

III. Alcohol Use and Alcohol Dependence

by Natalie Lu*

As part of the redesigned ADAM program, arrestees are now asked about alcohol use. Since drug use is higher among arrestees than among the general population, it is no surprise that the same is true of alcohol use. About half of all Americans age 12 and older drink alcohol at least once a month and about 20 percent have five or more drinks on one occasion in a month.¹ By contrast, 61 percent or more of the arrestees, on average,² said they drank alcohol *heavily* in the past year, and 52 percent on average said they drank heavily in the past month.³ Heavy alcohol use among adult male arrestees seems to be unrelated to most demographic indicators examined here. And large proportions of these arrestees who drink most heavily are at risk for dependence on alcohol and are more likely to have used drugs than those who are not heavy drinkers.

Why measure heavy alcohol use

Alcohol is the most widely used psychoactive drug in the United States.⁴ It is legal and for most people does not cause health problems. Light or moderate alcohol use may even confer some health benefits, particularly for the cardiovascular system.⁵ Some people, however, consume alcohol in quantities large enough to cause problems for themselves or others.⁶ Chronic heavy drinking has been linked to brain damage, hypertension, stroke, certain cancers, and harm to the fetus during pregnancy;⁷ it is a contributing factor in workplace and automobile accidents and increases the likelihood of homicide and suicide⁸ and has been implicated in sexual assault and domestic violence.⁹

Although alcohol is like illicit drugs in producing profound effects, it also differs in many respects.¹⁰ Alcohol has more complicated effects on the brain. While most illicit drugs affect only a few brain neurotransmitters, alcohol affects many, and the outcomes differ from person to person. And unlike some illicit drugs, alcohol is toxic to most body organs. To enhance the understanding of alcohol use and alcohol-related behavior, ADAM asks arrestees¹¹ about alcohol use and their experiences with treatment¹² and also measures their risk for dependence on alcohol.

Overall findings

Alcohol is heavily used by arrestees. Various levels of “heavy” drinking are defined here, with the level depending on the number of days a month the arrestee had five or more drinks.¹³ (Definitions are presented in Table 3–1.) Large percentages of arrestees drank heavily in the year and the month before their arrest. Past-year heavy drinking (defined as “binge drinking,”) ranged from a low of 47 percent of arrestees (Philadelphia) to a high of 82 percent (Albuquerque). In half the sites, 61 percent or more said they engaged in binge drinking (that is, had five or more drinks on at least one occasion in a one-month period) the year before their arrest. Figures for past-month binge drinking ranged from a low of 35 percent (Philadelphia) to a high of 70 percent (Albuquerque). In half the sites, 52 percent or more engaged in binge drinking in the past month. (See Appendix Table 3–1.)

* Natalie Lu, Ph.D., is a Drug Testing Technology Specialist with the National Institute of Justice.

Age and other demographic and sociodemographic characteristics

Overall, there appear to be few differences between younger and older adult male arrestees in extent of binge drinking.

Among the youngest (those under 21), at least 45 percent in half the sites said they had five or more drinks on one occasion at least once in the month before they were interviewed; among the oldest arrestees (over 35) the median was 53 percent—not that much greater. (See Appendix Table 3–2a). Within some age groups, however, there was considerable variation by site. Thus, among the youngest arrestees, the rates of binge drinking ranged from a low of 17 percent of arrestees (New Orleans) to a high of 66 percent (Albuquerque).

Similarly, among arrestees ages 21 to 25, the range was 24 percent (New Orleans) to 75 percent (Albuquerque).

In the overwhelming majority of sites (32 of the 35), more white arrestees than blacks said they had five or more drinks on one occasion at least once in the past month. Employment status, education level, and whether or not the arrestee has health insurance seem to play minor roles in explaining binge drinking. (See Appendix Table 3–2b.) The one factor other than race that made a difference was homelessness. (See Exhibit 3–1.) In 29 of the 35 sites,

homeless arrestees were more likely to say they binged the month before they were arrested than those who were not homeless. In sites such as Fort Lauderdale, the difference was notable, with past month binge drinking among homeless arrestees approximately 92 percent, while for arrestees who were not homeless it was 51 percent.

Levels of heavy alcohol use

The proportion of adult male arrestees who were the heaviest drinkers (had five or more drinks on a single occasion on at least 13 days in the month before their arrest—or every other day of the month) ranged from 10 percent (Miami) to 24 percent (Tucson). (See Appendix Table 3–3.) In half the sites, 17 percent or more could be placed in this category of *heaviest* drinkers. A relatively small proportion of arrestees (median 6 percent) were classified as *heavier* drinkers (had five or more drinks on a single occasion on 8 to 12 days in the month before the arrest), while the proportion classified as *heavy* drinkers (had five or more drinks on a single occasion on 1 to 7 days in the past month) was the largest (median 27 percent).

There appears to be little middle ground in the drinking patterns of ADAM male arrestees who consume alcohol heavily. The proportions of arrestees who were heavy and heaviest drinkers were higher than the proportions who drank at the middle or *heavier* level. (See Exhibit 3–2.) Lowest and highest percentages for each category are represented by the “tails” of the box plot.

Alcohol dependence

The *use* of alcohol (or drugs) does not necessarily mean abuse or dependence. Level of alcohol consumption varies dramatically—from casual to frequent to very frequent, heavy use. For some moderate drinkers, even a small amount of alcohol can create problems, while for some people who drink heavily the social and/or health problems may not materialize right away. Because of these differences, clinicians are able to diagnose alcohol abuse and dependence only by determining whether they have resulted in health

Table 3-1		“HEAVY” ALCOHOL USE— ADAM DEFINITIONS
Definition	Number of Days Adult Male Arrestees Reported Having 5 or More Drinks on a Single Occasion in a One-Month Period	
Binge Drinker	1 or more days	
Heavy Drinker	1–7 days	
Heavier Drinker	8–12 days	
Heaviest Drinker	13 or more days	
NHSDA Heavy Drinker*	5 or more days	

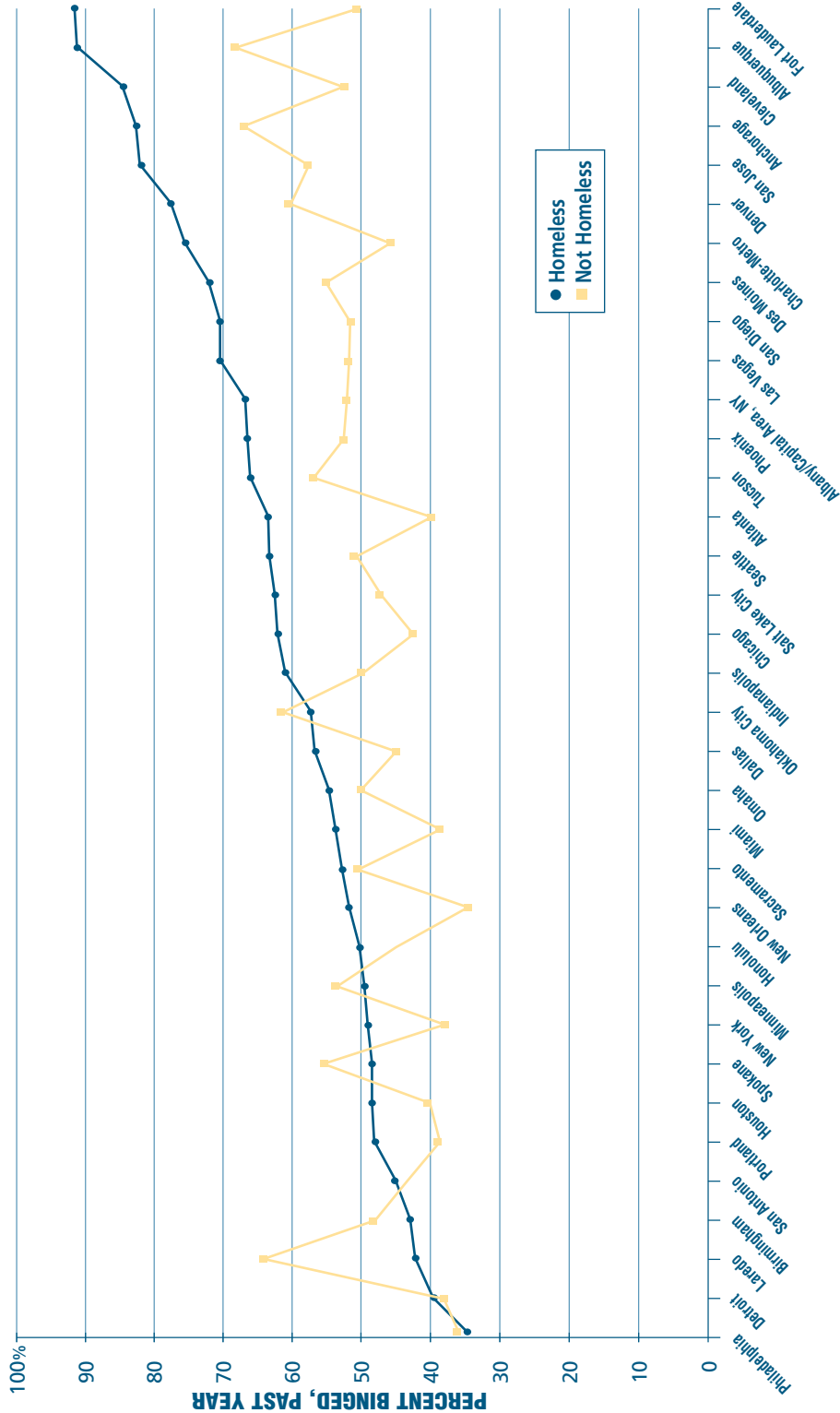
* This is the definition used in the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Note: The ADAM preliminary findings for 2000 did not break out the levels of heavy drinking. See Taylor, Bruce G., et al., *ADAM Preliminary 2000 Findings on Drug Use and Drug Markets—Adult Male Arrestees*, Research Report, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, December 2001, NCJ189101.

and/or relationship problems. This is done through an extensive series of questions based on criteria established by the American Psychiatric Association's DSM-IV.¹⁴ The result is a clinical diagnosis of either alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence.

Beginning in 2000, the ADAM interview instrument included questions that screen for drug and alcohol abuse and dependence. The screen consists of six questions from the Substance Use Disorder Diagnostic Schedule (SUDDS-IV), an instrument based

Exhibit 3-1: Binge drinking in past month among homeless and nonhomeless adult male arrestees, by site, 2000



Note: Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on one occasion at least one day a month. The questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had consumed alcohol in the past year.

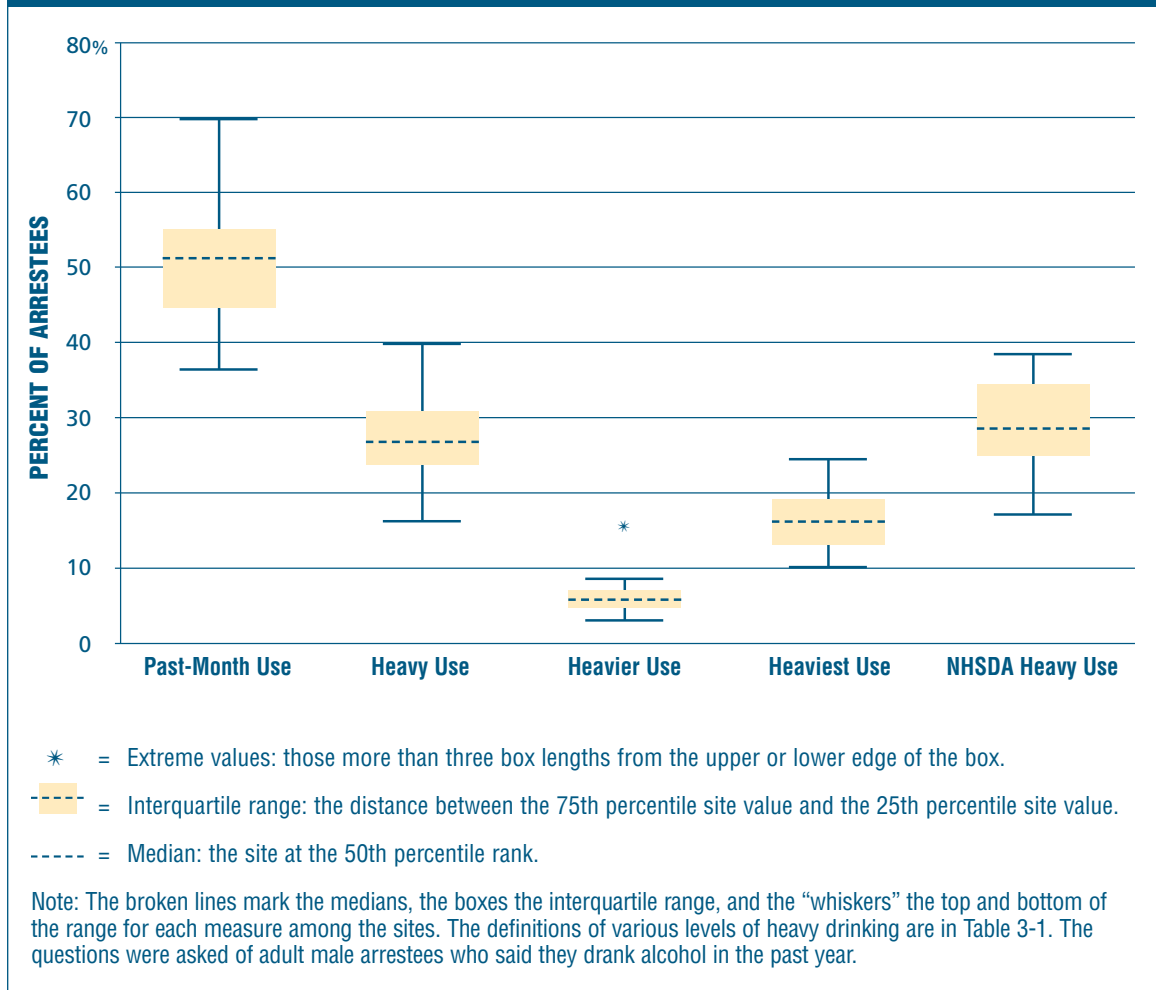
on dependency criteria in the DSM-IV. The screen does not produce a clinical diagnosis, but rather an indication of risk for dependence.¹⁵ (A more detailed discussion of this screen is in Chapter 2.) Risk for alcohol dependence is discussed here.

In employment status, education level, and health insurance status, there were few differences in the proportions of adult male arrestees at risk for dependence on alcohol. (See Appendix Tables 3-4a and 3-4b.) There were differences by age. Among the youngest adult male arrestees, 23 percent on average were at risk for alcohol dependence; by contrast, among the oldest group the percentage was 35. The difference was even more notable in homelessness. Homeless arrestees were much more likely than those who were not homeless to report behavior that would classify them as at risk for

alcohol dependence (46 percent, on average, compared to 30 percent). This mirrors the pattern for binge drinking by arrestees, noted above: Whether or not they were at risk for alcohol dependence, arrestees who were homeless were more likely than those who were not homeless to be binge drinkers.

If alcohol dependence is not measured by level of use, is there any relation between level of use and dependence? An examination of the data reveals there is: Among arrestees who were the *heaviest* drinkers, on average more than four in five scored as at risk for alcohol dependence. (See Appendix Table 3-5.) The range among the sites was 67 percent (Omaha) to 91 percent (Charlotte), with 85 percent or more of the heaviest drinkers in half the sites at risk for dependence. The proportions at risk for dependence declined with the levels of

Exhibit 3-2: Levels of heavy alcohol use, past month—ranges among the sites—adult male arrestees, 2000



drinking. Thus, among the *heavier*-drinking group, 72 percent on average were at risk, with the range 39 percent (Charlotte-Metro) to 89 percent (Cleveland). And among the *heavy*-drinking group (the lowest level), the average at risk for dependence was still lower, at 59 percent, with the range 39 percent (Omaha) to 72 percent (Spokane).

Given the easy accessibility and low cost of alcohol, and the fact that drinking often precedes illicit drug use, alcohol is sometimes referred to as a “gateway drug” for young people.¹⁶ That raises the question of whether there is a relationship between dependence on alcohol or drugs later in life and the age at which someone first starts drinking. Are people who become dependent on alcohol or drugs more likely to have started drinking at an early age? The ADAM data suggest they are. Compared to those who had their first drink after age 21, adult male arrestees who started drinking at 13 or younger were twice as likely to be classified as at risk for alcohol dependence. (See Appendix Table 3–6.) Similarly, if not more dramatically, compared to those who began drinking later in life, arrestees who had their first drink at 13 or younger were twice as likely to be at risk for drug dependence. To more definitively determine whether alcohol is a gateway drug would require an analysis beyond the scope of this report. The ADAM data are presented to suggest areas for further study.

Is alcohol use related to use of illicit drugs?

For some people, alcohol use is the primary substance abuse problem, while for others, it may be only one of several high-risk behaviors.¹⁷ One of them may be drug use. This raises the question of whether for some people the two types of substance abuse are related.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the heaviest drinkers were also likely to have used illicit drugs. Compared to arrestees who did not binge drink at all, those in the *heaviest* drinker category were more likely to say they used at least one NIDA-5 drug. In half the sites, 71 percent or more of the heaviest drinkers used at least one drug. (See Appendix Table 3–7.) (It should be kept in mind that arrestees could say they used more than one drug. Therefore, if an arrestee who was among the heaviest alcohol users also used marijuana, it is possible that he might also have used cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and/or PCP.) Overall, more than half the arrestees who were among the heaviest drinkers in the month before their arrest also reported marijuana use in the same period. And among the heaviest drinkers, the proportion who used crack cocaine was almost three times higher than among those who did not binge drink (28 percent compared to 10 percent).

NOTES

1. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration, *The 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000.
2. These percentages are medians. Unless otherwise indicated, averages are expressed as medians throughout this report.
3. “Month” and “30 days” are used interchangeably, as are “year” and “12 months.”
4. Horgan, C., *Substance Abuse—The Nation’s Number One Health Problem*, Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2001.
5. Agarwal, D.P. and L.M. Srivastava, “Does Moderate Alcohol Intake Protect Against Coronary Heart Disease?” *Indian Heart Journal* 53 (March–April 2001): 224–30; Marques-Vidal, et al., “Relationships Between Alcoholic Beverages and Cardiovascular Risk Factor Levels in Middle-Aged Men: The PRIME Study,” *Atherosclerosis* 157 (August 2001): 431–40; and Puddey, I.B., V. Rakic, S.B. Dimmitt, and L.J. Beilin, “Influence of Pattern of Drinking on Cardiovascular Disease and Cardiovascular Risk Factors: A Review,” *Addiction* 94 (May 1999): 649–663.
6. Hoffmeister, H., et al., “The Relationship Between Alcohol Consumption, Health Indicators and Mortality in the German Population,” *International Journal of Epidemiology* 28 (December 1999):1066–1072; and Muntwyler, et al., “Mortality and Light to Moderate Alcohol Consumption After Myocardial Infarction,” *Lancet* 12, 352 (December 1998):1882–18825.
7. Iribarren, C., T. et al., “Cohort Study of Thyroid Cancer in a San Francisco Bay Area Population,” *International Journal of Cancer* 93 (September 2001):745–750; Van Der Leeden, M., et al., “Infants Exposed to Alcohol Prenatally: Outcome at 3 and 7 Months of Age,” *Annals of Tropical Pediatrics* 21 (June 2001):127–134; Hard, M.L., T.R. Einarson, and G. Koren, “The Role of Acetaldehyde in

- Pregnancy Outcome After Prenatal Alcohol Exposure," *The Drug Monitor* 23 (August 2001): 427–434; Ajani, U.A., et al., "Alcohol Consumption and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Among U.S. Male Physicians," *Archives of Internal Medicine* 160 (April 2000):1025–1030; and Berger, K., et al., "Light-to-Moderate Alcohol Consumption and Risk of Stroke Among U.S. Male Physicians," *New England Journal of Medicine* 341 (November 1999):1557–1564.
8. Martin, S.E., K. Bryant, and N. Fitzgerald, "Self-Reported Alcohol Use and Abuse by Arrestees in the 1998 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program," *Alcohol Research and Health* 25 (2001): 72–79; Parker, R.N. and K. Auerhahn, "Alcohol, Drugs, and Violence," *Annual Review of Sociology* 24 (1998): 291–311; and Spunt, B.J., et al., "Alcohol and Homicide: Interviews with Prison Inmates," *Journal of Drug Issues* 24 (1994):143–163.
 9. See Aldarondo, E., and G.K. Kantor, "Social Predictors of Wife Assault Cessation," in *Out of Darkness: Contemporary Perspectives on Family Violence*, ed. G. K. Kantor and J.L. Jaswiski, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1997; Kaufman Kantor, G., and J.L. Jasinski, "Dynamics and Risk Factors in Partner Violence," in *Partner Violence: A Comprehensive Review of 20 Years of Research*, ed. J.L. Jasinski and L.M. Williams, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1998; Leonard, K., and M. Senchak, "Prospective Prediction of Husband Marital Aggression within Newlywed Couples," *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 105 (1996): 369–380; Pan, H.S., P.H. Neidig, and D.K. O'Leary, "Predicting Mild and Severe Husband-to-Wife Physical Aggression," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 62 (1994): 975–981; Woffordt, S., D.E. Mihalic, and S. Menard, "Continuities in Marital Violence," *Journal of Family Violence* (1994):195-225. and Ullman, S.E., G. Karabatsos, and M.P. Koss, "Alcohol and Sexual Assault in a National Sample of College Women," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 14, 6 (1999): 603-625.
 10. See Horgan, C., *Substance Abuse*.
 11. ADAM does not use urinalysis to confirm arrestees' self-reported alcohol use, because alcohol can be detected in the urine for only a short time. All information on alcohol use was obtained from the self-reports. The new ADAM interview instrument also incorporates many cross-link variables that make it feasible to compare ADAM data with other national survey datasets such as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) and the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS).
 12. Treatment is discussed in Chapter 2.
 13. In the preliminary report of the 2000 ADAM findings, the NHSDA definition of heavy drinking (five or more drinks on five or more occasions in a month) was also used. See Taylor, Bruce G., et al., *ADAM Preliminary 2000 Findings on Drug Use and Drug Markets—Adult Male Arrestees*, Research Report, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, December 2001:16 (NCJ189101).
 14. DSM–IV refers to the fourth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, compiled and published in 1994 by the American Psychiatric Association. It is used by psychiatrists for diagnoses and is widely used by others.
 15. See also Hoffman, N.G., et al., "UNCOPE: A Brief Substance Dependence Screen for Use with Arrestees," *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, forthcoming.
 16. Horgan, C., *Substance Abuse*.
 17. Paniagua Repetto, H., et al., "Tobacco, Alcohol and Illegal Drug Consumption among Adolescents: Relationship with Lifestyle and Environment," *Anales Españoles de Pediatría* 55 (August 2001):121–128; and Carol, G., et al., "Alcohol and Drug Abuse: A Preliminary Investigation of Cocaine Craving Among Persons With and Without Schizophrenia," *Psychiatric Services* 52 (August 2001):1029–1031.

CHAPTER

A large, stylized, yellow number '3' is centered on the page. It has a thick, rounded font with a slight shadow effect. The word 'CHAPTER' is written in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font across the middle of the '3'.

A P P E N D I X
T A B L E S

**APPENDIX
Table 3-1****BINGE DRINKING IN PAST YEAR AND PAST MONTH,
BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Binged	
	In Past Year	In Past Month
Albany/Capital Area, NY	65.1%	53.2%
Albuquerque, NM	82.0	70.2
Anchorage, AK	78.5	69.5
Atlanta, GA	52.3	42.5
Birmingham, AL	55.6	48.5
Charlotte-Metro, NC	56.4	47.6
Chicago, IL	51.0	44.2
Cleveland, OH	59.3	54.1
Dallas, TX	56.7	46.1
Denver, CO	71.2	62.9
Des Moines, IA	69.3	56.1
Detroit, MI	47.2	38.4
Fort Lauderdale, FL	60.6	52.6
Honolulu, HI	59.9	46.4
Houston, TX	50.7	41.0
Indianapolis, IN	61.0	50.6
Laredo, TX	75.2	64.6
Las Vegas, NV	65.7	53.6
Miami, FL	50.6	40.2
Minneapolis, MN	64.9	54.3
New Orleans, LA	52.7	36.0
New York, NY	55.5	39.8
Oklahoma City, OK	72.1	61.3
Omaha, NE	61.4	51.0
Philadelphia, PA	47.0	35.4
Phoenix, AZ	64.3	54.2
Portland, OR	57.5	40.5
Sacramento, CA	60.7	51.7
Salt Lake City, UT	61.9	48.6
San Antonio, TX	54.7	43.5
San Diego, CA	67.0	54.5
San Jose, CA	72.1	61.0
Seattle, WA	63.2	52.1
Spokane, WA	67.5	55.9
Tucson, AZ	70.5	59.2
Median	61.0%	51.7%

Note: Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on one occasion at least one day a month. See Table 3-1 for definitions of various levels of heavy drinking. The questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had consumed alcohol in the past year.

APPENDIX
Table 3-2a

BINGE DRINKING, PAST MONTH, BY AGE AND RACE, BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Age					Race	
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	White	Black
Albany/Capital Area, NY	53.0%	45.6%	53.9%	47.8%	58.0%	66.1%	41.2%
Albuquerque, NM	66.0	75.0	67.7	68.5	71.5	61.4	59.5
Anchorage, AK	56.8	70.6	76.1	65.0	72.7	70.6	46.7
Atlanta, GA	23.8	37.0	43.4	43.7	48.8	61.0	41.1
Birmingham, AL	32.9	49.0	56.2	58.1	47.8	60.7	45.3
Charlotte-Metro, NC	30.3	40.2	33.4	73.9	54.9	70.4	34.8
Chicago, IL	31.9	44.9	52.3	45.2	50.2	56.1	41.1
Cleveland, OH	46.3	47.6	62.4	66.6	53.3	66.9	48.7
Dallas, TX	30.5	56.5	50.2	41.9	46.7	54.9	35.6
Denver, CO	44.4	55.2	63.9	60.4	73.9	65.4	48.5
Des Moines, IA	52.7	73.0	51.8	50.8	53.4	57.1	51.3
Detroit, MI	23.3	38.2	32.1	39.0	51.8	58.0	34.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	40.5	37.0	50.0	66.3	62.3	63.2	41.8
Honolulu, HI	49.2	55.5	41.2	42.4	45.1	51.5	57.6
Houston, TX	39.0	40.8	45.8	35.5	42.9	60.5	27.7
Indianapolis, IN	33.4	38.7	44.8	52.5	65.7	62.2	40.9
Laredo, TX	55.1	65.2	68.6	70.5	64.5	64.6	69.6
Las Vegas, NV	47.6	48.2	53.4	56.8	56.6	58.7	50.9
Miami, FL	17.8	40.9	39.1	45.2	44.5	46.7	34.3
Minneapolis, MN	45.0	59.1	44.0	66.1	56.3	73.6	41.6
New Orleans, LA	17.0	24.2	43.9	41.3	55.7	68.5	31.1
New York, NY	33.8	30.0	40.9	42.7	43.8	44.1	39.4
Oklahoma City, OK	56.7	64.9	63.3	58.5	61.9	64.9	54.6
Omaha, NE	39.6	47.3	55.1	49.9	57.6	60.8	40.8
Philadelphia, PA	23.5	35.1	27.0	29.0	50.4	63.1	30.1
Phoenix, AZ	55.4	54.0	55.0	51.7	54.4	52.2	44.1
Portland, OR	42.7	32.1	47.9	39.2	40.2	43.9	33.4
Sacramento, CA	52.3	49.6	52.5	59.3	49.2	54.2	48.9
Salt Lake City, UT	48.2	46.7	47.5	44.1	52.7	46.6	28.0
San Antonio, TX	30.2	57.1	47.3	34.8	41.6	42.6	30.0
San Diego, CA	45.4	62.2	56.5	67.7	48.1	62.6	42.7
San Jose, CA	63.6	57.9	42.0	62.4	69.7	65.1	53.5
Seattle, WA	58.6	52.2	53.4	49.1	50.3	58.0	42.6
Spokane, WA	57.3	59.8	48.6	55.5	57.0	53.7	59.7
Tucson, AZ	57.4	61.1	51.5	56.6	64.1	58.9	55.1
Median	45.0%	49.0%	50.2%	51.7%	53.4%	60.7%	41.8%

Note: Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on one occasion at least one day a month. See Table 3-1 for definitions of various levels of heavy drinking. The questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had consumed alcohol in the past year.

**APPENDIX
Table 3-2b**

BINGE DRINKING, PAST MONTH, BY DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Employment Status		Education		Household Status		Health Insurance Status	
	Working ^a	Not Working ^a	High School ^b	No High School Diploma	Homeless	Not Homeless	Have Insurance	Have No Insurance
Albany/Capital Area, NY	55.2%	50.2%	53.7%	51.9%	67.8%	52.7%	44.5%	58.2%
Albuquerque, NM	71.1	68.4	70.4	69.8	91.0	69.1	65.6	72.7
Anchorage, AK	70.3	68.4	68.6	72.9	82.9	67.7	68.8	69.4
Atlanta, GA	40.9	46.0	42.0	43.3	63.8	40.1	33.5	49.1
Birmingham, AL	51.1	44.0	45.1	55.1	43.3	48.6	44.1	52.2
Charlotte-Metro, NC	57.6	31.9	54.7	32.4	76.4	46.0	40.7	53.1
Chicago, IL	43.9	44.7	43.6	45.2	62.2	43.5	39.5	47.7
Cleveland, OH	54.0	54.2	54.8	52.6	84.1	52.7	54.7	53.6
Dallas, TX	45.0	48.9	44.3	49.2	57.8	45.5	41.2	48.5
Denver, CO	62.0	64.7	62.4	63.6	78.0	60.1	59.1	64.5
Des Moines, IA	58.6	52.6	56.4	55.5	72.0	55.1	58.3	54.7
Detroit, MI	39.7	36.2	40.4	34.1	39.9	38.4	35.3	41.4
Fort Lauderdale, FL	56.6	40.8	52.9	52.1	91.6	50.8	51.5	53.6
Honolulu, HI	47.0	45.7	45.9	47.9	50.6	45.5	44.4	48.8
Houston, TX	41.9	38.6	41.5	40.2	48.5	40.8	39.7	41.9
Indianapolis, IN	50.3	51.3	50.3	50.9	61.0	50.1	50.3	51.3
Laredo, TX	70.7	52.8	70.9	59.0	42.9	64.6	62.2	65.9
Las Vegas, NV	54.5	51.6	53.3	55.0	70.9	52.2	55.2	52.7
Miami, FL	41.1	38.3	40.0	40.4	54.7	39.1	37.9	41.9
Minneapolis, MN	53.6	55.5	56.0	49.2	49.5	54.6	58.7	50.0
New Orleans, LA	37.6	33.1	38.7	33.2	52.1	35.2	32.8	37.9
New York, NY	38.7	40.7	38.2	42.3	48.9	38.8	38.0	41.1
Oklahoma City, OK	62.5	58.4	62.0	59.2	58.6	61.5	56.1	63.9
Omaha, NE	48.8	59.1	53.0	46.8	55.0	50.9	48.9	53.0
Philadelphia, PA	39.5	30.7	39.0	26.3	34.3	35.5	32.5	37.8
Phoenix, AZ	55.9	50.1	55.6	51.3	67.4	52.9	53.9	54.5
Portland, OR	44.9	35.8	42.5	35.1	48.1	39.5	41.0	39.8
Sacramento, CA	52.3	50.7	50.4	55.8	53.8	51.6	49.9	53.3
Salt Lake City, UT	49.2	47.2	47.2	50.9	62.6	47.4	52.8	46.8
San Antonio, TX	46.2	37.0	45.6	39.6	46.2	43.4	41.5	44.7
San Diego, CA	56.6	51.6	54.2	55.7	70.9	52.1	52.1	55.9
San Jose, CA	58.3	67.1	60.9	61.5	82.2	58.2	57.7	63.1
Seattle, WA	54.6	48.1	50.1	60.1	63.7	50.6	51.7	52.7
Spokane, WA	56.0	55.9	54.8	60.0	48.5	56.5	56.3	55.7
Tucson, AZ	58.3	61.1	61.1	55.3	66.8	58.0	57.6	60.0
Median	53.6%	50.1%	52.9%	51.3%	61.0%	50.8%	50.3%	51.7%

a. These terms are not the same as employed and unemployed. "Not working" may refer, for example, to arrestees who do seasonal work but currently are not working.

b. At least a high school diploma.

Note: Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on one occasion at least one day a month. See Table 3-1 for definitions of various levels of heavy drinking. The questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had consumed alcohol in the past year.

**APPENDIX
Table 3-3**

**BINGE DRINKING, PAST MONTH, BY LEVEL OF DRINKING,
BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Were Binge Drinkers (Any Level)	Level of Drinking			
		Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest	Heavy/NHSDA
Albany/Capital Area, NY	53.2%	25.6%	5.6%	21.6%	34.1%
Albuquerque, NM	70.2	40.6	7.0	22.4	39.3
Anchorage, AK	69.5	38.0	7.7	23.7	38.8
Atlanta, GA	42.5	18.2	6.2	17.7	28.6
Birmingham, AL	48.5	22.6	5.6	19.8	28.6
Charlotte-Metro, NC	47.6	24.7	3.3	18.5	25.5
Chicago, IL	44.2	23.6	7.1	13.5	27.6
Cleveland, OH	54.1	23.0	9.5	21.6	37.0
Dallas, TX	46.1	27.5	6.3	12.1	23.3
Denver, CO	62.9	32.4	8.1	22.4	38.4
Des Moines, IA	56.1	31.5	9.2	15.1	29.1
Detroit, MI	38.4	19.1	4.7	14.5	24.4
Fort Lauderdale, FL	52.6	24.1	5.2	23.1	34.9
Honolulu, HI	46.4	24.8	4.1	17.0	25.9
Houston, TX	41.0	23.2	6.9	10.9	22.5
Indianapolis, IN	50.6	26.7	7.1	16.5	28.4
Laredo, TX	64.6	37.9	14.2	12.3	35.5
Las Vegas, NV	53.6	27.0	7.0	19.3	31.6
Miami, FL	40.2	26.4	3.4	10.2	17.7
Minneapolis, MN	54.3	33.6	9.1	11.1	29.5
New Orleans, LA	36.0	17.6	4.9	12.7	21.0
New York, NY	39.8	18.3	5.8	14.7	23.6
Oklahoma City, OK	61.3	31.5	7.0	22.5	37.2
Omaha, NE	51.0	31.2	6.5	13.2	26.8
Philadelphia, PA	35.4	18.1	5.5	11.5	21.7
Phoenix, AZ	54.2	30.1	6.1	17.9	30.8
Portland, OR	40.5	24.7	3.9	11.3	18.4
Sacramento, CA	51.7	27.3	5.3	18.1	29.0
Salt Lake City, UT	48.6	31.2	5.3	12.0	23.2
San Antonio, TX	43.5	24.4	6.2	12.9	23.5
San Diego, CA	54.5	29.8	6.6	17.7	31.7
San Jose, CA	61.0	32.9	5.5	22.6	34.2
Seattle, WA	52.1	29.0	5.6	17.1	29.1
Spokane, WA	55.9	32.3	8.6	14.6	30.6
Tucson, AZ	59.2	26.8	7.6	24.1	37.9
Median	51.7%	26.8%	6.2%	17.0%	29.0%

Note: Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month. See Table 3-1 for definitions of various levels of heavy drinking. The questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had consumed alcohol in the past year.

**APPENDIX
Table 3-4a****ADULT MALE ARRESTEES AT RISK FOR ALCOHOL
DEPENDENCE, PAST YEAR, BY AGE GROUP BY SITE, 2000**

Primary City	Overall (Any Age)	Under 21	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Albany/Capital Area, NY	35.1%	25.2%	40.6%	32.5%	39.7%	37.6%
Albuquerque, NM	45.9	35.2	45.9	46.3	46.4	50.6
Anchorage, AK	44.9	32.6	36.8	51.0	46.8	49.5
Atlanta, GA	29.4	19.1	24.3	23.5	38.9	32.8
Birmingham, AL	25.6	14.7	28.3	30.0	27.3	26.6
Charlotte-Metro, NC	26.7	15.8	35.9	13.9	32.5	33.9
Chicago, IL	25.5	16.4	25.2	32.1	32.7	28.4
Cleveland, OH	33.8	29.8	21.3	38.9	45.1	36.4
Dallas, TX	24.3	14.7	30.9	24.4	17.3	28.3
Denver, CO	38.2	11.1	25.3	36.7	45.2	52.5
Des Moines, IA	31.5	25.4	37.0	31.8	32.6	30.5
Detroit, MI	26.5	13.8	25.3	26.1	23.3	38.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	29.5	20.3	22.4	27.4	43.1	33.2
Honolulu, HI	29.0	28.6	29.6	29.8	24.5	30.1
Houston, TX	22.0	17.4	21.3	24.7	15.8	27.9
Indianapolis, IN	33.8	13.9	24.4	23.8	36.7	49.7
Laredo, TX	33.4	26.0	32.9	40.7	30.7	35.0
Las Vegas, NV	32.1	24.3	23.2	29.1	40.0	36.4
Miami, FL	21.4	12.0	23.5	18.2	21.8	24.1
Minneapolis, MN	32.5	22.9	35.7	30.6	39.6	34.5
New Orleans, LA	22.0	17.2	9.8	20.9	28.6	35.7
New York, NY	22.2	14.6	12.3	23.7	27.6	25.8
Oklahoma City, OK	39.0	27.2	43.3	36.3	34.6	45.0
Omaha, NE	20.6	19.6	14.9	17.7	21.1	27.9
Philadelphia, PA	21.5	8.6	16.9	11.9	25.4	36.1
Phoenix, AZ	33.5	32.0	32.2	33.1	34.4	34.7
Portland, OR	24.5	22.7	23.6	30.6	21.1	24.0
Sacramento, CA	34.1	36.9	28.3	37.9	29.8	35.6
Salt Lake City, UT	31.2	28.4	29.5	34.7	19.9	36.8
San Antonio, TX	25.7	17.6	38.5	15.7	20.8	26.9
San Diego, CA	33.7	18.3	36.8	29.6	42.6	35.3
San Jose, CA	43.5	45.7	33.0	46.7	41.0	47.1
Seattle, WA	33.4	31.4	30.2	31.6	33.7	36.2
Spokane, WA	36.9	33.7	36.1	32.3	50.9	33.9
Tucson, AZ	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.3	37.1	38.5
Median	31.5%	22.7%	27.1%	30.6%	32.7%	35.0%

Note: The questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had consumed alcohol.

**APPENDIX
Table 3-4b**

**ADULT MALE ARRESTEES AT RISK FOR ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE IN PAST YEAR, BY
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SITE, 2000**

Primary City	Employment Status		Education		Household Status		Health Insurance Status	
	Working ^a	Not Working ^a	High School ^b	No High School Diploma	Homeless	Not Homeless	Have Insurance	Have No Insurance
Albany/Capital Area, NY	33.8%	37.6%	36.0%	32.9%	53.8%	34.9%	26.9%	40.6%
Albuquerque, NM	42.5	53.6	45.9	46.1	68.3	44.7	42.1	48.0
Anchorage, AK	43.1	46.7	45.1	44.1	76.0	40.8	44.9	44.3
Atlanta, GA	27.3	34.0	27.8	33.0	38.0	28.5	22.5	34.6
Birmingham, AL	26.6	24.2	19.9	37.2	25.1	25.7	21.1	29.5
Charlotte-Metro, NC	27.3	25.8	31.2	17.2	76.4	24.1	20.6	31.5
Chicago, IL	24.0	27.6	25.6	25.3	58.2	24.1	19.0	29.7
Cleveland, OH	33.2	34.8	30.8	39.8	62.8	32.5	28.5	37.6
Dallas, TX	24.6	24.0	22.8	27.0	41.0	23.4	21.0	25.9
Denver, CO	35.6	43.6	39.4	35.7	57.3	34.7	33.5	40.6
Des Moines, IA	27.9	37.0	30.8	33.8	49.1	30.4	24.7	35.7
Detroit, MI	25.5	28.6	26.9	25.8	37.2	26.1	24.5	28.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	31.2	24.6	31.4	26.2	88.2	27.0	24.9	33.3
Honolulu, HI	26.9	31.1	28.3	32.3	45.8	25.6	27.5	30.8
Houston, TX	22.9	19.7	23.3	19.6	40.0	21.4	20.5	22.9
Indianapolis, IN	34.1	33.0	32.6	35.3	46.6	33.2	27.5	38.1
Laredo, TX	38.0	24.6	37.2	30.1	18.9	33.1	30.8	34.7
Las Vegas, NV	29.5	37.2	30.6	37.3	59.9	29.7	25.2	35.6
Miami, FL	19.0	26.4	21.5	21.4	42.6	19.8	17.3	24.0
Minneapolis, MN	28.7	37.8	33.0	31.4	41.7	31.8	33.3	31.7
New Orleans, LA	21.9	22.1	24.2	19.8	42.5	21.2	19.4	23.7
New York, NY	16.9	26.2	22.5	21.6	38.8	20.2	23.5	21.2
Oklahoma City, OK	39.2	38.4	39.7	36.6	32.9	39.3	32.0	42.3
Omaha, NE	18.3	28.6	19.4	25.4	40.4	20.1	19.6	21.6
Philadelphia, PA	19.3	24.2	23.2	17.4	41.5	21.0	20.7	22.2
Phoenix, AZ	34.2	31.7	33.3	33.9	47.6	32.2	30.7	35.2
Portland, OR	23.6	25.5	25.0	23.2	30.5	23.7	22.8	26.2
Sacramento, CA	30.1	38.2	34.1	35.1	36.3	33.9	32.9	35.3
Salt Lake City, UT	30.2	33.7	31.0	32.0	45.5	30.1	34.3	29.9
San Antonio, TX	24.2	29.4	26.8	23.5	64.1	24.8	25.1	29.8
San Diego, CA	31.6	37.0	34.8	29.9	61.1	29.5	31.2	35.2
San Jose, CA	38.5	54.6	43.7	42.9	74.2	39.5	31.2	51.2
Seattle, WA	31.9	35.5	31.5	40.5	40.8	32.3	31.6	34.9
Spokane, WA	34.1	39.9	33.3	49.0	27.6	37.6	32.9	39.8
Tucson, AZ	36.3	41.6	37.3	39.8	51.9	35.8	36.7	38.5
Median	29.5%	29.5%	31.0%	32.3%	45.5%	29.7%	26.9%	34.6%

a. These terms are not the same as employed and unemployed. "Not working" may refer, for example, to arrestees who do seasonal work but currently are not working.

b. At least a high school diploma.

Note: The questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had consumed alcohol in the past year.

**APPENDIX
Table 3-5****ADULT MALE ARRESTEES AT RISK FOR ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE, PAST
MONTH, BY LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY SITE, 2000**

Primary City	Consumed No Alcohol	Heavy Drinker	Heavier Drinker	Heaviest Drinker
Albany/Capital Area, NY	30.6%	65.5%	76.7%	87.6%
Albuquerque, NM	22.8	54.4	82.6	87.3
Anchorage, AK	57.7	65.8	78.3	86.8
Atlanta, GA	56.8	58.7	57.2	82.6
Birmingham, AL	34.3	45.3	72.9	81.8
Charlotte-Metro, NC	27.6	59.2	39.0	91.2
Chicago, IL	24.1	61.6	76.1	76.7
Cleveland, OH	73.6	60.4	88.9	85.8
Dallas, TX	56.6	47.3	69.5	74.1
Denver, CO	42.4	55.3	72.8	88.6
Des Moines, IA	46.5	63.7	79.2	90.1
Detroit, MI	48.1	56.1	83.5	83.1
Fort Lauderdale, FL	46.6	53.4	70.1	77.0
Honolulu, HI	45.8	59.2	64.7	90.0
Houston, TX	21.8	45.4	82.2	86.5
Indianapolis, IN	52.3	65.0	65.7	88.6
Laredo, TX	29.1	46.8	71.0	81.4
Las Vegas, NV	52.2	53.2	68.5	82.4
Miami, FL	51.4	54.7	83.0	90.6
Minneapolis, MN	37.2	60.6	82.3	80.2
New Orleans, LA	49.8	59.4	56.8	81.4
New York, NY	51.1	65.5	79.2	79.9
Oklahoma City, OK	31.8	50.0	84.0	88.6
Omaha, NE	37.0	39.2	61.8	66.8
Philadelphia, PA	37.0	56.5	43.4	84.2
Phoenix, AZ	49.2	62.3	79.0	84.6
Portland, OR	60.9	63.3	52.9	85.6
Sacramento, CA	31.3	58.5	68.9	83.9
Salt Lake City, UT	52.8	64.9	66.6	84.8
San Antonio, TX	40.4	51.7	84.3	89.3
San Diego, CA	48.6	61.3	50.7	83.8
San Jose, CA	29.2	71.1	71.8	86.2
Seattle, WA	50.6	52.3	71.2	89.2
Spokane, WA	30.2	72.1	72.2	83.7
Tucson, AZ	58.3	56.7	74.5	88.7
Median	46.5%	58.7%	72.2%	84.8%

Note: For the definitions of these levels of alcohol consumption, see Table 3-1.

**APPENDIX
Table 3-6**

PROPORTIONS OF ADULT MALE ARRESTEES AT RISK FOR ALCOHOL OR DRUG DEPENDENCE, BY AGE WHEN DRINKING BEGAN, BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Arrestees at Risk for Alcohol Dependence Who First Used Drugs at Age:			Arrestees at Risk for Drug Dependence Who First Used Drugs at Age:		
	Under 14	14-20	Over 20	Under 14	14-20	Over 20
Albany/Capital Area, NY	54.3%	41.9%	25.0%	40.8%	32.6%	45.2%
Albuquerque, NM	62.7	47.1	33.1	48.0	41.4	31.2
Anchorage, AK	60.3	48.5	33.4	41.4	30.3	16.4
Atlanta, GA	62.5	45.2	38.2	56.8	45.5	31.1
Birmingham, AL	51.4	39.0	27.1	61.6	36.2	28.4
Charlotte-Metro, NC	50.5	47.4	15.7	50.5	47.4	27.6
Chicago, IL	40.2	44.1	30.5	56.9	56.8	50.2
Cleveland, OH	67.2	43.5	38.8	61.2	39.7	25.0
Dallas, TX	49.4	36.8	17.6	34.7	36.8	21.0
Denver, CO	52.5	43.9	36.7	41.1	28.5	20.4
Des Moines, IA	54.5	32.3	25.7	60.5	46.7	17.8
Detroit, MI	59.4	46.5	21.6	58.6	48.3	21.6
Fort Lauderdale, FL	52.6	40.8	31.4	49.2	33.7	31.6
Honolulu, HI	54.7	31.2	21.5	64.0	44.1	22.9
Houston, TX	45.4	33.1	22.8	55.1	33.6	21.6
Indianapolis, IN	65.3	43.6	31.6	57.8	33.2	18.3
Laredo, TX	47.5	41.0	18.0	61.2	27.2	14.7
Las Vegas, NV	55.5	35.0	27.8	52.7	38.6	22.1
Miami, FL	58.7	36.6	13.9	51.2	40.0	22.8
Minneapolis, MN	51.7	43.6	22.5	54.6	44.7	16.3
New Orleans, LA	37.7	33.8	35.4	55.6	41.4	29.2
New York, NY	41.3	30.0	26.2	55.3	42.6	47.6
Oklahoma City, OK	46.0	47.2	47.0	58.8	43.0	31.2
Omaha, NE	32.5	26.3	19.8	47.9	31.6	25.4
Philadelphia, PA	49.8	35.3	27.5	63.2	51.2	40.1
Phoenix, AZ	46.2	40.1	25.9	64.3	43.2	26.5
Portland, OR	35.6	29.3	23.0	54.8	35.2	23.4
Sacramento, CA	49.3	40.4	31.7	57.4	39.3	48.1
Salt Lake City, UT	38.5	36.2	27.2	61.4	36.7	3.4
San Antonio, TX	60.7	31.0	21.6	37.4	33.9	12.7
San Diego, CA	59.6	37.6	30.1	59.7	42.6	20.2
San Jose, CA	47.0	51.1	54.0	61.6	42.8	15.2
Seattle, WA	48.0	39.7	17.4	57.3	41.6	27.2
Spokane, WA	52.6	37.2	24.8	63.5	37.9	28.7
Tucson, AZ	57.2	42.5	16.9	61.5	43.0	23.0
Median	51.7%	40.1%	26.2%	56.9%	40.0%	23.4%

Note: Question about age at first use was asked of adult male arrestees who said they had used alcohol or drugs in the past year.

**APPENDIX
Table 3-7**

**DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH, BY LEVEL OF ALCOHOL
USE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, BY DRUG BY SITE, 2000**

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Who Reported No Binge Drinking ^a in Past Month and Who Used:				Percent of Arrestees Who Reported Heaviest Alcohol Use ^a in Past Month and Who Used:			
	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Heroin	Any NIDA-5 Drug ^b	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Heroin	Any NIDA-5 Drug ^b
Albany/Capital Area, NY	34.0%	10.9%	2.1%	39.2%	61.4%	28.5%	2.6%	68.2%
Albuquerque, NM	33.9	12.2	11.6	49.8	69.8	28.2	24.8	81.4
Anchorage, AK	27.1	9.8	0.5	36.4	52.4	31.1	2.2	64.3
Atlanta, GA	30.8	15.8	1.7	41.5	38.9	44.5	3.2	66.0
Birmingham, AL	34.7	11.5	1.1	41.0	52.4	32.3	0.9	60.8
Charlotte-Metro, NC	46.5	10.7	0.0	52.4	82.7	59.6	0.0	93.2
Chicago, IL	33.7	12.6	23.7	56.3	53.3	39.5	32.3	87.7
Cleveland, OH	40.6	11.9	3.2	48.6	62.7	45.2	4.8	79.1
Dallas, TX	33.1	9.8	3.3	41.8	64.7	23.3	4.8	77.1
Denver, CO	39.9	14.5	3.4	49.3	57.1	32.1	5.5	69.2
Des Moines, IA	34.3	4.8	1.2	44.7	60.5	20.0	0.0	71.1
Detroit, MI	46.9	8.8	5.3	55.5	56.5	35.3	15.2	73.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	34.0	8.9	1.1	42.4	46.4	16.7	0.4	53.8
Honolulu, HI	32.2	11.5	5.7	51.2	55.6	24.7	12.6	69.7
Houston, TX	30.4	8.3	0.3	37.2	49.1	19.9	1.5	60.1
Indianapolis, IN	37.1	11.3	0.6	41.4	50.2	28.1	2.6	58.5
Laredo, TX	19.3	5.2	13.5	36.1	37.5	9.4	13.2	56.0
Las Vegas, NV	33.7	10.3	3.9	51.3	46.7	24.2	6.4	66.9
Miami, FL	28.1	9.4	3.4	36.1	53.5	46.9	10.3	75.5
Minneapolis, MN	45.8	15.8	3.4	53.5	63.7	30.0	0.0	74.1
New Orleans, LA	46.6	8.4	16.7	58.1	54.2	34.7	8.6	66.8
New York, NY	43.4	15.2	19.1	68.2	55.0	34.5	21.3	82.1
Oklahoma City, OK	43.9	10.3	0.4	52.1	66.5	19.3	1.3	73.5
Omaha, NE	51.0	4.8	0.8	57.9	58.8	20.5	3.3	71.5
Philadelphia, PA	45.8	12.9	7.4	56.7	58.7	35.8	12.4	69.3
Phoenix, AZ	30.2	17.2	9.1	52.8	53.1	34.0	10.8	72.7
Portland, OR	33.4	9.5	11.6	52.5	52.3	18.7	10.3	74.3
Sacramento, CA	42.1	9.2	3.8	58.5	55.9	19.6	9.9	68.4
Salt Lake City, UT	26.1	5.1	4.8	45.1	47.2	12.8	1.8	55.8
San Antonio, TX	28.2	5.3	9.3	35.9	37.5	6.5	9.3	62.0
San Diego, CA	29.8	8.0	6.7	52.3	59.8	15.9	5.5	74.4
San Jose, CA	34.6	4.3	0.5	47.0	42.4	14.2	6.5	56.0
Seattle, WA	36.7	14.1	11.8	52.9	59.7	35.4	11.0	73.3
Spokane, WA	40.1	11.7	7.7	50.3	61.8	19.6	10.9	75.0
Tucson, AZ	32.8	16.9	6.0	50.9	64.9	34.6	14.7	82.1
Median	34.0%	10.3%	3.8%	50.3%	55.6%	28.1%	6.4%	71.1%

a. Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on one occasion at least one day a month. See Table 3-1 for definitions of various levels of heavy drinking.

b. The NIDA-5 drugs are cocaine, marijuana, opiates, methamphetamine, and PCP. They were established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: The questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they used drugs in the past month.

IV. Drug Markets

by Bruce G. Taylor and Michael Costa*

Law enforcement agencies often base their strategies for controlling drug markets on tactical or anecdotal information and the experience of their officers. That approach is useful but limited. Aside from the DEA's monitoring systems, which track only a small number of communities, there are few other information resources. The ADAM redesign makes it possible for the first time to obtain information about drug markets from a large number of buyers at the local level. This information, on a wide variety of topics related to drug markets, can help criminal justice and law enforcement policymakers and practitioners to design better strategies. (For discussion of the DEA drug market monitoring systems, see "Drug Market Monitoring by the DEA.")

Much previous research on drug markets was carried out as single, stand-alone studies, and include a rich tradition of ethnographic studies,¹ but the ADAM redesign makes possible multiple-site studies and analysis of trends. ADAM offers the opportunity to examine larger samples of drug markets than are available in single-site studies; systematic analysis is possible because all the ADAM sites have a uniform data collection procedure. The opportunity to explore drug markets was the result of a cumulative process that began with the addition of questions about market participation to the interview instrument fielded in 1995 in six DUF (Drug Use Forecasting program) sites.²

Areas of focus

The ADAM redesign generates information about extent of participation in drug markets, method of acquisition (whether cash or noncash), place of purchase (on the street or indoors), neighborhood of purchase, and difficulties in locating and buying drugs. The analyses presented here focus on two areas: buyer behavior and transaction dynamics. The first analysis covers the activities of buyers in the environment of the drug market. The second analysis covers the specific drugs obtained, the quantities obtained, the frequency of transactions, and the amount of money exchanged.

Previous research on drug markets suggests that while they all operate according to the same general market principles,³ the dynamics are likely to be somewhat different for each drug.⁴ This necessitates examining each one separately. In most of this chapter the emphasis is on crack cocaine, powder cocaine, and marijuana because, of the drugs analyzed by ADAM, these are the ones used by the largest proportion of arrestees at the ADAM sites.⁵

Extent of drug market participation

Adult male arrestees were asked whether they had obtained crack cocaine, powder cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and heroin in the past 30 days. (See "Asking about Drug Market Participation" for an explanation of the development and phrasing of the question.) As measured by percentages of arrestees who participated, the marijuana market was the largest among the five drugs. It is a finding consistent with earlier ADAM data. Among all sites, 44 percent of arrestees, on average (median),⁶

* Bruce G. Taylor, Ph.D., is Deputy Director of the ADAM program. Michael Costa is a Senior Analyst with Abt Associates Inc.

participated in the market for this drug in the month before their arrest. The range was 31 percent (Laredo) to 51 percent (Cleveland). In every site except one (Laredo), the percentage of marijuana market participants was higher than for any of the other four drugs. (See Exhibit 4–1.)

Market participation for the other drugs was much lower. An average 15 percent of adult male arrestees participated in the crack cocaine market, with the range 5 percent (San Antonio) to 26 percent (Atlanta). For powder cocaine, an average 15 percent participated, with a range of 4 percent (Sacramento) to 35 percent (Laredo). Heroin attracted 5 percent of adult male arrestees as market participants, with the range zero (Charlotte) to 24 percent (Chicago). And for methamphetamine, 3 percent of adult male arrestees participated in the market, with the range zero (Fort Lauderdale) to 32 percent (Honolulu). (See Appendix Table 4-1, which presents weighted and unweighted numbers of participants as well as percentages.)

Paying for drugs

The dollar value of a drug transaction can be difficult to calculate. When questions about drug acquisition were field tested by ADAM in focus groups of arrestees, the answers confirmed what ethnographers have often reported: a substantial portion of the drug trade at the street level consists of combinations of goods and services exchanged in addition to or in place of cash. For example, to buy heroin, someone might pay \$25 plus a radio for five “dime bags.”

If only the cash part of this transaction were taken into account, the assumption would be that five bags were worth \$25. In fact, they were sold for the equivalent street value of about \$50 (that is, \$25 plus the cash value of the radio). Other focus group participants said they received a specified amount of drugs in exchange for sexual favors or services, such as transporting drugs or messages and steering customers to the seller. The “value” of the drugs on the market remains the same; it is simply paid for

Drug Market Monitoring by the DEA

Other than ADAM, the only other major program that monitors local drug markets is the Drug Enforcement Administration’s (DEA’s) price/purity tracking system. It has the following components:

- The System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE) data system
- The Domestic Monitoring Program (DMP)
- The Heroin Signature Program (HSP).

System components

The STRIDE system contains data on the price and purity of outdoor drug purchases made by informants hired by the DEA. It is not a research program. STRIDE data are collected for operational purposes and are obtained by recording nonrandom drug acquisitions made in support of criminal investigations. In addition to Federal agencies, the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C., participates in this program.

The DMP is a heroin purchase program that provides data on the purity, price, and origin of retail-level heroin available in major metropolitan areas of the country. The data come from ten \$100 purchases made quarterly in 22 locations.

The HSP uses laboratory analysis to determine the geographic source of heroin made from seizures at U.S. ports of entry and from a sample of other seizures and purchases by DEA and FBI agents.

DEA data in research

STRIDE, DMP, and HSP data are used by researchers. STRIDE data have been used to estimate the amount of pure drug purchased per dollar spent. However, the data cannot reveal what dollar expenditures are typical in retail drug markets because the distribution of purchases made by police, in STRIDE, is not the same as the distribution of purchases by other buyers. STRIDE also does not account for drug purchases made indoors.

By contrast, ADAM makes it possible to estimate the distribution of dollar expenditures for illicit drugs by analyzing the responses made by arrestees to an array of questions about local drug markets.

differently. Because the value of goods and services must be taken into account, ADAM examines cash and noncash transactions, as well as transactions that combine the two.⁷

Fairly large proportions of market participants did not rely solely on cash to obtain marijuana, crack cocaine, or powder cocaine.⁸ (See Appendix Table 4-2.) This was particularly true for marijuana. Marijuana market participants at most of the sites were more likely to have used *noncash only* transactions than to have paid cash. In half the sites, 43 percent or more used noncash means to obtain this drug, while 34 percent, on average, used combination (cash and noncash) transactions, and 23 percent used cash-only transactions. (See also Exhibit 4-2.)

Conversely, cash-only transactions were more common in the crack and powder cocaine markets. For both these drugs, the proportions who paid cash were higher than the proportions who paid

cash for marijuana (in half the sites, some 40 percent or more of arrestees paid cash). The proportion of arrestees who obtained crack by noncash means was on average 17 percent among the sites. By contrast, for powder cocaine, the proportion who obtained the drug by noncash means was almost twice as large—33 percent among the sites.

Cash-only transactions

The marijuana market was the one least likely to involve cash-only transactions. The proportion of arrestees who paid cash for this substance was lower than the proportions who did so for crack or powder cocaine. In the marijuana market, the proportion of arrestees who paid cash exceeded one-third in only 6 of the 23 sites analyzed. (See Appendix Table 4-2.) In both the crack and powder cocaine markets, the proportions paying cash for these drugs exceeded one-third in almost all sites (17 of the 23 sites and 18 of the 23 sites, respectively).

Exhibit 4-1: Extent of drug market participation in the past month, by selected drugs—ranges among the sites—adult male arrestees, 2000

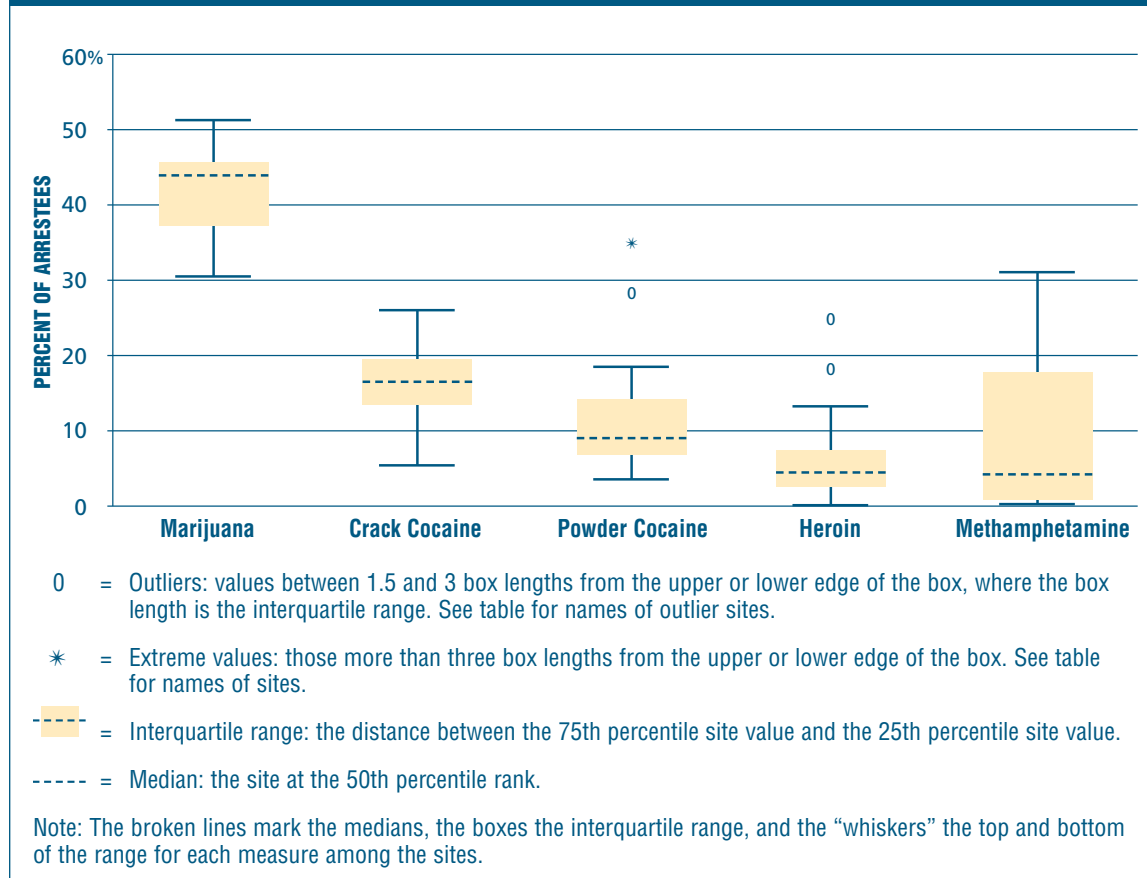
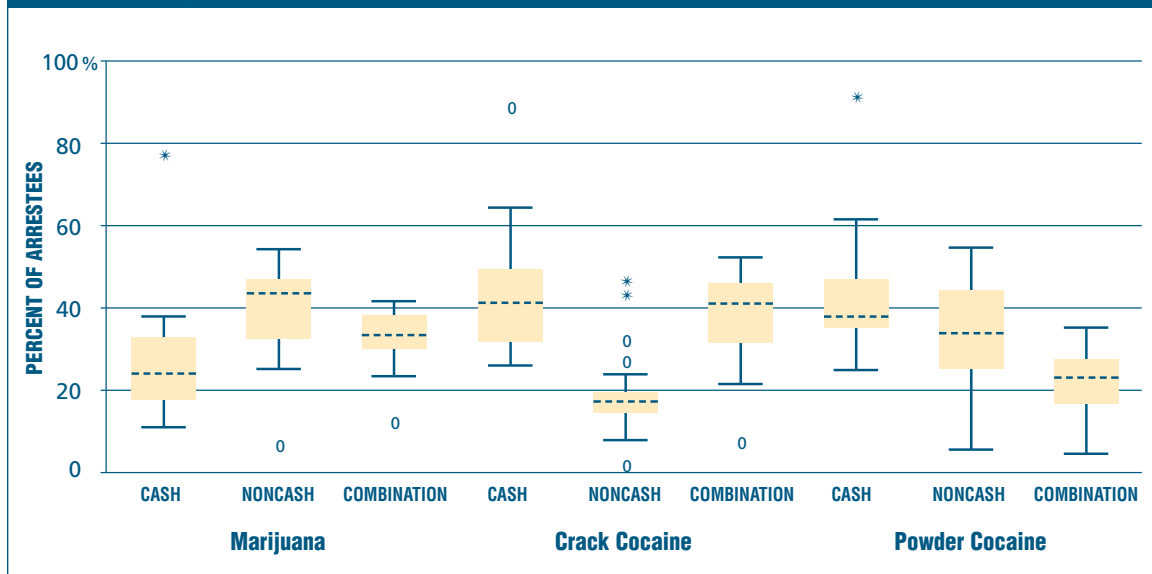


Exhibit 4-2: Drug transaction types (cash and other), by selected drugs—ranges among the sites—adult male arrestees, 2000

Legend: See Exhibit 4-1.

Asking about Drug Market Participation

When the ADAM redesign was under way, early testing of the new interview questions about drug market participation revealed that arrestees were often unable to accurately describe a “typical” exchange in which they obtained a drug. They either resorted to “war stories” of “best scores” or tried to describe an average transaction on the basis of a number of different transactions. The pilot data also indicated that among arrestees involved in the drug market, drug purchases were frequent. Many obtained drugs several times a week and some did so several times per day, employing a wide range of methods and types of exchanges. As with all events that take place frequently, separate episodes blend together and did so in the interviewees’ memories. This made it difficult to create an accurate “average” transaction.

The new interview question

For these reasons, “typical” was not a cognitively feasible term for describing an arrestee’s drug market transaction. Instead, arrestees were asked to describe the *last* (most recent) instance in which they obtained drugs in the past 30 days

through “cash” and “noncash” transactions (e.g., by trading property or sex). In this way, the arrestee’s attention focused on one real event—the last one in the 30-day period, and he was given the opportunity to describe it accurately. Overall, there is little reason to believe that the “last” transaction is necessarily different from the other transactions, and thus the approach should produce a representative account of the nature of drug exchanges among arrestees.

Sources for the question redesign

In designing the new drug market section of the ADAM survey, the ADAM team consulted with researchers and practitioners who had expertise in the area of drug markets. Additionally, focus groups were conducted among street-level drug marketers, drug buyers, and sellers who had recently been arrested. The focus groups brought to light information that proved essential to the development of the new drug market questions. For example, the ADAM team decided on the basis of the focus groups that it would be very difficult to collect valid data on direct involvement in *selling* drugs. People were understandably reluctant to discuss this type of illegal behavior. For that reason, the drug market section of the interview focused on *buyers’* views of market dynamics.

Noncash-only transactions

Among the various types of noncash transactions, the most common was receiving it as a “gift” (that is, paying nothing for it). Examples of gifts are marijuana joints given or shared at a party or sharing crack. Gifts dominated noncash transactions for all three drugs. For crack, the proportions of arrestees who said they received this drug as a gift was at least 56 percent in half the sites. (See Exhibit 4–3 and Appendix Table 4–3.) Gift-giving was even more pronounced in marijuana and powder cocaine transactions. Of noncash marijuana transactions, 76 percent on average involved receiving the drug as a gift. The proportion who received marijuana as a gift was greater than 60 percent in all sites. Powder cocaine was received as a gift by about two-thirds (68 percent) of arrestees who used noncash transactions to obtain this drug. In almost all sites (20 of the 23) the proportion exceeded 60 percent.

After gifts, the next most common method of obtaining drugs was to buy on credit and pay cash later.⁹ It was not a close

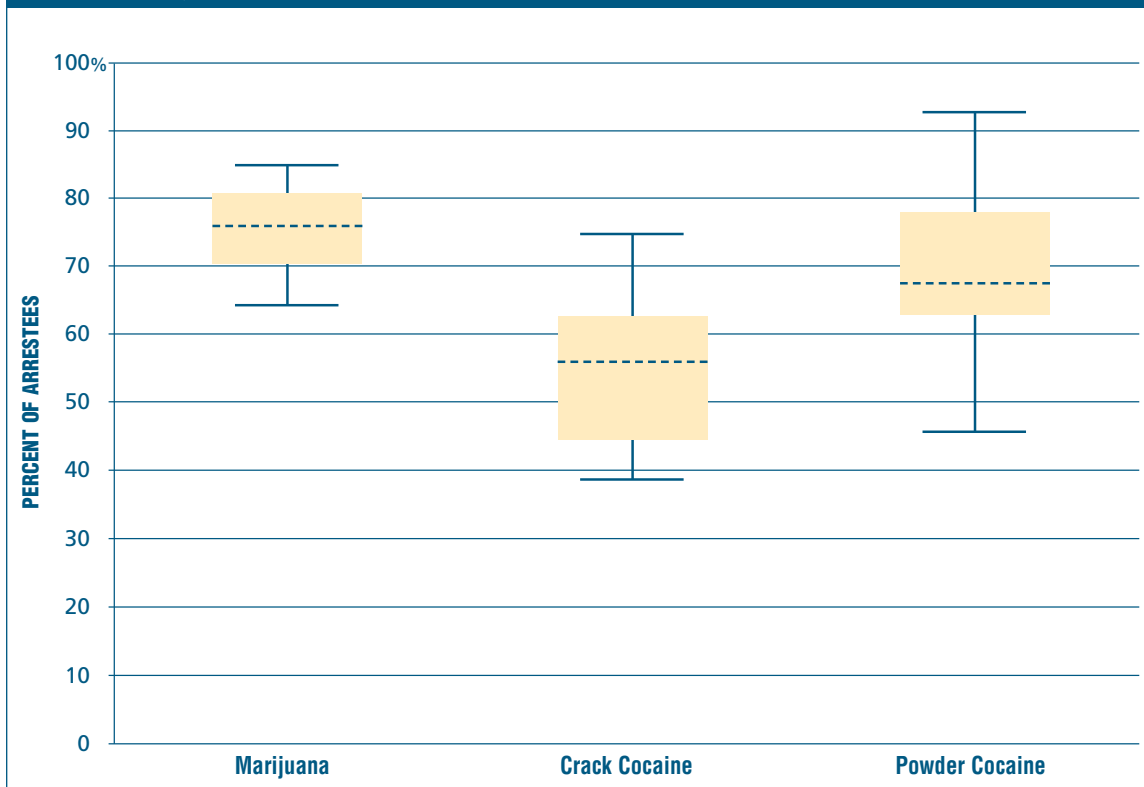
second, however. For crack, in half the sites 11 percent of the noncash transactions involved credit with cash paid later. The figures for powder cocaine and marijuana were 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Cash and noncash combined

ADAM measures three types of “combination” drug transactions. One consists of two separate transactions, one cash and one noncash. The second combination consists of a single transaction in which the buyer simultaneously pays in both cash and noncash (for example, \$5 and a watch). The third consists of two transactions, one involving noncash payment and the other both cash and noncash together.¹⁰

Of the markets for the three drugs, crack and marijuana were those in which the proportion of arrestees who used combination transactions was highest. In the crack cocaine market, 41 percent or more of arrestees in half the sites used a combination of cash and noncash, with the range 9 percent (New York) to 53 percent

Exhibit 4-3: Noncash drug transactions involving gifts, by selected drugs—ranges among the sites—adult male arrestees, 2000



Legend: See Exhibit 4-1.

(Anchorage). (See Appendix Table 4–2.) In 17 of the 23 sites, the proportion who obtained crack this way exceeded one-third. For marijuana, the proportion who obtained the drug by combination transactions was similar to crack cocaine, averaging 34 percent among the sites. In 13 of the 23 sites, more than one-third of marijuana market participants obtained the drug this way. In the powder cocaine market, the proportions who used combination transactions were generally lower than for the other two drugs. Just under one-fourth of arrestees on average obtained powder cocaine this way, with the proportion barely surpassing 30 percent in only 3 sites.

The type of dominant transaction varied by site. In New York City, for example, cash-only transactions dominated the markets for all three drugs (in the crack and powder cocaine markets, 90 percent of arrestees paid cash only, and 79 percent paid cash only in the marijuana market). The same was true of three other sites—Cleveland, Fort Lauderdale, and Miami—though not by margins as wide as in New York. Noncash exchangers dominated the markets for all three drugs in only one site—Spokane. Combination exchangers did not dominate all three drug markets in any of the 23 sites.

Method of contacting drug dealers

Arrestees were asked how they contacted dealers to obtain drugs. The methods of contact varied, and for each of the three

drug markets, there were also differences between cash and noncash exchanges. (See Table 4–1 for the averages of the sites.)

Among arrestees who paid cash for marijuana, the largest proportion used a phone or pager, with the next largest proportion going to someone’s house or apartment. The averages among the sites for these two types of dealer contacts were 36 percent and 25 percent, respectively. By contrast, among arrestees who used noncash exchanges to obtain this drug, the proportion who contacted the dealer at work or in a social setting was by far the largest among the various methods of contact. In half the sites, 48 percent or more contacted the dealer this way, while for the other types of contact the proportions were much lower. (See Appendix Table 4–4.)

For cash purchases of crack cocaine the picture was somewhat different. In contrast to marijuana, for crack the most common method was to approach a dealer in a public place. The proportion of arrestees who paid cash for crack cocaine this way was 43 percent or more in half the sites—more than double the proportion who bought marijuana this way. The second most popular way to obtain crack with cash was by contacting a dealer by phone or pager. The average was 30 percent among the sites. Ways to contact dealers for noncash crack transactions resembled those for marijuana: Contacts were most often made at work or in a social setting, with the next most frequent method of contact approaching a

Proportion Who Contacted Dealer By:	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine	
	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash
Using phone or pager	36%	15%	30%	16%	49%	21%
Going to house or apartment	25	15	22	13	23	12
Approaching person in public	20	16	43	23	20	14
Being with the person at work or social setting	12	48	5	30	5	44
Other	2	5	1	6	1	6

Note: Figures are the averages (medians) of the 23 sites.

dealer in public (averages were 30 percent and 23 percent, respectively, among the sites). (See Appendix Table 4–5.)

Much as in the cash marijuana market, cash purchases for powder cocaine tended to be made by phone or pager. In half the sites, almost half the arrestees said they used a phone or pager to buy powder cocaine in cash transactions. Noncash transactions of powder cocaine resembled those for marijuana and crack cocaine, with the largest proportion of arrestees (44 percent among the sites, on average) saying they obtained the drug at work or social settings. (See Appendix Table 4–6.)

Whereas large proportions of arrestees obtained drugs by noncash means at work or in social settings, this was not the case for cash purchases. Overall, only small proportions of arrestees paid cash for any of the three drugs at work or in social settings. (See Appendix Tables 4–4, 4–5, and 4–6). And only small proportions of arrestees engaged in noncash transactions by going to someone’s house or apartment to obtain any of the three drugs.

The findings on noncash methods suggest they have two identifiable characteristics. First, the noncash events were, in most cases, opportunistic; that is, they occurred when someone happened to be at a social setting or at work. In other words, they may not have been planned. Second, the arrestees who obtained drugs through non-cash transactions were acquainted with those who supplied them, suggesting they may be connected to other drug market participants. The cash methods suggest a well-structured network of contacts that include knowledge of dealers, as well as their beeper numbers, phone numbers, and addresses.

Some sites diverged from the patterns noted above. For example, although marijuana cash purchases were most often made by phone or pager in most sites, in some this was not the case. In eight sites, the most common method used by arrestees who paid cash for marijuana was approaching a dealer in a public place. These sites were Atlanta, Cleveland, Denver, Fort Lauderdale, Miami,

Minneapolis, New Orleans, and New York. Also, while cash purchases for powder cocaine were most often made by phone or pager, this was not the case in Atlanta, Cleveland, Fort Lauderdale, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Jose. In these cities, approaching a dealer in a public place was the most frequent way to contact dealers. And while cash purchases of crack cocaine were most commonly made by approaching dealers in public places, in Albuquerque, Anchorage, Denver, Indianapolis, Portland, Salt Lake City, and Spokane, the most common method was to use a phone or pager. In four southwestern sites (Dallas, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, and Tucson), going to someone’s house or apartment was the most common method of buying crack with cash.

Relationship of buyers to sellers¹¹

Do arrestees who obtain drugs have a regular dealer? Do they have only one dealer or several? Does the number of dealers vary with the drug obtained? With the ADAM redesign, these and other questions about the relationships between buyers and sellers are being explored. Crack cocaine was the drug whose purchase in cash was most likely to involve two or more dealers. In half the sites, 65 percent or more of adult male arrestees said they bought crack from two or more dealers in the month before their arrest. The figures for marijuana and powder cocaine were 42 percent and 34 percent, respectively. (See Appendix Table 4–7. Exhibit 4–4 presents the proportions of arrestees who made cash purchases from two or more dealers.)

This pattern is particularly evident in sites like Houston (where 70 percent of arrestees used two or more dealers to buy crack, compared to 37 percent who did so when buying marijuana and 9 percent who did so when buying powder cocaine), Phoenix (where 59 percent of arrestees used two or more dealers to buy crack, compared to 19 percent for powder cocaine), and San Jose (where 71 percent used two or more dealers to buy crack, compared to the 15 percent who did so to buy powder cocaine).

The large proportions of arrestees who used two or more dealers to buy crack help explain why the average number of dealers used by crack cocaine market participants was the highest among all three drugs. On average, crack market participants used 3.2 dealers, a figure higher than the 1.9 dealers used by marijuana market participants and the 1.8 used by powder cocaine market participants.

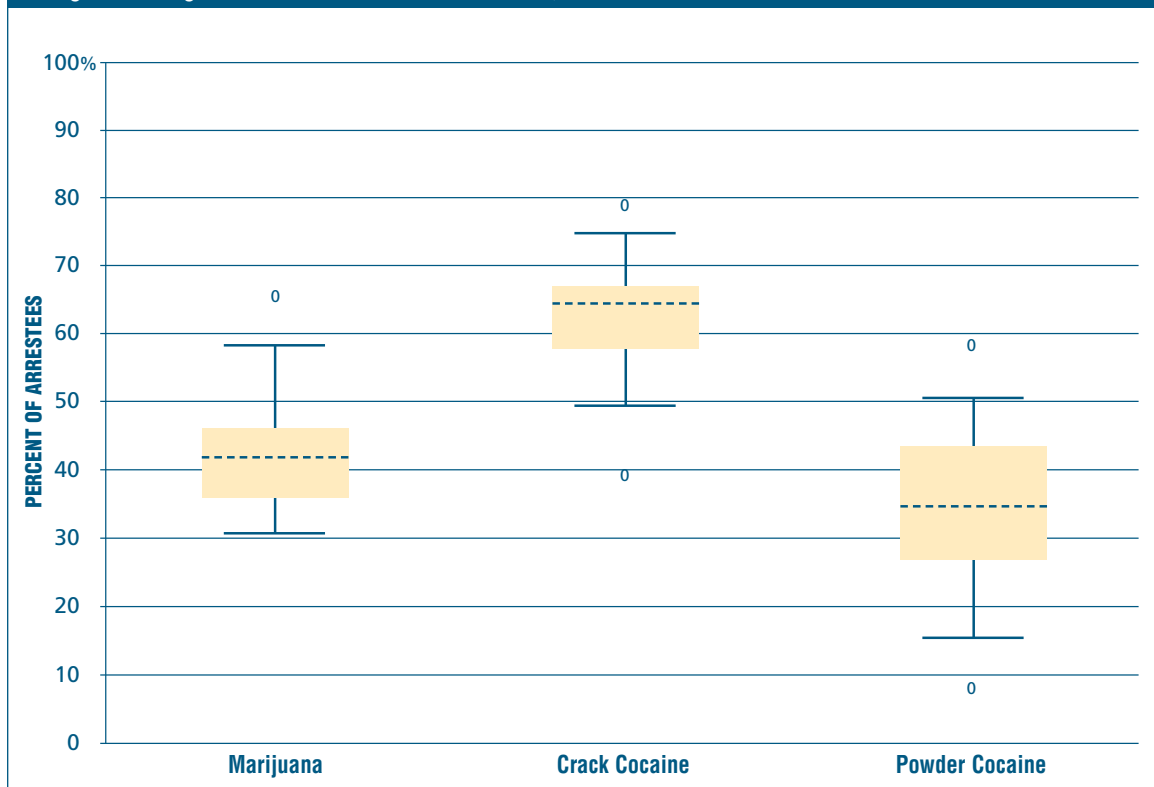
The ADAM data reveal that particularly for crack cocaine purchases made in cash, arrestees often had more than two dealers, but they also show that arrestees commonly had a regular source, rather than either someone they dealt with occasionally or a new dealer. (See Exhibit 4–5.) This was the case in the markets for all three drugs studied. In the powder cocaine market, 61 percent or more of arrestees bought from a regular source. The range was 41 percent (Minneapolis) to 75 percent (Phoenix). In the crack cocaine market, the proportion who had a regular source was 49 percent or more in half the sites, with the range 19

percent (San Jose) to 62 percent (Tucson). In the marijuana market, the proportion having a regular source was 46 percent or more in half the sites, with the range 36 percent (Salt Lake City) to 69 percent (New York). (See Appendix Table 4–8.) For all three drugs, the percentage who obtained drugs from a regular source exceeded the percentage who obtained them from an occasional source, suggesting a certain stability in the markets.

The percentages of arrestees who made their most recent cash purchase from a new source were fairly similar for all three drugs studied. On average, 19 percent used a new source for crack; for marijuana the figure was 16 percent, and for powder cocaine it was 13 percent.

Drug markets often have go-betweens or couriers who facilitate purchases and also serve as “layers of protection” to preserve the seller’s anonymity. The ADAM analysis revealed that in none of the three drug markets studied was there extensive use of

Exhibit 4-4: Use of two or more drug dealers to make cash purchases, by selected drugs—ranges among the sites—adult male arrestees, 2000



Legend: See Exhibit 4-1. Note: Reflects cash purchases made in the month before the arrest.

these facilitators by arrestees. On average, in the marijuana market, 3 percent of arrestees used couriers, in the crack cocaine market 3 percent used couriers, and in the powder cocaine market, 4 percent did so.¹² (See Appendix Table 4–9.) In the crack cocaine market, the use of drug couriers ranged from none (Houston) to 12 percent (Denver). In the marijuana market, the range was none (Fort Lauderdale) to 7 percent (Salt Lake City and San Diego). And in the powder cocaine market the range was none (Albuquerque, Cleveland, Minneapolis, New York, and San Diego) to 12 percent (Salt Lake City).

Are outdoor purchases the norm?

The emergence of crack cocaine markets in urban areas of the United States in the late 1980s and early 1990s brought the environmental context to the forefront as an important variable in drug market dynamics. Before the crack cocaine epidemic, drugs were typically sold indoors. But in many cities crack was sold in open air markets.

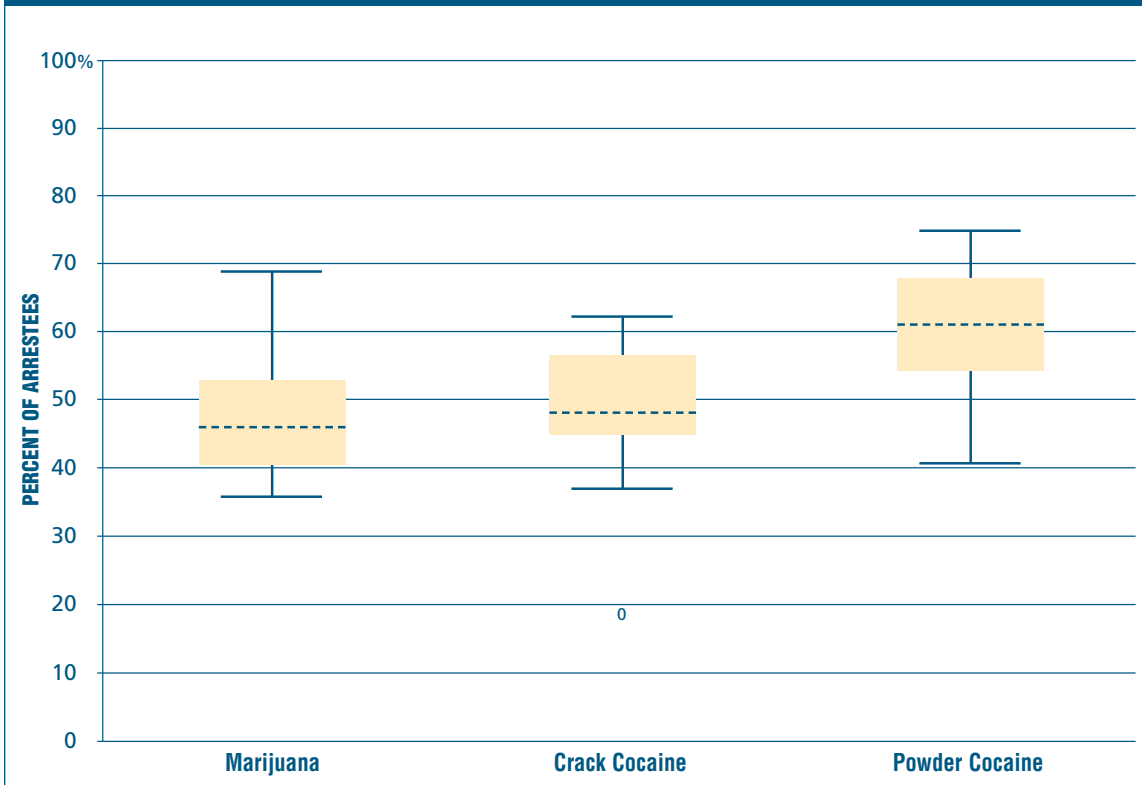
The media was quick to report on the high levels of violence attendant on the emerging trafficking in crack cocaine.¹³ Researchers who subsequently documented the violence saw it as related to the characteristics of the substance itself, the nature of the market, and the marketing of the product.¹⁴

When violent crime in urban areas began to decline in the early 1990s, some observers suggested it was to some extent related to the changing nature of the crack markets. One change was that open air sales were being replaced by indoor transactions, which were considered safer for buyers and sellers.¹⁵ With ADAM now collecting information about drug markets, it is possible to assess the extent to which particular drugs in particular places at particular times are sold outdoors or indoors.

Extent of outdoor sales

For crack, the image of the open air market is confirmed in many sites. The proportion of arrestees who bought crack outdoors was

Exhibit 4-5: Most recent cash purchase of drugs from a regular source (dealer), by selected drugs—ranges among the sites—adult male arrestees, 2000



Legend: See Exhibit 4-1.

50 percent or more in 10 of the 23 sites. (See Appendix Table 4–10 and Exhibit 4–6.) In half the sites, 44 percent or more of arrestees bought crack this way, and the range was wide: 19 percent (Spokane) to 88 percent (New York). For marijuana, by contrast, the proportion who made outdoor purchases was 50 percent or more in only three sites. In half the sites, 31 percent or more bought marijuana outdoors. For powder cocaine, the proportion making purchases outdoors was as low: In only four sites did it exceed 50 percent. The average among the sites was about the same as for marijuana.

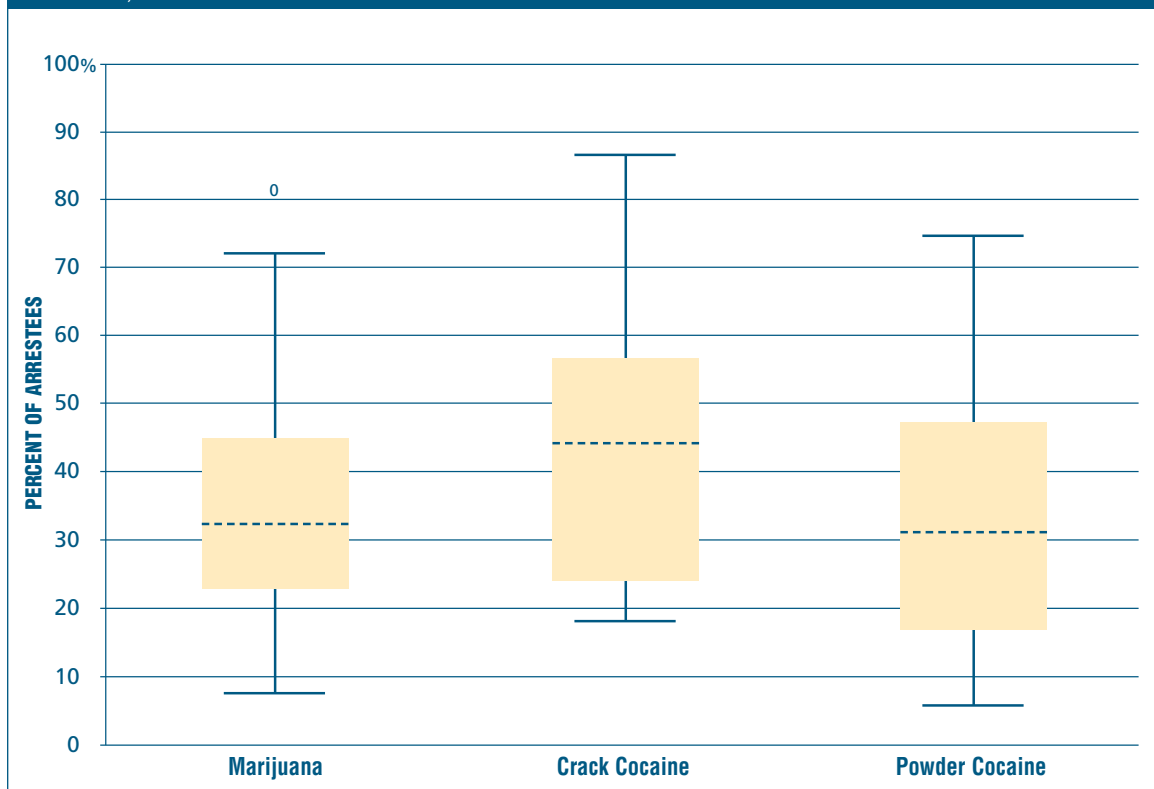
These findings may reflect differences in the operations of the market for the various drugs and differences within specific sites. In New York and Cleveland, for example, outdoor purchasing dominated the markets for all three drugs. At the other end of the continuum were several sites where the proportion of arrestees who bought drugs indoors exceeded 70 percent for all three drugs. (These are Albuquerque, Anchorage, Dallas,

Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Salt Lake City, Spokane, and Tucson). Thus, irrespective of type of drug, in some sites high proportions of arrestees buy drugs outdoors and in others high proportions buy drugs indoors. These differences also illustrate the value of ADAM’s focus on individual sites—differences that would be obscured in nationwide or regional analyses of drug use patterns.

The drug-market neighborhood

The role of the drug trade in promoting neighborhood instability has not been studied often or systematically. Community activists have noted that outsiders (people who do not live in the neighborhood) come into the community to buy drugs. The ADAM data confirm their observations and bring to light new information about drugs as a destabilizing force. For all three drugs studied here, about half of all market participants said that at least one transaction took place outside their own neighborhood.¹⁶ (see Exhibit 4–7. Appendix Table 4–11 presents site-by-site findings.)

Exhibit 4-6: Outdoor purchases of drugs—ranges among the sites, by selected drugs—adult male arrestees, 2000



Legend: See Exhibit 4-1. Note: Asked of adult male arrestees who said they purchased drugs in the month before their arrest.

What makes a purchase attempt fail?

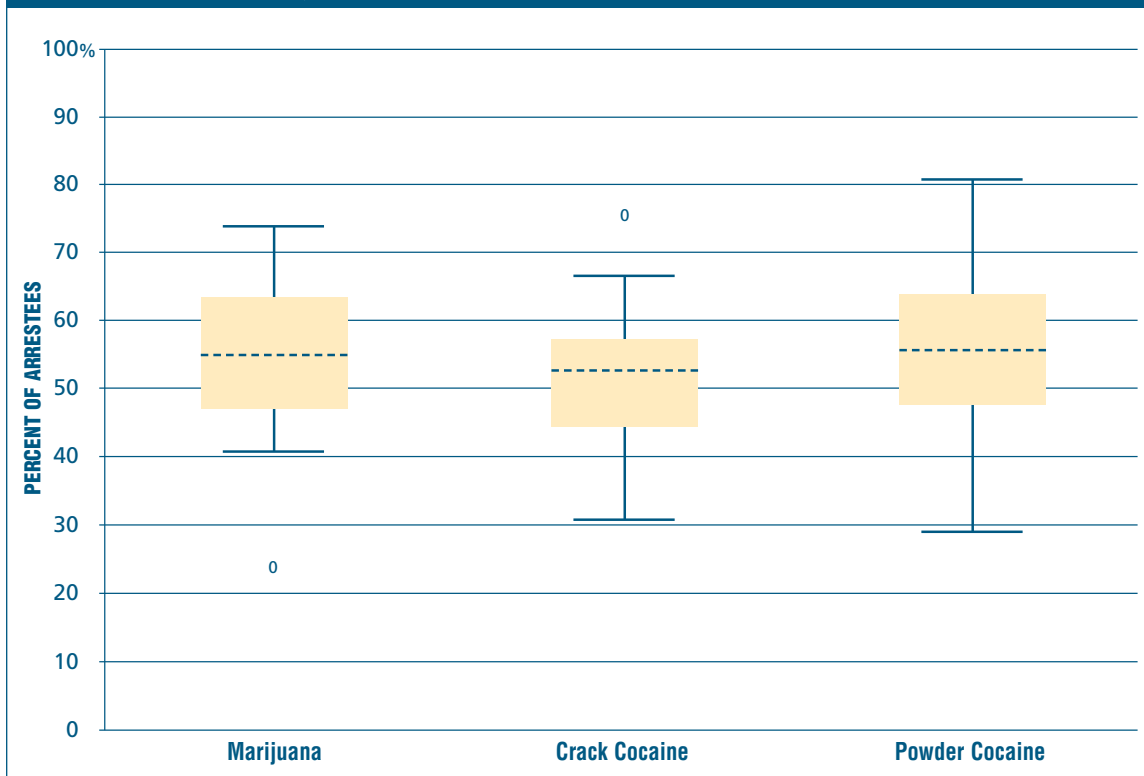
Considerable law enforcement resources have been spent on making it more difficult for drug users to find and obtain illicit drugs.¹⁷ According to the ADAM data, a surprisingly high percentage of arrestees have no difficulty completing a drug transaction. (See Exhibit 4–8 for the ranges and averages and Appendix Table 4–12 for site-by-site data).¹⁸ Marijuana is the drug for which the percentage of arrestees reporting one or more failed cash transactions was highest. In half the sites 39 percent or more said they failed in an attempt to buy marijuana, with the range 12 percent (New York) to 53 percent (Indianapolis). Crack cocaine was a close second in failed transactions. In attempting to buy this drug, 37 percent or more of arrestees in half the sites said they failed. Failure rates for crack ranged from a low of 9 percent (New York) to a high of 59 percent (Oklahoma City). In attempting to buy powder cocaine, 29 percent or more of arrestees in half the sites

failed, with the range 11 percent (New York) to 39 percent (Denver). Further research is likely to reveal more insights into these failed transactions, particularly with respect to the differences among the sites and among the various drugs.

Not only did relatively few transactions end in failure, but when they did, police activity was rarely cited as the reason. (See Appendix Table 4–13.) The proportion of arrestees who said the presence of the police had deterred them from buying drugs was generally low. For marijuana, 6 percent or fewer of arrestees in half the sites cited the police as a deterrence; for both crack and powder cocaine the figure was 11 percent. (See Table 4–2.)

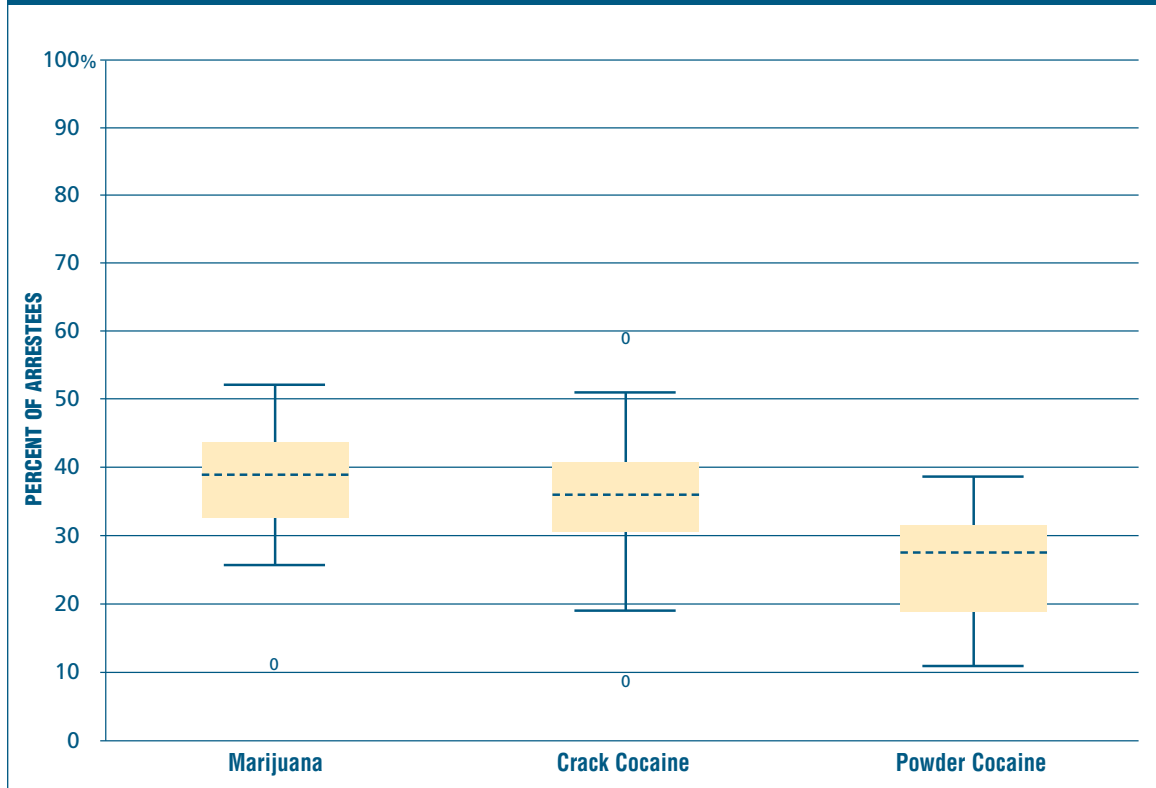
There are a few notable exceptions to the evident ease with which drugs are obtained. In Miami, for example, where more than one-fourth of the arrestees said their transactions for powder cocaine had failed, a fairly large proportion (just under one-third—32 percent) ascribed their failure to police presence. (See Appendix

Exhibit 4-7: Drug purchases made outside the neighborhood, by selected drugs—ranges among the sites—adult male arrestees, 2000



Legend: See Exhibit 4-1.

Exhibit 4-8: Failed purchases, by selected drugs—ranges among the sites—adult male arrestees, 2000



Legend: See Exhibit 4-1. Note: The question was asked of arrestees who said they attempted to purchase drugs in the month before their arrest.

Analyzing Drug Transaction Dynamics

For each drug studied—marijuana, crack, and powder—the questions were intended to yield information about the frequency of transactions and the amounts obtained. The focus was on the most recent transaction, with the data gathered including cost, number and types of units of drugs obtained (for example, one or two bags of powder cocaine), and amount kept for personal use.

Once this information was obtained, the arrestees were asked the number of times on the day of transaction that they obtained the drug they named. They were then asked about the number of days they obtained that drug in the seven days before their arrest and, finally, the number of days they obtained that drug in the past 30 days. This line of questioning was pursued separately for marijuana, crack, and powder cocaine obtained through either cash or noncash exchanges.

In order to compute a total, information about frequency and units was used to calculate the number of events in one day and in 30 days. For instance, if the arrestee said he obtained two units of a drug in the most recent transaction and completed three transactions that day, and then reported 15 transaction days in a month, the total would be 90 units in 45 transactions in a 30-day period.

Selection of most recent transaction as the unit of analysis compels the respondent to choose a random transaction, rather than one of his or her choosing. In some instances, data on most recent events will reflect transactions that are inordinately large, small, or biased in some other way. The distribution of cases over time (in concert with weighting of the data) will minimize the effect of bias introduced by any one respondent's recollection of the most recent event.

Table 4–13.) There are similar exceptions for crack purchasing. In Houston, more than half (52 percent) the crack market participants said their transactions failed, and of these, 28 percent attributed the failure to police activity. In New York, attempts to buy any of these drugs ended in failure for relatively small proportions of arrestees, but even here the police role was notable. For crack cocaine, 9 percent of arrestees said the transactions failed, with police cited as the reason by 45 percent. For powder cocaine, the figures were 11 percent and 39 percent, and for marijuana, 12 percent and 41 percent.

If police activity was not directly responsible for deterring drug transactions, it may have had an indirect effect on the availability of drugs, even if few arrestees cited it. In Oklahoma City, 59 percent of the crack market participants said they had experienced a failed transaction at least once during the past month, but only 2 percent attributed the failures to police activity. Here, 17 percent of the arrestees cited the reason for failure as lack of availability of dealers; 42 percent said the dealer had no crack to sell; 13 percent said the quality they wanted was not high enough; and 26

Table 4-2		REASONS ATTEMPTS TO PURCHASE DRUGS FAILED— AVERAGES AMONG SITES—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000		
Reason	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	
No dealers available	24%	27%	34%	
Dealers did not have any	30	23	21	
Dealers did not have quality	13	11	9	
Police activity	6	11	11	
Other	21	22	21	

Note: The question was asked of arrestees who said they had attempted to purchase drugs in the past 30 days but failed. Figures are the averages (medians) of the sites.

Table 4-3		CASH AND NONCASH TRANSACTIONS, MOST ACTIVE DRUG MARKET SITES—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000				
Site	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine	
	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash
Miami, FL	54%	46%	78%	22%	62%	38%
Phoenix, AZ	37	63	56	44	43	57
Seattle, WA	42	58	55	46	52	49
Tucson, AZ	35	65	55	46	47	53

Note: The question was asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the month before their arrest. Figures reflect most recent transaction.

Table 4-4		NUMBER OF TIMES PER DAY ARRESTEES OBTAINED DRUGS, MOST ACTIVE DRUG MARKET SITES—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000				
Site	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine	
	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash
Miami, FL	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.3
Phoenix, AZ	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.3
Seattle, WA	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2
Tucson, AZ	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.3

Note: Numbers are means. The question was asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the month before their arrest. Figures reflect most recent transaction.

percent noted other reasons. In these cases, it may have been that police activity against dealers prevented them from being able to meet customers' needs.

Transaction dynamics: frequency, volume, and price

In this section on the dynamics of market transactions, the focus is on the sites where markets were very active for all three drugs studied. Level of market activity was measured by calculating the number of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the past 30 days either by cash or noncash transactions. In order to minimize bias that would be introduced if there were too few cases, 100 arrestees was set as the minimum number of unweighted cases for use in the analysis. (See "Analyzing Drug Transaction Dynamics" for the definition of an active market and a discussion of the questions asked of arrestees in order to elicit information about transaction dynamics.) Thus, the transaction dynamics analysis was limited to the four ADAM sites where

this cutoff point was reached in the markets for all three drugs: Miami, Phoenix, Seattle, and Tucson. (See Appendix Table 4-1.)

Before examining these dynamics it is essential to distinguish between the proportions of cash and noncash transactions, because the analyses differentiated between these two types of transactions. The proportions varied considerably by site as well as by drug.¹⁹ (See Table 4-3.) In two of the active market sites, Phoenix and Tucson, marijuana transactions were conducted for the most part on a cash basis. In the two others, Miami and Seattle, cash and noncash transactions for this drug were more evenly divided. Except in Miami, the markets for crack and powder cocaine were about evenly divided between cash and noncash.

Transaction frequency was defined as the number of times that transactions involving the same drug took place on the same day. Because Phoenix and Tucson are close geographically, the expectation might be that they were in this respect distinct from the other two sites. However, there was little

Table 4-5	NUMBER OF DAYS IN PAST MONTH WHEN ARRESTEES OBTAINED DRUGS, MOST ACTIVE DRUG MARKET SITES—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000								
	Marijuana			Crack Cocaine			Powder Cocaine		
	Cash	Noncash	Total*	Cash	Noncash	Total*	Cash	Noncash	Total*
Miami, FL	11.4	6.5	17.9	17.7	6.1	23.8	10.6	5.4	16.0
Phoenix, AZ	4.8	4.6	9.4	13.3	8.7	21.9	7.5	4.6	12.1
Seattle, WA	6.9	5.3	12.2	13.0	8.0	21.0	6.2	3.5	9.7
Tucson, AZ	4.5	5.7	10.2	13.1	8.1	21.2	7.5	4.2	11.7

* Cash and noncash transaction days can occur simultaneously.

Note: Numbers are means. The question was asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the month before their arrest.

Table 4-6	NUMBER OF DRUG TRANSACTIONS PER MONTH, MOST ACTIVE DRUG MARKET SITES—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000								
	Marijuana			Crack Cocaine			Powder Cocaine		
	Cash	Noncash	Total	Cash	Noncash	Total	Cash	Noncash	Total
Miami, FL	21.9	10.7	32.6	48.5	8.7	57.2	20.4	9.2	29.6
Phoenix, AZ	5.6	6.1	11.7	41.9	21.2	63.1	12.9	7.8	20.7
Seattle, WA	9.7	8.0	17.7	33.5	19.8	53.3	7.3	4.6	11.9
Tucson, AZ	4.7	8.9	13.6	31.5	21.4	52.9	12.3	7.8	20.1

Note: Numbers are means. The question was asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the month before their arrest.

variation among the four sites in the number of times per day arrestees said they obtained any of the three drugs by either cash or noncash means.²⁰ (See Table 4–4.)

Interaction among the most recent transaction, the number of transactions per day, and transaction days per month were investigated to produce a measure of the average (mean) number of days a month in which a given drug was obtained. On this measure, distinctions emerged among the four sites, although there is one striking similarity. (See Table 4–5.) In all four sites there are cumulatively 25 to 100 percent more cash and non-cash crack cocaine transaction days than powder cocaine and marijuana days.

In looking at the interactions among these variables, it is evident that transactions in the crack cocaine market were two to three times higher than the highest rates for the other two drugs. On average, arrestees obtained crack almost twice a day every day. This could, of course, mean obtaining the drug many times during binge days and one or no times on other days; however, it is clear that the level of market activity for crack was higher. For marijuana and powder cocaine in Miami, the total number of

transactions per month are similar (33 and 30, respectively), but in the other three active drug market sites, the numbers were very different for these two drugs, with differences close to a 2:1 ratio. (See Table 4–6.)

Analysis of the number of buyers in the market and the frequency of their transactions revealed that a relatively small proportion of arrestees—8 to 19 percent—generated more than half of all drug transactions in all four sites. (See Table 4–7.)

Market size was measured by the dollar value of cash transactions and reflected the 30-day drug market involvement of each site’s arrestee population. It was calculated by multiplying the dollar value of the arrestee’s most recent cash transaction by the number of transactions on the day of that transaction and then by the number of transaction days per 30 days. In all four sites, the market size of crack cocaine was by far the largest. (See Table 4–8.)

This approach is a first step toward estimating the ADAM population’s involvement in the drug markets of the catchment areas. It has some limitations. One is that the dollar value of noncash transactions

Table 4-7		PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTEES WHO GENERATED MORE THAN HALF THE DRUG TRANSACTIONS, MOST ACTIVE DRUG MARKET SITES—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000		
Site	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	
Miami, FL	11%	19%	11%	
Phoenix, AZ	11	13	10	
Seattle, WA	10	10	13	
Tucson, AZ	10	12	8	

Note: Figures are for the month before the arrest.

Table 4-8		MARKET SIZE (IN DOLLARS) OF PAST-MONTH CASH-ONLY TRANSACTIONS, MOST ACTIVE DRUG MARKET SITES—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000		
Site	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	
Miami, FL	\$186,555	\$ 683,795	\$ 337,765	
Phoenix, AZ	140,931	1,432,534	188,900	
Seattle, WA	221,607	686,007	151,344	
Tucson, AZ	31,903	225,559	84,155	

Note: In estimating the price paid for a drug, the amount was capped at \$500 to avoid price quotes that may have been exaggerated. The figures reflect weighted data.

needs to be estimated. Also, because ADAM studies arrestees only, the figures presented here reflect only data for that population. To use ADAM data to determine total market size, other approaches must be taken. For example, it may be possible to apply the method of estimating hardcore drug use to the ADAM data to obtain a figure closer to the size of the market.

Refining the analysis

As a result of the redesign of the ADAM program, it is possible, for the first time, to systematically collect data about drug markets on an ongoing basis at the local level. The approach used by ADAM was designed to produce a representative account of the nature of drug exchanges among arrestees. There are a variety of applications for these data. One example would be using the data to estimate success in drug sweeps. After conducting a major local sweep/crackdown of local drug dealers, a police department could review the ADAM data on total market size before and after the sweep. A reduction in the dollar value and total number of exchanges

in the market after the sweep would be one possible indicator of success.

The estimates presented here are for the part of the drug market in which ADAM arrestees participate. Presumably, there are people who participate in the drug markets analyzed here who did not get arrested and thus did not become part of the ADAM sample. For this reason the ADAM analyses will need to be supplemented and integrated with other methods to account for the entire drug market in the selected catchment areas.

Information collected by ethnographers, including qualitative data on people who use drugs but never get arrested, might prove useful to understanding the size of the entire market.²¹ The ADAM program is currently developing a modeling strategy that would permit drawing inferences from hardcore users' market participation and applying them to the broader population. Researchers could use this strategy, which involves modeling the rate at which hardcore market participants are arrested, to infer the size of the entire market. (The logic of this method is presented in detail in Chapter 9.)

NOTES

1. See, for example, Johnson, B., et al., *Taking Care of Business: The Economics of Crime by Heroin Abusers*, Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath and Company, 1985; Needle, R. and A. Mills, *Drug Procurement Practices of the Out-of-Treatment Chronic Drug Abuser*, Rockville, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1994; Edmunds, M., M. Hough, and N. Urquia, *Tracking Local Drug Markets*, Home Office Research Study No. 80, London: Home Office, 1996. Ethnographic studies include Preble, E. and J. Casey, "Taking Care of Business: The Heroin User's Life on the Street," *International Journal of the Addictions* 4 (1969): 1-24; Curtis, R. and M. Svidorff, "The Social Organization of Street-Level Drug Markets and Its Impact on the Displacement Effect," in *Crime Displacement: The Other Side of Prevention*, ed. R.P. McNamara, East Rockaway, NY: Cummings and Hathaway, 1994; Curtis, R. et al., "Street-Level Drug Market Structure and HIV Risk," *Social Networks* 17 (1995): 219-228; and Williams, T., *The Cocaine Kids*, Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1989.
2. Riley, J., *Crack, Powder Cocaine and Heroin: Drug Purchases and Use Patterns in Six U.S. Cities*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, and Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1997, NCJ 167265.
3. Brownstein, H.H., "Drug Distribution and Sales as a Work System," in *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Deviant Behavior*, Volume 4: *Self Destructive Behavior and Devalued Identity*, eds. C. Faupel and P.M. Roman, Philadelphia: Taylor and Francis, 2000: 224-227.
4. Brownstein, H.H., S.M. Crimmins, and B.J. Spunt, "A Conceptual Framework for Operationalizing the Relationship Between Violence and Drug Market Stability," *Contemporary Drug Problems* 27 (2000): 867-890; Golub, A. and B. Johnson, *Crack's Decline: Some Surprises Across U.S. Cities*, Research in Brief, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1997, NCJ 165707; and Johnson, B.D., A. Hamid, and H. Sanbria, "Emerging Models of Crack Distribution," in *Drugs, Crime, and Social Policy: Research, Issues, and Concerns*, ed. T. Mieczkowski, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1992: 56-78.
5. The proportions of arrestees who use heroin and methamphetamine are much smaller. Separate papers will be written by ADAM staff to examine the market for these two drugs.
6. Unless otherwise indicated, averages are expressed as medians throughout this report.
7. In addition to multiple transaction types for obtaining drugs (cash, noncash, and a combination of the two), there are multiple markets, one for each drug. One person might participate in the markets for all three drugs (marijuana, crack cocaine, and methamphetamine) or, alternatively, in the market for only one drug. For purposes of analysis, arrestees are categorized as having engaged in only one type of transaction for each drug market in which they participated. For example, an arrestee who made only cash purchases for marijuana is classified in one group, an arrestee who made only noncash exchanges for marijuana is classified in a second group, and an arrestee

who made both cash and noncash transactions for marijuana is classified in a third group. This classification scheme does not exclude individuals who participated in multiple drug markets by different transaction methods. For example, an arrestee might obtain marijuana by noncash means only, but pay cash for crack. This categorization should help law enforcement agencies approximate the percentage of offenders involved in the markets for the various types of drugs and the type of transactions in which they engage to obtain them.

8. Except in the final section of this chapter (on the dynamics of market transactions), 23 ADAM sites were selected for analysis of drug market participation. These were the sites in which at least 50 (unweighted) arrestees participated in the drug market for all three drugs analyzed. They are listed on Appendix Table 4–2.
9. The proportion who used “other” types of noncash transactions was higher than the proportion who bought on credit with cash paid later.
10. All three types of transactions are included in the “combination” category because at almost all sites, all combination transactions involved two separate transactions, one cash only and one noncash only.
11. Resource constraints of the ADAM program limited the analysis in this section to cash purchases only.
12. The finding that couriers were not often used does not preclude the possibility that ADAM did not measure them accurately. ADAM attempted to confirm media accounts of young men in the urban cores using beepers and cell phones who operate as couriers and insulate established drug dealers from direct involvement with users. For ADAM, this is a new area of investigation, and the program will continue to explore ways to measure the drug courier phenomenon.
13. Massing, M., “Crack’s Destructive Sprint Across America,” *New York Times Magazine*, October 1989: 38, 40–1, 58, 60, 62; and Witkin, G., “The Men Who Created Crack,” *U.S. News and World Report*, August 1991: 44–53.
14. Belenko, S., “The Impact of Drug Offenders on the Criminal Justice System,” in *Drugs, Crime and the Criminal Justice System*, ed. R.A. Weisheit, Cincinnati: Anderson, 1990: 27–48; Brownstein, H.H., et al., “The Relationship of Drugs, Drug Trafficking, and Drug Traffickers to Homicide,” *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 15 (1992): 25–44; Fagan, J. and K.L. Chin, “Violence as Regulation and Social Control in the Distribution of Crack,” in *Drugs and Violence: Causes, Correlates, and Consequences*, NIDA Research Monograph No. 103, eds. M. de la Rosa, E.Y. Lambert, and B. Gropper, Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1990: 8–34; Goldstein, P.J., H.H. Brownstein, and P.J. Ryan, “Drug-Related Homicide in New York: 1984 and 1988,” *Crime and Delinquency* 38 (1992): 459–476; and Goldstein, P.J., et al., “Crack and Homicide in New York City: A Conceptually Based Event Analysis,” *Contemporary Drug Problems* 4 (Winter 1989): 651–87.
15. Compare Blumstein, A., *Youth Violence, Guns, and the Illicit-Drug Industry*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1995, NCJ 162687; Brownstein, H.H., *The Rise and Fall of a Violent Crime Wave—Crack Cocaine and the Social Construction of a Crime Problem*, Guilderland, NY: Harrow and Heston, 1996; Golub, A. and B. Johnson, *The Rise of Marijuana as the Drug of Choice Among Youthful Adult Arrestees*, Research in Brief, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2001, NCJ 187490; Lattimore, P.K., et al., *Homicide in Eight Cities: Trends, Context, and Policy Implications*, Research Report, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1997, NCJ 167262.
16. Because the question was, “Did you buy it [name of drug] in the neighborhood where you live or outside your neighborhood?” the definition of “neighborhood” reflected the arrestees’ perceptions.
17. Sviridoff, M. and S.T. Hillsman, “Assessing the Community Effects of Tactical Narcotics Teams,” in *Drugs and Crime: Evaluating Public Policy Initiatives*, eds. D.L. MacKenzie and C.D. Uchida, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1994:114–128; and Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: 2000 Annual Report*, Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 2000, NCJ 180082.
18. Arrestees were asked, “Was there a time in the past 30 days when you tried to buy [name of drug] and had the cash, but you did not buy any?” Those who did not buy were asked why.
19. In this section, the category “cash transactions” includes cash-only and combination cash and noncash transactions.
20. These data were first adjusted to eliminate anomalous cases in which unusually large numbers would skew the means. This was done by placing caps on the number of events counted per day. On the basis of the distribution of the data, the number of transactions for marijuana were recoded, from much higher numbers, to 1, 2, 3, or 4 or more; crack was recoded to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 or more; powder cocaine was recoded to 1, 2, 3, or 4 or more.
21. Curtis, R., “Drug Markets on the Lower East Side of Manhattan, NYC,” final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1999.

CHAPTER
4

A P P E N D I X
T A B L E S

**APPENDIX
Table 4-1**

**DRUG MARKET PARTICIPATION IN PAST 30 DAYS, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT MALE
ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Marijuana			Crack Cocaine			Powder Cocaine			Heroin			Methamphetamine		
	Number Who Obtained Drug	Weighted Number	Percent Who Obtained Drug	Number Who Obtained Drug	Weighted Number	Percent Who Obtained Drug	Number Who Obtained Drug	Weighted Number	Percent Who Obtained Drug	Number Who Obtained Drug	Weighted Number	Percent Who Obtained Drug	Number Who Obtained Drug	Weighted Number	Percent Who Obtained Drug
Albany/Capital Area, NY	148	767	44.4%	61	315	18.5%	28	169	9.5%	12	61	3.7%	3	19	0.8%
Albuquerque, NM	146	1,418	50.5	61	620	21.6	58	534	19.0	42	376	13.4	22	211	7.4
Anchorage, AK	241	441	41.2	99	186	17.0	82	149	13.6	8	11	1.0	12	25	2.2
Atlanta, GA	289	2,889	36.4	196	2,119	26.2	71	753	9.5	16	148	1.9	7	50	0.6
Birmingham, AL	197	1,084	43.6	72	425	16.5	33	159	6.4	8	30	1.3	1	4	0.1
Charlotte-Metro, NC	46	522	43.5	22	276	23.0	14	175	14.6	0	0	0.0	1	7	0.6
Chicago, IL	175	694	43.6	75	343	21.5	22	87	5.4	71	384	24.1	1	4	0.2
Cleveland, OH	550	3,016	51.3	266	1,375	23.4	71	410	7.3	52	264	4.5	8	34	0.5
Dallas, TX	280	3,543	39.5	116	1,312	14.6	84	1,125	12.3	22	299	3.2	22	283	3.0
Denver, CO	328	2,306	44.5	142	1,024	20.0	91	656	13.0	27	176	3.3	25	197	3.9
Des Moines, IA	148	851	43.9	33	195	10.0	14	95	5.0	2	10	0.5	71	410	21.0
Detroit, MI	264	530	48.9	91	193	17.4	24	50	4.4	42	86	7.5	1	3	0.2
Fort Lauderdale, FL	141	1,820	39.9	57	666	14.7	57	663	14.5	4	39	0.9	0	0	0.0
Honolulu, HI	210	855	38.9	76	320	14.7	34	150	6.8	33	145	6.6	169	696	31.6
Houston, TX	266	1,769	36.1	90	596	12.3	57	426	8.3	8	61	1.3	12	88	1.6
Indianapolis, IN	339	3,551	41.4	119	1,338	15.4	79	804	9.3	16	166	2.0	15	141	1.7
Laredo, TX	101	277	30.6	28	93	9.9	102	324	35.1	28	81	9.1	2	4	0.5
Las Vegas, NV	353	2,841	37.8	147	1,068	14.1	89	661	8.7	41	343	4.5	160	1,419	18.7
Miami, FL	219	2,255	32.9	100	1,029	14.0	124	1,274	18.1	30	308	4.2	2	18	0.4
Minneapolis, MN	270	1,796	46.4	95	656	17.2	47	328	8.5	16	104	2.6	24	130	3.5
New Orleans, LA	325	3,945	48.7	103	1,201	14.9	62	761	9.6	91	1,096	13.5	3	27	0.3
New York, NY	490	8,852	49.4	236	3,771	21.1	189	2,949	16.5	210	3,282	18.3	1	46	0.2
Oklahoma City, OK	345	1,652	49.4	101	483	14.5	55	278	8.2	6	23	0.7	83	402	12.0
Omaha, NE	207	1,959	46.0	44	355	8.1	25	186	4.3	8	54	1.2	50	406	9.7
Philadelphia, PA	184	1,008	48.9	68	386	18.6	30	160	7.8	35	193	9.4	2	11	0.5
Phoenix, AZ	577	5,882	38.6	304	3,184	20.5	209	2,212	14.5	119	1,204	7.9	302	3,079	20.3
Portland, OR	249	1,196	32.6	84	397	10.6	71	317	8.4	83	370	10.0	143	714	19.2
Sacramento, CA	284	3,510	47.7	88	1,078	14.6	19	264	3.6	33	393	5.3	160	1,810	24.7
Salt Lake City, UT	249	1,166	37.1	55	251	7.8	91	420	13.4	35	146	4.4	135	571	18.5
San Antonio, TX	214	3,213	34.6	41	484	5.1	93	1,137	13.0	46	599	7.3	13	283	3.0
San Diego, CA	266	3,858	42.3	57	906	10.0	50	649	7.2	34	463	5.1	170	2,401	26.1
San Jose, CA	257	3,968	42.3	56	647	6.9	51	555	5.9	16	237	2.4	159	2,269	24.2
Seattle, WA	424	2,630	45.7	187	1,209	21.1	129	801	14.1	90	590	10.3	107	608	10.5
Spokane, WA	216	1,195	45.6	78	417	15.9	62	354	13.7	41	231	8.4	116	680	25.6
Tucson, AZ	283	1,635	49.2	142	781	23.1	168	968	28.7	50	261	7.7	55	326	10.0
Median	257	1,796	43.6%	88	620	15.4%	62	420	9.5%	33	193	4.5%	22	197	3.0%

APPENDIX
Table 4-2

**DRUG TRANSACTION TYPE (CASH, NONCASH, OR COMBINATION),
BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Obtained								
	Marijuana			Crack Cocaine			Powder Cocaine		
	Cash	Noncash Only	Cash and Noncash Combined	Cash	Noncash Only	Cash and Noncash Combined	Cash	Noncash Only	Cash and Noncash Combined
Albuquerque, NM	13.3%	44.9%	41.8%	33.6%	22.3%	44.1%	28.4%	48.3%	23.3%
Anchorage, AK	18.5	44.1	37.4	27.3	19.3	53.4	39.2	31.3	29.6
Atlanta, GA	35.3	37.0	27.7	55.0	8.4	36.6	44.0	29.5	26.4
Cleveland, OH	36.9	28.7	34.4	49.3	16.0	34.7	62.0	26.7	11.2
Dallas, TX	21.1	42.9	36.0	35.9	16.4	47.7	37.9	44.9	17.3
Denver, CO	20.4	48.1	31.5	37.5	28.5	34.0	36.0	40.5	23.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	35.7	32.2	32.1	48.0	16.1	35.8	46.7	36.7	16.6
Houston, TX	27.6	40.8	31.6	41.8	14.0	44.2	39.8	44.3	15.9
Indianapolis, IN	27.1	33.6	39.3	42.2	12.2	45.7	46.9	29.2	24.0
Las Vegas, NV	20.8	44.1	35.1	41.3	17.1	41.7	42.3	30.6	27.1
Miami, FL	38.8	31.0	30.2	65.4	7.4	27.2	48.2	21.6	30.2
Minneapolis, MN	27.7	30.2	42.2	41.4	17.6	41.0	38.9	40.1	21.1
New Orleans, LA	36.8	23.1	40.1	53.1	19.5	27.4	58.8	19.0	22.2
New York, NY	78.5	7.7	13.8	89.8	1.5	8.8	90.3	5.1	4.6
Oklahoma City, OK	22.8	37.4	39.8	35.3	31.3	33.4	47.6	27.3	25.1
Phoenix, AZ	15.8	50.2	34.0	32.2	17.8	50.0	25.9	45.8	28.3
Portland, OR	22.5	54.7	22.7	55.4	15.6	29.0	55.0	25.9	19.2
Salt Lake City, UT	16.4	53.8	29.8	30.6	48.3	21.0	45.4	22.5	32.0
San Diego, CA	10.2	50.3	39.5	34.9	14.4	50.7	34.6	54.7	10.7
San Jose, CA	23.0	47.6	29.3	43.1	11.5	45.3	24.7	57.0	18.2
Seattle, WA	18.6	42.1	39.3	30.4	19.2	50.4	35.8	33.0	31.2
Spokane, WA	23.7	43.2	33.1	23.1	44.6	32.4	28.6	46.1	25.3
Tucson, AZ	12.4	53.0	34.6	31.8	19.8	48.3	30.5	40.0	29.5
Median	22.8%	42.9%	34.4%	41.3%	17.1%	41.0%	39.8%	33.0%	23.5%

Note: Questions were asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

APPENDIX Table 4-3
METHODS OF OBTAINING DRUGS BY NONCASH TRANSACTIONS, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Obtained Marijuana:					Percent Who Said They Obtained Crack Cocaine:					Percent Who Said They Obtained Powder Cocaine:				
	On Credit/ Pay Later	By Fronting to Sell*	By Trading Property or Other Drugs	As a Gift	Other Way	On Credit/ Pay Later	By Fronting to Sell*	By Trading Property or Other Drugs	As a Gift	Other Way	On Credit/ Pay Later	By Fronting to Sell*	By Trading Property or Other Drugs	As a Gift	Other Way
Albuquerque, NM	5.2%	4.9%	3.1%	63.6%	23.1%	8.3%	7.4%	7.3%	44.7%	32.3%	3.8%	5.4%	7.0%	62.2%	21.7%
Anchorage, AK	2.3	3.1	1.1	77.8	15.6	10.4	4.5	6.2	63.9	15.1	9.4	6.0	9.3	62.0	13.4
Atlanta, GA	6.0	1.0	3.4	68.5	21.2	12.7	7.7	10.6	41.0	27.9	13.5	6.3	1.4	64.6	14.2
Cleveland, OH	7.9	1.9	1.8	82.0	6.5	13.2	3.1	16.3	62.0	5.4	5.2	0.0	5.2	79.1	10.5
Dallas, TX	5.3	8.1	1.9	75.9	8.8	17.5	16.3	6.8	42.9	16.5	5.1	5.7	3.4	78.3	7.6
Denver, CO	4.2	1.3	1.0	73.6	19.9	6.4	3.4	3.8	61.8	24.6	4.4	0.0	2.0	75.2	18.4
Fort Lauderdale, FL	5.5	2.7	0.7	78.3	12.7	16.2	11.7	1.2	61.2	9.6	5.9	3.0	0.0	85.1	6.1
Houston, TX	6.0	2.2	1.5	84.0	6.2	25.7	7.6	5.4	50.6	10.6	1.8	5.8	1.9	87.0	3.5
Indianapolis, IN	5.5	5.8	3.3	70.7	14.7	11.1	3.7	5.4	55.8	23.9	5.4	2.6	3.2	68.0	20.7
Las Vegas, NV	7.0	1.6	0.3	79.6	11.6	14.2	12.5	9.8	40.7	22.9	13.5	4.7	9.9	58.5	13.4
Miami, FL	8.6	2.3	1.6	74.9	12.5	22.8	5.1	5.5	57.6	9.0	16.7	4.1	3.7	68.4	7.1
Minneapolis, MN	4.1	4.7	1.7	84.4	5.0	15.9	11.9	5.5	53.9	12.8	3.7	7.6	0.0	71.6	17.1
New Orleans, LA	11.8	2.2	0.4	76.3	9.3	10.8	12.3	7.0	61.0	9.0	12.1	10.4	0.0	59.4	18.1
New York, NY	3.1	0.4	0.0	85.7	10.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	75.3	15.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	81.4	13.4
Oklahoma City, OK	4.2	3.7	3.7	64.0	24.4	8.8	4.4	7.6	56.1	23.0	6.9	2.7	7.0	62.0	21.4
Phoenix, AZ	3.5	2.9	0.0	79.9	13.7	6.4	0.0	6.0	72.1	15.4	10.0	7.1	0.0	62.0	20.9
Portland, OR	7.3	6.2	2.2	71.9	12.5	6.9	3.1	11.3	49.8	28.8	8.7	18.4	4.2	46.5	22.1
Salt Lake City, UT	0.8	2.5	4.4	80.5	11.8	0.0	2.7	11.6	39.1	46.6	11.7	5.9	4.8	68.5	9.0
San Diego, CA	1.7	2.4	0.5	83.8	11.6	2.6	0.7	9.8	72.9	14.0	1.4	4.5	0.0	92.4	1.7
San Jose, CA	6.1	2.9	1.5	78.1	11.4	6.3	8.5	0.0	76.0	9.2	9.0	0.0	3.3	81.8	5.8
Seattle, WA	5.4	3.2	1.7	75.9	13.8	13.2	11.8	5.1	50.6	19.3	11.7	6.2	3.1	61.8	17.2
Spokane, WA	5.6	4.0	2.5	75.2	12.7	11.0	12.7	6.9	41.0	28.4	3.9	7.6	9.1	62.6	16.8
Tucson, AZ	3.9	1.8	2.4	64.6	27.3	7.1	4.1	7.1	50.0	31.7	8.0	3.9	2.4	65.8	19.9
Median	5.4%	2.7%	1.7%	76.3%	12.5%	10.8%	5.1%	6.8%	55.8%	16.5%	6.9%	5.4%	3.2%	68.0%	14.2%

* Refers to obtaining drug from a dealer and selling it later.

Note: Questions were asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

APPENDIX
Table 4-4

**METHODS OF CONTACTING DEALER TO OBTAIN MARIJUANA,
BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Said That to Make a Cash Purchase They:					Percent Who Said That to Make a Noncash Exchange, They:				
	Used Phone or Pager	Went to a House or Apartment	Approached Dealer in Public	Encountered Dealer at Work or Social Setting	Other	Used Phone or Pager	Went to a House or Apartment	Approached Dealer in Public	Encountered Dealer at Work or Social Setting	Other
Albuquerque, NM	42.8%	26.9%	11.2%	16.4%	2.7%	20.6%	19.4%	5.4%	48.1%	6.5%
Anchorage, AK	58.2	23.7	6.6	10.5	0.9	24.7	10.2	7.9	52.6	4.8
Atlanta, GA	19.7	25.5	41.3	12.9	0.6	7.4	13.0	24.8	49.6	5.2
Cleveland, OH	23.1	17.6	51.2	8.1	0.1	8.0	6.2	20.1	63.2	2.6
Dallas, TX	26.6	44.8	17.5	9.9	1.2	17.6	27.4	12.3	38.9	3.8
Denver, CO	29.2	25.1	32.4	11.7	1.6	9.7	15.2	18.7	51.1	5.4
Fort Lauderdale, FL	28.6	19.9	37.5	14.0	0.0	10.9	15.2	6.9	63.8	3.2
Houston, TX	30.8	38.7	15.8	12.9	1.7	14.7	19.6	9.3	51.0	5.5
Indianapolis, IN	36.8	27.4	19.2	15.3	1.2	21.9	11.2	16.6	45.4	4.8
Las Vegas, NV	37.2	25.8	27.6	8.7	0.7	18.7	16.5	16.2	44.3	4.3
Miami, FL	23.1	23.5	45.1	8.2	0.0	5.5	18.5	22.5	45.8	7.7
Minneapolis, MN	23.4	11.7	48.8	14.4	1.7	14.7	11.8	29.8	40.9	2.8
New Orleans, LA	13.8	14.2	67.7	3.4	0.8	8.2	10.2	50.6	26.4	4.6
New York, NY	8.0	9.7	81.4	0.3	0.6	9.9	11.4	31.4	40.0	7.3
Oklahoma City, OK	42.0	26.6	11.4	15.9	4.1	17.1	19.0	10.2	45.4	8.3
Phoenix, AZ	39.9	29.4	12.6	12.1	6.0	15.0	20.3	11.2	43.5	10.0
Portland, OR	40.6	14.6	27.6	12.4	4.8	14.9	12.8	7.1	59.6	5.6
Salt Lake City, UT	53.2	29.8	5.4	9.0	2.6	18.8	21.2	3.9	53.4	2.6
San Diego, CA	35.5	17.7	34.6	11.1	1.0	15.3	13.3	21.6	45.1	4.6
San Jose, CA	39.2	22.5	15.2	19.0	4.1	6.3	8.7	25.4	48.7	10.9
Seattle, WA	41.0	15.3	20.4	20.6	2.7	19.3	10.2	16.5	51.0	3.1
Spokane, WA	50.8	25.2	2.2	20.3	1.5	20.8	17.4	3.8	51.7	6.2
Tucson, AZ	31.9	38.9	19.6	6.0	3.6	11.4	19.8	15.6	45.8	7.4
Median	35.5%	25.1%	20.4%	12.1%	1.5%	14.9%	15.2%	16.2%	48.1%	5.2%

Note: Questions were asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

**APPENDIX
Table 4-5**

**METHODS OF CONTACTING DEALER TO OBTAIN CRACK
COCAINE, BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Said That to Make a Cash Purchase They:					Percent Who Said That to Make a Noncash Exchange, They:				
	Used Phone or Pager	Went to a House or Apartment	Approached Dealer in Public	Encountered Dealer at Work or Social Setting	Other	Used Phone or Pager	Went to a House or Apartment	Approached Dealer in Public	Encountered Dealer at Work or Social Setting	Other
Albuquerque, NM	41.3%	32.3%	13.1%	8.4%	4.9%	36.8%	32.9%	7.7%	17.7%	4.8%
Anchorage, AK	64.2	15.0	11.7	5.4	3.8	45.4	6.8	7.2	38.6	1.9
Atlanta, GA	12.6	22.4	55.9	4.8	4.2	10.1	12.1	45.2	24.7	7.9
Cleveland, OH	26.3	11.1	60.2	1.6	0.9	8.4	11.2	40.2	38.9	1.3
Dallas, TX	18.2	48.2	29.3	4.2	0.0	14.2	38.7	28.2	17.4	1.5
Denver, CO	40.6	14.9	34.8	8.4	1.2	17.9	10.6	22.9	43.1	5.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	14.8	31.5	48.8	1.8	3.1	16.4	27.0	29.8	23.3	3.5
Houston, TX	30.3	18.0	46.1	4.3	1.3	21.0	12.5	27.5	29.6	9.3
Indianapolis, IN	52.3	24.6	14.7	5.4	3.0	31.7	18.3	15.5	20.2	14.4
Las Vegas, NV	16.5	23.5	48.4	11.6	0.0	19.2	19.8	42.1	16.7	2.2
Miami, FL	6.6	31.2	60.4	1.8	0.0	9.0	15.5	45.7	23.4	6.4
Minneapolis, MN	29.4	10.8	54.6	5.3	0.0	28.0	4.8	30.5	26.9	9.8
New Orleans, LA	3.7	18.3	77.2	0.9	0.0	16.0	9.1	60.4	13.1	1.4
New York, NY	4.3	7.0	87.9	0.0	0.7	2.4	2.4	37.3	40.3	17.6
Oklahoma City, OK	29.7	41.1	18.4	7.2	3.6	13.0	30.9	8.3	26.0	21.8
Phoenix, AZ	18.2	53.7	23.2	3.5	1.4	14.3	32.4	19.7	24.6	9.1
Portland, OR	52.4	12.4	35.2	0.0	0.0	11.0	10.6	19.6	48.1	10.8
Salt Lake City, UT	81.6	11.9	4.3	2.1	0.0	33.0	10.1	0.0	52.1	4.8
San Diego, CA	18.8	22.7	52.1	4.5	1.8	8.1	23.1	24.4	37.2	7.2
San Jose, CA	38.2	9.3	47.4	5.1	0.0	44.6	7.0	15.1	31.2	2.2
Seattle, WA	40.7	8.0	43.3	6.1	1.9	30.9	6.9	20.2	37.3	4.7
Spokane, WA	48.3	33.0	9.8	8.9	0.0	39.4	14.5	1.5	41.3	3.2
Tucson, AZ	32.5	36.6	20.4	7.5	3.0	15.5	22.8	14.8	38.8	8.2
Median	29.7%	22.4%	43.3%	4.8%	1.2%	16.4%	12.5%	22.9%	29.6%	5.5%

Note: Questions were asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

**APPENDIX
Table 4-6**

**METHODS OF CONTACTING DEALER TO OBTAIN POWDER
COCAINE, BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Said That to Make a Cash Purchase They:					Percent Who Said That to Make a Noncash Exchange, They:				
	Used Phone or Pager	Went to a House or Apartment	Approached Dealer in Public	Encountered Dealer at Work or Social Setting	Other	Used Phone or Pager	Went to a House or Apartment	Approached Dealer in Public	Encountered Dealer at Work or Social Setting	Other
Albuquerque, NM	56.6%	32.4%	9.5%	0.0%	1.5%	32.5%	18.9%	0.0%	44.8%	3.8%
Anchorage, AK	83.9	6.1	4.6	3.6	1.9	41.0	11.2	2.7	45.0	0.0
Atlanta, GA	15.5	32.0	49.8	2.7	0.0	16.2	17.8	16.2	42.6	7.1
Cleveland, OH	34.6	26.0	36.8	2.7	0.0	9.9	10.8	10.7	60.3	8.3
Dallas, TX	50.4	35.3	5.3	5.4	3.6	8.6	19.6	19.4	43.9	8.5
Denver, CO	32.9	21.2	30.5	15.5	0.0	21.4	10.6	14.2	52.5	1.3
Fort Lauderdale, FL	25.8	30.1	37.1	7.1	0.0	13.4	15.5	23.5	37.1	10.4
Houston, TX	55.4	30.2	11.4	3.0	0.0	18.5	8.5	16.7	53.1	3.1
Indianapolis, IN	74.3	9.8	13.3	2.7	0.0	34.3	8.2	10.6	30.9	16.1
Las Vegas, NV	60.2	12.9	18.2	8.7	0.0	44.1	5.0	14.1	35.7	1.2
Miami, FL	21.9	23.0	52.8	1.5	0.8	16.5	16.1	28.3	34.2	5.0
Minneapolis, MN	44.6	12.9	34.2	2.3	6.0	21.2	21.6	16.3	25.1	15.7
New Orleans, LA	8.5	18.8	60.6	12.2	0.0	21.0	12.2	50.8	13.6	2.4
New York, NY	9.2	11.7	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.2	8.7	71.0	9.3
Oklahoma City, OK	51.0	26.8	8.0	11.2	3.0	48.9	17.5	1.1	22.4	10.2
Phoenix, AZ	49.1	39.4	4.9	3.9	2.6	21.1	24.8	9.6	38.9	5.6
Portland, OR	51.3	6.0	30.5	8.6	3.6	19.6	4.7	29.2	40.0	6.5
Salt Lake City, UT	61.3	19.8	9.7	7.9	1.3	36.5	12.2	2.7	47.6	1.0
San Diego, CA	46.2	24.2	25.1	2.6	1.9	16.8	7.1	28.1	36.3	11.7
San Jose, CA	19.6	17.1	53.4	7.7	2.2	13.5	8.1	21.9	56.5	0.0
Seattle, WA	71.5	2.4	19.5	5.9	0.7	27.8	3.8	13.4	51.7	3.3
Spokane, WA	50.9	26.1	6.9	14.6	1.5	29.7	17.3	2.4	44.7	6.0
Tucson, AZ	48.1	34.0	9.3	7.2	1.4	14.3	19.6	8.2	49.5	8.4
Median	49.1%	23.0%	19.5%	5.4%	1.3%	21.0%	12.2%	14.1%	43.9%	6.0%

Note: Questions were asked of arrestees who said they had obtained drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

**APPENDIX
Table 4-7****CONTACTS WITH MULTIPLE DRUG DEALERS FOR CASH
PURCHASES, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine	
	Percent Who Purchased from 2 or More Dealers	Number of Dealers*	Percent Who Purchased from 2 or More Dealers	Number of Dealers*	Percent Who Purchased from 2 or More Dealers	Number of Dealers*
Albuquerque, NM	43.9%	1.8	64.7%	3.3	28.3%	1.4
Anchorage, AK	41.0	1.7	58.6	2.7	42.9	1.8
Atlanta, GA	47.1	2.2	75.7	3.9	50.3	1.9
Cleveland, OH	58.0	2.6	60.3	3.0	23.1	2.0
Dallas, TX	42.9	1.8	59.9	2.9	35.0	1.6
Denver, CO	41.6	1.7	58.9	3.3	48.4	2.3
Fort Lauderdale, FL	41.9	2.2	64.7	3.8	36.2	1.9
Houston, TX	36.7	2.5	69.6	3.8	8.9	1.4
Indianapolis, IN	45.3	1.9	55.9	3.2	29.4	2.2
Las Vegas, NV	37.9	1.7	59.2	3.4	30.1	1.6
Miami, FL	39.4	1.9	65.3	3.9	42.5	2.0
Minneapolis, MN	54.9	3.0	55.7	2.5	23.1	1.2
New Orleans, LA	47.8	2.4	64.5	3.0	44.5	1.9
New York, NY	65.0	2.4	65.3	2.7	57.8	1.8
Oklahoma City, OK	36.2	1.8	68.2	3.4	30.7	1.5
Phoenix, AZ	36.4	1.6	59.0	3.2	19.4	1.4
Portland, OR	30.7	1.8	53.9	3.1	34.1	2.8
Salt Lake City, UT	32.5	1.8	39.7	1.9	30.1	1.7
San Diego, CA	47.0	1.9	79.6	4.1	35.1	1.4
San Jose, CA	58.4	2.1	70.7	3.2	15.0	1.3
Seattle, WA	41.5	2.0	68.8	3.6	36.8	1.9
Spokane, WA	37.6	1.6	49.2	2.8	38.2	2.2
Tucson, AZ	39.7	1.8	65.9	2.8	29.0	1.6
Median	41.6%	1.9	64.5%*	3.2	34.1%	1.8

Note: Questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had purchased drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

* Figures are means.

APPENDIX Table 4-8	REGULARITY OF RELATIONSHIP WITH DRUG DEALER FOR CASH PURCHASE, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000											
	Percent Whose Most Recent Purchase of Marijuana Was Through:				Percent Whose Most Recent Purchase of Crack Cocaine Was Through:				Percent Whose Most Recent Purchase of Powder Cocaine Was Through:			
	Regular Source	Occasional Source	New Source		Regular Source	Occasional Source	New Source		Regular Source	Occasional Source	New Source	
Albuquerque, NM	49.2%	28.3%	22.5%	61.7%	20.4%	18.0%		51.0%	42.4%	6.6%		
Anchorage, AK	40.4	48.8	10.8	52.1	28.6	19.4		58.1	29.3	12.6		
Atlanta, GA	54.1	31.6	14.3	52.6	32.6	14.8		60.7	26.6	12.6		
Cleveland, OH	42.7	39.7	17.6	44.6	31.9	23.5		67.0	25.5	7.5		
Dallas, TX	52.7	32.7	14.5	58.1	20.5	21.4		73.7	21.1	5.1		
Denver, CO	39.0	36.2	24.8	46.8	34.2	19.0		41.4	32.3	26.3		
Fort Lauderdale, FL	57.0	29.8	13.2	46.0	42.2	11.9		50.5	46.9	2.6		
Houston, TX	46.3	37.9	15.8	47.7	33.5	18.7		61.4	20.0	18.6		
Indianapolis, IN	45.4	36.4	18.1	58.6	29.7	11.6		64.6	20.5	14.9		
Las Vegas, NV	46.2	34.8	19.0	48.8	37.2	14.0		70.8	12.3	16.9		
Miami, FL	60.9	28.0	11.1	59.0	25.8	15.2		69.2	22.7	8.0		
Minneapolis, MN	37.5	40.1	22.4	37.3	36.1	26.6		40.7	25.4	33.8		
New Orleans, LA	54.0	31.8	14.2	48.6	29.9	21.5		57.1	42.9	0.0		
New York, NY	69.3	26.4	4.2	57.4	34.3	8.3		70.9	27.3	1.8		
Oklahoma City, OK	48.5	33.2	18.3	44.3	32.3	23.4		74.1	18.9	7.0		
Phoenix, AZ	54.8	33.0	12.2	58.5	20.1	21.4		75.3	16.8	7.9		
Portland, OR	40.1	41.2	18.7	54.9	21.0	24.1		56.9	18.7	24.3		
Salt Lake City, UT	35.9	38.5	25.6	56.9	37.8	5.4		59.7	26.7	13.6		
San Diego, CA	38.1	46.8	15.1	36.9	37.8	25.2		52.2	11.8	36.1		
San Jose, CA	36.3	48.9	14.8	18.6	61.9	19.6		67.8	24.3	7.9		
Seattle, WA	46.3	35.3	18.4	47.4	33.4	19.1		57.3	23.3	19.3		
Spokane, WA	51.4	30.2	18.4	44.1	39.0	16.9		43.1	16.6	40.3		
Tucson, AZ	51.2	33.3	15.5	62.0	17.8	20.2		70.7	20.6	8.8		
Median	46.3%	34.8%	15.8%	48.8%	32.6%	19.1%		60.7%	23.3%	12.6%		

Note: Questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had purchased drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

**APPENDIX
Table 4-9****USE OF COURIERS/"GO-BETWEENS" FOR CASH PURCHASES, BY
DRUG BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Used Couriers/Go-Betweens to Buy		
	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine
Albuquerque, NM	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%
Anchorage, AK	1.5	11.3	3.7
Atlanta, GA	2.5	2.8	2.2
Cleveland, OH	1.9	1.1	0.0
Dallas, TX	1.6	6.4	3.2
Denver, CO	4.7	12.3	10.7
Fort Lauderdale, FL	0.0	3.6	6.0
Houston, TX	4.4	0.0	6.9
Indianapolis, IN	1.3	11.4	4.4
Las Vegas, NV	2.0	5.7	3.0
Miami, FL	1.5	3.6	4.0
Minneapolis, MN	2.7	3.7	0.0
New Orleans, LA	3.0	1.3	8.1
New York, NY	0.3	1.3	0.0
Oklahoma City, OK	1.7	1.4	3.6
Phoenix, AZ	3.7	1.6	8.4
Portland, OR	2.2	1.5	4.7
Salt Lake City, UT	7.1	2.5	11.6
San Diego, CA	6.8	9.8	0.0
San Jose, CA	3.5	3.1	6.0
Seattle, WA	3.5	6.5	5.4
Spokane, WA	3.8	1.6	4.6
Tucson, AZ	1.4	5.1	4.3
Median	2.5%	3.1%	4.3%

Note: Questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had purchased drugs in the 30 days before their arrest. The arrestees were asked a series of questions about their most recent drug purchase: whether they bought drugs directly themselves or whether they gave the cash to someone else to buy drugs for them and whether this person works with a dealer.

**APPENDIX
Table 4-10**

**OUTDOOR DRUG PURCHASES, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT
MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Had Purchased Drugs Outdoors		
	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine
Albuquerque, NM	22.0%	22.3%	19.6%
Anchorage, AK	21.4	20.3	17.2
Atlanta, GA	44.6	59.2	46.5
Cleveland, OH	63.9	68.2	55.2
Dallas, TX	17.5	30.1	15.6
Denver, CO	37.1	43.8	34.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	40.7	49.0	37.5
Houston, TX	22.0	39.6	9.7
Indianapolis, IN	31.2	27.8	30.4
Las Vegas, NV	25.0	49.7	28.5
Miami, FL	44.4	57.2	39.7
Minneapolis, MN	49.0	67.6	48.8
New Orleans, LA	71.6	69.7	48.5
New York, NY	80.6	88.0	78.6
Oklahoma City, OK	15.7	19.6	18.6
Phoenix, AZ	21.5	23.6	16.4
Portland, OR	32.7	50.7	55.4
Salt Lake City, UT	13.5	22.7	22.6
San Diego, CA	39.3	53.8	30.4
San Jose, CA	30.2	38.1	57.2
Seattle, WA	36.1	54.6	42.1
Spokane, WA	8.2	18.9	6.6
Tucson, AZ	26.7	26.5	18.9
Median	31.2%	43.8%	30.4%

Note: Questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had purchased drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

**APPENDIX
Table 4-11****OUTSIDE-NEIGHBORHOOD DRUG PURCHASES, BY DRUG
BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000**

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Had Purchased Drugs Outside Their Neighborhood		
	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine
Albuquerque, NM	72.5%	67.4%	70.9%
Anchorage, AK	73.5	66.1	61.9
Atlanta, GA	52.8	43.2	48.2
Cleveland, OH	45.6	44.8	55.7
Dallas, TX	49.6	52.0	57.8
Denver, CO	48.0	45.5	62.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	49.5	53.1	52.3
Houston, TX	57.7	60.9	80.3
Indianapolis, IN	62.7	53.9	63.5
Las Vegas, NV	63.9	41.2	44.6
Miami, FL	40.8	44.5	55.4
Minneapolis, MN	63.1	55.2	49.6
New Orleans, LA	55.5	53.0	61.1
New York, NY	24.4	30.9	29.6
Oklahoma City, OK	71.0	58.2	68.0
Phoenix, AZ	54.4	46.0	36.4
Portland, OR	49.9	53.0	65.5
Salt Lake City, UT	72.7	43.3	53.8
San Diego, CA	53.5	44.9	48.7
San Jose, CA	44.8	49.2	44.7
Seattle, WA	65.7	58.3	66.3
Spokane, WA	57.9	75.5	53.3
Tucson, AZ	55.2	49.0	55.5
Median	55.2%	52.0%	55.5%

Note: Questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had purchased drugs in the 30 days before their arrest. Because the question was, "Did you buy it [name of drug] in the neighborhood where you live or outside your neighborhood?" the definition of "neighborhood" reflected the arrestees' perceptions.

APPENDIX
Table 4-12

FAILED DRUG PURCHASES, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Had Failed in Trying to Purchase		
	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine
Albuquerque, NM	41.2%	39.8%	30.9%
Anchorage, AK	40.7	35.1	30.7
Atlanta, GA	37.4	40.2	28.5
Cleveland, OH	37.9	25.1	12.7
Dallas, TX	45.6	47.3	28.6
Denver, CO	38.8	37.4	39.3
Fort Lauderdale, FL	33.6	30.1	19.3
Houston, TX	40.0	51.5	35.5
Indianapolis, IN	52.6	32.5	30.7
Las Vegas, NV	42.9	37.4	25.1
Miami, FL	33.5	31.2	26.4
Minneapolis, MN	39.0	43.3	26.3
New Orleans, LA	27.2	19.6	35.3
New York, NY	11.6	8.9	11.0
Oklahoma City, OK	50.1	59.3	29.2
Phoenix, AZ	41.8	30.9	22.1
Portland, OR	26.2	32.2	19.7
Salt Lake City, UT	32.9	47.2	22.0
San Diego, CA	44.8	36.9	14.3
San Jose, CA	46.7	30.2	34.7
Seattle, WA	42.6	37.4	30.9
Spokane, WA	31.4	30.2	15.1
Tucson, AZ	32.4	38.2	29.3
Median	39.0%	36.9%	28.5%

Note: Questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had attempted to purchase drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.

APPENDIX Table 4-13 REASONS ATTEMPTS TO PURCHASE DRUGS FAILED, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Who Failed to Purchase Marijuana Because:				Percent of Arrestees Who Failed to Purchase Crack Cocaine Because:				Percent of Arrestees Who Failed to Purchase Powder Cocaine Because:						
	No Dealers Available	Dealers Did Not Have Any	Dealers Did Not Have Quality	Police Activity	Other Reason	No Dealers Available	Dealers Did Not Have Any	Dealers Did Not Have Quality	Police Activity	Other	No Dealers Available	Dealers Did Not Have Any	Dealers Did Not Have Quality	Police Activity	Other
Albuquerque, NM	31.4%	33.9%	11.7%	1.4%	21.5%	15.5%	47.2%	0.0%	0.0%	37.4%	10.9%	58.7%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%
Anchorage, AK	27.5	42.2	17.4	2.3	10.6	36.4	37.4	3.6	11.1	11.4	34.8	46.1	12.0	0.0	7.1
Atlanta, GA	16.4	17.8	20.7	5.7	39.4	13.0	14.6	16.5	4.7	51.1	17.4	18.3	15.3	20.9	28.1
Cleveland, OH	46.2	24.0	10.3	14.1	5.3	49.5	21.6	9.9	11.2	7.7	40.5	20.5	30.5	8.6	0.0
Dallas, TX	25.4	26.0	23.9	8.3	16.4	31.5	20.1	7.7	17.0	23.7	30.1	26.1	4.8	14.0	25.0
Denver, CO	24.2	38.4	12.9	0.0	24.6	31.0	23.4	11.3	11.5	22.8	50.5	19.5	16.4	0.0	13.6
Fort Lauderdale, FL	33.5	25.0	15.8	6.6	19.1	20.9	14.6	20.2	10.0	34.4	24.8	35.8	0.0	0.0	39.3
Houston, TX	32.5	24.1	11.5	0.5	31.4	18.1	5.3	12.2	27.9	36.5	36.1	20.7	15.8	0.0	27.4
Indianapolis, IN	18.2	20.8	10.5	3.5	47.0	32.2	9.3	6.2	2.8	49.4	46.9	5.1	2.3	11.6	34.1
Las Vegas, NV	21.1	26.7	13.2	3.2	35.7	34.0	14.3	15.3	10.3	26.0	18.8	16.4	15.7	12.1	37.1
Miami, FL	24.3	19.0	12.8	18.4	25.6	21.5	29.5	9.9	17.2	21.8	28.1	19.0	16.0	32.1	4.9
Minneapolis, MN	18.6	29.9	30.2	6.9	14.5	8.7	30.0	16.5	5.4	39.5	11.3	46.3	0.0	0.0	42.4
New Orleans, LA	20.7	29.3	8.7	10.3	31.0	22.2	26.1	7.2	26.3	18.2	15.2	23.0	8.8	10.7	42.3
New York, NY	22.2	11.9	23.7	41.3	0.9	37.1	10.6	7.6	44.6	0.0	51.6	0.0	9.3	39.1	0.0
Oklahoma City, OK	14.4	41.2	20.0	6.8	17.7	16.9	42.0	12.6	2.3	26.2	19.8	73.8	0.0	0.0	6.4
Phoenix, AZ	27.2	30.5	9.4	3.6	29.3	20.7	29.9	9.9	18.0	21.6	25.4	17.1	8.1	16.3	33.1
Portland, OR	13.2	45.3	1.5	2.1	37.9	26.8	23.4	24.0	3.7	22.0	38.3	5.0	35.0	0.0	21.7
Salt Lake City, UT	23.1	47.4	15.7	9.8	4.0	15.3	42.0	26.0	12.4	4.3	59.2	18.2	4.4	14.6	3.7
San Diego, CA	26.4	28.7	23.0	10.0	11.9	44.5	9.0	11.4	15.9	19.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Jose, CA	30.4	47.2	14.6	4.4	3.6	51.8	6.9	26.0	8.2	7.0	38.2	16.3	15.0	15.0	15.5
Seattle, WA	20.4	33.8	21.3	2.4	22.1	32.1	14.6	15.8	22.9	14.6	22.2	32.0	10.6	14.1	21.0
Spokane, WA	26.5	45.3	11.5	3.4	13.2	16.4	28.4	40.4	0.0	14.8	48.5	24.6	10.1	16.8	0.0
Tucson, AZ	14.1	53.9	3.0	7.9	21.0	37.3	39.9	0.0	13.5	9.3	33.8	43.8	2.2	6.7	13.5
Median	24.2%	29.9%	13.2%	5.7%	21.0%	26.8%	23.4%	11.4%	11.2%	21.8%	33.8%	20.5%	9.3%	10.7%	21.0%

Note: Questions were asked of adult male arrestees who said they had attempted but failed to purchase drugs in the 30 days before their arrest.