas and Native American sites.

In 1998, the ADAM program conducted interviews and drug tests with more than 30,000 recently booked arrestees in 35 major metropolitan sites. Attached is a list of the 35 sites. One-page summaries of the drug use patterns in each of the 35 sites are available. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research arm of the Department of Justice, is the primary sponsor of criminal justice research and evaluations of programs to reduce crime. For additional information about NIJ, the Internet address is <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>. For more information on the ADAM program, the Internet address is <http://www.adam-nij.net/adam>. General information about the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>.

Copies of the 1998 ADAM Annual Report, as well as separate reports on methamphetamine, opiates, cocaine, and marijuana are available on the Internet at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>, or from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) by calling toll-free, 1-800/851-3420.

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After hours contact: Doug Johnson or James Phillips at 888/491-4487 (pager)

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

ADAM SITES - 1998

Alabama - Birmingham
Alaska - Anchorage
Arizona - Phoenix and Tucson
California - Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego and San Jose
Colorado - Denver
District of Columbia
Florida - Ft. Lauderdale and Miami
Georgia - Atlanta
Illinois - Chicago
Indiana - Indianapolis
Iowa - Des Moines
Louisiana - New Orleans
Michigan - Detroit
Minnesota - Minneapolis
Missouri - St. Louis
Nebraska - Omaha
Nevada - Las Vegas
New Mexico - Albuquerque
New York - Manhattan (New York City)
Ohio - Cleveland
Oklahoma - Oklahoma City
Oregon - Portland
Pennsylvania - Philadelphia
Texas - Dallas, Houston, Laredo and San Antonio
Utah - Salt Lake City
Washington - Seattle and Spokane

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 67 percent of adult male arrestees and 74 percent of adult female arrestees in Birmingham tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males unchanged and females up from 67 percent in 1997. Both males and females were most likely to use cocaine (41 percent of males and 57 percent of females, up from 39 and 49 percent in 1997), followed by marijuana (39 percent for males and 18 percent for females, down from 43 and 25 percent in 1997). Twenty-two percent of males and 28 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males down from 24 percent in 1997, and females up from 21 percent. Females showed an increase in positive tests for opiates, up from 5 percent to 18 percent, while males dropped from 5 percent to 4 percent.

The results for Birmingham are based on interview and urinalysis data from 711 adult male and 74 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was 2.5 times more common than powder cocaine among males and 3.5 times more common among females. Although crack is reported more frequently than powder, Birmingham is one of several sites demonstrating a sustained increase in powder cocaine use among young adults (ages 15-20). Birmingham continues to be among the cities showing low rates of opiate use among male arrestees, with 13 percent of male arrestees reporting that they had ever tried heroin and 4 percent testing positive for recent use of opiates. The corresponding figures for females are considerably higher, with 23 percent having ever tried heroin and 18 percent testing positive for recent use. Like most other sites in the Eastern U.S., Birmingham has little methamphetamine use among its arrestees. Self-reports indicate that 7 percent of male and 5 percent of female arrestees have ever tried methamphetamine.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: PHOENIX, ARIZONA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 63 percent of adult male and 71 percent of adult female arrestees in Phoenix tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males down from 64 percent and females up from 66 percent 1997. Females were most likely to use cocaine (with 40 percent positive, up from 33 percent in 1997) followed by marijuana (25 percent positive, up from 21 percent in 1997). Male arrestees were most likely to test positive for marijuana (32 percent positive, up from 30 percent in 1997), followed by cocaine (31 percent, down slightly from 32 percent positive in 1997). Twenty-four percent of males and 23 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males down from 28 percent, and females down from 35 percent in 1997. More than 16 percent of males and 22 percent of females tested positive for methamphetamine. In addition, 6 percent of males and 7 percent of females tested positive for recent opiate use.

The results for Phoenix are based on interview and urinalysis data from 633 adult male and 245 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Methamphetamine use rates in 1998 were similar to those of 1997, remaining at 16 percent for males and dropping from 26 to 22 percent for females. Self-reports indicate that 40 percent of male and 42 percent of female arrestees that they had ever tried methamphetamine. Although cocaine use is highest among the oldest (36 and older) arrestees in Phoenix, the percentage of the youngest adults (ages 15-20) testing positive for cocaine in Phoenix is among the highest in the country (29.3 percent for males, 22.2 percent for females). Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was 1.3 times more common than powder cocaine for males and three times more common among females. Twenty percent of males and 25 percent of females admitted that they had tried heroin.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 64 percent of adult male arrestees and 71 percent of adult female arrestees in Los Angeles tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males up from 59 percent and females up from 70 percent in 1997. Both males and females were most likely to use cocaine (with 43 percent of males testing positive, up from 38 percent, and 45 percent of females testing positive, down from 49 percent in 1997). Marijuana was the next most prevalent drug for both males (27 percent positive, unchanged from 1997) and females (22 percent positive, up from 18 percent in 1997). Twenty-one percent of males and 23 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males up from 20 percent, and females down from 29 percent in 1997. Males showed no change in positive tests for opiates, 5.5 percent in 1997 and 5.6 percent in 1998, while females went down from 11 percent positive for recent opiate use in 1997 to 9 percent in 1998. Eight percent of males and 11.8 percent of females tested positive for methamphetamine. In addition, Los Angeles was one of 10 ADAM sites where more than 2 percent (2.3 percent in Los Angeles) tested positive for PCP at arrest.

The results for Los Angeles are based on interview and urinalysis data from 1,334 adult male and 524 adult female arrestees collected during 1998, the second largest sample of the 35 ADAM sites.

Although cocaine use is highest among the oldest arrestees (36 and older) in Los Angeles, the percentage of the youngest adults (ages 15-20) testing positive for cocaine in Los Angeles is among the highest in the country (31.8 percent for males and 13.2 percent for females). Overall, crack cocaine was self-reported nearly twice as frequently as powder cocaine among males and almost five times more frequently among females based on 30 day self-report. Los Angeles also has a significant level of recent methamphetamine use among its arrestees, with a clear indication of an increase in 1998 (males were up from 5 percent positive to 8 percent, while females went up from 9 percent to 12 percent). Self-reports indicate that 18 percent of male arrestees and 21 percent of female arrestees had ever tried methamphetamine.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 69 percent of adult male arrestees and 64 percent of adult female arrestees in San Diego tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with both males and females down from 73 percent positive in 1997. Females were most likely to use methamphetamine (with 33 percent positive, down from 42 percent in 1997), followed by marijuana (27 percent positive, up from 24 percent in 1997), and cocaine (20 percent, down from 23 percent the previous year). Male arrestees were most likely to test positive for marijuana (36 percent positive, down from 38 percent in 1997), followed by methamphetamine (at 33 percent, down from 40 percent positive in 1997), and cocaine (19 percent, down from 21 percent the previous year). Twenty-eight percent of males and 26 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males down from 46 percent, and females down from 53 percent in 1997. Males showed an increase in positive tests for opiates, up from 7 percent to 9 percent, while females decreased from 12 percent to 7 percent positive for recent opiate use.

The results for San Diego are based on interview and urinalysis data from 659 adult male and 255 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Despite the substantial drop in methamphetamine positives between 1997 and 1998, San Diego reported the largest fraction of arrestees, for both male and female, testing positive for methamphetamine in 1998. Self-reports indicate that 53 percent of male and 62 percent of female arrestees admit that they had ever tried methamphetamine. San Diego continues to be among the mid-range of cities in rates of opiate use among arrestees, but in 1998 rates were higher among males than among females, unlike most other sites where female opiate use continued to be more common. In self-reports, 22 percent of both males and females admit having tried heroin. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was 1.6 times more common than powder cocaine for males and 2.4 times more common among females.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: DENVER, COLORADO

SUMMARY: In 1998, 69 percent of both adult male and adult female arrestees in Denver tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males down from 71 percent and females unchanged from 1997. Females were most likely to use cocaine (with 50 percent testing positive, unchanged from 1997) followed by marijuana (30 percent positive, down from 32 percent in 1997). Male arrestees were most likely to test positive for marijuana (41 percent positive down from 42 percent in 1997), followed by cocaine (40 percent positive in both 1997 and 1998). Twenty-three percent of males and 21 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males down from 25 percent, and females down from 24 percent in 1997. Males showed an increase in positive tests for opiates, up from 3.6 percent to 4.2 percent, while females dropped from 5.9 percent to 3.4 percent positive for recent opiate use.

The results for Denver are based on interview and urinalysis data from 960 adult male and 415 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Denver has a modest level of methamphetamine use among its arrestees (5.2 percent for males and 4.6 percent for females) relative to other Western ADAM sites. Self-reports indicate that 20 percent of male and 21 percent of female arrestees had ever tried methamphetamine. Denver continues to be among the cities showing low rates of opiate use among arrestees. Like most other ADAM sites, heroin use is higher in the older groups of arrestees, but there is an indication of increased heroin use among the youngest male arrestees seen in adult facilities (ages 15-20). Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was 1.4 times more common than powder cocaine for males and 2.3 times more common among females.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 74 percent of adult male and 67 percent of adult female arrestees in Ft. Lauderdale tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males up from 73 percent and females down from 68 percent in 1997. Both males and females were most likely to use cocaine (with 50 percent of males and 53 percent of females testing positive, down from 51 percent and 57 percent 1997). Marijuana was next most likely to test positive (44 percent for males, up from 38 percent in 1997, and 25 percent for females, up from 24 percent in 1997). For female arrestees, the rate of opiate positive tests went up from 4.1 percent in 1997 to 4.7 percent in 1998. Males showed a decrease in positive tests for opiates, down from 2.6 percent to 2 percent. Twenty-five percent of males and 23 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males up from 23 percent and females unchanged from 1997.

The results for Ft. Lauderdale are based on interview and urinalysis data from 602 adult male and 277 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Among the 35 ADAM sites, Ft. Lauderdale ranked second in the percent of males testing positive for cocaine, 50.1 percent. Although the oldest arrestees (36 and older) are most likely to test positive for cocaine, Ft. Lauderdale is unlike many other ADAM sites in that nearly 30 percent of its young male arrestees (ages 15-20) tested positive for cocaine. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was 1.4 times more common than powder cocaine for males and 3 times more common among females. Ft. Lauderdale continues to be among the cities with low rates of opiate use among arrestees, even though 14 percent of male and 17 percent of female arrestees admit to having tried heroin at some time.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 66 percent of adult male arrestees in Atlanta tested positive for at least one illegal drug, down from 72 percent in 1997. Adult male arrestees were most likely to use cocaine (51 percent, unchanged from 1997), followed by marijuana (26 percent, down from 36 percent in 1997). Fourteen percent tested positive for more than one drug, down from 18 percent in 1997.

The results for Atlanta are based on interview and urinalysis data from 300 adult male arrestees collected during the first half of 1998.

Among the 35 ADAM sites, Atlanta ranks first among males and second among females in the percentage testing positive for cocaine. Atlanta is one of several sites demonstrating a sustained increase in self-reported powder cocaine use among young adults (ages 15-20). Nevertheless, among those reporting the use of some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was over three times more common than powder cocaine. Atlanta continues to be among the cities showing low rates of opiate use, with 12 percent of male arrestees reporting that they had ever tried heroin and 1 percent testing positive for recent use of opiates. Like most other sites in the Eastern U.S., Atlanta has little methamphetamine use among its arrestees. Self-reports indicate that 7 percent of male arrestees had ever tried methamphetamine, and urinalysis resulted in no positive tests for recent use.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 67 percent of adult male arrestees and 67 percent of adult female arrestees in Indianapolis tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males up from 63 percent and females unchanged from 1997. Females were most likely to use cocaine (with 43 percent testing positive, down from 45 percent in 1997) followed by marijuana (31 percent positive, up from 30 percent in 1997). Male arrestees were more likely to test positive for marijuana (45 percent positive, up slightly from 44 percent in 1997), followed by cocaine (34 percent positive up from 31 percent in 1997). Twenty-two percent of males and 21 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males up from 20 percent, and females up from 17 percent in 1997. Males showed a decrease in positive tests for opiates, down from 3 percent to 2 percent, while females went up from 3 percent positive for recent opiate use in 1997 to 5 percent in 1998.

The results for Indianapolis are based on interview and urinalysis data from 612 adult male and 292 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was about 2.5 times more common than powder cocaine among males and more than 3 times more common among females. Indianapolis continues to be among the cities showing low rates of opiate use among arrestees, with 1.8 percent of male arrestees and 4.5 percent of female arrestees testing positive for recent use. Like most other ADAM sites, heroin use is higher in the older groups of arrestees. Self-reports indicate that 10 percent of male arrestees and 7 percent of female arrestees had ever tried methamphetamine, although no arrestees of either gender tested positive for the drug.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 67 percent of adult male arrestees and 51 percent of adult female arrestees in New Orleans tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males unchanged and females up from 40 percent in 1997. Both males and females were most likely to use cocaine (with 46 percent of males testing positive, the same as the previous year, and 39 percent of females testing positive, up from 32 percent in 1997). Marijuana was the next most prevalent drug for both males (38 percent positive, unchanged from 1997) and females (22 percent positive, up from 12 percent in 1997). Twenty-eight percent of males and 16 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males up from 26 percent, and females up from 12 percent in 1997. Males showed an increase in positive tests for opiates, 11 percent in 1997 and 13 percent in 1998, while females showed 3 percent positive in both years.

The results for New Orleans are based on interview and urinalysis data from 977 adult male and 380 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

New Orleans continues to be among the mid- to upper-range of ADAM sites with regard to opiate use among arrestees, but it is unusual in showing higher opiate use among male arrestees. In contrast to other ADAM sites where the highest rates are found among those aged 36 and older, more than 20 percent of both the male 15-20 and 21-25 age brackets tested positive for opiates, compared to only 6 percent for the 36 and older age group. In addition, although cocaine use is highest among the oldest arrestees (36 and older) in New Orleans, the percentage of the youngest adults (ages 15-20) testing positive for cocaine in New Orleans is among the highest in the country (38.9 percent for males, 27.1 percent for females). Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was 1.6 as common as powder cocaine for males and 4.6 times more common among females. Self-reports indicate that only 4 percent of male arrestees and 3 percent of female arrestees had ever tried methamphetamine.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 63 percent of adult male arrestees and 44 percent of adult female arrestees in Minneapolis tested positive for at least one illegal drug. Females were most likely to use cocaine (29 percent tested positive), followed by marijuana (23 percent of females were positive). Marijuana was most prevalent among males (45 percent tested positive), followed by cocaine (27 percent positive). Seventeen percent of males and 12 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug. Females showed a higher rate of positive tests for opiates at 6 percent, with males at 5 percent.

Minneapolis is one of 12 sites added to the 35 site ADAM system in 1998. The results for Minneapolis are based on interview and urinalysis data from 359 adult male and 84 adult female arrestees.

Like most other sites, in Minneapolis cocaine and heroin use tends to be highest among the older groups of arrestees (36 and older). In contrast, marijuana use is detected most frequently among younger arrestees, particularly males in the 15-20 age group. Self reports indicate that 18 percent of male and 4 percent of female arrestees tried methamphetamine at some time. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was about 2 times more common than powder cocaine for males and over 4 times more common among females.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: OMAHA, NEBRASKA

SUMMARY: In 1998, 60 percent of both adult male and adult female arrestees in Omaha tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males down from 62 percent and females up from 54 percent 1997. Females were most likely to use cocaine (with 36 percent positive, nearly double the 17 percent rate found in 1997), followed by marijuana (28 percent positive, down from 33 percent in 1997). Male arrestees were most likely to test positive for marijuana (44 percent positive down from 50 percent in 1997), followed by cocaine (at 25 percent, up from 21 percent positive in 1997). Omaha has a relatively high level of recent methamphetamine use among its arrestees, with more than 10 percent of males and 13 percent of females testing positive for the drug. Twenty-one percent of both males and females tested positive for more than one drug, with males down from 22 percent, and females down from 27 percent in 1997. Males showed a small increase in positive tests for opiates, up from 1.8 percent to 2.0 percent, while females increased from 3.8 percent to 4.5 percent positive for recent opiate use.

The results for Omaha are based on interview and urinalysis data from 752 adult male and 110 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Self-reports indicate that 21 percent of male and 15 percent of female arrestees admit that they had ever tried methamphetamine. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was two times more common than powder cocaine for males and 2.6 times more common among females.

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

SUMMARY: In Albuquerque, 65 percent of adult male arrestees and 73 percent of adult female arrestees tested positive for at least one illegal drug in 1998. Both males and females were most likely to use cocaine (39 percent of males and 59 percent of females), followed by marijuana (36 percent of males and 24 percent of females). Twenty-seven percent of males and 33 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug. Females showed a higher rate of positive tests for opiates, at 15 percent, with males at 8 percent.

Albuquerque was one of 12 sites added to the 35-site ADAM system in 1998. The results for Albuquerque are based on interview and urinalysis data from 671 adult male and 208 adult female arrestees collected during the period of April to December 1998.

Albuquerque is similar to other ADAM sites showing lower rates of opiate use among male than female arrestees. This shows up in self-report data, as well as in the urine test results reported above, with 29 percent of male arrestees reporting that they had ever tried heroin, compared to 39 percent of female arrestees. Like most other sites, heroin use in Albuquerque is higher in the older groups of arrestees, those 36 years of age and older. Albuquerque has relatively low recent methamphetamine use among its arrestees, similar to other ADAM sites in the Southwest, and considerably lower than many other cities in the West and Midwest. Self reports indicate that a large portion of Albuquerque arrestees have had some exposure to methamphetamine; 36 percent of male and 33 percent of female arrestees indicated that they had tried methamphetamine at some time. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was about one and one-half times more common than powder cocaine among males and almost three times more common among females.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: CLEVELAND, OHIO

SUMMARY: In 1998, 65 percent of adult male arrestees and 58 percent of adult female arrestees in Cleveland tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males up from 64 percent and females up from 56 percent in 1997. Females were most likely to use cocaine (with 40 percent testing positive, up from 39 percent in 1997) followed by marijuana (27 percent positive, up from 22 percent in 1997). Male arrestees were equally likely to test positive for cocaine and marijuana (both 37 percent positive, with cocaine increasing from 27 percent and marijuana decreasing from 46 percent in 1997). Twenty-one percent of males and 12 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males up from 18 percent in 1997, and females down from 15 percent.

The results for Cleveland are based on interview and urinalysis data from 600 adult male and 74 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Self-report indicates that 12 percent of male and 11 percent of female arrestees in Cleveland reported that they had ever tried heroin, a finding consistent with the relatively low opiate positive rates (6 percent and 1.4 percent for males and females, respectively). Like most other ADAM sites, heroin is higher in the older groups of arrestees, even more so in 1998 than in 1997. Like most other sites in the Eastern U.S., Cleveland has little methamphetamine use among its arrestees. Self-reports indicate that 4 percent of male and 3 percent of female arrestees had ever tried methamphetamine. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was over four times more common than powder cocaine for males and nearly seven times more common among females. With 6 percent testing positive, Cleveland was second in the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for PCP and was one of only three sites where more than 5 percent tested positive for the drug.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: PORTLAND, OREGON

SUMMARY: In 1998, 72 percent of adult male and 74 percent of adult female arrestees in Portland tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males unchanged and females down from 78 percent 1997. Females were most likely to use cocaine (with 37 percent positive, down from 45 percent in 1997). Females have similar rates for the next three most common drugs: opiates (25 percent, down from 27 percent in 1997), marijuana (23 percent positive, up from 19 percent in 1997), and methamphetamine (22 percent, up from 21 percent in 1997). Male arrestees were most likely to test positive for marijuana (37 percent positive, down from 38 percent in 1997), followed by cocaine (29 percent, down from 37 percent positive in 1997), methamphetamine (up from 16 to 18 percent positive) and opiates (up from 14 percent in 1997 to 16 percent in 1998). Twenty-nine percent of males and 32 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males down from 36 percent, and females down from 43 percent in 1997.

The results for Portland are based on interview and urinalysis data from 761 adult male and 327 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Portland continues to be among the cities with high rates of opiate use among arrestees. Rates are higher among females than among males and higher among older users than younger users. In the interviews, 33 percent of males and 40 percent of females admitted that they had tried heroin. Portland has a relatively high level of recent methamphetamine use among its arrestees, which increased slightly from 1997 to 1998 (increasing from 16 percent to 18 percent for males and from 21 to 22 percent for females). In self-reports, 42 percent of male and 50 percent of female arrestees admit that they had ever tried methamphetamine. Among those reporting cocaine use in the 30 days before arrest, crack use was reported 1.6 times as frequently among males and females as powder cocaine.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: DALLAS, TEXAS

SUMMARY: In 1998, 63 percent of adult male arrestees and 49 percent of adult female arrestees in Dallas tested positive for at least one illegal drug, with males unchanged and females down from 53 percent in 1997. Females were most likely to use cocaine (with 30 percent testing positive, down from 34 percent in 1997) followed by marijuana (24 percent positive, down from 28 percent in 1997). Male arrestees were more likely to test positive for marijuana (43 percent positive in both years), followed by cocaine (which dropped from 32 percent in 1997 to 29 percent in 1998). Eighteen percent of males and 17 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug, with males down from 23 percent, and females down from 22 percent in 1997. Males showed a decrease in positive tests for opiates, down from 4 percent to 2 percent, while females remained at 5 percent positive for recent opiate use.

The results for Dallas are based on interview and urinalysis data from 576 adult male and 227 adult female arrestees collected during 1998.

Self-reports indicate that 11 percent of male and 9 percent of female arrestees had ever tried methamphetamine. A relatively small percentage of Dallas' arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine, 3.3 percent for males and 4.0 percent for females, respectively. In comparison, 3.5 percent of adult males tested positive for PCP at the time of arrest. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was 1.3 times more common than powder cocaine for males and 2.6 times more common among females.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: LAREDO, TEXAS

SUMMARY: In 1998, 57 percent of adult male arrestees and 33 percent of adult female arrestees in Laredo tested positive for at least one illegal drug. Females arrestees were most likely to test positive for cocaine (33 percent), followed by marijuana (13 percent). Male arrestees were most likely to test positive for marijuana (39 percent) followed by cocaine (37 percent) and opiates (11 percent). Twenty-eight percent of males and 13 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug. None of the females tested positive for opiates.

Laredo was one of 12 sites added to the 35-site ADAM system in 1998. Laredo began operations in the fourth quarter of 1998, and the results are based on interview and urinalysis data from 89 adult male and 15 adult female arrestees.

Laredo's cocaine patterns are unusual in two respects. First, among those reporting cocaine use in the past 30 days, powder cocaine was about 3 times more common than crack cocaine among males and 1.5 times more common among females. This is the reverse of the pattern found in most other ADAM sites. Second, Laredo had the highest rate of cocaine positives among young adults (ages 15-20)—41.4 percent for males and 33.3 percent for females. Laredo has a low level of recent methamphetamine use among its arrestees, similar to other ADAM sites in the Southwest, and considerably lower than many other cities in the West and Midwest. Self-reports indicate little exposure to methamphetamine; 4 percent of male and zero percent of female arrestees indicated that they had tried methamphetamine at some time.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

SUMMARY: In 1998, 60 percent of adult male arrestees and 69 percent of adult female arrestees in Salt Lake City tested positive for at least one illegal drug. Females were most likely to test positive for methamphetamine (31 percent), followed by marijuana (29 percent), and cocaine (20 percent positive). Males were most likely to test positive for marijuana (37 percent), followed by cocaine and methamphetamine (both 20 percent). Twenty-four percent of males and 28 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug. Females showed a higher rate of positive tests for opiates, at 14 percent, with males at 8 percent.

Salt Lake City is one of 12 sites added to the 35-site ADAM system in 1998. Salt Lake City began operations in the fourth quarter of 1998 and the results for Salt Lake City are based on interview and urinalysis data from 231 adult male and 51 adult female arrestees.

Salt Lake City ranked second in the percentage of female arrestees, and third in the percentage of male arrestees, testing positive for methamphetamine. Self-reports indicate that a large portion of arrestees have had some exposure to methamphetamine; 47 percent of both male and female arrestees indicated that they had tried methamphetamine at some time. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, powder cocaine was over 2.1 times more common than crack cocaine for males and 1.3 times more common among females. This pattern represents a departure from the majority of ADAM sites, where crack is more frequently reported than powder cocaine.

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Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

SITE NAME: SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

SUMMARY: In 1998, 62 percent of adult male arrestees and 68 percent of adult female arrestees in Spokane tested positive for at least one illegal drug. Females were most likely to use cocaine (32 percent positive), followed by marijuana (27 percent positive). Males were most likely to use marijuana (43 percent positive), followed by cocaine (18 percent positive). Spokane also has relatively high rates of methamphetamine use, with 16 percent of male and 22 percent of female arrestees testing positive for recent use of methamphetamine. Twenty-four percent of males and 32 percent of females tested positive for more than one drug.

Spokane was one of 12 sites added to the 35-site ADAM system in 1998. The results for Spokane are based on interview and urinalysis data from 366 adult male and 41 adult female arrestees.

Spokane has relatively high rates of opiate use, 9 percent among male and 17 percent among female arrestees. Spokane also has a relatively high level of recent methamphetamine use among its arrestees. Self-reports indicate that a large portion of Spokane arrestees have had some exposure to methamphetamine; 51 percent of male and 41 percent of female arrestees indicated that they had tried methamphetamine at some time. Among those reporting using some form of cocaine in the past 30 days, crack cocaine was 2.4 times more common than powder cocaine for both males and females.

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Research Report

1998 Annual Report on Marijuana Use Among Arrestees

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R e s e a r c h R e p o r t

1998 Annual Report on Cocaine Use Among Arrestees



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1998 Annual Report on Methamphetamine Use Among Arrestees

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1998 Annual Report on Opiate Use Among Arrestees

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