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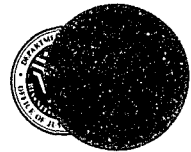
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Research in Action



Charles B. DeWitt, Director

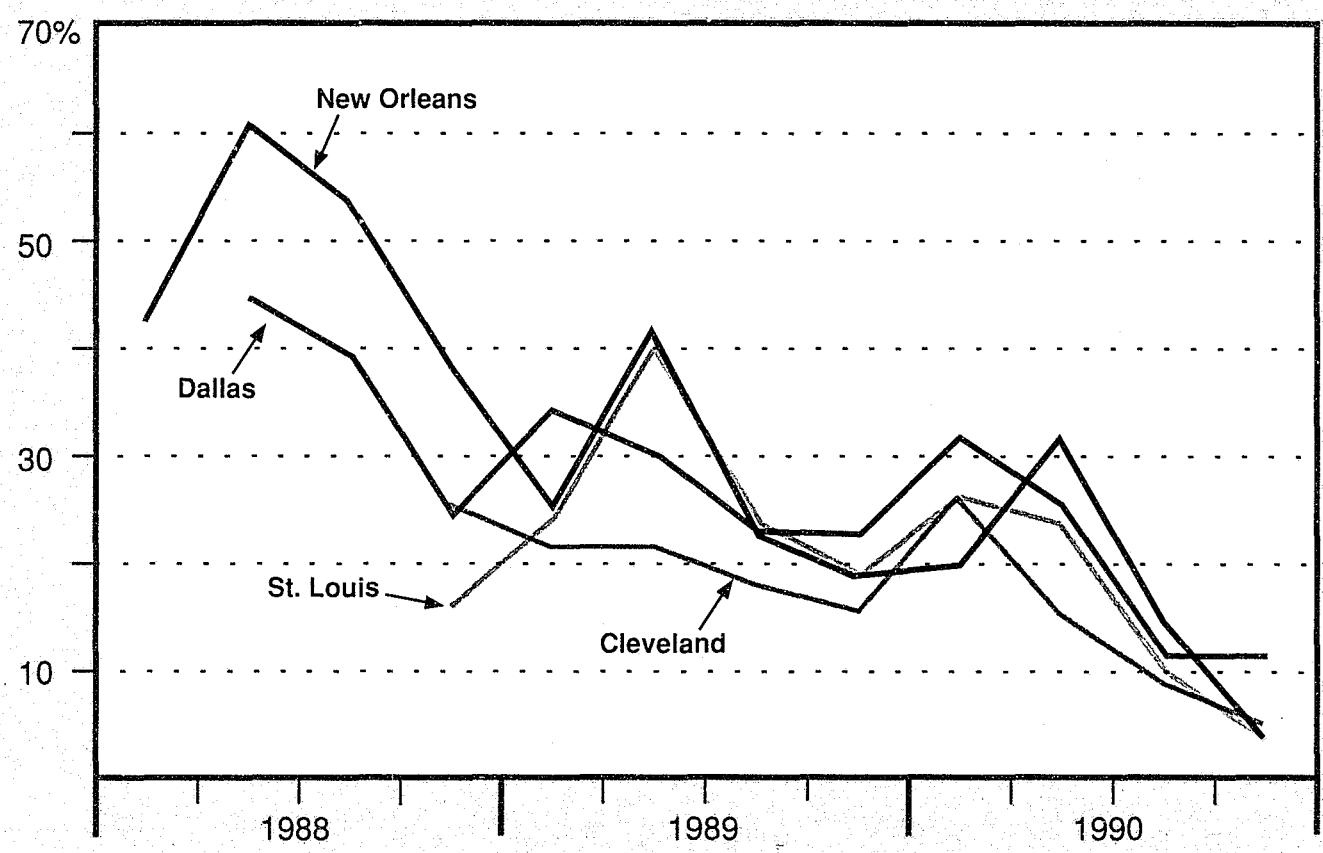
June 1991

DUF

Drug Use Forecasting

Fourth Quarter: 1990

Marijuana Use: Male Booked Arrestees



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Research Update

With the addition of Atlanta in the fall of 1990, the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program, begun by the National Institute of Justice in 1987, has grown to 24 cities. DUF is designed to provide each site with estimates of drug use among booked arrestees and information for detecting changes in drug use trends. The DUF program provides the first objective measure of recent drug use in this segment of the population. Because of differences

in arrest and booking practices in DUF cities, comparisons of drug use across sites are not encouraged.

Method

DUF data are collected in booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens

and interviews from a new sample of booked arrestees.¹ In each site, approximately 225 males are sampled. In some sites, female arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees are also sampled. Response rates are consistently high, with more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agreeing to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent of those interviewed provide urine specimens.

Drug Use by Male Booked Arrestees*

City	% POSITIVE ANY DRUG*					RANGE OF % POSITIVE				% POSITIVE						
	0	20	40	60	80	100	LOW	DATE	HIGH	DATE	2+ DRUGS	COCAINE	MARIJUANA	AMPHETAMINES	OPIATES	PCP
Males																
Manhattan	75						69	4/90	90	6/88	25	66	9	0	17	4
San Diego	74						66	6/87	85	1/89	43	45	29	25	19	5
Philadelphia	72						72	11/90	84	4/90	24	61	13	**	9	2
Chicago	72						71	5/90	85	7/88	40	49	21	0	30	18
Portland***	70						54	1/89	76	8/88	22	28	46	10	11	**
Atlanta	62						New Site				8	59	4	0	4	**
Birmingham	60						56	8/90	75	7/89	9	49	11	0	3	0
New Orleans	58						58	1/88	76	4/89	13	50	4	0	6	5
Cleveland	57						49	8/90	70	8/89	4	49	6	0	2	0
Ft. Lauderdale	57						56	8/90	71	3/88	13	45	21	**	2	0
Los Angeles	56						56	10/90	77	4/88	18	44	10	5	10	4
Detroit	56						45	9/90	69	10/88	12	43	15	0	6	**
Washington, D.C.	55						53	5/90	72	2/89	20	46	9	0	14	6
Houston	55						55	11/90	71	3/88	13	46	13	1	5	0
San Jose	54						49	8/90	65	8/89	16	23	20	6	10	10
Dallas	50						50	11/90	72	6/88	11	40	12	1	3	**
St. Louis	48						42	7/90	69	4/89	9	42	4	0	2	7
Denver	46						35	8/90	59	2/90	9	29	18	**	2	0
San Antonio	44						43	9/90	63	3/90	18	24	20	2	14	0
Phoenix****	44						44	10/90	67	5/90	10	23	18	4	5	0
Kansas City	42						39	9/90	64	5/89	12	30	13	0	2	6
Indianapolis	38						33	9/90	62	9/89	9	14	23	0	3	0
Omaha	23						22	8/90	57	7/88	5	9	14	1	1	0

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive by urinalysis, October through December 1990. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene

** Less than 1%

*** Site does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene

**** Site does not test for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.

Drug Use Forecasting (continued)

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, limit the number of male booked arrestees who are charged with the sale or possession of drugs. Because such persons are most likely to be using drugs at arrest and are undersampled, DUF statistics frequently are minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. Males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the samples. In Omaha, however, all male arrestees brought to the booking facility are included in the DUF sample to obtain a sample of sufficient size. Because they are fewer in number, all female arrestees brought to the booking facilities

and all juvenile arrestees/detainees brought to detention centers during the data collection period are included in the DUF samples, regardless of charge.

All urine specimens, excluding those from Phoenix and Portland, were sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens were analyzed by EMIT™ for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. In Phoenix and Portland, drug testing was done at local laboratories, which do not test for all 10 drugs (see charts for details). All positive results for amphetamines were confirmed

by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the previous 2-3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

Fourth Quarter 1990 Results Findings from adult booked arrestees

During the fourth quarter (October through December) of 1990, 23 DUF sites collected data from male booked arrestees, and 20 of those sites also collected data from female booked arrestees. (Note: Omaha

Drug Use by Female Booked Arrestees*

City	% POSITIVE ANY DRUG*	RANGE OF % POSITIVE				% POSITIVE					
		LOW	DATE	HIGH	DATE	2+ DRUGS	COCAINE	MARIJUANA	AMPHETAMINES	OPIATES	PCP
Females											
Detroit	77	52	12/89	77	11/90	22	72	1	1	16	0
San Diego	72	70	1/90	87	12/87	39	41	14	23	25	1
Atlanta	71	New Site				9	68	1	0	6	0
Cleveland	71	67	5/90	88	2/90	12	61	4	0	8	2
Kansas City	69	56	8/90	83	8/89	16	62	8	2	3	3
Philadelphia	69	69	11/90	90	7/89	20	58	6	4	8	**
Los Angeles	69	69	10/90	80	7/89	32	51	10	8	20	4
San Jose	61	48	8/90	64	2/90	13	28	18	6	11	8
Washington, D.C.	58	58	11/90	88	6/89	14	48	2	0	18	2
Birmingham	58	43	11/89	77	4/89	15	43	7	0	11	0
New Orleans	56	46	11/87	65	1/90	17	46	3	1	12	2
Dallas	56	42	9/89	71	6/88	11	39	12	1	11	0
Portland***	56	51	5/90	82	8/88	20	29	27	7	18	0
Ft. Lauderdale	54	54	11/90	79	3/90	17	45	16	1	2	0
Houston	53	48	10/89	68	4/90	19	43	9	4	7	0
Denver	52	52	11/90	62	2/90	10	37	13	**	4	0
Phoenix****	47	47	10/90	78	3/89	15	31	10	7	12	0
St. Louis	46	45	11/88	75	4/89	10	42	2	0	6	3
San Antonio	45	36	9/90	55	9/89	20	29	9	1	24	0
Indianapolis	26	26	11/90	56	2/90	15	9	19	0	8	0

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive by urinalysis, October through December 1990. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene

** Less than 1%

*** Site does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene

**** Site does not test for methaqualone and barbiturates

Drug Use Forecasting (continued)

and Chicago do not collect data from female arrestees; Manhattan did not collect data from females during the fourth quarter 1990 because of changes in the processing of female arrestees; and Miami did not collect data.) Atlanta became the newest site in October 1990 (see back cover).

The positive rates for male arrestees ranged from 23 percent in Omaha to 75 percent in Manhattan, and for female arrestees, from 26 percent in Indianapolis to 77 percent in Detroit. Cocaine was the most prevalent drug among the majority of male and female booked arrestees.

During the last three quarters of 1990, male arrestees in all but three of the DUF sites tested at the lowest overall percent positive since the initiation of data collection. Similarly, all but six of the sites collecting data from females recorded their lowest overall drug use. The decrease in the percentage of arrestees testing positive is explained specifically by changes in marijuana use (see front cover). In most DUF sites, the percentage of male and female booked arrestees testing positive for marijuana decreased during 1990. For example, in Kansas City, the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for marijuana during 1990 was 26 percent (first quarter), 26 percent (second quarter),

6 percent (third quarter), and 13 percent (fourth quarter). Likewise, female arrestees in Kansas City showed a decrease in marijuana positives: 22 percent (first quarter), 18 percent (second quarter), 0 percent (third quarter), and 8 percent (fourth quarter). Preliminary findings from the first quarter of 1991 indicate that marijuana use is beginning to increase.

Juvenile arrestees/detainees

Ten of the DUF sites have expanded data collection to include male juvenile arrestees/detainees.² In each of the juvenile facilities, with the exception of Indianapolis and Birmingham, only those youngsters who were detained by the criminal justice system were available for interviewing. Arrestees who were released to their parents or released for other reasons were not included in the DUF juvenile sample. In Indianapolis and Birmingham, however, all juvenile arrestees were available for interviewing. For juveniles in each of the sites, excluding Washington, D.C., and St. Louis, the catchment area encompassed the county. In Washington, D.C. youngsters arrested and detained in the District of Columbia were included in the sample, and in St. Louis only male juveniles arrested and detained in the city of St. Louis were included.

The percent of juvenile male arrestees/detainees testing positive for drugs at time of arrest ranged from 10 percent in San Jose to 26 percent in San Diego. Juveniles in Los Angeles were found to have the highest level of multiple drug use, at 9 percent.

At some sites, decreases in marijuana use have been detected among juvenile arrestees/detainees similar to the decreases among adult arrestees noted above. For example, during the first quarter of 1990, male juvenile detainees in St. Louis tested positive for marijuana at a rate of 16 percent while in the second, third, and fourth quarters the percentage had decreased to 5 percent, 0 percent, and 3 percent, respectively. Trends in marijuana use among both adults and juveniles will continue to be monitored and reported in future DUF publications.

¹ The DUF sample is based on arrestees brought into the booking facility. Arrestees released before booking are not part of the DUF sample.

² Some of the DUF sites also collect data from female juvenile arrestees. The sample size per quarter is too small to be reported quarterly. Annual data from this group will be included in a future report.

Drug Use by Juvenile Male Arrestees/Detainees*

City	% POSITIVE ANY DRUG*	SAMPLE SIZE (N)	% POSITIVE					
			2+ DRUGS	COCAINE	MARIJUANA	AMPHETAMINES	OPIATES	PCP
Juvenile Males								
Birmingham	14	97	1	5	9	0	1	0
Cleveland	22	96	3	18	5	0	1	1
Indianapolis	12	103	1	0	12	0	1	0
Los Angeles	22	110	9	13	13	2	0	**
Portland***	19	67	0	12	8	0	0	0
San Antonio	14	51	4	4	14	0	0	0
San Diego	26	85	6	2	22	5	0	1
San Jose	10	92	4	2	6	3	0	2
St. Louis	9	96	0	6	3	0	0	0
Washington, D.C.	15	93	3	11	6	0	0	2

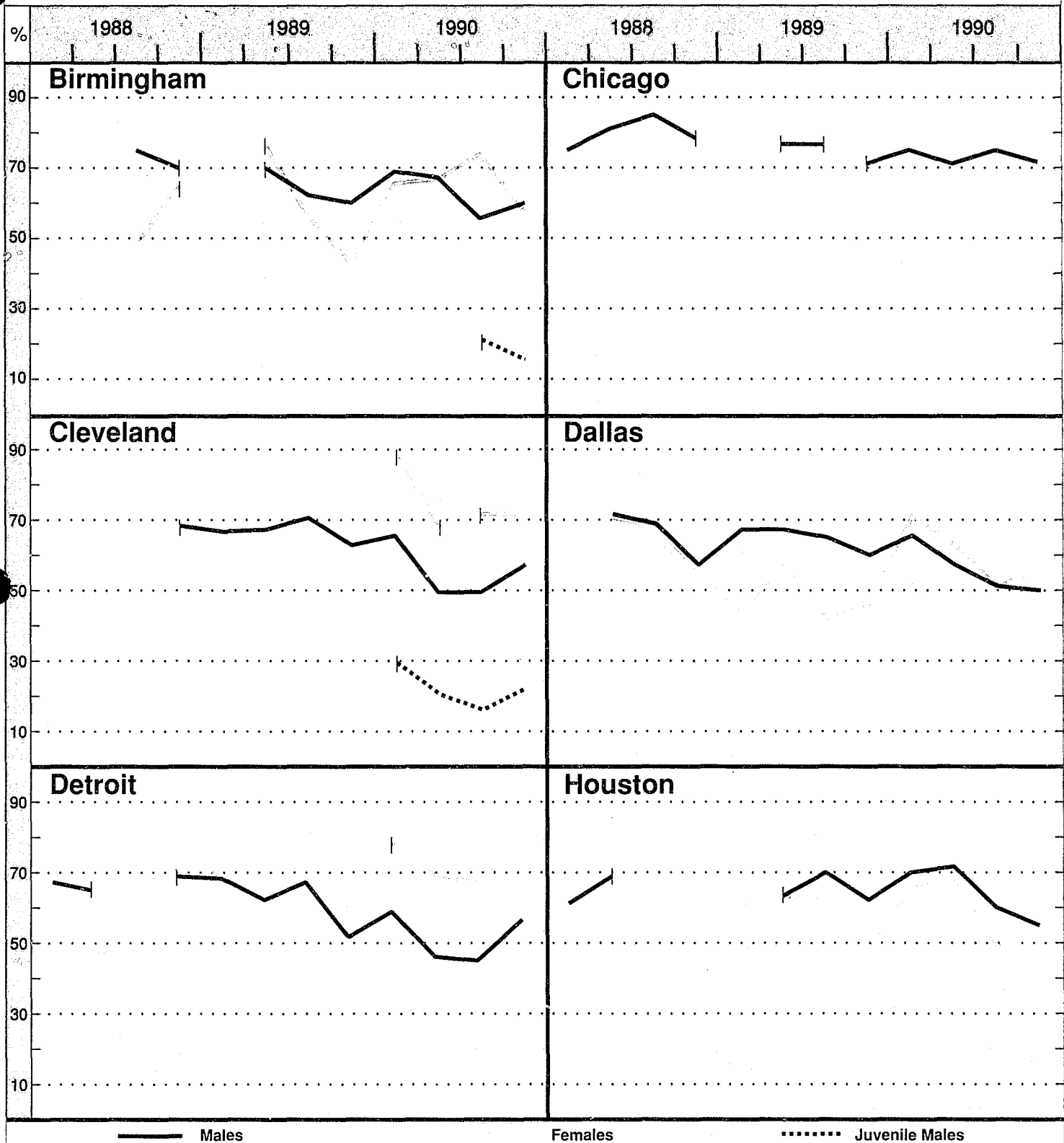
Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive by urinalysis, October through December 1990. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene

** Less than 1%

*** Site does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene

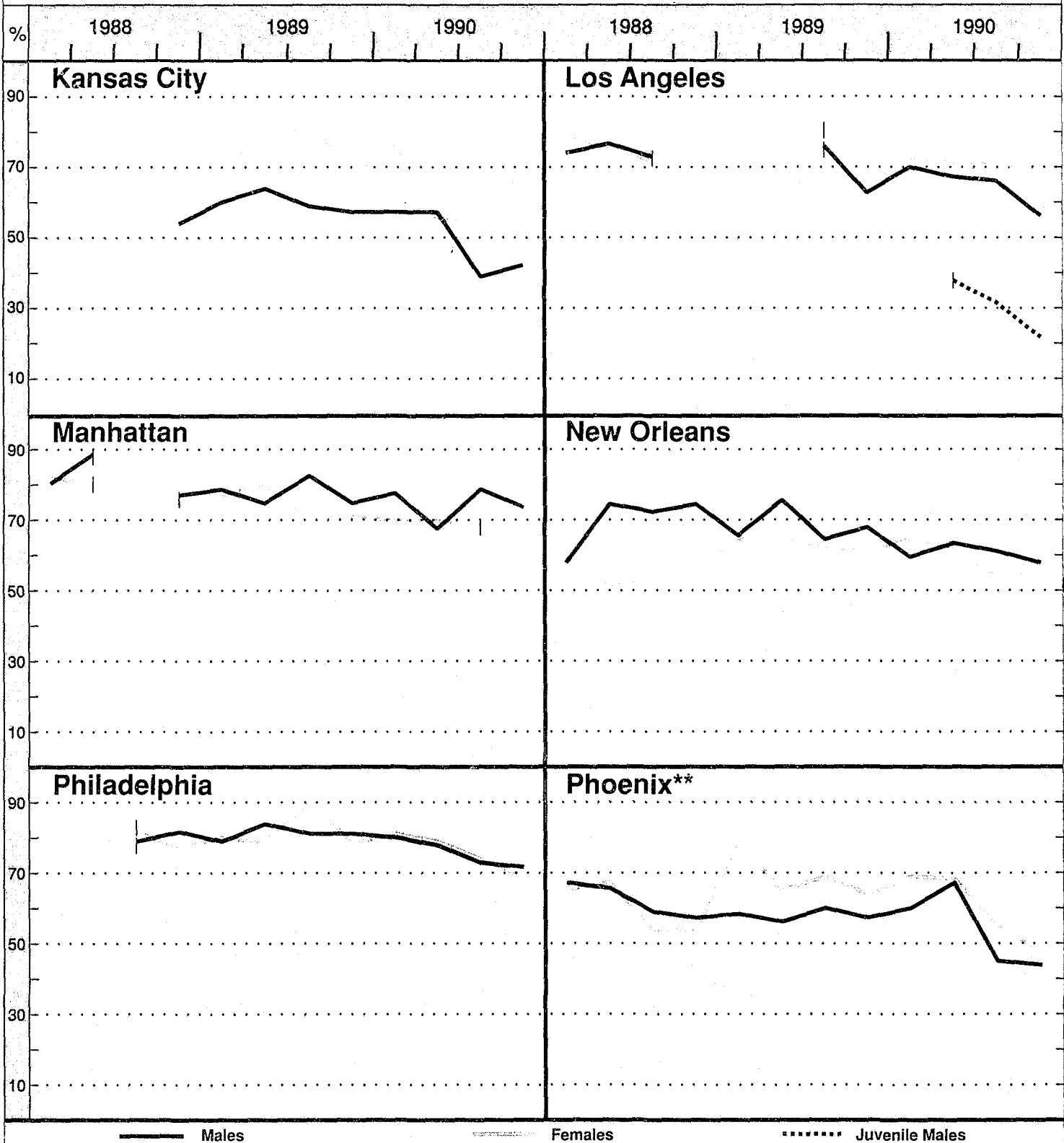
Drug Use Trends Among Arrestees*



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive by urinalysis. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene

Drug Use Trends Among Arrestees* (continued)

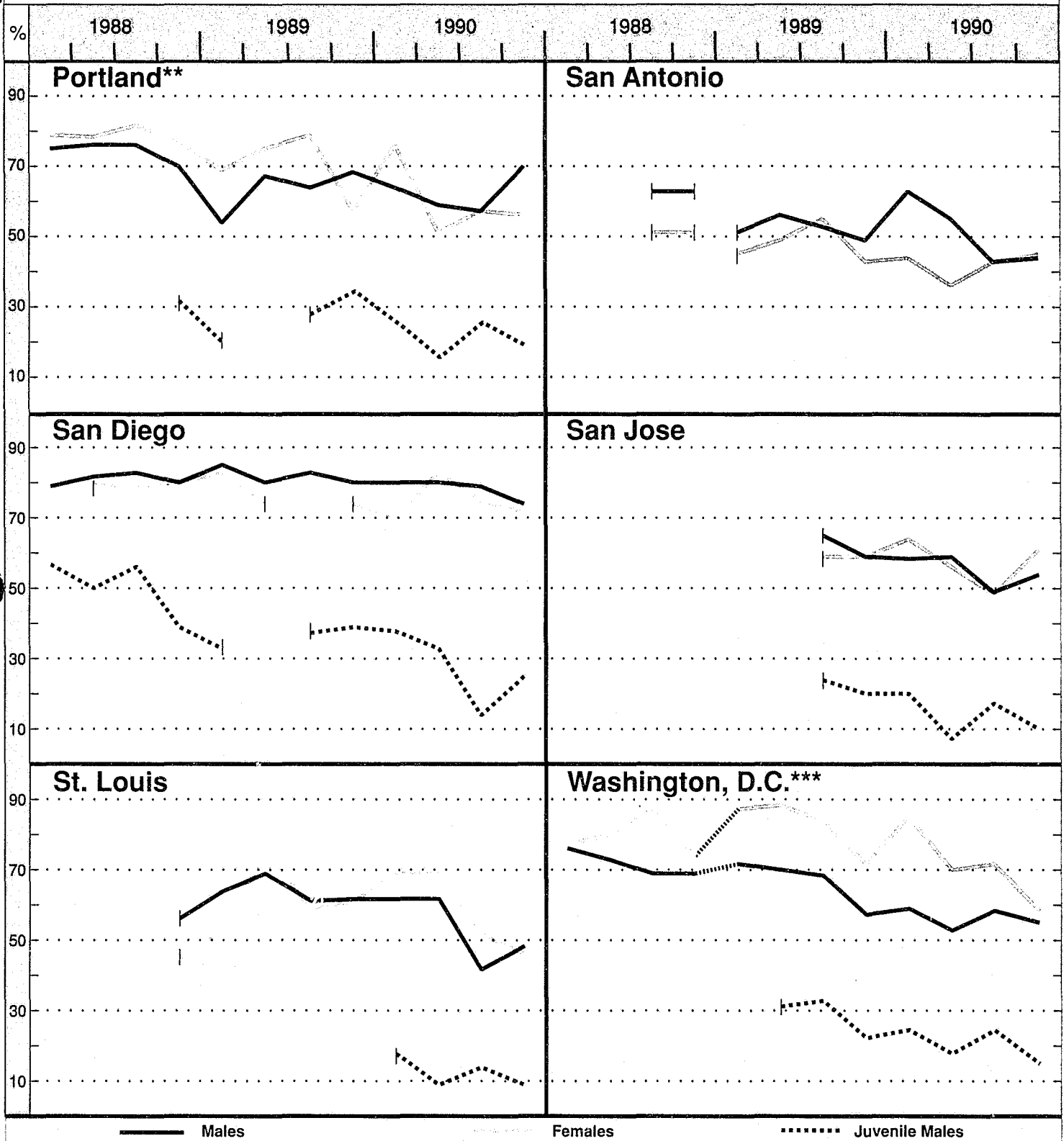


Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive by urinalysis. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene

** Site does not test males for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene; does not test females for methaqualone and barbiturates

Drug Use Trends Among Arrestees* (continued)



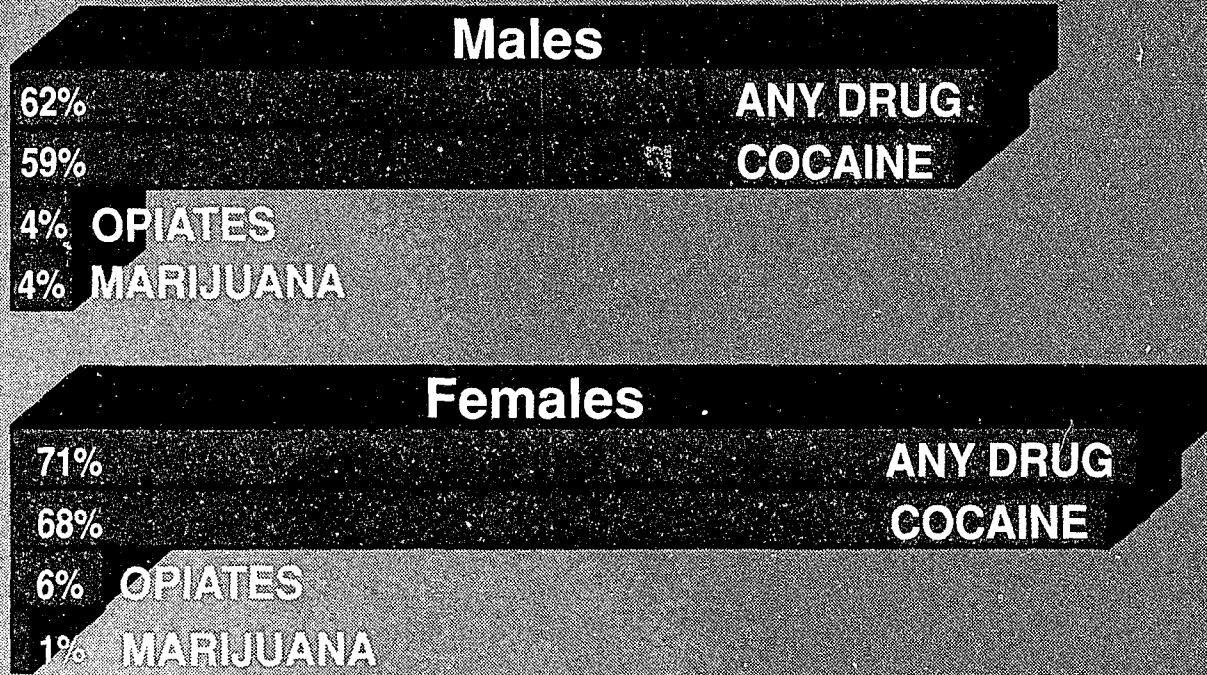
Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive by urinalysis. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene

** Site does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene

*** 1988 Washington, D.C., data based on arrestees tested by D.C. Pretrial Services Agency. Drugs tested for the agency include cocaine, opiates, PCP, amphetamines, and methadone. Data collected after 1988 is from the DUF program

DRUG USE: Booked Arrestees in Atlanta*



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

*Positive by urinalysis, October through December 1990.

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