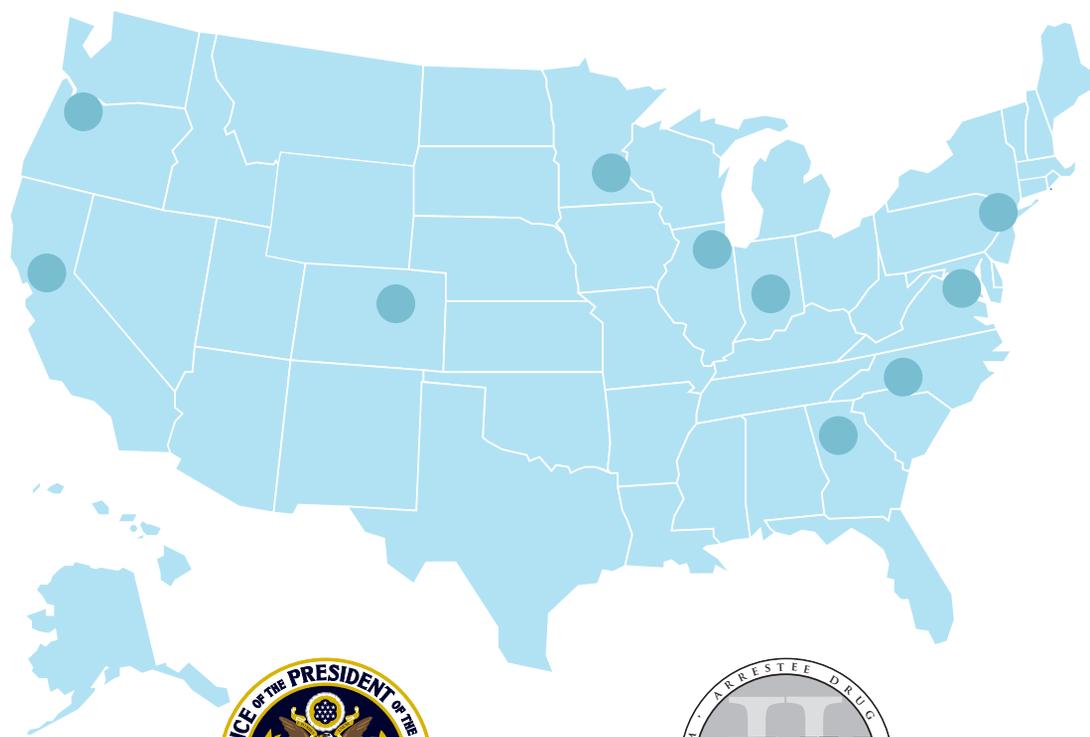


ADAM II

2011 ANNUAL REPORT



Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

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Highlights of ADAM II 2011

- In 2011, over 6,300 interviews were conducted and over 5,900 urine specimens were tested in the 10 ADAM II sites, representing over 73,000 arrests. This year's collection brings the total number of interviews and tests conducted in these 10 sites from 2000 to 2003 and 2007 to 2011 to over 48,000 interviews and over 42,000 tests.
- ADAM II data come from a probability based sample of all adult males within 48 hours of their arrest in 10 U.S. counties.
- The ADAM II population continues to be important for policymaking: over half were unemployed, over half were uninsured, approximately 10 percent were homeless, and over 60 percent tested positive for at least one drug in their systems at the time of arrest in all sites.
- Arrestees who tested positive for drugs were more likely to be homeless than those testing negative in half of the sites, and were less likely to be employed in 6 of the 10 sites.
- Of those who admitted to drug use in the prior 12 months, 15 percent or less had been in either any outpatient or inpatient treatment in the prior year in any site.
- The most commonly detected drug in all sites was marijuana (from 36 percent in Atlanta to 56 percent in Sacramento).
- Cocaine was the second most commonly detected drug in 8 of the 10 sites. Portland and Sacramento were the exceptions, where methamphetamine was more commonly detected. However, cocaine use has significantly declined among arrestees in all sites since levels detected in the 2000–2003 data collections.
- Activity in the retail crack market, as reflected in arrestees' reporting on acquisition of crack in the prior 30 days, has also declined significantly over the past decade in all sites, dropping by more than half in 8 of the 10 sites since 2000–2003 levels.
- The proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates has significantly increased in 5 of the 10 sites since 2000 and 2001, doubling since 2000 in Denver and more than tripling in Indianapolis (to 10 percent) in 2011.
- In 6 of the 10 sites, 1 percent or fewer of the opiate positives were for oxycodone. In the other 4 sites, oxycodone positives constituted 3 percent or fewer of the opiate positives.
- Sacramento and Portland continued to have the highest proportion of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine (43 percent and 23 percent, respectively), while all other sites ranged from 1 percent or less in 5 of the 10 sites to 6 percent in Denver.

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the 2011 data collection in the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II (ADAM II) program, an Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) initiative operating in nine U.S. counties and the District of Columbia. The original ADAM program was first introduced in 2000 under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), but was terminated in 2003 for cost considerations. Realizing the critical need for the data collected, ONDCP revived the program as ADAM II in 2007 in 10 of the original sites. At that time, ONDCP improved the original program by introducing analysis to determine the significance of trends over time, creating a more precise method of case weighting, and developing imputation protocols for missing test data.

The 10 current ADAM II sites are: Atlanta, GA (Fulton County); 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); and Washington, DC (District of Columbia).

In 2011, 5,051 interviews and 4,412 urine tests were conducted in the 10 ADAM II sites over 14 consecutive days in each of two calendar quarters between April 1 and September 30. The samples across these sites represent 35,459 adult males arrested in the 10 sites during the data collection period.

The ADAM and ADAM II data are important assets for policymakers on both the local and national level. As part of a multibillion dollar industry, the use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription drugs produce a myriad of problems for health providers and law enforcement officials each year. As a result, policymakers need accurate and reliable data on which drugs Americans are using and how much they are consuming, as well as information about characteristics of those users, and trends in use over time.

But many of the Nation's drug users are "hidden" from traditional data sources. For information on Americans' drug use, policymakers rely on the Nation's premier general population survey, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), which surveys U.S. household residents 12 years and older. However, what is missing in residence-based population surveys is information about individuals who by definition are not included—adults who are either homeless, living in short-stay shelters, institutionalized, or in transient living arrangements, i.e., living in different residences throughout the year. Many heavy users of illegal drugs often find themselves in these more transient circumstances and, consequently, may be missed by the NSDUH. In 2011, 17 percent of arrestees changed residences three or more times a year and 10 percent were homeless. Because of illicit drug use, they may also be less forthcoming when interviewed in their residence. Because 78 percent of ADAM II arrestees have never sought treatment for drug or alcohol abuse, they are also missing from treatment provider data like the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), which collects data on persons entering substance abuse treatment. Finally, since only a portion of all arrests ultimately result in incarceration, a number of users are also absent from the Nation's inmate surveys. ADAM II helps capture this hard to reach population.

ADAM II is different from traditional data sources in other important ways. ADAM II collects bioassay data on arrestees within 48 hours of their arrest, long before they may have any testing done as part of criminal justice processing or incarceration. Urinalysis tests for the presence of each of 10 drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine/methamphetamine, barbiturates, benzodiazepines,

propoxyphene, phencyclidine, methadone, and oxycodone. This testing provides researchers a real-time window into arrestees' drug use, and ADAM II's urinalysis tests for a panel of 10 drugs are an essential part of the data collection. ADAM II is the only Federal drug survey that is able to validate self-reported drug use through testing. In 2011, 87 percent of arrestees interviewed provided a sample for testing. The resulting data are paired with interview responses to provide estimates of use by drug and by arrestee characteristics.

The "truthfulness" of responses, however, varies considerably by drug. In 2011, those who tested positive for marijuana and reported that use were telling the truth 84 percent of the time; those who tested positive for methamphetamine and reported it, 61 percent of the time; those testing positive for cocaine and reported it, 45 percent of the time; and those who tested positive for opiates and reported it, 41 percent of the time.

There are limitations to ADAM II's generalizability. The current 10-site ADAM II program cannot provide national estimates, as general population surveys can. ADAM II does, however, represent a critical complement to those estimates, offering a statistically sound measure of drug use among arrestees in each of the 10 counties. These county level estimates provide data on both significant regional variations across the country as well as on a segment of the population missed in other surveys. And, as ADAM II continues to show, arrestees are many of the Nation's heaviest users of illegal drugs.

Report Format

The ADAM II 2011 Annual Report is divided into the following sections:

- Section 1 presents information on the ADAM II program, comparing it to the earlier ADAM program funded by the NIJ from 2000 to 2003, and provides a brief description of the program methodology.
- Section 2 provides a description of the ADAM II sample, including demographics, arrest information, and treatment experiences.
- Section 3 presents findings on drug use and drug market activity among booked adult male arrestees.
- Section 4 offers a brief summary and conclusions.

Figures illustrating results are included in the main body of the report. Data tables are referenced in the text, but are presented together in Appendix A. Data in Appendix A are annualized, and the significance of trends is estimated. Appendix B presents more detailed information on the program methodology, and Appendix C provides 2011 results for each site in site-specific fact sheets. Fact sheet data represent only the results of two quarters and are not annualized.

This report presents 2011 findings from all 10 ADAM II sites. The same sites participated in the 2000–2003 ADAM and 2007–2011 ADAM II data collections. Some 2000–2003 and 2007–2011 results are included in this report to examine trends. As was the case in 2007–2010, the 2011 data were collected in two calendar quarters and then used to generate annualized estimates for each site. Data are not aggregated across sites, but are presented site by site. In general, the samples collected in each site are adequate for reporting and data analysis. However, in some instances, depending on the analysis (for example, methamphetamine market activity in some Eastern sites), there are too few cases 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, when comparisons are made to results from prior ADAM collections (2000–2003 and 2007–2011), differences between those years and 2011 that are statistically significant at the 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01 levels are identified. The report includes the less stringent 0.10 significance level to provide more flexibility when considering possible trends over time.

ADAM II Methodology

Since the ADAM program was reinstated as ADAM II in 2007, all instrumentation, sampling, and data collection protocols that were utilized in the NIJ-funded ADAM program (2000 to 2003) have been replicated in the 10 ADAM sites, permitting trend analysis from 2000–2011.

- The ADAM II sample frame consists of all males arrested in the designated booking facilities regardless of charge. Basic information is collected on all sampled cases from booking sheets.
- The sample is probability based and designed to represent all arrestees in each 24-hour period of two 14-day data collection periods in two calendar quarters.
- No arrestee sampled has been arrested longer than 48 hours prior to the interview in order to ensure a valid detection period for drug testing.
- All cases are weighted to represent all persons arrested in each hour and each day of the two 14-day data collection periods.
- Data collection consists of a voluntary 20–25 minute face-to-face interview in the booking area of the facility and the collection of a voluntarily given urine specimen.
- In addition, ADAM II offers improvements in estimation methodology: in the analysis of the statistical significance of observed trends, the use of propensity scores in case weighting, and imputation of missing test data.

Sampling and Case Weighting

The 10 sites selected in 2007 were chosen as *sentinel* sites, both to represent geographical areas and to monitor any spread of methamphetamine to areas east of the Mississippi. As with the original 35 NIJ-funded sites, the 10 sites selected do not represent a probability-based sample of U.S. counties. However, within each site, arrestees *are* a probability-based sample of those booked in the county for the two 14-day periods in which data are collected, and data are annualized to represent the year of arrests in those facilities.

There are two levels of sampling in ADAM II: (1) sampling from *the total number of facilities* that book arrestees in each county, and (2) sampling from *the total number of arrestees* booked in a county. ADAM II continues to execute the arrestee sampling plan first developed in 2000, a plan that must be both statistically sound and accommodating of the reality of booking facilities. The plan divides each of the 24-hour periods in the 14-day data collection periods into two strata: an existing *stock* of arrestees who are already in the facility when a data collection period begins (but who were not arrested more than 48 hours prior), and, a *flow* of arrestees who enter the jail after data collection has begun.

Interviewers work a designated eight-hour period each day and systematically sample from the stock of offenders who were booked during the previous 16 hours and from the flow of arrestees who arrive at the

jail during the eight-hour work shift, using sampling rates established from a review of all recent bookings.

Because of the factors that create variation in the probability of being interviewed (time of day, charge, day of the week), cases are weighted to accurately reflect the entire data collection period using propensity score weighting.

Estimating Trends over Time

The original ADAM program (2000–2003) did not develop estimates of the significance of trends observed over time. One of ONDCP’s goals for ADAM II was to develop the appropriate statistical methods to determine the significance of trends. For ADAM and ADAM II, policing practices change over time, changing the mix of offenders; booking facilities change over time in a county; and seasonality affects the data, as data are collected in only two calendar quarters in ADAM II. To avoid confounding trends in drug use with trends in arrest practices or pretrial processes, ADAM II uses model-based estimates of trends, holding arrest types constant. The result is that ADAM II provides trends in drug use that can be attributed confidently to drug use among arrestees.

ADAM II Sample Demographics

There were few changes in the demographic makeup of the arrestee populations from 2010 to 2011. The average age of arrestees across all sites was 34 years old, ranging from 31 in Chicago to 36 in Washington, DC, and Atlanta. Over 60 percent of arrestees in all sites were single, and over 86 percent in all sites were U.S. citizens. There was no significant change in the racial and ethnic distribution of arrestees across sites since 2010.

In 6 of the 10 sites, fewer than half of all arrestees were employed either full or part time or were on active military duty, ranging from only 30 percent (Portland) employed either full or part time to 54 percent (Denver and New York). Employment rates have dropped significantly in half of the ADAM II sites since ADAM II data collection in 2007, though there have been no further significant declines in the past year.

In 7 of the 10 sites, fewer than half of arrestees were covered under any type of health insurance (private, employer, state or federally supported, or Veterans Administration). In the remaining three sites coverage was higher: New York (59 percent), Minneapolis (64 percent) and Washington, DC (73 percent).

The proportion of arrestees who reported stable housing over the prior 30 days ranged from 68 percent in Portland to over 90 percent in Chicago. There was no significant decline in the proportion reporting a stable housing situation since 2010, but there has been a significant decline in the number of arrestees with stable housing in four sites since 2009.

Involvement with the Criminal Justice System

By definition, all those in the ADAM II sample were under arrest. However, over 80 percent of all arrestees in 9 of the 10 sites had also been arrested previously, ranging from 79 percent with prior arrests in Washington, DC, to 93 percent in Chicago. Many had been arrested more than once in the previous year. From 13 percent (Sacramento and Denver) to 30 percent (Atlanta) of arrestees had been arrested two or more times in the prior 12 months.

Because ADAM II samples from all arrestees, regardless of charge, a wide range of charges are represented in the samples. There were no significant changes between 2010 and 2011 in the proportion of arrestees who were booked on violent crimes, ranging from 16 percent (Atlanta) to 29 percent (Charlotte). In 7 of the 10 sites, the proportion of arrestees with a violent crime charge has been constant since 2007. In 2011, over 25 percent of arrestees were booked on a drug crime in 7 of the 10 sites, though the proportion of arrestees booked on a drug charge has declined significantly in 6 sites since 2007.

Involvement with Treatment

In ADAM II there is often variation between sites regarding arrestees' treatment experiences, perhaps due to differences in services available in an area, ease of access to services, and variation in levels of insurance coverage. Atlanta had the fewest arrestees who had ever utilized either outpatient (7 percent) or inpatient (14 percent) drug or alcohol treatment, significantly fewer than in 2009. Portland, on the other hand, showed significantly more arrestees in 2011 than in 2008 who reported any inpatient (41 percent) or outpatient (41 percent) treatment experiences in their lifetime. Fewer than 10 percent of arrestees in 3 of the 10 sites reported receiving outpatient or inpatient drug or alcohol treatment in the prior 12 months. In all sites, one percent or fewer reported any mental health treatment (overnight stays) in the past year.

Drug Use and Drug Market Participation

Use of Any Drug/Multiple Drugs

Over 60 percent of arrestees in all sites tested positive for at least one drug in their system at the time of arrest; in 5 of the sites (Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, Portland, and Sacramento), 70 percent or more tested positive. These numbers have remained the same since 2010 in all but Washington, DC, where there was a significant increase in arrestees (from 52 percent to 68 percent) testing positive in 2011. While the proportion testing positive remained high, there was a significant decrease since 2000 in Chicago (to 81 percent) and New York (to 72 percent), where in the early years of ADAM the proportion of arrestees testing positive was consistently over 80 percent. The proportion of arrestees in each site who tested positive for multiple drugs in their system ranged from 13 percent in Charlotte to 38 percent in Sacramento. Only Denver showed a significant increase in multiple drug use among arrestees since 2010.

Marijuana

In all sites, marijuana was the most commonly used substance among arrestees, with 45 percent or more testing positive in 9 of the 10 sites. These figures did not change significantly from 2010 levels in any site, but represented a significant increase in 5 of the 10 sites since 2007. Sites with the largest proportion of arrestees testing positive for marijuana were Sacramento (56 percent), Chicago (55 percent), and Charlotte (53 percent). Arrestees who self-reported that they had used marijuana in the prior 30 days also said they used the drug frequently. They were asked on how many days in the past 30 they used the drug, and in 8 of the 10 sites, marijuana users stated they consumed marijuana on 15 or more of the prior 30 days.

Since marijuana was the drug most often consumed among arrestees, it was also the drug most commonly reported as acquired in the prior 30 days. In 9 out of 10 sites, 40 or more percent of arrestees admitted acquiring marijuana in the prior 30 days.

In 2011, arrestees reported that they acquired marijuana in the prior month using both cash and noncash means. Noncash transactions (sharing, trading goods or services, gifting) are generally more characteristic of a less commercial and more relational market. In Charlotte, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, New York and

Chicago, over 70 percent of arrestees reported a cash transaction and from 50 percent (Charlotte) to 70 percent (Indianapolis) reported a noncash transaction in the prior 30 days. In contrast, marijuana markets in Portland and Sacramento were dominated by noncash acquisitions, with over 80 percent reporting noncash transactions and less than half reporting using cash.

Cocaine

Urinalysis testing used in ADAM II detects the metabolite of cocaine and cannot distinguish between its ingestion as cocaine powder or crack. Self-report data are used to distinguish the method of use. Cocaine in either powder or crack form was the second most commonly detected substance in 8 of the 10 sites in 2011. The exceptions were the Western sites (Portland and Sacramento), where methamphetamine, another stimulant, was more commonly detected. In 6 sites, 20 percent or more of arrestees tested positive in 2011, and cocaine positives have declined significantly in all ADAM II sites since data collection in 2000–2003. In some cases that decline has been dramatic: in New York and Chicago, cocaine positives fell from 50 percent or more in 2000 to half that in 2011. The range of arrestees testing positive for cocaine use in 2011 was from 10 percent in Sacramento to 33 percent in Atlanta.

In 7 of the 10 sites, crack was the more commonly reported form of cocaine use in 2011. Self-reported crack use did not change significantly since 2010 in any site, but there has been a significant decline in crack use in 8 of the 10 sites since 2007. The exceptions are New York and Washington, DC, where the level of use in the prior 30 days remained stable. In three sites (Atlanta, Charlotte, and Chicago), the percentage of arrestees admitting crack use in the prior 30 days in 2011 was half of what it was in 2007. For those who admitted use in the prior 30 days, the average number of days on which they used ranged from 9 of 30 in Indianapolis and Portland to 18 of 30 in Chicago.

As fewer arrestees were using crack cocaine, their involvement in the crack market also declined. The most active markets were Chicago, Atlanta, and Denver, where 15 percent, 13 percent, and 14 percent of arrestees, respectively, reported having acquired crack in the prior 30 days. However, all sites showed significant declines in 2011 from 2000–2002 activity levels. Crack appeared to be a predominantly cash market. In 9 of the 10 sites, over 70 percent of arrestees reported using cash to acquire crack in the prior 30 days, ranging from 64 percent (Washington, DC) to 97 percent (Charlotte).

Cocaine in powder form was used less frequently than crack in 7 of the 10 sites, with self-reported use in the prior 30 days ranging from 5 percent in Sacramento, Atlanta, and Charlotte to 10 percent in Portland. Only in Minneapolis have these numbers changed significantly since 2010, where cocaine powder use more than doubled to 7 percent of arrestees. The cocaine powder market was a heavily cash market in all sites except Denver, where only 42 percent of arrestees reported using cash in a recent transaction.

Heroin and Other Opiates

In 2011, opiate positives increased over 2000 and 2001 levels in 5 of the 10 sites, but decreased significantly in two sites often associated with heavy opiate use (New York and Chicago). Test results for opiates can indicate use of heroin, morphine, codeine, and/or synthetic opiates such as codeine-related products like oxycodone and hydrocodone. ADAM II conducts a separate test for synthetics in the synthetic codeine family and asks arrestees about the use of specific other synthetic varieties.

The proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates in Denver in 2011 more than doubled and more than tripled in Indianapolis since 2000 to 10 percent. The increasing trend was also significant in Atlanta, Denver, Minneapolis, and Sacramento. In some cases, like Atlanta, the increase has been gradual, from 4

percent of arrestees in 2002 to 7 percent in 2011. In the two sites where opiate positives have significantly declined, the decline was dramatic. In New York, for example, 20 percent of arrestees tested positive for opiates in 2000, but that number dropped by less than half starting in 2007.

Heroin was also the drug reported as most commonly injected by arrestees in 2011, though there were site differences. Over 80 percent of arrestees who admitted use of heroin in the prior 30 days in Charlotte and Portland reported that they injected the drug the last time they used it, compared to 21 percent in Chicago. Only New York showed a significant increase in arrestees reporting injection since 2010. With the exception of Atlanta, where only 36 percent of arrestees reported using cash, in all other sites heroin was obtained through a cash purchase by 75 to 95 percent of the arrestees.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine continued to be a serious problem in the two Western sites in 2011 (Portland and Sacramento), but did not increase appreciably in the other eight sites. Sacramento remained the site with the highest percent of methamphetamine positives, increasing from 31 percent in 2000 to 43 percent in 2011. While the portion of Portland arrestees who tested positive dropped from 20 percent in 2007 to 15 and 13 percent in 2008 and 2009, respectively, it increased significantly from those levels in 2011 (23 percent). Denver had the next highest number of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine (6 percent), but 5 of the 10 sites had 1 percent or fewer arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine.

Few arrestees had acquired methamphetamine in the prior 30 days other than those in Portland, Sacramento, and Denver. In these sites the number of arrestees reporting obtaining methamphetamine was significantly higher in 2011 than was reported in earlier data collections.

Other Drugs

ADAM II reporting focuses primarily on the five major drugs of interest to law enforcement. However, the test panel includes other drugs: barbiturates, propoxyphene, methadone, oxycodone, PCP, and benzodiazepines. There were generally fewer positive tests for these drugs, with some exceptions. Atlanta continued to have a substantial percentage of arrestees testing positive for barbiturates (11 percent in 2011). New York saw a decline in the number of arrestees testing positive for methadone in 2011 (3 percent) since 2008 and 2009, when 7 percent of arrestees tested positive. Oxycodone positives remained at 1 percent or less in 6 of the 10 sites, ranging from no positive tests in Chicago to 3 percent in Denver, Indianapolis, and Minneapolis. Since 2010, there was a significant decline in oxycodone positives in Charlotte and Portland. Washington, DC continued to be an anomaly in terms of PCP, with 4 percent of arrestees testing positive in 2011 compared to 1 percent or less in all other sites.

1. Overview of ADAM II

This report presents the results of the 2011 data collection of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II (ADAM II) program, a 10-site data collection initiative sponsored by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The ADAM program was first introduced in 2000 under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), building on an earlier NIJ data collection effort called Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) that began in 1988. While a groundbreaking effort that operated in 23 urban jails, DUF was criticized for convenience sampling of arrestees and considerable site-by-site variation in protocols and training. Consequently, in 1997 NIJ commissioned a redesign of DUF into ADAM, creating sampling at each site, standardizing training of interviewers, developing a new interview, expanding the number of sites, and developing model-based estimates of drug use and related behaviors. In addition, the ADAM catchment area became a county instead of a single city.

The original ADAM program was terminated in 2003 for cost considerations. Recognizing the importance of the ADAM data, the ONDCP revived the program in 2007 in 10 of the original sites to serve as sentinel sites. In addition, ONDCP introduced analysis to determine the significance of trends over time, creating a more precise method of case weighting, and developing imputation protocols for missing test data.

In 2011, 5,051 interviews and 4,412 urine specimens were collected in the 10 ADAM II sites, representing over 35,450 arrests of males. Since 2007, the ADAM II program has conducted over 23,000 interviews and almost 20,000 urine tests (Table 1.1 and Table 1.2).¹

Why ADAM II Data Are Important

Drug use among Americans is an enduring concern for the Nation's policymakers. As part of a multibillion dollar industry, the use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription drugs produce a myriad of problems for health providers and law enforcement officials each year. As a result, policymakers need accurate and reliable data on the drugs Americans are using, the amount they consume, the characteristics of users, and the trends in use over time.

Several highly regarded surveys of the U.S. population provide national estimates of varying aspects of drug (both illicit and prescription) and alcohol use in the general population. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA), is a large annual survey of U.S. households addressing drug, alcohol, and tobacco use and health issues. Monitoring the Future, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, is a survey of youths in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in a representative sample of schools across the nation, asking respondents about their drug, alcohol, and tobacco use and related attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Finally, SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) provides data on admission to publically funded drug and alcohol treatment programs.

The problem with these general population surveys is that they cannot provide information about those individuals who are not included in their samples—persons who are either homeless, living in short-stay shelters, institutionalized, or in transient living arrangements (i.e., living in different residences or with different people at various times throughout the year) and people not seeking treatment. The NSDUH

¹ Urine samples are tested for 10 drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine/methamphetamine, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, phencyclidine, methadone, and oxycodone.

surveys persons who are residing in a sampled household for the majority of a 30-day period during the survey's data collection quarter. If an individual is homeless, living in short-term (overnight) shelters, or living with friends or relatives for brief periods of time (transiency), he/she is not included in the sample. Many heavy users of illegal drugs often find themselves in these circumstances and, consequently, may be missed in general population surveys. In addition, many drug users do not seek treatment and would, therefore, not be reflected in treatment datasets. While a large number of ADAM II respondents use illegal drugs, anywhere from only 7 percent (Atlanta) to 41 percent (Portland) have ever been in any outpatient drug or alcohol treatment.

Because 78 percent of ADAM II arrestees have never sought treatment for drug or alcohol abuse—outpatient or inpatient—they are also hidden from treatment provider data like the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), which collects data on persons entering treatment. As only a portion of all arrests ultimately result in incarceration, a portion of users are also absent from the Nation's inmate surveys.

ADAM II is different from traditional data sources in other important ways. ADAM II collects bioassay data on arrestees within 48 hours of their arrest, long before they may have any testing done as part of criminal justice processing or incarceration, providing researchers a real-time window into their drug use. Urinalysis tests for a panel of 10 drugs are an essential part of the ADAM II data collection, and ADAM II is the only Federal drug survey that is able to validate self-reported drug use through testing. This lack of validation has traditionally presented a dilemma. Without accurate data on heavy drug users, estimates of the Nation's consumption and involvement in drug markets will be deceptively low.

It is important to note limitations to the generalizability of ADAM II data. The current 10-site ADAM II program cannot provide national estimates as these general population surveys can. What ADAM II offers is a critical complement to the estimates: 1) a bioassay confirming use, 2) data on significant regional variations across the country, and 3) data on a segment of the population missed in many of these surveys.

There have been decades of research on the validity of self-reported use of drugs and, even given state-of-the-art techniques for recording responses anonymously, it is difficult to assume respondent veracity. Drug use is a highly stigmatized behavior, and as the ADAM II data show, there is variation in the willingness to report accurately by drug. Two factors may make respondents more likely to reveal drug use information for ADAM II than in other surveys. First, the setting is more anonymous than a home setting, and the arrestee can see that no identifying information is taken at the time of the interview. Second, arrestees are told at the beginning of the interview that they will be asked to voluntarily provide a urine specimen for testing, perhaps removing any incentive to lying. In any case, the combination of self-report data and urine test results to verify those data make ADAM II information invaluable.

Drug-use patterns and drug market activity can vary significantly by region of the country. The West's serious problem with methamphetamine use, for example, is not apparent in other parts of the country, and this variation is masked in national estimates. For example, the proportion of arrestees in ADAM II's Western sites (Sacramento and Portland) testing positive for methamphetamine has ranged from 13 percent to as high as 46 percent since 2000, whereas the proportion of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine in New York or Chicago has never risen above 1 percent.

Local or regional data are critical for law enforcement and treatment entities that are trying to manage and understand their areas' drug problems more effectively. The population of arrestees is simply more active in drug use than the general population. Data from the 2010 NSDUH survey show that only 1.8 percent of males over the age of 18 report powder cocaine use in the prior 30 days, compared to ADAM II data for that year,² which shows that anywhere from 3 percent to 9 percent of arrestees (depending on the site) admitted prior 30 day cocaine powder use.

Besides the regional differences inherent in ADAM II sites that reflect local availability and use of drugs, there are also basic differences between the ADAM II population and general population surveys that make ADAM II unique. ADAM II respondents in all sites are less likely to be employed than respondents to the NSDUH: anywhere from only 27 percent of arrestees in Portland in 2010 to 56 percent in Indianapolis were working either full or part time, compared to 85 percent of all males 18 or older in the 2010 NSDUH.

Beyond the obvious—that the ADAM II population consists of recent arrestees—there are other reasons why the responses of the ADAM II population may be different from a general household population, even among those in the NSDUH samples who admit to having been arrested. The answer lies both in the living arrangement of many of the arrestees and in the ability of ADAM II to validate answers about drug use through urinalyses. Arrestees are asked where they have lived both in the prior 30 days and in each month over the prior year, using residency categories found in the NSDUH—own home or apartment, someone else's home or apartment, group home, etc. While there was variation by site, in 2011 on average 11 percent of arrestees reported being homeless in the past three months and 15 percent in the past year. In addition, an average of 17 percent of arrestees across all sites had changed residence three or more times in the prior year. Both transiency and homelessness are factors that make it more likely that many of the ADAM II respondents would not be included in the household survey. Heavy drug use may also make them less willing to be interviewed in a residence and, if interviewed, less likely to tell the truth.

The ADAM II Methodology

Executing a rigorous sampling protocol and interviewing men who have just been arrested is challenging. For ADAM II the timing of the interview (no more than 48 hours after arrest) is critical. The program is interested in interviewing persons prior to arraignment or any early release. It also requires collection of a urine specimen that allows the reliable detection of drugs, many of which pass out of the system within a few days. Therefore, data collection cannot occur after arraignment, when many lesser offenders are released and, in many cases, too much time has passed for urinalysis to detect many of the drugs of interest. The methodology developed in 2000 and continued through 2011 remains guided by the following:

- Protocols used in ADAM II are a continuation of those used in the original ADAM to allow estimation of trends in the 10 ADAM II sites over time.
- The sample frame consists of all males arrested in the designated booking facilities regardless of charge.
- The sample constitutes a probability-based sample of all arrestees in each 24-hour period of two 14-day data collection periods.

² For these comparisons, ADAM II data from 2010 are used because the latest-available NSDUH data are from 2010.

- No sampled arrestee was arrested longer than 48 hours prior to the interview.
- All cases are weighted to represent all arrested in each hour and each day of the two 14-day data collection periods.

The following sections describe the methods used to gather and analyze ADAM II data. For a complete explanation of ADAM II methodology, refer to Appendix B and *ADAM II 2011 Technical Documentation Report*, available along with the data from the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at www.icpsr.umich.edu.

Continuing the Methods of the Original ADAM Program

Since the ADAM program was reinstated in 2007 all instrumentation, sampling, and data collection protocols that were utilized in the NIJ-funded ADAM program from 2000 to 2003 were replicated in the 10 former ADAM sites. In addition, ADAM II offers improvements in estimation methodology: the analysis of the statistical significance of observed trends, the use of propensity scores in case weighting, and imputation of missing test data. These are discussed in sections that follow.

The Site Sample

Exhibit 1.1 identifies the 10 sites that reinstated data collection from 2007 to 2011. While sites are referred to by the name of the primary city, the sampling area is the county in which those cities reside—for example, Indianapolis, Indiana, in Marion County and Portland, Oregon, in Multnomah County.

Exhibit 1.1: 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

The 10 sites selected in 2007 were chosen as *sentinel* sites both to represent geographical areas and to help monitor any spread of methamphetamine to areas east of the Mississippi. Consequently, they are not a probability-based sample of U.S. counties. However, within each site, arrestees *are* a probability-based sample of those booked in the county for the two quarterly 14-day periods in which data are collected, and data are annualized to represent the year of bookings in those facilities.

The selection process for the original 35 ADAM sites was purposive. Sites were selected by a grant process: localities and local researchers submitted proposals for their areas to be ADAM sites. Twenty-three of the original sites were also DUF sites. NIJ selected the original grantees for geographic interest and the quality of the proposals submitted. The current ADAM II sites are a subset of those original sites, each with adequate data to estimate trends from 2000 forward.

Sampling Facilities and Arrestees

There are two levels of sampling in ADAM II: (1) sampling from the total number of facilities that book arrestees in each county, and (2) sampling from the total number of arrestees booked in a county. In developing the county-level plans, analysts document the total number of booking facilities, the volume of arrestees booked in each, and any movements or transfers that routinely move arrestees from one facility to the other. Based on this information, facilities are selected for inclusion. In most ADAM II counties, regardless of the arresting agency, all persons arrested are taken for booking to a single central jail, either the county jail or a city's large detention facility, where they await arraignment. In some counties, arrestees can be booked in various jails. For example, in Atlanta there are two booking facilities (Fulton County Jail and the Atlanta Detention Center), and both are included in the sampling plan, with sampling targets proportional to the arrest volume in each.

In Washington, DC, booking practices have varied over the past three years and the sampling plans have been changed accordingly. As of September 2010, the Metropolitan Police Department releases nonviolent misdemeanants from the districts on citation and transports misdemeanants who cannot be released from the district on citation and felons to the district's Central Cell Block (CCB) for holding prior to court appearances. The sampling plan in this instance includes collection at both CCB and in alternating districts. In still other instances, as in Minneapolis, there is a single, very large county facility where the majority of arrestees are booked and other small suburban facilities where arrest volume is small; for cost reasons, the small facilities are excluded from the ADAM II survey. The case of Cook County, Illinois, is somewhat different. In Chicago (Cook County), there are 96 police precincts and many towns where persons arrested for misdemeanants can potentially be booked. However, all persons charged with serious misdemeanor and felony offenses are brought to the central Cook County Jail, where the ADAM II program conducts interviews. Since 2000, Cook County has been a sample of felons and serious misdemeanants only.

The challenge of ADAM II is to develop a sample that represents all arrestees within 48 hours of arrest in each of the two 14-day data collection periods, regardless of the type of arrest (drug charge, burglary, DUI, etc.). In ADAM II, the sample is constantly moving. Unlike surveys of adjudicated offenders who are already incarcerated, ADAM II conducts surveys in a setting where men are rapidly being brought in, undergoing medical intake, being booked, and taken to court or released, often within only a few hours. The volume of movement across the course of a day can change dramatically, with more activity in the evening hours and on weekend nights, or during special police initiatives. In addition, there are requirements of the facility to ensure that they operate unheeded by data collection as much as possible. For example, ADAM II samplers are not able to randomly select weeks of the year or shifts throughout

the day due to substantial restrictions imposed by law enforcement at the local level. Certain weeks may be set aside for officer trainings in a particular quarter and certain shifts are restricted to allow arrestees to sleep or prepare for morning court appearances. All of these factors influence the integrity of the sampling plan and the reality of each plan's development and execution.

ADAM II continues to execute the plan first developed in 2000, a plan that is both statistically sound and accommodates the reality of booking facilities. The plan divides the 24-hour period into two strata:

1. an existing *stock* of arrestees who are already in the facility when a data collection period begins, but were not arrested more than 48 hours prior, and
2. a *flow* of arrestees who enter the jail after data collection has begun.

Analysts collect data on the flow of arrestees in each facility across the day (time of day each arrestee is booked) and determine the interview shift period (typically eight hours) that will hypothetically capture a substantial number of flow cases. The sample flow is rechecked each quarter to see if the volume or pattern of arrests has changed and if the shift time needs to be adjusted. Interviewers work a designated eight-hour period each day and systematically sample from the stock of offenders who were booked during the previous 16 hours and from the flow of arrestees who arrive at the jail during the eight-hour work shift. Sampling rates (number of cases to be sampled from stock and anticipated flow numbers) are set based on a review of all recent bookings over a two-week period. The sample in theory is balanced, meaning that every offender has about the same probability of being selected into the sample.

In reality, the sample is not perfectly balanced, because not all arrestees who have been sampled are in the facility when scheduled for interviews. Several factors are related to the probability that an arrestee is still in the facility and available to be interviewed. First, those arrestees who are booked earlier in the day (for example, at 9 AM), and who have minor charges and no outstanding warrants to be investigated are more likely than others to have been processed and released or sent on to another holding facility. Those who are arrested when the volume of arrestees to be processed is low will also be processed more quickly than those being processed during high volume time periods. Since the interviewers' shifts runs a fixed eight hours, arrestees who were brought in just after the prior shift ended (11 PM or midnight in most sites) are more likely to have already been processed and perhaps released or transferred to another facility when the interviewers return 16 hours later.

Because all of these factors create variation in the probability of being interviewed, particularly in the stock sample, it is critical to weight the cases to reflect the data collection period.⁴ See Exhibit 1.2 for a description of the sampling and data collection process in the field.

⁴ Propensity scores, discussed in the section that follows, are developed to weight each case based on those factors that affect the probability of being interviewed: arrest charge, the number of bookings during different times of day, and the time of bookings.

Exhibit 1.2: Tracking the Stock and Flow Arrestees of the Sample

In ADAM II, lead interviewers manage the process of sampling arrestees, interviewing them, and collecting the urine specimens at each site. Prior to each data collection shift, the lead interviewer obtains from the law enforcement agency a list of all males who had been booked since the end of the prior data collection shift (the prior day in ongoing collection, or the prior 24 hours on the first day of collection) to begin sampling stock arrestees. The target number to be sampled is based on a target number provided by Abt analysts and is tailored to each site's daily volume. Using this information, the lead interviewer selects every n th case from a list sorted by booking time, completes a study facesheet for each case sampled, and assigns the case to an interviewer. Officers who are assisting the ADAM II program during collection bring the sampled arrestee to the interview area where the study is explained and the arrestee is asked if he wishes to participate. Lead interviewers move through the list of sampled stock cases until the target number has been reached. If an arrestee has been released or is not available (for example, if the arrestee is in court or in the medical unit, or if the arrestee, once brought to the interviewer, refuses), he remains part of the sample, but is replaced with the nearest neighbor and the reason for no interview is recorded.

The flow cases are sampled using the continuously accumulating booking records of those booked while interviewers are working the data collection shift. Data are recorded from active booking sheets for facesheets on each arrestee in the flow, and the arrestee, who is generally in a nearby holding cell, is approached. As with the stock cases, if the arrestee refuses, he remains part of the sample, the reason for refusal is recorded, the nearest case in time is selected as a substitute, and the interviewer approaches the replacement arrestee. As interviewers finish a case, the most recently booked arrestee to that time becomes the next case to approach. This process continues until the data collection shift is over.

Interviewing occurs in different places depending on the site facility layout. In most cases, interviews are conducted in an area off the active booking area—in an empty cell, in a nearby seating area, or in a separate room near the booking area. In one site (Manhattan), the interview is conducted through the bars of the holding cell and the urine specimen is provided in the cell at a lavatory behind a concrete barrier. In all sites, the area for interviewing is within the sight of a law enforcement officer, but that officer is not able to hear the interview itself. The 20- to 25-minute interview is recorded in paper-and-pencil format because many jails will not allow electronic equipment, such as a laptop or even a cell phone, into the active booking area.

Prior to the interview, the interviewer explains the purpose of the study, the confidentiality of the data collected, the topics and length of the interview, and the request for a urine specimen. The IRB-approved consent statement is read and the arrestee is asked if he wishes to participate.⁵ Interviews are conducted in either English or Spanish. At the conclusion of the interview, the arrestee is asked again if he is willing to provide a urine sample for testing. If he consents, he is given a urine cup bar-coded with the numeric identifier that is also placed on the facesheet and interview form. The sample is transported to the central laboratory for testing (see Exhibit 1.3). No identifying information on the arrestee is retained, included on any data collection tool, or shared with law enforcement.

⁵ IRB refers to the Institutional Review Board of Abt Associates.

Exhibit 1.3: ADAM II Drug Testing

ADAM II is the only U.S. survey of drug use that provides verification of self-report data on drug use through the testing of a biological sample that is linked to a respondent's answers. At the start of the interview the arrestee is asked if he will provide a sample for testing. He may continue with the interview regardless of the answer, though the reverse is not true—a sample cannot be taken without an interview. Interview questions are designed to match the approximate windows of detection for the drugs in question (3 days, 7 days, and 30 days). The samples are tied to interview data through a common bar code placed on the interview form and the sample bottle. All samples are shipped to a central laboratory for testing using immunoassay for the presence of 10 drugs (amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, marijuana, methadone, opiates, oxycodone, PCP, and propoxyphene), using the same cutoff or threshold detection levels as used previously in ADAM. Any positive amphetamine sample is confirmed for methamphetamine. If a sample is negative, it means the drug was either not present or present at a level too low to be detected. (See Appendix B, "Determining Test Thresholds.")

Weighting Cases Using Propensity Scores

The procedures developed for weighting cases is designed to weight each arrestee based on a known probability of selection into the sample: the time of day of arrest, the day of the week, and the charges. The case weights have to reflect all of these selection probabilities to represent all persons arrested in the data collection time frame.

In the ADAM program from 2000 to 2003, case weights were developed using traditional post stratification weighting. In this process, each case's sampling probability is determined by stratifying the sample by (1) jail, (2) the stock and flow periods of collection, (3) the day of the week, and (4) the charge. Using this method, the case's probability of being included in the sample is calculated as the number of interviews done in the stratum divided by the total number of bookings in the strata. The total number of bookings in the strata is obtained from law enforcement and represents all bookings that occurred during the data collection period (referred to in ADAM and ADAM II as the "census" data). Case weights then become the inverse of that estimated sampling probability. In the case of the original ADAM program, because no imputation of urine tests was performed, two sets of weights were developed: one for the interviews and one for the urine test data.

Unfortunately, case weighting based on post stratification often loses precision, because strata have to be collapsed due to empty or sparsely populated cells. Consequently, propensity score weighting was introduced for ADAM II in 2007 and data from 2000–2001 were reweighted using this method.⁶ In this method, analysts use logistic regression to estimate an arrestee's probability of being sampled conditional on those factors that affect the probability of being sampled. The resulting predictions, based on the logistic regressions, are the estimated propensity scores, and the inverse of these propensity scores are the case weights.

⁶ Census data for the years 2002 and 2003 could not be retrieved from the contractor implementing ADAM during those years and could not be reweighted using propensity scoring.

Accounting for Critical Data on Arrestees Who Do Not Provide a Test Sample

As noted, in the original ADAM program two sets of estimates were generated—those based on only an interview response and those based on the paired interview and test result responses. This proved somewhat confusing for readers, and ignoring interviews that had no matching urine test result both sacrificed critical information and introduced an unknown bias into the results. For example, it seems logical that arrestees who fail to provide a urine sample for testing are likely different from those who agree; that is, they might wish to hide drug use. The willingness to provide a sample may also vary by the drug the arrestee is using. In 2011, of the 5,051 interviewed, 639 or about 13 percent of arrestees failed to provide a urine sample (Table 1.2).

Consequently, to avoid both data loss and bias, in ADAM II analysts developed a statistical method to impute missing test values based on the probability that an arrestee will test positive or negative for the presence of a specific test when answering “Yes” or “No” to the relevant question. This imputation process is not made simply on the basis of the self-report of the respondent who refused. Instead, the method estimates these probabilities based on existing data, draws a random sample from a Bernoulli distribution, and assigns a value of 1 (positive) or 0 (negative) to replace the missing test value.

For the Washington, DC, site there is an additional source of information that assists with missing data. DC Pretrial Services takes urine samples for testing for all arrestees who are moved from booking to the next stage in processing. Using these data, ADAM II analysts can match missing urine data cases to urine test data taken by DC Pretrial Services for those ADAM II arrestees who have moved to the pretrial stage.

Estimating Trends over Time

The original ADAM program (2000–2003) did not develop estimates of the significance of trends observed over time. In ADAM II, one of ONDCP’s policy goals was to develop the appropriate statistical methods to determine the significance of trends.

In most surveys, estimating the significance of trends is relatively simple. In theory, point estimates and confidence intervals for such things as the number of arrestees testing positive for cocaine would be created for each site for each year and tests of significance between years conducted. For ADAM and ADAM II, however, there are problems using this simple approach.

First, police arrest practices and pretrial processing practices change over time. For example, in one year police may carry out street sweep initiatives to address particular drug hot spots, but in another year they might direct their resources to dealing with gangs or violent crime. Shifts in the use of desk appearance tickets or citations from year to year can also change booking and detention volume and character. The consequence of changes in police practice is that the mixture of the booking population can change over time. Looking simply at the statistical significance of point estimates from year to year, a researcher might conclude that there are real trends in drug use that in actuality may be nothing more than trends in arrest practices and pretrial processes.

To avoid confounding trends in drug use with trends in arrest practices and pretrial processes, ADAM II uses model-based estimates of trends. Those models allow data analysts to hold arrest types constant and ask, “What would the trend in drug use have been had the same mix of offenses and offenders been booked into local jails?” The result is that ADAM II provides trends in drug use that can be attributed confidently to drug use among arrestees.

Second, over time the number and organization of jails and booking facilities change. For example, in the original ADAM program in Atlanta, data were collected in 2000, 2002, and 2003. In 2000 data were collected from the Atlanta Detention Facility; in 2002, data were collected from both the Atlanta Detention Facility and Fulton County Jail. ADAM II now collects data in both facilities. Because it is important to present trends based on comparable data, trends are computed for only 2002–2011 for Atlanta.

Finally, in examining trends over time, ADAM II analysts must consider a difference between the data collection schedules from 2000 to 2003 and those from 2007 to 2011. From 2000 to 2003, ADAM sites collected data during all four quarters of the calendar year, for 14 days each quarter. In ADAM II, sites collect data in one 14-day collection period in each of two calendar quarters.

Collecting during only two calendar quarters as opposed to four would not be important if there were no seasonal variations in drug use or arrests, but in some sites seasonal variation is evident. ADAM II deals with seasonality by using a model-based routine that estimates weighted regressions, where urine test results are the dependent variable and the year, the offense, seasonality factors, and other factors that vary from site to site (shifts in booking policy, addition of a jail, and so forth) are the independent or predictor variables. ADAM II refers to this adjustment as *annualizing the data* and uses these data for the cross-site comparisons reported here.

2. The ADAM II Sample

The ADAM II samples consist of males who have been arrested on any bookable charge within the prior 48 hours.⁷ They are not yet arraigned, but are past the booking process and are, in general, waiting to be taken before a magistrate. In some facilities that process is quicker than others, so arrestees may wait in holding cells for many hours and in others they may move rapidly through the process. This is the time period and the location (booking areas) in which ADAM II interviews take place.

In the ADAM II interviews, arrestees are asked a set of basic questions on a range of topics (see Exhibit 2.1). Additional data are extracted from the arrestee's booking sheets on the top three charges for his current arrest.

Exhibit 2.1: ADAM II Data Domains
Official Records Data <ul style="list-style-type: none">Arrest date, time, precinct, arresting agencyArrestee birthdate, race/ethnicity, address (zip), three most serious charges, location of arrestBooking data and time
Interview Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none">Demographics: age, race/ethnicity, education, employment, insurance, marital statusResidency (current and prior 12 months)Drug, alcohol and mental health treatment experience (lifetime, prior 12 months)Arrest, incarceration history (lifetime, prior 12 months)Alcohol use (five or more drinks at one time)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prior 3,7,30 days usePrior 12 months use by monthDrug use: Marijuana, crack, powder cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, other specified drugs<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lifetime use, age at first usePrior 3, 7, 30 days usePrior 12 months by month (# of days using) useMethod of drug ingestion at last useSecondary drug use: List of other drugs<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use in the prior three daysDependence and abuse screener: drugs, alcoholDrug market activity<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit purchased, method of purchase, frequency in prior 30 days, circumstances of acquisition
Urine test for 10 drugs

The following section describes a number of arrestee characteristics for the 2011 samples and examines differences between 2011 and prior years on those characteristics.

⁷ Persons who are given a citation or released with a desk appearance ticket are not included in the sample. However, all persons who are arrested and booked on all misdemeanor or felony charges are included.

Demographic Characteristics of ADAM II Arrestees

Tables 2.1 through 2.3 present demographic characteristics of ADAM II arrestees from 2007 to 2011. The average age of arrestees across all sites in 2011 was 34 years old, ranging from 31 years in Chicago to 36 in Washington, DC and Atlanta (Table 2.1). The only significant change in the age of the sample populations was in Denver and Sacramento, where 2011 arrestees were on average older than in the 2010 samples. Over 60 percent of arrestees in all sites were single, and over 85 percent in all sites were U.S. citizens. Atlanta, Chicago, and New York had significantly more arrestees who were U.S. citizens in 2011 than in 2010. This trend has been evident in half of the ADAM II sites since 2009. In all sites, over 60 percent of arrestees had a high school diploma or its equivalent (Table 2.2).

Even in a poor economy arrestees appeared to have a higher than average rate of unemployment (Table 2.1), ranging from only 30 percent of Portland arrestees working full time or part time or serving on active military duty to 54 percent of Denver arrestees working. In 6 of the 10 sites, fewer than half of all arrestees were employed. Employment rates have dropped significantly in half of the ADAM II sites since ADAM II data collection began in 2007, though there have been no further significant declines in the past year.

The low proportion of arrestees employed was mirrored in many sites by the low percentages with health insurance (Table 2.2). In 7 of the 10 sites, fewer than half of arrestees were covered under any type of health insurance (private, employer, state or federally supported, or VA). In the remaining three sites coverage was higher: Washington, DC (73 percent), New York (59 percent), and Minneapolis (64 percent). Insurance coverage among arrestees increased significantly in Charlotte and Portland since 2010, though the proportion covered in both sites still remained just over a third of arrestees.

There was considerable variation in the proportion of arrestees who reported being in stable housing over the prior 30 days, ranging from only 68 percent in Portland to over 90 percent in Chicago; 10 percent were homeless in the month prior to arrest. When asked about homelessness over the past year, anywhere from 7 percent of arrestees in Chicago to 32 percent in Portland reported a homeless period. Arrestees in 2011 also changed residences frequently: an average of 17 percent had changed residences three or more times in the prior 12 months. There was no significant decline in those with stable housing since 2010, but there has been a significant decline in the number of arrestees with stable housing in four sites since 2009.

The 10 ADAM II sites are situated in 10 different areas of the country and the racial and ethnic makeup of the arrestee population reflects those regional differences (Table 2.3). Sites with the largest population of Hispanics—Denver (40 percent of arrestees), New York (45 percent of arrestees), and Sacramento (25 percent of arrestees)—were also sites with large Hispanic arrestee populations. The heaviest concentration of African-American arrestees was in the Southern and Mid-Atlantic sites (Washington, DC, Charlotte, and Atlanta with 65 percent or greater African-American arrestees) and in Chicago (71 percent). There has been no significant change in the racial and ethnic distribution of arrestees across sites since 2010. The only differences were in comparison to 2009, when significantly more Hispanics were arrested in three sites (Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Sacramento) than in 2011, and more white, non-Hispanics were arrested in Denver and Washington, DC than in 2011.

Arrestees' Histories of Involvement with the Criminal Justice System

By definition all those in the ADAM II sample were under arrest. However, arrestees are also asked about their lifetime arrests (number of times ever arrested prior to this arrest) and recent arrests (number of

arrests in the prior year). Data from 2011 indicated that a number of arrestees were not new to the criminal justice system. Table 2.4 indicates that over 80 percent of all arrestees in 9 of the 10 sites had been arrested prior to the current arrest, ranging from 79 percent with prior arrests in Washington, DC to 93 percent in Chicago. But only Minneapolis data showed an increasing number of arrestees with prior arrests from 2010. In 5 of the 8 sites reporting since 2000, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of arrestees with prior criminal justice experience in the past decade. When asked about the number of times they had been arrested in the prior year (Table 2.5), anywhere from 13 percent (Sacramento) to 30 percent (Atlanta) of arrestees said they had been arrested two or more times during that time period. Only Washington, DC, showed a significant increase over 2010 levels in the proportion of arrestees with two or more arrests in the prior year, though 2011 data are significantly higher than that reported in 2009 in 8 of the 10 sites.

Because the ADAM II protocol samples from all arrestees regardless of charge, a wide range of charges is represented in the samples (Table 2.6).⁸ There was no change between 2010 and 2011 in the proportion of arrestees who were booked on violent crimes; the percentage with a violent crime charge ranged from 16 percent (Atlanta) to 29 percent (Charlotte). In 7 of the 10 sites, the proportion of arrestees with a violent charge has remained constant since 2007. The exceptions were Portland, Sacramento, and Washington, DC, where the proportion of those with violent offense charges increased from 2007 or 2008.

In 7 of the 10 sites, over 25 percent of arrestees were booked on a charge related to a drug crime; and since 2009, four sites had significantly fewer arrestees with drug charges. The proportion of arrestees booked on property crime charges increased in Chicago, Indianapolis, and Washington, DC.

Selected Attributes of Arrestees Who Test Positive for Drugs

Both interview and bioassay data are collected on all consenting arrestees. In 2011, 87 percent of those arrested in all sites provided a urine sample for testing. Table 2.7 shows differences between those arrestees testing positive for some illegal drug and those testing negative in each site on some basic characteristics.

Arrestees testing positive were significantly younger in 6 of the 10 sites and more likely to be U.S. citizens in 7 of the 10 sites. They were also less likely to be working than their non-drug-using counterparts in 6 of the 10 sites. They were almost twice as likely to be unemployed in Minneapolis and Portland.

Arrestees testing positive for illegal drugs are also more likely to be homeless or reside in a shelter in the prior 30 days than those testing negative in 4 of the 10 sites, and more likely to have been arrested before the current arrest in 6 of the 10 sites (Table 2.8).

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Experiences among ADAM II Arrestees

In the interview, all arrestees are asked if they have ever received drug or alcohol treatment as an inpatient or outpatient, and if they have ever spent an overnight in an inpatient mental health or psychiatric facility (Table 2.9). There was variation in responses by site. As discussed earlier, sites varied

⁸ The only exception is the Cook County Jail (Chicago) where the sample includes only arrestees for a serious misdemeanor or felony offenses. For that reason, the charge category listed in Table 2.6 as “Other Crime,” which typically means a range of more minor offenses, is less populated.

considerably in the insurance coverage in the arrestee population, which may affect access to care. The lowest proportion of arrestees who ever utilized either outpatient (7 percent) or inpatient (14 percent) drug or alcohol treatment was in Atlanta, and these numbers have declined significantly since 2009. Portland, on the other hand, showed significant increases in 2011 in the proportion of arrestees who have had some inpatient (41 percent) or outpatient (41 percent) treatment experience over 2008 samples. A smaller number of arrestees reported having received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment over the prior 12 months (Table 2.10)—less than 10 percent in 8 of the 10 sites. The site with the highest proportion of arrestees receiving drug or alcohol services was Portland (15 percent), and the lowest was Atlanta (2 percent). Tables 2.11 and 2.12 indicate by site the average number of admissions to outpatient or inpatient drug or alcohol treatment for those arrestees who reported a treatment experience in the prior 12 months.

Fewer arrestees in all sites reported inpatient mental health or psychiatric treatment. In 2011, anywhere from 7 percent (Washington, DC) to 16 percent (Portland) reported inpatient mental health treatment at some time in the past 12 months (Table 2.13). Fewer still reported psychiatric inpatient treatment over the prior 12 months, ranging from 2 percent in Atlanta, Charlotte, Denver, and New York to 4 percent in Portland, Sacramento, Minneapolis, and Indianapolis. Table 2.13 indicates by site the average number of total nights of inpatient psychiatric treatment in the prior 12 months for those arrestees who indicated an experience in the prior 12 months.

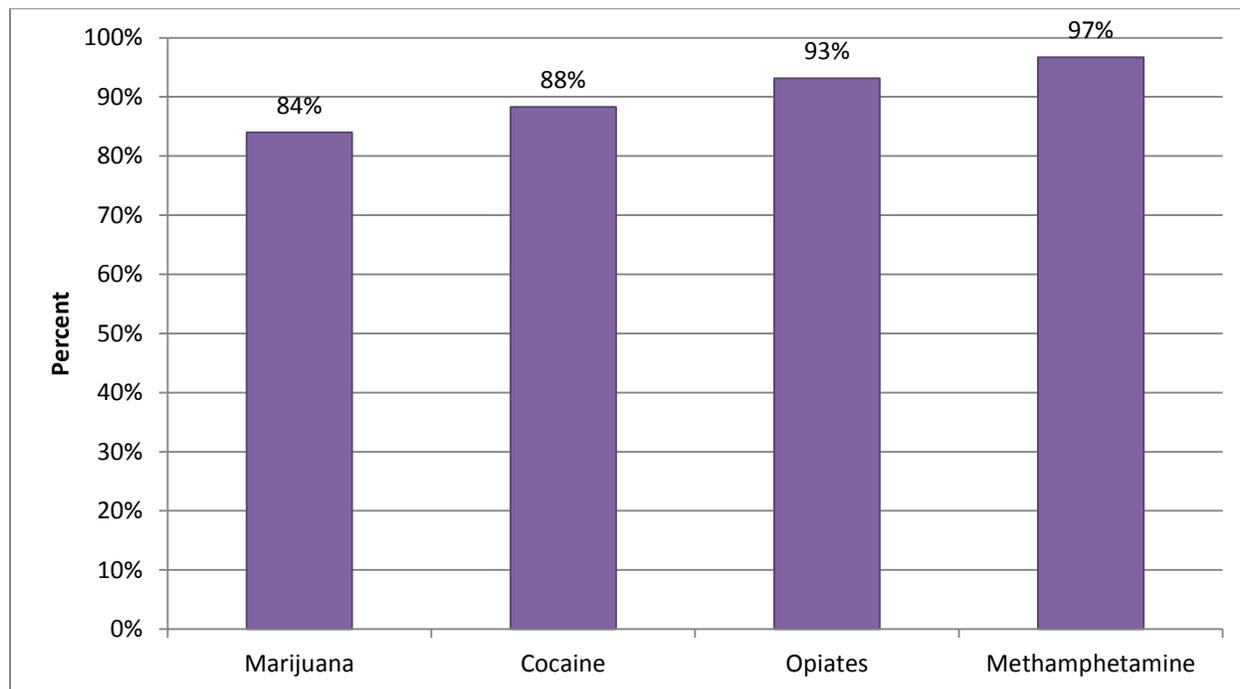
3. Drug Use and Drug Market Activity among Arrestees

Congruence between the Self-report and Test Results

The use of a bioassay (urinalysis) is an important feature of the ADAM II program; it is used to validate the self-report data on drug use. This bioassay is one of the significant advantages ADAM II offers over other self-report data collection efforts, as it permits the matching of test data to answers regarding drug use within time frames that coincide with the window of detection for those drugs. The program successfully engages 87 percent of those who agree to be interviewed in providing a urine specimen. The results of the 10 drug panel are then compared to the self-reported data on each drug, matching the window of detection specific to each drug with the appropriate self-reported answer (3 days, 7 days, and 30 days).

Figure 3.1 (Table 3.1) indicates the overall congruence between those responses and specific drug tests; that is, the proportion of arrestees who answered that they didn't use each of the drugs and whose tests were negative for that drug and the proportion of arrestees who admitted use of the drug and whose tests were positive for that drug. Table 3.1 provides this information by site. If one were to look only at these data, one would think highly of the "truthfulness" of the sample: 84 percent of arrestees self-reported marijuana use; 88 percent self-reported cocaine use; 93 percent self-reported opiate use,⁹ and 97 percent self-reported methamphetamine use.

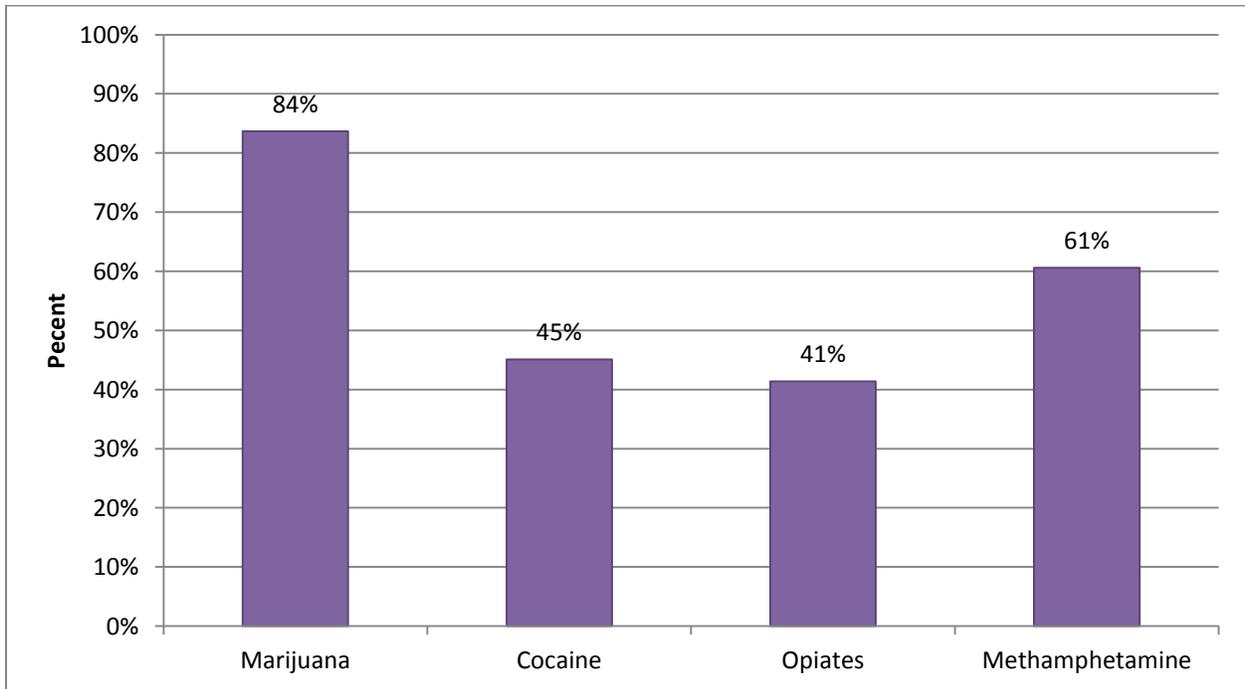
Figure 3.1: Rate of Congruence between Self-reports and Urine Tests for Selected Drug Use, 2011



⁹ Urinalysis for opiates detects morphine, heroin, codeine and opiate components (oxycodone, hydrocodone). Arrestees are asked specifically about heroin and oxycodone to differentiate the use of those drugs.

However, Figure 3.2 (Table 3.2) tells a different story. These data represent the proportion of arrestees who actually were using the drug (tested positive) and self-reported it. As this figure indicates, marijuana users were still reported accurately over 80 percent of the time. But accurate self-reporting dropped to 61 percent for methamphetamine and to half or less for cocaine (45 percent) and opiates (41 percent). These data highlight the need to validate answers to drug use questions, even in a setting where there is no identifying information taken on the respondent and where the respondent is aware that a test will be taken.

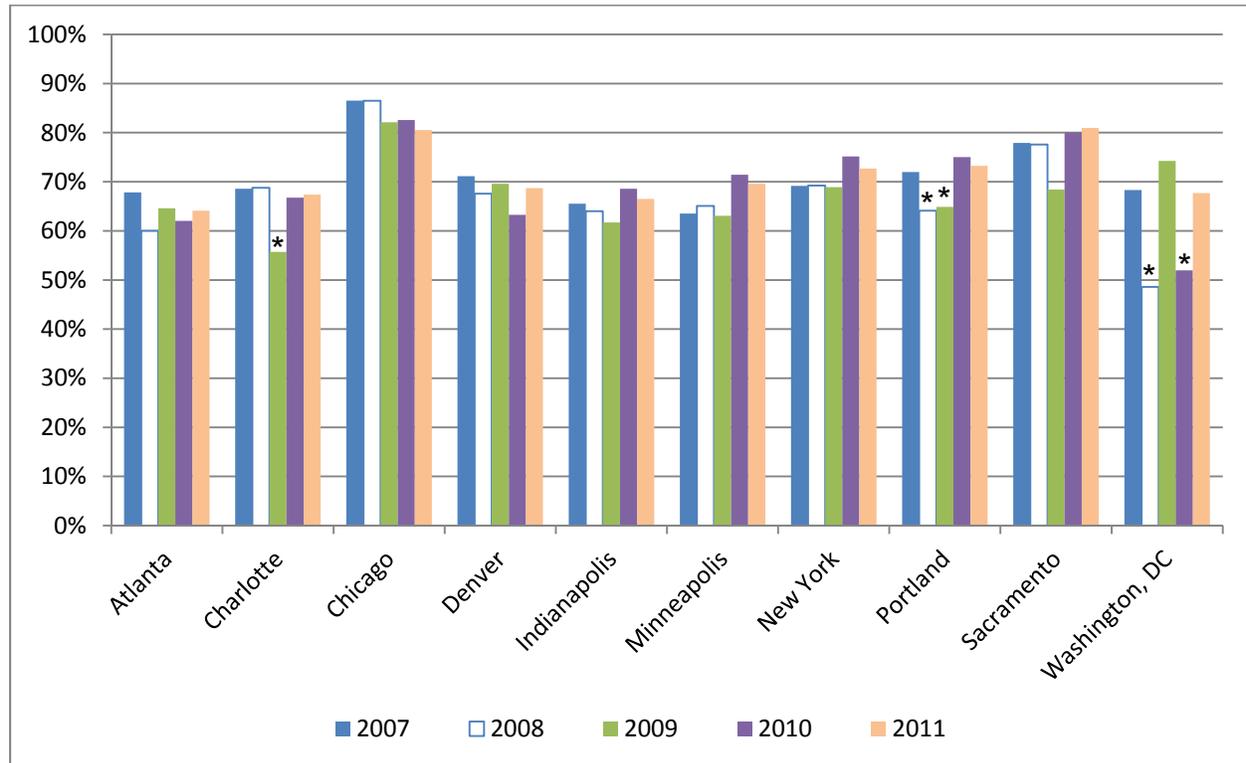
Figure 3.2: Percent Admitting to Use When Testing Positive, 2011



Test Results for the Presence of Illicit Drugs

Figure 3.3 (Table 3.3) indicates the proportion of arrestees in each site who tested positive for any of the drugs that make up the 10 drug panel⁹ covering the years 2007 to 2011 (Table 3.3 includes 2000–2011 date).

Figure 3.3: Percent Testing Positive for Any Drug



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

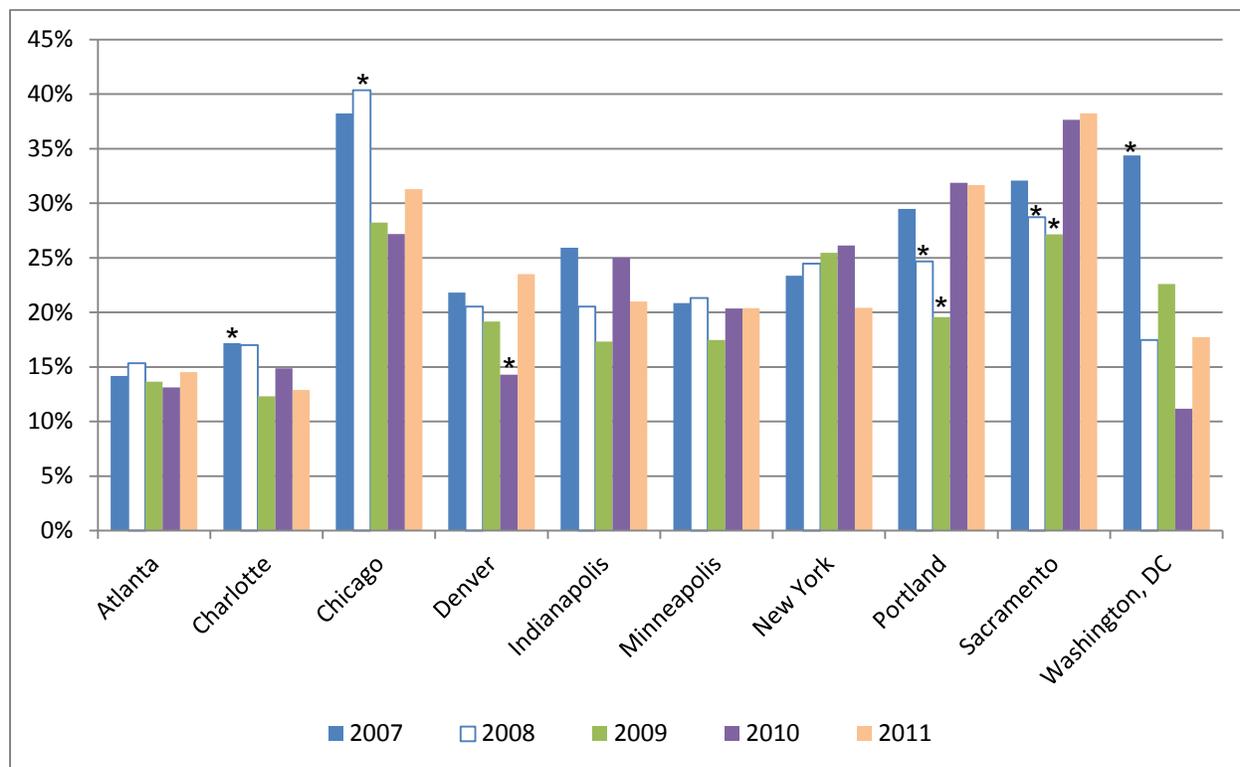
As Figure 3.3 shows, over 60 percent of arrestees in all sites tested positive for at least one of the drugs in their system at the time of arrest, and in four of the sites, 70 percent or more tested positive. These numbers have remained the same since 2010 in all but Washington, DC, where there was a significant increase in those testing positive (to 68 percent). While the proportion testing positive remained high, the trend since 2000 has been significantly downward in Chicago and New York, when the percentages were consistently over 80 percent.

Test results also indicate the presence of more than one drug in the arrestees' systems at the time of arrest. Figure 3.4 (Table 3.4) shows the proportion of arrestees in each site who tested positive for more than one drug. Denver, Portland, and Sacramento appear to have had a significant increase in the number of

⁹ The 10 drugs tested include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine/methamphetamine, phencyclidine, benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone. The narcotic pain reliever propoxyphene was removed from the marketplace in 2010 so any access or use should be considered illicit.

arrestees with multiple drugs detected compared to 2009 or 2010. Three sites showed a significant decline in 2011 compared to 2007 or 2008 (Charlotte, Chicago, and Washington, DC).

Figure 3.4: Percent Testing Positive for Multiple Drugs



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

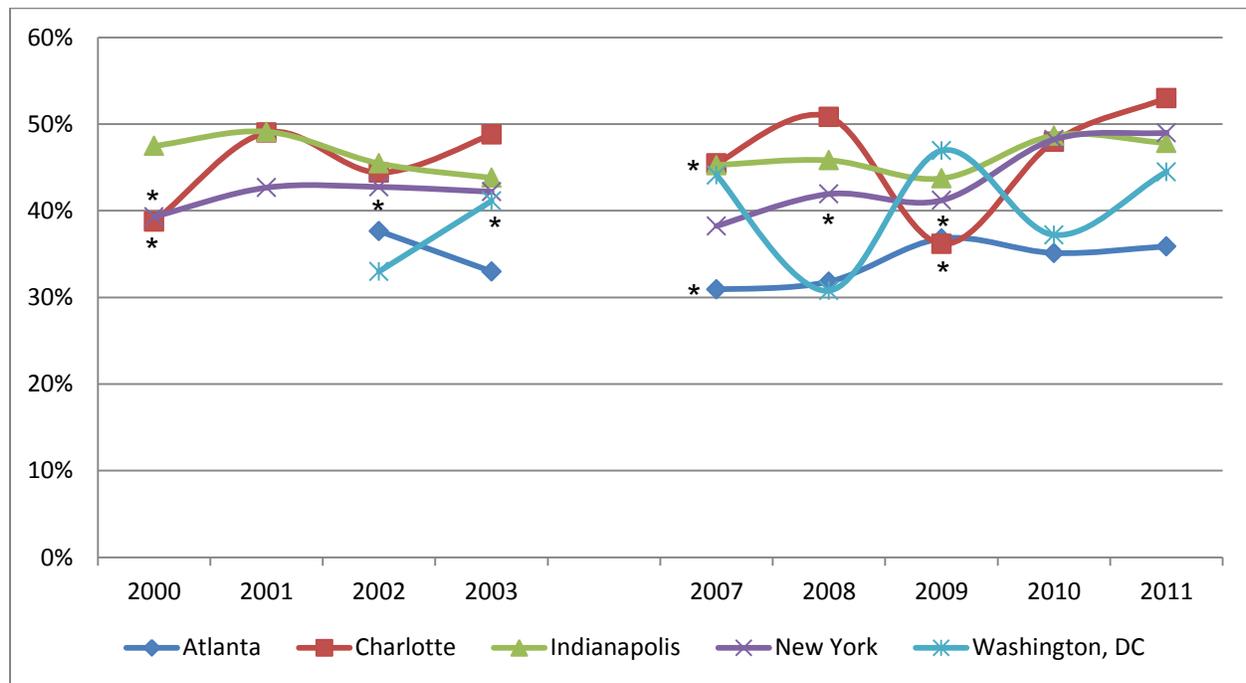
The sections that follow provide results for urinalysis and self-report answers as well as arrestees' involvement in drug markets for marijuana, cocaine (crack and powder), opiates, and methamphetamine, each treated individually. However, as discussed, the reader should bear in mind that anywhere from 13 percent (Charlotte) to 38 percent (Sacramento) of arrestees tested positive for the presence of more than one drug in 2011. The final section reports the results of arrestees' answers and test results for other substances.

Marijuana

Prevalence of Use: Marijuana

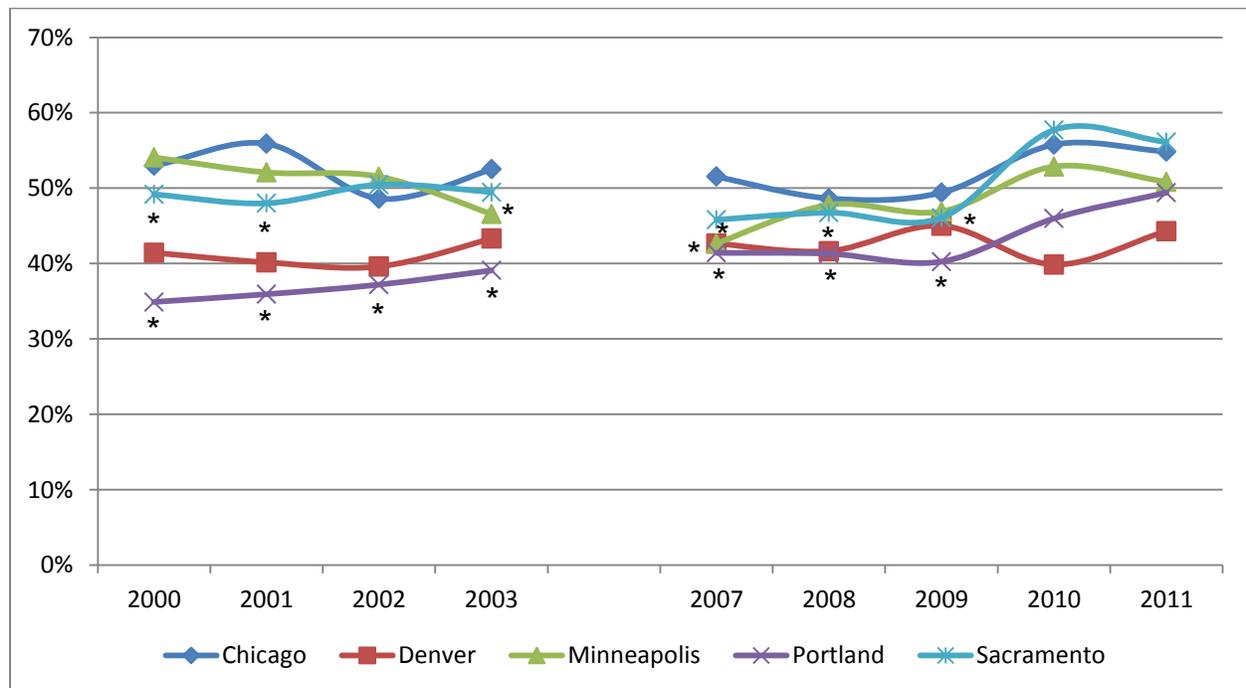
There is little question that marijuana was the most commonly used illegal substance among the arrestee population. It was both the most commonly detected and most consistently reported substance, ranging from 36 percent of arrestees testing positive in Atlanta to 56 percent in Sacramento (Figure 3.5a and Figure 3.5b). In four sites (Sacramento, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Charlotte), 50 percent or more of arrestees tested positive for marijuana, proportions not significantly different from 2010. In half of the sites, 2011 data represented significant increases in use since the 2007 collections and a continuing upward trend from 2000 (Charlotte, New York, Portland, Minneapolis, and Sacramento). (Table 3.5).

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



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

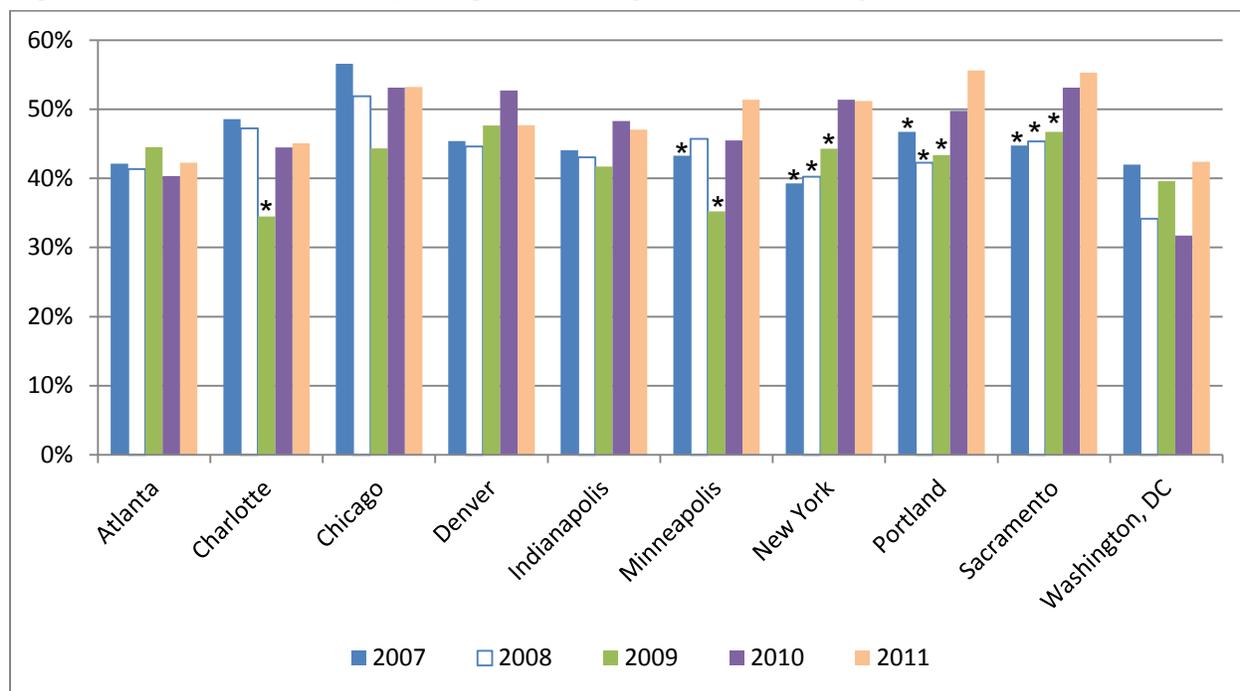
Figure 3.5b: Percent Testing Positive for Marijuana—Midwest and West



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

Marijuana use is also most often admitted by arrestees in all sites. Over 40 percent of arrestees in all sites admitted use in the prior 30 days, and over 50 percent admitted use in 5 of the 10 sites (Figure 3.6, Table 3.9).¹¹ The same trends across sites were evident in self-report data as in test results. While there was no significant change in use patterns since 2010 in any site, 2011 represented an increase in use since 2007 or 2008 in four sites (Minneapolis, New York, Portland, and Sacramento).

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



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

The ADAM II interview asks arrestees about their very recent use (past three and seven days) and their use in the past year (Table 3.10). Fewer admitted very recent use than tested positive, ranging from 30 percent in Atlanta and Washington, DC to 44 percent in Sacramento and Chicago. Many more reported having used marijuana in the prior year—50 percent or more in 8 of the 10 sites.

Arrestees who reported that they had used marijuana in the prior 30 days also reported frequent use (Table 3.33). Arrestees are asked on how many of the past 30 days they used the drug, and in 8 of the 10 sites, marijuana users consumed marijuana on half or more of the past 30 days. In Chicago, users said they consumed marijuana on 21 of the prior 30 days.

¹¹ In looking at the urine test results and self-reported result for marijuana, the reader might wonder why, as in the Atlanta data, more arrestees admitted use than the urine test indicated. For marijuana, the window of detection is approximately 30 days, but the precision of the test relies also on how much was used and how distant the use was. Those arrestees who reported that they used within the 30 days window, but tested negative, may have not used consistently and/or used 25 or more days ago.

In 2011, Sacramento led the ADAM II sites in the proportion of arrestees testing positive for marijuana (56 percent) for the second year in a row, growing significantly from 49 percent in 2000 and from 46 percent in 2009. The Sacramento market also appeared to be a less commercial one than some others, with 80 percent of arrestees acquiring marijuana without cash changing hands (through trades, gifts, sharing), obtaining it indoors over 80 percent of the time, and from a regular source more than half the time.

The interview also asks those who admit to use in the prior 30 days at what age they first used marijuana (Table 3.11) and found in 2011 answers consistent with the previous year in 8 of the 10 sites. The exceptions were Indianapolis and Sacramento, where the average age of first use in 2011 was somewhat lower than in 2010. Arrestees in all sites reported early initiation, from 14 years old in Portland and Sacramento to 16 years old in Atlanta. There has been little change in the age at first use since 2007 or 2008; however, in Indianapolis, Portland, and Chicago, users have been starting at a consistently younger age since 2000 and 2001.

Buying and Selling: Marijuana Markets

ADAM II is a unique source of information on the nature of retail or street-level drug markets in each site. All arrestees are asked if they have acquired marijuana in the prior 30 days (Table 3.14), even if they have not used it themselves. If they answer affirmatively, they are asked a series of questions about the nature of their last transaction in which they acquired the drug: whether they paid cash or something else (traded services or goods, got it as a gift, or it was shared); whether they obtained it indoors or outdoors, whether they obtained it in or out of their neighborhood; whether they obtained it from a dealer or an acquaintance, and whether this was a regular or new source; how difficult it was to obtain and why; and the quantity they obtained and the price paid. This provides information on the price of each drug in an area, the difficulty in obtaining it, and the nature of the market (open air, many sellers, etc.).

Since marijuana was the drug most often consumed among arrestees, it was also the drug most commonly acquired in the prior 30 days. Those sites with the highest consumption levels also had the highest percentage of arrestees reporting acquisition in the prior month. In 9 out of 10 sites, over 42 percent of arrestees admitted acquiring marijuana in the prior 30 days. The exception was Washington, DC, where 33 percent admitted an acquisition.

Drug markets can differ in terms of whether they rely on cash transactions or other commercial interactions between buyers and sellers or are characterized as noncash transactions. Noncash transactions can involve trading drugs or services or sharing or gifting the drug, and they are often more relational and less formal or commercial. In 2011, the proportion of arrestees who reported that they acquired marijuana by cash or noncash transactions were roughly equal (Table 3.19 and Table 3.20). The exceptions were Charlotte, where 74 percent of arrestees reported cash transactions and only 50 percent reported noncash, and Chicago, where 83 percent of arrestees reported cash transactions and 51 percent reported noncash.¹² In contrast, both Portland and Sacramento appear to be markets more dominated by noncash acquisition, with over 80 percent of arrestees reporting noncash transactions and approximately 45 percent of arrestees reporting cash. Since 2007, there has been a significant decrease in the number of arrestees reporting cash transactions in Atlanta and Sacramento.

¹² Cash and noncash transaction are not mutually exclusive. Arrestees are asked to report on the circumstances of the last time they used cash and the last time they used noncash means to acquire the drug.

Users also obtained marijuana frequently. Table 3.21 indicates the average number of days over the prior 30 days that arrestees acquired marijuana by each method. In 6 of the 10 sites users were purchasing every third day or more frequently and across all sites the range of monthly purchases was from 6 times in Portland and Denver to 13 times in Chicago in 2011 (Table 3.22). Arrestees reported significantly more purchases in the prior month in Sacramento and New York than arrestees did in 2010. Only in Washington, DC, did the number of recent marijuana purchases significantly decline since 2007.

In all sites in 2011, the previous marijuana purchase was from a dealer more than 80 percent of the time (Table 3.23), and there was no significant change in this aspect of the market from 2010. However, that dealer was a regular source for less than half of the arrestees in 4 of the 10 sites (Table 3.24). Marijuana also appeared to be primarily an indoor market (not street or public place) in all but Chicago, where 69 percent of arrestees reported transactions as outdoor (Table 3.25), and Washington, DC, where 74 percent reported outdoor transactions. The lowest number of arrestees reporting outdoor or public sales was in Sacramento (16 percent) and Indianapolis (24 percent).

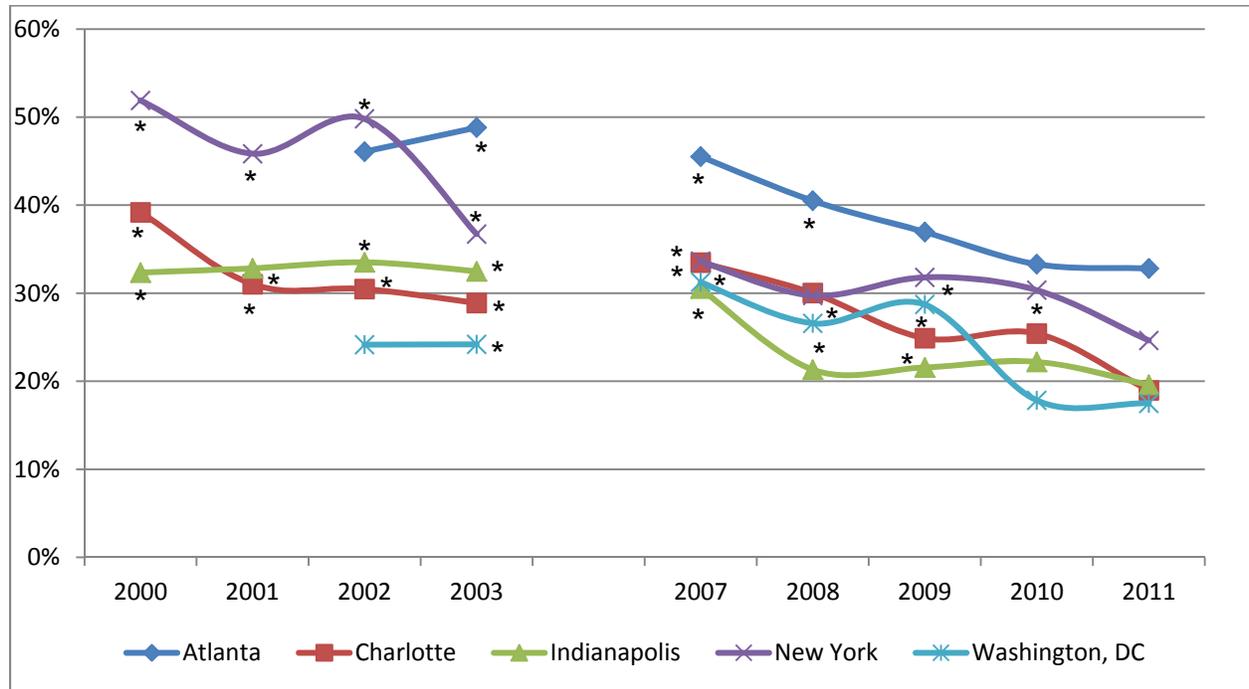
One of the questions asked of arrestees about their market activity concerns "failed buys"; that is, if arrestees had the funds to buy a particular drug, went to do so, and failed to buy it (Table 3.26). If this occurs, the interviewer then asks for the reason why the purchase attempt failed: police activity, difficulty finding a dealer, or dealers didn't have it. These answers provide a clue as to the availability of a particular drug in an area. There is considerable variation from site to site. In 2011, only 18 percent of Chicago arrestees reported a failed attempt to buy marijuana in the prior month, a number significantly lower than found in 2007, 2008, and 2010. Other areas appeared to have less availability, i.e., more failed buys: 49 percent of arrestees reported a failed marijuana buy in New York and Washington, DC. Atlanta provided an interesting indication of changing availability, from 42 and 43 percent of arrestees reporting failed buys in 2007 and 2008, respectively, to just 22 percent in 2011 (Table 3.27). The most commonly cited reason for a failed attempt in all but Chicago was lack of availability of the drug (Table 3.28), ranging from 7 percent in Sacramento to 29 percent in Charlotte and Minneapolis. The exception was Chicago, where lack of availability was not reported as a reason for a failed buy, but 19 percent of arrestees cited police activity as the reason for the failure. Police activity was the reason less often in the other sites—from 1 percent in Indianapolis to 13 percent in Atlanta.

Cocaine: Crack and Powder

Cocaine can be used in two forms: as powder and sniffed, injected or sometimes smoked, and as crack, a freebase or crystalline form to be smoked or burned and inhaled. Crack is made by transforming cocaine powder into an easily smokable form that appears as pieces rather than powder. The standard urinalysis testing used in ADAM II tests for cocaine's metabolite, benzoylecgonine, and cannot distinguish between crack and cocaine powder. Since the program does not conduct a further test that detects the byproducts of ignited cocaine (as in smoking crack), ADAM II test results for cocaine could indicate the drug in either form. The test results are reported first, below, then self-report data are used to assess in which form the drug was consumed. Finally, recency of use, market activity, and age at first use are reported.

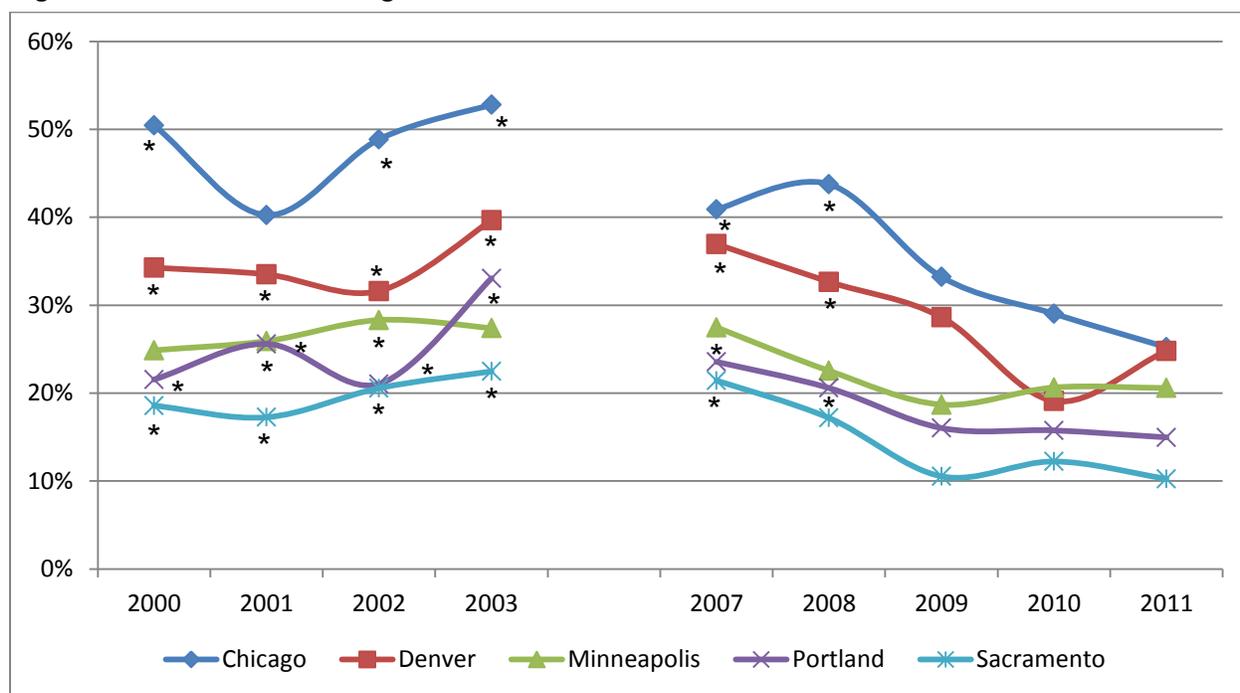
Figure 3.7a and Figure 3.7b (Table 3.6) show the percent of arrestees testing positive for cocaine from 2000 to 2011. The 2011 cocaine positives range from 10 percent in Sacramento to 33 percent in Atlanta. While there has been a significant change in the number of arrestees who test positive for cocaine since 2010 only in Charlotte (from 26 to 19 percent), all sites have had significant declining trends in the percentage of arrestees testing positive since 2000–2003. In some cases, that decline has been dramatic: in New York and Chicago, cocaine positives fell from 50 percent or more testing positive to half that number in 2011.

Figure 3.7a: Percent Testing Positive for Cocaine: East, South, and Midwest



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

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



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

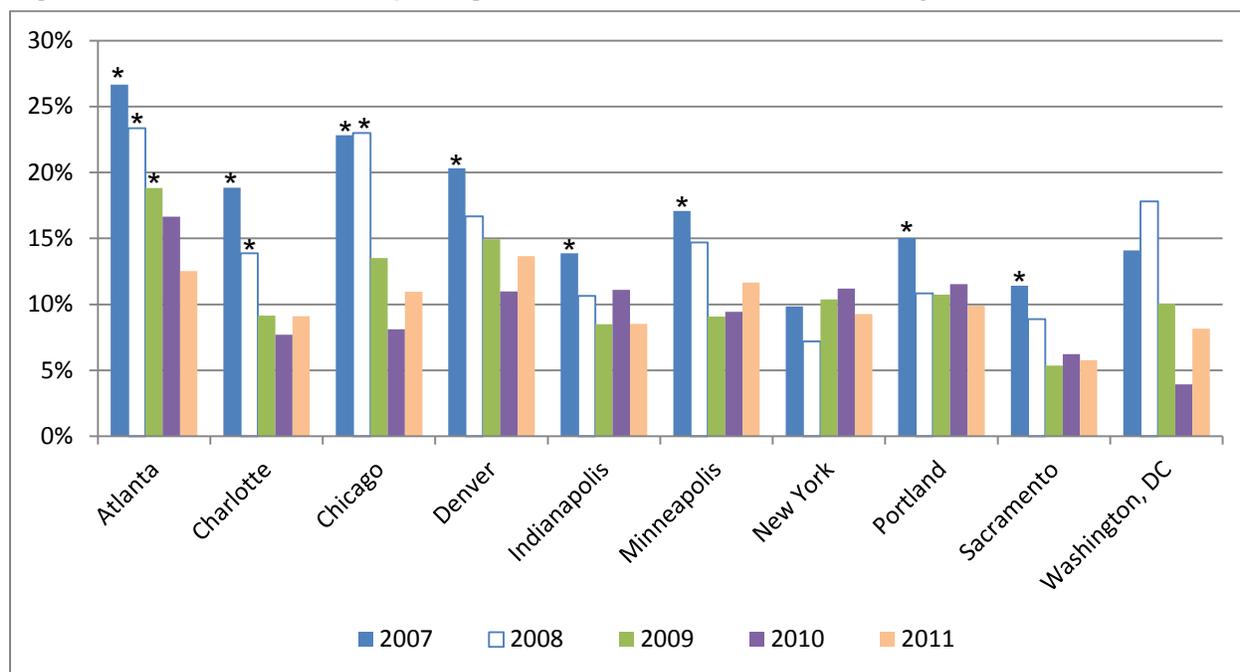
Prevalence of Use: Self-Reported Crack Use

In 7 of the 10 sites, cocaine was consumed more frequently as crack than as powder (Table 3.9), ranging from 6 percent in Sacramento to 14 percent in Denver. In Indianapolis (9 percent), New York (9 percent), and Portland (10 percent), the percentage of arrestees reporting crack and powder use in the prior 30 days indicated both forms were equally popular.

Cocaine in either crack or powder form has declined significantly in popularity among arrestees in all sites from its highest levels in the early ADAM data collection in 2000–2003. In Chicago and New York in 2000, 50 percent or more of the arrestees tested positive for cocaine. By 2011 those figures had dropped by half. In 2011, Atlanta led the sites in the proportion testing positive for cocaine at 33 percent, though this site has also experienced significant declines since 2003, when almost 50 percent tested positive. In 2011, the majority of arrestees who were using cocaine were using it as crack in 7 of the 10 sites. However, the proportion of arrestees using crack declined significantly in 8 of the 10 sites.

Figure 3.8 (Table 3.9) indicates the percentage of arrestees in each site reporting that they used crack cocaine in the prior 30 days in 2007–2011 surveys. Self-reported crack use has not changed significantly since 2010 in any site, but there has been a significant decline in crack use in all sites except New York and Washington, DC since 2007. In four sites (Atlanta, Charlotte, Chicago, and Sacramento), the percentage of arrestees admitting to crack use in the prior 30 days was half of what it was in 2007. Of those who admitted use in the prior 30 days, the average number of days on which they used crack ranged from 9 of the 30 days in Indianapolis and Portland, to 18 of the 30 in Chicago (Table 3.33). Only in Chicago and Denver did the level of activity (days used) increase significantly from 2010; in all other sites, the number of days crack users consumed the drug in the prior month has either remained the same or decreased since 2007 and 2008.

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



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

Crack users also initiated crack use at a later age than did marijuana users with marijuana. The average age across all sites for first crack use was 25 years old in 2011 (Table 3.12); in three sites (Denver, Portland, and Sacramento) this was a significantly lower initiation age than found in 2000.

Buying and Selling: Crack Markets

As fewer arrestees were using crack cocaine, their involvement in the crack market also declined. The most active markets were in Chicago and Atlanta, where 15 and 13 percent of arrestees reported having acquired crack in the prior 30 days, respectively, though even those sites showed a significant decrease in market participation since 2008 (Table 3.15). In Atlanta, 31 percent of arrestees reported acquiring crack in 2002. In Chicago, the proportion of arrestees acquiring crack peaked at 35 percent in 2003, and figures from both sites fell to approximately half their peaks in 2011. In 2011, all sites showed significant declines from 2000–2002 activity levels.

Of those arrestees who reported acquiring crack cocaine over the prior month, more appeared to do so through a cash transaction than a noncash transaction (Table 3.19 and Table 3.20). In 9 of the 10 sites, over 70 percent of arrestees reported a cash transaction for crack in the prior 30 days; all sites ranged from 64 percent (Washington, DC) to 97 percent (Charlotte). The prevalence of arrestees using this method of payment did not change in any site since 2010. The proportion of arrestees who reported noncash transactions for crack was lower in several sites like Atlanta (42 percent), Charlotte (25 percent), Indianapolis (42 percent), New York (49 percent), and Washington, DC (47 percent). As Table 3.21

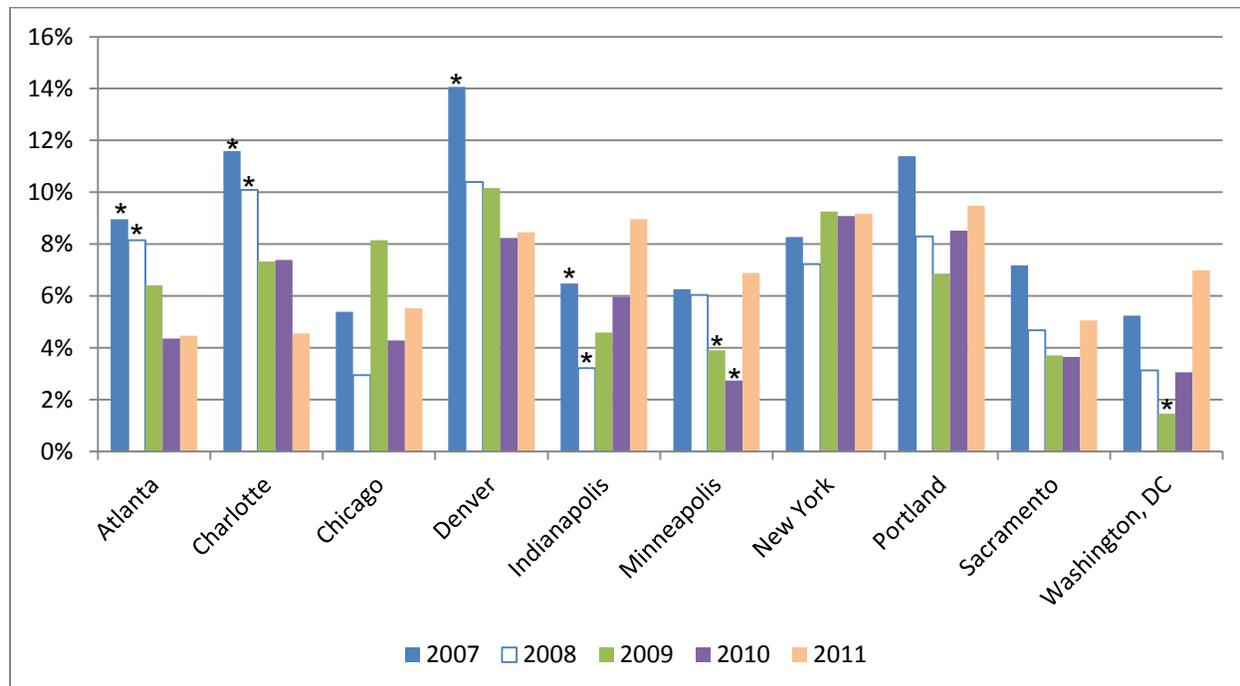
indicates, crack appeared to be a predominantly cash market in all sites. Among those who bought using cash, they bought from 12 times in the prior month in Sacramento to 19 times in that month in Chicago.

Crack was also purchased most often directly from a dealer over 80 percent of the time in all sites (Table 3.23). In Portland, 98 percent of drug buys of crack were from a dealer, significantly higher than the pattern of buys in 2009 and 2010. However, as Table 3.24 indicates, the familiarity of the buyer and seller—that is, whether the seller was a regular or new source—varied. A low of 20 percent of buyers in Washington, DC purchased from a regular source. Meanwhile, this figure was 60 percent or greater in half of the sites. In 8 of the 10 sites, more than half of those transactions were conducted in open air settings or outdoors (Table 3.25).

Prevalence of Use: Self-reported Cocaine Powder Use

Cocaine in powder form was used less frequently than crack in 7 of the 10 sites (Table 3.9). Across all sites, the range of those reporting cocaine powder use in the prior 30 days ranged from 5 percent in Sacramento, Atlanta, and Charlotte to 9–10 percent in Portland and Indianapolis (Figure 3.9). Only in Minneapolis did numbers change significantly since 2010; cocaine powder use more than doubled to 7 percent of arrestees. Unlike crack, which has consistently declined in the percentage of arrestees reporting use in the prior 30 days from highs of 10 percent in 2007 in 8 of the 10 sites (and as high as 20 percent or more in Atlanta, Chicago, and Denver), use of powder cocaine declined in three sites, increased in three sites, and remained essentially the same in the others compared to earlier ADAM data. In all sites, cocaine powder users began use at an earlier age (on average at around 20 years old) than crack users (25 years old) (Table 3.12).

Figure 3.9: Percent Reporting Cocaine Powder Use, Prior 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

In all sites, powder cocaine users also reported less frequent use than those reporting crack use (Table 3.33), averaging 7 days in the prior month for powder compared to 13 days in the prior month for crack. The frequency of cocaine powder use has remained the same in all sites since 2007.

Cocaine in powder form can be inhaled, smoked, or injected. The popularity of injection differs across sites (Table 3.34). The ADAM II interview asks arrestees if they injected the drug at their most recent use of the drug. Over 80 percent of cocaine powder users in Atlanta injected the drug, a trend consistent with prior years' responses. Portland (31 percent) and Denver (16 percent) also had a substantial number of injectors. Other sites like Charlotte, New York, and Indianapolis had fewer than 5 percent of cocaine powder users reporting that they injected it.

Buying and Selling: Cocaine Markets

Arrestees in 7 of the 10 sites reported acquiring cocaine powder less frequently in the prior month than found with crack cocaine. The exceptions were Portland, Chicago, and Sacramento, where cocaine powder was obtained more often (Table 3.19 and Table 3.20). The cocaine powder market was also primarily a cash market (from 60 to 90 percent of arrestees reporting a cash transaction) in all but Denver, where only 42 percent of arrestees used cash and 66 percent reported a noncash transaction (Table 3.19 and Table 3.20). Only in Sacramento and Minneapolis was there a significant change in the use of cash, doubling from 2010 for cocaine powder purchases. In contrast, the noncash market for cocaine powder declined significantly in Atlanta and Washington, DC, indicating a more commercial market.

Compared to crack cocaine users, cocaine powder users were acquiring the drug less often through any means (Table 3.21). Across all sites, arrestees using powder cocaine reported in most sites that they purchased cocaine powder on average 3 (Indianapolis) to nine days (New York and Sacramento) days in the prior month, and through a noncash transaction on average from only one (Washington, DC, and Minneapolis) to six (Sacramento) days in the prior month.

Sacramento stood out in the number of days arrestees acquired cocaine powder (Table 3.21) and the number of purchases made (Table 3.22) in the prior 30 days in 2011. Since 2007, the average number of purchases has increased from two to eight, and since 2010, has increased eightfold from one to eight purchases in the prior 30 days. No other site showed this dramatic increase.

In over 60 percent of the cases the last cocaine powder buy was directly from a dealer (Table 3.23), and in half of the sites that buy was from a regular source (Table 3.24). There was considerable variation across the sites as to the public nature of the cocaine powder market. In New York (57 percent) and Portland (54 percent), more than half of the prior buys were made outdoors (Table 3.25), whereas less than 30 percent of buys in Charlotte, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Sacramento were made outdoors.

Availability, as indicated by a high proportion of arrestees reporting a failed buy in the prior month, also varied considerably across the sites. Arrestees in Atlanta (6 percent) and Denver (4 percent) reported few failed buys, while almost half of Charlotte arrestees who reported using cocaine powder reported a recent failed buy (Table 3.26). There have also been some significant changes in the proportion of arrestees reporting failed cocaine powder buys over the past few years. Since 2007, four sites had significantly fewer arrestees reporting failed buys. For example, the number of arrestees reporting a failed cocaine powder buy in Atlanta (one of the sites with the highest percentage of arrestees both reporting and testing positive for cocaine use), went from more than 40 percent reporting a failed attempt in 2008 and 2009 to

just 6 percent in 2011. Similarly, over 40 percent of arrestees in Portland reported failed cocaine powder buys in 2007 and 2008, compared to half that in 2010 and only 9 percent in 2011 (Table 3.26)

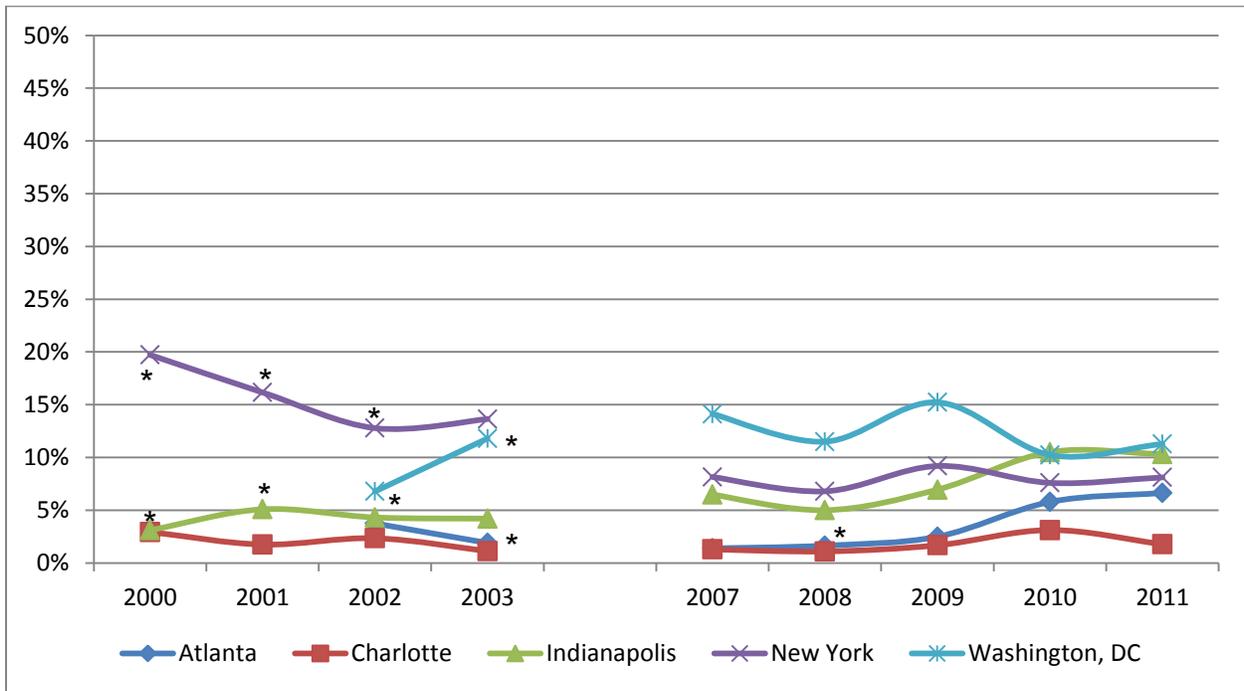
Heroin and Other Opiates

Test results for opiates can indicate use of heroin, morphine, codeine and synthetic opiates, and codeine-related products like oxycodone. In addition to the urinalysis results in ADAM II, arrestees are also asked about their use of synthetics in the hydrocodone family, including specific products such as Vicodin, Percocet, Dilaudid, and Oxycontin. One percent or less of the opiate positives in 2011 were for codeine compound products in 6 of the 10 sites (Table 3.37). In the four other sites, the range of positives for synthetic codeine compounds was from 2 percent in New York to 3 percent in Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Denver. These positives are represented in both the overall opiate positives and the oxycodone positives discussed in later sections of this report.

Prevalence of Use: Heroin and Other Opiates

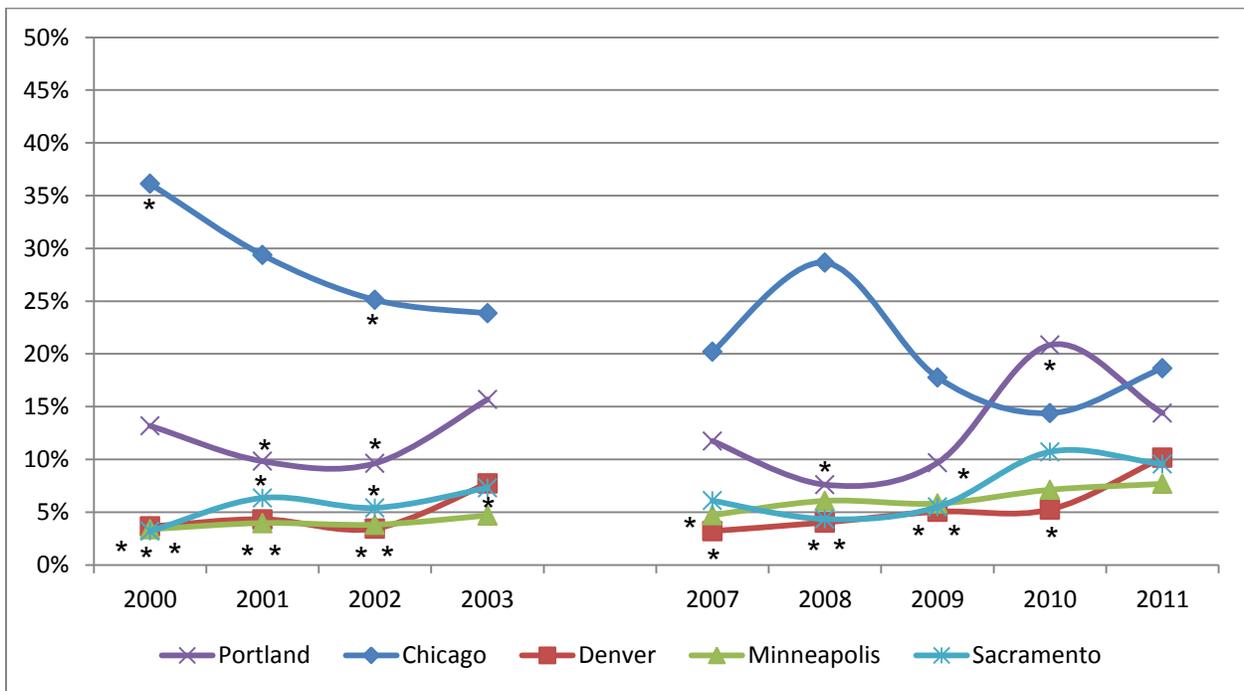
Opiate positives continued to increase over 2000 and 2001 levels in 5 of the 10 sites (Figure 3.10a and Figure 3.10b, Table 3.7), although they have decreased significantly in two sites often associated with heavy opiate use (New York and Chicago). The proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates in Denver in 2011 tripled since 2000 and doubled since 2010. The increasing trend was significant in Atlanta, Denver, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Sacramento. In some cases, like Minneapolis, the increase has been gradual but steady, from 4 percent of arrestees in 2001 to 8 percent in 2011. In other sites, the rise was more dramatic, such as tripling from 3 percent in 2000 to 10 percent in 2011 in Indianapolis. In the two sites (New York and Chicago) where opiate positives have significantly declined, the decline was also fairly dramatic. In New York, for example, 20 percent of arrestees tested positive for opiates in 2000, and the figure dropped to less than half that number starting in 2007. Portland also presented an interesting trend. As Table 3.7 shows, 21 percent of arrestees in 2010 tested positive for opiates, of which about 4 percent reflected oxycodone use. In 2011, that proportion dropped significantly to 14 percent.

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



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

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



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

The proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates has increased significantly since 2000 in half of the ADAM II sites. Only in Chicago and New York, where 2000 levels of opiate use were 36 and 20 percent of arrestees, respectively, has the prevalence of opiate use declined significantly. Though still not at the Chicago and New York levels, the proportion testing positive in Denver, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Sacramento in 2011 doubled. The heroin market in Chicago in 2011 was also one of the most active in the country. Arrestees who reported that they purchased heroin in the prior 30 days did so on two-thirds of the prior days, and only 10 percent reported that they experienced a failed or unsuccessful attempt to buy during that time period. Just over 20 percent of Chicago arrestees who used heroin said they injected it the last time they used the drug, compared to 44 percent of heroin users in New York and over 80 percent in Portland, suggesting either a different culture of use or varying purity of the product.

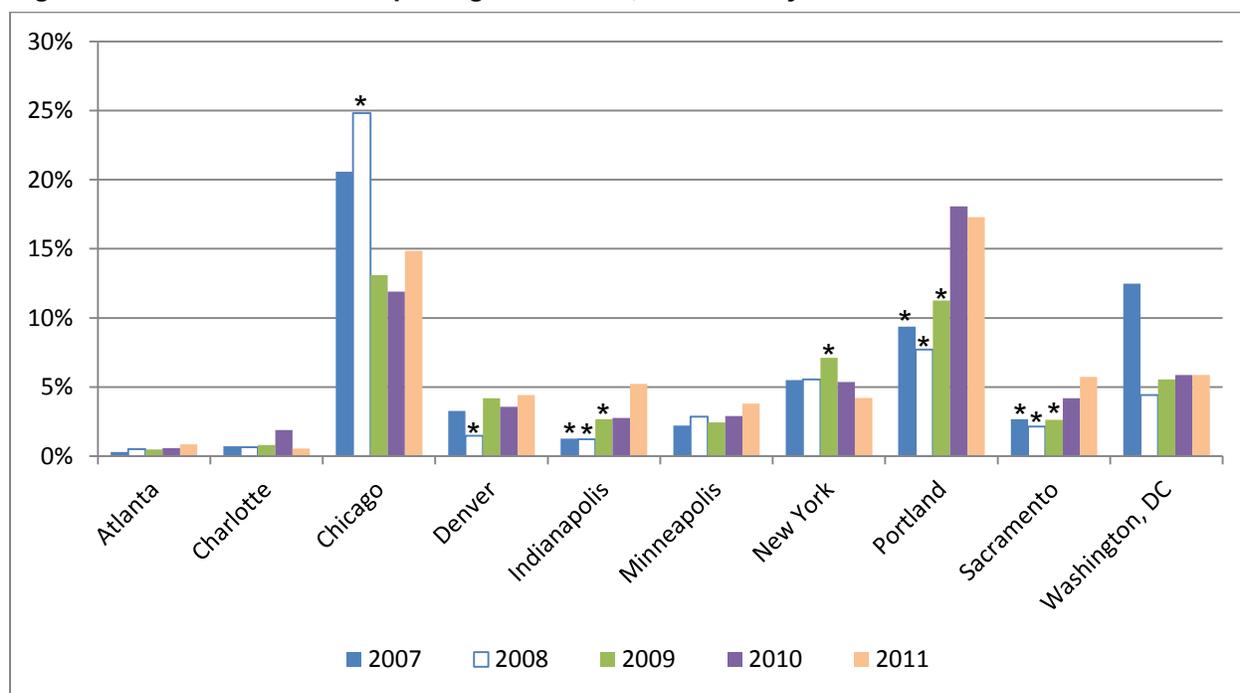
The proportion of arrestees who admitted to heroin use¹³ in the prior 30 days was far smaller than found with marijuana and cocaine, ranging from 1 percent in Atlanta and Charlotte to a high of 15 and 17 percent in Chicago and Portland (Table 3.9, Figure 3.11), respectively. While 2011 numbers did not differ significantly from those found in 2010, the trend noted in opiate positives was reflected to some degree in self-report data on heroin use: New York and Chicago showed a significant decline over prior years and Denver, Indianapolis, Portland, and Sacramento showed significant increases. The proportion of arrestees admitting heroin use in the prior year (Table 3.31) was somewhat higher, ranging from 1 percent in Charlotte to 20 percent in Portland. Data in 2011 on use in the prior year showed a significant increase since 2007 in Indianapolis, Sacramento, and Portland, and a significant decrease in Chicago. The average age at which arrestees who admitted to heroin use in the prior 30 days began their use ranged from 22 years old in Portland to 27 in Denver (Table 3.11).

Heroin was also the most commonly injected drug among arrestees (Table 3.35), though there are other methods of use, chosen often depending on the purity of the drug, like inhalation and smoking. Over 80 percent of arrestees

who admitted to use of heroin in the prior 30 days in Charlotte and Portland reported that they injected the drug, compared to 21 percent in Chicago. Only New York showed a significant increase in injection use since 2010.

¹³ The urinalysis test in ADAM II indicates the use of all natural opiates (heroin, morphine, codeine) as well as synthetic codeine compounds. Arrestees are also asked one question (about recent use) of specific synthetic opiates like oxycodone. In the detailed self-report of use and market activity portion of the ADAM II interview, arrestees are asked a range of questions that are limited to the most commonly used illegal opiate, heroin.

Figure 3.11: Percent Self-Reporting Heroin Use, Prior 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

Buying and Selling: Heroin Markets

The proportion of arrestees who reported that they acquired heroin in the prior 30 days mirrors the proportion who reported use in the prior 30 days in all sites, ranging from 1 percent in Charlotte to 18 percent in Portland (Table 3.17). With the exception of Atlanta, where only 36 percent of arrestees reported that recent acquisitions were with cash, the other nine markets appeared to be generally cash driven (Table 3.19). Heroin was obtained through a cash purchase by 75 to 95 percent of arrestees, though Sacramento and Atlanta provided interesting variations. In Sacramento, 84 percent arrestees reported that in the prior month they purchased heroin, and 71 percent reported that they obtained it through a noncash transaction.

In most sites, those who were involved in the heroin market over the prior 30 days obtained the drug more frequently than was found with other drugs (Table 3.22). The average number of purchases ranged from 7 days in the past 30 in Atlanta to 20 days in the past 30 in Chicago.

Buying directly from a dealer appeared to be the norm in all sites (Table 3.23). Over 85 percent of arrestees reported that recent heroin buys were made directly from a dealer in 6 of the 10 sites, but whether that dealer was a regular source varied by site. In Charlotte, Indianapolis, Sacramento, and Washington, DC, the buy was made from a regular source by less than half of arrestees acquiring heroin. The market also varied as to whether the sales were in public or outdoors, or in an indoor or otherwise private location. In Chicago, Denver, Minneapolis, New York, Portland, and Washington, DC, over half of the arrestees reporting a heroin buy reported that it was made outdoors, while in Atlanta, Charlotte, and Indianapolis, few arrestees reported their last buy was outdoors.

When asked about failed buys for heroin, a smaller number of arrestees reported a failed heroin buy compared to 2007 data. Minneapolis, Chicago, and New York data showed a significant decline in arrestees reporting a failed heroin buy from 2007 to 2011—from 71 percent to 26 percent in Minneapolis, from 32 percent to 10 percent in Chicago, and from 77 percent to 26 percent in New York.

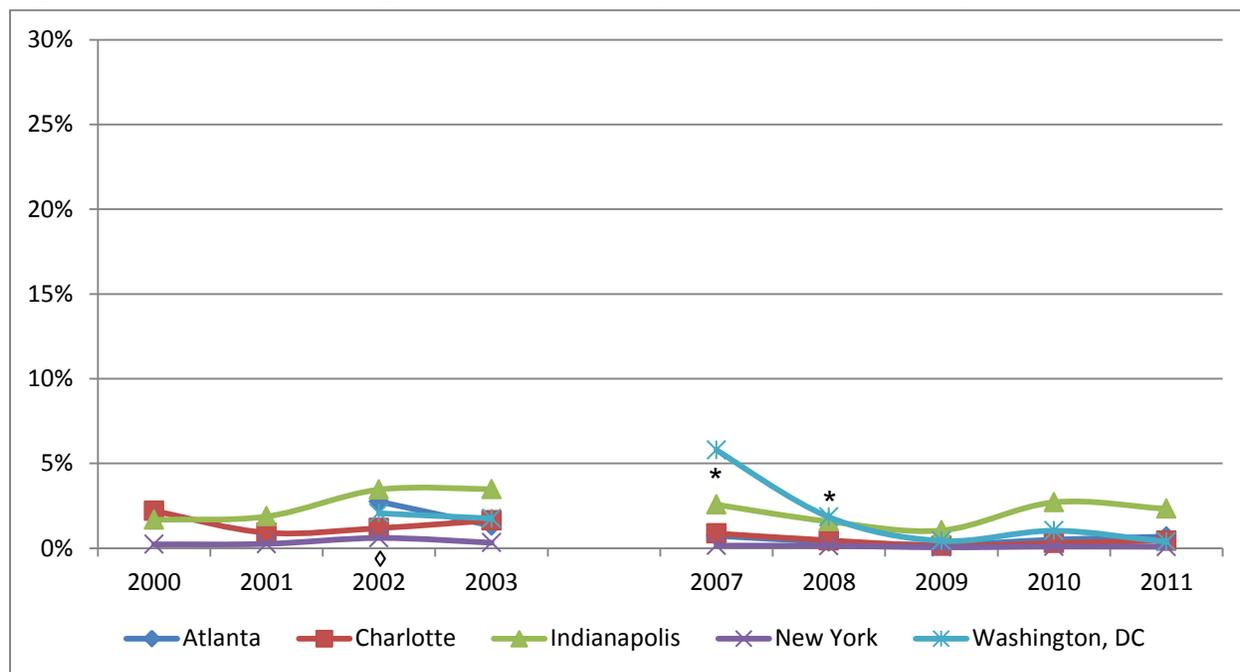
Methamphetamine

One of the original goals for ADAM II was to determine whether the use of methamphetamine that had been rising in Western states over the past two decades was moving eastward. Figures 3.12a and 3.12b (Table 3.8) indicate the urinalysis results for the 10 ADAM II sites from 2000 to 2011.

Prevalence of Use: Methamphetamine

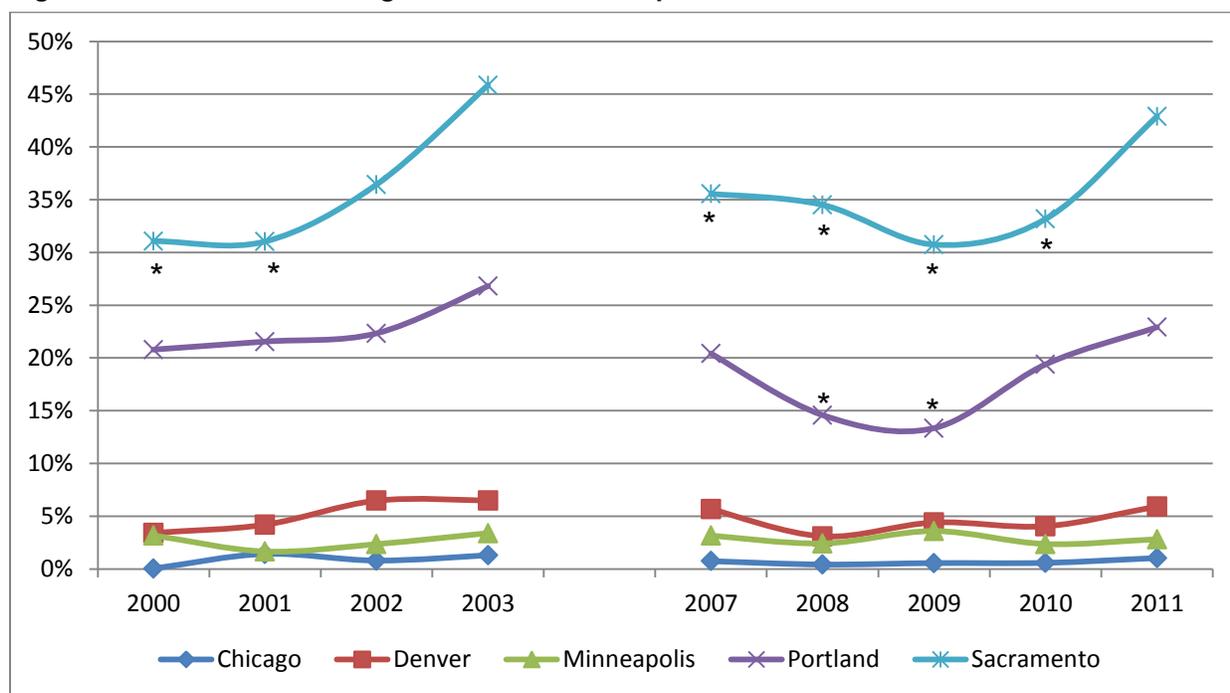
In 2011, methamphetamine continued to be a serious drug problem in the two Western sites (Portland and Sacramento), but use had not risen appreciably in the other eight sites in the program. Sacramento remained the site with the highest percent positives for methamphetamine, increasing from 31 percent in 2000 to 43 percent in 2011. Portland also showed significant variations since 2000. From 2000 to 2007, the percentage of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine ranged from 20 to 27 percent. That number dropped to 15 percent in 2008 but climbed again to 20 and 23 percent in 2010 and 2011, respectively. Denver had the next most positive tests for methamphetamine, at 6 percent in 2011. Five of the 10 sites had 1 percent or fewer arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine, and only Sacramento showed a significant change (an increase) over 2010 levels.

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



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

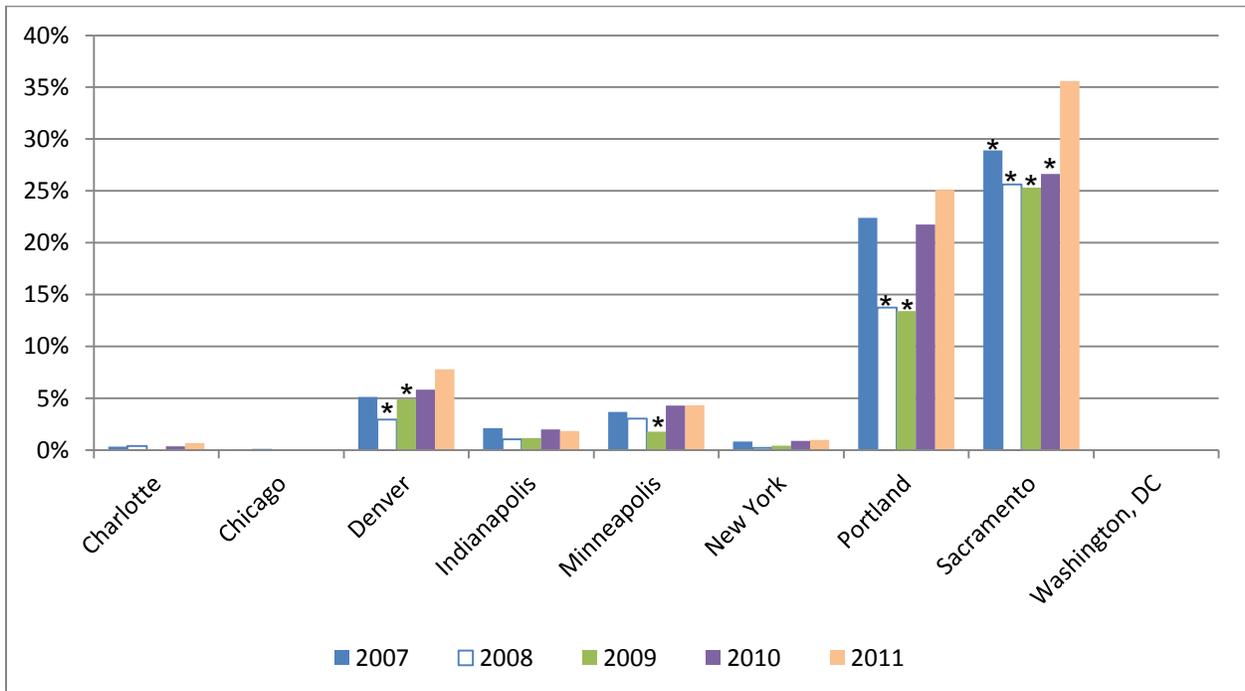
Figure 3.12b: Percent Testing Positive for Methamphetamine—West and Midwest



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

Not surprisingly, only Portland and Sacramento had substantial proportions of arrestees admitting to use in the prior 30 days (Table 3.9) in 2011, with 25 percent and 36 percent, respectively (Figure 3.13). Both of these figures also represent significant increases over the prior few years. In two other sites (Denver and Minneapolis) more arrestees reported having used methamphetamine since 2010 (Table 3.32), though the percentage of arrestees admitting use was still under 8 percent. Among those who admitted to use in the prior 30 days, the frequency of use (average number of days in the prior 30) ranged from 5 days in New York to 17 days in Sacramento. The age at methamphetamine initiation (Table 3.13) also varied. In 7 of the 10 sites, initiation occurred between 20 and 25 years old, but in New York and Chicago the average age at initiation into methamphetamine use was 29 years.

Figure 3.13: Percent Self-Reporting Methamphetamine Use, Prior 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2011 are significant at the 0.10 level or less.

Methamphetamine can be inhaled, smoked, or injected. The two most active methamphetamine sites differed as to the practice of injecting methamphetamine. In Portland, 36 percent of methamphetamine users injected at last use, compared to 13 percent in Sacramento (Table 3.34).

Buying and Selling: Methamphetamine Markets¹⁴

As Table 3.18 indicates, few arrestees acquired methamphetamine in the prior 30 days other than in Portland, Sacramento, and Denver. In these three sites, the number of arrestees who reported obtaining methamphetamine was significantly higher in 2011 than was true in earlier data collections. Of arrestees who acquired methamphetamine in the prior 30 days, from 64 percent (Portland) to 86 percent (Indianapolis) did so through a cash transaction. Similar numbers also acquired through a noncash transaction during that time period. In both Portland and Sacramento, the proportion of arrestees who reported acquiring through noncash acquisitions increased significantly over 2010 levels. In these two sites, the average number of days on which arrestees used cash to purchase the drug ranged from 10 to 14 days in the prior month (Table 3.21).

Over 80 percent of arrestees in Portland reported that the last methamphetamine purchase they made was directly from a dealer and for over half of them this was a regular source (Tables 3.23 and 3.24). The markets in both Sacramento and Portland were also not outdoors—only 21 percent to 32 percent of last buys in those two cities occurred outdoors.

In Portland, the proportion of arrestees reporting that they tried to buy methamphetamine, had the funds, but couldn't (a failed buy) increased significantly in 2011 to 46 percent. In Sacramento the proportion of arrestees reporting failed buys remained the same as in 2010, though significantly lower than in 2008. Police activity did not appear to explain the failed buys in these two sites (Table 3.27); lack of availability of the drug (no dealers, no dealers with the drug, etc.) was cited as the reason by 15 percent in Sacramento and 33 percent in Portland.

Other Drugs

ADAM II reporting focuses primarily on the five major drugs of interest to law enforcement. However, the test panel also includes testing for barbiturates, propoxyphene (Darvon), methadone, oxycodone, PCP, and benzodiazepines. As Table 3.36 and Table 3.37 indicate, there were generally fewer positive tests for these drugs with some exceptions. Atlanta continued to have a substantial percentage of arrestees testing positive for barbiturates (11 percent in 2011). New York data for 2011 show a decline in the number of arrestees testing positive for methadone since 2008 and 2009, when 7 percent of arrestees tested positive; in 2011 only 3 percent tested positive. Oxycodone positives remained at 1 percent or less in 6 of the 10 sites, ranging from no positive tests in Chicago to 3 percent testing positive in Denver, Indianapolis, and Minneapolis. Since 2010 there has been a significant decline in oxycodone positives in Charlotte and Portland.

Methamphetamine remained a growing problem in the two Western ADAM II sites, Portland and Sacramento. In Sacramento, 43 percent of arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine in 2011, significantly higher than any year since 2003. In Portland, 23 percent tested positive, also significantly higher than any year since 2003. Data on sites in the East and South showed no significant upward trend, remaining at less than 1 percent to 3 percent. Denver (6 percent) had a somewhat higher proportion of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine. Availability of the drug seemed to vary only slightly in the two most active sites. In Portland, almost half of arrestees who reported using methamphetamine in the past month reported that they had the money but couldn't buy it, and in Sacramento 40 percent reported a failed attempt.

¹⁴ This section focuses almost exclusively on Portland and Sacramento since the number of arrestees reporting or testing positive for methamphetamine in other sites was often too small to provide an accurate estimate.

Washington, DC, continues to be an anomaly in terms of PCP, with 4 percent of arrestees having tested positive in 2011.

The ADAM II interview asks arrestees if they have used a number of drugs (not with a prescription), using a listing of 14 different drugs that includes LSD, other hallucinogens, and inhalants the prior three days. The most common substances specifically mentioned were anti-depressants, opiate painkillers, MDMA, and tranquilizers.

4. Summary and Conclusions

In 2011, the ADAM and ADAM II programs moved into the second decade of providing critical data on arrestees in 10 of America's counties. Often missed in the Nation's general population surveys, the ADAM II population constitutes some of America's heaviest and most persistent users of illegal drugs. Since the original ADAM program began in 2000, almost 50,000 interviews have been conducted in these 10 sites. More than 25,000 interviews and almost 20,000 matched urine tests have been conducted since 2007. The resulting data have provided important information for both national and local law enforcement and treatment policymakers working to understand changes in drug use and drug market activity in regions of the country.

ADAM II is also the only drug use survey that validates the self-report of drug use with a bioassay. Each male arrestee interviewed is asked to provide a voluntary urine specimen for testing, and 87 percent of the interviewees provided one. These specimens are tested for the presence of 10 different drugs, and answers to interview questions on the timing of most recent drug use are matched for each arrestee to those results to assess the level of "truth telling." That truth telling varies considerably by drug. Of those who test positive for marijuana, samples and answers match 84 percent of the time; for methamphetamine positives samples and answers match 61 percent of the time. Users of opiates and cocaine answer truthfully from 41 to 45 percent of the time, respectively.

Arrestees represented in ADAM and ADAM II are a hidden population in many respects. They are likely to be missed in general household surveys, as across all sites an average of 11 percent were homeless during the three months prior to arrest, 15 percent were homeless at some point during the past year, and an average of 17 percent changed residences three or more times over the prior 12 months. Since 78 percent have never sought treatment for drug or alcohol abuse, most are not represented in treatment surveys; and since only a portion of all arrests ultimately result in incarceration, they are not included in inmate surveys.

In addition, ADAM II collects bioassay data on arrestees within 48 hours of their arrest, long before they may have any testing done as part of criminal justice processing or incarceration, providing researchers a real-time window into their drug use.

ADAM II arrestees in 2011 continued to be an important population for policymakers. Over half (55 percent) were not working either full or part time. Depending on the site, from 27 percent to 82 percent had no form of health insurance, either private, work related, or government subsidized. They were also a population very familiar with the criminal justice system: in 9 of the 10 sites, 80 percent or more of arrestees had been arrested before, and from 13 to 30 percent had been arrested more than two times in just the prior year.

ADAM II arrestees are heavily involved in the use of illegal drugs. In 2011, from 64 percent (Atlanta) to 81 percent (Sacramento and Chicago) of arrestees tested positive for some illegal substance in their system at the time of arrest, and from 13 percent to 38 percent tested positive for more than one substance. In all sites, the most commonly used substance detected was marijuana, with 45 percent testing positive in 9 of the 10 sites. These figures did not change from 2010 levels in any site, but they do represent an increase in 4 of the 10 sites since ADAM II started in 2007.

Cocaine in either powder or crack form was the next most commonly detected substance in 8 of the 10 sites. The exceptions were the Western sites (Portland and Sacramento), where methamphetamine, another stimulant, was more commonly detected, at a ratio of more than two-to-one compared to cocaine. While in 6 sites over 20 percent of arrestees tested positive, cocaine positives have declined significantly in all ADAM II sites since early data collection in 2000–2002. In 7 of the 10 sites, crack was the most commonly reported form of cocaine use in 2011. In the other three sites, cocaine was reported as used in crack or powder form by equal proportions of arrestees reporting recent use.

A value of ADAM II data lies in the ability to see site differences in drug use and drug markets from one area to another. Opiates are an interesting example. Arrestees' use of opiates has changed in different directions in different sites. In Denver, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Sacramento, opiate positives have more than doubled, moving from 3–4 percent in 2000 to 8–10 percent in 2011. By contrast, in Chicago and New York, with high percentages of 36 percent and 20 percent, respectively, in 2000, the percent testing positive steadily and significantly declined over the past decade to half those numbers in 2011. Based on arrestees' responses about their drug market activity, these two most active opiate markets also had higher availability (fewer failed buys) than in 2007 and relied predominantly on cash transactions from a dealer (over 70 percent of arrestees acquired it from a regular source).

One of the goals of the renewed ADAM II in 2007 was to determine if the methamphetamine epidemic that plagued the Western states was moving eastward. ADAM II data indicate that this has not happened, at least in the arrestee population in these 10 sites. Methamphetamine remains a serious issue in Portland and Sacramento, where 23 percent and 43 percent of arrestees, respectively, in 2011 tested positive for the drug, figures which represent a significant increase over 2009 and 2010. However, the sites with the next highest percent positives were Denver, with only 6 percent, and Minneapolis, with only 3 percent. In all other sites, 2 percent or fewer arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine. Not surprisingly, arrestees in Portland and Sacramento described very active methamphetamine markets: users reported making on average from 7 to 11 buys in the previous 30 days, and fewer than half reported having experience difficulty (a failed buy) in the prior month. Despite the similarities at these two sites, just 500 miles apart, there were also differences in their users' modes of use. In Portland, 36 percent of methamphetamine users reported that they injected the drug at the most recent use, while only 13 percent of Sacramento users reported injection.

In response to the increasing interest among policymakers in the use of synthetic narcotics like oxycodone, this drug was added to the ADAM II test profile. In 2011, 4 of the 10 sites had 2 percent to 3 percent of arrestees testing positive for oxycodone; all other sites had 1 percent or less testing positive. Only in Portland, where there was significant decrease since 2010 (from 4 percent to 1 percent), was there any change in the past year.

In summary, ADAM II provides an important resource to both Federal and local policymakers, treatment providers, and law enforcement to help them understand changes in drug use and related behavior among some of the Nation's heaviest drug users. This is due to the following:

- The ability to develop validated estimates of drug use over time through verification of a self-report with a bioassay.
- The ability to reach persons who are not captured in traditional surveys due to transiency, homelessness, or fear of identification.

- The ability to capture information about all persons arrested rather than just on that subset of offenders who are incarcerated.
- The ability to provide data rapidly, turning information back to sites and the government within three months of collection.
- The ability to show trends in use in specific areas, highlighting differences in both drug use and drug markets in different parts of the country.

Appendix A: Data Tables

Table 1.1: ADAM Completed Interviews, Urine Specimens, and Weighted Case Numbers[†] (2000–2003)

Primary City	2000			2001			2002			2003		
	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	571	527	4,714	869	812	8,169
Charlotte	109	96	1,221	495	421	3,187	538	469	3,692	599	520	3,754
Chicago ^b	441	378	1,645	302	287	8,825	1,234	1,137	37,767	930	852	28,672
Denver	731	683	5,191	771	729	4,187	814	768	4,301	580	555	2,573
Indianapolis	793	746	8,614	814	784	8,850	676	658	8,859	498	487	6,842
Minneapolis ^b	571	528	4,018	837	764	5,042	904	836	5,181	677	624	3,437
New York ^b	1,091	1,054	18,037	742	699	10,409	942	917	13,485	730	695	10,529
Portland	779	693	3,883	820	760	4,538	697	652	3,731	564	534	2,703
Sacramento	603	513	7,540	718	675	6,816	737	708	6,844	540	530	5,223
Washington DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	255	190	754	358	293	1,148
Total	5,118	4,691	50,149	5,499	5,119	51,854	7,368	6,862	89,328	6,345	5,902	73,050

Notes:

^a Reflects all arrestees booked during 14-day periods in the facilities.

^b Case numbers are higher for these sites in some 2000–2003 years as sites collected in all four quarters of the year in those years.

[†] Data from 2000–2003 were re-estimated for greater accuracy using the methodology utilized in 2007–2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.”

Table 1.2: ADAM II Completed Interviews, Urine Specimens, and Weighted Case Numbers† (2007–2011)

Primary City	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers ^a
Atlanta	386	280	1,880	419	354	1,994	484	417	2,173	446	402	2,251	472	423	2,273
Charlotte	459	258	2,455	468	396	2,637	472	371	2,427	497	401	2,272	505	406	2,380
Chicago ^b	457	384	7,504	485	426	6,697	483	449	6,665	535	513	5,985	525	504	6,079
Denver	501	422	2,338	511	460	2,220	541	480	2,315	432	394	2,087	496	418	1,802
Indianapolis	557	456	3,430	578	524	3,526	556	493	3,601	466	422	3,579	404	347	3,195
Minneapolis ^b	439	363	2,383	433	383	1,996	475	432	2,166	459	413	2,170	448	414	2,022
New York ^b	446	266	4,859	515	365	4,444	697	541	4,550	674	560	4,196	927	797	8,658
Portland	455	386	1,906	526	453	1,450	464	413	1,821	501	444	1,980	474	417	2,013
Sacramento	508	440	4,579	562	508	4,649	494	430	3,767	513	452	3,737	513	465	3,639
Washington DC	126	90	4,327	95	55	6,774	80	51	4,240	226	181	3,115	287	221	3,398
Total	4,334	3,345	35,661	4,592	3,924	36,387	4,746	4,077	33,725	4,749	4,182	31,372	5,051	4,412	35,459

Notes:

^a Reflects all arrestees booked during 14-day periods in the facilities.

^b Case numbers are higher for these sites in some 2000-2003 years as sites collected in all four quarters of the year in those years.

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated for greater accuracy using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 2.1: ADAM II Characteristics of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2011: Age, Marital Status, Citizenship, Employment

Primary City	Average Age					Single (%)					U.S. Citizen (%)					Working ^a (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	37.1 (0.8)	36.7 (0.7)	37.1 (0.7)	35.8 (0.6)	36.2 (0.8)	70.7 (3.1)	71.2 (3.3)	79.4* (2.4)	72.2 (2.7)	74.4 (3.1)	94.5 (1.8)	90.7* (3.2)	95.5 (1.5)	90.7** (2.5)	96.8 (1.4)	52.2** (3.5)	51.8* (3.6)	42.8 (3.2)	43.4 (2.9)	43.4 (3.7)
Charlotte	33.0 (0.6)	33.4* (0.6)	33.1 (0.7)	31.8 (0.7)	31.8 (0.6)	65.1* (2.8)	64.9 (2.8)	68.8 (3.0)	68.8 (3.1)	70.2 (2.6)	96.6** (0.9)	92.2 (1.6)	86.5*** (2.6)	88.9 (2.4)	93.4 (1.4)	62.1*** (2.8)	55.3 (2.9)	49.2 (3.2)	45.0 (3.3)	52.1 (2.9)
Chicago	32.2 (1.1)	31.9 (0.7)	32.2 (1.0)	30.6 (1.0)	31.4 (0.8)	71.2*** (3.7)	74.9** (3.2)	77.7 (3.9)	84.0 (3.6)	84.7 (2.7)	95.1* (2.1)	91.6*** (2.4)	89.2*** (3.7)	88.8** (4.0)	99.2 (0.8)	54.7 (4.1)	52.2 (3.7)	53.4 (4.8)	43.2 (4.9)	48.5 (3.8)
Denver	34.0 (0.6)	34.6 (0.6)	33.7* (0.6)	33.5* (0.6)	35.1 (0.6)	55.3* (2.5)	57.7 (2.5)	64.8 (2.4)	58.7 (2.9)	61.3 (2.4)	82.0* (2.1)	86.2 (1.8)	84.7 (1.9)	86.8 (2.0)	86.4 (1.8)	57.0 (2.5)	59.3 (2.5)	48.1* (2.6)	52.5 (2.9)	53.9 (2.5)
Indianapolis	33.3 (0.6)	33.1 (0.5)	31.8 (0.5)	32.5 (0.6)	32.7 (0.6)	66.6 (2.5)	65.3 (2.5)	66.0 (2.6)	65.7 (2.8)	66.7 (2.7)	94.7 (1.3)	91.1 (1.9)	89.3** (2.2)	89.3 (2.4)	93.8 (1.6)	64.1*** (2.5)	61.0** (2.5)	56.5 (2.7)	55.5 (2.9)	52.1 (2.9)
Minneapolis	32.2 (0.5)	32.5 (0.6)	33.0 (0.6)	33.0 (0.6)	33.1 (0.5)	74.0 (2.4)	71.8 (2.5)	71.1* (2.5)	75.6 (2.4)	76.5 (2.3)	92.6 (1.5)	91.3 (1.7)	85.2** (2.2)	90.9 (1.7)	91.2 (1.6)	44.3 (2.7)	48.5** (2.7)	41.5 (2.7)	35.9 (2.7)	39.4 (2.6)
New York	32.0 (0.6)	32.7 (0.6)	33.9 (0.5)	33.2 (0.5)	33.2 (0.4)	74.9* (2.4)	77.2 (2.2)	75.1* (2.0)	76.6 (2.1)	79.9 (1.7)	86.4 (2.1)	84.1** (2.2)	87.6 (1.7)	85.9* (2.0)	89.9 (1.3)	58.8 (2.7)	58.4 (2.7)	52.7 (2.4)	49.9 (2.5)	53.5 (2.2)
Portland	34.8 (0.6)	34.8 (0.5)	36.3 (0.6)	35.5 (0.6)	35.0 (0.6)	58.7*** (2.7)	65.5 (2.3)	60.5** (2.7)	67.1 (2.5)	68.2 (2.4)	94.5 (1.1)	88.1*** (1.7)	91.9 (1.6)	93.0 (1.4)	93.1 (1.2)	45.0*** (2.7)	44.2*** (2.4)	26.6 (2.4)	26.7 (2.3)	30.3 (2.3)
Sacramento	32.1*** (0.5)	33.8 (0.5)	34.2 (0.6)	33.2** (0.6)	34.9 (0.6)	62.5 (2.7)	63.5 (2.5)	62.1 (2.8)	65.7 (2.7)	62.0 (2.6)	88.3* (2.0)	90.3 (1.7)	84.3*** (2.7)	90.4 (2.0)	92.2 (1.5)	47.4*** (2.8)	46.6*** (2.6)	41.5** (2.9)	38.1 (2.8)	32.6 (2.5)
Washington DC	33.4** (1.0)	35.9 (1.7)	32.4** (1.8)	34.6 (1.0)	35.7 (1.3)	77.4 (4.4)	83.0 (5.9)	82.4 (5.1)	74.6 (4.5)	76.1 (4.4)	90.9* (3.1)	89.9 (6.3)	98.6 (1.1)	95.3 (2.1)	97.0 (1.8)	49.6 (5.6)	58.5** (7.9)	50.8 (7.7)	44.8 (5.2)	39.6 (5.2)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

^a Indicates working full-time, part-time, or on active military status.

Table 2.2: ADAM II Characteristics of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2011: Education, Health Insurance, Health Insurance, Housing

Primary City	High School Diploma, GED, or Higher (%)					Health Insurance, Past Year (%)					Stable Housing, Past 30 Days (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	65.0 (3.3)	67.3 (3.5)	65.5 (3.2)	64.5 (2.9)	67.6 (3.5)	37.0*** (3.3)	29.8 (3.2)	29.4** (2.9)	24.2 (2.5)	24.2 (2.9)	79.8 (2.8)	77.3 (3.1)	80.4 (2.5)	81.7 (2.2)	81.3 (2.8)
Charlotte	67.4 (2.7)	69.2 (2.7)	74.1*** (2.7)	65.3 (3.2)	63.7 (2.8)	40.3 (2.9)	32.8 (2.7)	29.3* (2.8)	28.9* (2.9)	35.7 (2.8)	85.9 (2.0)	89.4 (1.7)	87.1 (2.2)	86.5 (2.4)	88.8 (1.8)
Chicago	70.7* (3.8)	64.6 (3.5)	66.0 (4.6)	68.2 (4.6)	61.2 (3.7)	26.8** (3.7)	23.7 (3.1)	25.4 (4.1)	21.6 (3.9)	17.9 (2.8)	89.5 (2.5)	93.2 (1.8)	98.3** (1.2)	96.6 (1.5)	93.2 (1.9)
Denver	68.8 (2.4)	72.1 (2.3)	67.5 (2.5)	66.0 (2.8)	68.8 (2.3)	33.7 (2.4)	32.5 (2.4)	30.2 (2.4)	29.0 (2.7)	34.4 (2.4)	82.4 (1.9)	81.8 (1.9)	80.1 (2.0)	80.6 (2.2)	80.0 (2.0)
Indianapolis	66.7 (2.4)	65.9 (2.4)	68.0 (2.4)	64.8 (2.8)	66.2 (2.7)	31.0 (2.4)	36.3 (2.4)	37.6 (2.6)	31.4 (2.6)	35.4 (2.7)	90.4* (1.5)	89.8 (1.6)	92.7*** (1.4)	89.4 (1.8)	86.6 (2.0)
Minneapolis	77.6 (2.2)	72.8* (2.4)	73.6* (2.4)	76.9 (2.3)	78.5 (2.1)	50.3*** (2.8)	51.6*** (2.8)	49.3*** (2.7)	63.1 (2.7)	63.9 (2.6)	86.7 (1.8)	89.8* (1.6)	85.2 (1.9)	84.7 (2.1)	85.8 (1.8)
New York	67.4 (2.6)	71.7 (2.5)	68.2 (2.2)	69.4 (2.3)	67.3 (2.0)	53.6 (2.8)	57.7 (2.7)	52.1** (2.4)	56.2 (2.5)	58.9 (2.2)	85.4 (1.9)	85.8 (1.8)	89.0 (1.3)	86.8 (1.6)	87.6 (1.3)
Portland	72.7* (2.3)	74.1 (2.2)	74.5 (2.4)	70.8** (2.6)	78.0 (2.1)	29.7* (2.4)	32.1 (2.3)	26.5*** (2.4)	28.6** (2.4)	35.4 (2.5)	73.3* (2.4)	76.7*** (2.1)	71.1 (2.6)	69.0 (2.6)	67.9 (2.5)
Sacramento	68.0 (2.6)	65.2 (2.5)	67.1 (2.8)	65.1 (2.8)	67.4 (2.6)	31.9 (2.6)	35.8 (2.5)	37.7 (2.8)	40.1 (2.8)	36.6 (2.6)	84.4* (2.0)	83.7 (1.9)	88.8*** (1.7)	82.2 (2.2)	80.0 (2.2)
Washington DC	78.5 (4.4)	77.9 (6.5)	74.8 (6.6)	68.4 (5.1)	75.3 (4.4)	62.6 (5.4)	63.3 (7.9)	74.8 (6.6)	67.4 (4.8)	73.0 (4.6)	92.0** (2.4)	78.6 (7.9)	93.8*** (3.0)	83.7 (4.2)	80.9 (4.8)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 2.3: Race and Ethnicity of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2011

Primary City	Hispanic (%)					White non-Hispanic (%)					Black non-Hispanic (%)					Other non-Hispanic (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	10.5 (2.4)	10.5 (2.7)	6.9 (1.9)	8.2 (1.9)	6.5 (1.9)	9.3 (2.0)	12.2 (2.5)	10.6 (2.2)	9.7 (1.8)	13.0 (2.8)	81.8 (2.6)	77.4 (3.1)	84.7** (2.3)	81.2 (2.4)	78.3 (3.1)	0.2* (0.1)	0.8 (0.4)	0.4 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	1.1 (0.6)
Charlotte	5.9*** (1.3)	10.6 (1.9)	16.0 (2.7)	14.2 (2.6)	12.2 (2.0)	29.3** (2.8)	23.2 (2.4)	22.1 (2.7)	20.4 (2.7)	21.6 (2.4)	61.8 (2.9)	60.0 (2.9)	56.6** (3.2)	57.4 (3.4)	64.5 (2.8)	3.2 (1.0)	5.2** (1.3)	2.6 (0.9)	4.3 (1.3)	1.9 (0.7)
Chicago	19.2 (3.4)	23.0 (3.5)	27.2 (4.7)	15.5 (4.1)	20.4 (3.5)	6.3 (1.8)	10.6 (2.1)	11.2 (2.9)	8.7 (2.8)	9.1 (2.2)	72.3 (3.7)	64.7 (3.6)	58.5** (4.9)	73.1 (4.7)	70.9 (3.6)	2.8** (1.2)	1.2 (0.7)	1.5 (1.1)	1.0 (1.0)	0.2 (0.2)
Denver	43.5 (2.5)	43.5 (2.6)	44.9 (2.6)	37.6 (2.8)	40.4 (2.4)	22.5*** (2.1)	22.7*** (2.1)	22.3*** (2.2)	29.4 (2.7)	31.9 (2.4)	26.8** (2.3)	26.3* (2.2)	26.8** (2.3)	22.6 (2.4)	20.9 (2.0)	6.7 (1.2)	6.9 (1.3)	6.1 (1.2)	9.3 (1.7)	6.5 (1.2)
Indianapolis	9.8 (1.7)	11.5 (1.9)	15.7** (2.5)	12.3 (2.3)	10.1 (1.9)	42.7 (2.6)	42.0 (2.6)	34.9 (2.6)	38.9 (2.9)	39.6 (2.8)	40.3 (2.5)	39.8 (2.5)	41.8 (2.6)	43.1 (2.9)	44.1 (2.9)	5.6 (1.3)	5.0 (1.1)	6.4 (1.6)	3.7 (1.1)	5.2 (1.2)
Minneapolis	8.5 (1.5)	10.5 (1.8)	16.4** (2.2)	7.0 (1.4)	10.2 (1.6)	27.4 (2.5)	24.5* (2.4)	27.5 (2.5)	31.4 (2.7)	27.1 (2.5)	54.7 (2.7)	53.5 (2.8)	46.7** (2.7)	50.4 (2.8)	54.3 (2.7)	9.0 (1.5)	10.6 (1.6)	9.6 (1.6)	10.3 (1.7)	8.4 (1.4)
New York	37.8** (2.8)	45.8 (2.8)	46.3 (2.5)	47.3 (2.6)	45.0 (2.2)	15.2 (2.2)	13.0 (2.0)	12.4 (1.9)	10.5 (1.8)	11.4 (1.5)	42.3 (2.8)	37.1 (2.6)	38.7 (2.4)	36.9 (2.4)	41.2 (2.1)	4.6 (1.2)	3.7 (1.1)	3.0 (0.8)	4.3 (1.0)	2.9 (0.8)
Portland	10.1*** (1.6)	16.9 (2.0)	16.1 (2.2)	13.1 (1.9)	16.2 (2.0)	52.1 (2.7)	47.0** (2.5)	49.0 (2.8)	58.3 (2.7)	54.8 (2.6)	21.0*** (2.2)	21.5*** (2.1)	19.8** (2.2)	16.1 (2.0)	13.8 (1.8)	16.6 (2.1)	13.6 (1.7)	15.2 (2.1)	11.4 (1.8)	14.7 (1.9)
Sacramento	25.9 (2.5)	24.4 (2.3)	31.4* (2.9)	30.6 (2.8)	25.4 (2.4)	29.4** (2.5)	38.4 (2.6)	33.2 (2.8)	31.6 (2.7)	36.3 (2.6)	31.2** (2.6)	25.6 (2.2)	22.3 (2.2)	24.4 (2.4)	24.0 (2.2)	13.3 (1.9)	11.0 (1.7)	11.9 (1.9)	12.2 (2.0)	14.3 (2.1)
Washington DC	4.9 (2.0)	7.7 (5.6)	1.5 (1.6)	4.4 (1.7)	5.2 (2.4)	7.4 (2.8)	1.0 (0.7)	23.3** (10.6)	3.5 (1.5)	3.2 (1.4)	85.3 (3.5)	85.3 (6.0)	79.0 (8.6)	86.2 (3.3)	86.1 (3.5)	2.6 (1.4)	5.3 (3.0)	0.0 (n/a)	3.2 (1.8)	3.4 (1.4)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

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

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

Table 2.4: Self-reported Arrest History, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†, Any Prior Arrest

Primary City	All Arrestees – Prior Arrest History (%) ^a									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	77.7 (5.3)	78.8** (2.2)	84.6 (2.6)	79.4*** (2.5)	74.1*** (3.2)	81.4* (3.0)	87.2 (2.1)	85.1 (2.1)	88.0 (2.3)	
Charlotte	67.0*** (4.1)	78.9*** (4.0)	79.0*** (2.0)	79.6*** (2.0)	87.3** (1.8)	84.2 (2.1)	78.3*** (2.6)	83.0 (2.4)	86.8 (1.8)	
Chicago	84.8* (1.5)	84.6** (1.4)	82.6*** (1.1)	84.7*** (1.4)	84.8* (1.7)	87.0 (1.7)	92.8 (2.3)	96.0 (1.7)	92.7 (1.8)	
Denver	86.4 (1.6)	86.4 (1.5)	82.0*** (1.5)	85.4 (1.7)	84.8* (1.8)	87.0 (1.7)	85.8 (1.8)	89.1 (1.8)	88.8 (1.5)	
Indianapolis	83.7 (1.9)	83.3** (1.4)	90.8** (1.4)	88.3* (1.7)	82.3 (2.0)	84.2 (1.9)	82.4 (2.1)	83.5 (2.2)	84.2 (2.1)	
Minneapolis	84.7 (1.4)	84.2 (1.4)	84.2 (1.3)	84.4 (1.6)	87.4 (1.9)	90.0 (1.6)	80.8** (2.2)	82.6* (2.1)	87.6 (1.7)	
New York	84.7 (1.4)	87.7* (1.4)	82.6 (1.3)	78.9*** (1.7)	68.5*** (2.7)	72.6*** (2.5)	78.4** (2.0)	82.4 (1.9)	84.1 (1.6)	
Portland	86.9 (1.3)	88.3 (1.2)	87.6 (1.4)	88.5 (1.4)	89.8 (1.5)	85.6 (1.7)	85.4 (2.0)	89.8 (1.6)	86.6 (1.7)	
Sacramento	90.7** (1.3)	85.9 (1.4)	84.2 (1.5)	90.2** (1.4)	81.9 (2.0)	88.3 (1.6)	83.4 (2.2)	85.8 (2.0)	85.8 (1.8)	
Washington DC			66.9** (4.3)	73.8 (3.2)	61.2** (5.6)	58.8** (9.0)	81.6 (5.9)	69.6 (5.3)	79.1 (4.4)	

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

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

^a Does not include juvenile arrests.

[†] Data from 2000–2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007–2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 2.5: Self-reported Arrest History, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†, Arrested 2 or More Times in Past Year

Primary City	All Arrestees – Prior Arrest History (%) ^a									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	16.8 (5.2)	19.2 (2.2)	14.3 (1.7)	6.9*** (1.5)	18.7*** (3.0)	18.4*** (3.2)	19.3** (2.9)	24.3 (2.9)	29.9 (4.2)	
Charlotte	12.0 (2.8)	28.2 (5.2)	14.9 (1.1)	9.8*** (1.1)	17.3 (3.1)	23.3 (3.2)	12.9 (3.1)	24.3 (4.3)	18.7 (2.3)	
Chicago	20.7*** (1.6)	15.9 (1.4)	11.3 (1.2)	12.6 (1.5)	15.2 (1.9)	8.2** (1.3)	7.9** (1.4)	13.3 (1.9)	13.1 (1.7)	
Denver	13.0 (1.4)	9.2*** (1.2)	5.9*** (0.9)	9.9*** (1.6)	11.0** (1.7)	13.5 (1.9)	9.3*** (1.6)	18.7 (2.5)	16.6 (2.3)	
Indianapolis	18.0 (2.0)	15.2 (1.4)	16.4 (1.4)	16.8 (1.6)	15.8 (2.0)	18.6 (2.1)	11.7*** (1.6)	22.1 (2.4)	18.2 (2.0)	
Minneapolis	13.5 (1.3)	14.9 (1.5)	15.4 (1.3)	11.3 (1.4)	10.2 (1.6)	12.4 (1.9)	9.4** (1.3)	16.2 (1.9)	13.1 (1.5)	
New York	17.1* (1.7)	20.1 (1.6)	24.1 (1.8)	28.3** (2.2)	22.7 (2.2)	14.1*** (1.7)	17.0* (2.0)	25.8 (2.4)	22.3 (2.2)	
Portland	14.4 (1.8)	13.6 (1.4)	10.9 (1.4)	13.3 (1.8)	17.7* (2.2)	12.9 (1.8)	10.5 (1.8)	15.0 (2.1)	13.4 (1.8)	
Sacramento			3.6*** (1.3)	2.7*** (1.1)	1.6*** (0.8)	n/a	4.4*** (2.2)	6.5* (3.2)	13.4 (3.6)	
Washington DC										

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

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

An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations: 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization. 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.

3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.”

^a Does not include juvenile arrests.

[†] Data from 2000–2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007–2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 2.6: ADAM II Arrest Charge, 2007–2011: Violent, Drug, Property and Other Crimes

Primary City	One of three recorded arrest charges is... (%)																			
	Violent Crime					Drug Crime					Property Crime					Other Crime				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	17.9 (2.5)	18.5 (2.7)	16.6 (2.3)	17.5 (2.2)	16.4 (2.5)	31.3** (3.5)	23.9 (3.3)	29.5** (3.2)	27.1 (2.8)	22.5 (3.2)	34.1 (3.3)	33.2* (3.4)	28.2 (2.9)	26.9 (2.6)	30.2 (3.4)	37.6** (3.4)	40.1* (3.6)	48.5 (3.3)	45.4 (3.0)	48.1 (3.7)
Charlotte	26.0 (2.5)	24.6 (2.4)	26.6 (2.7)	26.2 (2.8)	28.5 (2.7)	32.8* (2.8)	27.2 (2.7)	24.4 (2.8)	26.9 (3.0)	27.3 (2.7)	27.3 (2.5)	24.6 (2.4)	24.8 (2.6)	25.0 (2.7)	27.3 (3.5)	41.9 (2.9)	52.6** (2.9)	48.8 (3.2)	41.3 (3.3)	43.0 (2.9)
Chicago	18.6 (3.5)	19.4 (2.9)	31.1 (4.8)	18.0 (3.7)	24.0 (3.3)	62.1*** (4.2)	60.4*** (3.7)	48.1 (5.0)	52.8 (5.0)	46.4 (3.9)	20.9 (3.5)	31.4 (3.6)	21.2 (3.9)	16.9* (3.7)	24.9 (3.3)	16.3 (3.2)	8.8 (2.1)	15.0 (3.5)	14.9 (3.6)	11.7 (2.5)
Denver	23.7 (2.1)	24.0 (2.1)	22.6 (2.1)	25.3 (2.5)	21.8 (2.0)	24.0*** (2.2)	24.9*** (2.2)	24.5*** (2.2)	24.6*** (2.5)	14.2 (1.6)	19.3 (2.0)	19.4 (2.0)	19.2 (2.0)	20.9 (2.3)	17.6 (1.9)	53.9*** (2.5)	50.5*** (2.5)	52.2*** (2.6)	60.5*** (2.8)	69.5 (2.2)
Indianapolis	19.3 (2.0)	16.8 (1.7)	18.2 (1.9)	15.5 (1.8)	20.0 (2.2)	26.7 (2.4)	27.6 (2.3)	23.9 (2.2)	27.1 (2.5)	27.8 (2.6)	19.3** (2.1)	18.2*** (1.8)	23.2 (2.2)	18.4*** (2.1)	26.5 (2.5)	65.2*** (2.6)	65.1*** (2.4)	60.5*** (2.6)	63.5*** (2.7)	51.3 (2.9)
Minneapolis	24.5 (2.4)	25.7 (2.4)	24.4 (2.3)	27.6 (2.4)	27.2 (2.3)	34.9*** (2.8)	27.6* (2.5)	21.6 (2.2)	16.5* (2.0)	21.5 (2.2)	22.3 (2.5)	20.1 (2.2)	20.3 (2.2)	17.0 (2.1)	20.2 (2.1)	28.8 (2.7)	27.7* (2.6)	33.3 (2.7)	30.8 (2.7)	33.8 (2.6)
New York	27.2 (2.7)	24.7 (2.7)	22.8 (2.1)	24.1 (2.3)	22.3 (1.8)	24.8 (2.4)	26.1 (2.5)	30.8 (2.3)	24.3 (2.2)	27.9 (2.0)	24.2*** (2.4)	28.9 (2.5)	33.5 (2.3)	30.0 (2.3)	32.3 (2.0)	32.7 (2.6)	34.3 (2.6)	32.4 (2.2)	36.2 (2.5)	35.4 (2.1)
Portland	29.0*** (2.4)	24.3 (2.1)	26.4 (2.4)	25.8 (2.3)	21.8 (3.0)	35.0*** (2.7)	22.7 (2.1)	23.0 (2.4)	25.7 (2.5)	26.3 (2.4)	27.3 (2.4)	16.7*** (1.8)	30.8 (2.6)	32.7 (2.6)	29.3 (2.4)	33.4*** (2.6)	56.1*** (2.5)	44.1 (2.8)	48.1 (2.8)	45.8 (2.6)
Sacramento	17.6** (1.8)	14.9*** (1.5)	21.2 (2.1)	18.9 (2.0)	22.5 (2.1)	37.5 (2.7)	37.2 (2.6)	43.4** (3.0)	41.0 (2.9)	34.7 (2.6)	19.6 (2.0)	17.7 (1.8)	18.1 (2.1)	23.8* (2.4)	17.9 (1.9)	56.5 (2.7)	59.9 (2.5)	45.7*** (2.9)	47.8** (2.9)	56.4 (2.6)
Washington DC	17.9 (3.9)	7.8** (3.0)	8.8** (3.9)	16.8 (3.7)	20.5 (4.1)	38.0 (5.6)	43.0 (7.9)	49.9** (9.0)	27.3 (4.6)	30.8 (5.0)	8.3 (3.0)	4.3 (2.4)	10.5 (4.7)	4.2* (1.5)	10.7 (3.1)	43.7 (5.6)	44.3 (8.0)	31.6 (8.2)	46.8* (5.3)	34.2 (4.9)

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

Table 2.7: ADAM II for Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2011: Age, Citizenship, Employment, Education, Health Insurance, Housing

Primary City	Average Age	U.S. Citizen (%)	Working ^a (%)	Any Degree (%)	Health Insurance Past Year (%)	Stable Housing Past 30 Days
Atlanta						
Any positive UA	34.9** (1.0)	97.7 (1.9)	42.0 (4.6)	62.4*** (4.7)	21.5** (3.6)	82.1 (3.4)
No positive UA	37.9 (1.6)	93.9 (3.5)	43.7 (7.6)	76.5 (5.6)	30.7 (6.3)	81.9 (5.6)
Charlotte						
Any positive UA	30.4*** (0.8)	95.8*** (1.7)	48.1*** (4.0)	60.4** (3.9)	30.1 (3.6)	89.9 (2.3)
No positive UA	33.7 (1.0)	86.3 (3.7)	60.9 (5.2)	70.4 (4.8)	36.4 (5.2)	86.9 (3.7)
Chicago						
Any positive UA	31.1 (0.9)	99.8* (0.2)	45.1 (4.4)	57.4*** (4.3)	16.9 (3.2)	95.5** (1.6)
No positive UA	31.7 (1.8)	95.9 (4.2)	54.6 (8.8)	72.2 (7.6)	17.8 (6.1)	80.1 (12.8)
Denver						
Any positive UA	35.1 (0.8)	89.6*** (2.3)	45.8*** (3.3)	68.3 (3.2)	35.4 (3.3)	77.1* (2.8)
No positive UA	34.7 (1.1)	77.0 (3.8)	66.7 (4.3)	66.8 (4.3)	37.6 (4.4)	83.1 (3.5)
Indianapolis						
Any positive UA	32.1* (0.8)	96.9*** (1.9)	54.5 (3.7)	64.8** (3.5)	31.3* (3.4)	87.9 (2.5)
No positive UA	33.8 (1.3)	84.3 (4.5)	52.1 (5.7)	73.7 (4.8)	38.7 (5.4)	85.9 (4.1)
Minneapolis						
Any positive UA	32.1*** (0.7)	94.9*** (1.4)	32.0*** (3.1)	75.2*** (2.8)	62.5 (3.3)	84.2 (2.4)
No positive UA	34.6 (1.0)	82.4 (4.1)	60.7 (4.9)	85.5 (3.2)	68.0 (4.7)	88.4 (3.0)

Table continued on next page

Table 2.7: ADAM II for Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2011: Age, Citizenship, Employment, Education, Health Insurance, Housing (Cont. from previous page)

Primary City	Average Age	U.S. Citizen (%)	Working ^a (%)	Any Degree (%)	Health Insurance Past Year (%)	Stable Housing Past 30 Days
New York						
Any positive UA	33.3 (0.5)	94.8*** (1.3)	47.6*** (2.8)	66.3 (2.7)	59.9 (2.8)	84.5*** (1.9)
No positive UA	33.5 (0.8)	81.6 (3.4)	62.5 (4.1)	69.0 (3.9)	56.9 (4.1)	92.8 (1.7)
Portland						
Any positive UA	34.0*** (0.7)	96.2*** (1.1)	25.1*** (2.7)	78.0 (2.6)	34.9 (3.1)	67.3 (3.1)
No positive UA	38.4 (1.3)	83.0 (3.9)	43.9 (5.3)	75.5 (4.8)	40.0 (5.3)	71.7 (5.0)
Sacramento						
Any positive UA	34.6** (0.6)	96.4*** (1.2)	29.3*** (2.9)	67.2 (3.1)	37.0 (3.1)	78.5** (2.7)
No positive UA	36.9 (1.4)	78.6 (5.9)	45.6 (6.2)	70.8 (5.8)	37.5 (5.9)	85.3 (4.1)
Washington DC						
Any positive UA	35.8 (1.9)	n/a	40.8 (7.8)	75.5 (6.3)	78.1 (5.7)	82.8* (6.6)
No positive UA	37.4 (2.2)	n/a	34.0 (9.6)	73.4 (9.9)	78.0 (9.6)	68.7 (10.3)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.

2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.

3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

^a Indicates working full-time, part-time, or on active military status.

Table 2.8: ADAM II Housing Detail and Prior Arrests for Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance And Arrestees Testing Negative, 2011

Primary City	Housing				Prior Arrests ^a Reporting Ever (%)
	Stable (%)	Group Living (%)	Jail (%)	Homeless or Shelter (%)	
Atlanta					
Any positive UA	82.1 (3.4)	5.2** (1.9)	0.8 (0.6)	10.1** (2.6)	23.3 (5.2)
No positive UA	81.9 (5.6)	1.4 (0.9)	n/a	20.3 (8.2)	18.1 (8.3)
Charlotte					
Any positive UA	90.6 (2.2)	3.4 (1.4)	n/a	5.5 (2.0)	18.6** (4.4)
No positive UA	86.9 (3.7)	2.8 (1.6)	n/a	5.5 (2.5)	9.3 (4.0)
Chicago					
Any positive UA	95.5** (1.6)	1.2 (1.0)	0.5 (0.5)	2.8 (1.2)	18.7* (4.4)
No positive UA	80.6 (11.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.4 (10.0)
Denver					
Any positive UA	77.0** (2.8)	4.8 (1.4)	1.6 (0.8)	16.5** (2.5)	28.5*** (4.3)
No positive UA	83.1 (3.5)	6.9 (2.3)	n/a	5.0 (2.0)	45.6 (8.2)
Indianapolis					
Any positive UA	88.8 (2.4)	4.0 (1.6)	0.8*** (0.5)	6.2 (1.8)	22.2 (3.7)
No positive UA	85.6 (4.2)	3.3 (2.4)	5.6 (2.6)	4.4 (2.4)	20.4 (6.3)
Minneapolis					
Any positive UA	84.5 (2.4)	2.7* (1.0)	0.6 (0.4)	12.8*** (2.4)	21.7*** (3.8)
No positive UA	88.4 (3.0)	5.6 (2.2)	1.0 (0.9)	4.8 (2.0)	9.2 (2.8)

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Table 2.8: ADAM II Housing Detail and Prior Arrests for Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance And Arrestees Testing Negative, 2011 (Con't. from previous page)

Primary City	Housing				Prior Arrests Reporting Ever (%)
	Stable (%)	Group Living (%)	Jail (%)	Homeless or Shelter (%)	
New York					
Any positive UA	84.6*** (1.9)	3.7*** (1.0)	0.9 (0.6)	10.9** (1.7)	19.7*** (2.8)
No positive UA	92.8 (1.7)	1.2 (0.6)	0.3 (0.3)	6.7 (1.9)	5.3 (2.6)
Portland					
Any positive UA	67.4 (3.1)	3.0*** (1.1)	2.5** (1.0)	27.1*** (3.0)	40.6*** (4.2)
No positive UA	72.5 (5.0)	11.0 (3.7)	0.6 (0.5)	15.8 (4.0)	19.1 (5.9)
Sacramento					
Any positive UA	78.9** (2.7)	3.5*** (1.2)	1.4 (0.9)	16.5 (2.5)	42.2*** (4.7)
No positive UA	85.9 (4.0)	0.6 (0.7)	0.4 (0.4)	14.6 (4.4)	18.7 (9.0)
Washington DC					
Any positive UA	87.1** (5.1)	n/a	n/a	11.7 (5.1)	18.0** (7.9)
No positive UA	69.7 (10.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7 (5.9)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year."

^a Does not include juvenile arrests

Table 2.9: ADAM II Lifetime Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Experiences Among All Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2011

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)												Inpatient Mental Health/Psychiatric Treatment (%)				
	Outpatient					Inpatient or Residential											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	8.9 (1.8)	10.3 (2.0)	12.7*** (2.2)	7.5 (1.4)	7.0 (1.6)	16.4 (2.5)	16.7 (2.5)	18.3* (2.4)	11.9 (1.7)	14.4 (2.4)	13.5 (2.6)	9.1 (2.2)	10.4 (2.1)	7.5 (1.5)	10.8 (2.4)		
Charlotte	21.4*** (2.4)	19.9** (2.3)	16.9 (2.3)	20.2** (2.7)	13.5 (1.9)	26.9*** (2.6)	25.3*** (2.5)	22.2** (2.6)	15.4 (2.2)	15.2 (2.0)	10.8 (1.8)	8.9 (1.5)	8.1 (1.6)	7.6 (1.7)	11.0 (1.9)		
Chicago	22.7 (3.5)	22.7 (3.1)	22.9 (4.1)	20.8 (4.0)	16.5 (1.9)	24.9 (3.6)	25.2 (3.1)	22.7 (4.0)	15.1 (3.3)	19.6 (3.0)	10.7 (2.4)	10.6 (2.1)	13.4 (3.3)	8.8 (2.6)	8.5 (2.0)		
Denver	20.9 (2.1)	21.1 (2.1)	19.5 (2.1)	21.6 (2.4)	22.6 (2.1)	32.2 (2.4)	29.9 (2.3)	30.1 (2.4)	30.4 (2.6)	30.7 (2.3)	13.0 (1.7)	11.2 (1.5)	11.8 (1.7)	10.4 (1.7)	12.4 (1.7)		
Indianapolis	23.8 (2.3)	30.0 (2.4)	25.4 (2.4)	22.8 (2.4)	26.7 (2.5)	15.8 (1.8)	13.6 (1.6)	11.9 (1.6)	10.6* (1.6)	15.0 (2.0)	7.4*** (1.4)	9.0** (1.5)	12.0 (1.8)	8.9** (1.6)	15.0 (2.1)		
Minneapolis	31.9 (2.6)	34.7** (2.7)	24.5 (2.3)	25.8 (2.5)	27.4 (2.4)	39.1 (2.7)	34.5 (2.7)	34.1 (2.6)	33.2 (2.7)	38.5 (2.6)	14.3 (2.0)	12.6 (1.9)	13.6 (1.9)	13.4 (2.0)	14.9 (2.0)		
New York	17.8*** (2.0)	23.9 (2.3)	20.6** (1.9)	22.9 (2.0)	27.1 (2.0)	20.0* (2.1)	21.3 (2.1)	22.0 (1.9)	23.4 (2.0)	25.4 (1.9)	9.7 (1.6)	9.0 (1.6)	8.8 (1.4)	10.3 (1.6)	9.7 (1.3)		
Portland	37.4 (2.6)	28.6*** (2.2)	36.0 (2.7)	38.1 (2.7)	40.8 (2.6)	36.5 (2.6)	29.0*** (2.2)	34.2* (2.6)	40.8 (2.7)	40.5 (2.6)	13.0* (1.8)	13.1 (1.7)	16.2 (2.2)	18.3 (2.3)	17.0 (2.1)		
Sacramento	13.8* (1.9)	17.7* (2.0)	14.1 (2.0)	12.8* (1.9)	18.0 (2.1)	21.1 (2.3)	19.5 (2.1)	16.6 (2.2)	19.8 (2.3)	21.5 (2.3)	12.1 (1.8)	10.7 (1.5)	12.0 (1.9)	13.1 (1.9)	11.2 (1.6)		
Washington DC	13.9 (3.6)	9.0* (3.6)	9.8 (4.1)	8.9* (2.4)	18.1 (4.3)	22.8 (4.9)	12.9** (4.2)	18.2 (5.6)	21.1 (4.2)	26.3 (5.0)	8.1 (3.0)	3.1 (1.8)	7.0 (3.5)	5.4 (1.8)	7.2 (2.6)		

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 2.10: ADAM II Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Received in the Past 12 Months, 2007–2011

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)												Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)				
	Outpatient					Inpatient or Residential											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	1.5 (0.9)	0.6 (0.4)	2.3 (1.4)	1.4 (0.6)	2.3 (1.5)	5.3 (1.6)	3.9 (1.3)	3.2 (1.1)	2.9 (0.9)	3.0 (1.1)	2.0 (1.1)	0.8 (0.5)	1.0 (0.6)	1.3 (0.6)	1.7 (1.0)		
Charlotte	5.3 (1.5)	5.8 (1.6)	2.8 (1.2)	5.1 (1.6)	4.0 (1.4)	7.0* (1.5)	6.7 (1.5)	2.8 (0.9)	3.2 (1.0)	4.2 (1.2)	1.0 (0.5)	1.9 (0.8)	0.8 (1.0)	1.4 (0.7)	2.0 (1.0)		
Chicago	6.1 (2.1)	3.6 (1.4)	6.3 (2.4)	2.4 (1.5)	5.6 (1.8)	9.8** (2.5)	5.9 (1.7)	2.9 (1.5)	2.2 (1.2)	3.3 (1.3)	4.3 (1.6)	1.5 (0.8)	3.2 (1.6)	0.9 (0.7)	2.6 (1.1)		
Denver	4.3 (1.1)	4.3** (1.0)	5.9 (1.4)	8.3 (1.8)	6.5 (1.3)	9.7 (1.6)	7.7 (1.4)	10.0 (1.6)	9.4 (1.7)	9.9 (1.5)	1.2 (0.5)	1.2 (0.5)	1.4 (0.6)	1.4 (0.6)	1.8 (0.6)		
Indianapolis	4.9*** (1.4)	6.2** (1.5)	7.5* (1.8)	8.8 (1.9)	12.5 (2.3)	3.1 (0.9)	2.0** (0.7)	1.7*** (0.6)	2.7* (0.9)	5.6 (1.5)	0.6** (0.4)	2.0 (0.9)	2.1 (0.8)	2.9 (1.1)	3.7 (1.3)		
Minneapolis	7.8 (1.6)	7.0 (1.5)	5.0 (1.2)	7.9 (1.6)	7.0 (1.5)	13.8 (2.0)	9.8 (1.7)	9.9 (1.7)	12.9 (1.9)	12.6 (1.8)	3.2 (1.0)	3.2 (1.0)	2.5 (0.8)	4.8 (1.3)	3.8 (1.1)		
New York	7.0 (1.4)	9.1 (1.6)	6.2 (1.1)	8.4 (1.4)	8.8 (1.2)	5.2** (1.2)	7.2 (1.4)	6.1* (1.1)	7.1 (1.2)	9.2 (1.3)	2.3 (0.9)	2.4 (0.8)	2.3 (0.7)	2.0 (0.6)	2.1 (0.6)		
Portland	11.4 (1.8)	7.7*** (1.4)	10.4* (1.8)	11.5 (1.8)	15.2 (2.0)	10.8** (1.7)	8.6** (1.4)	8.4*** (1.6)	12.6 (1.9)	15.9 (2.0)	4.3 (1.2)	2.0* (0.7)	2.7 (0.9)	4.2 (1.2)	4.3 (1.2)		
Sacramento	4.9 (1.3)	4.3 (1.0)	3.4 (1.0)	4.5 (1.2)	5.5 (1.3)	7.7 (1.8)	5.4 (1.3)	1.9*** (0.8)	6.4 (1.5)	8.2 (1.7)	2.0 (0.7)	1.6* (0.6)	0.7*** (0.4)	2.5 (0.9)	3.6 (1.1)		
Washington DC	1.5*** (1.0)	n/a	1.1* (0.9)	1.8 (1.2)	3.0 (1.2)	1.9 (1.1)	0.4* (0.3)	4.5 (3.3)	1.8 (0.8)	7.3 (3.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) .

Table 2.11: Past 12 Month Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions, 2000–2003† and 2007–2011

Primary City	Average Number of Admissions to Outpatient Drug or Alcohol Treatment									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	0.0 (0.0)	0.1** (0.0)	n/a	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	
Charlotte	0.0 (0.0)	0.1** (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1*** (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	
Chicago	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.4 (0.3)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	
Denver	0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0*** (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	
Indianapolis	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.0* (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	
Minneapolis	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2*** (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	
New York	0.2** (0.0)	0.2** (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2* (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	
Portland	0.1** (0.0)	0.2* (0.0)	0.2* (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.1** (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	
Sacramento	0.2* (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	n/a	n/a	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	
Washington DC			0.1 (0.0)	0.0** (0.0)	0.0*** (0.0)	n/a	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	

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 each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 2.12: Past 12 Month Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Inpatient Treatment Nights, 2000–2003† and 2007–2011

Primary City	Average of Total Number of Reported Nights of Inpatient or Residential to Drug or Alcohol Treatment									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	0.7 (1.2)	2.3* (0.6)	4.4** (1.8)	4.0*** (1.4)	2.6 (1.9)	0.0 (1.2)	0.8 (3.7)	0.7 (1.1)	n/a	
Charlotte			1.4 (0.5)	2.2* (0.6)	1.5 (0.7)	1.4 (0.6)	0.3 (0.5)	1.2 (0.8)	0.9 (0.7)	
Chicago	1.7 (2.8)	2.2 (1.4)	1.9 (0.5)	2.9** (0.7)	6.9*** (1.7)	2.0 (1.0)	0.7 (1.3)	0.6 (1.0)	1.2 (0.8)	
Denver	3.9 (0.7)	2.0** (0.7)	2.3* (0.7)	1.9** (1.0)	4.2 (1.0)	2.7* (0.8)	5.3 (1.2)	3.2 (1.0)	5.3 (1.4)	
Indianapolis	0.8** (0.3)	0.9** (0.3)	0.6** (0.3)	1.0** (0.4)	1.1* (0.5)	1.0* (0.6)	0.4** (0.3)	1.3 (0.7)	3.4 (1.1)	
Minneapolis	5.4 (1.1)	5.7 (1.0)	5.4* (0.9)	6.1 (1.2)	7.7 (1.5)	4.4** (1.1)	5.6 (1.5)	7.0 (1.6)	8.8 (1.9)	
New York	5.7 (0.9)	5.7 (1.2)	4.9 (1.0)	7.1** (1.2)	1.4 (1.8)	1.9** (1.0)	3.5 (1.2)	5.1 (1.4)	4.5 (1.0)	
Portland	5.5 (1.1)	5.9 (1.0)	6.4 (1.1)	4.1** (1.3)	5.3 (1.6)	4.4** (1.1)	2.2*** (0.9)	6.7 (1.5)	8.4 (1.5)	
Sacramento	1.3** (0.5)	2.1** (0.5)	1.1*** (0.5)	1.4*** (0.6)	3.2 (0.7)	4.3 (1.2)	0.1*** (0.3)	2.5* (0.8)	5.1 (1.3)	
Washington DC			n/a	4.3 (1.9)	2.3** (1.5)	n/a	1.2*** (2.0)	0.7*** (1.4)	8.4 (2.9)	

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 each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 2.13: Past 12 Month Mental Health Inpatient Treatment Nights, 2000–2003[†] and 2007–2011

Primary City	Average of Total Number of Nights of Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta			0.8 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.6)	0.4 (0.3)	1.2 (0.5)	0.6 (0.3)	0.9 (0.5)		
Charlotte	0.1 (0.5)	0.6*** (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)	0.4** (0.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Chicago	0.2 (1.5)	0.7 (0.7)	0.8* (0.3)	0.2 (0.4)	0.7 (0.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0 (0.3)		
Denver	0.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.2 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)	1.0 (0.8)	1.5 (0.8)	1.0 (0.5)		
Indianapolis	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.6)	0.2 (0.1)		
Minneapolis	0.3 (0.3)	0.7 (0.2)	0.1** (0.2)	0.4 (0.3)	1.6** (0.3)	0.4 (0.2)	0.3** (0.2)	0.8 (0.3)	0.7 (0.2)		
New York	1.1 (0.3)	0.7 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	0.3 (0.4)	0.6 (0.5)	1.5 (0.7)	0.7 (0.3)	0.8 (0.5)	0.4 (0.2)		
Portland	0.8 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.7 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)	0.3 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	0.6 (0.4)		
Sacramento	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1* (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.1* (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.6)	0.3 (0.2)	1.1 (0.6)		
Washington DC			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 asked only of arrestees who reported 12-month drug use.

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

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

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.1: Proportion of All Adult Male Arrestees with Agreement in Self-report and Urine Test by Site, 2011

Primary City	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamines
Atlanta	80.6%	81.6%	93.4%	98.6%
Charlotte	80.6%	87.0%	97.3%	99.3%
Chicago	80.0%	86.4%	94.3%	99.2%
Denver	87.1%	89.7%	92.6%	97.8%
Indianapolis	84.7%	87.0%	89.3%	98.3%
Minneapolis	84.7%	88.9%	91.8%	98.5%
New York	85.4%	87.3%	94.3%	99.9%
Portland	84.6%	92.0%	93.5%	88.9%
Sacramento	82.5%	93.1%	90.4%	86.0%
Washington DC	83.8%	92.7%	93.2%	100.0%
Overall Congruence	83.5%	88.3%	93.2%	96.7%

Table 3.2: Proportion of Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive and Self-reporting Use by Site, 2011

Primary City	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamines
Atlanta	78.5%	43.5%	7.1%	14.3%
Charlotte	73.1%	38.5%	21.4%	0.0%
Chicago	79.5%	36.8%	65.2%	0.0%
Denver	92.4%	55.1%	25.0%	66.7%
Indianapolis	82.2%	35.8%	21.7%	33.3%
Minneapolis	86.2%	52.3%	29.8%	50.0%
New York	87.1%	41.8%	40.0%	100.0%
Portland	90.2%	52.5%	71.4%	58.6%
Sacramento	84.9%	50.9%	33.9%	66.3%
Washington DC	78.1%	56.8%	43.5%	n/a
Overall Congruence	83.7%	45.1%	41.4%	60.6%

Table 3.3: Urine Test Results on Any Drug Test Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Any of 10 Drugs ^a										Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	61.4 (6.7)	69.5 (2.7)	72.3 (3.6)	69.9 (3.9)	67.8 (4.5)	60.0 (4.9)	64.6 (4.7)	62.0 (5.6)	64.1 (5.4)	0.143	
Charlotte	89.3* (4.4)	89.6 (4.5)	87.4** (1.3)	89.1** (1.4)	86.5 (2.7)	86.5 (2.9)	82.1 (4.2)	82.6 (4.0)	80.5 (3.6)	0.405	
Chicago	68.5 (1.9)	66.0 (1.9)	66.7 (1.9)	73.3 (2.2)	71.1 (2.5)	67.6 (2.7)	69.6 (2.5)	63.3 (3.0)	68.7 (2.6)	0.001	
Denver	66.3 (2.0)	68.3 (2.0)	67.1 (2.5)	63.7 (2.8)	65.5 (2.8)	64.0 (2.8)	61.7 (3.3)	68.6 (3.1)	66.5 (3.3)	0.554	
Indianapolis	67.4 (2.4)	68.1 (2.5)	71.4 (2.4)	65.0 (2.2)	63.5 (3.2)	65.1 (3.0)	63.1 (3.6)	71.4 (2.4)	69.6 (3.0)	0.758	
Minneapolis	83.8*** (1.6)	80.8** (1.9)	83.2*** (1.6)	73.7 (1.9)	69.2 (3.1)	69.2 (2.9)	68.9 (3.1)	75.2 (2.7)	72.7 (3.3)	0.850	
New York	66.7* (2.0)	70.4 (1.8)	69.3 (2.0)	74.3 (2.3)	72.0 (2.9)	64.1** (2.8)	64.9** (3.0)	74.1 (2.3)	73.2 (2.9)	<0.001	
Portland	74.6** (2.4)	75.6* (2.2)	79.9 (1.7)	84.0 (2.0)	77.9 (2.5)	77.6 (2.4)	68.4*** (3.2)	80.0 (2.7)	81.0 (2.5)	0.848	
Sacramento	55.8 (6.9)	55.8 (6.9)	55.8 (6.9)	68.5 (4.4)	68.3 (6.1)	48.6* (9.9)	74.3 (7.9)	52.0** (6.0)	67.7 (7.3)	0.620	
Washington DC										0.633	

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

^a Ten drugs tested include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone.
^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2011.

[†] Data from 2000–2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.4: Urine Test Results of Multiple Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Multiple Drugs (Any of 10) ^a										Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	29.0** (6.8)	17.5* (2.3)	19.9 (3.6)	17.0 (3.5)	14.2 (3.1)	15.3 (3.2)	13.7 (3.0)	13.1 (3.3)	14.5 (3.6)	0.390	
Charlotte	56.1*** (8.2)	32.1 (7.0)	36.5 (1.9)	40.8** (2.3)	38.2 (4.2)	40.4* (4.4)	28.2 (4.8)	27.2 (4.3)	31.3 (3.9)	0.020	
Chicago	21.6 (1.7)	21.4 (1.6)	21.9 (1.7)	29.5* (2.4)	21.8 (2.3)	20.5 (2.2)	19.2 (2.2)	14.3*** (2.1)	23.5 (2.5)	<0.001	
Denver	23.9 (1.8)	25.1 (1.9)	23.5 (2.1)	25.5 (2.3)	25.9 (2.6)	20.5 (2.2)	17.3 (2.3)	25.0 (2.9)	21.0 (2.8)	0.077	
Indianapolis	22.3 (2.1)	20.1 (2.2)	18.8 (2.0)	19.7 (1.8)	20.8 (2.5)	21.3 (2.6)	17.5 (2.7)	20.4 (2.2)	20.4 (2.6)	0.643	
Minneapolis	34.0*** (2.0)	32.3*** (2.2)	29.3** (2.0)	26.1* (1.8)	23.4 (2.9)	24.5 (2.9)	25.4 (2.7)	26.1 (2.7)	20.4 (2.6)	<0.001	
New York	27.4 (2.0)	24.8* (1.7)	26.4 (1.9)	36.0 (2.6)	29.5 (3.0)	24.7* (2.4)	19.6*** (2.5)	31.5 (2.5)	31.7 (3.2)	0.636	
Portland	29.6** (2.6)	28.8** (2.3)	35.8 (2.1)	39.6 (2.8)	32.1 (3.0)	28.7*** (2.7)	27.1*** (2.9)	37.7 (3.3)	38.2 (3.4)	0.442	
Sacramento										0.189	
Washington DC											

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

^a Ten drugs tested include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone.
^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2011.

[†] Data from 2000–2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.5: Urine Test Results for Marijuana Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Marijuana ^a										Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	38.7* (6.2)	49.0 (3.0)	37.7 (4.2)	33.0 (4.4)	30.9 (4.3)	31.8 (4.4)	36.8 (4.7)	35.1 (5.4)	35.9 (5.3)	0.405	
Charlotte	53.0 (8.0)	55.9 (7.6)	44.4** (2.8)	48.8 (3.1)	45.5** (3.7)	50.8 (3.6)	36.2*** (3.4)	48.0 (3.8)	53.0 (3.4)	0.950	
Chicago	41.4 (2.0)	40.1 (1.9)	39.6 (2.0)	43.3 (2.5)	42.7 (2.7)	41.6 (2.7)	45.0 (2.8)	39.9 (3.1)	44.3 (2.8)	0.753	
Denver	47.5 (2.1)	49.1 (2.2)	45.5 (2.6)	43.8 (2.7)	45.3 (3.0)	45.8 (2.9)	43.7 (3.2)	48.7 (3.3)	47.8 (3.4)	0.819	
Indianapolis	54.1 (2.5)	52.1 (2.6)	51.5 (2.6)	46.6 (2.3)	42.7** (3.1)	47.8 (3.0)	46.9 (3.6)	52.9 (2.7)	50.8 (3.3)	0.111	
Minneapolis	39.3** (2.1)	42.7 (2.3)	42.7 (2.0)	42.2* (2.0)	38.2** (3.3)	41.9* (3.2)	41.2** (3.1)	48.2 (3.1)	49.0 (3.5)	0.064	
New York	34.9*** (2.0)	35.9*** (1.9)	37.2*** (2.1)	39.1** (2.6)	41.4* (3.1)	41.3* (2.8)	40.3* (3.1)	44.3 (2.5)	49.4 (3.4)	<0.001	
Portland	49.2* (2.7)	48.0** (2.6)	50.5 (2.1)	49.5* (2.8)	45.8** (3.0)	46.7*** (2.9)	46.1** (3.2)	57.7 (3.3)	56.1 (3.3)	0.120	
Sacramento	33.0 (6.2)	41.1 (4.8)	33.0 (6.2)	41.1 (4.8)	44.1 (6.6)	30.8 (9.1)	46.9 (10.0)	37.2 (5.9)	44.5 (8.1)	0.256	
Washington DC											

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2011.
[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2010 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.6: Urine Test Results for Cocaine Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Cocaine ^a										Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	39.2*** (6.5)	31.0*** (2.8)	46.1 (4.3)	48.8*** (4.5)	45.5*** (4.8)	40.5** (4.9)	36.9 (4.7)	33.3 (5.3)	32.8 (5.1)	0.002	
Charlotte	50.4*** (8.6)	40.2 (7.5)	48.9*** (1.9)	52.8*** (2.2)	40.9*** (4.2)	43.8*** (5.0)	33.2 (5.0)	29.0 (4.3)	25.2 (3.5)	<0.001	
Chicago	34.3*** (2.0)	33.5*** (1.8)	31.6** (1.9)	39.7*** (2.6)	37.0*** (2.7)	32.7** (2.6)	28.6 (2.5)	19.1 (2.3)	24.8 (2.5)	<0.001	
Denver	32.3*** (2.0)	32.8*** (2.1)	33.5*** (2.5)	32.5*** (2.6)	30.5*** (2.8)	21.3 (2.3)	21.6 (2.6)	22.2 (2.7)	19.6 (2.7)	<0.001	
Indianapolis	24.9 (2.1)	25.9* (2.3)	28.3** (2.5)	27.4** (2.1)	27.5** (2.8)	22.5 (2.5)	18.7 (2.8)	20.6 (2.2)	20.6 (2.5)	0.008	
Minneapolis	51.9*** (2.1)	45.8*** (2.4)	49.8*** (2.2)	36.7*** (2.0)	33.6** (3.3)	29.7 (3.1)	31.8** (2.9)	30.3 (2.9)	24.6 (2.9)	<0.001	
New York	21.5** (1.8)	25.6*** (1.8)	21.0** (1.8)	33.1*** (2.7)	23.6** (2.8)	20.6* (2.3)	16.0 (2.2)	14.6 (1.8)	15.0 (2.2)	<0.001	
Portland	18.6*** (2.1)	17.3*** (1.9)	20.6*** (1.8)	22.5*** (2.4)	21.4*** (2.5)	17.2*** (2.1)	10.5 (1.7)	12.2 (2.1)	10.3 (1.8)	<0.001	
Sacramento	24.2 (6.6)	24.2 (6.6)	24.2 (6.6)	24.2 (6.6)	31.2*** (2.4)	26.6*** (2.0)	28.7 (2.6)	17.4 (2.0)	17.5 (3.0)	<0.001	
Washington DC											

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

^a Arrestees tested positive for either crack or powder cocaine.
^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2011.
[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.7: Urine Test Results for Opiates Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for:											Trend ^b p-value
	Opiates											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
Atlanta	2.9 (2.9)	1.7 (0.7)	3.7 (2.0)	1.9 (1.1)	1.4 (1.0)	1.6 (1.1)	2.5 (1.5)	5.8 (3.8)	6.6 (3.8)	0.012		
Charlotte	36.1* (8.6)	29.4 (7.2)	25.1* (1.7)	23.8 (1.9)	20.2 (3.3)	28.6** (3.9)	17.8 (3.9)	14.4 (3.0)	18.6 (3.1)	0.266		
Chicago	3.6*** (0.7)	4.3** (0.8)	3.4*** (0.7)	7.7 (1.5)	3.2*** (0.8)	4.0*** (1.0)	5.0** (1.2)	5.2* (1.4)	10.1 (2.0)	<0.001		
Denver	3.1*** (0.7)	5.1* (1.0)	4.3* (1.1)	4.2** (1.1)	6.5 (1.5)	5.0** (1.3)	7.0 (1.7)	10.5 (2.2)	10.3 (2.8)	0.006		
Indianapolis	3.4** (0.8)	4.0** (0.9)	3.8** (0.9)	4.7 (0.9)	4.7* (1.3)	6.1 (1.3)	5.8 (1.7)	7.1 (1.3)	7.7 (1.8)	<0.001		
Minneapolis	19.7*** (1.7)	16.2*** (1.7)	12.8** (1.4)	13.6*** (1.4)	8.2 (1.8)	6.8 (1.6)	9.2 (1.5)	7.6 (1.4)	8.1 (1.6)	<0.001		
New York	13.2 (1.5)	9.8* (1.2)	9.6* (1.3)	15.7 (2.0)	11.7 (2.1)	7.6*** (1.4)	9.7* (1.7)	22.2** (2.4)	14.4 (2.3)	0.173		
Portland	3.2*** (0.9)	6.3 (1.2)	5.4* (0.9)	7.3 (1.4)	6.1 (1.5)	4.3*** (1.0)	5.5* (1.3)	10.7 (2.2)	9.6 (2.0)	0.001		
Sacramento	6.8 (2.0)	11.8 (3.0)	14.1 (3.1)	11.5 (2.7)	15.2 (3.6)	10.2 (2.7)	11.3 (3.1)	0.992				

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2011.

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.8: Urine Test Results for Methamphetamine Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for:											Trend ^b p-value
	Methamphetamine											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
Atlanta	2.2 (2.4)	0.9 (0.5)	2.7 (1.4)	1.3 (0.8)	0.7 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	0.5 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	0.239		
Charlotte	0.0 (0.3)	1.4 (2.3)	0.8 (0.3)	1.3 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	0.6 (0.7)	0.6 (0.5)	1.0 (0.7)	0.183		
Chicago	3.4 (0.7)	4.2 (0.8)	6.5 (0.9)	6.5 (1.2)	5.7 (1.4)	3.1* (0.9)	4.4 (1.2)	4.0 (1.2)	5.9 (1.5)	0.310		
Denver	1.7 (0.5)	1.9 (0.5)	3.5 (1.0)	3.5 (1.0)	2.6 (1.0)	1.6 (0.7)	1.0 (0.6)	2.7 (1.0)	2.3 (1.1)	0.776		
Indianapolis	3.2 (0.9)	1.7 (0.5)	2.4 (0.6)	3.4 (0.7)	3.2 (0.9)	2.4 (0.9)	3.6 (1.5)	2.4 (0.7)	2.8 (1.0)	0.733		
Minneapolis	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.6** (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.194		
New York	20.8 (1.7)	21.5 (1.6)	22.3 (1.8)	26.8 (2.4)	20.4 (2.5)	14.6*** (1.8)	13.3*** (2.0)	19.8 (2.1)	22.9 (2.8)	<0.001		
Portland	31.1*** (2.4)	31.0*** (2.3)	36.4 (2.1)	45.8 (2.8)	35.6* (3.1)	34.5** (2.9)	30.7*** (3.0)	33.2** (3.2)	42.9 (3.5)	0.702		
Sacramento	1.8 (1.1)	5.8** (2.8)	1.8 (1.1)	1.8 (1.1)	1.8 (1.1)	1.8 (1.1)	0.4 (0.3)	1.0 (0.7)	0.4 (0.3)	<0.001		

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2011.

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2010 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.9: Self-reported Past 30 day Use, 2007–2011: Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana				Crack Cocaine				Powder Cocaine				Heroin				Methamphetamine			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	42.1 (3.4)	41.4 (3.6)	44.5 (3.3)	40.3 (2.9)	42.2 (3.7)	26.7*** (3.1)	23.4*** (3.0)	18.8*** (2.5)	16.6 (2.1)	12.5 (2.1)	9.0** (2.0)	8.2* (1.9)	6.4 (1.5)	4.4 (1.2)	4.5 (1.2)	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)	0.6 (0.4)	0.8 (0.7)
Charlotte	48.6 (2.9)	47.2 (2.9)	34.5*** (3.1)	44.5 (3.4)	45.1 (3.0)	18.8*** (2.3)	13.9** (2.0)	9.1 (1.7)	7.7 (1.6)	9.1 (1.6)	11.6*** (2.0)	10.1*** (1.8)	7.3 (1.6)	4.6 (1.2)	4.6 (1.2)	0.7 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	0.8 (1.2)	1.9 (1.0)	0.6 (0.4)
Chicago	56.6 (4.1)	51.9 (3.7)	44.3 (4.8)	53.1 (4.9)	53.2 (3.8)	22.8*** (3.5)	23.0*** (3.1)	13.5 (3.3)	8.1 (2.3)	10.9 (2.3)	5.4 (1.9)	2.9 (1.2)	8.2 (2.7)	4.3 (2.2)	5.5 (1.8)	20.6 (3.3)	24.8** (3.2)	13.1 (3.0)	11.9 (3.0)	14.9 (2.6)
Denver	45.4 (2.5)	44.6 (2.5)	47.6 (2.6)	52.7 (2.9)	47.7 (2.5)	20.3*** (2.1)	16.7 (1.9)	14.9 (1.9)	11.0 (1.8)	13.7 (1.7)	14.1*** (1.8)	10.4 (1.5)	10.2 (1.6)	8.2 (1.5)	8.5 (1.4)	3.3 (0.9)	1.5** (0.5)	4.2 (1.1)	3.6 (1.0)	4.4 (1.0)
Indianapolis	44.1 (2.6)	43.0 (2.5)	41.7 (2.7)	48.3 (3.0)	47.0 (2.9)	13.9** (1.8)	10.6 (1.5)	8.5 (1.4)	11.1 (1.8)	8.5 (1.6)	6.5 (1.3)	3.2*** (0.8)	4.6** (1.1)	6.0 (1.4)	9.0 (1.7)	1.3*** (0.6)	1.2*** (0.5)	2.7* (0.8)	2.8 (1.1)	5.2 (1.4)
Minneapolis	43.3** (2.7)	45.7 (2.8)	35.2*** (2.6)	45.5 (2.9)	51.4 (2.7)	17.1** (2.1)	14.7 (2.0)	9.1 (1.5)	9.4 (1.6)	11.7 (1.7)	6.3 (1.3)	6.0 (1.4)	3.9* (1.0)	2.7*** (0.8)	6.9 (1.4)	2.2 (0.7)	2.9 (0.9)	2.4 (0.7)	2.9 (0.9)	3.8 (1.0)
New York	39.3*** (2.8)	40.2*** (2.7)	44.3** (2.4)	51.4 (2.6)	51.2 (2.2)	9.9 (1.5)	7.2 (1.3)	10.4 (1.4)	11.2 (1.6)	9.3 (1.3)	8.3 (1.4)	7.2 (1.2)	9.3 (1.4)	9.1 (1.4)	9.2 (1.3)	5.5 (1.2)	5.5 (1.2)	7.1** (1.1)	5.4 (0.9)	4.2 (0.8)
Portland	46.7*** (2.7)	42.3*** (2.5)	43.4*** (2.8)	49.8 (2.8)	55.6 (2.7)	15.0** (2.0)	10.8 (1.5)	10.7 (1.7)	11.5 (1.7)	9.9 (1.5)	11.4 (1.8)	8.3 (1.4)	6.9 (1.4)	8.5 (1.5)	9.5 (1.6)	9.4*** (1.5)	7.7*** (1.3)	11.3** (1.8)	18.1 (2.3)	17.3 (2.1)
Sacramento	44.7*** (2.8)	45.4*** (2.6)	46.7** (2.9)	53.1 (2.9)	55.3 (2.7)	11.4*** (1.8)	8.9* (1.5)	5.3 (1.2)	6.2 (1.3)	5.8 (1.2)	7.2 (1.5)	4.7 (1.1)	3.7 (1.0)	3.6 (1.1)	5.1 (1.1)	2.7** (0.8)	2.1** (0.7)	2.6** (0.8)	4.2 (1.1)	5.7 (1.3)
Washington DC	42.0 (5.8)	34.2 (8.5)	39.6 (7.9)	31.7 (5.0)	42.4 (5.5)	14.1 (4.0)	17.8 (6.6)	10.1 (3.9)	3.9 (1.4)	8.2 (2.7)	5.2 (3.0)	3.1 (2.3)	1.5* (1.2)	3.1 (1.9)	7.0 (3.6)	12.5 (4.5)	4.4 (2.6)	5.6 (3.1)	5.9 (2.5)	5.9 (2.6)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) level (***)

An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.10: Self-reported Use of Marijuana, 2007–2011

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Marijuana Use (%)														
	Past 3 Days					Past 7 Days					Past Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	28.5 (3.2)	27.6 (3.3)	29.8 (3.2)	28.4 (2.7)	29.3 (3.5)	34.3 (3.3)	35.4 (3.5)	38.9 (3.3)	34.7 (2.8)	35.8 (3.6)	46.9 (3.4)	47.0 (3.6)	48.2 (3.3)	46.0 (2.9)	46.1 (3.7)
Charlotte	33.5 (2.7)	29.2 (2.6)	21.3*** (2.5)	28.0 (3.0)	31.1 (2.7)	40.6 (2.9)	38.2 (2.8)	27.8*** (2.8)	36.5 (3.3)	37.9 (2.9)	56.0* (2.8)	54.8 (2.9)	40.8** (3.1)	51.2 (3.4)	50.2 (2.9)
Chicago	36.4 (4.0)	35.6* (3.6)	32.8* (4.6)	36.9 (4.7)	44.2 (3.8)	44.7 (4.1)	45.8 (3.7)	39.7 (4.8)	46.8 (4.9)	49.6 (3.8)	60.7 (4.0)	58.6 (3.6)	49.2 (4.8)	58.2 (4.8)	57.1 (3.7)
Denver	33.4 (2.4)	34.3 (2.4)	34.1 (2.5)	34.7 (2.8)	34.8 (2.4)	40.0 (2.5)	40.2 (2.5)	41.7 (2.6)	43.9 (2.9)	41.1 (2.5)	51.2 (2.5)	49.3 (2.5)	52.0 (2.6)	57.9 (2.9)	54.2 (2.5)
Indianapolis	33.4 (2.5)	30.2 (2.4)	28.4 (2.4)	32.9 (2.8)	32.9 (2.7)	39.4 (2.6)	35.5 (2.4)	33.0** (2.5)	39.4 (2.9)	40.1 (2.8)	50.8 (2.6)	51.0 (2.5)	48.8 (2.7)	54.5 (2.9)	52.9 (2.9)
Minneapolis	29.3** (2.5)	32.8 (2.5)	28.5** (2.4)	34.7 (2.7)	36.9 (2.6)	36.0* (2.6)	39.6 (2.7)	31.2*** (2.5)	42.8 (2.8)	42.7 (2.7)	50.5* (2.7)	51.8 (2.8)	40.6*** (2.7)	51.8 (2.8)	56.9 (2.7)
New York	27.6*** (2.5)	31.9** (2.6)	32.4** (2.3)	36.7 (2.5)	38.9 (2.2)	32.8*** (2.6)	36.8** (2.7)	37.4** (2.4)	43.7 (2.5)	44.7 (2.2)	46.4** (2.8)	44.7*** (2.7)	49.4* (2.4)	56.5 (2.5)	55.3 (2.2)
Portland	30.1*** (2.5)	28.2*** (2.2)	29.9*** (2.6)	33.3* (2.7)	39.4 (2.6)	40.0** (2.7)	35.4*** (2.4)	35.9*** (2.7)	41.3 (2.8)	46.9 (2.7)	56.6 (2.7)	51.5*** (2.5)	51.4*** (2.8)	56.6 (2.7)	61.8 (2.5)
Sacramento	31.6*** (2.6)	33.5*** (2.5)	35.0** (2.8)	40.7 (2.9)	43.5 (2.7)	37.0*** (2.7)	38.0*** (2.6)	40.8*** (2.9)	45.0 (2.8)	50.4 (2.8)	49.5*** (2.8)	51.3** (2.6)	52.5* (2.9)	60.3 (2.8)	59.5 (2.7)
Washington DC	30.5 (5.7)	22.0 (7.1)	30.6 (7.7)	23.2 (4.6)	29.8 (5.1)	34.3 (5.8)	31.5 (8.4)	34.1 (7.8)	26.3 (4.8)	35.6 (5.3)	42.7 (5.6)	37.9 (8.2)	45.7 (7.9)	39.6 (5.2)	44.3 (5.4)

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 3.11: Average Age at First Use for Those Who Admit Use in Prior 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011[†], Marijuana and Heroin

Primary City	Marijuana						Heroin											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta			15.8 (0.3)	16.1 (0.2)	16.4 (0.3)	16.1 (0.3)	16.4 (0.3)	16.4 (0.3)	16.0 (0.3)			21.9 (1.4)	21.4 (1.3)	21.9 (1.6)	23.8 (1.9)	23.1 (1.9)	19.6 (1.4)	22.7 (1.9)
Charlotte	15.5 (0.4)	15.7 (0.2)	15.3 (0.2)	15.3 (0.2)	15.3 (0.2)	15.2 (0.2)	15.6 (0.3)	15.4 (0.3)	15.6 (0.3)		20.6* (1.2)	21.5 (1.2)	20.8* (1.3)	23.3 (1.2)	25.4 (1.2)	22.0 (1.4)	23.1 (1.4)	23.7 (1.5)
Chicago	15.7 (0.7)	16.5*** (0.3)	15.4*** (0.1)	15.2** (0.2)	14.9 (0.4)	14.6 (0.3)	14.5 (0.3)	15.1 (0.4)	14.7 (0.2)		22.6 (1.1)	24.2 (0.4)	24.8 (0.5)	23.8 (1.3)	23.6 (0.9)	20.2*** (1.0)	20.6** (1.4)	25.5 (1.4)
Denver	15.3 (0.2)	15.1 (0.2)	15.5** (0.2)	15.0 (0.2)	14.9 (0.2)	15.1 (0.2)	14.9 (0.2)	14.6 (0.2)	14.8 (0.3)		22.6*** (0.7)	24.2* (0.7)	23.2** (0.9)	27.7 (1.1)	25.0 (1.3)	24.7 (1.1)	24.0 (1.2)	26.7 (1.3)
Indianapolis	15.5*** (0.2)	15.5*** (0.2)	15.6*** (0.2)	15.4*** (0.2)	15.3* (0.3)	15.3** (0.2)	15.0 (0.2)	15.2* (0.2)	14.7 (0.2)		23.5 (1.0)	24.3 (1.0)	25.0 (1.1)	25.0 (1.1)	24.4 (1.2)	26.2 (1.7)	23.9 (1.3)	24.1 (1.2)
Minneapolis	15.3 (0.2)	15.0 (0.1)	14.8 (0.1)	14.9 (0.2)	14.7 (0.2)	15.1 (0.3)	15.2 (0.2)	15.0 (0.3)	14.9 (0.2)		22.3 (0.9)	21.7 (0.7)	22.5 (0.9)	22.1 (1.1)	24.8 (1.5)	25.3 (1.4)	22.3 (1.3)	23.6 (1.0)
New York	15.0 (0.1)	15.0 (0.2)	14.8 (0.1)	14.8 (0.2)	15.4 (0.3)	14.6 (0.2)	15.3 (0.2)	15.1 (0.2)	15.0 (0.1)		22.0 (0.4)	20.5*** (0.5)	20.8*** (0.6)	23.7 (1.1)	21.9 (0.8)	21.5* (0.9)	22.3 (0.8)	23.4 (0.7)
Portland	15.1*** (0.2)	14.7 (0.1)	14.6 (0.2)	14.4 (0.2)	14.1 (0.2)	14.5 (0.2)	14.8* (0.2)	14.0 (0.2)	14.2 (0.3)		24.3*** (0.5)	22.9 (0.5)	22.3 (0.6)	24.0* (0.8)	24.1* (0.8)	25.0** (0.9)	22.4 (0.7)	22.1 (0.7)
Sacramento	14.6 (0.2)	14.5 (0.2)	14.5* (0.2)	14.9* (0.2)	14.7 (0.2)	14.9* (0.2)	14.5 (0.2)	15.0* (0.2)	14.4 (0.2)		22.1 (0.7)	23.6 (0.6)	23.2 (0.8)	23.7 (1.0)	23.3 (1.2)	22.7 (1.1)	23.0 (1.0)	23.9 (0.8)
Washington DC			16.4 (0.6)	15.4 (0.5)	15.9 (0.4)	17.6** (1.0)	15.6 (0.7)	16.0 (0.5)	15.3 (0.5)			22.2 (3.0)	23.0 (2.6)	21.6 (2.1)	33.5* (4.2)	26.5 (4.1)	24.0 (2.3)	24.5 (3.0)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) .

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

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.12: Average Age at First Use for Those Who Admit Use in Prior 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011[†], Crack, Powder Cocaine

Primary City	Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta			27.6 (0.9)	25.8 (0.7)	27.9 (1.0)	26.2 (0.9)	27.5 (0.9)	24.8 (0.8)	26.3 (1.1)			23.0* (0.7)	20.7 (0.5)	22.5 (0.7)	21.6 (0.7)	21.5 (0.7)	20.2 (0.6)	21.0 (0.8)
Charlotte	24.7 (1.5)	25.1 (0.8)	24.4 (0.7)	25.5 (0.8)	24.1 (0.9)	25.8 (0.9)	25.0 (1.0)	24.1 (1.1)	25.2 (1.0)		21.3 (0.5)	20.4 (0.5)	21.5* (0.5)	21.4 (0.6)	21.9** (0.6)	20.9 (0.7)	21.3 (0.7)	20.2 (0.7)
Chicago	28.1 (2.3)	27.1 (1.1)	26.2 (0.4)	26.3 (0.5)	25.7 (1.4)	24.2 (0.9)	23.9 (1.2)	28.5 (2.3)	25.0 (1.3)		22.3 (1.0)	21.8* (0.4)	22.7*** (0.5)	22.0 (1.1)	21.9 (0.9)	21.0 (1.0)	22.7 (1.6)	20.4 (0.7)
Denver	26.9*** (0.5)	26.0** (0.5)	26.9*** (0.5)	26.7** (0.7)	24.8 (0.7)	26.1* (0.8)	25.8 (0.8)	24.6 (0.8)	24.3 (0.7)		21.7 (0.3)	21.4 (0.4)	21.0 (0.5)	21.9 (0.5)	21.2 (0.4)	21.7 (0.5)	21.5 (0.5)	22.0 (0.5)
Indianapolis	27.3 (0.6)	26.1 (0.5)	27.9* (0.5)	27.2 (0.6)	26.7 (0.9)	26.2 (0.8)	24.6 (0.8)	25.8 (0.9)	25.9 (1.0)		21.8 (0.4)	21.9 (0.4)	22.2 (0.4)	22.4 (0.4)	21.3 (0.4)	21.3 (0.5)	21.0 (0.5)	21.5 (0.6)
Minneapolis	23.7 (0.6)	25.2 (0.4)	24.9 (0.5)	25.0 (0.6)	23.8 (0.7)	23.3 (0.7)	23.3 (0.9)	25.7 (0.9)	24.5 (0.9)		20.3 (0.4)	21.3 (0.3)	20.6 (0.4)	20.5 (0.5)	20.4 (0.5)	20.4 (0.5)	20.7 (0.6)	21.0 (0.5)
New York	26.0 (0.4)	25.2 (0.5)	26.2 (0.5)	25.6 (0.6)	25.6 (1.1)	25.3 (0.9)	26.2 (0.8)	25.0 (0.8)	25.3 (0.8)		21.0 (0.3)	20.0 (0.4)	19.7 (0.4)	21.2 (0.7)	19.7 (0.6)	21.2 (0.5)	20.4 (0.5)	20.3 (0.5)
Portland	24.6** (0.4)	23.8 (0.4)	24.0 (0.5)	22.3 (0.6)	22.9 (0.7)	24.2 (0.6)	23.9 (0.7)	22.1 (0.7)	22.7 (0.7)		20.7 (0.3)	20.1 (0.3)	19.6 (0.4)	20.2 (0.4)	20.8 (0.4)	20.5 (0.4)	19.6 (0.4)	20.0 (0.4)
Sacramento	25.9*** (0.5)	25.7*** (0.6)	24.0 (0.6)	25.0** (0.7)	24.3 (0.8)	24.4 (0.7)	25.4* (1.0)	25.8** (0.9)	23.2 (0.7)		20.6 (0.3)	20.0 (0.3)	19.9 (0.4)	19.6 (0.5)	21.0 (0.5)	20.6 (0.5)	20.0 (0.5)	20.5 (0.5)
Washington DC			26.2 (2.3)	25.1 (1.7)	25.2 (1.5)	27.4 (2.9)	26.8 (2.4)	25.6 (1.6)	26.4 (2.3)			22.0 (1.4)	20.3* (1.2)	18.9*** (1.0)	29.0* (3.0)	19.3* (2.3)	20.0** (1.2)	23.4 (1.5)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) .

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

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.13: Average Age at First Use for Those Who Admit Use In Prior 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011[†], Methamphetamine

Primary City	Methamphetamine										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta			24.8* (1.5)	20.6 (1.3)	24.5* (1.9)	21.1 (1.6)	23.1 (2.3)	21.9 (1.5)	20.2 (1.8)		
Charlotte	19.6 (2.1)	20.9 (1.2)	19.5* (1.0)	21.0 (1.2)	20.2 (1.3)	23.5 (1.7)	22.1 (1.7)	23.9 (1.9)	23.8 (2.1)		
Chicago	25.4 (10.4)	25.8 (7.4)	21.8 (1.4)	21.2 (1.5)	25.3 (2.6)	22.0 (2.5)	18.6* (2.8)	51.8*** (1.9)	28.6 (4.6)		
Denver	21.4** (0.5)	22.5 (0.6)	21.9** (0.6)	23.2 (0.7)	24.2 (0.8)	23.7 (1.0)	27.2** (1.1)	25.1 (1.1)	24.2 (1.0)		
Indianapolis	22.3 (0.7)	21.7 (0.7)	24.3** (0.6)	25.9*** (0.8)	25.3*** (0.9)	25.5** (1.2)	23.5 (1.0)	23.1 (1.2)	22.0 (0.9)		
Minneapolis	22.1 (0.9)	21.4** (0.7)	22.2* (0.6)	22.3* (0.8)	22.0* (1.0)	24.5 (1.1)	21.9* (0.9)	22.7 (1.1)	24.6 (1.3)		
New York	22.7* (1.7)	23.7* (1.6)	20.9*** (1.2)	20.6*** (1.5)	27.4 (1.9)	23.3* (1.6)	24.2 (2.0)	19.7*** (1.6)	29.4 (2.8)		
Portland	20.7 (0.4)	21.4 (0.4)	21.0 (0.4)	20.5 (0.5)	21.6 (0.6)	21.6 (0.6)	22.4 (0.7)	20.7 (0.6)	21.4 (0.6)		
Sacramento	20.5 (0.4)	20.6 (0.4)	20.9 (0.4)	21.0 (0.4)	21.3 (0.5)	21.4 (0.6)	21.5 (0.6)	20.5 (0.6)	21.4 (0.6)		
Washington DC			24.8 (5.5)	24.8* (3.9)	20.4** (3.5)	37.9 (4.2)	18.3** (4.9)	12.1*** (2.3)	47.7 (12.2)		

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.14: Acquisition of Marijuana by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Acquired Marijuana in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta		43.3 (3.7)	43.3 (3.7)	50.3* (3.1)	44.1 (3.5)	45.4 (3.6)	45.5 (3.3)	43.0 (2.9)	42.2 (3.7)	
Charlotte	40.1 (6.5)	48.0 (2.7)	43.2 (2.5)	49.4* (2.5)	43.8 (2.9)	46.1 (2.9)	32.7*** (3.0)	44.9 (3.3)	44.3 (2.9)	
Chicago	48.7 (4.2)	48.1 (5.1)	51.3 (1.5)	57.0 (1.9)	55.6 (4.1)	55.5 (3.7)	46.2 (4.9)	55.5 (4.9)	53.9 (3.8)	
Denver	44.8 (2.0)	46.3 (1.9)	44.0 (1.9)	46.3 (2.3)	44.6 (2.5)	44.4 (2.5)	47.9 (2.6)	52.3* (2.9)	45.7 (2.5)	
Indianapolis	41.5 (2.1)	47.2 (2.0)	44.4 (2.4)	44.1 (2.5)	36.4* (2.5)	33.4*** (2.4)	35.7** (2.5)	41.4 (2.9)	43.0 (2.8)	
Minneapolis	45.2 (2.6)	53.7* (1.9)	51.5 (1.8)	45.3 (2.2)	38.7*** (2.7)	43.9 (2.7)	30.5*** (2.4)	43.1 (2.8)	48.4 (2.7)	
New York	49.4 (1.9)	48.3 (2.2)	49.6 (1.8)	41.2*** (2.2)	42.2** (2.8)	39.8*** (2.7)	44.8* (2.4)	50.5 (2.6)	50.5 (2.2)	
Portland	31.8*** (2.0)	41.5*** (1.9)	41.8*** (2.1)	46.6 (2.4)	44.0** (2.7)	37.9*** (2.4)	38.4*** (2.7)	45.0 (2.8)	50.8 (2.6)	
Sacramento	47.5* (2.5)	52.9 (2.0)	52.4 (2.1)	47.5** (2.6)	43.0*** (2.7)	45.6** (2.6)	46.0** (2.9)	51.7 (2.9)	54.5 (2.7)	
Washington DC			31.6 (4.1)	39.5 (3.6)	35.3 (6.0)	21.2 (7.2)	31.8 (7.2)	26.7 (4.7)	33.3 (5.2)	

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*),
 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
 Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II.
 Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original
 ADAM program.

Table 3.15: Acquisition of Crack Cocaine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Acquired Crack Cocaine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta			31.4*** (3.6)	24.7*** (2.6)	28.7*** (3.2)	24.2*** (3.0)	19.7*** (2.5)	17.0 (2.1)	12.8 (2.1)	
Charlotte	26.7** (6.6)	18.4*** (2.1)	17.8*** (1.9)	17.1*** (1.9)	19.9*** (2.3)	15.4*** (2.1)	8.0 (1.5)	7.4 (1.5)	8.9 (1.6)	
Chicago	27.3*** (3.8)	25.6** (4.0)	31.3*** (1.4)	34.6*** (1.9)	22.3* (3.4)	25.5*** (3.2)	16.6 (3.6)	9.2 (2.6)	14.7 (2.6)	
Denver	19.9** (1.6)	19.5*** (1.5)	18.7** (1.5)	19.0** (1.8)	20.1** (2.1)	17.2 (1.9)	15.3 (1.9)	12.3 (1.8)	13.9 (1.7)	
Indianapolis	15.7*** (1.5)	15.8*** (1.5)	18.1*** (1.7)	18.6*** (2.0)	13.3** (1.7)	10.4 (1.5)	9.6 (1.5)	10.9 (1.7)	7.8 (1.5)	
Minneapolis	16.7** (1.9)	16.2*** (1.4)	19.9*** (1.5)	13.1 (1.4)	17.7*** (2.1)	15.6** (2.0)	8.7 (1.5)	8.9 (1.5)	10.2 (1.6)	
New York	21.1*** (1.5)	22.3*** (1.8)	24.4*** (1.5)	14.7** (1.6)	10.8 (1.6)	7.4 (1.3)	10.0 (1.4)	11.1 (1.5)	10.2 (1.4)	
Portland	10.5 (1.2)	17.2*** (1.5)	13.9* (1.5)	20.0*** (2.0)	15.8** (2.0)	11.4 (1.5)	10.6 (1.6)	9.8 (1.6)	10.0 (1.5)	
Sacramento	14.6*** (1.7)	12.7*** (1.3)	15.1*** (1.5)	14.6*** (1.9)	11.7*** (1.8)	9.9** (1.6)	5.2 (1.1)	6.3 (1.3)	5.3 (1.2)	
Washington DC			15.8*** (3.0)	18.6*** (3.0)	15.3** (4.2)	11.0 (3.6)	8.8 (3.2)	3.7 (1.7)	5.6 (2.0)	

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*),
 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
 Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II.
 Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original
 ADAM program.

Table 3.16: Acquisition of Powder Cocaine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Acquired Powder Cocaine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	14.1* (4.9)	10.4*** (1.7)	11.2** (2.3)	14.5*** (2.2)	8.7** (1.8)	8.9** (1.9)	6.0 (1.4)	4.6 (1.2)	4.7 (1.2)	
Charlotte			12.1*** (1.7)	10.1*** (1.5)	14.1*** (2.1)	10.1** (1.7)	7.4 (1.6)	7.6 (1.7)	5.0 (1.2)	
Chicago	5.8 (1.8)	4.7 (1.9)	8.8 (0.9)	8.8 (1.1)	6.6 (2.1)	4.0 (1.4)	7.5 (2.5)	5.4 (2.5)	7.1 (2.0)	
Denver	12.7* (1.3)	14.9*** (1.4)	13.8** (1.3)	12.8* (1.6)	15.6*** (1.9)	10.7 (1.5)	10.6 (1.5)	8.1 (1.5)	9.1 (1.4)	
Indianapolis	9.4 (1.2)	8.3 (1.1)	9.4 (1.3)	9.5 (1.5)	7.0 (1.3)	3.4*** (0.9)	5.6* (1.2)	7.7 (1.6)	9.3 (1.7)	
Minneapolis	8.6 (1.5)	6.9 (1.0)	8.5 (1.1)	7.4 (1.1)	8.9 (1.6)	6.7 (1.4)	4.0 (1.0)	3.2** (0.9)	6.4 (1.3)	
New York	16.7*** (1.4)	16.6*** (1.6)	14.6*** (1.3)	10.4 (1.3)	11.0 (1.6)	8.1 (1.3)	9.4 (1.4)	9.9 (1.4)	9.5 (1.3)	
Portland	8.4 (1.1)	12.1 (1.3)	10.1 (1.3)	15.6** (1.7)	12.3 (1.8)	8.6 (1.4)	7.2* (1.4)	7.7 (1.4)	10.7 (1.6)	
Sacramento	3.6 (1.0)	4.0 (0.7)	5.7 (1.0)	6.5 (1.3)	8.7 (1.7)	5.8 (1.3)	4.1 (1.1)	3.3* (1.0)	6.1 (1.3)	
Washington DC			2.6 (1.1)	4.9 (1.8)	7.9 (4.2)	3.3 (2.3)	0.7* (0.7)	3.8 (1.9)	4.8 (2.7)	

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.17: Acquisition of Powder Heroin by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Acquired Heroin in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	n/a		2.6 (1.4)	2.0 (0.9)	0.5 (0.4)	1.3 (0.7)	0.8 (0.6)	1.0 (0.6)	1.7 (1.0)	
Charlotte		1.5 (0.6)	2.1 (0.8)	0.9 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)	0.9 (0.5)	0.8 (1.2)	1.7 (0.9)	0.7 (0.5)	
Chicago	31.5*** (3.9)	29.2** (4.5)	24.7*** (1.3)	24.4*** (1.7)	21.9 (3.4)	25.5** (3.2)	15.0 (3.2)	12.4 (3.1)	16.6 (2.7)	
Denver	3.3 (0.7)	4.0 (0.7)	3.6 (0.7)	5.7 (1.1)	3.3 (0.9)	1.6** (0.5)	4.3 (1.1)	3.7 (1.0)	4.6 (1.0)	
Indianapolis	1.9** (0.6)	1.6*** (0.4)	1.5*** (0.5)	2.6** (0.9)	0.9*** (0.5)	1.6*** (0.6)	3.3* (1.0)	2.9* (1.1)	5.9 (1.6)	
Minneapolis	2.5 (0.7)	2.9 (0.6)	3.4 (0.7)	3.8 (0.8)	2.4 (0.7)	3.1 (0.9)	2.7 (0.8)	3.2 (0.9)	4.1 (1.0)	
New York	18.3*** (1.4)	15.9*** (1.6)	15.2*** (1.3)	11.7*** (1.4)	6.0 (1.2)	6.1 (1.3)	7.2** (1.1)	5.4 (0.9)	4.3 (0.8)	
Portland	9.7*** (1.1)	10.7*** (1.2)	9.9*** (1.2)	13.3** (1.6)	9.4*** (1.5)	7.8*** (1.3)	11.9** (1.8)	18.6 (2.3)	17.9 (2.1)	
Sacramento	5.2 (1.0)	6.6 (1.1)	6.0 (1.1)	3.4** (0.9)	3.3* (1.0)	2.4** (0.7)	2.4** (0.8)	4.6 (1.1)	6.2 (1.3)	
Washington DC			6.8 (1.9)	9.5 (2.2)	12.7 (4.4)	2.9 (2.0)	2.7 (1.8)	5.0 (2.1)	4.9 (2.3)	

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.18: Acquisition of Methamphetamine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011†

Primary City	Acquired Methamphetamine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta		3.8* (1.6)	0.0	1.8 (0.7)	1.1 (0.6)	0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.3)	1.2 (0.5)	0.9 (0.6)	
Charlotte	0.9 (1.3)	0.2 (0.2)	0.8 (0.5)	0.7 (0.3)	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	0.5 (0.4)	0.9 (0.8)	
Chicago	n/a	n/a	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	n/a	0 (n/a)	
Denver	3.9** (0.8)	6.0 (0.9)	5.3 (0.8)	4.8** (1.0)	4.7** (1.1)	3.1*** (0.9)	4.8* (1.1)	6.1 (1.5)	8.2 (1.5)	
Indianapolis	1.6 (0.5)	1.1 (0.3)	1.9 (0.6)	2.4 (0.8)	2.3 (0.8)	1.3 (0.6)	0.7 (0.4)	2.7 (1.0)	2.1 (0.9)	
Minneapolis	3.4 (0.9)	3.7 (0.8)	4.2 (0.8)	4.3 (0.9)	3.7 (1.1)	3.5 (1.0)	1.4** (0.6)	4.1 (1.1)	4.6 (1.3)	
New York	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.8 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.6)	n/a	0.4 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)	0.9 (0.6)	
Portland	18.9 (1.8)	21.0 (1.6)	24.1 (1.8)	25.9 (2.1)	23.0 (2.3)	13.2*** (1.6)	14.0*** (1.9)	20.2 (2.2)	23.8 (2.3)	
Sacramento	24.5*** (2.1)	27.5*** (1.8)	28.5** (1.9)	35.7 (2.5)	28.0** (2.5)	25.7*** (2.3)	25.7*** (2.5)	27.2** (2.6)	35.5 (2.7)	
Washington DC			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data. An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations: 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization. 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate. 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

† Data from 2000–2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007–2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.19: Percent of Adult Male Arrestees Who Acquired Marijuana, Crack or Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine Reporting Cash Buys in Past 30 Days, 2007–2011

Primary City	Marijuana					Crack Cocaine					Powder Cocaine					Heroin					Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	66.5* (5.1)	71.8** (5.2)	71.4*** (4.5)	62.2 (4.6)	53.7 (6.2)	94.7 (2.2)	97.2* (1.4)	93.0 (2.9)	88.7 (4.5)	86.0 (6.1)	69.7 (11.8)	44.0*** (12.0)	50.0*** (13.5)	78.3 (10.9)	89.5 (8.0)	n/a	92.7** (8.9)	68.7 (36.1)	78.2 (30.2)	35.9 (26.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	80.6 (3.4)	66.9 (4.3)	65.5 (5.3)	67.9 (4.7)	74.3 (4.0)	93.9 (2.9)	95.8 (2.6)	93.2 (4.4)	87.3 (7.2)	96.8 (3.3)	79.1 (6.9)	79.5 (7.6)	76.2 (9.6)	60.1 (12.2)	77.7 (11.5)	50.5 (35.2)	75.0 (26.0)	n/a	88.4 (12.0)	84.2 (21.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	82.1 (3.9)	73.5* (4.3)	69.9* (6.4)	76.6 (5.2)	82.9 (3.6)	92.6* (4.3)	87.9 (5.2)	95.4** (4.7)	75.5 (13.4)	74.4 (9.1)	89.3 (10.5)	37.6* (16.5)	61.4 (18.7)	42.8 (25.8)	77.4 (12.0)	84.4 (6.5)	92.5 (3.3)	95.6 (4.6)	81.5 (10.8)	89.6 (5.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	52.3 (3.8)	53.7 (3.8)	55.8 (3.7)	56.5 (4.0)	52.5 (3.7)	77.8 (4.9)	75.4 (5.1)	76.9 (5.7)	79.2 (6.4)	76.7 (5.7)	47.1 (6.7)	58.2 (7.9)	51.4 (7.9)	48.8 (9.5)	42.3 (8.5)	75.4 (12.9)	84.6 (14.4)	85.8 (8.3)	93.5 (6.9)	87.0 (9.5)	58.8 (12.5)	60.1 (14.3)	68.1 (11.6)	59.2 (13.7)	66.9 (9.4)	
Indianapolis	70.6 (3.9)	72.5 (3.8)	63.0 (4.1)	68.8 (4.1)	71.2 (3.8)	88.0 (4.3)	90.1 (4.2)	76.2 (7.0)	91.6 (3.6)	80.1 (7.5)	65.2 (9.3)	70.3 (12.1)	82.9* (7.0)	68.8 (10.4)	60.7 (9.8)	40.1 (32.2)	75.6 (18.2)	87.7 (9.5)	70.8 (20.3)	74.6 (15.4)	56.8 (20.6)	88.3 (11.9)	77.6 (25.3)	65.8 (17.3)	85.5 (13.0)	
Minneapolis	72.0 (3.9)	68.2 (3.8)	75.4 (3.9)	74.3 (3.5)	72.9 (3.3)	85.5 (4.7)	93.0 (2.9)	92.0 (4.1)	88.4 (5.0)	90.4 (4.4)	59.3 (9.7)	71.5 (10.4)	73.9 (10.7)	33.3* (13.8)	65.7 (10.2)	76.3 (15.0)	95.8 (4.5)	94.4 (6.3)	0 (n/a)	91.4 (6.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York	65.0 (4.5)	74.3 (4.0)	73.5 (3.4)	68.7 (3.7)	71.0 (3.0)	96.6** (3.4)	96.6** (3.4)	81.1 (6.4)	81.7 (6.5)	77.9 (6.3)	78.7 (5.8)	83.5 (5.9)	82.1 (5.9)	76.9 (6.2)	69.4 (6.6)	83.6 (7.2)	73.6 (10.4)	84.3 (6.7)	76.9 (8.9)	85.6 (7.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portland	49.9 (4.0)	53.9* (4.0)	51.8 (4.4)	46.9 (4.2)	45.0 (3.8)	82.8 (5.2)	82.1 (5.2)	85.4 (5.1)	78.0 (7.0)	71.7 (7.1)	67.0 (7.3)	68.1 (7.7)	72.6 (9.7)	69.5 (8.5)	60.9 (8.0)	84.3 (6.2)	86.4 (5.7)	95.7** (2.6)	84.8 (4.4)	83.1 (4.5)	70.9 (5.0)	77.3* (5.2)	61.6 (7.0)	70.6 (5.3)	64.2 (5.2)	
Sacramento	56.7** (4.1)	39.0 (3.7)	42.6 (4.1)	51.2 (4.0)	46.5 (3.7)	79.0 (6.9)	76.0 (7.3)	88.6 (6.4)	89.1 (6.2)	80.7 (8.9)	55.0* (10.1)	41.4** (11.9)	43.6** (13.4)	34.4** (15.5)	76.1 (8.8)	83.8 (11.0)	74.1 (12.7)	70.6 (16.8)	83.0 (8.5)	83.5 (8.6)	75.0 (4.6)	60.4 (5.1)	63.1 (5.6)	69.7 (5.1)	70.6 (4.3)	
Washington DC	57.4 (12.2)	62.1 (16.3)	75.7 (11.6)	73.1 (10.6)	68.2 (10.2)	92.0 (8.2)	89.4 (9.4)	n/a	n/a	64.1 (34.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	88.3 (10.0)	17.5*** (21.1)	n/a	93.2 (7.5)	95.1 (5.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) level.

An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.20: Percent of Adult Male Arrestees Who Acquired Marijuana, Crack or Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine Reporting Noncash Acquisition in Past 30 Days, 2007–2011

Primary City	Marijuana				Crack Cocaine				Powder Cocaine				Heroin				Methamphetamine			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	52.7 (5.3)	49.0 (5.7)	48.5 (5.1)	59.8 (4.5)	53.0 (5.9)	31.3 (5.7)	33.1 (6.5)	39.4 (6.8)	41.1 (6.6)	42.3 (8.2)	49.2 (11.2)	61.3** (11.0)	63.0*** (11.9)	36.6 (12.3)	27.9 (11.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	44.0 (4.5)	64.8** (4.3)	56.7 (5.0)	61.8* (4.7)	49.7 (4.7)	42.7* (6.4)	44.2* (7.2)	36.3 (8.9)	43.3 (10.4)	24.9 (8.3)	49.5 (8.4)	58.4 (8.9)	63.5 (10.7)	56.1 (11.8)	57.9 (13.0)	20.8 (23.4)	7.0 (9.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	59.4 (5.6)	61.3 (4.9)	72.1** (6.6)	57.1 (6.6)	50.6 (5.2)	47.7** (8.6)	43.7*** (7.3)	38.9** (12.0)	53.8 (15.0)	73.4 (8.3)	61.0 (16.9)	57.9 (17.3)	56.9 (18.7)	74.2 (26.6)	42.5 (15.3)	48.7 (8.7)	35.5 (6.8)	39.5 (11.4)	32.1 (11.8)	33.0 (8.0)
Denver	68.5* (3.5)	73.5 (3.3)	69.1 (3.6)	67.0* (4.0)	75.5 (3.1)	47.7 (5.8)	55.3 (6.1)	49.4 (6.9)	46.6 (8.1)	57.5 (6.8)	67.4 (5.9)	53.0 (7.8)	52.8 (7.9)	68.9 (8.6)	66.2 (8.1)	43.5 (13.4)	23.0 (16.1)	48.7 (13.5)	39.9 (14.1)	25.7 (11.3)
Indianapolis	61.4* (4.1)	64.9 (4.3)	66.3 (4.0)	73.8 (3.8)	70.4 (3.9)	54.2 (7.0)	39.3 (7.2)	58.8 (8.0)	34.9 (7.7)	42.3 (9.7)	55.2 (9.5)	44.3 (13.6)	44.2 (11.1)	45.7 (11.3)	48.6 (10.2)	55.2 (27.3)	47.8 (20.8)	34.9* (15.2)	60.8 (19.5)	66.4 (13.1)
Minneapolis	69.4 (3.9)	74.2 (3.4)	54.7** (4.6)	66.4 (3.9)	66.3 (3.6)	54.4 (6.6)	54.1 (7.1)	73.5 (7.2)	46.4 (9.4)	59.7 (8.1)	60.6 (9.3)	66.5 (10.3)	46.8 (12.7)	79.1 (10.8)	67.8 (9.5)	55.9 (14.7)	65.1 (14.7)	43.0 (16.0)	46.4 (15.5)	46.3 (13.3)
New York	65.9 (4.1)	64.4 (4.3)	59.1** (3.7)	68.8 (3.4)	68.0 (2.9)	37.6 (7.7)	35.7 (9.8)	29.4** (6.7)	39.7 (7.5)	48.6 (7.2)	40.6 (7.6)	35.4 (8.4)	29.7* (6.8)	51.8 (7.9)	47.2 (7.2)	37.4 (10.2)	39.7 (12.4)	34.5 (8.3)	32.3 (8.8)	44.6 (9.6)
Portland	78.4 (3.3)	80.6 (3.1)	81.0 (3.4)	85.2 (2.8)	84.5 (2.6)	46.4** (7.2)	68.6 (6.4)	60.9 (8.0)	58.3 (8.4)	66.0 (7.6)	53.7 (8.0)	69.8 (7.9)	63.1 (10.2)	52.7 (9.9)	64.6 (8.0)	39.3** (8.7)	73.9 (7.7)	56.1 (8.0)	52.4 (6.9)	63.0 (6.2)
Sacramento	80.9 (3.3)	79.8 (3.0)	77.0 (3.4)	73.0 (3.6)	80.2 (2.9)	55.8 (8.1)	50.9 (8.6)	37.7 (11.0)	34.5 (10.0)	59.8 (12.0)	70.9 (9.1)	77.0 (9.0)	69.4 (12.2)	66.6 (15.0)	54.1 (11.4)	51.3 (14.0)	43.0 (16.9)	41.1 (17.2)	35.7** (11.7)	70.9 (10.2)
Washington DC	59.0 (11.3)	42.0 (17.6)	51.8 (14.3)	45.6 (11.1)	57.8 (10.3)	29.2 (13.0)	35.9 (19.2)	9.1* (9.7)	44.6 (23.0)	47.4 (22.2)	60.8** (27.6)	9.6 (13.6)	n/a	80.5*** (20.4)	5.5 (6.0)	50.1 (17.8)	93.4** (8.5)	n/a	66.1 (24.0)	36.8 (25.8)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.21: Average Number of Days Acquiring Selected Drugs Through Cash and Noncash by Adult Male Arrestees, 2011

Primary City	Acquired Marijuana in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2011		Acquired Crack Cocaine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2011		Acquired Powder Cocaine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2011		Acquired Heroin in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2011		Acquired Methamphetamine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2011	
	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash
Atlanta	11.8 (1.3)	4.8 (0.9)	15.1 (1.8)	8.6 (1.9)	4.8 (1.5)	5.0 (2.6)	12.7 (7.9)	n/a	n/a	1.5 (2.7)
Charlotte	10.0 (1.0)	7.2 (1.1)	12.4 (1.8)	6.8 (4.4)	8.4 (2.5)	1.7 (0.9)	11.2 (7.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	15.4 (1.2)	6.8 (1.0)	18.6 (2.3)	8.0 (2.2)	4.3 (1.1)	2.6 (0.9)	23.9 (2.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	7.5 (0.8)	5.1 (0.5)	11.7 (1.7)	8.6 (1.5)	4.2 (1.4)	2.7 (0.9)	16.2 (2.7)	6.7 (4.2)	12.7 (2.1)	4.8 (1.4)
Indianapolis	9.2 (0.9)	5.2 (0.7)	9.8 (2.1)	6.6 (2.9)	3.3 (1.2)	3.5 (1.0)	19.3 (3.5)	3.9 (2.0)	4.2 (5.4)	4.5 (2.1)
Minneapolis	9.0 (0.9)	5.4 (0.7)	15.9 (2.0)	6.1 (1.4)	4.5 (1.7)	1.0 (0.7)	20.9 (2.7)	7.3 (3.1)	14.7 (4.0)	6.1 (1.9)
New York	15.8 (0.7)	7.6 (0.6)	16.7 (1.6)	5.5 (1.6)	8.5 (1.3)	3.8 (1.0)	20.5 (2.0)	5.1 (1.6)	n/a	n/a
Portland	6.0 (0.8)	5.5 (0.6)	12.8 (1.9)	2.9 (1.0)	5.4 (1.7)	2.6 (0.5)	18.5 (1.7)	4.5 (0.9)	10.2 (1.4)	5.9 (0.8)
Sacramento	9.6 (0.9)	7.7 (0.7)	12.1 (2.6)	6.6 (2.8)	8.9 (2.0)	6.2 (2.5)	20.0 (2.5)	5.5 (1.6)	13.6 (1.2)	8.3 (1.0)
Washington DC	10.8 (2.5)	5.2 (2.2)	14.2 (4.3)	n/a	n/a	1.4 (0.3)	12.5 (6.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) level. An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.22: Average Number of Purchases of Marijuana, Crack or Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine in Past 30 Days, 2007–2011

Primary City	Marijuana				Crack Cocaine				Powder Cocaine				Heroin				Methamphetamine			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	7.0 (0.9)	8.1 (0.9)	7.6 (0.8)	6.5 (0.6)	8.1 (0.9)	17.3** (1.4)	18.2*** (1.4)	14.2 (1.4)	14.2 (1.2)	13.0 (1.5)	6.7 (1.4)	3.5 (1.1)	5.9 (1.7)	5.9 (1.2)	4.4 (1.1)	21.4 (12.2)	6.4 (5.0)	25.6** (8.8)	13.9 (5.4)	7.3 (5.4)
Charlotte	7.7 (0.8)	7.6 (0.7)	7.1 (0.9)	7.7 (0.8)	8.8 (0.8)	14.6 (1.4)	11.9 (1.3)	14.0 (1.9)	15.1 (2.0)	11.8 (1.8)	6.9 (1.2)	3.8 (1.0)	4.5 (1.6)	3.5 (1.6)	5.9 (2.1)	7.5 (7.4)	9.1 (6.4)	13.4 (15.4)	7.1 (5.7)	13.0 (7.2)
Chicago	8.5** (1.2)	10.5 (0.9)	10.3 (1.3)	10.5 (1.2)	12.6 (1.0)	10.6 (2.1)	10.9 (1.4)	7.8** (2.5)	7.2** (2.3)	14.6 (1.9)	3.9 (2.8)	2.3** (0.7)	7.0 (2.8)	7.3 (2.9)	3.9 (0.8)	18.0 (2.2)	20.3 (1.5)	21.0 (2.2)	16.9 (2.6)	21.2 (1.9)
Denver	5.6 (0.5)	6.1 (0.5)	6.4 (0.5)	5.3 (0.5)	5.9 (0.4)	9.1 (1.1)	8.9 (1.0)	9.6 (1.1)	7.1 (1.2)	9.3 (1.1)	4.6 (0.9)	4.9 (1.1)	4.3 (1.0)	5.4 (1.2)	3.4 (0.9)	14.6 (3.2)	14.2 (4.5)	15.1 (2.9)	14.2 (2.8)	14.3 (2.5)
Indianapolis	7.1 (0.8)	6.9 (0.6)	7.0 (0.7)	7.0 (0.7)	7.7 (0.7)	9.8 (1.6)	10.7 (1.4)	7.2 (1.4)	7.7 (1.3)	9.5 (2.1)	3.4 (1.5)	10.7** (2.8)	8.0*** (1.7)	3.3 (1.1)	3.0 (0.8)	12.2 (9.5)	16.5 (3.5)	18.0* (3.3)	10.2 (3.8)	11.5 (2.7)
Minneapolis	8.5 (0.7)	7.0 (0.6)	8.2 (0.8)	7.3 (0.6)	7.2 (0.6)	10.7 (1.2)	9.5 (1.3)	13.7 (1.8)	8.6* (1.5)	12.4 (1.7)	4.3 (1.3)	2.1 (0.6)	6.5 (2.1)	1.2 (0.7)	2.8 (1.0)	11.6 (3.5)	13.8 (3.1)	12.7 (3.2)	13.3 (2.8)	18.1 (2.6)
New York	7.3*** (1.0)	11.1 (0.8)	10.9 (0.7)	9.9* (0.7)	11.5 (0.5)	13.4 (1.9)	16.0 (2.1)	14.4 (1.5)	13.1 (1.5)	13.0 (1.4)	7.6 (1.7)	9.3 (1.3)	9.0 (1.5)	6.5 (1.3)	6.9 (1.0)	15.2 (2.9)	15.3 (2.6)	18.5 (1.7)	16.3 (1.9)	17.1 (1.8)
Portland	5.3 (0.5)	6.0 (0.6)	7.0 (0.6)	6.3 (0.6)	5.8 (0.5)	12.0** (1.4)	10.3 (1.4)	7.0 (1.3)	8.5 (1.6)	7.7 (1.3)	6.6* (1.3)	5.7 (1.3)	5.1 (1.4)	6.5 (1.4)	4.1 (1.0)	15.8 (2.0)	14.9 (1.8)	14.1 (1.5)	17.1** (1.5)	12.6 (1.4)
Sacramento	8.3 (0.6)	6.9* (0.5)	7.2 (0.6)	6.1*** (0.5)	8.1 (0.6)	9.6 (1.4)	10.4 (1.5)	6.5 (1.4)	7.8 (1.6)	7.4 (1.9)	2.4*** (0.8)	3.5** (1.0)	1.8*** (0.7)	1.3*** (0.6)	8.1 (1.6)	13.8 (2.7)	8.6 (2.2)	9.4 (3.6)	13.9 (2.9)	12.7 (2.0)
Washington DC	12.3*** (1.6)	7.6 (3.1)	11.8* (3.1)	9.2 (1.9)	7.2 (2.1)	13.4 (2.4)	8.4 (3.5)	14.3 (4.2)	2.1 (2.8)	8.0 (4.2)	1.4 (1.9)	14.1 (5.8)	28.7*** (7.4)	0.0 (1.6)	2.8 (3.5)	15.3 (3.8)	25.5* (7.0)	14.3 (8.9)	16.8 (4.9)	9.8 (5.8)

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 Question was asked of arrestees who said they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
 An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.23: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy was Directly from Dealer, 2007–2011, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana					Crack Cocaine					Powder Cocaine					Heroin					Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	92.7 (3.0)	93.1 (3.0)	94.4 (6.5)	95.0 (2.0)	92.0 (4.1)	92.2 (4.7)	92.3 (4.3)	91.9 (4.4)	94.1 (3.3)	91.0 (5.5)	93.5 (5.3)	82.0 (13.4)	89.3 (9.3)	93.4 (6.2)	85.0 (13.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	89.7 (3.1)	85.1 (3.9)	92.6 (3.2)	77.7 (6.1)	88.4 (3.4)	93.6 (3.2)	87.9 (4.8)	86.7 (6.8)	80.3 (9.8)	95.2 (3.6)	97.2 (2.2)	88.0 (6.6)	88.9 (7.1)	86.9 (9.6)	96.7 (3.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	82.0 (5.3)	88.7 (3.9)	91.1 (5.1)	85.0 (5.7)	90.2 (3.6)	66.7** (10.4)	90.5 (4.9)	90.1 (9.9)	81.1 (13.4)	94.0 (6.1)	51.5 (20.0)	n/a	n/a	40.1 (61.3)	77.5 (18.0)	81.0 (8.7)	86.5 (5.8)	89.9 (7.5)	71.4 (15.7)	93.2 (4.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	82.9 (4.1)	91.3 (2.9)	87.5 (3.3)	89.0 (3.3)	84.2 (3.7)	76.9 (5.9)	69.5* (7.1)	78.9 (6.5)	84.4 (8.0)	84.9 (5.8)	82.7 (7.0)	68.6 (11.0)	72.6 (11.0)	93.2 (7.1)	72.3 (11.8)	72.2 (17.9)	85.0 (14.4)	58.6 (30.7)	93.9 (6.6)	74.4 (16.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indianapolis	95.5*** (1.6)	90.5 (2.8)	90.4 (3.0)	88.9 (3.2)	85.3 (3.4)	85.3 (5.4)	73.2 (7.5)	90.3 (5.7)	74.7 (8.7)	83.5 (7.9)	66.4 (12.0)	91.6 (8.7)	86.6 (8.4)	57.4 (15.8)	84.7 (10.6)	75.5 (32.6)	n/a	89.8 (8.7)	84.6 (16.1)	86.7 (11.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis	95.7*** (1.9)	86.1 (3.5)	90.3 (3.1)	85.8 (3.6)	83.3 (3.7)	91.6 (3.7)	92.1 (3.3)	96.4 (2.7)	91.5 (5.2)	93.8 (3.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	71.6 (17.3)	81.4 (14.0)	84.3 (12.4)	88.5 (9.7)	92.9 (5.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York	85.5 (3.7)	82.2 (4.0)	85.5 (3.1)	84.1 (3.4)	86.3 (2.5)	84.4 (6.5)	91.9 (6.2)	94.3 (3.2)	82.5 (6.5)	89.3 (4.3)	93.4 (4.2)	91.8 (4.8)	96.7 (2.0)	83.9* (7.0)	97.0 (1.7)	90.5 (5.8)	97.8 (2.3)	95.0 (3.4)	90.7 (5.3)	93.0 (4.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portland	85.6 (4.3)	83.5 (4.5)	89.3 (3.9)	84.9 (5.1)	87.1 (4.5)	96.2 (2.4)	92.2 (4.1)	70.3*** (9.4)	75.4** (9.0)	97.7 (2.4)	92.6 (4.8)	86.0 (8.5)	77.1 (11.8)	82.0 (10.7)	92.5 (5.7)	78.9* (7.9)	89.6 (6.2)	76.3** (8.4)	84.0 (6.0)	94.5 (3.3)	88.2 (4.2)	77.7 (6.8)	82.1 (7.0)	83.8 (5.8)	89.8 (3.9)	
Sacramento	89.5 (2.8)	89.5 (3.3)	88.0 (3.6)	86.7 (3.5)	88.6 (3.0)	80.1 (7.7)	88.2 (5.5)	78.6 (10.1)	77.2 (10.1)	82.0 (8.8)	95.3** (3.8)	81.4 (13.4)	80.3 (14.7)	33.3 (29.4)	61.8 (15.4)	87.6 (11.5)	86.4 (15.4)	92.8 (8.1)	79.3 (12.8)	84.6 (9.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Washington DC	56.2** (16.3)	n/a	76.0 (16.6)	95.6 (3.8)	88.3 (5.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	93.9 (6.3)	n/a	n/a	86.4 (13.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) .

An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.24: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy was from Regular Source, 2007–2011, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana					Crack Cocaine					Powder Cocaine					Heroin					Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	60.0 (6.2)	54.4 (6.8)	65.6 (5.7)	62.6 (5.4)	61.4 (6.9)	55.1 (7.2)	58.5 (7.7)	69.5 (6.9)	59.8 (7.3)	63.3 (9.0)	51.9 (14.0)	45.5 (16.9)	76.9 (14.0)	59.8 (18.3)	59.1 (16.3)	21.5 (50.3)	68.0 (46.0)	52.2 (96.5)	46.8 (68.3)	(n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	58.0*** (5.2)	54.5* (5.8)	61.7** (6.7)	47.3 (6.4)	41.0 (5.6)	58.2 (7.0)	56.0 (8.3)	59.5 (10.1)	68.1 (10.8)	47.0 (10.5)	62.3 (9.2)	58.8 (10.9)	63.7 (14.4)	63.8 (14.6)	78.0 (12.0)	n/a	1.7 (2.5)	3.3 (4.9)	13.8 (14.5)	3.3 (4.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	46.2 (6.7)	48.0 (6.3)	48.0 (9.3)	41.6 (8.0)	49.0 (6.2)	53.8 (9.8)	50.6* (8.2)	51.3 (13.4)	60.1 (18.5)	74.0 (10.6)	84.4*** (15.0)	28.0 (21.8)	53.2 (25.5)	n/a	24.4 (15.8)	74.4 (8.7)	69.7 (7.4)	77.0 (11.0)	69.8 (13.6)	74.8 (8.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	50.4 (5.7)	52.4 (5.4)	36.5** (5.2)	63.7* (5.4)	51.1 (5.5)	52.0 (7.1)	52.4 (7.8)	44.1* (8.4)	48.3 (9.6)	64.6 (7.9)	49.7 (9.6)	67.7 (10.2)	65.1 (11.4)	70.4 (11.2)	45.8 (15.0)	60.6 (14.8)	77.1 (20.0)	82.1 (11.0)	69.4 (15.7)	85.2 (7.5)	52.6 (17.3)	58.8 (22.1)	43.4 (17.8)	83.0 (13.8)	73.4 (11.9)	
Indianapolis	57.0 (5.4)	52.4 (5.4)	54.8 (5.6)	50.7 (5.9)	51.2 (5.5)	67.7 (7.5)	49.2 (9.0)	58.3 (9.4)	52.8 (9.8)	57.9 (11.8)	45.3 (12.2)	68.3 (15.6)	64.9 (12.4)	63.7 (14.8)	41.0 (13.0)	58.1 (35.6)	89.1* (12.4)	87.0** (10.7)	47.6 (25.7)	49.1 (18.0)	74.4 (60.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.8 (21.2)	16.4 (33.9)
Minneapolis	44.2 (5.3)	45.4 (5.1)	42.1 (5.5)	36.2 (5.1)	46.3 (5.0)	40.2 (7.2)	41.3 (7.7)	56.4 (9.7)	46.7 (10.5)	54.4 (9.2)	50.1 (12.9)	80.1 (10.6)	44.2 (17.0)	59.5 (34.2)	57.2 (14.2)	66.6 (18.2)	95.3 (5.2)	71.1 (15.7)	85.9 (11.6)	84.2 (8.8)	70.8 (16.5)	14.5* (15.7)	19.2 (22.5)	87.4 (13.1)	67.4 (25.0)	
New York	42.4 (5.5)	57.1 (5.4)	57.5 (4.4)	55.0 (4.6)	53.6 (4.1)	44.9* (8.5)	53.9 (10.3)	77.3 (6.1)	69.5 (8.0)	65.4 (8.6)	48.2 (9.4)	72.3 (9.7)	69.2 (7.8)	49.9 (10.1)	66.2 (9.5)	30.2*** (11.4)	59.9 (13.8)	78.0 (6.9)	59.0 (10.5)	71.6 (10.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portland	44.3 (6.1)	37.8 (6.0)	43.6 (6.8)	50.5 (6.8)	50.8 (6.2)	44.7 (8.3)	52.7 (8.4)	40.9 (10.4)	39.6 (10.8)	60.3 (9.7)	68.1 (9.8)	65.7 (12.0)	46.3 (13.8)	52.2 (13.5)	71.4 (11.0)	54.4 (10.0)	73.6 (9.6)	73.4 (8.6)	67.1 (8.0)	63.0 (7.7)	55.1 (7.3)	46.0 (8.7)	44.5 (10.6)	54.6 (8.3)	54.7 (7.3)	
Sacramento	42.0* (5.9)	39.7** (6.0)	55.5 (6.1)	53.8 (5.7)	56.2 (5.5)	41.1 (10.1)	51.6 (10.4)	49.1 (13.2)	57.2 (12.6)	58.9 (13.8)	66.5 (14.5)	71.8 (17.0)	57.7 (23.4)	0 (n/a)	48.7 (19.4)	58.6 (16.2)	80.1* (15.2)	73.5 (18.8)	70.0 (14.1)	44.2 (13.4)	50.1 (7.0)	54.0 (7.2)	43.3 (7.8)	59.0 (7.5)	57.3 (6.3)	
Washington DC	60.4 (13.2)	81.3 (19.2)	32.2 (16.7)	34.4 (12.7)	42.6 (15.0)	44.5 (17.8)	26.1 (18.9)	37.6 (20.6)	46.7 (20.0)	20.1 (14.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51.3 (21.1)	20.7 (28.5)	32.3 (32.3)	48.8 (28.5)	29.3 (27.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) level.

An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.25: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy with Cash was Outdoors, 2007–2011, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana					Crack Cocaine					Powder Cocaine					Heroin					Methamphetamine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	43.7 (6.5)	49.3* (7.0)	51.3*** (6.4)	39.6 (5.5)	34.5 (6.7)	61.8 (6.8)	62.8 (7.5)	75.1** (6.3)	66.9 (7.0)	56.7 (9.3)	18.6 (10.1)	32.3 (16.0)	36.3 (16.7)	31.8 (16.1)	31.6 (15.2)	n/a	n/a	50.9 (67.0)	44.2 (58.6)	23.2 (30.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Charlotte	26.5** (4.5)	27.5* (5.2)	28.5 (6.0)	32.3 (5.9)	39.8 (5.5)	44.3** (7.3)	36.0** (8.1)	27.7*** (9.3)	41.0 (11.9)	65.1 (9.5)	20.2 (7.3)	16.9 (7.8)	25.5 (12.3)	19.0 (10.6)	17.2 (11.6)	n/a	0.5 (0.8)	0.7 (1.0)	0.8 (0.8)	4.1 (7.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Chicago	50.5** (6.9)	65.9 (6.0)	62.9 (9.0)	81.3 (6.2)	68.8 (5.7)	62.2 (9.6)	69.3** (7.7)	65.2 (13.3)	43.5 (18.5)	42.4 (11.4)	33.0 (20.3)	33.4 (24.1)	43.2 (22.4)	n/a	21.5 (14.7)	55.4 (10.2)	53.7 (8.5)	38.2 (12.7)	88.7** (11.2)	51.4 (9.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Denver	37.0 (5.4)	39.4 (5.1)	49.7*** (5.4)	41.7* (5.6)	28.6 (4.8)	43.9 (6.9)	46.9 (7.8)	68.5 (7.7)	55.9 (9.6)	58.1 (8.4)	45.9 (9.8)	54.3 (10.9)	41.3* (12.1)	69.4 (12.4)	48.7 (14.9)	69.5 (15.2)	60.0 (20.5)	67.6 (15.2)	78.4 (12.4)	71.9 (12.4)	71.9 (12.4)	56.2 (18.9)	n/a	6.7 (7.1)	20.5 (15.4)	37.2 (19.6)	
Indianapolis	25.3 (4.7)	19.0 (4.1)	20.1 (4.4)	13.5 (3.6)	23.8 (4.8)	36.8 (7.6)	46.5 (8.9)	36.3 (9.4)	39.4 (9.6)	35.8 (12.3)	36.6 (12.3)	14.1 (11.0)	26.4 (11.8)	21.5 (13.1)	15.1 (8.8)	51.5 (41.3)	24.2 (22.8)	10.7 (8.7)	33.3 (26.3)	4.6 (4.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Minneapolis	52.9 (5.2)	52.4 (5.1)	51.2 (5.5)	37.8 (5.0)	44.9 (4.8)	56.5 (7.4)	58.7 (7.7)	59.8 (9.6)	58.5 (10.8)	49.8 (9.7)	20.7 (11.0)	32.4 (13.7)	4.0* (4.3)	42.9 (29.2)	27.6 (11.6)	59.3 (19.4)	45.6 (18.5)	70.3 (17.3)	31.2 (17.7)	52.0 (15.4)	52.0 (15.4)	21.8 (16.7)	n/a	n/a	14.0 (17.2)	29.9 (26.7)	15.3 (17.2)
New York	53.7 (6.0)	51.7 (5.6)	48.4 (4.9)	62.1*** (4.9)	43.5 (4.2)	63.4 (8.6)	63.9 (11.4)	61.6 (8.8)	66.7 (8.7)	66.0 (8.7)	40.6 (9.2)	38.8 (9.6)	39.2 (8.8)	43.3 (10.0)	57.1 (9.3)	65.0 (11.7)	59.4 (12.9)	69.7 (8.5)	76.6 (8.5)	76.3 (8.8)	76.3 (8.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portland	28.8 (5.4)	27.2 (5.3)	38.8 (6.6)	26.8 (5.6)	32.4 (5.6)	57.4 (8.2)	61.7 (8.4)	38.0 (10.0)	64.8 (10.0)	57.6 (9.9)	64.4 (9.8)	37.3 (12.3)	55.1 (13.3)	38.9 (12.7)	53.5 (11.9)	63.2 (9.9)	66.8 (9.8)	51.5 (9.5)	61.9 (8.2)	60.1 (7.8)	60.1 (7.8)	16.1* (5.0)	15.8* (6.0)	17.4 (7.3)	29.8 (7.3)	31.8 (7.1)	
Sacramento	27.6* (5.1)	40.0*** (6.1)	30.5** (5.7)	24.1 (4.7)	16.4 (3.9)	37.6 (9.6)	41.3 (10.1)	34.0 (11.8)	49.6 (12.4)	54.2 (13.5)	9.6 (6.6)	35.9 (18.7)	29.6 (19.4)	n/a	26.8 (15.2)	51.2 (18.7)	29.2 (19.8)	20.9 (16.6)	27.7 (13.7)	38.0 (14.0)	38.0 (14.0)	11.7 (4.7)	25.8 (6.4)	32.1 (7.6)	21.4 (6.3)	20.7 (5.1)	
Washington DC	69.6 (13.7)	58.6 (28.7)	87.9 (10.8)	73.1 (11.9)	73.5 (11.0)	65.1 (16.1)	87.2 (11.8)	95.6 (5.4)	63.8 (29.1)	55.5 (33.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	83.0 (12.3)	91.7 (13.5)	n/a	98.5 (2.3)	90.9 (9.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) .

An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.26. Percent Reporting Any Failed Buy, 2007–2011, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana					Crack Cocaine					Powder Cocaine					Heroin					Methamphetamine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	41.6*** (6.2)	43.2*** (6.6)	32.6** (5.5)	37.2** (5.2)	22.0 (5.2)	41.7** (7.1)	34.4 (7.3)	39.6** (7.7)	36.6 (7.0)	23.4 (7.2)	29.4* (11.8)	41.6** (17.5)	45.7** (17.4)	33.1* (13.5)	6.3 (5.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	34.2 (4.8)	37.8 (5.2)	26.8 (5.6)	35.7 (5.8)	36.2 (5.2)	25.5 (5.7)	32.7 (7.2)	24.8 (8.2)	27.9 (9.5)	21.6 (7.3)	32.8 (9.1)	47.3 (11.0)	25.2 (12.2)	16.4 (8.8)	46.6 (16.4)	n/a	0.8 (1.2)	n/a	n/a	0.3 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	38.0** (6.4)	34.8** (6.1)	18.7 (7.2)	34.4* (7.7)	18.4 (4.9)	22.7 (7.4)	35.2 (7.9)	47.7* (13.2)	51.3 (17.2)	19.2 (10.0)	26.5 (18.7)	22.7 (25.4)	28.8 (27.9)	54.2 (66.7)	13.9 (15.2)	32.3* (9.6)	17.9 (7.0)	19.6 (10.6)	33.1 (16.1)	10.1 (7.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	33.5* (5.2)	24.7 (4.6)	17.6 (4.1)	18.9 (4.4)	22.2 (4.3)	31.0*** (6.2)	28.7** (6.8)	15.7 (5.3)	26.0 (8.6)	10.3 (4.6)	22.6** (7.1)	21.5* (7.8)	9.1 (5.8)	15.3 (9.7)	4.2 (4.3)	10.3 (7.5)	n/a	6.2 (4.9)	0 (n/a)	6.3 (4.7)	n/a	12.8 (10.0)	22.5 (17.0)	19.7 (11.9)	n/a	20.6 (12.3)	
Indianapolis	42.6 (5.1)	42.1 (5.1)	37.6 (5.1)	47.1 (5.5)	44.2 (5.0)	46.4 (7.6)	35.2 (7.7)	45.8 (9.3)	57.7 (9.3)	37.2 (11.4)	23.3 (9.0)	19.0 (11.6)	46.4* (12.7)	28.3 (11.7)	20.0 (9.3)	39.0 (27.5)	26.2 (20.1)	8.7 (6.1)	40.9 (23.4)	15.3 (10.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis	40.2 (4.9)	39.0 (4.7)	49.5 (5.5)	39.2 (4.8)	44.1 (4.6)	31.1 (6.4)	25.3 (6.4)	37.9 (9.3)	27.9 (8.9)	34.7 (8.6)	29.0 (11.6)	17.9 (9.5)	18.8 (13.4)	27.4 (26.1)	11.8 (7.7)	70.5** (17.3)	31.5 (20.1)	21.4 (15.6)	29.7 (15.5)	26.2 (13.6)	n/a	56.5 (17.6)	79.0 (17.1)	39.5 (27.2)	21.6** (14.9)	70.6 (19.8)	
New York	50.0 (5.5)	47.9 (5.3)	46.8 (4.5)	50.0 (4.6)	49.3 (3.9)	63.2* (7.8)	62.9 (9.6)	36.5 (8.0)	39.9 (8.0)	43.2 (8.1)	50.8* (9.6)	63.4*** (9.2)	43.0 (8.9)	35.2 (8.8)	29.1 (8.8)	76.5*** (9.3)	52.5* (13.1)	34.7 (8.6)	33.3 (9.4)	25.8 (9.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portland	31.9 (5.4)	29.8 (5.1)	35.7 (6.2)	26.3 (5.5)	28.4 (5.2)	48.8 (8.0)	46.6 (8.3)	36.2 (9.2)	37.4 (9.8)	32.2 (9.3)	40.1*** (10.5)	47.0*** (11.9)	29.1 (12.6)	21.0 (10.6)	9.3 (6.7)	15.6 (6.0)	21.8 (7.5)	29.6 (8.4)	24.2 (6.6)	18.5 (5.3)	n/a	39.5 (7.0)	46.9 (8.2)	22.8** (7.6)	29.5* (7.0)	46.0 (7.2)	
Sacramento	35.3 (5.2)	37.1 (5.6)	24.7 (4.9)	35.4 (5.1)	31.2 (4.8)	45.1 (9.6)	34.5* (8.9)	48.9 (12.6)	37.7 (12.2)	59.8 (12.8)	17.6 (10.5)	14.8 (9.6)	14.0 (11.5)	55.6 (33.4)	18.7 (11.3)	30.6 (13.7)	38.9 (21.1)	27.3 (14.8)	33.1 (14.6)	14.9 (7.7)	n/a	36.9 (6.2)	42.7* (6.7)	40.8 (7.4)	26.4 (5.9)	39.7 (6.0)	
Washington DC	66.4 (12.5)	71.8 (23.6)	43.9 (18.6)	33.0 (13.9)	49.2 (13.2)	27.9 (14.1)	10.8 (9.6)	27.3 (20.2)	34.5 (22.9)	56.9 (29.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.8 (6.9)	42.3 (33.5)	n/a	4.0 (5.6)	42.0 (24.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.27: Percent Reporting Any Failed Buy Due to Police Activity, 2007–2011, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana					Crack Cocaine					Powder Cocaine					Heroin					Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	25.5 (10.3)	13.9 (7.1)	11.4 (7.0)	10.2 (4.8)	13.4 (10.7)	7.2 (4.2)	2.9 (2.7)	3.7 (3.5)	3.7 (2.8)	4.0 (5.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	17.4** (6.9)	12.6 (6.5)	7.5 (6.1)	5.4 (4.0)	2.1 (2.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	15.4 (7.7)	15.3 (7.3)	n/a	17.8 (11.5)	18.8 (11.8)	11.1 (10.9)	11.8 (11.4)	14.4 (15.6)	38.2 (29.2)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.9 (14.4)	18.2 (18.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	7.8 (6.4)	n/a	18.2 (13.7)	0 (n/a)	7.4 (7.7)	7.4 (5.8)	n/a	n/a	6.2 (7.1)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indianapolis	6.8 (3.8)	n/a	2.5 (2.6)	4.0 (2.9)	1.3 (1.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis	2.5 (2.1)	4.5 (2.5)	1.3 (1.4)	5.4 (3.0)	2.2 (1.7)	n/a	3.7 (4.1)	n/a	n/a	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York	14.8 (5.9)	7.7 (3.7)	8.5 (3.5)	12.2 (4.1)	10.8 (3.6)	14.7 (9.1)	16.8 (9.8)	7.4 (7.8)	7.6 (6.3)	3.5 (3.7)	2.0 (2.3)	6.2 (4.4)	9.8 (7.5)	11.3 (9.0)	0 (n/a)	21.1 (12.5)	8.9 (7.4)	3.6 (4.0)	16.9 (13.5)	3.7 (4.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portland	9.0 (6.9)	n/a	n/a	6.9 (5.4)	10.4 (8.7)	n/a	22.7 (13.8)	23.1 (15.5)	17.4 (16.2)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1 (4.1)	12.1 (8.9)	7.0 (7.6)	15.5 (13.1)	4.8 (5.7)
Sacramento	3.4 (2.8)	3.5 (2.9)	3.5 (3.9)	0 (n/a)	2.2 (1.8)	4.9 (5.3)	8.9 (9.5)	18.1 (14.8)	n/a	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.4 (4.2)	n/a	n/a	4.5 (4.6)	6.5 (5.3)
Washington DC	45.9 (25.7)	n/a	n/a	21.6 (24.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
 An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.28: Percent Reporting Any Failed Buy Due to Unavailability of Drug, 2007–2010, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana					Crack Cocaine					Powder Cocaine					Heroin					Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Atlanta	15.4 (6.4)	21.6 (8.7)	9.2 (5.3)	9.4 (4.3)	19.7 (9.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30.9 (22.8)	20.1 (21.8)	56.1 (28.4)	2.6 (3.6)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	60.0*** (8.3)	37.6 (9.5)	44.1 (13.1)	33.5 (10.2)	28.8 (9.9)	2.5* (1.3)	0.7 (0.7)	0.5 (0.5)	0.3 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	26.8 (16.0)	36.8 (22.5)	64.3 (49.7)	63.7 (48.9)	25.7 (35.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	11.1 (7.7)	9.8 (6.9)	n/a	11.8 (11.3)	0 (n/a)	37.0 (17.6)	7.4 (7.6)	n/a	67.5 (43.5)	67.5 (43.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.9 (9.8)	30.6 (25.6)	17.4 (23.3)	n/a	32.3 (46.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	44.1* (9.8)	49.4* (12.0)	24.3 (12.0)	26.5 (11.4)	22.7 (9.2)	46.0 (13.0)	41.0 (15.3)	37.5 (19.3)	33.2 (22.1)	30.8 (30.8)	64.6 (19.5)	23.3 (19.5)	49.4 (43.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Indianapolis	11.0 (4.5)	22.6 (6.8)	17.2 (6.5)	23.4 (6.9)	21.8 (6.1)	40.9 (13.9)	24.6 (17.0)	21.9 (13.8)	26.1 (12.6)	45.6 (23.9)	26.9 (21.8)	24.7 (31.5)	25.1 (20.5)	10.6 (13.9)	27.4 (23.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minneapolis	22.1 (6.7)	24.7 (7.0)	24.8 (8.2)	31.0 (8.2)	28.6 (6.9)	5.4 (4.4)	10.8 (9.6)	n/a	28.0 (19.2)	4.2 (4.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a										
New York	16.8 (7.2)	25.7* (7.3)	13.9 (5.4)	15.3 (5.3)	12.3 (3.8)	13.9 (10.1)	50.1 (17.9)	24.2 (13.8)	12.1 (8.1)	33.3 (15.8)	6.8 (5.4)	42.4 (15.3)	25.3 (15.4)	n/a	23.9 (19.3)	22.4 (19.3)	46.0 (23.4)	63.6 (20.2)	15.9 (17.1)	54.0 (28.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Portland	27.3 (9.3)	27.5 (9.8)	24.0 (10.2)	20.6 (10.1)	28.1 (10.6)	27.5 (11.7)	8.4 (6.6)	5.9 (6.6)	n/a	11.3 (9.5)	24.2 (15.4)	14.1 (12.9)	35.7 (27.9)	30.6 (41.2)	n/a	15.6 (15.1)	30.0 (20.1)	53.3 (20.1)	55.6 (18.2)	31.6 (16.6)	37.8 (12.1)	18.1 (10.7)	37.1 (19.0)	35.6 (13.1)	33.1 (11.3)	
Sacramento	26.6** (7.9)	21.1 (8.0)	6.5 (4.2)	10.7 (5.0)	7.3 (4.8)	19.9 (12.2)	11.4 (8.8)	10.6 (12.0)	6.7 (6.2)	0 (n/a)	44.8 (36.6)	10.7 (19.8)	n/a	n/a	24.7 (54.0)	19.2 (25.3)	46.3 (44.9)	52.2 (41.8)	n/a	39.8 (35.0)	25.0 (8.7)	29.9 (9.2)	5.1 (3.9)	7.7 (5.2)	15.1 (6..3)	
Washington DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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.

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) .

An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.29: Self-reported Use of Crack Cocaine Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2011

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Crack Cocaine Use (%)														
	Past 3 Days				Past 7 Days				Past Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	22.5*** (3.0)	20.0*** (2.9)	14.7*** (2.2)	14.8** (2.0)	9.2 (1.8)	25.1*** (3.1)	22.1*** (3.0)	17.1*** (2.4)	16.1** (2.1)	10.0 (1.8)	28.7*** (3.2)	25.0*** (3.1)	21.1*** (2.6)	17.2 (2.1)	14.0 (2.3)
Charlotte	13.7*** (2.0)	9.7* (1.7)	6.5 (1.4)	5.9 (1.4)	6.0 (1.3)	17.1*** (2.2)	12.4** (1.9)	7.4 (1.5)	6.9 (1.5)	6.9 (1.4)	21.9*** (2.4)	18.2*** (2.2)	10.4 (1.8)	10.3 (1.9)	10.6 (1.7)
Chicago	14.5 (2.8)	18.6** (2.8)	10.1 (2.8)	5.1* (1.8)	10.5 (2.2)	20.6** (3.3)	20.2** (3.0)	13.5 (3.3)	7.4 (2.2)	10.9 (2.3)	26.4*** (3.7)	24.2*** (3.1)	16.4 (3.6)	10.0 (2.7)	11.2 (2.3)
Denver	14.9** (1.8)	11.3 (1.6)	12.0 (1.7)	6.1* (1.3)	9.6 (1.5)	17.3** (2.0)	13.9 (1.7)	13.8 (1.8)	8.2* (1.5)	12.3 (1.7)	24.1*** (2.2)	20.3 (2.0)	18.5 (2.1)	13.7 (1.9)	17.0 (1.9)
Indianapolis	10.2*** (1.5)	7.5** (1.3)	6.2 (1.2)	7.8** (1.5)	3.9 (1.1)	12.2*** (1.7)	9.6** (1.4)	7.5 (1.3)	9.7* (1.7)	5.8 (1.4)	16.1** (1.9)	14.2 (1.7)	10.7 (1.5)	12.2 (1.8)	10.6 (1.8)
Minneapolis	12.6* (1.9)	9.5 (1.6)	7.4 (1.4)	7.3 (1.4)	8.7 (1.5)	15.1** (2.0)	11.2 (1.8)	8.1 (1.4)	8.2 (1.5)	10.4 (1.6)	19.4** (2.2)	15.5 (2.0)	11.4 (1.7)	10.4 (1.7)	13.7 (1.8)
New York	7.2 (1.3)	6.1 (1.2)	8.0 (1.2)	8.5 (1.3)	6.8 (1.1)	8.4 (1.4)	6.8 (1.3)	9.1 (1.3)	10.1 (1.5)	7.4 (1.1)	12.1 (1.7)	9.1 (1.5)	11.7 (1.5)	12.8 (1.6)	9.8 (1.3)
Portland	10.5** (1.7)	8.5 (1.4)	7.0 (1.4)	7.5 (1.4)	6.4 (1.3)	12.7** (1.9)	9.7 (1.5)	9.9 (1.6)	8.6 (1.5)	7.6 (1.4)	21.0** (2.2)	16.2 (1.8)	14.2 (1.9)	17.9 (2.1)	15.4 (1.9)
Sacramento	8.2** (1.6)	7.0* (1.4)	4.2 (1.1)	5.1 (1.2)	4.2 (1.0)	9.4** (1.6)	8.1* (1.4)	5.0 (1.1)	5.8 (1.3)	5.1 (1.2)	13.3*** (1.9)	10.7** (1.6)	6.1 (1.2)	7.4 (1.4)	6.8 (1.3)
Washington DC	11.5 (3.7)	16.0 (6.4)	7.1 (3.0)	3.4 (1.3)	6.7 (2.5)	11.7 (3.7)	16.7 (6.4)	7.9 (3.1)	3.6 (1.3)	7.7 (2.6)	14.7 (3.9)	17.5 (6.1)	10.0 (3.6)	5.5* (2.0)	12.0 (3.3)

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 3.30: Self-reported Use of Powder Cocaine Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2011

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Powder Cocaine Use (%)														
	Past 3 Days				Past 7 Days				Past Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	5.4 (1.6)	2.2 (0.8)	2.0 (0.7)	2.2 (0.8)	2.8 (1.0)	7.1* (1.8)	4.6 (1.3)	4.0 (1.1)	3.7 (1.1)	3.8 (1.2)	12.0** (2.2)	13.1** (2.4)	7.4 (1.6)	7.0 (1.5)	6.5 (1.5)
Charlotte	5.2** (1.3)	4.1 (1.1)	3.1 (1.0)	4.4 (1.4)	2.2 (0.8)	7.8*** (1.6)	6.9*** (1.4)	3.8 (1.1)	5.9** (1.5)	2.4 (0.8)	16.1*** (2.2)	16.3*** (2.2)	9.7 (1.8)	11.8 (2.1)	7.8 (1.6)
Chicago	2.5 (1.5)	0.9 (0.7)	4.4 (1.9)	3.8 (2.2)	3.1 (1.4)	4.3 (1.8)	1.7 (1.0)	7.8 (2.7)	4.6 (2.4)	4.0 (1.5)	10.3 (2.6)	7.2 (1.8)	10.6 (3.0)	7.6 (2.7)	7.0 (2.0)
Denver	8.4*** (1.5)	6.7 (1.3)	6.5 (1.3)	4.1 (1.1)	4.1 (1.0)	10.9*** (1.6)	8.5 (1.4)	7.6 (1.4)	6.1 (1.3)	6.0 (1.2)	22.0*** (2.2)	17.6 (2.0)	17.2 (2.0)	12.2 (1.8)	15.1 (1.8)
Indianapolis	3.1 (0.9)	1.2*** (0.5)	1.1*** (0.5)	1.5** (0.7)	5.0 (1.3)	3.9 (0.9)	2.1** (0.7)	2.1** (0.7)	3.1* (1.0)	5.8 (1.4)	10.3 (1.5)	9.0 (1.5)	7.6* (1.4)	9.8 (1.8)	11.3 (1.8)
Minneapolis	1.5 (0.6)	1.0** (0.4)	1.6 (0.6)	0.5*** (0.3)	3.1 (0.9)	3.8 (1.0)	2.2* (0.8)	2.3* (0.7)	0.7*** (0.4)	4.6 (1.1)	12.1 (1.8)	10.2 (1.7)	7.5 (1.4)	6.5* (1.3)	9.9 (1.6)
New York	5.7 (1.2)	4.9 (1.1)	4.8 (1.0)	5.0 (1.0)	4.3 (0.9)	6.0 (1.2)	6.7 (1.2)	7.6 (1.3)	7.3 (1.2)	5.8 (1.0)	13.0 (1.8)	11.1 (1.6)	13.1 (1.6)	12.8 (1.7)	12.3 (1.4)
Portland	6.9* (1.4)	2.5 (0.8)	3.5 (1.0)	5.0 (1.3)	4.0 (1.0)	9.1 (1.6)	5.1 (1.1)	3.9* (1.0)	6.6 (1.4)	6.8 (1.4)	16.9 (2.0)	14.2 (1.7)	11.3* (1.7)	14.3 (1.9)	15.8 (1.9)
Sacramento	4.5 (1.3)	1.2 (0.5)	1.6 (0.6)	2.3 (0.9)	2.7 (0.9)	5.8 (1.4)	2.5 (0.8)	2.5 (0.8)	2.4 (0.8)	3.7 (1.0)	11.3* (1.8)	7.4 (1.3)	4.9* (1.1)	7.3 (1.5)	7.7 (1.4)
Washington DC	3.4 (2.5)	3.1 (2.5)	0.7 (0.8)	0.6 (0.6)	3.7 (2.6)	3.6 (2.6)	3.4 (2.5)	1.5 (1.3)	2.6 (1.8)	5.6 (3.3)	6.5 (3.3)	4.1 (2.5)	1.6** (1.3)	4.9 (2.3)	9.2 (3.9)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***) .

Table 3.31: Self-reported Use of Heroin Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2011

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Heroin Use (%)														
	Past 3 Days					Past 7 Days					Past Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	0.2 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	0.7 (0.5)	1.2 (0.7)	1.4 (1.0)	0.3 (0.4)	1.1 (0.9)	0.8 (0.7)	1.5 (1.0)	1.6 (1.4)	0.5 (0.4)	1.5 (0.8)	1.3 (0.8)	1.4 (0.7)	1.7 (1.0)
Charlotte	0.3 (0.3)	0.6 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	1.5 (0.8)	0.4 (0.3)	0.6 (0.4)	0.4 (0.3)	0.6 (0.3)	1.5 (0.8)	0.4 (0.3)	1.4 (0.7)	2.2 (0.8)	1.1 (0.6)	3.0 (1.3)	1.1 (0.6)
Chicago	18.9 (3.2)	23.3* (3.2)	11.4 (2.9)	10.5 (2.9)	15.7 (2.7)	20.3 (3.3)	24.4** (3.2)	12.8 (3.0)	12.0 (3.0)	15.0 (2.6)	23.3* (3.5)	26.7*** (3.2)	13.7 (3.0)	11.7 (3.0)	15.4 (2.6)
Denver	3.1 (0.9)	1.0*** (0.4)	3.3 (1.0)	2.6 (0.8)	4.2 (1.1)	3.0 (0.8)	1.3** (0.5)	3.5 (1.0)	2.7 (0.8)	4.1 (1.0)	4.9 (1.1)	2.0** (0.6)	5.0 (1.1)	4.4 (1.0)	5.4 (1.1)
Indianapolis	0.7** (0.4)	0.9** (0.4)	2.1 (0.7)	0.8** (0.4)	3.6 (1.2)	0.9*** (0.5)	1.0** (0.4)	2.4* (0.8)	2.2 (0.9)	4.7 (1.4)	2.3*** (0.8)	1.8*** (0.6)	3.0** (0.9)	3.6* (1.2)	6.9 (1.6)
Minneapolis	1.4 (0.6)	2.6 (0.8)	2.1 (0.7)	2.3 (0.8)	2.7 (0.8)	1.8 (0.6)	2.7 (0.8)	2.1 (0.7)	2.5 (0.8)	3.0 (0.8)	4.1 (1.1)	4.0 (1.0)	3.6 (0.9)	5.0 (1.2)	5.4 (1.2)
New York	3.3 (0.8)	3.4 (1.0)	5.3* (1.0)	3.3 (0.7)	3.1 (0.6)	4.9 (1.1)	4.3 (1.1)	6.1** (1.1)	4.2 (0.8)	3.3 (0.7)	6.7 (1.3)	7.6 (1.4)	7.7* (1.2)	7.5 (1.2)	5.2 (0.9)
Portland	7.8*** (1.4)	6.5*** (1.2)	9.4* (1.6)	14.4 (2.1)	13.7 (1.9)	8.6*** (1.5)	7.6*** (1.3)	10.2** (1.7)	16.9 (2.2)	16.1 (2.0)	11.6*** (1.7)	10.2*** (1.5)	13.0*** (1.8)	21.2 (2.4)	20.4 (2.2)
Sacramento	2.1** (0.8)	1.5*** (0.6)	1.3*** (0.5)	3.6 (1.0)	5.5 (1.3)	2.5** (0.8)	1.8*** (0.7)	2.0*** (0.7)	4.0 (1.1)	5.8 (1.3)	3.4** (0.9)	2.9** (0.8)	3.4** (0.9)	5.1 (1.2)	6.8 (1.4)
Washington DC	11.8 (4.4)	4.3 (2.6)	4.7 (2.8)	3.9 (2.0)	5.4 (2.5)	12.2 (4.5)	4.5 (2.6)	5.7 (3.1)	5.6 (2.5)	5.9 (2.7)	11.3 (4.1)	4.3 (2.4)	5.9 (3.0)	6.1 (2.3)	6.6 (2.7)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

Table 3.32: Self-reported Use of Methamphetamine Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2011

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Methamphetamine Use (%)														
	Past 3 Days				Past 7 Days				Past Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)	0.3 (0.3)	0.8 (0.4)	0.8 (0.6)	1.4 (0.7)	0.6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	1.5 (0.6)	1.1 (0.6)
Charlotte	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7 (0.5)	0.8 (0.5)	n/a	0.9 (0.7)	0.7 (0.6)
Chicago	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2 (1.0)	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	n/a	0
Denver	3.3 (0.9)	1.6** (0.6)	3.1 (0.9)	3.0 (1.0)	5.1 (1.2)	4.4 (1.1)	2.2*** (0.7)	3.6** (1.0)	4.8 (1.3)	6.8 (1.4)	9.1 (1.5)	4.8** (1.1)	7.1 (1.4)	8.4 (1.7)	9.7 (1.6)
Indianapolis	0.9 (0.4)	0.4 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.9 (0.5)	0.7 (0.4)	1.8 (0.7)	0.6 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)	1.7 (0.7)	1.1 (0.5)	2.5 (0.8)	2.5 (0.7)	2.0 (0.7)	3.1 (1.0)	3.1 (1.0)
Minneapolis	2.9 (1.0)	2.0 (0.7)	1.0 (0.5)	2.9 (1.0)	2.7 (1.0)	2.8 (0.9)	2.5 (0.9)	1.8 (0.7)	3.4 (1.1)	3.4 (1.1)	5.1 (1.2)	4.3 (1.0)	2.9** (0.8)	5.3 (1.2)	6.1 (1.4)
New York	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	0.4 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)	0.5 (0.5)	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	0.5 (0.4)	0.6 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	3.1 (1.5)	0.5 (0.4)	1.0 (0.7)	1.2 (0.7)	1.6 (0.8)
Portland	16.7 (2.1)	9.5*** (1.5)	9.0*** (1.6)	13.5 (1.9)	15.8 (2.0)	19.3 (2.2)	12.1*** (1.6)	10.9*** (1.7)	17.8 (2.1)	19.4 (2.1)	26.1 (2.3)	19.2*** (1.9)	16.7*** (2.0)	28.1 (2.5)	30.5 (2.4)
Sacramento	22.3** (2.4)	19.0*** (2.1)	19.0*** (2.3)	20.9** (2.4)	29.7 (2.6)	26.4** (2.6)	23.9*** (2.3)	24.0*** (2.5)	25.7** (2.6)	33.6 (2.7)	32.9** (2.7)	29.5*** (2.4)	27.9*** (2.6)	33.1* (2.8)	40.5 (2.7)
Washington DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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.

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

Table 3.33: Self-reported Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, Average Number of Days Used in Past Month, 2007–2011

Primary City	Average Number of Days in Past 30 Used:																								
	Marijuana					Crack Cocaine					Powder Cocaine					Heroin					Methamphetamine				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	14.0 (1.2)	14.8 (1.2)	15.0* (1.1)	13.6 (0.9)	13.1 (1.2)	18.8 (1.6)	20.3** (1.5)	18.9 (1.7)	16.8 (1.3)	16.0 (1.7)	7.4 (1.9)	5.7 (2.0)	5.2 (4.2)	7.6 (2.5)	6.4 (2.0)	22.0 (13.8)	10.1 (9.5)	12.7 (14.7)	28.3 (10.9)	17.2 (11.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	14.0 (1.0)	14.9 (1.0)	12.2 (1.1)	14.5 (1.0)	14.6 (1.1)	17.3** (1.5)	15.4 (1.6)	13.6 (1.9)	15.6 (2.1)	12.6 (1.9)	10.4 (1.6)	6.9 (1.4)	9.0 (2.0)	7.7 (1.9)	10.1 (2.4)	16.9 (9.5)	14.4 (7.6)	5.4 (20.6)	18.2 (5.7)	20.4 (8.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	13.8*** (1.5)	17.4** (1.2)	18.3 (1.6)	17.9 (1.5)	20.7 (1.1)	13.3 (2.3)	16.3 (1.6)	13.0 (2.8)	9.4** (2.9)	18.2 (2.3)	6.1 (3.6)	5.4 (1.4)	8.8 (3.0)	5.5 (1.8)	5.9 (1.7)	23.0 (2.2)	25.8 (1.3)	26.3 (1.9)	22.0* (2.5)	26.8 (1.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	14.7 (0.9)	15.3 (0.9)	14.4 (0.8)	14.1 (0.8)	14.6 (0.8)	11.2 (1.2)	11.5 (1.3)	11.5 (1.3)	8.8** (1.4)	13.6 (1.6)	5.7 (1.1)	7.1* (1.4)	5.3 (1.3)	6.8 (1.4)	4.0 (1.2)	16.7 (3.2)	14.8 (4.6)	18.8 (3.2)	18.1 (2.9)	16.4 (2.9)	11.6 (2.4)	7.7* (2.7)	9.1 (2.3)	10.7 (2.4)	13.6 (2.3)
Indianapolis	17.1* (1.0)	15.8 (0.9)	15.0 (0.9)	14.5 (0.9)	14.6 (0.9)	12.3 (1.7)	11.8 (1.4)	9.1 (1.6)	9.4 (1.6)	9.4 (2.2)	4.7 (1.9)	7.7 (2.3)	5.0 (1.3)	3.6** (1.2)	8.2 (1.9)	14.4 (6.2)	18.3 (4.8)	23.2* (2.9)	11.5 (4.6)	15.2 (3.6)	9.8 (4.0)	8.9 (4.4)	12.8 (6.3)	17.8** (3.5)	6.2 (3.7)
Minneapolis	15.4 (0.9)	15.0 (0.9)	16.7 (1.0)	16.6 (0.9)	15.9 (0.9)	12.6 (1.4)	13.6 (1.7)	14.8 (1.9)	12.3 (1.9)	14.8 (1.8)	7.1 (1.7)	2.9 (1.9)	11.2** (2.8)	2.8 (2.0)	4.0 (1.3)	14.1 (4.1)	19.4 (3.4)	20.1 (3.7)	20.8 (3.3)	20.4 (3.1)	10.2 (2.7)	15.4 (3.6)	16.4 (4.7)	9.8 (2.5)	13.5 (3.4)
New York	14.0*** (1.1)	18.5 (0.9)	17.5* (0.8)	17.6* (0.8)	19.3 (0.6)	13.8 (2.0)	16.1 (2.0)	14.1 (1.4)	14.2 (1.5)	15.3 (1.6)	8.0 (2.0)	9.6 (1.5)	9.7 (1.4)	8.1 (1.3)	7.3 (1.1)	13.8 (2.7)	15.6 (2.4)	16.9 (1.7)	17.7 (1.9)	16.6 (1.9)	3.2 (23.8)	n/a	7.4 (17.1)	12.2 (11.1)	4.9 (8.2)
Portland	11.6** (0.8)	14.2 (0.9)	13.6 (0.9)	14.0 (0.8)	14.2 (0.8)	13.5** (1.6)	8.5 (1.6)	8.5 (1.5)	10.3 (1.5)	8.8 (1.6)	7.2 (1.7)	5.2 (1.1)	5.1 (1.6)	6.8 (1.6)	6.6 (1.5)	17.9 (2.2)	20.3 (2.0)	20.3 (1.8)	20.2 (1.5)	17.8 (1.7)	14.7 (1.2)	12.8 (1.3)	11.9 (1.5)	11.7 (1.1)	12.8 (1.2)
Sacramento	14.3*** (0.9)	12.9*** (0.8)	14.4*** (0.9)	14.7*** (0.8)	17.7 (0.8)	12.5 (1.6)	12.9 (1.6)	7.3* (1.4)	12.4 (2.1)	11.7 (2.1)	5.1 (1.5)	6.0 (1.8)	1.1*** (1.2)	0.7*** (0.8)	8.6 (2.4)	20.2 (3.4)	14.1** (3.3)	11.6** (4.2)	20.6 (3.0)	23.2 (2.7)	16.2 (1.0)	15.0 (1.1)	13.7* (1.1)	16.0 (1.2)	16.6 (1.0)
Washington DC	12.6* (1.7)	4.9*** (2.5)	16.8 (3.0)	13.5* (2.0)	15.0 (2.1)	12.1 (3.0)	6.4*** (3.8)	15.4* (4.3)	9.5 (3.0)	11.0 (2.7)	18.5 (6.2)	3.3 (7.6)	6.1 (12.7)	0.0 (5.2)	10.6 (7.3)	18.5 (4.2)	21.4 (8.3)	21.3 (7.2)	20.2 (4.4)	20.1 (2.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
 An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization.
 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

Table 3.34: Percent Reporting Injected Drug Use at Most Recent Use, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011, Powder Cocaine and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Powder Cocaine								Methamphetamine									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta			95.5 (4.4)	n/a	n/a	79.7 (14.2)	n/a	76.6 (18.8)	81.1 (17.1)			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charlotte	100.0*** (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	6.1 (6.8)	n/a	8.6 (2.9)	3.5 (2.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.4 (15.2)	6.5 (7.3)		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	17.6 (4.3)	11.8 (3.5)	16.7 (3.9)	35.6** (7.3)	8.4 (3.1)	4.8* (2.6)	9.2 (3.9)	13.1 (4.9)	15.6 (5.4)		32.5** (9.0)	15.4 (6.7)	31.0* (12.0)	16.2 (6.0)	6.7 (5.5)	17.3 (8.6)	9.5 (5.1)	7.3 (4.1)
Indianapolis	10.6 (5.3)	5.8 (2.7)	8.9 (4.6)	11.2 (6.4)	0.8 (0.8)	4.8 (3.0)	6.9 (4.9)	7.0 (5.3)	4.1 (3.2)		12.0 (10.4)	17.0 (12.3)	n/a	n/a	14.3 (12.7)	13.7 (13.4)	10.4 (8.9)	6.3 (8.0)
Minneapolis	5.3 (4.8)	9.7 (5.8)	4.5 (2.2)	10.9 (5.1)	7.6 (4.5)	5.9 (4.6)	11.5 (6.9)	4.4 (4.9)	8.7 (5.0)		17.2 (9.4)	6.8 (4.2)	10.7 (5.5)	19.2 (10.0)	11.4 (7.4)	13.6 (9.4)	7.8 (6.3)	15.2 (8.7)
New York	13.8** (3.0)	12.2** (3.9)	16.3*** (3.6)	16.0** (5.3)	6.9 (3.7)	27.0*** (7.4)	8.1 (3.3)	6.8 (2.9)	4.0 (1.8)		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portland	57.8** (7.1)	56.8*** (5.8)	43.3 (7.0)	54.8*** (6.4)	20.0 (5.5)	17.8 (5.2)	19.2** (6.3)	39.9 (7.7)	30.9 (6.4)		42.9 (5.2)	26.6 (3.6)	38.5 (4.7)	27.5 (5.0)	31.5 (5.5)	37.9 (6.9)	43.7 (5.6)	35.8 (4.9)
Sacramento	11.3 (7.5)	15.0 (6.6)	6.4 (4.8)	8.4 (4.6)	3.6 (3.0)	2.9 (2.4)	1.9 (2.1)	0 (n/a)	6.0 (4.2)		29.1*** (4.4)	19.8 (3.2)	16.0 (3.1)	12.5 (3.4)	10.6 (2.9)	7.7 (2.7)	12.2 (3.3)	13.3 (3.1)
Washington DC			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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.

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

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

An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

Table 3.35: Percent Reporting Injected Drug Use at Most Recent Use, 2000–2003 and 2007–2011, Heroin

Primary City	Heroin										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Atlanta	n/a	98.1 (1.6)	99.1 (0.7)	96.7 (4.1)	n/a	99.7 (0.4)	99.5 (0.5)	n/a	99.6 (0.4)	n/a	
Charlotte		5.1* (2.9)	10.3 (1.9)	14.6 (3.0)		7.3 (5.1)	24.6 (7.4)		19.0 (11.4)	21.2 (8.0)	
Chicago	8.2 (3.9)										
Denver	79.9 (9.1)	90.1** (6.9)	87.1** (5.9)	93.6** (5.2)	66.4 (16.1)	56.5 (21.9)	42.8 (18.1)	48.0 (15.7)			
Indianapolis	49.7 (17.4)	68.0 (12.9)	75.4 (18.3)	54.4 (18.4)	53.6 (20.0)	61.4 (18.3)	88.0* (8.8)	63.2 (23.1)	64.5 (13.9)		
Minneapolis	22.4** (13.5)	45.2 (11.3)	44.7 (10.4)	59.9 (11.3)	52.4 (14.5)	33.6 (15.4)	55.2 (14.7)	38.5 (14.4)	63.4 (11.3)		
New York	30.4 (4.0)	29.7 (5.2)	33.3 (4.5)	36.6 (6.7)	14.1*** (5.8)	43.1 (10.2)	43.7 (8.1)	24.2* (6.4)	44.2 (9.1)		
Portland	69.5 (5.8)	84.7 (4.1)	71.9 (6.6)	84.5 (4.7)	76.0 (6.4)	70.2 (7.1)	76.8 (6.6)	80.1 (5.2)	81.3 (4.7)		
Sacramento	82.4 (8.0)	81.7 (5.9)	69.8 (9.4)	91.3** (6.4)	92.6** (5.0)	78.6 (11.6)	77.5 (11.4)	83.1 (8.9)	71.0 (10.2)		
Washington DC			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

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

An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations: 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization.

2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.

3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2011 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.36: Percent Testing Positive for Other Drugs, 2007–2011, Barbiturates, Propoxyphene, Methadone

Primary City	Barbiturates					Propoxyphene					Methadone				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	23.9 (16.6)	28.9 (15.3)	7.5 (6.7)	12.6 (9.4)	10.5 (9.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	1.2 (0.8)	0.1 (0.1)
Charlotte	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.6 (2.1)	2.9 (1.2)	2.0 (1.2)	2.0 (1.2)	2.8 (1.4)
Chicago	0.0 (0.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0 (n/a)	0.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	0	0.3 (0.3)	1.0 (0.5)	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.5)	0.8 (0.5)
Denver	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0.8 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)	0.4 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)	0	1.1 (0.7)	0.2 (0.2)	1.0 (0.6)	1.7 (1.1)	1.0 (0.7)
Indianapolis	n/a	n/a	0.1 (0.1)	n/a	0.4 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)	n/a	n/a	0	1.5 (0.7)	0.8 (0.5)	0.8 (0.4)	0.8 (0.4)	2.0 (0.9)
Minneapolis	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.3 (1.3)	6.7** (1.4)	7.1*** (1.2)	4.5 (0.9)	3.1 (0.6)
New York	n/a	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.4 (1.1)	1.3* (0.5)	2.9 (1.0)	3.6 (1.2)	3.2 (1.0)
Portland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)	0	0.8 (0.5)	0.5 (0.3)	1.4 (0.7)	1.9 (0.9)	1.2 (0.6)
Sacramento	0.1 (0.1)	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.9 (0.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.5 (2.9)	1.1 (1.3)	2.6 (2.4)	0.3 (0.3)	3.2 (2.9)
Washington DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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.

Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:

- 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAMI data, so we do not perform annualization.
- 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
- 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

Table 3.37: Percent Testing Positive for Other Drugs, 2007–2011: Oxycodone^a, PCP, Benzodiazepines

Primary City	Oxycodone ^a					PCP					Benzodiazepines				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Atlanta	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.2)	1.0 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2 (0.9)	0.9 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	1.1 (0.6)	1.9 (1.4)
Charlotte	0.7* (0.4)	0.6* (0.3)	1.3** (0.6)	1.1** (0.5)	0.0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.3 (1.4)	4.7 (1.4)	4.2 (1.5)	5.5 (1.7)	5.8 (1.8)
Chicago	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	2.3 (1.7)	1.6 (1.2)	n/a	n/a	1.4 (0.9)	1.6 (1.3)	4.0 (1.6)	4.2 (2.2)	4.5 (2.2)	4.6 (1.7)
Denver	0.7** (0.4)	1.2 (0.5)	0.9* (0.4)	1.6 (0.8)	2.6 (0.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.0** (1.0)	6.0 (1.2)	4.2** (1.0)	6.9 (1.5)	7.7 (1.4)
Indianapolis	1.3 (0.6)	1.1* (0.4)	1.9 (0.6)	3.8 (1.0)	3.0 (1.0)	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	n/a	1.0 (0.6)	0.7 (0.4)	7.5 (1.5)	9.0 (1.7)	7.0 (1.5)	8.3 (1.8)	10.2 (2.0)
Minneapolis	1.2 (0.5)	1.4 (0.6)	2.2 (0.8)	1.7 (0.6)	2.6 (0.8)	2.2 (1.3)	0.4 (0.5)	0.4 (0.3)	n/a	1.0 (0.6)	2.5 (1.0)	4.1 (1.3)	2.1 (0.9)	5.5 (1.5)	2.9 (1.0)
New York	0.7 (0.5)	0.4* (0.3)	1.5 (0.6)	1.4 (0.6)	1.6 (0.6)	1.1 (0.8)	1.5 (1.0)	0.3 (0.2)	1.1 (0.5)	0.6 (0.3)	2.5 (1.1)	5.2 (1.5)	4.5 (1.0)	6.8* (1.4)	3.9 (0.9)
Portland	2.4 (0.7)	0.6 (0.3)	0.2* (0.2)	3.8** (1.0)	1.0 (0.5)	n/a	n/a	0.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.3)	0 (n/a)	0.4*** (0.4)	2.9 (0.8)	2.8 (0.9)	5.4 (1.4)	4.0 (1.0)
Sacramento	0.5 (0.3)	2.6 (0.9)	1.4 (0.6)	1.6 (0.5)	1.1 (0.6)	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0 (n/a)	1.5*** (0.6)	2.5** (0.9)	3.0* (1.1)	4.0 (1.1)	5.8 (1.4)
Washington DC	0.9 (0.9)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)	2.3 (1.7)	n/a	6.3 (5.2)	4.7 (3.5)	4.2 (1.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2011 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). An estimate may be reported as “n/a” for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
 1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
 2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

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

Table 3.38: Percent Admitting to Secondary Drug Use in the Past 3 Days, 2011

Primary City	Percent Admitting to Secondary Drug Use													
	Methadone	Amphetamine	Barbiturates	Tranquilizers	Opiate Painkillers	Propoxyphene	Demerol	Ecstasy / MDMA	PCP	LSD / Acid	Hallucinogen	Inhalant	Anti-Depressant	Other Drug
Atlanta	0.6 (0.5)	1.2 (1.3)	n/a	1.0 (0.6)	4.7 (1.5)	1.1 (1.1)	0.6 (0.6)	0.8 (0.6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1 (1.4)	12.7 (2.2)
Charlotte	0.2 (0.2)	0.8 (0.6)	2.5 (2.5)	3.8 (1.2)	6.3 (1.4)	n/a	2.1 (1.6)	2.9 (1.2)	2.6 (2.7)	1.9 (2.0)	0.7 (0.7)	4.1 (3.1)	2.6 (0.9)	8.2 (1.4)
Chicago	2.8 (1.6)	2.1 (2.4)	n/a	0.6 (0.6)	1.4 (1.0)	n/a	n/a	1.8 (1.3)	2.1 (2.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5 (0.9)
Denver	1.5 (0.8)	1.2 (0.6)	n/a	3.5 (1.0)	9.2 (1.5)	2.3 (2.5)	9.0 (6.5)	0.4 (0.3)	1.2 (1.3)	0.6 (0.6)	n/a	3.6 (2.9)	3.8 (0.9)	9.1 (1.4)
Indianapolis	1.4 (0.8)	0.7 (0.4)	n/a	8.5 (2.0)	14.6 (2.1)	1.5 (1.5)	1.8 (1.5)	0.4 (0.3)	6.6 (7.7)	1.2 (0.9)	0.9 (1.0)	0.4 (0.5)	6.0 (1.5)	16.7 (2.3)
Minneapolis	2.2 (0.9)	1.1 (0.5)	n/a	3.0 (1.0)	13.5 (2.0)	n/a	n/a	1.0 (0.5)	0.3 (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	n/a	6.7 (1.5)	11.7 (1.8)
New York	3.1 (0.6)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	3.1 (0.9)	4.7 (1.0)	0.6 (0.7)	n/a	3.1 (1.4)	0.5 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.9 (0.7)	0.2 (0.2)	1.8 (0.5)	3.7 (0.8)
Portland	2.8 (0.9)	2.5 (0.8)	0.2 (0.2)	6.6 (1.4)	10.9 (1.6)	0.5 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)	1.1 (0.6)	2.9 (2.2)	1.7 (1.4)	1.3 (0.7)	1.4 (0.9)	4.7 (1.1)	17.5 (2.0)
Sacramento	1.1 (0.5)	1.8 (0.9)	1.5 (1.4)	5.5 (1.3)	13.2 (1.8)	n/a	0.7 (0.5)	2.0 (0.9)	0.9 (0.9)	2.6 (2.9)	3.1 (3.3)	1.5 (1.7)	2.6 (0.8)	9.3 (1.5)
Washington DC	2.5 (2.2)	0.1 (0.2)	n/a	1.1 (1.2)	3.7 (1.8)	n/a	1.6 (1.4)	1.5 (1.1)	5.0 (2.3)	n/a	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	7.6 (5.3)	16.0 (4.2)

Notes:
 Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
 An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
 1) There are less than 10 observations in the data, so we do not perform annualization.
 2) The annualization factors require variation in all quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
 3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

Appendix B: ADAM II Program Methodology

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

- Geographic spread, as trends in drug use tend to be regional;
- A focus on counties east of the Mississippi to monitor the emergence of methamphetamine use; and
- Consistent, semiannual 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, and quality of the census data provided for weighting). The selection process was also driven by ONDCP's interest in monitoring the emergence of methamphetamine use and was, therefore, biased toward counties east of the Mississippi.

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

The 10 sites from 2007 continued into data collection for each year of 2008 through 2011.

Site Sampling

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

Sampling Within a County. The standard catchment area for each site is the county, although the sites are referred to by the primary 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 ¹	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	1	Stratified Cluster	9	Electronic
Minneapolis	24.8	17	1	Stratified	14	Electronic
New York	183.8	2	1	Stratified	15	Electronic
Atlanta	74.6	2	2	Stratified	9	Unknown
Washington DC	Not Reported	7	1	Stratified Cluster	6	Unknown
Denver	171.9	1	1	Single	15	Paper
Sacramento	61.3	1	1	Single	15	Electronic
Portland	44.0	1	1	Single	15	Electronic

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

Many ADAM II counties have a single jail where all arrestees arrested in the county are brought to be booked pending further processing. Some ADAM II counties, however, book in multiple jails. In these cases, each jail constitutes a stratum, and the result is a stratified random sample. However, resource constraints dictate that in some instances small booking facilities have to be excluded from the sample. For example, the Hennepin County (Minneapolis) sample does not include small suburban facilities and is restricted to the central Minneapolis jail (Hennepin County Jail) where the majority of arrestees are transferred and/or initially booked; similarly, the Manhattan sample is restricted to the large central booking facility downtown (Manhattan House of Detention). In both cases, the included jail captures the overwhelming majority of the county bookings.² In Cook County (Chicago), the sample is limited to

¹ Based on male arrest figures in 2003 UCR, except in Chicago (2001) and New York (2001).

² 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

felony arrests and more serious misdemeanants who are brought from agencies throughout the city and county to be booked at the Cook County jail.³

ADAM II interviews arrestees over 14 consecutive days in every sampled jail, with the exception of collections in Atlanta and Washington DC. In Atlanta (Fulton County and the City of Atlanta), there are now two principal jails, one in Fulton County (Fulton County Jail) where all Fulton County felons and misdemeanants are booked. The second facility, the Atlanta Detention Center, books all misdemeanants arrested in the city proper by the Atlanta Police Department; all city felony arrests are taken to the Fulton County Jail. ADAM II samples from one facility in the first week and the second in the second week. From 2007 until the first data collection quarter of 2010, there were seven booking facilities (districts) in Washington DC. Washington DC sampling protocol randomly selects days for sampling at each of the facilities. In the second quarter of 2010, booking policy changed and all arrestees were taken to Central Cell Block (CCB) for booking. In 2011, Washington DC booking policy again changed, with all offenders being booked in the seven booking facilities. Many of these offenders are forwarded to CCB, so we sampled from CCB. Since some less serious offenders were released directly from the districts, we also randomly selected three district facilities in each quarter and randomly selected days for sampling at those chosen facilities.

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

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

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

eliminated because it has a specialized caseload of public nuisance crimes and was excluded during 2002 and 2003 by ADAM.

³ A large proportion of minor misdemeanants is booked and released from over 100 small city precincts and suburban law enforcement facilities. It is impractical to sample from those facilities and, in any case, does not impact substantially estimates obtained from the facilities selected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

First, while supervisors attempt to sample proportional to size during the stock and flow periods, achieving this proportionality requires two pieces of information that are unavailable at the time that supervisors set quotas. A supervisor can only estimate N_S and N_F based on historical experience; furthermore, the supervisor cannot 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 exit the jail during the stock period. The probability that an arrestee will have been released prior to being approached by an interviewer depends on both the time during the stock period when he was booked and the charge. The earlier that booking occurred during the stock period, the greater the opportunity to have been released. The more serious the charge, the lower the probability of being released because serious offenders are more likely to be detained for some time pending trial.

Neither factor plays an important role during the flow period because of the way that the sample is selected during the flow period.

ADAM II preserves the sampling procedures used by the original ADAM, with the exception of Washington DC from 2007 to the first quarter of data collection in 2010. Due to insufficient resources to station an interviewer in each jail for every day, a random sample of days was taken so that each of the seven district jails has two or three interviewing days depending on its size. When ADAM II interviewers conduct interviews in each jail, the interviewers follow the sampling procedures described above. As mentioned earlier, in the second quarter of 2010 all bookings occurred in Central Cell Block. The 2011 sample is a hybrid of the two strategies, with a sample from Central Cell Block and random selection of days from a random selection of jails.

Cook County (Chicago) is also unique because ADAM II staff can only interview during narrowly specified hours, precluding the use of an eight-hour flow period. In Chicago, the data collection window is 4-8 PM, the only time interviewers are allowed in the active booking area. Chicago is a flow only sample; that is, arrestees are brought in on transport buses in waves from over 100 precincts, and the sample is generated from paperwork arriving with each offender in the same manner as used with flow samples elsewhere. There is no access to those outside of the booking area, though cases are weighted using census data to represent those who were booked over the other 20 hour periods each day. By placing more interviewers in this high volume site during those hours, an adequate sample is developed. Eighty percent of the county's bookings are done at this jail.

Manhattan experienced a supplemental sample in both data collection quarters for 2011⁴. In addition to the main two-week sample in second and third quarters, data collection ran two weeks longer. In the supplemental sample, we sampled arrestees that had a felony charge indicated on their booking sheet. Facility staff in Manhattan provided us with booking sheets (i.e. the sample frame) that only included arrestees with felony charges. As a result, besides sampling from only arrestees with felony charges, the sampling procedures were exactly the same as for the traditional sample. We combined the main and traditional samples for all statistics for 2011, doubling the weights for Manhattan arrestees with misdemeanor and other severities to weight to a four-week sample.

Weighting the ADAM II Data

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

Since 2007, ADAM II has developed *propensity scores* to weight the data. A propensity score is the estimated probability that a member of the population of arrestees is included in the sample. The

⁴ Researchers in Manhattan used the main and supplemental samples to estimate an expected number arrestees that may take advantage of a particular outreach program offered to particular types of felons in New York. We elected to sample all felons.

estimated propensity score comes from a logistic regression where the explanatory variables are the offense, details about when the interview was done (day, time of day), and other available information such as age that may affect the probability of selection. The inverse of the propensity score is the ADAM II case weight.

Propensity score weights improve the old ADAM post stratification weights. The new weights based on propensity scores 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.⁵ Because the contractor from 2002–2003 was unable to provide the 2002 and 2003 census data (that is, the booking records for when interviewers were in the jails), it has not been possible to re-weight the 2002 and 2003 ADAM data.

Imputation of Missing Test Sample Data

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

Unfortunately, in some ADAM II sites, a higher than expected percentage of arrestees failed to provide urine specimens. While it is 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 are then used to impute a value when the self-report is known, but there is no urine test result. Although conceptually simple, the practice of doing data imputations is more complicated, and is detailed in *ADAM II Technical Documentation Report*.

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

Each site raises unique problems. For example, prior to 2010 Q2 the sample size is unexpectedly small in Washington DC because arrestees accumulate across seven distinct jails, so each jail has a fairly small flow of offenders. DC presents a unique opportunity to improve estimates because Pretrial Services obtains a urine sample from everyone who is arraigned—typically only offenders with serious charges. Thus, the ADAM II sample in DC is partitioned into two groups: those with a high probability of having Pretrial Services urine test and those with a low probability of having a Pretrial Services urine test. For the former, the results from the Pretrial Services urine test are used as the estimate; for the latter, the weighted ADAM II data were used.

⁵ 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 reweight the data using the propensity score method.

Estimating Trends

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

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

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

2011 Data Collection

Sample Sizes

Over 9,400 adult male arrestees were sampled across all sites, an average of 941 cases sampled across both 2-week periods per site.⁶ The number of sampled cases does not represent the number of sampled cases that are available to be interviewed, a number contingent on whether the arrestee is physically available or has been transferred to another facility, is ill and in the medical unit or isolated due to violent behavior (see below for complete explanation of inclusion criteria). There were 5,867 sampled and available adult male arrestees across all sites, with an average of 566 per site⁷ in the two data collection quarters of 2011.

Interview Completion Goals

The interview completion goals for each of the 10 ADAM II sites are 250 completes per quarter for two quarters for a total of 5,000 completes across all sites. In the two quarters of 2011 collection 5,051 interviews were completed across all sites with an average of 492 completes per site.⁸ Four sites (Chicago, New York, Sacramento, and Charlotte) exceeded the goal of 500 completed interviews. Other

⁶ The supplemental Manhattan and Washington DC samples were excluded from calculation of the average. Manhattan's sample size totaled 555 (59 percent of the average) and DC's totaled 418 (44 percent of the average) across both quarters.

⁷ The supplemental Manhattan and Washington DC samples were excluded from calculation of the average. Manhattan's available cases totaled 384 (68 percent of the average) and DC's totaled 392 (69 percent of the average) across both quarters

⁸ The supplemental Manhattan and Washington DC samples were excluded from calculation of the average. Manhattan's completed interviews totaled 336 (68 percent of the average) and DC's totaled 287 (58 percent of the average) across both quarters.

sites ranged from 404 completes in Indianapolis to 496 in Denver. The targets for all sites (250 cases per quarter) were established as the basis of a reliable quarterly and annual estimate. If a site has fewer than the targeted number of cases, reliable estimates can still be developed, only in those instances the standard errors associated with the estimate are larger.

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 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

A facesheet is a form filled out for every sampled case, regardless of whether the case is subsequently available and/or interviewed. Using official records information (the booking sheet), the facesheet collects information on the arrestee's charges, age, time of arrest, date of arrest, arresting agency, race/ethnicity, address zipcode, and booking date and time. In addition, the interviewer records on the facesheet whether or not the arrestee is interviewed and, if not, the reason (refuse, released, taken to court, transferred, violent or uncontrollable, language barrier). Facesheets completed in ADAM II serve two purposes. The first is to generate data to assess whether the interviewers are following the sampling plan. The second is to generate a potential sample of arrestees eligible to be interviewed. This potential sample includes arrestees who may be eligible, but they may also have been released back into the community, transferred to another facility, taken to court or otherwise unavailable to the interviewer.

In creating the sampling frame data collectors remove from the list those arrestees who were booked into the facility more than 48 hours prior to data collection, if those data are available to them at the facility. This list becomes the sampling frame to which they apply the protocols for stock and flow selection described earlier. However, accurate data on time since arrest is not always available and consequently an arrestee's true eligibility may not be known until the interviewer finds the sampled arrestee and asks when he was arrested. Of that pool of eligible arrestees some may also not be available for a number of reasons, such as being taken to court, released, or removed from the booking area for violent behavior, or illness. The remaining arrestees are *eligible* and *available*. A sampled, available case may choose not to be interviewed: language barrier, does not want to, etc. Those who are successfully interviewed are *complete cases*. If an eligible and available arrestee completes an interview, he has the option of providing a urine sample. He may also refuse to supply the specimen for a number of reasons.

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Eligible but Unavailable for the Interview											
Taken to Court	0	1	1	2	0	0	253	0	0	1	258
Released	96	121	10	169	20	317	1	296	140	2	1,172
Transferred	0	2	0	3	1,081	1	532	64	0	6	1,689
Medical Unit	5	3	4	11	5	3	2	11	8	2	54
Violent or Uncontrolled Behavior	15	11	3	16	32	29	6	80	25	9	226
Physically Ill	1	2	5	5	0	3	4	2	3	4	29
Shift Ended	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
Other/Missing	16	16	6	11	4	45	21	9	13	2	143
Eligible and Available but Didn't Complete the Interview											
Did Not Want to Answer Interview	37	66	13	66	52	68	163	87	25	80	657
Could Not Answer Interview Due to Language Barrier	0	7	1	2	10	5	18	7	0	4	54
Other/Missing	0	2	4	0	24	6	1	6	1	11	55
Agreed, Did not Complete Interview	4	4	2	2	2	1	11	11	3	10	50
Completed Interview											
No Urine Sample	49	99	21	78	57	34	130	57	48	66	639
Provided Urine Sample	423	406	504	418	347	414	797	417	465	221	4,412

The following definitions summarize these conditions:

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

In addition, those arrestees not contacted before the end of the interview shift are eligible but unavailable for the interview.⁹ 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.

⁹ 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.

Figure B.1: Decision tree for ADAM II Samples, 2011



Interview Response Rates

There are two interview response rates: one that reflects the total sampled arrestees (the overall response rate), and one that reflects the sampled, available arrestees (the conditional response rate¹⁰). Given the ADAM II sampling plans, in particular the stock sampling approach, everyone who is sampled is not available to be approached for the interview. A conditional response rate calculated based upon the number of arrestees who are physically available for interviewing is instructive as a reflection of the percentage of *eligible and available* respondents completing the survey. It is used for assessing how well the interviewer performs.

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

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

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

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:

¹⁰ The *overall response rate* is analogous to Response Rate 1 or RR1 (number of complete interviews divided by the number of completes plus the number of non-interviewed [refusal, breakoff, no contact]); the *conditional response rate* is analogous to the Contact Rate or CON1 (number of complete interviews divided by the number of cases physically available) found in the *Standard Definitions* from the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR 2006, p. 32-36).

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

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

When a sampled respondent is available, in all ten sites interviewers were able to survey the sampled respondent at least 73 percent of the time. Agreement rates were most frequently around 85 percent, with a low of 73 percent in Washington, DC to a high of 96 percent in Chicago. Overall response rates were lower. Six of the sites achieved overall response rates greater than 60 percent, with Chicago achieving a response rate of 91 percent. Three additional sites achieved an overall response rate over 45 percent. Unavoidably, Indianapolis achieved an overall response rate of 25 percent, because the rates in Indianapolis were driven by a number of sampled respondents being unavailable to be surveyed. Their unavailability was due to frequent and rapid releases or transfers. As we discuss in the section below, these overall response rates do not necessarily invalidate the estimates.

Urine Response Rates

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

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

Where *ProvideUrine* is the number of arrestees providing a urine sample. All ten ADAM sites achieved a urine sample agreement rate in excess of 80 percent (Table B.4). A high average urine agreement rate of 88 percent was achieved across all sites for the 1st and 2nd quarters in 2011, with a range from 80 percent in Washington DC to 96 percent in Chicago.

For completeness, in Table B.4 we report two other response rates, the urine conditional response rate and the urine overall response rate. The urine conditional response rate is computed by:

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

The urine overall response rate is computed by:

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

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

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington, DC	Overall
Sample Sizes											
Provided Urine Specimen	423	406	504	418	347	414	797	417	465	221	4,412
Completed Interviews	472	505	525	496	404	448	927	474	513	287	5,051
Eligible and Available to be Interviewed	513	584	545	566	492	528	1,120	585	542	392	5,867
Eligible to be Interviewed	646	740	574	783	1,634	928	1,943	1,048	731	418	9,445
Interview Response Rates											
Conditional Response Rate	0.920	0.865	0.963	0.876	0.821	0.848	0.828	0.810	0.946	0.732	0.861
Overall Response Rate	0.731	0.682	0.915	0.633	0.247	0.483	0.477	0.452	0.702	0.687	0.535
Urine Response Rates											
Urine Agreement Rate	0.896	0.804	0.960	0.843	0.859	0.924	0.860	0.880	0.906	0.770	0.873
Conditional Response Rate	0.825	0.695	0.925	0.739	0.705	0.784	0.712	0.713	0.858	0.564	0.752
Overall Response Rate	0.655	0.549	0.878	0.534	0.212	0.446	0.410	0.398	0.636	0.529	0.467

Indicators of Responding to the Survey

ADAM II's overall response rates were not 100 percent, and in Indianapolis the rate was fairly low. However, lower response rates do not necessarily lead to bias in the estimates presented here, for two reasons. One, as shown in Tables B.4 and B.5, there is no response bias in most measurable respondent characteristics likely correlated with drug use and market activity, including the time a person is booked during a day and the day of the week, the type of arrest offense, and age and race of survey respondent. Two, our sampling strategy and computed weights account for these observed characteristics.

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

For eligible arrestees, in every site the most frequent reason for non-response is due to the arrestee not wanting to participate. There were not many refusals due to language difficulties, though Indianapolis and New York had the most at 10 and 18, respectively.

We might wonder whether there are differences in response rates among subpopulations of the eligible arrestees. In the following details, we find the time of day, whether the arrestee was booked in the stock or flow period, and severity of the arrestee's most serious charge differentiate arrestees that agree to the interview in more than half of the sites. The booking day of the week, age, and most serious charge type differentiate arrestees that agree to the interview in four of the sites, and race differentiates arrestees that agree to the interview in three sites.

For each of the stratifying variables described above, Table B.4 reports the number of facesheets with non-missing values for the set of stratifying variables, the percentage of arrestees among the subpopulations with facesheets that respond to the survey, and a χ^2 test of significance that assesses whether 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, in this section we consider a difference statistically significant if its p-value is less than or equal to 0.05. Two, in the case of Washington DC, we control for the facility in which the sample was drawn in addition to the stratifying variable.¹¹

For eligible arrestees in all sites but Chicago and Denver, the time when an arrestee is booked appears to differentiate agreement percentages. In all sites but Washington, DC, arrestees booked earlier in the day agree to the interview at a lower rate. The lowest rate is always from 12:00 AM – 8:59 PM. The highest agreement percentages are late in the day (4:00 PM – 11:59 PM), except in Denver and Washington DC, where they are lower than midday. For each of these sites except Chicago and Washington DC, agreement percentages are always higher in the flow time period rather than the stock time period.

The severity of the most serious charge at the time of arrest differentiated the agreement percentages in 6 sites. In Atlanta, Charlotte, Denver, New York, and Sacramento, those with felony charges were more likely to agree to the interview. In Indianapolis and Minneapolis, those with other charges were more likely to agree to an interview, and those with misdemeanor charges less likely.

The day of the week an arrestee was booked differentiated agreement percentages in 4 sites: Charlotte, Indianapolis, New York, and Portland. There is no clear pattern across the sites about which part of the week produces the highest agreement rates.

Age is a statistically significant predictor of agreement percentages in 4 sites. In Atlanta, Indianapolis, and Washington, DC, the youngest respondents agreed to the interview at the highest rate, while in Minneapolis, those aged 30-35 agreed to the interview at the highest rate. There was no overarching pattern for those agreeing at the lowest rate.

The most serious charge type is a statistically significant predictor of agreement percentages in 3 sites: Minneapolis, New York, and Sacramento. There only overarching pattern is those with drug charges had lower rates of agreement to take the interview.

The race and ethnicity of the arrestee differentiated agreement percentages in 3 sites: Minneapolis, New York, and Sacramento. The ordering of agreement percentages by race was the same in each site, where Hispanics agreed to the interview at the highest rate (note, Minneapolis had no Hispanic respondents), followed by blacks, whites, and all other races.

¹¹ This would enable us to discern differences that could not be explained simply by differences in the facility from which the sample was drawn.

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

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington, DC
Day of Week										
Monday	71%	66%	90%	60%	29%	46%	46%	36%	68%	67%
Tuesday	81%	66%	91%	59%	24%	47%	46%	45%	73%	59%
Wednesday	72%	66%	91%	68%	20%	49%	56%	50%	75%	76%
Thursday	73%	78%	95%	57%	16%	54%	44%	54%	78%	66%
Friday	70%	75%	91%	64%	29%	46%	54%	42%	72%	72%
Saturday	73%	80%	94%	71%	32%	50%	41%	50%	64%	70%
Sunday	74%	54%	88%	66%	25%	47%	47%	41%	65%	65%
Total N (non-missing)	645	740	572	783	1634	928	1937	1050	731	417
Chi-Square	4.0	24.8	3.9	7.3	22.5	2.8	17.8	14.8	8.4	7.1
p-value	0.680	<0.001	0.697	0.295	0.001	0.838	0.007	0.022	0.211	0.312
Booking Time										
12:00am-8:59am	57%	49%	90%	61%	7%	38%	33%	26%	52%	75%
9:00am-3:59pm	80%	67%	93%	71%	39%	57%	39%	47%	73%	76%
4:00pm-11:59pm	86%	81%	100%	61%	43%	63%	71%	64%	89%	67%
Total N (non-missing)	646	715	447	782	1632	928	1936	1035	728	416
Chi-Square	55.4	49.5	1.4	5.9	252.7	48.3	218.4	98.9	83.9	4.1
p-value	<0.001	<0.001	0.506	0.052	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.043
Sample Type										
Stock	65%	59%	100%	61%	17%	41%	35%	36%	62%	69%
Flow	90%	86%	91%	71%	70%	82%	71%	68%	88%	69%
Total N (non-missing)	646	726	573	783	1634	928	1938	1049	730	418
Chi-Square	44.8	53.7	0.1	7.1	326.8	94.0	229.2	88.0	53.3	0.2
p-value	<0.001	<0.001	0.760	0.008	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.697
Age										
18-23	80%	67%	92%	67%	31%	44%	51%	47%	71%	81%
24-29	77%	64%	97%	53%	27%	43%	46%	46%	64%	78%
30-35	69%	67%	90%	65%	18%	55%	44%	47%	74%	67%
36-44	63%	69%	88%	64%	20%	47%	48%	45%	66%	63%
45+	76%	72%	87%	67%	23%	57%	47%	42%	74%	63%
Total N (non-missing)	643	723	567	783	1630	924	1928	1044	723	410
Chi-Square	11.6	2.5	8.7	8.8	18.6	12.0	4.1	1.7	6.3	11.8
p-value	0.021	0.648	0.068	0.066	0.001	0.017	0.399	0.794	0.176	0.019
Race										
Black	73%	69%	93%	58%	24%	52%	46%	44%	74%	69%
Hispanic	81%	67%	91%	69%	15%	n/a	54%	51%	78%	44%
White	76%	65%	83%	62%	26%	44%	39%	45%	68%	75%
Other	58%	83%	100%	55%	0%	39%	36%	43%	53%	100%
Total N (non-missing)	646	740	574	783	1634	928	1943	1050	731	418
Chi-Square	2.2	3.5	7.1	7.2	4.9	7.7	22.5	1.6	13.9	2.1
p-value	0.527	0.321	0.067	0.065	0.182	0.021	<0.001	0.651	0.003	0.547
Top Severity										
Felony	88%	71%	91%	78%	34%	53%	54%	49%	80%	68%
Misdemeanor	70%	69%	92%	58%	19%	34%	42%	43%	53%	68%
Other	56%	64%	92%	54%	75%	65%	46%	45%	25%	74%
Total N (non-missing)	646	740	574	783	1634	928	1943	1050	731	418
Chi-Square	32.6	2.0	0.1	30.4	59.0	77.3	24.7	1.7	65.4	0.4
p-value	<0.001	0.375	0.960	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.437	<0.001	0.832
Top Charge Type										
Violent	81%	66%	92%	65%	24%	62%	50%	51%	80%	73%
Drug	66%	67%	89%	62%	24%	45%	41%	39%	60%	68%
Property	83%	67%	91%	65%	31%	50%	54%	45%	76%	73%
Other	72%	71%	94%	63%	23%	39%	44%	47%	72%	67%
Total N (non-missing)	619	715	572	777	1629	916	1913	1035	719	413
Chi-Square	14.4	1.2	2.0	0.3	7.7	26.3	20.8	7.0	21.9	2.0
p-value	0.002	0.749	0.582	0.957	0.052	<0.001	<0.001	0.072	<0.001	0.566

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

	Atlanta	Charlotte	Chicago	Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	New York	Portland	Sacramento	Washington, DC
Day of Week										
Monday	87%	85%	93%	88%	82%	92%	82%	89%	90%	75%
Tuesday	92%	83%	97%	78%	82%	95%	82%	90%	90%	73%
Wednesday	81%	74%	99%	83%	89%	87%	83%	92%	95%	81%
Thursday	89%	83%	96%	93%	95%	94%	82%	86%	88%	73%
Friday	87%	78%	99%	90%	78%	94%	94%	90%	93%	79%
Saturday	99%	76%	95%	79%	87%	92%	88%	88%	92%	78%
Sunday	91%	83%	94%	80%	89%	93%	90%	81%	86%	76%
Total N (non-missing)	472	505	523	496	404	448	924	474	513	286
Chi-Square	13.2	5.0	5.2	11.0	8.2	4.4	15.5	5.4	4.7	1.4
p-value	0.040	0.547	0.514	0.090	0.225	0.626	0.017	0.496	0.583	0.968
Booking Time										
12:00am-8:59am	88%	89%	97%	82%	80%	93%	84%	86%	92%	83%
9:00am-3:59pm	90%	82%	93%	81%	87%	94%	87%	90%	90%	84%
4:00pm-11:59pm	91%	75%	80%	87%	86%	90%	86%	87%	90%	75%
Total N (non-missing)	472	486	406	495	403	448	923	463	512	287
Chi-Square	0.6	8.5	4.8	2.8	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.7
p-value	0.731	0.014	0.093	0.249	0.444	0.424	0.638	0.579	0.832	0.191
Sample Type										
Stock	89%	84%	100%	86%	84%	93%	86%	89%	91%	83%
Flow	90%	75%	96%	80%	88%	92%	86%	86%	90%	76%
Total N (non-missing)	472	492	524	496	404	448	923	474	513	287
Chi-Square	0.2	6.3	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.8
p-value	0.640	0.012	0.838	0.133	0.306	0.909	0.969	0.376	0.800	0.368
Age										
18-23	90%	79%	96%	87%	93%	94%	83%	90%	93%	81%
24-29	89%	84%	97%	84%	81%	94%	89%	82%	88%	75%
30-35	91%	84%	96%	85%	78%	95%	87%	90%	89%	86%
36-44	88%	85%	97%	82%	91%	83%	85%	91%	95%	73%
45+	89%	71%	93%	84%	83%	93%	88%	88%	90%	74%
Total N (non-missing)	471	490	519	496	402	447	919	471	506	283
Chi-Square	0.6	8.9	2.1	1.3	11.1	9.5	4.2	5.1	3.6	3.8
p-value	0.960	0.065	0.711	0.855	0.026	0.049	0.379	0.279	0.462	0.438
Race										
Black	90%	78%	97%	81%	86%	92%	87%	83%	89%	78%
Hispanic	85%	98%	94%	88%	100%	n/a	87%	93%	93%	75%
White	91%	78%	93%	82%	85%	93%	81%	88%	91%	58%
Other	86%	90%	100%	92%	0%	88%	70%	96%	94%	75%
Total N (non-missing)	472	505	525	496	404	448	927	474	513	287
Chi-Square	0.6	10.0	3.3	4.1	1.5	1.0	7.9	4.6	1.4	2.8
p-value	0.891	0.019	0.344	0.255	0.466	0.610	0.048	0.204	0.706	0.421
Top Severity										
Felony	88%	81%	97%	80%	85%	88%	85%	89%	91%	77%
Misdemeanor	91%	79%	96%	87%	88%	94%	85%	88%	89%	78%
Other	87%	85%	94%	89%	83%	92%	94%	88%	100%	74%
Total N (non-missing)	472	505	525	496	404	448	927	474	513	287
Chi-Square	1.2	2.0	1.7	5.2	0.7	2.2	6.7	0.1	0.6	0.1
p-value	0.541	0.366	0.432	0.076	0.694	0.325	0.035	0.929	0.758	0.941
Top Charge Type										
Violent	89%	78%	97%	79%	84%	92%	82%	93%	94%	77%
Drug	81%	84%	96%	87%	85%	95%	85%	88%	90%	73%
Property	95%	79%	98%	84%	87%	94%	88%	86%	88%	83%
Other	91%	78%	93%	86%	87%	90%	89%	87%	91%	80%
Total N (non-missing)	463	483	524	493	403	443	911	470	509	285
Chi-Square	11.2	1.6	5.5	2.9	0.6	1.7	6.8	3.3	3.2	2.2
p-value	0.011	0.661	0.141	0.413	0.894	0.640	0.078	0.341	0.356	0.533

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.

The facesheet variables only distinguish the percentages agreeing to provide a urine sample in isolated cases. In Atlanta, those arrested on the weekend and those with property crimes provided urine tests at a higher rate. In Charlotte, those arrested early in the day and Hispanics provided urine tests at a higher rate. In Indianapolis and Minneapolis, age differentiated providing a urine test. Finally, in New York, people arrested later in the week, were black or Hispanic, or had were arrested for an offense with an “other” severity provided urine tests at a higher rate. These analyses show no clear pattern of bias in the urine specimen collection across the sites and, though these data are examined carefully each year, we see no reason for concern.

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

ADAM II provides two indicators of recent drug use: survey questions about the arrestee’s recent drug use and the urine test. Test thresholds and detection windows are summarized in Exhibit B.1 at the end of this discussion. This section discusses the agreement between the urine test results and questions about recent drug use. We focus on the 4 drugs with the largest proportion testing positive: marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. For the survey questions discussing cocaine, the separate responses about crack cocaine and powder cocaine are combined, as the urine test does not distinguish between the two.

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

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

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

Site	Number That Answer Recent Use and Provide Urine Test	No Recent Use and Negative Urine Test	Has Recent Use and Negative Urine Test	No Recent Use and Positive Urine Test	Has Recent Use and Positive Urine Test
Marijuana					
Atlanta	423	45%	10%	10%	35%
Charlotte	403	45%	6%	13%	36%
Chicago	504	37%	9%	11%	43%
Denver	418	49%	10%	3%	38%
Indianapolis	347	42%	6%	9%	43%
Minneapolis	412	39%	8%	7%	46%
New York	795	45%	9%	6%	41%
Portland	409	37%	10%	5%	47%
Sacramento	458	36%	9%	8%	47%
Washington DC	216	49%	6%	10%	35%
Overall	4,385	42%	8%	8%	41%
Cocaine					
Atlanta	423	67%	0%	18%	14%
Charlotte	399	79%	1%	12%	8%
Chicago	494	79%	1%	12%	7%
Denver	417	78%	1%	10%	12%
Indianapolis	347	80%	1%	12%	7%
Minneapolis	414	78%	1%	10%	11%
New York	794	79%	1%	12%	9%
Portland	413	85%	1%	7%	8%
Sacramento	452	87%	1%	6%	6%
Washington DC	218	83%	0%	7%	10%
Overall	4,371	79%	1%	11%	9%
Heroin					
Atlanta	422	93%	0%	6%	0%
Charlotte	403	97%	0%	3%	1%
Chicago	495	85%	1%	5%	9%
Denver	418	90%	1%	6%	2%
Indianapolis	347	86%	0%	10%	3%
Minneapolis	414	88%	0%	8%	3%
New York	795	91%	0%	5%	4%
Portland	415	81%	2%	5%	12%
Sacramento	460	86%	2%	8%	4%
Washington DC	221	89%	1%	6%	5%
Overall	4,390	89%	1%	6%	4%
Methamphetamine					
Atlanta	422	98%	0%	1%	0%
Charlotte	403	99%	0%	0%	0%
Chicago	492	99%	0%	1%	0%
Denver	418	94%	0%	2%	4%
Indianapolis	347	97%	0%	2%	1%
Minneapolis	413	97%	0%	1%	1%
New York	797	100%	0%	0%	0%
Portland	416	75%	1%	10%	14%
Sacramento	457	61%	1%	13%	25%
Washington DC	219	100%	0%	0%	0%
Overall	4,384	92%	0%	3%	5%

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 8 percent of arrestees admit to use in the past 30 days, but test negative. Another 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 20 percent of arrestees testing positive for cocaine, just over half tested positive but did not admit to use. Similarly, the percentage testing positive for heroin averaged 10 percent, but 3 out of 5 heroin users did not admit to use. For cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, very few arrestees (1 percent or less) 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 4 drugs and all 10 ADAM II sites, the proportion telling the truth is extremely high. For marijuana, 83 percent of arrestees were consistent in their response to self-reported use and the results of the testing of their urine specimen. A similar percent of congruence was identified for cocaine (88 percent) and even higher rates for heroin (93 percent) and methamphetamine (97 percent).

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 Administration (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/Hydrocodone	300 ng/ml	Up to 10 days
Propoxyphene	300 ng/ml	3–7 days
<p>a. The cutoff level is the amount of the drug in nanograms per milliliter below which the amount is determined to be undetectable.</p> <p>b. The detection period is the number of days during which the drug can be detected in the urine.</p>		

Appendix C: Site Fact Sheets

Numbers for each site reflected on their Fact Sheets may not correspond exactly to those in the crosssite comparisons in the body of this report and in tables in Appendix A. This is because, unlike the table estimates, they are not annualized; that is, adjusted for seasonality using information from 2000-2003 on changes between quarters. For example, estimates of the number of arrestees employed may vary due to seasonal and other adjustments made to estimates during the annualization process.

Although we annualized estimates for fact sheets in 2007 and 2008, we elected to not annualize the estimates for 2009 - 2011 on the fact sheets. Instead, the fact sheets report estimates that are weighted by the ADAM II propensity score weights. To weight the data, we use a logistic regression to model the probability of being interviewed using observable characteristics of the arrestee that effect the probability being interviewed, i.e., time of day and day of the week of the arrest and the arrest charge. For example, persons arrested closer to the time of the interview shift or those who have more serious charges that require more time at booking are more likely to be in the facility and thus represented in the sample. The predicted probability of being interviewed is the propensity score. We did this for two reasons. One, we are concerned about the reliability of annualizing estimates that have a very small number underlying of observations (i.e., less than 10). There are a number of instances in subcategories where the number of observations underlying the estimates becomes very small—much smaller than those considered reliable by other large surveys such as the NSDUH and the fact sheet would show an inordinate number of n/a designations as a result. However, the information is still of interest to each site and we do not wish to put n/a where weighted values do exist and are of local interest. Two, computing estimates based upon only the propensity score weights allows outside researchers to more easily replicate our estimates, as the annualization process is complex and difficult to replicate.

As a check of the decision to not annualize the fact sheets, we compared annualized and non-annualized estimates and found that the annualization factors do not greatly change the estimates. We would be pleased to make available upon request the annualized and non-annualized fact sheets for comparison.

ADAM II 2011 Report
City of Atlanta/Fulton County, GA
Primary City: Atlanta
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 2

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 646

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2273

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 92% (n = 472)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 90% (n = 423)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
35.3	10.4	16.2	17.7	15.4	40.4	0.0	19.0	80.6	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.9

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^{3,4}	67.7	2.7	75.3	72.5	64.5	67.2	65.7	-	59.4	71.5	41.4	34.2	66.9
Cocaine	31.7	2.7	2.0	19.2	20.0	26.3	49.6	-	29.2	31.7	35.3	24.5	44.5
Marijuana	44.2	2.9	75.3	59.9	50.2	46.8	28.9	-	34.0	49.2	24.6	34.2	54.9
Opiates	6.2	1.5	6.8	15.0	7.8	1.1	5.6	-	8.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	12.0
Oxycodone	0.9	-	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	-	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	2.1	-	0.0	1.1	8.0	3.0	0.9	-	10.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	20.1	2.4	6.8	29.7	18.2	16.7	21.7	-	23.8	19.1	18.5	24.5	44.5

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 85)	(n = 126)	(n = 60)	(n = 4)	(n = 220)	(n = 8)
Any Drug^{3,4}	63.5	76.3	86.3	100.0	65.7	28.3
Cocaine	18.9	37.7	26.0	11.3	30.5	21.2
Marijuana	46.5	43.6	74.2	100.0	44.6	23.0
Opiates	14.5	7.3	8.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
Oxycodone	3.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0
Meth	2.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	22.0	20.9	21.9	11.3	19.4	15.8

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	68.5	62.3	16.1	1.9	22.4	7.8	0.1	19.3	5.2	1.1
Powder Cocaine	47.0	35.6	11.2	3.1	9.1	3.2	0.1	17.6	8.4	2.4
Marijuana	27.7	18.3	5.0	0.8	9.4	3.2	0.1	9.4	3.7	0.4
Heroin	56.2	47.5	23.5	3.7	8.7	0.0	0.1	23.3	8.9	0.1
Meth	43.8	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

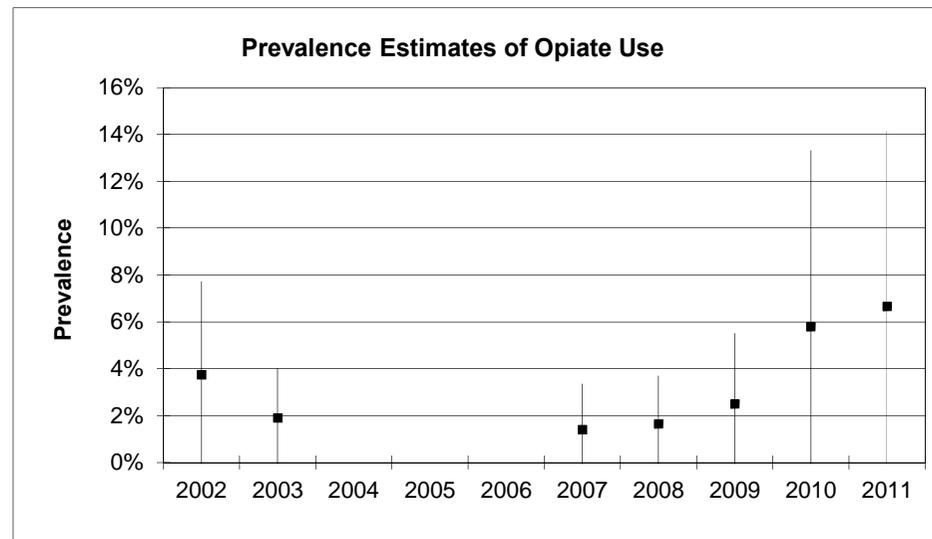
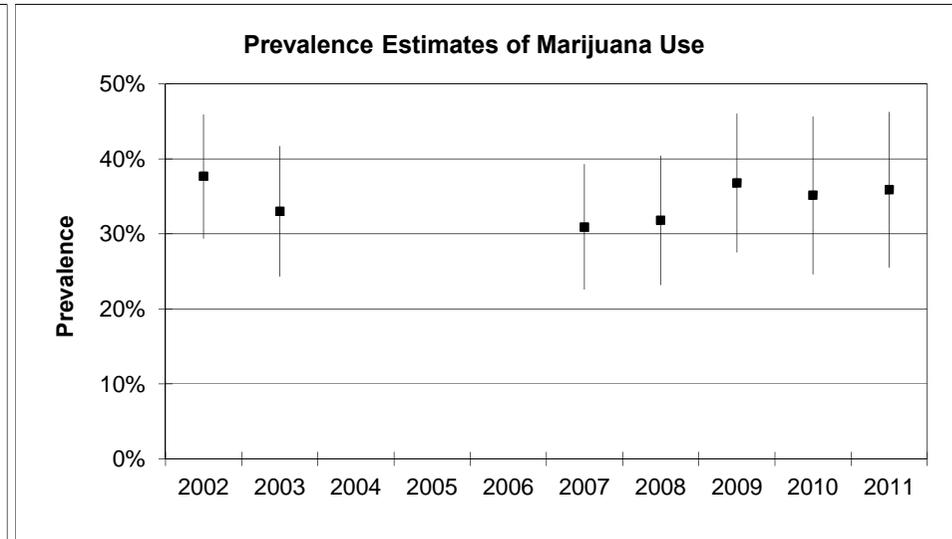
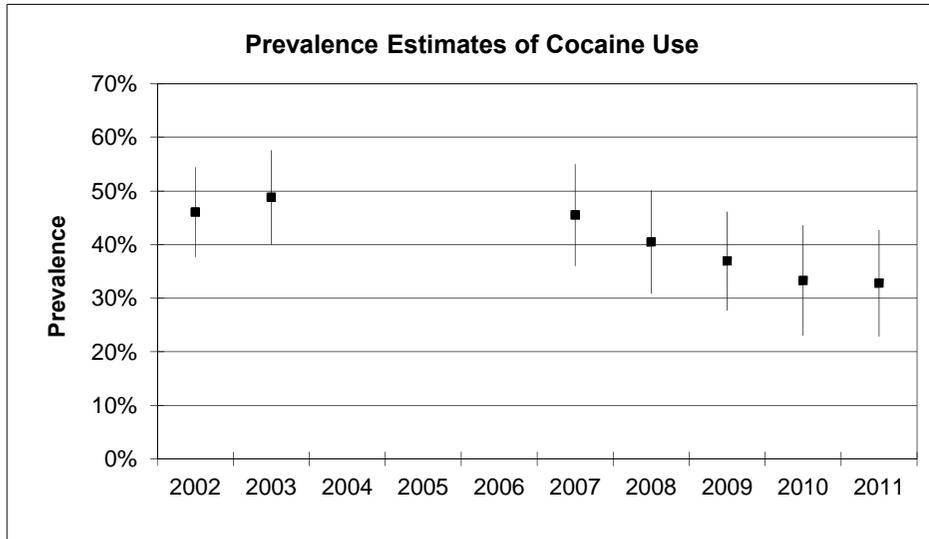
3 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

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

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



Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



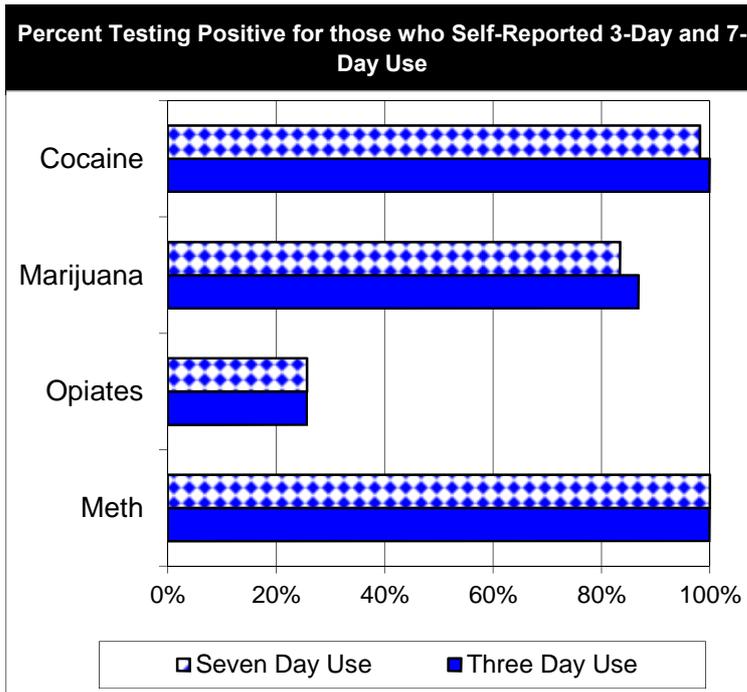
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	32.2	Own house, mobile home, apartment	38.5	Working full time/ active military status	31.1	No Insurance	76.0
High school or GED	39.2	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	42.3	Working part-time/ seasonal	16.6	Individually Purchased	6.3
Vocational or trade school	1.3	Group quarters ¹	4.6	Unemployed (looking for work)	30.1	Employer or Union Funded	7.3
Some college or two-year associate	19.0	Hospital or care facility	0.2	Unemployed (not looking for work)	10.6	State Government Funded	5.8
Four year degree or higher	8.3	Incarceration Facility	1.3	In school only	3.5	Retirement Medicare	1.2
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	13.1	Retired	0.9	Disability Medicare	1.3
		Other	0.0	Disabled for work or on leave	7.2	Veterans Affairs	1.4
				Other	0.0	Multiple Types	0.7

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	13.5
Powder Cocaine	6.6
Marijuana	48.3
Heroin	2.3
Methamphetamine	1.8



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	6.1
Heroin	64.6
Methamphetamine	75.1
Other	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	12.4
Powder Cocaine	6.2
Marijuana	10.5
Heroin	9.0
Methamphetamine	11.5

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	12.4
Powder Cocaine	4.6
Marijuana	43.7
Heroin	1.9
Methamphetamine	1.6

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	37.5
1-2	51.0
3-5	8.8
6 or more	2.6



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

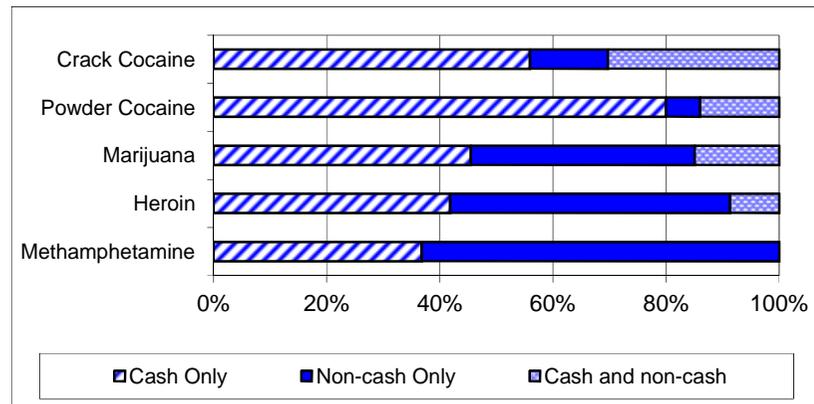
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	55	6.8	32.0	57.9	3.3
Powder Cocaine	20	12.1	51.0	32.9	4.0
Marijuana	115	19.2	38.4	38.5	3.9
Heroin	5	9.8	59.9	30.3	0.0
Methamphetamine	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	29	4.0	4.5	0.0	91.5
Powder Cocaine	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	101	0.8	0.0	0.7	98.5
Heroin	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Methamphetamine	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

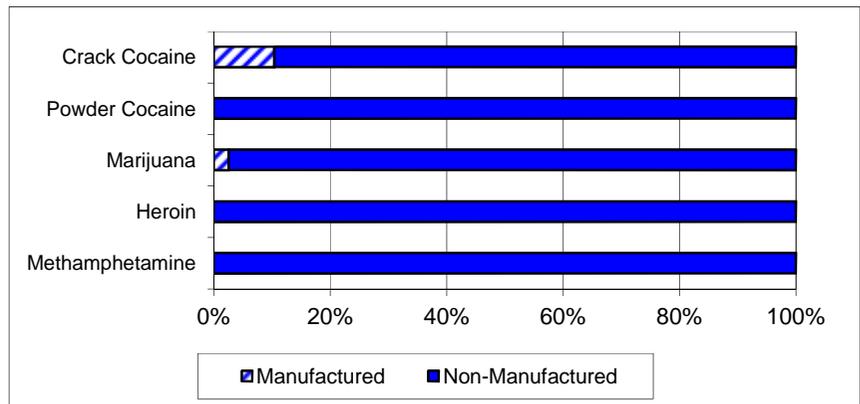
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Mecklenburg County, NC
Primary City: Charlotte
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 740

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2380

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 86% (n = 505)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 80% (n = 406)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
32.3	14.6	21.4	16.3	13.9	33.5	0.3	27.0	66.3	13.7	1.9	0.3	0.0

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^{3,4}	65.4	2.3	79.1	74.3	66.8	60.6	58.0	0.0	60.6	69.9	47.6	55.3	100.0
Cocaine	21.9	2.2	5.3	6.6	30.3	21.8	35.2	0.0	21.7	23.0	13.9	20.4	0.0
Marijuana	49.0	2.5	77.4	71.0	54.4	46.3	23.7	0.0	39.8	55.2	35.7	41.9	100.0
Opiates	3.2	0.8	2.9	5.0	3.2	3.9	3.6	0.0	7.8	1.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Oxycodone	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	1.1	-	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	14.8	1.9	9.5	12.9	25.2	18.3	11.1	0.0	19.4	12.7	10.1	7.0	0.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 102)	(n = 110)	(n = 51)	(n = 7)	(n = 179)	(n = 20)
Any Drug^{3,4}	53.4	78.6	89.4	39.3	63.3	71.7
Cocaine	12.4	29.1	45.5	25.1	21.1	7.0
Marijuana	45.6	61.9	61.9	25.1	43.9	68.9
Opiates	1.5	2.8	8.6	14.2	2.3	9.4
Oxycodone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	10.9	17.2	30.9	25.1	10.3	13.6

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	62.6	59.9	16.5	0.8	10.0	1.1	0.0	24.2	15.3	1.1
Powder Cocaine	45.0	31.5	13.2	2.1	22.8	10.9	0.2	18.0	12.8	0.8
Marijuana	30.0	13.1	3.1	0.4	14.5	3.2	0.0	15.6	3.7	0.3
Heroin	100.0	88.2	37.5	10.9	77.3	37.5	0.4	26.1	0.0	0.0
Meth	100.0	80.4	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	80.4	69.2	1.4

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

2 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

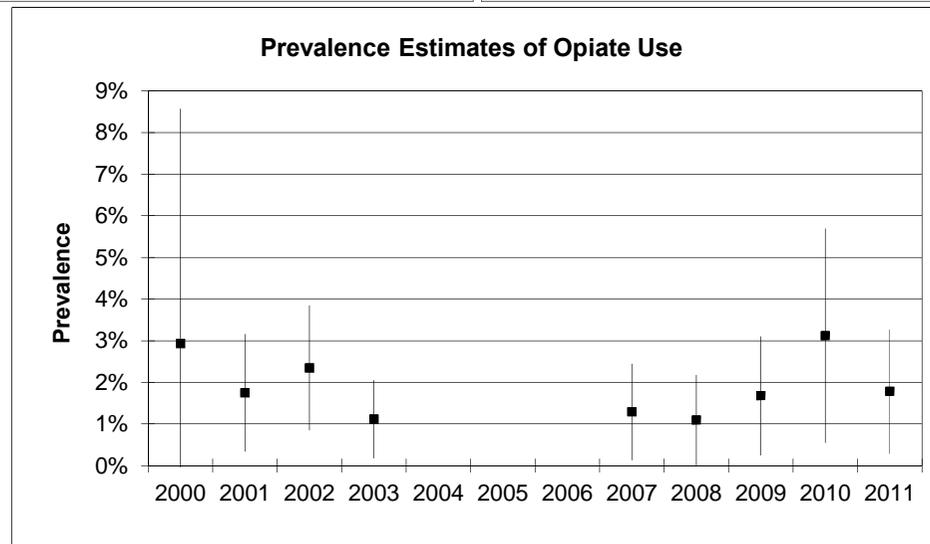
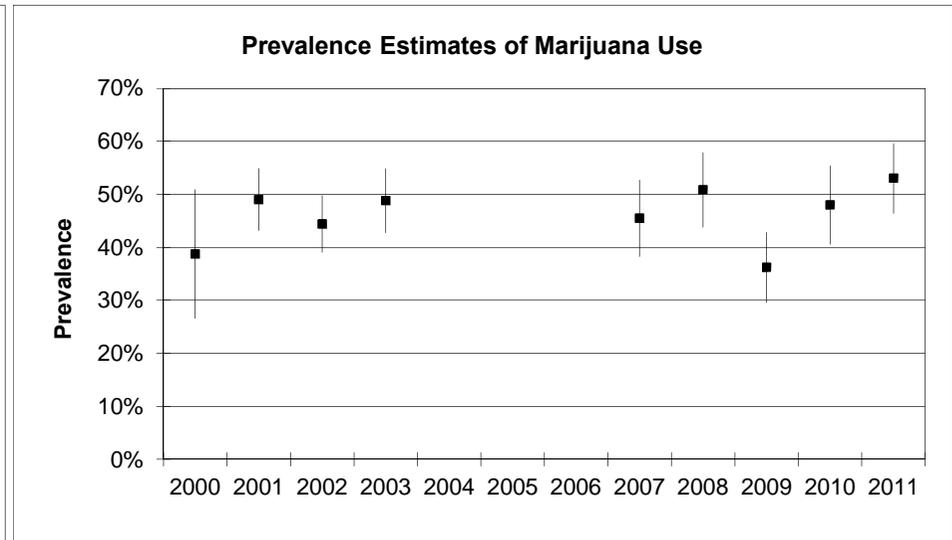
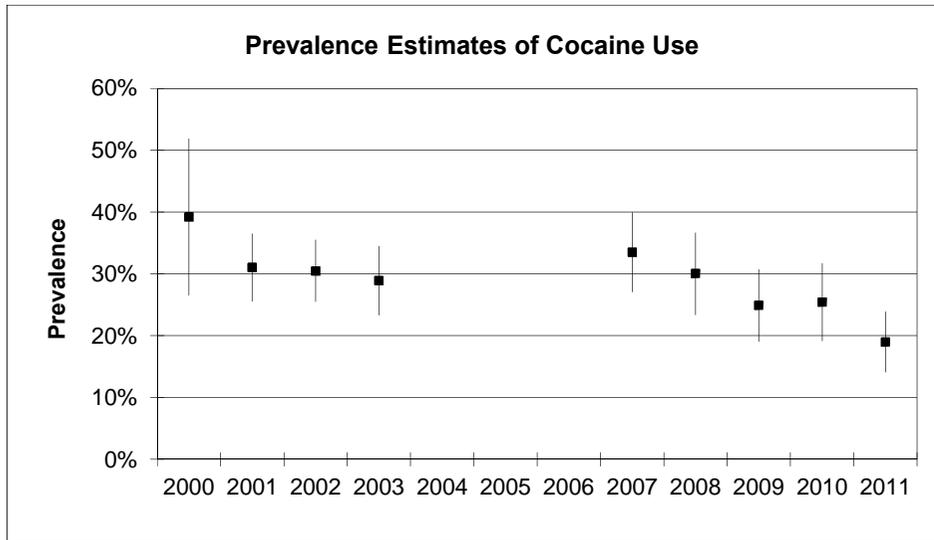
3 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

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

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



Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



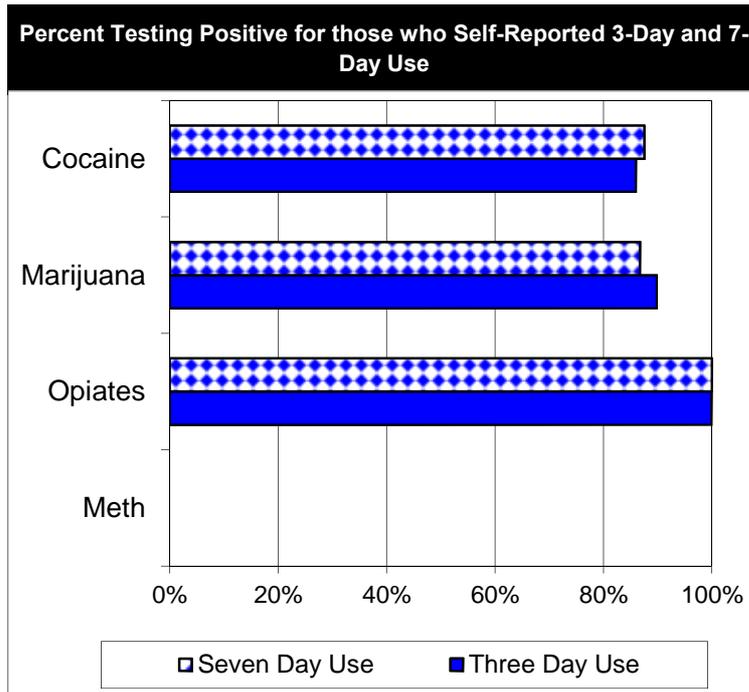
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	36.4	Own house, mobile home, apartment	48.0	Working full time/ active military status	35.9	No Insurance	68.4
High school or GED	42.5	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	40.5	Working part-time/ seasonal	20.1	Individually Purchased	4.8
Vocational or trade school	0.7	Group quarters ¹	2.7	Unemployed (looking for work)	30.2	Employer or Union Funded	11.5
Some college or two-year associate	15.3	Hospital or care facility	0.7	Unemployed (not looking for work)	3.3	State Government Funded	10.4
Four year degree or higher	5.1	Incarceration Facility	1.4	In school only	3.0	Retirement Medicare	0.4
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	6.0	Retired	0.3	Disability Medicare	3.2
		Other	0.7	Disabled for work or on leave	6.7	Veterans Affairs	0.4
				Other	0.4	Multiple Types	1.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	10.6
Powder Cocaine	7.3
Marijuana	46.8
Heroin	1.0
Methamphetamine	0.9



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	1.7
Powder Cocaine	4.2
Heroin	100.0
Methamphetamine	0.0
Other	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	9.0
Powder Cocaine	5.0
Marijuana	11.7
Heroin	17.1
Methamphetamine	3.4

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	9.0
Powder Cocaine	4.2
Marijuana	42.2
Heroin	0.9
Methamphetamine	0.7

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	53.5
1-2	39.1
3-5	5.5
6 or more	2.0



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

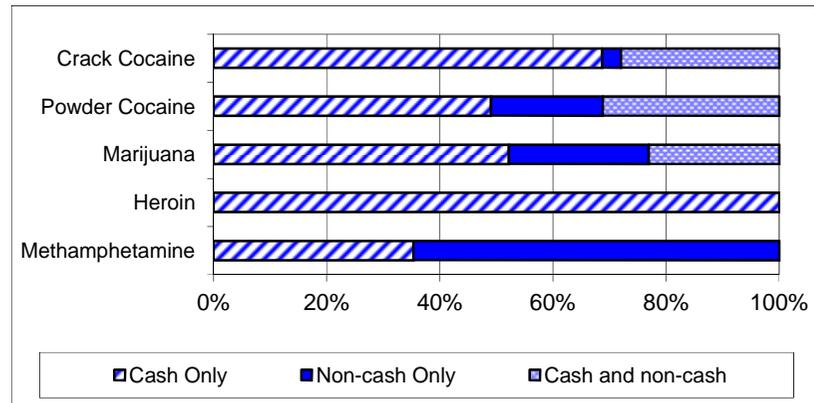
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	39	12.3	24.8	62.9	0.0
Powder Cocaine	16	39.7	32.3	19.6	8.4
Marijuana	130	19.2	38.1	39.8	2.8
Heroin	5	40.2	0.0	59.8	0.0
Methamphetamine	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	9	17.8	0.0	12.7	69.5
Powder Cocaine	9	0.0	0.0	13.1	86.9
Marijuana	89	2.0	0.6	0.0	97.4
Heroin	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

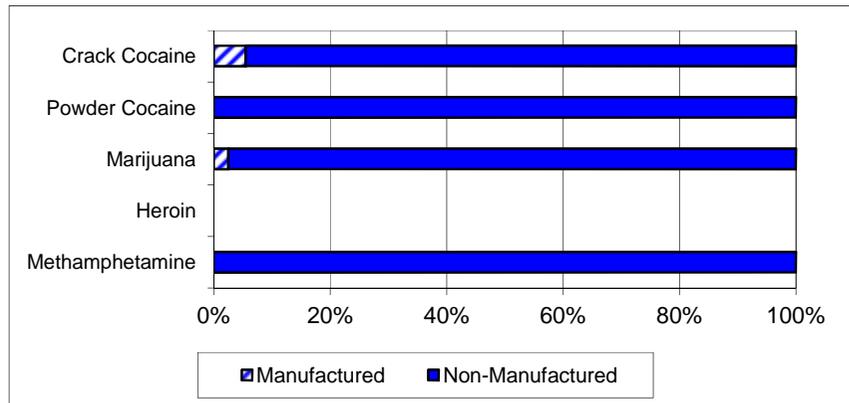
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Cook County, IL
Primary City: Chicago
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 574

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 6079

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 96% (n = 525)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 96% (n = 504)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
31.6	14.0	24.3	19.7	12.3	29.7	0.0	23.1	69.0	18.3	0.3	0.4	0.3

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^{3,4}	70.6	3.0	71.2	72.3	67.7	74.7	66.6	-	58.3	77.0	49.2	35.4	38.6
Cocaine	19.3	2.4	1.8	7.9	11.1	20.3	42.2	-	22.2	19.0	18.8	0.0	17.4
Marijuana	52.8	3.2	68.2	67.4	58.2	59.0	26.9	-	38.7	59.8	33.8	35.4	38.6
Opiates	14.2	2.1	2.9	6.8	10.0	8.4	30.6	-	17.6	13.7	7.0	0.0	17.4
Oxycodone	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	-	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	0.2	-	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.0	-	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	20.4	2.5	6.0	14.1	17.6	21.0	34.2	-	23.2	20.4	12.1	0.0	17.4

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 179)	(n = 111)	(n = 88)	(n = 13)	(n = 144)	(n = 1)
Any Drug^{3,4}	68.4	78.2	80.3	79.0	57.7	100.0
Cocaine	14.9	24.2	30.1	28.8	11.5	0.0
Marijuana	58.7	57.4	49.0	53.0	44.1	100.0
Opiates	7.3	17.9	27.6	12.1	9.9	0.0
Oxycodone	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	16.8	22.1	34.9	28.8	12.6	0.0

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

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	64.8	53.4	12.9	8.2	26.6	8.6	0.7	26.6	7.2	0.8
Powder Cocaine	35.1	35.1	6.1	1.7	19.9	5.1	0.0	9.8	3.7	0.5
Marijuana	30.8	20.4	4.1	2.7	15.5	3.8	0.2	11.0	3.2	0.4
Heroin	52.7	47.2	22.7	9.0	21.2	10.6	0.1	9.2	1.8	0.5
Meth	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.0

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

2 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

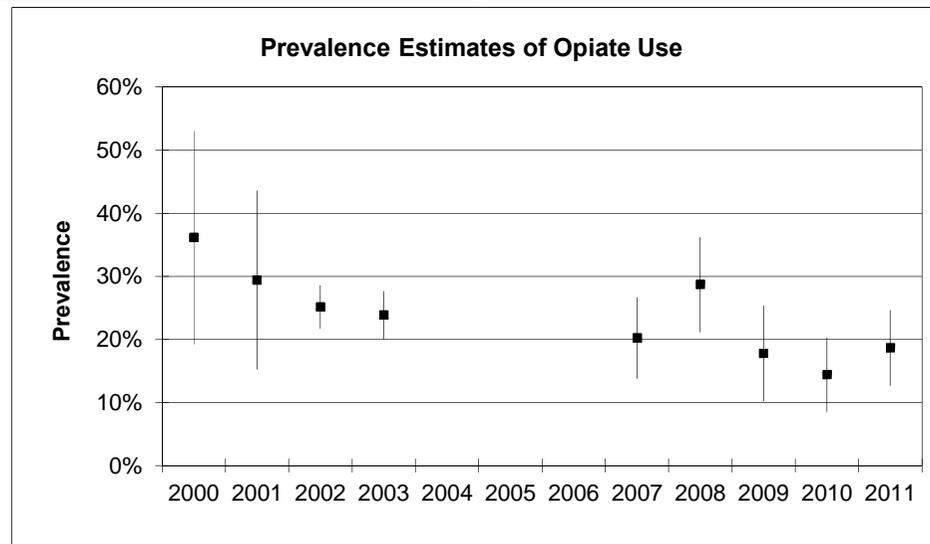
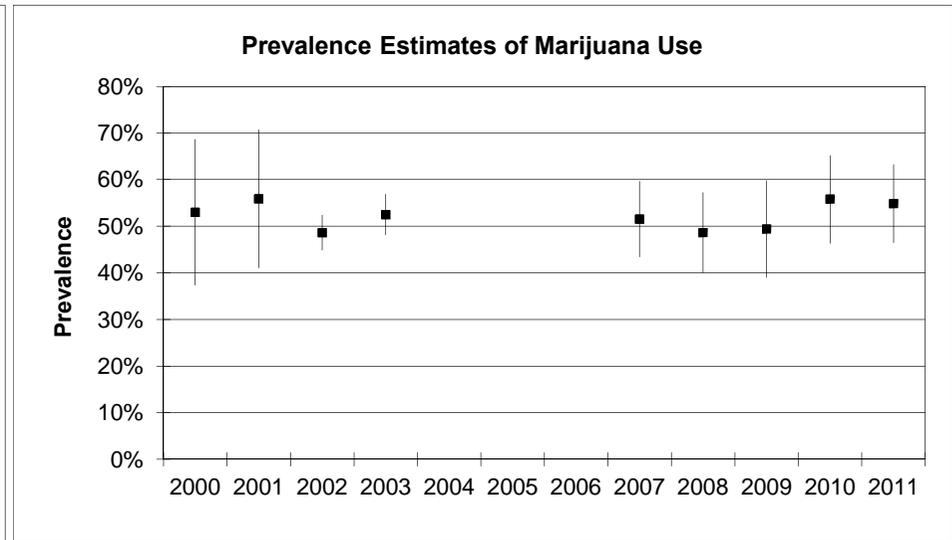
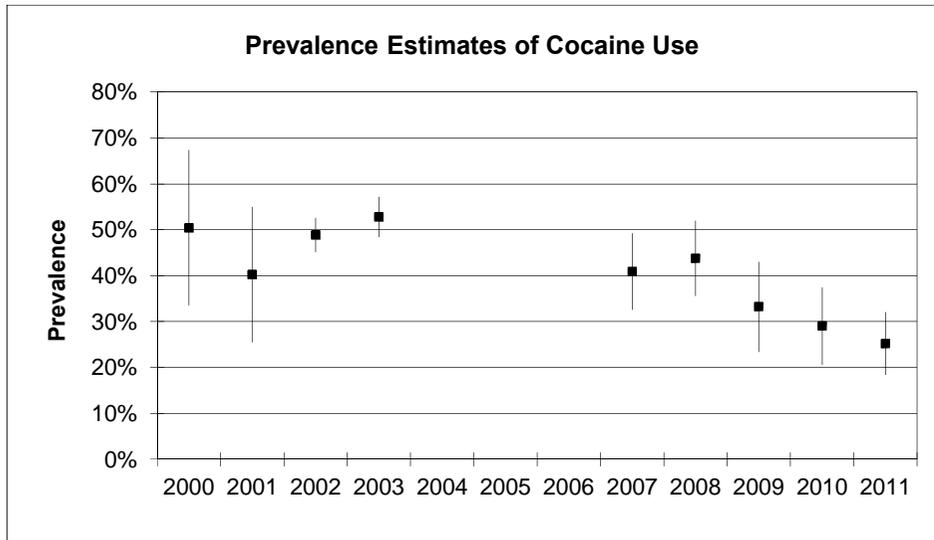
3 - Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

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

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



Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



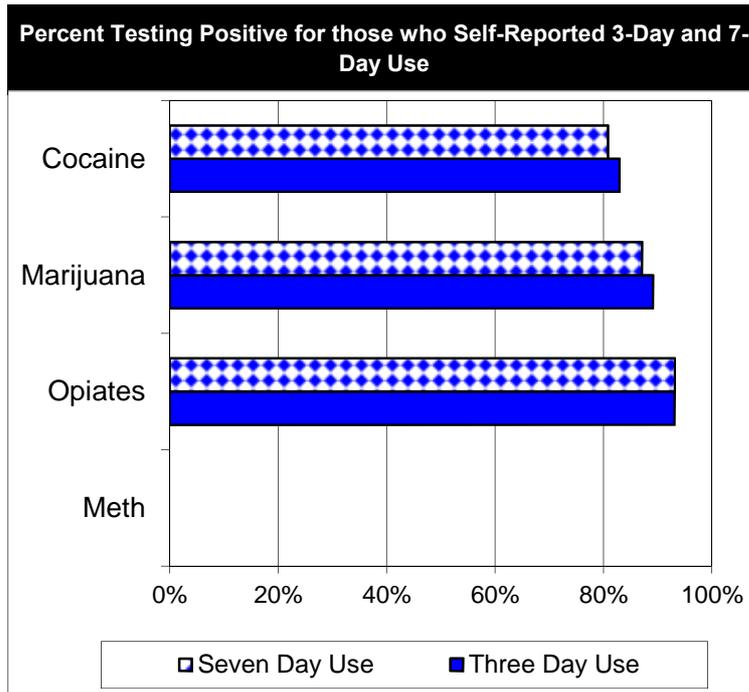
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	33.1	Own house, mobile home, apartment	37.5	Working full time/ active military status	28.7	No Insurance	78.5
High school or GED	42.3	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	55.2	Working part-time/ seasonal	18.8	Individually Purchased	2.8
Vocational or trade school	5.0	Group quarters ¹	1.4	Unemployed (looking for work)	39.7	Employer or Union Funded	10.2
Some college or two-year associate	16.0	Hospital or care facility	0.3	Unemployed (not looking for work)	5.0	State Government Funded	5.3
Four year degree or higher	3.5	Incarceration Facility	1.2	In school only	4.0	Retirement Medicare	0.0
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	4.1	Retired	0.3	Disability Medicare	1.5
		Other	0.3	Disabled for work or on leave	3.1	Veterans Affairs	1.6
				Other	0.5	Multiple Types	0.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	9.4
Powder Cocaine	5.9
Marijuana	54.1
Heroin	11.4
Methamphetamine	0.2



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.9
Powder Cocaine	5.0
Heroin	20.6
Methamphetamine	0.0
Other	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	11.7
Powder Cocaine	4.6
Marijuana	14.1
Heroin	17.2
Methamphetamine	4.1

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	8.8
Powder Cocaine	4.8
Marijuana	50.3
Heroin	10.8
Methamphetamine	0.2

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	33.4
1-2	58.0
3-5	6.4
6 or more	2.1



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

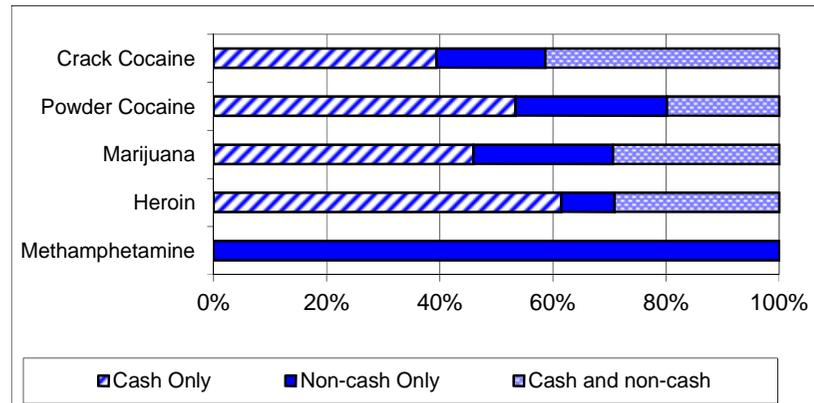
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	44	16.3	27.1	51.5	5.1
Powder Cocaine	16	23.9	38.7	29.4	7.9
Marijuana	196	12.2	21.9	60.4	5.5
Heroin	51	10.4	20.7	65.0	4.0
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	31	0.0	3.0	0.0	97.0
Powder Cocaine	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	148	0.3	1.7	0.0	98.0
Heroin	25	0.0	4.0	0.0	96.0
Methamphetamine	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

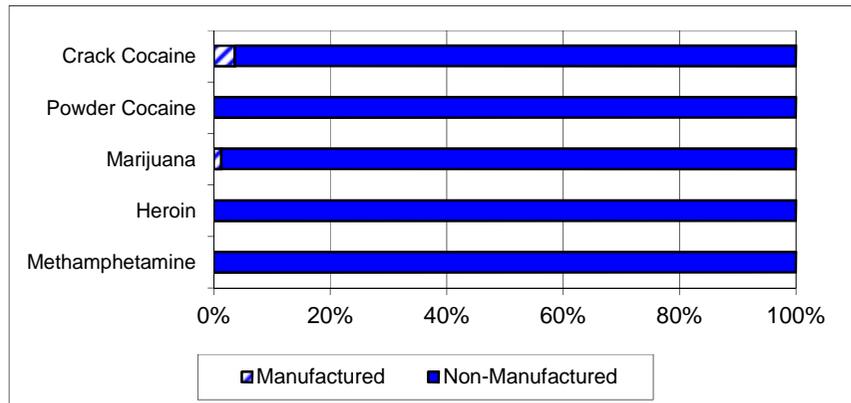
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Denver County, CO
Primary City: Denver
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 783

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1802

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 88% (n = 496)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 84% (n = 418)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
35.5	10.8	16.0	13.9	13.5	45.9	0.0	56.6	25.4	39.5	9.7	0.7	0.9

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^{3,4}	65.1	2.3	68.7	62.8	63.2	64.2	64.5	-	62.5	69.1	55.8	65.7	48.5
Cocaine	22.5	2.1	4.2	17.7	19.3	17.7	29.6	-	19.3	31.1	20.1	16.1	16.9
Marijuana	41.1	2.4	66.7	51.7	40.3	40.9	30.8	-	38.6	41.1	40.1	42.1	48.5
Opiates	8.5	1.3	1.6	8.8	7.1	6.4	12.1	-	10.2	8.9	6.7	3.7	0.0
Oxycodone	2.6	-	1.6	3.6	0.0	3.3	3.0	-	3.2	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.0
Meth	6.6	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.5	11.8	7.5	-	7.6	1.7	4.5	4.1	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	20.4	2.0	5.2	21.2	13.2	21.4	27.0	-	23.0	17.2	19.2	10.9	16.9

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 89)	(n = 68)	(n = 35)	(n = 0)	(n = 287)	(n = 3)
Any Drug^{3,4}	60.1	64.4	77.9	-	65.7	74.7
Cocaine	13.8	24.1	36.6	-	22.9	0.0
Marijuana	39.2	46.4	40.5	-	40.9	33.7
Opiates	15.5	7.7	16.9	-	8.0	41.1
Oxycodone	8.5	2.2	2.9	-	1.5	41.1
Meth	3.1	7.3	14.0	-	5.5	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	18.1	32.2	37.3	-	18.9	41.1

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	69.5	60.4	16.5	6.0	32.5	7.0	0.1	15.6	0.8	0.0
Powder Cocaine	62.9	38.1	13.8	3.5	32.0	4.1	0.1	18.0	0.0	0.0
Marijuana	51.7	33.9	11.0	1.8	24.4	5.9	0.1	14.2	3.2	1.6
Heroin	84.0	72.3	14.3	1.5	54.3	9.5	0.1	12.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	75.4	46.1	13.6	12.3	38.1	5.2	0.1	21.1	0.0	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 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

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

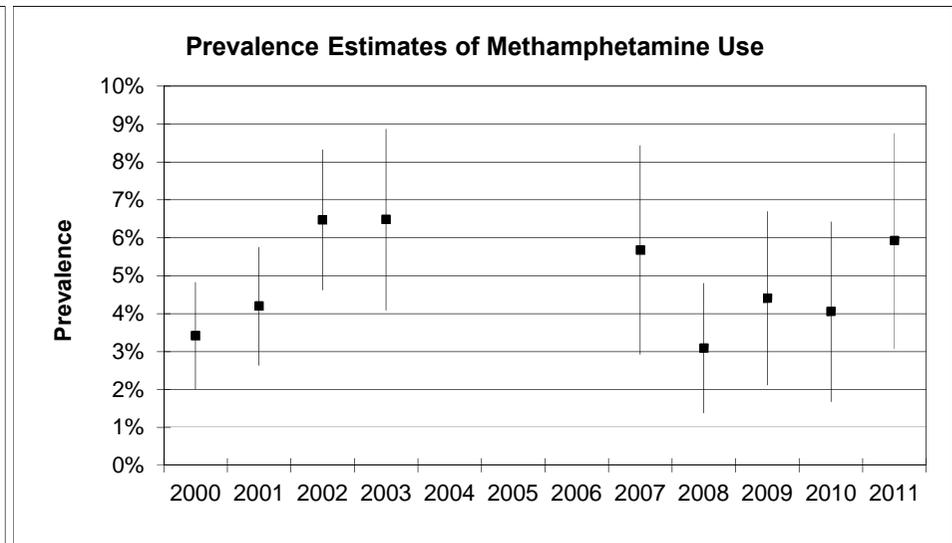
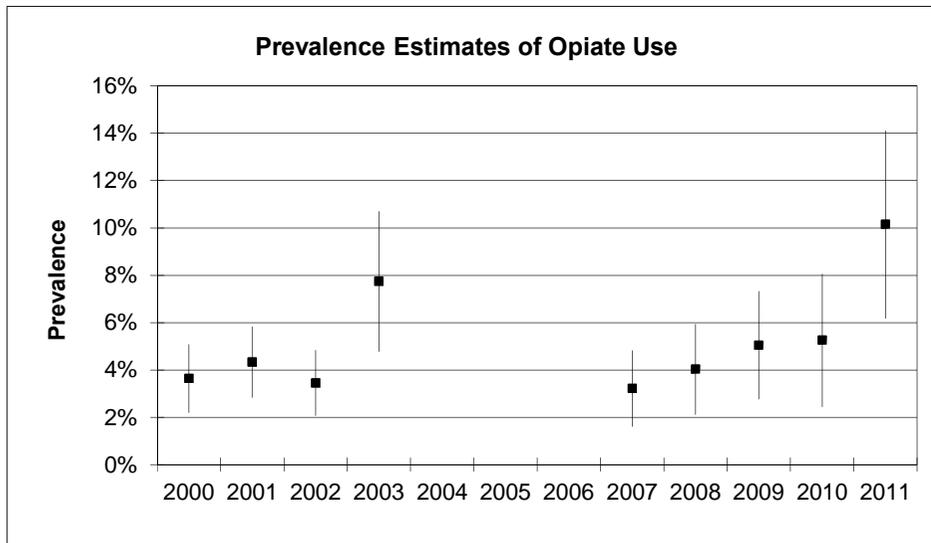
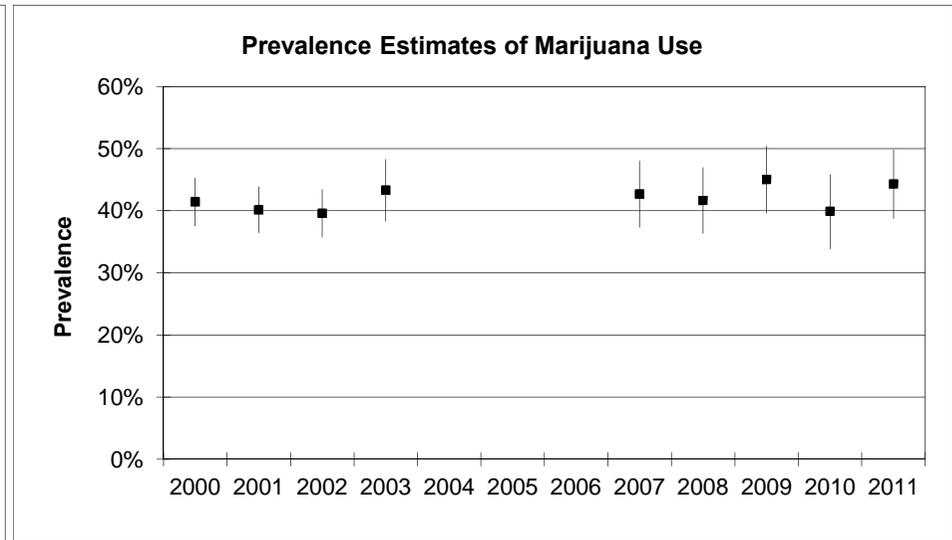
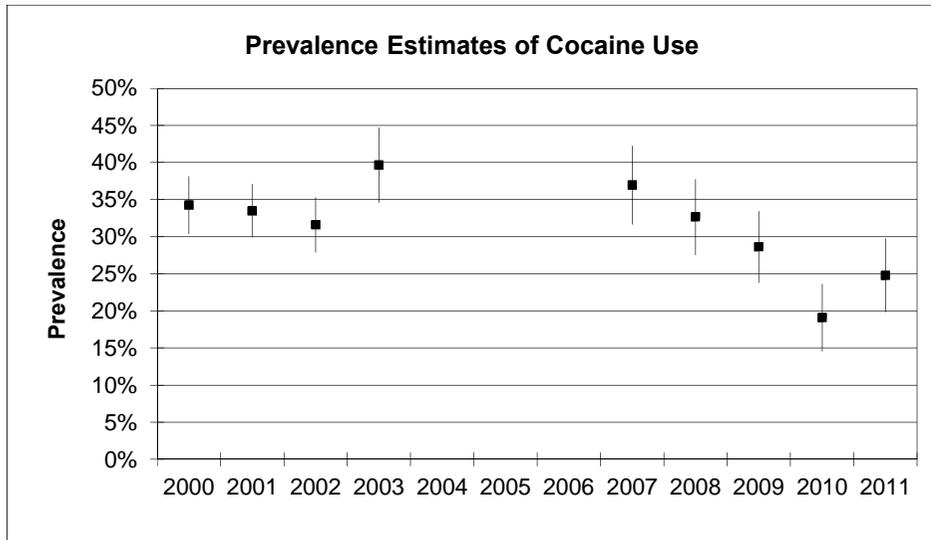
4 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

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



Denver County, CO, 2011

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



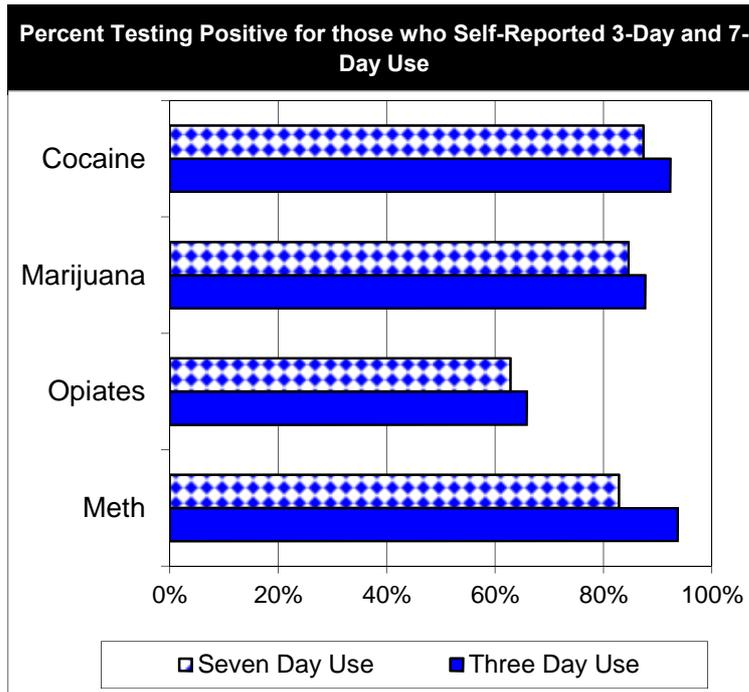
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	29.1	Own house, mobile home, apartment	47.4	Working full time/ active military status	40.0	No Insurance	66.6
High school or GED	40.4	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	31.2	Working part-time/ seasonal	14.9	Individually Purchased	4.5
Vocational or trade school	1.6	Group quarters ¹	4.4	Unemployed (looking for work)	26.0	Employer or Union Funded	10.8
Some college or two-year associate	20.6	Hospital or care facility	0.9	Unemployed (not looking for work)	8.0	State Government Funded	10.2
Four year degree or higher	8.3	Incarceration Facility	3.4	In school only	2.1	Retirement Medicare	0.9
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	12.7	Retired	0.9	Disability Medicare	3.4
		Other	0.0	Disabled for work or on leave	7.8	Veterans Affairs	2.9
				Other	0.2	Multiple Types	0.7

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	16.1
Powder Cocaine	13.9
Marijuana	53.9
Heroin	5.1
Methamphetamine	8.8



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	1.7
Powder Cocaine	16.9
Heroin	62.9
Methamphetamine	11.9
Other	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	6.7
Powder Cocaine	2.5
Marijuana	9.5
Heroin	10.4
Methamphetamine	7.3

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	13.3
Powder Cocaine	8.1
Marijuana	47.6
Heroin	4.4
Methamphetamine	7.0

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	59.0
1-2	36.7
3-5	3.5
6 or more	0.8



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

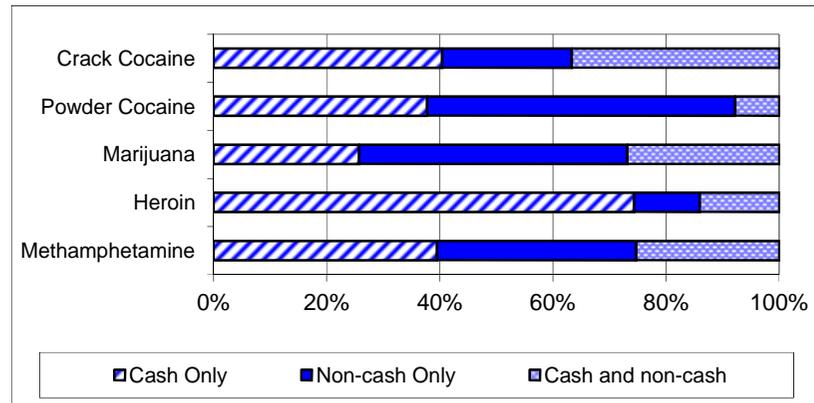
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	44	7.0	31.9	61.1	0.0
Powder Cocaine	16	26.9	19.7	47.3	6.1
Marijuana	108	19.2	26.5	29.9	24.3
Heroin	18	13.0	21.0	65.9	0.0
Methamphetamine	22	8.1	65.7	26.2	0.0

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	35	2.4	5.1	0.0	92.4
Powder Cocaine	26	6.3	0.0	0.0	93.7
Marijuana	170	1.4	1.6	0.0	97.0
Heroin	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Methamphetamine	20	0.0	11.4	0.0	88.6

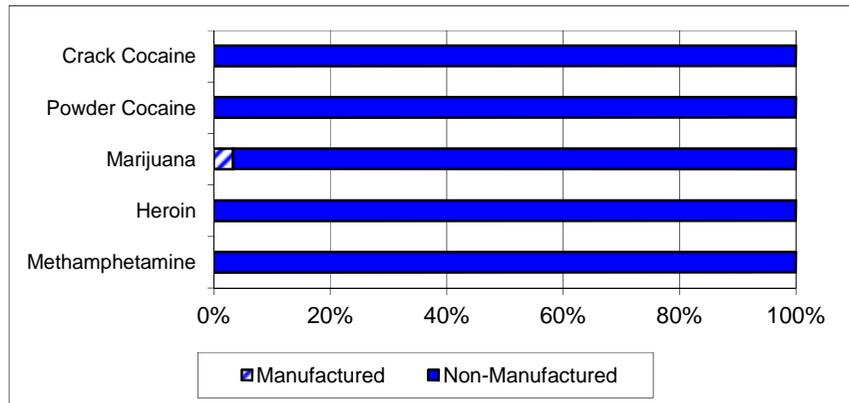
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Marion County, IN
Primary City: Indianapolis
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 1634

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 3195

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 82% (n = 404)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 86% (n = 347)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
32.6	12.6	27.1	15.4	11.2	33.8	0.0	50.5	49.8	9.3	5.6	1.1	0.1

Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)					Testing Positive by Drugs and Race (%)					
		Std Error	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug^{3,4}	65.7	2.6	63.8	65.8	74.5	63.0	65.3	-	66.2	65.5	38.4	81.6	100.0
Cocaine	19.3	2.2	8.9	10.6	20.4	19.6	28.4	-	12.5	23.4	15.2	11.5	100.0
Marijuana	47.3	2.7	63.8	59.1	54.9	37.6	33.2	-	47.4	48.5	27.0	65.8	100.0
Opiates	13.4	2.3	4.8	8.9	20.7	22.9	15.6	-	19.1	6.7	3.7	25.1	0.0
Oxycodone	3.0	-	1.5	2.8	4.8	0.0	3.9	-	4.4	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.0
Meth	2.5	-	1.8	4.1	4.0	0.0	1.7	-	2.9	1.4	0.0	5.2	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	21.2	2.2	20.0	17.7	33.1	32.1	19.4	-	23.6	19.0	3.7	36.1	100.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 72)	(n = 96)	(n = 60)	(n = 17)	(n = 176)	(n = 1)
Any Drug^{3,4}	61.6	69.7	80.9	77.6	63.6	100.0
Cocaine	23.1	28.4	27.1	27.3	16.0	0.0
Marijuana	46.9	47.8	61.3	61.1	45.0	100.0
Opiates	8.0	21.8	22.0	0.0	13.3	0.0
Oxycodone	2.2	6.0	4.4	0.0	2.7	0.0
Meth	3.4	4.9	4.7	0.0	1.3	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	21.2	33.0	34.8	10.8	22.0	100.0

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

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	61.1	45.2	18.0	18.1	37.0	17.3	0.3	33.1	14.1	1.5
Powder Cocaine	41.2	22.3	15.2	0.6	23.1	14.7	0.2	7.2	1.5	0.1
Marijuana	40.8	12.4	6.4	2.6	27.0	7.8	0.1	12.7	2.4	0.2
Heroin	57.5	39.2	22.0	1.2	36.0	14.7	0.1	22.4	5.9	0.2
Meth	60.9	41.7	0.0	0.0	49.7	27.2	0.6	46.8	0.0	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 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

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

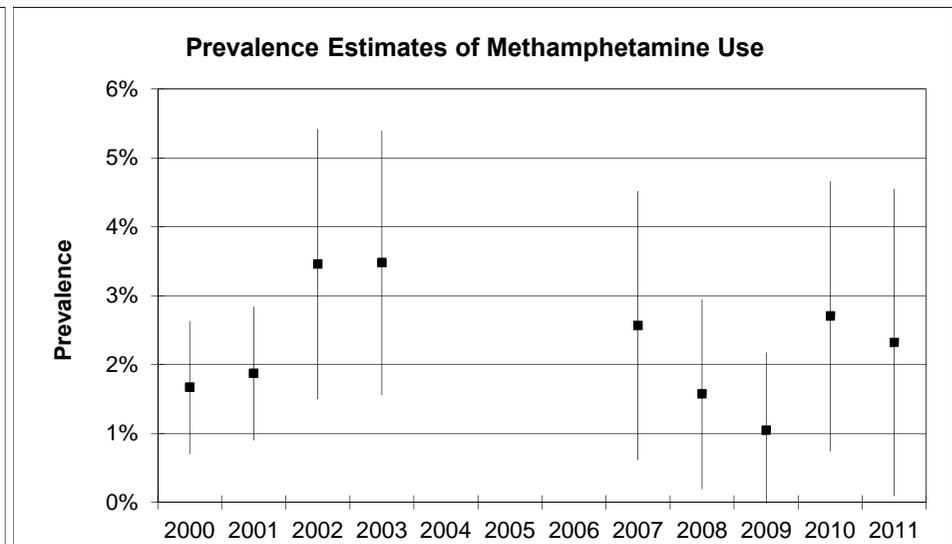
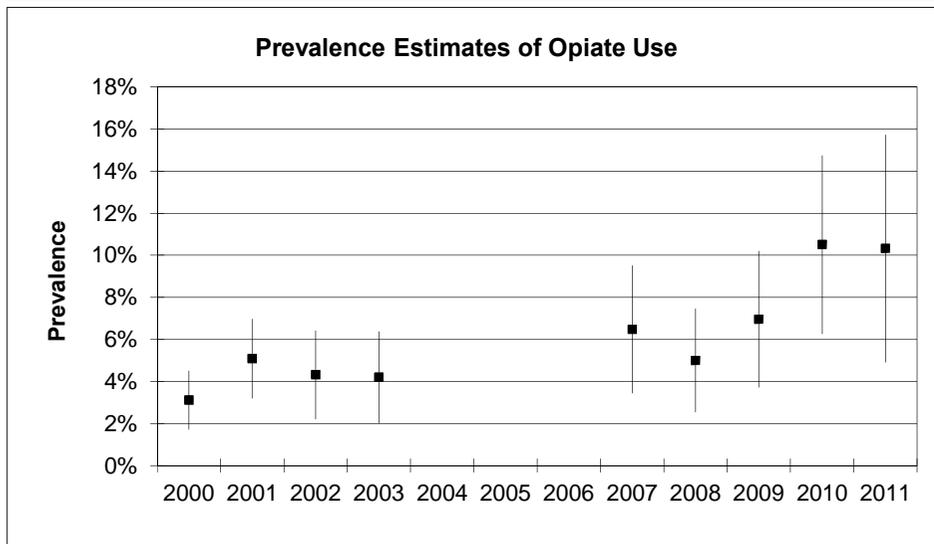
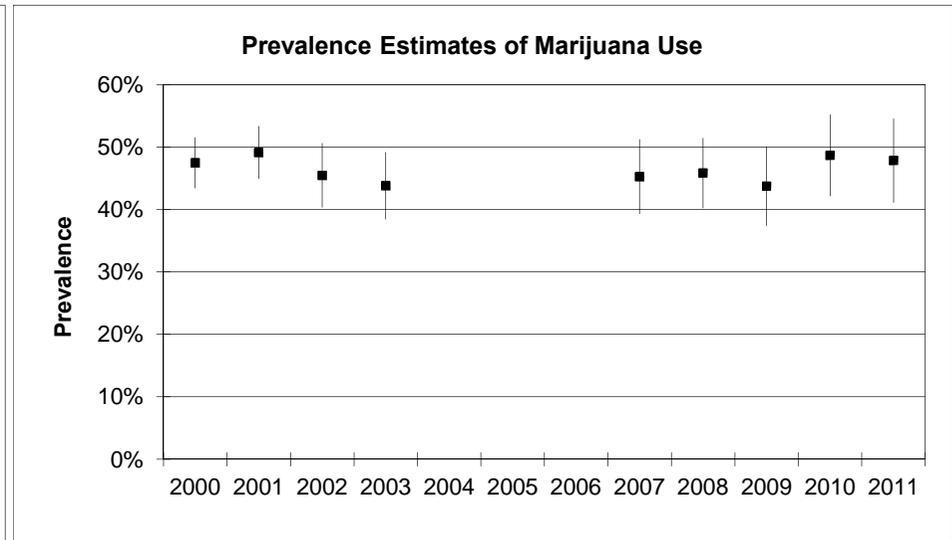
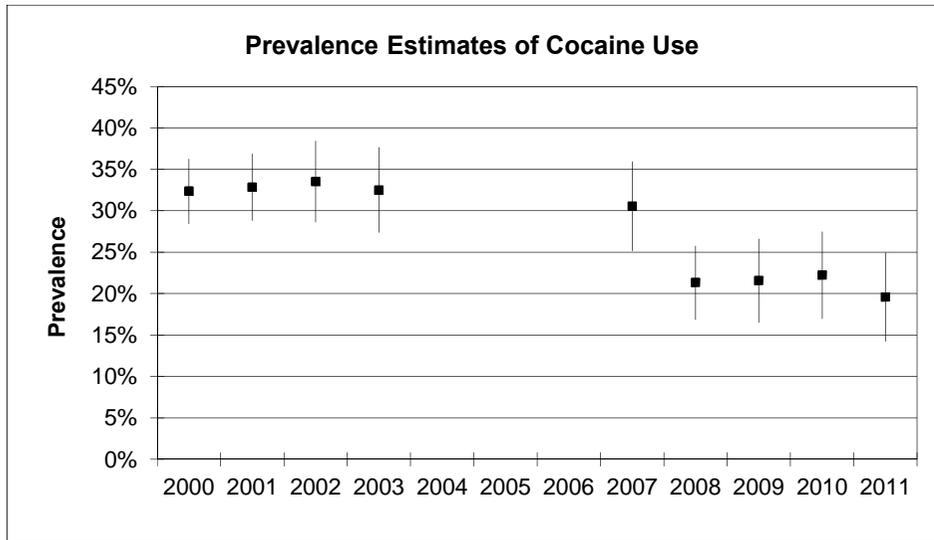
4 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

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



Marion County, IN, 2011

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



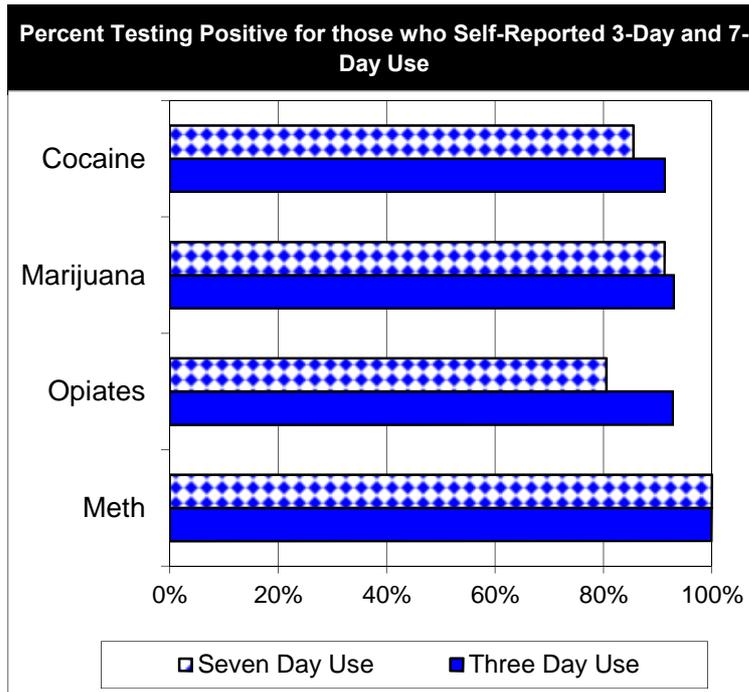
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	34.9	Own house, mobile home, apartment	46.5	Working full time/ active military status	38.3	No Insurance	63.9
High school or GED	34.5	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	40.7	Working part-time/ seasonal	17.8	Individually Purchased	2.3
Vocational or trade school	3.2	Group quarters ¹	3.9	Unemployed (looking for work)	28.9	Employer or Union Funded	10.8
Some college or two-year associate	24.1	Hospital or care facility	0.0	Unemployed (not looking for work)	2.3	State Government Funded	17.1
Four year degree or higher	3.3	Incarceration Facility	2.7	In school only	2.9	Retirement Medicare	0.0
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	5.3	Retired	0.9	Disability Medicare	2.5
		Other	1.0	Disabled for work or on leave	8.3	Veterans Affairs	2.4
				Other	0.7	Multiple Types	1.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	10.1
Powder Cocaine	10.2
Marijuana	50.4
Heroin	6.9
Methamphetamine	3.1



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	5.2
Powder Cocaine	4.7
Heroin	65.7
Methamphetamine	7.4
Other	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	6.3
Powder Cocaine	5.2
Marijuana	12.0
Heroin	9.4
Methamphetamine	2.4

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	7.9
Powder Cocaine	7.9
Marijuana	44.9
Heroin	5.2
Methamphetamine	1.7

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	57.7
1-2	36.4
3-5	3.7
6 or more	2.2



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

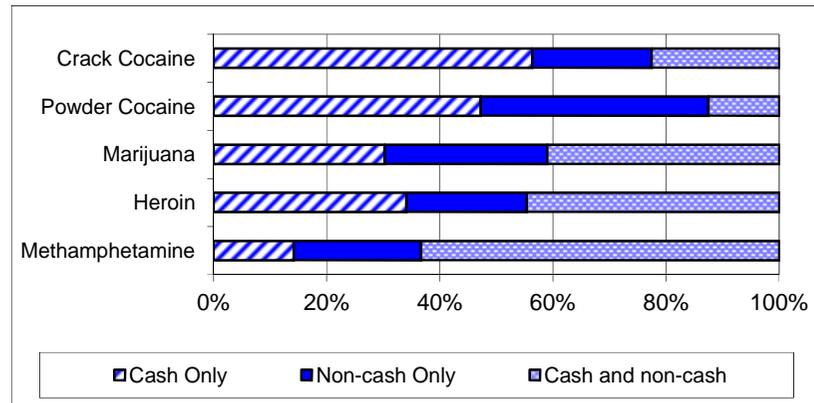
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	20	0.0	51.2	33.3	15.5
Powder Cocaine	19	14.1	58.5	17.1	10.2
Marijuana	111	12.0	59.5	23.7	4.7
Heroin	16	12.9	60.8	7.9	18.4
Methamphetamine	4	18.3	31.9	0.0	49.8

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Powder Cocaine	16	0.0	5.2	0.0	94.8
Marijuana	127	0.0	0.9	0.0	99.1
Heroin	11	0.0	39.0	7.8	53.2
Methamphetamine	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

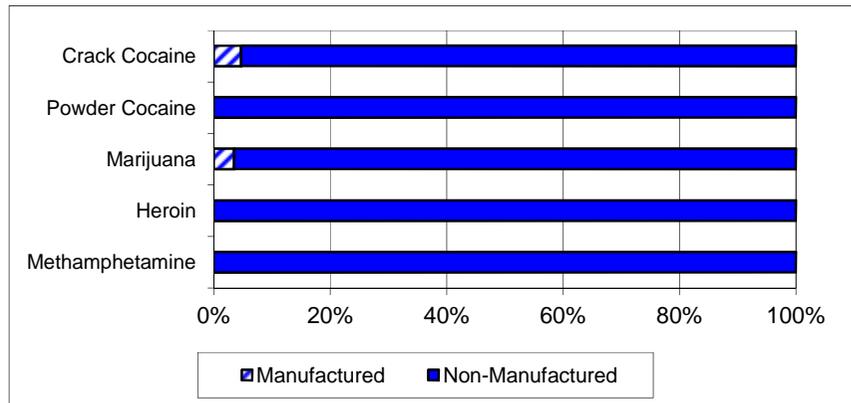
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Hennepin County, MN
Primary City: Minneapolis
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 928

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2022

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 85% (n = 448)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 92% (n = 414)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
32.9	8.2	24.2	17.4	16.2	34.1	0.0	35.3	58.7	10.2	7.0	0.8	1.0

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^{3,4}	69.6	2.7	85.4	70.6	74.3	63.7	66.7	-	60.2	77.9	46.8	72.2	73.5
Cocaine	20.4	2.3	0.0	13.8	19.3	16.2	35.2	-	10.6	27.5	8.9	33.3	20.7
Marijuana	52.0	2.9	82.4	63.7	62.8	47.7	34.3	-	42.0	61.1	31.4	52.2	73.5
Opiates	9.8	1.9	19.8	12.7	11.6	7.9	8.5	-	13.1	8.3	11.1	29.5	20.7
Oxycodone	2.6	-	5.7	5.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	-	3.7	1.8	3.3	5.4	0.0
Meth	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.8	3.1	7.1	5.3	-	9.8	0.0	7.5	2.2	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	20.7	2.3	28.0	24.4	22.9	19.1	22.1	-	23.2	21.4	18.4	50.0	20.7

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 128)	(n = 102)	(n = 49)	(n = 2)	(n = 186)	(n = 2)
Any Drug^{3,4}	62.3	79.4	91.0	100.0	65.9	43.7
Cocaine	13.6	26.1	46.2	63.7	15.4	0.0
Marijuana	53.5	61.7	53.9	36.3	49.6	43.7
Opiates	7.3	11.3	26.1	0.0	9.7	0.0
Oxycodone	2.0	2.7	6.9	0.0	2.0	0.0
Meth	3.4	5.5	3.4	0.0	3.3	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	15.8	26.1	44.9	0.0	18.5	0.0

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

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	87.6	76.8	32.3	20.5	43.9	13.0	0.1	37.5	18.6	3.3
Powder Cocaine	74.8	64.9	24.8	15.1	41.0	2.5	0.0	14.3	7.2	1.2
Marijuana	48.8	36.4	12.5	6.2	28.9	6.3	0.1	16.0	5.5	0.9
Heroin	83.7	83.7	25.5	9.3	40.0	11.7	0.1	19.3	4.7	0.4
Meth	75.4	75.4	24.8	13.5	44.9	16.6	0.2	26.2	0.0	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 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

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

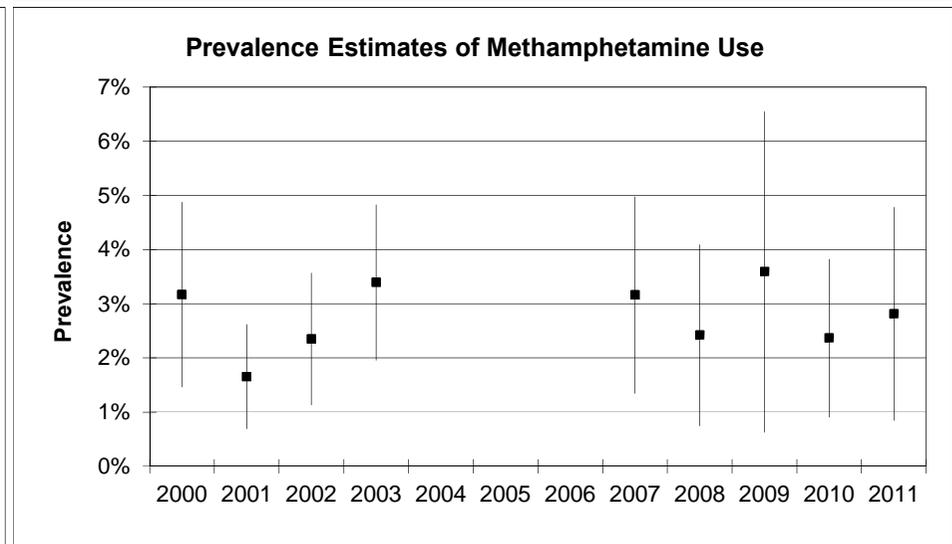
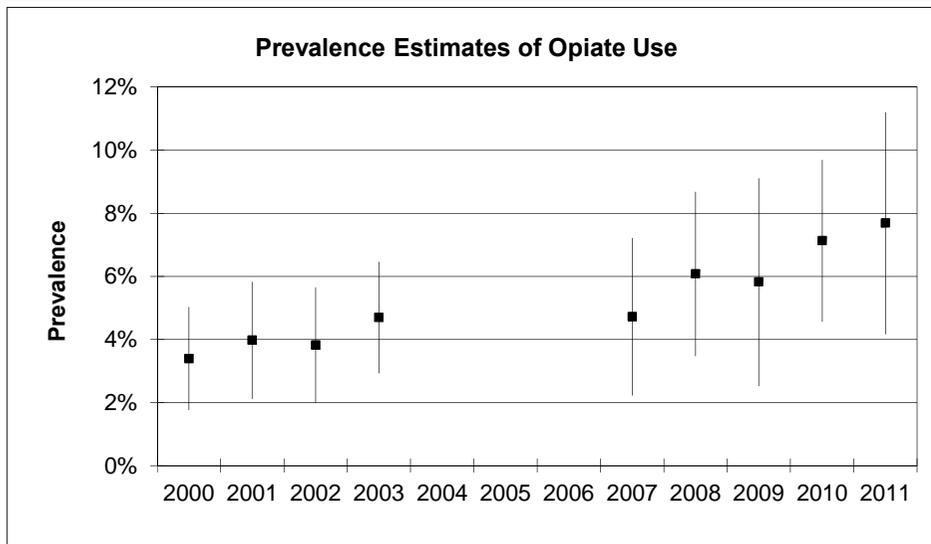
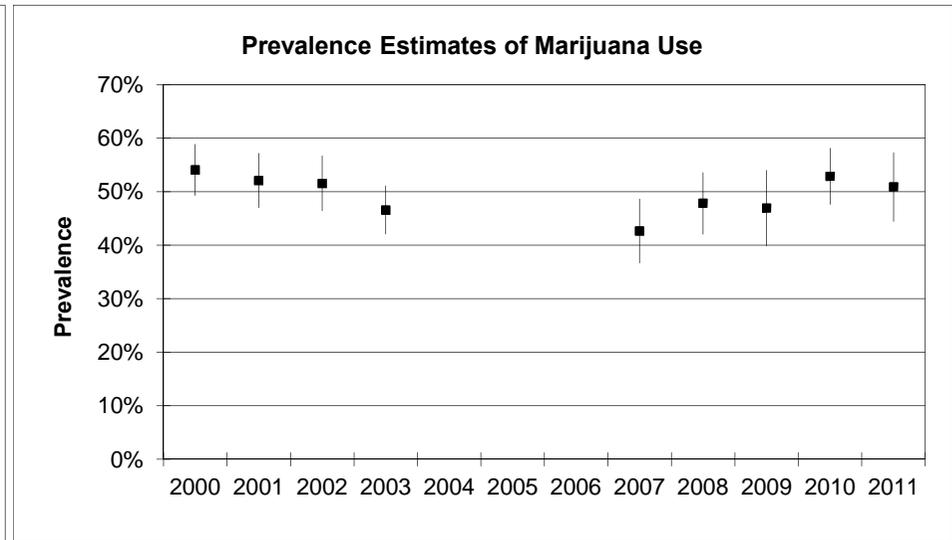
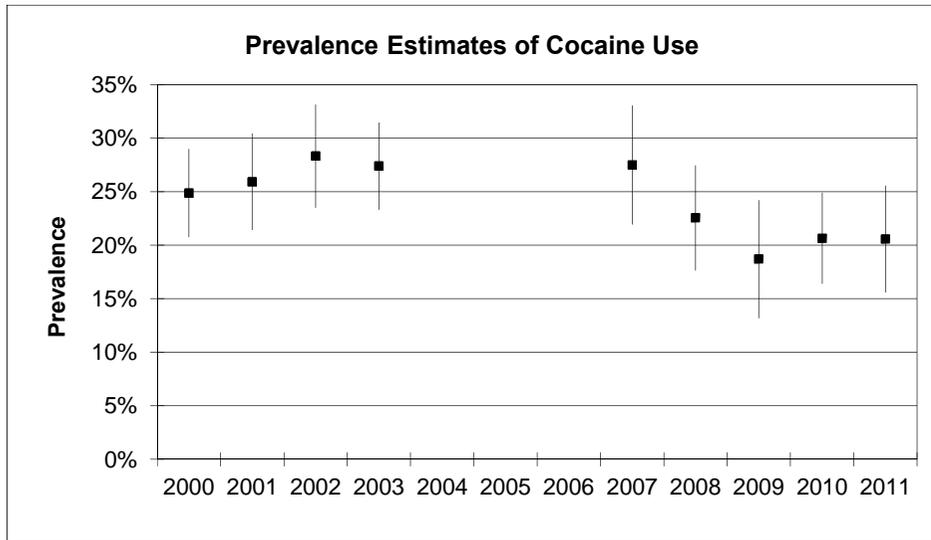
4 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

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



Hennepin County, MN, 2011

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



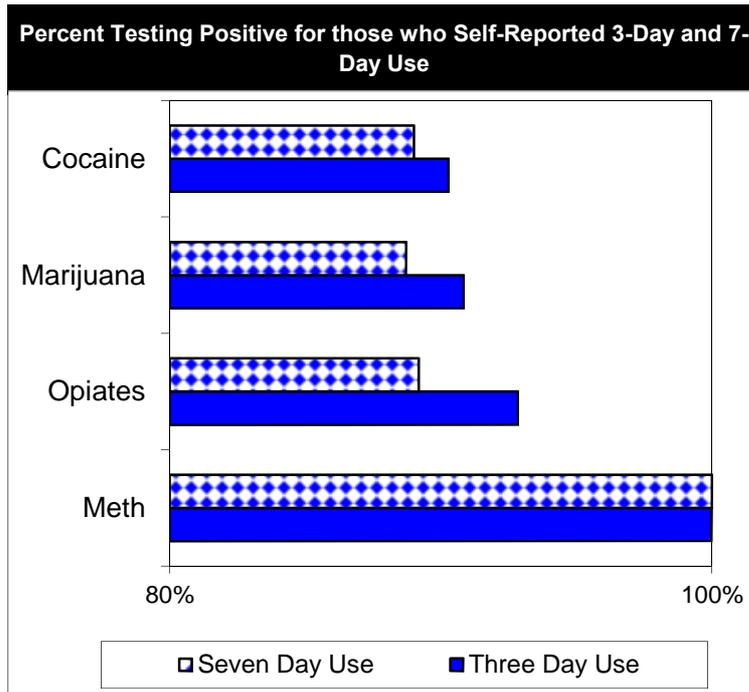
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	22.5	Own house, mobile home, apartment	48.6	Working full time/ active military status	25.8	No Insurance	36.8
High school or GED	42.0	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	36.7	Working part-time/ seasonal	17.3	Individually Purchased	3.8
Vocational or trade school	3.9	Group quarters ¹	0.9	Unemployed (looking for work)	32.4	Employer or Union Funded	10.9
Some college or two-year associate	26.0	Hospital or care facility	3.3	Unemployed (not looking for work)	8.1	State Government Funded	45.1
Four year degree or higher	5.6	Incarceration Facility	1.1	In school only	4.9	Retirement Medicare	0.7
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	9.1	Retired	0.2	Disability Medicare	1.8
		Other	0.3	Disabled for work or on leave	10.9	Veterans Affairs	0.8
				Other	0.4	Multiple Types	0.2

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	13.2
Powder Cocaine	9.7
Marijuana	57.9
Heroin	5.9
Methamphetamine	6.3



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	1.9
Powder Cocaine	8.7
Heroin	52.4
Methamphetamine	18.5
Other	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.8
Powder Cocaine	3.6
Marijuana	12.0
Heroin	12.3
Methamphetamine	7.2

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	11.1
Powder Cocaine	6.5
Marijuana	52.5
Heroin	4.6
Methamphetamine	4.3

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	47.9
1-2	42.9
3-5	6.4
6 or more	2.8



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

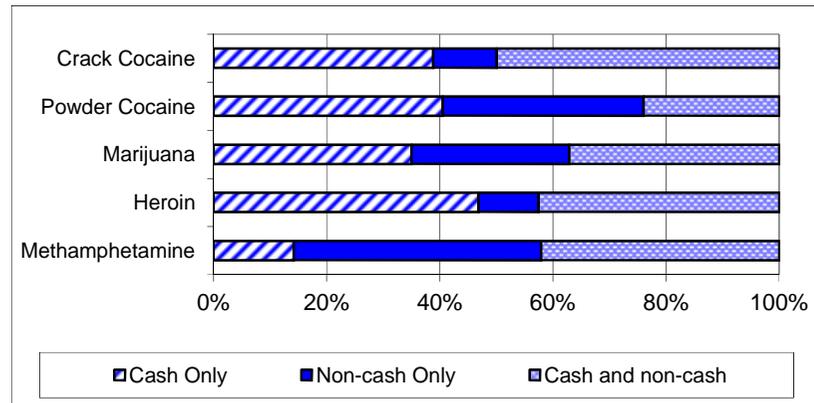
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	37	10.7	35.3	51.4	2.6
Powder Cocaine	18	28.7	30.3	29.8	11.2
Marijuana	135	17.4	32.2	46.1	4.3
Heroin	18	21.5	13.4	49.3	15.7
Methamphetamine	7	15.9	63.0	13.0	8.1

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	26	3.0	4.5	0.0	92.5
Powder Cocaine	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	141	1.4	2.9	0.0	95.7
Heroin	11	0.0	7.0	0.0	93.0
Methamphetamine	12	0.0	18.6	0.0	81.4

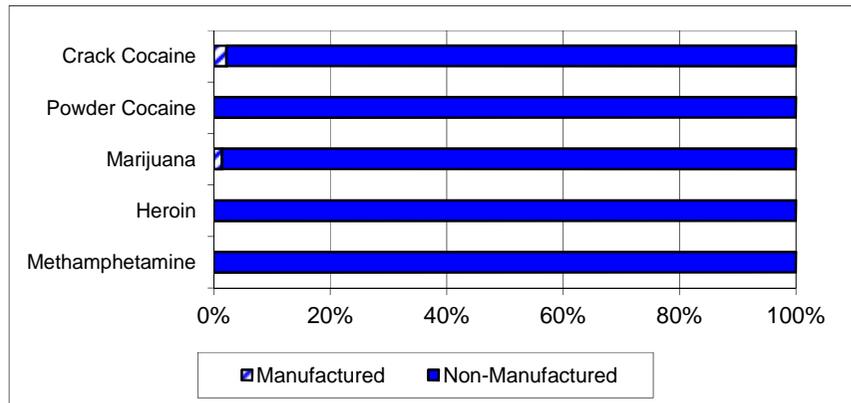
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Manhattan, New York City, NY
Primary City: Manhattan
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 1943

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 8658

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 83% (n = 927)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 86% (n = 797)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
33.3	13.7	18.3	16.9	13.9	37.2	0.1	12.7	53.6	44.3	3.4	0.8	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^{3,4}	67.1	2.2	68.7	69.0	65.7	57.3	67.8	100.0	46.9	74.2	63.4	67.7	28.3
Cocaine	23.1	2.0	1.2	4.8	7.5	23.3	44.5	100.0	15.5	27.5	16.4	18.9	4.8
Marijuana	46.7	2.4	66.3	63.6	58.3	41.7	28.3	0.0	29.4	52.1	49.4	38.7	28.3
Opiates	7.8	1.2	1.9	4.2	4.0	14.0	10.3	0.0	12.7	5.7	9.3	6.3	0.0
Oxycodone	1.6	-	1.3	2.5	1.0	2.9	1.2	0.0	3.3	0.2	2.2	3.4	0.0
Meth	0.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	18.3	1.8	8.1	9.7	12.2	28.8	23.1	0.0	25.4	16.9	17.5	14.9	4.8

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 215)	(n = 291)	(n = 144)	(n = 63)	(n = 266)	(n = 9)
Any Drug^{3,4}	61.1	67.2	85.1	82.7	58.2	85.6
Cocaine	13.6	28.9	30.1	36.8	15.2	0.0
Marijuana	53.9	41.3	57.3	46.3	43.0	80.4
Opiates	4.5	8.4	8.4	24.4	4.8	5.2
Oxycodone	1.2	1.9	3.8	5.0	0.4	0.0
Meth	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	15.5	19.3	18.7	38.4	13.4	6.4

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

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Adm Last Year	Ever	% Last Year ⁵	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	84.4	67.8	40.6	19.2	66.9	31.5	0.3	30.8	13.0	1.5
Powder Cocaine	68.4	60.5	26.3	9.3	47.8	11.3	0.1	21.3	7.3	0.5
Marijuana	42.2	29.0	10.7	5.5	30.8	9.3	0.1	10.0	2.3	0.3
Heroin	88.1	79.8	42.3	16.2	61.8	29.4	0.3	27.3	3.3	0.1
Meth	69.4	51.6	27.5	9.4	47.1	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	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 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

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

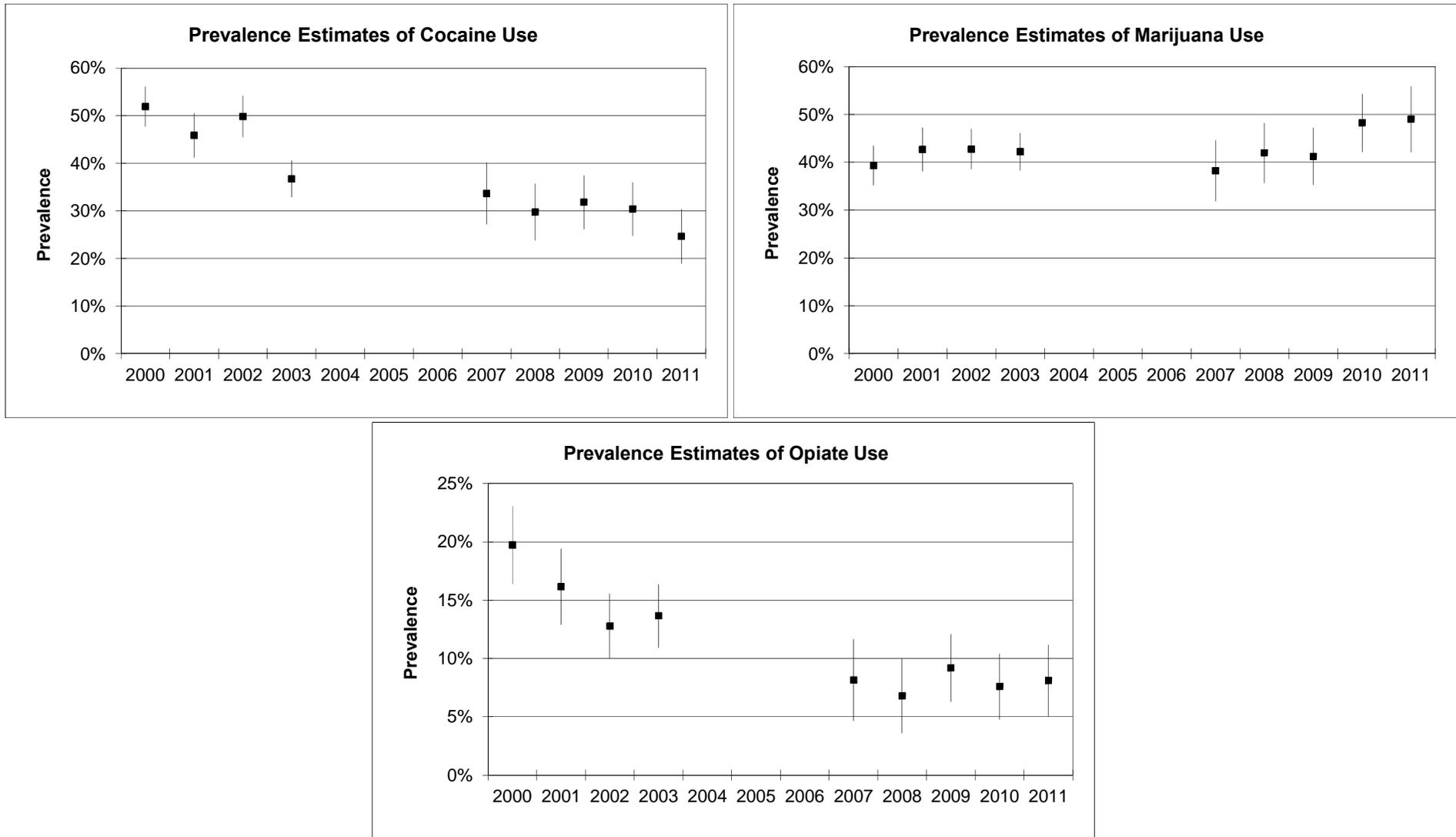
4 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

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



Manhattan, New York City, NY, 2011

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



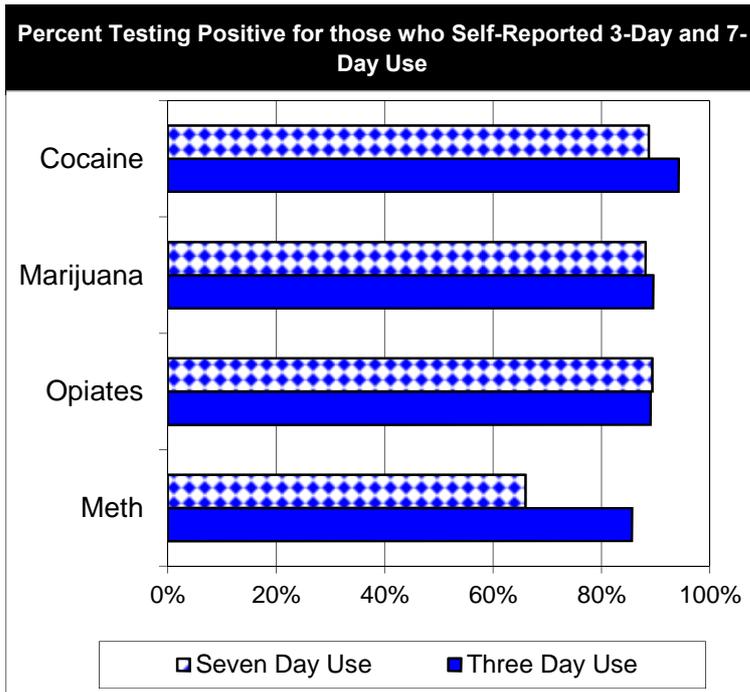
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	32.2	Own house, mobile home, apartment	56.2	Working full time/ active military status	36.4	No Insurance	41.7
High school or GED	36.9	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	30.3	Working part-time/ seasonal	18.3	Individually Purchased	2.8
Vocational or trade school	1.6	Group quarters ¹	2.1	Unemployed (looking for work)	27.1	Employer or Union Funded	13.7
Some college or two-year associate	22.4	Hospital or care facility	1.0	Unemployed (not looking for work)	7.1	State Government Funded	40.0
Four year degree or higher	6.8	Incarceration Facility	1.2	In school only	3.5	Retirement Medicare	0.1
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	9.0	Retired	0.7	Disability Medicare	0.8
		Other	0.2	Disabled for work or on leave	6.5	Veterans Affairs	0.0
				Other	0.4	Multiple Types	0.8

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	9.5
Powder Cocaine	11.9
Marijuana	54.3
Heroin	5.2
Methamphetamine	0.8



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	6.1
Powder Cocaine	4.7
Heroin	47.8
Methamphetamine	8.0
Other	0.7

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	11.6
Powder Cocaine	6.3
Marijuana	14.1
Heroin	11.6
Methamphetamine	9.6

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	8.9
Powder Cocaine	9.2
Marijuana	49.7
Heroin	4.3
Methamphetamine	0.7

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	55.6
1-2	38.7
3-5	4.7
6 or more	1.0



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

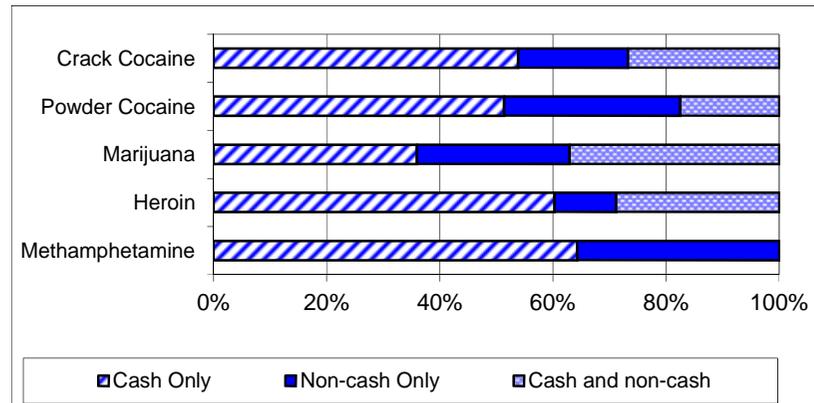
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	54	15.1	11.4	71.1	2.3
Powder Cocaine	52	7.3	20.2	64.9	7.7
Marijuana	262	17.7	25.1	49.0	8.2
Heroin	37	6.8	12.8	78.6	1.8
Methamphetamine	3	0.0	0.0	42.1	57.9

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	32	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Powder Cocaine	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	268	0.1	0.6	0.9	98.4
Heroin	20	2.1	0.0	1.5	96.4
Methamphetamine	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

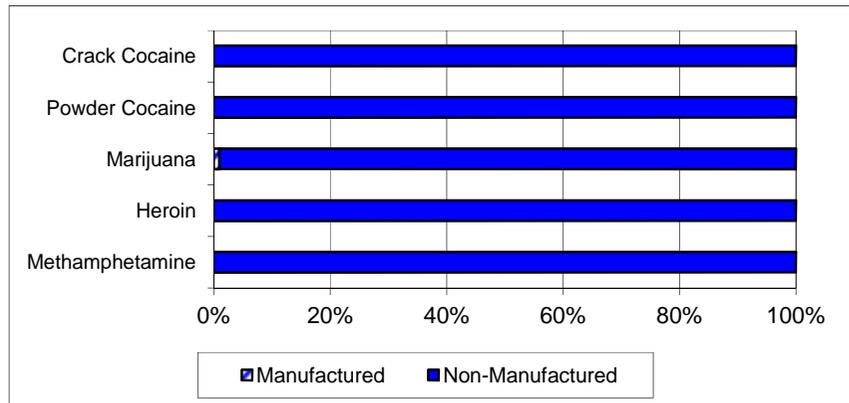
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Multnomah County, OR
Primary City: Portland
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 1050

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2013

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 81% (n = 474)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 88% (n = 417)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
35.1	9.3	17.0	15.4	14.3	44.1	0.0	65.6	18.9	16.8	12.1	3.6	2.4

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^{3,4}	72.4	2.6	83.3	79.8	75.4	87.3	65.2	-	75.1	83.1	65.4	72.6	22.2
Cocaine	15.4	1.9	13.4	13.8	14.5	11.6	17.1	-	12.7	33.0	8.1	12.0	0.0
Marijuana	50.8	2.9	78.0	64.1	58.1	56.5	40.7	-	52.0	59.7	54.6	55.4	22.2
Opiates	16.3	2.1	20.9	27.5	17.2	17.2	12.4	-	20.9	8.9	8.6	11.8	22.2
Oxycodone	1.0	-	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	-	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	23.2	2.4	19.0	17.0	23.5	48.0	21.4	-	29.2	14.9	24.7	27.5	0.0
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	32.9	2.8	34.9	38.2	29.9	40.5	31.0	-	37.3	34.2	28.8	33.0	22.2

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 117)	(n = 126)	(n = 59)	(n = 19)	(n = 201)	(n = 2)
Any Drug^{3,4}	66.5	82.6	87.5	72.1	72.7	100.0
Cocaine	10.2	19.6	29.1	19.8	13.5	0.0
Marijuana	55.2	52.5	59.0	50.4	53.5	100.0
Opiates	10.2	28.8	33.0	31.1	10.0	0.0
Oxycodone	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Meth	15.3	30.4	39.9	20.2	23.5	66.1
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	23.9	41.3	59.0	41.7	30.1	66.1

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	84.2	75.4	30.4	12.4	61.0	24.9	0.3	20.2	8.3	1.1
Powder Cocaine	70.7	56.9	22.9	6.6	56.5	22.5	0.4	18.6	3.0	0.1
Marijuana	68.3	49.0	18.3	6.8	50.2	18.1	0.3	19.1	4.9	0.5
Heroin	80.1	67.5	33.2	10.4	60.7	28.6	0.3	25.2	5.0	0.2
Meth	79.9	61.0	23.0	13.8	63.8	19.6	0.3	26.0	7.0	0.5

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

2 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

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

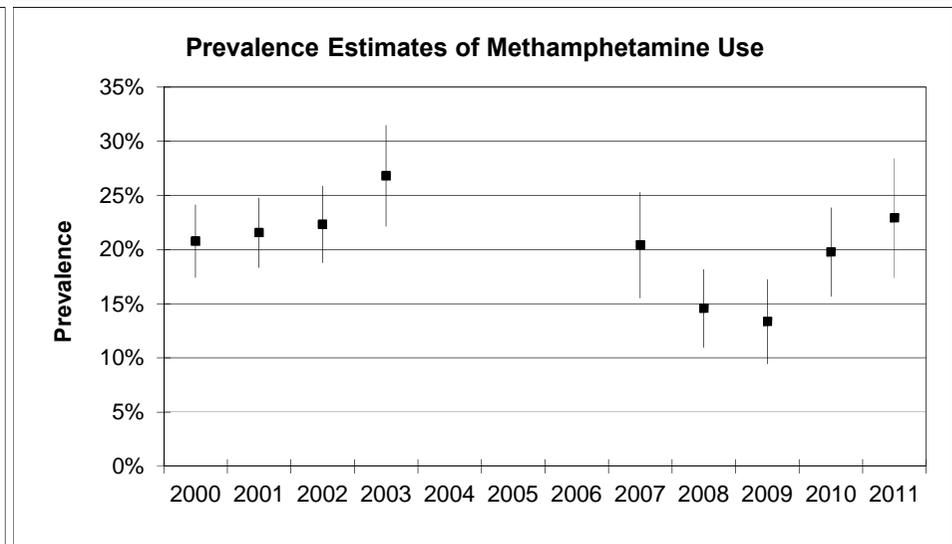
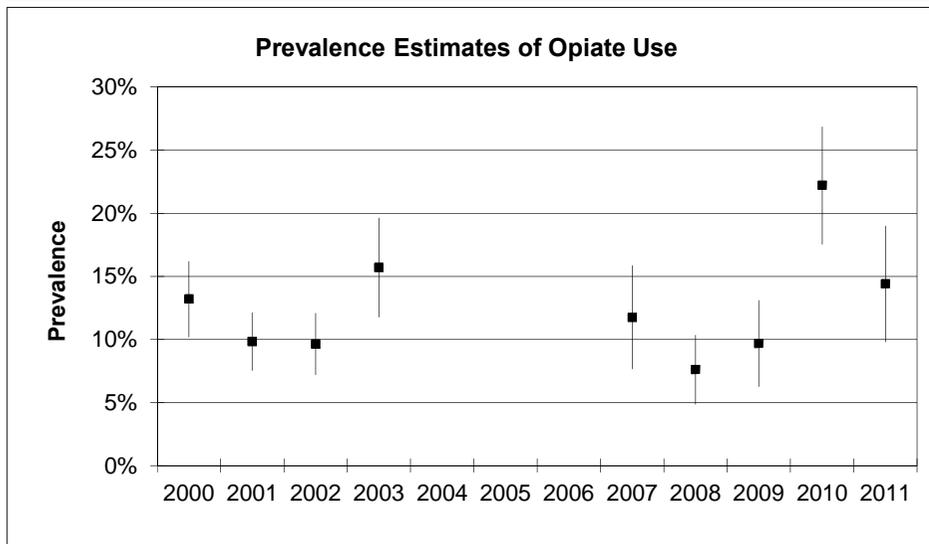
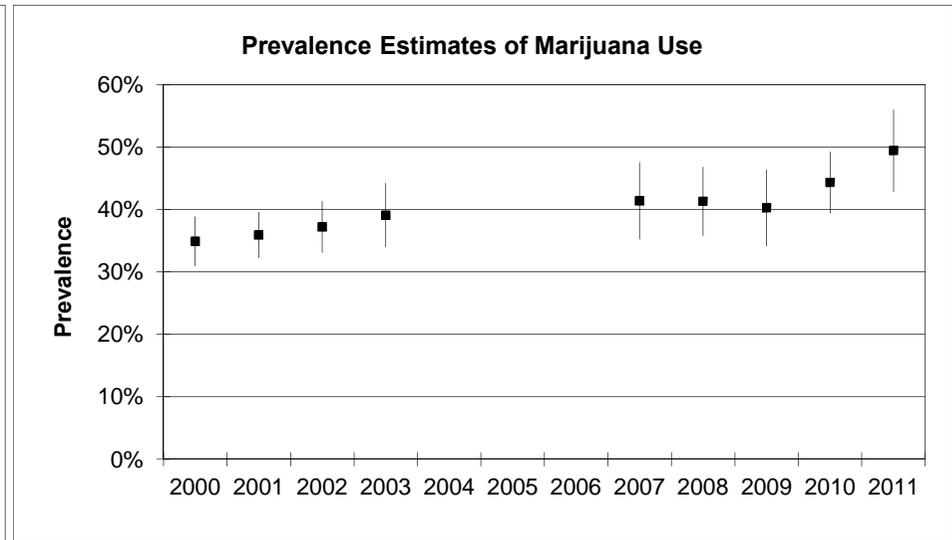
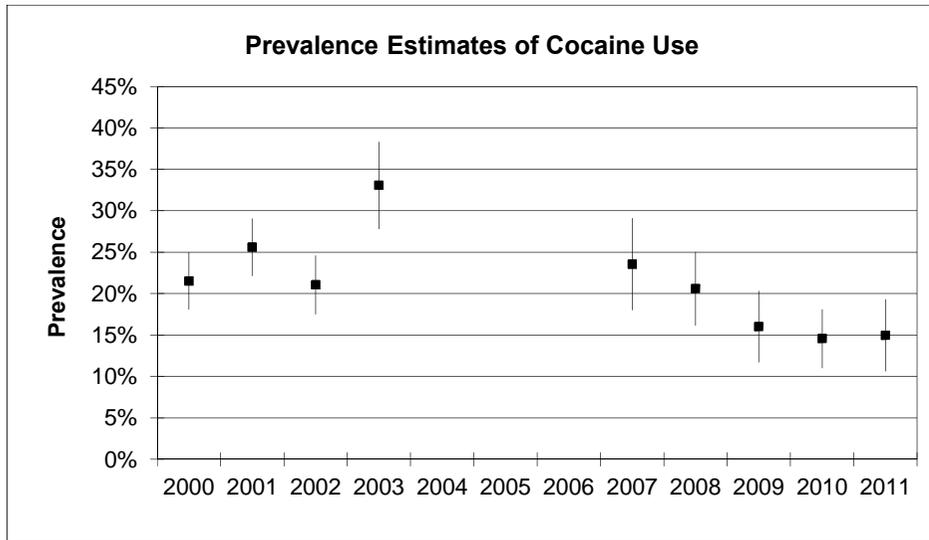
4 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

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



Multnomah County, OR, 2011

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



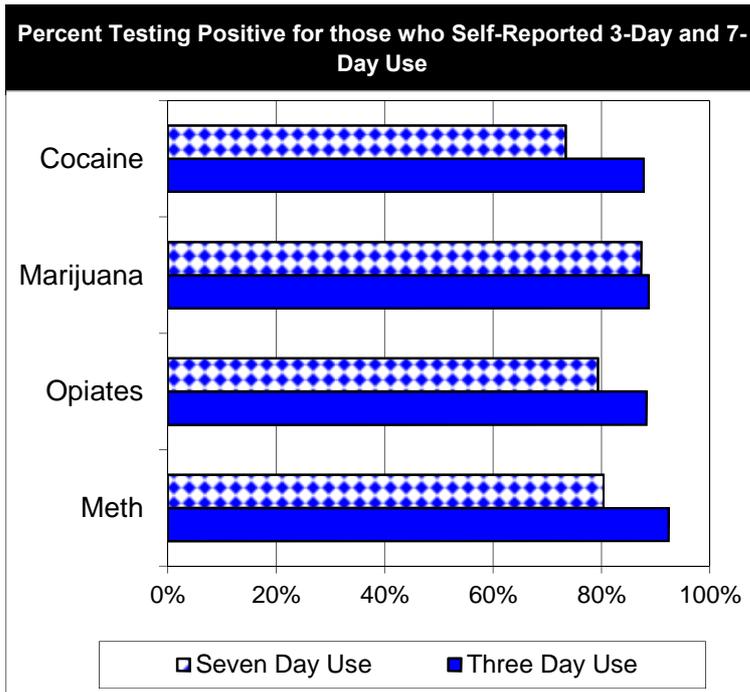
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	23.3	Own house, mobile home, apartment	36.8	Working full time/ active military status	18.8	No Insurance	65.5
High school or GED	37.6	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	31.3	Working part-time/ seasonal	15.7	Individually Purchased	5.6
Vocational or trade school	5.9	Group quarters ¹	3.5	Unemployed (looking for work)	36.5	Employer or Union Funded	10.6
Some college or two-year associate	26.5	Hospital or care facility	1.1	Unemployed (not looking for work)	15.4	State Government Funded	11.4
Four year degree or higher	6.8	Incarceration Facility	2.2	In school only	3.7	Retirement Medicare	0.5
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	24.4	Retired	1.4	Disability Medicare	2.3
		Other	0.7	Disabled for work or on leave	7.8	Veterans Affairs	2.6
				Other	0.7	Multiple Types	1.5

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	15.3
Powder Cocaine	16.7
Marijuana	61.4
Heroin	20.7
Methamphetamine	30.8



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	7.6
Powder Cocaine	27.8
Heroin	79.4
Methamphetamine	31.5
Other	1.4

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	5.6
Powder Cocaine	3.4
Marijuana	10.1
Heroin	11.3
Methamphetamine	7.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	10.0
Powder Cocaine	9.2
Marijuana	55.9
Heroin	17.7
Methamphetamine	25.5

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	51.6
1-2	34.4
3-5	7.5
6 or more	6.5



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

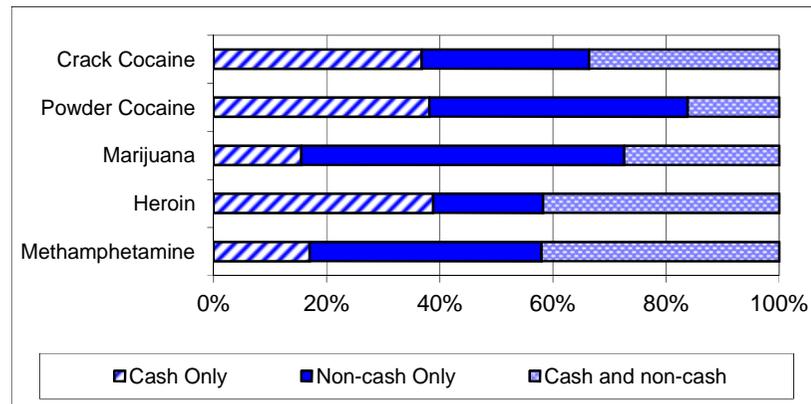
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	31	15.5	27.1	57.5	0.0
Powder Cocaine	22	20.9	24.9	49.3	5.0
Marijuana	90	6.4	44.1	33.6	15.9
Heroin	61	9.3	19.4	59.1	12.3
Methamphetamine	59	12.9	46.9	31.7	8.4

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	30	3.1	17.4	0.0	79.5
Powder Cocaine	29	7.4	6.9	0.0	85.7
Marijuana	197	3.2	4.0	0.0	92.8
Heroin	47	8.5	11.0	0.0	80.5
Methamphetamine	84	1.7	11.4	0.0	86.9

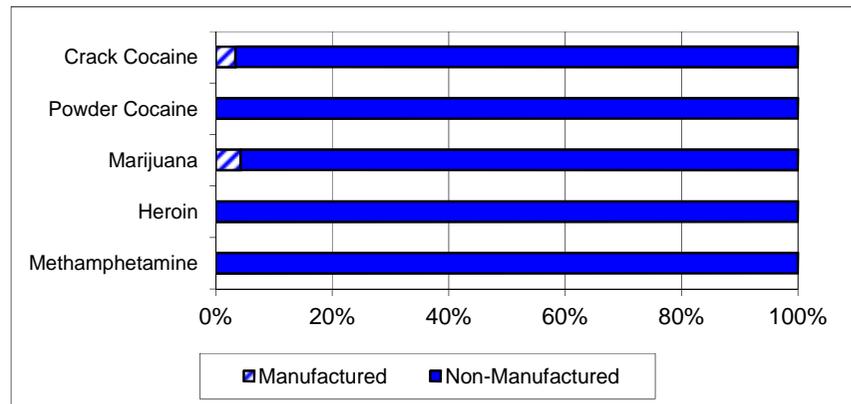
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Sacramento County, CA
Primary City: Sacramento
Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted



Facilities in Sample: 1

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 731

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 3639

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 95% (n = 513)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 91% (n = 465)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
35.1	7.2	19.0	17.3	15.3	41.2	0.0	55.6	29.3	24.5	8.0	3.3	5.5

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^{3,4}	77.7	2.5	84.0	82.4	80.6	79.8	73.9	-	78.4	82.7	66.3	79.6	100.0
Cocaine	11.2	1.7	14.8	13.3	7.0	8.6	12.3	-	5.0	28.6	3.4	2.1	59.7
Marijuana	53.6	2.9	81.6	70.2	59.9	56.0	38.9	-	53.8	66.7	41.0	47.2	100.0
Opiates	10.9	1.7	5.3	21.8	7.2	10.7	10.7	-	14.0	12.1	6.1	9.4	59.7
Oxycodone	1.1	-	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	-	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
Meth	38.7	2.8	27.4	32.1	42.7	45.3	41.6	-	42.5	27.2	36.8	53.4	59.7
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	36.5	2.8	42.2	47.1	35.8	39.0	32.3	-	38.1	45.6	25.8	31.8	59.7

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 145)	(n = 98)	(n = 83)	(n = 14)	(n = 264)	(n = 3)
Any Drug^{3,4}	73.6	83.3	93.7	75.5	77.3	71.7
Cocaine	5.5	16.9	8.4	26.6	11.1	0.0
Marijuana	56.9	58.1	51.2	53.0	52.4	0.0
Opiates	6.6	19.3	11.9	0.0	11.5	36.6
Oxycodone	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0
Meth	32.8	37.0	73.7	48.6	37.3	36.6
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	28.2	46.9	52.3	45.8	35.2	36.6

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	49.8	47.0	15.6	11.9	25.1	6.9	0.0	22.6	13.6	1.4
Powder Cocaine	43.4	29.4	14.4	10.6	23.4	8.9	0.1	16.9	13.5	1.0
Marijuana	42.7	23.2	9.4	4.2	22.2	7.9	0.1	12.8	5.5	0.3
Heroin	62.7	45.5	15.8	8.0	38.4	10.5	0.3	21.3	13.2	0.3
Meth	55.1	33.4	15.4	8.2	31.3	8.9	0.2	14.5	5.7	0.3

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

2 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

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

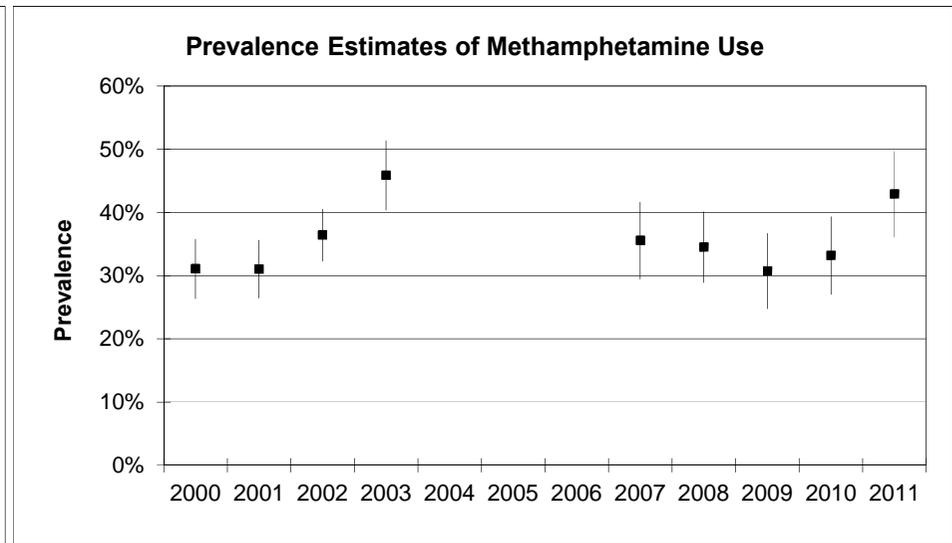
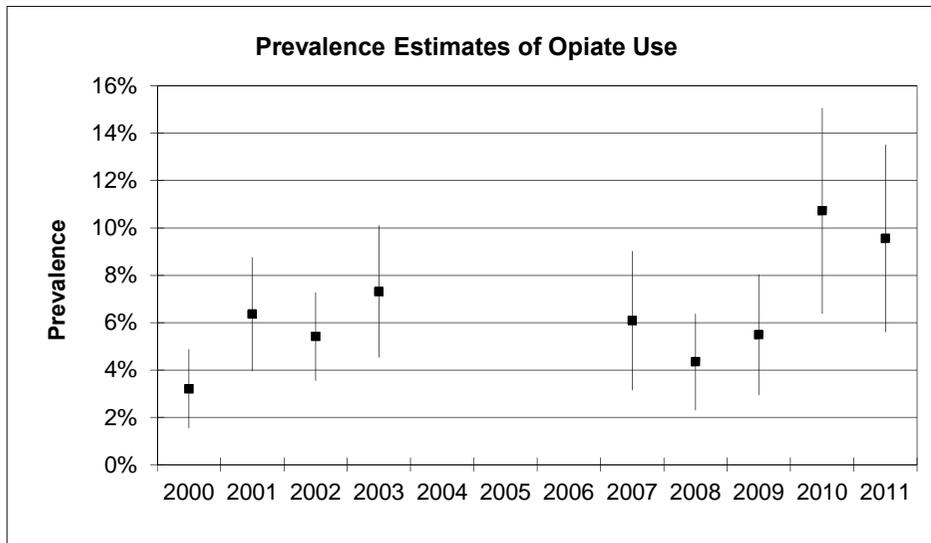
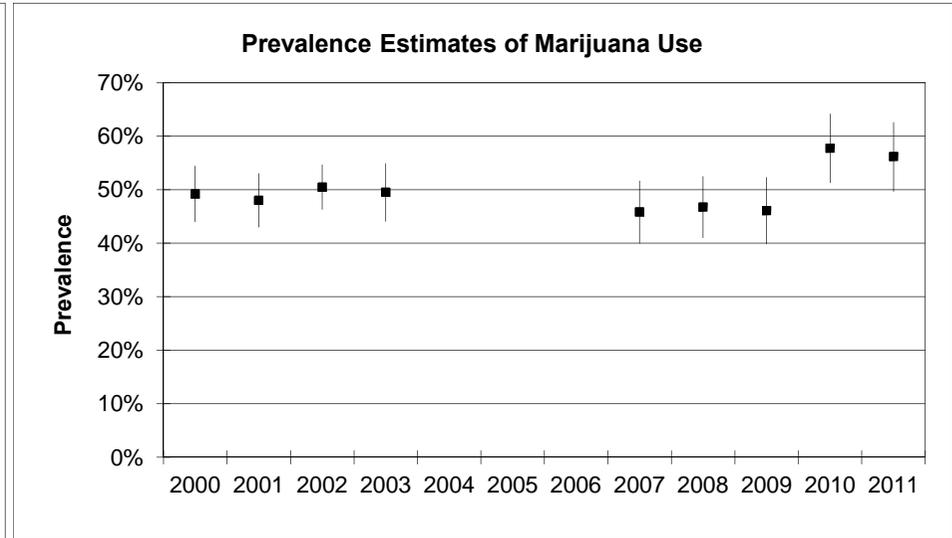
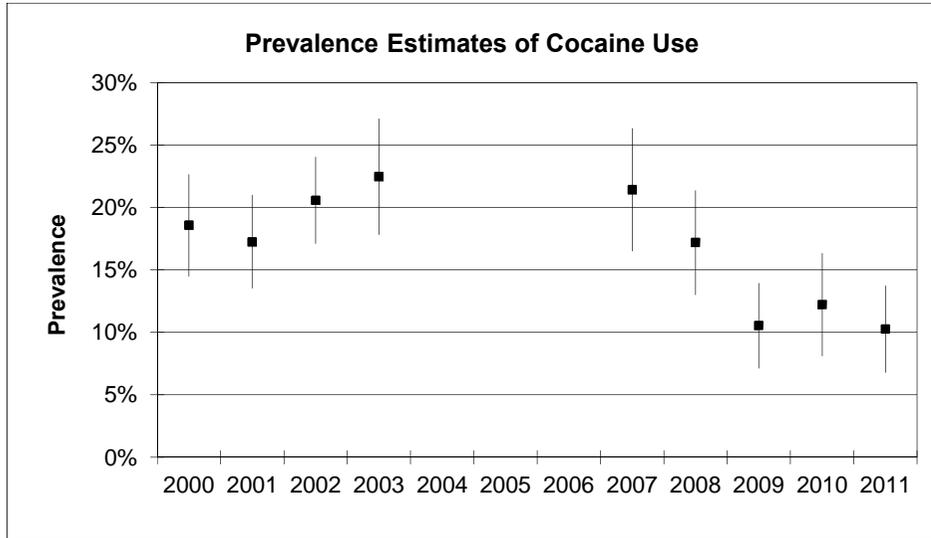
4 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

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



Sacramento County, CA, 2011

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



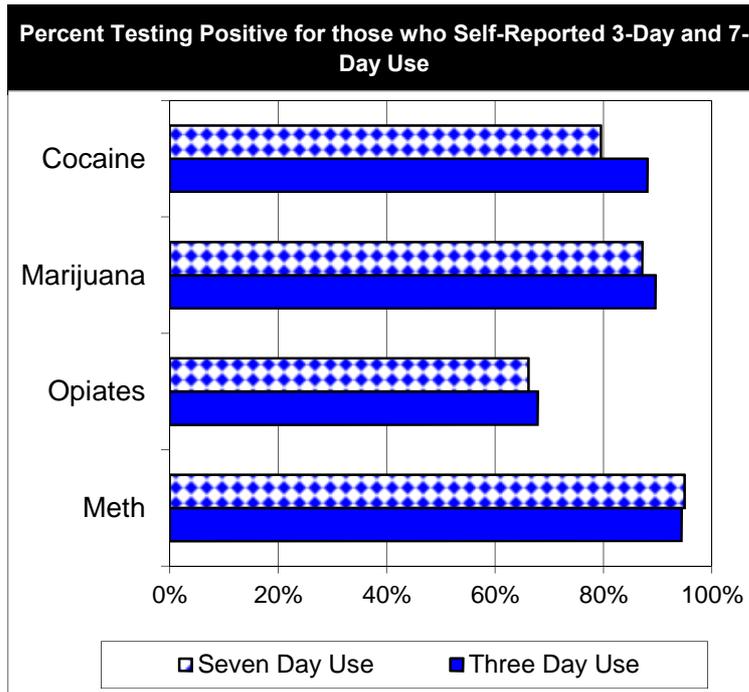
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	32.7	Own house, mobile home, apartment	33.2	Working full time/ active military status	18.4	No Insurance	64.8
High school or GED	39.9	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	45.2	Working part-time/ seasonal	13.9	Individually Purchased	2.4
Vocational or trade school	2.7	Group quarters ¹	3.5	Unemployed (looking for work)	33.9	Employer or Union Funded	6.2
Some college or two-year associate	22.7	Hospital or care facility	0.6	Unemployed (not looking for work)	15.9	State Government Funded	19.1
Four year degree or higher	2.0	Incarceration Facility	1.3	In school only	3.1	Retirement Medicare	0.9
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	15.7	Retired	2.1	Disability Medicare	4.1
		Other	0.5	Disabled for work or on leave	12.0	Veterans Affairs	1.3
				Other	0.7	Multiple Types	1.1

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	6.5
Powder Cocaine	8.1
Marijuana	59.1
Heroin	7.8
Methamphetamine	38.6



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	3.2
Powder Cocaine	8.5
Heroin	65.5
Methamphetamine	13.3
Other	1.7

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.2
Powder Cocaine	4.4
Marijuana	11.5
Heroin	11.0
Methamphetamine	10.1

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	5.5
Powder Cocaine	5.2
Marijuana	55.1
Heroin	6.8
Methamphetamine	33.7

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	58.9
1-2	35.8
3-5	3.5
6 or more	1.8



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

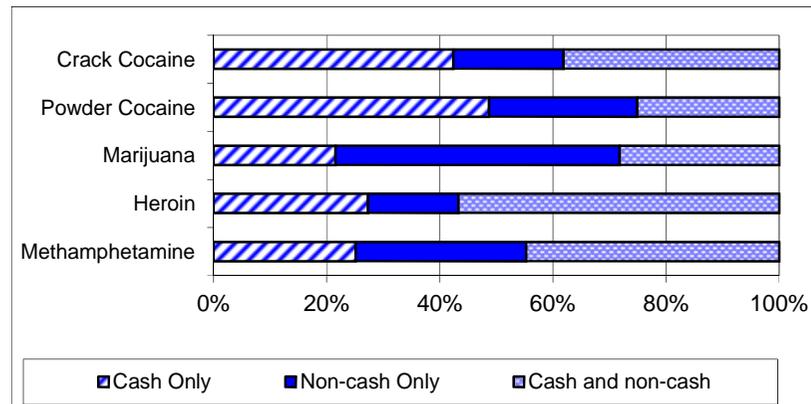
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	18	0.0	29.9	57.2	12.9
Powder Cocaine	15	17.1	50.4	32.5	0.0
Marijuana	120	28.5	37.0	17.7	16.7
Heroin	24	12.8	44.9	29.6	12.7
Methamphetamine	86	11.8	57.2	18.6	12.4

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	15	0.0	27.7	0.0	72.3
Powder Cocaine	18	0.0	4.4	0.0	95.6
Marijuana	211	2.0	5.7	0.0	92.3
Heroin	21	7.6	10.7	8.5	73.3
Methamphetamine	105	1.2	9.5	0.0	89.4

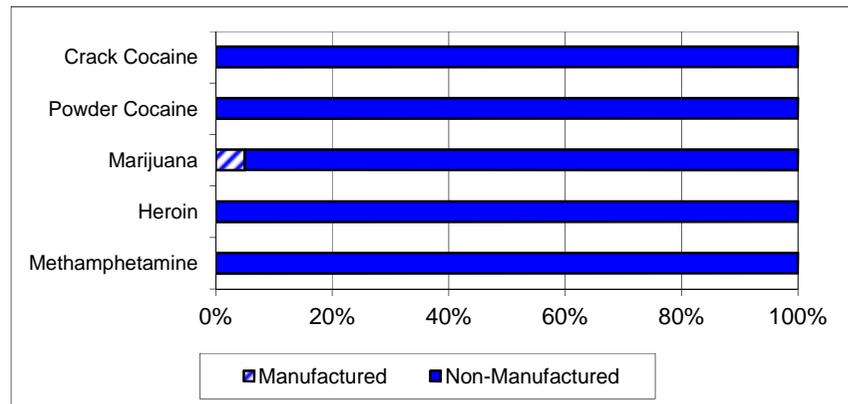
¹ - Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



ADAM II 2011 Report
Washington, DC



Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 4

Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 418

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 3398

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 73% (n = 287)

Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 77% (n = 221)

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)							Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White ²	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Asian
36.6	9.7	13.3	14.2	14.4	48.4	0.0	6.5	86.8	7.4	2.2	0.1	1.9

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^{3,4}	65.9	4.8	82.5	72.1	68.2	53.9	62.9	-	37.1	66.9	39.3	64.6	-
Cocaine	20.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	25.9	10.9	31.4	-	11.4	19.6	0.0	48.4	-
Marijuana	42.7	5.4	82.5	67.2	47.8	41.2	27.5	-	19.7	45.5	39.3	16.2	-
Opiates	8.8	1.4	1.6	2.8	0.0	1.2	18.2	-	5.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	-
Oxycodone	0.4	-	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	-	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-
Meth	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	19.1	4.0	3.3	10.3	18.5	13.7	26.3	-	0.0	21.7	6.9	0.0	-

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	(n = 44)	(n = 25)	(n = 27)	(n = 28)	(n = 97)	(n = 0)
Any Drug^{3,4}	58.5	78.3	75.8	83.3	57.4	-
Cocaine	17.3	66.3	12.5	15.7	13.0	-
Marijuana	40.8	40.9	61.0	32.1	41.8	-
Opiates	1.2	9.6	8.3	45.2	4.6	-
Oxycodone	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	-
Meth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Multiple Drug^{3,4}	3.4	43.6	14.1	52.4	12.2	-

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	81.7	66.2	50.5	42.1	45.7	17.2	0.4	26.1	14.0	15.5
Powder Cocaine	56.4	30.3	29.2	3.1	43.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marijuana	47.2	32.0	19.1	9.5	29.4	10.0	0.1	13.5	9.2	6.3
Heroin	90.4	79.2	38.8	28.4	66.3	42.6	0.4	26.8	6.5	3.9
Meth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

2 - Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.

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

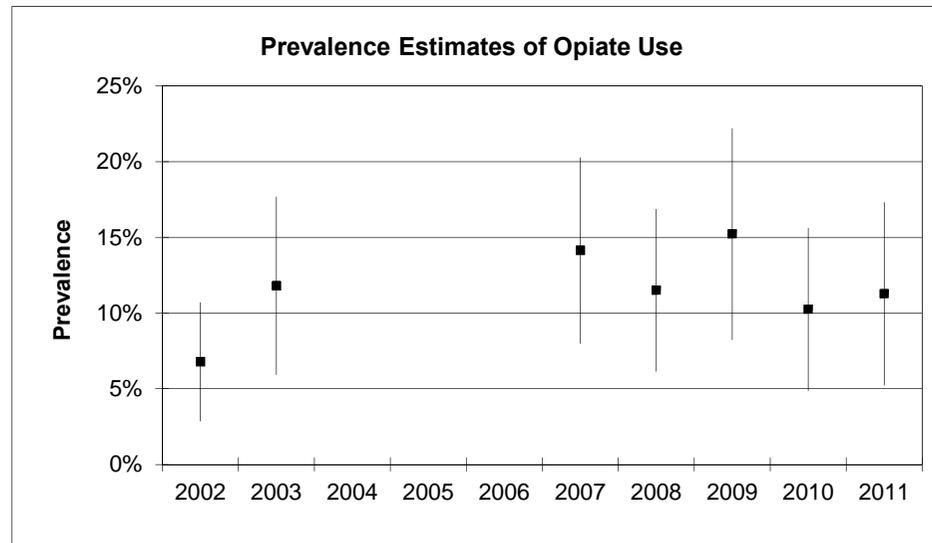
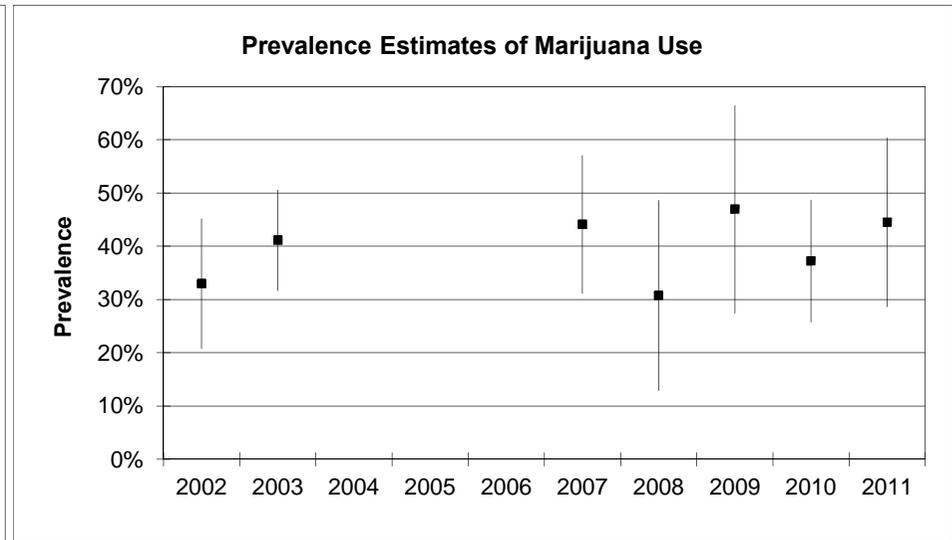
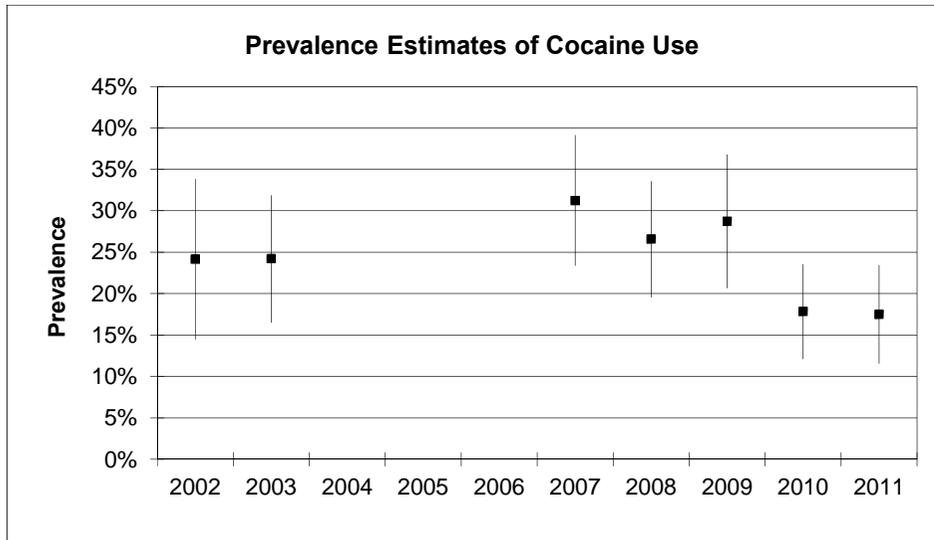
4 - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

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



Washington, DC, 2011

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs



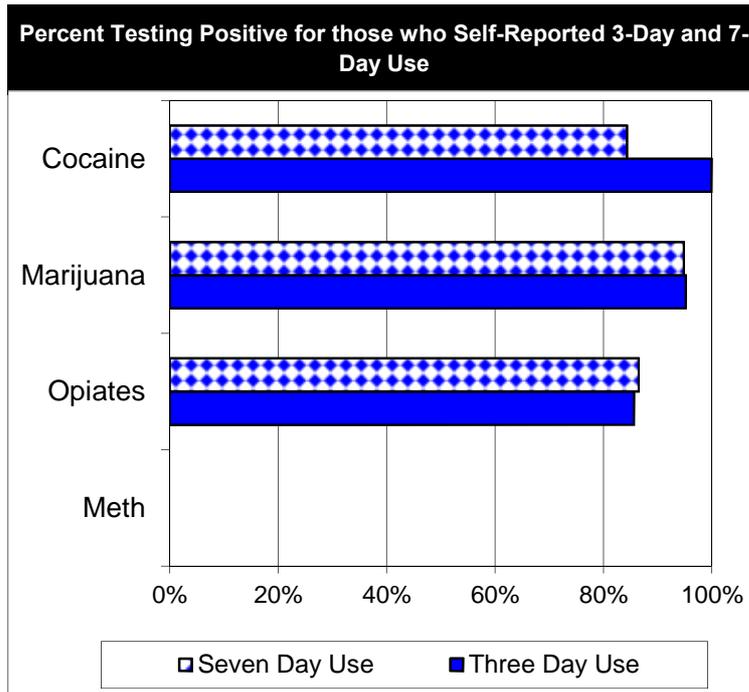
Note: For each year, the dot is the prevalence estimate and the line indicates a 95% confidence interval



Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	27.7	Own house, mobile home, apartment	37.0	Working full time/ active military status	35.4	No Insurance	29.6
High school or GED	48.8	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	42.4	Working part-time/ seasonal	9.3	Individually Purchased	6.3
Vocational or trade school	2.6	Group quarters ¹	3.2	Unemployed (looking for work)	33.2	Employer or Union Funded	16.4
Some college or two-year associate	14.9	Hospital or care facility	0.6	Unemployed (not looking for work)	8.5	State Government Funded	43.2
Four year degree or higher	6.1	Incarceration Facility	0.4	In school only	3.6	Retirement Medicare	0.3
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	13.4	Retired	0.7	Disability Medicare	2.2
		Other	3.1	Disabled for work or on leave	6.3	Veterans Affairs	0.5
				Other	3.0	Multiple Types	1.4

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	15.8
Powder Cocaine	9.2
Marijuana	44.6
Heroin	8.2
Methamphetamine	0.0



Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	2.0
Powder Cocaine	0.0
Heroin	23.2
Methamphetamine	-
Other	0.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.2
Powder Cocaine	4.6
Marijuana	10.1
Heroin	11.5
Methamphetamine	-

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	10.2
Powder Cocaine	7.9
Marijuana	39.6
Heroin	6.6
Methamphetamine	0.0

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	52.7
1-2	39.6
3-5	5.0
6 or more	2.6



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

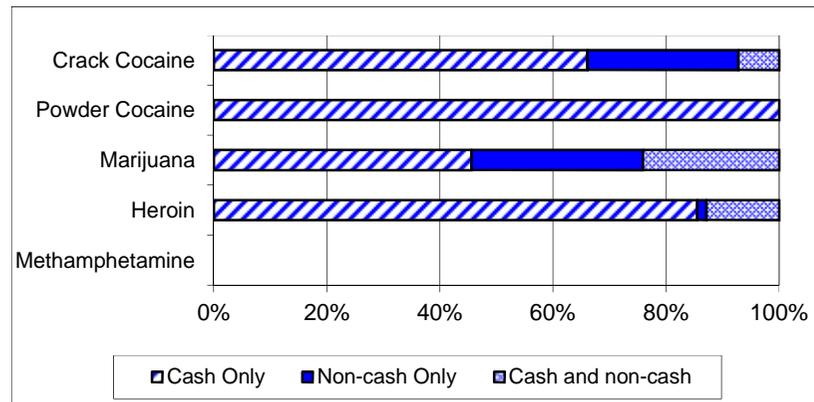
Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)					
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Area
Crack Cocaine	16	31.5	16.3	52.2	0.0
Powder Cocaine	6	71.6	0.0	10.5	17.9
Marijuana	56	6.5	21.3	71.5	0.7
Heroin	10	2.4	21.2	76.4	0.0
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)					
	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	6	0.0	3.7	0.0	96.3
Powder Cocaine	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	38	0.0	10.9	0.0	89.1
Heroin	4	11.2	0.0	0.0	88.8
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

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

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)

