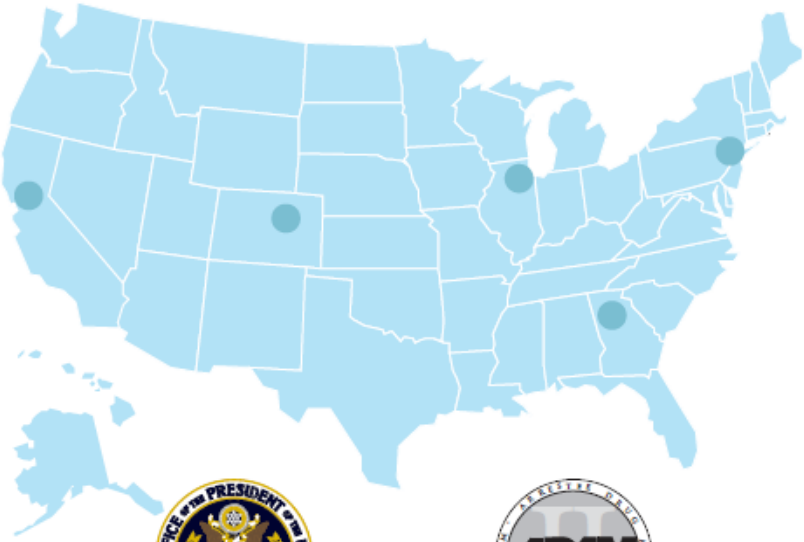
ADAM II

2012 ANNUAL REPORT



Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ADAM II

2012 ANNUAL REPORT

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

May 2013

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Highlights of ADAM II 2012

- In 2012, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) extended the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM II) data collection on drug use and other related behaviors among adult male booked arrestees that began in 2000, but limited the number of sentinel sites to five rather than the ten sites included since 2007. In addition, data collection occurred over one, 21-day period rather than the two, 14-day periods in the 2007-2011 period. The five ADAM II sites continuing in 2012 were Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; New York, NY; and Sacramento, CA.
- In these five sites, 1,938 interviews were conducted and 1,736 urine samples collected for testing in one, 21-day collection period, then weighted to represent over 14,000 arrests.
- ADAM II continued to highlight the considerable regional variation in drug use that can be masked in national estimates. In Sacramento, 40 percent of adult male booked arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine at the time of arrest, compared to less than 1 percent in all other sites except Denver, where 13 percent tested positive. The percentage of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites also varied considerably, from 9 percent in Sacramento to 32 percent in Atlanta.
- Arrestees represented in ADAM II are a population often not well represented in other monitoring systems or surveys focusing on the Nation's illegal drug use. In 2012, 16 percent of all ADAM II arrestees had changed residence three or more times in the prior year and 10 percent were homeless in the 30 days prior to arrest, making them highly transient and unlikely to be eligible for inclusion in general population household surveys. Similarly, although over 60 percent of ADAM II arrestees in all five sites had at least one drug in their system at the time of arrest, 70 percent of those testing positive for any drug had never been in any form of drug or alcohol treatment.
- ADAM II data highlight the need to validate answers to drug use questions in surveys. The agreement between self-report of drug use and a positive urine test matched to the appropriate window of detection varied considerably by drug: 83 percent of the ADAM II arrestees with a positive marijuana test result admitted use, but only 63 percent of those testing positive for methamphetamine, 50 percent of heroin positives and 43 percent of cocaine metabolites positives admitted use.
- Marijuana remained the drug most often detected in ADAM II arrestees in all five sites in 2012, ranging from 37 percent of ADAM II arrestees testing positive in Atlanta to 58 percent testing positive in Chicago. In three of the five sites, over half of the adult male arrestees tested positive for marijuana.
- Cocaine (often ingested as crack), while the second most commonly detected drug in all but Sacramento, continued to show a significant decline in use everywhere. The percentage of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites has declined significantly from the early years of ADAM collection in all sites, dramatically in some sites. Cocaine metabolite positives dropped from 50 percent of ADAM arrestees testing positive in 2000 in Chicago to 19 percent in 2012, and from 52 percent in 2000 in New York to 25 percent in 2012.
- There has been a statistically significant, increasing trend in the percentage of ADAM arrestees testing positive for opiates in all but New York and Chicago. In those two sites, there has been a significant decline from previously high base rates of 20 percent (New York) and 36 percent (Chicago) of ADAM arrestees testing positive for opiates in 2000 to 10 percent and 15 percent respectively. According to ADAM self-reports and drug testing results, these changes are associated with heroin use, rather than non-medical use of prescription painkillers. While there has been anecdotal evidence linking prescription painkillers to heroin use among the general population, only 2 percent or fewer arrestees tested positive for the synthetic opiates of the oxycodone family of drugs in 2012 in any site, suggesting that the rise in prescription drug use may not extend to this population.
- Methamphetamine remained a significant problem in Sacramento (40 percent testing positive) and Denver (13 percent testing positive) in 2012. In both sites, the 2012 percentages were significantly higher than found in 2000, when 31 percent of Sacramento adult male arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine and only 3 percent tested positive in Denver.
- An analysis of changes in the average age of users of each drug over time included all 10 of the original ADAM II sites from 2000-2011 and added data from the five 2012 sites. These analyses showed that cocaine and methamphetamine users are an aging population in many of the 10 sites. Opiates presented a different picture with an increasing proportion of younger users in some sites (Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Portland) and a stable or aging group in others.

Executive Summary

Since 2007, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) has sponsored the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II (ADAM II) data collection program in nine U.S. counties and the District of Columbia. The ADAM II program builds on the original ADAM program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, a program which collected the same information in 35 counties from 2000 to 2003. Due to budget limitations for 2012, ONDCP was able to fund only five of the 10 ADAM II sites. This report presents data from the 2012 collection. In addition to the data collected in the five sites selected, estimates were developed for drug use in Washington, DC, based on drug testing data provided by the Pretrial Service Agency for the District of Columbia Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (PSA).

Each of the five ADAM II counties selected for 2012 were part of the original ADAM complement of 35 counties and, consequently, are a subset of the 10 participating sites during 2007–2011. While the county is the catchment area for estimation, sites are designated by the name of the primary city in that county. The five 2012 sites are: Atlanta, GA (Fulton County), Chicago, IL (Cook County), Denver, CO (Denver County), New York, NY (Borough of Manhattan), and Sacramento, CA (Sacramento County).

From 2007 to 2011, data were collected in two calendar quarters (April 1 to June 30 and July 1 to September 30) during 14 consecutive days within each quarter. In 2012, data were collected in one period of 21 consecutive days between April 1 and July 15. During that period, 1,938 interviews were conducted and 1,736 urine specimens were collected from a probability-based sample of adult male booked arrestees within 48 hours of their arrest. When weighted, the samples represented 14,155 persons arrested and booked in the five ADAM counties during the data collection period. Since 2007 in these five sites alone, almost 15,000 interviews have been conducted and almost 13,000 urine specimens tested, representing over 100,000 arrests.

The overall response rate across all sites in ADAM II (60%) is calculated as the number of booked male arrestees interviewed relative to the total number sampled. The conditional response rate (92%) is calculated as the total number of booked male arrestees interviewed relative to the total number sampled and physically available to be interviewed. The overall response rate reflects the difficulty that the interview setting presents. Because ADAM II surveys booked arrestees within 48 hours of arrest, interviewers must be stationed in the active booking areas of jails. Consequently, offenders are continuously being brought in, processed, moved to court or housing, or released. For 2012, the overwhelming numbers of arrestees who were eligible, but were not interviewed, were those not physically available to be interviewed. Most frequently, this was due to the arrestee being given an early release, taken to court or transferred out (30% of those sampled).

In 2012, 3,229 cases were sampled. Of the 2,107 sampled cases who were physically in facilities and eligible to be interviewed, 92 percent were interviewed; of that, 90 percent provided a urine sample.

Why ADAM Data Are Important

ADAM and ADAM II data continue to play an important part in answering questions about drug use in different parts of the country. Though representing only five counties in 2012, ADAM II data offer a unique source of information on the following:

- ***Persons who are not reached in traditional general population, prison, or treatment-based data collections***
  - In 2012, 16 percent of the male booked arrestees across all sites had moved three or more times in the prior year, and 10 percent had been homeless in the prior 30 days, making them less likely to appear in residence-based surveys.
  - From 62 to 87 percent of male booked arrestees in the five sites tested positive for some drug in their system at the time of arrest, but fewer than a third of those arrestees in any site had ever been in outpatient or inpatient drug or alcohol treatment, making them unlikely to appear in treatment-based data collections.
  - Only just over a third of ADAM II arrestees in 2012 were charged with felonies, serious charges that increase the likelihood of being incarcerated subsequent to the arrest and possibly included in prison inmate surveys.
- ***Regional variation in access to and use of specific drugs***

  Patterns in drug use are often regional or even local in nature, which can make combined geographic estimates misleading. In a dramatic example, the percentage of adult male arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine in Sacramento has increased since 2000, rising from 30 to 40 percent, but has remained at less than 3 percent in all others sites except Denver (13 percent in 2012).

- ***Drug market activity at the retail level***

  ADAM and ADAM II are the only federal surveys asking critical questions about the retail characteristics and circumstances of the sale of major drugs of interest to law enforcement in each site. In 2012, cocaine market activity as measured by ADAM II arrestees acquiring the drug, declined in all sites, though reports of the drug's availability on the street indicated that it is still available.

- ***Drug use validated through a bioassay for a variety of drugs***

  The ADAM II survey is also the only federal survey that uses a bioassay (urinalysis) to verify the validity of self-reported drug use. Both the ADAM II interview and the urine test are anonymous, and, each year on average, 88 to 90 percent of ADAM II arrestees who are I interviewed agree to provide a urine sample for testing. When self-report answers are matched with the appropriate window of detection for each of 10 drugs tested for, it is clear that users admit use differentially by drug. In 2012, in all sites, approximately 80 percent of marijuana users in ADAM II admitted use, while at most half of adult male arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites and heroin across sites told the truth about recent use. Without a method of validating self-report data on use, estimates of drug consumption will be misleading.

ADAM II Methodology

Since the ADAM program was reinstated by ONDCP as ADAM II in 2007, all instrumentation, sampling, and data collection protocols that were utilized in the NIJ-funded ADAM program (2000 to 2003) have been replicated in the current ADAM II sites, permitting trend analysis from 2000 to 2012.[1] The ADAM II sample frame consists of all males booked in the designated booking facilities regardless of charge.

- The sample is probability-based and represents all adult male booked arrestees in each 24-hour period of the 21-day data collection period. In 2012, all data were collected between April 1 and July 15, 2012.
- No ADAM II arrestee sampled had been arrested longer than 48 hours prior to the interview.
- All cases are weighted to represent all adult males booked in each hour and each day of the 21-day data collection period in 2012.
- Data collection consists of (1) collection of booking information from official records, (2) a voluntary 20 to 25 minute, voluntary, face-to-face interview in the booking area of each facility, and (3) the collection of a voluntarily given urine specimen.
- Cases are weighted using propensity scores in ADAM II (2007–2012) rather than post-sampling stratification methods as in ADAM (2000–2003) to increase precision in the estimates.
- Data were collected in one 21-day collection in 2012 in ADAM II, rather than in 14-day periods in all four calendar quarters, as was true from 2000 to 2003, or in 14-day periods in two quarters, as was done from 2007 to 2011.
- Missing urine test data are imputed in ADAM II (2007–2012) for approximately 10 percent of urine test data missing each year due to arrestee refusals and/or inability to provide a sample.

Sampling and Case Weighting

As with the original 35 NIJ-funded sites, the five sites in 2012 do not represent a probability-based sample of U.S. counties. However, within each site, arrestees *are* a probability-based sample of those adult males booked in the county for the 21-day period during which data are collected, and data are annualized to represent the full year of adult male bookings in those facilities.

There are two levels of sampling in ADAM II: (1) sampling from *the total number of facilities* that book adult male arrestees in each county, and (2) sampling from *the total number of adult male arrestees* booked in a county. ADAM II continues to execute the arrestee sampling plan first developed in 2000, a plan that is both statistically sound and accommodates the reality of booking facilities.

[1] A few of the original 35 ADAM sites collected data on adult males as well as from females and juvenile arrestees from 2000-2002. The female and juvenile data collection did not follow the revised sampling plan instituted for the male samples beginning in 2000. Neither population is used in any analysis nor reported in any ADAM II reporting. Only male arrestees have been sampled and interviewed from 2007 to the present.

Response Rates in 2012

ADAM II calculates three response rates:

- The *overall response rate* refers to the rate of successful interviewing of all adult male booked arrestees who were sampled. In 2012, the overall interview response rate was 60 percent.
- The *conditional response rate refers* to the proportion of adult male arrestees physically available in the facility who consented for the interview. The overall conditional response rate in 2012 was 92 percent.
- The *urine response rate* refers to the proportion of adult male booked arrestees who were interviewed and provided a urine specimen for testing. In 2012, the overall urine response rate was 90 percent.

Estimating Trends over Time

The original ADAM program (2000–2003) did not develop estimates of the significance of trends observed over time. For ADAM II, analysts developed the appropriate statistical methods to determine the significance of trends. Policing practices change over time, changing the mix of offenders; booking facilities change over time in a county; and seasonality affects the data. To avoid confounding trends in drug use with trends in arrest practices or pre-trial processes, ADAM II uses model-based estimates of trends, holding arrest types constant.

ADAM II Sample Demographics

There were few changes in the demographic makeup of the ADAM II arrestee populations[2] in the five ADAM II sites from 2011 to 2012. There were, however, differences in the characteristics of ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for some drug in their system at the time of arrest and those who tested negative.

- ***Age:*** The average age across all sites of all ADAM II arrestees in 2012 was 34 years, ranging from 31 in Chicago to 37 in Atlanta. Only in Denver was there a significant increase in the average age of the total ADAM II sample, and Denver ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for drugs were significantly younger (on average three years younger) than those who did not.
- ***Citizenship:*** Over 85 percent of ADAM II arrestees were citizens in 2012 in all sites. In Atlanta and New York, a significantly larger proportion were citizens in 2012 than seen in 2010. In all but Chicago, ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for drugs were significantly more likely to be U.S. citizens than those who did not.
- ***Race/ethnicity:*** In Chicago and Atlanta, there was a significant decline in the number of Hispanic ADAM II arrestees since 2007. There was also a significant increase in the percentage of white, non-Hispanic ADAM II arrestees in Chicago and New York during those years. At the other 2012 sites, racial and ethnic characteristics of ADAM II arrestees have remained unchanged since 2011.

[2] In this report the designation of "ADAM II arrestees" refers to the population of adult male booked arrestees in the ADAM site.

- ***Unemployment:*** In 2012, less than half of the ADAM II arrestees in four of the five sites were working either full or part time. Employment figures were significantly lower than in 2007 in Denver and Sacramento. In four of the five sites, ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for drugs were significantly less likely to be working full or part time than those who tested negative for drugs.
- ***Health insurance:*** In three of the five sites, at most a third of adult male booked arrestees reported having any type of health insurance; in Sacramento, 39 percent were insured and in New York, 62 percent were insured. The only significant difference in the likelihood of coverage based on testing positive for drugs was in Chicago, where ADAM II arrestees testing positive were more likely to have insurance.
- ***Housing:*** The proportion of ADAM II arrestees who reported stable housing over the prior 30 days ranged from 74 percent (Sacramento) to 90 percent (Chicago), though in three of the five sites (Chicago, Denver, and Sacramento) there has been a significant decline in the proportion reporting a stable housing situation since 2010. In New York and Sacramento, ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for illegal drugs were significantly less likely than others to report stable housing in the prior 30 days; in Sacramento, ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for drugs were significantly more likely to be homeless than those with negative drug tests.

Involvement with the Criminal Justice System

Because ADAM II samples from all adult male booked arrestees regardless of charge, a wide range of arrest histories and charges are represented in the samples.

- Over 80 percent of adult male booked arrestees in all ADAM II sites in 2012 reported a prior ***arrest history*** (been arrested at least once prior to the current arrest). In addition, from 15 percent (Denver) to 24 percent (Atlanta) reported having been arrested two or more times in the prior year. The only significant differences in prior arrest history between ADAM II arrestees who tested positive versus those testing negative was in Sacramento, where those testing positive were more likely to have had prior arrests.
- From 17 percent (Atlanta) to 27 percent (Chicago) of ADAM II arrestees in 2012 had a ***violent crime*** as one of the charges recorded for the current arrest. In New York, the numbers reflected a significant decline in the proportion of violent crime charges since 2007, but for Sacramento and Chicago there has been a significant increase in violent crime charges since 2007 and 2008. In Atlanta and Denver, the proportion of ADAM II arrestees with a violent crime charge has remained the same since 2007.
- ***Drug crime*** charges represented from 19 percent of ADAM II arrestees (Denver) to 38 percent (Sacramento) and 43 percent (Chicago) in 2012. In Denver and Chicago, the proportion of adult male booked arrestees charged with a drug crime has significantly declined since 2007; in the other sites, it has not changed significantly.
- The percentage of adult male booked arrestees charged with a ***property crime*** in 2012 ranged from 15 percent in Denver and Sacramento to 33 percent in New York. The proportion of ADAM II arrestees with a property crime charge in New York increased significantly over 2007 levels, while the proportion with a property crime charge decreased significantly in

Denver and Sacramento over the same period. The proportion of ADAM II arrestees with property crime charges has remained statistically unchanged in the other sites since 2007.

Involvement with Treatment

In 2012, there was variation among sites in terms of ADAM II arrestees' treatment experiences. Some of this variation was likely due to differences in the availability of different treatment options in different locales.

- In 2012, from 7 percent (Atlanta) to 26 percent (New York) of adult male booked arrestees had *ever* been in any outpatient drug or alcohol treatment, and from 13 (Atlanta) to 32 percent (Denver) had ever been in an inpatient or residential drug or alcohol treatment program. These statistics have changed little over five years.
- Few ADAM II arrestees had been in outpatient (2 to 9 percent) or inpatient (3 to 11 percent) treatment in the prior 12 months. These numbers have declined significantly in Chicago since 2007, but remained essentially the same in the other sites.

Drug Use and Drug Market Participation

Congruence between Self-report of Drug Use and Urinalysis Results

The ADAM II procedures that match a urine test for 10 different drugs with a self-report window of use (3 day, 7 day, and 30 day) provide an invaluable validity test to arrestees' admission of use, or their "truth telling." Overall agreement rates in 2012 were high—from 82 percent for marijuana to 95 percent for heroin and methamphetamine. But these figures include ADAM II arrestees who had little to hide: those who reported no use and tested negative. Among those of greatest interest—the actual drug users, i.e., those testing positive—there was considerable variation in the willingness to admit to use, contingent on the drug used, emphasizing the importance of the use of a bioassay in understanding the true prevalence of use. Marijuana users were most truthful about their use—83 percent of those who tested positive admitted to use in the prior 30 days. But cocaine users (43 percent admitted to use and tested positive for cocaine metabolites), opiates users (50 percent), and methamphetamine users (63 percent) were less truthful when self-report answers were checked against the urine test results.

Use of Any Drug/Multiple Drugs

In ADAM II, each urine specimen provided by sampled arrestees is tested for the presence of each of 10 drugs: marijuana, cocaine metabolites, opiates, amphetamine/methamphetamine (confirmation), barbiturates, benzodiazepine, propoxyphene, methadone, phenclycidine (PCP), and oxycodone.

- In 2012, from 62 percent (Atlanta) to 86 percent (Chicago) of adult male booked arrestees tested positive for at least one drug in their system at the time of arrest.
- In 2012, from 12 percent (Atlanta) to 34 percent (Sacramento) of ADAM II arrestees tested positive for multiple drugs in their systems at the time of arrest.

Marijuana

In 2012, the drug most used by ADAM II arrestees and detected in testing continued to be marijuana.

- In 2012, the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for marijuana ranged from 37 percent in Atlanta to 58 percent in Chicago.

- These numbers have been relatively stable over the past decade in all sites but New York, where the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for marijuana has risen significantly, from 39 percent in 2000 to 52 percent in 2012.
- At least 40 percent of all ADAM II arrestees in each of the five sites admitted that they had "acquired" marijuana in the prior 30 days, either through a cash purchase or a non-cash transaction (bartering, trading goods, providing services, gifting, sharing, or theft).
- In four of the five sites, the marijuana market in 2012 was primarily a non-cash market. At the low end, just over 50 percent of Atlanta ADAM II arrestees reported a non-cash acquisition of marijuana in the prior 30 days, while at the high end 75 and 81 percent reported a non-cash acquisition in Denver and Sacramento, respectively. In the latter two sites, less than half of the ADAM II arrestees reported a cash acquisition of marijuana in the prior 30 days.

Cocaine[3]

After marijuana, cocaine was the most commonly detected drug in four of the five sites in 2012. The exception was Sacramento, where methamphetamine was more common.

- The proportion of cocaine metabolite positives among ADAM II arrestees continued to decline in all sites in 2012, ranging from 9 percent in Sacramento to 32 percent in Atlanta in 2012. This represented a significant decline in percentage of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites in all five sites since 2000. Half or more ADAM II arrestees in New York and Chicago tested positive in 2000, dropping to 34 and 41 percent, respectively, in 2007, and to 25 and 19 percent in 2012. Even Atlanta, the site with sustained, high percentages of adult male booked arrestees testing positive for cocaine at over 40 percent since 2002, also steadily declined, to 32 percent testing positive in 2012.
- An analysis of the average age of cocaine users across years, using all ten of the ADAM II sites from 2000 to 2011/2012, indicated that in eight of the ten sites, ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites are an aging population. Overall, use has declined and those users who appear in ADAM II from 2007 to 2012 are on average as much as three to five years older than users from 2000 to 2003.
- The most common form of cocaine use in all sites was as crack rather than powder cocaine. In 2012, in four of the five sites, a larger proportion of ADAM II arrestees reported that they had consumed cocaine as crack than in powder form; the exception was Sacramento, where 4 percent of arrestees reported crack use in the prior 30 days compared to 6 percent reporting powder cocaine use. In all but New York, the percentage of ADAM II arrestees reporting crack use has significantly declined since 2008.
- As fewer ADAM II arrestees were using cocaine in either form, their involvement in those markets has also declined. In all sites, the percentage of ADAM II arrestees reporting that they acquired crack in the prior 30 days has declined significantly since 2000 (since 2002 in Atlanta, when collection began in that site), dropping from over 30 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in Atlanta and Chicago in 2012, and from 15 percent in Sacramento in 2000 to just 4

[3] Urinalysis testing used in ADAM II detects the metabolite of cocaine and cannot distinguish between its ingestion as cocaine powder or crack. Self-report data are used to distinguish the method of use.

percent in 2012. Similarly, the percentage of ADAM II arrestees acquiring powder cocaine dropped significantly in New York from 2000 (17 percent), Denver in 2001 (15 percent), Atlanta (11 percent) and Chicago (9 percent) in 2002 to 10 percent or less in 2012 in those sites. Only Sacramento (7 percent) has not shown a significant decline in powder acquisition.

- Crack appeared to be a heavily cash market in all but Chicago: over 70 percent of arrestees who acquired crack in the prior month did so with a cash purchase in 2012. Paying for powder cocaine with cash was more variable: 48 and 52 percent of ADAM II arrestees reported a cash cocaine powder transaction in Sacramento and Denver, respectively, whereas 70 percent or more ADAM II arrestees in the other three sites reported a cash transaction for powder cocaine.

Heroin and Other Opiates

Urine testing in ADAM II includes general testing for all opiates as well as confirmatory testing for the synthetic opiates in the oxycodone family. ADAM II arrestees are also asked about heroin and other opiates separately.

- In 2012, there was a statistically significant upward trend in opiate positives since 2000 and 2001 in two of the five sites (Denver and Sacramento), but significant declines in two of the sites with traditionally high opiate use (Chicago and New York). In Chicago, the percentage testing positive declined from 36 percent in 2000 to 20 percent in 2007 to 15 percent in 2012. Similarly, the percentage of arrestees testing positive for opiates in New York fell from 20 percent in 2000 to 8 percent in 2007 and 10 percent in 2012.
- Little of the opiate positive numbers among ADAM II arrestees appears to be directly attributable to a rise in the use of prescription opiates tested for in ADAM II. Since oxycodone was added to the test profile in 2007, in these five sites there has not been a significant increase in the percentage of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for oxycodone—2 percent in 2012 in two sites (Sacramento and Denver) and 1 percent or less in all others.
- Analysis of the average age of opiate positive ADAM arrestees over time indicated that while the average age of heroin using arrestees remained unchanged in Chicago and New York, the age of heroin using arrestees was dropping in areas where opiate use was rising. Looking across all ten sites included from 2000 to 2011/2012, analysis shows that the proportion of 18 to 24 year olds who tested positive for opiates has increased significantly in three of the ten sites (Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Portland) over time.
- Heroin was also the drug most commonly reported as injected: ranging from 37 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Chicago in 2012 who reported injecting heroin the last time they used it to 57 percent in Sacramento.
- Across all sites, from approximately half to 94 percent of ADAM II arrestees who acquired heroin at least once in the prior 30 days did so via a cash transaction. Non-cash transactions characterized the Atlanta market (99 percent), and from 25 percent (Denver) to 70 percent (Sacramento) of ADAM II arrestees reported a non-cash transaction in the prior 30 days.

Methamphetamine

- Methamphetamine continued to be a serious problem in the Western ADAM II site (Sacramento), where 40 percent of adult male booked arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine, continuing the upward trend since 2000.
- Methamphetamine positives also increased significantly in Denver, rising from 3 percent in 2000 and 6 percent in 2007 and 2011 to 13 percent in 2012; in all other sites, the percentage of methamphetamine positives remained at 1 percent or less.
- In 2012, 11 percent of methamphetamine using ADAM II arrestees in Denver and 17 percent in Sacramento reported that they injected methamphetamine the last time they used it.
- In both Denver (12 percent) and Sacramento (38 percent) there was a significant increase in 2012 in the number of adult male booked arrestees who reported acquiring methamphetamine in the prior 30 days over the years from 2000–2010. In those two sites, over 70 percent of adult male arrestees who obtained methamphetamine in the prior 30 days did so using cash.

Other Drugs

The ADAM II test panel includes a range of other drugs, and there was considerable variation in the popularity of those drugs across sites. In addition, ADAM II arrestees are asked about use of a number of additional other drugs (for which samples are not tested) in the prior three days, including prescription drugs for which they have no prescription.

- Barbiturates continued to be prominent among Atlanta ADAM II arrestees: in 2007, 24 percent tested positive, and in 2012, 20 percent tested positive. In all other sites, the percentage of barbiturate positives was under 1 percent.
- Opiate pain relievers (e.g., codeine compounds, Dilaudid, Vicodin, and Percocet) were reported as used by 3 percent of ADAM II arrestees in three of the five sites to 15 percent in Sacramento. Demerol was mentioned by 9 percent of Denver ADAM II arrestees in 2012.
- Ecstasy use was mentioned by 1 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Atlanta and Denver and 6 percent in New York. Other hallucinogen use (e.g., mescaline and psilocybin) was mentioned by 9 percent of Sacramento ADAM II arrestees, but by no one in Atlanta.

Special Analysis for Washington, DC

The former ADAM II site, Washington, DC, was not among the sites collecting data in 2012. However, using urine test from the Pretrial Service Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) to extend some of the data elements of ADAM II from 2002–2011, this report is able to provide some information on drug use. The PSA is the Federal agency responsible for gathering information about newly arrested defendants in the District of Columbia to be used in deciding release before trial. The PSA testing does not included marijuana, but does include all other drugs the ADAM II testing includes. This agency conducts drug testing for all defendants who are booked and held for arraignment. We only use data on adult male arrestees booked during a 21-day period in 2012.

- As with the other five sites, Washington, DC, has experienced a significant decline in the proportion of adult male booked arrestees who tested positive for cocaine metabolites in 2012, dropping from a high of 31 percent in 2007 to 26 percent in 2012.

- The proportion of DC ADAM II arrestees testing positive for opiates has declined significantly from highs in 2007 of 14 percent and 15 percent in 2009 to 9 percent in 2012.
- Methamphetamine positives were at a high point in DC in 2007 (4 percent), but have declined to approximately 2 percent each year since 2007.
- Unlike the other sites, none of which had positive PCP test rates as high as 1 percent in 2012, in Washington, DC, 8 percent of ADAM II arrestees tested positive, an increase over 2011 levels (4 percent).

Report Format

The ADAM II 2012 Annual Report is divided into the following sections:

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

Figures illustrating results are included in the main body of the report. Data tables are referenced in the text, but are presented together in Appendix A. Data in Appendix A are annualized, and the significance of trends is presented. Appendix B presents more detailed information on the program methodology, and Appendix C provides 2012 results for each site in site-specific fact sheets, including an abbreviated fact sheet for Washington DC based solely on data provided by PSA. Fact sheet data represent only the results of the single collection period in 2012 and are not annualized. Appendix D provides data on a separate analysis of age cohort trends over 10 ADAM II sites, including the five sites in 2012.

This report presents 2012 findings from the five ADAM II sites, as well as limited findings for Washington, DC, using an alternate data source. These same sites participated in the 2000–2003 ADAM and 2007–2011 ADAM II data collections. Some 2000–2003 and 2007–2012 results are included in this report to examine trends. Data are not aggregated across sites, but are presented site by site. The samples collected in each site are adequate for reporting and data analysis. However, in some instances, depending on the analysis (for example, methamphetamine market activity in some Eastern sites), there are too few cases to serve as the basis of reliable estimates. The site is then excluded from cross-site comparisons, and an "n/a" is noted for that site in the relevant table in Appendix A.

Throughout the report, when comparisons are made to results from prior ADAM collections (2000–2003 and 2007–2012), differences between those years and 2012 that are statistically significant at the 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01 levels are identified. The report includes the less stringent 0.10 significance level to provide flexibility when considering possible trends over time.

1. Overview of ADAM II

In 2012, the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II (ADAM II) program began its sixth year of data collection under the sponsorship of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The original ADAM program was first introduced in 2000 under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and was built on an earlier NIJ data collection effort called Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) that began in 1988. The basic design of DUF was to conduct a brief face-to-face interview and collect a urine sample for analysis to detect the presence of illegal drugs in the systems of persons arrested at the time of entry into the criminal justice system; that is, during the booking process. In 1997, NIJ began a redesign of the DUF program to place the program on a more scientifically sound basis and to eliminate considerable site-by-site variation across the 23 operating sites. The redesign introduced probability-based sampling of facilities and arrestees (rather than convenience sampling); a new instrument covering relevant areas not covered in DUF (treatment experiences, drug market activity); standardization in training and data collection across sites; model-based estimates of drug use and related behaviors; and an expansion to 35 sites. In addition, the ADAM catchment area became a county instead of a single city.

The original ADAM program was terminated in 2003 for cost considerations, but, recognizing the importance of the ADAM data, ONDCP revived the program in 2007 in 10 of the original 35 sites to serve as "sentinel" sites; that is, they represent the counties in which collection occurs through probability sampling of facilities and arrestees within those counties, but they cannot be used to generalize to national or regional estimates. The ADAM II program under ONDCP leadership also introduced analysis to determine the significance of trends over time, created a more precise method of case weighting, and developed imputation protocols for missing test data. From 2007 to 2011, ADAM II data collection was conducted in two calendar quarters in 10 sites over two periods of 14 consecutive days. In 2012, due to budget considerations, the number of sites was limited to five of the ten and collection to a single 21-day collection period, but the data for the 2012 sites remain comparable across years, as seen in detail in Appendix A.

In 2012, 1,938 interviews and 1,736 urine specimens were collected in the five ADAM II sites, representing over 14,000 arrests of adult males in the counties. Since 2007, the ADAM program has conducted almost 15,000 interviews and almost 13,000 urine tests,[4] representing over 100,000 arrests in just these five sites (Table 1.1)[5]. The five ADAM II sites included in the 2012 collection were Atlanta, GA (Fulton County and the City of Atlanta), Chicago, IL (Cook County), Denver, CO (Denver County), New York, NY (Borough of Manhattan), and Sacramento, CA (Sacramento County).

Why ADAM II Data Are Important

Data collected as part of the ADAM and ADAM II programs play an important role in the Nation's struggle to control the problem of illegal use of drugs and the crimes that often accompany that use. The use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription drugs produce a myriad of problems for health providers and law enforcement officials each year. To address these problems, both local and national policymakers count on data from programs such as ADAM II to provide reliable estimates on what drugs

[4] Urine samples are tested for 10 drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine/methamphetamine, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, PCP, methadone, and oxycodone.

[5] Since the ADAM program began in 2000, in these five sites almost 30,000 interviews have been conducted and 25,000 urine specimens collected, representing almost 300,000 arrests.

are consumed, how much is consumed, where these drugs are obtained, and what are changing trends in use over time.

General population studies of drug use are a critical source of data. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA), surveys a large sample of members of U.S. households each year, asking a range of questions about drug and alcohol use, and provides a national and state level estimates of the use of a variety of drugs. SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) provides data on all persons admitted to publically funded drug and alcohol treatment programs. The National Institute on Drug Abuse's Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey provides national estimates on juvenile use and the Bureau of Justice Statistics' survey of prisons and jail inmates provides data on persons who are incarcerated.

For adult males arrestees, ADAM II serves as a complement to these surveys, though it cannot provide national estimates as these surveys do. It fills an important information gap, however, because by definition household, treatment, or jail- and prison-based surveys cannot provide information on persons not defined in those samples: persons who are either homeless, living in short-stay shelters, institutionalized, or in transient living arrangements (i.e., living in different residences or with different people at various times throughout the year); people with drug use problems, but who do not seek treatment; and persons involved in the criminal justice system, but whose crimes do not result in incarceration or jail time. For example, the NSDUH surveys persons over 12 years of age who have resided in or will reside in the sampled household for the majority of the survey's data collection quarter. If an individual is homeless, living in short-term (overnight) shelters, living with friends or relatives for brief periods of time (transiency), or moving frequently in the course of a year, he or she is not included in the sample. Many users of illegal drugs find themselves in these circumstances and, consequently, may be missed in general population surveys. In 2012, across all ADAM II sites, 10 percent of the adult male booked arrestees were homeless in the 30 days prior to arrest and 16 percent had changed residence three or more times in the prior year. Many of these men would not be captured for inclusion in the NSDUH, though capturing their drug use information is critical for an accurate estimate of the population's consumption.

This is particularly critical when those who may be missing in surveys are some of the Nation's heaviest drug users. The self-reported drug use of males over 18 in the NSDUH, even those with an arrest history, is lower than found in ADAM II. The drug most commonly admitted to in both ADAM II and NSDUH is marijuana. But anywhere from 32 to 53 percent of ADAM II arrestees in 2011,[6] depending on the site, reported that they used marijuana in the prior 30 days, and for all males over 18 in the 2011 NSDUH, only 7 percent admitted use in the prior 30 days. Even for males in NSDUH over 18 who reported that they had a prior arrest in their lifetime, only 16 percent admitted to marijuana use in the prior 30 days. The differences are even more dramatic with drugs like crack. Depending on the site, 4 to 17 percent of ADAM II arrestees in 2011 admitted crack use in the prior 30 days, compared to less than 1 percent of either all males over 18 or males over 18 with some prior arrest history in NSDUH in 2011. While there may be a difference in "truth telling" related to the anonymity of the survey setting, it is likely that many of the drug users found in ADAM II samples are simply not available to be included in the household based survey.

[6] ADAM II 2011 data (10 sites) are compared here because that is the year for which the most recent NSDUH data are available.

Unfortunately, though a large number of ADAM II arrestees test positive for illegal drugs, many do not and/or have not ever sought treatment and, consequently, may also be missed in treatment-based data collections. In 2012, from 62 to 86 percent of ADAM II arrestees in the five participating sites tested positive for at least one illegal drug at the time of arrest, and from 12 to 34 percent tested positive for more than one illegal drug. Depending on the site, from 7 to 26 percent had never been in outpatient drug of alcohol treatment, and from 13 to 32 percent had never been in any inpatient or residential drug or alcohol treatment. Though many of those testing positive for drugs may not have required treatment, none of these users would be counted in treatment datasets like TEDS.

Questions regarding drug use prior to incarceration are included in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' survey of inmates of the Nation's prisons and jails. But this, too, is likely a subset of those the ADAM II data collection reaches in the ADAM II sites. Only a portion of all arrestees are ultimately either held post arraignment and/or face incarceration or initial jail time: those who are charged with more serious crimes, those with a number of outstanding warrants or long criminal histories, and those who cannot make any bail that has been set. In the ADAM II samples, while arrestees' prior arrests are known, their full criminal histories are not. But it is known that in 2012 only 38 percent of those adult males arrested and booked in the five sites had committed a felony, a charge more likely to result in some jail time.

Finally, ADAM II offers another important piece of information not available in other surveys—a bioassay that detects the recent use of each of 10 different drugs, providing the ability to validate self-reports of use. The bioassay is collected no more than 48 hours after arrest, catching the often short window of detection for many of the drugs of interest to policymakers (i.e., cocaine, opiates, and methamphetamine). This short detection window, true in the case of all but marijuana, occurs long before arrestees who are to be detained may be tested as part of jail or prison processing procedures. The ADAM II program asks arrestees if they had used each of the drugs over the prior 3 days, 7 days, and 30 days, and matches those answers to the test results. These data provide a "gold standard" of proof of use and are not subject to changes in patterns of "truth telling" regarding drug use over time, by age of the respondent, or stigmatization of the drug.

However, data from ADAM and ADAM II are limited in important ways. Because the original 35 NIJ sponsored sites were selected purposively in a grant process, the sites do not represent a probability-based sample of county areas. The original sites and the subset of ONDCP sponsored sites are instead sentinel sites and reflect only the trends in adult male arrestee use for each county area.

But the local focus of ADAM and ADAM II is one of its greatest strengths as well as a limitation. Drug use patterns and drug markets are not uniform across the country. Instead they vary considerably from region to region based on demographics, historical factors in the population, trafficking activity, and law enforcement strategies. For this reason, data on what is happening in a specific area are of greatest interest to policymakers, treatment agencies, and law enforcement in those areas. For instance, 2011 national estimates of methamphetamine use from the NSDUH indicate that 1 percent of adult male residents used the drug in the past year.[7] In contrast, ADAM II data from Sacramento in 2011[8] showed that 43 percent of arrestees tested positive for the drug in that year, and 41 percent admitted using it in the prior 12 months. In the East, methamphetamine use among arrestees has never risen above 2 percent, and in some areas

[7] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012.*

[8] We use 2011 ADAM II data for a more accurate comparison to available NSDUH.

like New York (Manhattan) it has consistently remained around 0.1 percent. So while national estimates may indicate a more minor problem given wide geographic differences, local or regional data become critical for law enforcement and treatment entities that are trying to manage and understand their areas' drug problems more effectively.

The ADAM II Methodology

The arena in which ADAM II executes a rigorous sampling protocol is unique and challenging. Interviewers are located in the active booking areas of large urban jails where male arrestees are processed (booked, held for federal law enforcement agencies, etc.) before arraignment. In most cases, arrestees are brought in from multiple city and county law enforcement agencies, fingerprinted, and placed in holding cells or areas for further processing. In ADAM II, interviewers are located as close to the active booking area where male arrestees are booked [9]as permissible in order to conduct interviews as close to the time of arrest as possible, and always within 48 hours of arrest. Some arrestees may have been in custody for only a few hours, while others may have been moved to other areas of the jail to await arraignment and, if they are part of the sample, are brought to the interview area by assisting officers. All adult males arrested and booked within 48 hours of their arrest constitute the ADAM II sampling universe.

The timing of the interview and collection of the urine sample is critical. The collection of a urine specimen must allow for the reliable detection of drugs, many of which pass out of the system within a few days. For that reason, the program cannot wait until arrestees are arraigned and placed in more permanent quarters, because a large number of those charged with lesser offenses or those able to make bail will have been released, leaving a biased sample of all arrested in the 21-day period. In addition, for those remaining for several days, too much time has passed for urinalysis to detect many of the drugs of interest in the urine testing.[10]

The methodology developed for ADAM in 2000 and continued for ADAM II through 2012 is guided by the following:

- Protocols used in ADAM II are a continuation of those used in the original ADAM to allow estimation of trends in the ADAM II sites over time.
- The sample frame consists of all adult males arrested and booked in the designated booking facilities, regardless of charge.
- The sample constitutes a probability-based sample of all adult male booked arrestees in each 24-hour period in the collection period; for 2012, there was one 21-day data collection period, from April 1 to July 15.
- No sampled arrestee was arrested longer than 48 hours prior to the interview.
- All cases are weighted to represent all adult males arrested and booked in each hour and each day of the 21-day period (for 2012) or the of the two 14-day periods (for previous years), based on data provided by law enforcement officials on all arrests during that period.

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[9] Males and females are segregated in booking

[10] With the exception of THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, for the drugs of greatest interest (cocaine, methamphetamine and other stimulants, opiates, and synthetic opiate compounds) the reliable window of detection is only a few days.

The following sections describe the methods used to gather and analyze ADAM II data. For a complete explanation of ADAM II methodology, refer to Appendix B and *ADAM II 2012 Technical Documentation Report*, available along with the data from the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at www.icpsr.umich.edu.

Continuing the Methods of the Original ADAM Program

Since the ADAM program was reinstated in 2007, all instrumentation, sampling, and data collection protocols that were utilized in the NIJ-funded ADAM program from 2000 to 2003 were replicated in the 10 former ADAM sites from 2007 to 2011, and in five of those sites in 2012. In addition, ADAM II offers improvements in estimation methodology; a centrally supervised cadre of trained survey professionals conducting the interviews, the analysis of the statistical significance of observed trends, the use of propensity scores in case weighting, and imputation of missing test data for all years.

The Site Sample

Exhibit 1.1 identifies the five sites that collected data in 2012.[11] While sites are referred to by the name of the primary city, the sampling area is the county in which those cities reside.

Exhibit 1.1: 2012 ADAM II Sites

Primary City	County Area
Atlanta, GA	Fulton County and City of Atlanta
Chicago, IL	Cook County
Denver, CO	Denver County
New York, NY	Borough of Manhattan
Sacramento, CA	Sacramento County

Sampling Facilities and Arrestees

There are two levels of sampling in ADAM II: (1) sampling from the total number of facilities that book adult male arrestees in each county, and (2) sampling from the total number of adult male arrestees booked in a county. In developing the county-level plans, analysts document the total number of booking facilities, the volume of adult male arrestees booked in each, and any movements or transfers that routinely move adult male arrestees from one facility to the other. Based on this information, facilities are selected for inclusion.

[11] The original 10 sites reinstated in 2007 by ONDCP included Charlotte, NC; Indianapolis, IN; Minneapolis, MN; Portland, OR, and Washington, DC, in addition to the sites listed in Exhibit 1.1. Data covering 2000 to 2011 for those sites can be found in prior ADAM II reports available on the ONDCP website: http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/arrestee-drug-abuse-monitoring-programs.

One of the challenges in sampling and interviewing in active booking areas is that the sample to be interviewed is constantly moving. Offenders in the ADAM II sample have just been arrested and are in the booking process; that is, they have not been arraigned and, consequently, include both those who will be released within a few hours as well as those who, due to more serious charges or outstanding warrants, remain for more extended periods of time. Executing an interviewing protocol that represents all arrestees in a setting where researchers cannot operate 24 hours a day requires a sampling plan and case weighting method that accommodates and accounts for this movement.

In most ADAM II counties, regardless of the arresting agency, all persons arrested are taken for booking to a single central jail, either the county jail or a city's large detention facility, where they await arraignment. In some counties, arrestees can be booked in various jails. For example, in Atlanta there are two booking facilities where males are booked (Fulton County Jail and the Atlanta Detention Center), and both are included in the sampling plan, with sampling targets proportional to the arrest volume in each. The sample in Chicago (Cook County, IL), has always been somewhat different. In the city of Chicago there are 96 police precincts, and in the county there are nine bond courts where persons arrested on misdemeanant charges may be booked and released. However, all persons charged with serious misdemeanor and felony offenses are brought to the central Cook County Jail, where (on the male processing side), the ADAM II program conducts interviews. For cost reasons, interviews are not collected in the bond courts. Consequently, the Cook County sample has always been one of felons and serious misdemeanants only.

ADAM II continues a plan that is statistically sound and accommodates the reality of booking facilities. The plan divides each 24-hour period on each of the 21 days of collection (prior to 2012, on each of 28 days divided into two periods) into two strata:

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

The distribution of how many cases to sample within each of these strata is based on an examination of recent data from each facility on the flow of adult male arrests throughout the day to identify the most advantageous window in which to capture the highest flow of incoming cases. Interviewers work a designated eight-hour period each day and systematically sample from the stock of eligible offenders who were booked during the previous 16 hours and from the flow of arrestees who arrive at the jail during the eight-hour work shift.

Even though the process ADAM II uses should create a sample that represent adult male arrestees across each 24-hour period (see Exhibit 1.2 for a description of the sampling and data collection process), there are factors that impact the probability of selection: the time of day and day of the week that the arrestee is brought in (higher volume periods of the day like evening hours and higher activity days of the week reduce the likelihood of any one arrestee being sampled in the flow) and the arrestee's charge (arrestees with less serious charges and with no outstanding warrants are more likely to be released quickly). Because all of these factors create variation in the probability of being interviewed, particularly in the stock sample, it is critical to weight the cases to reflect the data collection period.

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

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

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

The 20- to 25-minute ADAM II interview is recorded in paper-and-pencil format because most jails will not allow electronic equipment, such as a laptop or even a cell phone, into the active booking area. Prior to the interview, the interviewer explains the purpose of the study, the privacy of the data collected, the topics and length of the interview, and the request for a urine specimen. The IRB-approved consent statement is read and the arrestee is asked if he wishes to participate.[12] Interviews are conducted in either English or Spanish. At the conclusion of the interview, the arrestee is asked again if he is willing to provide a urine sample for testing. If he consents, he is given a urine cup bar-coded with the numeric identifier that is also placed on the facesheet and interview form. The sample is transported to the central laboratory for testing (see Exhibit 1.3). No identifying information on the arrestee is retained, included on any data collection tool, or shared with law enforcement.

[12] IRB refers to the Institutional Review Board of Abt Associates.

Exhibit 1.3: ADAM II Drug Testing
ADAM II is the only U.S. survey of drug use that provides verification of self-report data on drug use through the testing of a biological sample that is linked to a respondent's answers. At the start of the interview the arrestee is asked if he will provide a sample for testing. He may continue with the interview regardless of the answer, though the reverse is not true—a sample cannot be taken without an interview. Interview questions about drug use match the approximate windows of detection for the drugs in question (3 days, 7 days, and 30 days). The samples are tied to interview data through a common bar code placed on the interview form and the sample bottle. All samples are shipped to a central laboratory for testing using immunoassay for the presence of 10 drugs (amphetamines/methamphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, marijuana, methadone, opiates, oxycodone, phencyclidine (PCP), and propoxyphene), using the same cutoff or threshold detection levels as used previously in ADAM. Any positive amphetamine sample is confirmed for methamphetamine. If a sample is negative, it means the drug was either not present or present at a level too low to be detected. (See Appendix B subsection "Determining Test Thresholds.")

Weighting Cases Using Propensity Scores

The procedures developed for weighting cases weights each ADAM II arrestee based on a known probability of selection into the sample. The case weights have to reflect all selection probabilities to represent all persons arrested in the data collection time frame.

For ADAM II, analysts introduced propensity score weighting in 2007 and reweighted data from 2000–2001 using this method.[13] The method uses logistic regression to estimate an arrestee's probability of being sampled conditional on those factors that affect the probability of being sampled: day of the week, time of day, and charge. The resulting predictions are the estimated propensity scores, and the inverse of these propensity scores provide the case weights.

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

Each year, about 10 to 12 percent of interviewed arrestees do not provide a urine sample for testing. This is a group that it is likely different from those who do provide a sample, in that they may be more likely to want to hide drug use. This desire to hide drug use also likely varies with the drug the arrestee is using, as indicated by the congruence analysis between willingness to accurately self-report use, discussed in Section 3.

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

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

Estimating Trends over Time

In ADAM II, one of ONDCP's policy goals was to develop the appropriate statistical methods to determine the significance of trends, as the original ADAM program (2000–2003) did not provide information on the significance of trends reported.

Estimating trends in drug use for arrestees involves a different approach than typically used in survey reporting. In traditional survey analysis, the process involves creating the estimate with the appropriate confidence interval and determining significance between time points. However, there are problems using this simple approach here. Police arrest practices and pre-trial processing practices that affect who is in the arrestee sample change over time. For example, in one year police may focus on special initiatives that address a particular law enforcement problem (e.g., gangs, drug sales, or quality-of-life crimes). They may also shift from year to year in the ways they process minor offenses, such as using desk appearance tickets or citations in the field for minor drug possession. As a result, the mixture of the booking population can change over time. Looking simply at the statistical significance of point estimates from year to year, a researcher might conclude that there are real trends in drug use that in actuality may be nothing more than trends in arrest practices and pre-trial processes.

For this reason, ADAM II uses model-based estimates of trends that hold arrest types constant and that answer the question: "What would the trend in drug use have been had the same mix of offenses and offenders been booked into local jails?" This method provides trends in drug use that can be attributed confidently to drug use among arrestees rather than to changes in law enforcement practices.

Finally, in examining trends over time, ADAM II analysts considered differences between the data collection schedules from 2000 to 2003, from 2007 to 2011, and in 2012. From 2000 to 2003, ADAM sites collected data during all four quarters of the calendar year, for 14 days each quarter. From 2007 to 2011, sites collected data in one 14-day collection period in each of two calendar quarters, and in 2012 sites collect data in one 21-day data collection period. Analysts also considered seasonal variations in drug use or arrests. ADAM II deals with seasonality by using a model-based routine that estimates weighted regressions, where urine test results are the dependent variable and the year, the offense, seasonality factors, and other factors that vary from site to site (shifts in booking policy, addition of a jail, and so forth) are the independent or predictor variables. ADAM II refers to this adjustment as *annualizing the data* and uses these data for the cross-site comparisons reported here.

2. The ADAM II Sample

The ADAM II samples consist of all adult males who have been arrested and booked on any charge within the prior 48 hours.[14] They are not yet arraigned, but they are past the booking process and are, in general, waiting to be taken before a magistrate. The facilities in which data are collected vary in how long processing takes and how arrestees are held in the process. In some facilities, arrestees are held for several hours in the active booking area before being moved to a more permanent area, and in others they are moved more quickly through the process.

The ADAM II interviews cover a range of questions, and additional data are recorded from the arrestee's official booking sheets (see Exhibit 2.1).

Exhibit 2.1: ADAM II Data Domains

Official Records Data

- Arrest date, time, precinct, arresting agency
- Arrestee birthdate, race/ethnicity, address (zip code), three most serious charges, location of arrest
- Booking date and time

Interview Domains

- Demographics: age, race/ethnicity, education, employment, insurance, marital status
- Residency (current and prior 12 months)
- Drug, alcohol, and mental health treatment experience (lifetime, prior 12 months)
- Arrest, incarceration history (lifetime, prior 12 months)
- Alcohol use (five or more drinks at one time)
  - Prior 3,7,30 days use
  - Prior 12 months use by month
- Drug use: Marijuana, crack, powder cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, other specified drugs
  - Lifetime use, age at first use
  - Prior 3, 7, 30 days use
  - Prior 12 months use by month (number of days using in each)
  - Method of drug ingestion at last use
- Secondary drug use: List of other drugs
  - Use in the prior three days
- Dependence and abuse screener: drugs, alcohol
- Drug market activity
  - Unit purchased, method of purchase, frequency in prior 30 days, circumstances of acquisition

Urine test for 10 drugs

Demographic Characteristics of ADAM II Arrestees

Tables 2.1 through 2.3 present demographic characteristics of ADAM II arrestees from 2007 to 2012. All are males over 18. Arrestees across all five sites on average were in their thirties, ranging from 31 years old in Chicago to 37 in Atlanta. Denver ADAM II arrestees were on average older in 2012 than in 2010,

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

but there were no other significant changes in the age of ADAM II arrestees in any other site (Table 2.1). Over 60 percent across all sites in 2012 were single.

Two sites (Atlanta and New York) had significantly more ADAM II arrestees who were U.S. citizens than in prior years, though the proportion of ADAM II arrestees who were U.S. citizens was high in all sites, ranging from 86 percent in Denver to 98 percent in Atlanta.

ADAM II arrestees appeared to have a higher average rate of unemployment (Table 2.1) than does the population in general. Half or fewer of adult male arrestees in four of the five sites reported that they were working either full or part time in 2012. For Sacramento, where only 33 percent of the ADAM II arrestees were working, in 2012, there was a significant decrease in the proportion employed since 2007.

Table 2.2 indicates that, with the exception of ADAM II arrestees in New York, less than 40 percent of arrestees in the other sites had any form of health insurance. The percent insured in Atlanta (26 percent) was significantly lower than what was reported in 2007 (32 percent). ADAM II arrestees are also asked about their housing situation, both in the past 30 days and over the course of the past 12 months. From 74 percent (Sacramento) to 90 percent (Chicago) reported that they had stable housing in the prior 30 days. There was a significant decline in the stable housing status of ADAM II arrestees in Chicago since 2009. The stability of housing over the prior 12 months appeared to be more volatile: among all ADAM II arrestees across all sites, 16 percent had changed residence three or more times.

The ADAM II sites are situated in five different geographic areas, and the racial and ethnic makeup of the adult male arrestee population reflects those regional differences (Table 2.3). Sites with large populations of adult male Hispanics arrestees were Denver (40 percent of adult male arrestees), New York (45 percent of adult male arrestees), and Sacramento (25 percent of adult male arrestees). There was a significant decline in the proportion of Hispanic adult male arrestees in Chicago and Atlanta in 2012 from 2007 and a significant increase in New York. Among white non-Hispanic adult male arrestees there has been an increase in Chicago and Denver since 2007 to 12 percent and 28 percent, respectively. The largest proportions of African-American male arrestees continued to be in Atlanta (80 percent) and Chicago (76 percent) and the lowest proportion was in Sacramento (23 percent). The proportion of African-American adult male arrestees has increased significantly since 2008 in Chicago and decreased significantly in Sacramento since 2007.

Arrestees' Histories of Involvement with the Criminal Justice System

In addition to their current criminal justice involvement, many of the ADAM II arrestees have been arrested before. The interview asks each adult male arrestee about the number of times he has ever been arrested prior to this arrest and the number of arrests in the prior year. Tables 2.4 and 2.5 show that over 83 percent of ADAM II arrestees had been arrested at least once prior to the current arrest and from 15 percent (Denver) to 24 percent (Atlanta) had been arrested two or more times in the prior 12 months. ADAM II arrestees in 2012 in these sites were also more likely to have been involved in the criminal justice system over the past year than was true in prior years. The number of recent repeat offenders (two or more arrests in the past 12 months) has also increased significantly in four of the five sites since 2003.

All adult male booked arrestees are included in ADAM II samples, regardless of charge. Consequently, a wide range of charges were represented in the samples (Table 2.6).[15] The percentage of ADAM II arrestees with at least one violent charge in the current arrest ranged from 17 percent in Atlanta to 27 percent in Chicago. The 2012 numbers represented a significant decline since 2007 in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees charged with a violent offense in New York, and a significant increase in those charged in Sacramento. Drug crime charges were most common in Chicago (43 percent), and more than a quarter of ADAM II arrestees were charged with a drug crime in two of the other sites in 2012. There were significantly fewer ADAM II arrestees charged with a drug crime in Chicago and Denver than in 2007, while the proportion has remained essentially the same in other sites. Property crime charges also varied across sites: only 15 percent of ADAM II arrestees were charged with a property crime in Sacramento and Denver, compared to 27 and 33 percent in Atlanta and New York, respectively. New York has also seen a significant increase in the number ADAM II arrestees with property crime charges since 2007.

Differences between Arrestees Who Tested Positive for Drugs and Those Who Tested Negative

Both interview and bioassay data are collected on all consenting ADAM II arrestees; for the proportion (10 percent in 2012) of interviewed ADAM II arrestees who do not provide a urine sample, imputation methods are applied. One of the questions of interest to policymakers is whether there are significant differences between arrestees who have illegal drugs in their systems at the time of arrest and those who do not.[16] Tables 2.7 and 2.8 show some of the comparisons made for 2012 in the five ADAM II sites.

With the exception of citizenship status and employment, there were few significant differences between these two groups across all or almost all sites. Users and non-users (positive/negative for any drug) were roughly the same age (only in Denver and Sacramento were drug positive arrestees significantly younger), and had roughly the same level of health insurance coverage in all but Chicago. Differences in educational attainment were found in Atlanta, Chicago, and New York, where a smaller percentage of drug positive ADAM II arrestees had a high school diploma or GED.

In terms of citizenship, however, there was a significant difference in all sites but Chicago in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for drugs who are U.S. citizens; that is, more U.S. citizen ADAM II arrestees tested positive than non-citizens. ADAM II arrestees testing positive in New York and Sacramento in 2012 were also less likely to have had stable housing in the prior 30 days. In all but Atlanta, ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for drugs were also significantly less likely to be working (Table 2.7). In four of the five sites, ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for drugs were no more likely to have had a prior arrest than those who tested negative (Table 2.8). However, Sacramento arrestees testing positive were more than twice as likely to have been arrested before.

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

[16] This comparison does not distinguish which of the drugs ADAM II arrestees had in their systems. It is simply a comparison between those with any drug and those with no drugs in their systems.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Experiences among ADAM II Arrestees

Given the large proportion of adult male arrestees who test positive for illegal drugs at the time of booking, it might be expected that many have a history of accessing some form of substance abuse treatment, recently or ever in their lifetimes. All ADAM II arrestees, regardless of whether they admit to any drug use, are asked if they have participated in outpatient and/or inpatient drug and alcohol treatment and inpatient mental health treatment in a psychiatric facility, either in their lifetime or within the past year (Tables 2.9 and 2.10). Variation by site may be related to availability of treatment facilities and/or insurance options in each area, as well as to differences in the prevalence of drug use in each area.

For both lifetime and current treatment utilization, the proportion of ADAM II arrestees reporting utilization was low. Overall, only 30 percent of adult male arrestees had ever been in any form of drug or alcohol treatment. In 2012, the proportion who had ever used any outpatient drug and/or alcohol treatment ranged from 7 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Atlanta to 26 percent in New York. Inpatient treatment utilization varied, from 13 percent in Atlanta to 32 percent in Denver, and there have been few significant shifts in these numbers over the ADAM II years (Table 2.9). The proportion of Atlanta ADAM II arrestees who had ever entered outpatient treatment declined significantly since 2009, and the proportion of New York ADAM II arrestees with lifetime outpatient treatment experience significantly increased since 2007, albeit to just over a quarter of arrestees.

The proportion of ADAM II arrestees who have had some treatment experience in the prior 12 months also varied by site (Table 2.10). Only 2 percent of Chicago ADAM II arrestees reported receiving outpatient services and 4 percent inpatient services in the prior 12 months. New York and Denver ADAM II arrestees reported higher levels of participation in treatment, 8 and 11 percent, respectively, for inpatient, and 9 and 7 percent, respectively, for outpatient treatment. There have been few changes over time except in Chicago, where the percentage reporting either form of treatment in the past 12 months in 2012 was significantly lower—less than half the number in both cases—than reported in 2007.

There have been no significant changes in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees who reported ever having received inpatient psychiatric treatment in these five sites over the 2007–2012 period (Table 2.10): from 9 to 13 percent of arrestees reported ever having inpatient psychiatric treatment. Of those, from 1 to 4 percent had inpatient psychiatric treatment in the prior year. The only significant change in recent mental health treatment occurred in Sacramento, where there was a significant decline in the proportion of adult male arrestees receiving psychiatric inpatient care from 2011 (4 percent) to 2012 (1 percent). Tables 2.11 through 2.13 break down the reported outpatient and inpatient experiences into numbers of admissions and treatment nights over the prior 12 months.

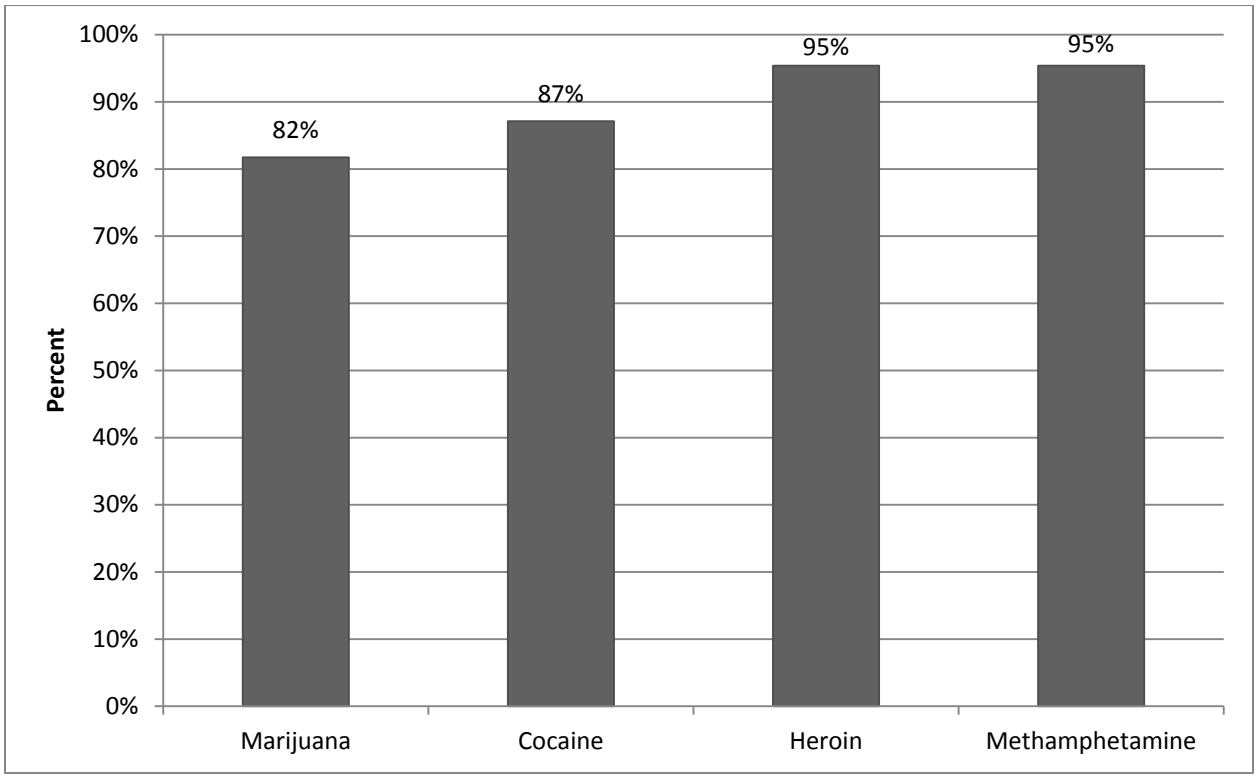
3. Drug Use and Drug Market Activity among Arrestees

Congruence between the Self-report and Urine Test Results

ADAM II interviewers collect a urine sample from all consenting adult male arrestees who have been interviewed. In 2012, 90 percent of interviewed ADAM II arrestees provided a specimen for testing. ADAM II arrestees are asked whether they had used each of the drugs in the relevant window of reliable detection for that drug (3 days, 7 days, and 30 days). The results of the drug panel are then compared to the self-reported data on each drug, matching the window of detection specific to each drug with the appropriate self-reported answer.

Figure 3.1 (Table 3.1) indicates the overall congruence between those self-reports and specific drug tests in 2012; that is, the proportion of ADAM II arrestees who answered that they did not use each of the drugs and whose tests were negative for that drug, plus the proportion who admitted use of the drug and whose tests were positive for that drug. Table 3.1 provides this information by site in 2012. At first glance at these results, it appears that self-report of drug use was remarkably good—averaging the self-report across the sites, over 80 percent reported truthfully regarding their marijuana use, 87 percent for cocaine (crack or powder) use, and 95 percent for opiate and methamphetamine use.

Figure 3.1: Rate of Congruence between Self-reports and Urine Tests for Selected Drug Use, 2012[a]

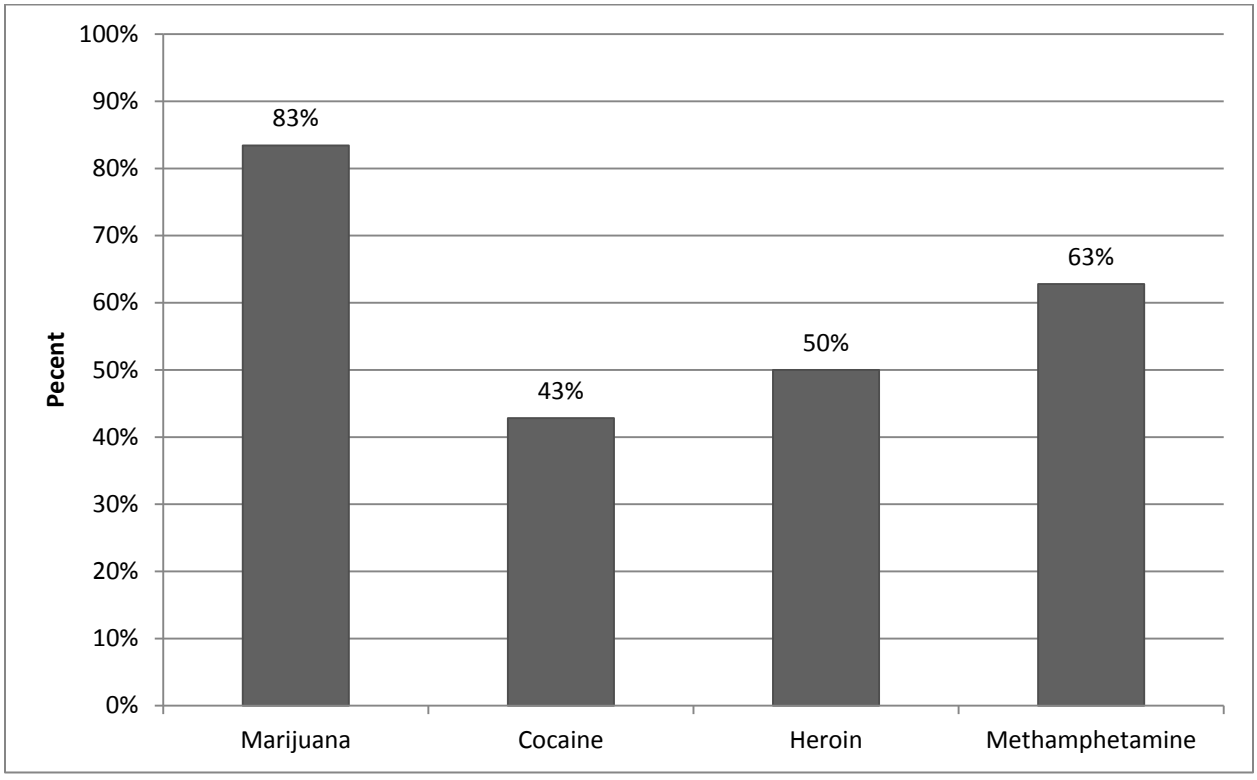


[a] These numbers represent the average congruence across all sites.

However, these figures can be misleading. Figure 3.2 (Table 3.2) shows the level of "truth telling" among those of the greatest interest—the respondents who were actually using the drugs (tested positive) and

were or were not admitting use. As this figure indicates, those who were actually using marijuana admitted it over 80 percent of the time, but those who were using one of the other three drugs were less likely to admit that use. Averaging across the sites, only half of the ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for opiates admitted their use; 63 percent of the methamphetamine positives admitted their use; and only 43 percent of cocaine positives admitted use. These data highlight the need to validate answers to drug use questions, even in a public setting (not a residence), where there is no unique identifying information taken on the respondent, where 90 percent of the respondents have agreed to the test, and all are aware that a test will be taken.

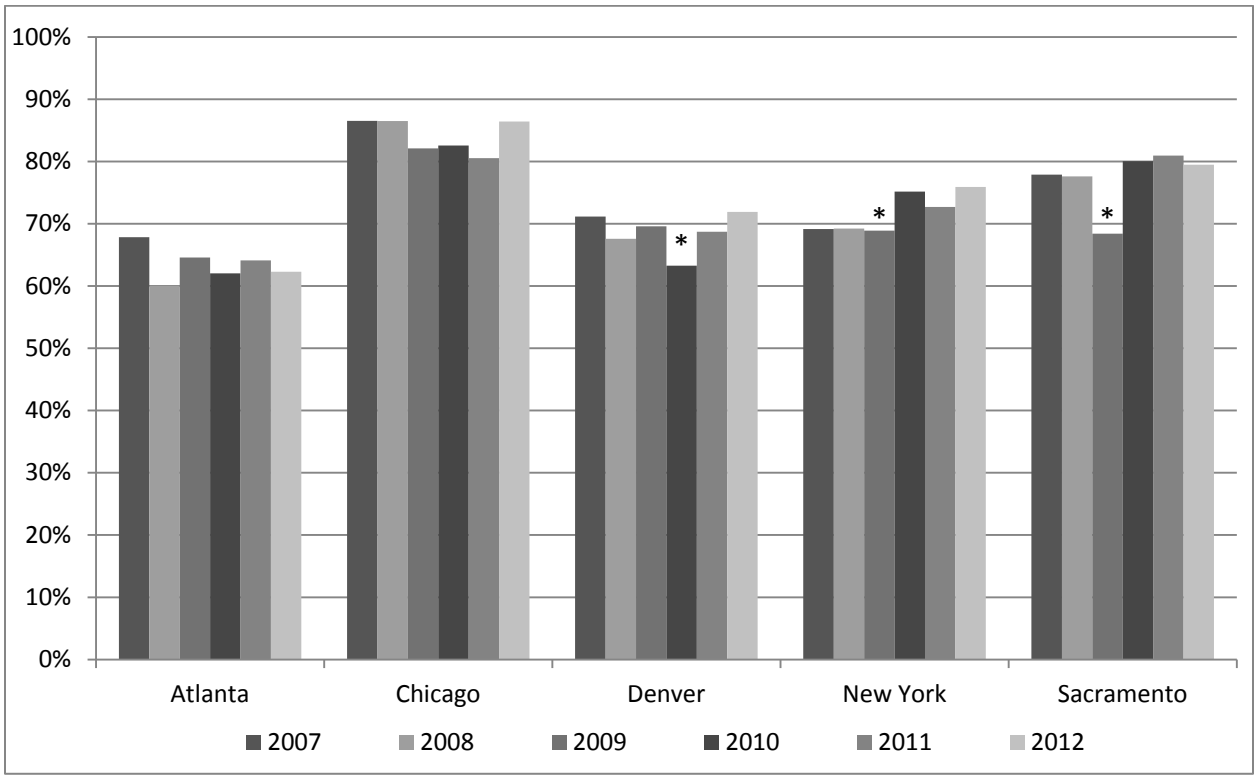
Figure 3.2: Rate of Congruence between Self-Report and Urine Tests Among those Testing Positive, 2012



Test Results for the Presence of Illicit Drugs

Figure 3.3 (Table 3.3) indicates the proportion of ADAM II arrestees in each site who tested positive for any of the drugs that make up the 10 drug panel,[17] covering the years 2007 to 2012 (Table 3.3 covers from 2000-2003 and from 2007-2012).

Figure 3.3: Percent Testing Positive for Any Drug



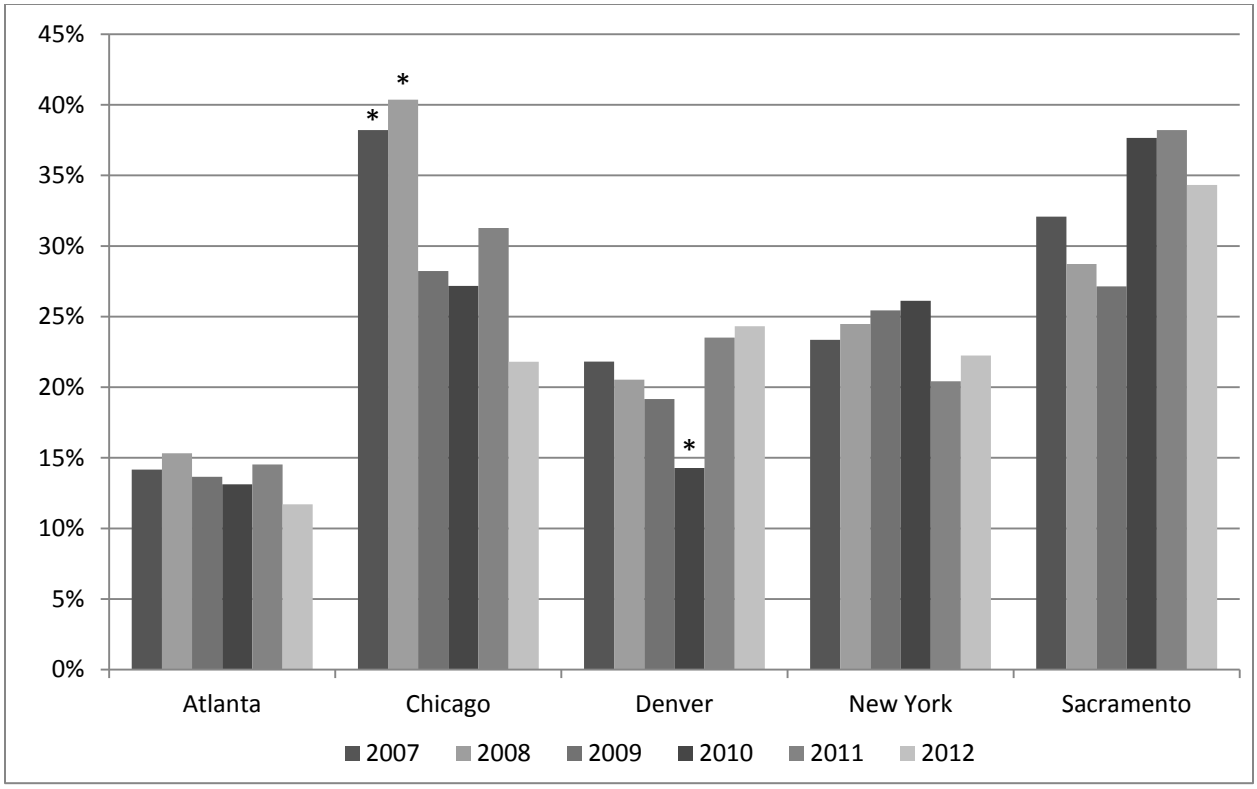
* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

As Figure 3.3 shows, in 2012 over 60 percent of ADAM II arrestees in all sites tested positive for at least one of the drugs in their system at the time of arrest, and over 70 percent in four of the five sites. These numbers have remained stable in Atlanta and Chicago, but in Denver, New York, and Sacramento there has been a significant increase since 2009 and 2010.

Many ADAM II arrestees also tested positive for more than one drug in their system at the time of arrest. In 2012, over 20 percent of ADAM II arrestees in four of the five sites tested positive for the presence of multiple drugs. Figure 3.4 (Table 3.4) shows that there has been a significant decline in multiple drug positives in Chicago since 2000, dropping from over half of adult male arrestees in 2000 to just over 20 percent in 2012. New York has shown a similar significant decline.

[17] The 10 drugs tested include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, PCP, benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone. Methamphetamine is confirmed in an additional test of amphetamine positive samples. The narcotic pain reliever propoxyphene was removed from the marketplace in 2010, so any access or use should be considered illicit.

Figure 3.4: Percent Testing Positive for Multiple Drugs



* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

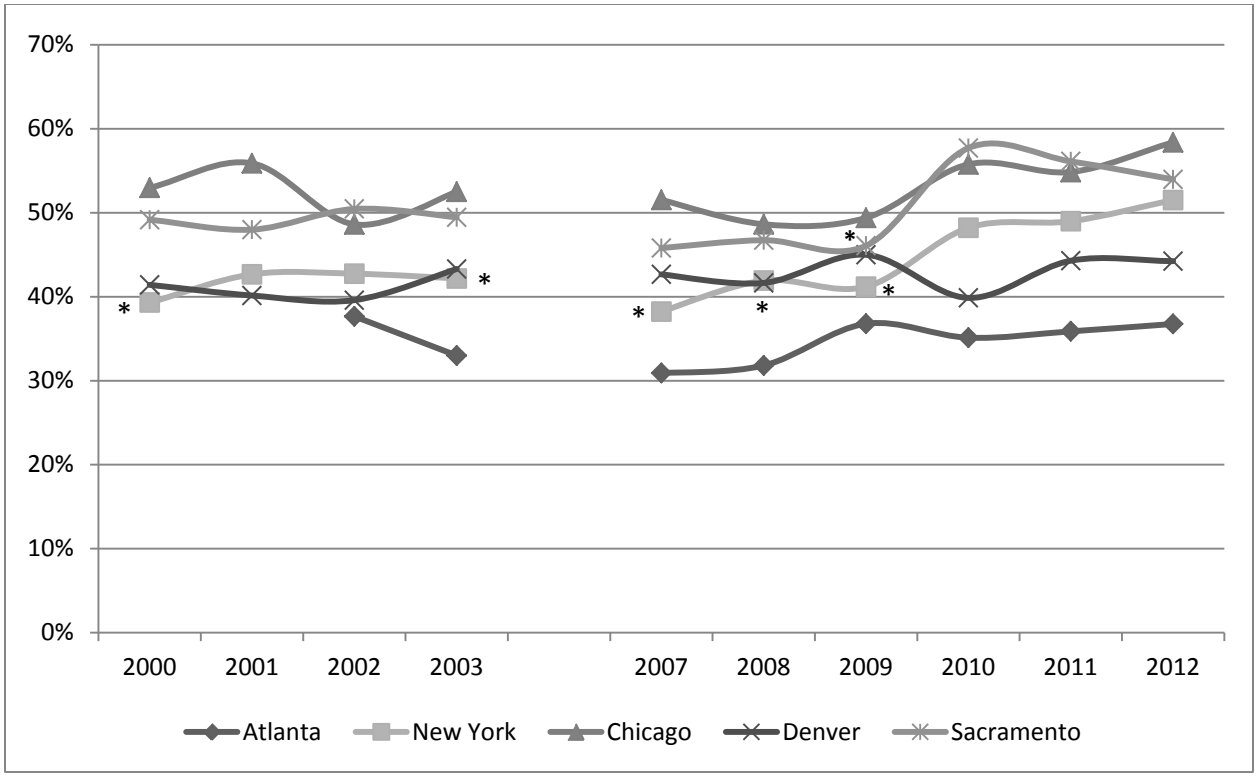
The sections that follow provide results for urinalysis and self-report answers as well as information about ADAM II arrestees' involvement in drug markets for marijuana, cocaine (crack and powder), opiates, and methamphetamine, each treated individually. However, these are not mutually exclusive groups. The reader should bear in mind that in 2012 anywhere from as low as 12 percent to as high as 34 percent of ADAM II arrestees tested positive for more than one drug in their system.

Marijuana

Prevalence of Use: Marijuana

Marijuana remained the most commonly detected drug in all five sites, ranging from 37 percent of ADAM II arrestees testing positive in Atlanta to over 50 percent testing positive in Chicago, New York, and Sacramento. Figure 3.5 (Table 3.5) shows the trends in marijuana use among ADAM II arrestees in each of the five sites from 2000 to 2012. Three sites have maintained a relatively stable, albeit high, proportion testing positive for marijuana; the exceptions are New York and Sacramento, where there has been a significant increase over time.

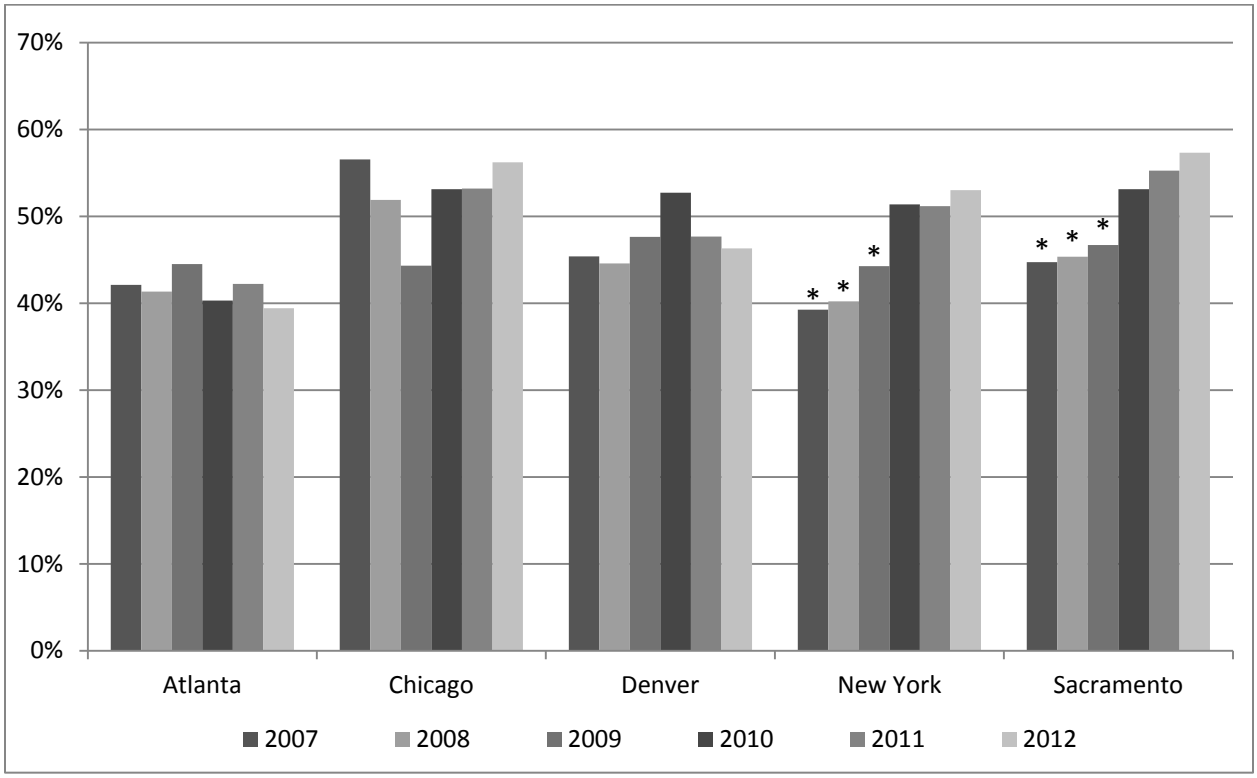
Figure 3.5: Percent Testing Positive for Marijuana



* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

ADAM II arrestees were more likely to admit to marijuana use than the use of any other drug. Respondents are asked about their more recent use (past three days, seven days), as well as past 30 days and their use in the past year (Tables 3.9 and 3.10). In 2012, as in prior years, fewer admitted very recent use and greater numbers admitted to use in the more distant past. When asked whether they had used marijuana in the prior 30 days (Figure 3.6, Table 3.9), from 40 percent of Atlanta ADAM II arrestees to 57 percent of Sacramento ADAM II arrestees admitted use. As seen in Table 3.10, roughly the same percentages reported use in the prior week (33 to 53 percent) and even higher numbers admitted use in the prior year (44 to 63 percent).

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



* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Marijuana users in the ADAM II samples also reported they used the drug frequently. ADAM II arrestees are asked on how many of the past 30 days they used the drug (Table 3.33), and in all sites, marijuana users reported that they had used the drug on 13 days or more of the prior 30 days. In New York and Chicago, ADAM II arrestees admitting marijuana use reported that they used the drug 18 to 21 days of the prior 30 days.

ADAM II arrestees who admit to use in the prior 30 days are also asked at what age they first used marijuana (Table 3.11). In 2012, ADAM II arrestees admitting marijuana use reported the earliest age of initiation than found for any other drugs, 15 to 16 years old in all five sites. The initiation age reported in 2012 was also significantly younger, by a year or more, than found in some prior years in Chicago, Denver, and New York.

Buying and Selling: Marijuana Markets

ADAM II is a unique source of information on the nature of retail or street-level drug markets in each site. All adult male booked arrestees are asked if they have acquired each drug (marijuana, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, methamphetamine, or other drugs specified by arrestee) in the prior 30 days (Tables 3.14–3.18), even if they have not used it themselves. If they answer affirmatively, they are asked a series of questions about the nature of the last transaction in which they acquired the drug: whether they paid cash or something else (traded services or goods, got it as a gift, or it was shared); whether they obtained it indoors or outdoors; whether they obtained it in or out of their neighborhood; whether they obtained it from a dealer or an acquaintance and whether this was a regular or new source; how difficult it was to

obtain and why; and the quantity they obtained and the price paid. This provides information on the price of each drug in an area, the difficulty in obtaining it, and the nature of the market (open air, many sellers, etc.).

The ADAM II interviewers ask about the circumstances of drug acquisition—whether it was a purchase or a barter—for each drug, because drug markets often differ in terms of what the medium of exchange is and the nature of the relationship between buyer and provider (Table 3.19 and Table 3.20). Drugs that are predominantly traded, gifted, or shared represent a less commercial market, and the relationships between buyer and provider may be as friends or associates known to each other in contexts other than the drug market. Drug transactions that are between persons not well known to each other, are from new sources, often take place in open air places, and rely predominately on cash transactions are more commercial in nature. For this reason, the ADAM II interview asks whether the arrestee had acquired the drug in the prior 30 days using cash and/or via a non-cash transaction and the circumstances of each of those transactions.

Table 3.21 indicates the average number of days over the prior 30 days that ADAM II arrestees acquired marijuana by each method. In three of the five sites (Atlanta, Denver, and Sacramento) ADAM II arrestees were almost as likely to have acquired marijuana through a cash as through a non-cash transaction. In Chicago, Atlanta, and New York, marijuana was more often obtained using cash. Users also purchased the drug frequently (Table 3.22), from an average number of 7 purchases in Atlanta, Denver, and Sacramento to 12 purchases in Chicago in the past 30 days.

ADAM II arrestees' recent marijuana cash transactions were from a dealer over 80 percent of the time in 2012, and that dealer was a regular source approximately half the time in all sites (Tables 2.23 and 2.24). Marijuana does not appear to be a drug most often transacted in outdoors (street sales) in Sacramento; only 15 percent reported that the last marijuana buy occurred outside (Table 3.25). The percentage of ADAM II arrestees reporting outdoor sales was considerable higher in other sites, ranging from 33 percent of buys in Denver to 62 percent in Chicago. In the years since 2007, the percentage reporting an outdoor or street purchase of marijuana has dropped significantly in four of the five sites.

Marijuana also appeared to be readily available across the five ADAM II sites. In 2012, in four of the five sites less than 30 percent of ADAM II arrestees reported that they had the funds, went to purchase marijuana, and could not get it (a failed buy) in the prior 30 days (Table 3.26). Only in New York was marijuana somewhat more difficult to obtain (44 percent reported a failed buy). While there appears to be no significant change in the availability of marijuana in three of the five sites since 2007, as indicated by the proportion of arrestees reporting a failed buy, there were significantly fewer failed buys in Atlanta and Denver in 2012 than in 2007. In most cases a failed buy in 2012 was not attributed to police activity (Table 3.27).

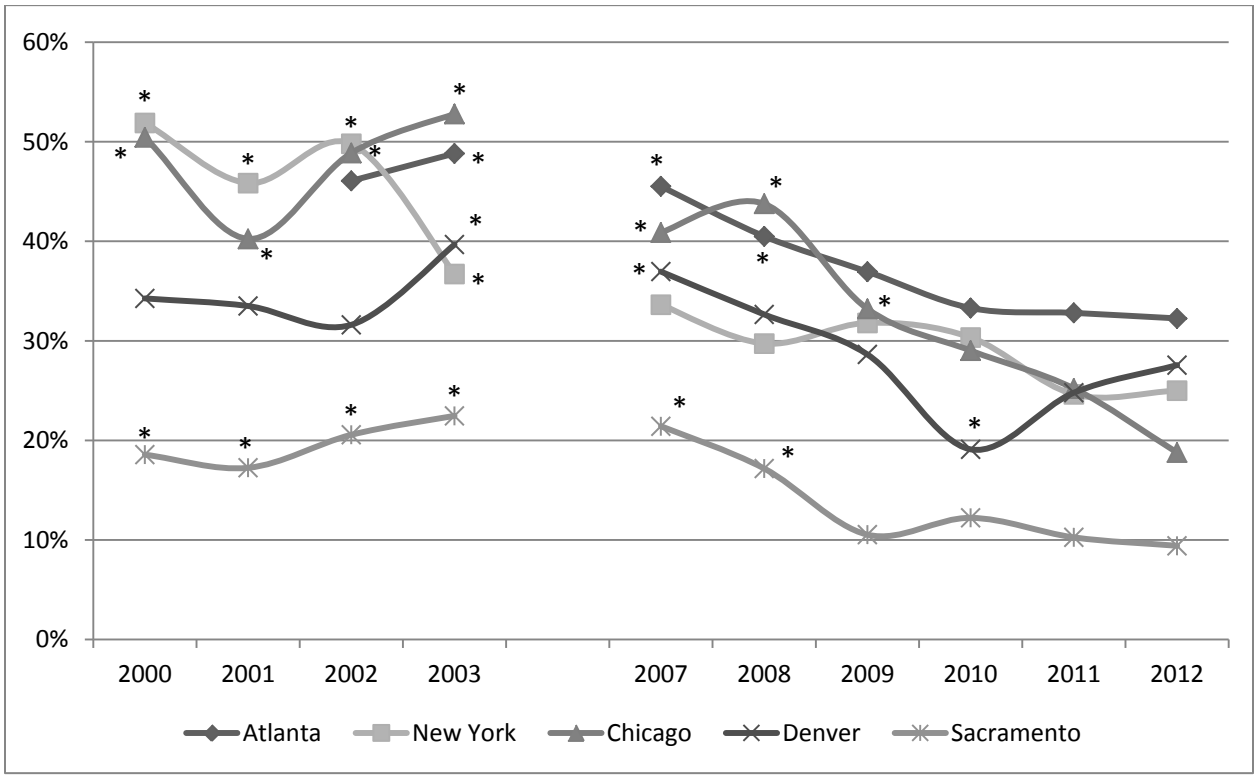
Cocaine: Crack and Powder

Cocaine can be used in two forms: as powder (sniffed, injected, or sometimes smoked) or as crack (a freebase or crystalline form to be smoked or burned and inhaled). Crack is made by transforming cocaine powder into an easily smokable form that appears as pieces rather than powder. The standard urinalysis testing used in ADAM II tests for cocaine's metabolite, benzoylecgonine, and cannot distinguish between the crack and cocaine powder form. Since the program does not conduct a further test that detects the byproducts of ignited cocaine (as in smoking crack), ADAM II test results for cocaine could indicate the

drug in either form. The test results are reported first, below, then self-report data are used to assess in which form the drug was consumed.

Since 2000 (2002 for Atlanta), cocaine metabolite positives have dropped significantly in all sites (Figure 3.7, Table 3.6), and dramatically in some sites. For example, in Chicago and New York, where at least 50 percent of arrestees tested positive for cocaine metabolite in 2000, that number had dropped to 19 and 25 percent, respectively, by 2012. Even in Atlanta where the base rate of cocaine positives has been the highest across all sites since 2007—over 40 percent from 2002 to 2008—in 2012, the drop to 32 percent represented a significant reduction in use.

Figure 3.7: Percent Testing Positive for Cocaine Metabolite



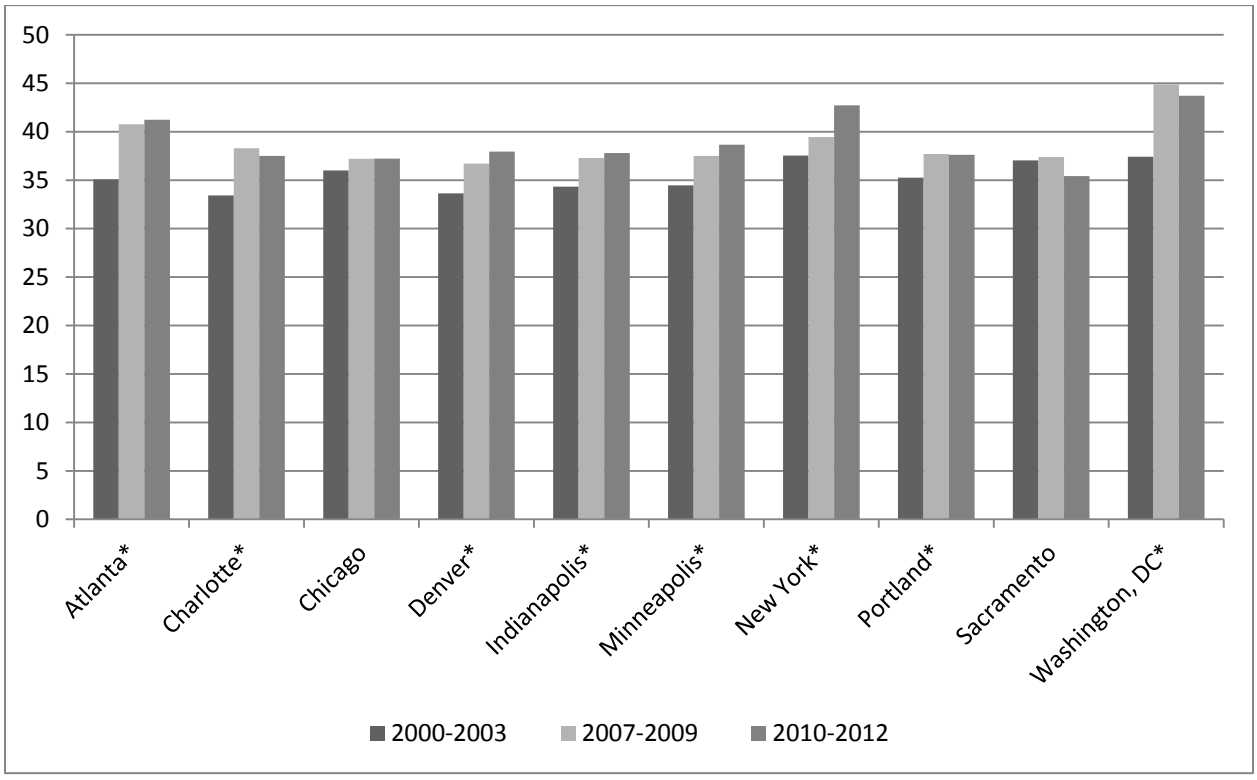
* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

As the numbers of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolite have declined, there has been a rise in the average age of those testing positive for cocaine. For this report age cohorts were created to examine any changes in the age composition of users in ADAM II. The analysis first identified an ADAM arrestee as a cocaine user based on a positive cocaine metabolite result, placed those arrestees into one of three periods (2000-2003, 2007-2009, and 2010-2012) and then examined how the average age of arrestees may have changed across years, conditional on the drug. This analysis also included data from the five other ADAM II sites spanning 2000-2011 with the current 2012 sites to provide a fuller picture of any age-related phenomenon.

Figure 3.8 (Table D.1 in Appendix D) shows changes in the average age of ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for recent cocaine use. As this indicates, the average age of arrestees using cocaine has increased

over time, a change that is statistically significant everywhere except Chicago and Sacramento.[18] The implication is that cocaine users (predominately crack users in these data) are an aging population; the younger generation of ADAM II arrestees are less likely to use cocaine, perhaps contributing to the decline in cocaine use described in the previous section.

Figure 3.8: Average Age of ADAM II Arrestees Who Tested Positive for Cocaine Metabolite



Note: * denotes statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ in a two-tailed test.

ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for cocaine in 2012 were also likely to test positive for opiates in their systems—35 percent of arrestees in Chicago who tested positive for cocaine also tested positive for opiates, and over 20 percent of the cocaine positives in New York and Sacramento also tested positive for opiates. Concurrent use of cocaine with another stimulant (methamphetamine) was almost non-existent in all but Denver and Sacramento, where 13 and 16 percent of arrestees with cocaine metabolites in their system also tested positive for methamphetamine.

Prevalence of Use: Self-reported Crack and Cocaine Powder Use

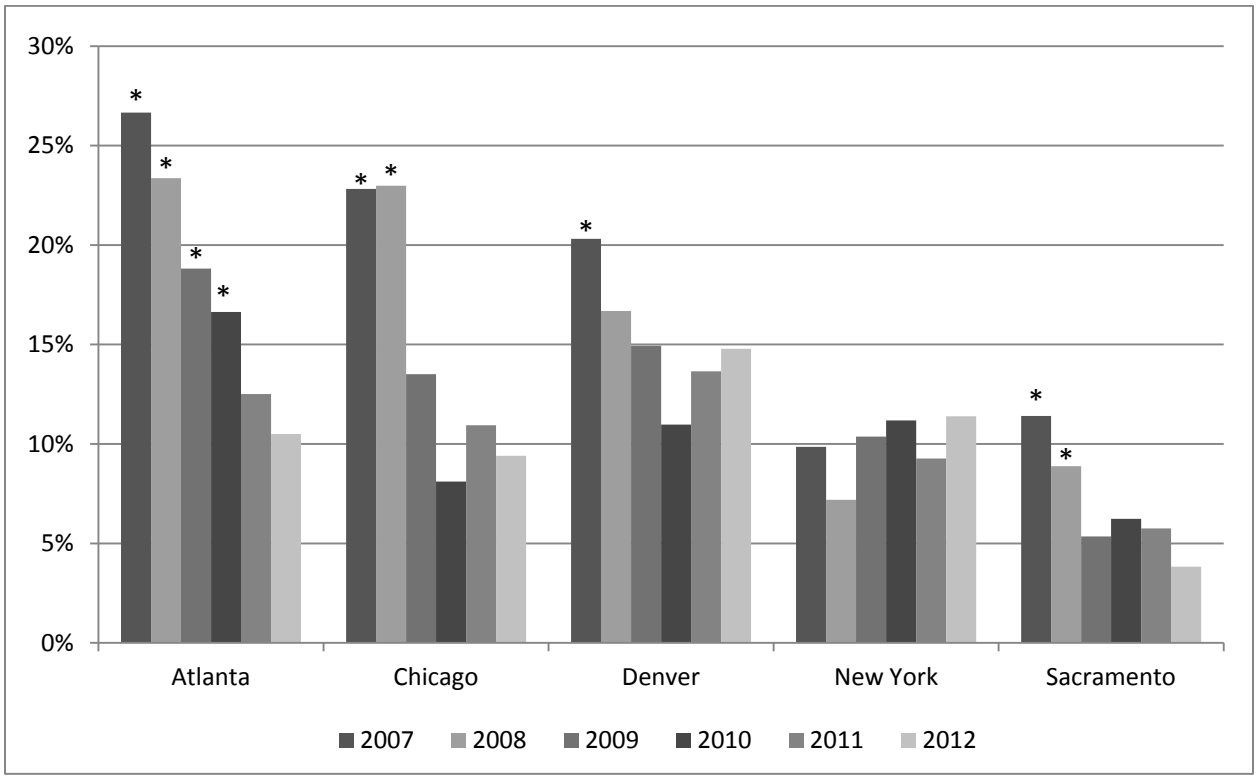
In all but Sacramento, ADAM II arrestees were close to twice as likely to self-report they use cocaine as crack than in powder form (Figure 3.9, Table 3.9), but even the popularity of cocaine as crack has been declining. With the exception of New York, the percentage of ADAM II arrestees in all other sites who reported that they had used crack in the prior 30 days has dropped significantly since 2007, ranging in 2012 from 4 percent in Sacramento to 15 percent in Denver. In some places, these declines have been dramatic. In

[18] Statistical significance was based on an ordinary least squares regression, with the dependent variable being age at the time of arrest.

Atlanta, 27 percent of ADAM II arrestees admitted to using crack in the prior 30 days in 2007 and that number dropped by more than half to 11 percent in 2012.

Other sites showed similarly steep declines. The percentage of ADAM II arrestees in Chicago self-reporting crack use in the prior 30 days dropped from 23 percent in 2007 to 9 percent in 2012, and in Sacramento the number went from 11 percent to 4 percent in that time period.

Figure 3.9: Percent Self-reporting Use of Crack Cocaine, Prior 30 Days

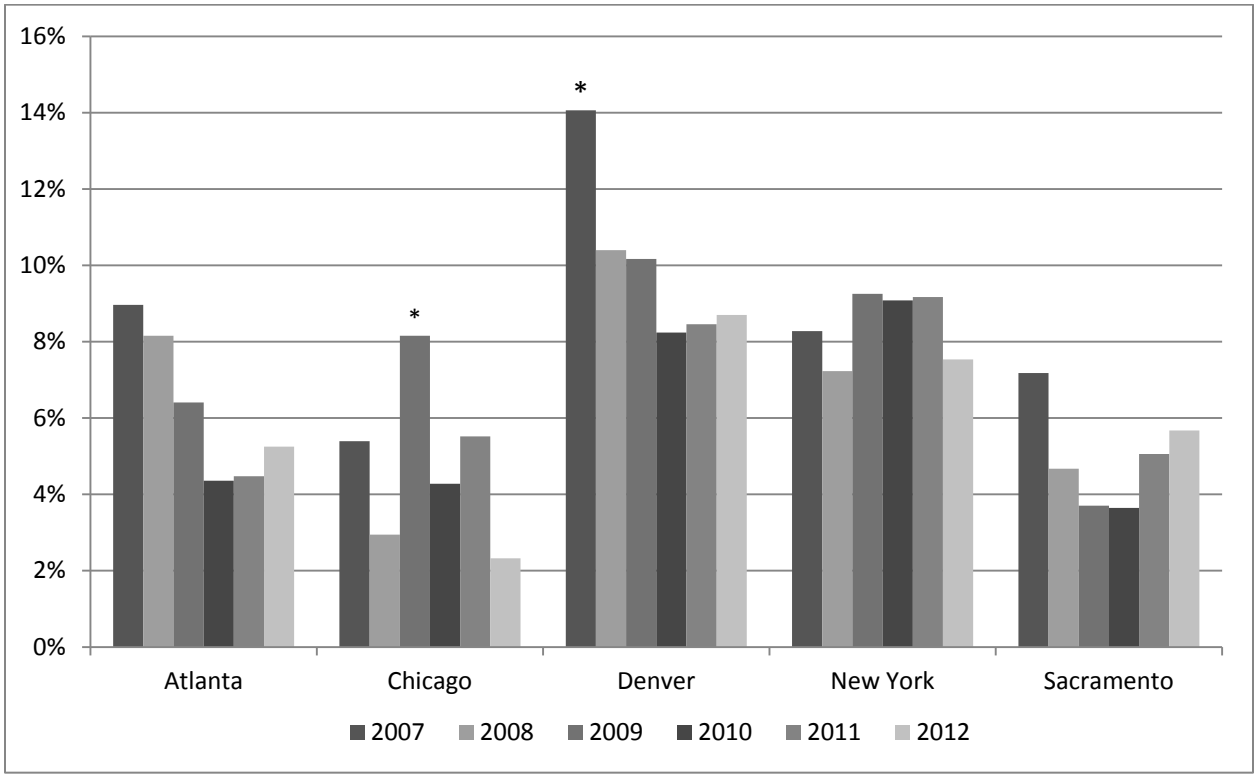


* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Self-reported use of cocaine in powder form in the prior 30 days, while less common than crack use, has remained at the same level since 2007 in four of the five sites, from 2 percent of adult male arrestees in Chicago to 9 percent in Denver in 2012 (Figure 3.10). The level of powder use in Chicago decreased in 2012 from a peak of 8 percent of ADAM II arrestees in 2009.

ADAM II arrestees are also asked at what age they first used cocaine in crack and/or powder form. Table 3.12 shows that crack users in 2012 initiated their crack use at a considerably older age (23 to 26 years old) than found with marijuana use (14 to 16 years old). Powder cocaine users reported initiating use of the drug in that form at an earlier age (from 19 to 22 years old), though still four to five years later than reported for marijuana initiation. Age of cocaine initiation has remained approximately the same in three of the five sites, but dropped significantly in 2012 in Denver and Sacramento from what arrestees reported in 2000.

Figure 3.10: Percent Reporting Cocaine Powder Use, Prior 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

In 2012, ADAM II arrestees who reported that they used crack in the prior 30 days reported almost twice the frequency of use than those who reported using cocaine in powder form (Table 3.33). Adult male crack users reported that they used from 9 days out of the last 30 days in Denver, to 16 days of the last 30 days in Sacramento and Chicago. Powder cocaine users reported considerably less frequent use: from 2 of the prior 30 days in Sacramento to 8 of the prior 30 days in Atlanta and New York. The frequency of admitted powder cocaine use has remained unchanged since 2007 in four of the five sites, but the frequency of self-reported crack use has declined significantly in three of the five sites.

Buying and Selling: Crack Markets

Since 2000, the percentage of ADAM II arrestees reporting acquisition of crack cocaine has fallen significantly in each of the five current ADAM II sites (Table 3.15). In 2012, in four of the five sites, from 11 to 15 percent of ADAM II arrestees reported any crack acquisition in the past month; in one site (Sacramento), only 4 percent reported acquiring the drug. Most ADAM II arrestees reported using cash to buy crack cocaine in the past 30 days (ranging from 36 to 97 percent), although many also reported non-cash acquisitions of crack cocaine—from 15 to 77 percent. (See Table 3.19 and Table 3.20.) The crack market differed considerably from site to site. For example, Atlanta's crack market appeared to be a traditional retail crack market, with most ADAM II arrestees paying with cash (97 percent), few reporting non-cash transactions (15 percent), and more reporting outdoor purchases than in other sites (67 percent).

ADAM II arrestees who acquired crack did so frequently (Table 3.22), making averages of 9 to 13 crack cocaine purchases per month across the five sites. Availability of crack, as measured by the percentage of

arrestees reporting a failed buy, varied by site in 2012, though only in New York was there a significant change over time—from 63 percent of 2007 ADAM II arrestees who acquired crack reporting a failed buy to 40 percent in 2012. (Table 3.26). Seventeen percent of adult male arrestees who bought crack cocaine in Atlanta reported a failed buy due to police activity, while in other sites between no one and 11 percent of arrestees reported such a disruption (Table 3.27). In 2012, only 17 and 19 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Denver and Chicago, respectively, reported a failed crack buy, whereas from 36 percent (Atlanta) to 48 percent of ADAM II arrestees (Sacramento) reported the inability to buy crack when they had the funds and went to make a purchase.

Buying and Selling: Cocaine Powder Markets

Reported acquisition of cocaine in powder form by ADAM II arrestees in the current five sites has not dropped as precipitously as it has for crack cocaine since 2000. Across the five sites, 10 percent or fewer ADAM II arrestees reported acquiring powder cocaine (Table 3.16). Of those who did, approximately 50 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Denver and Sacramento reported purchasing powder cocaine with cash, while 70 to 75 percent reported cash transactions in Atlanta, Chicago, and New York. Over 50 percent of adult male arrestees in Atlanta, Denver, and Sacramento also reported acquiring powder cocaine with a non-cash transaction in the prior 30 days, while in Chicago and New York those percentages were much lower (19 and 33 percent, respectively).

ADAM II arrestees also purchased powder cocaine less frequently than those reporting crack purchases (Table 3.22). The average number of purchases reported by powder cocaine users in the prior month ranged from three to seven, unchanged from last year in four of the five sites. No ADAM II arrestees who acquired powder cocaine in 2012 reported getting it in outdoor venues in Chicago and Sacramento; while 35 and 33 percent reported outdoor purchases in Denver and New York, respectively; 64 percent reported purchasing powder cocaine outdoors in Atlanta in 2012. This wide variation reflects the relatively few adult male arrestees who report acquiring powder cocaine in 2012, as well as the diversity in the powder cocaine drug markets across sites. The proportion of ADAM II arrestees reporting a failed buy (Table 3.26) in 2012 for powder cocaine also indicated varying availability of that drug across sites. Only 17 and 18 percent of ADAM II arrestees reported a failed powder buy in Sacramento and Atlanta, respectively, while over 35 percent encountered a failed buy in New York and Chicago.

Heroin and Other Opiates

Test results for opiates can indicate use of heroin, morphine, codeine and opiate combinations like oxycodone. Opiate positive samples are also tested separately for oxycodone. In addition to the urinalysis results in ADAM II, arrestees are also asked about their use of opiate synthetics, including specific products such as Vicodin, Percocet, and Dilaudid.

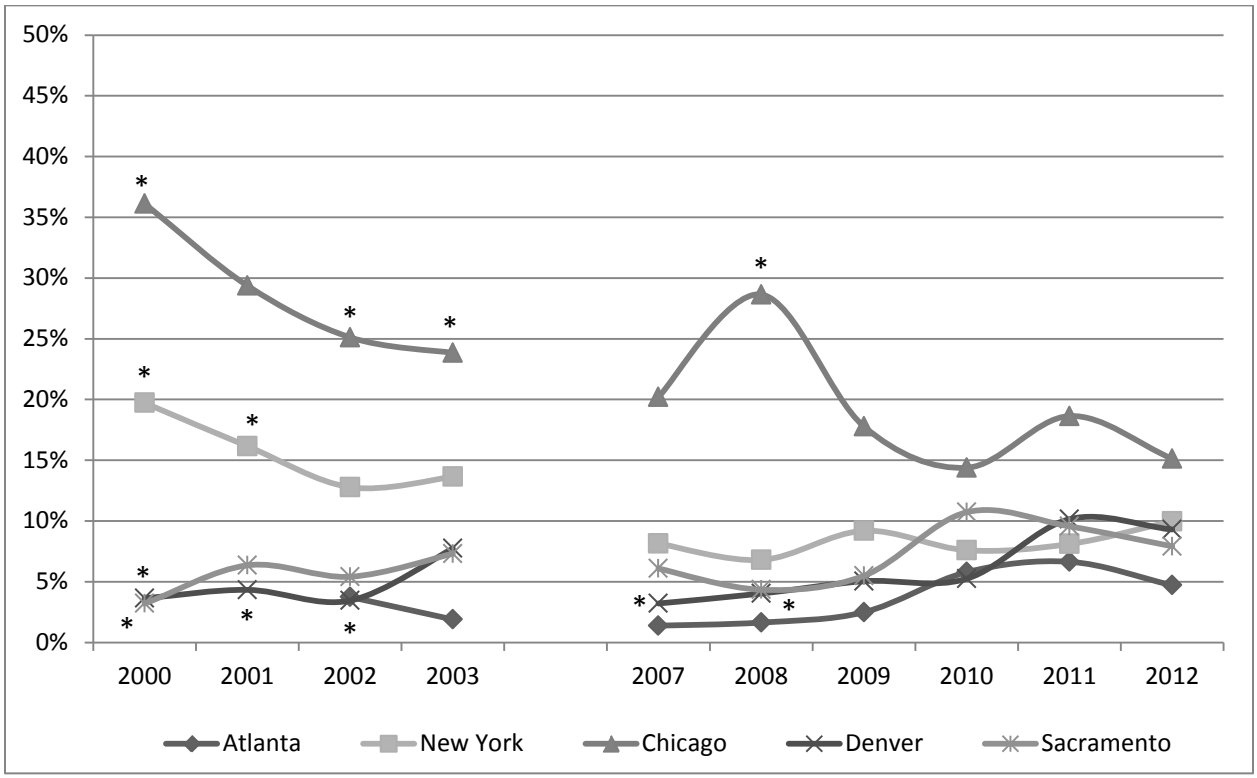
Prevalence of Use: Heroin and Other Opiates

Use of opiates among adult male arrestees has varied significantly from site to site since the first ADAM interviews in 2000 (Figure 3.11, Table 3.7). New York (20 percent positive in 2000) and Chicago (36 percent positive in 2000) were the two most active opiate sites throughout the 12-year period. Both sites also experienced steady declines in the proportion testing positive in 2012, to half those early levels. By contrast, two other sites with far lower base rates of adult male arrestees testing positive in the first years of ADAM collections (Sacramento at 3 percent and Denver at 4 percent) have had significant increases in the percentage testing positive in 2012, to 8 and 9 percent, respectively. The fifth site, Atlanta, shows the percentage of arrestees using opiates fluctuating at low levels from 2002 to 2012, but with a gradual increasing trend over the past few years. The same pattern of increasing use in Denver and Sacramento,

and decreasing or stable use in Chicago and New York was reflected in the self-report of use in the prior 30 days (Figure 3.14, Table 3.9) and in the past 12 months (Table 3.31).

There has been speculation that some of the rising use of opiates may be attributable to the use of synthetic opiates, in particular, the popular prescription opiate oxycodone. The ADAM II test profile has included tests for the presence of oxycodone since 2007 (Table 3.37). These test results indicate that, at least among adult male arrestees in these sites, there has been little use of this substance, ranging in 2012 from no positives in Chicago to only 2 percent of ADAM II arrestees testing positive in Denver and Sacramento. In New York where less than 1 percent of ADAM II arrestees tested positive for oxycodone in 2012 but 10 percent tested positive for opiates, the incidence of testing positive for oxycodone in the adult male arrestee population in these sites has significantly declined since 2011.

Figure 3.11: Percent Testing Positive for Opiates



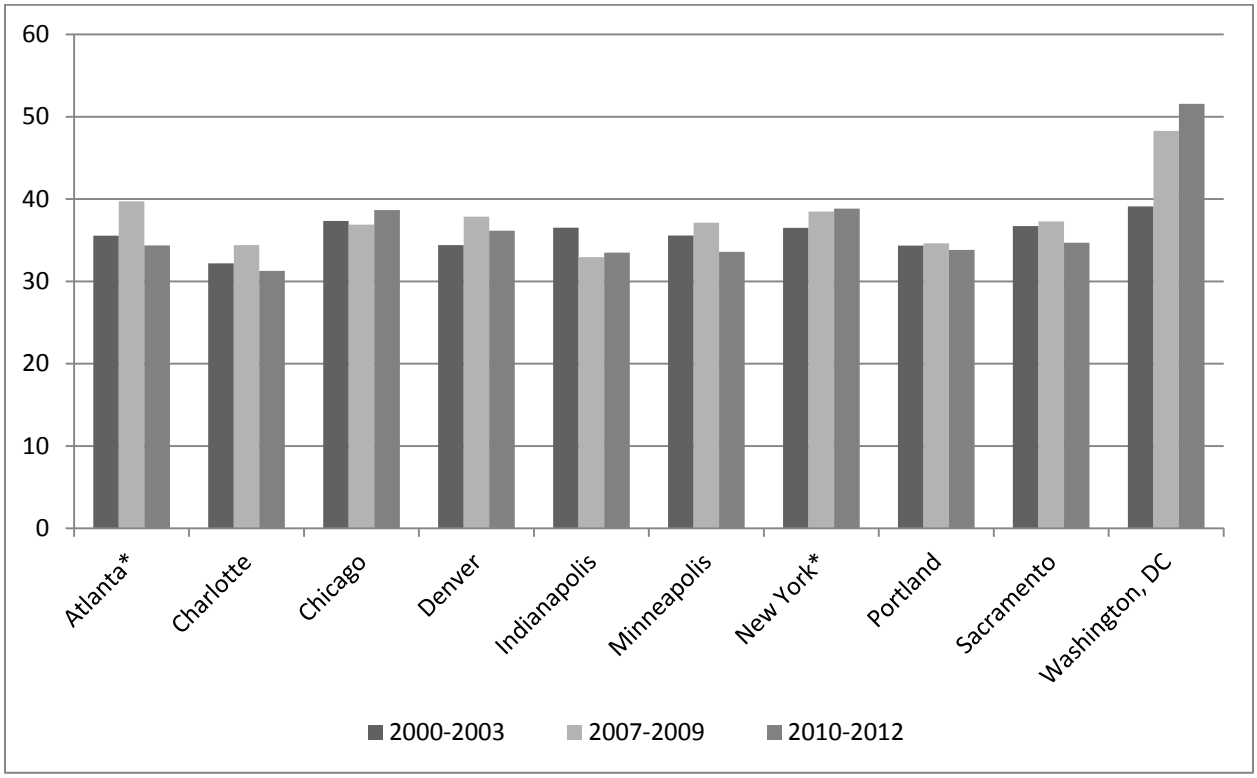
* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Adult male arrestees who tested positive for opiates in ADAM II in 2012 are also likely to be using other drugs in addition to opiates at the time of arrest. Over 45 percent of ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for opiates also tested positive for cocaine metabolites in their system at the time of arrest in three of the five sites. No opiate users in Chicago, Atlanta, and New York also tested positive for methamphetamines, but over a third of the opiate users in Denver and Sacramento also tested positive for methamphetamine.

ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for opiates began using that drug in their early 20s in all sites. While there have been fluctuations in the reported age of initiation into opiate use, the window of from approximately 21 to 24 years old as the initiation age has remained approximately the same in all sites.

As with trends in use, data on the age of opiate users varies across sites. In Chicago, the average age of opiate users has been increasing while trends in use are falling. Using the same age cohort analysis described earlier (on page 21), analysis indicated that there has been a significant trend toward a younger average age of opiate users among adult male arrestees over time in Atlanta and an increasing average age in New York. (Figure 3.12, Table D.1 in Appendix D.)

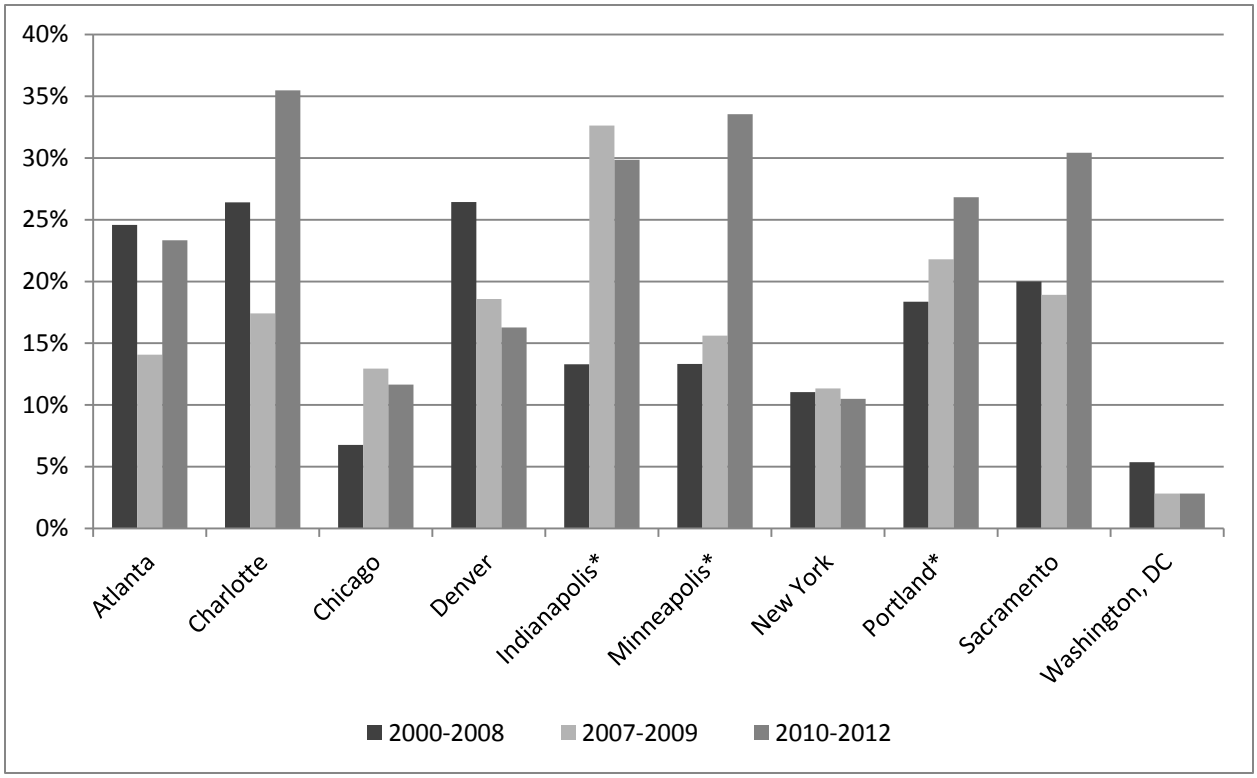
Figure 3.12: Average Age of Arrestees Who Test Positive for Opiates



Note: * denotes statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ in a two-tailed test.

However, when we look at the proportion of young opiate users (an arrestee who is between 18 and 24) (Figure 3.13, Table D.2 in Appendix D) over time, we see significant increases in the proportion of young opiate users in three sites (Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Portland). This analysis indicates that some locations are experiencing a resurgence in heroin use, consistent with the localized positive trends in use reported earlier, and that an increasing number of users are being drawn from younger ranks of arrestees.

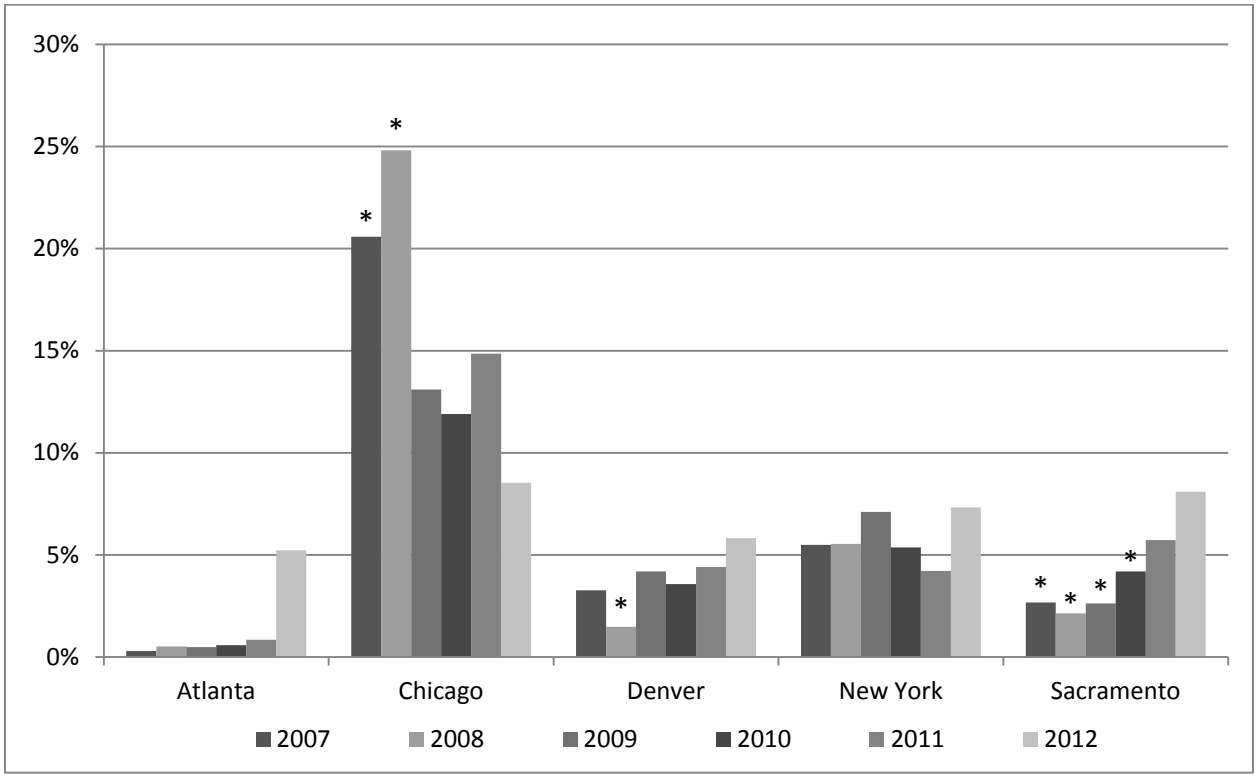
Figure 3.13: Percentage of Arrestees 18 to 24 Testing Positive for Opiates



Note: * denotes statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ in a two-tailed test.

ADAM II arrestees who use heroin consume the drug more often than users of any of the others drugs in ADAM II (Table 3.33). In four of the five sites, ADAM II arrestees testing positive for opiates reported in 2012 that they consumed the drug on 10 or more days in the past 30 days; in Chicago, the site where both opiate positives and self-reported use of heroin are the highest, arrestees reported that they used heroin on 25 of the prior 30 days. Only in Sacramento has the frequency of consumption of heroin changed since 2007, dropping to 10 days in the last 30 from highs of 20 and 23 days of the last 30 reported in earlier years.

Figure 3.14: Percent Self-reporting Heroin Use, Prior 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Self-reported heroin use (prior 30 days) increased in Sacramento and Denver over earlier years (Figure 3.14, Table 3.9) and decreased significantly in Chicago.

Buying and Selling: Heroin Markets

Since 2000, the percentage of adult male arrestees in Chicago and New York reporting heroin acquisition has fallen significantly from 32 and 18 percent, respectively, to 10 percent and 7 percent (Table 3.17). Heroin acquisition in Atlanta, Sacramento, and Denver ranges from 2 to 7 percent of ADAM II arrestees. With the exception of those in Denver, most ADAM II arrestees (ranging from 47 to 100 percent) who acquired heroin reported both cash and non-cash transactions—only 24 percent of Denver ADAM II arrestees reported non-cash acquisition (Tables 3.19 and 3.20). The average number of heroin purchases per month ranged from 8 to 16 (Table 3.22). Most ADAM II arrestees (77 to 94 percent) reported buying heroin directly from a dealer, though the place of purchase varied widely across sites: 8 percent purchased heroin in an outdoor location in Sacramento, while 92 percent did so in Chicago. Significantly fewer ADAM II arrestees in New York reported purchasing heroin outdoors in 2012 compared to previous years, down from 76 percent in 2011 to 30 percent in 2012 (Table 3.25).

There was also considerable variation across sites in terms of heroin availability, as measured by a reported failed buy (Table 3.26). Only 4 percent of Denver ADAM II arrestees who admitted recent use reported a failed buy, but 20 percent (New York) and 42 percent (Sacramento) reported a recent failed heroin buy. The percentage of failed buys has also declined significantly in Chicago (from 32 percent to 10 percent) and New York (from 77 percent to 20 percent) since 2007, indicating greater availability.

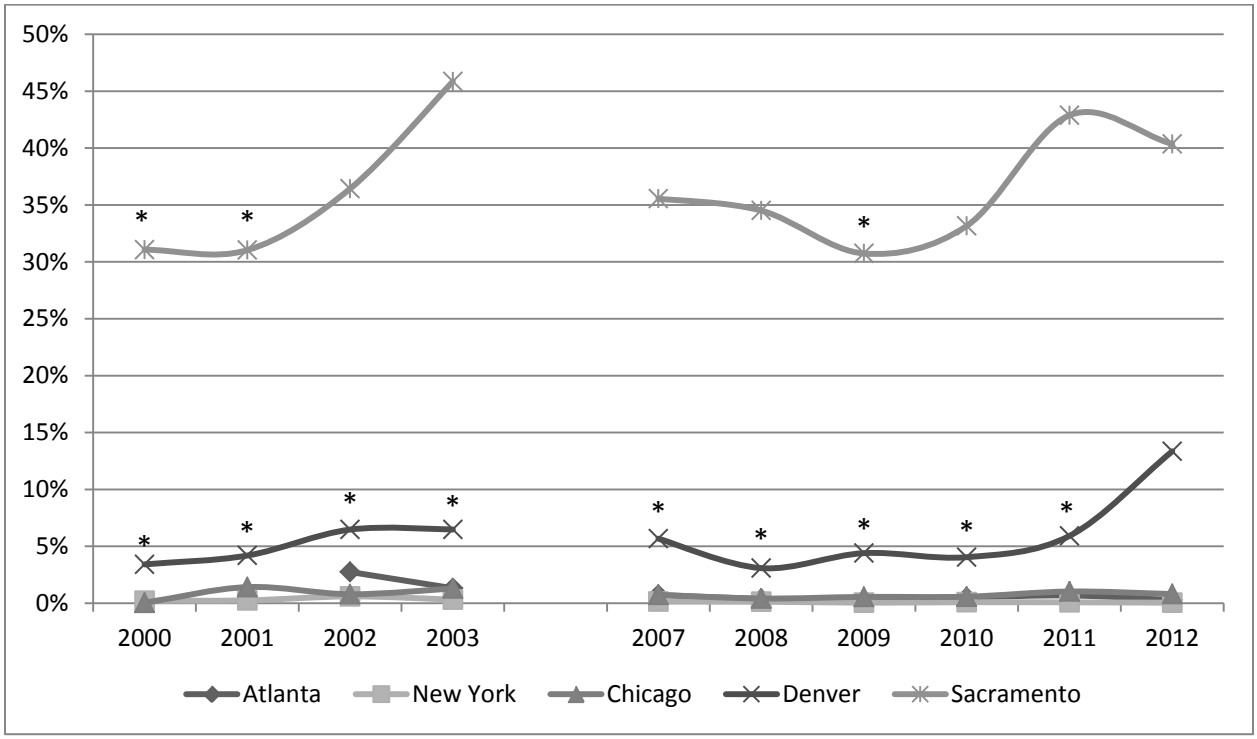
Methamphetamine

One of the original goals for ADAM II was to determine whether the use of methamphetamine that had been rising in Western states over the past two decades was moving eastward. Figure 3.15 (Table 3.8) indicates the urinalysis results for the five ADAM II sites from 2000 to 2012.

Prevalence of Use: Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine continued to be a serious problem in 2102 in the ADAM II Western site, Sacramento, where 40 percent of adult male arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine in their systems at the time of arrest. The high percentage in Sacramento was consistent with what was found in 2011, but continued an upward trend since 2000 and 2001 when 31 percent of arrestees tested positive. In three of the five sites (Atlanta, Chicago, and New York) there was little to no methamphetamine use, but in Denver there has been a significant increasing trend in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine. From only 3 percent of ADAM II arrestees testing positive in Denver in 2000 to 7 percent in 2003, figures for 2012 were almost double (13 percent). These numbers were reflected in the percentage of ADAM II arrestees who self-report methamphetamine use in the prior 30 days in all sites (Figure 3.16, Table 3.9): 38 percent of arrestees in Sacramento, 12 percent in Denver, 2 percent in New York, and 1 percent or less in the other sites admitted to use in the prior 30 days.

Figure 3.15: Percent Testing Positive for Methamphetamine



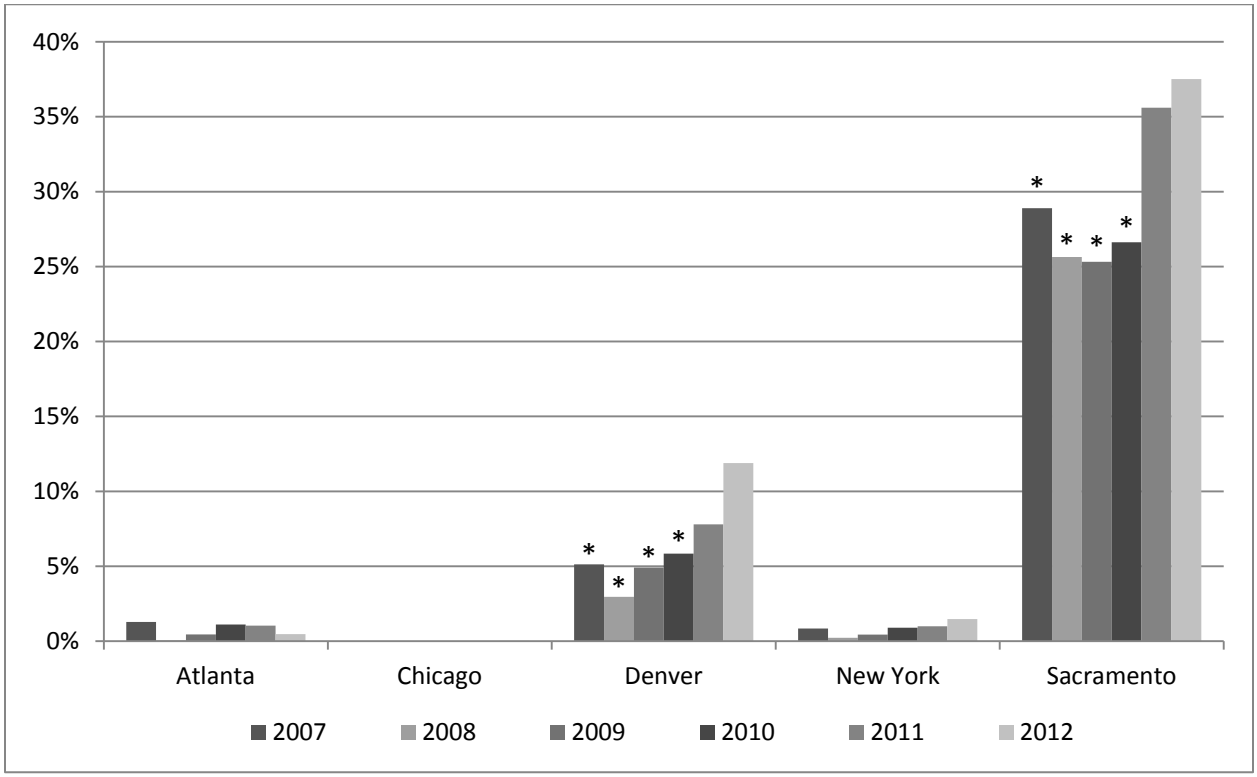
* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Methamphetamine use, as with cocaine and heroin, appears to begin in the ADAM II users' early to mid-20s in most sites. Only the few New York ADAM II arrestees who reported they had used methamphetamine reported an average age of initiation as older (28 years old) in 2012 (Table 3.13). In those sites where methamphetamine was more prevalent (Sacramento and Denver), users reported

frequent use. In Sacramento, ADAM II arrestees reported using the drug on 16 of the prior 30 days, and in Denver arrestee reported using it 14 of the prior 30 days (Table 3.33). In Atlanta, the smaller group of users (less than 1 percent tested positive) used frequently (21 days out of the last 30 days)

Again an analysis of any age trends among those testing positive for methamphetamine was conducted for this report (Table D.2 in Appendix D). This analysis showed that, like cocaine users, methamphetamine users are an aging population among adult male arrestees, a trend that was statistically significant in three (Denver, Portland and Sacramento) of the five sites with over 2 percent of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine; the aging of the methamphetamine population may explain what appears to be a flattening of the trend in methamphetamine use during the latter part of the period.

Figure 3.16: Percent Self-reporting Methamphetamine Use, Prior 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2012 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Buying and Selling: Methamphetamine Markets

ADAM II arrestees in Atlanta, Chicago, and New York City reported almost no methamphetamine acquisition (one percent or less). In the other two sites, Denver and Sacramento, reports of methamphetamine acquisition were up significantly since 2010 (Table 3.18). In Sacramento, a staggering 38 percent of adult male arrestees reported acquiring methamphetamine in the past month, second only to marijuana as the most-acquired drug. Twelve percent of ADAM II arrestees in Denver reported acquiring the drug, continuing an upward cycle in methamphetamine acquisition in Denver that has seen a tripling since 2000. More than two-thirds of adult male arrestees who acquired methamphetamine in Sacramento and Denver (70 percent and 73 percent, respectively) reported using cash to do so (Tables 3.19 and 3.20). Denver also appeared to be a more predominantly cash market than Sacramento. In Sacramento, 74 percent also reported getting methamphetamine with non-cash transactions, though fewer (42 percent) report non-cash acquisition in Denver.

In 2012, fewer than 10 ADAM II arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine in Atlanta, Chicago, and New York. By contrast, in Denver and Sacramento, 13 percent and 40 percent, respectively, tested positive. In the latter sites, there was interesting variation in what other drugs methamphetamine users had in their systems at arrest. In Denver, 21 percent of ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for methamphetamine also tested positive for opiates and 27 percent also tested positive for cocaine. In Sacramento, only 13 percent also tested positive for opiates and 4 percent for cocaine.

In both places, most ADAM II arrestees reported getting methamphetamine directly from a dealer (79 to 97 percent), and more than half reported that the dealer was their regular source for methamphetamine (Tables 3.23 and 3.24). The two sites also differed in the type of location where ADAM II arrestees purchased or obtained methamphetamine, i.e., in a public or outdoor location or inside in a less open air transaction. Only 15 percent of ADAM II arrestees who reported buying methamphetamine in Sacramento purchased it outdoors, while almost half (46 percent) reported doing so in Denver (Table 3.25).

The drug also appeared to have differing availability in the two sites, as measured by the percentage reporting a failed buy. Half of the adult male arrestees in Sacramento who bought methamphetamine reported difficulty obtaining the drug in the past 30 days (a failed buy), while only 27 percent reported this problem in Denver (Table 3.26).

Drug Injection

In the ADAM II interview, after ADAM II arrestees have identified each of the drugs they may have used in the prior 12 months, they are asked to think about the *last time* they used each and report how they used it, i.e., smoked it, snorted it, injected it, ate it, or swallowed it. The three drugs reported as injected were heroin, powder cocaine, and methamphetamine.

The practice of injecting powder cocaine was reported by 11 percent or fewer users in all but Atlanta, where, as has been true in prior years, in 2012 a high proportion (90 percent) of cocaine powder users injected it at last use (Table 3.34). Methamphetamine injection was reported by 11 percent of ADAM II arrestees using methamphetamine in Denver, a significant decrease in the practice since 2000 and 2001, and by 17 percent of users in Sacramento, which also reflected a significant decrease in the practice since

2000. Heroin was the drug most commonly reported as injected at last use in 2012: from 37 percent of users in Chicago to 57 percent of users in Sacramento. The practice of injection has also become significantly more common among arrestees in Chicago and less common in Sacramento and Denver over the prior 10 years.

Use of Other Drugs

Urinalysis in ADAM II includes a panel of drugs beyond those discussed above: barbiturates, propoxyphene, methadone, PCP, benzodiazepines, and oxycodone. In addition, ADAM II arrestees are asked about whether they have, in the prior three days, used any of a list of drugs read to them. Tables 3.36 and 3.37 present the results of the urinalysis testing for other drugs, displaying results from 2007 to 2012 for the five ADAM II sites. As indicated, the proportion of adult male arrestees testing positive for many of these drugs was in general low, with some drug (benzodiazepines) and some site specific exceptions. For example, from 2 to 8 percent of adult male arrestees in the five sites tested positive for benzodiazepines, but far fewer tested positive for oxycodone, PCP, or propoxyphene. On the other hand, in Atlanta, 20 percent of adult male arrestees tested positive for barbiturates in 2012, whereas that proportion was one percent or less everywhere else.

Looking at the list of other drugs (Table 3.38), there were some interesting variations across sites. Denver and Sacramento had 8 to 9 percent of ADAM II arrestees reporting the use of a hallucinogen in the prior three days and 5 to 6 percent of in New York and Chicago reported use of MDMA or Ecstasy. Other opiate painkillers (Dialudid, Vicodin, Percocet) were frequently also reported, from 3 percent of arrestees in New York, Chicago and Atlanta to 15 percent in Sacramento.

Washington, DC in 2012

Washington, DC was not included as one of the sites for ADAM II data collection in 2012. However, ADAM II has benefited from data from the PSA on drug test results since 2007. The PSA tests booked arrestees held for arraignment for the same panel of drugs as in ADAM II, though it does not include marijuana. Using the drug test data and other information PSA provided, a 2012 fact sheet (Appendix C) was generated for demographics, charges, and trends in for Washington, DC. Because there was no interview administered, data on other aspects available for other sites were not available.

The proportion of DC arrestees testing positive for any drug (28 percent) and for multiple drugs (5 percent) at pre-trial was considerably lower than found in other ADAM II sites, primarily because of the dominance of marijuana use in the other sites and the absence of these data for DC. Trend data show that a continuing downward trend for cocaine use was also apparent in DC in 2012 (Table C.1). The proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates (6 percent) did not change significantly from earlier years. Methamphetamine, however, while still rare (1 percent), appears to be significantly higher in 2012 than in 2009 to 2011 levels.

The most notable difference between Washington, DC and other sites was the continued proportion of arrestees testing positive for PCP. PSA data (Table C.1) indicates that 12 percent of PSA arrestees tested were positive for PCP in 2012.

4. Summary and Conclusions

Since 2000, the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program has provided 10 years of data on a probability-based sample of adult male arrestees in selected U.S. counties. From 2000 to 2003, the NIJ-sponsored program covered 35 counties, and from 2007 to 2011 only the ONDCP-sponsored program covered 10 of the original counties. In 2012, due to budget limitations, only five of those counties were included. Data collection consists of three sources of data on each sampled ADAM II arrestee: an interview in which adult male arrestees who have been booked are asked a range of questions about their drug use, drug and mental health treatment experiences, and participation in drug markets conducted within 48 hours of arrest; official data on charges and demographic information; and a urine sample, which is tested for 10 drugs and linked to interview answers. Since 2000 in the five 2012 sites, almost 30,000 interviews have been conducted and over 25,000 urine tests taken, weighted appropriately to represent almost 300,000 arrests in those counties.

The protocols and sampling methods used in the 2007–2012 collections continue those developed in 2000, but improvements have been made to case weighting and imputation to increase the precision of estimates. In addition, the development of estimates to determine the significance of trends over time was introduced in 2007, and data from the years 2000–2003 were reanalyzed using those techniques. The result is a panel of data on the significance of trends in the use of a range of drugs by an important population of users reaching back over a decade.

The ADAM II data are unique. In 2012, 92 percent of ADAM II arrestees who were sampled and available (physically in the facility) agreed to be interviewed; of those, 90 percent provided a urine sample. When asked about their drug use (by drug), there was interesting variation in the willingness to tell the truth—from over 80 percent of adult male marijuana users testing positive and admitting use to 50 percent of adult male opiate users and 43 percent of adult male cocaine users testing positive and admitting use. Both the discrepancy between "truth telling" in general and between different drugs highlights the importance of these data in understanding the actual consumption of drugs.

The population of arrestees reached in ADAM II is an important one for drug policy for several reasons. First, its members are among the heaviest users of illegal drugs in the Nation: in 2012, over 60 percent of adult male arrestees in all sites tested positive for some drug in their system at the time of arrest. While a large portion of those arrestees tested positive for marijuana, substantial numbers were also had opiates (from 5 to 15 percent depending on the site), cocaine metabolite (from 9 to 32 percent), and methamphetamine (from less than 1 percent to 40 percent) in their systems at the time of arrest, indicative of recent use. When compared to adult males in the general population, with some criminal history, the ADAM II arrestees are more heavily drug involved. Males in the NSDUH, who have been arrested at least once, report recent marijuana (17 percent), crack (1 percent) and methamphetamine (1 percent), and heroin (less than 1 percent) use at lower frequency than found in the ADAM II sites.

The ADAM II population is often missed in surveys designed to gather information on drug use. In 2012, 10 percent of adult male arrestees across all sites were homeless in the 30 days prior to arrest and 16 percent had changed residences three or more times in the prior year, making them unavailable for inclusion in NSDUH. In addition, while drug testing revealed a large percentage of ADAM II arrestees with drugs in their systems at arrest, 71 percent had never been in any type of drug or alcohol programming, making it impossible for them to appear in drug treatment data like TEDS. Finally, 62

percent of adult male arrestees in 2012 were not booked on a felony charge, making it less likely they would appear in jail or prison surveys as a result of this arrest.

ADAM II arrestees in 2012 continued to be an important population for policymakers on a number of issues. Only from a third to a half of adult male arrestees across the sites were employed either full or part time, and in all but New York, over 60 percent had no form of health insurance. They were also a population that appears frequently in the criminal justice system: in all sites; over 83 percent had been arrested before the current arrest, and from 15 to 24 percent had been arrested two or more times just in the prior year.

Trends in use as monitored in these sites indicated some promising decreases in drug use as well as some increasing trends. The trend in cocaine use, particularly as crack, was significantly down in all sites, dropping from high points that were over 50 percent of adult male arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites in Chicago and New York in 2000 to less than half that amount in 2012. Atlanta, the site with the highest percentage of ADAM II arrestees testing positive since 2007, has also seen a significant drop, from 46 percent testing positive in 2007 to 32 percent in 2012. In all sites, analysis of the age of adult male arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites over time indicated that this is a population of aging users, with few younger users entering.

The trends in opiate use presented a different picture. The percentage of ADAM II arrestees testing positive in two of the five sites (Denver and Sacramento) has increased significantly since 2000, more than doubling in both sites (to 9 percent in Denver and to 8 percent in Sacramento). On the other hand, the percentage testing positive in what are traditionally the highest ADAM II opiate positive sites, New York and Chicago, has dropped by half since 2000, to 15 percent in Chicago and 10 percent in New York. Analysis of the age of opiate users across the sites also indicated a shift. The average age of opiate positive ADAM II arrestees in New York and Chicago has been, as with cocaine, increasing, while the average age of opiate positives in Atlanta has been decreasing over time. When examining the proportion of young opiate users (18 to 24 years old), analysis using all ten ADAM II sites from 2000 to 2011/2012 showed a growing proportion of this group in Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Portland.

ADAM II continued to be an important source of data on retail drug markets in these sites. Marijuana, the most commonly consumed and, consequently, the most commonly acquired drug among ADAM II arrestees, appeared to be available across all five sites. In four of the five sites less than a third of ADAM II arrestees who admitted to use of marijuana in the prior 30 days reported a "failed buy" during that period; that is, a time when they had the funds to buy the drug, went to do so, and could not get it. Only in New York (44 percent reporting a failed buy) was it somewhat harder to obtain. Those who were buying crack also had varying experiences across the five sites. Less than 20 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Denver and Chicago reported a failed attempt to buy crack, whereas over 35 percent in Atlanta and Sacramento reported a failed crack buy. The greatest variation in availability across sites in 2012 was for heroin. Only 4 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Denver reported a failed buy, but 40 percent in Sacramento reported a failed buy. Since 2007, the percentage of ADAM II arrestees reporting a failed heroin buy has also declined dramatically from 2007 to 2012—in Chicago from 32 to 10 percent and in New York from 77 percent to 20 percent.

The 2012 data again highlights the value of ADAM II data, offering the ability to see site differences in drug use and differences in drug markets from one area to another. As noted, opiates are one example, as use of opiates has moved in different directions in different sites. Methamphetamine continued to be the

most dramatic example of this difference: one percent or fewer adult male arrestees continued to test positive in three of the five sites, while 40 percent of Sacramento adult male arrestees and 13 percent of Denver adult male arrestees tested positive, significant increases in both sites since 2000.

ADAM II provides an important resource to Federal and local policymakers, treatment providers, and law enforcement; it can help them understand changes in drug use and related behavior among some of the Nation's heaviest drug users. Its unique value is due to the following attributes:

- The ability to develop validated estimates of drug use in specific sites over time through verification of a self-report with a bioassay.
- The ability to reach persons who are not captured in traditional surveys.
- The ability to capture information about all persons arrested rather than just on that subset of offenders who are eventually incarcerated.
- The ability to show trends in use in specific geographic areas, highlighting differences in both drug use and drug markets in different parts of the country.

Appendix A: Data Tables

Table 1.1: ADAM Completed Interviews, Urine Specimens, and Weighted Case Numbers† (2000–2003 and 2007–2012)

Primary City	2000			2001			2002			2003			2007		
	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	571	527	4,714	869	812	8,169	386	280	1,880
Chicago[b]	441	378	1,645	302	287	8,825	1,234	1,137	37,767	930	852	28,672	457	384	7,504
Denver	731	683	5,191	771	729	4,187	814	768	4,301	580	555	2,573	501	422	2,338
New York[b]	1,091	1,054	18,037	742	699	10,409	942	917	13,485	730	695	10,529	446	266	4,859
Sacramento	603	513	7,540	718	675	6,816	737	708	6,844	540	530	5,223	508	440	4,579
Total	**2,866**	**2,628**	**32,413**	**2,533**	**2,390**	**30,237**	**4,298**	**4,057**	**67,111**	**3,649**	**3,444**	**55,166**	**2,298**	**1,792**	**21,160**

Primary City	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]	Completed Interviews	Urine Specimen	Weighted Case Numbers[a]
Atlanta	419	354	1,994	484	417	2,173	446	402	2,251	472	423	2,273	367	323	1,447
Chicago[b]	485	426	6,697	483	449	6,665	535	513	5,985	525	504	6,079	395	374	4,519
Denver	511	460	2,220	541	480	2,315	432	394	2,087	496	418	1,802	364	324	1,302
New York[b]	515	365	4,444	697	541	4,550	674	560	4,196	927	797	8,658	402	351	4,306
Sacramento	562	508	4,649	494	430	3,767	513	452	3,737	513	465	3,639	410	364	2,581
Total	**2,492**	**2,113**	**20,004**	**2,699**	**2,317**	**19,470**	**2,600**	**2,321**	**18,256**	**2,933**	**2,607**	**22,451**	**1,938**	**1,736**	**14,155**

Notes:
[a] Reflects all arrestees booked during 14-day periods in the facilities.
[b] Case numbers are higher for these sites in some 2000-2003 years as sites collected in all four quarters of the year in those years.
† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated for greater accuracy using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

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

Table 2.1: ADAM II Characteristics of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2012: Age, Marital Status, Citizenship, Employment

Primary City	Average Age						Single (%)						U.S. Citizen (%)						Working[a] (%)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	201
Atlanta	37.1	36.7	37.1	35.8	36.2	37.1	70.7	71.2	79.4	72.2	74.4	78.1	94.5	90.7**	95.5	90.7***	96.8	97.8	52.2	51.8	42.8	43.4	43.4	49.6
	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(3.1)	(3.3)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(3.1)	(3.5)	(1.8)	(3.2)	(1.5)	(2.5)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(3.5)	(3.6)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(3.7)	(4.5
Chicago	32.2	31.9	32.2	30.6	31.4	30.7	71.2*	74.9	77.7	84.0	84.7	80.4	95.1	91.6	89.2	88.8	99.2	0	54.7	52.2	53.4	43.2	48.5	45.5
	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(3.7)	(3.2)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(2.7)	(3.8)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(3.7)	(4.0)	(0.8)	(n/a)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(3.8)	(4.9
Denver	34.0	34.6	33.7	33.5*	35.1	35.1	55.3**	57.7	64.8	58.7	61.3	63.0	82.0	86.2	84.7	86.8	86.4	86.3	57.0***	59.3***	48.1	52.5	53.9	48.0
	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(2.4)	(3.1)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(3.3
New York	32.0	32.7	33.9	33.2	33.2	32.7	74.9*	77.2	75.1	76.6	79.9	80.3	86.4**	84.1***	87.6*	85.9***	89.9	91.7	58.8	58.4	52.7	49.9	53.5	53.7
	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(1.7)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(2.0)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(3.3
Sacramento	32.1***	33.8	34.2	33.2	34.9	33.9	62.5	63.5	62.1	65.7	62.0	63.0	88.3	90.3	84.3*	90.4	92.2	90.3	47.4***	46.6***	41.5**	38.1	32.6	33.1
	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(3.2)	(2.0)	(1.7)	(2.7)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(2.2)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(3.1

Notes:
[a] Indicates working full-time, part-time, or on active military status.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 2.2: ADAM II Characteristics of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2012: Education, Health Insurance, Housing

Primary City	High School Diploma, GED, or Higher (%)						Health Insurance, Past Year (%)						Stable Housing, Past 30 Days (%)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	65.0	67.3	65.5	64.5	67.6	61.6	37.0**	29.8	29.4	24.2	24.2	26.4	79.8	77.3	80.4	81.7	81.3	79.1
	(3.3)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(3.5)	(4.6)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(2.9)	(3.8)	(2.8)	(3.1)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(2.8)	(3.7)
Chicago	70.7	64.6	66.0	68.2	61.2*	71.1	26.8	23.7	25.4	21.6	17.9	24.9	89.5	93.2	98.3**	96.6*	93.2	90.4
	(3.8)	(3.5)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(3.7)	(4.4)	(3.7)	(3.1)	(4.1)	(3.9)	(2.8)	(4.4)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(3.0)
Denver	68.8	72.1*	67.5	66.0	68.8	65.9	33.7	32.5	30.2	29.0	34.4	33.3	82.4**	81.8**	80.1	80.6*	80.0	75.3
	(2.4)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.3)	(3.1)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(3.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.7)
New York	67.4	71.7	68.2	69.4	67.3	71.9	53.6**	57.7	52.1**	56.2*	58.9	62.1	85.4	85.8	89.0	86.8	87.6	86.5
	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(3.2)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(2.1)
Sacramento	68.0	65.2	67.1	65.1	67.4	69.1	31.9**	35.8	37.7	40.1	36.6	39.3	84.4***	83.7***	88.8***	82.2**	80.0*	74.4
	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(3.3)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(3.1)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 2.3: Race and Ethnicity of Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2012

Primary City	Hispanic (%)						White non-Hispanic (%)						Black non-Hispanic (%)						Other non-Hispanic (%)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	201
Atlanta	10.5*	10.5*	6.9	8.2	6.5	4.8	9.3	12.2	10.6	9.7	13.0	13.7	81.8	77.4	84.7	81.2	78.3	80.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5
	(2.4)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(2.8)	(3.6)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(3.1)	(3.6)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.4)
Chicago	19.2***	23.0***	27.2***	15.5	20.4***	8.3	6.3**	10.6	11.2	8.7	9.1	12.4	72.3	64.7**	58.5***	73.1	70.9	76.4	2.8**	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.2
	(3.4)	(3.5)	(4.7)	(4.1)	(3.5)	(2.8)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(2.2)	(3.0)	(3.7)	(3.6)	(4.9)	(4.7)	(3.6)	(4.2)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Denver	43.5	43.5	44.9	37.6	40.4	40.0	22.5*	22.7	22.3	29.4	31.9	27.9	26.8	26.3	26.8	22.6	20.9	22.9	6.7	6.9	6.1	9.3	6.5	6.6
	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(3.2)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(2.7)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(1.5)
New York	37.8*	45.8	46.3	47.3	45.0	44.9	15.2**	13.0	12.4	10.5	11.4	9.3	42.3	37.1	38.7	36.9	41.2	39.8	4.6	3.7	3.0	4.3	2.9	4.3
	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(3.4)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.1)	(3.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.3)
Sacramento	25.9	24.4	31.4	30.6*	25.4	25.1	29.4	38.4	33.2	31.6	36.3	33.3	31.2***	25.6	22.3	24.4	24.0	23.1	13.3	11.0*	11.9	12.2	14.3	15.8
	(2.5)	(2.3)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.6)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Hispanic and non-Hispanic ethnicities are mutually exclusive as per standard data collection protocols suggested by the Office of Management and Budget in which the respondent first self identifies as Hispanic or non-Hispanic.
Data will not add to 100% because arrestees may identify themselves as multiple races.

Table 2.4: Self-reported Arrest History, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012[†], Any Prior Arrest

Primary City	All Arrestees – Prior Arrest History (%)[a]									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			84.6	79.4	74.1**	81.4	87.2	85.1	88.0	83.9
			(2.6)	(2.5)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(3.2)
Chicago	67.0***	78.9**	82.6***	84.7**	92.2	93.6	92.8	96.0	92.7	90.8
	(4.1)	(4.0)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(1.7)	(2.3)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(2.8)
Denver	84.8	84.6	82.0	85.4	84.8	87.0	85.8	89.1*	88.8	84.8
	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.3)
New York	84.7	87.7	82.6	78.9	68.5***	72.6***	78.4	82.4	84.1	83.0
	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(2.6)
Sacramento	90.7**	85.9	84.2	90.2**	81.9	88.3	83.4	85.8	85.8	84.1
	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(2.3)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

[a] Does not include juvenile arrests.
[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 2.5: Self-reported Arrest History, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012[†], Arrested 2 or More Times in Past Year

Primary City	All Arrestees – Prior Arrest History (%)[a]									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			12.3***	6.9***	18.7	18.4	19.3	24.3	29.9	23.7
			(2.5)	(1.5)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(4.2)	(4.6)
Chicago	12.0	28.2	14.9	9.8**	17.3	23.3	12.9	24.3	18.7	18.5
	(2.8)	(5.2)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.1)	(4.3)	(2.9)	(4.0)
Denver	20.7*	15.9	11.3	12.6	15.2	8.2**	7.9**	13.3	13.1	15.1
	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(2.5)
New York	13.5	14.9	15.4	11.3*	10.2**	12.4	9.4**	16.2	13.1	16.7
	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(1.5)	(2.6)
Sacramento	14.4*	13.6**	10.9***	13.3**	17.7	12.9**	10.5***	15.0*	13.4**	20.9
	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(3.1)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year."

[a] Does not include juvenile arrests.
[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II.
Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 2.6: ADAM II Arrest Charge, 2007–2012: Violent, Drug, Property and Other Crimes

Primary City	One of three recorded arrest charges is… (%)											
	Violent Crime						Drug Crime					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	17.9	18.5	16.6	17.5	16.4	16.6	31.3	23.9	29.5	27.1	22.5	24.1
	(2.5)	(2.7)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(3.0)	(3.5)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(2.8)	(3.2)	(4.0)
Chicago	18.6	19.4*	31.1	18.0	24.0	26.6	62.1***	60.4***	48.1	52.8	46.4	43.2
	(3.5)	(2.9)	(4.8)	(3.7)	(3.3)	(4.5)	(4.2)	(3.7)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(3.9)	(5.0)
Denver	23.7	24.0	22.6	25.3	21.8	20.8	24.0**	24.9**	24.5*	24.6**	14.2*	18.5
	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(1.6)	(2.4)
New York	27.2***	24.7*	22.8	24.1*	22.3	18.7	24.8	26.1	30.8	24.3	27.9	29.8
	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(1.8)	(2.6)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(3.1)
Sacramento	17.6***	14.9***	21.2	18.9**	22.5	25.3	37.5	37.2	43.4	41.0	34.7	37.5
	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(3.0)	(2.9)	(2.6)	(3.3)

Primary City	One of three recorded arrest charges is… (%)											
	Property Crime						Other Crime					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	34.1	33.2	28.2	26.9	30.2	26.6	37.6**	40.1*	48.5	45.4	48.1	50.2
	(3.3)	(3.4)	(2.9)	(2.6)	(3.4)	(3.8)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(3.0)	(3.7)	(4.5)
Chicago	20.9	31.4*	21.2	16.9	24.9	23.5	16.3***	8.8	15.0*	14.9**	11.7	7.1
	(3.5)	(3.6)	(3.9)	(3.7)	(3.3)	(4.1)	(3.2)	(2.1)	(3.5)	(3.6)	(2.5)	(2.1)
Denver	19.3*	19.4*	19.2	20.9**	17.6	14.7	53.9***	50.5***	52.2***	60.5	69.5*	63.4
	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.3)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(2.2)	(3.1)
New York	24.2***	28.9	33.5	30.0	32.3	33.1	32.7	34.3	32.4	36.2	35.4	33.9
	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(3.1)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(3.1)
Sacramento	19.6*	17.7	18.1	23.8***	17.9	15.4	56.5**	59.9***	45.7	47.8	56.4**	47.5
	(2.0)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.6)	(3.3)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 2.7: ADAM II for Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2012: Age, Citizenship, Employment, Education, Health Insurance, Housing

Primary City	Average Age	U.S. Citizen (%)	Working[a] (%)	Any Degree (%)	Health Insurance Past Year (%)	Stable Housing Past 30 Days
Atlanta						
Any positive UA	36.8 (1.2)	99.1** (1.0)	44.7 (5.7)	55.6** (6.0)	27.0 (4.9)	80.3 (4.5)
No positive UA	38..8 (2.0)	93.0 (4.8)	55.8 (9.1)	72.3 (7.8)	23.4 (6.7)	70.0 (9.1)
Chicago						
Any positive UA	30.5 (1.1)	99.5 (0.5)	43.8* (5.8)	67.1** (5.4)	27.7** (5.4)	89.4 (3.6)
No positive UA	31.2 (2.1)	97.8 (2.4)	56.3 (10.7)	81.3 (8.4)	13.8 (6.7)	89.1 (8.5)
Denver						
Any positive UA	33.9*** (0.9)	88.6** (2.9)	44.0** (4.1)	65.7 (4.1)	33.1 (4.0)	75.8 (3.4)
No positive UA	37.3 (1.5)	79.7 (4.7)	53.8 (6.2)	63.7 (5.9)	37.8 (5.9)	77.4 (5.2)
New York						
Any positive UA	33.4 (0.9)	95.9*** (1.6)	44.4*** (4.1)	68.3* (3.8)	63.4 (4.0)	84.1** (2.8)
No positive UA	32.0 (1.3)	84.8 (4.4)	72.8 (5.8)	75.7 (5.6)	66.0 (6.4)	91.1 (3.5)
Sacramento						
Any positive UA	33.6* (0.8)	91.7*** (2.5)	29.5*** (3.5)	70.0 (3.6)	40.2 (3.9)	72.7*** (3.7)
No positive UA	35.3 (1.6)	79.7 (7.4)	46.9 (7.7)	73.4 (7.0)	34.1 (7.2)	84.9 (5.3)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

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

Table 2.8: ADAM II Housing Detail and Prior Arrests for Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance And Arrestees Testing Negative, 2012

Primary City	Housing				Prior Arrests[a] Reporting Ever (%)
	Stable (%)	Group Living (%)	Jail (%)	Homeless or Shelter (%)	
Atlanta					
Any positive UA	80.3 (4.5)	5.6 (2.4)	0.2 (0.3)	12.2* (3.7)	18.0 (6.2)
No positive UA	70.0 (9.1)	5.9 (4.0)	n / a	24.7 (10.2)	27.9 (11.4)
Chicago					
Any positive UA	89.4 (3.6)	5.0 (3.4)	2.5 (2.1)	3.7 (2.0)	30.8 (7.5)
No positive UA	88.6 (10.3)	n / a	n / a	n / a	44.5 (15.2)
Denver					
Any positive UA	75.7 (3.4)	5.6 (1.8)	1.7 (1.0)	15.5 (2.7)	43.9 (5.6)
No positive UA	77.6 (5.2)	6.3 (2.7)	n / a	10.6 (3.7)	48.7 (10.2)
New York					
Any positive UA	84.4** (2.8)	1.9** (0.9)	3.1 (1.9)	9.3 (2.1)	11.5 (4.1)
No positive UA	91.3 (3.4)	0.3 (0.3)	2.0 (2.8)	8.1 (3.6)	7.3 (4.8)
Sacramento					
Any positive UA	73.6*** (3.7)	1.4 (0.6)	1.6 0.9)	22.1*** (3.6)	45.8*** (5.8)
No positive UA	85.6 (5.2)	0.7 (0.6)	1.1 (1.3)	10.2 (4.5)	19.3 (10.4)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year."

[a] Does not include juvenile arrests

Table 2.9: ADAM II Lifetime Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Experiences Among All Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2012

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)												Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)					
	Outpatient						Inpatient or Residential											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	8.9	10.3	12.7*	7.5	7.0	6.7	16.4	16.7	18.3	11.9	14.4	13.4	13.5	9.1	10.4	7.5	10.8	8.5
	(1.8)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(2.4)	(2.5)
Chicago	22.7	22.7	22.9	20.8	16.5	25.1	24.9	25.2	22.7	15.1	19.6	20.4	10.7	10.6	13.4	8.8	8.5	12.0
	(3.5)	(3.1)	(4.1)	(4.0)	(2.9)	(4.7)	(3.6)	(3.1)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(3.0)	(4.1)	(2.4)	(2.1)	(3.3)	(2.6)	(2.0)	(3.3)
Denver	20.9	21.1	19.5	21.6	22.6	22.6	32.2	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.7	32.0	13.0	11.2	11.8	10.4	12.4	12.7
	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(3.0)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(2.2)
New York	17.8***	23.9	20.6	22.9	27.1	26.0	20.0	21.3	22.0	23.4	25.4	22.2	9.7	9.0	8.8	10.3	9.7	12.8
	(2.0)	(2.3)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.9)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(2.3)
Sacramento	13.8	17.7	14.1	12.8	18.0	15.4	21.1	19.5	16.6	19.8	21.5	19.5	12.1	10.7	12.0	13.1	11.2	12.5
	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(2.2)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 2.10: ADAM II Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Treatment Received in the Past 12 Months, 2007–2012

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)												Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)					
	Outpatient						Inpatient or Residential											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.7	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.9
	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(2.4)
Chicago	6.1*	3.6	6.3*	2.4	5.6*	1.7	9.8**	5.9	2.9	2.2	3.3	4.1	4.3	1.5	3.2	0.9	2.6	3.0
	(2.1)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(2.5)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.9)
Denver	4.3	4.3	5.9	8.3	6.5	6.9	9.7	7.7	10.0	9.4	9.9	11.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.4
	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)
New York	7.0	9.1	6.2	8.4	8.8	9.2	5.2	7.2	6.1	7.1	9.2	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	4.0
	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.4)
Sacramento	4.9	4.3	3.4	4.5	5.5	4.7	7.7	5.4	1.9***	6.4	8.2	9.2	2.0	1.6	0.7	2.5	3.6**	1.1
	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(2.3)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.5)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 2.11: Past 12 Month Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions, 2000–2003† and 2007–2012

Primary City	Average Number of Admissions to Outpatient Drug or Alcohol Treatment									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta				n/a	0.1	0.0	0.1*	0.0	0.1	0.0
					(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Chicago	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Denver	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
New York	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Sacramento	0.2*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)

Table 2.12: Past 12 Month Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Inpatient Treatment Nights, 2000–2003† and 2007–2012

Primary City	Average of Total Number of Reported Nights of Inpatient or Residential to Drug or Alcohol Treatment									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			4.4**	4.0*	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.7	-0.4	-0.3
			(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.7)
Chicago	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.9	6.9*	2.0	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.9
	(2.8)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.5)
Denver	3.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	4.2	2.7	5.3	3.2	5.3	2.9
	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.2)
New York	5.7	5.7	4.9	7.1*	1.4	1.9	3.5	5.1	4.5	3.6
	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(1.8)
Sacramento	1.3**	2.1*	1.1**	1.4**	3.2	4.3	0.1***	2.5	5.1	4.6
	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(1.3)

Table 2.13: Past 12 Month Mental Health Inpatient Treatment Nights, 2000–2003† and 2007–2012

Primary City	Average of Total Number of Nights of Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.0
			(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Chicago	0.2	0.7	0.8***	0.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
	(1.5)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Denver	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.5*	1.0*	0.1
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.2)
New York	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3*	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	2.1
	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(1.0)
Sacramento	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3**	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.1*	0.0
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.1)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Question asked only of arrestees who reported 12-month drug use.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.1: Proportion of All Adult Male Arrestees with Agreement in Self-report and Urine Test by Site, 2012

Primary City	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamines
Atlanta	85.0%	78.5%	96.3%	99.4%
Chicago	77.3%	90.6%	94.9%	99.7%
Denver	84.2%	86.6%	95.1%	94.1%
New York	81.4%	85.8%	94.3%	99.4%
Sacramento	81.5%	92.9%	92.0%	84.5%
Overall Congruence	81.7%	87.1%	94.5%	95.4%

Table 3.2: Proportion of Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive and Self-reporting Use by Site, 2012

Primary City	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamines
Atlanta	79.1%	34.3%	25.0%	50.0%
Chicago	80.2%	43.1%	59.0%	50.0%
Denver	87.7%	51.3%	55.6%	55.6%
New York	82.5%	46.4%	54.1%	n/a
Sacramento	88.0%	38.9%	43.9%	65.2%
Overall Congruence	83.4%	42.8%	50.0%	62.8%

Table 3.3: Urine Test Results on Any Drug Test Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Any of 10 Drugs[a]										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Trend[b] p-value
Atlanta			72.3 (3.6)	69.9 (3.9)	67.8 (4.5)	60.0 (4.9)	64.6 (4.7)	62.0 (5.6)	64.1 (5.4)	62.3 (5.7)	0.161
Chicago	89.3 (4.4)	89.6 (4.5)	87.4 (1.3)	89.1 (1.4)	86.5 (2.7)	86.5 (2.9)	82.1 (4.2)	82.6 (4.0)	80.5 (3.6)	86.4 (3.4)	0.002
Denver	68.5 (1.9)	66.0* (1.9)	66.7 (1.9)	73.3 (2.2)	71.1 (2.5)	67.6 (2.7)	69.6 (2.5)	63.3** (3.0)	68.7 (2.6)	71.9 (2.9)	0.880
New York	83.8** (1.6)	80.8 (1.9)	83.2** (1.6)	73.7 (1.9)	69.2 (3.1)	69.2* (2.9)	68.9** (3.1)	75.2 (2.7)	72.7 (3.3)	75.9 (3.1)	<0.001
Sacramento	74.6 (2.4)	75.6 (2.2)	79.9 (1.7)	84.0 (2.0)	77.9 (2.5)	77.6 (2.4)	68.4*** (3.2)	80.0 (2.7)	81.0 (2.5)	79.5 (3.2)	0.542

Table 3.4: Urine Test Results of Multiple Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Multiple Drugs (Any of 10)[a]										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Trend[b] p-value
Atlanta			19.9 (3.6)	17.0 (3.5)	14.2 (3.1)	15.3 (3.2)	13.7 (3.0)	13.1 (3.3)	14.5 (3.6)	11.7 (3.1)	0.210
Chicago	56.1*** (8.2)	32.1 (7.0)	36.5*** (1.9)	40.8*** (2.3)	38.2*** (4.2)	40.4*** (4.4)	28.2 (4.8)	27.2 (4.3)	31.3 (3.9)	21.8 (4.4)	<0.001
Denver	21.6 (1.7)	21.4 (1.6)	21.9 (1.7)	29.5 (2.4)	21.8 (2.3)	20.5 (2.2)	19.2 (2.2)	14.3*** (2.1)	23.5 (2.5)	24.3 (3.0)	0.339
New York	34.0*** (2.0)	32.3** (2.2)	29.3* (2.0)	26.1 (1.8)	23.4 (2.9)	24.5 (2.9)	25.4 (2.7)	26.1 (2.7)	20.4 (2.6)	22.2 (3.0)	<0.001
Sacramento	29.6 (2.6)	28.8 (2.3)	35.8 (2.1)	39.6 (2.8)	32.1 (3.0)	28.7 (2.7)	27.1 (2.9)	37.7 (3.3)	38.2 (3.4)	34.3 (3.9)	0.131

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

[a] Ten drugs tested include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, propoxyphene, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone.
[b] The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2012.
† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.5: Urine Test Results for Marijuana Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Marijuana										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Trend[b] p-value
Atlanta			37.7 (4.2)	33.0 (4.4)	30.9 (4.3)	31.8 (4.4)	36.8 (4.7)	35.1 (5.4)	35.9 (5.3)	36.8 (5.6)	0.377
Chicago	53.0 (8.0)	55.9 (7.6)	48.6* (1.9)	52.5 (2.2)	51.5 (4.2)	48.6 (4.4)	49.4 (5.3)	55.8 (4.8)	54.9 (4.3)	58.4 (5.4)	0.543
Denver	41.4 (2.0)	40.1 (1.9)	39.6 (2.0)	43.3 (2.5)	42.7 (2.7)	41.6 (2.7)	45.0 (2.8)	39.9 (3.1)	44.3 (2.8)	44.2 (3.3)	0.247
New York	39.3*** (2.1)	42.7* (2.3)	42.7* (2.2)	42.2** (2.0)	38.2*** (3.3)	41.9** (3.2)	41.2*** (3.1)	48.2 (3.1)	49.0 (3.5)	51.5 (3.6)	0.007
Sacramento	49.2 (2.7)	48.0 (2.6)	50.5 (2.1)	49.5 (2.8)	45.8 (3.0)	46.7 (2.9)	46.1* (3.2)	57.7 (3.3)	56.1 (3.3)	54.0 (4.0)	0.015

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

[b] The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2012.
† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.6: Urine Test Results for Cocaine Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Cocaine [a]										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Trend[b] p-value
Atlanta			46.1* (4.3)	48.8*** (4.5)	45.5*** (4.8)	40.5** (4.9)	36.9 (4.7)	33.3 (5.3)	32.8 (5.1)	32.3 (5.3)	<0.001
Chicago	50.4*** (8.6)	40.2** (7.5)	48.9*** (1.9)	52.8*** (2.2)	40.9*** (4.2)	43.8*** (4.2)	33.2** (5.0)	29.0* (4.3)	25.2 (3.5)	18.8 (4.1)	<0.001
Denver	34.3* (2.0)	33.5* (1.8)	31.6 (1.9)	39.7*** (2.6)	37.0** (2.7)	32.7 (2.6)	28.6 (2.5)	19.1** (2.3)	24.8 (2.5)	27.6 (3.1)	<0.001
New York	51.9*** (2.1)	45.8*** (2.4)	49.8*** (2.2)	36.7*** (2.0)	33.6* (3.3)	29.7 (3.1)	31.8* (2.9)	30.3 (2.9)	24.6 (2.9)	25.0 (3.0)	<0.001
Sacramento	18.6*** (2.1)	17.3*** (1.9)	20.6*** (1.8)	22.5*** (2.4)	21.4*** (2.5)	17.2*** (2.1)	10.5 (1.7)	12.2 (2.1)	10.3 (1.8)	9.4 (2.0)	<0.001

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

[a] Arrestees tested positive for cocaine metabolites which can represent both the crack or powder form
[b] The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2012.
† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.7: Urine Test Results for Opiates Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Opiates										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Trend[b] p-value
Atlanta			3.7 (2.0)	1.9 (1.1)	1.4 (1.0)	1.6 (1.1)	2.5 (1.5)	5.8 (3.8)	6.6 (3.8)	4.7 (3.3)	0.005
Chicago	36.1** (8.6)	29.4* (7.2)	25.1** (1.7)	23.8** (1.9)	20.2 (3.3)	28.6** (3.9)	17.8 (3.9)	14.4 (3.0)	18.6 (3.1)	15.1 (3.7)	<0.001
Denver	3.6** (0.7)	4.3** (0.8)	3.4** (0.7)	7.7 (1.5)	3.2*** (0.8)	4.0** (1.0)	5.0* (1.2)	5.2 (1.4)	10.1 (2.0)	9.3 (2.2)	<0.001
New York	19.7*** (1.7)	16.2** (1.7)	12.8 (1.4)	13.6 (1.4)	8.2 (1.8)	6.8 (1.6)	9.2 (1.5)	7.6 (1.4)	8.1 (1.6)	10.0 (2.0)	<0.001
Sacramento	3.2** (0.9)	6.3 (1.2)	5.4 (0.9)	7.3 (1.4)	6.1 (1.5)	4.3 (1.0)	5.5 (1.3)	10.7 (2.2)	9.6 (2.0)	7.9 (2.2)	<0.001

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

[b] The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2012.
† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.8: Urine Test Results for Methamphetamine Among Adult Male Arrestees 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Methamphetamine										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Trend[b] p-value
Atlanta			2.7* (1.4)	1.3 (0.8)	0.7 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	0.5 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	0.3 (0.3)	0.130
Chicago	0.0 (0.3)	1.4 (2.3)	0.8 (0.3)	1.3 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	0.6 (0.7)	0.6 (0.5)	1.0 (0.7)	0.8 (0.9)	0.343
Denver	3.4*** (0.7)	4.2*** (0.8)	6.5** (0.9)	6.5** (1.2)	5.7*** (1.4)	3.1*** (0.9)	4.4*** (1.2)	4.0*** (1.2)	5.9** (1.5)	13.4 (2.8)	0.004
New York	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.6** (0.2)	0.3* (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.189
Sacramento	31.1** (2.4)	31.0** (2.3)	36.4 (2.1)	45.8 (2.8)	35.6 (3.1)	34.5 (2.9)	30.7** (3.0)	33.2 (3.2)	42.9 (3.5)	40.4 (4.0)	0.116

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

[b] The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2012.
† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.9: Self-reported Past 30 day Use, 2007–2012: Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	42.1	41.4	44.5	40.3	42.2	39.4	26.7***	23.4***	18.8**	16.6**	12.5	10.5	9.0	8.2	6.4	4.4	4.5	5.2
	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(2.9)	(3.7)	(4.5)	(3.1)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.6)
Chicago	56.6	51.9	44.3*	53.1	53.2	56.2	22.8***	23.0***	13.5	8.1	10.9	9.4	5.4	2.9	8.2*	4.3	5.5	2.3
	(4.1)	(3.7)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(3.8)	(4.9)	(3.5)	(3.1)	(3.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(2.7)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(1.4)
Denver	45.4	44.6	47.6	52.7*	47.7	46.3	20.3**	16.7	14.9	11.0	13.7	14.8	14.1**	10.4	10.2	8.2	8.5	8.7
	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(3.3)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.7)
New York	39.3***	40.2***	44.3**	51.4	51.2	53.0	9.9	7.2*	10.4	11.2	9.3	11.4	8.3	7.2	9.3	9.1	9.2	7.5
	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(3.4)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(2.1)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.6)
Sacramento	44.7***	45.4***	46.7**	53.1	55.3	57.3	11.4***	8.9***	5.3	6.2	5.8	3.8	7.2	4.7	3.7	3.6	5.1	5.7
	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(3.3)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.5)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	5.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.5
	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(3.9)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.3)
Chicago	20.6***	24.8***	13.1	11.9	14.9*	8.5	0.0	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0
	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)
Denver	3.3*	1.5***	4.2	3.6	4.4	5.8	5.1***	3.0***	4.9**	5.8**	7.8	11.9
	(0.9)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(2.6)
New York	5.5	5.5	7.1	5.4	4.2*	7.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.5
	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.0)
Sacramento	2.7***	2.1***	2.6***	4.2**	5.7	8.1	28.9**	25.6***	25.3***	26.6***	35.6	37.5
	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(3.3)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.10: Self-reported Use of Marijuana, 2007–2012

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Marijuana Use (%)																	
	Past 3 Days						Past 7 Days						Past Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	28.5	27.6	29.8	28.4	29.3	31.2	34.3	35.4	38.9	34.7	35.8	33.1	46.9	47.0	48.2	46.0	46.1	44.1
	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(2.7)	(3.5)	(4.4)	(3.3)	(3.5)	(3.3)	(2.8)	(3.6)	(4.2)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(2.9)	(3.7)	(4.5)
Chicago	36.4*	35.6**	32.8**	36.9	44.2	46.9	44.7	45.8	39.7*	46.8	49.6	52.7	60.7	58.6	49.2*	58.2	57.1	61.8
	(4.0)	(3.6)	(4.6)	(4.7)	(3.8)	(4.9)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(3.8)	(4.9)	(4.0)	(3.6)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(3.7)	(4.7)
Denver	33.4	34.3	34.1	34.7	34.8	29.9	40.0	40.2	41.7	43.9	41.1	40.0	51.2	49.3	52.0	57.9	54.2	53.2
	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(3.2)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(3.2)
New York	27.6***	31.9**	32.4**	36.7	38.9	40.8	32.8***	36.8***	37.4**	43.7	44.7	47.4	46.4**	44.7***	49.4	56.5	55.3	55.5
	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(3.3)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(3.4)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(3.3)
Sacramento	31.6***	33.5***	35.0***	40.7**	43.5	48.1	37.0***	38.0***	40.8**	45.0	50.4	50.3	49.5***	51.3***	52.5**	60.3	59.5	63.3
	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(3.4)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(3.4)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(3.2)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 3.11: Average Age at First Use for Those Who Admit Use in Prior 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012[†], Marijuana and Heroin

Primary City	Marijuana										Heroin									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			15.8	16.1	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.0	15.9			21.9	21.4	21.9	23.8	23.1	19.6	22.7	23.7
			(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)			(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(2.3)
Chicago	15.7	16.5***	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.5	15.1	14.7	14.7	25.1	22.6	24.2	24.8	23.8	23.6	20.2*	20.6	25.5	23.9
	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.6)
Denver	15.3	15.1	15.5**	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.8	14.8	24.6	22.6	24.2	23.2	27.7**	25.0	24.7	24.0	26.7	24.1
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)
New York	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.4***	14.6	15.3**	15.1*	15.0*	14.6	22.0	21.3	20.5**	20.8*	23.7	21.9	21.5	22.3	23.4	23.3
	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.2)
Sacramento	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.9	14.7	14.9	14.5	15.0*	14.4	14.5	22.1	23.6	23.7	23.2	23.7	23.3	22.7	23.0	23.9	23.6
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.0)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II.
Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.12: Average Age at First Use for Those Who Admit Use in Prior 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†, Crack, Powder Cocaine

Primary City	Crack Cocaine										Powder Cocaine									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			27.6	25.8	27.9	26.2	27.5	24.8	26.3	26.2			23.0	20.7	22.5	21.6	21.5	20.2	21.0	21.9
			(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.2)			(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.0)
Chicago	28.1	27.1	26.2	26.3	25.7	24.2	23.9	28.5	25.0	24.5	24.7**	22.3*	21.8**	22.7***	22.0*	21.9**	21.0	22.7*	20.4	19.0
	(2.3)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(2.3)	(1.3)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(1.3)
Denver	26.9***	26.0***	26.9***	26.7***	24.8**	26.1***	25.8**	24.6*	24.3	22.9	21.7*	21.4	21.7*	21.0	21.9**	21.2	21.7	21.5	22.0**	20.5
	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)
New York	26.0	25.2	26.2	25.6	25.6	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.3	25.7	21.0	20.0	20.2	19.7*	21.2	19.7	21.2	20.4	20.3	21.2
	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)
Sacramento	25.9*	25.7*	24.0	25.0	24.3	24.4	25.4	25.8*	23.2	23.6	20.6***	20.0*	20.2**	19.9	19.6	21.0***	20.6**	20.0*	20.5**	18.9
	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)

Table 3.13: Average Age at First Use for Those Who Admit Use In Prior 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†, Methamphetamine

Primary City	Methamphetamine									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			24.8	20.6	24.5	21.1	23.1	21.9	20.2	22.2
			(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(2.3)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(2.5)
Chicago	25.4	25.8	21.8	21.2	25.3**	22.0	18.6	51.8***	28.6*	19.8
	(10.4)	(7.4)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(4.6)	(2.4)
Denver	21.4	22.5	21.9	23.2	24.2**	23.7	27.2***	25.1**	24.2*	21.7
	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.9)
New York	22.7	23.7	20.9*	20.6*	27.4	23.3	24.2	19.7**	29.4	27.8
	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(2.8)	(4.0)
Sacramento	20.5	20.6	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.4	21.5	20.5	21.4	21.6
	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.14: Acquisition of Marijuana by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Acquired Marijuana in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			43.3	50.3*	44.1	45.4	45.5	43.0	42.2	40.0
			(3.7)	(3.1)	(3.5)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(2.9)	(3.7)	(4.4)
Chicago	48.7	48.1	51.3	57.0	55.6	55.5	46.2	55.5	53.9	56.9
	(4.2)	(5.1)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(3.8)	(4.9)
Denver	44.8	46.3	44.0	46.3	44.6	44.4	47.9	52.3**	45.7	44.6
	(2.0)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(3.2)
New York	49.4	48.3	49.6	41.2*	42.2	39.8**	44.8	50.5	50.5	48.2
	(1.9)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(3.3)
Sacramento	47.5**	52.9	52.4	47.5**	43.0***	45.6***	46.0***	51.7*	54.5	58.3
	(2.5)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(3.3)

Table 3.15: Acquisition of Crack Cocaine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Acquired Crack Cocaine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			31.4***	24.7***	28.7***	24.2***	19.7**	17.0**	12.8	10.7
			(3.6)	(2.6)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.3)
Chicago	27.3***	25.6***	31.3***	34.6***	22.3***	25.5***	16.6	9.2	14.7	11.2
	(3.8)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(3.4)	(3.2)	(3.6)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.9)
Denver	19.9**	19.5*	18.7*	19.0	20.1**	17.2	15.3	12.3	13.9	14.5
	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(2.2)
New York	21.1***	22.3***	24.4***	14.7	10.8	7.4*	10.0	11.1	10.2	11.6
	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(2.1)
Sacramento	14.6***	12.7***	15.1***	14.6***	11.7***	9.9***	5.2	6.3*	5.3	3.6
	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.1)

Table 3.16: Acquisition of Powder Cocaine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Acquired Powder Cocaine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			11.2**	14.5***	8.7	8.9	6.0	4.6	4.7	5.4
			(2.3)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.6)
Chicago	5.8	4.7	8.8***	8.8***	6.6	4.0	7.5	5.4	7.1	3.6
	(1.8)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(2.1)	(1.4)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(1.7)
Denver	12.7	14.9**	13.8**	12.8	15.6***	10.7	10.6	8.1	9.1	9.6
	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.8)
New York	16.7***	16.6**	14.6**	10.4	11.0	8.1	9.4	9.9	9.5	9.8
	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.9)
Sacramento	3.6	4.0	5.7	6.5	8.7	5.8	4.1	3.3**	6.1	6.8
	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.7)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented. Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***). Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.17: Acquisition of Heroin by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Acquired Heroin in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			2.6 (1.4)	2.0 (0.9)	0.5 (0.4)	1.3 (0.7)	0.8 (0.6)	1.0 (0.6)	1.7 (1.0)	2.2 (1.5)
Chicago	31.5*** (3.9)	29.2*** (4.5)	24.7*** (1.3)	24.4*** (1.7)	21.9*** (3.4)	25.5*** (3.2)	15.0 (3.2)	12.4 (3.1)	16.6* (2.7)	10.0 (2.7)
Denver	3.3* (0.7)	4.0 (0.7)	3.6 (0.7)	5.7 (1.1)	3.3* (0.9)	1.6*** (0.5)	4.3 (1.1)	3.7 (1.0)	4.6 (1.0)	6.2 (1.6)
New York	18.3*** (1.4)	15.9*** (1.6)	15.2*** (1.3)	11.7** (1.4)	6.0 (1.2)	6.1 (1.3)	7.2 (1.1)	5.4 (0.9)	4.3 (0.8)	7.0 (1.7)
Sacramento	5.2 (1.0)	6.6 (1.1)	6.0 (1.1)	3.4** (0.9)	3.3** (1.0)	2.4*** (0.7)	2.4*** (0.8)	4.6 (1.1)	6.2 (1.3)	7.4 (1.8)

Table 3.18: Acquisition of Methamphetamine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012†

Primary City	Acquired Methamphetamine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			3.8** (1.6)	1.8 (0.7)	1.1 (0.6)	0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.3)	1.2 (0.5)	0.9 (0.6)	0.5 (0.4)
Chicago	n/a	n/a	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	n/a	n/a	0.0 (0.0)
Denver	3.9*** (0.8)	6.0** (0.9)	5.3** (0.8)	4.8** (1.0)	4.7*** (1.1)	3.1*** (0.9)	4.8** (1.1)	6.1** (1.5)	8.2 (1.5)	11.8 (2.5)
New York	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.8 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.6)	n/a	0.4 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)	0.9 (0.6)	1.3 (1.1)
Sacramento	24.5*** (2.1)	27.5*** (1.8)	28.5*** (1.9)	35.7 (2.5)	28.0*** (2.5)	25.7*** (2.3)	25.7*** (2.5)	27.2*** (2.6)	35.5 (2.7)	38.4 (3.3)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
Empty cells indicate years in which the site did not collect data.
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters.
If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.19: Percent of Adult Male Arrestees Who Acquired Marijuana, Crack or Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine Reporting Cash Buys in Past 30 Days, 2007–2012

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	66.5	71.8	71.4	62.2	53.7	62.1	94.7	97.2	93.0	88.7	86.0*	97.2	69.7	44.0	50.0	78.3	89.5	69.8
	(5.1)	(5.2)	(4.5)	(4.6)	(6.2)	(6.9)	(2.2)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(4.5)	(6.1)	(3.0)	(11.8)	(12.0)	(13.5)	(10.9)	(8.0)	(16.6)
Chicago	82.1	73.5*	69.9*	76.6	82.9	83.1	92.6	87.9	95.4	75.5	74.4	36.4	89.3	37.6	61.4	42.8	77.4	74.1
	(3.9)	(4.3)	(6.4)	(5.2)	(3.6)	(4.4)	(4.3)	(5.2)	(4.7)	(13.4)	(9.1)	(3.8)	(10.5)	(16.5)	(18.7)	(25.8)	(12.0)	(24.6)
Denver	52.3	53.7	55.8	56.5	52.5	48.1	77.8	75.4	76.9	79.2	76.7	70.2	47.1	58.2	51.4	48.8	42.3	52.0
	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.7)	(4.0)	(3.7)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(5.1)	(5.7)	(6.4)	(5.7)	(7.5)	(6.7)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(9.5)	(8.5)	(10.2)
New York	65.0	74.3	73.5	68.7	71.0	67.2	96.6**	96.6*	81.1	81.7	77.9	80.4	78.7	83.5	82.1	76.9	69.4	74.6
	(4.5)	(4.0)	(3.4)	(3.7)	(3.0)	(5.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(6.4)	(6.5)	(6.3)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(6.2)	(6.6)	(9.6)
Sacramento	56.7***	39.0	42.6	51.2*	46.5	42.2	79.0	76.0	88.6	89.1	80.7	76.2	55.0	41.4	43.6	34.4	76.1**	48.2
	(4.1)	(3.7)	(4.1)	(4.0)	(3.7)	(4.3)	(6.9)	(7.3)	(6.4)	(6.2)	(8.9)	(13.2)	(10.1)	(11.9)	(13.4)	(15.5)	(8.8)	(12.9)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	n/a	92.7	68.7	78.2	35.9	89.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		(8.9)	(36.1)	(30.2)	(26.7)	(14.4)						
Chicago	84.4	92.5	95.6	81.5	89.6	94.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(6.5)	(3.3)	(4.6)	(10.8)	(5.3)	(5.9)						
Denver	75.4	84.6	85.8	93.5	87.0	74.1	58.8	60.1	68.1	59.2	66.9	73.2
	(12.9)	(14.4)	(8.3)	(6.9)	(9.5)	(12.8)	(12.5)	(14.3)	(11.6)	(13.7)	(9.4)	(9.5)
New York	83.6	73.6	84.3	76.9	85.6	63.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(7.2)	(10.4)	(6.7)	(8.9)	(7.0)	(15.2)						
Sacramento	83.8**	74.1	70.6	83.0**	83.5**	52.3	75.0	60.4	63.1	69.7	70.6	70.2
	(11.0)	(12.7)	(16.8)	(8.5)	(8.6)	(13.0)	(4.6)	(5.1)	(5.6)	(5.1)	(4.3)	(5.1)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.20: Percent of Adult Male Arrestees Who Acquired Marijuana, Crack or Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine Reporting Noncash Acquisition in Past 30 Days, 2007–2012

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	52.7	49.0	48.5	59.8	53.0	51.1	31.3*	33.1*	39.4**	41.1***	42.3**	15.0	49.2	61.3	63.0	36.6	27.9	54.7
	(5.3)	(5.7)	(5.1)	(4.5)	(5.9)	(7.1)	(5.7)	(6.5)	(6.8)	(6.6)	(8.2)	(6.9)	(11.2)	(11.0)	(11.9)	(12.3)	(11.3)	(14.8)
Chicago	59.4	61.3*	72.1**	57.1	50.6	48.1	47.7	43.7	38.9	53.8	73.4***	28.9	61.0*	57.9	56.9	74.2*	42.5	19.0
	(5.6)	(4.9)	(6.6)	(6.6)	(5.2)	(6.5)	(8.6)	(7.3)	(12.0)	(15.0)	(8.3)	(13.0)	(16.9)	(17.3)	(18.7)	(26.6)	(15.3)	(19.8)
Denver	68.5	73.5	69.1	67.0	75.5	74.7	47.7	55.3	49.4	46.6	57.5	59.4	67.4	53.0	52.8	68.9	66.2	64.7
	(3.5)	(3.3)	(3.6)	(4.0)	(3.1)	(4.0)	(5.8)	(6.1)	(6.9)	(8.1)	(6.8)	(7.8)	(5.9)	(7.8)	(7.9)	(8.6)	(8.1)	(9.0)
New York	65.9	64.4	59.1	68.8	68.0	60.7	37.6	35.7	29.4	39.7	48.6	41.5	40.6	35.4	29.7	51.8*	47.2	33.1
	(4.1)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(3.4)	(2.9)	(4.8)	(7.7)	(9.8)	(6.7)	(7.5)	(7.2)	(9.7)	(7.6)	(8.4)	(6.8)	(7.9)	(7.2)	(9.5)
Sacramento	80.9	79.8	77.0	73.0*	80.2	80.8	55.8	50.9*	37.7**	34.5***	59.8	77.1	70.9	77.0	69.4	66.6	54.1	72.8
	(3.3)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(2.9)	(3.4)	(8.1)	(8.6)	(11.0)	(10.0)	(12.0)	(11.9)	(9.1)	(9.0)	(12.2)	(15.0)	(11.4)	(11.5)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	98.5	99.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
					(43.3)	(0.4)						
Chicago	48.7	35.5	39.5	32.1	33.0	47.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(8.7)	(6.8)	(11.4)	(11.8)	(8.0)	(14.6)						
Denver	43.5	23.0	48.7	39.9	25.7	24.6	66.5*	39.3	56.5	52.4	60.0	42.0
	(13.4)	(16.1)	(13.5)	(14.1)	(11.3)	(10.4)	(12.3)	(14.3)	(12.5)	(13.4)	(10.0)	(11.5)
New York	37.4	39.7	34.5	32.3	44.6	50.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(10.2)	(12.4)	(8.3)	(8.8)	(9.6)	(13.4)						
Sacramento	51.3	43.0	41.1	35.7**	70.9	69.9	67.0	70.5	65.0	55.7***	68.6	73.5
	(14.0)	(16.9)	(17.2)	(11.7)	(10.2)	(10.4)	(5.2)	(4.7)	(5.6)	(6.0)	(4.7)	(4.9)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.21: Average Number of Days Acquiring Selected Drugs Through Cash and Noncash by Adult Male Arrestees, 2012

Primary City	Acquired Marijuana in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2012		Acquired Crack Cocaine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2012		Acquired Powder Cocaine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2012		Acquired Heroin in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2012		Acquired Methamphetamine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2012	
	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash
Atlanta	8.2	8.5	10.0	6.9	7.7	3.6	13.2	n/a	16.8	5.1
	(1.4)	(1.3)	(2.3)	(3.1)	(2.5)	(1.3)	(8.4)		(11.2)	(3.2)
Chicago	15.3	5.9	17.1	1.5	9.4	0.3	17.0	2.1	n/a	n/a
	(1.5)	(1.2)	(3.0)	(1.0)	(3.9)	(0.9)	(2.8)	(1.1)		
Denver	7.2	6.3	11.9	6.5	6.5	3.4	16.0	5.8	11.6	10.2
	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(2.7)	(2.7)
New York	13.9	5.8	15.9	4.6	8.1	1.7	19.0	8.6	n/a	n/a
	(1.2)	(1.0)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(2.8)	(3.5)		
Sacramento	7.8	6.1	15.2	3.5	1.7	3.3	13.0	5.7	12.2	5.3
	(1.1)	(0.8)	(4.5)	(2.9)	(2.4)	(1.6)	(3.2)	(2.4)	(1.3)	(1.0)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.22: Average Number of Purchases of Marijuana, Crack or Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine in Past 30 Days, 2007–2012

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	7.0	8.1	7.6	6.5	8.1	7.5	17.3***	18.2***	14.2**	14.2**	13.0	9.0	6.7	3.5	5.9	5.9	4.4	5.0
	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.7)
Chicago	8.5**	10.5	10.3	10.5	12.6	11.7	10.6	10.9	7.8	7.2*	14.6	13.3	3.9	2.3	7.0	7.3	3.9	6.6
	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(2.1)	(1.4)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(0.7)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(0.8)	(3.4)
Denver	5.6	6.1	6.4	5.3**	5.9	6.8	9.1	8.9	9.6	7.1	9.3	9.1	4.6	4.9	4.3	5.4	3.4	4.8
	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.2)
New York	7.3**	11.1	10.9	9.9	11.5*	9.7	13.4	16.0	14.4	13.1	13.0	12.4	7.6	9.3	9.0	6.5	6.9	6.4
	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.9)
Sacramento	8.3*	6.9	7.2	6.1	8.1	6.8	9.6	10.4	6.5	7.8	7.4	10.2	2.4	3.5	1.8	1.3	8.1**	3.1
	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(3.3)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	21.4	6.4	25.6	13.9	7.3	11.6	7.6	3.9	5.9	6.4	2.8	6.8
	(12.2)	(5.0)	(8.8)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(7.8)	(5.1)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.7)	(4.3)
Chicago	18.0	20.3**	21.0**	16.9	21.2**	13.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(2.2)	(1.5)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(1.9)	(2.7)						
Denver	14.6	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.0	8.4	6.1	7.4	8.4	7.8	9.7
	(3.2)	(4.5)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(1.8)	(2.4)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.4)	(1.9)
New York	15.2	15.3	18.5	16.3	17.1	16.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(2.9)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(2.6)						
Sacramento	13.8**	8.6	9.4	13.9*	12.7*	7.8	9.5*	10.0**	7.4	8.8	10.6***	7.7
	(2.7)	(2.2)	(3.6)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.23: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy was Directly from Dealer, 2007–2012, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	92.7	93.1	94.4	95.0	92.0	96.3	92.2	92.3	91.9	94.1	91.0	95.9	93.5	82.0	89.3	93.4	85.0	97.3
	(3.0)	(3.0)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(2.6)	(4.7)	(4.3)	(4.4)	(3.3)	(5.5)	(4.5)	(5.3)	(13.4)	(9.3)	(6.2)	(13.1)	(3.4)
Chicago	82.0	88.7	91.1	85.0	90.2	83.5	66.7	90.5	90.1	81.1	94.0	86.1	51.5	n/a	n/a	40.1	77.5	79.1
	(5.3)	(3.9)	(5.1)	(5.7)	(3.6)	(5.4)	(10.4)	(4.9)	(9.9)	(13.4)	(6.1)	(9.9)	(20.0)			(61.3)	(18.0)	(23.9)
Denver	82.9	91.3	87.5	89.0	84.2	83.9	76.9**	69.5**	78.9	84.4	84.9	90.6	82.7	68.6	72.6	93.2	72.3	80.6
	(4.1)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.7)	(5.0)	(5.9)	(7.1)	(6.5)	(8.0)	(5.8)	(5.2)	(7.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(7.1)	(11.8)	(11.6)
New York	85.5	82.2	85.5	84.1	86.3	84.6	84.4	91.9	94.3	82.5	89.3	87.3	93.4	91.8	96.7	83.9	97.0	89.2
	(3.7)	(4.0)	(3.1)	(3.4)	(2.5)	(4.5)	(6.5)	(6.2)	(3.2)	(6.5)	(4.3)	(8.0)	(4.2)	(4.8)	(2.0)	(7.0)	(1.7)	(6.6)
Sacramento	89.5	89.5	88.0	86.7*	88.6	94.0	80.1*	88.2	78.6	77.2	82.0	94.8	95.3	81.4	80.3	33.3	61.8	68.0
	(2.8)	(3.3)	(3.6)	(3.5)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(7.7)	(5.5)	(10.1)	(10.1)	(8.8)	(5.8)	(3.8)	(13.4)	(14.7)	(29.4)	(15.4)	(20.3)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	81.0	86.5	89.9	71.4	93.2	93.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(8.7)	(5.8)	(7.5)	(15.7)	(4.9)	(6.5)						
Denver	72.2	85.0	58.6	93.9	74.4	92.4	93.7	75.7	76.5	72.4	92.1	97.2
	(17.9)	(14.4)	(30.7)	(6.6)	(16.8)	(6.6)	(7.3)	(18.8)	(14.8)	(18.4)	(5.7)	(3.5)
New York	90.5	97.8	95.0	90.7	93.0	88.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(5.8)	(2.3)	(3.4)	(5.3)	(4.5)	(9.2)						
Sacramento	87.6	86.4	92.8	79.3	84.6	76.5	74.9	81.1	74.6	65.4*	78.0	79.4
	(11.5)	(15.4)	(8.1)	(12.8)	(9.6)	(15.1)	(5.8)	(5.5)	(6.8)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(5.8)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.24: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy was from Regular Source, 2007–2012, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	60.0	54.4	65.6	62.6	61.4	52.6	55.1	58.5	69.5	59.8	63.3	50.5	51.9*	45.5*	76.9	59.8	59.1	86.7
	(6.2)	(6.8)	(5.7)	(5.4)	(6.9)	(8.5)	(7.2)	(7.7)	(6.9)	(7.3)	(9.0)	(12.1)	(14.0)	(16.9)	(14.0)	(18.3)	(16.3)	(13.8)
Chicago	46.2	48.0	48.0	41.6	49.0	48.8	53.8	50.6	51.3	60.1	74.0*	40.7	84.4	28.0	53.2	n/a	24.4	48.6
	(6.7)	(6.3)	(9.3)	(8.0)	(6.2)	(7.7)	(9.8)	(8.2)	(13.4)	(18.5)	(10.6)	(13.6)	(15.0)	(21.8)	(25.5)		(15.8)	(35.3)
Denver	50.4	52.2	36.5***	63.7	51.1	61.5	52.0	52.4	44.1	48.3	64.6	47.9	49.7*	67.7	65.1	70.4	45.8	71.9
	(5.7)	(5.4)	(5.2)	(5.4)	(5.5)	(6.9)	(7.1)	(7.8)	(8.4)	(9.6)	(7.9)	(9.9)	(9.6)	(10.2)	(11.4)	(11.2)	(15.0)	(11.7)
New York	42.4**	57.1	57.5	55.0	53.6	58.2	44.9*	53.9	77.3	69.5	65.4	66.3	48.2	72.3**	69.2**	49.9	66.2*	39.3
	(5.5)	(5.4)	(4.4)	(4.6)	(4.1)	(6.0)	(8.5)	(10.3)	(6.1)	(8.0)	(8.6)	(9.8)	(9.4)	(9.7)	(7.8)	(10.1)	(9.5)	(11.7)
Sacramento	42.0**	39.7**	55.5	53.8	56.2	58.1	41.1	51.6*	49.1	57.2**	58.9**	17.6	66.5	71.8	57.7	n/a	48.7	44.0
	(5.9)	(6.0)	(6.1)	(5.7)	(5.5)	(6.5)	(10.1)	(10.4)	(13.2)	(12.6)	(13.8)	(16.7)	(14.5)	(17.0)	(23.4)		(19.4)	(21.0)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	21.5	68.0	52.2	46.8	n/a	75.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(50.3)	(46.0)	(96.5)	(68.3)		(32.6)						
Chicago	74.4	69.7	77.0	69.8	74.8	59.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(8.7)	(7.4)	(11.0)	(13.6)	(8.5)	(15.2)						
Denver	60.6	77.1	82.1	69.4	85.2	61.8	52.6	58.8	43.4	83.0	73.4	57.8
	(14.8)	(20.0)	(11.0)	(15.7)	(7.5)	(15.7)	(17.3)	(22.1)	(17.8)	(13.8)	(11.9)	(18.4)
New York	30.2***	59.9	78.0	59.0*	71.6	81.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(11.4)	(13.8)	(6.9)	(10.5)	(10.5)	(9.6)						
Sacramento	58.6	80.1	73.5	70.0	44.2	64.9	50.1*	54.0	43.3**	59.0	57.3	65.0
	(16.2)	(15.2)	(18.8)	(14.1)	(13.4)	(15.3)	(7.0)	(7.2)	(7.8)	(7.5)	(6.3)	(6.6)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.25: Percent Reporting Last Drug Buy with Cash was Outdoors, 2007–2012, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	43.7	49.3	51.3	39.6	34.5	38.3	61.8	62.8	75.1	66.9	56.7	67.0	18.6**	32.3	36.3	31.8	31.6	64.1
	(6.5)	(7.0)	(6.4)	(5.5)	(6.7)	(8.3)	(6.8)	(7.5)	(6.3)	(7.0)	(9.3)	(11.2)	(10.1)	(16.0)	(16.7)	(16.1)	(15.2)	(17.8)
Chicago	50.5	65.9	62.9	81.3**	68.8	61.9	62.2	69.3	65.2	43.5	42.4	59.8	33.0	33.4	43.2	n/a	21.5	0
	(6.9)	(6.0)	(9.0)	(6.2)	(5.7)	(7.5)	(9.6)	(7.7)	(13.3)	(18.5)	(11.4)	(14.4)	(20.3)	(24.1)	(22.4)		(14.7)	(n/a)
Denver	37.0	39.4	49.7**	41.7	28.6	32.6	43.9	46.9	68.5	55.9	58.1	53.1	45.9	54.3	41.3	69.4**	48.7	35.0
	(5.4)	(5.1)	(5.4)	(5.6)	(4.8)	(6.6)	(6.9)	(7.8)	(7.7)	(9.6)	(8.4)	(10.1)	(9.8)	(10.9)	(12.1)	(12.4)	(14.9)	(12.6)
New York	53.7	51.7	48.4	62.1***	43.5	41.6	63.4**	63.9	61.6	66.7**	66.0**	39.7	40.6	38.8	39.2	43.3	57.1*	32.5
	(6.0)	(5.6)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(4.2)	(6.4)	(8.6)	(11.4)	(8.8)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(11.2)	(9.2)	(9.6)	(8.8)	(10.0)	(9.3)	(10.9)
Sacramento	27.6**	40.0***	30.5**	24.1	16.4	15.3	37.6	41.3	34.0	49.6	54.2	59.7	9.6	35.9	29.6	n/a	26.8	0
	(5.1)	(6.1)	(5.7)	(4.7)	(3.9)	(4.5)	(9.6)	(10.1)	(11.8)	(12.4)	(13.5)	(18.4)	(6.6)	(18.7)	(19.4)		(15.2)	(n/a)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	50.9	44.2	23.2	52.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
			(67.0)	(58.6)	(30.0)	(44.6)						
Chicago	55.4***	53.7***	38.2***	88.7	51.4***	91.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(10.2)	(8.5)	(12.7)	(11.2)	(9.9)	(8.5)						
Denver	69.5	60.0	67.6	78.4	71.9	68.7	56.2	n/a	6.7	20.5	37.2	46.4
	(15.2)	(20.5)	(15.2)	(12.4)	(12.4)	(14.9)	(18.9)		(7.1)	(15.4)	(19.6)	(24.9)
New York	65.0**	59.4*	69.7***	76.6***	76.3***	29.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(11.7)	(12.9)	(8.5)	(8.5)	(8.8)	(11.8)						
Sacramento	51.2**	29.2	20.9	27.7	38.0**	7.5	11.7	25.8	32.1*	21.4	20.7	15.0
	(18.7)	(19.8)	(16.6)	(13.7)	(14.0)	(6.4)	(4.7)	(6.4)	(7.6)	(6.3)	(5.1)	(4.5)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.26: Percent Reporting Any Failed Buy, 2007–2012, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	41.6*	43.2**	32.6	37.2*	22.0	24.1	41.7	34.4	39.6	36.6	23.4	36.1	29.4	41.6	45.7	33.1	6.3	17.7
	(6.2)	(6.6)	(5.5)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(6.4)	(7.1)	(7.3)	(7.7)	(7.0)	(7.2)	(11.1)	(11.8)	(17.5)	(17.4)	(13.5)	(5.4)	(11.2)
Chicago	38.0	34.8	18.7	34.4	18.4	27.0	22.7	35.2	47.7	51.3	19.2	19.0	26.5	22.7	28.8	54.2	13.9	40.5
	(6.4)	(6.1)	(7.2)	(7.7)	(4.9)	(7.2)	(7.4)	(7.9)	(13.2)	(17.2)	(10.0)	(13.3)	(18.7)	(25.4)	(27.9)	(66.7)	(15.2)	(30.4)
Denver	33.5**	24.7	17.6	18.9	22.2	19.0	31.0	28.7	15.7	26.0	10.3	17.2	22.6	21.5	9.1	15.3	4.2	0
	(5.2)	(4.6)	(4.1)	(4.4)	(4.3)	(5.2)	(6.2)	(6.8)	(5.3)	(8.6)	(4.6)	(7.2)	(7.1)	(7.8)	(5.8)	(9.7)	(4.3)	(n/a)
New York	50.0	47.9	46.8	50.0	49.3	43.5	63.2**	62.9	36.5	39.9	43.2	40.2	50.8	63.4**	43.0	35.2	29.1	34.9
	(5.5)	(5.3)	(4.5)	(4.6)	(3.9)	(6.2)	(7.8)	(9.6)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.1)	(10.6)	(9.6)	(9.2)	(8.9)	(8.8)	(8.8)	(12.4)
Sacramento	35.3	37.1	24.7	35.4	31.2	28.2	45.1	34.5	48.9	37.7	59.8	47.7	17.6	14.8	14.0	55.6	18.7	16.9
	(5.2)	(5.6)	(4.9)	(5.1)	(4.8)	(5.4)	(9.6)	(8.9)	(12.6)	(12.2)	(12.8)	(18.6)	(10.5)	(9.6)	(11.5)	(33.4)	(11.3)	(13.2)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	32.3*	17.9	19.6	33.1	10.1	10.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(9.6)	(7.0)	(10.6)	(16.1)	(7.4)	(9.9)						
Denver	10.3	n/a	6.2	n/a	6.3	3.6	12.8	22.5	19.7	n/a	20.6	27.3
	(7.5)		(4.9)		(4.7)	(3.5)	(10.0)	(17.0)	(11.9)		(12.3)	(14.1)
New York	76.5***	52.5*	34.7	33.3	25.8	19.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(9.3)	(13.1)	(8.6)	(9.4)	(9.4)	(11.7)						
Sacramento	30.6	38.9	27.3	33.1	14.9*	41.2	36.9*	42.7	40.8	26.4***	39.7	49.8
	(13.7)	(21.1)	(14.8)	(14.6)	(7.7)	(15.6)	(6.2)	(6.7)	(7.4)	(5.9)	(6.0)	(7.1)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.27: Percent Reporting Any Failed Buy Due to Police Activity, 2007–2012, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	25.5 (10.3)	13.9 (7.1)	11.4 (7.0)	10.2 (4.8)	13.4 (10.7)	6.3 (6.9)	7.2 (4.2)	2.9 (2.7)	3.7 (3.5)	3.7 (2.8)	4.0 (5.3)	16.8 (15.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	15.4 (7.7)	15.3 (7.3)	n/a	17.8 (11.5)	18.8 (11.8)	0 (n/a)	11.1 (10.9)	11.8 (11.4)	14.4 (15.6)	38.2 (29.2)	n/a	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	7.8 (6.4)	n/a	18.2 (13.7)	n/a	7.4 (7.7)	0 (n/a)	7.4 (5.8)	n/a	n/a	6.2 (7.1)	n/a	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York	14.8 (5.9)	7.7 (3.7)	8.5 (3.5)	12.2 (4.1)	10.8 (3.6)	5.6 (4.4)	14.7 (9.1)	16.8 (9.8)	7.4 (7.8)	7.6 (6.3)	3.5 (3.7)	8.5 (9.1)	2.0 (2.3)	6.2 (4.4)	9.8 (7.5)	11.3 (9.0)	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	3.4 (2.8)	3.5 (2.9)	3.5 (3.9)	n/a	2.2 (1.8)	2.9 (2.5)	4.9 (5.3)	8.9 (9.5)	18.1 (14.8)	n/a	n/a	10.8 (13.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York	21.1 (12.5)	8.9 (7.4)	3.6 (4.0)	16.9 (13.5)	3.7 (4.2)	10.2 (14.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.4 (4.2)	n/a	n/a	4.5 (4.6)	6.5 (5.3)	3.3 (2.6)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.28: Percent Reporting Any Failed Buy Due to Unavailability of Drug, 2007–2012, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	15.4 (6.4)	21.6 (8.7)	9.2 (5.3)	9.4 (4.3)	19.7 (9.5)	13.2 (8.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30.9 (22.8)	20.1 (21.8)	56.1 (28.4)	2.6 (3.6)	n/a	16.6 (19.1)
Chicago	11.1 (7.7)	9.8 (6.9)	n/a	11.8 (11.3)	n/a	7.4 (7.9)	37.0 (17.6)	7.4 (7.6)	n/a	n/a	67.5 (43.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	44.1 (9.8)	49.4 (12.0)	24.3 (12.0)	26.5 (11.4)	22.7 (9.2)	24.6 (12.5)	46.0 (13.0)	41.0 (15.3)	37.5 (19.3)	33.2 (22.1)	57.3 (30.8)	39.0 (24.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York	16.8 (7.2)	25.7 (7.3)	13.9 (5.4)	15.3 (5.3)	12.3 (3.8)	14.9 (7.3)	13.9 (10.1)	50.1 (17.9)	24.2 (13.8)	12.1 (8.1)	33.3 (15.8)	19.6 (19.2)	6.8 (5.4)	42.4 (15.3)	25.3 (15.4)	n/a	23.9 (19.3)	n/a
Sacramento	26.6 (7.9)	21.1 (8.0)	6.5 (4.2)	10.7 (5.0)	7.3 (4.8)	15.8 (8.4)	19.9 (12.2)	11.4 (8.8)	10.6 (12.0)	6.7 (6.2)	n/a	9.1 (11.1)	44.8 (36.6)	10.7 (19.8)	n/a	n/a	24.7 (54.0)	9..3 (22.8)

Primary City	Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	64.2 (34.7)	21.4 (33.1)
New York	22.4 (19.3)	46.0 (23.4)	63.6 (20.2)	15.9 (17.1)	54.0 (28.1)	46.7 (43.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	19.2 (25.3)	46.3 (44.9)	52.2 (41.8)	n/a	39.8 (35.0)	13.0 (18.1)	25.0 (8.7)	29.9 (9.2)	5.1 (3.9)	7.7 (5.2)	15.1 (6.3)	18.3 (7.4)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

Table 3.29: Self-reported Use of Crack Cocaine Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2012

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Crack Cocaine Use (%)																	
	Past 3 Days						Past 7 Days						Past Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	22.5***	20.0***	14.7*	14.8**	9.2	8.9	25.1***	22.1***	17.1**	16.1**	10.0	10.1	28.7***	25.0***	21.1**	17.2	14.0	12.5
	(3.0)	(2.9)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(3.0)	(2.4)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(3.2)	(3.1)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.6)
Chicago	14.5***	18.6***	10.1	5.1	10.5*	5.6	20.6***	20.2***	13.5	7.4	10.9	9.2	26.4***	24.2***	16.4	10.0	11.2	11.2
	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(3.3)	(3.0)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(3.7)	(3.1)	(3.6)	(2.7)	(2.3)	(3.0)
Denver	14.9**	11.3	12.0	6.1*	9.6	9.8	17.3**	13.9	13.8	8.2*	12.3	11.8	24.1	20.3	18.5	13.7**	17.0	19.5
	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.5)
New York	7.2	6.1	8.0	8.5	6.8	8.3	8.4	6.8	9.1	10.1	7.4	9.3	12.1	9.1	11.7	12.8	9.8	13.0
	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(2.2)
Sacramento	8.2***	7.0***	4.2	5.1**	4.2*	2.1	9.4***	8.1***	5.0	5.8**	5.1	2.9	13.3***	10.7***	6.1	7.4	6.8	5.1
	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.3)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 3.30: Self-reported Use of Powder Cocaine Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2012

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Powder Cocaine Use (%)																	
	Past 3 Days						Past 7 Days						Past Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	5.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.8	7.1	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	12.0*	13.1**	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.9
	(1.6)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.9)
Chicago	2.5	0.9	4.4	3.8	3.1	1.5	4.3	1.7	7.8**	4.6	4.0	1.6	10.3	7.2	10.6	7.6	7.0	6.8
	(1.5)	(0.7)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(2.0)	(2.5)
Denver	8.4*	6.7	6.5	4.1	4.1	5.1	10.9	8.5	7.6	6.1	6.0	7.9	22.0**	17.6	17.2	12.2	15.1	15.3
	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(2.3)
New York	5.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.3	5.1	6.0	6.7	7.6	7.3	5.8	6.5	13.0	11.1	13.1	12.8	12.3	10.8
	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(1.9)
Sacramento	4.5**	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.7	1.9	5.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.7	4.2	11.3	7.4	4.9**	7.3	7.7	10.5
	(1.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(2.1)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 3.31: Self-reported Use of Heroin Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2012

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Heroin Use (%)																	
	Past 3 Days						Past 7 Days						Past Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	3.0	0.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.5
	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(2.3)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(2.4)
Chicago	18.9***	23.3***	11.4	10.5	15.7**	8.5	20.3***	24.4***	12.8	12.0	15.0*	8.5	23.3**	26.7***	13.7	11.7	15.4	12.8
	(3.2)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(2.6)	(3.1)
Denver	3.1	1.0***	3.3	2.6*	4.2	5.0	3.0*	1.3***	3.5	2.7*	4.1	5.4	4.9**	2.0***	5.0*	4.4**	5.4*	9.6
	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(2.1)
New York	3.3*	3.4	5.3	3.3*	3.1**	6.3	4.9	4.3	6.1	4.2*	3.3**	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.7	7.5	5.2	7.5
	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.7)
Sacramento	2.1	1.5*	1.3**	3.6	5.5	3.6	2.5**	1.8**	2.0**	4.0	5.8	5.2	3.4***	2.9***	3.4***	5.1***	6.8*	10.7
	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(2.2)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).

Table 3.32: Self-reported Use of Methamphetamine Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2007–2012

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Methamphetamine Use (%)																	
	Past 3 Days						Past 7 Days						Past Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.7
							(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.4)
Chicago	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7
													(1.0)	(0.3)				(0.7)
Denver	3.3*	1.6***	3.1*	3.0**	5.1	6.8	4.4**	2.2***	3.6**	4.8**	6.8	9.4	9.1**	4.8***	7.1**	8.4**	9.7*	14.9
	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(2.3)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(2.7)
New York	0.3	n/a	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	n/a	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	3.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1
	(0.3)		(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.3)		(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.4)
Sacramento	22.3*	19.0***	19.0**	20.9**	29.7	28.4	26.4**	23.9***	24.0**	25.7**	33.6	34.3	32.9**	29.5***	27.9***	33.1*	40.5	40.1
	(2.4)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(3.3)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

Table 3.33: Self-reported Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, Average Number of Days Used in Past Month, 2007–2012

Primary City	Average Number of Days in Past 30 Used: Marijuana						Crack Cocaine						Powder Cocaine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	14.0	14.8	15.0	13.6	13.1	14.1	18.8***	20.3***	18.9**	16.8*	16.0	12.2	7.4	5.7	5.2	7.6	6.4	7.8
	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(2.3)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(2.6)
Chicago	13.8***	17.4**	18.3	17.9	20.7	20.8	13.3	16.3	13.0	9.4	18.2	15.6	6.1	5.4	8.8	5.5	5.9	6.5
	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(2.3)	(1.6)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(3.6)	(1.4)	(3.0)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(2.5)
Denver	14.7	15.3*	14.4	14.1	14.6	13.1	11.2	11.5	11.5	8.8	13.6**	9.0	5.7	7.1	5.3	6.8	4.0	6.1
	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.6)
New York	14.0**	18.5	17.5	17.6	19.3	17.6	13.8	16.1*	14.1	14.2	15.3	11.5	8.0	9.6	9.7	8.1	7.3	7.8
	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(2.0)
Sacramento	14.3***	12.9***	14.4***	14.7**	17.7	17.4	12.5	12.9	7.3**	12.4	11.7	15.5	5.1	6.0	1.1	0.7	8.6**	2.4
	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(3.4)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.2)	(0.8)	(2.4)	(1.8)

Primary City	Average Number of Days in Past 30 Used: Heroin						Methamphetamine					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	22.0	10.1	12.7	28.3	17.2	4.7	8.4	5.1	1.9	9.6	14.6	20.9
	(13.8)	(9.5)	(14.7)	(10.9)	(11.1)	(13.9)	(5.2)	(19.5)	(8.0)	(4.9)	(5.3)	(9.1)
Chicago	23.0	25.8	26.3	22.0	26.8	25.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(2.2)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(2.5)	(1.7)	(2.4)						
Denver	16.7	14.8	18.8	18.1	16.4	17.6	11.6	7.7*	9.1	10.7	13.6	14.1
	(3.2)	(4.6)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(2.5)
New York	13.8	15.6	16.9	17.7	16.6	18.4	3.2	n/a	7.4	12.2	4.9	8.3
	(2.7)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(23.8)		(17.1)	(11.1)	(8.2)	(21.4)
Sacramento	20.2***	14.1	11.6	20.6***	23.2***	10.4	16.2	15.0	13.7*	16.0	16.6	16.1
	(3.4)	(3.3)	(4.2)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.1)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

Table 3.34: Percent Reporting Injected Drug Use at Most Recent Use, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012, Powder Cocaine and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Powder Cocaine										Methamphetamine									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			95.5 (4.4)	n/a	n/a	79.7 (14.2)	n/a	76.6 (18.8)	81.1 (17.1)	90.0 (10.6)			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	6.1 (6.8)	n/a	8.6 (2.9)	3.5 (2.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.4 (15.2)	6.5 (7.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	17.6 (4.3)	11.8 (3.5)	16.7 (3.9)	35.6*** (7.3)	8.4 (3.1)	4.8 (2.6)	9.2 (3.9)	13.1 (4.9)	15.6 (5.4)	11.3 (4.6)	32.5** (9.0)	32.7** (9.1)	15.4 (6.7)	31.0 (12.0)	16.2 (6.0)	6.7 (5.5)	17.3 (8.6)	9.5 (5.1)	7.3 (4.1)	10.7 (4.8)
New York	13.8 (3.0)	12.2 (3.9)	16.3 (3.6)	16.0 (5.3)	6.9 (3.7)	27.0** (7.4)	8.1 (3.3)	6.8 (2.9)	4.0 (1.8)	7.2 (4.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	11.3 (7.5)	15.0 (6.6)	6.4 (4.8)	8.4 (4.6)	3.6 (3.0)	2.9 (2.4)	1.9 (2.1)	n/a	6.0 (4.2)	10.2 (6.1)	29.1** (4.4)	24.1 (3.6)	19.8 (3.2)	16.0 (3.1)	12.5 (3.4)	10.6 (2.9)	7.7* (2.7)	12.2 (3.3)	13.3 (3.1)	17.1 (4.1)

Table 3.35: Percent Reporting Injected Drug Use at Most Recent Use, 2000–2003 and 2007–2012, Heroin

Primary City	Heroin									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	8.2** (3.9)	5.1** (2.9)	10.3** (1.9)	14.6* (3.0)	7.3** (5.1)	24.6 (7.4)	27.7 (13.0)	19.0 (11.4)	21.2 (8.0)	36.7 (13.4)
Denver	79.9** (9.1)	90.1** (6.9)	87.1*** (5.9)	93.6*** (5.2)	66.4 (16.1)	56.5 (21.9)	56.5 (18.1)	42.8 (17.1)	48.0 (15.7)	42.5 (16.2)
New York	30.4 (4.0)	29.7 (5.2)	33.3 (4.5)	36.6 (6.7)	14.1** (5.8)	43.1 (10.2)	43.7 (8.1)	24.2 (6.4)	44.2 (9.1)	39.2 (11.2)
Sacramento	82.4* (8.0)	81.7 (5.9)	69.8 (9.4)	91.3** (6.4)	92.6*** (5.0)	78.6 (11.6)	77.5 (11.4)	83.1** (8.9)	71.0 (10.2)	56.7 (13.2)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year.

† Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007-2012 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.36: Percent Testing Positive for Other Drugs, 2007–2012, Barbiturates, Propoxyphene, Methadone

Primary City	Barbiturates						Propoxyphene						Methadone					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	23.9 (16.6)	28.9 (15.3)	7.5 (6.7)	12.6 (9.4)	10.5 (9.1)	19.9 (16.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	0.0 (0.0)	n/a	n/a	0.0 (0.0)	n/a	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.6 (2.1)	2.9 (1.2)	2.0 (1.2)	2.0 (1.2)	2.8 (1.4)	1.9 (1.3)
Denver	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	0.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	1.0 (0.5)	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.5)	0.8 (0.5)	0.5 (0.3)
New York	n/a	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.3 (1.3)	6.7* (1.4)	7.1** (1.2)	4.5 (0.9)	3.1 (0.6)	3.8 (1.0)
Sacramento	0.1 (0.1)	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.9 (0.6)	0.8 (0.7)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)	n/a	n/a	0.8 (0.5)	0.5 (0.3)	1.4 (0.7)	1.9 (0.9)	1.2 (0.6)	1.5 (0.8)

Table 3.37: Percent Testing Positive for Other Drugs, 2007–2012, Oxycodone[a], PCP, Benzodiazepines

Primary City	Oxycodone[a]						PCP						Benzodiazepines					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlanta	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.2)	1.0 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)	0.5 (0.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0 (n/a)	1.2 (0.9)	0.9 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	1.1 (0.6)	1.9 (1.4)	5.4 (3.5)
Chicago	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	2.3 (1.7)	1.6 (1.2)	n/a	n/a	1.4 (0.9)	0.8 (0.8)	1.6 (1.3)	4.0 (1.6)	4.2 (2.2)	4.5 (2.2)	4.6 (1.7)	2.3 (1.5)
Denver	0.7 (0.4)	1.2 (0.5)	0.9 (0.4)	1.6 (0.8)	2.6 (0.8)	1.5 (0.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0 (n/a)	4.0** (1.0)	6.0 (1.2)	4.2* (1.0)	6.9 (1.5)	7.7 (1.4)	8.0 (1.8)
New York	0.7 (0.5)	0.4 (0.3)	1.5* (0.6)	1.4 (0.6)	1.6* (0.6)	0.5 (0.3)	1.1 (0.8)	1.5 (1.0)	0.3 (0.2)	1.1** (0.5)	0.6** (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)	2.5 (1.1)	5.2 (1.5)	4.5 (1.0)	6.8** (1.4)	3.9 (0.9)	3.7 (1.2)
Sacramento	0.5 (0.3)	2.6 (0.9)	1.4 (0.6)	1.6 (0.5)	1.1 (0.6)	1.9 (0.9)	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	1.5*** (0.6)	2.5** (0.9)	3.0* (1.1)	4.0* (1.1)	5.8 (1.4)	7.8 (2.2)

Notes:
Numbers shown in parentheses ( ) represent the standard error of the estimate presented.
Differences between each year and 2012 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***).
An estimate may be reported as "n/a" for one of three reasons, all related to sample size considerations:
1) There are less than 10 observations in the ADAM I data, so we do not perform annualization.
2) The annualization factors require variation in all four quarters. If there were no variation in one or more of the quarters, we do not report an estimate.
3) There are no non-missing values for this measure in the reporting year

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

Table 3.38: Percent Admitting to Secondary Drug Use in the Past 3 Days, 2012

Percent Admitting to Secondary Drug Use														
Primary City	Methadone	Amphetamine	Barbiturates	Tranquilizers	Opiate Painkillers	Propoxyphene	Demerol	Ecstasy / MDMA	PCP	LSD / Acid	Hallucinogen	Inhalant	Anti-Depressant	Other Drug
Atlanta	0.6 (0.6)	3.7 (2.9)	n/a	2.2 (1.1)	3.2 (1.1)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.8 (0.9)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	2.4 (1.1)	10.9 (2.4)
Chicago	1.0 (1.0)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	3.4 (2.0)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	5.4 (2.7)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	5.7 (6.3)	3.5 (4.0)	5.8 (3.5)	5.3 (2.3)
Denver	1.5 (1.1)	1.6 (0.8)	0.0 (n/a)	3.8 (1.2)	9.3 (1.9)	3.5 (4.0)	8.6 (9.9)	1.0 (0.7)	1.6 (1.8)	7.0 (5.1)	7.8 (5.4)	0.0 (n/a)	3.3 (1.0)	9.0 (1.7)
New York	3.1 (1.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.9 (1.0)	3.9 (1.4)	3.3 (1.1)	0.0 (n/a)	0.0 (n/a)	6.1 (2.8)	0.7 (0.5)	0.0 (n/a)	1.9 (2.0)	n/a	1.9 (0.8)	8.1 (1.7)
Sacramento	2.5 (1.0)	0.0 (n/a)	1.9 (2.1)	8.9 (2.0)	14.6 (2.2)	3.9 (3.7)	2.1 (1.4)	2.7 (1.1)	1.3 (1.5)	4.0 (4.5)	8.6 (6.4)	0.9 (1.0)	3.9 (1.2)	7.7 (1.5)

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

Appendix B: ADAM II Program Methodology

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

- Geographic spread, as trends in drug use tend to be regional;
- A focus on counties east of the Mississippi to monitor the emergence of methamphetamine use; and
- Consistent, biannual data collection points to support statistical trend analysis.

All of the former ADAM sites were considered, focusing on those that were more likely to meet the goals of the ADAM II program. Factors that were considered when making this determination included the complexity of the site's sampling plan (with a preference for single facility sampling designs) and past performance participating in the ADAM program (e.g., consistent high quality data collection over an adequate period of time for trend development, and quality of the census data provided for weighting). The selection process was also driven by ONDCP's interest in monitoring the emergence of methamphetamine use and was, therefore, biased toward counties east of the Mississippi.

A site did not need to meet all of the above criteria to be considered, but had to meet at least the majority. The ten sites from 2007 continued into data collection for each year of 2008 through 2011. However, in 2012 budgetary concerns forced a reduction from ten to five sites. Table B.1 provides information on selection criteria for each of the five sites participating in the 2012 ADAM II program data collection.

Site Sampling

ADAM II comprises a non-probability sample of 5 counties and a probability sample of arrestees booked into jails within those counties. Consequently, program data are not generalizable to the Nation as a whole or to any specific region in which the sites sit; however, the study is designed so that each county's data represents all adult male arrestees booked in that county during the data collection period.

Sampling Within a County. The standard catchment area for each site is the county, although the sites are referred to by the primary city in that geographic region. Within each site, the number of booking facilities and the manner in which arrestees are moved from arrest to arraignment to holding varies.

Table B.1: ADAM II Site Selection Criteria

Site Name	Annual Arrests per 1,000 Residents[1]	Number of Male Booking Facilities	Number of Booking Facilities in Sampling Plan	Sampling Design	Number of quarters of ADAM Data Collection (2000-2003)	Census Data Format
Atlanta	74.6	2	2	Stratified	9	Electronic
Chicago	463.3	12	1	Stratified Cluster	9	Electronic
Denver	171.9	1	1	Single	15	Paper
New York	183.8	2	1	Stratified	15	Electronic
Sacramento	61.3	1	1	Single	15	Electronic

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

Many ADAM II counties have a single jail where all arrestees arrested in the county are brought to be booked pending further processing. Some ADAM II counties, however, book in multiple jails. In these cases, each jail constitutes a stratum, and the result is a stratified random sample. However, resource constraints dictate that in some instances small booking facilities have to be excluded from the sample. For example, the Manhattan sample is restricted to the large central booking facility downtown (Manhattan House of Detention). The included jail, however, captures the overwhelming majority of the county bookings.[2] In Cook County (Chicago), the sample is limited to felony arrests and more serious misdemeanants who are brought from agencies throughout the city and county to be booked at the Cook County jail.[3]

ADAM II interviews arrestees over 21 consecutive days in every sampled jail, with the exception of collection in Atlanta. In Atlanta (Fulton County and the City of Atlanta), there are two principal jails, one in Fulton County (Fulton County Jail) where all Fulton County felons and misdemeanants are booked. The second facility, the Atlanta Detention Center, books all misdemeanants arrested in the city proper by the Atlanta Police Department; all city felony arrests are taken to the Fulton County Jail. In 2012 ADAM

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

[2] It would have been possible to sample small jails and station interviewers in those facilities to provide representation for arrestees who do not appear in the included jails. However, so few arrestees are booked into the small jails that interviewers would spend most of their time waiting for arrivals. The resulting sample from the small jails would have a sampling variance that was so large that the small-jail estimate could not add appreciable information to a sample based exclusively on the large jail. A second jail in Manhattan was eliminated because it has a specialized caseload of public nuisance crimes and was excluded during 2002 and 2003 by ADAM.

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

II samples from the Atlanta Detention Center for the first 10 days and the Fulton County Jail for the second 11 days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This procedure produces a sample that is reasonably well balanced, meaning that arrestees tend to have about the same probability of being included in the sample. If the sample were perfectly balanced,

weighting would be unnecessary to achieve unbiased estimates; and in fact, estimates based on weighted and unweighted ADAM II data are similar. The sample is not perfectly balanced, however, for several reasons.

First, while supervisors attempt to sample proportional to size during the stock and flow periods, achieving this proportionality requires two pieces of information that are unavailable at the time that supervisors set quotas. A supervisor can only estimate N_S and N_F based on historical experience; furthermore, the supervisor cannot know the length of time required to complete interviews because the length of the ADAM instrument depends on the extent of the arrestee's reported drug use, so the achieved value of n_F is variable.

Second, the number of bookings varies from day-to-day but the number of interviewers is constant. Days with a high number of bookings result in lower sampling probabilities than days with a low number of bookings. Furthermore, the number of bookings varies over the flow period, so that arrestees who are booked during periods with the most intensive booking activity have lower sampling rates than arrestees who are booked during periods with the least intensive booking activity. Sampling rates do not vary as much across the stock period because of the way that the period is partitioned.

Third, arrestees exit the jail during the stock period. The probability that an arrestee will have been released prior to being approached by an interviewer depends on both the time during the stock period when he was booked and the charge. The earlier that booking occurred during the stock period, the greater the opportunity to have been released. The more serious the charge, the lower the probability of being released because serious offenders are more likely to be detained for some time pending trial. Neither factor plays an important role during the flow period because of the way that the sample is selected during the flow period.

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

Weighting the ADAM II Data

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

Since 2007, ADAM II has developed *propensity scores* to weight the data. A propensity score is the estimated probability that a member of the population of arrestees is included in the sample. The estimated propensity score comes from a logistic regression where the explanatory variables are the offense, details about when the interview was done (day, time of day), and other available information such as age that may affect the probability of selection. The inverse of the propensity score is the ADAM II case weight.

Propensity score weights improve the old ADAM post stratification weights. The new weights based on propensity scores are more homogenous (that is, there are fewer very large weights), and the resulting sampling variances are reduced. Propensity scores were applied to re-weight the 2000 and 2001 data, when those data are available, to improve trend estimates.[4] Because the contractor from 2002–2003 was unable to provide the 2002 and 2003 census data (that is, the booking records for when interviewers were in the jails), it has not been possible to re-weight the 2002 and 2003 ADAM data.

Imputation of Missing Test Sample Data

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

Unfortunately, in some ADAM II sites, a higher than expected percentage of arrestees failed to provide urine specimens. While it's a matter of course to investigate the reason for this higher than expected level of missing data and seek to improve response rates, one must recognize that what was a minor problem when the missing data rate was small becomes a potentially serious problem when the missing data rate is large.

The approach to mitigate the problem is to use existing information to impute missing values. When both self-report of drug use and the urine test results are known, a regression is estimated where the urine test result is the dependent variable and the self-report is the explanatory variable. The results from this regression are then used to impute a value when the self-report is known, but there is no urine test result. Although conceptually simple, the practice of doing data imputations is more complicated, and is detailed in *ADAM II Technical Documentation Report*.

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

Estimating Trends

One of the primary goals of reestablishing the ADAM II program is to generate trends that bridge the ADAM programs and assess the significance of changes. While one could produce trend estimates by placing ADAM II estimates onto a graph with previous ADAM estimates, this trend would not be accurate. Two important considerations are taken into account in producing trend estimates: 1) Police

[4] Abt Associates developed the post-stratification weighting system and used site census data (data on all arrests in the interview period in the county) from 2000-2001 to reweight the data using the propensity score method.

practices change and thus affect who is arrested over time; any simple comparison could not distinguish between the probability that an offender would use drugs and the probability that an offender would appear in a jail-based sample; and 2) ADAM and ADAM II samples were collected at different times of year and may thereby affect trends based on cyclical patterns of drug use.

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

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

2012 Data Collection

Sample Sizes

Over 3,225 adult male arrestees were sampled across all sites, an average of 646 cases sampled across the 3-week period per site. The number of sampled cases does not represent the number of sampled cases that are available to be interviewed, a number contingent on whether the arrestee is physically available or has been transferred to another facility, is ill and in the medical unit or isolated due to violent behavior (see below for complete explanation of inclusion criteria). There were 2,107 sampled and available adult male arrestees across all sites, with an average of 421 per site in 2012.

Interview Completion Goals

The interview completion goals for each of the five ADAM II sites were 325 completes for a total of 1,625 completes across all sites. In the 2012 collection 1,938 interviews were completed across all sites with an average of 388 completes per site. All five sites, exceeded the goal of 325 completed interviews. The targets for all sites were established as the basis of a reliable annual estimate. If a site has fewer than the targeted number of cases, reliable estimates can still be developed, only in those instances the standard errors associated with the estimate are larger.

To understand the ADAM II sample of arrestees and how that translates into an estimate for all booked arrestees, it is important to take into account the unique ADAM II sampling approach as well as the environment in which the sampling plan is executed. ADAM II sampling plans systematically sample from a population that may or may not be eligible or available to participate in the study, both of which may not be determined until the arrestee is sampled and approached for participation.

Disposition of Sampled Arrestees

A facesheet is a form filled out for every sampled case, regardless of whether the case is subsequently available and/or interviewed. Using official records information (the booking sheet), the facesheet collects information on the arrestee's charges, age, time of arrest, date of arrest, arresting agency, race/ethnicity, address zipcode, and booking date and time. In addition, the interviewer records on the facesheet whether or not the arrestee is interviewed and, if not, the reason (refuse, released, taken to court, transferred, violent or uncontrollable, language barrier). Facesheets completed in ADAM II serve two purposes. The

first is to generate data to assess whether the interviewers are following the sampling plan. The second is to generate a potential sample of arrestees eligible to be interviewed. This potential sample includes arrestees who may be eligible, but they may also have been released back into the community, transferred to another facility, taken to court or otherwise unavailable to the interviewer.

Table B.2: Final Disposition of Completed Facesheets

	Atlanta	Chicago	Denver	New York	Sacramento	Overall
Ineligible for the Interview						
Arrested More than 48 Hours Ago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eligible but Unavailable for the Interview						
Taken to Court	0	0	1	118	6	125
Released	88	1	121	0	142	352
Transferred	1	0	5	499	1	506
Medical Unit	6	1	4	0	7	18
Violent or Uncontrolled Behavior	23	2	20	0	21	66
Physically Ill	0	8	4	3	11	26
Shift Ended	4	0	0	0	0	4
Other/Missing	11	0	10	3	1	25
Eligible and Available for the Interview						
Did Not Want to Answer Interview	25	20	65	23	19	152
Could Not Answer Interview Due to Language Barrier	1	1	0	3	0	5
Other/Missing	1	0	0	2	0	3
Agreed, Did not Complete Interview	1	2	3	3	0	9
Completed Interview						
No Urine Sample	44	21	40	51	46	202
Provided Urine Sample	323	374	324	351	364	1,736

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

The following definitions summarize these conditions:

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

In addition, those arrestees not contacted before the end of the interview shift are eligible but unavailable for the interview.[5] Using the above eligibility rules, disposition codes are created for each facesheet. Table B.2 reports the numbers of completed facesheets with each final disposition (i.e., ineligible, eligible and unavailable, eligible and available, and completes), by ADAM II site and overall. The number of arrestees eligible and available for the interview is found in the final six rows.

Interview Response Rates

There are two interview response rates: one that reflects the total sampled arrestees (the overall response rate), and one that reflects the sampled, available arrestees (the conditional response rate[6]). Given the ADAM II sampling plans, in particular the stock sampling approach, everyone who is sampled is not available to be approached for the interview. A conditional response rate calculated based upon the number of arrestees who are physically available for interviewing is instructive as a reflection of the percentage of *eligible and available* respondents completing the survey. It is used for assessing how well the interviewer performs.

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

The *overall response rate* is computed as the number of arrestees completing interviews divided by the sum of the number of arrestees completing interviews and the number of sampled eligible arrestees not completing interviews. We partition the eligible arrestees not completing interviews into two subgroups: arrestees not available for interview (e.g. taken to court) and arrestees available for interview but refusing

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[5] We recognize that there may be some unavailable arrestees that would be ineligible since they were booked more than 48 hours prior to being contacted. However, as reported in Table B.2, there are very few ineligible arrestees. To simplify the response rates, we assume all arrestees that were unavailable to be eligible for the interview.

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

or unable to take the interview (e.g. a language barrier) or who agree to the interview but do not complete it. For any ADAM II site *i*, this may be written as:

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

Where

ResponseRate The response rate to the interview

Resp The number of *eligible and available* arrestees responding to the interview

EligUnavailable The number of eligible but unavailable arrestees

AvailableNonResp The number of *eligible and available* arrestees not completing an interview

The *conditional response rate* is nested within the overall response rate, and is written as the number of arrestees completing interviews divided by the sum of the number of arrestees completing interviews and the number of sampled eligible and available arrestees not completing interviews. For any ADAM II site *i*, this may be written as:

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

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

When a sampled respondent is available, interviewers in all five sites were able to survey the sampled respondent at least 84 percent of the time, with four sites at least 92 percent. Overall response rates were lower. Four of the sites achieved overall response rates greater than 60 percent, with Chicago achieving a response rate of 92 percent. Unavoidably, New York achieved an overall response rate of 38 percent, because the rates in New York were driven by a number of sampled respondents being unavailable to be surveyed. Their unavailability was due to frequent and rapid releases or transfers. As we discuss in the section below, these overall response rates do not necessarily invalidate the estimates.

Urine Response Rates

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

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

where *ProvideUrine* is the number of arrestees providing a urine sample. All five ADAM sites achieved a urine sample agreement rate in excess of 87 percent (Table B.3), from 87.3 percent in New York to 94.7 percent in Chicago.

For completeness, in Table B.3 we report two other response rates, the urine conditional response rate and the urine overall response rate. The urine conditional response rate is computed by:

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

The urine overall response rate is computed by:

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

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

	Atlanta	Chicago	Denver	New York	Sacramento	Overall
Sample Sizes						
Provided Urine Specimen	323	374	324	351	364	1,736
Completed Interviews	367	395	364	402	410	1,938
Eligible and Available to be Interviewed	395	418	432	433	429	2,107
Eligible to be Interviewed	528	430	597	1,056	618	3,229
Interview Response Rates						
Conditional Response Rate	0.929	0.945	0.843	0.928	0.956	0.920
Overall Response Rate	0.695	0.919	0.610	0.381	0.663	0.600
Urine Response Rates						
Urine Agreement Rate	0.880	0.947	0.890	0.873	0.888	0.896
Conditional Response Rate	0.818	0.895	0.750	0.811	0.848	0.824
Overall Response Rate	0.612	0.870	0.543	0.332	0.589	0.538

Indicators of Responding to the Survey

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

Not every arrestee sampled answers a survey. Table B.2 includes the reasons arrestees do not respond to the interview. In Atlanta, Denver, and Sacramento, unavailable arrestees are most frequently released before the ADAM interviewers are able to contact them. In New York, unavailable arrestees are most

frequently either transferred away from the booking facility or taken to court. In Chicago, there are very few unavailable arrestees and most were physically ill.

For eligible arrestees, in every site the most frequent reason for non-response is due to the arrestee not wanting to participate. There were not many refusals due to language difficulties – only 5 across all 5 sites.

We might wonder whether there are differences in response rates among subpopulations of the eligible arrestees. In the following details, we find the booking time of day, whether the arrestee was booked in the stock or flow period, race, type of arrest charge for most serious offense, and arrest severity of the most serious charge differentiate arrestees that agree to the interview in at least three sites. The booking day of the week differentiates arrestees that agree to the interview in New York, with more arrestees completing to the interview mid-week. An arrestee's age does not differentiate whether an arrestee agrees to the interview.

For each of the stratifying variables described above, Table B.4 reports the number of facesheets with non-missing values for the set of stratifying variables, the percentage of arrestees among the subpopulations with facesheets that agree to the interview, and a χ^2 test of significance that assesses whether the response percentages are statistically different across the subpopulations. In other words, the analysis is looking at different factors that might help to predict why someone agrees to participate in the survey. In this section we consider a difference statistically significant if its p-value is less than or equal to 0.05.

For eligible arrestees in Atlanta, New York, and Sacramento, the time when an arrestee is booked appears to differentiate agreement percentages. In all three sites arrestees booked earlier in the day agree to the interview at a lower rate, as the lowest rate is always from 12:00 AM – 8:59 AM. For Atlanta, the highest agreement percentage is in the middle of the day (9:00 AM – 3:59 PM), while in New York and Sacramento the highest agreement percentages are late in the day (4:00 PM – 11:59 PM).

For all four sites where there is both a stock and flow sample (recall that Chicago is a flow-only sample), the highest agreement percentages come from those arrestees entering during the flow period.

Race differentiates agreement percentages to the interview in Atlanta, New York, and Sacramento. In Atlanta and New York, Hispanics have the highest agreement percentages. In Sacramento, blacks have the highest agreement percentages. In Atlanta, non-white, non-black, non-Hispanic arrestees have the lowest agreement percentages, while in New York and Sacramento whites have the lowest agreement percentages.

The severity of the most serious charge at the time of arrest differentiates the agreement percentages to the interview in Atlanta, Denver, and Sacramento. In all three sites, those with felony charges were more likely to agree to the interview.

The type of arrest for the most serious charge differentiates agreement percentages in Atlanta, New York, and Sacramento. In all three sites, those with drug charges had lower rates of agreement to the interview than the other charges.

Once an arrestee agrees to answer a survey, his characteristics, as measured on the facesheet, do little to differentiate whether he will provide a urine test. Table B.5 is structured similarly to Table B.4, though

uses a base of arrestees that completed the interview. Table B.5 reports the number of interview respondents with non-missing values for the stratifying variables, the percentage of surveyed arrestees among the subpopulations with facesheets that provide a urine sample, and a χ^2 test of significance that the response percentages are statistically different across the subpopulations. There are no statistically significant associations between facesheet variables and the agreement to provide a urine sample.

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

	Atlanta	Chicago	Denver	New York	Sacramento
Day of Week					
Monday	78%	92%	55%	29%	65%
Tuesday	67%	87%	62%	46%	69%
Wednesday	65%	92%	62%	48%	66%
Thursday	70%	93%	57%	42%	71%
Friday	78%	92%	63%	38%	73%
Saturday	69%	96%	65%	31%	70%
Sunday	61%	91%	65%	37%	55%
Total N (non-missing)	527	430	597	1056	618
Chi-Square	8.47	3.60	2.95	18.10	9.85
p-value	0.206	0.730	0.815	0.006	0.131
Booking Time					
12:00am-8:59am	50%	67%	63%	25%	50%
9:00am-3:59pm	86%	90%	67%	25%	70%
4:00pm-11:59pm	80%	100%	56%	80%	85%
Total N (non-missing)	525	132	596	1054	618
Chi-Square	64.09	4.35	4.93	244.34	65.24
p-value	<0.001	0.114	0.085	<0.001	<0.001
Sample Type					
Stock	63%	n/a	58%	23%	56%
Flow	82%	92%	69%	82%	85%
Total N (non-missing)	527	430	597	1054	618
Chi-Square	19.72	n/a	5.47	289.22	52.36
p-value	<0.001	n/a	0.019	<0.001	<0.001
Age					
18-23	69%	93%	60%	41%	69%
24-29	70%	96%	65%	39%	60%
30-35	70%	90%	63%	39%	59%
36-44	69%	88%	59%	31%	69%
45+	70%	88%	59%	39%	74%
Total N (non-missing)	524	429	596	1054	612
Chi-Square	0.08	5.30	1.32	5.38	8.51
p-value	0.999	0.258	0.859	0.250	0.075
Race					
Black	71%	91%	60%	37%	74%
Hispanic	100%	93%	67%	46%	66%
White	57%	95%	56%	28%	61%
Other	50%	0%	50%	34%	65%
Total N (non-missing)	528	430	597	1056	618
Chi-Square	10.66	0.97	5.00	13.75	7.96
p-value	0.014	0.615	0.172	0.003	0.047
Top Severity					
Felony	82%	94%	71%	41%	80%
Misdemeanor	70%	90%	59%	37%	39%
Other	58%	95%	53%	40%	0%
Total N (non-missing)	528	430	597	1056	618
Chi-Square	15.24	2.70	12.15	1.90	102.52
p-value	<0.001	0.259	0.002	0.388	<0.001
Top Charge Type					
Violent	82%	93%	68%	36%	78%
Drug	60%	90%	64%	33%	51%
Property	76%	90%	63%	44%	72%
Other	67%	95%	56%	35%	73%
Total N (non-missing)	519	419	593	1028	606
Chi-Square	15.40	2.08	6.11	9.60	37.26
p-value	0.002	0.555	0.106	0.022	<0.001

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

	Atlanta	Chicago	Denver	New York	Sacramento
Day of Week					
Monday	93%	91%	98%	85%	95%
Tuesday	88%	89%	87%	89%	81%
Wednesday	94%	100%	87%	81%	90%
Thursday	84%	95%	90%	90%	87%
Friday	89%	93%	86%	94%	96%
Saturday	84%	98%	91%	85%	86%
Sunday	84%	97%	84%	86%	85%
Total N (non-missing)	366	395	364	402	410
Chi-Square	5.44	9.76	6.50	5.38	10.46
p-value	0.489	0.135	0.369	0.496	0.107
Booking Time					
12:00am-8:59am	91%	75%	90%	89%	92%
9:00am-3:59pm	89%	94%	86%	86%	90%
4:00pm-11:59pm	85%	89%	90%	88%	86%
Total N (non-missing)	364	118	363	401	410
Chi-Square	2.49	2.56	0.96	0.39	3.16
p-value	0.288	0.278	0.619	0.824	0.206
Sample Type					
Stock	90%	n/a	90%	86%	91%
Flow	85%	95%	87%	88%	86%
Total N (non-missing)	366	395	364	401	410
Chi-Square	1.90	n/a	0.51	0.50	3.22
p-value	0.168	n/a	0.477	0.481	0.073
Age					
18-23	91%	93%	87%	84%	94%
24-29	83%	97%	92%	86%	85%
30-35	84%	92%	90%	90%	91%
36-44	88%	93%	85%	89%	86%
45+	90%	98%	91%	91%	88%
Total N (non-missing)	366	394	363	400	406
Chi-Square	3.19	4.21	2.36	3.04	5.45
p-value	0.526	0.379	0.669	0.551	0.244
Race					
Black	87%	95%	89%	90%	88%
Hispanic	100%	98%	89%	87%	88%
White	95%	93%	89%	75%	89%
Other	100%	0%	100%	91%	94%
Total N (non-missing)	367	395	364	402	410
Chi-Square	3.72	1.01	0.41	6.19	1.07
p-value	0.294	0.604	0.937	0.103	0.783
Top Severity					
Felony	91%	95%	87%	87%	89%
Misdemeanor	87%	95%	92%	87%	86%
Other	88%	94%	87%	88%	0%
Total N (non-missing)	367	395	364	402	410
Chi-Square	0.64	0.04	2.18	0.03	0.72
p-value	0.726	0.981	0.336	0.985	0.397
Top Charge Type					
Violent	89%	93%	91%	90%	87%
Drug	83%	92%	90%	87%	90%
Property	92%	100%	84%	83%	87%
Other	88%	97%	89%	89%	90%
Total N (non-missing)	363	387	361	384	402
Chi-Square	3.19	6.24	1.92	2.20	0.84
p-value	0.363	0.101	0.589	0.533	0.839

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

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

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

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

Although there is large variation in the percentages between sites, some general conclusions can be made about each drug from Table B.6. For marijuana, roughly 10 percent of arrestees admit to use in the past 30 days, but test negative. Another 8 percent do not admit to use in the past 30 days, but test positive. These differences for marijuana may be due to a combination of the lengthy testing window and the frequency of use among heavier users of marijuana. Among the 20 percent of arrestees testing positive for cocaine, just over half tested positive but did not admit to use. Similarly, the percentage testing positive for heroin averaged 10 percent, but half of heroin users did not admit to use. For cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, very few arrestees (roughly 1 percent) admit to use, but test negative for the same drug.

What is compelling is the percentage of arrestees telling the truth, that is, self-reporting no use and testing negative or self-reporting use and testing positive. Across all 4 drugs and all 5 ADAM II sites, the proportion telling the truth is extremely high. For marijuana, 82 percent of arrestees were consistent in their response to self-reported use and the results of the testing of their urine specimen. A similar percent of congruence was identified for cocaine (88 percent) and even higher rates for heroin (95 percent) and methamphetamine (96 percent).

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

Site	Number That Answer Recent Use and Provide Urine Test	No Recent Use and Negative Urine Test	Has Recent Use and Negative Urine Test	No Recent Use and Positive Urine Test	Has Recent Use and Positive Urine Test
Marijuana					
Atlanta	320	48%	5%	10%	37%
Chicago	374	32%	11%	11%	45%
Denver	323	47%	11%	5%	37%
New York	349	40%	10%	9%	42%
Sacramento	363	33%	12%	7%	48%
Overall	1,729	40%	10%	8%	42%
Cocaine					
Atlanta	321	68%	1%	20%	11%
Chicago	373	85%	2%	8%	6%
Denver	322	74%	2%	12%	12%
New York	351	75%	1%	13%	11%
Sacramento	364	89%	1%	6%	4%
Overall	1,731	79%	1%	11%	9%
Heroin					
Atlanta	323	95%	0%	4%	1%
Chicago	374	89%	1%	4%	6%
Denver	324	90%	1%	4%	5%
New York	351	89%	1%	5%	6%
Sacramento	364	87%	2%	6%	5%
Overall	1,736	90%	1%	5%	5%
Methamphetamine					
Atlanta	323	99%	0%	1%	1%
Chicago	372	99%	0%	0%	0%
Denver	323	88%	1%	5%	6%
New York	351	99%	1%	0%	0%
Sacramento	362	60%	2%	13%	25%
Overall	1,731	89%	1%	4%	7%

Determining Test Thresholds

Exhibit B.1 indicates the cut off thresholds used by the national test laboratory in determining what constitutes a positive test results. These thresholds follow the guidelines established by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) for what qualifies as a positive test and were those used in the prior ADAM program. Detection periods are established for each and are dependent on frequency and amount of drug use, sample PH and drug tolerance.

Exhibit B.1: ADAM II Drug Testing Cut-off Levels

The same cutoff levels used in ADAM are used for testing in ADAM II. They are shown below.

Drug Testing–Cutoff Levels and Detection Periods for Urinalysis

DRUG	CUTOFF LEVEL [a]	DETECTION PERIOD [b]
Cocaine	300 ng/ml	2–3 days
Marijuana	50 ng/ml	7 days (infrequent use) 30 days maximum (chronic use)
Methamphetamine	300 ng/ml	2–4 days
Opiates	300 ng/ml	2–3 days
PCP	25 ng/ml	3–8 days
Amphetamines	1,000 ng/ml	2–4 days
Barbiturates	300 ng/ml	3 days
Benzodiazepines	300 ng/ml	Up to 2 weeks
Methadone	300 ng/ml	2–4 days
Oxycodone/Hydrocodone	300 ng/ml	Up to 10 days
Propoxyphene	300 ng/ml	3–7 days

a. The cutoff level is the amount of the drug in nanograms per milliliter below which the amount is determined to be undetectable.

b. The detection period is the number of days during which the drug can be detected in the urine.

Appendix C: Site Fact Sheets

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

Although we annualized estimates for fact sheets in 2007 and 2008, we elected to not annualize the estimates for 2009 - 2012 on the fact sheets. Instead, the fact sheets report estimates that are weighted by the ADAM II propensity score weights. To weight the data, we use a logistic regression to model the probability of being interviewed using observable characteristics of the arrestee that effect the probability being interviewed, i.e., time of day and day of the week of the arrest and the arrest charge. For example, persons arrested closer to the time of the interview shift or those who have more serious charges that require more time at booking are more likely to be in the facility and thus represented in the sample. The predicted probability of being interviewed is the propensity score. We did this for two reasons. One, we are concerned about the reliability of annualizing estimates that have a very small number underlying of observations (i.e., less than 10). There are a number of instances in subcategories where the number of observations underlying the estimates becomes very small—much smaller than those considered reliable by other large surveys such as the NSDUH and the fact sheet would show an inordinate number of n/a designations as a result. However, the information is still of interest to each site and we do not wish to put n/a where weighted values do exist and are of local interest. Two, computing estimates based upon only the propensity score weights allows outside researchers to more easily replicate our estimates, as the annualization process is complex and difficult to replicate.

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

ADAM II 2012 Report

Atlanta

Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 2
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 528
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1447

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 93% (n = 367)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 88% (n = 323)

	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Asian
36.3	10.5	17.9	13.2	12.2	46.2	0.0	14.8	82.5	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.4

Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
		Std Error	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug[3,4]	66.4	3.0	66.2	79.2	57.7	73.8	63.7	-	56.9	70.4	19.0	0.0	100.0
Cocaine	30.2	2.9	4.3	11.3	19.5	27.8	45.3	-	7.7	34.2	4.3	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	47.3	3.2	66.2	75.1	47.4	51.8	30.5	-	37.3	49.2	14.7	0.0	69.2
Opiates	4.9	1.4	2.8	5.4	7.7	2.9	5.9	-	21.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxycodone	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	0.9	-	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.8	-	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug[3,4]	17.4	2.4	7.2	12.5	23.9	15.5	21.2	-	25.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	69.2

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 73	n= 91	n= 48	n= 1	n= 168	n= 4
Any Drug[3,4]	69.2	70.4	87.0	100.0	64.9	22.4
Cocaine	16.3	30.0	27.8	0.0	33.5	11.2
Marijuana	59.8	48.1	61.6	100.0	42.1	11.2
Opiates	1.6	8.6	15.2	0.0	4.4	11.2
Oxycodone	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	1.8	1.5	2.4	0.0	1.2	0.0
Multiple Drug[3,4]	15.7	20.1	20.6	0.0	17.9	11.2

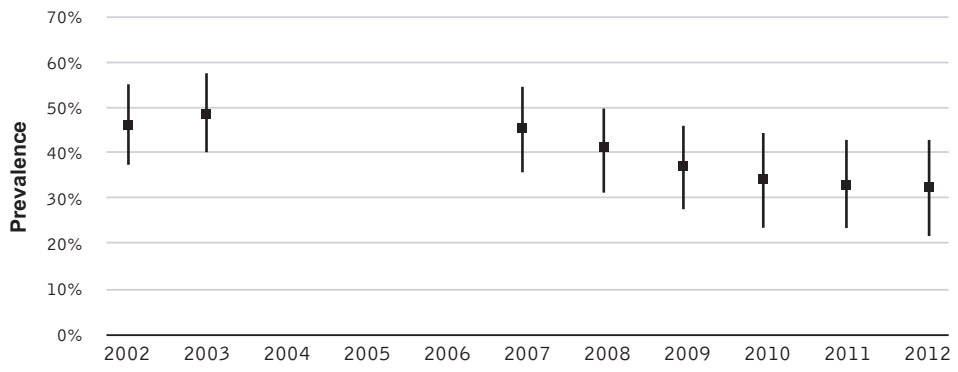
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	48.3	36.2	9.8	1.5	11.6	0.0	0.1	12.0	10.1	1.7
Powder Cocaine	54.1	29.7	6.0	0.9	19.2	0.0	0.1	20.2	16.8	0.8
Marijuana	20.3	13.0	3.4	0.2	5.8	1.2	0.0	8.2	3.0	0.2
Heroin	75.6	50.4	0.0	0.0	50.6	25.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	80.1	80.1	44.1	24.5	36.0	0.0	0.4	62.9	44.1	1.6

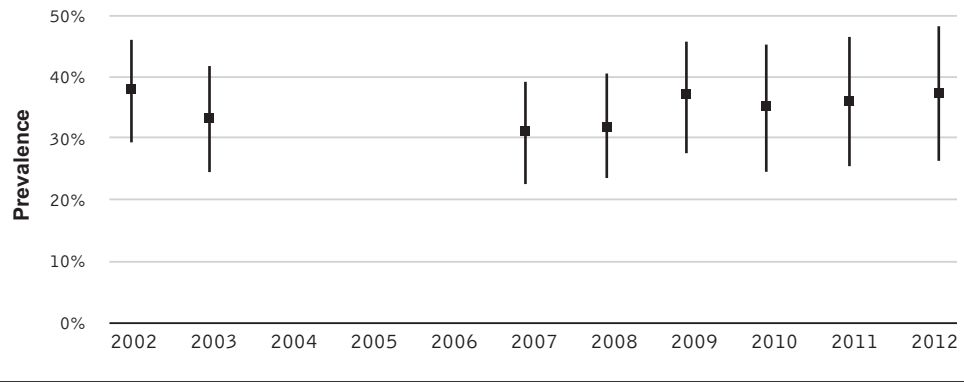
[1] Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
[2] Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.
[3] Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
[4] Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel
[5] Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs

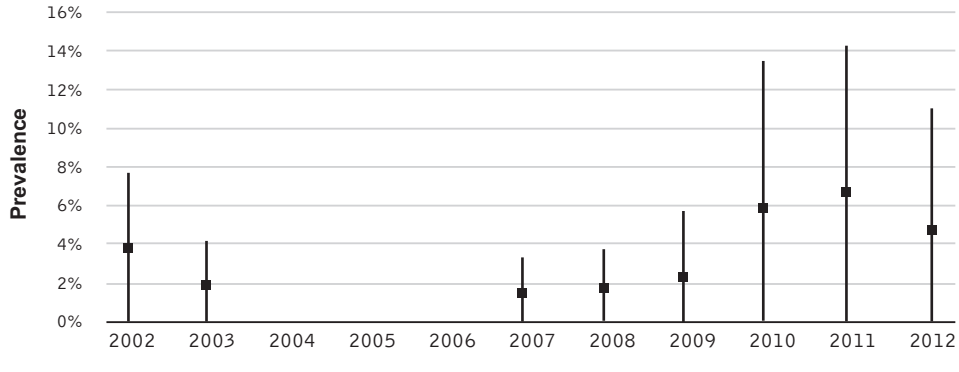
Prevalence Estimates of Cocaine Use



Prevalence Estimates of Marijuana Use



Prevalence Estimates of Opiate Use



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

Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	38.7
High school or GED	34.6
Vocational or trade school	1.5
Some college or twoyear associate	18.5
Four year degree or higher	6.6

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	46.2
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	34.8
Group quarters[1]	4.7
Hospital or care facility	0.0
Incarceration Facility	1.2
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	13.1
Other	0.0

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	35.9
Working part-time/seasonal	18.5
Unemployed (looking for work)	24.4
Unemployed (not looking for work)	10.6
In school only	1.4
Retired	1.8
Disabled for work or on leave	7.4
Other	0.0

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	73.9
Individually Purchased	7.1
Employer or Union Funded	8.2
State Government Funded	6.1
Retirement Medicare	0.2
Disability Medicare	2.5
Veterans Affairs	1.5
Multiple Types	0.6

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	11.5
Powder Cocaine	6.7
Marijuana	46.1
Heroin	2.1
Methamphetamine	1.0

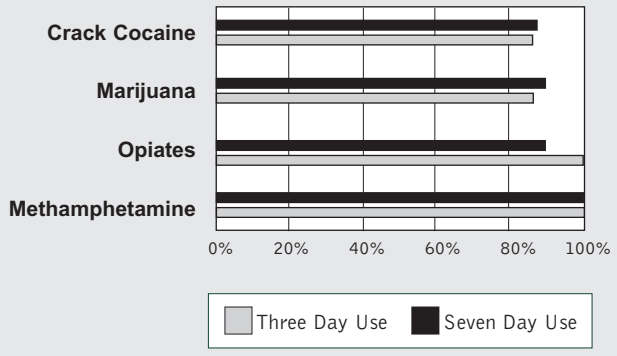
Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	3.4
Heroin	50.4
Methamphetamine	0.0
Other	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	9.7
Powder Cocaine	5.3
Heroin	40.9
Methamphetamine	1.9
Other	0.6

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	39.9
1–2	52.3
3–5	5.4
6 or more	2.4

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	9.4
Powder Cocaine	7.8
Marijuana	10.5
Heroin	11.8
Methamphetamine	8.1

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



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

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

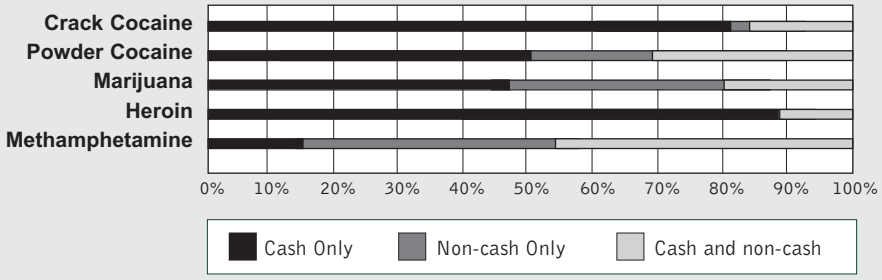
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	34	2.9	28.3	68.8	0.0
Powder Cocaine	19	0.0	39.8	60.2	0.0
Marijuana	97	14.9	35.9	44.0	5.1
Heroin	6	9.0	43.3	47.7	0.0
Methamphetamine	3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Powder Cocaine	11	8.2	6.7	0.0	85.1
Marijuana	79	0.0	2.8	0.0	97.2
Heroin	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Methamphetamine	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

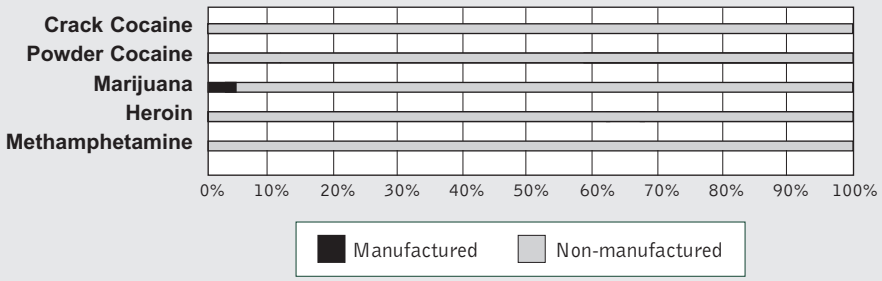
[1] Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

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



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

Acquiring Drugs by **Non-Cash** (Manufacture or Other)



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

ADAM II 2012 Report

Chicago

Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 430
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 4519

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 94% (n = 395)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 95% (n = 374)

	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Asian
30.5	17.9	21.9	19.8	12.8	27.7	0.0	19.4	76.2	13.8	3.8	0.0	0.0

Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
		Std Error	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug[3,4]	72.0	3.3	85.2	71.6	71.2	57.9	68.1	-	61.7	74.5	71.2	61.6	25.2
Cocaine	14.4	2.2	6.6	1.5	11.4	9.5	31.8	-	15.3	12.6	15.1	22.7	0.0
Marijuana	56.6	3.5	85.2	70.7	57.9	49.7	28.4	-	44.1	61.1	60.4	38.9	25.2
Opiates	10.6	1.9	1.1	2.4	7.9	5.4	27.6	-	12.6	10.9	3.8	0.0	0.0
Oxycodone	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	1.0	-	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.6	-	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug[3,4]	17.4	2.5	11.9	8.3	19.6	11.1	28.0	-	20.8	16.9	12.2	6.2	0.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 155	n= 75	n= 50	n= 11	n= 99	n= 7
Any Drug[3,4]	66.5	72.2	83.9	84.0	72.8	51.5
Cocaine	9.0	29.1	13.4	0.0	11.1	22.5
Marijuana	55.4	47.1	60.8	84.0	61.4	51.5
Opiates	6.2	17.0	19.2	0.0	8.9	0.0
Oxycodone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meth	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug[3,4]	13.5	28.1	19.3	0.0	17.2	32.3

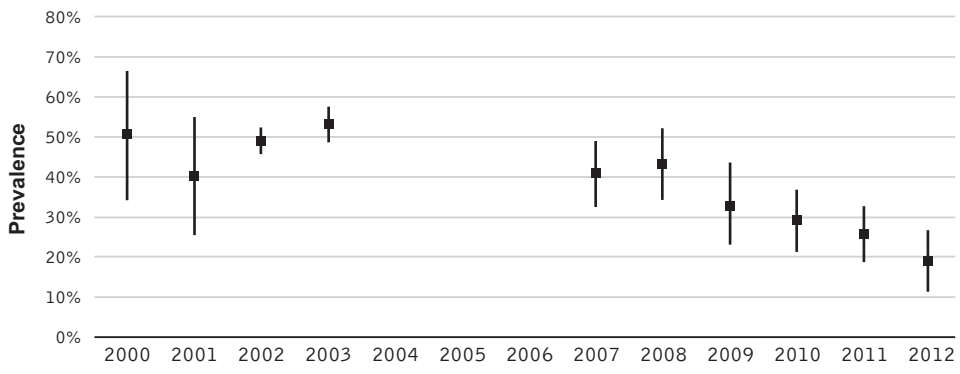
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	64.2	49.6	7.7	0.2	22.8	0.0	0.1	19.2	3.1	0.0
Powder Cocaine	63.4	52.6	18.5	6.8	32.6	3.3	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Marijuana	33.5	18.2	5.4	3.5	17.0	2.8	0.0	10.5	2.1	0.4
Heroin	67.8	53.5	13.7	5.4	25.7	0.0	0.1	17.1	9.7	1.9
Meth	100.0	100.0	38.2	34.3	61.8	0.0	0.0	38.2	38.2	9.9

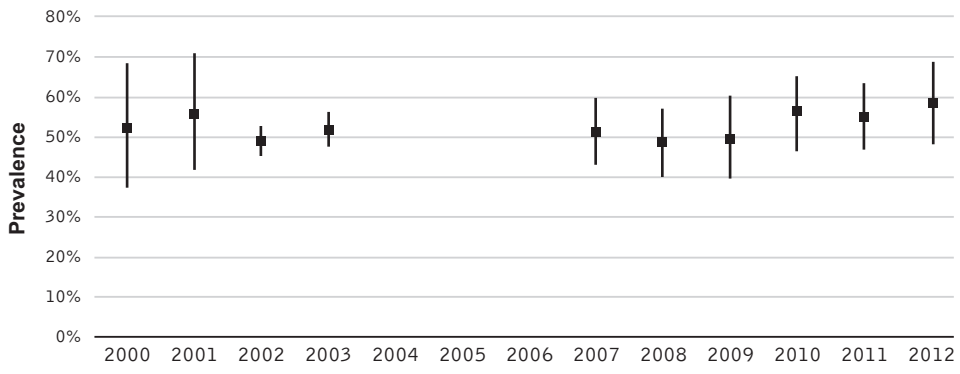
[1] Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
[2] Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.
[3] Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
[4] Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel
[5] Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs

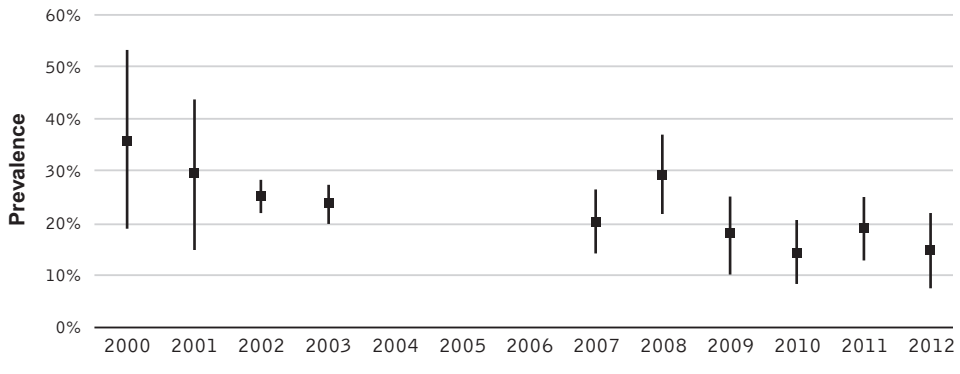
Prevalence Estimates of Cocaine Use



Prevalence Estimates of Marijuana Use



Prevalence Estimates of Opiate Use



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

Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	29.8
High school or GED	45.4
Vocational or trade school	4.1
Some college or twoyear associate	17.3
Four year degree or higher	3.4

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	38.0
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	56.7
Group quarters[1]	0.9
Hospital or care facility	0.3
Incarceration Facility	1.3
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	2.7
Other	0.0

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	27.5
Working part-time/seasonal	21.4
Unemployed (looking for work)	36.0
Unemployed (not looking for work)	5.8
In school only	5.1
Retired	0.3
Disabled for work or on leave	3.6
Other	0.4

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	78.7
Individually Purchased	3.8
Employer or Union Funded	6.7
State Government Funded	8.7
Retirement Medicare	0.0
Disability Medicare	1.4
Veterans Affairs	0.7
Multiple Types	0.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	9.1
Powder Cocaine	7.1
Marijuana	59.9
Heroin	10.2
Methamphetamine	0.6

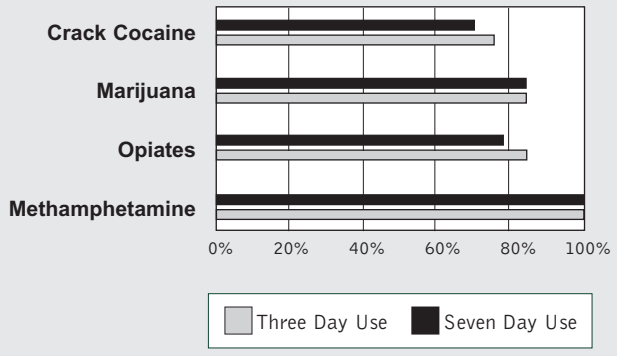
Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	0.0
Heroin	25.1
Methamphetamine	0.0
Other	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	8.0
Powder Cocaine	3.5
Heroin	55.2
Methamphetamine	8.5
Other	0.4

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	58.1
1–2	36.4
3–5	3.3
6 or more	2.2

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	10.7
Powder Cocaine	5.3
Marijuana	13.1
Heroin	14.7
Methamphetamine	13.8

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



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

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

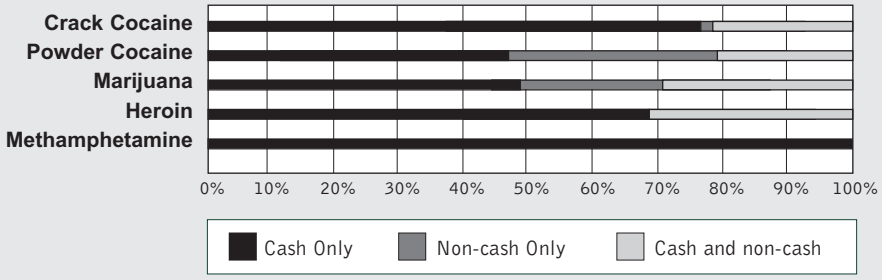
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	37	10.3	26.6	53.7	9.3
Powder Cocaine	11	7.3	12.9	65.4	14.4
Marijuana	167	9.3	24.4	62.3	4.0
Heroin	32	4.6	17.9	71.5	6.0
Methamphetamine	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	9	0.0	10.4	0.0	89.6
Powder Cocaine	8	0.0	9.4	0.0	90.6
Marijuana	111	0.0	1.6	0.0	98.4
Heroin	11	0.0	7.6	0.0	92.4
Methamphetamine	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

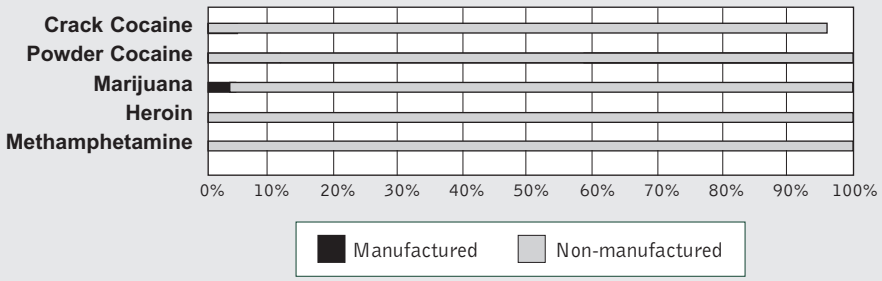
[1] Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

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



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

Acquiring Drugs by **Non-Cash** (Manufacture or Other)



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

ADAM II 2012 Report

Denver

Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 597
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1302

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 84% (n = 364)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 89% (n = 324)

	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Asian
35.4	8.4	17.1	17.5	13.2	43.8	0.0	53.8	29.6	38.6	13.2	1.0	1.3

Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
		Std Error	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug[3,4]	68.5	2.6	81.9	73.2	59.8	78.8	64.5	-	66.0	76.1	61.1	63.7	24.7
Cocaine	24.7	2.4	10.3	19.2	24.0	31.4	27.4	-	20.4	41.4	19.9	18.8	24.7
Marijuana	43.5	2.8	76.9	61.4	42.2	40.2	33.2	-	40.1	50.8	37.0	42.7	24.7
Opiates	8.0	1.4	2.6	9.9	15.1	11.1	3.9	-	11.0	4.0	6.0	3.2	0.0
Oxycodone	1.5	-	0.0	2.0	1.9	4.3	0.6	-	1.1	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.0
Methamphetamine	11.1	1.8	9.3	3.4	12.6	31.4	9.2	-	16.5	5.3	8.3	13.5	0.0
Multiple Drug[3,4]	22.5	2.3	14.5	21.5	29.2	32.4	19.2	-	23.7	25.4	15.0	18.1	24.7

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 75	n= 44	n= 41	n= 0	n= 210	n= 3
Any Drug[3,4]	53.8	69.7	81.0	-	69.8	26.5
Cocaine	12.9	32.0	41.1	-	23.5	0.0
Marijuana	37.2	39.8	51.9	-	46.0	26.5
Opiates	3.9	5.2	40.1	-	4.1	0.0
Oxycodone	1.4	0.0	5.7	-	1.2	0.0
Methamphetamine	13.8	9.8	26.8	-	10.1	26.5
Multiple Drug[3,4]	17.2	18.9	58.1	-	20.5	26.5

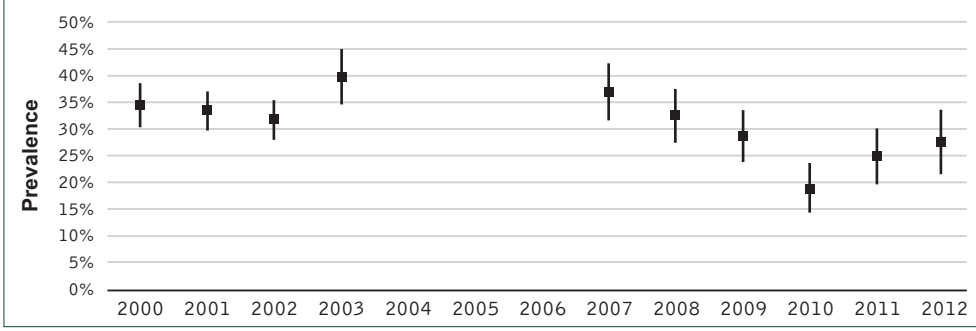
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	75.2	59.2	28.7	10.4	37.5	12.4	0.2	26.0	4.3	0.2
Powder Cocaine	53.8	40.9	22.2	4.9	29.0	13.6	0.2	13.8	2.2	0.1
Marijuana	53.0	38.4	14.2	3.5	23.3	5.8	0.1	17.4	2.1	0.1
Heroin	64.8	49.1	27.0	4.5	33.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	5.7	0.3
Methamphetamine	57.7	39.9	13.5	1.3	31.2	8.1	0.1	23.0	6.2	0.3

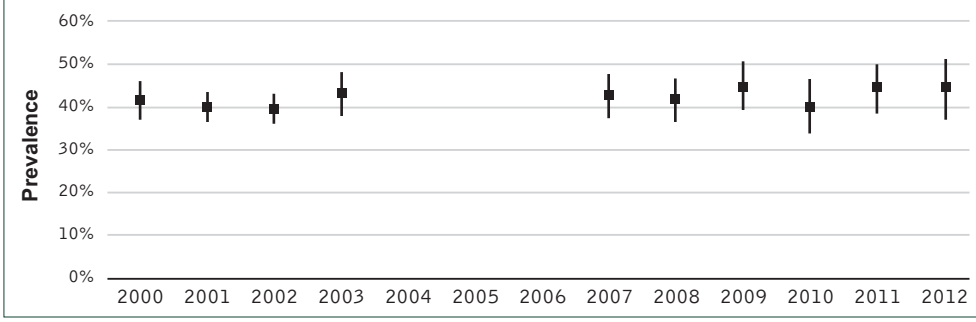
[1] Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
[2] Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.
[3] Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
[4] Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel
[5] Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs

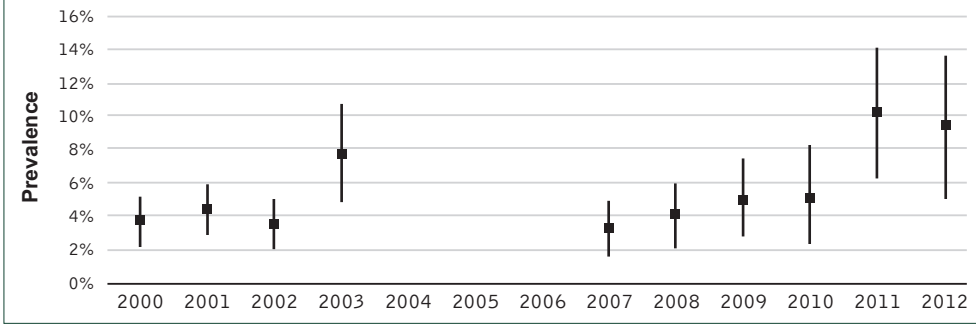
Prevalence Estimates of Cocaine Use



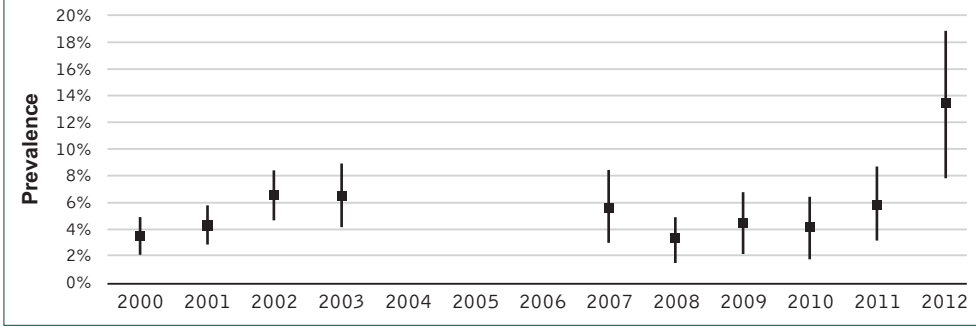
Prevalence Estimates of Marijuana Use



Prevalence Estimates of Opiate Use



Prevalence Estimates of Methamphetamine Use



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

Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	32.2
High school or GED	38.3
Vocational or trade school	2.3
Some college or twoyear associate	21.3
Four year degree or higher	6.0

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	45.2
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	26.7
Group quarters[1]	6.3
Hospital or care facility	0.6
Incarceration Facility	2.8
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	18.4
Other	0.0

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	34.0
Working part-time/seasonal	15.4
Unemployed (looking for work)	28.1
Unemployed (not looking for work)	13.1
In school only	2.6
Retired	1.5
Disabled for work or on leave	5.3
Other	0.0

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	67.6
Individually Purchased	2.2
Employer or Union Funded	10.4
State Government Funded	14.5
Retirement Medicare	1.0
Disability Medicare	2.5
Veterans Affairs	1.5
Multiple Types	0.4

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	20.6
Powder Cocaine	15.0
Marijuana	55.1
Heroin	10.1
Methamphetamine	14.1

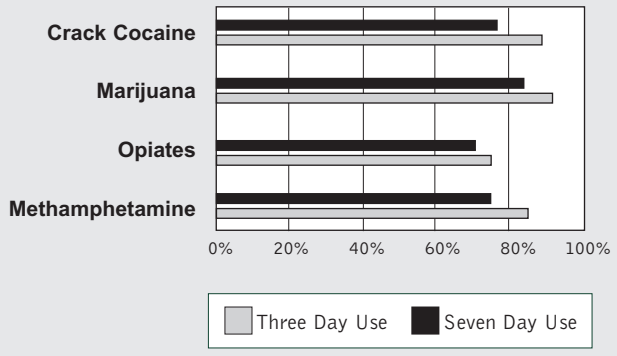
Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	17.0
Heroin	66.2
Methamphetamine	27.5
Other	3.4

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	15.9
Powder Cocaine	9.5
Heroin	48.4
Methamphetamine	7.7
Other	11.4

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	58.5
1–2	34.6
3–5	3.9
6 or more	3.0

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	5.8
Powder Cocaine	3.6
Marijuana	10.4
Heroin	9.3
Methamphetamine	8.2

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



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

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

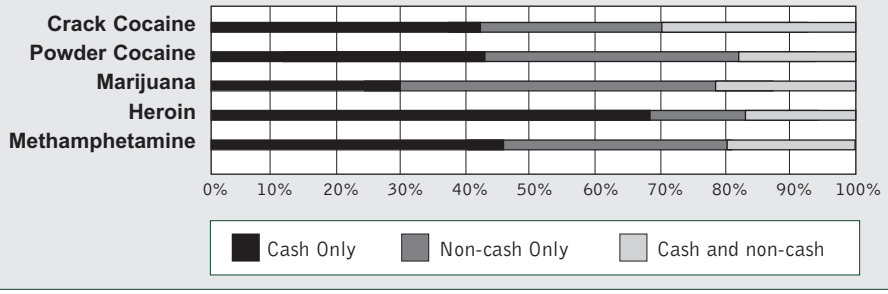
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	38	11.0	23.9	61.6	3.4
Powder Cocaine	20	15.3	29.5	43.9	11.3
Marijuana	76	8.5	47.4	34.9	9.2
Heroin	20	4.0	26.3	69.7	0.0
Methamphetamine	24	16.5	64.9	15.9	2.7

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	31	3.0	0.0	0.0	97.0
Powder Cocaine	18	0.0	7.9	0.0	92.1
Marijuana	119	2.7	1.9	0.0	95.4
Heroin	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Methamphetamine	20	0.0	14.7	0.0	85.3

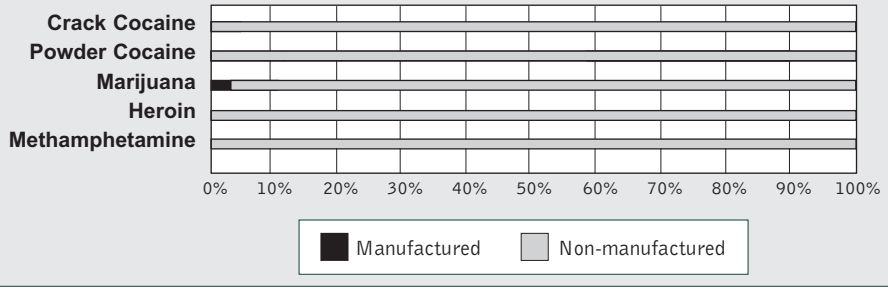
[1] Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

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



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

Acquiring Drugs by **Non-Cash** (Manufacture or Other)



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

ADAM II 2012 Report

New York

Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 1056
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 4306

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 93% (n = 402)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 87% (n = 351)

	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Asian
33.3	11.7	21.1	19.3	11.1	36.7	0.0	13.8	55.4	46.2	4.1	0.5	1.9

Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
		Std Error	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug[3,4]	70.9	2.6	90.2	67.6	58.6	76.5	72.9	-	60.7	78.5	69.6	50.2	42.0
Cocaine	22.7	2.4	2.8	5.0	5.2	23.2	47.8	-	18.5	25.7	18.3	20.5	0.0
Marijuana	49.9	2.8	90.2	63.5	50.6	58.4	31.0	-	41.3	57.6	50.1	41.6	42.0
Opiates	9.2	1.8	0.0	1.9	5.9	11.0	18.6	-	9.7	6.9	14.7	10.6	0.0
Oxycodone	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	-	3.7	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug[3,4]	19.4	2.3	2.8	6.5	8.8	38.7	32.0	-	25.0	18.9	19.5	19.6	0.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 66	n= 121	n= 60	n= 21	n= 128	n= 15
Any Drug[3,4]	62.9	73.5	94.3	92.9	64.7	58.8
Cocaine	13.7	30.2	26.4	12.2	20.7	22.5
Marijuana	49.5	54.8	68.1	64.0	45.2	28.2
Opiates	6.2	11.1	13.4	10.4	9.2	14.3
Oxycodone	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug[3,4]	11.3	24.3	22.2	18.1	18.3	14.3

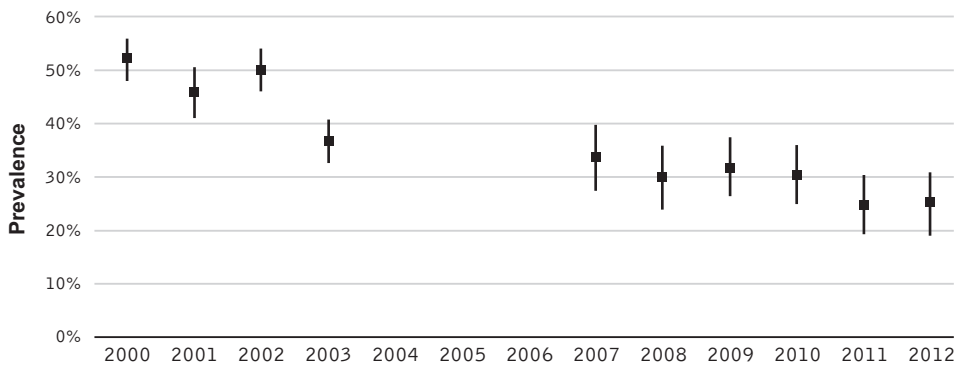
Self-Reported Drug Use in the Past Year and Experience with Drug and Mental Health Treatment

	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	88.4	79.9	41.0	18.3	70.5	19.3	0.2	35.7	9.7	6.5
Powder Cocaine	71.4	58.4	21.8	6.9	48.9	13.2	0.1	27.2	8.8	1.8
Marijuana	41.8	25.6	10.3	6.2	29.4	8.0	0.1	16.2	5.4	1.6
Heroin	92.5	81.7	30.9	3.1	79.3	35.4	0.6	32.5	12.1	1.1
Methamphetamine	100.0	100.0	51.9	18.9	85.4	0.0	0.0	85.4	0.0	0.0

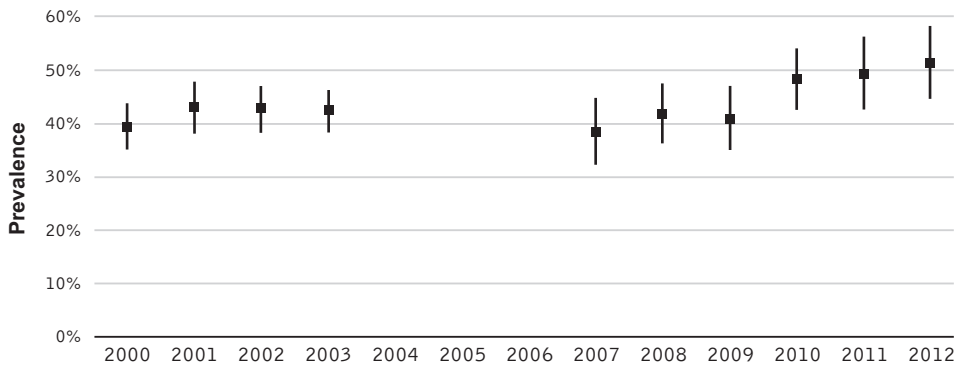
[1] Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
[2] Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.
[3] Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
[4] Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel
[5] Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs

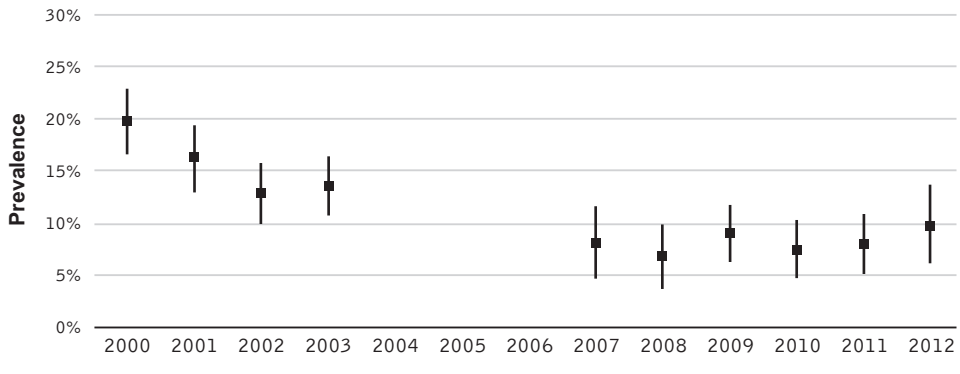
Prevalence Estimates of Cocaine Use



Prevalence Estimates of Marijuana Use



Prevalence Estimates of Opiate Use



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

Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	26.2
High school or GED	40.6
Vocational or trade school	5.7
Some college or twoyear associate	19.9
Four year degree or higher	7.6

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	53.1
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	33.5
Group quarters[1]	1.0
Hospital or care facility	0.9
Incarceration Facility	2.4
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	8.7
Other	0.3

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	34.4
Working part-time/seasonal	21.6
Unemployed (looking for work)	25.2
Unemployed (not looking for work)	8.3
In school only	2.7
Retired	0.2
Disabled for work or on leave	6.3
Other	1.1

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	38.0
Individually Purchased	4.3
Employer or Union Funded	12.4
State Government Funded	43.4
Retirement Medicare	0.6
Disability Medicare	0.6
Veterans Affairs	0.2
Multiple Types	0.4

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	12.8
Powder Cocaine	10.9
Marijuana	56.5
Heroin	8.0
Methamphetamine	1.3

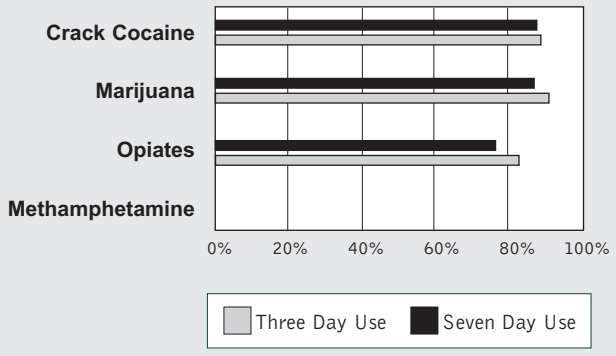
Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	7.3
Powder Cocaine	8.2
Heroin	47.1
Methamphetamine	17.3
Other	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	11.4
Powder Cocaine	7.8
Heroin	53.9
Methamphetamine	7.8
Other	0.9

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	52.2
1–2	41.7
3–5	4.5
6 or more	1.6

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	10.6
Powder Cocaine	5.1
Marijuana	13.4
Heroin	14.6
Methamphetamine	5.6

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



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

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

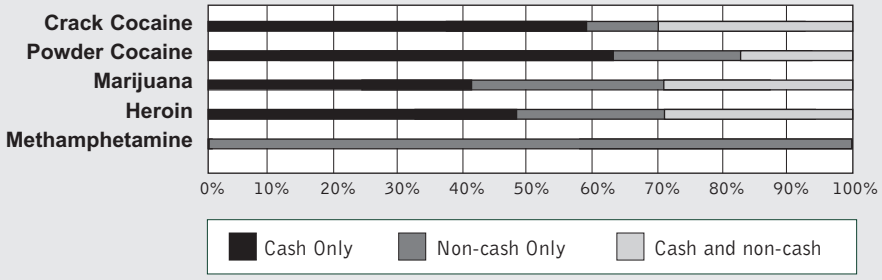
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	34	16.2	33.8	50.0	0.0
Powder Cocaine	26	18.8	36.3	39.9	5.0
Marijuana	115	11.5	27.6	57.4	3.6
Heroin	18	22.2	46.6	31.2	0.0
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	18	0.0	0.0	3.5	96.5
Powder Cocaine	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	102	2.2	0.0	0.0	97.8
Heroin	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Methamphetamine	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

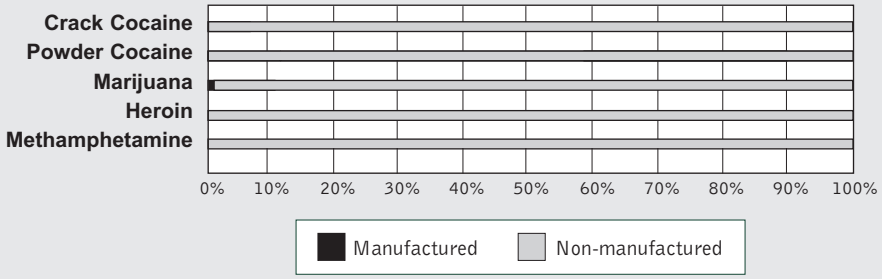
[1] Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

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



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



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

ADAM II 2012 Report

Sacramento

Male Arrestees
All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 618
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2581

Conditional Interview Response Rate[1]: 96% (n = 410)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 89% (n = 364)

	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Asian
33.9	12.2	16.6	17.8	12.3	41.2	0.0	48.1	29.8	27.0	10.2	4.9	5.6

Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
		Std Error	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug[3,4]	77.8	2.2	91.9	80.9	78.9	63.6	77.8	-	78.9	85.4	70.0	68.1	100.0
Cocaine	9.7	1.5	9.2	14.0	12.3	0.0	10.4	-	6.0	21.4	6.4	8.9	0.0
Marijuana	53.0	2.6	81.2	66.9	67.8	40.4	38.6	-	50.6	63.5	49.5	46.7	100.0
Opiates	11.3	1.6	4.2	19.1	13.6	12.6	10.2	-	13.6	10.4	9.1	9.8	0.0
Oxycodone	1.9	-	0.0	7.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	-	2.0	0.0	0.8	4.5	0.0
Methamphetamine	39.6	2.5	18.5	26.6	39.3	41.9	52.6	-	49.3	30.4	35.0	36.5	100.0
Multiple Drug[3,4]	36.6	2.5	26.5	46.5	49.1	27.1	35.4	-	41.2	38.7	32.0	31.1	100.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 115	n= 73	n= 64	n= 22	n= 188	n= 8
Any Drug[3,4]	76.3	85.1	91.9	87.7	76.1	78.7
Cocaine	6.1	12.8	10.9	14.8	9.1	28.4
Marijuana	50.5	55.8	56.8	70.3	55.5	55.7
Opiates	8.7	12.3	16.3	4.0	11.9	36.1
Oxycodone	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	2.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	34.5	41.5	68.0	21.3	40.1	11.4
Multiple Drug[3,4]	25.5	33.5	56.0	22.9	40.2	57.3

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

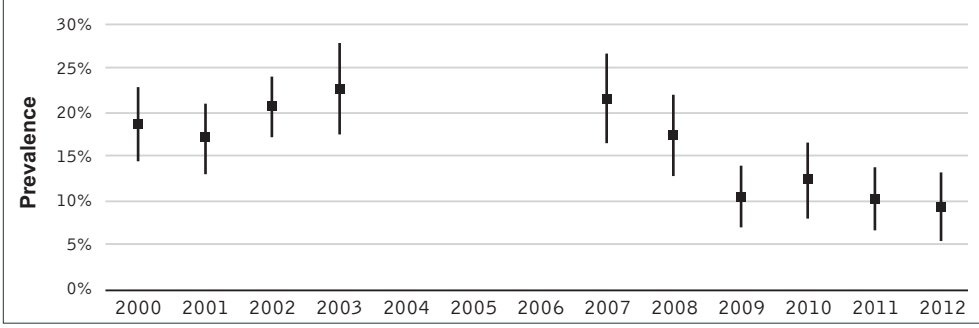
	Any Treatment Ever (%)	Treatment Time by Type of Treatment (%)								
		Inpatient			Outpatient			Mental Health Treatment		
		Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year	Ever	% Last Year[5]	Avg Nights Last Year
Crack Cocaine	52.6	33.5	8.1	11.4	24.7	8.1	0.1	20.5	5.8	0.3
Powder Cocaine	53.7	28.5	12.5	5.6	31.9	15.4	0.2	16.8	3.6	0.2
Marijuana	41.0	21.5	8.3	4.2	19.5	6.0	0.1	14.7	2.5	0.1
Heroin	56.6	45.6	24.7	16.4	22.3	8.7	0.1	18.0	5.3	0.1
Methamphetamine	52.7	34.7	13.5	8.7	21.9	6.9	0.2	18.2	1.9	0.1

[1] Conditional interview response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of sampled arrestees available to be interviewed
[2] Categories are not mutually exclusive; arrestees may report multiple race categories.
[3] Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone
[4] Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel
[5] Percentage of arrestees responding to the calendar section of the ADAM survey

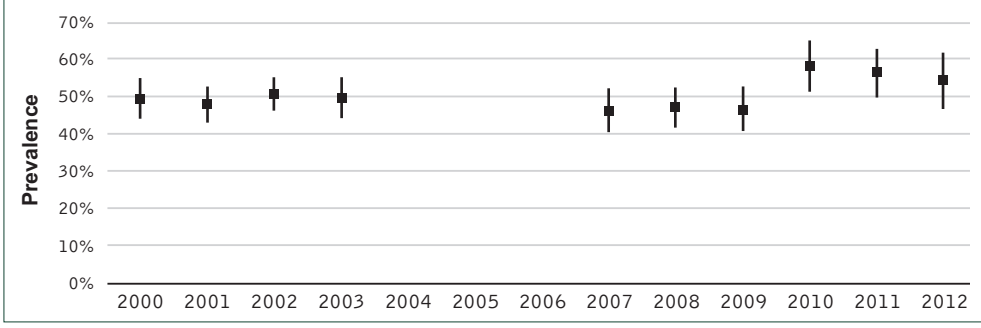
Sacramento, 2012

Trend Estimates of Testing Positive for Drugs

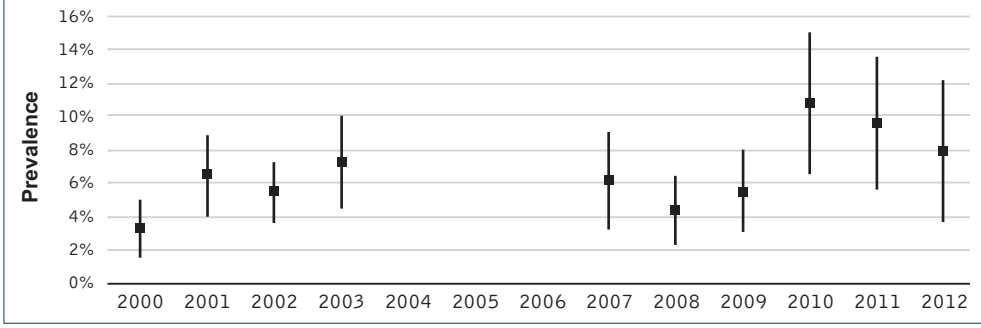
Prevalence Estimates of Cocaine Use



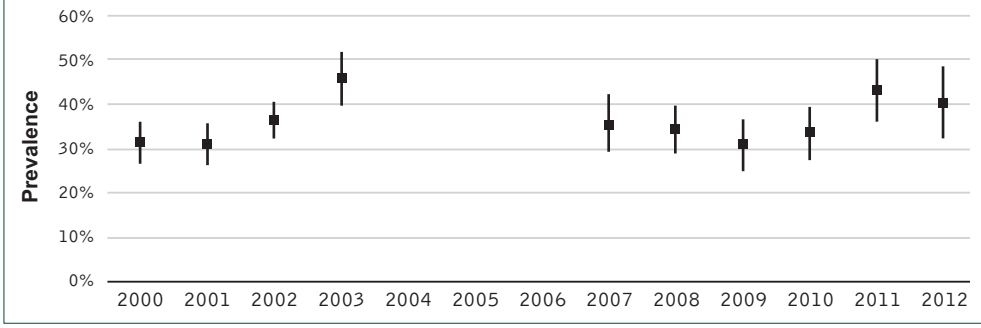
Prevalence Estimates of Marijuana Use



Prevalence Estimates of Opiate Use



Prevalence Estimates of Methamphetamine Use



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

Description of the Sample

Education of Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	32.1
High school or GED	39.9
Vocational or trade school	2.4
Some college or twoyear associate	21.0
Four year degree or higher	4.6

Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Own house, mobile home, apartment	38.5
Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	36.9
Group quarters[1]	2.0
Hospital or care facility	0.4
Incarceration Facility	2.1
Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	18.9
Other	1.3

Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)	
Working full time/ active military status	22.0
Working part-time/seasonal	11.4
Unemployed (looking for work)	41.1
Unemployed (not looking for work)	15.0
In school only	2.4
Retired	2.4
Disabled for work or on leave	4.4
Other	1.4

Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
No Insurance	64.1
Individually Purchased	3.2
Employer or Union Funded	11.0
State Government Funded	15.8
Retirement Medicare	1.0
Disability Medicare	3.5
Veterans Affairs	0.6
Multiple Types	0.9

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	4.8
Powder Cocaine	11.2
Marijuana	64.6
Heroin	12.9
Methamphetamine	40.8

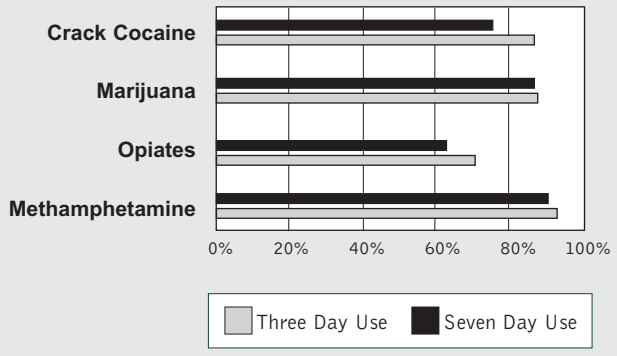
Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	7.0
Powder Cocaine	12.0
Heroin	59.1
Methamphetamine	19.5
Other	2.8

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	3.7
Powder Cocaine	6.0
Heroin	59.5
Methamphetamine	10.5
Other	37.3

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	56.0
1–2	35.9
3–5	4.8
6 or more	3.3

Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	8.1
Powder Cocaine	3.8
Marijuana	12.3
Heroin	10.3
Methamphetamine	11.4

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



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

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

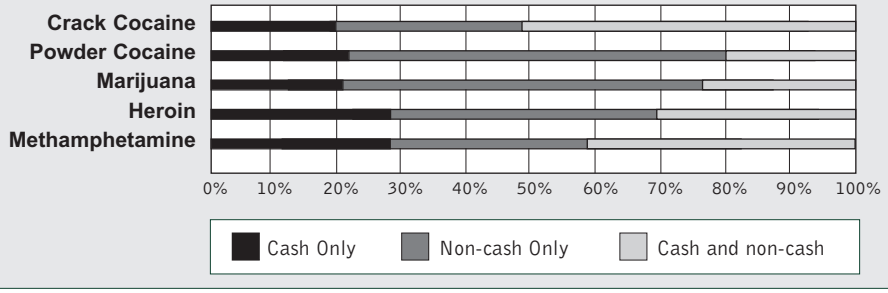
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	10	0.0	32.2	61.7	6.0
Powder Cocaine	11	20.8	44.3	0.0	34.9
Marijuana	104	11.9	49.5	14.4	24.2
Heroin	19	35.0	39.2	7.9	17.9
Methamphetamine	91	10.1	63.7	18.0	8.2

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other[1]
Crack Cocaine	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Powder Cocaine	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	188	1.8	4.6	0.0	93.6
Heroin	20	10.3	2.3	0.0	87.4
Methamphetamine	96	5.4	11.7	0.0	82.9

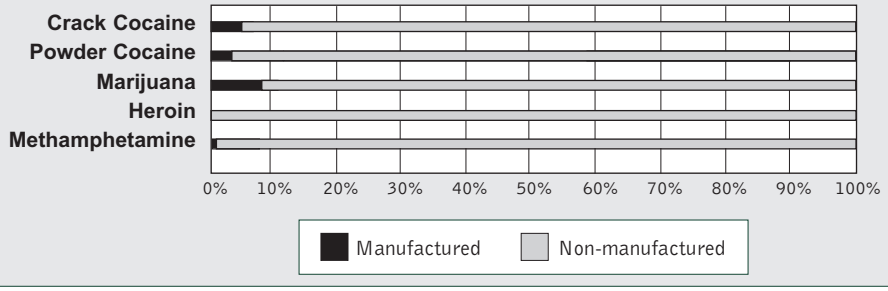
[1] Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

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



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

Acquiring Drugs by Non-Cash (Manufacture or Other)



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

ADAM II 2012 Report

Washington, DC; Pretrial Services Agency of the District of Columbia Drug Testing Data

Male Arrestees

Facilities in Sample: 7
Arrestees with Urine Tests: 2533
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period May to July 2012: 8445

	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)[1]				
Mean Age	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other Race Non-Hispanic	Unknown
34.4	11.9	20.2	14.9	13.1	40.0	0.0	3.9	86.0	5.1	0.6	4.4

Percent Positive for Drugs

	Total Testing Positive (%)		Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
		Std Error	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug[2,3]	28.1	1.1	8.2	14.0	21.4	35.5	41.1	-	31.2	29.0	19.7	14.1	18.6
Cocaine	18.1	1.1	2.9	6.0	10.9	17.2	31.6	-	20.6	18.1	18.9	14.1	14.8
Opiates	6.4	0.8	1.9	2.9	3.5	4.1	11.5	-	13.5	6.7	0.8	0.0	3.0
Methamphetamine	1.1	-	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.3	0.2	-	7.4	0.8	0.0	3.4	1.6
PCP	8.2	0.7	2.8	6.0	9.1	18.3	7.3	-	0.7	9.4	0.4	0.0	2.9
Multiple Drug[2,3]	5.4	0.6	0.6	2.1	3.7	5.7	9.0	-	11.0	5.5	0.4	3.4	3.7

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category

	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 1243	n= 536	n= 289	n= 328	n= 827	n= 8
Any Drug[2,3]	19.5	32.8	44.7	38.1	28.9	12.5
Cocaine	10.6	24.1	26.9	26.0	19.0	12.5
Opiates	4.7	7.3	11.5	8.5	7.6	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.0
PCP	6.6	8.5	16.0	8.2	8.1	0.0
Multiple Drug[2,3]	3.0	7.0	9.7	6.2	6.5	0.0

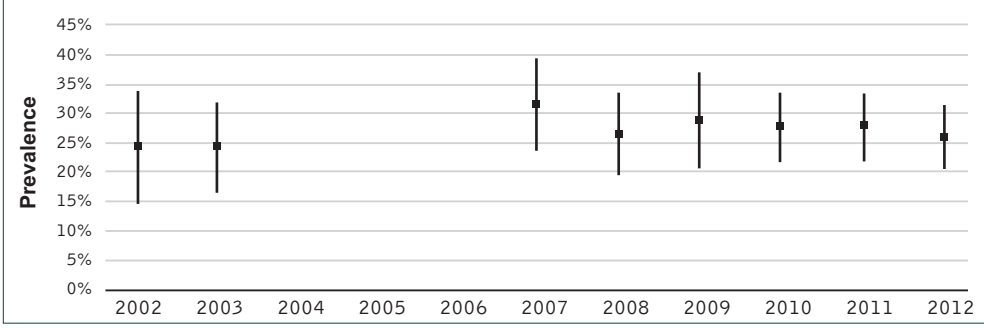
[1] Categories are mutually exclusive in the DC booking data.

[2] - Drug panel includes cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, and PCP

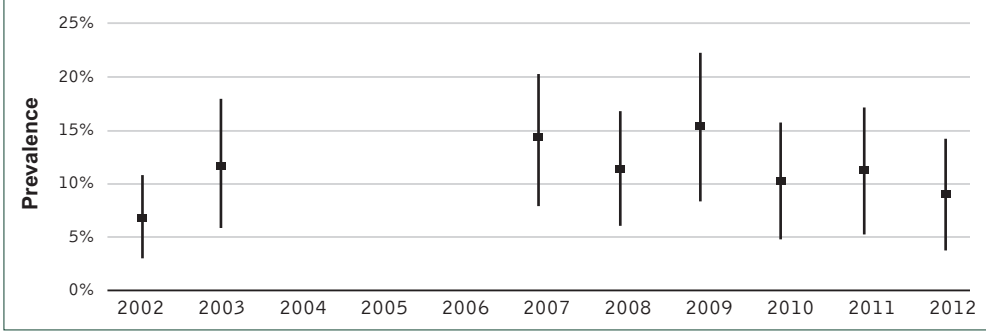
[3] - Denominator includes anyone that provided a large enough urine sample to test for all of the drug panel

Washington, DC; Pretrial Services Agency of the District of Columbia Drug Testing Data

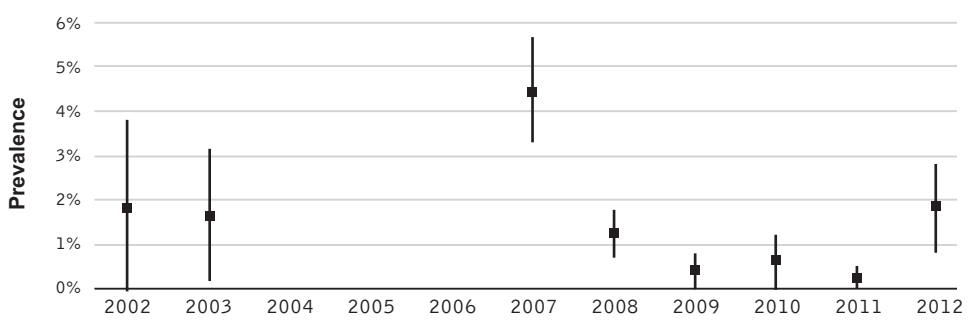
Prevalence Estimates of Cocaine Use



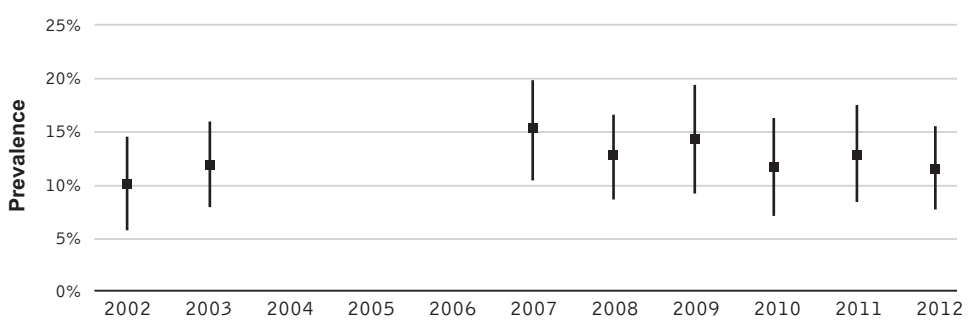
Prevalence Estimates of Opiate Use



Prevalence Estimates of Methamphetamine Use



Prevalence Estimates of PCP Use



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

Table C.1: Urine Test Results for Washington, DC Pretrial Services Agency Drug Testing

	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs								
Drug	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[1]	Trend[c] P-value
Cocaine	24.2 (4.9)	24.2*** (3.9)	31.2*** (4.0)	26.6*** (3.6)	28.7** (4.1)	17.8 (2.9)	17.5 (3.0)	16.1 (2.8)	<0.001
Methamphetamine	1.8 (1.0)	1.7 (0.8)	4.4*** (0.6)	1.2 (0.3)	0.4*** (0.2)	0.6* (0.3)	0.2*** (0.1)	1.8 (0.5)	<0.001
Opiates	6.8 (2.0)	11.8 (3.0)	14.1** (3.1)	11.5 (2.7)	15.2** (3.6)	10.2 (2.7)	11.3 (3.1)	9.1 (2.7)	0.112
PCP	10.2 (2.3)	11.9 (2.1)	15.3** (2.4)	12.6 (2.0)	14.4 (2.7)	11.7 (2.3)	12.9 (2.3)	11.6 (2.0)	0.354

[1] PSA data provided in 2012 covered only one 21 day period, rather than the two 14-day data periods provided in prior years.

Appendix D: Age Cohort Analyses of 10 Sites

Table D.1: Average Age of Arrestees Testing Positive for Cocaine Metabolites, Opiates, and Methamphetamine

Cocaine Metabolite Positive			
Site	**2000-2003**	**2007-2009**	**2010-2012**
Atlanta*	35.1	40.8	41.2
Charlotte*	33.4	38.3	37.5
Chicago	36.0	37.2	37.2
Denver*	33.6	36.7	38.0
Indianapolis*	34.3	37.3	37.8
Minneapolis*	34.5	37.5	38.7
New York*	37.5	39.4	42.7
Portland*	35.3	37.7	37.6
Sacramento	37.0	37.4	35.4
Washington, DC*	37.4	44.9	43.7
Opiate Positive			
Site	**2000-2003**	**2007-2009**	**2010-2012**
Atlanta*	35.6	39.7	34.4
Charlotte	32.2	34.4	31.3
Chicago	37.3	36.9	38.7
Denver	34.4	37.9	36.1
Indianapolis	36.5	32.9	33.5
Minneapolis	35.6	37.1	33.6
New York*	36.5	38.5	38.8
Portland	34.4	34.6	33.8
Sacramento	36.7	37.3	34.7
Washington, DC	39.1	48.3	51.6
Methamphetamine Positive			
Site	**2000-2003**	**2007-2009**	**2010-2012**
Denver*	28.9	30.6	34.9
Indianapolis	32.2	30.8	31.4
Minneapolis	29.8	31.9	34.4
Portland*	31.7	35.4	35.4
Sacramento*	32.7	34.6	35.7

* Indicates significant difference in average age over time at .05.

Table D.2: Percentage of Arrestees 18 to 24 Testing Positive for Opiates

Site	2000-2003	2007-2009	2010-2012
Atlanta	25%	14%	23%
Charlotte	26%	17%	35%
Chicago	7%	13%	12%
Denver	26%	19%	16%
Indianapolis*	13%	33%	30%
Minneapolis*	13%	16%	34%
New York	11%	11%	11%
Portland*	18%	22%	27%
Sacramento	20%	19%	30%
Washington, DC	5%	3%	3%

* Indicates significant difference in proportion of ADAM arrestees under 24 in age cohorts at .05.