

ADAM II

2013 ANNUAL REPORT



Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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ARRESTEE DRUG ABUSE MONITORING PROGRAM II



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
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Highlights of ADAM II 2013

- Arrestees are tested for the presence of 10 drugs. The proportion of arrestees testing positive for any of the 10 drugs ranged from 63 percent in Atlanta to 83 percent in Chicago and Sacramento. Arrestees testing positive for multiple drugs in their system ranged from 12 percent in Atlanta to 50 percent in Sacramento.
- Marijuana remained the most commonly detected drug in urine testing, from 34 percent of ADAM II arrestees testing positive in Atlanta to 59 percent in Sacramento. Those who obtained marijuana in the prior 30 days reported little difficulty obtaining the drug, indicating an overall high availability of the drug in all sites.
- In 2013, cocaine use, measured either as positive tests for cocaine metabolites or self-reported powder and/or crack use, continued a significant decline in all sites since 2000.
- The self-reported use of crack in the prior 30 days declined significantly in all but New York (13 percent). In the other four sites the proportion of ADAM II arrestees in 2013 reporting using crack in the prior 30 days has decreased by half or more since 2007.
- An increasing trend from 2000 to 2013 in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for opiates (e.g., heroin, morphine, synthetic opiates) in their systems at the time of arrest was significant in all sites.
- The proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for opiates in Sacramento and Denver has significantly increased since 2000, doubling from 4 to 8 percent in Denver and increasing from 3 to 18 percent in Sacramento.
- Both Sacramento and Denver also stood out as sites experiencing significant increases in use of methamphetamines among arrestees. In Denver, the proportion of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine has risen to 16 percent, five times the proportion in 2000. In Sacramento, methamphetamine positives have steadily increased from 31 percent in 2000 to 51 percent in 2013. In the other three sites, one percent or fewer arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine.
- In 2013, ADAM II asked specific questions about the retail market for illegal prescription drugs. From 4 to 10 percent of ADAM II arrestees reported obtaining a prescription drug without a valid prescription in the prior 30 days. The drugs obtained varied by site, but tranquilizer/sedatives were the most commonly mentioned prescription drugs followed by oxycodone.
- The availability of heroin, as reflected in the percentage of arrestees who reported difficulty purchasing the drug (a failed buy), remained the stable in all but New York, where the percentage of failed buys dropped significantly from 77 percent in 2007 to 35 percent in 2013.

Executive Summary

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II (ADAM II) survey gathers information on drug use and related issues from booked adult male arrestees within 48 hours of their arrest. In 2013, data were collected from a probability-based sample in five counties in the United States, building on prior annual data collections in those counties that extend back over a decade. ADAM II is patterned on an earlier ADAM project, which collected the same data in 35 counties and was sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) from 2000 to 2003. Since 2007, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) has sponsored the ADAM II data collection program in nine U.S. counties and the District of Columbia. Budget limitations in 2012 and 2013 mandated a cutback to five counties for those two years. Current budget restrictions will make 2013 the final ADAM II data collection.

This report presents data from the 2013 collection in those five counties, each of which were part of the collections in the original ADAM program: Atlanta, GA (Fulton County); Chicago, IL (Cook County); Denver, CO (Denver County); New York, NY (Borough of Manhattan); and Sacramento, CA (Sacramento County). While the county is the catchment area for estimation, sites are designated by the name of the primary city in the 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 and 2013, data were collected in one period of 21 consecutive days between April 1 and July 31. Data collection consists of a 20–25 minute face-to-face interview in the booking area of each law enforcement facility, collection of official record information, and the collection of a urine sample for drug testing. In this report, the term *ADAM II arrestees* is always synonymous with adult male arrestees who have been arrested and booked for a crime in the prior 48 hours.

Why ADAM Data Are Important

ADAM II data play an important role in examining changes in drug use in the adult male arrestee population in the counties they represent. Drug use may be driven by factors such as drug availability, treatment availability, enforcement practices, and even fads in drugs abused, and these factors can vary considerably by area of the country. For this reason, ADAM and ADAM II have always constituted sentinel sites used to track trends in use relevant to each area, rather than as the source of national or larger regional estimates. Along with geographic specificity for the five counties represented in 2013, ADAM II data offer a unique source of information:

- *Persons in ADAM II are often not reached in traditional general population, prison or treatment-based data collections.*
- *The ADAM II survey is the only federal survey that uses a bioassay (urinalysis) to verify the validity of self-reported drug use.*
- *Patterns in drug use are most often regional or even local in nature, which can make summary estimates misleading as to the extent of use across the country.*
- *ADAM and ADAM II have been the only federal surveys asking critical questions in each site about the retail characteristics and circumstances of the sale of major drugs of interest to law enforcement.*

ADAM II Sample Characteristics

- **Unemployment and Insurance Coverage:** In 2013, the percentage of ADAM II arrestees who were employed either full time or part time or were on active military status has declined in four of the five sites. Anywhere from 43 percent (Chicago) to 69 percent (Sacramento) of ADAM II arrestees were unemployed in 2013. From 35 percent of ADAM II arrestees in four of the five sites in 2013 (New York) to 73 percent (Chicago) had no form of health insurance. 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.
- **Housing:** The proportion of ADAM II arrestees who reported stable housing over the prior 30 days ranged from 70 percent in Denver to 94 percent in Chicago in 2013. Seventeen percent had changed residence three or more times in the prior year.
- **Military Status:** Less than 10 percent of arrestees across all sites reported having ever been on active duty in the U.S. military. Among these arrestees, between a third and a little more than a half had been deployed to a combat zone and most (58 percent or more across all sites) were currently separated or retired from the military.
- Depending on the site, from 7 percent (New York) to 52 percent (Sacramento) of ADAM II arrestees reported that they had been on *probation* at some time over the prior 12-month period, and from 3 percent (Atlanta) to 25 percent (Sacramento) had been on *parole* at some time during the prior year.
- Over 80 percent of the ADAM II sample across all sites had been *arrested prior to the current arrest*, and from 14 percent (Denver) to 29 percent (Atlanta) had been arrested two or more times in the prior year.
- From 18 percent (Atlanta) to 24 percent (Chicago and Denver) of ADAM II arrestees in 2013 had a *violent crime* as one of the charges recorded for the current arrest; this has remained relatively stable since 2007 in all but New York, where there has been a significant decrease in violent charges in the past seven years.
- Despite the fact that a large proportion of ADAM II arrestees tested positive for illegal drugs in 2013, only one-quarter or fewer of all arrestees had ever participated in any outpatient *drug or alcohol treatment* and less than 30 percent had ever participated in any inpatient drug or alcohol treatment.

Drug Use and Drug Market Participation

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, buprenorphines, methadone, PCP, and oxycodone.

- In 2013, from 63 percent (Atlanta) to 83 percent (Chicago and Sacramento) of adult male booked arrestees tested positive for at least one drug in their system at the time of arrest.
- In 2013, from 12 percent (Atlanta) to 50 percent (Sacramento) of ADAM II arrestees tested positive for multiple drugs in their systems at the time of arrest. Data from 2013 represented a

significant decline in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for more than one drug in New York and Chicago, but a significant increase in Sacramento since 2000.

Marijuana

- Marijuana continues to be the most commonly detected drug across all sites in 2013—from 34 percent of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for marijuana in Atlanta to 59 percent testing positive in Sacramento.
- Anywhere from 38 percent (Atlanta) to 58 percent (Sacramento) of ADAM II arrestees reported that they had acquired marijuana in the prior 30 days either through a cash purchase and/or noncash means (trading, fronting for a dealer, sharing, theft, receiving as a gift).
- In 2013, approximately three-quarters or more of the most recent cash transactions for marijuana were made directly with a dealer, and that dealer was a regular source for the arrestees more than half the time in all sites.
- Arrestees also reported little difficulty obtaining marijuana, based on the percentage reporting that at some point in the previous 30 days they had the funds, went to purchase marijuana, but could not get it (a failed buy). Arrestees in Denver reported the least difficulty, with only 17 percent of arrestees reporting a failed buy in the prior 30 days; the percentage of arrestees reporting failed buys in the other four sites ranged from 24 percent in Atlanta to 40 percent in Chicago.

Cocaine

- After marijuana, cocaine metabolites (representing either crack or powder cocaine use) were the most commonly detected substance in four of the five sites in 2013. However, in all sites there has been a steady, significant decline in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine since 2000. In some sites, like Chicago and New York where the proportion testing positive in 2000 was 50 to 52 percent, that proportion gradually dropped to 24 percent (Chicago) and 32 percent (New York) in 2013.
- In all but Sacramento, where an equivalent proportion of ADAM II arrestees reported use of cocaine as crack or as powder in the past 30 days (3 percent), cocaine users are consuming the drug most often in the form of crack. But even self-reported crack use has steadily declined by half or more in four of the five sites. The exception was New York, where the proportion of ADAM II arrestees reporting crack use in the prior 30 days has remained relatively steady at 10 to 12 percent since 2009.
- The average age of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites has gradually risen since ADAM began in 2000 in all sites, suggesting an aging group of users with fewer young recruits.
- There has been little change in the difficulty in obtaining crack cocaine in three of the five sites. But in Denver and New York, the percentage of arrestees who reported that they had the funds but were not able to purchase crack cocaine, decreased by at least half since 2007, suggesting greater availability of crack cocaine in these two sites in 2013.

Heroin and Other Opiates

- In 2013, there have been statistically significant trends in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for opiates in all sites, but in different directions. In 2013, Atlanta, Denver, and Sacramento continued to show a significant upward trend in the proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates. In Sacramento, for example, 18 percent of ADAM II arrestees tested positive for opiates in 2013, compared to just 3 percent in 2000 and 6 percent in 2007. Denver also showed a doubling of opiate positives in 2013 (to 8 percent) over 4 percent in 2000 and 3 percent in 2007.
- By contrast, the two cities with traditionally high proportions of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for opiates—New York and Chicago—showed a continuing significant decline in those numbers, decreasing by more than half in both sites since 2000. In New York, the percent of arrestees testing positive for opiates decreased from 20 percent in 2000 to 8 percent in 2013, and in Chicago from 36 percent in 2000 to 14 percent in 2013.
- Little of the opiate positive numbers among ADAM II arrestees appeared to be concurrent with the use of prescription opiates tested for in ADAM II. Since oxycodone was added to the test profile in 2007, there has not been a significant increase in the percentage of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for oxycodone—continuing to be 2 percent or less in 2013 in all sites.
- The declining opiate using population of male arrestees in Chicago and New York are older users. However, a higher proportion of young users (under 24) have appeared in the ADAM II samples in Denver, Sacramento, and Atlanta, suggesting new, younger users in these sites.

Methamphetamine

- Methamphetamine continued an upward trend since 2000 in Sacramento, where 51 percent of adult male booked arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine in 2013.
- Methamphetamine positives also increased significantly in Denver, rising from 3 percent in 2000 and 6 percent in 2007 to 16 percent in 2013. In the other three sites, the percentage of methamphetamine positives remained at one percent or less.
- In 2013, in the two sites with appreciable methamphetamine use in the ADAM II population (Denver and Sacramento), 16 to 17 percent of users reported that they injected the drug the last time they used it.
- The availability of methamphetamine remained stable in Denver, but in Sacramento significantly fewer arrestees in 2013 (30 percent) reported a failed buy than was the case in 2012 (50 percent), suggesting an increase in the availability of the drug in that area.

Other Drugs

- The ADAM II test panel includes a range of drugs other than those discussed above. In addition, ADAM II arrestees are asked to report the 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 had no prescription.
- The proportion of arrestees testing positive for other tested drugs was generally low in 2013 and varied by site. Few arrestees tested positive for barbiturates, buprenorphine, methadone, oxycodone, and PCP in all sites. Arrestees in all five sites tested positive for benzodiazepines,

ranging from 1 to 3 percent of arrestees in Atlanta and Chicago, respectively, to between 6 and 10 percent in the remaining three sites. Since 2007, the percentage of arrestees testing positive for benzodiazepines in three sites (Denver, New York, and Sacramento) doubled or tripled. Buprenorphine (a drug used in the treatment of heroin addiction) was also used by few arrestees in all five sites, ranging from less than 1 percent in Denver to 2 percent testing positive in Chicago and New York. Using results from the drug tests it is difficult to know whether or not the arrestee had a valid prescription or obtained the drug illegally. Self-report data are used to make that distinction.

- The ADAM II interview asks arrestees to report the use of a range of prescription drugs that they obtained without a legal prescription. Arrestees in Atlanta self-reported much higher use of amphetamines (14 percent) than in other sites, where self-reported use ranged from 4 percent to less than 1 percent. Self-reported use of opiate painkillers in the past three days ranged from 4 percent of arrestees in Atlanta to 9 percent of arrestees in Sacramento. Between 5 and 6 percent of arrestees in Chicago and New York reported use of Ecstasy/MDMA in the prior three days, and 9 percent of arrestees in Chicago reported use in a general category of hallucinogens in the past three days.

Special Analysis for Washington, DC

- Washington, DC was not included as one of the sites for ADAM II data collection in 2012 and 2013. However, ADAM II has benefited from data from the DC Pre-Trial Service Agency (PSA) on drug test results since 2007. The PSA tests arrestees for the same panel of drugs as in ADAM II, though it does not include marijuana. Because there was no interview administered, data on other aspects available for other sites were not available.
- In 2013, in Washington, DC, the proportion of arrestees testing positive for any drug (27 percent) and for multiple drugs (5 percent) at pretrial 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 test data for DC.
- Fifteen percent of the test samples for Washington, DC were positive for cocaine and 7 percent positive for opiates. The number testing positive for methamphetamine (1 percent), albeit small, was the same as that figure for 2012, but significantly higher than 2009 levels.
- The most notable difference between Washington, DC and other sites continued to be the 10 percent of arrestees testing positive for PCP in 2013, an increase from 4 percent in 2012.

Report Format

The ADAM II 2013 Annual Report is divided into the following sections:

- Section 1 presents information on the ADAM II program, providing a brief description of the program methodology.
- Section 2 describes the ADAM II sample, including demographics, arrest information, and treatment experiences.
- Section 3 presents findings on drug use and drug market activity among ADAM II 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. Appendix C provides 2013 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 2013 and are not annualized. Appendix D presents data tables reporting on new questions that were added to the ADAM II 2013 instrument related to the experiences of arrestees who were on active duty for the U.S. military, whether arrestees had been on probation or parole in the 12 months prior to their arrestee, and arrestee experience in illegally obtaining prescription drugs. Appendix E presents results of an analysis of arrestee truth telling, by drug and over time. Appendix F provides data on a separate analysis of age cohort trends over the original 10 ADAM II sites, including the five sites in 2013.

1. Overview of ADAM II

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring II (ADAM II) survey is a data collection effort covering adult male booked arrestees in geographically distributed counties in the United States and is funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012). From 2007 to 2011, the survey covered 10 counties. In 2012 and 2013, the ADAM II survey was conducted in 5 of those 10 counties and represented over 25,000 adult males arrested and booked in those counties during the data collection periods. Due to budget considerations 2013 will be the last year of ADAM II collection.

ADAM II is patterned on the original ADAM program, which was first introduced in 2000 under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and represented the redesign of an earlier NIJ data collection effort called the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program that began in 1988. The DUF program consisted of a brief interview and urine sampling of a convenience sample of arrestees in 23 cities with the purpose of identifying patterns of drug use among the criminal justice population at the point of arrest. The DUF program was redesigned beginning in 1997 to put it on a more scientifically sound basis (GAO, 1993).

In 2000, the renamed and redesigned program began collecting data in 14-day blocks in each calendar quarter of each year (Hunt and Rhodes, 2001). The sample of *sites* was not probability based. Each site was chosen through a grant-making process and selected to serve as a “sentinel” site; that is, they represented the counties in which they collected data, but not the Nation as a whole. Changes that were instituted in 2000 included:

- creating a common catchment area (the county in which the urban area resides);
- standardizing all data collection protocols and interviewer training across sites;
- creating a probability-based sample of facilities within each county and a probability-based sample of arrestees within each facility;
- creating a new and expanded instrument to cover areas such as treatment experiences; and
- introducing a series of questions regarding drug markets.

Due to budget cuts at NIJ, the 35-site ADAM program was terminated in 2003. In 2007, ONDCP, recognizing the importance of the ADAM data, revived the data collection in 10 of the original 35 sites and renamed the program ADAM II. Sites were chosen for geographic representation and a history of comprehensive ADAM data. In addition, ONDCP was interested in selecting sites to monitor any movement of methamphetamine use from Western areas of the country, where it had been rising steadily, to Eastern cities. The ONDCP ADAM II program also introduced new analytic features that included:

- estimation of the significance of trends over time;
- a more precise method of case weighting (using propensity scoring); and
- imputation protocols for missing drug test data.

ADAM II also made changes to accommodate new areas of interest, e.g., methamphetamine manufacturing and illegally obtained prescription drugs. In the NIJ-funded ADAM, sites collected data four times annually, in each calendar quarter of each year. 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 and 2013, due to budget considerations, the number of sites was limited to 5 of the 10 and collection to a single 21-day collection period. The data from 2012 and 2013 sites remain comparable across years, as described in detail in Appendix B.

In 2013, 1,888 interviews and 1,681 urine specimens were collected in the five ADAM II sites. When weighted, these interviews represent over 13,000 bookings of adult males in the counties. Since 2000, ADAM and ADAM II have conducted over 30,000 interviews and over 27,000 urine tests, representing over 300,000 arrests in these five sites (Table 1.1). In 2013, urine samples were tested for the following 10 drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine/methamphetamine, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, PCP, methadone, oxycodone, and buprenorphine. The five ADAM II sites included in the 2012 and 2013 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

The link between drugs and crime has been an important part of policy discussions for decades, and the ADAM and ADAM II data provide critical information for policymakers at the local and federal level. The use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription drugs touch many areas of public life, including law enforcement, employment, education, drug treatment, and health care. To assess changes over time and the impact of public programs, both local and national policymakers count on data from programs such as ADAM II for reliable estimates on what drugs are consumed, how much is consumed, where these drugs are obtained, and what changes have occurred in use.

Policymakers draw on the Nation's general population studies as important sources of data on drug use and its consequences. These excellent studies include (1) the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), an annual survey of members of U.S. households regarding drug and alcohol use, sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA); (2) SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), which provides data on admissions to publically funded drug and alcohol treatment programs; (3) Monitoring the Future (MTF), a study funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) of drug and alcohol use and related attitudes of middle and high school students; and (4) the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YBRSS), a survey of youth in schools covering a range of risk behaviors and sponsored by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) also sponsors a regular survey of prison and jail inmates that provides historical drug use data on persons who are currently incarcerated.

In areas where ADAM II data collection occurs, it serves as a complement to these surveys. Although it is not a source of national estimates and covers only males over 18 who have been arrested and booked, it does reach a population not well represented in other surveys. By definition, household, treatment, or jail- and prison-based surveys cannot provide information on persons not 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.

Many of the ADAM II arrestees will not be represented in general population studies. The NSDUH survey covers all 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. This would exclude persons who are 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. ADAM II data indicate that many adult male arrestees may fall into one of these groupings. In 2013, 17 percent of the total ADAM II sample reported that they had changed residency three or more times in the prior year, and 11 percent were homeless in the last 30 days. These men would not be eligible for inclusion in the NSDUH, though capturing their drug use information is critical for an accurate estimate of the population's drug consumption. In two of the ADAM II sites in 2013, those testing positive for drug use were significantly more likely to report that they were homeless than those testing negative (Table 2.8).

Those in the NSDUH may also be less heavy drug users. The self-reported drug use of males over 18 in the NSDUH, even among 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. Anywhere from 37 to 58 percent of ADAM II arrestees in 2012, depending on the site, reported that they used marijuana in the prior 30 days. ADAM II 2012 data are compared here because that is the year for which the most recent NSDUH data are available for analysis in detail, i.e., with the correct comparison groups (males 18 and older and males 18 and older who have ever been arrested and booked).

For all males over 18 in the 2012 NSDUH, only 10 percent admitted use in the prior 30 days. A group more comparable in the NSDUH might be those males over 18 who reported that they have been arrested at some point in their lives. Among that group, only 19 percent admitted to marijuana use in 2012 in the prior 30 days.

For less commonly used drugs like crack or heroin, the differences are even greater between the ADAM II samples and the males over 18 in NSDUH with some arrest history. For example, depending on the site, 4 to 15 percent of ADAM II arrestees in 2012 admitted crack use in the prior 30 days, compared to one percent of either all males over 18 or males over 18 with some prior arrest history in NSDUH in 2012. There may be differences in the willingness to admit use based on the setting of the interview, but the NSDUH has taken great care in allowing the individual respondent to answer without the interviewer seeing or hearing answers. More likely the differences arise from the fact that those seen in ADAM II are simply not captured in household samples due to transiency or a greater reluctance in the general population to admit stigmatized behaviors.

Many of the ADAM II arrestees are also not found in treatment data. In 2013, over 60 percent of ADAM II arrestees in all sites tested positive for at least one illegal drug in their system at the time of arrest and from 12 to 50 percent tested positive for more than one, but 68 percent had never been in any form of drug or alcohol treatment in their lives. Testing positive for drugs does not, of course, mean the user is in need of treatment. However, it is logical to think that a larger portion of users testing positive for drugs like cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin might have at some point accessed some therapeutic intervention.

Many of the ADAM II arrestees will not be represented in surveys of persons incarcerated in the Nation's prisons and jails. The BJS fields a national survey of the population of persons held in prisons and jails that covers a range of questions including those related to drug use prior to incarceration. While it might appear that this population would mirror the ADAM II sample and provide a national estimate of use in that population, the inmate population is different in important ways. First, the majority of persons arrested are not charged with offenses that are likely to result in incarceration. For example, in 2012 there

were just over 325,000 adult arrests (male and female) in all five boroughs of New York City; of those, only 27 percent were felony arrests. Those who remain in jail or are sentenced to jail or prison time and would be captured in inmate surveys are those charged with these more serious crimes (felonies) and those who are denied or cannot make bail for an extended period of time (in jails). The ADAM II survey does not capture the full criminal history of the arrestee; arrestees are asked about the number of arrests in their past, but not the charge at each arrest. The protocol does, however, record the three top charges from each arrestee's booking sheet for the current arrest. In 2013, only 56 percent of those adult males arrested and booked in the five sites were charged with a felony, a charge more likely to result in some jail time.

ADAM II offers another important piece of information not available in other surveys—a bioassay that detects the recent use of each of ten different drugs—providing the ability to validate self-reports of use. The urine specimen collected as part of the ADAM II interview is obtained no more than 48 hours after arrest. This is designed to reflect the short window of detection for many of the drugs of interest to policymakers. 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 urinalysis results. While marijuana may be reliably detected up to 30 days after use, cocaine metabolites, opiates, and methamphetamine require a much shorter window between testing and use (one to two days) for reliable results. This means that, with the exception of marijuana, persons held in jail for more than a few days or in prison will no longer have detectable drugs in their system. If all respondents offer truthful answers regarding drug use, this is not a problem. However, data from ADAM II and many other studies indicate that this is not the case. As described later in this report, the willingness to admit use is often low and varies by drug and by the age of the user. For this reason, ADAM and ADAM II have used the test results as a “gold standard” of proof of use that is not subject to changes in patterns of “truth telling” regarding drug use over time, by age of the respondent, or stigmatization of the drug.

Finally, the local focus of ADAM and ADAM II is one of its greatest strengths as well as a limitation. Beginning with the 35-site ADAM data collected from 2000 to 2003 and continuing to the more recent smaller site samples, it has been evident that drug-use patterns, drug markets, and trends vary considerably from region to region based on demographics, historical factors in the population, trafficking activity, and law enforcement strategies. Relying only on national estimates can mask these differences. Methamphetamine is a good example. The 2012 NSDUH results reports that 0.2 percent of adult males used methamphetamine in the past year. ADAM II data suggest a different story in the Western states. In 2012, 40 percent of arrestees in Sacramento tested positive for methamphetamine and 40 percent admitted using it in the prior 12 months. In 2013, this figure reached 51 percent. The low national estimate is driven by what is occurring in other geographic areas. In the ADAM II sites of New York, Chicago, and Atlanta, the percentage of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine since 2000 has never risen above 1 percent. Denver, on the other hand, has moved from 3 percent testing positive in 2000 to 16 percent in 2013. So, while national estimates may indicate a minor problem nationwide given the wide geographic differences, local or regional data become critical for law enforcement and treatment providers who are trying to manage and understand their areas' drug problems more effectively.

The ADAM II Methodology

When redesigning the ADAM program more than 13 years ago, a major challenge was creating a rigorous sampling protocol that not only could be reliably used in the often turbulent booking areas of inner city jails, but also could be monitored for validity. ADAM II executes a rigorous sampling protocol in the active booking areas of large urban jails. These jails are where male arrestees are processed before arraignment. They are transported by police from multiple city and county law enforcement agencies, fingerprinted, and placed in holding cells or areas for further processing. During this period, arrestees are searched, examined briefly by medical staff, and their identifications scanned for any outstanding warrants. All adult males arrestees who are not being held on a federal offense (and awaiting transport by federal marshals) constitute the ADAM II sample frame.

ADAM II interviews take place as close to the active booking area as permitted by law enforcement in order to conduct interviews as close to the time of arrest and booking as possible. Only males who have been arrested and booked within the past 48 hours are eligible for inclusion in the sample. Some arrestees may have been in custody for only a few hours and are still in the active booking area. Others may have been processed and moved to other locations in the jail. If they are selected as part of the sample, they are brought to the interview area by assisting officers.

Adhering to the 48-hour post arrest window is a critical part of the ADAM II protocol and is related to the use of a bioassay (urinalysis) to validate answers about drug use. The ability to detect the presence of drugs or their metabolites in urine samples varies by drug and the chronicity of use. Cocaine metabolites, opiates, and methamphetamine, for example, have a short window of reliable detection in urine of only a day or two; marijuana has a far longer one, up to 30 days. For those narrow-window drugs, it is critical that ADAM II not wait until arrestees are arraigned and in permanent holding cells, as many of the drugs of interest will have passed out of the arrestee's system. The 48-hour window also helps to address any bias in the sample that would be caused if interviewing occurred later in the criminal justice process, as the large number of persons arrested for lesser offenses or those able to make bail would have been released.

For a complete explanation of ADAM II methodology, refer to Appendix B and *ADAM II 2013 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 5 of those sites in 2012 and 2013. 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:

www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp. Limited data on Washington, DC, is covered in later sections of this report.

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 drug test data for all years.

Exhibit 1.1 identifies the five sites that collected data in 2013. 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: 2013 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 those facilities in each county during the data collection period. Both county level and facility level plans are developed with data from local law enforcement on the total number of sites in the county where adult males are brought for booking and the annual flow of cases through each, and includes information on any movement of arrestees throughout the process between facilities.

In most ADAM II counties, regardless of the arresting agency, all adult males arrested are taken for booking to a single central jail, either the county jail or a city’s large detention facility, where they will appear before a judge for arraignment. In some places there is more than one central booking location. For example, in Fulton County (Atlanta), adult male arrestees are booked in two large facilities, the Fulton County Jail (FCJ) and the Atlanta Detention Center (ADC). All adult county arrests are booked at the FCJ. The Atlanta Police Department books all adult male arrestees charged with a misdemeanor within the city of Atlanta at ADC and all felons at FCJ. The two facilities are roughly the same size in terms of arrest volume, and sampling is done at both proportional to the arrest volume in each.

Since the beginning of ADAM, Cook County, IL (Chicago), has been handled somewhat differently. The Cook County Jail books all adult males charged with a serious misdemeanor or felony in the county. All 96 police precincts of the Chicago Police Department also book felons and serious misdemeanants in that facility. However, there are also several bond courts in the county where misdemeanants can be booked and released. ADAM does not collect data in those courts. Consequently, the ADAM and ADAM II samples for Cook County, collected only in the main Cook County Jail, are a felony and serious misdemeanor sample only.

The facility level sampling design divides each 24-hour period on each of the 21 days of collection into the following 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
2. A *flow* of adult male booked arrestees who enter the jail after data collection has begun and were not arrested more than 48 hours prior

Decisions as to how many arrestees to sample in each of the strata are based on an examination of recent facility level data on the flow of arrestees during the day and is the basis for placing data collection at the best point to capture the highest flow of arrestees. In all sites the most active time period is generally from the late afternoon (4 PM) to midnight. Interviewers begin their shift at the beginning of the designated high-flow period and work an eight hour shift, systematically sampling from both the accumulated stock of eligible arrestees (those offenders who were booked during the previous 16 hours) and the entering flow of eligible arrestees during the shift period. See Exhibit 1.2 for a description of the sampling and data collection process.

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.

There are factors that impact the probability that a male booked arrestee will be interviewed, making case-weighting necessary: 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). These factors are most critical in the stock sample, as those arrested earlier in the day, on high-volume weekend days, or with more minor charges are more likely to have been released prior to interviewer shifts.

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 and case weights reflect all selection probabilities to represent all persons arrested in the data collection time frame.

In 2007, ADAM II analysts introduced propensity score weighting for samples going forward and reweighted data from 2000 to 2001 using this method. 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 provides the case weights. 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. Therefore, analysis of weighted data across years uses the original weights derived for cases in 2002 and 2003.

Response Rates

As noted, many of the arrestees sampled are no longer in the facility when interviewers begin their shift. This is particularly true in some sites where transit through the booking process is particularly rapid and/or a large number of arrestees are released post arraignment. Arrestees may be released post arraignment if they meet bail or are fined and released or released on their own recognizance to return for trial at a later date. The latter two cases generally involve less serious crimes. ADAM II analysts calculate three response rates (see Appendix B for details):

1. *The overall response rate* is the number of eligible adult male arrestees interviewed divided by the total number of all adult male arrestees sampled, regardless of where they are at shift time. The overall rate across all five sites for 2013 was 62 percent.
2. *The conditional response rate* is the number of eligible adult male arrestees interviewed divided by the number of sampled arrestees who were physically available to be interviewed at shift time. The conditional response rate across all five sites in 2013 was 93 percent. Seven percent of sampled, eligible, and available arrestees declined to be interviewed.
3. *The urine response rate* is the number of arrestees interviewed and providing a urine sample for testing divided by the number of sample-eligible arrestees interviewed. The urine response for all five sites for 2013 was 89 percent.

The 20- to 25-minute ADAM II interview is recorded in paper-and-pencil format because many jails will not allow electronic equipment, such as a laptop or even a cell phone, into the active booking area. 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 to be collected at the end of the interview. Participation in either the interview or the urine testing is voluntary. A consent statement is read and the arrestee is asked if he wishes to participate. After the interview, if the arrestee has consented to the urine testing, he is given a urine cup stickered with a bar-code with the numeric identifier that is also placed on the facesheet and interview form to match each data element to the same arrestee. All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for testing (see Exhibit 1.3), and no identifying information on the arrestee is retained, included on any data collection tool, or shared with law enforcement.

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, PCP, and buprenorphine), 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."

Imputation Methods to Account for Data on Arrestees Who Do Not Provide a Drug Test Sample

While the proportion of arrestees who agree to provide a urine sample for testing is surprisingly high, on average each year about 10 to 12 percent of interviewed arrestees do not provide a urine sample for testing. Ignoring those missing cases is likely to provide a biased picture of drug prevalence; that is, those who decline to provide a test specimen are likely different than those who provide a specimen, i.e., they may be users attempting to hide use.

In 2007, ADAM II analysts developed a statistical method to impute missing drug 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 about use. The imputation method is not based simply on the self-report of the respondent who refused, but 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.

Estimating Trends Over Time

The original ADAM program did not develop methods to estimate the significance of trends from year to year. In ADAM II, one of ONDCP's goals was to develop the appropriate statistical methods to determine the significance of trends. The methods developed in 2007 were applied both going forward and to the 2000-2003 samples.

In a typical time series data collection, estimating trends involves creating a confidence interval around each year's estimate and determining whether changes from year to year are statistically significant. In the case of ADAM, other variables can change year-to-year estimate besides what the program seeks to measure, i.e., changes in drug use in the samples. Police arrest practices and pretrial processing practices can change over time and significantly affect who is arrested and booked. For example, a change of focus to drug dealing or quality of life crimes can change who is in the arrestee sample over time. Processing procedures such as the practice of officers issuing desk appearance tickets and citations in the field can shift the mixture of the booking population over time. As a result, relying only on the significance of changes in yearly estimates of drug use could potentially reflect changes in policy rather than changes in

actual drug use in the male arrestee population. For this reason, ADAM II analysts develop model-based estimates of trends, holding arrest types constant.

Since there have been differences over time in the data collection timing of ADAM and ADAM II collection—from four calendar quarters in 2000–2003 to two quarters in 2007–2011 and to one 21-day period in 2012 and 2013—analysts developed a method of dealing with the seasonality that occurs in some sites concerning the pattern of drug use. This method addresses 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 18 years and older who have been arrested and booked on any charge within the prior 48 hours. 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. The exception is Chicago (Cook County) where the sample consists of felony and serious misdemeanor arrests only. Persons who have already been adjudicated and are only being transferred from one facility to another, for example, immigration violators being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and persons being held for either military or federal law enforcement, are not included. In addition, arrestees who are incoherent or deemed by local authorities as too violent at the time of the interview are excluded. All have been booked and are, in general, waiting to be taken before a magistrate. In some facilities, this process takes several hours and arrestees remain in the active booking area during that time.

The ADAM II data collection has three components: the facesheet on which official records data are collected on all arrestees sampled, regardless of obtaining a subsequent interview; the interview, covering a range of topics; and the urine sample and test result (see Exhibit 2.1).

Exhibit 2.1: ADAM II Data Domains
Official Records Data (Facesheet) 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 Marijuana, opiates, cocaine metabolites, amphetamines/methamphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, methadone, oxycodone, phencyclidine, buprenorphine

Demographic Characteristics of ADAM II Arrestees

The demographic characteristics of ADAM II arrestees from 2007 to 2013 are presented in Tables 2.1 through 2.3 in Appendix A. The average age of arrestees in all five sites ranged from 34 to 38, which reflected a significantly older arrestee population than in prior years in all sites except Denver, where the average age of arrestees has remained stable at between 34 and 35 years old (Table 2.1). Over 60 percent of arrestees across all sites in 2013 were single. The proportion of ADAM II male arrestees who were U.S. citizens was close to 90 percent or higher in all five sites, ranging from 88 percent (Atlanta and New York) to 98 percent (Chicago), although these figures do not include any arrestee held for immigration authorities.

High unemployment characterizes this population. Four of the five sites showed a significant (10 percent or more) decrease since 2007 in the proportion of male booked arrestees who reported currently working either full or part time; current unemployment levels in these sites ranged from 52 percent (New York) to 69 percent (Sacramento). The exception was Chicago, where unemployment levels among arrestees have dropped significantly since 2010 to 43 percent (Table 2.1). Educational levels across the sites have remained relatively stable since 2007, ranging roughly between 60 and 70 percent of arrestees across all sites reporting that they had either completed high school or obtained a GED (Table 2.2).

In 2013, ADAM II asked arrestees if they had ever been on active duty in the U.S. military (Tables D.1 in Appendix D). Across all sites, less than 10 percent of arrestees reported ever being on active duty in the U.S. military, ranging from 4 percent in New York to 9 percent in Atlanta. Among those arrestees who were veterans, between a third and a little more than a half had been deployed to a combat zone and most (58 percent or more across all sites) reported being currently separated or retired from the military.

With the exception of New York, where more than half of the arrestees had some form of health insurance (individually purchased, employer or union funded, state government funded, or federally funded [e.g., Medicare, Medicaid, Veterans Administration]), the proportion of uninsured ADAM II arrestees in the remaining four sites in 2013 ranged between 65 percent (Sacramento) and 73 percent (Chicago) (Table 2.2).

ADAM II arrestees are also asked to report on where they have lived for the past year, e.g., their own house, someone else's house, dormitory or group home, residential treatment facility, prison or jail, or no fixed residence. The proportion of arrestees that reported having stable housing in the prior 30 days was between 70 percent (Denver) and 94 percent (Chicago), but these levels represented a significant decline since prior years in four of the five sites (Table 2.2). Arrestees are also asked about their housing situation by month over the past 12 months, which provides an indicator of the longer term stability of their housing situation. Among all ADAM II arrestees, 17 percent changed residences three or more times in that period; 11 percent reported having been homeless during the prior 30 days.

While the racial and ethnic makeup of the adult male arrestee population has remained relatively stable in Atlanta and Sacramento, the remaining three sites show shifts in the makeup of the ADAM II population since 2007 and 2008, which may reflect demographic shifts in the region. In Chicago, the percentage of African-American arrestees has decreased significantly since 2007, while the percentage of Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic arrestees has increased significantly. In Denver, the percentage of Hispanic arrestees has declined significantly and the percentage of white, non-Hispanic arrestees has increased significantly. And in New York, the percentage of Hispanic and Black arrestees has increased significantly, while the percentage of white and other non-Hispanic arrestees has decreased significantly (Table 2.3).

Arrestees' Histories of Involvement with the Criminal Justice System

Most ADAM II arrestees are not new to the criminal justice system. Arrestees are asked to report the number of times they have been arrested prior to the current arrest, including within the past year. In 2013, ADAM II arrestees also were asked if they had been on probation, on parole or other supervised or conditional release from prison at any time during the past 12 months.

Across all sites, more than 80 percent of the arrestees reported that they have been arrested at least once prior to the current arrest, ranging from 82 percent (Sacramento) to 94 percent (Chicago). For all but Sacramento, these levels reflect a significant increase since 2003 in the proportion of arrestees with an arrest history (Table 2.4). Many have also been recently arrested prior to the current arrest; between 14 percent (Denver) and 29 percent (Atlanta) of arrestees reported being arrested two or more times in the year prior to the current arrest. This represented a significant increase in the number of recent repeat offenders in all but Denver since the 2000–2003 years of ADAM (Table 2.5).

In 2013, it was not uncommon for arrestees to have been on probation or parole in the 12 months prior to their arrest (Table D.2). More arrestees in Sacramento reported being on probation (52 percent) or parole (25 percent) than in any of the other five sites, where the percentage of arrestees on probation in the previous 12 months ranged from 7 percent (New York) to 32 percent (Atlanta) and the percentage on parole ranged from 3 percent (Atlanta) to 23 percent (Denver) (Table D.2).

All adult male arrestees, regardless of charge, are eligible to be included in the ADAM II samples. Charge information is recorded for the three highest charges for which the adult male arrestee was booked. Table 2.6 presents the percentage of arrestees booked for each type of charge: violent, drug, property, or other crimes. Less than a quarter of arrestees were charged with a violent crime in all five ADAM II sites, ranging from 18 percent (Atlanta) to 24 percent (Chicago and Denver). There were significantly fewer adult male arrestees charged with a violent crime since 2007 in New York and since 2012 in Sacramento, while the percentage of arrestees charged with a violent crime remained stable in the other sites.

There have been significant changes since prior years in the percentage of arrestees charged with drug crimes in all five sites (Table 2.6). While the percentage of arrestees charged with drug crimes significantly increased by 5 to 10 percent since 2007 in New York and Sacramento and to a lesser extent in Atlanta since 2011, the percentage of arrestees charged with a drug crime has decreased significantly by more than 10 percent in Chicago and Denver since 2007. In three of the sites, close to a quarter or more of the arrestees were charged with a property crime, ranging from 24 percent (Atlanta) to 33 percent (New York). Since 2007, property crime charges continue to be less common in Denver and Sacramento, where the percentage of arrestees charged with property crimes has dropped significantly in both sites since 2007 to historic lows of 14 and 12 percent, respectively.

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

Arrestees who participate in ADAM II consent to both an interview and collection of bioassay data. While 82 percent of male arrestees who were sampled and available in the facility at the time of the interview in 2013 consented to both, 11 percent participated in the interview, but did not provide a urine specimen. In these cases, imputation methods were applied, which allow for comparisons to be made between arrestees who have drugs in their system at the time of arrest and those who do not. The results of the comparisons made for 2013 between these two adult male arrestee groups (users and nonusers) are

presented in Tables 2.7 and 2.8. 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.

Users in Atlanta were significantly younger than nonusers, fewer users in New York have a high school diploma or GED, and significantly more users in Denver, New York, and Sacramento were U.S. citizens. Significantly fewer users in Denver and Sacramento had access to health insurance over the past year and significantly fewer users were employed in four of the five sites. In Sacramento, nonusers were twice as likely to be employed as users. Only in Denver did users report significantly lower levels of stability with respect to housing over the past 30 days than nonusers. And, while arrest histories did not significantly differ between the two groups in three of the sites, users in Chicago and Sacramento were two to three times more likely to have been arrested prior to the current arrest than nonusers.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Experiences Among ADAM II Arrestees

ADAM II asks arrestees, regardless of whether they admit to drug use, about their treatment experiences. Arrestees are asked about both lifetime and recent inpatient and outpatient drug or alcohol treatment and inpatient mental health treatment at a psychiatric facility. Tables 2.9 and 2.10 present findings across the five sites. It is also important to note that differences 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.

Less than 30 percent of all 2013 ADAM II arrestees reported ever receiving any form of drug or alcohol treatment. The percentage of 2013 ADAM II arrestees that reported having ever received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment ranged from 9 percent (Atlanta) to 26 percent (New York). For most sites, the proportion of ADAM II arrestees who had ever received outpatient treatment remained relatively stable, with the exception of Atlanta, where significantly fewer had outpatient treatment experience since 2009, and New York, where significantly more had outpatient treatment experience since 2007. The percentage of arrestees who reported ever receiving residential or inpatient drug or alcohol treatment ranged between 15 percent (Atlanta) and 29 percent (Denver). Atlanta and New York showed the same significant shifts in inpatient drug and alcohol treatment as seen with outpatient treatment experiences.

The proportion of adult male arrestees that reported receiving any form of treatment in the past year was low, less than 14 percent. Between 2 percent (Chicago) and 10 percent (New York) of arrestees reported receiving outpatient treatment services in the past year, three times fewer ADAM II arrestees in Chicago than received treatment in 2007 and significantly more than received outpatient treatment in New York in 2009 (Table 2.9). Reported levels of inpatient or residential drug or alcohol treatment in the past year were at slightly higher levels, ranging from 3 percent (Atlanta) to 14 percent (Denver).

Across all sites, arrestees reported receiving inpatient mental health treatment (Table 2.10) in the past year at lower levels than any form of drug or alcohol treatment, ranging from 2 percent (Denver) to 6 percent (Chicago). Significantly more 2013 ADAM II arrestees in Chicago and New York reported a recent inpatient psychiatric stay than did those in 2010, and the same was true for Sacramento since 2012.

3. Drug Use and Drug Market Activity Among Arrestees

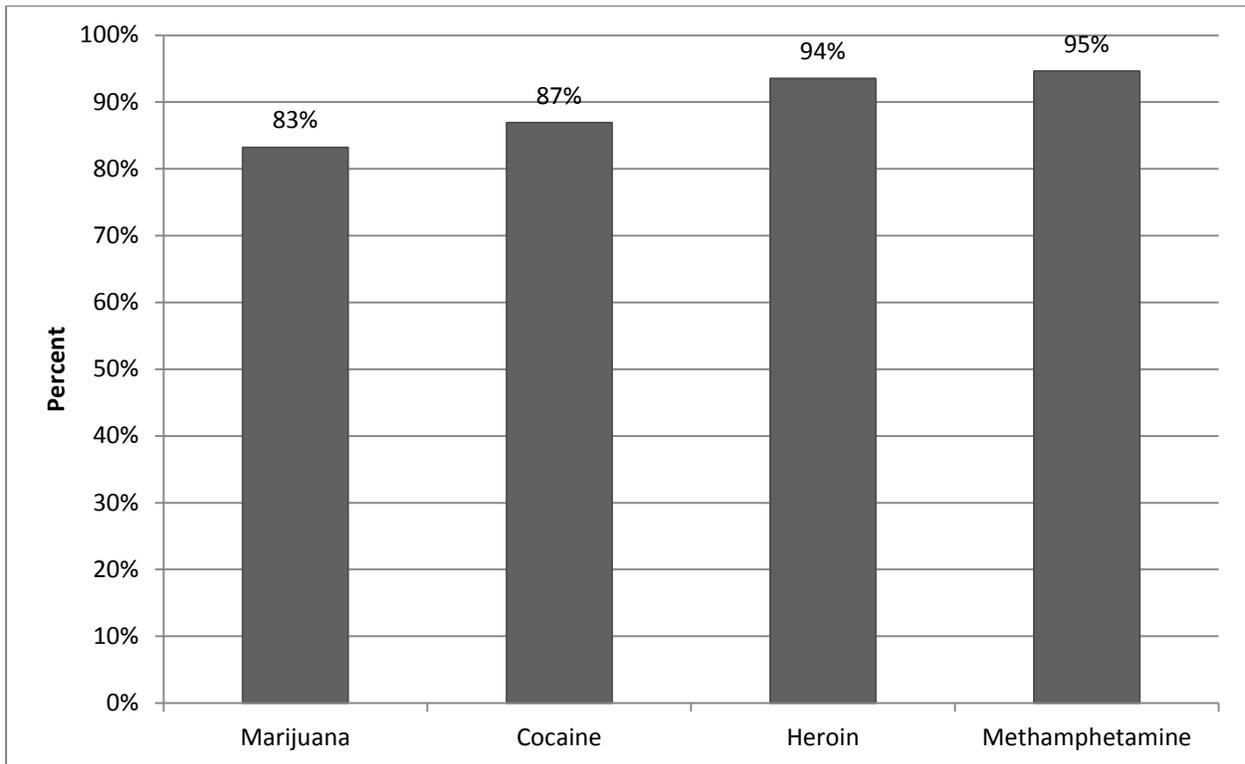
Congruence Between the Self-report and Urine Test Results

Testing the validity of self-reported drug use through the use of a bioassay (urinalysis) is a critical part of the ADAM II protocol. Drug users have a range of incentives not to tell the truth—fear of disclosure to authorities, stigma, and self-denial. In the ADAM II data collection procedure, the arrestee is not required to provide a urine sample for testing; it is voluntary. He is also told that there will be no disclosure of information and that there is no way to connect either the information he is providing or the results of the urine testing to his name or other personal identifiers. The request for a urine sample is made at the beginning of the interview and again at the end, therefore giving him two opportunities to refuse. The ADAM II program has a remarkable rate of consent to provide a sample among those interviewed: only 11 percent of interviewed arrestees across all sites in 2013 either refused or failed to provide a sample for testing.

In order for analysts to properly match self-reported answers to each drug's window of reliable detection, ADAM II arrestees are asked whether they had used each of the drugs during multiple detection periods (3 days, 7 days, and 30 days). The results of the drug test 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.

ADAM II data show that there are essentially two ways of assessing the overall veracity of self-report data, each with a very different outcome. First, as Figure 3.1 (Table 3.1) indicates, there is the overall congruence between self-reports (with the appropriate detection window applied) and specific drug tests; 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. Relying only on these data, one would conclude that self-report of drug use was remarkably good—averaging the self-report across the sites, 83 percent reported truthfully regarding their marijuana use, 87 percent for cocaine (crack or powder) use, 94 percent for opiate use, and 95 percent for methamphetamine use.

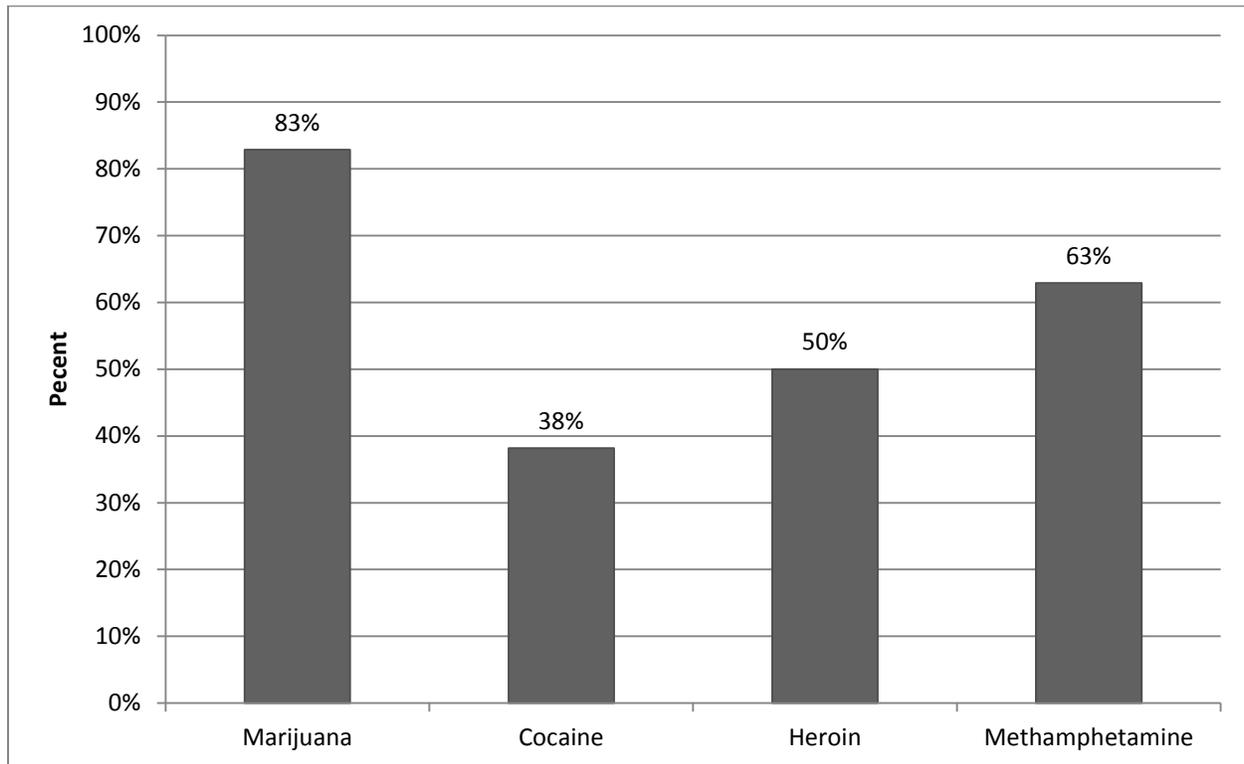
Figure 3.1: Rate of Congruence Between Self-reports and Urine Tests for Selected Drug Use, 2013^a



^a These percentages represent the average congruence across all sites.

There is no benefit in this setting for a respondent to say he used a drug when he did not, but there is a reason to say he did not use the drug when he did. Figure 3.1 is not relevant to the question, “Do persons who use drugs admit that use, and is there any variation related to the drug in that truth telling?” and can be misleading. Figure 3.2 (Table 3.2) addresses the first part of this question by looking at the congruence between self-reported use and urinalysis testing for those male arrestees of the greatest interest, those who tested positive for each drug in question and admitted that use in the correct window of detection. As Figure 3.2 indicates, 83 percent of those who tested positive for marijuana admitted it, but those who were using one of the other three drugs were less likely to admit that use. Only 38 percent of male arrestees who tested positive for cocaine admitted either cocaine or crack use; 50 percent of those testing positive for opiates admitted use, and 63 percent of those testing positive for methamphetamine admitted use.

Figure 3.2: Rate of Congruence Between Self-Report and Urine Tests Among Those Testing Positive, 2013



^a These percentages represent the average congruence across all sites.

This might not be a critical issue if it were feasible to estimate the correction in the self-report data by drug and adjust estimates. It is a critical issue, however, if the willingness to tell the truth varies over time and/or by characteristics of the respondent, e.g., his age or where he lives. ADAM data, a continuous source of both self-report and drug test results over a period of years, allows one to see if the willingness to admit use varies by these factors—by time, by site, and by characteristics of the user. For this report a separate analysis of the factors that influence the willingness to admit use was conducted looking at variation by site, by drug, and by characteristics of the users. The analysis draws on data from the original ten ADAM II sites and includes data from 2012 and 2013 for the five sites participating in those years.

Are there significant differences between the willingness to tell the truth by location; that is, across the ADAM II sites? ADAM data have always highlighted the differences in patterns of drug use in different parts of the country, and these differences are also apparent in the willingness to admit to use of different drugs in different ADAM II sites.

There are fewer differences across the five sites in 2013 in terms of arrestees who tested positive for marijuana admitting use—from 70 percent in Atlanta to 87 percent in Sacramento (Table 3.2). One might argue that marijuana is both more common in these sites than other drugs tested for and, therefore, is seen as more normative and less stigmatized. For example, of all of the drugs analyzed in ADAM II, marijuana is the only one for which there has been any discussion and/or action regarding decriminalization or legalization.

Congruence across sites for heroin and cocaine, however, is not as high, perhaps because their use is more stigmatizing for users to admit. In the two sites in 2013 with the largest proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates (Chicago at 14 percent positive and Sacramento at 18 percent positive), 65 percent (Chicago) and 46 percent (Sacramento) of those testing positive admitted to its use. In sites where the proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates is lowest (Atlanta where 6 percent tested positive in 2013), only 22 percent of arrestees testing positive admitted use. Similarly, in Sacramento where 51 percent of arrestees in 2013 tested positive for methamphetamine, 66 percent admitted that use, whereas in Atlanta where less than 1 percent tested positive for methamphetamine in 2013, only 29 percent admitted that use.

Does the willingness to tell the truth also vary over time or by characteristics of users? Just as availability and fads in drug use can change patterns of use over time, these factors may also change respondents' willingness to admit to use of different drugs at different points in time. The ADAM II analysis of trends over time includes only those testing positive for a particular drug, and each drug is analyzed separately—for example, for heroin, only those that tested positive for opiates are included in the analysis. The ADAM II protocol tests for both opiates and for synthetic opiates such as oxycodone and questions asked that cover heroin and prescription drugs separately. Fewer than three percent of all respondents tested positive for oxycodone in 2013.

The analyses estimated the probability of admitting to drug use in each year using a regression model that includes other covariates: indicator variables for charge (violent, property, and drug) and severity (felony) of the most serious arrest charge; age; race; ethnicity; education; and, any full- or part-time employment.

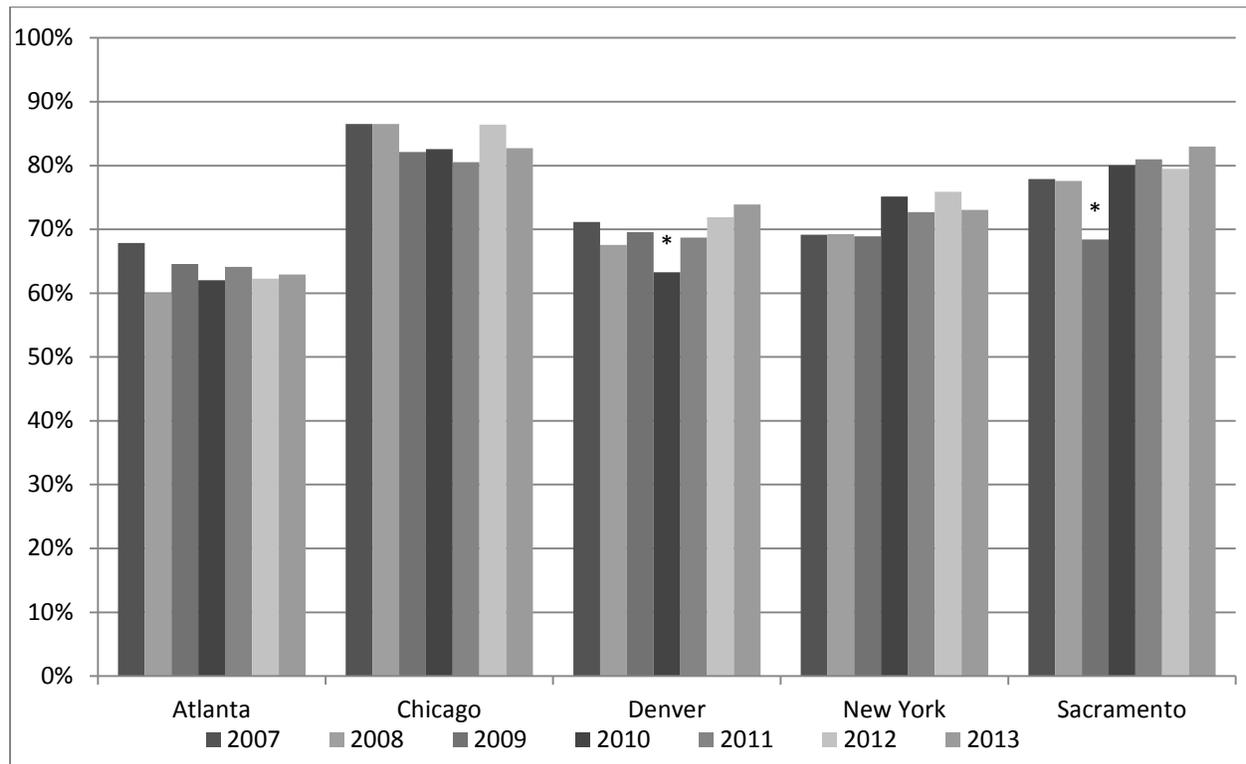
The results show that there are statistically significant trends in the willingness to admit to drug use for some drugs in some ADAM II sites over time (Table E.1). The analysis calculated the percentage point change in actual users admitting drug use over the entire ADAM time period, holding all of the other covariates in the regression model constant. The results are mixed across sites and drugs. Atlanta saw large, statistically significant reductions in the percentage of arrestees admitting to a positive drug test result for marijuana, cocaine, and heroin. Charlotte saw large, statistically significant reductions in the percentage of arrestees admitting to a positive drug test result for marijuana and cocaine. Minneapolis saw a moderate reduction in the percentage of arrestees admitting to a positive drug test result for marijuana. Portland saw a large increase in the percentage of arrestees admitting to a positive drug test result for cocaine. In short, holding other factors constant, the willingness to admit use among users changes over time, differently for differently sites and for different drugs. *The level of use may not change, but the willingness to admit that use does.*

The only characteristic of users that seems consistently associated with admitting drug use is age. For marijuana, there is, overall, a high level of willingness to admit use in all age groups in all sites, perhaps because compared to the other drugs tested for, marijuana is less stigmatized. From the high percentage of arrestees testing positive for marijuana each year in ADAM II it appears to be more normative. However, there are still differences based on the age of the arrestee reporting use. In 9 of the 10 sites there are statistically significant differences in a user's willingness to admit to marijuana use based on his age, and the trends are not consistent across sites (Figure E.1). In Atlanta, Chicago, Indianapolis, and Portland, middle-aged males are most likely to admit to use of marijuana, while in Charlotte, Denver, and Sacramento the youngest arrestees are the most truthful. There are also significant differences by age for other drugs (Figures E.2 and E.3). In all sites, young arrestees who test positive for cocaine or opiates are less likely to admit that use than older users.

Test Results for the Presence of Illicit Drugs

A large proportion of ADAM II arrestees in all sites tested positive for some drug in their system at the time of arrest and booking—anywhere from 63 percent in Atlanta to 83 percent in Chicago and Sacramento. While Atlanta has remained stable, the proportion of arrestees testing positive for drugs at the time of arrest has undergone significant changes in the remaining four sites, increasing since 2000–2003 by 8 percent in both Denver and Sacramento and decreasing by 6 percent in Chicago and 11 percent in New York. 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, covering the years 2007 to 2013 in the five 2013 sites. (Table 3.3 covers 2000–2003 and 2007–2013.)

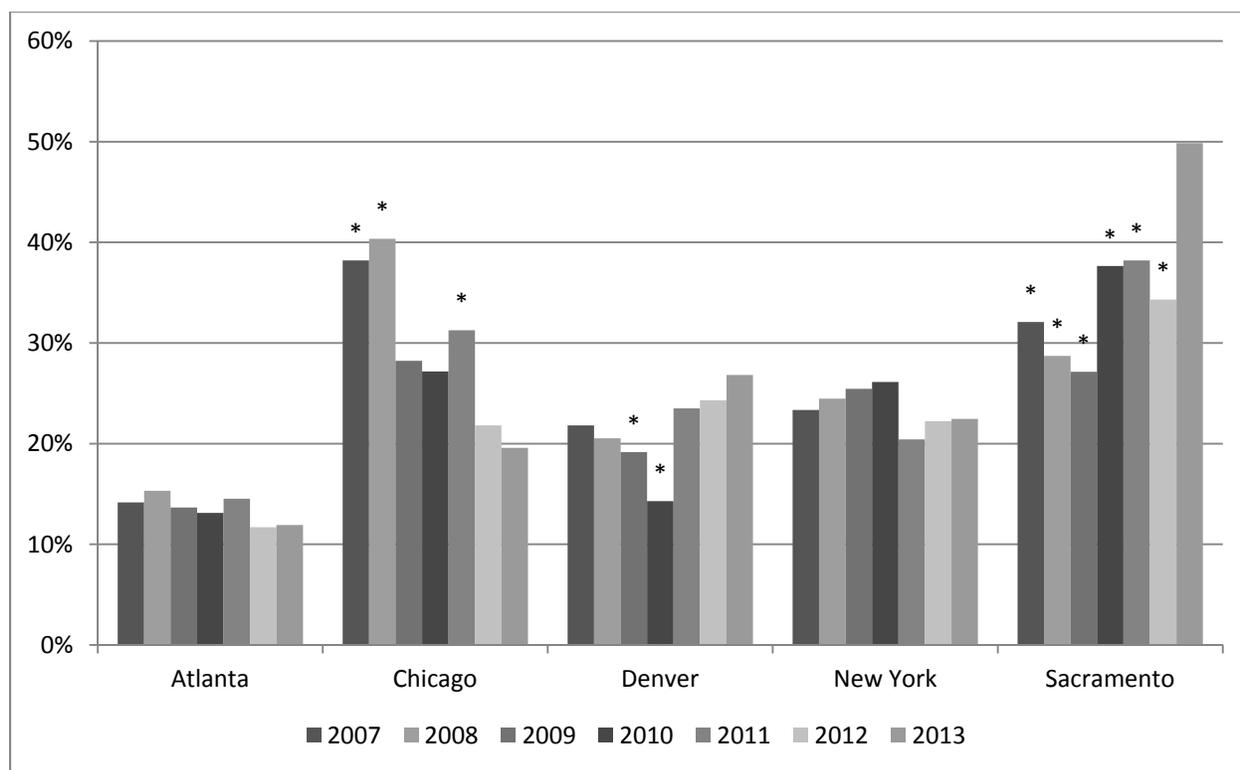
Figure 3.3: Percentage Testing Positive for Any Drug



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

In 2013, many ADAM II arrestees also tested positive for more than one drug in their system at the time of arrest (Figure 3.4, Table 3.4)—from 12 percent in Atlanta to 50 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Sacramento had more than one substance in their system at arrest. The proportion of arrestees testing positive for multiple drugs has also undergone significant changes since 2000–2003, increasing by a third in Sacramento and decreasing by a third in New York and by more than half in Chicago.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Testing Positive for Multiple Drugs



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

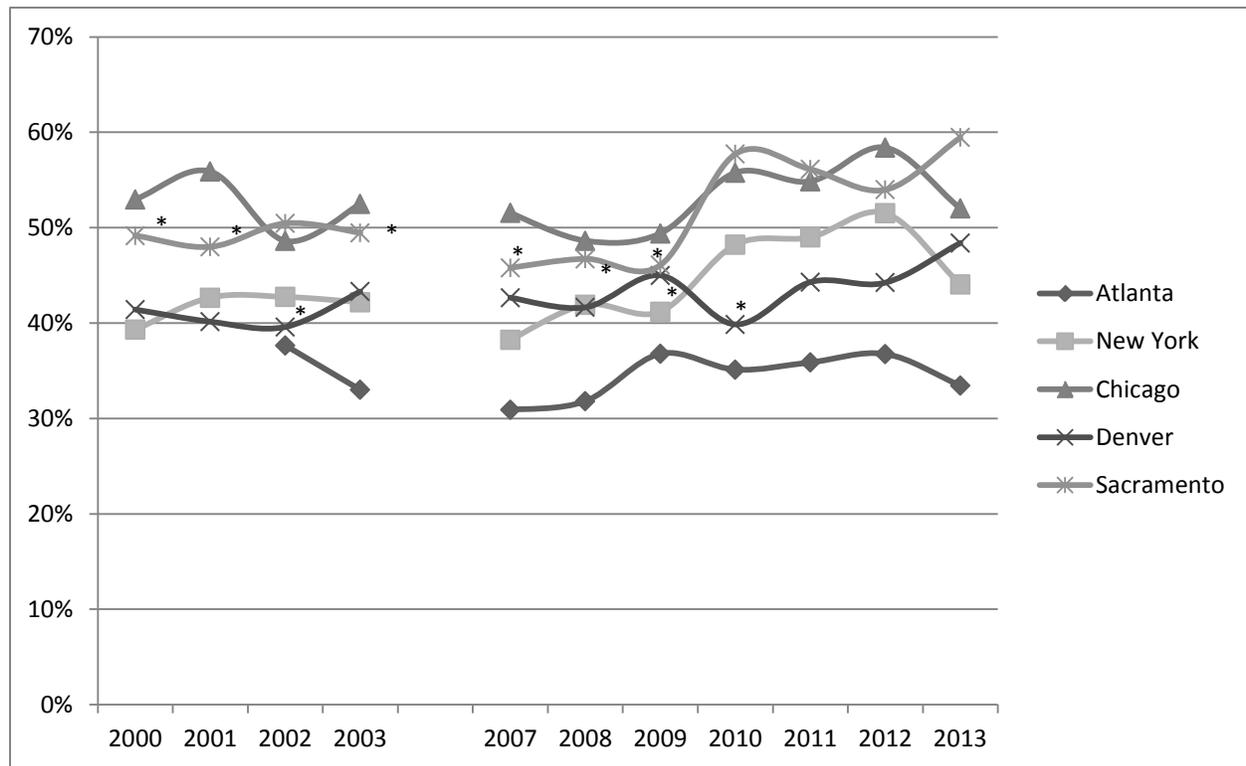
There was variation in the prevalence of drugs used by the ADAM II arrestees across the sites in 2013. The sections that follow provide results for urinalysis and self-report answers about marijuana, cocaine, crack, opiates, and methamphetamine and summary information on test results for other drugs tested and self-reported. In each of the five major drug sections, responses to question regarding drug market activity (buying and selling) also are covered.

Marijuana

Prevalence of Use

Marijuana was the drug most commonly detected in samples collected from adult male arrestees in the ADAM II sites. In 2013, anywhere from a third (Atlanta) to almost 60 percent (Sacramento) of adult male booked arrestees tested positive for marijuana, indicating use of the drug within the prior 30 days (Figure 3.5, Table 3.5). While these figures were relatively stable in two of the five sites, marijuana use increased significantly in Sacramento (to 59 percent) in 2013 from earlier years. There has also been a significant upward trend in marijuana positives in the Denver and New York sites since 2000.

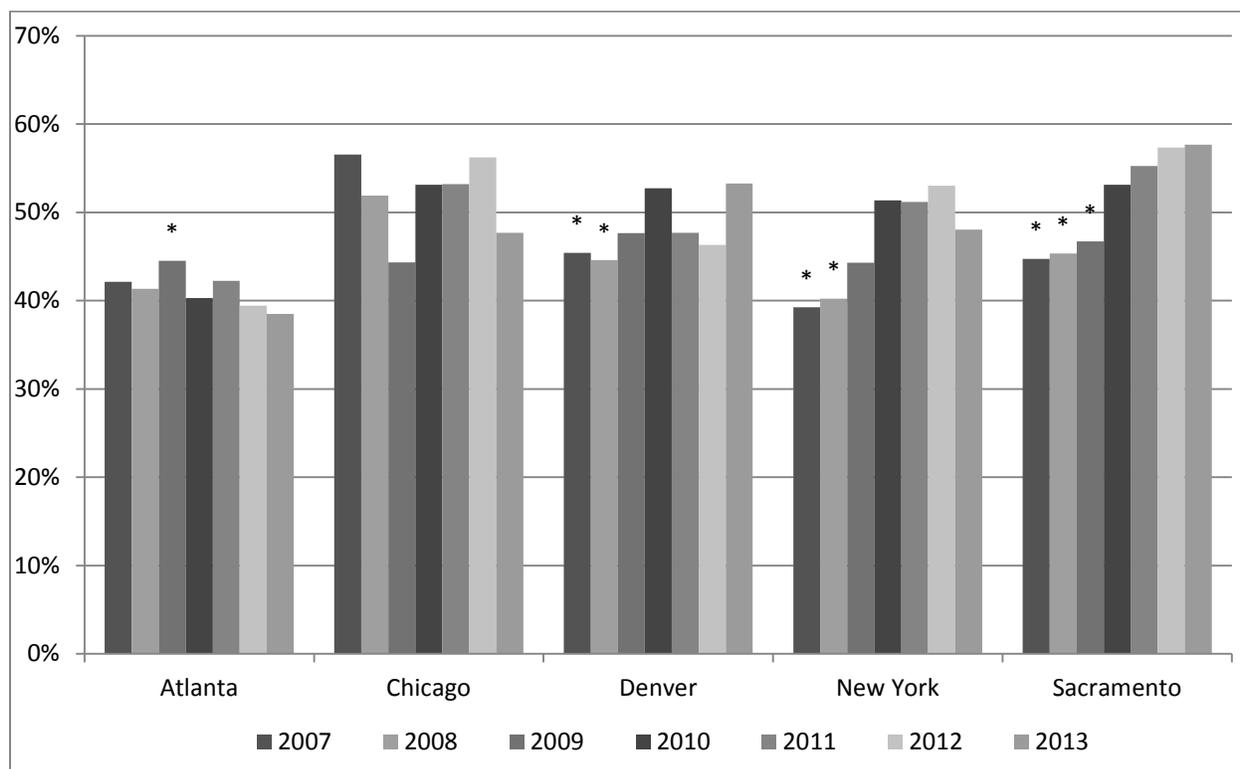
Figure 3.5: Percentage Testing Positive for Marijuana



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Marijuana was also the drug most commonly admitted to (self-reported) when ADAM II arrestees were asked about use in the prior 30 days—from 39 percent admitting in Atlanta to 58 percent in Sacramento (Table 3.9). Adult male arrestees in two sites in states where recent legislation legalized use or reduced penalties associated with marijuana use, Colorado and California, were also the sites where high proportions of ADAM II arrestees admitted to marijuana use: 53 percent of arrestees admitted to marijuana use in the past 30 days in Denver and 58 percent admitted to 30 day use in Sacramento (Figure 3.6, Table 3.9). The proportion of ADAM II arrestees self-reporting marijuana use in the prior 30 days in both of these sites and New York was significantly higher in 2013 than in 2007. Respondents are also asked about their more recent use (past three days, seven days), as well use in the past year (Table 3.10). Again, ADAM II arrestees in Denver and Sacramento in 2013 admitted use in the past three days, seven days, and year in significantly greater numbers than was true in 2007 (Table 3.10).

Figure 3.6: Percentage Self-reporting Use of Marijuana, Past 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2013 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 were 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 more than half of the prior 30 days—a significant increase in all sites but Atlanta since 2007.

ADAM II arrestees who admitted to marijuana use in the prior 30 days were also asked at what age they first used marijuana (Table 3.11), and ADAM II data indicate that it is a drug that these users start most often in their early teens. The average age of first use among the 2013 arrestees ranged from the youngest initiators in Sacramento at 14 years old to the oldest in Atlanta at 17 years old. The average age at first marijuana use has also dropped significantly in three of the five sites since 2000 (Chicago, Denver, and Sacramento).

Buying and Selling: Marijuana Markets

In addition to being asked about drug use, ADAM II also asks all adult male booked arrestees if they have acquired each drug (marijuana, crack, cocaine powder, heroin, or methamphetamine) in the prior 30 days (Tables 3.14 through 3.18), regardless of whether they admitted to use of the drug. 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 (i.e., inside a house or public building) or outdoors (in the street, in an open public area); 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.

The Nature of Retail Drug Markets

Responses to drug market questions offer a unique source of information on the nature of retail or street-level drug markets in each site. Just as patterns of use vary by site, drug markets can vary by site in the nature of the market (open air, many sellers, etc.), the price of each drug in the area, or in the difficulty in obtaining it. By asking arrestees about the circumstances of their most recent drug acquisition (i.e., whether it was a purchase or a barter, the nature of the relationship between the buyer and provider) for each drug (Tables 3.19 and 3.28), ADAM II offers insight into the different drug markets in each region. 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.

In 2013, more ADAM II arrestees reported acquiring marijuana in the previous 30 days than any of the other four drugs arrestees are asked about, ranging from 38 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Atlanta to 58 percent in Sacramento (Table 3.14). The percentage of arrestees reporting that they acquired marijuana in the past 30 days has significantly decreased since 2003 in Atlanta, but significantly increased since 2000 in Denver and Sacramento and since 2008 in New York.

ADAM II arrestees in three sites (Atlanta, Denver, and New York) were just as likely to obtain marijuana through a cash than noncash transaction (Tables 3.19 and 3.20). In Chicago, marijuana was more often obtained through a cash transaction and in Sacramento through a noncash transaction. Marijuana was also purchased significantly more frequently over the last month in four of the five ADAM II sites since 2007 (Table 3.22).

In 2013, approximately three-quarters or more of the most recent marijuana cash transactions were from a dealer, and in all sites that dealer was a regular source for the arrestees more than half the

time (Tables 3.23 and 3.24). And, for all sites except Chicago, arrestees relied on regular sources for marijuana significantly more often than had occurred in prior years. Marijuana cash transactions occurred indoors and outdoors at roughly the same levels in all sites except Sacramento, where purchases occurred outside much less frequently than at the other four sites (Table 3.25). While the percentage of outdoor purchases has increased significantly in Atlanta since 2010, the percentage of ADAM II arrestees reporting that the last marijuana purchase occurred outside has decreased significantly in the remaining four sites since 2008.

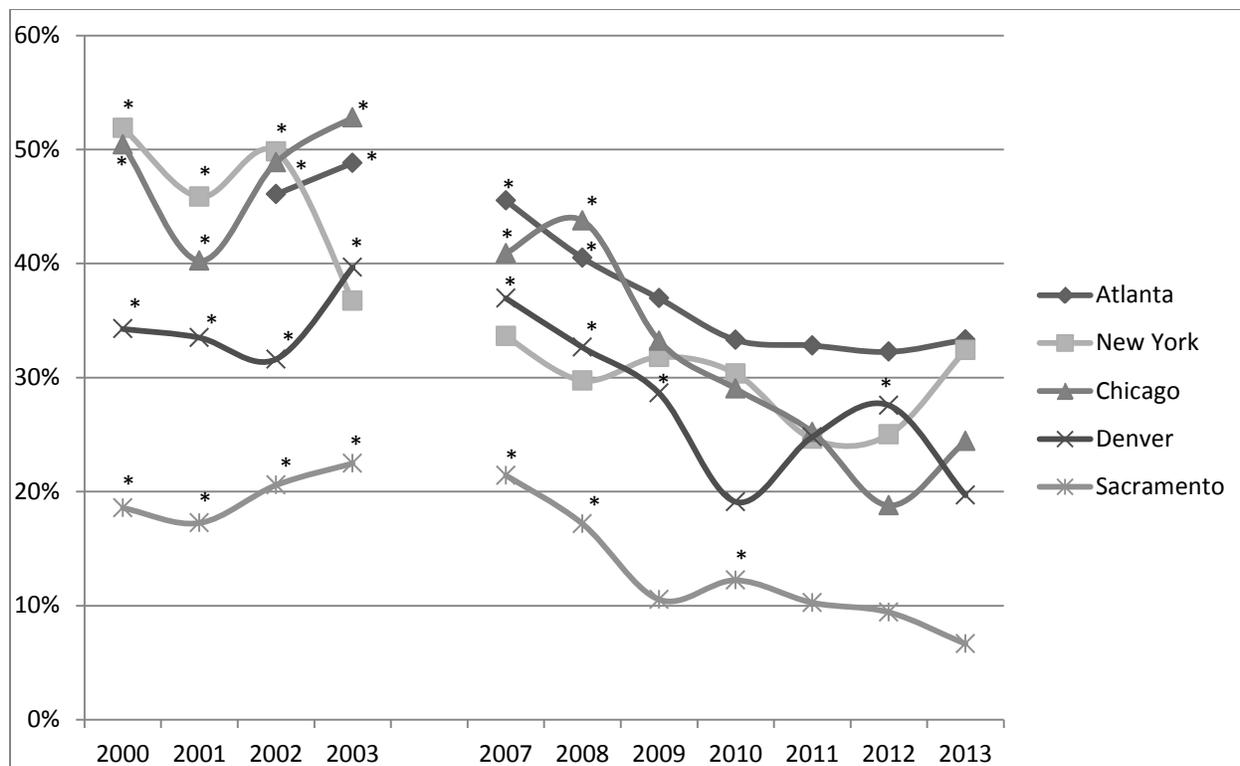
ADAM II arrestees also reported little difficulty obtaining marijuana. This is based on the percentage reporting that at some point in the previous 30 days that they had the funds, went to purchase marijuana, and could not get it (Table 3.26), what can be termed a “failed buy.” Arrestees in Denver reported the least difficulty, with only 17 percent of arrestees reporting a failed buy in the prior 30 days, whereas the percentage of ADAM II arrestees reporting failed buys in the other four sites ranged from 24 percent in Atlanta to 40 percent in Chicago. While there was no change in the availability of marijuana in Sacramento since 2007, the other four sites have experienced some shifts in availability of marijuana, as reflected by a significant increase in failed buys since 2009 in Chicago and significantly fewer failed buys since 2007 in Atlanta, Denver, and New York (Table 3.26). Few arrestees across most of the sites attributed the failed buy to police activity (Table 3.27), and 33 percent of the ADAM II arrestees in Denver attributed the failed purchase to the lack of availability of marijuana (Table 3.28).

Cocaine: Crack and Powder

Cocaine is consumed in two forms: as crack or as powder. Cocaine powder can be consumed through inhalation (snorting), injection, smoking, or rubbing on mucous membranes like the gums. Crack is cocaine powder transformed through a simple process to a hard crystalline form (as pieces or “rocks”) that can be smoked or burned and inhaled. The standard urinalysis testing used in ADAM II tests for cocaine’s metabolite, benzoylecgonine, and cannot distinguish between the crack and powder forms of cocaine. 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. This report presents the test results for 2013, which could indicate either cocaine powder use or crack use as the presence of cocaine metabolites. The section on drug tests for cocaine is followed by self-reported use of the drug in either its crack or cocaine powder form.

The percentage of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine metabolites has declined significantly since 2000 in all five sites (Figure 3.7, Table 3.6). Whereas in 2000, 50 percent or more of male adult arrestees in Chicago and New York tested positive for cocaine metabolites in their system at the time of arrest in 2013, that proportion dropped in 2013 to 24 percent and 32 percent, respectively. Other sites like Sacramento started at a lower rate in 2000 (19 percent positive), but dropped by more than half in 2013 (7 percent). Even in Atlanta, the ADAM II site that retained higher proportions testing positive for cocaine than other sites from 2002 to 2013, the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive was significantly lower in 2013 (33 percent) than in 2003 (49 percent), and the downward trend in use was statistically significant.

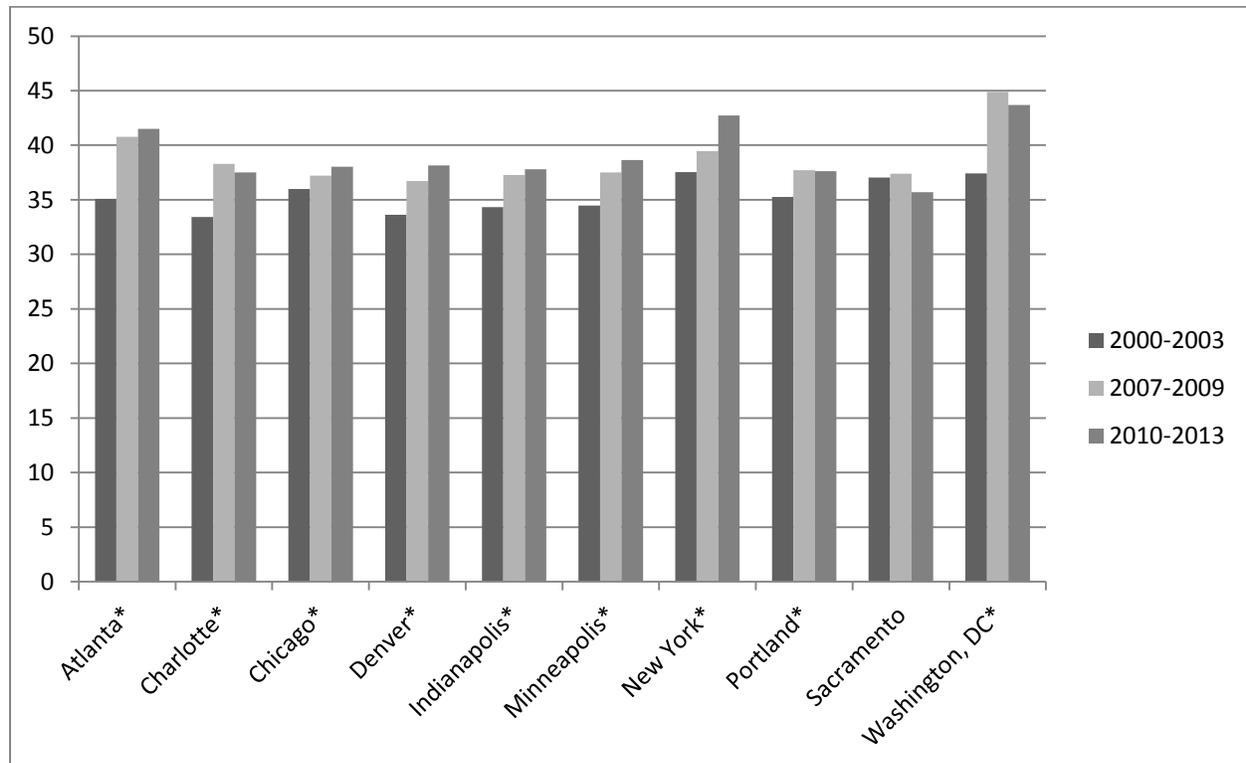
Figure 3.7: Percentage Testing Positive for Cocaine Metabolite



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

In 2013, ADAM II data indicated that in these five sites the declining numbers of cocaine users also are an aging population. Among the current ADAM II sites in Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, and New York, the cohort of ADAM II arrestees from 2010 to 2013 who tested positive for cocaine metabolites was significantly older than the same cohort of users from 2000–2003 in those cities. Figure 3.8 (Table F.1) shows the changes in the average age of ADAM II arrestees who tested positive for recent cocaine use. 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.

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

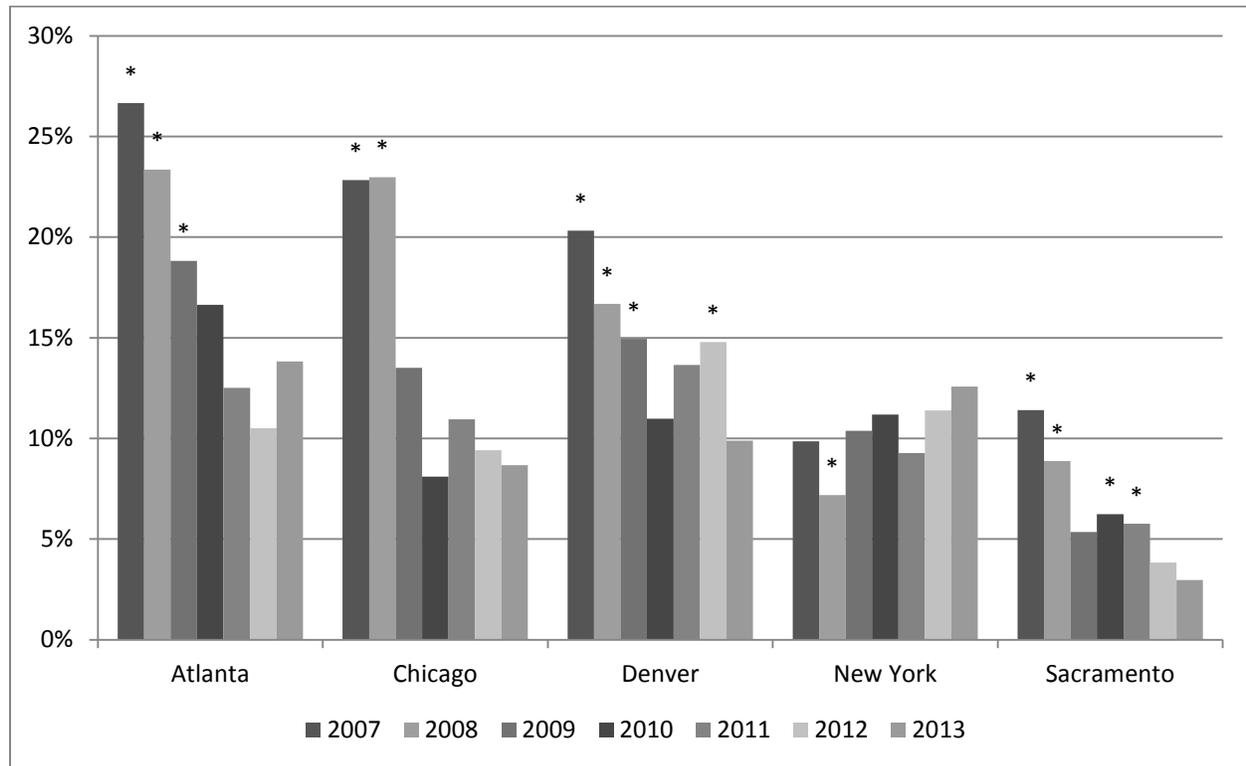


* Differences between each cohort is significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Self-reported Crack and Cocaine Powder Use

The proportion of ADAM II arrestees who reported that they had used crack in the prior 30 days continued to decline significantly from 2007 levels in all sites but New York, where the percentage of arrestees self-reporting crack use has remained from 10 to 12 percent since 2008. Other sites show dramatic declines since 2007: from 27 percent to 14 percent in Atlanta, from 23 to 9 percent in Chicago, from 20 percent to 10 percent in Denver, and from 11 percent to just 3 percent in Sacramento (Figure 3.9, Table 3.9). In 2013, more ADAM II arrestees reported that they used crack in the prior year than powder—from a low of 4 percent in Sacramento to a high of 15 percent in Atlanta—though these numbers have also dropped significantly in four of the five sites since 2007 (Table 3.29). Crack users reported the age at which they first used the drug as early to mid-20s (Table 3.12).

Figure 3.9: Percentage Self-reporting Use of Crack Cocaine, Past 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

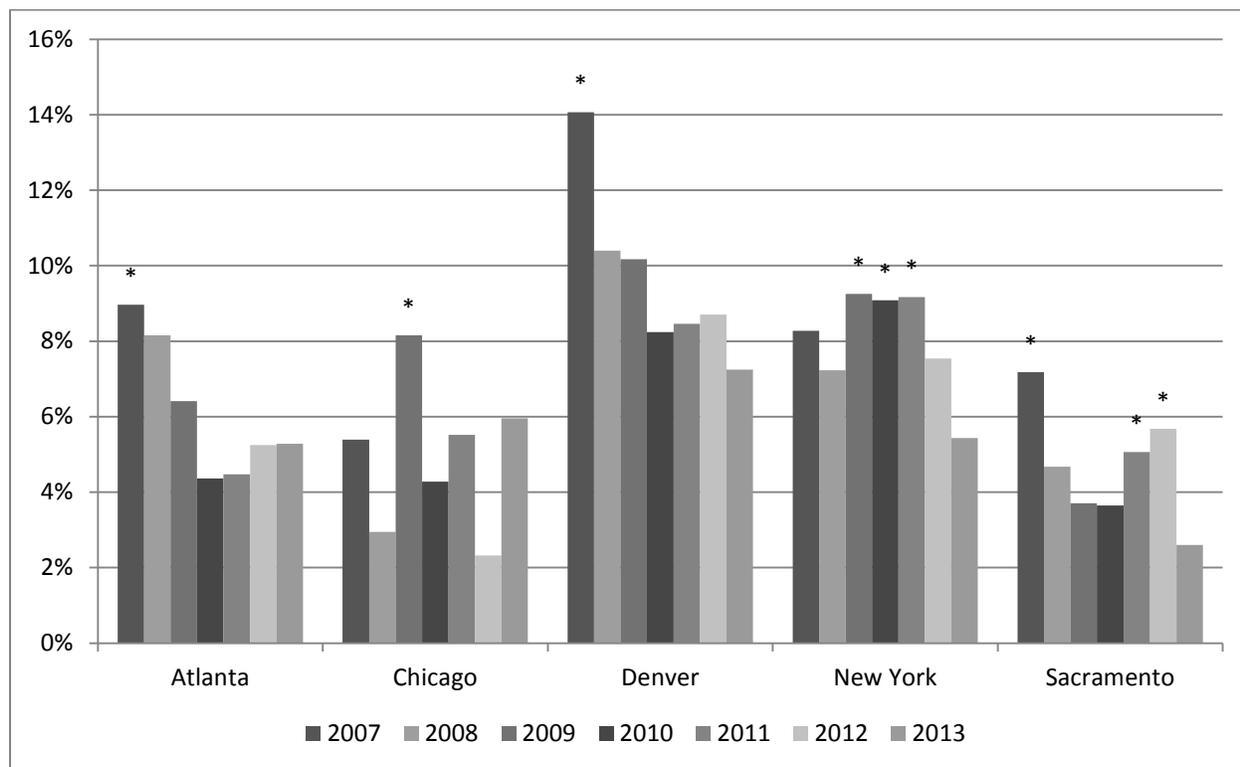
Buying and Selling: Crack Markets

The percentage of booked male arrestees who reported obtaining crack cocaine in the past 30 days has decreased significantly by half or more in all five sites since the ADAM years (2000–2003) (Table 3.15). In 2013, while only 3 percent of arrestees in Sacramento reported acquiring crack cocaine in the past 30 days, acquisition of crack cocaine reported by male booked arrestees ranged in the other four sites from 9 percent in Chicago to 14 percent in Atlanta. Over the previous 30 days, arrestees in Atlanta, Denver, and New York reported purchasing crack cocaine more often (Table 3.22) and were more likely to pay cash for the drug than in the other two sites (Table 3.19). The average number of purchases of crack cocaine ranged from 6 or 7 purchases in the previous 30 days (Chicago and Sacramento, respectively) to between 9 purchases in Denver and 14 purchases in Atlanta in the previous 30 days (Table 3.22). The average number of purchases reported by arrestees in the 30 days prior to their arrest decreased since 2007 in Atlanta and Chicago, and since 2008 in New York.

In 2013, in four of the five sites, over 80 percent of arrestees reported their more recent cash purchase of crack cocaine was from someone working with a dealer; the exception is Sacramento (Table 3.23). In most of the sites, the crack cocaine market has remained relatively stable, with purchases occurring outdoors or through street purchases between the arrestee and a dealer who is a regular source (Table 3.25). The exception is Chicago, where significantly more arrestees than in 2007 were relying on dealers, but their transactions occurred inside.

While there has been little change in the difficulty in obtaining crack cocaine in three of the five sites (Table 3.26), in Denver and New York the percentage of arrestees who reported that they had the funds but were not able to purchase crack cocaine decreased by at least half since 2007, suggesting higher levels of availability of crack cocaine in these sites. Where availability appeared to be more problematic, police activity was identified as the cause by between 17 percent (Atlanta and Sacramento) and 38 percent (Chicago) of arrestees (Table 3.27).

Figure 3.10: Percentage Reporting Cocaine Powder Use, Past 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Self-reported Cocaine Powder Use

Self-reported use of cocaine in powder form has declined in all sites from prior years. In Denver and Sacramento, self-reported cocaine powder use in 2007 was twice as high as reported in 2013, indicating a declining popularity of the drug among these arrestees (Figure 3.10, Table 3.9). As with crack use, more arrestees reported cocaine powder use some time in the last year—7 to 12 percent—though these numbers also dropped significantly in three of the five sites since 2007 (Table 3.30). Cocaine powder users appear to begin their use of the drug in this form somewhat earlier than those using crack; average age at first cocaine powder use in all sites was between 20 to 22 years old (Table 3.12).

Those ADAM II arrestees who reported using crack, use the drug at a higher frequency than those reporting use of cocaine powder (Table 3.33). Crack users in 2013 reported they consumed the drug anywhere from six days in the last 30 days (Chicago) to 15 days of the last 30 in New York. Arrestees reporting cocaine powder use in the prior 30 days in 2013, however, reported that they consumed the drug from 5 days of the last 30 (Atlanta) to 10 of the last 30 (Sacramento).

Buying and Selling: Cocaine Powder Markets

In 2013, fewer ADAM II arrestees reported acquiring cocaine powder than crack cocaine in all five sites. Between 3 percent of arrestees in Sacramento and 8 percent of arrestees in Chicago reported obtaining cocaine powder in the past 30 days (Table 3.16). As with crack cocaine, fewer arrestees were obtaining powder cocaine than in previous years, decreasing significantly since 2002 in four of the five ADAM II sites.

In three of the ADAM II sites (Atlanta, Chicago, and New York), arrestees acquired cocaine powder more often through cash purchases, while cocaine powder acquisition through cash and non-cash transactions was roughly the same in the other sites (Tables 3.19 and 3.20). The market in Chicago shifted in 2008 to a higher frequency of cash as opposed to noncash transactions, and there was an increased reliance on dealers for cocaine powder purchases. Across all sites, arrestees reported making an average of between one (Sacramento) and seven (Chicago) purchases of powder cocaine a month; the average number of purchases of cocaine powder significantly decreased since 2008 in Atlanta, New York, and Sacramento and increased in Chicago (Table 3.22). While arrestees reported purchasing cocaine powder directly from dealers more than 60 percent of the time in all sites (Table 3.23), the powder cocaine markets in Atlanta and Chicago have a higher proportion of purchases occurring indoors (Table 3.25) and from a regular source than in the other sites (Table 3.24).

The availability of powder cocaine, as reflected by the percentage of failed buys, was lower in some sites than in others. The percentage of arrestees who reported a failed attempt to buy powder cocaine was 12 and 13 percent in Denver and New York, respectively, but rose to between 32 percent in Sacramento and 52 percent in Atlanta (Table 3.26). In Sacramento, 84 percent of arrestees attributed their difficulty purchasing powder cocaine to unavailability of the drug (Table 3.28).

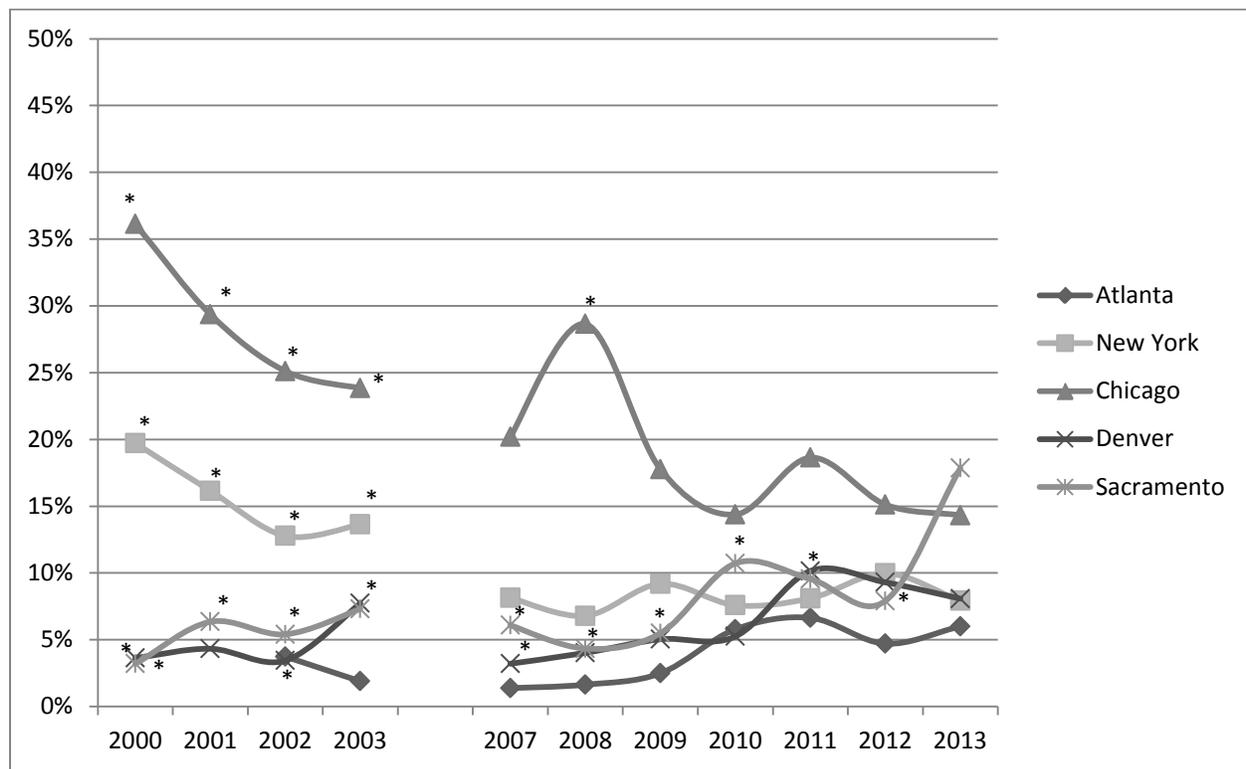
Heroin and Other Opiates

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 were also asked about their use of opiate synthetics, including specific products such as Vicodin, Percocet, and Dilaudid.

Heroin and Other Opiates

The proportion of adult male arrestees who tested positive for opiates has varied significantly from site to site over time (Figure 3.11, Table 3.7), though changing in different directions depending on the site. The two sites with the largest proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates throughout the period from 2000 to 2013—Chicago and New York—each showed a significant decrease in 2013 by over half the proportion testing positive in 2000. By contrast, the proportion of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for opiates in other ADAM II sites increased significantly, from 4 percent in Denver in 2000 to 8 percent in 2013, and from just 3 percent in Sacramento in 2000 to 18 percent in 2013.

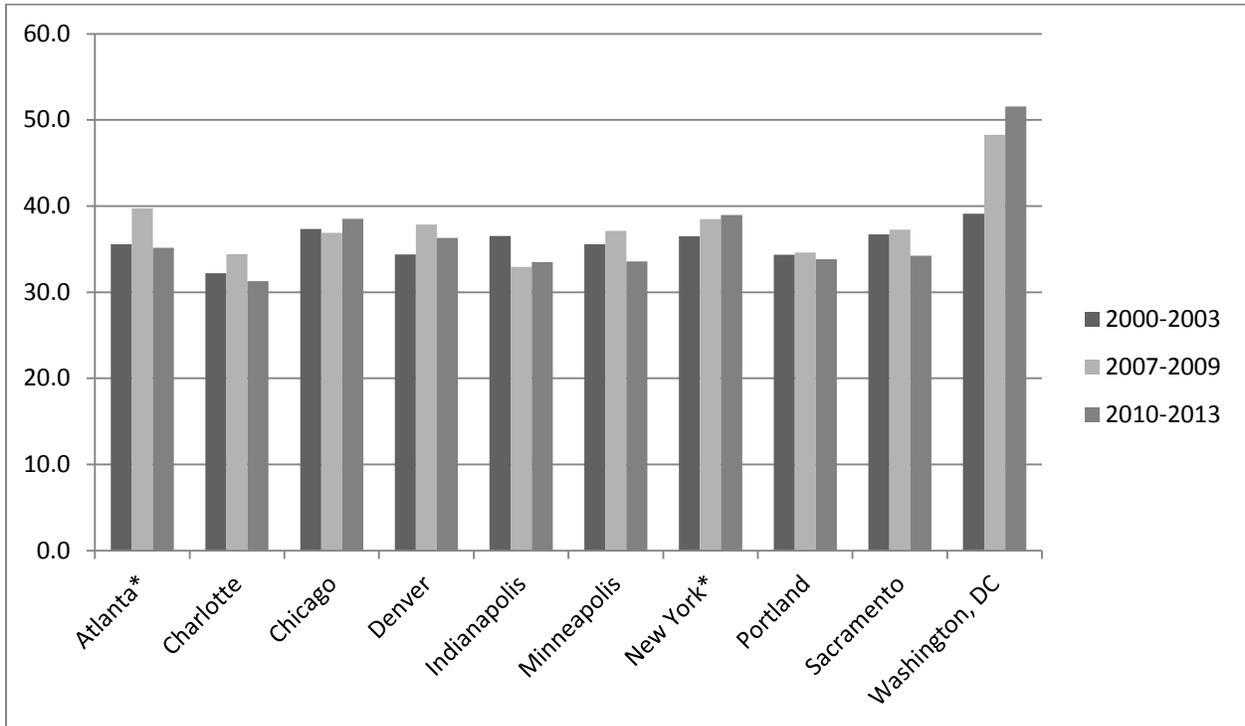
Figure 3.11: Percentage Testing Positive for Opiates



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

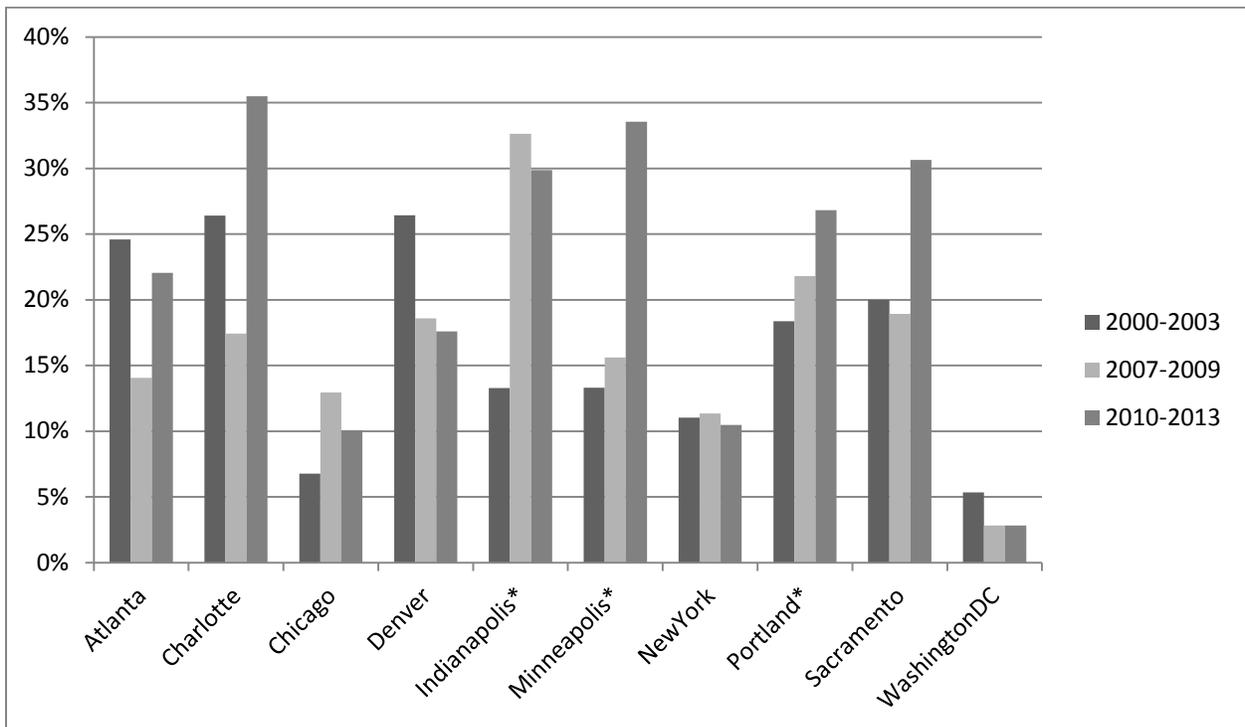
One question that accompanies a rise in the use of any drug is whether the increase is among younger or new users or among older users. Arrestees testing positive for opiates were grouped into time cohorts (2000-2003, 2007-2009 and 2010-2013). The average age for each cohort of opiate positives is shown in Figure 3.12. The age of initiation of heroin use for those arrestees who admitted to use of that drug has remained essentially the same (early to mid-20s) since 2007 in all but the Denver site, where the age of initiation was significantly younger in 2013 (23 compared to 28 years old), and Chicago where the age of initiatives was older in 2013 than in 2008 (27 compared to 20 years old) (Table 3.11). This might suggest that there is little variation in the age profile of users in part because the average age of all arrestees in ADAM II has remained stable or slightly increased in all sites (mid-30s). However, when examining the proportion of young versus older users in the samples over time, a different picture emerges (Figure 3.13, Tables F.1 and F.2). Looking at age groups over time, analysis shows there has been a significant increase in the proportion of younger users (18 to 24) in those sites experiencing rising opiate use. In all but New York and Chicago the trend in use has not only increased significantly in 2013, but has also increased significantly among a younger group of users. This analysis indicates that some locations are experiencing 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 3.12: Average Age of Arrestees Who Test Positive for Opiates



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

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



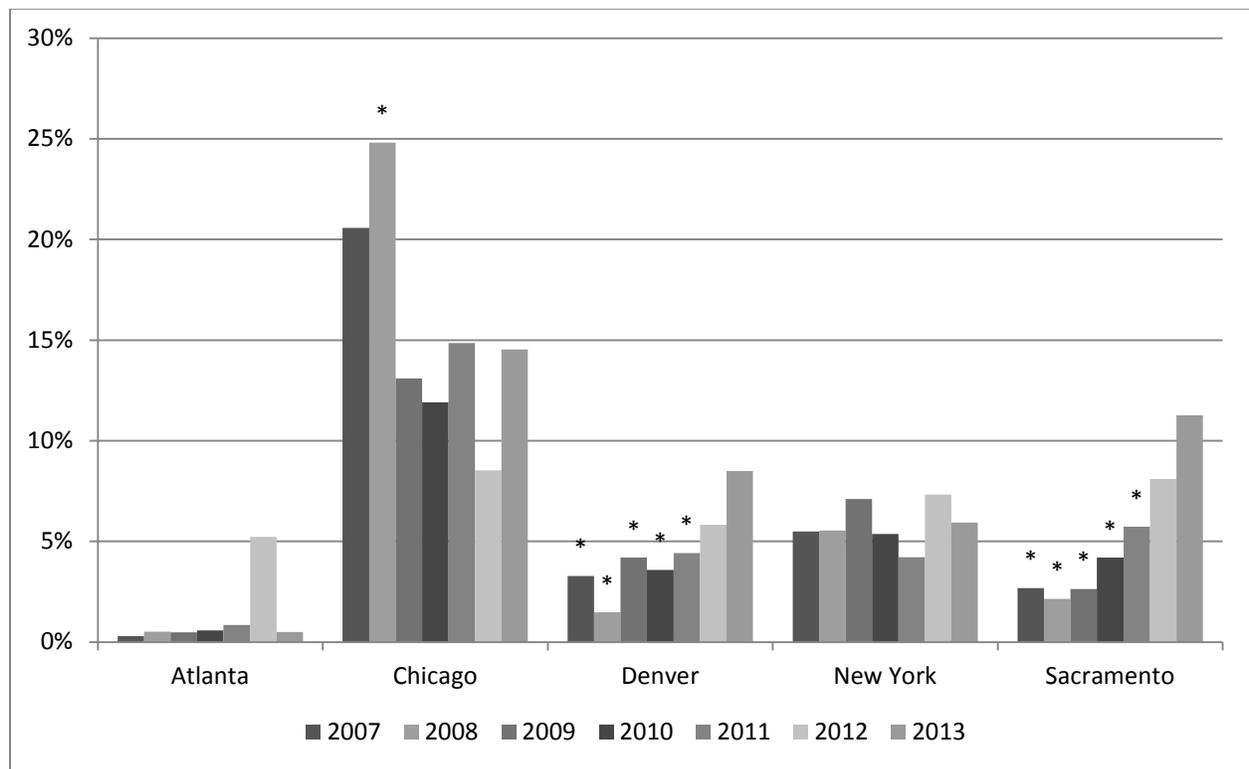
* denotes statistically significant difference at $p < 0.05$ in a two-tailed test.

Less Oxycodone Evident than Expected

There has been speculation that some of the rising use of opiates is 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). As this table shows, few ADAM II arrestees tested positive for oxycodone in 2013—2 percent or less in all sites—and that proportion has not changed significantly since 2007. This is an unexpected finding. While the criminal justice population is often the first adopters of new drugs, this may not be the case with prescription opiates.

The proportion of ADAM II arrestees who admitted to using heroin sometime in the prior 30 days ranges from less than 1 percent in Atlanta to 15 percent in Chicago (Figure 3.14, Table 3.9). The two sites with increasing opiate test positives since 2007 (Denver and Sacramento) also showed a significant increase in the proportion of ADAM II arrestees admitting use. In Denver that proportion jumped to 9 percent, three times the proportion in 2007. In Sacramento the proportion admitting heroin use increased to 11 percent, almost four times the 2007 proportion.

Figure 3.14: Percentage Self-reporting Heroin Use, Past 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

ADAM II arrestees who use heroin use their drug of choice more frequently than users of other drugs (Table 3.33) due in part to the highly addictive nature of the drug. In four of the five sites, heroin users reported in 2013 that they used the drug on 20 or more days in the past 30 days; in Sacramento, a site which has experienced significant increases in opiate positives over the past few years, arrestees admitting to heroin use reported that they consumed the drug on 26 out of the prior 30 days. Given the physiological consequences of skipping use for heavy users (withdrawal), a greater frequency of use might be expected.

Buying and Selling: Heroin Markets

With the exception of Atlanta, where only 1 percent of arrestees reported acquiring heroin in 2013, the percentage of arrestees reporting that they acquired heroin in the past 30 days ranged from 6 percent in New York to 16 percent in Chicago (Table 3.17). The percentage of ADAM II arrestees acquiring heroin has followed the same pattern as its use in the five sites since 2000, with the percentage of arrestees acquiring heroin increasing significantly in Denver and Sacramento and decreasing significantly in Chicago and New York.

Heroin was more likely to be obtained through cash transactions than noncash transactions in the four sites with active heroin markets (Table 3.19), with arrestees making an average of between 16 and 19 purchases in the 30 days prior to their arrest (Table 3.22). The four markets (Chicago, New York, Denver, and Sacramento) were also similar in that arrestees were more likely to purchase heroin from dealers (Table 3.23) and rely on regular sources for the drug (Table 3.24), but arrestees in Denver reported making the purchases outdoors at much higher levels (84 percent) than in Chicago (52 percent), New York (36 percent), and in Sacramento (27 percent) in 2013 (Table 3.25). While the other markets have remained relatively stable, the New York heroin market shifted in 2007 to a more closed market, with more indoor purchasing and a decreased reliance on regular sources for heroin.

The availability of heroin, as reflected by the percentage of arrestees who reported difficulty purchasing heroin, remained stable in all of the sites except New York where the percentage of arrestees reporting a failed buy dropped significantly from 77 percent in 2007 to 35 percent in 2013 (Table 3.26). Twenty-two percent of arrestees in New York who reported a failed buy, attributed it to police activity (Table 3.27), and 12 percent to a lack of availability (Table 3.28).

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 2013. While Denver shows a significant increase in methamphetamine use among arrestees, Chicago, New York, and Atlanta continued to show few methamphetamine positives.

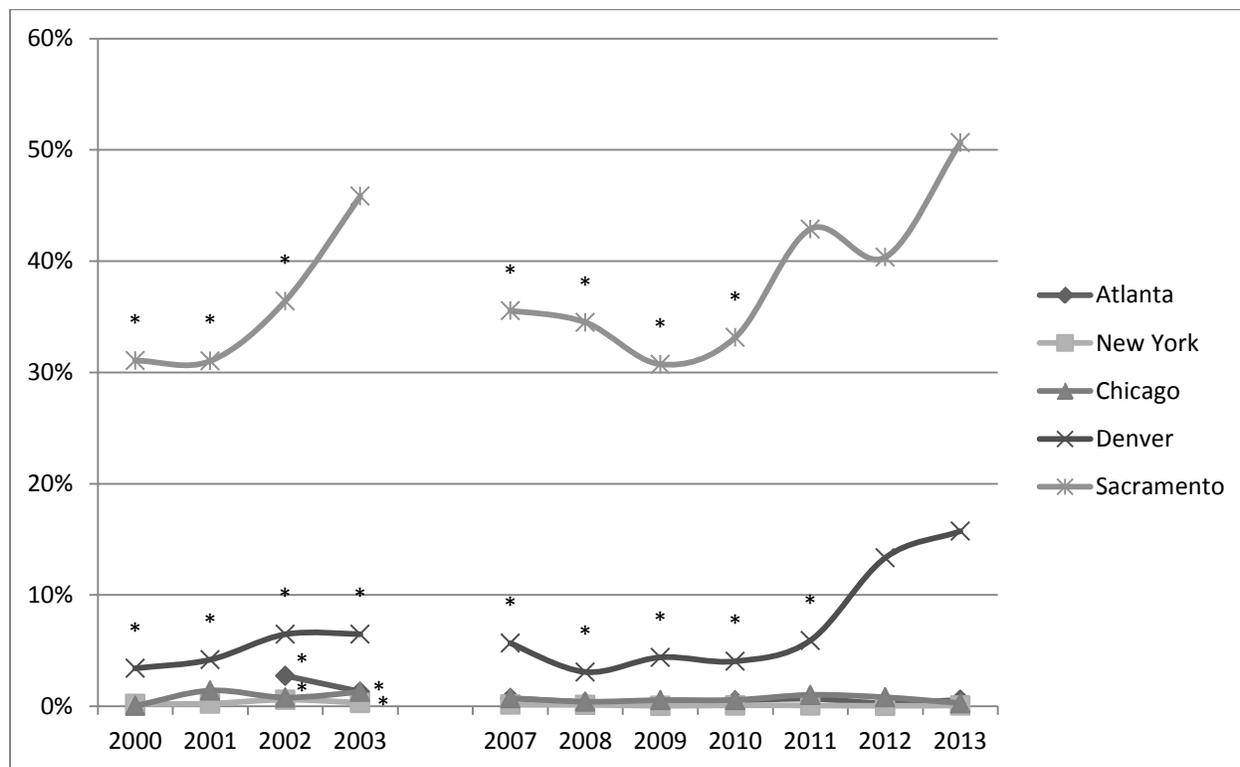
Prevalence of Use: Methamphetamine

The prevalence of methamphetamine in the five ADAM II sites in 2013 varies dramatically (Figure 3.15, Table 3.8). Sacramento continued its steady, significantly upward trend in the number of adult male arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine since 2000—rising from 31 percent in 2000 to 43 percent in 2011 and 51 percent in 2013. No other site comes close to those numbers. Atlanta, Chicago, and New York had 1 percent or less testing positive in 2013. Denver, however, had its highest proportion of adult male arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine, in 2013, with 16 percent testing positive; a significant upward trend from a low of 3 percent in 2000.

The proportion of methamphetamine users in the two sites with substantial numbers of positive tests (Sacramento and Denver) who self-reported use over the prior 30 days matched closely the test results (Figure 3.16, Table 3.9). Even higher numbers of ADAM II arrestees in these two sites reported that they had used the drug in the last year—18 percent in Denver and 46 percent in Sacramento (Table 3.32). The age of arrestees admitting use in the prior 30 days varied somewhat, ranging from 20 years old in Sacramento, a site where it is most common, to 28 years old in New York where use was least common in

2013. While users in Sacramento started at a slightly younger age on average since 2007, the average age at initiation in Denver has increased since 2000 from 21 to 25 years old in 2013.

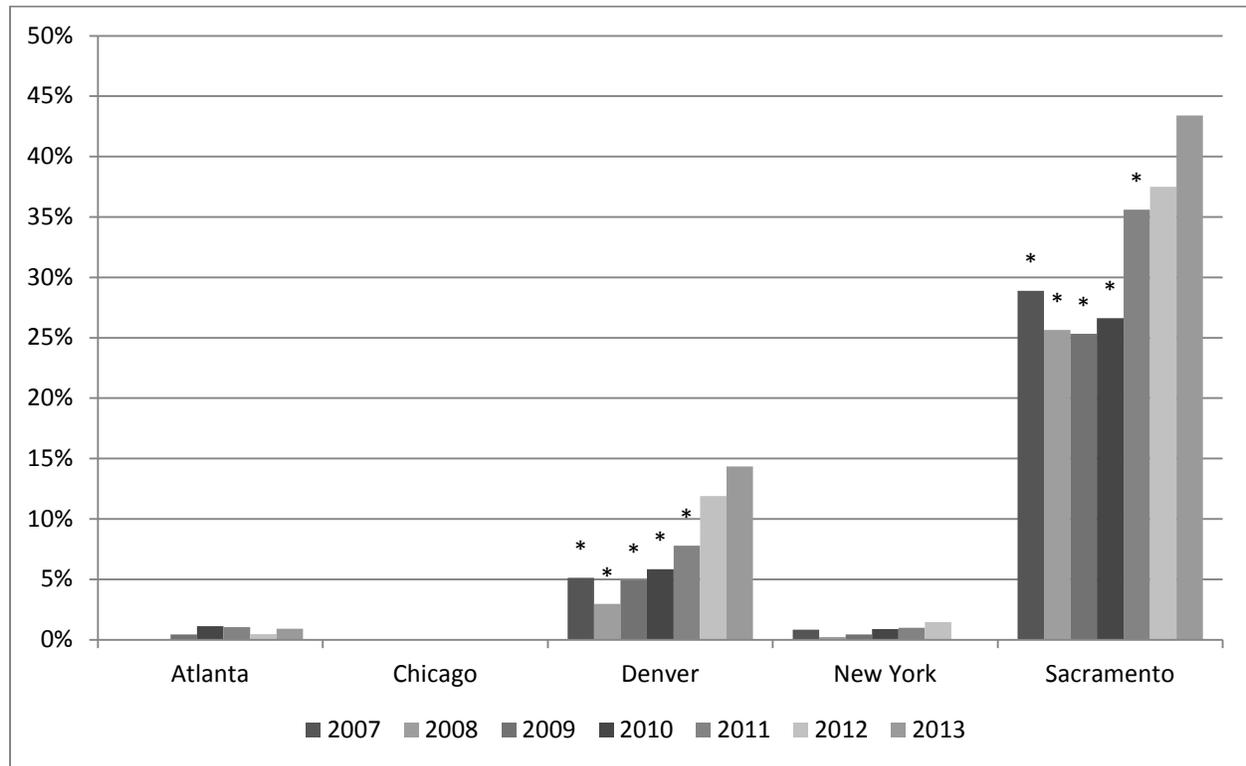
Figure 3.15: Percentage Testing Positive for Methamphetamine



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

An analysis of age trends among those testing positive for methamphetamine (Tables F.1 and F.2) showed that, like cocaine users, methamphetamine users are an aging population among ADAM II arrestees, a trend that was statistically significant in Denver and Sacramento, the only two sites with appreciable methamphetamine use.

Figure 3.16: Percentage Self-reporting Methamphetamine Use, Past 30 Days



* Differences between each year and 2013 are significant at the 0.05 level or less.

Buying and Selling: Methamphetamine Markets

The methamphetamine markets in Denver and Sacramento continued to be larger than in the other three sites and has grown significantly in both sites since 2000. The percentage of arrestees reporting that they acquired methamphetamine in the past 30 days increased from 4 percent to 14 percent in Denver and from 25 to 43 percent in Sacramento (Table 3.18). In both markets, arrestees reported acquiring methamphetamine through cash transactions in roughly the same proportion as noncash transactions (Tables 3.19 and 3.20).

As shown in Table 3.22, 82 percent of arrestees who acquired methamphetamines in both Denver and Sacramento reported purchasing methamphetamine from a dealer on roughly 9 of the past 30 days. In both methamphetamine markets, less than half of arrestees reported purchasing from a regular source (Table 3.24) and reported making purchases more frequently indoors than outdoors (Table 3.25).

While the availability of methamphetamine has remained stable in Denver, availability in Sacramento may be up. Significantly fewer arrestees reported a failed attempt to buy methamphetamine in Sacramento between 2012 (50 percent) and 2013 (30 percent), suggesting an increase in the availability of methamphetamine over the past year (Table 3.26). Thirteen percent of arrestees in Sacramento who reported a failed buy attributed the failure to purchase methamphetamine to police activity (Table 3.27), and 6 percent to lack of availability of methamphetamine (Table 3.28).

Drug Injection

For each drug that ADAM II arrestees identify as one they 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 (Tables 3.34 and 3.35).

ADAM II arrestees in all five sites reported injecting powder cocaine the last time they used the drug, but the practice was much more common among arrestees in Atlanta (69 percent) than in the other sites. The percentage of users in the other four sites reporting injecting powder cocaine at last use ranged between 4 percent (Chicago and New York) and 13 percent (Denver) (Table 3.34). The percentage of users injecting powder cocaine at last use in New York dropped significantly since 2000 from 14 to 4 percent. Less than 20 percent of arrestees in both Denver and Sacramento reported injecting methamphetamine at the last use, which reflected a significant decline in the practice of injecting methamphetamine in Sacramento since 2000. Among the three drugs, heroin was more commonly injected in four of the five ADAM II sites. The percentage of users injecting heroin at last use ranged from 26 percent of users in Chicago to 66 percent of users in Sacramento. Over the past 10 years, the practice of injecting heroin has become more common in both Chicago and New York and less common in Denver and Sacramento, where during some prior years almost all heroin users reported injecting at last use.

Use of Other Drugs

Urinalysis in ADAM II includes a panel of drugs beyond those discussed above: barbiturates, methadone, PCP, benzodiazepines, buprenorphine, and oxycodone. The urinalysis results cannot indicate whether the arrestee had a legitimate prescription for the drug. However, ADAM II arrestees are asked about whether they have, in the prior three days, used any of a list of drugs read to them without their own valid prescription. Tables 3.36 and 3.37 present the results of the urinalysis testing for other drugs, displaying results from 2007 to 2013 for the five ADAM II sites. As reflected in the tables, the proportion of arrestees testing positive for these drugs was generally low and varied by site. In contrast to other drugs where few arrestees tested positive (i.e., barbiturates, methadone, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and PCP), arrestees in all five sites tested positive for benzodiazepines, ranging from 1 to 3 percent of arrestees in Atlanta and Chicago, respectively, to between 6 and 10 percent in the remaining three sites. Since 2007, the percentage of arrestees testing positive for benzodiazepines in these three sites (Denver, New York, and Sacramento) has doubled or tripled. Buprenorphine was also used by arrestees in all five sites in 2013, ranging from less than 1 percent to 2 percent of arrestees in Denver and New York testing positive. Despite a significant drop in the percentage of arrestees testing positive for barbiturates in 2008 from 24 percent to 8 percent in 2013, Atlanta remains the only site where 1 percent or more of the population tested positive for barbiturates.

ADAM II arrestees also are asked to report other drugs for which they do not have a prescription and have used in the past three days (Table 3.38). Arrestees in Atlanta reported much higher use of amphetamines (14 percent) than other sites, where self-reported use ranged from less than 1 percent to 4 percent. The use of opiate painkillers in the prior three days ranged from 4 percent of arrestees in Atlanta to 9 percent of arrestees in Sacramento. About 5 to 6 percent of arrestees in Chicago and New York reported use of Ecstasy/MDMA in the prior three days and 9 percent of arrestees in Chicago reported use of hallucinogens in the past three days.

Obtaining Prescription Drugs

ADAM II 2013 asked all adult male booked arrestees if they had acquired prescription drugs without a valid prescription (i.e., obtained them illegally) in the prior 30 days (Tables D.3-D.7), regardless of whether they admitted to using prescription drugs. If they answer affirmatively, they were asked a series of questions about the nature of the transaction in which they acquired the prescription drug: the type of prescription drug obtained; 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; how difficult it was to obtain and why; and the quantity they obtained and the price paid. Questions regarding the retail market for prescription drugs were only added in 2013, so no trend analysis is possible.

Ten percent or fewer of arrestees in any of the five sites reported obtaining prescription drugs illegally over the past 30 days (Table D.3). In Atlanta and Sacramento, arrestees illegally obtained pills through a cash transaction in about the same proportion they obtain the pills through noncash transaction. However, in New York, arrestees were much more likely to pay cash for the pills and in Denver were more likely to obtain the pills through a noncash transaction (Tables D.4 and D.5), primarily as a gift (Table D.6).

Across all five sites, the pills most commonly illegally purchased were tranquilizers/sedatives (e.g., from 27 to 64 percent). Thirty-six percent of arrestees in New York purchased Oxycodone and 27 percent of arrestees in Chicago and 15 percent of arrestees in Sacramento purchase Codeine or morphine. Purchases were as likely to be made indoors (i.e., inside house, public building) as outdoors (i.e., on a street, alley, or road) in Atlanta, Denver, and Sacramento and more likely to be outdoor sales in Chicago and New York (Table D.7).

While most of the arrestees in Atlanta, Denver, and New York who acquired pills through noncash means received them as a gift, ADAM II arrestees in Chicago were as likely to receive the pills as part of a trade, and in Atlanta from someone else's medicine cabinet (Table D.6). Tranquilizers and sedatives continued to be obtained most frequently by ADAM II arrestees obtaining pills in Chicago, Denver, and Sacramento, but a higher proportion obtained methadone, oxycodone (e.g., oxycontin, percocet), and hydrocodone (e.g., vicodin) through noncash transactions than cash through transactions in the other sites (Tables D.4 and D.5). In three sites (New York, Atlanta, and Sacramento) from 33 to 50 percent of ADAM II arrestees who reported acquiring illegal prescription drugs reported a failed attempt at buying them in the prior month (Table D.8). Most commonly, they stated that either there were no dealers available or the dealers did not have the drug they sought (Table D.9).

Washington, DC, in 2013

Due to budget considerations, Washington, DC, was not included as one of the sites for ADAM II data collection in 2012 and 2013. However, ADAM II has benefited from data from the Pretrial Service Agency for the District of Columbia Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (PSA) on drug test results since 2007. The PSA tests arrestees for the same panel of drugs as does ADAM II except for marijuana. Using the drug test data and other information PSA provided, a 2013 fact sheet (Appendix C) was generated for demographics, charges, and trends for Washington, DC for adult male arrestees tested at pretrial. Because there was no interview administered, data on other aspects available for other sites are not available.

In 2013 in Washington, DC, the proportion of arrestees testing positive for any drug (27 percent) and for multiple drugs (5 percent) at pretrial 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. Fifteen percent of the test samples for Washington, DC, were positive for cocaine and 7 percent positive for opiates. The number testing positive for methamphetamine (1 percent), albeit small, was the same as that figure for 2012, but significantly higher than 2009 levels.

The most notable difference between Washington, DC, and other sites continues to be the 10 percent of arrestees testing positive for PCP, an increase from 4 percent in 2011. Only New York (2 percent in 2013) and Chicago (1 percent) among the five ADAM II sites had any arrestees testing positive for PCP.

4. Summary and Conclusions

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program has been a valuable source of information on drug use and drug market behavior among adult males booked for over a decade. The program was established by the NIJ in 2000 to ask newly arrested adult males in 35 counties about their drug use, drug and mental health treatment experiences, and participation in drug markets. NIJ sponsored the program until 2003. It was reestablished as ADAM II by ONDCP in 2007 in 10 of the original ADAM sites and continued through 2013. Due to budget limitations, the program was reduced to 5 of the 10 sites in 2012 and 2013, and will not be continued past the 2013 collection. In addition to a 20-25 minute face to face interview, official data on charges and demographic information are recorded for all sampled arrestees, and all interviewed are asked to provide a urine sample, which is tested for 10 drugs and then linked to interview responses. Since 2000, in the five 2013 ADAM II sites, over 30,000 interviews have been conducted and over 27,000 urine specimens tested, representing almost 235,000 arrestees.

ADAM II data have an important role in monitoring regional trends in drug use. Although they cannot provide a national estimate, ADAM II data are collected in sentinel sites that are spread across the country, providing an indicator of changes in drug use and market activity in the adult male arrestee populations in the areas they represent. The protocols and sampling methods used in ADAM beginning in 2000 have continued to be used in the 2007–2013 collections, which has allowed for the development of estimates to determine the significance of trends over time.

The ADAM program continues to be successful in getting arrestees to participate. In 2013, 93 percent of ADAM II arrestees who were sampled and available (physically in the facility) agreed to be interviewed; of those, 89 percent provided a urine sample. The collection of both self-report and urine samples allows researchers to measure arrestee willingness to tell the truth, which varies by drug type. While over 80 percent of adult male arrestees testing positive for marijuana admitted to use, only 63 percent of methamphetamine users, 50 percent of opiate users, and only 38 percent of cocaine users admitted to 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 information the ADAM II program provides on the adult male arrestee population helps to inform policy in a number of ways. First, the adult male arrestee population are heavy users of illegal drugs in the Nation: in 2013, 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 also had opiates (from 6 to 18 percent depending on the site), cocaine metabolites (from 7 to 33 percent), and methamphetamine (from less than 1 percent to 51 percent) in their systems at the time of arrest, indicative of recent use. When compared to all adult males, even those with some criminal history, the ADAM II arrestees are more heavily drug involved. Adult 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 (1 percent) use at lower frequency than found in ADAM II sites for a comparable year.

The ADAM II population represents persons that may be missed by national surveys. In 2013, 11 percent of adult male arrestees across all sites were homeless in the 30 days prior to arrest and 17 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, 68 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, 45 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.

The ADAM II program provides important non-drug related information about the population of adult males booked in the five areas covered by the program. Only from about a third to a little more than 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 are also a population that appears frequently in the criminal justice system: in all sites, in 2013, over 82 percent had been arrested before the current arrest and from 14 to 29 percent had been arrested two or more times just in the prior year.

Trends in use as monitored in these sites indicate 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 in Chicago and New York in 2000 to less than half that in 2013. Atlanta, the site with the highest percentage of adult male arrestees testing positive for cocaine since 2007, has also seen a significant drop, from 46 percent testing positive in 2007 to 33 percent in 2013. In all sites, analysis of the age of ADAM II arrestees testing positive for cocaine over time indicated that this is a population of aging users, with few younger users entering.

The trends in opiate use presented a less clear picture. The percentage of adult male arrestees testing positive in two of the five sites (Denver and Sacramento) has increased significantly since 2000, more than doubling in Denver (from 4 to 8 percent) and increasing six-fold in Sacramento (from 3 percent to 18 percent). 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 more than half since 2000, to 14 percent in Chicago and 8 percent in New York. Analysis of the age of opiate users across the sites also indicated a shift. The average age of opiate users in New York and Chicago has been, as with cocaine, increasing, while the average age of opiate users in Atlanta has been decreasing over time. When examining the proportion of young opiate users (18 to 24 years old), analysis using all 10 ADAM II sites from 2000 to 2011/2012 showed a growing proportion of this younger cohort of opiate users in Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Portland.

In 2013, 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 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 Chicago (40 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 15 percent of ADAM II arrestees in Denver reported a failed attempt to buy crack, whereas over 35 percent in Atlanta, Chicago, and Sacramento reported a failed crack buy. The greatest variation in availability across sites in 2013 was for heroin. Only 11 percent of adult male arrestees in Denver reported a failed buy, but over 30 percent in Chicago and New York reported a failed buy. Since 2007 the percentage of ADAM II arrestees reporting a failed heroin buy has also declined dramatically from 2007 to 2013—in New York from 77 percent to 35 percent—suggesting greater availability.

The 2013 results again highlight the value of ADAM II data, giving ONDCP 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 continues to be the most dramatic example of site differences: in 2013, one percent or fewer adult male arrestees continued to test positive in three of the five sites, while 51 percent of Sacramento ADAM II arrestees and 16 percent of Denver arrestees tested positive, significant increases in both sites since 2000. In addition to the significant increase in arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine, Sacramento has also experienced significant increases in the percentage of arrestees testing positive for marijuana and opiates, with 2013 levels of use exceeding all other sites for all three drugs. ADAM II data also show that Sacramento arrestees are starting to use these drugs at significantly younger ages and more frequently than in the past.

Since 2000, the ADAM II program has provided an important resource to federal and local policymakers, treatment providers, and law enforcement. It has helped them understand changes in drug use and related behavior among some of the Nation's heaviest drug users. Its unique value has been its ability to provide validated estimates of drug use and trends in sentinel sites over time through verification of a self-report with a bioassay, and its ability to reach persons who are not captured in traditional surveys. Due to budget considerations, ONDCP is no longer able to support continuation of the ADAM program and this report represents the final report for the ADAM II program.

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Appendix A: Data Tables

Table 1.1: ADAM Completed Interviews, Urine Specimens, and Weighted Case Numbers,[†] 2000–2003

Primary City	2000			2001			2002			2003		
	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
Chicago ^b	441	378	1,645	302	287	8,825	1,234	1,137	37,767	930	852	28,672
Denver	731	683	5,191	771	729	4,187	814	768	4,301	580	555	2,573
New York ^b	1,091	1,054	18,037	742	699	10,409	942	917	13,485	730	695	10,529
Sacramento	603	513	7,540	718	675	6,816	737	708	6,844	540	530	5,223
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

Table 1.2: ADAM Completed Interviews, Urine Specimens, and Weighted Case Numbers,[†] 2007–2013

Primary City	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	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	386	280	1,880	419	354	1,994	484	417	2,173	446	402	2,251
Chicago ^b	457	384	7,504	485	426	6,697	483	449	6,665	535	513	5,985
Denver	501	422	2,338	511	460	2,220	541	480	2,315	432	394	2,087
New York ^b	446	266	4,859	515	365	4,444	697	541	4,550	674	560	4,196
Sacramento	508	440	4,579	562	508	4,649	494	430	3,767	513	452	3,737
Total	2,298	1,792	21,160	2,492	2,113	20,004	2,699	2,317	19,470	2,600	2,321	18,256

Primary City	2011			2012			2013		
	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	472	423	2,273	367	323	1,447	341	282	1,563
Chicago ^b	525	504	6,079	395	374	4,519	377	356	4,323
Denver	496	418	1,802	364	324	1,302	374	322	1,354
New York ^b	927	797	8,658	402	351	4,306	413	378	3,536
Sacramento	513	465	3,639	410	364	2,581	383	343	2,634
Total	2,933	2,607	22,451	1,938	1,736	14,155	1,888	1,681	13,410

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 2007-2013 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, 2007–2013: Age, Marital Status, Citizenship, Employment

Primary City	Average Age							Single (%)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	37.1 (0.8)	36.7 (0.7)	37.1 (0.7)	35.8* (0.6)	36.2 (0.8)	37.1 (1.0)	37.7 (1.0)	70.7 (3.1)	71.2 (3.3)	79.4* (2.4)	72.2 (2.7)	74.4 (3.1)	78.1 (3.5)	73.7 (3.9)
Chicago	32.2 (1.1)	31.9 (0.7)	32.2 (1.0)	30.6** (1.0)	31.4 (0.8)	30.7** (0.9)	33.5 (1.1)	71.2 (3.7)	74.9 (3.2)	77.7 (3.9)	84.0** (3.6)	84.7*** (2.7)	80.4* (3.8)	71.4 (4.3)
Denver	34.0 (0.6)	34.6 (0.6)	33.7 (0.6)	33.5 (0.6)	35.1 (0.6)	35.1 (0.7)	34.6 (0.7)	55.3 (2.5)	57.7 (2.5)	64.8 (2.4)	58.7 (2.9)	61.3 (2.4)	63.0 (3.1)	61.6 (3.0)
New York	32.0*** (0.6)	32.7*** (0.6)	33.9 (0.5)	33.2** (0.5)	33.2** (0.4)	32.7** (0.7)	35.1 (0.6)	74.9 (2.4)	77.2 (2.2)	75.1 (2.0)	76.6 (2.1)	79.9** (1.7)	80.3* (2.5)	73.4 (2.8)
Sacramento	32.1*** (0.5)	33.8 (0.5)	34.2 (0.6)	33.2 (0.6)	34.9 (0.6)	33.9 (0.7)	34.4 (0.7)	62.5 (2.7)	63.5 (2.5)	62.1 (2.8)	65.7 (2.7)	62.0 (2.6)	63.0 (3.2)	66.9 (3.0)

Primary City	U.S. Citizen (%)							Working ^a (%)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	94.5 (1.8)	90.7 (3.2)	95.5 (1.5)	90.7 (2.5)	96.8 (1.4)	97.8 (1.3)	88.0 (7.4)	52.2*** (3.5)	51.8*** (3.6)	42.8 (3.2)	43.4 (2.9)	43.4 (3.7)	49.6 (4.5)	39.8 (4.4)
Chicago	95.1 (2.1)	91.6*** (2.4)	89.2** (3.7)	88.8** (4.0)	99.2 (0.8)	99.6 (0.4)	98.1 (1.2)	54.7 (4.1)	52.2 (3.7)	53.4 (4.8)	43.2** (4.9)	48.5 (3.8)	45.5* (4.9)	57.0 (4.6)
Denver	82.0*** (2.1)	86.2** (1.8)	84.7** (1.9)	86.8 (2.0)	86.4* (1.8)	86.3 (2.3)	91.0 (1.7)	57.0** (2.5)	59.3*** (2.5)	48.1 (2.6)	52.5 (2.9)	53.9* (2.5)	48.0 (3.3)	47.4 (3.0)
New York	86.4 (2.1)	84.1 (2.2)	87.6 (1.7)	85.9 (2.0)	89.9 (1.3)	91.7 (1.8)	88.3 (2.3)	58.8*** (2.7)	58.4*** (2.7)	52.7 (2.4)	49.9 (2.5)	53.5 (2.2)	53.7 (3.3)	48.1 (3.1)
Sacramento	88.3 (2.0)	90.3 (1.7)	84.3*** (2.7)	90.4 (2.0)	92.2 (1.5)	90.3 (2.2)	92.3 (2.0)	47.4*** (2.8)	46.6*** (2.6)	41.5*** (2.9)	38.1* (2.8)	32.6 (2.5)	33.1 (3.1)	30.7 (3.0)

Notes:

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

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013: 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	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	65.0 (3.3)	67.3 (3.5)	65.5 (3.2)	64.5 (2.9)	67.6 (3.5)	61.6 (4.6)	68.7 (4.2)	37.0** (3.3)	29.8 (3.2)	29.4 (2.9)	24.2 (2.5)	24.2 (2.9)	26.4 (3.8)	28.7 (4.0)	79.8** (2.8)	77.3*** (3.1)	80.4*** (2.5)	81.7 (2.2)	81.3 (2.8)	79.1 (3.7)	85.7 (2.9)
Chicago	70.7 (3.8)	64.6 (3.5)	66.0 (4.6)	68.2 (4.6)	61.2* (3.7)	71.1 (4.4)	67.5 (4.4)	26.8 (3.7)	23.7 (3.1)	25.4 (4.1)	21.6 (3.9)	17.9* (2.8)	24.9 (4.4)	27.1 (4.3)	89.5 (2.5)	93.2 (1.8)	98.3* (1.2)	96.6 (1.5)	93.2 (1.9)	90.4 (3.0)	93.6 (2.2)
Denver	68.8 (2.4)	72.1 (2.3)	67.5 (2.5)	66.0 (2.8)	68.8 (2.3)	65.9 (3.1)	69.0 (2.9)	33.7 (2.4)	32.5 (2.4)	30.2 (2.4)	29.0 (2.7)	34.4 (2.4)	33.3 (3.1)	32.3 (2.8)	82.4*** (1.9)	81.8*** (1.9)	80.1*** (2.0)	80.6*** (2.2)	80.0*** (2.0)	75.3 (2.7)	70.0 (2.9)
New York	67.4 (2.6)	71.7 (2.5)	68.2 (2.2)	69.4 (2.3)	67.3 (2.0)	71.9 (2.9)	68.4 (2.8)	53.6*** (2.8)	57.7** (2.7)	52.1*** (2.4)	56.2** (2.5)	58.9* (2.2)	62.1 (3.2)	65.2 (3.0)	85.4 (1.9)	85.8 (1.8)	89.0* (1.3)	86.8 (1.6)	87.6 (1.3)	86.5 (2.1)	84.3 (2.2)
Sacramento	68.0 (2.6)	65.2 (2.5)	67.1 (2.8)	65.1 (2.8)	67.4 (2.6)	69.1 (3.1)	67.4 (3.2)	31.9 (2.6)	35.8 (2.5)	37.7 (2.8)	40.1 (2.8)	36.6 (2.6)	39.3 (3.3)	34.6 (3.0)	84.4*** (2.0)	83.7*** (1.9)	88.8*** (1.7)	82.2** (2.2)	80.0 (2.2)	74.4 (3.1)	75.1 (2.9)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Hispanic (%)							White non-Hispanic (%)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	10.5 (2.4)	10.5 (2.7)	6.9 (1.9)	8.2 (1.9)	6.5 (1.9)	4.8 (1.8)	11.9 (4.3)	9.3 (2.0)	12.2 (2.5)	10.6 (2.2)	9.7 (1.8)	13.0 (2.8)	13.7 (3.6)	12.2 (3.1)
Chicago	19.2* (3.4)	23.0 (3.5)	27.2 (4.7)	15.5** (4.1)	20.4 (3.5)	8.3*** (2.8)	28.6 (4.9)	6.3*** (1.8)	10.6 (2.1)	11.2 (2.9)	8.7 (2.8)	9.1* (2.2)	12.4 (3.0)	15.5 (3.3)
Denver	43.5** (2.5)	43.5** (2.5)	44.9** (2.6)	37.6 (2.8)	40.4 (2.4)	40.0 (3.2)	35.8 (2.9)	22.5*** (2.1)	22.7*** (2.1)	22.3*** (2.2)	29.4 (2.7)	31.9 (2.4)	27.9 (2.9)	31.9 (2.9)
New York	37.8* (2.8)	45.8 (2.8)	46.3 (2.5)	47.3 (2.6)	45.0 (2.2)	44.9 (3.4)	45.1 (3.2)	15.2** (2.2)	13.0* (2.0)	12.4 (1.9)	10.5 (1.8)	11.4 (1.5)	9.3 (2.1)	8.6 (1.9)
Sacramento	25.9 (2.5)	24.4 (2.3)	31.4 (2.9)	30.6 (2.8)	25.4 (2.4)	25.1 (2.9)	27.9 (3.1)	29.4 (2.5)	38.4 (2.6)	33.2 (2.8)	31.6 (2.7)	36.3 (2.6)	33.3 (3.1)	33.8 (3.1)

Primary City	Black non-Hispanic (%)							Other non-Hispanic (%)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	81.8 (2.6)	77.4 (3.1)	84.7* (2.3)	81.2 (2.4)	78.3 (3.1)	80.1 (3.6)	79.6 (3.7)	0.2 (0.1)	0.8 (0.4)	0.4 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	1.1 (0.6)	0.5 (0.4)	0.6 (0.4)
Chicago	72.3*** (3.7)	64.7* (3.6)	58.5 (4.9)	73.1** (4.7)	70.9*** (3.6)	76.4*** (4.2)	56.0 (4.8)	2.8* (1.2)	1.2 (0.7)	1.5 (1.1)	1.0 (1.0)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.5 (0.6)
Denver	26.8 (2.3)	26.3 (2.2)	26.8 (2.3)	22.6 (2.4)	20.9 (2.0)	22.9 (2.7)	24.7 (2.6)	6.7 (1.2)	6.9 (1.3)	6.1 (1.2)	9.3 (1.7)	6.5 (1.2)	6.6 (1.5)	6.8 (1.5)
New York	42.3 (2.8)	37.1* (2.6)	38.7 (2.4)	36.9* (2.4)	41.2 (2.1)	39.8 (3.2)	43.6 (3.1)	4.6** (1.2)	3.7* (1.1)	3.0 (0.8)	4.3** (1.0)	2.9 (0.8)	4.3** (1.3)	1.4 (0.7)
Sacramento	31.2 (2.6)	25.6 (2.2)	22.3 (2.2)	24.4 (2.4)	24.0 (2.2)	23.1 (2.6)	27.6 (2.9)	13.3 (1.9)	11.0 (1.7)	11.9 (1.9)	12.2 (2.0)	14.3* (2.1)	15.8* (2.6)	9.4 (2.0)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007–2013,[†]
Any Prior Arrest**

Primary City	All Arrestees – Prior Arrest History (%) ^a										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			84.6 (2.6)	79.4*** (2.5)	74.1*** (3.2)	81.4*** (3.0)	87.2 (2.1)	85.1 (2.1)	88.0 (2.3)	83.9 (3.2)	88.9 (2.6)
Chicago	67.0*** (4.1)	78.9*** (4.0)	82.6*** (1.1)	84.7*** (1.4)	92.2 (2.1)	93.6 (1.7)	92.8 (2.3)	96.0 (1.7)	92.7 (1.8)	90.8 (2.8)	94.3 (2.0)
Denver	84.8** (1.5)	84.6*** (1.4)	82.0*** (1.5)	85.4** (1.7)	84.8** (1.8)	87.0 (1.7)	85.8* (1.8)	89.1 (1.8)	88.8 (1.5)	84.8* (2.3)	90.4 (1.7)
New York	84.7 (1.4)	87.7 (1.4)	82.6* (1.3)	78.9*** (1.7)	68.5*** (2.7)	72.6*** (2.5)	78.4*** (2.0)	82.4 (1.9)	84.1 (1.6)	83.0 (2.6)	86.6 (2.0)
Sacramento	90.7*** (1.3)	85.9 (1.4)	84.2 (1.5)	90.2*** (1.4)	81.9 (2.0)	88.3** (1.6)	83.4 (2.2)	85.8 (2.0)	85.8 (1.8)	84.1 (2.3)	81.6 (2.8)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007–2013 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 2007–2013,[†]
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	2013
Atlanta			12.3** (2.5)	6.9*** (1.5)	18.7** (3.0)	18.4*** (3.2)	19.3 (2.9)	24.3 (2.9)	29.9 (4.2)	23.7 (4.6)	28.9 (5.6)
Chicago	12.0*** (2.8)	28.2 (5.2)	14.9** (1.1)	9.8*** (1.1)	17.3 (3.1)	23.3 (3.2)	12.9** (3.1)	24.3 (4.3)	18.7 (2.9)	18.5 (4.0)	24.2 (4.4)
Denver	20.7*** (1.6)	15.9 (1.4)	11.3 (1.2)	12.6 (1.5)	15.2 (1.9)	8.2** (1.3)	7.9** (1.4)	13.3 (1.9)	13.1 (1.7)	15.1 (2.5)	13.7 (2.0)
New York	13.5** (1.3)	14.9 (1.5)	15.4 (1.3)	11.3*** (1.4)	10.2*** (1.6)	12.4** (1.9)	9.4*** (1.3)	16.2 (1.9)	13.1** (1.5)	16.7 (2.6)	19.1 (2.4)
Sacramento	14.4 (1.8)	13.6 (1.4)	10.9* (1.4)	13.3 (1.8)	17.7 (2.2)	12.9 (1.8)	10.5* (1.8)	15.0 (2.1)	13.4 (1.8)	20.9 (3.1)	15.7 (2.4)

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 (***).

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 2007–2013 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, 2007–2013: Violent, Drug, Property, and Other

Primary City	One of three recorded arrest charges is... (%)													
	Violent Crime							Drug Crime						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	17.9 (2.5)	18.5 (2.7)	16.6 (2.3)	17.5 (2.2)	16.4 (2.5)	16.6 (3.0)	17.7 (3.2)	31.3 (3.5)	23.9 (3.3)	29.5 (3.2)	27.1 (2.8)	22.5* (3.2)	24.1 (4.0)	30.4 (4.8)
Chicago	18.6 (3.5)	19.4 (2.9)	31.1 (4.8)	18.0 (3.7)	24.0 (3.3)	26.6 (4.5)	23.7 (4.1)	62.1** (4.2)	60.4* (3.7)	48.1 (5.0)	52.8 (5.0)	46.4 (3.9)	43.2 (5.0)	50.1 (4.9)
Denver	23.7 (2.1)	24.0 (2.1)	22.6 (2.1)	25.3 (2.5)	21.8 (2.0)	20.8 (2.5)	24.2 (2.6)	24.0*** (2.2)	24.9*** (2.2)	24.5*** (2.2)	24.6*** (2.5)	14.2 (1.6)	18.5 (2.4)	13.6 (1.9)
New York	27.2** (2.7)	24.7* (2.7)	22.8 (2.1)	24.1* (2.3)	22.3 (1.8)	18.7 (2.6)	18.8 (2.4)	24.8* (2.4)	26.1 (2.5)	30.8 (2.3)	24.3* (2.2)	27.9 (2.0)	29.8 (3.1)	31.2 (3.0)
Sacramento	17.6 (1.8)	14.9* (1.5)	21.2 (2.1)	18.9 (2.0)	22.5 (2.1)	25.3* (2.7)	19.1 (2.2)	37.5** (2.7)	37.2*** (2.6)	43.4 (3.0)	41.0* (2.9)	34.7*** (2.6)	37.5** (3.3)	48.1 (3.3)

Primary City	One of three recorded arrest charges is... (%)													
	Property Crime							Other Crime						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	34.1** (3.3)	33.2*** (3.4)	28.2 (2.9)	26.9 (2.6)	30.2 (3.4)	26.6 (3.8)	24.3 (3.7)	37.6* (3.4)	40.1 (3.6)	48.5 (3.3)	45.4 (3.0)	48.1 (3.7)	50.2 (4.5)	45.3 (4.6)
Chicago	20.9 (3.5)	31.4 (3.6)	21.2 (3.9)	16.9** (3.7)	24.9 (3.3)	23.5 (4.1)	28.2 (4.3)	16.3 (3.2)	8.8** (2.1)	15.0 (3.5)	14.9 (3.6)	11.7 (2.5)	7.1*** (2.1)	17.3 (3.8)
Denver	19.3* (2.0)	19.4* (2.0)	19.2* (2.0)	20.9** (2.3)	17.6 (1.9)	14.7 (2.2)	14.4 (2.1)	53.9** (2.5)	50.5*** (2.5)	52.2*** (2.6)	60.5 (2.8)	69.5* (2.2)	63.4 (3.1)	63.5 (2.9)
New York	24.2** (2.4)	28.9 (2.5)	33.5 (2.3)	30.0 (2.3)	32.3 (2.0)	33.1 (3.1)	32.5 (2.8)	32.7 (2.6)	34.3 (2.6)	32.4 (2.2)	36.2 (2.5)	35.4 (2.1)	33.9 (3.1)	32.6 (2.9)
Sacramento	19.6*** (2.0)	17.7** (1.8)	18.1** (2.1)	23.8*** (2.4)	17.9** (1.9)	15.4 (2.1)	12.4 (1.8)	56.5 (2.7)	59.9** (2.5)	45.7 (2.9)	47.8 (2.9)	56.4 (2.6)	47.5 (3.3)	50.5 (3.3)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 are reported as significant at the 0.10 level (*), 0.05 level (**), or 0.01 level (***)

Table 2.7: ADAM II Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance and Arrestees Testing Negative, 2013: Age, Citizenship, Employment, Education, Health Insurance, Housing

Primary City	Average Age	U.S. Citizen (%)	Working ^a (%)	Any Degree ^b (%)	Health Insurance Past Year (%)	Stable Housing Past 30 Days
Atlanta						
Any positive UA	36.1*** (1.2)	92.6 (8.5)	39.8 (5.7)	69.7 (5.2)	31.2 (5.5)	86.1 (3.5)
No positive UA	41.8 (2.1)	77.7 (14.6)	36.9 (9.1)	68.3 (8.8)	25.8 (7.5)	88.7 (5.0)
Chicago						
Any positive UA	33.1 (1.3)	97.9 (1.6)	53.4** (5.6)	66.7 (5.3)	23.8 (5.0)	93.7 (2.6)
No positive UA	36.0 (2.5)	97.1 (3.2)	69.6 (8.9)	65.4 (9.9)	31.4 (9.0)	88.9 (7.1)
Denver						
Any positive UA	34.9 (0.9)	92.8** (2.0)	42.6** (3.8)	68.6 (3.6)	28.5** (3.5)	66.2** (3.7)
No positive UA	33.8 (1.3)	85.5 (4.2)	53.4 (6.3)	72.2 (5.6)	37.2 (5.9)	76.6 (5.3)
New York						
Any positive UA	35.3 (0.8)	95.7*** (1.7)	42.1*** (3.8)	64.1* (3.7)	66.2 (3.7)	84.5 (2.7)
No positive UA	34.8 (1.2)	73.0 (6.4)	72.8 (5.8)	71.7 (5.7)	61.5 (5.9)	84.2 (4.4)
Sacramento						
Any positive UA	33.9 (0.8)	95.5*** (1.7)	23.7*** (3.1)	65.2 (3.8)	30.4** (3.4)	73.5 (3.5)
No positive UA	34.6 (1.6)	77.6 (8.7)	58.2 (7.7)	70.3 (7.6)	42.0 (7.7)	79.0 (6.4)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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.^b Indicates completing high school or obtaining a GED.

Table 2.8: ADAM II Housing Detail and Prior Arrests for Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Illicit Substance And Arrestees Testing Negative, 2013

Primary City	Housing				Prior Arrests ^a Reporting Ever (%)
	Stable (%)	Group Living (%)	Jail (%)	Homeless or Shelter (%)	
Atlanta					
Any positive UA	86.1 (3.5)	3.4 (1.6)	2.1 (2.6)	9.3 (3.0)	21.5 (6.4)
No positive UA	88.7 (5.0)	1.4 (1.1)	n / a	14.6 (10.3)	25.8 (10.5)
Chicago					
Any positive UA	93.7 (2.6)	3.7 (2.9)	n / a	3.6 (1.7)	32.4* (8.1)
No positive UA	89.8 (6.9)	n / a	n / a	n / a	17.3 (8.0)
Denver					
Any positive UA	66.3*** (3.7)	7.3 (2.1)	1.6 (1.0)	23.8*** (3.3)	37.1 (5.2)
No positive UA	78.0 (5.2)	6.5 (3.0)	n / a	11.5 (4.0)	45.9 (9.4)
New York					
Any positive UA	85.3 (2.6)	3.6 (1.2)	0.5 (0.4)	10.0 (2.2)	21.6 (4.0)
No positive UA	84.9 (4.3)	2.3 (1.6)	2.3 (2.1)	7.8 (2.9)	16.3 (5.2)
Sacramento					
Any positive UA	73.8 (3.5)	5.4*** (1.7)	1.7** (1.0)	17.8* (3.0)	44.1*** (6.0)
No positive UA	79.3 (6.3)	1.2 (1.0)	13.5 (10.2)	11.1 (4.7)	12.3 (10.8)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)														Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)						
	Outpatient							Inpatient or Residential													
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	8.9 (1.8)	10.3 (2.0)	12.7** (2.2)	7.5 (1.4)	7.0 (1.6)	6.7 (1.9)	9.1 (2.3)	16.4 (2.5)	16.7 (2.5)	18.3* (2.4)	11.9 (1.7)	14.4 (2.4)	13.4 (2.7)	14.5 (2.9)	13.5 (2.6)	9.1 (2.2)	10.4 (2.1)	7.5* (1.5)	10.8 (2.4)	8.5 (2.5)	13.4 (3.6)
Chicago	22.7 (3.5)	22.7 (3.1)	22.9 (4.1)	20.8 (4.0)	16.5 (2.9)	25.1 (4.7)	18.6 (3.9)	24.9 (3.6)	25.2 (3.1)	22.7 (4.0)	15.1* (3.3)	19.6 (3.0)	20.4 (4.1)	24.8 (4.1)	10.7 (2.4)	10.6 (2.1)	13.4 (3.3)	8.8 (2.6)	8.5 (2.0)	12.0 (3.3)	12.7 (3.1)
Denver	20.9 (2.1)	21.1 (2.1)	19.5 (2.1)	21.6 (2.4)	22.6 (2.1)	22.6 (2.8)	20.2 (2.4)	32.2 (2.4)	29.9 (2.3)	30.1 (2.4)	30.4 (2.6)	30.7 (2.3)	32.0 (3.0)	29.1 (2.7)	13.0 (1.7)	11.2 (1.5)	11.8 (1.7)	10.4 (1.7)	12.4 (1.7)	12.7 (2.2)	11.3 (1.9)
New York	17.8** (2.0)	23.9 (2.3)	20.6 (1.9)	22.9 (2.0)	27.1 (2.0)	26.0 (2.9)	25.5 (2.7)	20.0** (2.1)	21.3* (2.1)	22.0* (1.9)	23.4 (2.0)	25.4 (1.9)	22.2 (2.6)	27.8 (2.8)	9.7** (1.6)	9.0** (1.6)	8.8** (1.4)	10.3* (1.6)	9.7** (1.3)	12.8 (2.3)	15.4 (2.5)
Sacramento	13.8 (1.9)	17.7 (2.0)	14.1 (2.0)	12.8 (1.9)	18.0 (2.1)	15.4 (2.3)	16.8 (2.5)	21.1 (2.3)	19.5 (2.1)	16.6 (2.2)	19.8 (2.3)	21.5 (2.3)	19.5 (2.7)	19.1 (2.5)	12.1 (1.8)	10.7 (1.5)	12.0 (1.9)	13.1 (1.9)	11.2 (1.6)	12.5 (2.2)	13.1 (2.1)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Drug or Alcohol Treatment (%)														Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment (%)						
	Outpatient							Inpatient or Residential													
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	1.5 (0.9)	0.6 (0.4)	2.3 (1.4)	1.4 (0.6)	2.3 (1.5)	2.7 (2.1)	2.4 (1.6)	5.3* (1.6)	3.9 (1.3)	3.2 (1.1)	2.9 (0.9)	3.0 (1.1)	2.6 (1.2)	2.5 (1.2)	2.0 (1.1)	0.8 (0.5)	1.0 (0.6)	1.3 (0.6)	1.7 (1.0)	3.9 (2.4)	2.3 (1.4)
Chicago	6.1* (2.1)	3.6 (1.4)	6.3* (2.4)	2.4 (1.5)	5.6* (1.8)	1.7 (1.3)	1.7 (1.3)	9.8 (2.5)	5.9 (1.7)	2.9 (1.5)	2.2* (1.2)	3.3 (1.3)	4.1 (1.9)	7.3 (2.5)	4.3 (1.6)	1.5* (0.8)	3.2 (1.6)	0.9* (0.7)	2.6 (1.1)	3.0 (1.9)	5.8 (2.7)
Denver	4.3 (1.1)	4.3 (1.0)	5.9 (1.4)	8.3 (1.8)	6.5 (1.3)	6.9 (1.9)	5.4 (1.3)	9.7 (1.6)	7.7** (1.4)	10.0 (1.6)	9.4 (1.7)	9.9 (1.5)	11.2 (2.1)	13.5 (2.3)	1.2 (0.5)	1.2 (0.5)	1.4 (0.6)	1.4 (0.6)	1.8 (0.6)	1.4 (0.7)	1.5 (0.6)
New York	7.0 (1.4)	9.1 (1.6)	6.2* (1.1)	8.4 (1.4)	8.8 (1.2)	9.2 (1.9)	10.0 (1.9)	5.2** (1.2)	7.2 (1.4)	6.1** (1.1)	7.1 (1.2)	9.2 (1.3)	7.9 (1.7)	10.6 (2.0)	2.3 (0.9)	2.4 (0.8)	2.3 (0.7)	2.0* (0.6)	2.1* (0.6)	4.0 (1.4)	4.7 (1.5)
Sacramento	4.9 (1.3)	4.3 (1.0)	3.4 (1.0)	4.5 (1.2)	5.5 (1.3)	4.7 (1.5)	3.1 (1.1)	7.7 (1.8)	5.4 (1.3)	1.9** (0.8)	6.4 (1.5)	8.2 (1.7)	9.2 (2.3)	5.7 (1.6)	2.0 (0.7)	1.6* (0.6)	0.7** (0.4)	2.5 (0.9)	3.6 (1.1)	1.1** (0.5)	4.4 (1.6)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007–2013

Primary City	Average Number of Admissions to Outpatient Drug or Alcohol Treatment										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			n/a	0.0*** (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0** (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0** (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
Chicago	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.4 (0.3)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.2)
Denver	0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)
New York	0.2 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
Sacramento	0.2*** (0.1)	0.1*** (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)

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 2013 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 2007-2013 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 2.12: Past 12 Month Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Inpatient Treatment Nights, 2000–2003[†] and 2007–2013

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	2013
Atlanta			4.4 (1.8)	4.0* (1.4)	2.6 (1.9)	0.0 (1.2)	0.8 (1.3)	0.7 (1.1)	0.4 (1.3)	0.3 (1.7)	0.5 (1.8)
Chicago	1.7 (2.8)	2.2 (1.4)	1.9 (0.5)	2.9 (0.7)	6.9 (1.7)	2.0 (1.0)	0.7 (1.3)	0.6 (1.0)	1.2 (0.8)	2.9 (1.5)	3.5 (1.6)
Denver	3.9 (0.7)	2.0** (0.7)	2.3** (0.7)	1.9** (1.0)	4.2 (1.0)	2.7* (0.8)	5.3 (1.2)	3.2 (1.0)	5.3 (1.4)	2.9 (1.2)	6.2 (1.7)
New York	5.7 (0.9)	5.7 (1.2)	4.9 (1.0)	7.1 (1.2)	1.4 (1.8)	1.9* (1.0)	3.5 (1.2)	5.1 (1.4)	4.5 (1.0)	3.6 (1.8)	5.0 (1.5)
Sacramento	1.3 (0.5)	2.1 (0.5)	1.1 (0.5)	1.4 (0.6)	3.2 (0.7)	4.3 (1.2)	0.1** (0.3)	2.5 (0.8)	5.1 (1.3)	4.6 (1.3)	2.7 (1.0)

Table 2.13: Past 12 Month Mental Health Inpatient Treatment Nights, 2000–2003[†] and 2007–2013

Primary City	Average of Total Number of Nights of Inpatient Mental Health/ Psychiatric Treatment										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			0.8 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.6)	0.4 (0.3)	1.2 (0.5)	0.6 (0.3)	0.9 (0.5)	1.0 (0.6)	0.6 (0.5)
Chicago	0.2 (1.5)	0.7 (0.7)	0.8 (0.3)	0.2 (0.4)	0.7 (0.9)	0.2 (0.3)	0.2 (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)	0.0 (0.3)	0.2 (0.3)	0.4 (0.5)
Denver	0.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.2 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)	1.0 (0.8)	1.5 (0.8)	1.0 (0.5)	0.1 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)
New York	1.1 (0.3)	0.7 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	0.3 (0.4)	0.6 (0.5)	1.5 (0.7)	0.7 (0.3)	0.8 (0.5)	0.4 (0.2)	2.1 (1.0)	1.1 (0.5)
Sacramento	0.2* (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1** (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.1** (0.1)	0.2* (0.1)	0.5 (0.6)	0.3 (0.2)	1.1 (0.6)	0.0** (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)

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 2013 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 2007-2013 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, 2013

Primary City	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamines
Atlanta	78.5%	82.6%	95.0%	98.2%
Chicago	86.7%	87.4%	94.9%	100.0%
Denver	83.9%	88.5%	94.4%	92.2%
New York	81.4%	82.7%	94.4%	99.7%
Sacramento	84.8%	93.2%	89.1%	82.7%
Overall Congruence	83.2%	86.9%	93.6%	94.6%

Table 3.2: Proportion of Adult Male Arrestees Testing Positive and Self-reporting Use by Site, 2013

Primary City	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Methamphetamines
Atlanta	70.1%	46.5%	22.2%	28.6%
Chicago	86.5%	24.6%	65.1%	n/a
Denver	84.4%	45.2%	48.5%	58.3%
New York	82.7%	37.6%	54.1%	0.0%
Sacramento	86.6%	25.0%	45.8%	66.4%
Overall Congruence	82.9%	38.2%	50.0%	62.9%

Table 3.3: Urine Test Results on Any Drug Test Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Any of 10 Drugs ^a											Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
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)	62.9 (5.9)	0.204
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)	82.7 (3.7)	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)	73.9 (3.6)	0.381
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)	73.0 (4.0)	<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)	83.0 (3.5)	0.345

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 in 2013 include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, buprenorphine, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone. Prior to 2013, urine samples were tested for propoxyphene instead of buprenorphine.

^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2013.

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2013 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.4: Urine Test Results of Multiple Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Multiple Drugs (Any of 10) ^a											Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
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)	11.9 (3.3)	0.164
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)	19.6 (3.8)	<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)	26.8 (3.9)	0.299
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)	22.5 (3.5)	<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)	49.8 (5.4)	0.004

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 in 2013 include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, buprenorphine, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone. Prior to 2013, urine samples were tested for propoxyphene instead of buprenorphine.

^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2013.

[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2013 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 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Marijuana											Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
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)	33.5 (5.5)	0.430
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)	52.0 (4.9)	0.757
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)	48.4 (4.3)	0.027
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)	44.0 (4.4)	0.011
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)	59.4 (4.9)	0.002

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 – 2013.[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2013 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 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Cocaine ^a											Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
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)	33.3 (5.6)	<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)	24.4 (4.2)	<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)	19.7 (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)	32.4 (4.0)	<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)	6.6 (1.9)	<0.001

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 in 2013 include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), benzodiazepines, buprenorphine, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone. Prior to 2013, urine samples were tested for propoxyphene instead of buprenorphine.^b The p-value from a test for a linear trend in estimates over 2000 – 2013.[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2013 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 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Opiates												Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
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)	6.0 (3.8)	0.002	
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)	14.3 (3.0)	<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)	8.1 (2.5)	<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)	7.9 (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)	17.9 (2.7)	<0.001	

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 – 2013.[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2013 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 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for: Methamphetamine												Trend ^b p-value
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
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)	0.3 (0.3)	0.252	
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)	0.8 (0.9)	0.635	
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)	15.7 (2.6)	<0.001	
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)	0.0 (0.1)	0.043	
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)	50.6 (5.4)	0.004	

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 – 2013.[†] Data from 2000-2003 were re-estimated using the methodology utilized in 2007 – 2013 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.

Table 3.9: Self-reported Prior 30 day Use, 2007–2013: Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin, and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	42.1 (3.4)	41.4 (3.6)	44.5* (3.3)	40.3 (2.9)	42.2 (3.7)	39.4 (4.5)	38.5 (4.5)	26.7*** (3.1)	23.4*** (3.0)	18.8** (2.5)	16.6 (2.1)	12.5 (2.1)	10.5 (2.4)	13.8 (2.8)	9.0* (2.0)	8.2 (1.9)	6.4 (1.5)	4.4 (1.2)	4.5 (1.2)	5.2 (1.6)	5.3 (1.8)
Chicago	56.6 (4.1)	51.9 (3.7)	44.3 (4.8)	53.1 (4.9)	53.2 (3.8)	56.2 (4.9)	47.7 (4.8)	22.8*** (3.5)	23.0*** (3.1)	13.5 (3.3)	8.1 (2.3)	10.9 (2.3)	9.4 (2.7)	8.7 (2.6)	5.4 (1.9)	2.9 (1.2)	8.2* (2.7)	4.3 (2.2)	5.5 (1.8)	2.3 (1.4)	6.0 (2.2)
Denver	45.4** (2.5)	44.6** (2.5)	47.6 (2.6)	52.7 (2.9)	47.7 (2.5)	46.3 (3.3)	53.3 (3.1)	20.3*** (2.1)	16.7*** (1.9)	14.9** (1.9)	11.0 (1.8)	13.7 (1.7)	14.8* (2.2)	9.9 (1.7)	14.1*** (1.8)	10.4 (1.5)	10.2 (1.6)	8.2 (1.5)	8.5 (1.4)	8.7 (1.7)	7.2 (1.6)
New York	39.3** (2.8)	40.2** (2.7)	44.3 (2.4)	51.4 (2.6)	51.2 (2.2)	53.0 (3.4)	48.0 (3.1)	9.9 (1.5)	7.2** (1.3)	10.4 (1.4)	11.2 (1.6)	9.3 (1.3)	11.4 (2.1)	12.6 (2.1)	8.3 (1.4)	7.2 (1.2)	9.3** (1.4)	9.1** (1.4)	9.2** (1.3)	7.5 (1.6)	5.4 (1.3)
Sacramento	44.7*** (2.8)	45.4*** (2.6)	46.7*** (2.9)	53.1 (2.9)	55.3 (2.7)	57.3 (3.3)	57.7 (3.3)	11.4*** (1.8)	8.9*** (1.5)	5.3 (1.2)	6.2** (1.3)	5.8* (1.2)	3.8 (1.1)	3.0 (1.0)	7.2*** (1.5)	4.7 (1.1)	3.7 (1.0)	3.6 (1.1)	5.1* (1.1)	5.7* (1.5)	2.6 (0.9)

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)	0.6 (0.4)	0.8 (0.7)	5.2 (3.9)	0.5 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	0.4 (0.3)	1.1 (0.6)	1.0 (0.7)	0 (n/a)	0.9 (0.6)
Chicago	20.6 (3.3)	24.8** (3.2)	13.1 (3.0)	11.9 (3.0)	14.9 (2.6)	8.5 (2.5)	14.5 (3.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	3.3** (0.9)	1.5*** (0.5)	4.2* (1.1)	3.6** (1.0)	4.4* (1.0)	5.8 (1.5)	8.5 (2.1)	5.1*** (1.2)	3.0*** (0.9)	4.9*** (1.2)	5.8*** (1.5)	7.8** (1.5)	11.9 (2.6)	14.3 (2.6)
New York	5.5 (1.2)	5.5 (1.2)	7.1 (1.1)	5.4 (0.9)	4.2 (0.8)	7.3 (1.7)	5.9 (1.3)	0.8 (0.7)	0.2 (0.3)	0.4 (0.4)	0.9 (0.7)	1.0 (0.7)	1.5 (1.0)	0 (n/a)
Sacramento	2.7*** (0.8)	2.1*** (0.7)	2.6*** (0.8)	4.2*** (1.1)	5.7** (1.3)	8.1 (1.9)	11.3 (2.3)	28.9*** (2.6)	25.6*** (2.3)	25.3*** (2.5)	26.6*** (2.6)	35.6* (2.7)	37.5 (3.3)	43.4 (3.4)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Marijuana Use (%)																				
	Past 3 Days							Past 7 Days							Past Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	28.5 (3.2)	27.6 (3.3)	29.8*** (3.2)	28.4 (2.7)	29.3* (3.5)	31.2 (4.4)	22.8 (3.6)	34.3 (3.3)	35.4 (3.5)	38.9* (3.3)	34.7 (2.8)	35.8 (3.6)	33.1 (4.2)	32.9 (4.3)	46.9 (3.4)	47.0 (3.6)	48.2* (3.3)	46.0 (2.9)	46.1 (3.7)	44.1 (4.5)	42.3 (4.5)
Chicago	36.4 (4.0)	35.6 (3.6)	32.8 (4.6)	36.9 (4.7)	44.2*** (3.8)	46.9*** (4.9)	29.6 (4.4)	44.7 (4.1)	45.8 (3.7)	39.7 (4.8)	46.8 (4.9)	49.6* (3.8)	52.7** (4.9)	39.2 (4.6)	60.7* (4.0)	58.6* (3.6)	49.2 (4.8)	58.2 (4.8)	57.1 (3.7)	61.8* (4.7)	49.7 (4.7)
Denver	33.4** (2.4)	34.3** (2.4)	34.1** (2.5)	34.7* (2.8)	34.8* (2.4)	29.9*** (2.9)	41.7 (3.1)	40.0** (2.5)	40.2** (2.5)	41.7* (2.6)	43.9 (2.9)	41.1** (2.5)	40.0* (3.2)	48.8 (3.1)	51.2** (2.5)	49.3*** (2.5)	52.0** (2.6)	57.9 (2.9)	54.2 (2.5)	53.2 (3.2)	59.8 (2.9)
New York	27.6** (2.5)	31.9 (2.6)	32.4 (2.3)	36.7 (2.5)	38.9 (2.2)	40.8 (3.3)	35.7 (3.0)	32.8** (2.6)	36.8 (2.7)	37.4 (2.4)	43.7 (2.5)	44.7 (2.2)	47.4 (3.4)	41.0 (3.1)	46.4 (2.8)	44.7 (2.7)	49.4 (2.4)	56.5 (2.5)	55.3 (2.2)	55.5 (3.3)	50.9 (3.1)
Sacramento	31.6*** (2.6)	33.5*** (2.5)	35.0*** (2.8)	40.7** (2.9)	43.5 (2.7)	48.1 (3.4)	50.0 (3.4)	37.0*** (2.7)	38.0*** (2.6)	40.8*** (2.9)	45.0** (2.9)	50.4 (2.8)	50.3 (3.4)	54.4 (3.3)	49.5*** (2.8)	51.3*** (2.6)	52.5** (2.9)	60.3 (2.8)	59.5 (2.7)	63.3 (3.2)	62.8 (3.2)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 Past 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013,[†] Marijuana and Heroin

Primary City	Marijuana											Heroin										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			15.8*	16.1*	16.4	16.1**	16.4	16.4	16.0**	15.9	16.7			21.9	21.4	21.9	23.8	23.1	19.6	22.7	23.7	21.2
Chicago	15.7*	16.5***	15.4**	15.2**	14.9	14.6	14.5	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.5	25.1	22.6*	24.2	24.8	23.8	23.6	20.2***	20.6***	25.5	23.9	26.5
Denver	15.3**	15.1**	15.5***	15.0	14.9	15.1*	14.9	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.5	24.6	22.6	24.2	23.2	27.7***	25.0	24.7	24.0	26.7**	24.1	23.4
New York	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.4	14.6	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.9	22.0	21.3	20.5	20.8	23.7	21.9	21.5	22.3	23.4	23.3	22.1
Sacramento	14.6**	14.5***	14.5**	14.9***	14.7***	14.9***	14.5**	15.0***	14.4**	14.5*	13.8	22.1*	23.6	23.7	23.2	23.7	23.3	22.7	23.0	23.9	23.6	24.4
	(0.2)	(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)	(1.1)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007-2013 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 Past 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013,[†] Crack, Powder Cocaine

Primary City	Crack Cocaine											Powder Cocaine										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			27.6 (0.9)	25.8 (0.7)	27.9 (1.0)	26.2 (0.9)	27.5 (0.9)	24.8 (0.8)	26.3 (1.1)	26.2 (1.2)	26.4 (1.2)			23.0 (0.7)	20.7 (0.5)	22.5 (0.7)	21.6 (0.7)	21.5 (0.7)	20.2 (0.6)	21.0 (0.8)	21.9 (1.0)	21.7 (0.9)
Chicago	28.1 (2.3)	27.1 (1.1)	26.2 (0.4)	26.3 (0.5)	25.7 (1.4)	24.2 (0.9)	23.9 (1.2)	28.5 (2.3)	25.0 (1.3)	24.5 (2.0)	25.4 (1.6)	24.7 (2.4)	22.3 (1.0)	21.8 (0.4)	22.7 (0.5)	22.0 (1.1)	21.9 (0.9)	21.0 (1.0)	22.7 (1.6)	20.4 (0.7)	19.0 (1.3)	21.3 (1.1)
Denver	26.9*** (0.5)	26.0*** (0.5)	26.9*** (0.5)	26.7*** (0.7)	24.8 (0.7)	26.1*** (0.8)	25.8** (0.8)	24.6 (0.8)	24.3 (0.7)	22.9 (0.8)	23.1 (0.9)	21.7** (0.3)	21.4** (0.4)	21.7** (0.4)	21.0 (0.5)	21.9** (0.5)	21.2* (0.4)	21.7** (0.5)	21.5* (0.5)	22.0** (0.5)	20.5 (0.6)	20.2 (0.5)
New York	26.0 (0.4)	25.2 (0.5)	26.2 (0.5)	25.6 (0.6)	25.6 (1.1)	25.3 (0.9)	26.2 (0.8)	25.0 (0.8)	25.3 (0.8)	25.7 (1.1)	24.5 (0.9)	21.0 (0.3)	20.0* (0.4)	20.2 (0.3)	19.7** (0.4)	21.2 (0.7)	19.7* (0.6)	21.2 (0.5)	20.4 (0.5)	20.3 (0.5)	21.2 (0.7)	21.5 (0.8)
Sacramento	25.9*** (0.5)	25.7*** (0.6)	24.0** (0.6)	25.0*** (0.7)	24.3** (0.8)	24.4*** (0.7)	25.4*** (1.0)	25.8*** (0.9)	23.2* (0.7)	23.6 (1.1)	21.4 (0.9)	20.6*** (0.3)	20.0 (0.3)	20.2 (0.3)	19.9 (0.4)	19.6 (0.5)	21.0** (0.5)	20.6* (0.5)	20.0 (0.5)	20.5 (0.5)	18.9 (0.5)	19.5 (0.5)

Table 3.13: Average Age at First Use for Those Who Admit Use In Past 30 Days, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013,[†] Methamphetamine

Primary City	Methamphetamine										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			24.8 (1.5)	20.6 (1.3)	24.5* (1.9)	21.1 (1.6)	23.1 (2.3)	21.9 (1.5)	20.2 (1.8)	22.2 (2.5)	20.2 (2.5)
Chicago	25.4 (10.4)	25.8 (7.4)	21.8 (1.4)	21.2 (1.5)	25.3 (2.6)	22.0 (2.5)	18.6 (2.8)	51.8*** (1.9)	28.6 (4.6)	19.8 (2.4)	23.6 (3.1)
Denver	21.4*** (0.5)	22.5*** (0.6)	21.9*** (0.6)	23.2* (0.7)	24.2 (0.8)	23.7 (1.0)	27.2 (1.1)	25.1 (1.1)	24.2 (1.0)	21.7** (0.9)	25.3 (0.9)
New York	22.7 (1.7)	23.7 (1.6)	20.9 (1.2)	20.6 (1.5)	27.4 (1.9)	23.3 (1.6)	24.2 (2.0)	19.7 (1.6)	29.4 (2.8)	27.8 (4.0)	27.6 (5.3)
Sacramento	20.5 (0.4)	20.6 (0.4)	20.9 (0.4)	21.0 (0.4)	21.3* (0.5)	21.4** (0.6)	21.5** (0.6)	20.5 (0.6)	21.4** (0.6)	21.6* (0.7)	19.8 (0.6)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007–2013 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 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Acquired Marijuana in Past 30 days % of Arrestees										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			43.3 (3.7)	50.3*** (3.1)	44.1 (3.5)	45.4* (3.6)	45.5** (3.3)	43.0 (2.9)	42.2 (3.7)	40.0 (4.4)	37.9 (4.4)
Chicago	48.7 (4.2)	48.1 (5.1)	51.3 (1.5)	57.0 (1.9)	55.6 (4.1)	55.5 (3.7)	46.2 (4.9)	55.5 (4.9)	53.9 (3.8)	56.9 (4.9)	50.4 (4.8)
Denver	44.8** (2.0)	46.3* (1.9)	44.0** (1.9)	46.3 (2.3)	44.6* (2.5)	44.4** (2.5)	47.9 (2.6)	52.3 (2.9)	45.7* (2.5)	44.6 (3.2)	52.1 (3.0)
New York	49.4 (1.9)	48.3 (2.2)	49.6 (1.8)	41.2 (2.2)	42.2 (2.8)	39.8* (2.7)	44.8 (2.4)	50.5 (2.6)	50.5 (2.2)	48.2 (3.3)	46.7 (3.1)
Sacramento	47.5*** (2.5)	52.9 (2.0)	52.4 (2.1)	47.5*** (2.6)	43.0*** (2.7)	45.6*** (2.6)	46.0*** (2.9)	51.7 (2.9)	54.5 (2.7)	58.3 (3.3)	58.4 (3.2)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007-2013 for ADAM II. Consequently these estimates may differ somewhat from those previously published under the original ADAM program.**Table 3.15:** Acquisition of Crack Cocaine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Acquired Crack Cocaine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			31.4*** (3.6)	24.7*** (2.6)	28.7*** (3.2)	24.2*** (3.0)	19.7*** (2.5)	17.0 (2.1)	12.8 (2.1)	10.7 (2.3)	13.5 (2.7)
Chicago	27.3*** (3.8)	25.6*** (4.0)	31.3*** (1.4)	34.6*** (1.9)	22.3*** (3.4)	25.5*** (3.2)	16.6 (3.6)	9.2 (2.6)	14.7 (2.6)	11.2 (2.9)	9.2 (2.7)
Denver	19.9*** (1.6)	19.5*** (1.5)	18.7*** (1.5)	19.0*** (1.8)	20.1*** (2.1)	17.2*** (1.9)	15.3** (1.9)	12.3 (1.8)	13.9 (1.7)	14.5 (2.2)	10.1 (1.8)
New York	21.1*** (1.5)	22.3*** (1.8)	24.4*** (1.5)	14.7 (1.6)	10.8 (1.6)	7.4** (1.3)	10.0 (1.4)	11.1 (1.5)	10.2 (1.4)	11.6 (2.1)	12.7 (2.1)
Sacramento	14.6*** (1.7)	12.7*** (1.3)	15.1*** (1.5)	14.6*** (1.9)	11.7*** (1.8)	9.9*** (1.6)	5.2 (1.1)	6.3** (1.3)	5.3 (1.2)	3.6 (1.1)	3.1 (1.0)

Table 3.16: Acquisition of Powder Cocaine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Acquired Powder Cocaine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			11.2* (2.3)	14.5*** (2.2)	8.7 (1.8)	8.9* (1.9)	6.0 (1.4)	4.6 (1.2)	4.7 (1.2)	5.4 (1.6)	5.4 (1.7)
Chicago	5.8 (1.8)	4.7 (1.9)	8.8 (0.9)	8.8 (1.1)	6.6 (2.1)	4.0 (1.4)	7.5 (2.5)	5.4 (2.5)	7.1 (2.0)	3.6 (1.7)	7.7 (2.5)
Denver	12.7*** (1.3)	14.9*** (1.4)	13.8*** (1.3)	12.8*** (1.6)	15.6*** (1.9)	10.7* (1.5)	10.6* (1.5)	8.1 (1.5)	9.1 (1.4)	9.6 (1.8)	6.9 (1.5)
New York	16.7*** (1.4)	16.6*** (1.6)	14.6*** (1.3)	10.4*** (1.3)	11.0*** (1.6)	8.1 (1.3)	9.4** (1.4)	9.9** (1.4)	9.5** (1.3)	9.8* (1.9)	5.5 (1.3)
Sacramento	3.6 (1.0)	4.0 (0.7)	5.7* (1.0)	6.5** (1.3)	8.7*** (1.7)	5.8* (1.3)	4.1 (1.1)	3.3 (1.0)	6.1** (1.3)	6.8* (1.7)	3.0 (1.0)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007-2013 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 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Acquired Heroin in Past 30 days % of Arrestees										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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)	1.4 (1.0)
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)	15.5 (3.3)
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)	8.3 (2.0)
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)	6.0 (1.4)
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)	11.6 (2.3)

Table 3.18: Acquisition of Methamphetamine by Adult Male Arrestees, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013[†]

Primary City	Acquired Methamphetamine in Past 30 days % of Arrestees										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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)	0.6 (0.4)
Chicago	n/a	n/a	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
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)	13.8 (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)	n/a
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)	42.5 (3.4)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007-2013 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, or Methamphetamine Reporting Cash Buys in Past 30 Days, 2007–2013

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	66.5 (5.1)	71.8** (5.2)	71.4** (4.5)	62.2 (4.6)	53.7 (6.2)	62.1 (6.9)	57.6 (7.6)	94.7 (2.2)	97.2* (1.4)	93.0 (2.9)	88.7 (4.5)	86.0 (6.1)	97.2 (3.0)	83.5 (8.5)	69.7 (11.8)	44.0 (12.0)	50.0 (13.5)	78.3 (10.9)	89.5 (8.0)	69.8 (16.6)	71.3 (17.8)
Chicago	82.1 (3.9)	73.5 (4.3)	69.9 (6.4)	76.6 (5.2)	82.9 (3.6)	83.1 (4.4)	79.6 (5.2)	92.6 (4.3)	87.9 (5.2)	95.4 (4.7)	75.5 (13.4)	74.4 (9.1)	96.4 (3.8)	95.2 (5.0)	89.3 (10.5)	37.6*** (16.5)	61.4 (18.7)	42.8 (25.8)	77.4 (12.0)	74.1 (24.6)	87.6 (9.5)
Denver	52.3* (3.8)	53.7 (3.8)	55.8 (3.7)	56.5 (4.0)	52.5* (3.7)	48.1** (4.8)	61.9 (4.1)	77.8 (4.9)	75.4 (5.1)	76.9 (5.7)	79.2 (6.4)	76.7 (5.7)	70.2 (7.5)	75.7 (8.1)	47.1 (6.7)	58.2 (7.9)	51.4 (7.9)	48.8 (9.5)	42.3 (8.5)	52.0 (10.2)	59.6 (11.2)
New York	65.0 (4.5)	74.3 (4.0)	73.5 (3.4)	68.7 (3.7)	71.0 (3.0)	67.2 (5.0)	65.8 (4.8)	96.6 (3.4)	96.6 (3.4)	81.1* (6.4)	81.7* (6.5)	77.9** (6.3)	80.4 (7.7)	94.3 (3.5)	78.7 (5.8)	83.5 (5.9)	82.1 (5.9)	76.9 (6.2)	69.4 (6.6)	74.6 (9.6)	75.6 (10.5)
Sacramento	56.7*** (4.1)	39.0 (3.7)	42.6 (4.1)	51.2* (4.0)	46.5 (3.7)	42.2 (4.3)	41.0 (4.3)	79.0* (6.9)	76.0* (7.3)	88.6** (6.4)	89.1** (6.2)	80.7** (8.9)	76.2 (13.2)	42.5 (17.6)	55.0 (10.1)	41.4 (11.9)	43.6 (13.4)	34.4 (15.5)	76.1 (8.8)	48.2 (12.9)	50.4 (17.4)

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	n/a	92.7 (8.9)	68.7 (36.1)	78.2 (30.2)	35.9 (26.7)	89.1 (14.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	84.4 (6.5)	92.5 (3.3)	95.6 (4.6)	81.5 (10.8)	89.6 (5.3)	94.3 (5.9)	96.7 (3.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	75.4* (12.9)	84.6 (14.4)	85.8 (8.3)	93.5 (6.9)	87.0 (9.5)	74.1* (12.8)	97.2 (3.0)	58.8 (12.5)	60.1 (14.3)	68.1 (11.6)	59.2 (13.7)	66.9 (9.4)	73.2 (9.5)	54.3 (10.3)
New York	83.6 (7.2)	73.6* (10.4)	84.3 (6.7)	76.9 (8.9)	85.6 (7.0)	63.3* (15.2)	93.5 (6.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	83.8 (11.0)	74.1 (12.7)	70.6 (16.8)	83.0 (8.5)	83.5 (8.6)	52.3 (13.0)	74.7 (9.2)	75.0 (4.6)	60.4 (5.1)	63.1 (5.6)	69.7 (5.1)	70.6 (4.3)	70.2 (5.1)	65.7 (5.3)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, or Methamphetamine Reporting Noncash Acquisition in Past 30 Days, 2007–2013

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	52.7 (5.3)	49.0 (5.7)	48.5 (5.1)	59.8 (4.5)	53.0 (5.9)	51.1 (7.1)	57.8 (7.1)	31.3 (5.7)	33.1 (6.5)	39.4 (6.8)	41.1 (6.6)	42.3 (8.2)	15.0* (6.9)	36.6 (9.8)	49.2 (11.2)	61.3 (11.0)	63.0 (11.9)	36.6 (12.3)	27.9 (11.3)	54.7 (14.8)	45.5 (16.5)
Chicago	59.4* (5.6)	61.3** (4.9)	72.1*** (6.6)	57.1 (6.6)	50.6 (5.2)	48.1 (6.5)	45.0 (6.8)	47.7*** (8.6)	43.7** (7.3)	38.9 (12.0)	53.8** (15.0)	73.4*** (8.3)	28.9 (13.0)	13.9 (9.8)	61.0** (16.9)	57.9* (17.3)	56.9 (18.7)	74.2* (26.6)	42.5 (15.3)	19.0 (19.8)	20.3 (12.6)
Denver	68.5 (3.5)	73.5 (3.3)	69.1 (3.6)	67.0 (4.0)	75.5* (3.1)	74.7 (4.0)	66.0 (4.3)	47.7 (5.8)	55.3 (6.1)	49.4 (6.9)	46.6 (8.1)	57.5 (6.8)	59.4 (7.8)	51.7 (9.3)	67.4 (5.9)	53.0 (7.8)	52.8 (7.9)	68.9 (8.6)	66.2 (8.1)	64.7 (9.0)	52.0 (11.3)
New York	65.9 (4.1)	64.4 (4.3)	59.1 (3.7)	68.8 (3.4)	68.0 (2.9)	60.7 (4.8)	65.5 (4.4)	37.6 (7.7)	35.7 (9.8)	29.4 (6.7)	39.7 (7.5)	48.6* (7.2)	41.5 (9.7)	30.4 (7.8)	40.6 (7.6)	35.4 (8.4)	29.7 (6.8)	51.8 (7.9)	47.2 (7.2)	33.1 (9.5)	43.2 (12.4)
Sacramento	80.9 (3.3)	79.8 (3.0)	77.0 (3.4)	73.0* (3.6)	80.2 (2.9)	80.8 (3.4)	79.7 (3.5)	55.8 (8.1)	50.9* (8.6)	37.7 (11.0)	34.5 (10.0)	59.8 (12.0)	77.1 (11.9)	44.0 (17.5)	70.9 (9.1)	77.0 (9.0)	69.4 (12.2)	66.6 (15.0)	54.1 (11.4)	72.8 (11.5)	66.8 (15.8)

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine														
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013								
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	98.5 (43.3)	99.7 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	48.7*** (8.7)	35.5* (6.8)	39.5 (11.4)	32.1 (11.8)	33.0 (8.0)	47.1* (14.6)	17.5 (8.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	43.5 (13.4)	23.0 (16.1)	48.7 (13.5)	39.9 (14.1)	25.7 (11.3)	24.6 (10.4)	45.4 (12.8)	66.5 (12.3)	39.3* (14.3)	56.5 (12.5)	52.4 (13.4)	60.0 (10.0)	42.0 (11.5)	66.1 (9.3)	n/a							
New York	37.4 (10.2)	39.7 (12.4)	34.5 (8.3)	32.3 (8.8)	44.6 (9.6)	50.1 (13.4)	42.1 (12.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	51.3 (14.0)	43.0 (16.9)	41.1 (17.2)	35.7 (11.7)	70.9** (10.2)	69.9* (10.4)	43.3 (10.5)	67.0 (5.2)	70.5** (4.7)	65.0 (5.6)	55.7 (6.0)	68.6* (4.7)	73.5** (4.9)	55.7 (5.8)	n/a							

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2013

Primary City	Acquired Marijuana in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2013		Acquired Crack Cocaine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2013		Acquired Powder Cocaine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2013		Acquired Heroin in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2013		Acquired Methamphetamine in Past 30 days Mean Number of Days 2013	
	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash	Cash	Noncash
Atlanta	8.8 (1.5)	4.2 (1.2)	15.4 (2.3)	9.2 (2.4)	4.5 (2.3)	3.2 (1.6)	15.7 (8.1)	n/a	5.1 (6.1)	4.7 (3.3)
Chicago	14.2 (1.6)	8.2 (1.6)	7.6 (2.3)	1.5 (1.0)	7.9 (2.2)	2.2 (1.6)	20.9 (2.4)	5.1 (1.4)	n/a	n/a
Denver	9.1 (0.9)	5.7 (0.8)	10.5 (2.1)	7.3 (2.0)	7.0 (1.9)	3.3 (1.3)	20.2 (2.8)	1.5 (2.4)	11.1 (2.3)	7.3 (2.1)
New York	13.0 (1.2)	9.0 (1.1)	13.5 (1.9)	0.6 (1.4)	6.2 (2.0)	1.3 (1.0)	20.4 (2.5)	5.7 (3.6)	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	11.1 (1.2)	9.1 (0.8)	10.1 (4.0)	3.0 (1.0)	2.2 (1.5)	1.4 (0.9)	23.8 (2.8)	8.9 (2.7)	12.9 (1.3)	7.9 (1.1)

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 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, or Methamphetamine in Past 30 Days, 2007–2013

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	7.0 (0.9)	8.1** (0.9)	7.6** (0.8)	6.5 (0.6)	8.1** (0.9)	7.5 (1.0)	5.8 (1.0)	17.3* (1.4)	18.2** (1.4)	14.2 (1.4)	14.2 (1.2)	13.0 (1.5)	9.0 (2.0)	13.6 (2.0)	6.7** (1.4)	3.5 (1.1)	5.9* (1.7)	5.9 (1.2)	4.4 (1.1)	5.0 (1.7)	3.1 (1.5)
Chicago	8.5** (1.2)	10.5 (0.9)	10.3 (1.3)	10.5 (1.2)	12.6 (1.0)	11.7 (1.2)	12.4 (1.3)	10.6* (2.1)	10.9*** (1.4)	7.8 (2.5)	7.2* (2.3)	14.6*** (1.9)	13.3*** (2.6)	5.8 (1.5)	3.9 (2.8)	2.3*** (0.7)	7.0 (2.8)	7.3 (2.9)	3.9* (0.8)	6.6 (3.4)	7.4 (1.9)
Denver	5.6** (0.5)	6.1* (0.5)	6.4 (0.5)	5.3*** (0.5)	5.9** (0.4)	6.8 (0.7)	7.7 (0.7)	9.1 (1.1)	8.9 (1.0)	9.6 (1.1)	7.1 (1.2)	9.3 (1.1)	9.1 (1.3)	9.1 (1.5)	4.6 (0.9)	4.9 (1.1)	4.3 (1.0)	5.4 (1.2)	3.4 (0.9)	4.8 (1.2)	5.4 (1.4)
New York	7.3*** (1.0)	11.1 (0.8)	10.9 (0.7)	9.9 (0.7)	11.5 (0.5)	9.7 (0.9)	11.1 (0.9)	13.4 (1.9)	16.0** (2.1)	14.4 (1.5)	13.1 (1.5)	13.0 (1.4)	12.4 (1.8)	11.1 (1.7)	7.6 (1.7)	9.3** (1.3)	9.0* (1.5)	6.5 (1.3)	6.9 (1.0)	6.4 (1.9)	5.2 (1.6)
Sacramento	8.3* (0.6)	6.9*** (0.5)	7.2*** (0.6)	6.1*** (0.5)	8.1* (0.6)	6.8*** (0.7)	9.9 (0.8)	9.6 (1.4)	10.4 (1.5)	6.5 (1.4)	7.8 (1.6)	7.4 (1.9)	10.2 (3.3)	6.6 (2.7)	2.4 (0.8)	3.5** (1.0)	1.8 (0.7)	1.3 (0.6)	8.1*** (1.6)	3.1 (1.6)	1.1 (0.8)

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	21.4 (12.2)	6.4** (5.0)	25.6 (8.8)	13.9 (5.4)	7.3 (5.4)	11.6 (7.8)	14.4 (7.1)	7.6 (5.1)	3.9 (3.5)	5.9 (3.4)	6.4 (3.6)	2.8 (3.7)	6.8 (4.3)	5.7 (4.3)
Chicago	18.0 (2.2)	20.3 (1.5)	21.0 (2.2)	16.9 (2.6)	21.2 (1.9)	13.7 (2.7)	19.1 (2.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	14.6 (3.2)	14.2 (4.5)	15.1 (2.9)	14.2 (2.8)	14.3 (2.5)	14.0 (2.8)	16.0 (2.5)	8.4 (1.8)	6.1 (2.4)	7.4 (1.9)	8.4 (2.0)	7.8 (1.4)	9.7 (1.9)	9.0 (1.6)
New York	15.2 (2.9)	15.3 (2.6)	18.5 (1.7)	16.3 (1.9)	17.1 (1.8)	16.3 (2.6)	16.7 (2.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	13.8 (2.7)	8.6*** (2.2)	9.4* (3.6)	13.9 (2.9)	12.7 (2.0)	7.8** (2.4)	16.2 (2.2)	9.5 (0.7)	10.0 (0.8)	7.4** (0.8)	8.8 (0.9)	10.6 (0.9)	7.7* (0.8)	9.9 (0.9)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin, or Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	92.7 (3.0)	93.1 (3.0)	94.4 (2.4)	95.0 (2.0)	92.0 (4.1)	96.3 (2.6)	94.1 (3.1)	92.2 (4.7)	92.3 (4.3)	91.9 (4.4)	94.1 (3.3)	91.0 (5.5)	95.9 (4.5)	91.8 (5.9)	93.5 (5.3)	82.0 (13.4)	89.3 (9.3)	93.4 (6.2)	85.0 (13.1)	97.3 (3.4)	61.3 (29.0)
Chicago	82.0 (5.3)	88.7* (3.9)	91.1* (5.1)	85.0 (5.7)	90.2** (3.6)	83.5 (5.4)	74.1 (7.3)	66.7** (10.4)	90.5 (4.9)	90.1 (9.9)	81.1 (13.4)	94.0 (6.1)	86.1 (9.9)	92.2 (8.0)	51.5* (20.0)	n/a	n/a	40.1 (61.3)	77.5 (18.0)	79.1 (23.9)	90.6 (10.3)
Denver	82.9 (4.1)	91.3 (2.9)	87.5 (3.3)	89.0 (3.3)	84.2 (3.7)	83.9 (5.0)	89.5 (3.3)	76.9** (5.9)	69.5*** (7.1)	78.9* (6.5)	84.4 (8.0)	84.9 (5.8)	90.6 (5.2)	94.6 (5.4)	82.7 (7.0)	68.6* (11.0)	72.6 (11.0)	93.2 (7.1)	72.3 (11.8)	80.6 (11.6)	91.3 (8.8)
New York	85.5 (3.7)	82.2 (4.0)	85.5 (3.1)	84.1 (3.4)	86.3 (2.5)	84.6 (4.5)	86.1 (4.1)	84.4 (6.5)	91.9 (6.2)	94.3 (3.2)	82.5 (6.5)	89.3 (4.3)	87.3 (8.0)	83.9 (7.1)	93.4 (4.2)	91.8 (4.8)	96.7 (2.0)	83.9 (7.0)	97.0 (1.7)	89.2 (6.6)	87.8 (9.4)
Sacramento	89.5 (2.8)	89.5 (3.3)	88.0 (3.6)	86.7 (3.5)	88.6 (3.0)	94.0 (2.5)	91.5 (3.1)	80.1 (7.7)	88.2 (5.5)	78.6 (10.1)	77.2 (10.1)	82.0 (8.8)	94.8 (5.8)	61.5 (26.1)	95.3 (3.8)	81.4 (13.4)	80.3 (14.7)	33.3* (29.4)	61.8* (15.4)	68.0 (20.3)	91.7 (9.6)

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine														
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013								
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	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Chicago	81.0 (8.7)	86.5 (5.8)	89.9 (7.5)	71.4 (15.7)	93.2 (4.9)	93.7 (6.5)	93.9 (4.7)	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	72.2 (17.9)	85.0 (14.4)	58.6 (30.7)	93.9 (6.6)	74.4 (16.8)	92.4 (6.6)	78.0 (24.1)	93.7 (7.3)	75.7 (18.8)	76.5 (14.8)	72.4 (18.4)	92.1 (5.7)	97.2 (3.5)	81.8 (11.5)	n/a							
New York	90.5 (5.8)	97.8 (2.3)	95.0 (3.4)	90.7 (5.3)	93.0 (4.5)	88.3 (9.2)	97.4 (2.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	87.6 (11.5)	86.4 (15.4)	92.8 (8.1)	79.3 (12.8)	84.6 (9.6)	76.5 (15.1)	89.5 (6.8)	74.9 (5.8)	81.1 (5.5)	74.6 (6.8)	65.4* (7.6)	78.0 (5.6)	79.4 (5.8)	81.7 (6.0)	n/a							

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin, or Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	60.0 (6.2)	54.4** (6.8)	65.6 (5.7)	62.6 (5.4)	61.4 (6.9)	52.6 (8.5)	69.3 (7.8)	55.1 (7.2)	58.5 (7.7)	69.5 (6.9)	59.8 (7.3)	63.3 (9.0)	50.5 (12.1)	54.5 (11.5)	51.9 (14.0)	45.5 (16.9)	76.9 (14.0)	59.8 (18.3)	59.1 (16.3)	86.7 (13.8)	71.3 (18.0)
Chicago	46.2 (6.7)	48.0 (6.3)	48.0 (9.3)	41.6 (8.0)	49.0 (6.2)	48.8 (7.7)	52.7 (8.5)	53.8 (9.8)	50.6 (8.2)	51.3 (13.4)	60.1 (18.5)	74.0 (10.6)	40.7 (13.6)	71.9 (15.0)	84.4 (15.0)	28.0 (21.8)	53.2 (25.5)	n/a	24.4 (15.8)	48.6 (35.3)	61.0 (23.3)
Denver	50.4 (5.7)	52.2 (5.4)	36.5** (5.2)	63.7 (5.4)	51.1 (5.5)	61.5 (6.9)	53.3 (6.1)	52.0 (7.1)	52.4 (7.8)	44.1 (8.4)	48.3 (9.6)	64.6 (7.9)	47.9 (9.9)	51.8 (10.9)	49.7 (9.6)	67.7 (10.2)	65.1 (11.4)	70.4 (11.2)	45.8 (15.0)	71.9 (11.7)	44.2 (14.7)
New York	42.4*** (5.5)	57.1 (5.4)	57.5 (4.4)	55.0* (4.6)	53.6** (4.1)	58.2 (6.0)	68.0 (5.5)	44.9 (8.5)	53.9 (10.3)	77.3 (6.1)	69.5 (8.0)	65.4 (8.6)	66.3 (9.8)	60.7 (9.4)	48.2 (9.4)	72.3** (9.7)	69.2** (7.8)	49.9 (10.1)	66.2** (9.5)	39.3 (11.7)	29.2 (14.3)
Sacramento	42.0* (5.9)	39.7** (6.0)	55.5 (6.1)	53.8 (5.7)	56.2 (5.5)	58.1 (6.5)	56.8 (6.5)	41.1 (10.1)	51.6 (10.4)	49.1 (13.2)	57.2 (12.6)	58.9 (13.8)	17.6 (16.7)	45.6 (27.9)	66.5 (14.5)	71.8 (17.0)	57.7 (23.4)	n/a	48.7 (19.4)	44.0 (21.0)	36.5 (26.2)

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine													
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013							
Atlanta	21.5 (50.3)	68.0 (46.0)	52.2 (96.5)	46.8 (68.3)	n/a	75.8* (32.6)	10.1 (16.1)	n/a	n/a	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	74.4 (8.7)	69.7 (7.4)	77.0 (11.0)	69.8 (13.6)	74.8 (8.5)	59.8 (15.2)	52.1 (12.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	60.6 (14.8)	77.1 (20.0)	82.1 (11.0)	69.4 (15.7)	85.2 (7.5)	61.8 (15.7)	81.7 (8.7)	52.6 (17.3)	58.8 (22.1)	43.4 (17.8)	83.0** (13.8)	73.4* (11.9)	57.8 (18.4)	44.6 (14.3)	n/a						
New York	30.2 (11.4)	59.9 (13.8)	78.0* (6.9)	59.0 (10.5)	71.6 (10.5)	81.6* (9.6)	54.4 (12.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	58.6 (16.2)	80.1 (15.2)	73.5 (18.8)	70.0 (14.1)	44.2** (13.4)	64.9 (15.3)	81.3 (9.2)	50.1 (7.0)	54.0 (7.2)	43.3 (7.8)	59.0 (7.5)	57.3 (6.3)	65.0** (6.6)	43.4 (6.8)	n/a						

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin, or Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	43.7 (6.5)	49.3 (7.0)	51.3 (6.4)	39.6* (5.5)	34.5** (6.7)	38.3 (8.3)	55.5 (9.0)	61.8 (6.8)	62.8 (7.5)	75.1 (6.3)	66.9 (7.0)	56.7 (9.3)	67.0 (11.2)	71.3 (9.5)	18.6 (10.1)	32.3 (16.0)	36.3 (16.7)	31.8 (16.1)	31.6 (15.2)	64.1 (17.8)	31.9 (18.2)
Chicago	50.5 (6.9)	65.9 (6.0)	62.9 (9.0)	81.3** (6.2)	68.8 (5.7)	61.9 (7.5)	55.5 (8.5)	62.2*** (9.6)	69.3*** (7.7)	65.2** (13.3)	43.5 (18.5)	42.4 (11.4)	59.8** (14.4)	19.9 (13.5)	33.0 (20.3)	33.4 (24.1)	43.2 (22.4)	n/a	21.5 (14.7)	0 (n/a)	11.1 (9.5)
Denver	37.0 (5.4)	39.4 (5.1)	49.7* (5.4)	41.7 (5.6)	28.6 (4.8)	32.6 (6.6)	36.2 (5.8)	43.9 (6.9)	46.9 (7.8)	68.5 (7.7)	55.9 (9.6)	58.1 (8.4)	53.1 (10.1)	54.4 (10.8)	45.9 (9.8)	54.3 (10.9)	41.3 (12.1)	69.4 (12.4)	48.7 (14.9)	35.0 (12.6)	59.9 (14.2)
New York	53.7 (6.0)	51.7 (5.6)	48.4 (4.9)	62.1** (4.9)	43.5 (4.2)	41.6 (6.4)	45.7 (6.0)	63.4 (8.6)	63.9 (11.4)	61.6 (8.8)	66.7 (8.7)	66.0 (8.7)	39.7 (11.2)	56.4 (10.2)	40.6 (9.2)	38.8 (9.6)	39.2 (8.8)	43.3 (10.0)	57.1 (9.3)	32.5 (10.9)	40.8 (14.7)
Sacramento	27.6 (5.1)	40.0*** (6.1)	30.5 (5.7)	24.1 (4.7)	16.4 (3.9)	15.3 (4.5)	20.3 (4.8)	37.6 (9.6)	41.3 (10.1)	34.0 (11.8)	49.6 (12.4)	54.2 (13.5)	59.7 (18.4)	39.7 (27.4)	9.6 (6.6)	35.9 (18.7)	29.6 (19.4)	n/a	26.8 (15.2)	0 (n/a)	41.5 (24.5)

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine														
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013								
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	50.9 (67.0)	44.2 (58.6)	23.2 (30.0)	52.5 (44.6)	50.0 (46.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	55.4 (10.2)	53.7 (8.5)	38.2 (12.7)	88.7** (11.2)	51.4 (9.9)	91.5*** (8.5)	51.1 (12.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	69.5 (15.2)	60.0 (20.5)	67.6 (15.2)	78.4 (12.4)	71.9 (12.4)	68.7 (14.9)	84.2 (9.5)	56.2 (18.9)	n/a	6.7 (7.1)	20.5 (15.4)	37.2 (19.6)	46.4 (24.9)	29.3 (14.1)	n/a							
New York	65.0* (11.7)	59.4 (12.9)	69.7** (8.5)	76.6*** (8.5)	76.3*** (8.8)	29.8 (11.8)	36.4 (12.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	51.2 (18.7)	29.2 (19.8)	20.9 (16.6)	27.7 (13.7)	38.0 (14.0)	7.5 (6.4)	26.6 (13.5)	11.7** (4.7)	25.8 (6.4)	32.1 (7.6)	21.4 (6.3)	20.7 (5.1)	15.0 (4.5)	28.2 (7.1)	n/a							

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin, or Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	41.6** (6.2)	43.2*** (6.6)	32.6 (5.5)	37.2* (5.2)	22.0 (5.2)	24.1 (6.4)	24.1 (7.2)	41.7 (7.1)	34.4 (7.3)	39.6 (7.7)	36.6 (7.0)	23.4 (7.2)	36.1 (11.1)	37.6 (11.6)	29.4 (11.8)	41.6 (17.5)	45.7 (17.4)	33.1 (13.5)	6.3** (5.4)	17.7 (11.2)	52.0 (20.5)
Chicago	38.0 (6.4)	34.8 (6.1)	18.7** (7.2)	34.4 (7.7)	18.4** (4.9)	27.0 (7.2)	40.4 (8.3)	22.7 (7.4)	35.2 (7.9)	47.7 (13.2)	51.3 (17.2)	19.2 (10.0)	19.0 (13.3)	46.5 (16.1)	26.5 (18.7)	22.7 (25.4)	28.8 (27.9)	54.2 (66.7)	13.9 (15.2)	40.5 (30.4)	45.3 (20.4)
Denver	33.5** (5.2)	24.7 (4.6)	17.6 (4.1)	18.9 (4.4)	22.2 (4.3)	19.0 (5.2)	17.0 (4.1)	31.0** (6.2)	28.7* (6.8)	15.7 (5.3)	26.0 (8.6)	10.3 (4.6)	17.2 (7.2)	12.4 (7.1)	22.6 (7.1)	21.5 (7.8)	9.1 (5.8)	15.3 (9.7)	4.2 (4.3)	0 (n/a)	11.9 (8.9)
New York	50.0** (5.5)	47.9** (5.3)	46.8** (4.5)	50.0*** (4.6)	49.3*** (3.9)	43.5 (6.2)	31.3 (5.4)	63.2*** (7.8)	62.9** (9.6)	36.5 (8.0)	39.9 (8.0)	43.2 (8.1)	40.2 (10.6)	31.1 (8.8)	50.8*** (9.6)	63.4*** (9.2)	43.0*** (8.9)	35.2* (8.8)	29.1 (8.8)	34.9 (12.4)	13.2 (7.5)
Sacramento	35.3 (5.2)	37.1 (5.6)	24.7 (4.9)	35.4 (5.1)	31.2 (4.8)	28.2 (5.4)	29.9 (5.6)	45.1 (9.6)	34.5 (8.9)	48.9 (12.6)	37.7 (12.2)	59.8 (12.8)	47.7 (18.6)	66.3 (22.5)	17.6 (10.5)	14.8 (9.6)	14.0 (11.5)	55.6 (33.4)	18.7 (11.3)	16.9 (13.2)	31.6 (20.9)

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	n/a	n/a
Chicago	32.3 (9.6)	17.9 (7.0)	19.6 (10.6)	33.1 (16.1)	10.1 (7.4)	10.0 (9.9)	32.2 (12.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	10.3 (7.5)	n/a	6.2 (4.9)	n/a	6.3 (4.7)	3.6 (3.5)	10.6 (7.4)	12.8 (10.0)	22.5 (17.0)	19.7 (11.9)	n/a	20.6 (12.3)	27.3 (14.1)	9.4 (6.9)
New York	76.5*** (9.3)	52.5 (13.1)	34.7 (8.6)	33.3 (9.4)	25.8 (9.4)	19.8 (11.7)	34.8 (12.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sacramento	30.6 (13.7)	38.9 (21.1)	27.3 (14.8)	33.1 (14.6)	14.9 (7.7)	41.2 (15.6)	18.9 (8.2)	36.9 (6.2)	42.7 (6.7)	40.8 (7.4)	26.4 (5.9)	39.7 (6.0)	49.8** (7.1)	29.8 (5.8)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin, or Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
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)	9.4 (8.4)	7.2 (4.2)	2.9 (2.7)	3.7 (3.5)	3.7 (2.8)	4.0 (5.3)	16.8 (15.7)	17.4 (14.2)	n/a	n/a	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)	16.5 (21.0)	11.1 (10.9)	11.8 (11.4)	14.4 (15.6)	38.2 (29.2)	n/a	0 (n/a)	38.0 (48.0)	n/a	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)	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	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)	5.8 (4.1)	14.7 (9.1)	16.8 (9.8)	7.4 (7.8)	7.6 (6.3)	3.5 (3.7)	8.5 (9.1)	n/a	2.0 (2.3)	6.2 (4.4)	9.8 (7.5)	11.3 (9.0)	n/a	n/a	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)	2.6 (3.0)	4.9 (5.3)	8.9 (9.5)	18.1 (14.8)	n/a	n/a	10.8 (13.9)	16.5 (24.2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine														
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013								
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	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	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	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)	21.5 (21.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	5.4 (4.2)	n/a	n/a	4.5 (4.6)	6.5 (5.3)	3.3 (2.6)	12.8 (12.8)	n/a							

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013, Marijuana, Crack and Powder Cocaine, Heroin, or Methamphetamine

Primary City	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
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	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)	n/a	
Chicago	11.1 (7.7)	9.8 (6.9)	n/a	11.8 (11.3)	n/a	7.4 (7.9)	n/a	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	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)	33.4 (13.3)	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	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)	14.8 (8.1)	13.9 (10.1)	50.1*** (17.9)	24.2 (13.8)	12.1 (8.1)	33.3* (15.8)	19.6 (19.2)	3.4 (3.9)	6.8 (5.4)	42.4 (15.3)	25.3 (15.4)	n/a	23.9 (19.3)	n/a	27.5 (29.3)	
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)	10.9 (6.6)	19.9 (12.2)	11.4 (8.8)	10.6 (12.0)	6.7 (6.2)	n/a	9.1 (11.1)	n/a	44.8 (36.6)	10.7*** (19.8)	n/a	n/a	24.7 (54.0)	9.3** (22.8)	84.1 (21.8)	

Primary City	Heroin							Methamphetamine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	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	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	64.2 (34.7)	21.4 (33.1)	n/a
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)	12.2 (14.0)	n/a	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)	34.3 (27.6)	25.0** (8.7)	29.9** (9.2)	5.1 (3.9)	7.7 (5.2)	15.1 (6.3)	18.3 (7.4)	5.6 (3.9)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Crack Cocaine Use (%)																				
	Past 3 Days							Past 7 Days							Past Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	22.5*** (3.0)	20.0*** (2.9)	14.7** (2.2)	14.8** (2.0)	9.2 (1.8)	8.9 (2.2)	9.7 (2.3)	25.1*** (3.1)	22.1*** (3.0)	17.1** (2.4)	16.1 (2.1)	10.0 (1.8)	10.1 (2.3)	12.7 (2.7)	28.7*** (3.2)	25.0*** (3.1)	21.1*** (2.6)	17.2 (2.1)	14.0 (2.3)	12.5 (2.6)	14.8 (2.9)
Chicago	14.5*** (2.8)	18.6*** (2.8)	10.1 (2.8)	5.1 (1.8)	10.5** (2.2)	5.6 (2.0)	4.7 (1.9)	20.6*** (3.3)	20.2*** (3.0)	13.5* (3.3)	7.4 (2.2)	10.9 (2.3)	9.2 (2.7)	6.4 (2.2)	26.4*** (3.7)	24.2*** (3.1)	16.4 (3.6)	10.0 (2.7)	11.2 (2.3)	11.2 (3.0)	9.7 (2.6)
Denver	14.9*** (1.8)	11.3** (1.6)	12.0** (1.7)	6.1 (1.3)	9.6 (1.5)	9.8 (1.9)	6.7 (1.4)	17.3*** (2.0)	13.9** (1.7)	13.8** (1.8)	8.2 (1.5)	12.3 (1.7)	11.8 (2.0)	8.7 (1.6)	24.1*** (2.2)	20.3*** (2.0)	18.5** (2.1)	13.7 (1.9)	17.0 (1.9)	19.5* (2.5)	13.0 (2.0)
New York	7.2 (1.3)	6.1* (1.2)	8.0 (1.2)	8.5 (1.3)	6.8 (1.1)	8.3 (1.7)	10.1 (1.9)	8.4 (1.4)	6.8** (1.3)	9.1 (1.3)	10.1 (1.5)	7.4** (1.1)	9.3 (1.8)	11.9 (2.0)	12.1 (1.7)	9.1** (1.5)	11.7 (1.5)	12.8 (1.6)	9.8* (1.3)	13.0 (2.2)	14.3 (2.1)
Sacramento	8.2*** (1.6)	7.0*** (1.4)	4.2 (1.1)	5.1* (1.2)	4.2 (1.0)	2.1 (0.8)	2.2 (0.9)	9.4*** (1.6)	8.1*** (1.4)	5.0* (1.1)	5.8** (1.3)	5.1* (1.2)	2.9 (1.0)	2.3 (0.9)	13.3*** (1.9)	10.7*** (1.6)	6.1 (1.2)	7.4* (1.4)	6.8 (1.3)	5.1 (1.3)	4.2 (1.1)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Powder Cocaine Use (%)																				
	Past 3 Days							Past 7 Days							Past Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	5.4 (1.6)	2.2 (0.8)	2.0 (0.7)	2.2 (0.8)	2.8 (1.0)	2.8 (1.1)	3.3 (1.3)	7.1 (1.8)	4.6 (1.3)	4.0 (1.1)	3.7 (1.1)	3.8 (1.2)	3.9 (1.4)	4.5 (1.7)	12.0** (2.2)	13.1*** (2.4)	7.4 (1.6)	7.0 (1.5)	6.5 (1.5)	6.9 (1.9)	6.6 (1.9)
Chicago	2.5 (1.5)	0.9 (0.7)	4.4 (1.9)	3.8 (2.2)	3.1 (1.4)	1.5 (1.1)	3.3 (1.8)	4.3 (1.8)	1.7* (1.0)	7.8 (2.7)	4.6 (2.4)	4.0 (1.5)	1.6* (1.1)	6.5 (2.5)	10.3 (2.6)	7.2 (1.8)	10.6 (3.0)	7.6 (2.7)	7.0 (2.0)	6.8 (2.5)	6.5 (2.2)
Denver	8.4*** (1.5)	6.7** (1.3)	6.5** (1.3)	4.1 (1.1)	4.1 (1.0)	5.1 (1.4)	3.2 (1.1)	10.9** (1.6)	8.5 (1.4)	7.6 (1.4)	6.1 (1.3)	6.0 (1.2)	7.9 (1.7)	5.7 (1.4)	22.0*** (2.2)	17.6** (2.0)	17.2** (2.0)	12.2 (1.8)	15.1 (1.8)	15.3 (2.3)	11.7 (2.0)
New York	5.7 (1.2)	4.9 (1.1)	4.8 (1.0)	5.0 (1.0)	4.3 (0.9)	5.1 (1.3)	3.5 (1.0)	6.0 (1.2)	6.7* (1.2)	7.6** (1.3)	7.3** (1.2)	5.8 (1.0)	6.5 (1.5)	3.9 (1.1)	13.0* (1.8)	11.1 (1.6)	13.1* (1.6)	12.8* (1.7)	12.3 (1.4)	10.8 (1.9)	9.0 (1.7)
Sacramento	4.5** (1.3)	1.2 (0.5)	1.6 (0.6)	2.3 (0.9)	2.7 (0.9)	1.9 (0.8)	1.5 (0.7)	5.8** (1.4)	2.5 (0.8)	2.5 (0.8)	2.4 (0.8)	3.7 (1.0)	4.2 (1.4)	2.0 (0.8)	11.3 (1.8)	7.4 (1.3)	4.9* (1.1)	7.3 (1.5)	7.7 (1.4)	10.5 (2.1)	8.5 (1.7)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Heroin Use (%)																				
	Past 3 Days							Past 7 Days							Past Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	0.2 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)	0.7 (0.5)	1.2 (0.7)	1.4 (1.0)	1.1 (0.9)	2.6 (2.2)	0.3 (0.4)	1.1 (0.9)	0.8 (0.7)	1.5 (1.0)	1.6 (1.4)	3.0 (2.3)	1.7 (1.7)	0.5 (0.4)	1.5 (0.8)	1.3 (0.8)	1.4 (0.7)	1.7 (1.0)	3.5 (2.4)	1.0 (0.7)
Chicago	18.9 (3.2)	23.3*** (3.2)	11.4 (2.9)	10.5 (2.9)	15.7 (2.7)	8.5 (2.5)	12.3 (2.9)	20.3 (3.3)	24.4*** (3.2)	12.8 (3.0)	12.0 (3.0)	15.0 (2.6)	8.5 (2.5)	13.6 (3.0)	23.3* (3.5)	26.7*** (3.2)	13.7 (3.0)	11.7 (3.0)	15.4 (2.6)	12.8 (3.1)	15.1 (3.2)
Denver	3.1** (0.9)	1.0*** (0.4)	3.3* (1.0)	2.6** (0.8)	4.2 (1.1)	5.0 (1.4)	7.3 (2.0)	3.0** (0.8)	1.3*** (0.5)	3.5** (1.0)	2.7** (0.8)	4.1* (1.0)	5.4 (1.4)	7.8 (2.0)	4.9* (1.1)	2.0*** (0.6)	5.0* (1.1)	4.4** (1.0)	5.4 (1.1)	9.6 (2.1)	8.7 (1.9)
New York	3.3 (0.8)	3.4 (1.0)	5.3 (1.0)	3.3 (0.7)	3.1 (0.6)	6.3 (1.6)	5.3 (1.3)	4.9 (1.1)	4.3 (1.1)	6.1 (1.1)	4.2 (0.8)	3.3 (0.7)	7.1 (1.6)	5.4 (1.3)	6.7 (1.3)	7.6 (1.4)	7.7 (1.2)	7.5 (1.2)	5.2 (0.9)	7.5 (1.7)	7.3 (1.5)
Sacramento	2.1*** (0.8)	1.5*** (0.6)	1.3*** (0.5)	3.6*** (1.0)	5.5** (1.3)	3.6*** (1.0)	13.7 (3.2)	2.5*** (0.8)	1.8*** (0.7)	2.0*** (0.7)	4.0*** (1.1)	5.8** (1.3)	5.2** (1.4)	13.2 (2.8)	3.4*** (0.9)	2.9*** (0.8)	3.4*** (0.9)	5.1*** (1.2)	6.8*** (1.4)	10.7 (2.2)	13.9 (2.4)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Arrestees Reporting Methamphetamine Use (%)																				
	Past 3 Days							Past 7 Days							Past Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)	0.3 (0.3)	0.8 (0.4)	0.8 (0.6)	0.2 (0.2)	0.9 (0.7)	1.4 (0.7)	0.6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	1.5 (0.6)	1.1 (0.6)	0.7 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)
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	n/a	n/a	1.2 (1.0)	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7 (0.7)	0.4 (0.4)
Denver	3.3*** (0.9)	1.6*** (0.6)	3.1*** (0.9)	3.0*** (1.0)	5.1** (1.2)	6.8 (1.9)	10.5 (2.4)	4.4*** (1.1)	2.2*** (0.7)	3.6*** (1.0)	4.8*** (1.3)	6.8* (1.4)	9.4 (2.3)	12.7 (2.6)	9.1*** (1.5)	4.8*** (1.1)	7.1*** (1.4)	8.4*** (1.7)	9.7*** (1.6)	14.9 (2.7)	17.5 (2.6)
New York	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	0.4 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)	0.5 (0.5)	1.2 (1.1)	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	n/a	0.5 (0.4)	0.6 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	1.3 (1.2)	n/a	3.1* (1.5)	0.5 (0.4)	1.0 (0.7)	1.2 (0.7)	1.6 (0.8)	2.1 (1.4)	0.3 (0.3)
Sacramento	22.3*** (2.4)	19.0*** (2.1)	19.0*** (2.3)	20.9*** (2.4)	29.7 (2.6)	28.4 (3.1)	34.4 (3.4)	26.4*** (2.6)	23.9*** (2.3)	24.0*** (2.5)	25.7*** (2.6)	33.6* (2.7)	34.3 (3.3)	40.8 (3.4)	32.9*** (2.7)	29.5*** (2.4)	27.9*** (2.6)	33.1*** (2.8)	40.5 (2.7)	40.1 (3.3)	46.3 (3.3)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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, 2007–2013

Primary City	Average Number of Days in Past 30 Used:																				
	Marijuana							Crack Cocaine							Powder Cocaine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	14.0 (1.2)	14.8 (1.2)	15.0 (1.1)	13.6 (0.9)	13.1 (1.2)	14.1 (1.3)	15.8 (1.5)	18.8** (1.6)	20.3*** (1.5)	18.9** (1.7)	16.8* (1.3)	16.0 (1.7)	12.2 (2.3)	12.8 (2.2)	7.4 (1.9)	5.7 (2.0)	5.2 (1.8)	7.6 (2.5)	6.4 (2.0)	7.8 (2.6)	5.3 (2.8)
Chicago	13.8** (1.5)	17.4 (1.2)	18.3 (1.6)	17.9 (1.5)	20.7 (1.1)	20.8 (1.4)	18.5 (1.5)	13.3** (2.3)	16.3*** (1.6)	13.0* (2.8)	9.4 (2.9)	18.2*** (2.3)	15.6*** (2.7)	6.4 (2.2)	6.1 (3.6)	5.4 (1.4)	8.8 (3.0)	5.5 (1.8)	5.9 (1.7)	6.5 (2.5)	9.3 (2.9)
Denver	14.7** (0.9)	15.3** (0.9)	14.4*** (0.8)	14.1*** (0.8)	14.6*** (0.8)	13.1*** (1.0)	17.9 (1.0)	11.2 (1.2)	11.5 (1.3)	11.5 (1.3)	8.8 (1.4)	13.6 (1.6)	9.0 (1.6)	12.6 (2.1)	5.7 (1.1)	7.1 (1.4)	5.3 (1.3)	6.8 (1.4)	4.0 (1.2)	6.1 (1.6)	6.2 (1.8)
New York	14.0*** (1.1)	18.5 (0.9)	17.5 (0.8)	17.6 (0.8)	19.3 (0.6)	17.6 (1.0)	18.3 (1.0)	13.8 (2.0)	16.1 (2.0)	14.1 (1.4)	14.2 (1.5)	15.3 (1.6)	11.5 (1.9)	14.7 (2.0)	8.0 (2.0)	9.6 (1.5)	9.7 (1.4)	8.1 (1.3)	7.3 (1.1)	7.8 (2.0)	6.9 (2.0)
Sacramento	14.3*** (0.9)	12.9*** (0.8)	14.4*** (0.9)	14.7*** (0.8)	17.7* (0.8)	17.4* (0.9)	20.0 (0.9)	12.5 (1.6)	12.9 (1.6)	7.3 (1.4)	12.4 (2.1)	11.7 (2.1)	15.5 (3.4)	8.8 (3.2)	5.1 (1.5)	6.0 (1.8)	1.1** (1.2)	0.7** (0.8)	8.6 (2.4)	2.4* (1.8)	9.5 (3.7)

Primary City	Average Number of Days in Past 30 Used:													
	Heroin							Methamphetamine						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	22.0 (13.8)	10.1 (9.5)	12.7 (14.7)	28.3 (10.9)	17.2 (11.1)	4.7 (13.9)	18.3 (3.3)	8.4 (5.2)	5.1 (19.5)	1.9 (8.0)	9.6 (4.9)	14.6 (5.3)	20.9 (9.1)	13.2 (6.5)
Chicago	23.0 (2.2)	25.8* (1.3)	26.3 (1.9)	22.0 (2.5)	26.8* (1.7)	25.4 (2.4)	21.2 (2.5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver	16.7 (3.2)	14.8 (4.6)	18.8 (3.2)	18.1 (2.9)	16.4* (2.9)	17.6 (2.9)	23.4 (2.8)	11.6 (2.4)	7.7* (2.7)	9.1 (2.3)	10.7 (2.4)	13.6 (2.3)	14.1 (2.5)	13.5 (2.2)
New York	13.8*** (2.7)	15.6*** (2.4)	16.9** (1.7)	17.7** (1.9)	16.6** (1.9)	18.4 (2.6)	23.7 (2.2)	3.2 (23.8)	n/a	7.4 (17.1)	12.2 (11.1)	4.9 (8.2)	8.3 (21.4)	n/a
Sacramento	20.2 (3.4)	14.1*** (3.3)	11.6*** (4.2)	20.6* (3.0)	23.2 (2.7)	10.4*** (2.6)	26.3 (2.4)	16.2 (1.0)	15.0 (1.1)	13.7* (1.1)	16.0 (1.2)	16.6 (1.0)	16.1 (1.1)	16.0 (1.1)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007–2013, Powder Cocaine and Methamphetamine

Primary City	Powder Cocaine											Methamphetamine										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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)	68.6 (26.0)			n/a	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	4.2 (4.9)	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)	13.2 (6.7)	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)	17.4 (6.8)
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)	3.6 (2.3)	n/a	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)	5.1 (4.8)	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)	15.7 (3.9)

Table 3.35: Percent Reporting Injected Drug Use at Most Recent Use, 2000–2003 and 2007–2013, Heroin

Primary City	Heroin										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta			n/a	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)	26.2 (10.7)
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)	49.4 (18.6)
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)	42.8 (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)	66.2 (10.8)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 2007-2013 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, 2007–2013, Barbiturates, Buprenorphine,^a Methadone

Primary City	Barbiturates							Buprenorphine ^a							Methadone						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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)	8.4 (10.2)						0.6 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chicago	0 (n/a)	n/a	n/a	0 (n/a)	n/a	0 (n/a)	n/a						2.0 (0.8)	5.6 (2.1)	2.9 (1.2)	2.0 (1.2)	2.0 (1.2)	2.8 (1.4)	1.9 (1.3)		n/a
Denver	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	n/a						0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	1.0 (0.5)	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.5)	0.8 (0.5)	0.5 (0.3)	0.6 (0.5)	0.6 (0.5)
New York	n/a	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.3)						1.6 (0.6)	4.3 (1.3)	6.7 (1.4)	7.1 (1.2)	4.5 (0.9)	3.1** (0.6)	3.8 (1.0)	3.8 (1.0)	6.0 (1.4)
Sacramento	0.1 (0.1)	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.9 (0.6)	0.8 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)						0.9 (0.6)	0.8 (0.5)	0.5 (0.3)	1.4 (0.7)	1.9 (0.9)	1.2 (0.6)	1.5 (0.8)	1.5 (0.8)	0.5 (0.4)

Table 3.37: Percent Testing Positive for Other Drugs, 2007–2013, Oxycodone,^b PCP, Benzodiazepines

Primary City	Oxycodone ^b							PCP							Benzodiazepines						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlanta	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.2)	1.0 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)	0.5 (0.5)	0.9 (0.5)	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)	1.1 (0.9)						
Chicago	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	2.3 (1.7)	1.6 (1.2)	n/a	n/a	1.4 (0.9)	0.8 (0.8)	0.8 (0.9)	1.6 (1.3)	4.0 (1.6)	4.2 (2.2)	4.5 (2.2)	4.6 (1.7)	2.3 (1.5)	3.0 (1.6)
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)	2.1 (0.8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0 (n/a)	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)	9.8 (1.9)
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)	1.5 (0.7)	1.1 (0.8)	1.5 (1.0)	0.3 (0.2)	1.1 (0.5)	0.6 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)	1.9 (1.2)	2.5* (1.1)	5.2 (1.5)	4.5 (1.0)	6.8 (1.4)	3.9 (0.9)	3.7 (1.2)	6.2 (1.7)
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)	1.8 (0.9)	n/a	0.3 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	1.5*** (0.6)	2.5** (0.9)	3.0* (1.1)	4.0 (1.1)	5.8 (1.4)	7.8 (2.2)	7.0 (1.9)

Notes:

Numbers shown in parentheses () represent the standard error of the estimate presented.

Differences between each year and 2013 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 In 2013 the urine screen for propoxyphene was replaced with a urine screen for buprenorphine.

Buprenorphine estimates are weighted, but not annualized.

^b 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, 2013

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	0.3 (0.3)	14.3 (12.5)	n/a	1.4 (0.8)	4.2 (1.5)	n/a	n/a	0.4 (0.4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5 (0.8)	8.1 (2.0)
Chicago	n/a	2.8 (3.3)	n/a	9.7 (4.0)	6.0 (2.5)	n/a	n/a	4.8 (2.4)	13.3 (8.1)	n/a	8.9 (7.5)	n/a	1.5 (1.5)	3.1 (1.4)
Denver	0.3 (0.3)	0.9 (0.7)	n/a	3.1 (1.1)	5.3 (1.3)	n/a	n/a	0.2 (0.2)	n/a	n/a	2.5 (2.9)	n/a	2.6 (0.8)	12.3 (1.9)
New York	3.4 (0.9)	1.0 (0.6)	n/a	2.8 (1.2)	4.5 (1.2)	n/a	n/a	6.1 (2.4)	1.0 (0.6)	0.5 (0.5)	0.7 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)	3.1 (1.1)	11.5 (2.2)
Sacramento	0.8 (0.4)	3.7 (2.1)	1.1 (1.2)	8.3 (1.8)	9.3 (1.7)	n/a	0.7 (0.6)	2.5 (1.0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.7 (1.2)	7.6 (1.6)

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 reductions from ten to five sites. Table B.1 provides information on selection criteria for each of the five sites participating in the 2013 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 2013 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 Fulton County Jail for the first 11 days and the Atlanta Detention Center for the second 10 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 n_S 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 4:30–8:30 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.

2013 Data Collection

Sample Sizes

There were 3,030 adult male arrestees were sampled across all sites, an average of 606 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 2,041 sampled and available adult male arrestees across all sites, with an average of 408 per site in 2013.

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 2013 collection 1,888 interviews were completed across all sites with an average of 378 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.

	Atlanta	Chicago	Denver	New York	Sacramento	Overall
Ineligible for the Interview						
Arrested More than 48 Hours Ago	0	0	0	0	1	1
Eligible but Unavailable for the Interview						
Taken to Court	2	0	0	107	0	109
Released	135	4	127	2	99	367
Transferred	0	5	1	395	0	401
Medical Unit	4	7	9	0	4	24
Violent or Uncontrolled Behavior	13	0	15	0	13	41
Physically Ill	0	0	7	3	5	15
Shift Ended	5	0	0	1	0	6
Other/Missing	11	5	8	1	1	26
Eligible and Available for the Interview						
Did Not Want to Answer Interview	24	10	58	20	14	126
Could Not Answer Interview Due to Language Barrier	0	2	2	3	2	9
Other/Missing	1	3	0	0	0	4
Agreed, Did not Complete Interview	3	0	5	4	2	14
Completed Interview						
No Urine Sample	59	21	52	35	40	207
Provided Urine Sample	282	356	322	378	343	1,681

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 rate⁶). 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

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:

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

Where

<i>ResponseRate</i>	The response rate to the interview
<i>Resp</i>	The number of <i>eligible and available</i> arrestees responding to the interview
<i>EligUnavailable</i>	The number of <i>eligible but unavailable</i> arrestees
<i>AvailableNonResp</i>	The number of <i>eligible and available</i> 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:

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

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 85 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 62 percent, with Chicago achieving a response rate of 91 percent. Unavoidably, New York achieved an overall response rate of 44 percent, because the rates in New York were driven by a large 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:

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

where *ProvideUrine* is the number of arrestees providing a urine sample. All five ADAM sites achieved a urine sample agreement rate in excess of 82 percent (Table B.3), from 82.7 percent in Atlanta to 94.4 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:

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

The urine overall response rate is computed by:

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

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	282	356	322	378	343	1,681
Completed Interviews	341	377	374	413	383	1,888
Eligible and Available to be Interviewed	369	392	439	440	401	2,041
Eligible to be Interviewed	539	413	606	949	523	3,030
Interview Response Rates						
Conditional Response Rate	0.924	0.962	0.852	0.939	0.955	0.925
Overall Response Rate	0.633	0.913	0.617	0.435	0.732	0.623
Urine Response Rates						
Urine Agreement Rate	0.827	0.944	0.861	0.915	0.896	0.890
Conditional Response Rate	0.764	0.908	0.733	0.859	0.855	0.824
Overall Response Rate	0.523	0.862	0.531	0.398	0.656	0.555

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, transferred, or released.

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 – 9 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.

In all sites except Chicago, the day of the week when an arrestee is booked differentiates agreement percentages. There is no clear pattern across the sites, although the lowest agreement percentages in Atlanta and Sacramento occur on Sunday and Monday. In Denver, the lowest agreement percentages are on Thursday and Sunday, and in New York, the highest agreement percentage is on Sunday.

For eligible arrestees in all sites except Chicago, the time when an arrestee is booked appears to differentiate agreement percentages. In all four 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 in Atlanta, Denver, and Sacramento, and from 9:00 AM – 3:59 PM in New York. For Denver, the highest agreement percentage is in the middle of the day (9:00 AM – 3:59 PM), while in the other three sites (Atlanta, 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.

Age differentiates agreement percentages only in New York, with 24-29 year-olds agreeing at a lower rate than others.

Race differentiates agreement percentages to the interview in Atlanta and New York. In both sites, Hispanics have the highest agreement percentages and non-white, non-black, non-Hispanic arrestees 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 Atlanta and Denver, those with felony charges were more likely to agree to the interview, while in Sacramento those with misdemeanor charges were much less likely to agree to the interview.

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

Once an arrestee agrees to answer a survey, his personal 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. Those booked early in the day Atlanta and those that have a felony charge in Denver agree to the urine test at a lower rate.

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

	Atlanta	Chicago	Denver	New York	Sacramento
Day of Week					
Monday	53%	86%	61%	32%	59%
Tuesday	76%	92%	62%	56%	81%
Wednesday	81%	92%	74%	42%	71%
Thursday	68%	94%	55%	38%	87%
Friday	73%	95%	69%	37%	77%
Saturday	54%	90%	64%	47%	75%
Sunday	49%	90%	51%	68%	68%
Total N (non-missing)	535	412	606	949	524
Chi-Square	30.49	4.06	13.07	43.33	19.60
p-value	0.000	0.668	0.042	0.000	0.003
Booking Time					
12:00am-8:59am	45%	83%	55%	30%	53%
9:00am-3:59pm	74%	87%	71%	28%	84%
4:00pm-11:59pm	79%	94%	61%	85%	88%
Total N (non-missing)	534	198	604	949	521
Chi-Square	54.78	2.12	8.32	240.10	70.97
p-value	0.000	0.346	0.016	0.000	0.000
Sample Type					
Stock	55%	n/a	58%	28%	66%
Flow	85%	91%	71%	87%	87%
Total N (non-missing)	538	413	606	949	523
Chi-Square	39.93	n/a	7.86	260.00	27.14
p-value	0.000	n/a	0.005	0.000	0.000
Age					
18-23	64%	96%	62%	50%	73%
24-29	59%	89%	58%	35%	73%
30-35	63%	95%	57%	47%	68%
36-44	62%	90%	67%	42%	78%
45+	67%	86%	65%	44%	74%
Total N (non-missing)	533	411	603	946	524
Chi-Square	1.79	7.82	3.52	9.71	2.81
p-value	0.773	0.098	0.475	0.046	0.590
Race					
Black	66%	91%	63%	45%	74%
Hispanic	77%	91%	68%	49%	77%
White	52%	93%	56%	29%	72%
Other	40%	75%	56%	21%	68%
Total N (non-missing)	539	413	606	949	524
Chi-Square	8.69	1.56	6.55	21.10	1.43
p-value	0.034	0.668	0.088	0.000	0.698
Top Severity					
Felony	87%	90%	72%	49%	84%
Misdemeanor	54%	93%	57%	42%	51%
Other	45%	88%	54%	40%	100%
Total N (non-missing)	539	413	606	949	524
Chi-Square	55.55	1.39	16.24	4.03	61.72
p-value	0.000	0.499	0.000	0.133	0.000
Top Charge Type					
Violent	84%	90%	71%	44%	79%
Drug	49%	88%	67%	39%	61%
Property	82%	97%	53%	51%	86%
Other	56%	90%	59%	38%	86%
Total N (non-missing)	526	412	601	941	517
Chi-Square	48.11	4.45	8.70	11.08	32.48
p-value	0.000	0.216	0.034	0.011	0.000

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

	Atlanta	Chicago	Denver	New York	Sacramento
Day of Week					
Monday	97%	96%	82%	91%	84%
Tuesday	83%	93%	87%	95%	96%
Wednesday	87%	92%	84%	90%	87%
Thursday	73%	97%	93%	91%	89%
Friday	83%	95%	86%	92%	87%
Saturday	79%	89%	90%	91%	89%
Sunday	81%	100%	81%	92%	93%
Total N (non-missing)	339	376	374	413	383
Chi-Square	10.02	7.46	4.62	1.19	5.52
p-value	0.124	0.281	0.593	0.978	0.480
Booking Time					
12:00am-8:59am	75%	100%	84%	90%	89%
9:00am-3:59pm	87%	97%	83%	91%	94%
4:00pm-11:59pm	85%	96%	89%	92%	87%
Total N (non-missing)	338	176	373	413	381
Chi-Square	6.08	0.25	2.66	0.53	3.40
p-value	0.048	0.882	0.265	0.768	0.183
Sample Type					
Stock	80%	n/a	87%	90%	91%
Flow	87%	94%	84%	93%	87%
Total N (non-missing)	340	377	374	413	382
Chi-Square	2.54	n/a	0.37	0.82	1.94
p-value	0.111	n/a	0.544	0.365	0.163
Age					
18-23	78%	95%	88%	94%	88%
24-29	83%	94%	86%	90%	95%
30-35	85%	96%	87%	92%	92%
36-44	75%	94%	85%	90%	89%
45+	87%	95%	85%	91%	84%
Total N (non-missing)	337	375	373	411	383
Chi-Square	4.15	0.52	0.30	1.15	6.16
p-value	0.386	0.971	0.990	0.885	0.188
Race					
Black	83%	95%	82%	92%	88%
Hispanic	90%	95%	88%	92%	92%
White	81%	92%	88%	85%	88%
Other	50%	100%	78%	83%	96%
Total N (non-missing)	341	377	374	413	383
Chi-Square	1.95	0.83	2.73	2.68	2.02
p-value	0.583	0.843	0.435	0.444	0.569
Top Severity					
Felony	86%	94%	81%	93%	90%
Misdemeanor	81%	94%	91%	91%	86%
Other	77%	100%	89%	92%	100%
Total N (non-missing)	341	377	374	413	383
Chi-Square	1.53	1.96	6.58	0.39	1.54
p-value	0.465	0.375	0.037	0.822	0.462
Top Charge Type					
Violent	82%	92%	87%	92%	91%
Drug	86%	95%	86%	88%	88%
Property	91%	94%	83%	95%	93%
Other	77%	99%	87%	89%	89%
Total N (non-missing)	335	376	372	405	382
Chi-Square	6.42	3.74	0.39	4.70	1.19
p-value	0.093	0.291	0.942	0.195	0.755

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 8 percent of arrestees admit to use in the past 30 days, but test negative. Another 9 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, a little over half tested positive but did not admit to use. Similarly, the percentage testing positive for heroin averaged 12 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, 84 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 (87 percent) and even higher rates for heroin (94 percent) and methamphetamine (95 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	279	45%	7%	14%	34%
Chicago	354	38%	6%	8%	49%
Denver	322	39%	8%	8%	45%
New York	377	44%	11%	8%	38%
Sacramento	341	33%	7%	8%	51%
Overall	1,673	40%	8%	9%	44%
Cocaine					
Atlanta	282	68%	1%	16%	14%
Chicago	356	83%	1%	12%	4%
Denver	321	80%	1%	11%	9%
New York	376	73%	1%	17%	10%
Sacramento	338	91%	1%	5%	2%
Overall	1,673	79%	1%	12%	8%
Heroin					
Atlanta	281	94%	0%	5%	1%
Chicago	355	87%	1%	4%	8%
Denver	321	89%	0%	5%	5%
New York	377	89%	1%	5%	5%
Sacramento	341	81%	1%	9%	8%
Overall	1,675	88%	1%	6%	6%
Methamphetamine					
Atlanta	282	98%	0%	2%	1%
Chicago	355	100%	0%	0%	0%
Denver	319	83%	2%	6%	9%
New York	377	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sacramento	342	54%	3%	15%	29%
Overall	1,675	87%	1%	5%	8%

Determining Test Thresholds

Exhibit B.7 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.7: 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
Buprenorphine	300 ng/ml	2–4 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 - 2013 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 2013 Report

Atlanta

Male Arrestees All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 2
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 539
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1563

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 92% (n = 341)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 83% (n = 282)



Mean Age	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
	<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
36.6	6.9	16.7	15.7	13.0	47.6	0.0	17.0	81.0	7.2	0.4	0.8	0.4

Percent Positive for Drugs													
	Total Testing Positive (%)	Std Error	Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
			<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug ^{3,4}	67.2	3.1	78.7	80.8	70.0	64.7	65.7	-	61.6	72.7	51.1	74.6	-
Cocaine	31.5	3.1	0.0	12.2	25.2	17.2	47.1	-	29.6	31.4	15.5	24.7	-
Marijuana	43.7	3.3	74.2	69.5	59.5	51.8	30.5	-	26.5	52.9	35.6	49.9	-
Opiates	5.7	1.3	4.1	8.6	7.6	0.5	7.1	-	7.7	6.2	2.7	25.5	-
Oxycodone	0.9	-	0.0	3.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	-	0.0	1.1	2.7	0.0	-
Methamphetamine	1.9	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.5	-	9.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	-
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	17.8	2.5	4.1	14.2	24.1	11.0	21.5	-	14.8	19.3	2.7	25.5	-

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category						
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 63	n= 82	n= 41	n= 9	n= 130	n= 4
Any Drug ^{3,4}	60.2	73.7	92.8	73.3	68.2	58.4
Cocaine	18.7	33.4	28.6	31.3	33.8	0.0
Marijuana	49.8	46.5	76.7	65.8	43.8	58.4
Opiates	0.0	5.6	15.2	0.0	7.4	0.0
Oxycodone	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Methamphetamine	1.4	6.2	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.0
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	12.7	17.8	29.9	23.7	18.8	0.0

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	61.9	55.2	10.1	8.6	25.1	4.4	0.2	15.6	4.3	0.1
Powder Cocaine	56.0	35.2	0.0	0.0	21.6	6.8	0.1	26.7	11.5	1.4
Marijuana	29.2	20.1	2.4	0.2	10.8	2.9	0.1	10.8	5.0	0.4
Heroin	87.6	62.7	0.0	0.0	60.7	36.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	48.8	48.8	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.1	14.7	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.

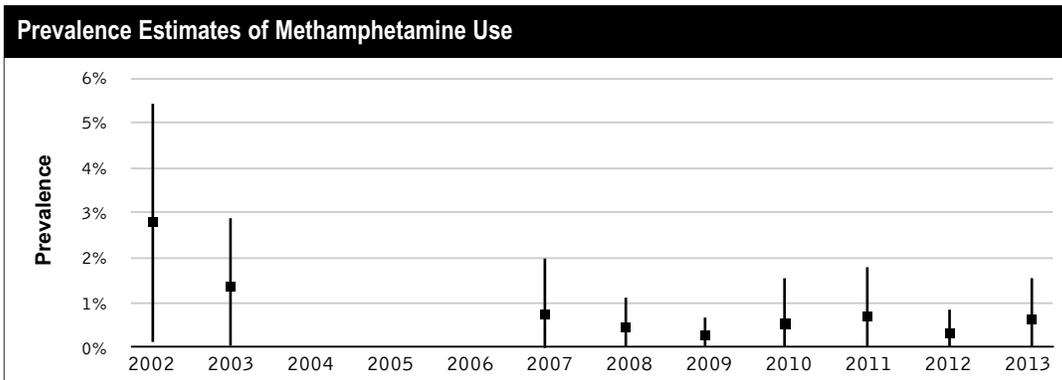
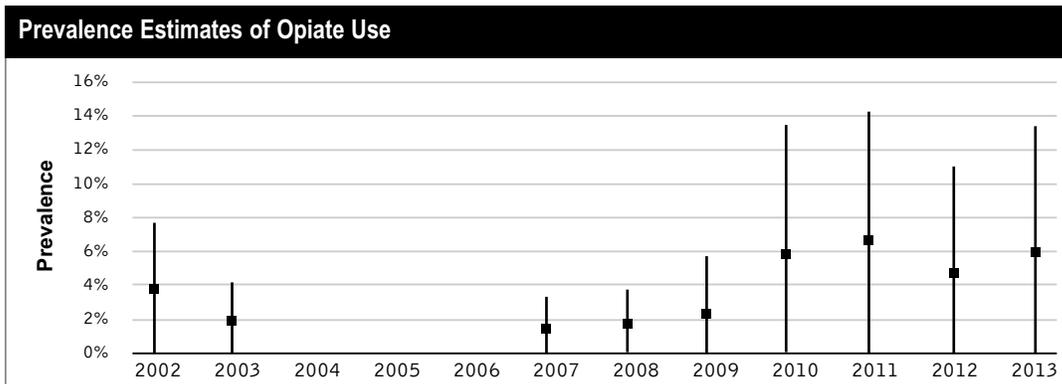
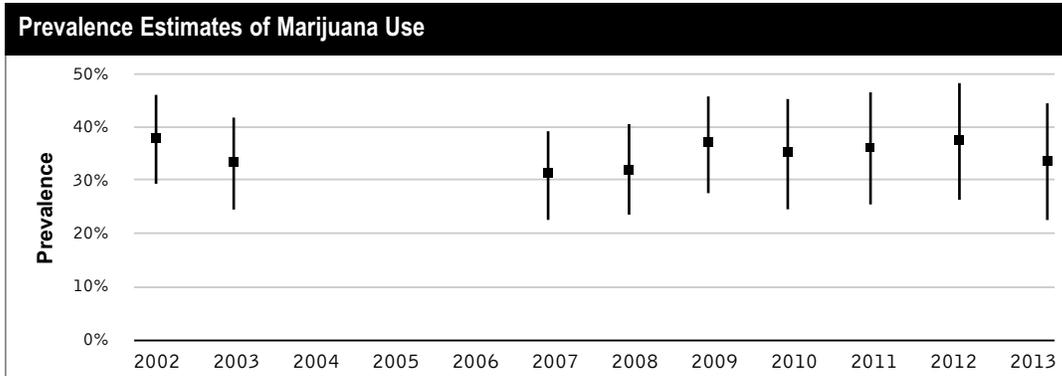
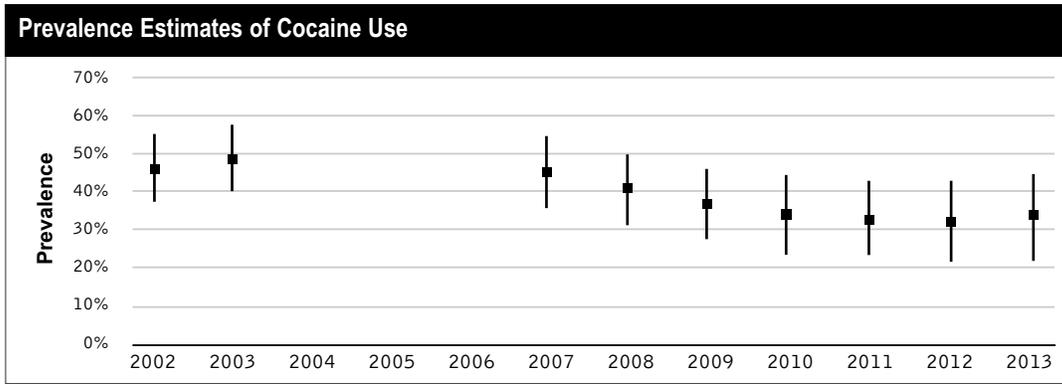
³ Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

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



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



Description of the Sample

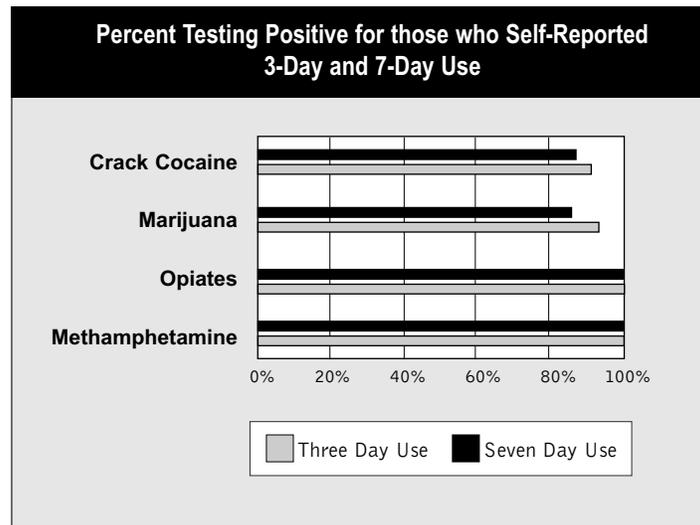
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	31.5	Own house, mobile home, apartment	47.3	Working full time/ active military status	32.5	No Insurance	73.2
High school or GED	37.4	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	35.9	Working part-time/seasonal	12.5	Individually Purchased	4.3
Vocational or trade school	2.0	Group quarters ¹	3.4	Unemployed (looking for work)	31.9	Employer or Union Funded	9.7
Some college or twoyear associate	19.0	Hospital or care facility	0.3	Unemployed (not looking for work)	9.7	State Government Funded	5.8
Four year degree or higher	10.1	Incarceration Facility	1.2	In school only	3.6	Retirement Medicare	0.4
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	11.9	Retired	1.0	Disability Medicare	4.2
		Other	0.0	Disabled for work or on leave	8.9	Veterans Affairs	2.0
				Other	0.0	Multiple Types	0.4

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	14.4
Powder Cocaine	6.5
Marijuana	43.7
Heroin	1.6
Methamphetamine	1.5

Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	1.3
Powder Cocaine	9.0
Heroin	35.8
Methamphetamine	34.2
Other	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	13.9
Powder Cocaine	5.1
Heroin	39.0
Methamphetamine	1.4
Other	1.3

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	41.1
1-2	50.8
3-5	5.9
6 or more	2.1



Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	10.2
Powder Cocaine	5.2
Marijuana	11.5
Heroin	8.9
Methamphetamine	9.4



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

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

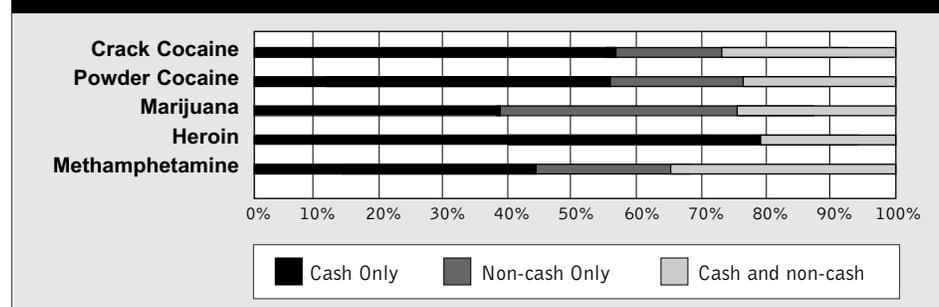
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	40	5.9	23.5	70.6	0.0
Powder Cocaine	13	5.7	61.8	32.5	0.0
Marijuana	76	1.9	38.9	56.7	2.5
Heroin	5	0.0	37.5	62.5	0.0
Methamphetamine	2	56.0	44.0	0.0	0.0

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	18	0.0	7.2	0.0	92.8
Powder Cocaine	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	65	0.0	5.4	0.0	94.6
Heroin	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Methamphetamine	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

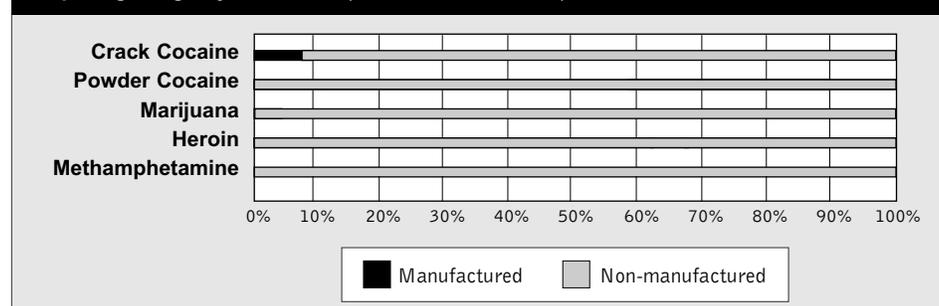
¹ Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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 2013 Report

Chicago

Male Arrestees All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 413
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 4323

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 96% (n = 377)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 94% (n = 356)



Mean Age	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
	<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
33.0	16.2	20.4	12.4	12.4	38.6	0.0	32.1	58.8	22.9	4.3	0.4	0.3

Percent Positive for Drugs													
	Total Testing Positive (%)	Std Error	Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
			<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug ^{3,4}	74.8	5.4	80.7	82.9	73.2	76.4	66.1	-	71.1	76.9	62.2	57.6	100.0
Cocaine	17.5	3.9	9.0	6.5	17.5	13.8	26.6	-	19.1	15.8	16.8	13.7	0.0
Marijuana	55.9	6.2	74.2	74.4	62.0	55.2	36.2	-	47.4	61.0	50.1	31.1	100.0
Opiates	14.2	3.9	2.2	7.8	16.6	10.5	20.6	-	22.8	10.0	10.7	7.9	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
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}	18.2	4.2	6.4	9.0	31.9	10.1	24.2	-	24.4	15.0	20.0	7.9	0.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category						
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 133	n= 88	n= 51	n= 14	n= 115	n= 1
Any Drug ^{3,4}	75.0	70.0	88.5	84.2	66.5	100.0
Cocaine	7.7	25.0	16.4	35.2	16.5	0.0
Marijuana	64.3	44.2	64.3	59.3	47.7	100.0
Opiates	4.0	20.6	25.3	4.5	14.9	0.0
Oxycodone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	8.6	22.1	25.0	14.8	19.1	100.0

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	78.7	64.5	29.9	15.3	34.6	0.0	0.1	42.9	16.1	1.5
Powder Cocaine	52.8	36.6	12.5	7.4	24.1	0.0	0.0	36.7	11.7	1.5
Marijuana	36.3	20.4	6.4	2.1	13.5	1.7	0.0	15.3	3.5	0.6
Heroin	75.6	68.4	24.1	13.2	27.5	3.7	0.9	19.6	3.4	0.7
Methamphetamine	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	0.0	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.

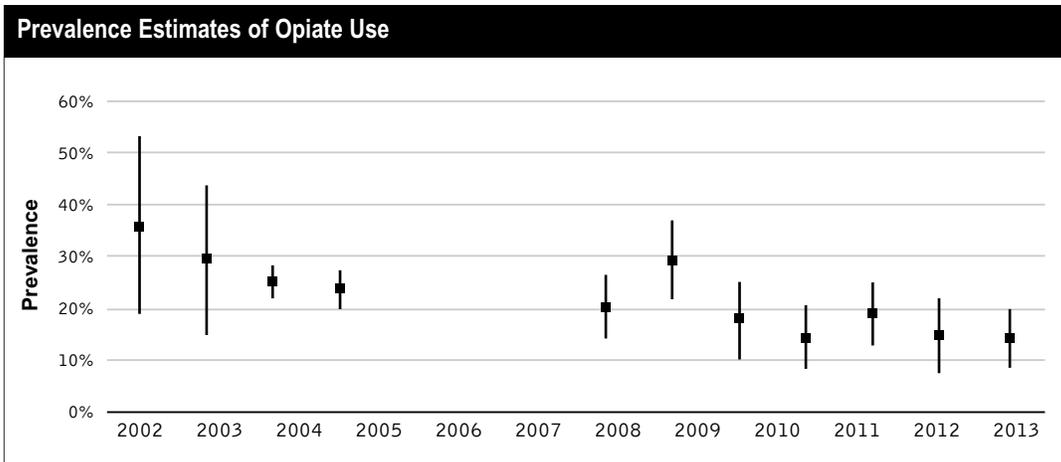
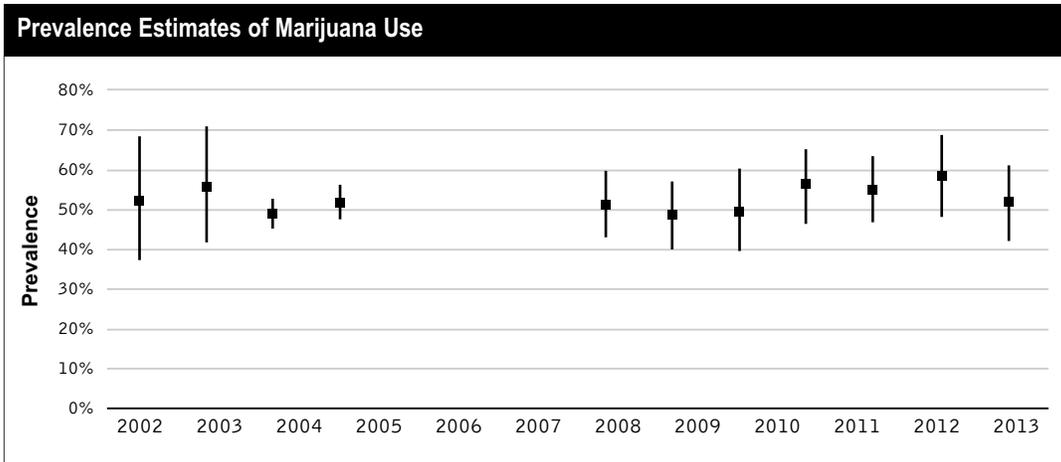
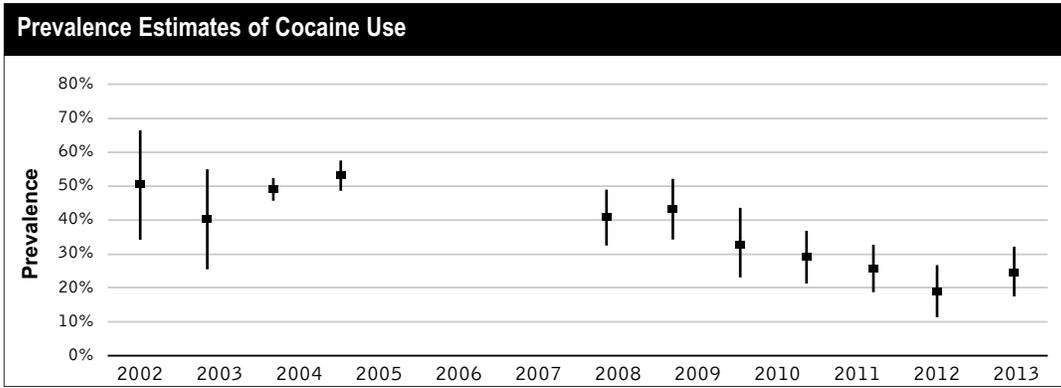
³ Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

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



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



Description of the Sample

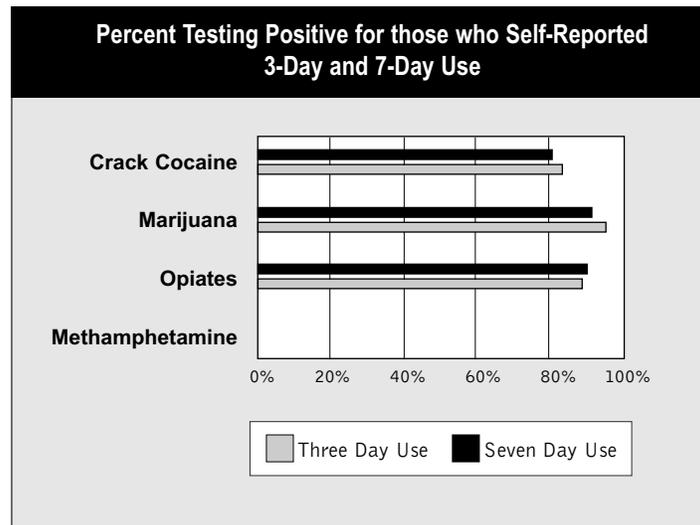
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	34.0	Own house, mobile home, apartment	37.0	Working full time/ active military status	30.4	No Insurance	77.5
High school or GED	37.9	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	56.2	Working part-time/seasonal	22.1	Individually Purchased	4.3
Vocational or trade school	4.8	Group quarters ¹	1.0	Unemployed (looking for work)	32.4	Employer or Union Funded	4.7
Some college or twoyear associate	21.0	Hospital or care facility	0.4	Unemployed (not looking for work)	5.4	State Government Funded	9.8
Four year degree or higher	2.4	Incarceration Facility	0.4	In school only	4.2	Retirement Medicare	0.5
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	4.9	Retired	0.8	Disability Medicare	0.7
		Other	0.0	Disabled for work or on leave	4.4	Veterans Affairs	2.4
				Other	0.4	Multiple Types	0.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	7.9
Powder Cocaine	8.1
Marijuana	54.4
Heroin	11.8
Methamphetamine	0.3

Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	3.9
Powder Cocaine	3.6
Heroin	32.2
Methamphetamine	-
Other	7.2

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	7.0
Powder Cocaine	6.4
Heroin	53.3
Methamphetamine	11.5
Other	0.0

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	31.7
1-2	61.2
3-5	6.3
6 or more	0.7



Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	7.1
Powder Cocaine	4.1
Marijuana	13.2
Heroin	15.3
Methamphetamine	3.7



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

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

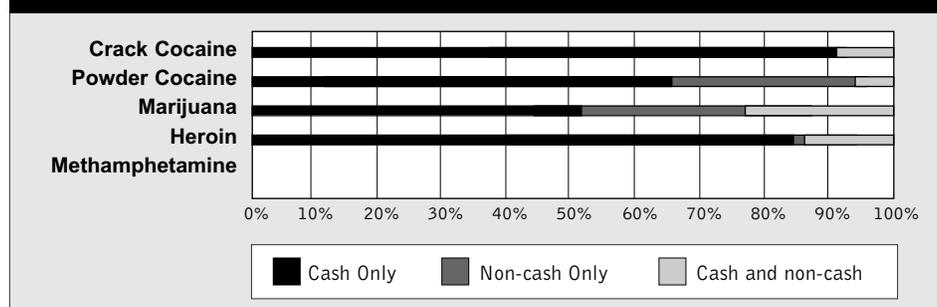
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	25	24.3	40.7	31.9	3.1
Powder Cocaine	16	9.0	61.2	20.7	9.1
Marijuana	137	10.1	36.4	44.5	8.9
Heroin	38	8.2	29.2	55.2	7.4
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Powder Cocaine	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	96	1.1	0.0	0.0	98.9
Heroin	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

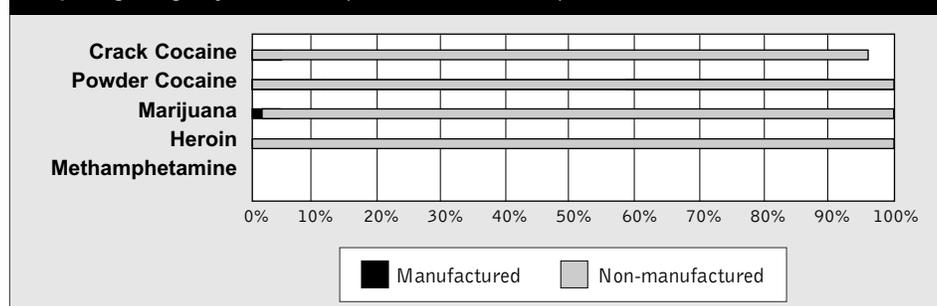
¹ Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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 2013 Report

Denver

Male Arrestees All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 606
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 1354

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 85% (n = 374)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 86% (n = 322)



Mean Age	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
	<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
35.2	5.0	21.5	15.1	13.7	44.6	0.0	51.3	30.2	37.1	13.1	1.1	1.5

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}	72.3	2.7	93.4	77.9	61.1	77.3	72.8	-	75.4	67.1	73.3	75.9	100.0
Cocaine	18.7	2.3	20.2	12.4	12.7	11.2	25.8	-	15.4	27.2	18.2	9.1	28.1
Marijuana	51.7	3.0	88.7	63.2	54.0	55.4	45.1	-	53.8	54.5	49.3	57.3	53.8
Opiates	10.3	2.0	7.1	12.0	5.0	17.6	10.1	-	12.6	5.4	10.2	12.3	22.2
Oxycodone	2.1	-	7.1	2.6	0.0	3.8	1.5	-	0.7	3.0	2.4	1.7	22.2
Methamphetamine	14.6	1.9	0.0	19.0	11.0	24.8	13.3	-	20.8	4.6	17.4	11.9	50.2
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	29.0	2.8	22.6	31.6	23.0	29.4	34.5	-	31.5	24.0	28.0	36.2	76.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category						
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 79	n= 44	n= 32	n= 0	n= 204	n= 2
Any Drug ^{3,4}	68.1	86.8	85.7	-	75.5	0.0
Cocaine	20.1	36.6	13.1	-	19.6	0.0
Marijuana	52.8	57.1	56.9	-	53.5	0.0
Opiates	8.2	16.9	30.3	-	9.9	0.0
Oxycodone	2.4	2.1	2.9	-	2.4	0.0
Methamphetamine	11.5	27.2	38.2	-	11.9	0.0
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	29.8	53.4	51.4	-	26.9	0.0

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	69.1	49.7	20.2	16.5	32.5	6.8	0.1	23.4	9.0	1.4
Powder Cocaine	52.3	31.0	15.5	6.7	28.7	4.9	0.1	11.0	3.1	0.5
Marijuana	48.3	31.4	12.1	3.0	21.5	4.7	0.1	15.1	2.7	0.2
Heroin	64.2	48.5	24.3	17.6	36.1	16.2	0.2	23.2	10.3	1.1
Methamphetamine	56.4	37.8	19.3	4.5	31.4	10.8	0.1	17.8	2.9	0.2

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.

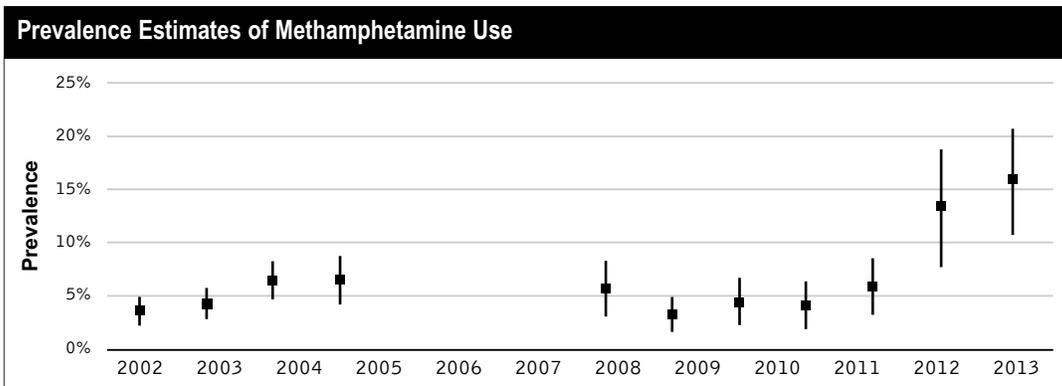
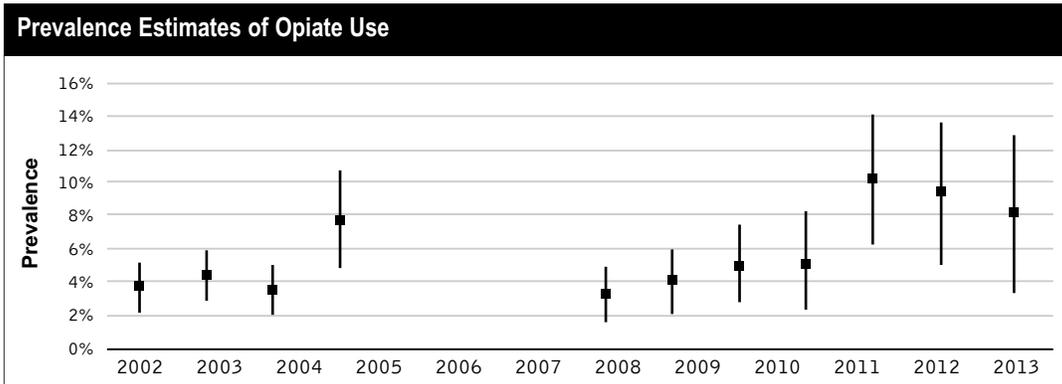
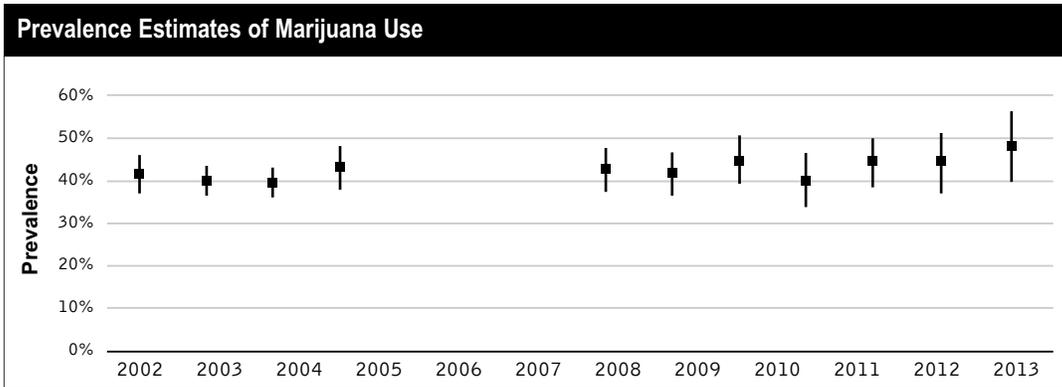
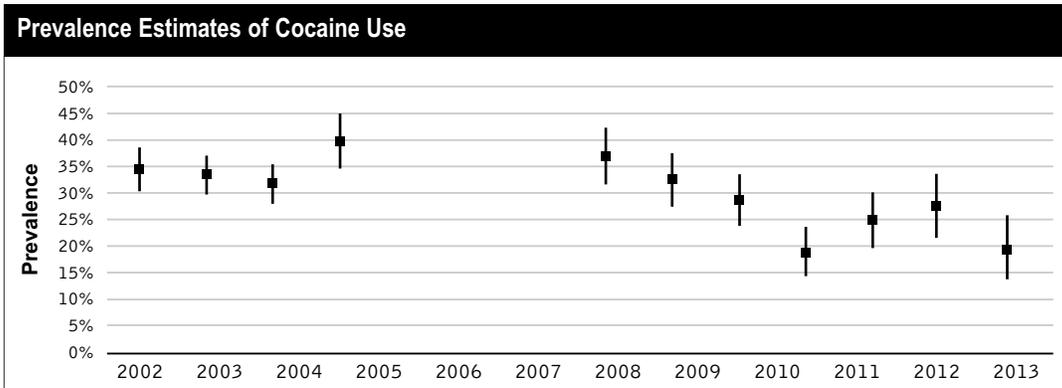
³ Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

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



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



Description of the Sample

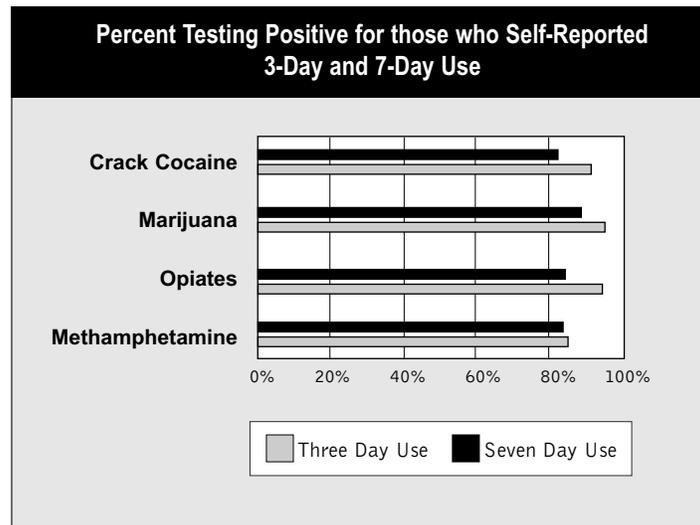
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	27.8	Own house, mobile home, apartment	35.7	Working full time/ active military status	36.8	No Insurance	67.1
High school or GED	44.7	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	35.5	Working part-time/seasonal	12.6	Individually Purchased	2.4
Vocational or trade school	2.1	Group quarters ¹	6.2	Unemployed (looking for work)	30.7	Employer or Union Funded	10.5
Some college or twoyear associate	21.2	Hospital or care facility	0.5	Unemployed (not looking for work)	10.3	State Government Funded	13.9
Four year degree or higher	4.3	Incarceration Facility	2.1	In school only	2.2	Retirement Medicare	0.5
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	18.7	Retired	0.8	Disability Medicare	3.2
		Other	1.3	Disabled for work or on leave	6.7	Veterans Affairs	2.0
				Other	0.0	Multiple Types	0.3

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	11.3
Powder Cocaine	10.4
Marijuana	58.2
Heroin	7.7
Methamphetamine	16.3

Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	11.3
Heroin	62.8
Methamphetamine	18.6
Other	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	9.0
Powder Cocaine	6.2
Heroin	51.8
Methamphetamine	6.6
Other	12.6

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	55.7
1-2	37.6
3-5	4.5
6 or more	2.1



Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	5.8
Powder Cocaine	2.8
Marijuana	10.7
Heroin	10.8
Methamphetamine	6.9



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

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

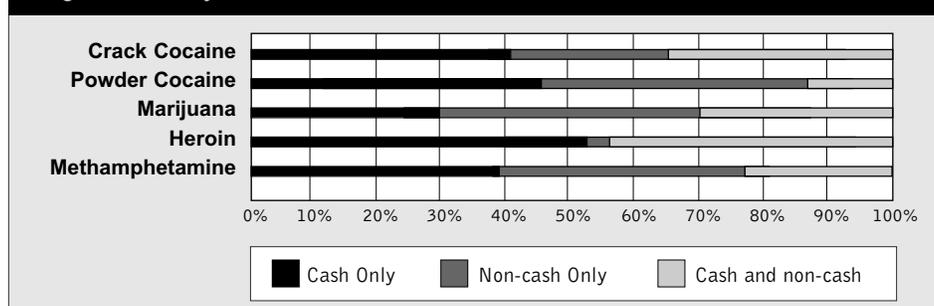
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	27	7.7	32.7	55.4	4.1
Powder Cocaine	15	23.7	24.3	52.1	0.0
Marijuana	100	12.9	29.9	38.5	18.7
Heroin	23	11.1	4.8	80.0	4.1
Methamphetamine	27	16.5	40.1	36.0	7.4

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Powder Cocaine	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	131	0.8	1.5	0.0	97.6
Heroin	11	0.0	11.0	0.0	89.0
Methamphetamine	28	3.2	0.0	0.0	96.8

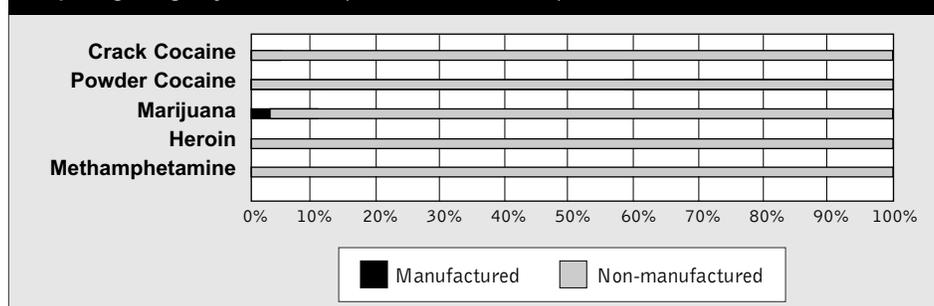
¹ Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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 2013 Report

New York

Male Arrestees All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 949
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 3536

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 94% (n = 413)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 92% (n = 378)



Mean Age	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
	<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
34.9	10.2	18.1	13.2	17.6	40.9	0.0	14.8	55.4	44.0	4.6	3.3	0.5

Percent Positive for Drugs													
	Total Testing Positive (%)	Std Error	Testing Positive by Drug and Age (%)						Testing Positive by Drug and Race (%)				
			<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Any Drug ^{3,4}	68.1	2.5	68.6	66.1	50.3	73.0	72.2	-	53.8	70.0	71.1	62.2	54.5
Cocaine	27.7	2.4	7.2	6.7	12.6	24.2	49.3	-	23.4	30.9	23.1	29.8	9.5
Marijuana	41.8	2.8	68.6	60.3	38.3	54.8	23.4	-	27.9	43.9	47.6	30.9	50.3
Opiates	9.1	1.7	5.6	4.5	4.2	9.6	14.1	-	13.7	7.0	12.7	7.2	10.8
Oxycodone	1.5	-	5.6	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.1	-	1.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	21.7	2.3	10.2	9.4	10.5	23.6	33.2	-	34.7	18.3	23.8	29.3	10.8

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category						
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 73	n= 151	n= 71	n= 26	n= 124	n= 7
Any Drug ^{3,4}	49.1	73.3	90.7	83.7	57.3	44.1
Cocaine	17.0	30.1	49.8	44.4	17.6	0.0
Marijuana	32.8	43.1	45.2	52.7	43.6	44.1
Opiates	6.3	11.4	12.3	24.1	5.6	12.9
Oxycodone	3.3	0.5	3.7	3.7	1.3	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	10.1	23.5	30.1	36.1	18.0	12.9

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	86.2	73.3	47.3	21.0	55.3	25.4	0.3	37.0	14.9	2.0
Powder Cocaine	78.4	55.2	26.4	9.1	40.3	13.3	0.2	23.3	10.0	0.9
Marijuana	49.9	29.9	11.4	5.5	30.3	9.8	0.1	21.4	6.5	1.8
Heroin	87.6	71.1	37.6	24.5	52.7	28.2	0.3	30.6	11.8	0.8
Methamphetamine	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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.

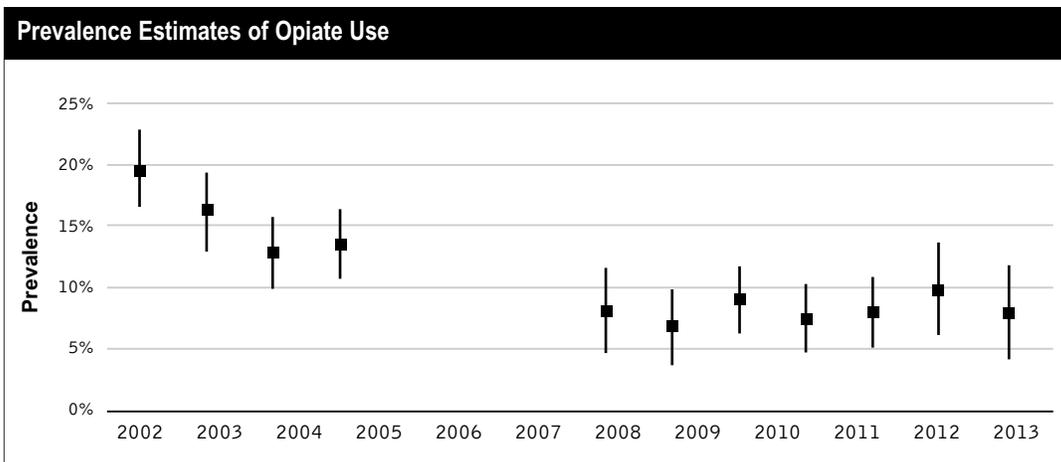
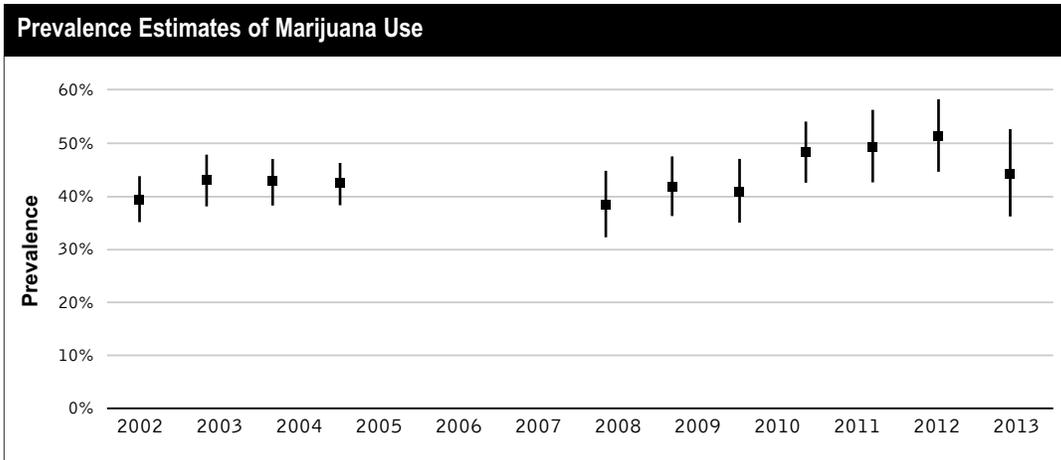
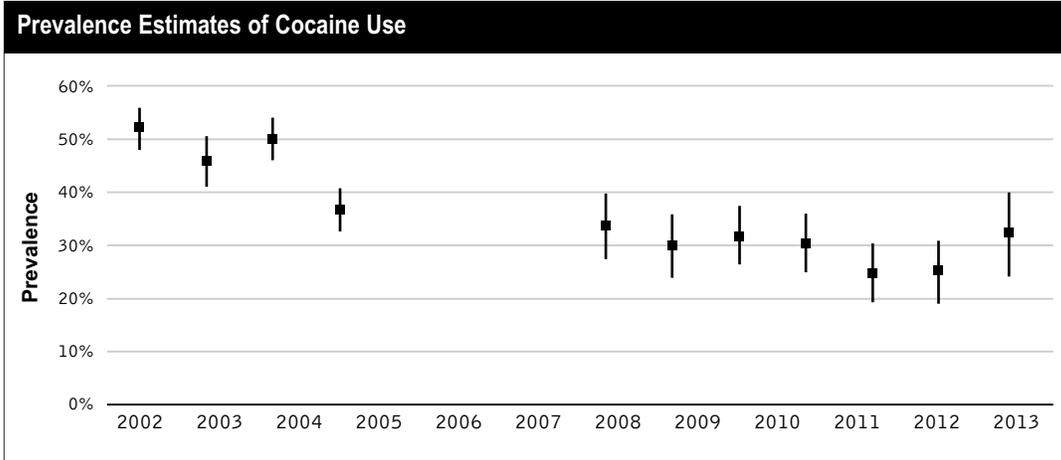
³ Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

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



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



Description of the Sample

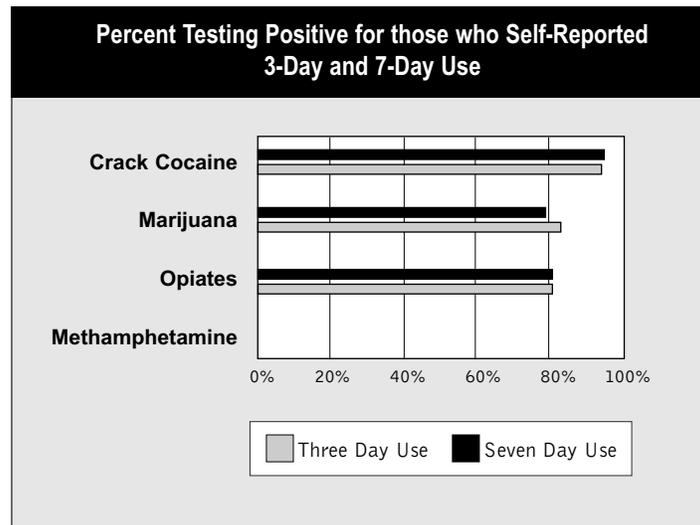
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	31.5	Own house, mobile home, apartment	48.8	Working full time/ active military status	32.9	No Insurance	34.1
High school or GED	34.7	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	33.6	Working part-time/seasonal	16.8	Individually Purchased	4.1
Vocational or trade school	3.2	Group quarters ¹	2.8	Unemployed (looking for work)	29.7	Employer or Union Funded	12.1
Some college or twoyear associate	24.5	Hospital or care facility	1.1	Unemployed (not looking for work)	7.7	State Government Funded	46.3
Four year degree or higher	6.1	Incarceration Facility	2.5	In school only	1.5	Retirement Medicare	0.3
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	10.2	Retired	1.1	Disability Medicare	2.1
		Other	1.0	Disabled for work or on leave	10.1	Veterans Affairs	0.6
				Other	0.2	Multiple Types	0.5

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	14.5
Powder Cocaine	8.8
Marijuana	49.1
Heroin	7.3
Methamphetamine	0.2

Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	5.0
Heroin	47.3
Methamphetamine	0.0
Other	0.0

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	12.2
Powder Cocaine	5.7
Heroin	45.5
Methamphetamine	6.1
Other	0.0

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	49.6
1-2	41.5
3-5	7.2
6 or more	1.8



Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	9.8
Powder Cocaine	4.0
Marijuana	13.9
Heroin	15.9
Methamphetamine	0.0



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

Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

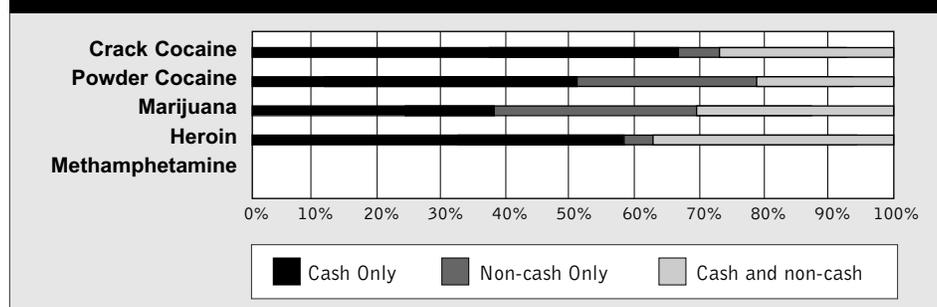
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	38	17.4	17.9	61.5	3.3
Powder Cocaine	16	22.3	17.5	54.8	5.5
Marijuana	117	18.3	32.7	44.9	4.2
Heroin	23	0.0	35.1	47.8	17.1
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	16	3.1	0.0	0.0	96.9
Powder Cocaine	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	107	1.8	0.9	0.7	96.6
Heroin	8	0.0	13.2	0.0	86.8
Methamphetamine	0	-	-	-	-

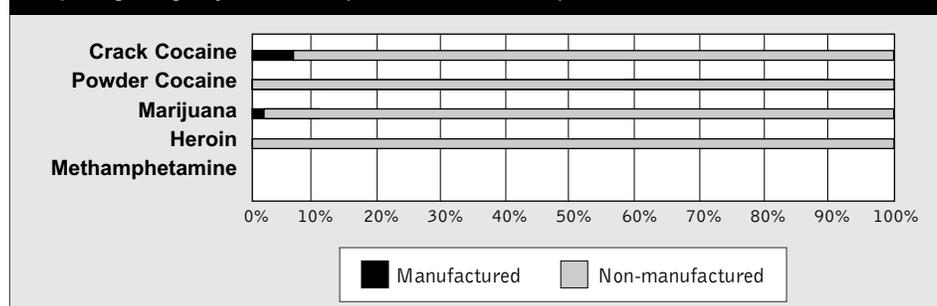
¹ Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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 2013 Report

Sacramento



Male Arrestees All Statistics Weighted

Facilities in Sample: 1
Sampled Eligible Arrestees: 524
Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period: 2634

Conditional Interview Response Rate¹: 95% (n = 383)
Urine Response Rate to Interviews: 90% (n = 343)

Mean Age	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%)					
	<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
35.0	7.6	17.2	17.6	14.8	42.9	0.0	52.4	32.1	26.2	5.4	2.5	4.0

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}	79.5	2.2	89.2	77.7	91.8	77.3	76.3	-	81.9	83.5	72.0	82.5	100.0
Cocaine	7.7	1.5	9.2	5.1	9.2	2.3	8.4	-	2.4	18.2	2.6	1.3	50.0
Marijuana	55.2	2.4	73.7	60.5	72.3	48.6	48.3	-	52.7	71.2	45.8	59.3	50.0
Opiates	17.0	2.1	20.6	33.0	16.0	11.8	13.1	-	19.9	15.8	15.0	15.0	100.0
Oxycodone	1.8	-	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.4	1.0	-	1.6	0.0	1.6	3.6	50.0
Methamphetamine	44.2	2.5	28.8	25.9	58.9	54.2	49.1	-	56.7	27.0	49.9	52.7	50.0
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	42.3	2.5	40.4	42.2	54.6	38.6	43.6	-	47.8	44.2	38.7	45.7	100.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category						
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 100	n= 63	n= 83	n= 18	n= 190	n= 1
Any Drug ^{3,4}	83.9	88.2	91.6	92.0	77.7	100.0
Cocaine	4.1	17.4	7.0	6.0	5.3	0.0
Marijuana	67.7	63.1	53.5	61.4	56.5	100.0
Opiates	20.6	19.6	33.3	20.3	13.8	0.0
Oxycodone	4.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.0
Methamphetamine	32.1	51.6	66.0	55.4	44.1	100.0
Multiple Drug ^{3,4}	41.9	53.9	57.8	50.1	40.9	100.0

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	51.1	13.4	0.0	0.0	37.1	17.1	0.2	28.7	5.9	1.2
Powder Cocaine	47.4	31.8	13.0	4.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	18.1	3.2	0.6
Marijuana	42.4	25.1	8.2	4.6	22.7	5.5	0.1	16.9	3.8	0.4
Heroin	61.0	33.8	9.4	4.0	36.0	4.7	0.0	19.3	6.1	0.8
Methamphetamine	58.9	34.4	10.0	4.2	35.5	7.6	0.1	20.9	4.6	0.6

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.

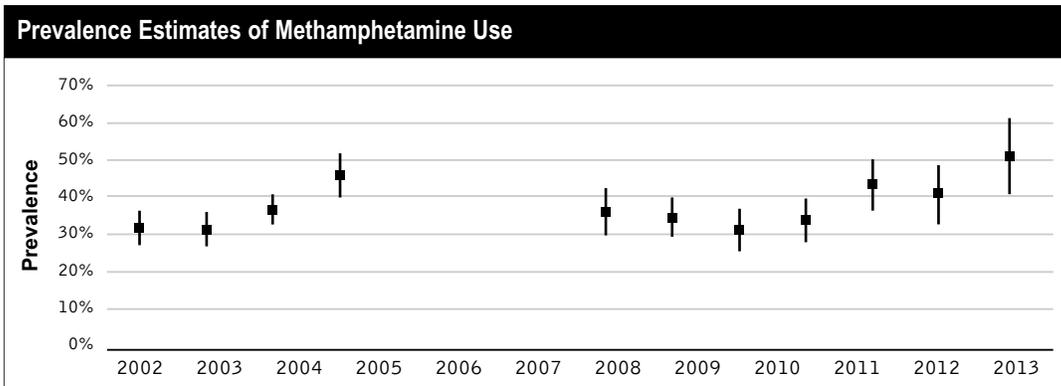
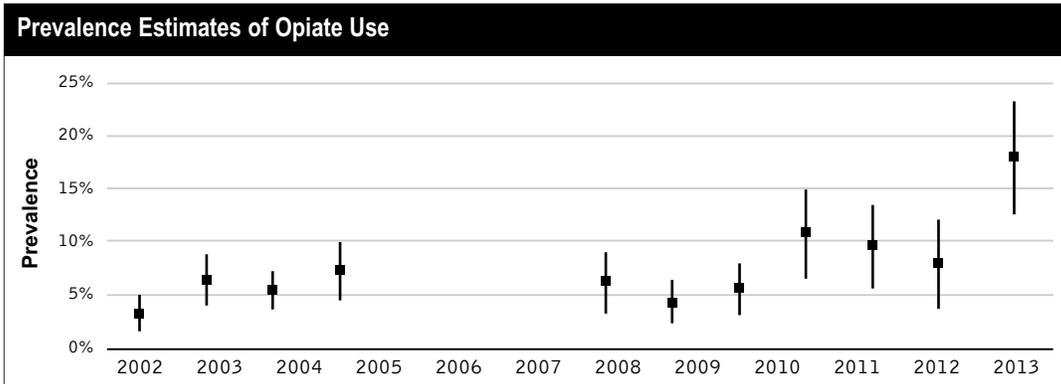
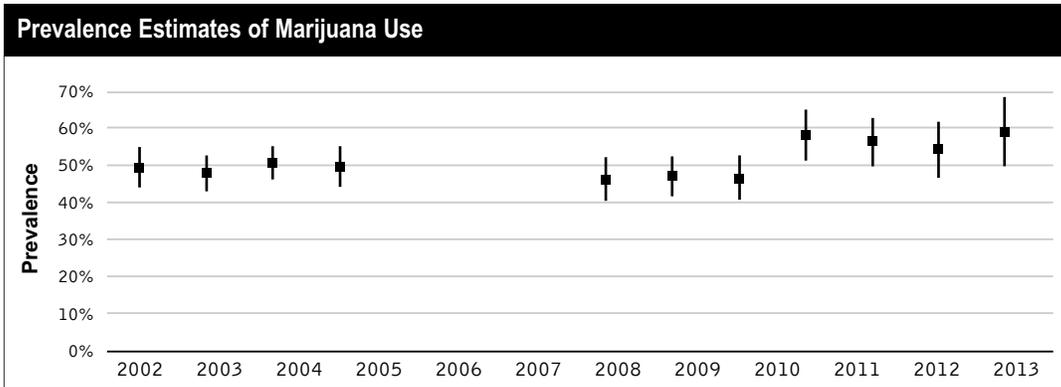
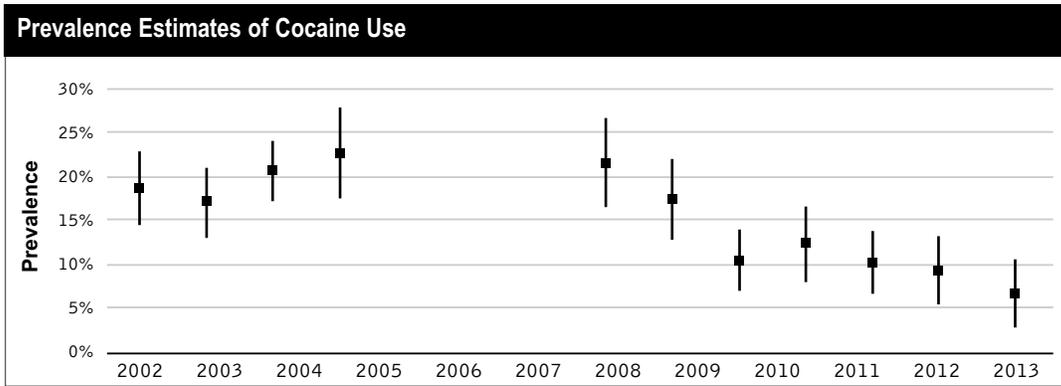
³ Drug panel includes marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamine EMIT test, PCP, valium, darvon, methadone, barbiturates, and oxycodone

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



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



Description of the Sample

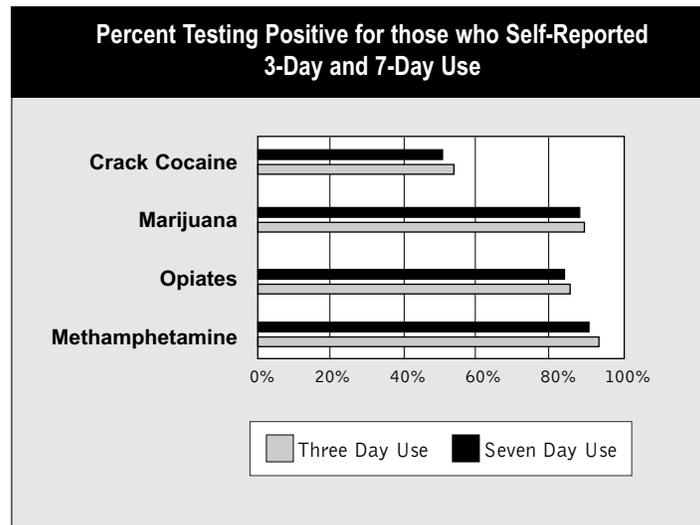
Education of Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Housing for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Employment Status for Booked Arrestees (%)		Current Health Insurance for Booked Arrestees (%)	
None	30.5	Own house, mobile home, apartment	34.0	Working full time/ active military status	20.1	No Insurance	63.4
High school or GED	41.0	Someone else's house, mobile home, apartment	38.0	Working part-time/seasonal	11.5	Individually Purchased	2.8
Vocational or trade school	2.2	Group quarters ¹	5.5	Unemployed (looking for work)	34.5	Employer or Union Funded	8.5
Some college or twoyear associate	23.4	Hospital or care facility	0.5	Unemployed (not looking for work)	15.6	State Government Funded	17.7
Four year degree or higher	2.9	Incarceration Facility	2.9	In school only	3.1	Retirement Medicare	0.1
		Shelter/ No Fixed Residence	18.9	Retired	1.8	Disability Medicare	4.6
		Other	0.3	Disabled for work or on leave	11.6	Veterans Affairs	0.9
				Other	1.9	Multiple Types	2.0

Self Reported Use of Five Primary Drugs - Past 12 Month Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	4.3
Powder Cocaine	9.5
Marijuana	61.8
Heroin	15.6
Methamphetamine	43.0

Injection at most recent use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	0.0
Powder Cocaine	7.5
Heroin	59.4
Methamphetamine	15.9
Other	11.4

Past 30 Day Self-Reported Drug Use (%)	
Crack Cocaine	3.0
Powder Cocaine	2.9
Heroin	56.6
Methamphetamine	12.9
Other	40.8

Self-Reported Arrests in Past Year (%)	
None	50.5
1-2	41.3
3-5	7.2
6 or more	1.0



Average Number of Days per Month Used Past Year by Drug among Self-Reported 12-Month Users	
Crack Cocaine	5.7
Powder Cocaine	3.0
Marijuana	12.9
Heroin	11.5
Methamphetamine	10.5

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



Dynamics of Drug Markets in Past 30 Days

Place where Last Purchase Occurred (%)

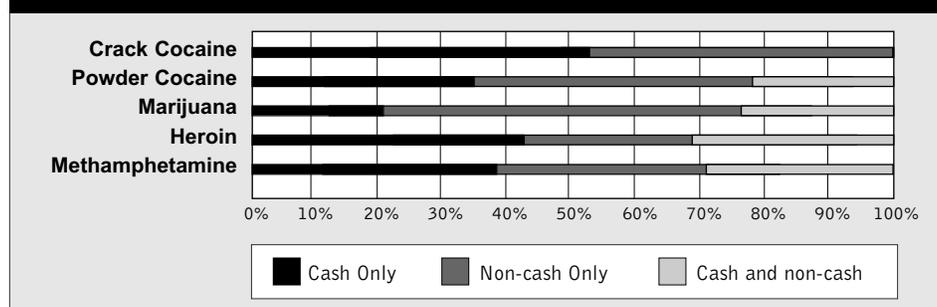
	n	Public Building	House Apartment	Outdoor Area	Other Areas
Crack Cocaine	5	0.0	32.3	46.1	21.6
Powder Cocaine	6	19.8	20.6	42.9	16.6
Marijuana	96	21.0	31.4	24.3	23.3
Heroin	30	19.6	45.2	16.4	18.7
Methamphetamine	90	15.9	53.4	22.3	8.4

Method of Non-Cash Transaction (%)

	n	Trade Drugs	Trade Property	Trade Sex	Other ¹
Crack Cocaine	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Powder Cocaine	8	0.0	15.6	0.0	84.4
Marijuana	163	2.3	4.2	0.0	93.5
Heroin	25	3.7	20.2	0.0	76.1
Methamphetamine	83	0.9	12.4	1.2	85.5

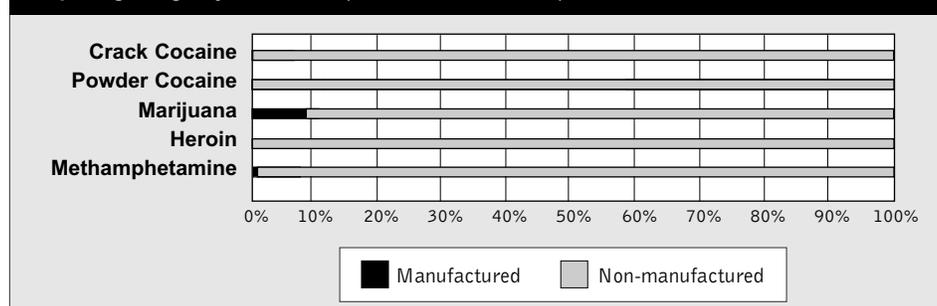
¹ Credit, fronted, manufactured, transport/steal drugs, gift, other

Drugs obtained by Cash, Non-cash, and Combination Transactions²



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 2013 Report

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

Male Arrestees

Facilities in Sample: 7

Arrestees with Urine Tests: 2412

Arrestees Booked in Data Collection Period May to July 2012: 7986



Mean Age	Age of Booked Arrestees (%)						Race of Booked Arrestees (%) ¹				
	<21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Unknown	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other Race Non-Hispanic	Unknown
35.3	11.1	20.7	13.5	12.7	42.1	0.0	9.9	85.0	4.3	0.4	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 ^{2,3}	27.0	1.1	9.4	13.8	30.1	31.7	35.8	-	25.5	28.0	16.3	5.4	0.0
Cocaine	14.7	0.9	1.0	4.2	9.8	19.2	23.6	-	15.3	14.9	11.2	5.4	0.0
Opiates	6.9	0.6	1.0	3.6	5.7	3.5	11.5	-	10.2	6.7	5.1	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.6	-	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP	9.7	0.7	7.0	6.9	18.0	14.1	7.7	-	4.5	10.7	2.3	0.0	0.0
Multiple Drug ^{2,3}	4.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	5.0	5.6	6.5	-	5.1	4.7	2.3	0.0	0.0

Percent Positive for Drugs by Offense Category						
	Violent (%)	Property (%)	Drug Possession (%)	Drug Distribution (%)	Other (%)	Unknown (%)
	n= 1181	n= 538	n= 269	n= 250	n= 793	n= 0
Any Drug ^{2,3}	19.6	28.9	45.1	36.1	29.5	-
Cocaine	10.0	16.7	24.5	14.0	16.4	-
Opiates	4.7	7.2	13.3	8.3	7.6	-
Methamphetamine	1.1	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.6	-
PCP	7.6	11.3	16.0	17.1	10.5	-
Multiple Drug ^{2,3}	3.3	5.7	8.9	4.8	5.0	-

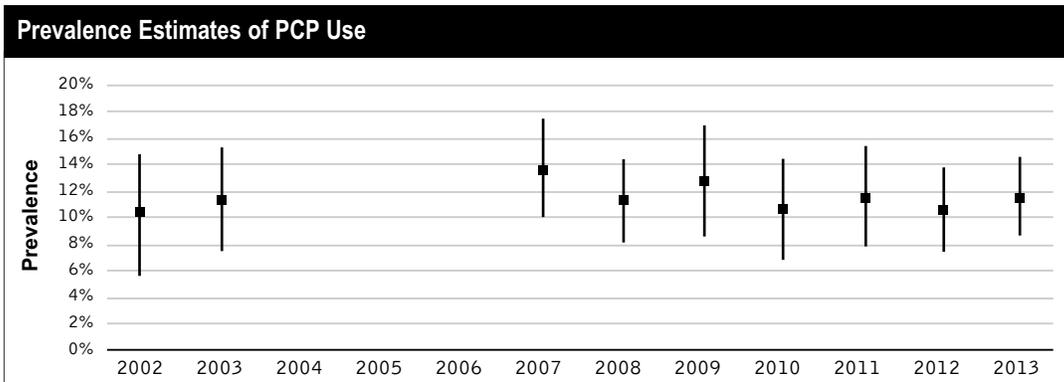
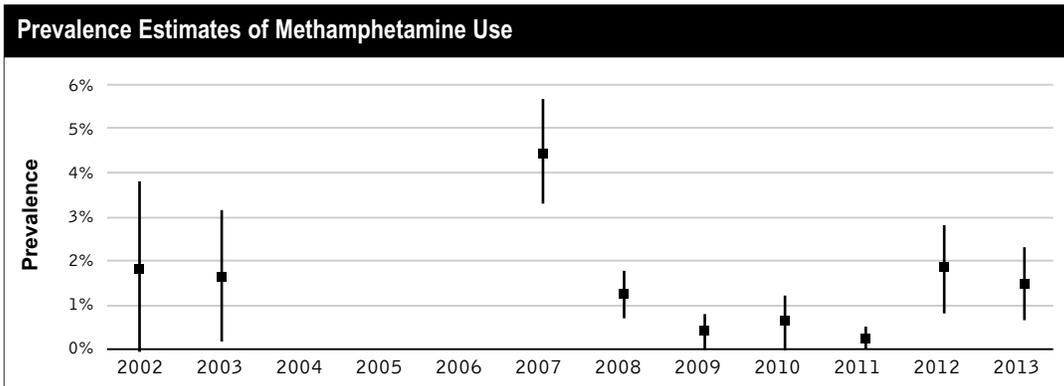
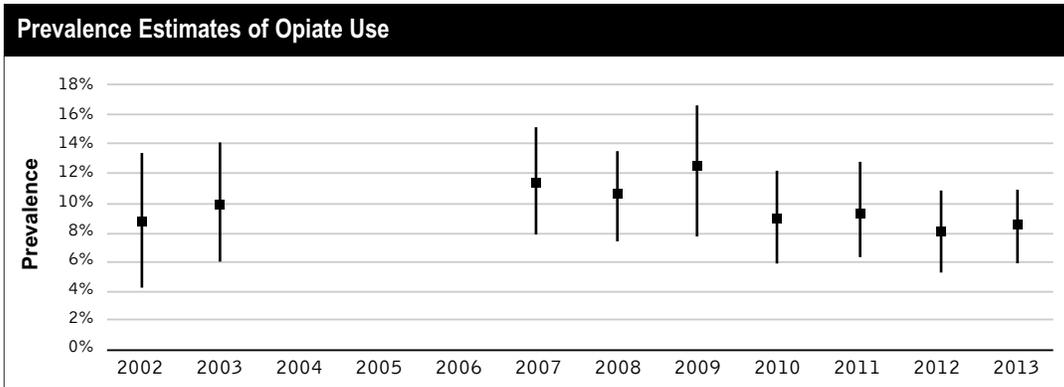
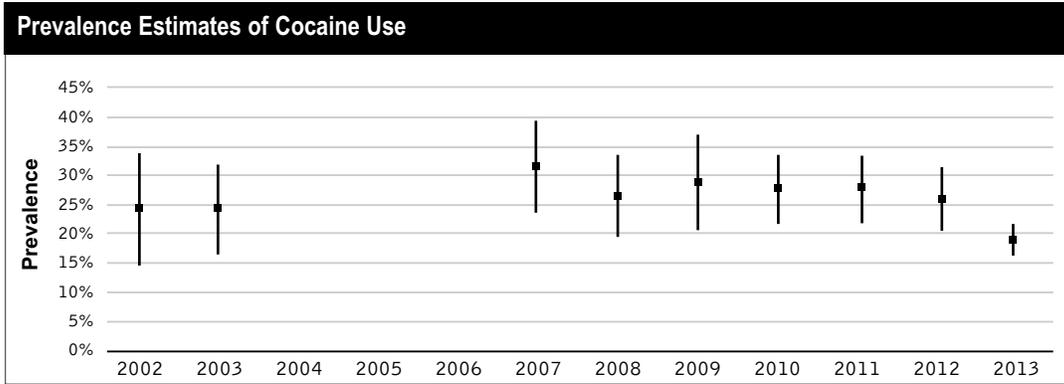
¹ Categories are mutually exclusive in the DC booking data.

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



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



Appendix D: Tables Representing New Questions Added in 2013

Site	Ever Been on Active Duty in Military	Currently on Active Duty (of those who report ever being on active duty)	Ever Been Deployed to Combat Zone (of those who report ever being on active duty)
New York	4.3	4.7	60.8
Atlanta	9.2	0.0	45.6
Chicago	5.9	0.0	37.7
Denver	8.8	0.0	33.1
Sacramento	6.0	0.0	43.5

Site	On Probation at Any Time in Past 12 Months	On Supervised or Conditional Release from Prison in Past 12 Months
New York	7.4	13.5
Atlanta	31.7	2.6
Chicago	20.9	18.5
Denver	20.3	22.6
Sacramento	52.3	25.4

Site	Obtained any Rx Medication Without a Valid Prescription in the Past 30 days	Percent of Those Who Obtained Rx Medication in Past 30 Days Who Paid Cash	Percent of Those who Obtained Rx Medication in Past 30 Days Who Got Pills With Non-cash Transaction
New York	5.8	73.6	38.8
Atlanta	3.7	62.7	68.8
Chicago	4.2	46.4	61.5
Denver	6.5	21.6	82.7
Sacramento	9.6	57.4	69.3

Table D.4: Type of Pill Purchased Most Frequently (Cash Transaction)

Site	Codeine/ Morphine				Fentanyl/ Demerol				Tranquilizers/ Sedatives				Other	
	Methadone	Oxycodone	Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Demerol	Fentanyl	Barbiturates	Sedatives	Tranquilizers	Amphetamines	Stimulants	Stimulants
New York	0.0	8.9	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	45.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
Atlanta	0.0	17.4	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicago	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	18.4
Denver	0.0	20.0	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento	7.0	14.9	7.4	10.8	12.5	7.8	5.1	26.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0

Table D.5: Type of Pill Purchased Most Frequently (Non-cash Transaction)

Site	Codeine/ Morphine				Fentanyl/ Demerol				Tranquilizers/ Sedatives				Other	
	Methadone	Oxycodone	Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Demerol	Fentanyl	Barbiturates	Sedatives	Tranquilizers	Amphetamines	Stimulants	Stimulants
New York	17.0	4.1	67.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanta	28.5	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicago	27.4	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver	0.0	11.5	26.4	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento	2.7	1.7	2.8	38.7	5.0	0.0	9.4	30.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	2.8	2.8	2.8

Table D.6: Non-cash Transaction Method

Site	Credit- Pay cash Later			Fronted to Sell		Trade Other Drugs		Trade Property		Steal the Drug		Share as a Group		Receive as a Gift		Someone's Medicine Cabinet		Other	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.6	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanta	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicago	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.9	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	44.4	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento	2.6	3.2	9.0	2.6	2.6	5.9	61.4	12.8	2.4	12.8	12.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

Table D.7: Type of Place Purchased Rx Drugs Last Time

Site	In House/ Apartment	In Public Building	On a Street, Alley or Road	Other Outdoor Area	Delivered in the Mail	Other Specify: Pharmacy
New York	21.4	0.0	48.6	20.2	0.0	9.8
Atlanta	57.8	0.0	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicago	16.9	0.0	54.3	0.0	28.8	0.0
Denver	43.7	19.3	17.5	19.6	0.0	0.0
Sacramento	45.4	20.9	24.9	0.0	8.8	0.0

Table D.8: Failed Buys for Those Reporting Obtaining Prescriptions Drugs

Site	Failed Purchase	Bought Another Drug Instead
New York	33.2	30.0
Atlanta	32.8	45.3
Chicago	0.0	0.0
Denver	0.0	0.0
Sacramento	49.7	31.4

Table D.9: Reason for Failed Purchase

Site	No Dealers Available	Dealers Did Not Have Drug	Dealers Did Not Have Quality	Other
New York	35.0	30.5	0.0	34.5
Atlanta	54.7	45.3	0.0	0.0
Chicago	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento	0.0	16.9	18.7	64.3

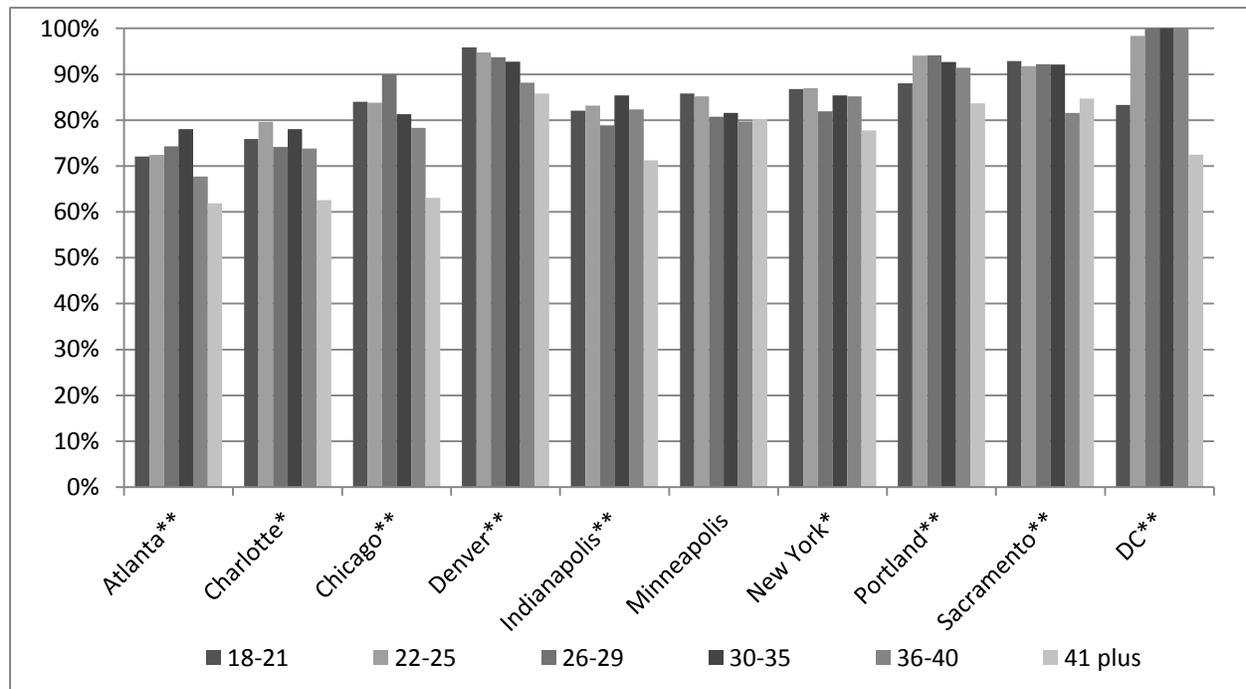
Appendix E: Truth Telling Analysis

Table E.1: Estimated Percentage Point Change in Admission to Drug Use Over Time, by Drug

Site	Time Period	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin	Meth
Atlanta	2002 - 2013	-23.1**	-33.7**	-55.7*	
Charlotte	2000 - 2011	-12.4*	-22.5**	-19.9	
Chicago	2000 - 2013	2.8	-0.4	-5.7	
Denver	2000 - 2013	4.4	-6.1	2.1	-14.1
Indianapolis	2000 - 2011	0.2	-8.5	4.3	-34.7
Minneapolis	2000 - 2011	-7.9*	-15.6	-12.3	-10
New York	2000 - 2013	2.9	-8	-15.8	
Portland	2000 - 2011	3	-4.4	31.3**	-0.4
Sacramento	2000 - 2013	3.1	-9.9	-11.5	2.3
Washington, DC	2000 - 2011	35.7**	76.2**	-77.3	

Note: *: 0.01 < p <= 0.05; **: p < 0.01

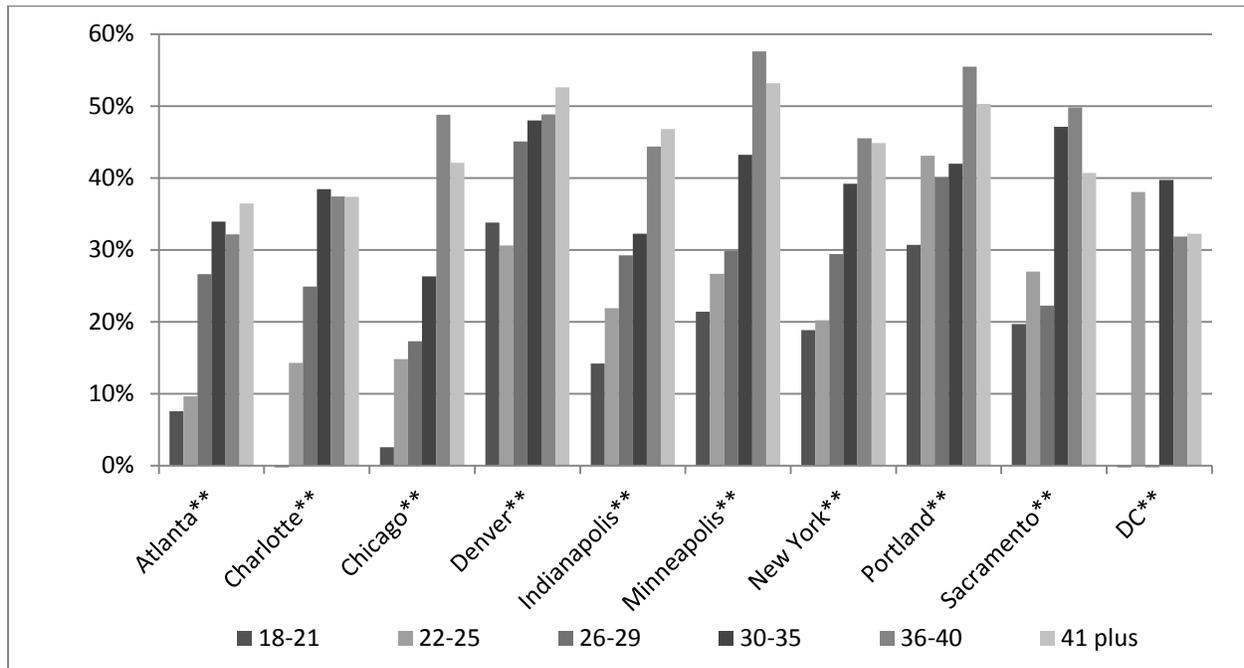
Figure E.1: Predicted Congruence for Marijuana Use, those Testing Positive, by Age Group, Latest Year of Data Available^a



Note: *: 0.01 < p <= 0.05; **: p < 0.01

^a Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, New York, Sacramento: 2013; Others: 2011

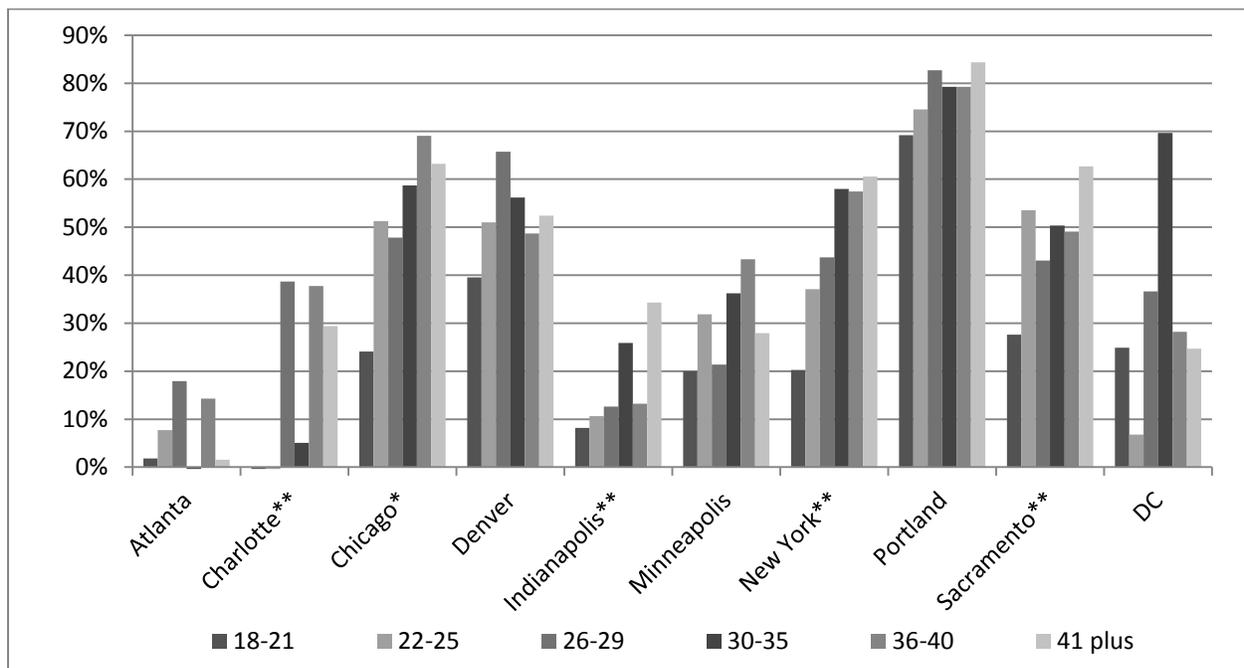
Figure E.2: Predicted Congruence for Cocaine Use, those Testing Positive, by Age Group, Latest Year of Data Available^a



Note: *: 0.01 < p <= 0.05; **: p < 0.01

^a Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, New York, Sacramento: 2013; Others: 2011

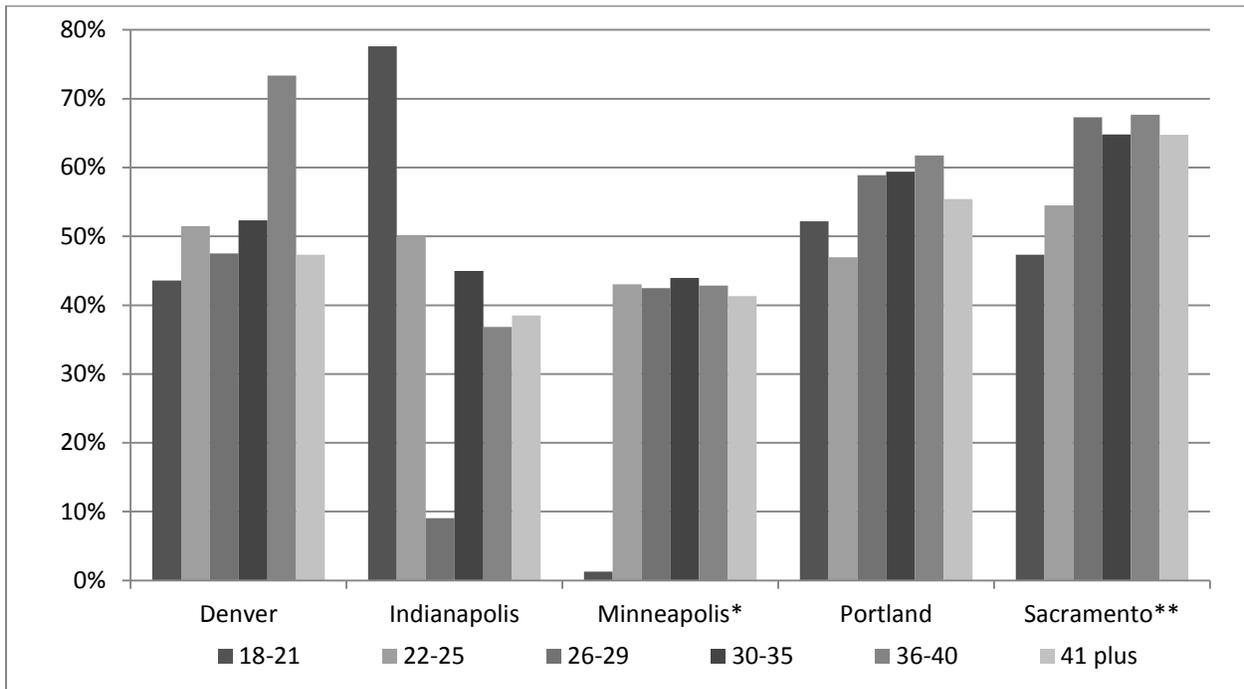
Figure E.3: Predicted Congruence for Heroin Use, those Testing Positive, by Age Group, Latest Year of Data Available^a



Note: *: 0.01 < p <= 0.05; **: p < 0.01

^a Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, New York, Sacramento: 2013; Others: 2011

Figure E.4: Predicted Congruence for Methamphetamine Use, those Testing Positive, by Age Group, Latest Year of Data Available^a



Note: *: 0.01 < p <= 0.05; **: p < 0.01

^a Denver, Sacramento: 2013; Others: 2011

Appendix F: Age Cohort Analyses of 10 Sites

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

Cocaine Metabolite Positive			
Site	2000-2003	2007-2009	2010-2013
Atlanta*	35.1	40.8	41.5
Charlotte*	33.4	38.3	37.5
Chicago	36.0	37.2	38.0
Denver*	33.6	36.7	38.2
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	35.7
Washington, DC*	37.4	44.9	43.7
Opiate Positive			
Site	2000-2003	2007-2009	2010-2013
Atlanta*	35.6	39.7	35.2
Charlotte	32.2	34.4	31.3
Chicago	37.3	36.9	38.5
Denver	34.4	37.9	36.3
Indianapolis	36.5	32.9	33.5
Minneapolis	35.6	37.1	33.6
New York*	36.5	38.5	39.0
Portland	34.4	34.6	33.8
Sacramento	36.7	37.3	34.2
Washington, DC	39.1	48.3	51.6
Methamphetamine Positive			
Site	2000-2003	2007-2009	2010-2013
Denver*	28.9	30.6	34.6
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	35.5
Atlanta	30.4	25.9	36.4
Charlotte	24.5	24.6	26.0
Chicago	22.2	25.7	26.8
New York	22.8	28.3	32.7
Washington, DC	30.5	29.7	NA

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

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

Site	2000-2003	2007-2009	2010-2013 **
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.***

** Numbers of positives for the 2012 and 2013 years for charlotte, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and New York are not included as these sites only collected data through 2011.

