

142053

**U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/NIJ

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.



# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Research in Brief

Michael J. Russell, Acting Director

THIRD QUARTER 1992

# DUF

DRUG USE FORECASTING  
QUARTERLY REPORT

## Drug Use by Juvenile Male Arrestees/Detainees

| Site                  | % Positive Any Drug* | Sample Size (N) | % Positive |         |           |              |         |     |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|-----|
|                       |                      |                 | 2+ Drugs   | Cocaine | Marijuana | Amphetamines | Opiates | PCP |
| <b>Juvenile Males</b> |                      |                 |            |         |           |              |         |     |
| Birmingham            | 17                   | 99              | 3          | 6       | 13        | 0            | 1       | 0   |
| Cleveland             | 31                   | 70              | 7          | 23      | 14        | 0            | 0       | 0   |
| Denver                | 34                   | 119             | 13         | 14      | 34        | 0            | 0       | 0   |
| Indianapolis          | 12                   | 108             | 2          | 3       | 9         | 0            | **      | 0   |
| Los Angeles           | 31                   | 80              | 8          | 8       | 24        | 4            | 0       | 5   |
| Phoenix               | 32                   | 77              | 4          | 5       | 29        | 1            | 0       | 1   |
| Portland              | 12                   | 57              | 0          | 0       | 7         | 0            | 1       | 0   |
| St. Louis             | 10                   | 80              | 2          | 9       | 2         | 0            | 1       | 0   |
| San Diego             | 43                   | 107             | 19         | 11      | 29        | 18           | 0       | 4   |
| San Jose              | 26                   | 96              | 4          | 9       | 17        | 2            | 0       | 2   |
| Washington, D.C.      | 44                   | 78              | 8          | 10      | 37        | 0            | 1       | 3   |

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

Note: Positive by urinalysis, July through September 1992

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

\*\* Less than 1%

# Drug Use Forecasting—Third Quarter 1992 Results

## Findings from adult booked arrestees

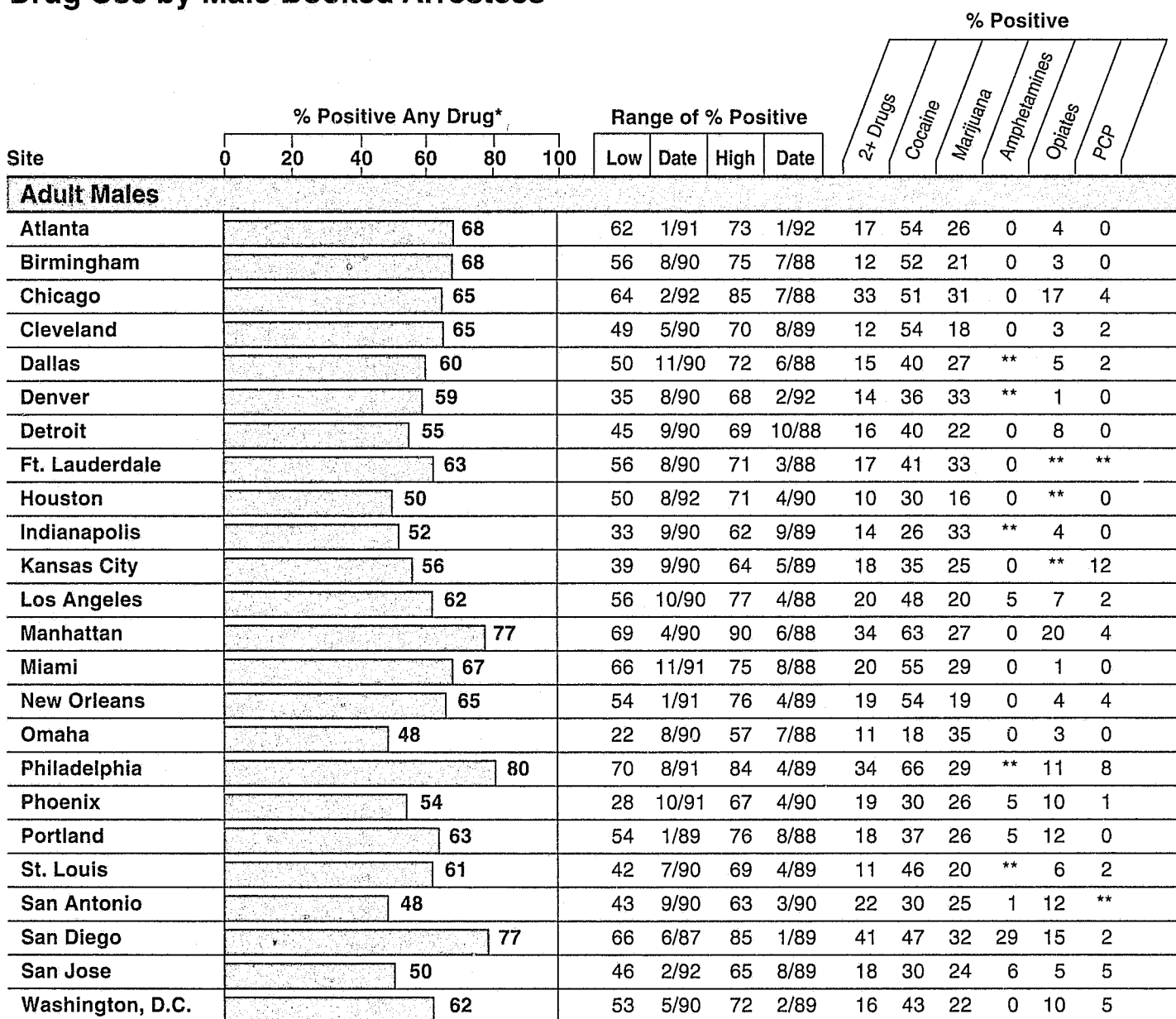
During the third quarter of 1992, all 24 DUF sites collected data from male booked arrestees, and 21 of the sites collected data from female booked arrestees.

The percent of male booked arrestees testing positive for any of the 10 drugs tested ranged from 48 percent in Omaha and San Antonio to 80 percent in Philadelphia. In the majority of sites, cocaine remained the prevalent drug. Exceptions were Indianapolis and Omaha,

where marijuana use was higher than cocaine use, and Denver, Phoenix, and San Antonio, where marijuana use and cocaine use were about the same.

For female arrestees, the percentage of drug positives ranged from 47 percent

## Drug Use by Male Booked Arrestees



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

Note: Positive by urinalysis, July through September 1992

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

\*\* Less than 1%

# Drug Use Forecasting

in Indianapolis to 83 percent in Manhattan. In all sites except Indianapolis, cocaine was the prevalent drug among females. In Indianapolis, female arrestees were as likely to test positive for marijuana (25 percent) as cocaine (21 percent).

## Juvenile arrestees/detainees

The percent of juvenile male arrestees/detainees testing positive for drugs ranged from 10 percent in St. Louis to 44 percent in Washington, D.C. (data from San Antonio are not included because of an

insufficient sample size). Juveniles in San Diego had the highest percent of multiple drug use—19 percent—followed by Denver with 13 percent. For juveniles, marijuana is the prevalent drug in all sites except Cleveland and St. Louis, where cocaine use is highest.

## Drug Use by Female Booked Arrestees

| Site                 | % Positive Any Drug* |    |    |    |    | Range of % Positive |     |       |      | % Positive |          |         |           |              |         |     |
|----------------------|----------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------|-----|-------|------|------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|-----|
|                      | 0                    | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100                 | Low | Date  | High | Date       | 2+ Drugs | Cocaine | Marijuana | Amphetamines | Opiates | PCP |
| <b>Adult Females</b> |                      |    |    |    |    |                     |     |       |      |            |          |         |           |              |         |     |
| Atlanta              | 63                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 56  | 1/92  | 73   | 10/91      | 17       | 58      | 14        | **           | 5       | 0   |
| Birmingham           | 50                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 43  | 11/89 | 77   | 4/89       | 18       | 41      | 16        | 0            | 4       | 0   |
| Cleveland            | 65                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 65  | 7/92  | 88   | 2/90       | 12       | 55      | 6         | 0            | 8       | 4   |
| Dallas               | 71                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 42  | 9/89  | 71   | 6/88       | 19       | 50      | 26        | 3            | 11      | 0   |
| Denver               | 69                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 48  | 8/91  | 69   | 8/92       | 22       | 59      | 21        | 1            | 8       | 0   |
| Detroit              | 74                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 66  | 9/91  | 85   | 3/88       | 15       | 63      | 10        | 0            | 10      | 0   |
| Ft. Lauderdale       | 55                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 54  | 11/90 | 79   | 3/90       | 18       | 41      | 20        | 1            | 4       | 1   |
| Houston              | 58                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 48  | 10/89 | 68   | 4/90       | 15       | 52      | 11        | 0            | 2       | 0   |
| Indianapolis         | 47                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 26  | 11/90 | 57   | 3/91       | 10       | 21      | 25        | 0            | 3       | 0   |
| Kansas City          | 70                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 55  | 11/91 | 83   | 8/89       | 15       | 57      | 15        | 0            | 8       | 3   |
| Los Angeles          | 67                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 67  | 7/92  | 80   | 7/89       | 23       | 55      | 10        | 6            | 14      | 2   |
| Manhattan            | 83                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 71  | 4/90  | 88   | 1/92       | 31       | 69      | 16        | 0            | 21      | 1   |
| New Orleans          | 48                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 44  | 7/91  | 65   | 1/90       | 11       | 39      | 10        | 0            | 6       | 1   |
| Philadelphia         | 79                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 69  | 11/90 | 90   | 8/89       | 37       | 64      | 17        | 12           | 11      | 6   |
| Phoenix              | 66                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 47  | 10/90 | 78   | 3/89       | 22       | 51      | 10        | 10           | 14      | 0   |
| Portland             | 81                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 51  | 5/90  | 82   | 8/88       | 37       | 63      | 10        | 4            | 28      | 0   |
| St. Louis            | 70                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 38  | 7/91  | 75   | 4/89       | 16       | 65      | 8         | 0            | 5       | 1   |
| San Antonio          | 50                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 36  | 11/91 | 56   | 2/91       | 16       | 26      | 12        | 4            | 19      | 0   |
| San Diego            | 78                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 70  | 11/92 | 87   | 12/87      | 36       | 42      | 25        | 28           | 22      | 0   |
| San Jose             | 67                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 45  | 8/91  | 67   | 8/92       | 20       | 34      | 22        | 12           | 10      | 6   |
| Washington, D.C.     | 71                   |    |    |    |    |                     | 58  | 11/90 | 88   | 6/89       | 25       | 64      | 8         | 0            | 13      | 9   |

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

Note: Positive by urinalysis, July through September 1992

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

\*\* Less than 1%

# Drug Use Forecasting Methodology

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

To obtain samples with 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 likely to be using drugs at arrest and are undersampled, DUF statistics frequently are minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. With the exception of Omaha, males charged with

driving offenses generally are excluded from the sample due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. (In Omaha, 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 adult female arrestees and all juvenile arrestees/detainees brought to the booking center or detention facility during the data collection period are included in the DUF sample, regardless of charge.

Twelve of the DUF sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. In each of the juvenile facilities, with the exception of Birmingham, Denver, and Indianapolis, only those youngsters who are detained by the criminal justice system are available for interviewing. Arrestees who are released to their parents or released for other reasons are not included in the DUF juvenile sample. In Birmingham, Denver, and Indianapolis, however, all juvenile arrestees are available for interviewing. For juveniles in each of the sites, excluding Washington, D.C. and

St. Louis, the catchment area encompasses the county. In Washington, D.C., youngsters arrested and detained in the District of Columbia are included in the sample, and in St. Louis only male juveniles arrested and detained in the city of St. Louis are included.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens are analyzed by EMIT™ for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are 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 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which sometimes can be detected several weeks after use.

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

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
*National Institute of Justice*

Washington, D.C. 20531

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use \$300

BULK RATE  
POSTAGE & FEES  
**PAID**  
DOJ/NIJ  
Permit No.G-91

Publication date: May 1993

NCJ 142053