V. Drug Use Among Adult Female Arrestees

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Of the 14 million people arrested in the United States in 2000, almost 1.6 million were arrested for drug abuse violations.[1] Women constituted only about 20 percent of these arrestees and a slightly smaller percentage of drug offenders. Nonetheless, at 272,000, the number of women charged with drug offenses is not inconsequential.[2]

A considerable amount of research was conducted in the last decades of the 20th century to understand the relationship between drugs and crime, but most of it focused on male drug users and male offenders.[3] Earlier research on women's involvement in drugs and crime tended to focus on prostitution,[4] but other than this, knowledge of women offenders and drug use by women remains limited.[5] More recently, some attention has been paid to women's involvement in crime as it relates to participation in drug markets, but much of this research has been based on limited data.[6]

With the redesigned ADAM, more information about women's involvement in drugs and crime will be forthcoming. In 2000, the new, expanded ADAM interview instrument was used with female as well as male arrestees. Urinalysis continues to be used to detect recent drug use and, as in the past, during the interview, the women, like the men, were also asked if they used drugs. In the new instrument, arrestees are now asked about their experience with treatment and participation in drug markets; and they are also asked a series of questions to assess whether they are at risk for dependence on drugs.

Unlike the data for male arrestees, the data for women were not gathered with probability-based sampling. Rather, the convenience sampling of ADAM's forerunner, the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, was used. Because that creates uncertainty about the representativeness of the data,[7] and because confidence levels cannot be established, caution should be used in interpreting the findings. Additionally, there were relatively few women arrestees, making the sample sizes in some analyses very small and limiting the number of sites analyzed to 29. (For a discussion of the size of the samples of adult female arrestees, see "Sample Size—Issues.")

Extent of drug use as detected by urinalysis

As in previous years, the levels of drug use detected by urinalysis were high. In all but three of the 29 sites where data on women arrestees were analyzed, more than half of them tested positive for recent use of at least one NIDA-5 drug (cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, or phencyclidine [PCP]).[8] In half the sites, 63 percent or more tested positive, with the rates ranging from 31 percent (Laredo, where 18 women arrestees tested positive) to 80 percent (Chicago, where 298 tested positive). (See Appendix Table 5–2.)

Of the ten drugs analyzed by ADAM,[9] four—cocaine (both crack and powder), marijuana, methamphetamine, and opiates—were the ones used by the highest percentages of women arrestees on average in the ADAM sites. Overall, cocaine (undistinguished here between crack and powder) was the drug most commonly used by adult

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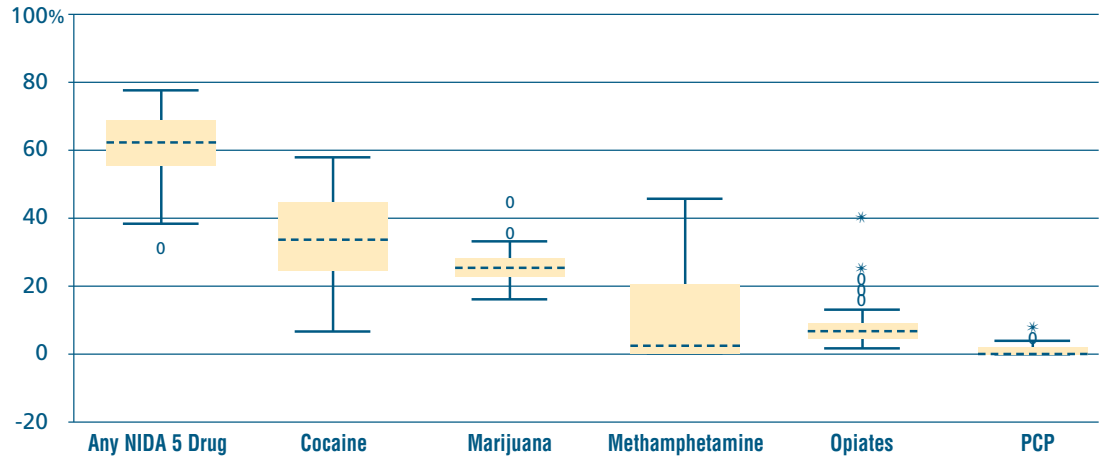
Exhibit 5-1: Drug test results–ranges among the sites–adult female arrestees, 2000



0 = Outliers: values between 1.5 and 3 box lengths from the upper or lower edge of the box, where the box length is the interquartile range. See table for names of outlier sites.

✳ = Extreme values: those more than three box lengths from the upper or lower edge of the box. See table for names of sites.

= Interquartile range: the distance between the 75th percentile site value and the 25th percentile site value.

= Median: the site at the 50th percentile rank.

Note: The broken lines mark the medians, the boxes the interquartile range, and the "whiskers" the top and bottom of the range for each measure among the sites.

Sample Size—Issues

Of the 38 ADAM sites, data for adult female arrestees were available from 35. They are the sites where data were collected in at least one quarter of calendar year 2000.* (See Appendix Table 5–1.) About the same number of female arrestees were selected for the sample in each calendar quarter, with the average close to 50 in each site each quarter.

Not all women selected for inclusion in the sample could be interviewed. For example, in Albuquerque, of the 164 women selected, only 112 were interviewed. The 52 not interviewed were either not available, not asked (for a variety of reasons), or declined. Operational issues at the sites made it impossible to report a true response rate; that is, the percentage of the selected sample for which all data were available. However, the vast majority of female arrestees who were asked agreed to be interviewed. On average, only 17 percent refused. The refusal rate ranged from a low of none (Charlotte-Metro Area) to 39 percent (Chicago). Of the women interviewed, most agreed to also give a urine specimen. In half the sites, 92 percent or more did so, with the range among the sites 63 percent (Detroit) to 100 percent (Charlotte, Dallas, and San Jose).

At more than half the sites, interviews were conducted with 100 or more adult female arrestees, with the range one interview (Charlotte) to 510 (Chicago). But at some sites, there were too few to make reliable judgments about the distribution of the adult female data (for example, how many tested positive for a given drug). To avoid presenting findings that might be misleading because the numbers were small, the analyses were based on data from sites where at least 50 women were interviewed. A cutoff point of 50 generated about 10 cases per cell, even for questions with as many as five categories of responses. Of the ADAM sites, there were 29 in which 50 or more women were interviewed. (Although Des Moines had 49, it was included.) The sites where findings on women arrestees were not reported are Charlotte, Miami, Minneapolis, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Antonio, Seattle, Spokane, and Washington, DC.

* In 19 sites data were collected in all four quarters, in 10 sites data were collected in three quarters, in 4 sites data were collected in two quarters, and in 2 sites data were collected in only one quarter.

female arrestees, followed by marijuana, opiates, methamphetamine, and PCP. (See Exhibit 5–1.) About one-third of adult female arrestees, on average,[10] had used cocaine. The proportion who tested positive for this drug was lowest in San Jose (8 percent, or 4 female arrestees), with Chicago at the top of the range (59 percent, or 222).

Marijuana was the next most popular drug, with more than one in four adult female arrestees (27 percent, on average) testing positive for it in half the sites. The lowest rate of marijuana use was recorded in Laredo, where 17 percent, or 10 female arrestees, tested positive. The highest rate was in Oklahoma City, where 45 percent, or 135 females, tested positive.

The West is the region where methamphetamine use among adult female arrestees was most prevalent in 2000. This was also the case for men. Confirmatory tests[11] indicated the proportion who tested positive for methamphetamine was highest in Honolulu (47 percent, or 34 arrestees), followed by San Jose (40 percent, or 20 arrestees), Salt Lake City and San Diego (29 percent, or 22 and 77 arrestees, respectively), Phoenix (24 percent, or 93 arrestees), Portland (24 percent, or 52 arrestees), and Las Vegas (21 percent, or 76 arrestees). In 8 of the 29 sites analyzed, those largely in the eastern part of the country (New York, Fort Lauderdale, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Atlanta, Laredo, and Albany/New York Capital Area), there was no methamphetamine use among female arrestees.

Few women arrestees tested positive for opiates. The average was 7 percent among the sites, with the range 1 percent (in Omaha, where one woman tested positive) to 40 percent (in Chicago, where 150 tested positive). In addition to Chicago, the sites with double-digit positive rates for opiates were Detroit, Portland, New York, Tucson, Albuquerque, and Philadelphia. No geographic pattern is evident. PCP is used by only a very small percentage of arrestees. In only two sites (Cleveland and Oklahoma City) did the proportion of women testing positive exceed 4 percent. In half the sites none tested positive, although this may have been a function of the small sample size.

For the most part, the adult female arrestees who tested positive had used only one of the NIDA-5 drugs. In half the sites, 80 percent or more tested positive for only one. By contrast, the proportion testing positive for multiple drugs was relatively small. In more than half the sites, less than 20 percent of the arrestees had done so, with multiple drug use among the sites ranging from 10 percent (Albany and Houston, with 4 and 6 arrestees, respectively) to 41 percent (Chicago, with 154).

As with recent drug use by male arrestees (discussed in Chapter 1), the findings for female arrestees need to be interpreted cautiously, because studies have consistently shown past year or past month[12] polydrug use the norm, with users substituting one drug for another when the drug of choice is scarce, or mixing drugs to counter or moderate the effects of one or the other. And again, for female arrestees, the small size of the sample may explain these anomalous findings.

If there were major variations among the sites in drug use by female arrestees, there were also differences among the sites in the age, type of offense, and race of those who tested positive. (See Appendix Tables 5–3a through 5–3d, which present breakdowns by age; Appendix Tables 5–4a through 5–4f, which present breakdowns by offense; and Appendix Tables 5–5a and 5–5b, which present breakdowns by race.) Once again, because these types of analyses generated even fewer cases, the findings should be interpreted cautiously.

Demographics and sociodemographics

For most of the 29 sites where data on women were analyzed, the largest category of arrestees interviewed were in the oldest age range—36 years of age or older. In half the sites, 35 percent or more were 36 or over. (See Appendix Table 5–6.) In most sites, more than half the adult female arrestees were more than 31 years old. The average age ranged from 28 (Laredo) to 34 (Fort Lauderdale). (See Table 5–1.)

In half the sites, 40 percent or more were white, with the proportion of blacks a very close second, at 37 percent on average. Hispanics constituted a much smaller proportion (4 percent, on average), as did "other" (also 4 percent). In some sites, a single racial/ethnic category predominated. Thus, in four sites, at least 60 percent of the women arrestees were white (Salt Lake City, 82 percent; Portland, 73 percent; and Des Moines and Fort Lauderdale, 64 percent); and in seven sites at least 60 percent were black (New Orleans, 85 percent; Chicago, 80 percent; Atlanta, 78 percent; Philadelphia, 73 percent; Cleveland, 70 percent; Detroit, 68 percent; and Houston, 62 percent). In sites in the West, relatively large percentages of the women arrestees identified themselves as Hispanic (Laredo, 71 percent; Albuquerque, 57 percent; San Jose, 37 percent; Denver, 28 percent; Tucson, 27 percent; Phoenix, 21 percent; Los Angeles, 21 percent; and San Diego, 20 percent).

In most sites, a fairly high percentage of the women did not have a high school diploma. The proportion without a diploma was 29 percent or more in half the sites, with the range 21 percent (San Jose, where 11 women had none) to 47 percent (120 women, New Orleans). (See Appendix Table 5–7.) With respect to employment status, just under half the women, on average, said they were working (45 percent). The lowest percentage was in Honolulu, where 23 percent (20 women) said they were working; and the highest percentage was in Dallas, where 64 percent (43 women) were working. Also, some women were homeless, with at least 5 percent in half the sites saying that in the month before they were arrested they had no fixed address. In seven sites the proportion of women who were homeless surpassed 10 percent (Denver, Honolulu, Phoenix, Portland, San Diego, San Jose, and Tucson). Many women did not have health insurance at the time of their arrest (the average was 56 percent); many were single (average was 54 percent); and many had a history of arrest (average was 43 percent).

Self-reported alcohol and drug use

In addition to using urinalysis to detect drug use, ADAM also asks arrestees during the interview about their use of drugs. Of the two methods of detection, urinalysis is the more objective, but because most drugs do not stay in the body long, it can detect

Table 5-1 AVERAGE AGE OF ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Average Age	Primary City	Average Age
Laredo, TX	28.1	San Diego, CA	32.1
Houston, TX	28.9	Atlanta, GA	32.2
Albany/Capital Area, NY	29.1	Philadelphia, PA	32.3
Des Moines, IA	29.3	New York, NY	32.4
Salt Lake City, UT	29.8	Las Vegas, NV	32.5
New Orleans, LA	30.2	Chicago, IL	32.5
Dallas, TX	30.3	Tucson, AZ	32.5
Omaha, NE	30.5	Anchorage, AK	32.6
Birmingham, AL	30.7	Portland, OR	32.7
Albuquerque, NM	30.8	Cleveland, OH	32.9
Denver, CO	31.2	Honolulu, HI	33.0
Phoenix, AZ	31.4	Detroit, MI	33.0
Oklahoma City, OK	31.8	San Jose, CA	33.3
Los Angeles, CA	31.9	Fort Lauderdale, FL	33.5
Indianapolis, IN	32.0		

Note: The averages are means. The sites are listed in ascending numerical order, from youngest to oldest.

use only in the very recent past—depending on the particular drug, no more than a few days or a few weeks. Self-reports of drug use thus complement urinalysis, offering a more retrospective, though less objective, view. If an arrestee uses drugs, but has not done so recently, such use would not be detected by urinalysis, but only by the arrestee's self-reports. In the past, ADAM had asked arrestees about use in the week and the month before the arrest, but the redesigned program also asks about use in the year before the arrest, providing an even longer perspective. Questions about alcohol consumption have also been added. The resulting self-reported data are then used as the basis for analyzing a number of behaviors related to drug and alcohol use.

Marijuana was the drug female arrestees were most likely to say they had used in the year before their arrest. In half the sites, 42 percent or more said they had used marijuana. (See Appendix Table 5–8.) It was also the drug they were most likely to say they used in the month before their arrest. In half the sites, one-third or more said they used it the past month. The next most frequently used drug was crack cocaine, which 27 percent of the women arrestees, on average, used in the past year and 23 percent on average used in the past month. Powder cocaine followed, with 15 percent on average saying they used it in the past year and 9 percent in the past month. Relatively few said they used methamphetamine: 6 percent in the past year and 3 percent in the past month.

The new questions about alcohol use focus specifically on heavy drinking, whose link to various behavioral problems, including crime, has been documented by research.[13] Heavy drinking is defined here according to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) characterization of "binge" drinking.[14] Because the NHSDA covers the general population, it includes arrestees not currently incarcerated. However, the many arrestees who do not have fixed addresses and are missed by NHSDA are included in ADAM. In this way the new ADAM permits researchers to compare heavy alcohol use by arrestees with that of the general population.[15]

By the NHSDA definition, one-third of the women arrestees, on average, engaged in binge drinking in the month before their arrest. The range was 17 percent (Houston, where 10 women were identified as engaging in binge drinking) to 60 percent (Anchorage, where the figure was 81). (See Appendix Table 5–9.) The average for these arrestees surpasses the figure for binge drinking by the general population, which was just over one-fifth in 2000.[16]

Drug dependence and treatment needs

Women arrestees' need for treatment was measured not simply by their own self-reports of heavy use of drugs and alcohol, but also by whether they were considered at risk for dependence. (The way risk for dependence was identified is described in Chapter 2.) On this measure, more than 20 percent of the women arrestees, on average, were found at risk for dependence on alcohol. The range was 5 percent (Houston, with 3 women) to 45 percent (Anchorage, with 58 women). (See Appendix Table 5–10.)

The proportions at risk for drug dependence were considerably higher. On average, 42 percent of the women arrestees were deemed at risk for drug dependence, with the range 21 percent (Laredo, where 13 women were at risk) to 53 percent (Chicago, where the number was 254). Injection drug use is another measure of severity of drug involvement and consequent need for treatment. In half the sites, 9 percent or more of the women said they had injected drugs in the year before their arrest. The range among the sites was from a low of no women (Laredo) to a high of 25 percent (Portland, with 56 women saying they had injected drugs).

That a relatively high percentage of women arrestees need treatment for alcohol or drug use is of great concern, particularly from a public health perspective. Perhaps of equal concern, very few who said they need treatment had health insurance to cover it, and very few said they had received treatment. In half the sites, 56 percent or more of the women arrestees did not have health

insurance. The range among the sites was 38 percent (Portland, with 90 lacking coverage) to 73 percent (Laredo, with 45 lacking coverage). (See Appendix Table 5–7.)

Only a very small percentage of women said they had been treated for drug or alcohol use on either an outpatient or inpatient basis in the year before their arrest. The average among the sites was 11 percent, and the range was 1 percent (Omaha, with one woman receiving treatment) to 23 percent (Portland, with 53 women receiving treatment). The proportions who received inpatient or outpatient treatment were about the same, averaging 7 percent and 6 percent, respectively. For mental health treatment, the proportion was lower, averaging 3 percent of women arrestees. (See Appendix Table 5–11.)

There appears to be no particular pattern among the sites that might help explain the likelihood of arrestees receiving one type of treatment rather than another. In Salt Lake City, for example, the percentage of women who were treated on an outpatient basis was double the percentage treated on an inpatient basis (14 percent, for 11 women; and 7 percent, for 6 women, respectively). In Dallas the opposite was the case, with the proportion receiving inpatient treatment higher. In 10 of the 29 sites the proportion of women arrestees who received outpatient treatment was higher than the proportion who received inpatient treatment.

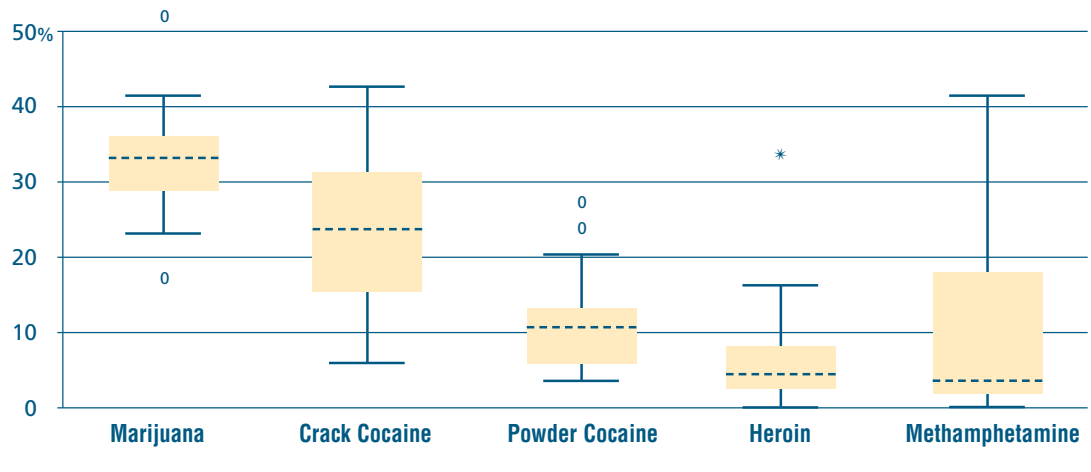
The proportions of women treated, by type of drug used, were also calculated. (See Appendix Tables 5–12a, 5–12b, and 5–12c.) Again, caution is advised in interpreting these data because of the small size of the samples and the fact that they are not probability-based.

Participation in drug markets

In most sites, the percentage of adult female arrestees who participated in the marijuana market was higher than the percentage participating in the market for the other drugs studied: crack cocaine, powder cocaine, heroin, or methamphetamine. In half the sites, almost one-third participated in the marijuana market, obtaining it by either cash, noncash, or a combination of cash and noncash means. Crack cocaine was the next most prevalent, with 23 percent or more in half the sites saying they participated in the market for this drug. For powder cocaine the median was 10 percent, for heroin 5 percent, and for methamphetamine 3 percent. (See Exhibit 5–2.)[17]

For marijuana market participation the range among the sites was 18 percent of the adult female arrestees (Laredo, for 11

Exhibit 5-2: Extent of drug market participation in the past month, by selected drugs–ranges among the sites–adult female arrestees, 2000



Legend: See Exhibit 5-1.

women) to 52 percent (Denver, for 120 women). For crack cocaine, the range was 6 percent (Salt Lake City, for 5 women) to 43 percent (Chicago, for 207 women) and for powder it was 4 percent (Los Angeles, for 6 women) to 28 percent (Tucson, for 37 women). For heroin, the proportions ranged from none (Houston and Birmingham) to 34 percent (Chicago, for 164 women). For methamphetamine, the percentage of self-reported market participants range from none (Albany, Birmingham, Laredo, and Philadelphia) to 41 percent (Honolulu, for 34 female arrestees). (See Appendix Table 5–13.)

Paying for drugs

Marijuana and crack cocaine were the drugs for which the market was most active, as measured by proportions of women participating (and for which absolute numbers of market participants were large enough for meaningful analysis).[18] The findings reveal that cash was not the sole way of paying for drugs. Among the sites, about half the women, on average, obtained marijuana by noncash means.[19] (See Table 5–2.) In 10 of the sites, more than 40 percent used this type of transaction. The exception was New York, where just 20 percent obtained marijuana by means other than cash. The proportions who obtained crack cocaine without paying cash were relatively low: only 18 percent of the women arrestees used noncash means to obtain crack; in 6 sites fewer than one in five women did so.

Of these noncash marijuana transactions, the vast majority involved receiving the drug as a gift.[20] In half the sites, at least 85 percent of women arrestees who obtained marijuana by noncash means received it as a gift. In 10 of the 11 sites (with Denver the exception), more than 75 percent of the women arrestees who obtained the drug this way received it as a gift. (See Appendix Table 5–14a.) For noncash crack cocaine transactions, gift-giving was somewhat less prevalent than for marijuana, although it was the dominant method of transaction. In more than half the sites, just under 60 percent of the women who obtained crack by noncash means received it as a gift. In only one site (San Diego) was the proportion greater than 75. (See Appendix Table 5–14b.) The second most common type

Table 5-2 DRUG TRANSACTION TYPES (CASH AND OTHER) FOR MARIJUANA AND CRACK COCAINE, BY SELECTED SITES—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City*	Percent Who Reported Obtaining:					
	Marijuana			Crack Cocaine		
	Cash Only	Noncash	Cash and Noncash Combined	Cash Only	Noncash	Cash and Noncash Combined
Atlanta, GA	35.1%	40.4%	24.6%	40.9%	22.7%	36.4%
Chicago, IL	32.4	47.6	20.0	63.4	11.7	24.9
Denver, CO	13.4	67.2	19.3	31.1	27.0	41.9
Cleveland, OH	14.8	52.8	32.4	30.7	14.0	55.3
Indianapolis, IN	11.7	60.0	28.3	37.3	19.6	43.1
Las Vegas, NV	17.3	58.3	24.4	36.4	19.5	44.2
New Orleans, LA	36.6	40.2	23.2	53.6	14.5	31.9
New York, NY	52.9	19.9	27.2	72.4	3.9	23.6
Oklahoma City, OK	17.6	47.2	35.2	43.6	16.4	40.0
Phoenix, AZ	10.9	65.2	23.9	42.7	15.4	41.9
San Diego, CA	8.5	72.6	18.9	31.0	20.7	48.3
Median	**16.0%**	**55.6%**	**24.5%**	**39.1%**	**17.9%**	**41.0%**

* The 11 sites are those in which at least 50 women arrestees participated in the market for marijuana and crack cocaine, the drugs used by the highest percentages of women arrestees. In the other sites the numbers were too small for analysis.

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

of noncash crack transaction (aside from the category "other") was obtaining the drug on credit and paying cash later. In half the sites, 11 percent or more of the women arrestees who obtained crack without paying cash did so this way.

A fairly large proportion of the female arrestees said that their noncash transactions in the crack market involved trading sex for the drug. In half the sites, 10 percent or more said they did so, with the range 3 percent (in Atlanta, with 1 woman saying she did so), to 21 percent (in New York, with 7 saying they did so). These figures contrast dramatically with the data for adult males, none of whom said they traded sex for any drug. Although the samples of males and females are not entirely comparable because of the relatively small number of women arrestees and the nonprobability basis of the sample, some other research supports this finding.[21]

In contrast to noncash transactions, transactions involving cash only were proportionately smaller in the marijuana market, where in half the sites at least 16 percent of the women paid cash for this drug. In only 3 sites did the proportions who paid cash exceed one-third. The proportions who paid cash for crack were far higher: at least 39 percent in half the sites, and the percentages exceeded those for marijuana in each of the 11 sites.

Some women arrestees used cash at times and at other times used something else to obtain drugs. The proportion who obtained crack by such combined means was at least 41 percent in half the sites, about the same as paid cash for this drug. The range of these combination transactions was 24 percent (New York, with 30 women) to 55 percent (Cleveland, with 99 women). The proportions who combined cash and noncash to obtain marijuana were lower than for crack: About one in four women arrestees obtained marijuana this way. (See Table 5–2.) The range was 19 percent (Denver, 23 women; and San Diego, 20 women) to 35 percent (Oklahoma City, 44 women).

Does outdoor or indoor purchasing predominate?

The proportion of women arrestees who obtained crack cocaine outdoors, in open air markets, was 44 percent or more in half the 11 sites studied.[22] The range was wide—from a low of 11 percent (in Oklahoma City, where 4 women purchased crack outdoors) to a high of 81 percent (in

Table 5-3 OUTDOOR CASH PURCHASES OF MARIJUANA AND CRACK COCAINE, BY SELECTED SITES—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Had Purchased Drugs Outdoors	
	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine
Atlanta, GA	20.0% (5)	30.8% (12)
Chicago, IL	62.5 (40)	81.0 (132)
Cleveland, OH	53.3 (32)	59.4 (79)
Denver, CO	30.3 (10)	51.1 (23)
Indianapolis, IN	33.3 (7)	41.7 (15)
Las Vegas, NV	9.1 (4)	37.3 (19)
New Orleans, LA	64.1 (25)	75.6 (34)
New York, NY	51.8 (43)	70.9 (78)
Oklahoma City, OK	18.4 (9)	10.5 (4)
Phoenix, AZ	17.1 (7)	26.4 (23)
San Diego, CA	20.0 (5)	43.6 (17)
Median	**30.3% (9)**	**43.6% (23)**

* The 11 sites are those in which at least 50 women arrestees participated in the market for marijuana and crack cocaine, the drugs used by the highest percentages of women arrestees. In the other sites the numbers were too small for analysis.

Note: Questions were asked of adult female arrestees who said they had purchased these drugs in the 30 days before their arrest. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

Chicago, where 132 did so). Participation in open air markets for crack cocaine was particularly evident in Chicago, New Orleans, and New York. Outdoor purchasing of marijuana was less common, with 30 percent or more obtaining it this way in half the sites. With the exception of Oklahoma City, in each of the 11 sites the proportions who obtained marijuana outdoors were lower than for crack. The range was 9 percent (in Las Vegas, where 4 women bought this drug outdoors) to 64 percent (in New Orleans, where the number was 25). (See Table 5–3.)

Community advocates contend that outsiders (people who do not live in the neighborhood) come into the neighborhood to buy drugs, thereby promoting instability. To buy marijuana, 44 percent or more of the women arrestees in half the sites said they went outside their own neighborhood.[23] To buy crack cocaine, 40 percent or more in half the sites did so. (See Table 5–4.)

Why do some attempts to buy drugs fail?

Over the years, a considerable amount of law enforcement resources have been devoted to making it more difficult for drug users to obtain illicit drugs.[24] The findings for 2000 indicate that in attempting to buy crack cocaine, the majority of adult female arrestees did not have much difficulty.[25] In half the sites, 40 percent or less failed when they tried to buy this drug. (See Table 5–5.) The proportion who failed in attempting to buy marijuana was slightly lower (36 percent or less in half the sites).

The reasons the arrestees' attempts to buy marijuana or crack failed were about the same for both drugs. For marijuana, the explanation noted by the highest percentage of women arrestees was that area dealers did not have the drug available to sell. In half the sites, 31 percent or more who tried and failed to buy marijuana said this was the reason. The reason noted by the second largest proportion (after the 31 percent who noted "other" reasons) was lack of dealers (24 percent or more women in half the sites). (See Appendix Table 5–15a.) The reasons for crack cocaine transaction failures were similar. The explanation noted by the highest proportion of women arrestees was that no dealers were available (23 percent or more in half the sites said this), followed (after "other" reasons, cited by 24 percent) by

Table 5-4 OUTSIDE-NEIGHBORHOOD CASH PURCHASES OF MARIJUANA AND CRACK COCAINE, BY SELECTED SITES—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City*	Percent Who Said They Had Purchased Drugs Outside Their Neighborhood	
	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine
Atlanta, GA	44.0% (11)	35.9% (14)
Chicago, IL	42.2 (27)	28.6 (46)
Cleveland, OH	36.7 (22)	45.9 (61)
Denver, CO	40.6 (13)	47.8 (22)
Indianapolis, IN	65.0 (13)	42.9 (15)
Las Vegas, NV	60.5 (26)	28.0 (14)
New Orleans, LA	66.7 (26)	44.4 (20)
New York, NY	38.6 (32)	35.5 (29)
Oklahoma City, OK	63.3 (31)	76.3 (29)
Phoenix, AZ	48.8 (20)	38.8 (33)
San Diego, CA	32.0 (8)	40.0 (16)
Median	**44.0% (22)**	**40.0% (22)**

* The 11 sites are those in which at least 50 women arrestees participated in the market for marijuana and crack cocaine, the drugs used by the highest percentages of women arrestees. In the other sites the numbers were too small for analysis.

Note: Questions were asked of adult female arrestees who said they had purchased these 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. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

lack of availability of the drug from dealers (cited by at least 26 percent of the women in half the sites). (See Appendix Table 5–15b.)

As was the case with male arrestees, in nearly all 11 sites police activity was rarely identified by female arrestees as the reason a drug transaction failed. The proportions who said police activity was why marijuana transactions failed ranged from none (in Denver, Indianapolis, Las Vegas, and Phoenix) to 12 percent of arrestees (in New York and San Diego, where 5 and 2 women, respectively, said this was the reason). For crack, about 13 percent or less in half the sites noted police activity as the reason an attempted purchase failed—twice the percentage who said police activity caused a marijuana transaction to fail. The range among the sites was none (in Indianapolis) to 29 percent (New York, where 16 women noted this reason).

Comparison with adult male arrestees

As noted above, these findings should be interpreted cautiously because the number of women arrestees is relatively small and because the samples were not drawn randomly nor were they probability-based. In many sites there are few women arrestees and overall, as in previous years, there were fewer women than men arrestees. Moreover, women selected for inclusion are likely to represent more serious offenses, as are women in general who are arrested. Thus, unlike the findings for men, which were based on probability sampling, the findings for women cannot be generalized to a larger population.

In 2000, adult female arrestees tested positive for at least one of the NIDA–5 drugs almost as often as their male counterparts. On average, 63 percent of women tested positive, compared to 64 percent of the men. However, the drug for which female arrestees were most likely to test positive was cocaine; among male arrestees, marijuana was the most prevalent drug. For risk of drug dependence, the proportion of women was slightly higher than the proportion of men: in half the sites, 42 percent of the women were found at risk, compared to 37 percent of the men. The women were also more likely than the men to use alcohol heavily. In half the sites, one-third or more of the women drank heavily (had five or more drinks on the

Table 5-5 FAILED CASH PURCHASES OF MARIJUANA AND CRACK COCAINE, BY SELECTED SITES—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City*	Percent Who Said They Had Failed in Trying to Purchase	
	Marijuana	Crack Cocaine
Atlanta, GA	35.3% (12)	29.4% (15)
Chicago, IL	19.5 (15)	18.7 (34)
Cleveland, OH	31.7 (26)	40.8 (62)
Denver, CO	28.2 (11)	48.1 (26)
Indianapolis, IN	41.7 (10)	48.8 (20)
Las Vegas, NV	35.8 (19)	57.4 (35)
New Orleans, LA	34.7 (17)	27.1 (16)
New York, NY	38.9 (42)	46.2 (55)
Oklahoma City, OK	53.0 (35)	54.3 (25)
Phoenix, AZ	41.7 (20)	29.6 (29)
San Diego, CA	58.6 (17)	38.6 (17)
Median	**35.8% (17)**	**40.8% (26)**

* The 11 sites are those in which at least 50 women arrestees participated in the market for marijuana and crack cocaine, the drugs used by the highest percentages of women arrestees. In the other sites the numbers were too small for analysis.

Note: Questions were asked of adult female arrestees who said they had attempted to purchase these drugs in the 30 days before their arrest. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

same occasion at least once in the month before they were arrested); 29 percent of the male arrestees did so. When it came to participation in drug markets, men outpaced women for marijuana, while the opposite was true for crack cocaine. In half the sites, just under one-third of the women (32 percent) participated in the market for marijuana, while 44 percent of the men did so. In the crack cocaine market, 23 percent of the women participated, in contrast to 15 percent of the men.

Despite the caveats that must apply in interpreting the data, the findings offer some useful information about women arrestees, some of which confirm or are confirmed by previous research. They show that there are differences and similarities between male and female arrestees in their involvement in drugs and drug-related behavior. The value of the findings for women arrestees will increase when probability-based sampling is adopted for them.

NOTES

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000: Uniform Crime Reports*, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001: 216.

2. Greenfeld, L.A. and T.L. Snell, *Women Offenders*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 1999, NCJ 175688: 5.

3. For a review, see "Dynamics of the Drug-Crime Relationship," by H.R.White and D.M. Gorman, in *The Nature of Crime and the Continuity of Change, Volume 1, Criminal Justice 2000*, ed. G. LaFree, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2000: 151–218, NCJ 182408.

4. For examples, see *Prostitution and Drugs*, by P.J. Goldstein, New York: Lexington Books, 1979; and "Drugs and Consensual Crimes: Drug Dealing and Prostitution," by D. Hunt, in *Drugs and Crime*, Volume 13, *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, eds. M. Tonry and J.Q. Wilson, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990:159–202.

5. See Inciardi, J.A., D. Lockwood, and A.E. Pottieger, *Women and Crack Cocaine*, New York: MacMillan, 1993; and Rafter, N.H., ed., *Encyclopedia of Women and Crime*, Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 2000.

6. For example, "Women Who Kill in Drug Market Situations," by H.H. Brownstein et al., in *Justice Quarterly* 12 (1995): 473–498; "Female Crack Sellers in New York City: Who They Are and What They Do," by E. Dunlap, B.D. Johnson, and L. Maher, in *Women and Criminal Justice* 8 (1997): 25–55; "Women and Drugs Revisited: Female Participation in the Cocaine Economy," by J. Fagan, in *Journal of Drug Issues* 24 (1994): 179–225; "Drugs and Consensual Crimes," by Hunt; *Women and Crack Cocaine*, by Inciardi, Lockwood, and Pottieger; "Women in the Street-Level Drug Economy: Continuity or Change?" by L. Maher and K. Daly, in *Criminology* 34 (1996): 465–491; and "Experiences of Women Who Sell Crack: Descriptive Data from the Detroit Crack Ethnography Project," by T. Mieczkowski, in *Journal of Drug Issues* 24 (1994): 227–248.

7. For a discussion of the difficulties in interpreting DUF results, see *Methodology Guide for ADAM*, by D. Hunt and W. Rhodes, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, May 2001. It can be downloaded from the ADAM Web page (http://www.adam-nij.net) on the NIJ Web site (http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij).

8. The ten drugs for which arrestees are tested in the ADAM program are cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, and barbiturates. The first five are the "NIDA–5," established as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

9. See note 8 for the ten drugs for which ADAM uses urinalysis. Compared to the percentages testing positive for cocaine, opiates, marijuana, and methamphetamine, the percentages testing positive for the other six drugs were low.

10. Unless otherwise indicated, averages represent medians.

11. Urinalysis can detect drugs in the amphetamine group, but only a confirmatory test indicates whether the drug is methamphetamine. The confirmation is also necessary because several cold and diet medications contain amphetamines, which would produce false positives.

12. "Month" and "30 days" are used interchangeably, as are "year" and "12 months."

13. For a discussion, see Chapter 3.

14. A single episode of binge drinking is defined by the NHSDA as consuming five or more drinks on the same occasion on one day in the past 30. Heavy drinking is defined more fully in Chapter 3, which presents the findings for adult males and includes a discussion of the behavioral problems associated with alcohol abuse.

15. The ability of the new ADAM to crosswalk data with NHSDA is discussed in Chapter 8.

16. Office of Applied Statistics, *Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, September 2001: 173. The figure represents people 12 years of age and older.

17. Because the sample of adult female arrestees is much smaller than that of adult males, and because probability-based sampling was not used, the findings are not presented in as much detail.

18. In very few sites were there even as few as 50 female arrestees who said they had participated in the markets for the various drugs. In only one site (Phoenix) were there more than 50 powder cocaine market participants; in only two (Chicago and New York) were there more than 50 heroin market participants; in only three (San Diego, Phoenix, and Las Vegas) were there more than 50 methamphetamine market participants. A cutoff point of 50 cases in the marijuana and cocaine markets was set for all analyses that follow in this chapter. A threshold of 50 is by no means definitive, but appears to be reasonable because it generated at least 10 cases per cell even when variables with as many as five categories were analyzed. The meaningfulness of a percentage is almost certainly lost when cell sizes start to fall below 10. The sites where 50 or more adult female arrestees said they had participated in the marijuana and crack cocaine markets were Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Indianapolis, Las Vegas, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, and San Diego. (See Appendix Table 5–13.)

19. For an explanation of the categories noncash and combination (cash and noncash) transactions, see Chapter 3.

20. Examples of gifts include getting or sharing a marijuana joint at a party or sharing crack with a partner.

21. The research revealing women's trading sex for drugs is based on anecdotal evidence or small samples. See Baskin, D.R. and I.B. Sommer, *Casualties of Community Disorder: Women's Careers in Violent Crime*, Boulder, CO: Westview, 1998; Inciardi, Lockwood, and Pottieger, *Women and Crack Cocaine*; and Maher and Daly, "Women in the Street-Level Drug Economy."

22. See Chapter 4 for a discussion of issues involved in purchasing drugs outdoors.

23. 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.

24. See Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The National Drug Control Strategy: 2001 Annual Report*, Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 2001, NCJ 185400.

25. 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.

CHAPTER 5

APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX Table 5-1

SAMPLE SIZE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Number Selected for Inclusion in Sample					Number of Interviews Completed	Percent Who Refused Interview	Percent Interviewed Who Agreed to Give Urine Sample
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total			
Albany/Capital Area, NY	ND	14	39	47	100	58	20.5%	70.2%
Albuquerque, NM	105	59	ND	ND	164	112	22.8	81.3
Anchorage, AK	78	81	88	87	334	144	36.0	88.1
Atlanta, GA	ND	109	102	168	379	218	17.1	94.5
Birmingham, AL	13	14	24	14	65	60	6.3	80.4
Charlotte-Metro, NC	ND	ND	ND	1	1	1	0.0	100.0
Chicago, IL	468	434	399	ND	1,301	510	39.4	76.6
Cleveland, OH	128	117	190	143	578	447	10.6	89.4
Dallas, TX	63	22	ND	9	94	74	11.9	100.0
Denver, CO	102	77	108	100	387	229	7.3	92.1
Des Moines, IA	14	19	22	29	84	49	23.4	91.7
Detroit, MI	3	33	5	66	107	56	25.3	63.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	130	112	ND	ND	242	196	8.0	94.3
Honolulu, HI	35	32	46	49	162	89	28.8	83.1
Houston, TX	116	ND	ND	ND	116	64	22.0	93.8
Indianapolis, IN	7	17	159	184	367	154	17.2	92.2
Laredo, TX	20	15	20	22	77	62	12.7	95.1
Las Vegas, NV	76	206	197	193	672	414	12.3	91.2
Los Angeles, CA	172	128	ND	ND	300	177	21.3	77.4
Miami, FL	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND
Minneapolis, MN	ND	37	3	ND	40	26	33.3	75.0
New Orleans, LA	65	61	70	68	264	254	3.8	96.9
New York, NY	169	96	94	122	481	412	14.0	93.0
Oklahoma City, OK	66	127	106	118	417	314	11.0	96.5
Omaha, NE	29	31	42	30	132	106	13.1	72.4
Philadelphia, PA	ND	34	31	31	96	69	23.3	80.6
Phoenix, AZ	117	129	142	152	540	419	15.4	94.2
Portland, OR	116	118	66	79	379	239	28.4	92.9
Sacramento, CA	26	14	11	ND	51	28	28.2	96.4
Salt Lake City, UT	ND	11	48	44	103	82	15.5	92.7
San Antonio, TX	3	4	ND	8	15	13	13.3	92.3
San Diego, CA	133	142	145	134	554	282	19.0	95.0
San Jose, CA	ND	30	15	97	142	52	16.1	100.0
Seattle, WA	20	8	6	2	36	25	21.9	92.0
Spokane, WA	9	11	3	ND	23	15	21.1	85.7
St. Louis, MO*	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND
Tucson, AZ	77	74	54	30	235	146	16.1	86.6
Washington, DC	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND

Note: The unweighted data are presented.

* St. Louis has been in ADAM for several years, and is now in hiatus status. It will return to active status after resolution of financial and other issues.

ND = No data available.

APPENDIX Table 5-2

DRUG TEST RESULTS, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Who Tested Positive For:*						
	Any NIDA-5 Drug*	Cocaine	Opiates	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	PCP	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs
Albany/Capital Area, NY	50.0%	22.5%	7.5%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Albuquerque, NM	57.5	41.4	13.8	18.4	5.7	0.0	19.5
Anchorage, AK	46.2	23.5	8.4	27.7	0.8	0.0	11.8
Atlanta, GA	71.7	57.6	3.4	26.3	0.0	0.0	15.1
Birmingham, AL	53.3	42.2	4.4	17.8	2.2	0.0	13.3
Chicago, IL	79.5	59.2	40.0	26.4	0.3	3.2	41.1
Cleveland, OH	68.1	52.0	6.6	24.0	0.0	4.5	17.4
Dallas, TX	38.8	23.9	4.5	20.9	3.0	1.5	13.4
Denver, CO	70.5	46.9	5.8	33.8	5.3	0.0	19.4
Des Moines, IA	59.1	18.2	6.8	36.4	20.5	2.3	22.7
Detroit, MI	69.7	42.4	24.2	24.2	0.0	0.0	21.2
Fort Lauderdale, FL	61.3	44.8	7.2	28.2	0.0	0.0	18.2
Indianapolis, IN	72.3	45.4	6.4	38.3	0.7	0.0	18.4
Houston, TX	51.7	31.7	3.3	26.7	1.7	1.7	10.0
Honolulu, HI	62.5	18.9	8.1	18.9	47.2	0.0	22.2
Laredo, TX	31.0	22.4	6.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	12.1
Las Vegas, NV	60.9	27.4	4.8	25.3	20.6	1.3	16.0
Los Angeles, CA	64.6	33.1	7.7	31.5	12.3	1.5	19.2
New Orleans, LA	56.5	41.1	8.5	28.0	0.4	0.4	19.5
New York, NY	74.9	53.0	19.1	28.2	0.0	1.3	23.5
Omaha, NE	52.6	22.4	1.3	32.9	13.2	0.0	13.2
Philadelphia, PA	59.3	40.7	11.1	22.2	0.0	3.7	16.7
Phoenix, AZ	66.3	35.0	6.4	23.1	24.1	1.0	21.2
Portland, OR	69.2	29.9	22.2	26.2	23.5	0.0	28.1
Oklahoma City, OK	67.2	27.2	4.6	44.7	16.2	4.3	25.8
Salt Lake City, UT	59.2	14.5	9.2	25.0	28.9	0.0	14.5
San Diego, CA	66.4	26.1	7.5	27.2	28.7	0.4	21.3
San Jose, CA	68.0	7.8	3.9	29.4	40.0	2.0	14.0
Tucson, AZ	70.7	49.6	17.9	28.5	9.0	0.0	32.0
Median	**62.5%**	**33.1%**	**7.2%**	**26.7%**	**3.0%**	**0.0%**	**18.4%**

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

APPENDIX Table 5-3a

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR NIDA-5 DRUGS[a] AND COCAINE, BY AGE BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Any NIDA-5 Drug[a]–Percent of Arrestees Who Tested Positive and Whose Age Was:					Cocaine[b]–Percent of Arrestees Who Tested Positive and Whose Age Was:				
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Albany/Capital Area, NY	75.0% (6)	44.4% (4)	75.0% (3)	12.5% (1)	54.5% (6)	25.0% (2)	11.1% (1)	50.0% (2)	12.5% (1)	27.3% (3)
Albuquerque, NM	64.3 (9)	47.8 (11)	75.0 (6)	100.0 (9)	45.5 (15)	28.6 (4)	30.4 (7)	75.0 (6)	66.7 (6)	39.4 (13)
Anchorage, AK	42.9 (6)	40.0 (6)	57.1 (12)	50.0 (6)	43.9 (25)	7.1 (1)	26.7 (4)	33.3 (7)	41.7 (5)	19.3 (11)
Atlanta, GA	56.3 (18)	62.5 (15)	61.5 (16)	87.5 (28)	76.9 (70)	18.8 (6)	33.3 (8)	50.0 (13)	78.1 (25)	72.5 (66)
Birmingham, AL	42.9 (3)	50.0 (6)	87.5 (7)	75.0 (3)	35.7 (5)	14.3 (1)	33.3 (4)	75.0 (6)	75.0 (3)	35.7 (5)
Chicago, IL	64.1 (25)	59.3 (35)	82.1 (55)	93.0 (66)	84.2 (117)	20.5 (8)	23.7 (14)	61.2 (41)	84.5 (60)	71.2 (99)
Cleveland, OH	69.0 (29)	58.3 (28)	66.7 (44)	76.6 (49)	67.9 (108)	31.0 (13)	25.0 (12)	54.5 (36)	68.8 (44)	57.9 (92)
Dallas, TX	36.4 (4)	30.8 (4)	37.5 (6)	63.6 (7)	31.3 (5)	9.1 (1)	7.7 (1)	18.8 (3)	63.6 (7)	25.0 (4)
Denver, CO	66.7 (18)	64.7 (22)	74.5 (35)	78.9 (30)	67.2 (41)	25.9 (7)	23.5 (8)	53.2 (25)	65.8 (25)	52.5 (32)
Des Moines, IA	46.2 (6)	54.5 (6)	80.0 (4)	50.0 (2)	72.7 (8)	7.7 (1)	18.2 (2)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	27.3 (3)
Detroit, MI	33.3 (2)	100.0 (2)	83.3 (5)	66.7 (4)	76.9 (10)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (1)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)	53.8 (7)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	42.9 (3)	60.0 (15)	55.6 (20)	56.8 (21)	68.4 (52)	28.6 (2)	32.0 (8)	33.3 (12)	45.9 (17)	55.3 (42)
Honolulu, HI	42.9 (3)	69.2 (9)	62.5 (5)	53.8 (7)	67.7 (21)	14.3 (1)	15.4 (2)	22.2 (2)	15.4 (2)	21.9 (7)
Houston, TX	28.6 (4)	42.9 (6)	41.7 (5)	70.0 (7)	90.0 (9)	7.1 (1)	21.4 (3)	25.0 (3)	40.0 (4)	80.0 (8)
Indianapolis, IN	72.7 (8)	56.5 (13)	87.2 (34)	74.2 (23)	64.9 (24)	0.0 (0)	17.4 (4)	59.0 (23)	58.1 (18)	51.4 (19)
Laredo,TX	14.3 (2)	26.7 (4)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (4)	40.0 (6)	7.1 (1)	20.0 (3)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (4)	26.7 (4)
Las Vegas, NV	55.6 (25)	60.9 (42)	61.4 (35)	70.3 (52)	57.1 (72)	0.0 (0)	17.4 (12)	21.1 (12)	38.7 (29)	38.9 (49)
Los Angeles, CA	63.2 (12)	50.0 (12)	53.8 (14)	87.5 (21)	67.6 (25)	5.3 (1)	12.5 (3)	23.1 (6)	58.3 (14)	51.4 (19)
New Orleans, LA	45.5 (20)	41.9 (18)	67.6 (25)	57.7 (30)	65.7 (46)	9.1 (4)	23.3 (10)	56.8 (21)	48.1 (25)	58.6 (41)
New York, NY	63.0 (34)	72.7 (48)	76.9 (40)	82.1 (46)	76.8 (119)	13.0 (7)	28.8 (19)	63.5 (33)	64.3 (36)	69.7 (108)
Oklahoma City, OK	62.2 (23)	70.3 (45)	59.3 (32)	65.0 (26)	72.0 (77)	16.2 (6)	18.8 (12)	25.9 (14)	27.5 (11)	36.4 (39)
Omaha, NE	46.7 (7)	43.8 (7)	71.4 (10)	53.8 (7)	50.0 (9)	6.7 (1)	12.5 (2)	7.1 (1)	53.8 (7)	33.3 (6)
Philadelphia, PA	66.7 (4)	41.7 (5)	75.0 (3)	61.5 (8)	63.2 (12)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (3)	50.0 (2)	46.2 (6)	57.9 (11)
Phoenix, AZ	63.6 (35)	69.4 (50)	63.3 (38)	65.8 (48)	67.5 (85)	23.6 (13)	22.2 (16)	34.4 (21)	40.5 (30)	44.1 (56)
Portland, OR	53.6 (15)	73.3 (33)	67.6 (23)	73.0 (27)	71.4 (55)	10.7 (3)	20.0 (9)	35.3 (12)	29.7 (11)	40.3 (31)
Salt Lake City, UT	53.8 (7)	63.2 (12)	69.2 (9)	50.0 (5)	57.1 (12)	15.4 (2)	15.8 (3)	15.4 (2)	10.0 (1)	14.3 (3)
San Diego, CA	69.4 (25)	52.9 (27)	64.6 (31)	71.0 (22)	71.6 (73)	8.3 (3)	7.8 (4)	18.8 (9)	25.8 (8)	45.1 (46)
San Jose, CA	66.7 (4)	80.0 (8)	63.6 (7)	70.0 (7)	61.5 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.2 (2)	9.1 (1)	7.7 (1)
Tucson, AZ	81.8 (9)	69.0 (20)	81.3 (13)	74.1 (20)	62.5 (25)	36.4 (4)	37.9 (11)	68.8 (11)	59.3 (16)	47.5 (19)
Median	**56.3%**	**58.3%**	**67.6%**	**70.0%**	**67.2%**	**13.0%**	**21.4%**	**34.4%**	**48.1%**	**44.1%**

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

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

b. Data reflect both crack and powder cocaine.

APPENDIX Table 5-3b

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR MARIJUANA AND OPIATES, BY AGE BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Marijuana–Percent of Arrestees Who Tested Positive and Whose Age Was:					Opiates–Percent of Arrestees Who Tested Positive and Whose Age Was:				
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Albany/Capital Area, NY	62.5% (5)	33.3% (3)	25.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	27.3% (3)	12.5% (1)	0.0% (0)	25.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	9.1% (1)
Albuquerque, NM	35.7 (5)	34.8 (8)	12.5 (1)	11.1 (1)	3.0 (1)	14.3 (2)	4.3 (1)	50.0 (4)	33.3 (3)	6.1 (2)
Anchorage, AK	42.9 (6)	26.7 (4)	28.6 (6)	16.7 (2)	26.3 (15)	0.0 (0)	13.3 (2)	14.3 (3)	8.3 (1)	7.0 (4)
Atlanta, GA	50.0 (16)	45.8 (11)	26.9 (7)	25.0 (8)	13.2 (12)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (2)	5.5 (5)
Birmingham, AL	28.6 (2)	25.0 (3)	25.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	8.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)
Chicago, IL	59.0 (23)	32.2 (19)	29.9 (20)	22.5 (16)	15.1 (21)	12.8 (5)	25.4 (15)	46.3 (31)	45.1 (32)	48.2 (67)
Cleveland, OH	57.1 (24)	31.3 (15)	24.2 (16)	17.2 (11)	15.7 (25)	0.0 (0)	2.1 (1)	4.5 (3)	6.3 (4)	10.7 (17)
Dallas, TX	27.3 (3)	23.1 (3)	18.8 (3)	18.2 (2)	18.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Denver, CO	48.1 (13)	50.0 (17)	38.3 (18)	28.9 (11)	18.0 (11)	7.4 (2)	2.9 (1)	2.1 (1)	7.9 (3)	8.2 (5)
Des Moines, IA	38.5 (5)	45.5 (5)	40.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	27.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	18.2 (2)
Detroit, MI	16.7 (1)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	7.7 (1)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (1)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	38.5 (5)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	28.6 (2)	40.0 (10)	38.9 (14)	21.6 (8)	22.4 (17)	0.0 (0)	8.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	8.1 (3)	10.5 (8)
Honolulu, HI	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)	11.1 (1)	15.4 (2)	28.1 (9)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	12.5 (4)
Houston, TX	28.6 (4)	35.7 (5)	16.7 (2)	30.0 (3)	20.0 (2)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Indianapolis, IN	72.7 (8)	47.8 (11)	46.2 (18)	32.3 (10)	18.9 (7)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (3)	3.2 (1)	10.8 (4)
Laredo,TX	14.3 (2)	20.0 (3)	16.7 (1)	25.0 (2)	13.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	6.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	13.3 (2)
Las Vegas, NV	42.2 (19)	37.7 (26)	33.3 (19)	20.0 (15)	11.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	5.8 (4)	3.5 (2)	2.7 (2)	7.9 (10)
Los Angeles, CA	47.4 (9)	41.7 (10)	34.6 (9)	37.5 (9)	10.8 (4)	5.3 (1)	4.2 (1)	11.5 (3)	8.3 (2)	8.1 (3)
New Orleans, LA	43.2 (19)	30.2 (13)	32.4 (12)	21.2 (11)	20.0 (14)	4.5 (2)	11.6 (5)	18.9 (7)	7.7 (4)	4.3 (3)
New York, NY	53.7 (29)	50.0 (33)	26.9 (14)	26.8 (15)	11.0 (17)	7.4 (4)	10.6 (7)	25.0 (13)	30.4 (17)	20.6 (32)
Oklahoma City, OK	51.4 (19)	57.8 (37)	29.6 (16)	42.5 (17)	43.0 (46)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	3.7 (2)	2.5 (1)	9.3 (10)
Omaha, NE	40.0 (6)	37.5 (6)	50.0 (7)	23.1 (3)	16.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (1)
Philadelphia, PA	50.0 (3)	16.7 (2)	25.0 (1)	23.1 (3)	15.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	15.8 (3)
Phoenix, AZ	32.7 (18)	33.3 (24)	19.7 (12)	17.6 (13)	18.1 (23)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (4)	6.6 (4)	4.1 (3)	11.0 (14)
Portland, OR	28.6 (8)	44.4 (20)	20.6 (7)	18.9 (7)	20.8 (16)	10.7 (3)	8.9 (4)	29.4 (10)	35.1 (13)	24.7 (19)
Salt Lake City, UT	30.8 (4)	42.1 (8)	23.1 (3)	20.0 (2)	9.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	5.3 (1)	15.4 (2)	10.0 (1)	14.3 (3)
San Diego, CA	44.4 (16)	31.4 (16)	29.2 (14)	19.4 (6)	20.6 (21)	5.6 (2)	2.0 (1)	8.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	12.7 (13)
San Jose, CA	50.0 (3)	40.0 (4)	27.3 (3)	18.2 (2)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)
Tucson, AZ	72.7 (8)	37.9 (11)	12.5 (2)	33.3 (9)	12.5 (5)	0.0 (0)	20.7 (6)	25.0 (4)	14.8 (4)	20.0 (8)
Median	**42.9%**	**37.5%**	**26.9%**	**22.5%**	**18.0%**	**0.0%**	**5.8%**	**6.6%**	**6.3%**	**10.7%**

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-3c

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR METHAMPHETAMINE AND PCP, BY AGE BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Methamphetamine–Percent of Arrestees Who Tested Positive and Whose Age Was:					PCP–Percent of Arrestees Who Tested Positive and Whose Age Was:				
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Albany/Capital Area, NY	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Albuquerque, NM	7.1 (1)	8.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Anchorage, AK	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Atlanta, GA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Birmingham, AL	14.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Chicago, IL	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (1)	7.7 (3)	3.4 (2)	1.5 (1)	1.4 (1)	3.6 (5)
Cleveland, OH	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (7)	12.5 (6)	3.0 (2)	1.6 (1)	0.6 (1)
Dallas, TX	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Denver, CO	7.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	6.4 (3)	8.1 (3)	4.9 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Des Moines, IA	0.0 (0)	18.2 (2)	20.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	36.4 (4)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Detroit, MI	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Honolulu, HI	42.9 (3)	46.2 (6)	50.0 (4)	46.2 (6)	48.4 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Houston, TX	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Indianapolis, IN	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Laredo,TX	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Las Vegas, NV	20.5 (9)	18.8 (13)	29.8 (17)	30.1 (22)	11.9 (15)	6.7 (3)	2.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Los Angeles, CA	15.8 (3)	4.2 (1)	11.5 (3)	20.8 (5)	10.8 (4)	5.3 (1)	4.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
New Orleans, LA	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)
New York, NY	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.9 (3)
Oklahoma City, OK	8.1 (3)	14.1 (9)	18.5 (10)	22.5 (9)	16.8 (18)	5.4 (2)	14.1 (9)	3.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Omaha, NE	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	35.7 (5)	7.7 (1)	16.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Philadelphia, PA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Phoenix, AZ	14.5 (8)	30.6 (22)	28.3 (17)	19.2 (14)	25.4 (32)	1.8 (1)	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (2)
Portland, OR	21.4 (6)	26.7 (12)	29.4 (10)	27.0 (10)	18.2 (14)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Salt Lake City, UT	23.1 (3)	21.1 (4)	46.2 (6)	40.0 (4)	23.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
San Diego, CA	36.1 (13)	25.5 (13)	39.6 (19)	41.9 (13)	18.6 (19)	2.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
San Jose, CA	33.3 (2)	40.0 (4)	27.3 (3)	40.0 (4)	53.8 (7)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Tucson, AZ	9.1 (1)	13.8 (4)	6.3 (1)	7.4 (2)	7.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Median	**2.3%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**7.7%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-3d

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR MULTIPLE NIDA-5 DRUGS,* BY AGE BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs*–Percent Who Tested Positive and Whose Age Was:									
	Under 21		21-25		26-30		31-35		36+	
Albany/Capital Area, NY	25.0%	(2)	0.0%	(0)	25.0%	(1)	0.0%	(0)	9.1%	(1)
Albuquerque, NM	14.3	(2)	30.4	(7)	50.0	(4)	33.3	(3)	3.0	(1)
Anchorage, AK	7.1	(1)	20.0	(3)	19.0	(4)	16.7	(2)	7.0	(4)
Atlanta, GA	12.5	(4)	16.7	(4)	15.4	(4)	21.9	(7)	13.2	(12)
Birmingham, AL	14.3	(1)	16.7	(2)	12.5	(1)	25.0	(1)	7.1	(1)
Chicago, IL	25.6	(10)	23.7	(14)	41.8	(28)	50.7	(36)	47.5	(66)
Cleveland, OH	28.6	(12)	10.4	(5)	19.7	(13)	17.2	(11)	15.7	(25)
Dallas, TX	0.0	(0)	15.4	(2)	6.3	(1)	36.4	(4)	12.5	(2)
Denver, CO	22.2	(6)	11.8	(4)	25.5	(12)	24.3	(9)	14.8	(9)
Des Moines, IA	7.7	(1)	27.3	(3)	20.0	(1)	25.0	(1)	36.4	(4)
Detroit, MI	16.7	(1)	50.0	(1)	16.7	(1)	16.7	(1)	23.1	(3)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	14.3	(1)	16.0	(4)	16.7	(6)	18.9	(7)	19.7	(15)
Honolulu, HI	14.3	(1)	7.7	(1)	12.5	(1)	23.1	(3)	32.3	(10)
Houston, TX	14.3	(2)	14.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	10.0	(1)	10.0	(1)
Indianapolis, IN	18.2	(2)	8.7	(2)	25.6	(10)	19.4	(6)	16.2	(6)
Laredo,TX	7.1	(1)	13.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	25.0	(2)	13.3	(2)
Las Vegas, NV	13.6	(6)	17.4	(12)	21.1	(12)	17.8	(13)	12.7	(16)
Los Angeles, CA	10.5	(2)	16.7	(4)	19.2	(5)	37.5	(9)	13.5	(5)
New Orleans, LA	11.4	(5)	20.9	(9)	35.1	(13)	17.3	(9)	17.1	(12)
New York, NY	11.1	(6)	15.2	(10)	32.7	(17)	33.9	(19)	24.5	(38)
Oklahoma City, OK	16.2	(6)	32.8	(21)	16.7	(9)	30.0	(12)	28.0	(30)
Omaha, NE	0.0	(0)	12.5	(2)	14.3	(2)	23.1	(3)	16.7	(3)
Philadelphia, PA	16.7	(1)	16.7	(2)	0..0	(0)	15.4	(2)	21.1	(4)
Phoenix, AZ	9.1	(5)	20.8	(15)	25.0	(15)	16.4	(12)	27.8	(35)
Portland, OR	14.3	(4)	26.7	(12)	32.4	(11)	32.4	(12)	29.9	(23)
Salt Lake City, UT	15.4	(2)	15.8	(3)	23.1	(3)	20.0	(2)	4.8	(1)
San Diego, CA	27.8	(10)	13.7	(7)	22.9	(11)	16.1	(5)	23.5	(24)
San Jose, CA	33.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	9.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	30.8	(4)
Tucson, AZ	36.4	(4)	34.5	(10)	31.3	(5)	37.0	(10)	25.6	(10)
Median	**14.3%**		**16.7%**		**19.7%**		**21.9%**		**16.7%**	

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

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-4a

DRUG TEST RESULTS—ADULT FEMALES ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES, BY DRUG BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Arrested for a Violent Offense Who Tested Positive For:						
	Any NIDA-5 Drug*	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	PCP	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs*
Albany/Capital Area, NY	55.6% (5)	11.1% (1)	44.4% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Albuquerque, NM	66.7 (6)	33.3 (3)	55.6 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	22.2 (2)
Anchorage, AK	31.3 (10)	9.4 (3)	25.0 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.1 (1)
Atlanta, GA	60.4 (29)	43.8 (21)	20.8 (10)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (2)
Birmingham, AL	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Chicago, IL	54.4 (37)	36.8 (25)	20.6 (14)	8.8 (6)	1.5 (1)	2.9 (2)	13.2 (9)
Cleveland, OH	47.8 (22)	21.7 (10)	23.9 (11)	8.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	6.5 (3)	10.9 (5)
Dallas, TX	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
Denver, CO	59.6 (31)	25.0 (13)	38.5 (20)	5.8 (3)	3.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	11.5 (6)
Des Moines, IA	30.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Detroit, MI	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	48.6 (17)	22.9 (8)	28.6 (10)	8.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.4 (4)
Honolulu, HI	29.4 (5)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	23.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)
Houston, TX	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Indianapolis, IN	59.1 (13)	18.2 (4)	50.0 (11)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (2)
Laredo, TX	44.4 (4)	33.3 (3)	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (3)
Las Vegas, NV	42.5 (31)	17.6 (13)	18.9 (14)	1.4 (1)	13.7 (10)	1.4 (1)	9.6 (7)
Los Angeles, CA	33.3 (7)	4.8 (1)	28.6 (6)	0.0 (0)	9.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	9.5 (2)
New Orleans, LA	50.0 (22)	29.5 (13)	34.1 (15)	6.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.2 (8)
New York, NY	50.0 (32)	25.0 (16)	28.1 (18)	9.4 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (8)
Oklahoma City, OK	61.1 (22)	19.4 (7)	38.9 (14)	5.6 (2)	13.9 (5)	5.6 (2)	19.4 (7)
Omaha, NE	45.5 (10)	9.1 (2)	31.8 (7)	0.0 (0)	4.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Philadelphia, PA	43.8 (7)	18.8 (3)	25.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)
Phoenix, AZ	48.2 (41)	16.1 (14)	25.3 (22)	2.3 (2)	18.8 (16)	1.1 (1)	15.3 (13)
Portland, OR	48.1 (13)	18.5 (5)	25.9 (7)	11.1 (3)	11.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	18.5 (5)
Salt Lake City, UT	35.7 (5)	14.3 (2)	21.4 (3)	7.1 (1)	21.4 (3)	0.0 (0)	21.4 (3)
San Diego, CA	37.7 (26)	11.6 (8)	21.7 (15)	2.9 (2)	10.1 (7)	1.4 (1)	8.7 (6)
San Jose, CA	80.0 (8)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	30.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)
Tucson, AZ	56.5 (13)	47.8 (11)	39.1 (9)	8.7 (2)	4.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	34.8 (8)

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-4b

DRUG TEST RESULTS—ADULT FEMALES ARRESTED FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES, BY DRUG BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Arrested for a Drug or Alcohol Offense Who Tested Positive For:													
	Any NIDA-5 Drug*		Cocaine		Marijuana		Opiates		Methamphetamine		PCP		Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs*	
Albany/Capital Area, NY	83.3%	(5)	66.7%	(4)	33.3%	(2)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	16.7%	(1)
Albuquerque, NM	52.6	(10)	42.1	(8)	21.1	(4)	21.1	(4)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	26.3	(5)
Anchorage, AK	44.0	(11)	28.0	(7)	28.0	(7)	12.0	(3)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	16.0	(4)
Atlanta, GA	78.9	(30)	71.1	(27)	18.4	(7)	5.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	15.8	(6)
Birmingham, AL	70.0	(7)	40.0	(4)	30.0	(3)	10.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	10.0	(1)
Chicago, IL	92.2	(214)	71.6	(166)	28.9	(67)	55.6	(129)	0.0	(0)	4.3	(10)	55.6	(129)
Cleveland,OH	84.5	(120)	72.5	(103)	28.2	(40)	8.5	(12)	0.0	(0)	6.3	(9)	27.5	(39)
Dallas,TX	66.7	(12)	44.4	(8)	38.9	(7)	5.6	(1)	5.6	(1)	0.0	(0)	22.2	(4)
Denver, CO	82.0	(50)	57.4	(35)	42.6	(26)	6.6	(4)	6.7	(4)	0.0	(0)	30.0	(18)
Des Moines, IA	100.0	(6)	16.7	(1)	83.3	(5)	0.0	(0)	50.0	(3)	0.0	(0)	50.0	(3)
Detroit, MI	100.0	(8)	62.5	(5)	25.0	(2)	62.5	(5)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	50.0	(4)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	73.8	(45)	60.7	(37)	26.2	(16)	11.5	(7)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	23.0	(14)
Honolulu, HI	100.0	(6)	33.3	(2)	66.7	(4)	16.7	(1)	66.7	(24)	0.0	(0)	66.7	(4)
Houston, TX	72.7	(8)	45.5	(5)	36.4	(4)	9.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	9.1	(1)
Indianapolis, IN	90.0	(27)	56.7	(17)	40.0	(12)	10.0	(3)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	16.7	(5)
Laredo, TX	35.3	(6)	17.6	(3)	17.6	(3)	5.9	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	5.9	(1)
Las Vegas, NV	81.7	(67)	35.4	(29)	28.0	(23)	4.9	(4)	40.0	(32)	2.4	(2)	26.3	(21)
Los Angeles, CA	80.5	(33)	53.7	(22)	46.3	(19)	4.9	(2)	12.2	(5)	0.0	(0)	36.6	(15)
New Orleans, LA	76.3	(29)	57.9	(22)	34.2	(13)	13.2	(5)	2.6	(1)	2.6	(1)	31.6	(12)
New York, NY	89.9	(152)	71.6	(121)	29.0	(49)	21.3	(36)	0.0	(0)	2.4	(4)	29.6	(50)
Oklahoma City, OK	80.0	(84)	34.3	(36)	47.6	(50)	5.7	(6)	25.7	(27)	3.8	(4)	34.3	(36)
Omaha, NE	80.0	(8)	50.0	(5)	30.0	(3)	10.0	(1)	40.0	(4)	0.0	(0)	30.0	(3)
Philadelphia, PA	66.7	(12)	44.4	(8)	27.8	(5)	22.2	(4)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	27.8	(5)
Phoenix, AZ	78.0	(78)	35.0	(35)	31.0	(31)	8.0	(8)	37.0	(37)	2.0	(2)	32.0	(32)
Portland, OR	77.0	(57)	33.8	(25)	29.7	(22)	20.3	(15)	28.4	(21)	0.0	(0)	29.7	(22)
Salt Lake City, UT	73.3	(22)	16.7	(5)	33.3	(10)	10.0	(3)	46.7	(14)	0.0	(0)	23.3	(7)
San Diego, CA	82.0	(109)	31.6	(42)	30.8	(41)	11.3	(15)	39.1	(52)	0.0	(0)	27.8	(37)
San Jose, CA	81.8	(18)	8.7	(2)	17.4	(4)	4.3	(1)	68.2	(15)	4.3	(1)	18.2	(4)
Tucson, AZ	77.5	(31)	60.0	(24)	22.5	(9)	27.5	(11)	5.0	(2)	0.0	(0)	37.5	(15)

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-4c

DRUG TEST RESULTS—ADULT FEMALES ARRESTED FOR PROPERTY OFFENSES, BY DRUG BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Arrested for Property Offense Who Tested Positive For:													
	Any NIDA-5 Drug*		Cocaine		Marijuana		Opiates		Methamphetamine		PCP		Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs*	
Albany/capital Area, NY	26.7%	(4)	6.7%	(1)	20.0%	(3)	13.3%	(2)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	13.3%	(2)
Albuquerque, NM	70.0	(14)	50.0	(10)	10.0	(2)	25.0	(5)	10.0	(2)	0.0	(0)	25.0	(5)
Anchorage, AK	65.4	(17)	34.6	(9)	42.3	(11)	7.7	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	15.4	(4)
Atlanta, GA	65.9	(29)	47.7	(21)	34.1	(15)	4.5	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	20.5	(9)
Birmingham, AL	44.4	(8)	33.3	(6)	16.7	(3)	5.6	(1)	5.6	(1)	0.0	(0)	16.7	(3)
Chicago, IL	65.1	(41)	39.7	(25)	20.6	(13)	25.4	(16)	1.6	(1)	1.6	(1)	22.2	(14)
Cleveland,OH	69.7	(46)	45.5	(30)	31.8	(21)	10.6	(7)	0.0	(0)	3.0	(2)	21.2	(14)
Dallas,TX	23.5	(8)	11.8	(4)	11.8	(4)	2.9	(1)	2.9	(1)	2.9	(1)	8.8	(3)
Denver, CO	69.8	(30)	41.9	(18)	32.6	(14)	9.3	(4)	2.4	(1)	0.0	(0)	14.3	(6)
Des Moines, IA	50.0	(9)	22.2	(4)	27.8	(5)	0.0	(0)	16.7	(3)	5.6	(1)	22.2	(4)
Detroit, MI	14.3	(1)	14.3	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	50.0	(13)	34.6	(9)	30.8	(8)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	15.4	(4)
Honolulu, HI	61.1	(11)	5.3	(1)	10.5	(2)	5.3	(1)	55.6	(10)	0.0	(0)	11.1	(2)
Houston, TX	45.5	(5)	27.3	(3)	36.4	(4)	9.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	27.3	(3)
Indianapolis, IN	59.5	(22)	35.1	(13)	27.0	(10)	10.8	(4)	2.7	(1)	0.0	(0)	16.2	(6)
Laredo, TX	23.8	(5)	19.0	(4)	14.3	(3)	4.8	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	14.3	(3)
Las Vegas, NV	59.8	(55)	23.9	(22)	26.1	(24)	4.3	(4)	23.9	(22)	2.2	(2)	17.4	(16)
Los Angeles, CA	50.0	(18)	8.3	(3)	25.0	(9)	11.1	(4)	13.9	(5)	2.8	(1)	11.1	(4)
New Orleans, LA	59.6	(34)	36.8	(21)	29.8	(17)	14.0	(8)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	15.8	(9)
New York, NY	69.0	(78)	52.2	(59)	23.0	(26)	20.4	(23)	0.0	(0)	1.8	(2)	23.0	(26)
Oklahoma City, OK	65.3	(62)	21.1	(20)	46.3	(44)	4.2	(4)	11.6	(11)	3.2	(3)	17.9	(17)
Omaha, NE	52.6	(10)	21.1	(4)	31.6	(6)	0.0	(0)	15.8	(3)	0.0	(0)	10.5	(2)
Philadelphia, PA	55.6	(5)	33.3	(3)	22.2	(2)	22.2	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	11.1	(1)
Phoenix, AZ	58.5	(72)	31.7	(39)	14.6	(18)	9.8	(12)	25.2	(31)	0.0	(0)	18.7	(23)
Portland, OR	78.2	(61)	34.6	(27)	29.5	(23)	29.5	(23)	30.8	(24)	0.0	(0)	37.2	(29)
Salt Lake City, UT	69.7	(23)	24.2	(8)	24.2	(8)	12.1	(4)	30.3	(10)	0.0	(0)	15.2	(5)
San Diego, CA	61.1	(33)	14.8	(8)	29.6	(16)	3.7	(2)	33.3	(18)	0.0	(0)	20.4	(11)
San Jose, CA	60.0	(12)	10.0	(2)	30.0	(6)	5.0	(1)	20.0	(4)	0.0	(0)	5.0	(1)
Tucson, AZ	68.4	(26)	34.2	(13)	36.8	(14)	15.8	(6)	13.2	(5)	0.0	(0)	28.9	(11)

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-4d

DRUG TEST RESULTS—ADULT FEMALES ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, BY DRUG BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Arrested for DWI Who Tested Positive For:						
	Any NIDA-5 Drug*	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	PCP	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs*
Albany/Capital Area, NY	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Albuquerque, NM	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Anchorage, AK	35.0 (7)	15.0 (3)	20.0 (4)	5.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (1)
Atlanta, GA	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Birmingham, AL	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Chicago, IL	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
Cleveland,OH	22.2 (2)	22.2 (2)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)
Dallas,TX	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Denver, CO	66.7 (2)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
Des Moines, IA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Detroit, MI	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	42.9 (6)	14.3 (2)	35.7 (5)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	21.4 (3)
Honolulu, HI	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
Houston, TX	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Indianapolis, IN	85.7 (6)	28.6 (2)	28.6 (2)	28.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Laredo, TX	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Las Vegas, NV	52.6 (10)	26.3 (5)	21.1 (4)	5.3 (1)	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.5 (2)
Los Angeles, CA	83.3 (5)	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
New Orleans, LA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
New York, NY	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Oklahoma City, OK	51.9 (14)	29.6 (8)	29.6 (8)	3.7 (1)	7.4 (2)	3.7 (1)	18.5 (5)
Omaha, NE	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
Philadelphia, PA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Phoenix, AZ	44.4 (8)	11.1 (2)	33.3 (6)	5.6 (1)	22.2 (4)	5.6 (1)	22.2 (4)
Portland, OR	33.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Salt Lake City, UT	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
San Diego, CA	52.6 (10)	10.5 (2)	31.6 (6)	0.0 (0)	15.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	5.3 (1)
San Jose, CA	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Tucson, AZ	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-4e

DRUG TEST RESULTS—ADULT FEMALES ARRESTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES, BY DRUG BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Arrested for Domestic Violence Offense Who Tested Positive For:													
	Any NIDA-5 Drug*		Cocaine		Marijuana		Opiates		Methamphetamine		PCP		Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs*	
Albany/Capital Area, NY	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)
Albuquerque, NM	50.0	(1)	50.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Anchorage, AK	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Atlanta, GA	76.2	(16)	57.1	(12)	23.8	(5)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	4.8	(1)
Birmingham, AL	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Chicago, IL	41.7	(15)	27.8	(10)	13.9	(5)	2.8	(1)	2.8	(1)	0.0	(0)	5.6	(2)
Cleveland,OH	20.0	(3)	6.7	(1)	6.7	(1)	6.7	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Dallas,TX	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Denver, CO	60.0	(6)	0.0	(0)	60.0	(6)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Des Moines, IA	40.0	(2)	0.0	(0)	20.0	(1)	20.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Detroit, MI	100.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	100.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	36.8	(7)	10.5	(2)	21.1	(4)	10.5	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	5.3	(1)
Honolulu, HI	26.7	(4)	6.3	(1)	6.3	(1)	0.0	(0)	20.0	(3)	0.0	(0)	6.7	(1)
Houston, TX	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Indianapolis, IN	62.5	(5)	25.0	(2)	50.0	(4)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	12.5	(1)
Laredo, TX	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Las Vegas, NV	31.5	(17)	10.9	(6)	16.4	(9)	1.8	(1)	9.3	(5)	0.0	(0)	7.4	(4)
Los Angeles, CA	28.6	(2)	0.0	(0)	28.6	(2)	0.0	(0)	14.3	(1)	0.0	(0)	14.3	(1)
New Orleans, LA	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
New York, NY	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Oklahoma City, OK	46.7	(7)	20.0	(3)	26.7	(4)	6.7	(1)	6.7	(1)	0.0	(0)	13.3	(2)
Omaha, NE	40.0	(2)	20.0	(1)	20.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Philadelphia, PA	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Phoenix, AZ	48.1	(13)	10.7	(3)	32.1	(9)	3.6	(1)	14.8	(4)	3.6	(1)	18.5	(5)
Portland, OR	44.4	(8)	16.7	(3)	27.8	(5)	5.6	(1)	11.1	(2)	0.0	(0)	16.7	(3)
Salt Lake City, UT	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
San Diego, CA	34.5	(10)	10.3	(3)	20.7	(6)	3.4	(1)	6.9	(2)	0.0	(0)	6.9	(2)
San Jose, CA	71.4	(5)	0.0	(0)	71.4	(5)	0.0	(0)	14.3	(1)	0.0	(0)	14.3	(1)
Tucson, AZ	52.9	(9)	41.2	(7)	41.2	(7)	5.9	(1)	5.9	(1)	0.0	(0)	29.4	(5)

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-4f

DRUG TEST RESULTS—ADULT FEMALES ARRESTED FOR "OTHER" OFFENSES[a], BY DRUG BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Arrested for "Other" Offense Who Tested Positive For:						
	Any NIDA-5 Drug[b]	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	PCP	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs[b]
Albany/Capital Area, NY	63.2% (12)	26.3% (5)	36.8% (7)	10.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	10.5% (2)
Albuquerque, NM	54.7 (35)	40.6 (26)	20.3 (13)	9.4 (6)	6.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	18.8 (12)
Anchorage, AK	57.6 (34)	30.5 (18)	30.5 (18)	11.9 (7)	1.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	15.3 (9)
Atlanta, GA	76.4 (81)	62.3 (66)	28.3 (30)	6.6 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	19.8 (21)
Birmingham, AL	64.7 (11)	52.9 (9)	23.5 (4)	11.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	23.5 (4)
Chicago, IL	71.2 (42)	52.5 (31)	25.4 (15)	33.9 (20)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (1)	33.9 (20)
Cleveland,OH	60.0 (102)	47.1 (80)	17.6 (30)	4.1 (7)	0.0 (0)	3.5 (6)	11.2 (19)
Dallas,TX	50.0 (7)	35.7 (5)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)
Denver, CO	66.0 (70)	48.1 (51)	26.4 (28)	4.7 (5)	6.7 (7)	0.0 (0)	17.1 (18)
Des Moines, IA	80.0 (12)	26.7 (4)	53.3 (8)	13.3 (2)	20.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	26.7 (4)
Detroit, MI	82.4 (14)	64.7 (11)	23.5 (4)	23.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	29.4 (5)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	62.1 (41)	43.9 (29)	31.8 (21)	4.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.2 (12)
Honolulu, HI	72.5 (29)	30.0 (12)	17.5 (7)	10.0 (4)	52.5 (21)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (10)
Houston, TX	46.5 (20)	27.9 (12)	20.9 (9)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	2.3 (1)	4.7 (2)
Indianapolis, IN	82.0 (50)	60.7 (37)	45.9 (28)	3.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	27.9 (17)
Laredo, TX	41.7 (5)	41.7 (5)	25.0 (3)	16.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (3)
Las Vegas, NV	62.3 (119)	28.8 (55)	25.1 (48)	5.8 (11)	17.3 (33)	1.6 (3)	14.7 (28)
Los Angeles, CA	79.6 (39)	51.0 (25)	32.7 (16)	12.2 (6)	8.2 (4)	2.0 (1)	20.4 (10)
New Orleans, LA	55.7 (83)	40.9 (61)	28.9 (43)	7.4 (11)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	19.5 (29)
New York, NY	72.4 (71)	42.9 (42)	28.6 (28)	20.4 (20)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	19.4 (19)
Oklahoma City, OK	63.6 (77)	27.3 (33)	42.1 (51)	2.5 (3)	15.7 (19)	5.8 (7)	25.6 (31)
Omaha, NE	51.1 (24)	23.4 (11)	34.0 (16)	2.1 (1)	10.6 (5)	0.0 (0)	14.9 (7)
Philadelphia, PA	73.3 (11)	66.7 (10)	13.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)
Phoenix, AZ	71.8 (125)	46.9 (82)	21.1 (37)	6.9 (12)	20.7 (36)	0.6 (1)	21.8 (38)
Portland, OR	68.2 (60)	29.5 (26)	26.1 (23)	22.7 (20)	23.9 (21)	0.0 (0)	29.5 (26)
Salt Lake City, UT	45.7 (16)	8.6 (3)	22.9 (8)	5.7 (2)	20.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	8.6 (3)
San Diego, CA	75.0 (57)	35.5 (27)	28.9 (22)	9.2 (7)	26.3 (20)	0.0 (0)	22.4 (17)
San Jose, CA	61.5 (8)	0.0 (0)	38.5 (5)	7.7 (1)	23.1 (3)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)
Tucson, AZ	76.7 (56)	53.4 (39)	24.7 (18)	17.8 (13)	8.3 (6)	0.0 (0)	27.8 (20)

a. "Other" offenses are other than violent offenses, drug- and alcohol-related offenses, property offenses, driving while intoxicated, and domestic violence offenses.

b. The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-5a

DRUG TEST RESULTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000 (WHITES AND BLACKS)

Primary City	Percent of White Female Arrestees Who Tested Positive For:							Percent of Black Female Arrestees Who Tested Positive For:						
	Any NIDA-5 Drug*	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	PCP	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs*	Any NIDA-5 Drug*	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	PCP	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs*
Albany/Capital Area, NY	56.5% (13)	26.1% (6)	30.4% (7)	8.7% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	8.7% (2)	37.5% (6)	18.8% (3)	31.3% (5)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)
Albuquerque, NM	54.5 (6)	45.5 (5)	9.1 (1)	27.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	27.3 (3)	57.9 (11)	36.8 (7)	21.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.5 (2)
Anchorage, AK	51.9 (27)	28.8 (15)	23.1 (12)	13.5 (7)	1.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	13.5 (7)	63.6 (7)	54.5 (6)	36.4 (4)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	27.3 (3)
Atlanta, GA	75.0 (30)	65.0 (26)	22.5 (9)	5.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	17.5 (7)	71.9 (115)	56.3 (90)	28.1 (45)	3.1 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	15.0 (24)
Birmingham, AL	52.6 (10)	42.1 (8)	15.89 (3)	5.3 (1)	5.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	15.8 (3)	52.0 (13)	44.0 (11)	16.0 (4)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.0 (3)
Chicago, IL	69.2 (54)	47.4 (37)	24.4 (19)	34.6 (27)	1.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	32.1 (25)	82.4 (239)	63.1 (183)	26.6 (77)	41.7 (121)	0.0 (0)	3.4 (10)	43.8 (127)
Cleveland, OH	63.9 (69)	47.2 (51)	21.3 (23)	13.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	1.9 (2)	19.4 (21)	69.9 (186)	54.1 (144)	24.8 (66)	3.8 (10)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (15)	16.5 (44)
Dallas, TX	44.8 (13)	27.6 (8)	17.2 (5)	6.9 (2)	6.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.3 (3)	36.4 (12)	21.2 (7)	27.3 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.0 (1)	15.2 (5)
Denver, CO	70.6 (48)	52.9 (36)	27.9 (19)	4.4 (3)	9.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	22.4 (15)	73.9 (51)	52.2 (36)	39.1 (27)	5.8 (4)	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	23.2 (16)
Des Moines, IA	64.3 (18)	14.3 (4)	35.7 (10)	7.1 (2)	32.1 (9)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (7)	53.3 (8)	26.7 (4)	40.0 (6)	6.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)	20.0 (3)
Detroit, MI	64.3 (9)	50.0 (7)	7.1 (1)	35.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (4)	73.7 (14)	36.8 (7)	36.8 (7)	15.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	15.8 (3)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	64.3 (74)	47.0 (54)	27.0 (31)	10.4 (12)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	19.1 (22)	58.6 (34)	41.4 (24)	32.8 (19)	1.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	17.2 (10)
Honolulu, HI	66.7 (8)	8.3 (1)	16.7 (2)	8.3 (1)	66.7 (8)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (3)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
Houston, TX	70.0 (7)	50.0 (5)	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	52.6 (20)	34.2 (13)	26.3 (10)	5.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	2.6 (1)	10.5 (4)
Indianapolis, IN	70.7 (53)	38.7 (29)	38.7 (29)	10.7 (8)	1.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	18.7 (14)	75.0 (48)	53.1 (34)	37.5 (24)	1.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	17.2 (11)
Laredo, TX	33.3 (5)	33.3 (5)	20.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Las Vegas, NV	62.5 (135)	23.1 (50)	24.5 (53)	7.9 (17)	29.9 (64)	0.5 (1)	19.6 (42)	68.5 (74)	41.7 (45)	31.5 (34)	0.9 (1)	4.6 (5)	2.8 (3)	13.0 (14)
Los Angeles, CA	77.4 (24)	32.3 (10)	22.6 (7)	16.1 (5)	32.3 (10)	0.0 (0)	19.4 (6)	73.4 (47)	40.6 (26)	51.6 (33)	3.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	23.4 (15)
Miami, FL	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
New Orleans, LA	62.5 (20)	43.8 (14)	37.5 (12)	12.5 (4)	3.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	31.3 (10)	55.7 (118)	40.6 (86)	26.4 (56)	8.0 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	17.5 (37)
New York, NY	70.8 (46)	41.5 (27)	35.4 (23)	24.6 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	27.7 (18)	78.6 (176)	57.1 (128)	29.9 (67)	12.5 (28)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (4)	20.1 (45)
Oklahoma City, OK	69.1 (105)	17.8 (27)	46.1 (70)	7.2 (11)	30.3 (46)	0.7 (1)	28.3 (43)	68.6 (81)	39.0 (46)	46.6 (55)	2.5 (3)	1.7 (2)	10.2 (12)	27.1 (32)
Omaha, NE	40.9 (18)	11.4 (5)	20.5 (9)	2.3 (1)	20.5 (9)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (4)	72.4 (21)	41.4 (12)	51.7 (15)	0.0 (0)	3.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.7 (6)
Philadelphia, PA	47.1 (8)	35.3 (6)	11.8 (2)	17.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	11.8 (2)	29.4 (5)	66.7 (24)	44.4 (16)	27.8 (10)	8.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (4)
Phoenix, AZ	70.8 (155)	27.6 (61)	23.1 (51)	5.4 (12)	38.4 (84)	0.0 (0)	21.5 (47)	65.5 (38)	48.3 (28)	31.0 (18)	1.7 (1)	3.4 (2)	6.9 (4)	24.1 (14)
Portland, OR	70.6 (113)	26.9 (43)	23.8 (38)	24.4 (39)	30.0 (48)	0.0 (0)	29.4 (47)	72.3 (34)	42.6 (20)	36.2 (17)	14.9 (7)	8.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	25.5 (12)
Salt Lake City, UT	57.1 (36)	12.7 (8)	20.6 (13)	7.9 (5)	30.2 (19)	0.0 (0)	12.7 (8)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
San Diego, CA	71.3 (77)	21.3 (23)	31.5 (34)	9.3 (10)	36.1 (39)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (27)	75.0 (69)	42.4 (39)	23.9 (22)	5.4 (5)	22.8 (21)	1.1 (1)	18.5 (17)
San Jose, CA	81.0 (17)	13.6 (3)	36.4 (8)	4.5 (1)	57.1 (12)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (6)	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (2)	14.3 (1)	14.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Tucson, AZ	72.1 (49)	38.2 (26)	27.9 (19)	19.1 (13)	14.9 (10)	0.0 (0)	26.9 (18)	75.0 (12)	75.0 (12)	37.5 (6)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (8)

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-5b

DRUG TEST RESULTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000 (HISPANICS AND "OTHER")

Primary City	Percent of Hispanics Who Tested Positive For:							Percent of Other Racial/Ethnic Group[a] Who Tested Positive For:						
	Any NIDA-5 Drug[b]	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	PCP	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs[b]	Any NIDA-5 Drug[b]	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	PCP	Multiple NIDA-5 Drugs[b]
Albany/Capital Area, NY	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Albuquerque, NM	73.3 (33)	53.3 (24)	24.4 (11)	20.0 (9)	6.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	26.7 (12)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Anchorage, AK	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	36.5 (19)	11.5 (6)	28.8 (15)	3.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.8 (3)
Atlanta, GA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Birmingham, AL	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Chicago, IL	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
Cleveland, OH	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
Dallas, TX	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Denver, CO	70.0 (42)	38.3 (23)	33.3 (20)	6.7 (4)	3.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (6)	57.1 (4)	14.3 (1)	42.9 (3)	14.3 (1)	28.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (2)
Des Moines, IA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Detroit, MI	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Honolulu, HI	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	61.8 (34)	21.1 (12)	19.3 (11)	7.0 (4)	43.6 (24)	0.0 (0)	21.8 (12)
Houston, TX	33.3 (4)	8.3 (1)	33.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	8.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Indianapolis, IN	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Laredo, TX	31.0 (13)	19.0 (8)	16.7 (7)	9.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Las Vegas, NV	46.4 (13)	17.2 (5)	20.7 (6)	0.0 (0)	21.4 (6)	3.4 (1)	10.7 (3)	22.2 (4)	11.1 (2)	5.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Los Angeles, CA	41.4 (12)	20.7 (6)	3.4 (1)	10.3 (3)	20.7 (6)	3.4 (1)	13.8 (4)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Miami, FL	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
New Orleans, LA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
New York, NY	69.5 (57)	48.8 (40)	22.0 (18)	32.9 (27)	0.0 (0)	1.2 (1)	30.5 (25)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Oklahoma City, OK	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	62.5 (15)	33.3 (8)	37.5 (9)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (3)
Omaha, NE	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Philadelphia, PA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Phoenix, AZ	64.6 (42)	51.5 (34)	18.2 (12)	13.6 (9)	7.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	23.1 (15)	45.2 (19)	28.6 (12)	19.0 (8)	7.1 (3)	2.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	11.9 (5)
Portland, OR	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	44.4 (4)	11.1 (1)	33.3 (3)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)
Salt Lake City, UT	62.5 (5)	25.0 (2)	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)	37.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
San Diego, CA	48.9 (23)	14.9 (7)	25.5 (12)	8.5 (4)	23.4 (11)	0.0 (0)	21.3 (10)	44.4 (8)	5.6 (1)	27.8 (5)	5.6 (1)	27.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (3)
San Jose, CA	66.7 (12)	0.0 (0)	27.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	38.9 (7)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Tucson, AZ	73.9 (17)	69.6 (16)	21.7 (5)	13.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	30.4 (7)	45.5 (5)	36.4 (4)	27.3 (3)	18.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	36.4 (4)

a. "Other" means other than white, black, or Hispanic.

b. The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-6

AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY, BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Age					Race/Ethnicity		
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	Hispanic	White
Albany/Capital Area, NY	18.0% (18)	24.0% (24)	15.0% (15)	18.0% (18)	25.0% (25)	45.0% (45)	2.0% (2)	52.0% (52)
Albuquerque, NM	15.2 (25)	21.3 (35)	17.1 (28)	14.6 (24)	31.1 (51)	17.9 (29)	56.8 (92)	14.2 (23)
Anchorage, AK	12.0 (40)	13.8 (46)	17.7 (59)	14.7 (49)	41.6 (139)	11.7 (39)	3.0 (10)	43.4 (145)
Atlanta, GA	15.6 (59)	14.2 (54)	14.8 (56)	15.0 (57)	40.1 (152)	78.2 (295)	0.5 (2)	20.4 (77)
Birmingham, AL	12.3 (8)	21.5 (14)	13.8 (9)	18.5 (12)	33.8 (22)	56.9 (37)	0.0 (0)	38.5 (25)
Chicago, IL	11.8 (153)	11.8 (154)	17.4 (227)	20.4 (266)	38.2 (497)	79.8 (1035)	0.8 (11)	18.9 (245)
Cleveland, OH	11.9 (69)	12.6 (73)	17.0 (98)	17.0 (98)	41.2 (238)	69.6 (402)	1.4 (8)	28.7 (166)
Dallas, TX	17.0 (16)	18.1 (17)	21.3 (20)	13.8 (13)	28.7 (27)	50.0 (47)	7.4 (7)	42.6 (40)
Denver, CO	14.0 (54)	20.4 (79)	17.8 (69)	16.0 (62)	31.8 (123)	35.2 (134)	27.6 (105)	33.9 (129)
Des Moines, IA	27.4 (23)	17.9 (15)	13.1 (11)	13.1 (11)	28.6 (24)	32.1 (27)	2.4 (2)	64.3 (54)
Detroit, MI	12.1 (13)	13.1 (14)	17.8 (19)	15.9 (17)	39.3 (42)	68.2 (73)	0.0 (0)	31.8 (34)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	5.4 (13)	13.6 (33)	19.4 (47)	21.5 (52)	39.3 (95)	34.0 (81)	1.3 (3)	64.3 (153)
Honolulu, HI	11.1 (18)	14.2 (23)	13.6 (22)	21.0 (34)	38.9 (63)	3.8 (6)	5.0 (8)	27.0 (43)
Houston, TX	20.7 (24)	21.6 (25)	19.0 (22)	17.2 (20)	21.6 (25)	61.7 (71)	18.3 (21)	19.1 (22)
Indianapolis, IN	9.3 (34)	16.9 (62)	22.1 (81)	18.3 (67)	33.0 (121)	50.7 (184)	0.3 (1)	49.0 (178)
Laredo,TX	22.1 (17)	27.3 (21)	13.0 (10)	15.6 (12)	22.1 (17)	1.3 (1)	71.4 (55)	27.3 (21)
Las Vegas, NV	10.4 (70)	19.0 (128)	15.6 (105)	18.6 (125)	35.0 (235)	28.0 (187)	9.4 (63)	58.6 (392)
Los Angeles, CA	13.0 (39)	14.3 (43)	13.7 (41)	16.3 (49)	34.3 (103)	44.8 (130)	20.7 (60)	31.7 (92)
New Orleans, LA	17.4 (46)	18.6 (49)	15.5 (41)	20.1 (53)	28.4 (75)	85.2 (224)	0.4 (1)	14.4 (38)
New York, NY	13.9 (67)	17.5 (84)	13.3 (64)	14.3 (69)	40.3 (194)	60.2 (281)	20.8 (97)	17.8 (83)
Oklahoma City, OK	11.3 (47)	19.7 (82)	16.5 (69)	15.1 (63)	37.4 (156)	37.4 (156)	3.8 (16)	51.8 (216)
Omaha, NE	16.7 (22)	18.2 (24)	17.4 (23)	17.4 (23)	30.3 (40)	40.2 (53)	1.5 (2)	57.6 (76)
Philadelphia, PA	9.4 (9)	22.9 (22)	8.3 (8)	21.9 (21)	37.5 (36)	72.9 (70)	1.0 (1)	26.0 (25)
Phoenix, AZ	11.5 (62)	19.4 (105)	16.3 (88)	18.5 (100)	34.3 (185)	15.1 (81)	21.0 (113)	55.0 (296)
Portland, OR	10.0 (38)	16.1 (61)	17.4 (66)	16.6 (63)	38.8 (147)	20.8 (78)	1.9 (7)	72.8 (273)
Salt Lake City, UT	16.5 (17)	26.2 (27)	14.6 (15)	12.6 (13)	30.1 (31)	4.0 (4)	10.9 (11)	82.2 (83)
San Diego, CA	10.8 (60)	18.4 (102)	18.8 (104)	13.4 (74)	38.3 (212)	29.3 (161)	19.5 (107)	43.7 (240)
San Jose, CA	9.2 (13)	15.5 (22)	14.8 (21)	22.5 (32)	38.0 (54)	12.9 (18)	37.1 (52)	40.7 (57)
Tucson, AZ	12.3 (29)	17.0 (40)	12.3 (29)	18.7 (44)	39.1 (92)	11.0 (25)	26.8 (61)	53.9 (123)

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-7

DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS, BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Marital Status Single	Employment Status		Homeless	Arrested in Past Year	No High School Diploma	Have No Health Insurance
		Working*	Not Working*				
Albany/Capital Area, NY	62.1% (36)	47.4% (27)	49.1% (28)	1.7% (1)	42.3% (22)	31.0% (18)	44.8% (26)
Albuquerque, NM	56.0 (61)	44.1 (49)	42.3 (47)	6.4 (7)	46.0 (46)	23.2 (26)	59.6 (65)
Anchorage, AK	47.5 (67)	42.9 (60)	51.4 (72)	7.7 (11)	47.2 (60)	26.1 (37)	54.3 (76)
Atlanta, GA	71.0 (154)	48.6 (106)	46.3 (101)	6.4 (14)	42.3 (85)	24.8 (54)	60.6 (132)
Birmingham, AL	57.6 (34)	50.8 (30)	45.8 (27)	1.7 (1)	33.3 (19)	35.6 (21)	55.9 (33)
Chicago, IL	72.0 (352)	40.8 (201)	38.5 (190)	2.6 (13)	35.7 (174)	42.2 (208)	55.9 (275)
Cleveland, OH	58.4 (251)	45.1 (194)	45.3 (195)	5.1 (22)	45.5 (194)	35.1 (151)	50.7 (218)
Dallas, TX	49.3 (33)	64.2 (43)	31.3 (21)	3.0 (2)	56.3 (36)	26.9 (18)	52.2 (35)
Denver, CO	55.5 (126)	48.7 (111)	44.7 (102)	11.8 (27)	64.0 (144)	38.9 (89)	71.1 (162)
Des Moines, IA	51.0 (25)	42.9 (21)	38.8 (19)	4.1 (2)	43.8 (21)	22.4 (11)	41.7 (20)
Detroit, MI	68.6 (35)	50.0 (26)	46.2 (24)	5.8 (3)	47.2 (25)	34.6 (18)	51.9 (27)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	48.7 (94)	55.7 (108)	38.7 (75)	2.6 (5)	40.6 (78)	22.7 (44)	56.2 (109)
Honolulu, HI	48.9 (43)	22.5 (20)	67.4 (60)	22.7 (20)	48.1 (38)	23.6 (21)	39.1 (34)
Houston, TX	48.4 (31)	58.7 (37)	28.6 (18)	1.6 (1)	31.7 (20)	28.1 (18)	68.8 (44)
Indianapolis, IN	57.1 (88)	50.6 (78)	45.5 (70)	2.6 (4)	52.3 (79)	33.1 (51)	58.4 (90)
Laredo,TX	46.8 (29)	43.5 (27)	29.0 (18)	3.2 (2)	21.0 (13)	41.9 (26)	72.6 (45)
Las Vegas, NV	48.0 (197)	50.4 (206)	41.3 (169)	3.9 (16)	42.3 (170)	24.6 (101)	66.3 (272)
Los Angeles, CA	54.0 (94)	30.8 (53)	48.8 (84)	4.6 (8)	37.0 (61)	32.4 (56)	43.9 (75)
New Orleans, LA	70.8 (179)	47.0 (119)	39.5 (100)	3.1 (8)	46.7 (114)	47.2 (120)	67.9 (171)
New York, NY	72.6 (297)	29.3 (117)	66.0 (264)	9.8 (40)	41.0 (162)	43.8 (180)	45.4 (186)
Oklahoma City, OK	40.7 (127)	52.1 (163)	34.8 (109)	2.6 (8)	44.8 (139)	25.2 (79)	61.5 (192)
Omaha, NE	57.5 (61)	46.2 (49)	44.3 (47)	2.8 (3)	35.0 (36)	22.6 (24)	45.7 (48)
Philadelphia, PA	73.9 (51)	40.6 (28)	59.4 (41)	9.0 (6)	22.6 (14)	44.9 (31)	49.3 (34)
Phoenix, AZ	48.9 (203)	44.5 (185)	46.2 (192)	11.1 (46)	51.0 (209)	34.9 (145)	58.7 (244)
Portland, OR	56.1 (133)	33.3 (79)	59.1 (140)	11.0 (26)	49.5 (110)	27.6 (66)	38.0 (90)
Salt Lake City, UT	40.2 (33)	41.5 (34)	48.8 (40)	6.1 (5)	51.9 (42)	27.2 (22)	58.5 (48)
San Diego, CA	51.8 (145)	38.8 (109)	49.1 (138)	12.5 (35)	43.1 (121)	28.7 (81)	49.3 (138)
San Jose, CA	44.2 (23)	63.5 (33)	30.8 (16)	11.5 (6)	36.0 (18)	21.2 (11)	50.0 (26)
Tucson, AZ	49.0 (70)	35.2 (50)	54.9 (78)	11.3 (16)	43.1 (59)	39.2 (56)	57.3 (82)

* 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.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-8

DRUG USE, PAST 12 MONTHS AND PAST 30 DAYS, BY DRUG BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Used Marijuana		Percent Who Said They Used Crack Cocaine		Percent Who Said They Used Powder Cocaine		Percent Who Said They Used Heroin		Percent Who Said They Used Methamphetamine	
	In Past 12 Months	In Past 30 Days	In Past 12 Months	In Past 30 Days	In Past 12 Months	In Past 30 Days	In Past 12 Months	In Past 30 Days	In Past 12 Months	In Past 30 Days
Albany/Capital Area, NY	43.6% (24)	36.5% (19)	21.4% (12)	18.9% (10)	12.5% (7)	9.6% (5)	7.1% (4)	5.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Albuquerque, MN	37.6 (41)	32.4 (34)	35.8 (39)	30.1 (31)	25.9 (28)	16.2 (17)	22.2 (24)	16.5 (17)	14.7 (16)	5.9 (6)
Anchorage, AK	37.4 (52)	33.3 (45)	26.8 (37)	19.3 (26)	15.8 (22)	12.6 (17)	2.9 (4)	1.5 (2)	3.6 (5)	2.2 (3)
Atlanta, GA	38.7 (84)	27.3 (59)	37.2 (81)	30.8 (66)	11.0 (24)	7.5 (16)	4.1 (9)	2.8 (6)	2.8 (6)	1.4 (3)
Birmingham, AL	39.0 (23)	30.4 (17)	32.2 (19)	23.2 (13)	13.6 (8)	7.1 (4)	3.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	3.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
Chicago, IL	37.7 (185)	30.3 (144)	45.3 (223)	41.5 (199)	8.1 (40)	4.2 (20)	35.8 (176)	33.8 (160)	1.2 (6)	0.4 (2)
Cleveland, OH	51.0 (219)	41.0 (174)	47.1 (202)	40.9 (172)	16.6 (71)	8.8 (37)	6.8 (29)	5.0 (21)	0.9 (4)	0.2 (1)
Dallas, TX	32.8 (22)	22.2 (14)	23.9 (16)	21.0 (13)	14.9 (10)	11.3 (7)	7.5 (5)	4.8 (3)	6.0 (4)	3.2 (2)
Denver, CO	58.5 (134)	52.0 (118)	38.9 (89)	31.9 (72)	22.4 (51)	13.3 (30)	7.0 (16)	5.3 (12)	7.9 (18)	5.3 (12)
Des Moines, IA	42.9 (21)	31.3 (15)	16.3 (8)	16.7 (8)	14.3 (7)	8.3 (4)	2.0 (1)	2.1 (1)	22.4 (11)	21.3 (10)
Detroit, MI	37.0 (20)	33.3 (18)	31.5 (17)	31.5 (17)	5.6 (3)	3.7 (2)	14.8 (8)	13.0 (7)	1.9 (1)	1.9 (1)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	42.3 (82)	30.4 (59)	27.3 (53)	23.3 (45)	17.5 34)	11.4 (22)	5.2 (10)	3.1 (6)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (2)
Honolulu, HI	39.5 (34)	32.9 (27)	17.4 (15)	11.3 (9)	9.3 (8)	6.4 (5)	8.1 (7)	3.8 (3)	44.7 (38)	40.0 (32)
Houston, TX	46.9 (30)	39.0 (23)	18.8 (12)	17.2 (10)	4.7 (3)	3.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	1.8 (1)
Indianapolis, IN	51.3 (78)	38.2 (58)	39.9 (61)	32.2 (49)	17.0 (26)	6.6 (10)	3.3 (5)	1.3 (2)	2.6 (4)	1.3 (2)
Laredo, TX	22.6 (14)	16.4 (10)	8.1 (5)	6.6 (4)	29.0 (18)	24.6 (15)	4.8 (3)	3.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Las Vegas, NV	40.6 (166)	33.5 (134)	23.2 (95)	19.6 (78)	15.6 (64)	8.7 (34)	4.9 (20)	3.6 (14)	28.6 (117)	22.1 (87)
Los Angeles, CA	32.6 (56)	27.1 (45)	31.4 (54)	25.6 (42)	6.4 (11)	2.4 (4)	4.1 (7)	3.0 (5)	14.0 (24)	11.0 (18)
New Orleans, LA	41.3 (105)	32.3 (82)	32.3 (82)	28.2 (71)	9.8 (25)	6.0 (15)	11.1 (28)	8.0 (20)	2.4 (6)	1.2 (3)
New York, NY	44.3 (181)	33.4 (134)	33.7 (138)	31.2 (124)	15.9 (65)	11.8 (47)	16.9 (69)	15.6 (62)	1.2 (5)	0.5 (2)
Oklahoma City, OK	51.4 (161)	45.2 (140)	20.8 (65)	18.1 (56)	13.1 (41)	8.4 (26)	1.6 (5)	1.0 (3)	17.9 (56)	15.4 (48)
Omaha, NE	33.0 (35)	26.0 (27)	11.3 (12)	9.5 (10)	2.8 (3)	1.0 (1)	0.9 (1)	1.0 (1)	15.2 (16)	13.3 (14)
Philadelphia, PA	42.0 (29)	31.3 (20)	36.2 (25)	30.3 (20)	13.0 (9)	9.4 (6)	10.1 (7)	7.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Phoenix, AZ	41.2 (171)	32.1 (130)	34.0 (141)	28.3 (114)	17.6 (73)	12.7 (51)	8.2 (34)	6.5 (26)	26.8 (111)	22.0 (88)
Portland, OR	46.0 (108)	34.6 (79)	23.1 (54)	17.2 (39)	16.6 (39)	10.1 (23)	19.6 (46)	16.7 (38)	31.1 (73)	21.1 (48)
Salt Lake City, UT	43.2 (35)	32.5 (26)	11.1 (9)	6.3 (5)	17.3 (14)	13.6 (11)	7.4 (6)	6.2 (5)	34.6 (28)	25.0 (20)
San Diego, CA	45.2 (127)	36.1 (100)	27.0 (76)	20.9 (57)	11.0 (31)	5.9 (16)	10.4 (29)	8.8 (24)	36.3 (102)	31.4 (86)
San Jose, CA	46.2 (24)	36.0 (18)	11.5 (6)	8.0 (4)	15.4 (8)	10.0 (5)	5.8 (3)	2.0 (1)	44.2 (23)	38.0 (19)
Tucson, AZ	43.3 (61)	36.7 (47)	44.7 63)	34.9 (45)	33.3 (47)	24.4 (31)	14.2 (20)	10.4 (13)	20.6 (29)	8.9 (11)

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-9

EXTENT OF HEAVY DRINKING*, BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Adult Female Arrestees Who Consumed 5 or More Drinks on at Least One Occasion, Past Month	
Albany/Capital Area, NY	40.7%	(22)
Albuquerque, NM	46.7	(49)
Anchorage, AK	60.0	(81)
Atlanta, GA	30.9	(67)
Birmingham, AL	28.6	(16)
Chicago, IL	21.4	(103)
Cleveland, OH	39.9	(168)
Dallas, TX	18.8	(12)
Denver, CO	52.6	(120)
Des Moines, IA	39.6	(19)
Detroit, MI	40.7	(22)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	43.8	(85)
Honolulu, HI	26.5	(22)
Houston, TX	16.9	(10)
Indianapolis, IN	33.6	(51)
Laredo,TX	27.9	(17)
Las Vegas, NV	34.4	(138)
Los Angeles, CA	21.1	(35)
New Orleans, LA	28.0	(71)
New York, NY	18.8	(75)
Oklahoma City, OK	43.1	(135)
Omaha, NE	33.3	(35)
Philadelphia, PA	36.4	(24)
Phoenix, AZ	37.5	(152)
Portland, OR	22.6	(51)
Salt Lake City, UT	25.6	(20)
San Diego, CA	33.1	(92)
San Jose, CA	33.3	(17)
Tucson, AZ	44.2	(57)
Median	**33.3%**	**(51)**

* For "heavy" drinking, ADAM uses the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse definition of "binge" drinking: having five or more drinks on at least one occasion in a month.

Note: The question was asked of adult female arrestees who said they drank alcohol in the month before they were arrested. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-10

NEED FOR TREATMENT,* AS MEASURED BY RISK FOR DEPENDENCE AND INJECTION DRUG USE, BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Percent at Risk for Dependence On		Percent Who Said They Injected Drugs in Past Year
	Alcohol	Drugs	
Albany/Capital Area, NY	16.7% (9)	37.7% (20)	2.0% (1)
Albuquerque, NM	36.5 (38)	44.8 (47)	19.2 (20)
Anchorage, AK	45.0 (58)	25.7 (35)	5.9 (8)
Atlanta, GA	21.8 (46)	36.9 (79)	5.3 (11)
Birmingham, AL	17.5 (10)	29.8 (17)	3.5 (2)
Chicago, IL	14.4 (69)	52.6 (254)	7.6 (37)
Cleveland, OH	30.8 (131)	50.9 (217)	6.6 (28)
Dallas, TX	14.1 (9)	36.9 (24)	10.8 (7)
Denver, CO	36.3 (82)	42.7 (97)	12.0 (27)
Des Moines, IA	19.6 (9)	28.6 (14)	12.5 (6)
Detroit, MI	26.4 (14)	48.1 (26)	9.3 (5)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	26.3 (50)	35.8 (69)	5.2 (10)
Honolulu, HI	22.0 (18)	42.2 (35)	7.3 (6)
Houston, TX	4.9 (3)	29.5 (18)	1.6 (1)
Indianapolis, IN	23.3 (35)	43.5 (64)	7.4 (11)
Laredo,TX	18.3 (11)	21.3 (13)	0.0 (0)
Las Vegas, NV	25.2 (100)	39.2 (157)	9.6 (38)
Los Angeles, CA	16.1 (27)	35.5 (60)	5.5 (9)
New Orleans, LA	19.3 (48)	40.6 (102)	7.4 (18)
New York, NY	15.5 (62)	47.7 (193)	10.3 (41)
Oklahoma City, OK	31.3 (97)	43.3 (135)	14.4 (45)
Omaha, NE	21.0 (22)	26.0 (27)	3.8 (4)
Philadelphia, PA	26.6 (17)	33.3 (22)	10.6 (7)
Phoenix, AZ	25.1 (101)	43.7 (176)	14.4 (58)
Portland, OR	18.1 (41)	43.0 (99)	24.6 (56)
Salt Lake City, UT	13.8 (11)	49.4 (40)	13.6 (11)
San Diego, CA	26.6 (74)	51.4 (144)	16.1 (45)
San Jose, CA	23.1 (12)	46.2 (24)	13.7 (7)
Tucson, AZ	31.1 (41)	45.2 (61)	17.9 (24)

* Need for treatment among ADAM arrestees was measured by a clinically based dependency screen. It consists of a set of questions that calculate the risk for alcohol and drug dependence in the past year. Answering "yes" to a specific set of three among the six questions indicates dependence.

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-11

TREATMENT FOR DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS, BY SITE—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Percent Who Received Drug or Alcohol Treatment						Percent Who Received Mental Health Treatment	
	As Inpatient		As Outpatient		As Either Inpatient or Outpatient			
Albany/Capital Area, NY	11.1%	(6)	9.4%	(5)	15.1%	(8)	0.0%	(0)
Albuquerque, NM	12.0	(13)	8.4	(9)	17.0	(18)	2.8	(3)
Anchorage, AK	3.7	(5)	7.2	(10)	11.1	(15)	2.9	(4)
Atlanta, GA	4.8	(10)	1.9	(4)	6.3	(13)	2.8	(6)
Birmingham, AL	5.3	(3)	6.9	(4)	8.6	(5)	3.5	(2)
Chicago, IL	10.4	(51)	8.8	(43)	12.2	(79)	3.5	(17)
Cleveland,OH	13.6	(58)	7.5	(32)	17.3	(74)	4.4	(19)
Dallas,TX	11.9	(8)	4.5	(3)	13.4	(9)	0.0	(0)
Denver, CO	12.8	(29)	5.7	(13)	15.4	(35)	2.6	(6)
Des Moines, IA	4.1	(2)	6.1	(3)	8.2	(4)	0.0	(0)
Detroit, MI	0.0	(0)	7.4	(4)	7.4	(4)	1.9	(1)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	5.7	(11)	6.7	(13)	10.8	(21)	0.5	(1)
Honolulu, HI	3.5	(3)	2.4	(2)	6.0	(5)	3.5	(3)
Houston, TX	6.3	(4)	1.6	(1)	6.3	(4)	1.6	(1)
Indianapolis, IN	7.9	(12)	9.3	(14)	13.2	(20)	4.6	(7)
Laredo, TX	6.5	(4)	4.9	(3)	9.7	(6)	1.6	(1)
Las Vegas, NV	5.2	(21)	3.7	(15)	8.7	(35)	2.7	(11)
Los Angeles, CA	4.0	(7)	3.5	(6)	6.4	(11)	2.9	(5)
New Orleans, LA	4.8	(12)	4.4	(11)	8.0	(20)	2.8	(7)
New York, NY	7.9	(32)	11.1	(45)	15.6	(63)	2.2	(9)
Oklahoma City, OK	8.0	(25)	4.5	(14)	11.5	(36)	2.6	(8)
Omaha, NE	0.9	(1)	0.0	(0)	1.0	(1)	3.8	(4)
Philadelphia, PA	16.4	(11)	4.5	(3)	16.7	(11)	1.5	(1)
Phoenix, AZ	6.5	(27)	3.4	(14)	8.9	(37)	2.2	(9)
Portland, OR	12.9	(30)	13.3	(31)	22.7	(53)	3.4	(8)
Salt Lake City, UT	7.4	(6)	13.6	(11)	17.3	(14)	2.4	(2)
San Diego, CA	13.2	(37)	8.6	(24)	17.5	(49)	2.5	(7)
San Jose, CA	3.8	(2)	7.7	(4)	9.6	(5)	0.0	(0)
Tucson, AZ	10.0	(14)	4.4	(6)	13.0	(18)	5.0	(7)
Median	**6.5%**	**(11)**	**6.1%**	**(9)**	**11.0%**	**(15)**	**2.6%**	**(4)**

Note: Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers. Reflects proportion who said they received treatment in past year.

APPENDIX Table 5-12a

TREATMENT FOR DRUGS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES WHO USED COCAINE, BY TYPE OF TREATMENT BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Used Crack Cocaine Who Ever Received Treatment For:				Percent Who Said They Used Powder Cocaine Who Ever Received Treatment For:			
	Drug Use–Inpatient Basis	Drug Use–Outpatient Basis	Any Drug Use	Mental Health Problem	Drug Use–Inpatient Basis	Drug Use–Outpatient Basis	Any Drug Use	Mental Health Problem
Albany/Capital Area, NY	75.0% (9)	83.3% (10)	91.7% (11)	16.7% (2)	71.4% (5)	71.4% (5)	85.7% (6)	14.3% (1)
Albuquerque, NM	53.8 (21)	38.5 (15)	66.7 (26)	23.1 (9)	53.6 (15)	46.4 (13)	64.3 (18)	28.6 (8)
Anchorage, AK	67.6 (25)	48.6 (18)	81.1 (30)	27.0 (10)	68.2 (15)	36.4 (8)	72.7 (16)	22.7 (5)
Atlanta, GA	50.6 (41)	23.5 (19)	53.1 (43)	23.5 (19)	58.3 (14)	29.2 (7)	58.3 (14)	29.2 (7)
Birmingham, AL	44.4 (8)	36.8 (7)	68.4 (13)	22.2 (4)	71.4 (5)	37.5 (3)	87.5 (7)	37.5 (3)
Chicago, IL	54.3 (121)	37.7 (84)	68.2 (152)	20.2 (45)	55.0 (22)	37.5 (15)	72.5 (29)	27.5 (11)
Cleveland,OH	62.9 (127)	39.6 (80)	73.8 (149)	27.7 (56)	53.5 (38)	35.2 (25)	70.4 (50)	35.2 (25)
Dallas,TX	62.5 (10)	31.3 (5)	62.5 (10)	6.3 (1)	60.0 (6)	30.0 (3)	70.0 (7)	20.0 (2)
Denver, CO	50.6 (45)	27.0 (24)	61.8 (55)	18.0 (16)	51.0 (26)	23.5 (12)	64.7 (33)	15.7 (8)
Des Moines, IA	37.5 (3)	62.5 (5)	62.5 (5)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (1)	14.3 (1)	28.6 (2)	28.6 (2)
Detroit, MI	47.1 (8)	29.4 (5)	52.9 (9)	5.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	62.3 (33)	39.6 (21)	64.2 (34)	18.9 (10)	52.9 (18)	29.4 (10)	55.9 (19)	17.6 (6)
Honolulu, HI	40.0 (6)	40.0 (6)	66.7 (10)	13.3 (2)	25.0 (2)	37.5 (3)	62.5 (5)	12.5 (1)
Houston, TX	50.0 (6)	8.3 (1)	50.0 (6)	8.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
Indianapolis, IN	47.5 (29)	45.0 (27)	68.9 (42)	19.7 (12)	61.5 (16)	48.0 (12)	76.9 (20)	34.6 (9)
Laredo, TX	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	33.3 (6)	27.8 (5)	44.4 (8)	11.1 (2)
Las Vegas, NV	61.1 (58)	33.7 (32)	70.5 (67)	29.5 (28)	50.0 (32)	34.4 (22)	59.4 (38)	31.3 (20)
Los Angeles, CA	53.7 (29)	25.9 (14)	68.5 (37)	25.9 (14)	45.5 (5)	36.4 (4)	81.8 (9)	54.5 (6)
New Orleans, LA	48.8 (40)	22.2 (18)	58.5 (48)	25.6 (21)	64.0 (16)	20.0 (5)	68.0 (17)	24.0 (6)
New York, NY	52.6 (72)	40.0 (54)	66.2 (90)	15.9 (22)	49.2 (32)	44.6 (29)	69.2 (45)	18.5 (12)
Oklahoma City, OK	70.8 (46)	21.5 (14)	76.9 (50)	24.6 (16)	56.1 (23)	26.8 (11)	65.9 (27)	31.7 (13)
Omaha, NE	58.3 (7)	41.7 (5)	58.3 (7)	33.3 (4)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
Philadelphia, PA	72.0 (18)	33.3 (8)	80.0 (20)	28.0 (7)	77.8 (7)	37.5 (3)	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)
Phoenix, AZ	50.4 (71)	26.2 (37)	61.0 (86)	17.7 (25)	41.1 (30)	32.9 (24)	56.2 (41)	17.8 (13)
Portland, OR	68.5 (37)	50.0 (27)	79.6 (43)	22.2 (12)	69.2 (27)	53.8 (21)	82.1 (32)	12.8 (5)
Salt Lake City, UT	55.6 (5)	44.4 (4)	55.6 (5)	22.2 (2)	57.1 (8)	57.1 (8)	64.3 (9)	14.3 (2)
San Diego, CA	65.8 (50)	31.6 (24)	75.0 (57)	31.6 (24)	67.7 (21)	41.9 (13)	83.9 (26)	29.0 (9)
San Jose, CA	66.7 (4)	83.3 (5)	83.3 (5)	33.3 (2)	37.5 (3)	62.5 (5)	62.5 (5)	25.0 (2)
Tucson, AZ	49.2 (31)	23.8 (15)	65.1 (41)	23.8 (15)	36.2 (17)	23.4 (11)	59.6 (28)	29.8 (14)

Note: Questions were asked of adult female arrestees who said they used the drug in the past year. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-12b

TREATMENT FOR DRUGS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES WHO USED MARIJUANA OR HEROIN, BY TYPE OF TREATMENT BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Used Marijuana Who Ever Received Treatment For:				Percent Who Said They Used Heroin Who Ever Received Treatment For:			
	Drug Use–Inpatient Basis	Drug Use–Outpatient Basis	Any Drug Use	Mental Health Problem	Drug Use–Inpatient Basis	Drug Use–Outpatient Basis	Any Drug Use	Mental Health Problem
Albany/Capital Area, NY	37.5% (9)	29.2% (7)	41.7% (10)	8.3% (2)	100.0% (4)	75.0% (3)	100.0% (4)	0.0% (0)
Albuquerque, NM	34.1 (14)	34.1 (14)	48.8 (20)	24.4 (10)	66.7 (16)	50.0 (12)	79.2 (19)	33.3 (8)
Anchorage, AK	48.1 (25)	34.6 (18)	59.6 (31)	19.2 (10)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
Atlanta, GA	25.0 (21)	11.9 (10)	27.4 (23)	9.5 (8)	66.7 (6)	55.6 (5)	88.9 (8)	55.6 (5)
Birmingham, AL	36.4 (8)	17.4 (4)	60.9 (14)	30.4 (7)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
Chicago, IL	38.4 (71)	25.4 (47)	49.7 (92)	16.8 (31)	52.8 (93)	39.8 (70)	67.0 (118)	12.5 (22)
Cleveland,OH	42.9 (94)	25.6 (56)	56.2 (123)	21.0 (46)	79.3 (23)	37.9 (11)	93.1 (27)	48.3 (14)
Dallas,TX	50.0 (11)	22.7 (5)	54.5 (12)	9.1 (2)	80.0 (4)	60.0 (3)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
Denver, CO	39.6 (53)	24.6 (33)	50.7 (68)	16.4 (22)	75.0 (12)	56.3 (9)	87.5 (14)	25.0 (4)
Des Moines, IA	33.3 (7)	38.1 (8)	52.4 (11)	14.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Detroit, MI	20.0 (4)	20.0 (4)	40.0 (8)	10.0 (2)	50.0 (4)	50.0 (4)	62.5 (5)	0.0 (0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	32.9 (27)	30.5 (25)	45.1 (37)	17.1 (14)	70.0 (7)	50.0 (5)	90.0 (9)	0.0 (0)
Honolulu, HI	29.4 (10)	26.5 (9)	44.1 (15)	11.8 (4)	57.1 (4)	28.6 (2)	71.4 (5)	14.3 (1)
Houston, TX	20.0 (6)	10.0 (3)	23.3 (7)	10.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Indianapolis, IN	29.5 (23)	39.0 (30)	51.9 (40)	16.7 (13)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
Laredo, TX	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)	50.0 (7)	14.3 (2)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
Las Vegas, NV	31.9 (53)	20.5 (34)	40.4 (67)	14.5 (24)	65.0 (13)	20.0 (4)	70.0 (14)	35.0 (7)
Los Angeles, CA	33.9 (19)	17.9 (10)	50.0 (28)	16.1 (9)	42.9 (3)	71.4 (5)	85.7 (6)	57.1 (4)
New Orleans, LA	23.8 (25)	13.3 (14)	36.2 (38)	18.1 (19)	50.0 (14)	21.4 (6)	57.1 (16)	14.3 (4)
New York, NY	27.6 (50)	25.0 (45)	41.4 (75)	12.7 (23)	52.9 (36)	54.4 (37)	70.6 (48)	10.3 (7)
Oklahoma City, OK	42.9 (69)	13.7 (22)	51.6 (83)	21.1 (34)	100.0 (5)	60.0 (3)	100.0 (5)	40.0 (2)
Omaha, NE	28.6 (10)	25.7 (9)	45.7 (16)	31.4 (11)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
Philadelphia, PA	37.9 (11)	21.4 (6)	44.8 (13)	17.2 (5)	85.7 (6)	16.7 (1)	85.7 (6)	28.6 (2)
Phoenix, AZ	31.0 (53)	23.4 (40)	45.0 (77)	12.3 (21)	55.9 (19)	32.4 (11)	67.6 (23)	23.5 (8)
Portland, OR	47.2 (51)	37.0 (40)	63.0 (68)	19.4 (21)	69.6 (32)	54.3 (25)	80.4 (37)	13.0 (6)
Salt Lake City, UT	31.4 (11)	20.0 (7)	40.0 (14)	5.7 (2)	66.7 (4)	66.7 (4)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
San Diego, CA	46.5 (59)	28.3 (36)	58.3 (74)	27.6 (35)	65.5 (19)	46.4 (13)	85.7 (24)	31.0 (9)
San Jose, CA	33.3 (8)	37.5 (9)	58.3 (14)	25.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
Tucson, AZ	37.7 (23)	19.7 (12)	57.4 (35)	19.7 (12)	45.0 (9)	45.0 (9)	70.0 (14)	20.0 (4)

Note: Questions were asked of adult female arrestees who said they used the drug in the past year. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-12c

TREATMENT FOR DRUGS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES WHO USED METHAMPHETAMINE, BY TYPE OF TREATMENT BY SITE, 2000

Primary City	Percent Who Said They Used Methamphetamine Who Ever Received Treatment For:			
	Drug Use–Inpatient Basis	Drug Use–Outpatient Basis	Any Drug Use	Mental Health Problem
Albany/Capital Area, NY	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Albuquerque, NM	50.0 (8)	31.3 (5)	62.5 (10)	43.8 (7)
Anchorage, AK	80.0 (4)	40.0 (2)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)
Atlanta, GA	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)	83.3 (5)	50.0 (3)
Birmingham, AL	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
Chicago, IL	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)
Cleveland, OH	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	75.0 (3)	75.0 (3)
Dallas, TX	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
Denver, CO	72.2 (13)	33.3 (6)	83.3 (15)	27.8 (5)
Des Moines, IA	45.5 (5)	54.5 (6)	72.7 (8)	18.2 (2)
Detroit, MI	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Honolulu, HI	36.8 (14)	26.3 (10)	52.6 (20)	13.2 (5)
Houston, TX	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Indianapolis, IN	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
Laredo, TX	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Las Vegas, NV	33.3 (39)	26.5 (31)	47.9 (56)	17.9 (21)
Los Angeles, CA	16.7 (4)	25.0 (6)	41.7 (10)	20.8 (5)
New Orleans, LA	83.3 (5)	33.3 (2)	83.3 (5)	50.0 (3)
New York, NY	80.0 (4)	60.0 (3)	80.0 (4)	60.0 (3)
Oklahoma City, OK	53.6 (30)	23.2 (13)	62.5 (35)	30.4 (17)
Omaha, NE	25.0 (4)	12.5 (2)	43.8 (7)	37.5 (6)
Philadelphia, PA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Phoenix, AZ	34.2 (38)	27.9 (31)	55.9 (62)	18.9 (21)
Portland, OR	46.6 (34)	46.6 (34)	63.0 (46)	16.4 (12)
Salt Lake City, UT	32.1 (9)	39.3 (11)	60.7 (17)	17.9 (5)
San Diego, CA	49.0 (50)	39.2 (40)	61.8 (63)	22.5 (23)
San Jose, CA	43.5 (10)	47.8 (11)	65.2 (15)	30.4 (7)
Tucson, AZ	27.6 (8)	17.2 (5)	51.7 (15)	17.2 (5)

Note: Questions were asked of adult female arrestees who said they used the drug in the past year. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-13

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

Primary City	Marijuana		Crack Cocaine		Powder Cocaine		Heroin		Methamphetamine	
	Number Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Percent Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Number Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Percent Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Number Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Percent Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Number Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Percent Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Number Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days	Percent Who Said They Obtained Drug in Past 30 Days
Albany/Capital Area, NY	22	40.0%	9	16.4%	6	10.9%	3	5.5%	0	0.0%
Albuquerque, NM	33	31.7	32	30.8	21	20.2	18	17.3	7	6.7
Anchorage, AK	44	32.4	30	22.1	21	15.4	2	1.5	3	2.2
Atlanta, GA	59	27.2	66	30.4	16	7.4	6	2.8	2	0.9
Birmingham, AL	18	32.1	13	23.2	5	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chicago, IL	148	30.5	207	42.6	22	4.5	164	33.7	2	0.4
Cleveland, OH	177	41.5	179	42.0	44	10.3	24	5.6	1	0.2
Dallas, TX	15	23.1	13	20.0	8	12.3	3	4.6	2	3.1
Denver, CO	120	52.4	75	32.8	34	14.8	12	5.2	13	5.7
Des Moines, IA	14	28.6	8	16.3	5	10.2	1	2.0	9	18.4
Detroit, MI	20	37.0	18	33.3	3	5.6	7	13.0	1	1.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	58	29.9	46	23.7	22	11.3	6	3.1	2	1.0
Honolulu, HI	27	32.5	10	12.0	5	6.0	3	3.6	34	41.0
Houston, TX	24	39.3	12	19.7	3	4.9	0	0.0	1	1.6
Indianapolis, IN	60	39.2	51	33.3	10	6.5	2	1.3	2	1.3
Laredo, TX	11	18.0	5	8.2	15	24.6	2	3.3	0	0.0
Las Vegas, NV	130	32.3	78	19.4	36	9.0	17	4.2	87	21.6
Los Angeles, CA	48	28.2	46	27.1	6	3.5	5	2.9	19	11.2
New Orleans, LA	82	32.3	70	27.6	14	5.5	19	7.5	2	0.8
New York, NY	136	33.5	127	31.3	49	12.1	66	16.3	2	0.5
Oklahoma City, OK	125	39.9	56	17.9	28	8.9	3	1.0	47	15.0
Omaha, NE	25	23.6	12	11.3	4	3.8	1	0.9	13	12.3
Philadelphia, PA	21	30.9	21	30.9	7	10.3	6	8.8	0.0	0.0
Phoenix, AZ	138	33.9	117	28.7	55	13.5	27	6.6	91	22.4
Portland, OR	63	27.3	37	16.1	27	11.7	35	15.2	45	19.6
Salt Lake City, UT	26	32.1	5	6.2	12	14.8	7	8.6	19	23.5
San Diego, CA	106	37.9	59	21.1	16	5.7	25	8.9	87	31.1
San Jose, CA	16	31.4	4	7.8	5	9.8	1	2.0	19	37.3
Tucson, AZ	47	35.1	46	34.3	37	27.6	16	11.9	12	9.0
Median	**47**	**32.3%**	**37**	**23.2%**	**15**	**10.2%**	**6**	**4.6%**	**3**	**3.1%**

Note: Question was asked of adult female arrestees who said they had obtained the drug.

APPENDIX Table 5-14a

METHODS OF OBTAINING MARIJUANA BY NONCASH MEANS, SELECTED SITES—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City[a]	Percent Who Said They Obtained Marijuana:											
	On Credit/Pay Later		By Fronting to Sell[b]		By Trading Property or Other Drugs		By Trading Sex		As a Gift		Other Way	
Atlanta, GA	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	0.0%	(0)	82.9%	(29)	17.1%	(6)
Chicago, IL	5.1	(5)	0.0	(0)	1.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	87.8	(86)	6.1	(6)
Cleveland, OH	7.4	(11)	0.7	(1)	1.4	(2)	1.4	(2)	86.5	(128)	2.7	(4)
Denver, CO	2.0	(2)	3.0	(3)	5.0	(5)	3.0	(3)	66.3	(67)	20.8	(21)
Indianapolis, IN	3.8	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	1.9	(1)	88.7	(47)	5.7	(3)
Las Vegas, NV	3.7	(4)	0.9	(1)	3.7	(4)	0.9	(1)	85.0	(91)	5.6	(6)
New Orleans, LA	5.8	(3)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	88.5	(46)	5.8	(3)
New York, NY	8.1	(5)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	80.6	(50)	11.3	(7)
Oklahoma City, OK	4.9	(5)	1.9	(2)	2.9	(3)	1.0	(1)	80.6	(83)	8.7	(9)
Phoenix, AZ	3.3	(4)	1.6	(2)	1.6	(2)	0.0	(0)	77.2	(95)	16.3	(20)
San Diego, CA	2.1	(2)	1.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	91.7	(88)	5.2	(5)
Median	**3.8%**	**(4)**	**0.7%**	**(1)**	**1.0%**	**(1)**	**0.0%**	**(0)**	**85.0%**	**(83)**	**6.1%**	**(6)**

APPENDIX Table 5-14b

METHODS OF OBTAINING CRACK COCAINE BY NONCASH MEANS, SELECTED SITES—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City[a]	Percent Who Said They Obtained Crack Cocaine:											
	On Credit/Pay Later		By Fronting to Sell[b]		By Trading Property or Other Drugs		By Trading Sex		As a Gift		Other Way	
Atlanta, GA	13.5%	(5)	2.7%	(1)	2.7%	(1)	2.7%	(1)	62.2%	(23)	16.2%	(6)
Chicago, IL	6.8	(5)	0.0	(0)	4.1	(3)	9.6	(7)	72.6	(53)	6.8	(5)
Cleveland, OH	15.6	(19)	0.0	(0)	6.6	(8)	14.8	(18)	60.7	(74)	2.5	(3)
Denver, CO	8.2	(4)	2.0	(1)	6.1	(3)	10.2	(5)	57.1	(28)	16.3	(8)
Indianapolis, IN	16.1	(5)	3.2	(1)	3.2	(1)	16.1	(5)	61.3	(19)	0.0	(0)
Las Vegas, NV	17.4	(8)	6.5	(3)	10.9	(5)	8.7	(4)	54.3	(25)	2.2	(1)
New Orleans, LA	9.4	(3)	3.1	(1)	6.3	(2)	15.6	(5)	53.1	(17)	12.5	(4)
New York, NY	18.2	(6)	3.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	21.2	(7)	42.4	(14)	15.2	(5)
Oklahoma City, OK	3.4	(1)	3.4	(1)	13.8	(4)	6.9	(2)	55.2	(16)	17.2	(5)
Phoenix, AZ	10.9	(7)	9.4	(6)	4.7	(3)	6.3	(4)	56.3	(36)	12.5	(8)
San Diego, CA	5.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	2.0	(1)	5.3	(2)	81.6	(31)	5.3	(2)
Median	**10.9%**	**(5)**	**3.0%**	**(1)**	**4.7%**	**(3)**	**9.6%**	**(5)**	**57.1%**	**(25)**	**12.5%**	**(5)**

a. The 11 sites are those in which at least 50 women arrestees participated in the market for marijuana and crack cocaine, the drugs used by the highest percentages of women arrestees. In the other sites the numbers were too small for analysis.

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

Note: Data reflect transactions in the month before the arrest. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

APPENDIX Table 5-15a

REASONS ATTEMPTS TO PURCHASE MARIJUANA FAILED, SELECTED SITES—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City*	Percent of Arrestees Who Failed to Purchase Marijuana Because:									
	No Dealers Available		Dealer Did Not Have Any		Dealer Did Not Have Quality		Police Activity		Other Reason	
Atlanta, GA	8.3%	(1)	25.0%	(3)	16.7%	(2)	8.3%	(1)	41.7%	(5)
Chicago, IL	40.0	(6)	6.7	(1)	13.3	(2)	6.7	(1)	33.3	(5)
Cleveland, OH	38.5	(10)	34.6	(9)	7.7	(2)	7.7	(2)	11.5	(3)
Denver, CO	18.2	(2)	45.5	(5)	9.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	27.3	(3)
Indianapolis, IN	10.0	(1)	50.0	(5)	10.0	(1)	0.0	(0)	30.0	(3)
Las Vegas, NV	21.1	(4)	42.1	(8)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	36.8	(7)
New Orleans, LA	29.4	(5)	11.8	(2)	0.0	(0)	5.9	(1)	52.9	(9)
New York, NY	35.7	(15)	11.9	(5)	9.5	(4)	11.9	(5)	31.0	(13)
Oklahoma City, OK	22.9	(8)	31.4	(11)	14.3	(5)	2.9	(1)	28.6	(10)
Phoenix, AZ	35.0	(7)	25.0	(5)	20.0	(4)	0.0	(0)	20.0	(4)
San Diego, CA	23.5	(4)	52.9	(9)	11.8	(2)	11.8	(2)	0.0	(0)
Median	**23.5%**	**(5)**	**31.4%**	**(5)**	**10.0%**	**(2)**	**5.9%**	**(1)**	**30.0%**	**(5)**

APPENDIX Table 5-15b

REASONS ATTEMPTS TO PURCHASE CRACK COCAINE FAILED, SELECTED SITES—ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City*	Percent of Arrestees Who Failed to Purchase Crack Cocaine Because:									
	No Dealers Available		Dealer Did Not Have Any		Dealer Did Not Have Quality		Police Activity		Other Reason	
Atlanta, GA	6.7%	(1)	6.7%	(1)	26.7%	(4)	20.0%	(3)	40.0%	(6)
Chicago, IL	29.4	(10)	35.3	(12)	8.8	(3)	5.9	(2)	20.6	(7)
Cleveland, OH	38.7	(24)	19.4	(12)	16.1	(10)	12.9	(8)	12.9	(8)
Denver, CO	11.5	(3)	42.3	(11)	11.5	(3)	7.7	(2)	26.9	(7)
Indianapolis, IN	25.0	(5)	5.0	(1)	15.0	(3)	0.0	(0)	55.0	(11)
Las Vegas, NV	22.9	(8)	25.7	(9)	8.6	(3)	17.1	(6)	25.7	(9)
New Orleans, LA	37.5	(6)	18.8	(3)	12.5	(2)	12.5	(2)	18.8	(3)
New York, NY	40.0	(22)	10.9	(6)	7.3	(4)	29.1	(16)	12.7	(7)
Oklahoma City, OK	16.0	(4)	32.0	(8)	20.0	(5)	8.0	(2)	24.0	(6)
Phoenix, AZ	13.8	(4)	27.6	(8)	10.3	(3)	13.8	(4)	34.5	(10)
San Diego, CA	17.6	(3)	35.3	(6)	23.5	(4)	17.6	(3)	5.9	(1)
Median	**22.9%**	**(5)**	**25.7%**	**(8)**	**12.5%**	**(3)**	**12.9%**	**(3)**	**24.0%**	**(7)**

* The 11 sites are those in which at least 50 women arrestees participated in the market for marijuana and crack cocaine, the drugs used by the highest percentages of women arrestees. In the other sites the numbers were too small for analysis.

Note: Questions were asked of adult female arrestees who said they had attempted but failed to purchase the drug in the month before their arrest. Figures in parentheses are absolute numbers.

VI. Drug Use Among Juvenile Detainees

by Diana C. Noone*

A large body of research has demonstrated that substance use by young people may lead to physical and social problems, including declining school grades, truancy, accidental injuries, risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, alcohol-related traffic incidents, depression, family dysfunction, and suicide.[1]

Young people's use of drugs, as well as alcohol and tobacco, is measured by at least two major surveys. One is the annual Monitoring the Future study.[2] Another is the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.[3] These surveys look at young people in general, but there are few studies of drug use by young people in the juvenile justice system. ADAM and its predecessor, the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program are alone in annually measuring substance abuse by juvenile detainees.

Table 6-1 ADAM SITES WHERE JUVENILE DETAINEES PARTICIPATED—2000

Birmingham, AL
Cleveland, OH*
Denver, CO
Los Angeles, CA
Phoenix, AZ
Portland, OR
San Antonio, TX
San Diego, CA
Tucson, AZ

* Only juvenile male detainees participated.

Probability-based sampling, introduced by ADAM for adult male arrestees, has not yet been introduced for juvenile detainees. Nor has the interview instrument used with juveniles been expanded to include more issues related to drug use and related behavior. And in relatively few sites do juvenile detainees participate in the ADAM program. (For a discussion of sample size and related issues, see "How Drug Use by Juvenile Detainees Is Measured." A list of the sites is in Table 6–1.) ADAM anticipates that once the sampling method is strengthened, the interview instrument expanded, and the number of sites increased, the findings on juvenile detainees will be a more useful source of information for local policymakers. Given their current limitations, they are presented as an informational tool only.

Findings—juvenile males

As revealed by urinalysis, the patterns of use of specific drugs by juvenile male detainees were similar in all nine sites where data were collected. Of the NIDA–5 drugs (marijuana, cocaine, opiates, methamphetamine, and PCP),[4] marijuana was the one most commonly used. In all nine sites, at least 41 percent tested positive for marijuana, with the range 42 percent (22 detainees, in Birmingham) to 55 percent (251 detainees, in Phoenix). (See Table 6–2.)

The findings are consistent with those of recent years, when marijuana was also the drug most commonly detected among juveniles in the ADAM sample. They are also consistent with the findings of the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, which

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revealed marijuana as the drug of choice among young people.[5] Cocaine (undistinguished between crack and powder) came in a distant second in 2000, except in two sites, San Diego and Portland, where (measured by absolute numbers rather than percentages) methamphetamine was more widely used than cocaine. In only three sites (Denver, Tucson, and Phoenix) did more than 10 percent of the juvenile male detainees test positive for cocaine. The rates of methamphetamine use ranged from none (Birmingham, Cleveland, San Antonio, and Tucson) to 8 percent (in San Diego). The percentages testing positive for the other two NIDA–5 drugs (opiates and PCP) were extremely low in all sites.

How Drug Use by Juvenile Detainees Is Measured

As with adult arrestees, drug use and related behavior among juvenile detainees are measured by means of a questionnaire and urinalysis. And as with adult arrestees, participation is both voluntary and anonymous. The ADAM data and resultant findings for juveniles have certain limitations arising from the sampling procedure and the interview scheduling. Because of these limitations, the data and findings should be interpreted cautiously.

Obtaining the data

Juvenile arrestees are interviewed after the study is explained to them and their consent is obtained. The survey instrument used in the interview consists of 28 questions that explore a variety of issues, including demographics, living arrangements, and educational status. The same questionnaire has been used for adults and juveniles since the program began as DUF in 1988.

The expanded ADAM questionnaire, used with adults, both men and women, has not yet been adopted for juvenile detainees.

Following the interview, juvenile detainees are asked if they are willing to provide a urine sample for testing. All urine specimens are screened for up to10 drugs: cocaine, marijuana, opiates, amphetamine, PCP (phencyclidine), barbiturates, benzodiazepines, methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene.* If amphetamine is detected, a confirmation test is conducted to determine if it is methamphetamine. In this analysis, only use of the "NIDA-5" drugs is examined. These drugs—marijuana, cocaine, opiates, methamphetamine, and PCP—were established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Sample sizes and limitations

In contrast to the samples of adult male arrestees, the samples of juveniles are not probability-based. They are drawn as convenience samples, and for this reason it is not possible to place confidence limits around the data. This means in turn it is not possible to estimate the statistical significance of the findings.

The schedule for interviewing juveniles may introduce a certain amount of bias into the sample. Juveniles included in the ADAM sample are only those who are available during the times when the interviewers are working—primarily weekends and evenings. An additional bias may be introduced when facilities release rather than hold the juveniles detained on less serious charges. These released juveniles are then not available to be interviewed, possibly increasing the representation in ADAM of juveniles detained (and held) for more serious offenses. The findings suggest that many detainees interviewed by ADAM had previously been involved in the juvenile justice system.

The interviews with the male juveniles were conducted in nine detention centers (in Birmingham, Denver, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, San Antonio, San Diego, and Tucson) and with female juvenile detainees in eight detention centers (in Birmingham, Denver, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, San Antonio, San Diego, and Tucson). For juvenile males, the sample sizes ranged from 421 (Phoenix) to 53 (Birmingham). For females the range was 114 (Phoenix) to 18 (Birmingham). In all, 2,106 juvenile males were interviewed and gave a urine sample. For juvenile females the total was 423. Because the interviews are conducted in few sites, this further limits the ability to generalize about the findings; that is, they should not be interpreted as representing all youthful detainees nationwide.

* The program uses the EMIT (Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Testing) system to screen for drugs in the urine.

Demographics and sociodemographics

Juvenile detainees interviewed by ADAM range in age from about 12 to 18. In 2000, the largest proportion was between 15 and 17. Among those who tested positive for use of any drug, the largest group was age 17. In half the sites, 70 percent or more of the juvenile detainees[6] said they were still in school, with the range 55 percent (138 detainees, in Phoenix) to 93 percent (98 detainees, in San Antonio).

On average, less than 5 percent of the juvenile male detainees lived either on the street, or in a shelter, a drug treatment facility, a halfway house, or in prison in the month before they were detained.[7] The vast majority (in half the sites, 93 percent or more) lived in houses or apartments, including public housing. Just over half the detainees (52 percent) lived in two-parent households, while 40 percent lived in single-parent households in the month before they were detained. Of those in single-parent households, 82 percent lived with their mothers and 10 percent with their fathers. Among those who tested positive for any drug, the breakdown by household type was similar to that among all the ADAM juvenile male detainees: 54 percent, on average, living in two-parent households and 40 percent in single-parent households. The proportions of drug-positive juvenile male detainees who lived in single-parent households with their mothers ranged from 42 percent (65 detainees, in Los Angeles) to 59 percent (54 detainees, in Denver).

Types of offenses

Depending on the law of a particular State and the offense allegedly committed, a youth may or may not be considered a juvenile and may or may not be transferred out of the juvenile system. These differences undoubtedly affect the kinds of offenses for which the juvenile detainees interviewed by ADAM, whether male or female, are charged. FBI data show that juvenile offending has been declining overall in recent years, registering a 15 percent drop between 1996 and 2000.[8] They also show that in three categories of offenses, juvenile detentions increased in about that same period: driving under the influence (36 percent increase), liquor law violations (31 percent increase), and curfew violations (9 percent increase).[9]

The charge faced by the largest percentage of juvenile males who participated in ADAM in 2000 was an unspecified technical violation of a condition of release from

Table 6-2

DRUG TEST RESULTS, BY DRUG BY SITE—JUVENILE MALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Number of Completed Urinalyses and Interviews	Number Who Tested Positive For:					
		Any NIDA–5 Drug*	Cocaine	Opiates	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	PCP
Birmingham, AL	53	22	0	1	22	0	0
Cleveland, OH	314	178	24	0	172	0	12
Denver, CO	197	131	22	3	127	2	0
Los Angeles, CA	293	182	25	2	166	11	3
Phoenix, AZ	421	251	54	4	231	24	5
Portland, OR	206	105	7	5	95	12	0
San Antonio, TX	198	106	9	6	106	0	0
San Diego, CA	256	121	8	3	113	20	1
Tucson, AZ	168	90	19	1	87	0	0
Total	**2,106**	**1,186**	**168**	**25**	**1,119**	**69**	**21**

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Because the sample sizes are small, absolute numbers rather than percentages are shown.

the justice system (for example, violating a condition of probation or an order imposed by a drug court). In five of the nine sites (with Cleveland, Denver, Portland, and San Antonio the exceptions), at least 18 percent of the juvenile males had been detained on this charge. For juvenile detainees overall, the most common offense in 2000 was larceny-theft.[10] Because the FBI does not include technical violations in its count of juvenile offenses, it is not possible to determine how common this type of offense is among juveniles in general. But the fact that technical violations are the largest offense category among ADAM male juveniles suggests that many of these young people had previous contact with the juvenile justice system.

The next largest category of offense was drug possession (although in Cleveland and San Antonio this was the category for which the percentage detained was the highest). Exceptions were Denver and Portland, where the next largest category was being detained on a warrant, or because of flight or escape. These types of charges also strongly suggest previous contact with the juvenile justice system.

The vast majority of juvenile male detainees (81 percent) said they were not under the influence of drugs or alcohol when they were detained. The same was true even of the juvenile males who tested positive for any drug: In half the sites, 75 percent or more said they were *not* under the influence, with at least 66 percent in all nine sites saying this.

Findings—juvenile females

Because the samples of juvenile female detainees were small, totaling 423 in all, the findings should be viewed as illustrative only. For juvenile females as for juvenile males, urinalysis indicated marijuana as the leading drug among the five tested. The range among the sites was 17 percent (3 juvenile females, in Birmingham) to 58 percent (15 juvenile females, in Denver). (See Table 6–3.) In four of the eight sites for which data were collected on juvenile females, the second most commonly used drug (as measured by absolute numbers) was cocaine (Denver, Phoenix, San Antonio, and Tucson), yet in all eight sites the proportion testing positive for this substance was less than 20 percent. In Los Angeles, Portland, and San Diego methamphetamine was the second most commonly used drug, as measured by absolute numbers who tested positive. The pattern of relatively heavy use in the West mirrors that for adults.

Table 6-3

DRUG TEST RESULTS, BY DRUG BY SITE—JUVENILE FEMALE ARRESTEES, 2000

Primary City	Number of Completed Urinalyses and Interviews	Number Who Tested Positive For:					
		Any NIDA–5 Drug*	Cocaine	Opiates	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	PCP
Birmingham, AL	18	3	0	1	3	0	0
Denver, CO	26	17	3	0	15	0	0
Los Angeles, CA	47	18	1	1	12	4	1
Phoenix, AZ	114	52	12	1	44	11	1
Portland, OR	47	21	1	1	17	5	0
San Antonio, TX	86	22	4	0	19	0	0
San Diego, CA	58	25	2	1	19	13	0
Tucson, AZ	27	12	5	1	9	1	0
Total	**423**	**170**	**28**	**6**	**138**	**34**	**2**

* The five drugs listed here are referred to as the NIDA-5, established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.

Note: Because the sample sizes are small, absolute numbers rather than percentages are shown.

Demographics and sociodemographics

In age, the juvenile females who tested positive for any NIDA–5 drug fell primarily into the category 15 to 17 years old. Of those testing positive, the largest proportion—just under one-fourth—was 17 years of age. In every site except Phoenix, at least half the juvenile females said they were still in school. Phoenix was at the low end of the range, with 38 percent (20 juvenile females) in school, and Tucson at the high end, with 91 percent (10 juvenile females).

As with the juvenile male detainees, the vast majority of juvenile females (88 percent or more in half the sites) lived in houses and apartments, including public housing rather than in a shelter, treatment facility, or similar arrangement. Among those who tested positive for any drug, the percentage living primarily in houses or apartments was slightly lower (at least 84 percent in half the sites). The breakdown of traditional vs. single-parent households was about the same as for juvenile males. In the month before they were detained, just over half (51 percent) of the female juvenile detainees, on average, lived in a two-parent household, while just over one-third (36 percent) lived in a single-parent household. Among the sites, the proportions of juvenile female detainees testing positive for any drug who lived in single-parent households with their mothers ranged from 33 percent (1 juvenile female, in Birmingham) to 59 percent (13 juvenile females, in Denver).

Types of offenses

Of the juvenile female detainees who tested positive for any drug, few said they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when they were detained. The range among the eight sites was 22 percent (4 juvenile females, in Los Angeles) to 42 percent (5, in Tucson). The same as for the males, the most frequent charge among the juvenile females was an unspecified technical violation of a condition of release from the justice system. Los Angeles was the site where the proportion facing unspecified technical violations was highest (47 percent, representing 22 juvenile females).

NOTES

1. Dembo, R.L., et al., "The Relationships Among Family Problems, Friends' Troubled Behavior, and High Risk Youths' Alcohol/Other Drug Use and Delinquent Behavior," *The International Journal of Addictions* 29 (1994): 419–442; Fendrich, M., et al., "Substance Involvement Among Juvenile Murderers: Comparisons with Older Offenders Based on Interviews with Prison Inmates," *The International Journal of Addictions*, 30 (1995): 1363–1382; Huizinga, D., R. Koeber, and T.P. Thornberry, *Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse—Initial Findings: Research Summary*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1994, NCJ 143454; Inciardi, J.A., R. Horowitz, and A.E. Pottieger, *Street Kids, Street Drugs, Street Crime: An Examination of Drug Use and Serious Delinquency in Miami*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Capacity Building for Juvenile Substance Abuse Treatment*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997, NCJ 167251.
2. *Monitoring the Future Study*, Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 2000. This study, which annually measures young people's use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, is sponsored in part by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
3. The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse estimates illicit drug use among people age 12 and older. See Packer, L., et al., *Summary of Findings from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000.
4. The "NIDA–5" is a list of drugs established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a standard panel of commonly used illegal drugs.
5. Packer, L., et al., *Summary of Findings from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*. The NHSDA figure reflects drug use by people ages 12 through 25.
6. Unless indicated otherwise, averages are expressed as medians.
7. "Month" and "30 days" are used interchangeably, as are "year" and "12 months."
8. The decline is measured in numbers of arrests of young people under age 18. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2000*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001: 222.
9. Cited in Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Annual Report 2000* (Washington, DC, 2001), NCJ 188419.
10. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2000*: 222.