ARRESTEE DRUG ABUSE MONITORING (ADAM) – 2000

REPORT ON DRUG USE AMONG THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY OFFENDER POPULATION

OCTOBER 2001

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ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT: The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program, or ADAM, is supported by the National Institute of Justice. The purpose of the program is to identify drug use trends among the offender population in order to develop appropriate national and local policy strategies for prevention and treatment of drug abuse. SANDAG administers the program in San Diego, which includes quarterly interviews with a sample of adults and juveniles arrested and booked into local detention facilities. After a confidential interview about their drug use, arrestees are asked to provide a voluntary and anonymous urine sample for analysis.

The information presented in this report profiles persons arrested and booked into the San Diego Central Jail, Las Colinas Women's Facility, Vista Jail, and the San Diego Juvenile Hall during 2000.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many individuals are responsible for the compilation of the data that constitute this report on drug abuse among arrestees. They warrant recognition and appreciation. We are grateful to Sheriff Bill Kolender, Honorable Judge James Miliken of the San Diego Superior Court Juvenile Division, and Chief Alan Crogan, San Diego Probation Department, and their staffs for providing the opportunity to conduct these interviews in detention facilities. The ADAM interviewers who work long evenings in the jails conducting the interviews are to be commended and recognized by name. They include: Kim Arellanes, Randy Conrad, Barbara Gandy, Julie Howard, Gayle LeVeque, Angela Levinson, Angelica Mercado, Liliana Mercado, Elva Rodriquez, and Linda Sullivan. We are also grateful for the reserve deputies who assist us each night: Bill Behana, Martin Breceda, Terry Griffith, Lori Hehir, Bert Luna, Deborah Mobius, Mark Segal, Nihil Smith, and Sam Vella. Nearly last, but never least, are the SANDAG staff who manage the ADAM program, also conduct interviews, and ensure the quality of the data collected: Debbie Correia, Shannon Courtney, Jackie Esterly, Jeremy Hersch, Lisbeth Howard, Roni Melton, and Erin Oliver. Finally, we are appreciative of the arrestees who willingly share their experiences. Without them, there would be no ADAM.

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ADULT ARRESTEES

INTRODUCTION

For over ten years, the National Institute of Justice has provided funding support for the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program. Currently, there are 35 ADAM sites, with additional sites planned in the near future. The ADAM Program provides an opportunity to assess the drug use experiences of a relatively high-risk population sub-group: arrestees. Each quarter, ADAM site staff conduct interviews with individuals arrested and booked into local detention facilities. Interviews are voluntary, confidential, and anonymous. After responding to a series of questions about their patterns of drug use, arrest and incarceration history, and access to drug treatment, arrestees are asked to provide a voluntary urine specimen for laboratory analysis. Compliance is high for both interview participation and the provision of a urine sample. Interviewers are skilled in developing rapport with arrestees and ensuring that the information will not be shared with others. Arrestees receive a small incentive (e.g., lunch, candy, etc.) for their participation.

SAN DIEGO ADAM

SANDAG has been the site administrator for ADAM since its inception in 1987. With the cooperation of the San Diego County Sheriff and Probation Departments, as well as the Presiding Judge in the Juvenile Division, SANDAG staff have conducted interviews with adult men at the downtown Central Jail, women at the Las Colinas Jail, and juvenile boys in Juvenile Hall. Beginning in 1999, interviews were initiated at the Vista Jail with men and women and with girls in Juvenile Hall to provide a more comprehensive picture of drug use among San Diego arrestees. Beginning in 2000, new interviewee selection processes and a revised interviewing instrument were implemented. Probability sampling is currently used to select inmates to interview, instead of the previously implemented convenience sampling. Probability sampling allows every booked arrestee the same chance of being selected for an interview, regardless of when he or she was arrested or booked. Convenience sampling, on the other hand, gave arrestees who were booked at a certain time of day (i.e., the time that the interviewers were in the jail) a better chance of getting interviewed, thus possibly skewing the data. Because of the large differences between the old instrument and the new, comparisons across time cannot be made with most variables.

Significance of ADAM Data

The social, health, and financial costs and consequences of drug abuse are important concerns for the San Diego Region. To target resources appropriately with respect to prevention, intervention, enforcement, treatment, and interdiction, the nature and scope of drug use must be carefully monitored. There are many benefits of the ADAM information for practitioners and policymakers. For example, examination of drug use trends over time can identify access and availability of types of drugs, as well as changes in the sub-groups who are using which types of drugs (e.g., ethnic groups, age categories, gender, etc.). Monitoring the ADAM results also provides a means to evaluate the impact of new drug prevention and control strategies. With the implementation of Proposition 36 in July 2001 that mandates drug treatment for first time convicted drug offenders, the ADAM results will be of increased interest in the future. Finally, the ADAM process can be used as a research platform to learn about other issues affecting this population sub-group. For example, with NIJ funding, SANDAG developed an addendum to the ADAM interview to address drug use and market dynamics of methamphetamine. In addition, an interview about access and use of firearms was initiated in prior years and administered in 11 ADAM sites. The results of that addendum showed strong correlations between gun possession and gang membership, as well as an association between gang membership and drug sales. Another addendum in which San Diego arrestees participated was focused on heroin and cocaine users and their procurement and use patterns. Although tobacco and alcohol constitute serious problems for communities, the ADAM program is focused on the use of illicit drugs.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

The report begins with drug use trends over time, by drug type, as measured by urinalysis tests. Characteristics of year 2000 arrestees are then presented in greater detail regarding:

- Age
- Ethnicity
- Arrest Charge
- Educational History
- Employment Status
- Treatment Experience
- Criminal History
- Drug or Alcohol Dependence
- Self-reported Drug Use
- Recent Drug Market Experience.

Adult and juvenile characteristics are presented separately.

Additionally, due to the historically high use of methamphetamine in San Diego County and the recent nationwide upsurge in its use, SANDAG received funding support from the National Institute of Justice to develop a Meth Addendum to the ADAM interview. The Meth Addendum was conducted in five western cities from October 1996 through September 1997. This supplement to the ADAM interview was completed by arrestees who admitted to using methamphetamine within 30 days of the interview. It included 60 questions about use patterns, drug market dynamics, and aspects of manufacturing meth. The report on the five sites, entitled "Meth Matters: Methamphetamine Users in Five Western Cities," is available from the National Institute of Justice. With local funding, San Diego has continued to administer the addendum to the present, and the current report will include a summary on the data collected during 2000.

DRUG USE TRENDS

Appendix A contains figures of quarterly percentages of those positive for drug use at time of arrest and includes adult and juvenile males and females (juvenile females are included starting in 1999). Annual positive results are shown in Figures 1 through 5 and Appendix A, and results are discussed in the following section.

Other ADAM Sites

In contrast to previous years, the San Diego ADAM site is no longer one of the leading sites with respect to high percentages of adult arrestees showing recent drug use. As seen in Table 1, there are several cities with over 70 percent of both males and females testing positive for some illegal drug in 2000. The percentages for men are weighted; those for females are unweighted. When data are weighted, cases that were selected through systematic sampling are used to determine how many people those cases represent in the total population of persons arrested during the data collection time period. Each individual's probability of selection determines the sampling weight. For example, if a person had a .10 probability of being selected for an interview, then he or she would represent ten people (nine in addition to him- or herself) in the population who were not sampled. Each probability is determined by a variety of variables, and the method is beyond the scope of this report.

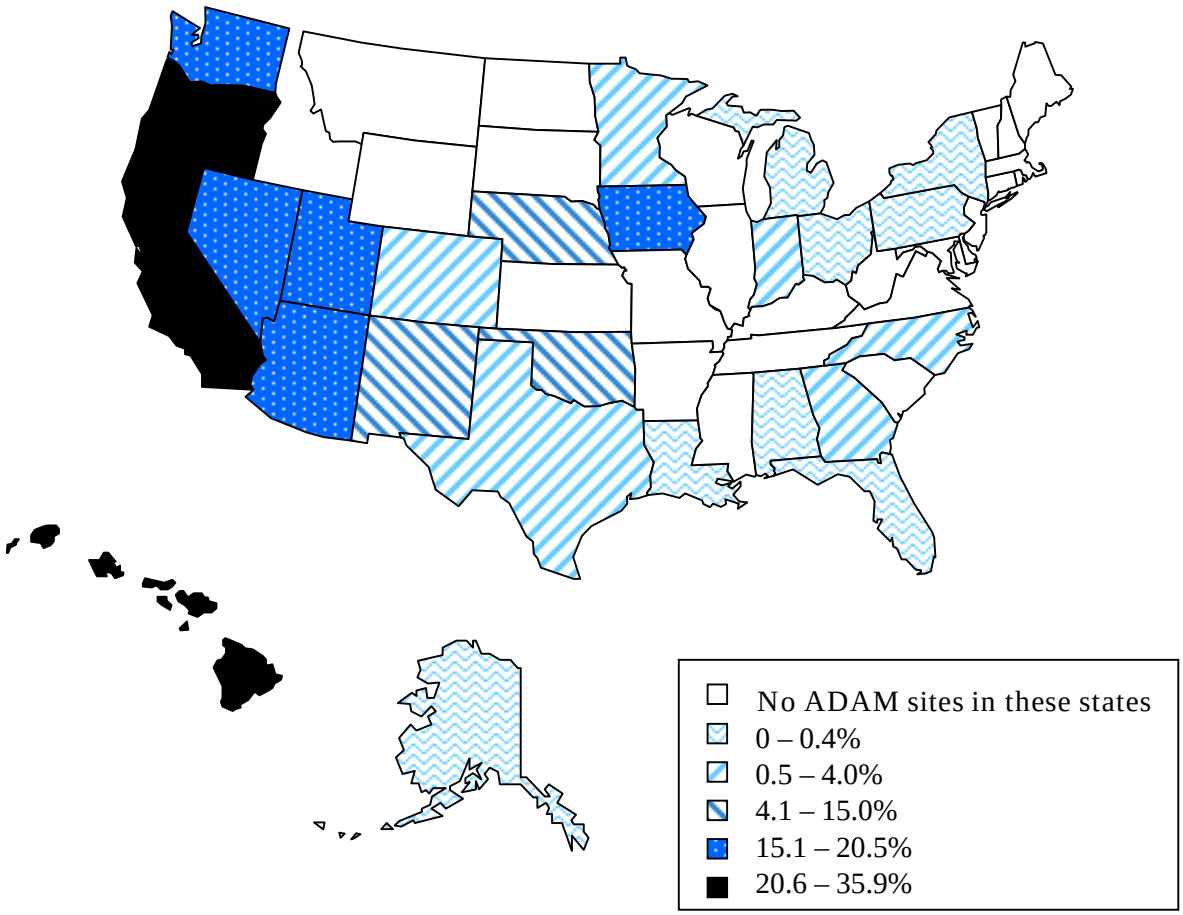
Table 1
Ranking of ADAM Sites Testing Positive for Any Drug
ADAM Adult Arrestees, 2000

ADAM Site Adult Males	Percent Positive	ADAM Site Adult Females	Percent Positive
New York	79.9%	Sacramento	85.2%
Sacramento	73.5%	Charlotte-Metro	79.5%
Cleveland	72.0%	New York	74.9%
Philadelphia	71.9%	Seattle	73.9%
Oklahoma City	71.4%	Indianapolis	72.3%
Atlanta	70.4%	Atlanta	71.7%
Detroit	69.5%	Denver	70.5%
New Orleans	69.4%	Tucson	70.5%
Tucson	69.4%	Detroit	69.7%
Charlotte-Metro	68.2%	San Jose	69.4%
Minneapolis	66.7%	Portland	69.2%
Phoenix, Mesa	65.5%	Cleveland	68.1%
Albuquerque	64.9%	Oklahoma City	67.2%
Capital Area (Albany)	64.9%	**San Diego**	**66.4%**
Birmingham	64.8%	Phoenix, Mesa, Glendale	66.3%
Portland	64.3%	Los Angeles	64.6%
Seattle	64.2%	Honolulu	62.5%
Indianapolis	64.1%	Ft. Lauderdale	61.3%
San Diego	**63.8%**	Minneapolis	61.1%
Denver	63.7%	Las Vegas	60.9%
Omaha	63.4%	Philadelphia	59.3%
Honolulu	62.9%	Salt Lake City	59.2%
Miami	62.8%	Des Moines	59.1%
Ft. Lauderdale	61.8%	Albuquerque	57.5%
Laredo	59.0%	New Orleans	56.5%
Las Vegas	58.5%	Birmingham	53.3%
Spokane	57.9%	Omaha	52.6%
Houston	57.2%	Houston	51.7%
Des Moines	55.3%	Capital Area (Albany)	50.0%
Dallas	54.5%	Anchorage	46.2%
Salt Lake City	54.1%	Spokane	41.7%
San Antonio	52.9%	Dallas	38.8%
San Jose	52.9%	Laredo	31.0%
Anchorage	52.2%		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, "2000 Annualized Site Reports," July 2001.

San Diego County has a long history of methamphetamine production, trafficking, and use, visibly emerging in the early 1990s. In the last ten years, a number of enforcement and prevention strategies were initiated to address the meth producers, sellers, and users. With Honolulu as a new site in 2000, California is no longer the state with the highest meth use. It is clear from Figure 1 that, although the use of meth in the arrestee population appears to be emerging in the midwest and eastward, it still predominates in the ADAM sites in the west. Honolulu and Sacramento arrestees show higher positive meth results than San Diego for men and women, while San Jose and Salt Lake City also show higher results for women (Table 2), surpassing San Diego since 1999.

Figure 1
ADAM Sites Testing Positive for Meth, Weighted
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, 2000



NOTE: In states with more than one ADAM site, the one with the highest percentage was selected.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Justice, Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, "2000 Annualized Site Reports," July 2001, and the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG).

Table 2
Ranking of ADAM Sites Testing Positive for Methamphetamine
ADAM Adult Arrestees, 2000

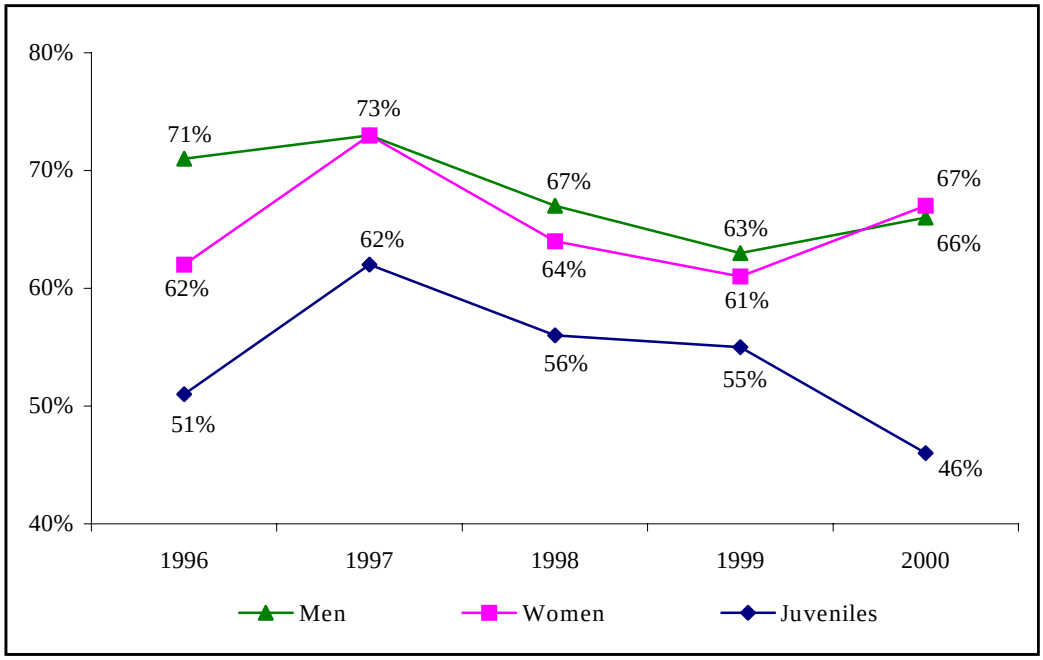
ADAM Site Adult Males	Percent Positive	ADAM Site Adult Females	Percent Positive
Honolulu	35.9%	Honolulu	47.2%
Sacramento	29.3%	San Jose	40.8%
San Diego	**26.3%**	Sacramento	29.6%
San Jose	21.5%	Salt Lake City	28.9%
Portland	21.4%	**San Diego**	**28.7%**
Spokane	20.4%	Phoenix, Mesa, Glendale	24.1%
Phoenix, Mesa	19.1%	Portland	23.5%
Des Moines	18.6%	Seattle	21.7%
Las Vegas	17.8%	Des Moines	20.5%
Salt Lake City	17.1%	Las Vegas	20.5%
Oklahoma City	11.3%	Oklahoma City	16.2%
Omaha	11.0%	Omaha	13.2%
Seattle	9.2%	Los Angeles	12.3%
Tucson	6.9%	Tucson	9.0%
Albuquerque	4.7%	Spokane	8.3%
Denver	2.6%	Albuquerque	5.7%
Dallas	2.1%	Denver	5.3%
Minneapolis	1.6%	Dallas	3.0%
Charlotte-Metro	1.4%	Birmingham	2.2%
Indianapolis	0.7%	Houston	1.7%
Atlanta	0.5%	Anchorage	0.8%
Houston	0.5%	Indianapolis	0.7%
Anchorage	0.2%	New Orleans	0.4%
Birmingham	0.2%	Charlotte-Metro	0.3%
New Orleans	0.2%	Atlanta	0.0%
San Antonio	0.2%	Capital Area (Albany)	0.0%
Cleveland	0.1%	Cleveland	0.0%
Capital Area (Albany)	0.0%	Detroit	0.0%
Detroit	0.0%	Ft. Lauderdale	0.0%
Ft. Lauderdale	0.0%	Laredo	0.0%
Laredo	0.0%	Minneapolis	0.0%
Miami	0.0%	New York	0.0%
New York	0.0%	Philadelphia	0.0%
Philadelphia	0.0%		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, "2000 Annualized Site Reports," July 2001.

Any Illicit Drug

In 2000, women were the most likely to test positive for *any* illicit drug (67%), closely followed by men (66%; Figure 2). The percentage for 2000 (46%) was the lowest percentage positive for juveniles in any of the five comparison years. Men had only one year with a lower percentage, 1999 (63%). Positive tests for women increased five percentage points since 1996, compared to a five percentage point **decrease** for both men and juveniles during the same time period.

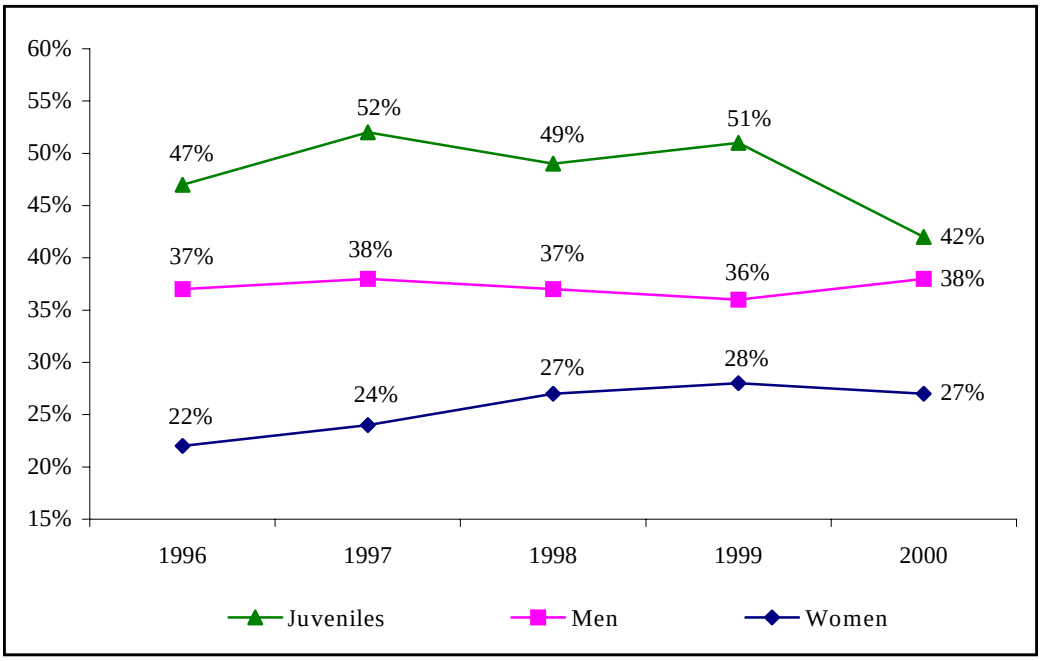
Figure 2
Positive Urinalysis for Any Illicit Drug, by Men, Women, and Juveniles
ADAM, San Diego Region, 1996-2000



Marijuana

Juveniles are the most likely of all the groups to test positive for marijuana (Figure 3). Four out of ten juveniles (42%) in 2000 tested positive for marijuana, as did 38 percent of men and 27 percent of women. Use of marijuana changed little in the five comparison years, with the biggest change occurring in 2000 for juveniles, which was a nine percentage point drop since 1999 and a five percentage point drop since 1996. About one-quarter of the women tested positive for marijuana each year. Use by men stayed steady between 36 and 38 percent in the five years.

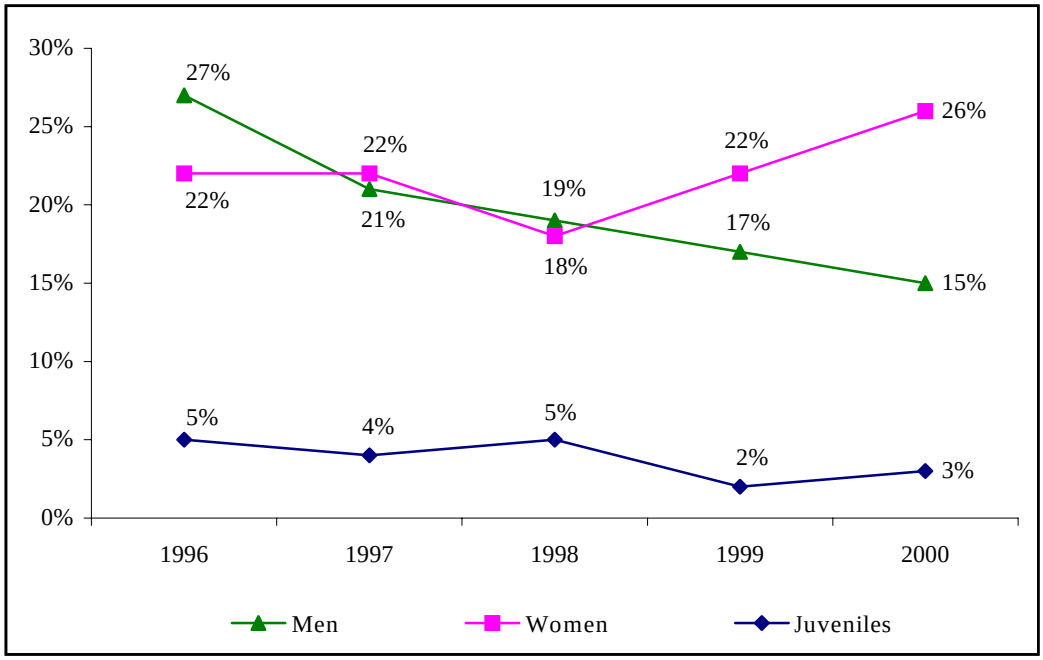
Figure 3
Positive Urinalysis for Marijuana, by Men, Women, and Juveniles
ADAM, San Diego Region, 1996-2000



Cocaine

Similar to other large cities with ADAM sites, cocaine use among male adults has declined over the past five years. Positive drug results for men decreased since 1996, to 15 percent in 2000 (Figure 4). Positive cocaine tests for women increased four percentage points overall since 1996, containing a decrease to 18 percent in 1998, then a rise to 26 percent in 2000. Juvenile use of cocaine has remained low; positive tests were below ten percent in each quarter from 1996 to 2000.

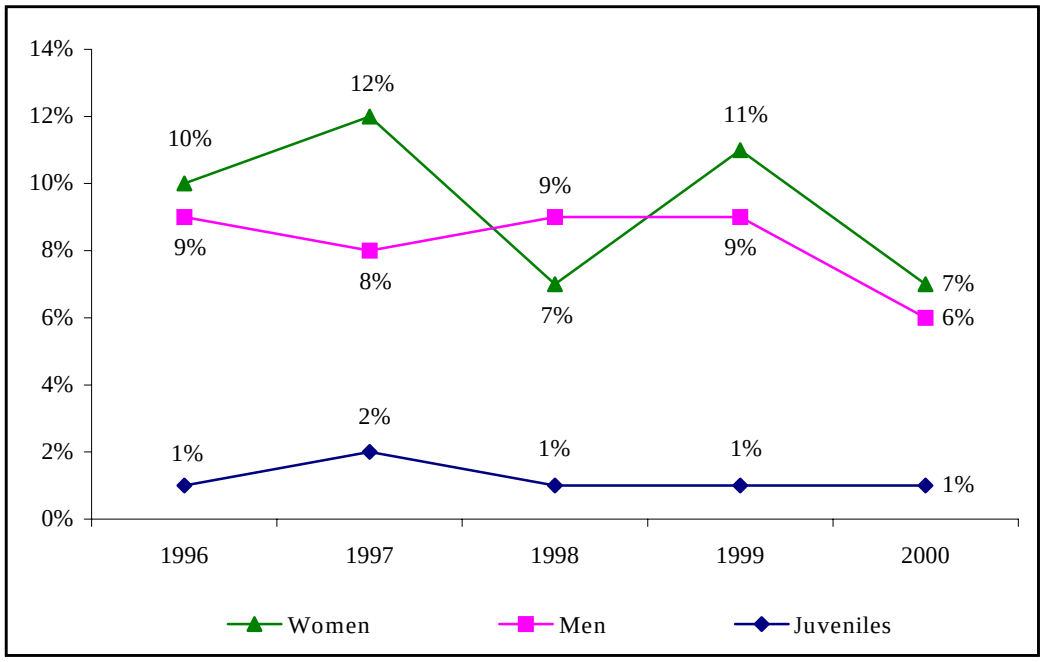
Figure 4
Positive Urinalysis for Cocaine, by Men, Women, and Juveniles
ADAM, San Diego Region, 1996-2000



Heroin

Less than one in ten arrestees in San Diego tested positive for heroin in 2000 (Figure 5). These numbers are down slightly since 1996. Historically, women are more likely to test positive for heroin than men. Heroin use by juveniles is at or below two percent each year since 1996.

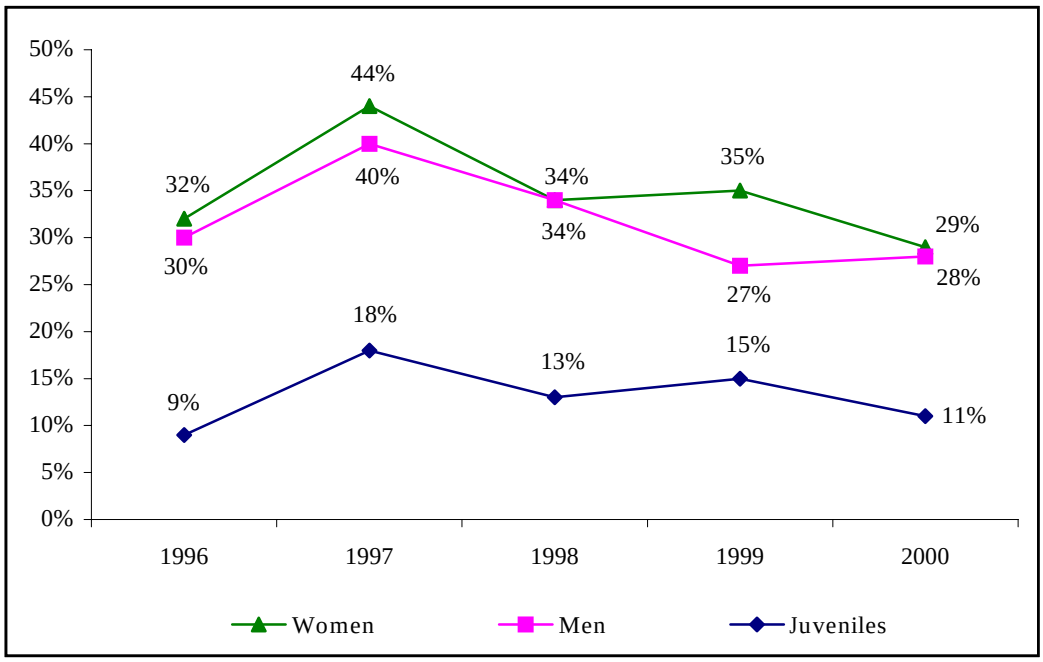
Figure 5
Positive Urinalysis for Heroin, by Men, Women, and Juveniles
ADAM, San Diego Region, 1996-2000



Methamphetamine

In 2000, just under one-third of both men and women tested positive for methamphetamine; eleven percent of juveniles tested positive for meth (Figure 6). These percentages represent declines for men and women since 1996. Meth use appears to vary more than use of other drugs. *Quarterly*, positive tests for men ranged from 20 percent in first quarter 1996 to 45 percent in third quarter 1997. Women's tests ranged from 21 percent in second quarter 1996 and fourth quarter 1998 to 50 percent in fourth quarter 1997. Drug tests for juveniles ranged from six percent in first quarter 1996 to 24 percent in fourth quarter 1997 (not shown).

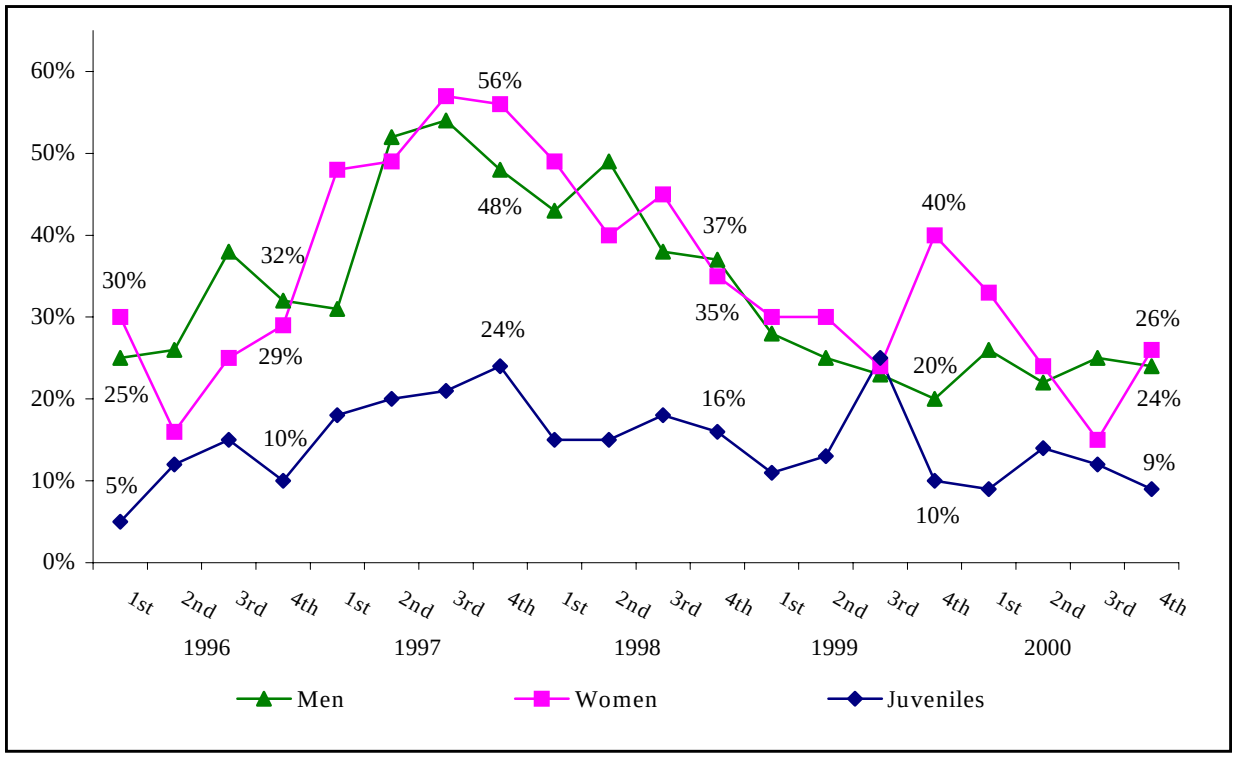
Figure 6
Positive Urinalysis for Methamphetamine, by Men, Women, and Juveniles
ADAM, San Diego Region, 1996-2000



Multiple Drugs

It is not uncommon for drug users to use more than one drug on a regular basis. The year 1997 marked a peak in multiple drug use for adults (Figure 7). Since then, there has been a steady decline in multiple drug use for men and women, while juvenile use does not show such a dramatic trend. There was a small surge in multiple drug use for women from the end of 1999 to the beginning of 2000, but the overall downward trend subsequently continued.

Figure 7
Positive Urinalysis for Multiple Drugs, by Men, Women, and Juveniles
ADAM, San Diego Region, 1996-2000



FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

Unlike previous ADAM reports, five-year comparisons cannot be made due to the aforementioned reasons regarding the new instrument and sampling procedures. However, an initial comparison can be made to determine if there were any significant changes in the sample of arrestees who agreed to be interviewed between the two time periods for the sake of validating statistics prior to the new sampling procedure. None of the following statistics have been weighted, and only interviewees who provided a urine sample are included.

Characteristics of Adult Male Arrestees

Age

ADAM adult male arrestees in 2000 were likely to be age 31 or older (54% versus 49% in 1996). Eighteen percent (18%) of arrestees were age 26-30 in 1996; this group decreased slightly to 16 percent in 2000 (Table 3).

Table 3
Characteristics of Adult Male Arrestees
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1996 and 2000

	1996	2000
Age		
25 and under	33%	31%
26-30	18%	16%
31 and over	49%	54%
Total	**852**	**585**
Ethnicity		
White	34%	39%
Black	25%	23%
Hispanic	37%	34%
Other	4%	5%
Total	**852**	**587**
Arrest Charge		
Violent	28%	25%
Drug / Alcohol	36%	38%
Property	24%	12%
Other	12%	24%
Total	**852**	**588**

Note: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

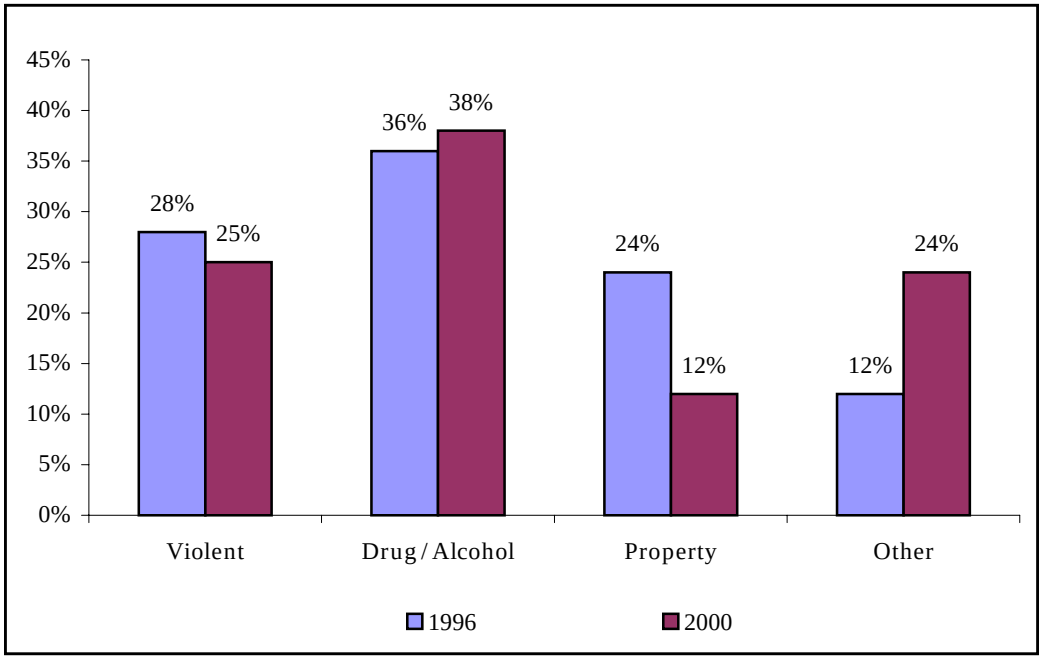
Ethnicity

The ethnicity of arrestees was almost unchanged, with slightly fewer Blacks and Hispanics and slightly more Whites in 2000 than in 1996. The largest percentage of arrestees in 2000 was White (39%) but Hispanic in 1996 (37%; Table 3).

Arrest Charge

The most frequent charge for both years was for drug or alcohol violations (Table 3). From 1996 to 2000, the percentage of arrestees charged with a property offense decreased, from 24 percent to 12 percent (Figure 8). Violent charges decreased slightly, to 25 percent. The percent arrested for "other" crimes, such as probation violations, increased to 24 percent over the five-year period. These changes may be due to the modification in sampling procedures between the two comparison years.

Figure 8
Highest Charge at Arrest
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1996 and 2000



Characteristics of Female Adult Arrestees

Age

Similar to male arrestees, female arrestees in both comparison years were likely to be 31 and older in age (54% in 1996 and 50% in 2000; Table 4). There were proportionately more younger arrestees in 2000 (31% were 25 or younger) than in 1996 (26%). The ages of the adult arrestees in the ADAM sample closely matched the ages of the entire San Diego County arrestee population during the same time period.[1]

Table 4
Characteristics of Adult Female Arrestees
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1996 and 2000

	1996	2000
Age		
25 and under	26%	31%
26-30	20%	19%
31 and over	54%	50%
Total	**310**	**266**
Ethnicity		
White	46%	41%
Black	26%	35%
Hispanic	23%	18%
Other	5%	7%
Total	**310**	**265**
Arrest Charge		
Violent	17%	24%
Drug / Alcohol	31%	46%
Property	31%	17%
Other	21%	13%
Total	**310**	**268**

[1] Piazza, D., Allnutt, D., Pennell, S. (2001). Arrests in the San Diego Region, 2000. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments.

Note: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Ethnicity

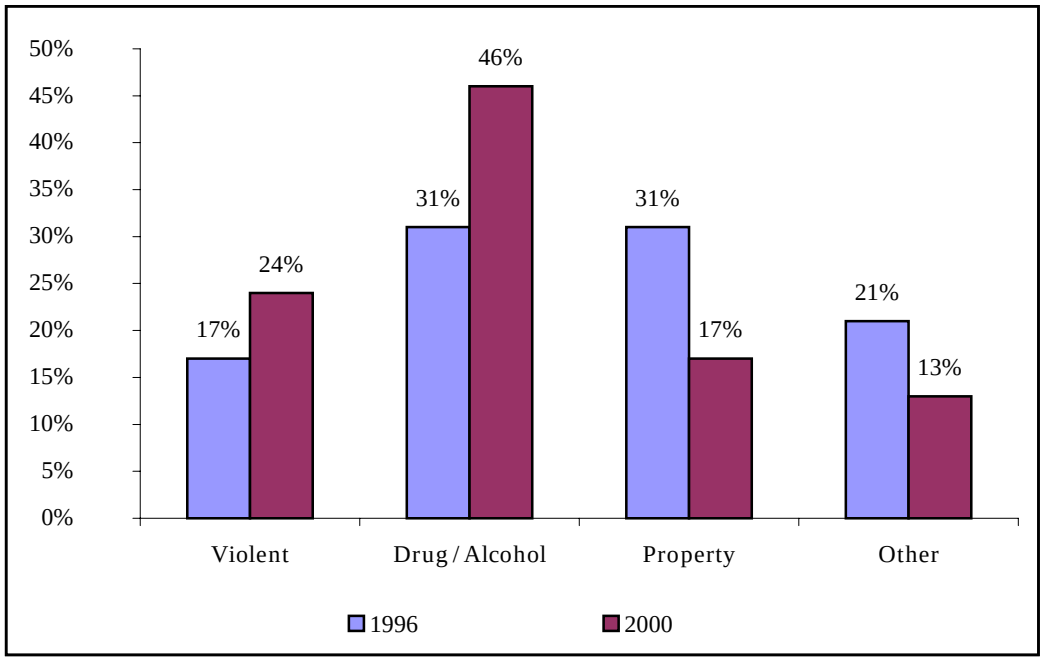
There were proportionately more White arrestees interviewed in both years compared to other ethnicities (46% in 1996 and 41% in 2000; Table 4). There was an increase in Black arrestees (from 26% to 35%) and a decrease in Hispanic arrestees (from 23% to 18%) interviewed between 1996 and 2000. Compared to men, there were proportionately more Blacks and fewer Hispanics interviewed. In terms of ethnicity, the ADAM sample proportionately included fewer Whites and more Blacks than the whole arrestee population in San Diego County for 2000.[1]

Arrest Charge

The most frequent charge for women in 2000 was drug or alcohol violations (46%; Figure 9), an increase from 31 percent in 1996. From 1996 to 2000, the percentage of arrestees charged with a property offense decreased, from 31 percent to 17 percent, while violent charges increased to 24 percent from 17 percent. The percent arrested for "other" crimes, such as probation violations, decreased over the five-year period (21% vs. 13%). Compared to the entire arrestee population in San Diego County in the year 2000, ADAM arrestees were charged with more violent offenses and drug offenses[1]. This discrepancy may be due to different definitions between the two analyses. For example, the ADAM data categorizes driving under the influence as a drug or alcohol offense, while the arrest report categorizes it under “other” offenses.

[1] Piazza, D., Allnutt, D., Pennell, S. (2001). Arrests in the San Diego Region, 2000. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments.

Figure 9
Highest Charge at Arrest
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1996 and 2000



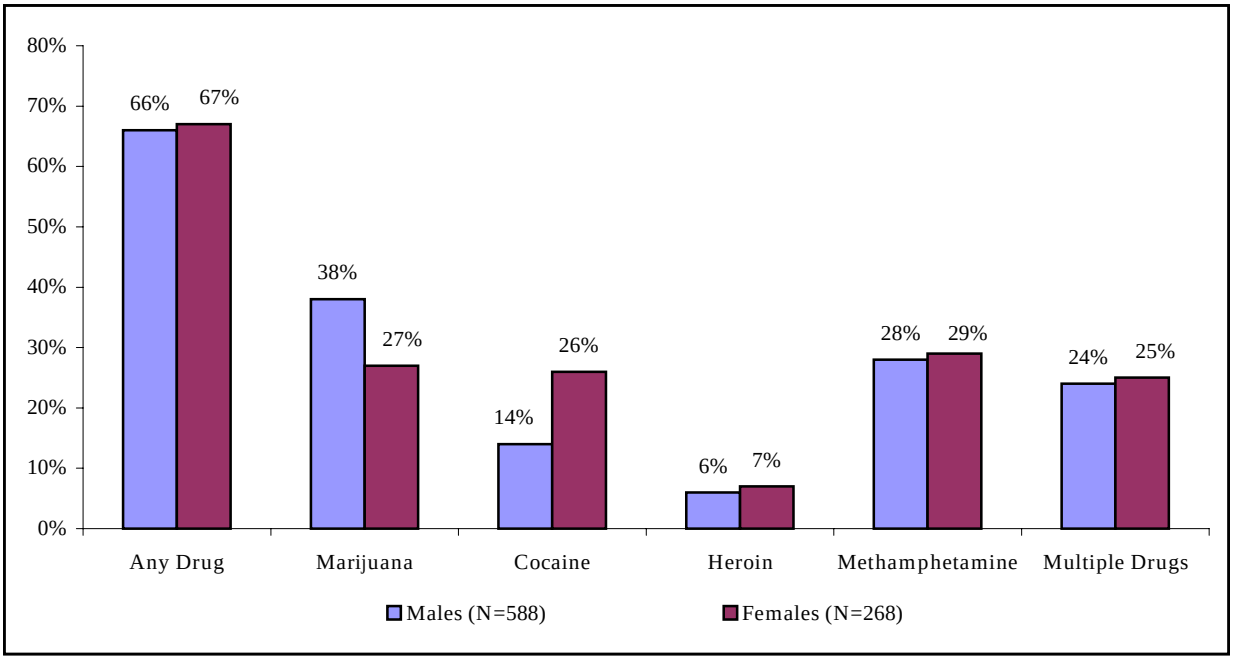
2000 FINDINGS

Almost 600 adult male arrestees were interviewed in 2000. They were interviewed an average of 17 hours after their arrest. Over 250 adult female arrestees were interviewed an average of eleven hours after their arrest.

Positive Drug Results

Male and female arrestees showed similar levels of positive drug tests (Figure 10). They were nearly equally likely to test positive for any drug, heroin, meth, and multiple drugs. Men were more likely to test positive for marijuana (38%) than women (27%), while women were almost twice as likely to test positive for cocaine (26% versus 14%).

Figure 10
Positive Drug Results by Gender
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000



Age

In the year 2000, over one-half of the adult male arrestees were age 31 and older (54%), almost one-third were age 25 or under (31%), and 16 percent were age 26-30 (Table 3). Arrestees aged 25 and younger were more likely to test positive for marijuana (49%) than their older counterparts (Table 5). Older arrestees (age 31 and older) were most likely to show positive use of the "harder" drugs, such as meth (31%), cocaine (19%), and heroin (8%). Older arrestees also had a higher percentage of positive results for multiple drug use (27%) than younger arrestees; they were also more likely to show use for "any" illicit drugs (69%).

Table 5
Positive Drug Result, by Age
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	AGE		
	25 and Under	**26-30**	**31 and Over**
Any Drug	63%	63%	69%
Marijuana	49%	39%	32%
Cocaine	9%	11%	19%
Heroin	5%	5%	8%
Methamphetamine	25%	27%	31%
Multiple Drugs	23%	19%	27%
Total	**179**	**93**	**313**

One-half (50%) of the women were 31 years old or older in the year 2000. The remainder were 25 or younger (31%) and 26 to 30 years old (19%; Table 4). The positive drug results by age for women were similar to those for the men (Table 6). While the percentages were slightly different for most drugs, the directions of the changes were the same. Of note is the large percentage of older arrestees who tested positive, especially for cocaine (41% of females compared to 19% of males ages 31 and over).

Table 6
Positive Drug Result, by Age
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	AGE		
	25 and Under	**26-30**	**31 and Over**
Any Drug	60%	68%	71%
Marijuana	37%	30%	20%
Cocaine	7%	20%	41%
Heroin	4%	8%	10%
Methamphetamine	30%	38%	24%
Multiple Drugs	22%	26%	26%
Total	**83**	**50**	**133**

Ethnicity and Citizenship

Of the 588 adult males interviewed in the year 2000, two-fifths (39%) were Caucasian, one-third were Hispanic (34%), and almost one-quarter were Black (23%; Table 3). The remaining arrestees (5%) were other ethnicities, including Asian and American Indian. Nine percent of the interviews were conducted in Spanish. Interviews are conducted in Spanish when the interviewee speaks only Spanish.

Over one-tenth (13%) were not U.S. citizens. Four percent (4%) of all arrestees admitted to having no legal documents (not shown).

White and Black arrestees were the most likely to show use of *any* illicit drug (73% and 72%, respectively; Table 7). Blacks were by far the most likely to test positive for cocaine (38%), while Whites were most likely to test positive for marijuana (46%). Seven percent (7%) of Hispanic arrestees tested positive for cocaine, as did eight percent of Whites, while no arrestees of "other" ethnicities tested positive for cocaine. Almost one-third of Whites (30%), less than one-quarter of Hispanics (23%), and one-fifth of Blacks (20%) tested positive for multiple drugs. Arrestees of "other" ethnicities (e.g., Asian-American, Native American) were most likely to test positive for meth, followed by Hispanics (34%) and Whites (33%).

Table 7
Positive Drug Result, by Ethnicity
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Any Drug	73%	72%	56%	56%
Marijuana	46%	38%	31%	19%
Cocaine	8%	38%	7%	0%
Heroin	7%	4%	7%	11%
Methamphetamine	33%	12%	34%	37%
Multiple Drugs	30%	20%	23%	15%
Total	**227**	**136**	**197**	**27**

Of the 268 adult females interviewed in the year 2000, two-fifths (41%) were White, over one-third (35%) were Black, and almost one-fifth were Hispanic (18%; Table 4). The remaining arrestees (7%) were other ethnicities, including Asian and American Indian.

Almost one-tenth (8%) were not U.S. citizens. One percent (1%) of all arrestees admitted to having no legal documents (not shown).

Similar to the males, White female arrestees were most likely to test positive for marijuana (31%) than Hispanic (25%) or Black (24%) arrestees (Table 8). In addition, Black females were at least twice as likely to test positive for cocaine (42%) than arrestees of other ethnicities. While White and Hispanic males were about equally likely to test positive for meth, White females were more likely than both Hispanic and Black females to test positive (36% White vs. 23% Hispanic and Black).

Table 8
Positive Drug Result, by Ethnicity
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Any Drug	71%	75%	51%	44%
Marijuana	31%	24%	25%	28%
Cocaine	21%	42%	15%	6%
Heroin	9%	5%	9%	6%
Methamphetamine	36%	23%	23%	28%
Multiple Drugs	28%	24%	23%	17%
Total	**108**	**92**	**47**	**18**

Arrest Charge

Most of the male arrestees (62%) were charged with at least one felony in the year 2000 (not shown). Over one-third (38%) of the interviewees had a drug or alcohol offense as their highest charge, such as drug possession, driving under the influence (DUI), or drug sales (Table 3). One-quarter (25%) had violent charges (e.g., spousal abuse, assault) as their highest charge. Twelve percent (12%) were charged with property crimes (e.g., burglary, stolen vehicle). The remaining (24%) had as their highest charge "other" charges, such as probation or parole violations and bench warrants.

Contrary to popular perception, meth users are not more likely to be arrested for violent offenses than users of other drugs. For example, males who were arrested for a violent offense more likely tested positive for marijuana (38%) than for other drugs (Table 9). Those arrested on a drug or alcohol charge were more likely to test positive for meth (40%) than those arrested on other types of charges.

Table 9
Highest Charge at Arrest, by Positive Drug Result
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Violent	Drug/Alcohol	Property	Other
Any Drug	51%	75%	61%	72%
Marijuana	38%	37%	29%	44%
Cocaine	10%	22%	11%	9%
Heroin	2%	8%	10%	7%
Methamphetamine	17%	40%	29%	22%
Multiple Drugs	19%	34%	22%	17%
Total	**146**	**226**	**72**	**144**

Similar to the males, most females were arrested with at least one felony in the year 2000 (65%; not shown). Almost one-half had as their highest charge a drug or alcohol offense (46%), almost one-quarter were charged with violent offenses (24%), 17 percent had property charges, while the remaining were charged with "other" crimes (13%), such as probation violations (Table 4). Women were more likely than men to have drug or property charges but less likely to have "other" charges. They were equally likely to be charged with a violent offense.

Female violent arrestees were half as likely than their male counterparts to test positive for meth (9% versus 17%; Tables 9 and 10). Similar to the men, women drug or alcohol arrestees were more likely than those arrested for other charges to test positive for any drug (81%), especially meth (37%), cocaine (33%) and marijuana (31%; Table 10). Property arrestees were most likely to test positive for meth (38%), while violent arrestees most often tested positive for marijuana (22%).

Table 10
Highest Charge at Arrest, by Positive Drug Result
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Violent	Drug/Alcohol	Property	Other
Any Drug	38%	81%	62%	75%
Marijuana	22%	31%	27%	25%
Cocaine	12%	33%	16%	42%
Heroin	3%	11%	4%	8%
Methamphetamine	9%	37%	38%	25%
Multiple Drugs	9%	34%	27%	19%
Total	**65**	**122**	**45**	**36**

Arrest and Residence Location

As might be expected, individuals were typically arrested in the same area of the county as their residence ($p < .0001$; not shown). Adults were more likely to test positive for marijuana if they were arrested in the North County Coastal area (44%; Table 11) than in other areas of the county. Downtown arrestees were more likely than those arrested in other areas of the county to test positive for crack or cocaine (47%). Those who were arrested the North County Coastal area were more likely to test positive for heroin (15%) than those arrested in other areas of the county. East County arrestees were most likely to test positive for meth (40%) than those arrested in other areas of the county. Those arrested in the Uptown area were most likely to test positive for any drug (76%), while North County Coastal arrestees were most likely to test positive for more than one drug (35%) than those arrested in other areas of the county.

Table 11
Arrest Location, by Positive Drug Result
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

Location of Arrest	N	Marijuana	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Meth	Any Drug	Multiple Drugs
South Bay	94	29%	11%	6%	35%	59%	23%
Downtown	83	30%	**47%**	5%	13%	73%	27%
Uptown	95	38%	31%	2%	23%	**76%**	25%
Coastal	16	38%	0%	13%	31%	56%	25%
Central	36	25%	6%	0%	31%	44%	17%
North County Coastal	55	**44%**	7%	**15%**	33%	67%	**35%**
North County Inland	70	27%	6%	13%	34%	60%	20%
East County	116	37%	8%	6%	**40%**	66%	25%
Missing	271	36%	20%	7%	25%	69%	23%

Note: Data percentaged across table.

Surprisingly, despite being arrested in the same area of the county as their residence in most cases, adult arrestees showed a slightly different pattern of positive results when examined by location of residence (Table 12). Some differences may be attributed to the smaller number of missing locations for residence locations than arrest locations. As with arrest location, the most frequent residence location for positive cocaine or crack results was downtown (37%). Positive meth results had two most frequent areas: East County, similar to arrest location, and South Bay, both with 30 percent positive results for meth. Coastal residents were more likely to test positive for marijuana (61%) than residents from other areas of the county. North County Coastal residents were more likely to test positive for heroin (16%) than residents from other areas of the county. Downtown and Coastal residents were most likely to test positive for any drug (72% each), while solely Coastal residents tested most frequently for more than one drug (33%) than residents from other areas of the county.

Table 12
Residence Location, by Positive Drug Result
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

Location of Residence	N	Marijuana	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Meth	Any Drug	Multiple Drugs
Transient	69	36%	25%	6%	16%	70%	22%
South Bay	120	33%	11%	6%	**38%**	64%	23%
Downtown	118	35%	**37%**	8%	17%	**72%**	26%
Uptown	112	37%	25%	4%	29%	71%	27%
Coastal	18	**61%**	6%	6%	33%	**72%**	**33%**
Central	34	21%	9%	6%	21%	53%	9%
North County Coastal	51	39%	8%	**16%**	31%	65%	31%
North County Inland	75	19%	5%	8%	32%	51%	15%
East County	117	39%	12%	3%	**38%**	69%	29%
Missing	125	37%	21%	9%	26%	68%	27%

Note: Data percentaged across table.

Education, Job Status, and Health Insurance

Most of the male respondents reported having some kind of educational degree (75%; Table 13), including high school or GED (43%), vocational or trade school (7%), some college or two-year associate degree (21%), or four-year college degree or higher (5%; not shown). One-fourth (25%) had not completed high school (the average grade completed for these arrestees was the 9th).

Table 13
Socio-Economic Variables
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

High School or Higher	
Yes	75%
No	25%
Total	**588**
Current Work Status	
Work full-time	52%
Work part-time	7%
Unemployed and looking for work	20%
Unemployed and not looking for work	6%
Other	15%
Total	**587**
Have Health Insurance	
Yes	36%
No	64%
Total	**583**
Place of Residence Past 30 Days	
House, mobile home, or apartment	78%
No fixed residence or homeless	10%
home, student housing, or military base	8%
Other	4%
Total	**588**

Note: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Slightly fewer female arrestees graduated with at least a high school degree than male arrestees (72% versus 75%; Tables 13 and 14). Over one-third (35%) of the female arrestees had a high school degree, over one-fifth (22%) had a two-year associate degree, one in ten (11%) went to vocational or trade school, and four percent had a four-year college degree or higher (not shown). Two females reported no formal schooling whatsoever. On average, those without a high school degree completed the 9th grade.

Table 14
Socio-Economic Variables
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

High School or Higher	
Yes	72%
No	28%
Total	**268**
Current Work Status	
Work full-time	24%
Work part-time	14%
Unemployed and looking for work	23%
Unemployed and not looking for work	13%
Other	26%
Total	**268**
Have Health Insurance	
Yes	51%
No	49%
Total	**267**
Place of Residence Past 30 Days	
House, mobile home, or apartment	75%
No fixed residence or homeless	12%
Residential hotel, rooming house, dormitory, group home, student housing, or military base	9%
Other	3%
Total	**268**

Note: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Male arrestees who reported to have at least a high school degree were slightly less likely to have positive drug tests than those who did not graduate from high school (Table 15). This difference was most apparent in positive meth tests, such that 27 percent of high school graduates tested positive for meth compared to 33 percent of high school dropouts.

Table 15
Have a High School Degree by Positive Drug Test
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Yes	No
Any Drug	65%	70%
Marijuana	37%	42%
Cocaine	15%	14%
Heroin	7%	5%
Methamphetamine	27%	33%
Multiple Drugs	24%	27%
Total	**441**	**147**

Similar to the males, female arrestees who do not have at least a high school degree tested positive for any drug more often than female arrestees with a high school degree (Table 16). Again, this difference is most apparent in the use of meth, with 38 percent of high school dropouts and one-quarter (25%) of high school graduates testing positive.

Table 16
Have a High School Degree by Positive Drug Test
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Yes	No
Any Drug	64%	74%
Marijuana	27%	27%
Cocaine	25%	28%
Heroin	7%	9%
Methamphetamine	25%	38%
Multiple Drugs	23%	28%
Total	**194**	**74**

One-half (52%) of the male interviewees claimed to be working in a full time job. One-fifth (20%) were unemployed or laid off but looking for work. Others were working part-time (7%), or unemployed and not looking for work (6%; Table 13).

Arrestees who reported to have a part-time or full-time job were slightly less likely to test positive for drugs than arrestees who were not currently employed (Table 17). This difference was most evident in positive cocaine tests, such that eleven percent of those who had a job tested positive for cocaine compared to 20 percent of people who were not currently working.

Table 17
Have a Job by Positive Drug Test
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Yes	No
Any Drug	62%	73%
Marijuana	37%	38%
Cocaine	11%	20%
Heroin	5%	9%
Methamphetamine	29%	27%
Multiple Drugs	23%	27%
Total	**348**	**239**

Fewer female arrestees reported working compared to males, with almost one-quarter (24%) working full-time and 14 percent working part-time (Table 14). About the same proportion of males and females were unemployed or laid off and looking for work (20% versus 23%, respectively), but twice as many females were unemployed and not looking for work (13%) compared to males (6%).

Similar to the males, female arrestees who were employed were less likely to test positive for drugs than unemployed arrestees (Table 18). Unemployed arrestees were twice as likely as those who had a job to test positive for cocaine (33% versus 16%).

Table 18
Have a Job by Positive Drug Test
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Yes	No
Any Drug	54%	75%
Marijuana	24%	30%
Cocaine	16%	33%
Heroin	8%	7%
Methamphetamine	22%	33%
Multiple Drugs	19%	28%
Total	**102**	**166**

Only over one-third (36%) of the male arrestees had current health coverage (Table 13). The types of insurance included employer or union funded, including state employee benefits (49%), state government funded, including welfare or medicaid (29%), individually purchased (14%), and other types (6%; not shown).

Male arrestees who did not have health coverage were more likely to test positive for drugs than those who were currently covered by health insurance (Table 19). This difference was especially clear in positive meth results, such that 22 percent of arrestees who were covered tested positive for meth compared to one-third (33%) of arrestees who did not have health insurance.

Table 19
Have Current Health Coverage by Positive Drug Test
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Yes	No
Any Drug	59%	70%
Marijuana	36%	39%
Cocaine	10%	16%
Heroin	5%	7%
Methamphetamine	22%	33%
Multiple Drugs	19%	28%
Total	**372**	**211**

Over one-half (51%) of the female arrestees were covered by health insurance (Table 14). The types of insurance included state government funded (52%), employer or union funded (35%), and other types (13%; not shown).

Similar to the males, female arrestees were also more likely to test positive if they were not covered by health insurance (Table 20). This difference is particularly evident in the positive cocaine results (34% not covered versus 19% covered) and positive heroin results (11% versus 4%).

Table 20
Have Current Health Coverage by Positive Drug Test
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Yes	No
Any Drug	59%	75%
Marijuana	23%	32%
Cocaine	19%	34%
Heroin	4%	11%
Methamphetamine	25%	32%
Multiple Drugs	16%	34%
Total	**135**	**132**

Marital Status and Place of Residence

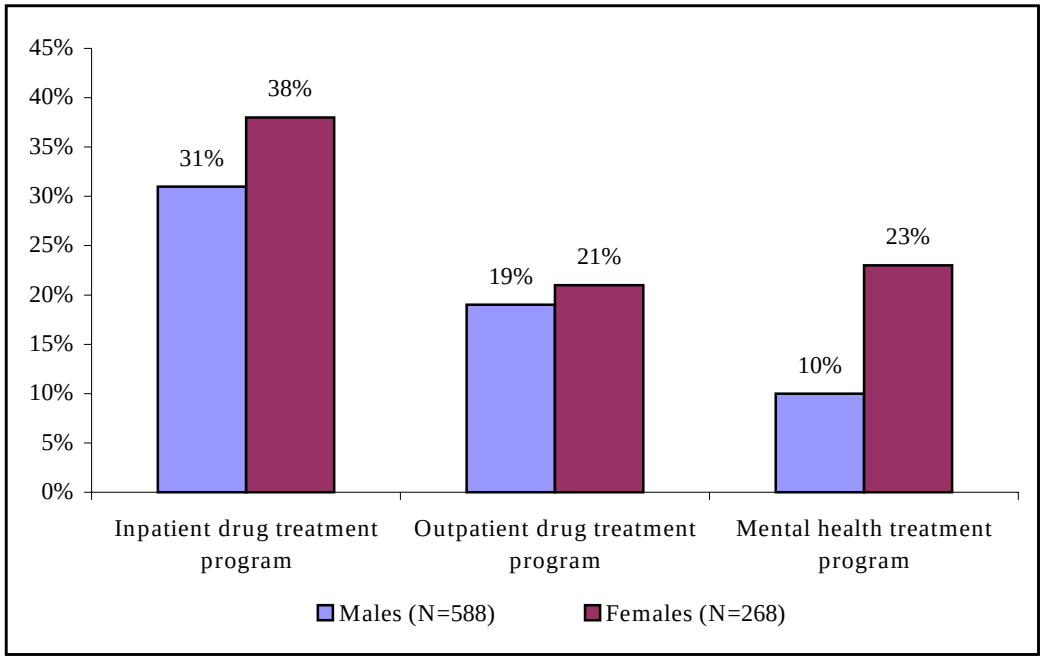
Over one-half of both the male and female respondents have never been married (54% and 51%, respectively). About one-quarter were married (27% and 25%, respectively) and about one-fifth were divorced or separated (19% and 21%, respectively; not shown).

The majority of both the male and female arrestees were living in a house, mobile home, or apartment during most of the previous month (78% and 75%, respectively; Tables 14 and 15). A small percentage of each (10% males and 12% females) were homeless or had no fixed residence. Arrestees had an average of one phone line (not including business numbers, payphones, cell phones, or extensions of the same number) in their residence (range = 0 to 5; not shown).

Treatment Experience

Almost one-third (31%) of the male respondents admitted to ever having stayed at least overnight in an inpatient or residential drug or alcohol treatment program, such as detox, rehab, a therapeutic community, or a hospital, a slightly lower incidence than the female arrestees (38%; Figure 11). About one-fifth of both genders (19% males and 21% females) had ever been admitted to an outpatient drug or alcohol treatment program, not including Alcohol Anonymous (AA) or Narcotics Anonymous (NA) meetings. The largest difference was in mental health treatment at a psychiatric unit of a hospital or other facility, with females being admitted more than twice as frequently (23%) as males (10%). Arrestees of both genders who have had overnight mental health treatment were more likely to test positive for any drug (78% males and 77% females) than those who did not report this type of mental health treatment (65% males and 64% females; not shown).

Figure 11
Types of Treatment Received in Lifetime by Gender
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000



Arrestees who reported to have been in some type of drug or alcohol treatment in their lifetime, whether inpatient or outpatient, were much more likely to test positive than those who had never had drug or alcohol treatment (Table 21). This difference is especially apparent for both genders in cocaine tests for those who had previous inpatient treatment (23% males and 41% females) versus those who never had such treatment (11% males and 17% females). For outpatient treatment, the differences were clearest in positive marijuana tests for males (49% for those who had outpatient treatment versus 35% who had not had outpatient treatment) and positive meth tests for females (43% versus 25%, respectively). For which drug the treatment was intended was not specified, but while patients often have one substance with which they have a problem, treatment programs usually aim at eliminating the use of all drugs.

Table 21
Ever Had Drug or Alcohol Treatment by Positive Drug Test and Gender
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Males				Females			
	Inpatient		Outpatient		Inpatient		Outpatient	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Any Drug	80%	60%	83%	63%	84%	56%	80%	63%
Marijuana	36%	39%	49%	35%	33%	24%	32%	26%
Cocaine	23%	11%	14%	15%	41%	17%	27%	26%
Heroin	10%	5%	12%	5%	12%	5%	11%	6%
Methamphetamine	31%	27%	37%	27%	33%	26%	43%	25%
Multiple Drugs	29%	22%	36%	22%	39%	16%	32%	23%
Total	181	407	109	479	101	167	56	211

Criminal History

The majority of the male arrestees (82%) had been arrested (charged on a criminal offense or picked up on a warrant and booked at a holding facility) before the current arrest, not including juvenile arrests, a higher percentage than that for females (67%; Table 22). Three-fourths (76%) of the males were ever held in jail for at least 24 hours or served time in a jail, prison, juvenile detention facility, or boot camp, compared to 64 percent of the females.

Table 22
Criminal History by Gender
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Males	Females
Previously arrested (not including juvenile arrests)	82%	67%
Served more than 24 hours in jail (including juvenile time)	76%	64%
Total	**588**	**268**

Arrestees who admitted to prior adult arrests were much more likely to test positive for drugs than those who never had a prior arrest (Table 23). Previous male arrestees were almost three times as likely to test positive for multiple drugs than those without a previous arrest (28% versus 10%), over twice as likely to test positive for cocaine (16% versus 7%) and heroin (7% versus 4%), and almost twice as likely to test positive for meth (31% versus 17%). Females who had been previously arrested were over four times more likely than those who had never been previously arrested to test positive for cocaine (35% versus 8%), three times more likely to test positive for heroin (9% versus 3%), and almost twice as likely to test positive for meth (34% versus 19%). These percentages were almost identical for both genders when comparing those who were ever held in jail, prison, juvenile detention facility, or boot camp to arrestees who were never held in detention facilities (not shown).

Table 23
Ever Been Arrested by Positive Drug Test
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Males		Females	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Any Drug	71%	43%	78%	44%
Marijuana	40%	26%	28%	25%
Cocaine	16%	7%	35%	8%
Heroin	7%	4%	9%	3%
Methamphetamine	31%	17%	34%	19%
Multiple Drugs	28%	10%	31%	12%
Total	**482**	**106**	**179**	**89**

Self-Reported Drug Use History

Arrestees were asked if they had ever had five or more drinks of beer, wine, or any other type of alcohol on the same day, and if they had ever tried any of the following drugs: marijuana, crack or rock cocaine, powder cocaine, heroin, or methamphetamine. A large majority of male arrestees (82%) admitted to ever having five or more drinks on the same day (Table 24). Over three-fourths (76%) had ever used marijuana, and just under one-half (49%) had tried crystal meth. Fewer had tried powder cocaine (40%), crack cocaine (28%), or heroin (18%). Over one-fourth (26%) tried other types of drugs, including LSD, mushrooms, PCP, and ecstasy (not shown).

Table 24
Self Reported Drug Use Compared to Positive Drug Result
ADAM Adult Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Ever Tried	Mean Age First Tried	Used in Past 12 Months	Mean Number of Days Used in Past 30 Days [1]	Mean Number of Days Used in Past 7 Days [1]	Mean Number of Days Used in Past 2 Days [1]	Positive Drug Test [2]
Alcohol [3]	82%	17	65%	10	n/a [4]	n/a [4]	n/a [5]
Marijuana	76%	15	52%	13	3	1	71%
Rock Cocaine (Crack)	28%	26	12%	12	3	1	83%
Powder Cocaine	40%	20	12%	4	1	0	45%
Heroin	18%	23	7%	21	5	1	72%
Methamphetamine	49%	22	33%	11	3	1	92%

[1] *Based upon respondents who admitted use in the past 12 months*

[2] *Based upon respondents who admitted use in past 30 days*

[3] *Ever had five or more drinks of alcohol on the same day*

[4] *Question not asked for alcohol*

[5] *ADAM does not test for this substance*

Of those males who had ever had five or more drinks of alcohol on the same day, 79 percent had used alcohol to this extent in the previous year. The average age when they first drank this much was 17 (range = 7 to 43 years old). The average age for first experimenting with marijuana was 15. Twenty was the average age for first trying powder cocaine, 22 for meth, 23 for heroin, and 26 for crack cocaine (not shown).

Table 24 also demonstrates the congruence between male arrestees' self-reported drug use in the past month and urinalysis results. For example, the least congruence was shown for arrestees who admitted to using cocaine in the past 30 days: only 45 percent tested positive for cocaine. There was more congruence for the other drugs, including meth, in which 92 percent of those who admitted to using meth in the last month tested positive for that drug. One reason for the lack of correspondence between reported use and testing positive is that some drugs are no longer present in the body at the time of the interview.

Male arrestees were more likely to report using alcohol and powder cocaine than their female counterparts (Table 25). However, females reported ever using crack, heroin, and meth more than males. Whether this higher reporting among women is due to more experimentation or to more candidness on the part of the female interviewees is not clear. While males reported more alcohol, marijuana, and meth use in the past 12 months, females reported using crack and heroin in the last 12 months more than the males.

Table 25
Self Reported Drug Use by Gender
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Ever		Last 12 Months*	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Alcohol	82%	68%	79%	64%
Marijuana	76%	76%	68%	61%
Crack / Rock Cocaine	28%	43%	43%	63%
Powder Cocaine	40%	37%	30%	30%
Heroin	18%	21%	42%	51%
Methamphetamine	49%	61%	67%	61%

** Based upon respondents who admitted to ever trying the substance*

Women first tried drugs at around the same ages as the men (Tables 24 and 26). Twenty-nine percent of the females had tried other types of drugs, including LSD, PCP, mushrooms, and ecstasy (not shown).

Table 26
Self Reported Drug Use Compared to Positive Drug Result
ADAM Adult Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Ever Tried	Mean Age First Tried	Used in Past 12 Months	Mean Number of Days Used in Past 30 Days [1]	Mean Number of Days Used in Past 7 Days [1]	Mean Number of Days Used in Past 2 Days [1]	Positive Drug Test [2]
Alcohol [3]	68%	18	44%	11	n/a [4]	n/a [4]	n/a [5]
Marijuana	76%	16	46%	10	3	1	61%
Rock Cocaine (Crack)	43%	26	27%	15	4	1	89%
Powder Cocaine	37%	20	11%	11	2	1	63%
Heroin	21%	24	10%	12	3	1	67%
Methamphetamine	61%	21	37%	13	4	1	94%

[1] *Based upon respondents who admitted use in the past 12 months*

[2] *Based upon respondents who admitted use in past 30 days*

[3] *Ever had five or more drinks of alcohol on the same day*

[4] *Question not asked for alcohol*

[5] *ADAM does not test for this substance*

Of those who had ever used marijuana, almost one-half (46%) had used marijuana in the previous year. The average age when they first used marijuana was 16 (range = 6 to 52 years old). Eighteen was the average age for first drinking five or more drinks of alcohol on the same day, 20 for powder cocaine, 21 for meth, 24 for heroin, and 26 for crack cocaine.

Table 26 also demonstrates the congruence between female arrestees' self-reported drug use in the past month and urinalysis results. For example, the least congruence was shown for female arrestees who admitted to using marijuana in the past 30 days: 61 percent of them tested positive for marijuana. There was more congruence for the other drugs, including meth, in which 94 percent of those who admitted to using meth in the last month tested positive for that drug. As for the men, one reason for the lack of correspondence between reported use and testing positive is that some drugs may have been used in the beginning of the previous 30 days and they are no longer present in the body at the time of the interview.

Market and Use

Forty-two percent of the adults interviewed admitted to obtaining marijuana in the past 30 days (Table 27). Twenty-nine percent obtained methamphetamine, thirteen percent crack cocaine, seven percent powder cocaine, and seven percent heroin. After an arrestee admitted to obtaining a drug, he or she was then asked if he or she paid cash for the drug, got the drug without paying cash for it, or both in the past 30 days. Therefore, the percentages of those who paid cash for marijuana and of those who got marijuana without paying cash, for example, do not have to add up to 100%.

Of those who obtained marijuana, less than one-half (42%) got the drug by paying cash, and almost all (91%) got it without paying cash. Over one-half (57%) of those who obtained meth in the past 30 days got it by paying cash, and 84 percent got meth without paying cash. Of those who obtained crack in the past 30 days, 80 percent got it by paying cash and 69 percent did not pay cash. One-half (50%) of those who obtained powder cocaine paid cash for the drug, while 64 percent got powder cocaine without paying cash. Finally, almost three-fourths (74%) of those who obtained heroin got it by paying cash, and a smaller percentage of adult arrestees (58%) got the drug without paying cash.

Table 27
Obtaining Drugs in Past 30 Days
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Obtained in Past 30 Days	Paid Cash	Did Not Pay Cash
Marijuana	42%	42%	91%
Methamphetamine	29%	57%	84%
Crack Cocaine	13%	80%	69%
Powder Cocaine	7%	50%	64%
Heroin	7%	74%	58%
Total	**856**	**57 - 358**	**57 - 358**

When paying cash, arrestees typically obtained drugs in a house or apartment (Table 28). The second most popular location for buying drugs is on a street, alley, or road. Over one-half of the arrestees said that they buy drugs in the neighborhood where they live.

Table 28
Where Arrestees Obtained Drugs When Paying Cash
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	House or Apartment	Street, Alley, or Road	Bought in Neighborhood Where Live
Marijuana	56%	23%	52%
Crack Cocaine	37%	37%	55%
Powder Cocaine	37%	22%	56%
Heroin	43%	32%	54%
Methamphetamine	66%	11%	51%
Total	**27 - 131**	**27 - 131**	**27 - 131**

Many arrestees who paid cash for drugs in the past 30 days admitted to also having a hard time getting a drug when they had the cash and tried to get it, from 26 percent of arrestees who bought cocaine to 47 percent of those who bought marijuana (Table 29). This was primarily because no dealers were available or the dealers did not have the drug. When this occurred, about two-fifths of arrestees bought another drug or alcohol instead, primarily alcohol (not shown). Of those arrestees who got drugs in the past 30 days without paying cash, most got it as a gift, from three-fourths (75%) of those who obtained meth to 90 percent who obtained powder cocaine (not shown).

Table 29
Difficulty in Obtaining Drugs
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Number Who Bought Drugs in Last 30 Days	Percentage Who Also Tried to Buy But Could Not	Why Not Buy Drug When Had Money and Tried to Get It	
			No Dealers Available	Dealers Did Not Have Any
Marijuana	150	47%	30%	36%
Crack	90	38%	35%	24%
Cocaine	32	26%	63%	37%
Heroin	42	36%	47%	33%
Meth	138	43%	34%	34%

SPECIAL SECTION: METHAMPHETAMINE IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

In October 1996, SANDAG began using the Methamphetamine Addendum as part of the ADAM program. The Meth Addendum is conducted with individuals who **reported** meth use in the month prior to the ADAM interview. In 2000, 89 males and 44 females completed the Meth Addendum. Because of the small sample size, men and women are combined in the following analysis.

Characteristics of Adult Meth Users Versus Other ADAM Arrestees

Age

Over one-half of adult meth users and *non-meth* users were age 31 and over (Table 30). The meth users were more likely to be under 25 years old (34% versus 30%).

Ethnicity

Adult *non-meth* users were just as likely to be White, Black, or Hispanic (about one-third each; Table 30). But the majority of meth users were White (56%), 21 percent were Hispanic, and 18 percent were Black.

Arrest Charge

Over one-half of the adult meth users (55%) were arrested for drug and alcohol charges, while just over one-third of adult *non-meth* users (38%) were arrested for these charges (Table 30). Adult *non-meth* users were arrested for violent charges twice as often as adult meth users (27% v. 14%).

Criminal History

Adult meth users were more likely to have ever been arrested and booked than their counterparts who did not use meth (Table 30). In addition, a larger percentage of adult meth users than *non-meth* users had served time.

Urinalysis Results

Meth use is likely to suggest frequent drug use, in that 90 percent of adult meth users tested positive for at least one illicit drug; 42 percent tested positive for more than one drug (Table 30). The comparable percents for adult *non-meth* users were 62 percent for at least one drug and 22 percent for multiple drugs.

Table 30
Comparison of Arrestee Characteristics by Use of Methamphetamine
ADAM Adult Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Meth User	*Non-Meth* User
Age		
25 and under	34%	30%
26-30	15%	17%
31 and older	52%	53%
Total	**130**	**726**
Ethnicity		
White	56%	36%
Black	18%	29%
Hispanic	21%	30%
Other	5%	4%
Total	**131**	**726**
Arrest Charge		
Violent	14%	27%
Drug / Alcohol	55%	38%
Property	17%	13%
Other	14%	22%
Total	**132**	**729**
Ever Been Arrested		
Yes	85%	76%
No	15%	24%
Total	**131**	**729**
Ever Served More than 24 Hours in Jail		
Yes	85%	70%
No	15%	30%
Total	**131**	**729**
Positive Urinalysis		
For Meth	79%	20%
For Any Drug	90%	62%
For Two or More Drugs	42%	22%
Total	**127**	**729**

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Consequences of Meth Use

According to meth users, there are many ill effects associated with meth use (Table 31). More than three-quarters (77%) of the adults had experienced sleeplessness and almost two-thirds (65%) had experienced weight loss because of meth use. Over one-half of the respondents experienced legal problems (62%) and family problems (56%) associated with their meth use.

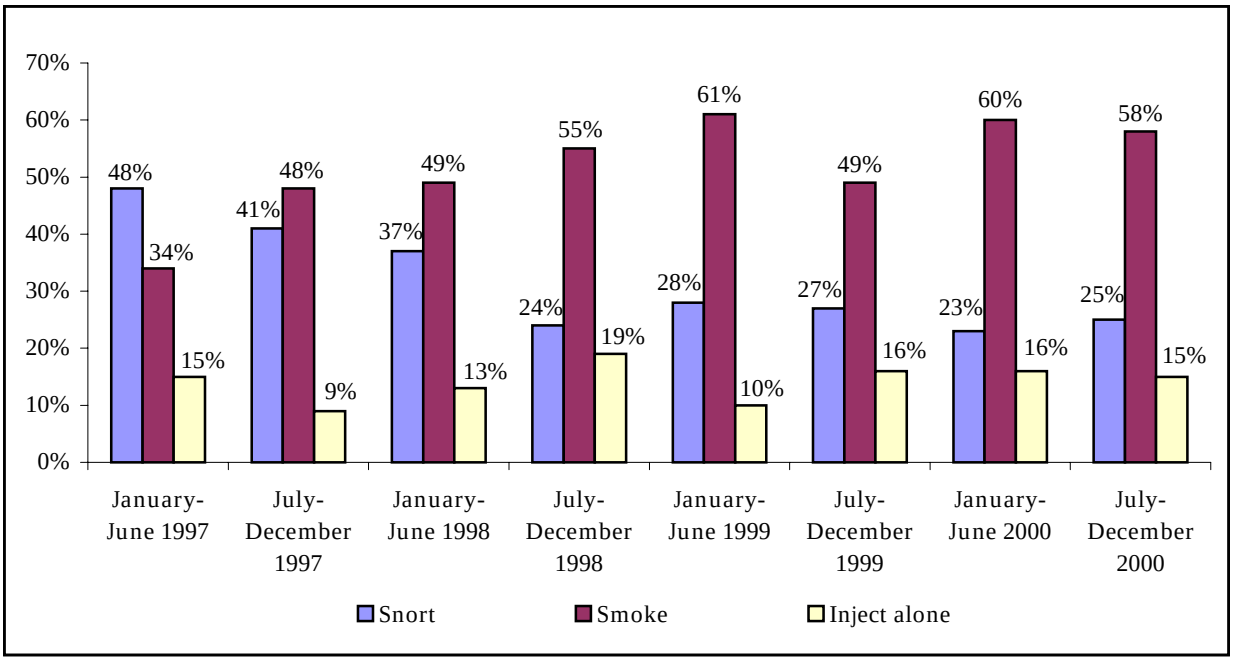
Table 31
Consequences of Methamphetamine Use
ADAM Adult Methamphetamine Users, San Diego Region, 2000

Sleeplessness	77%
Weight Loss	65%
Dental Problems	41%
Skin Problems	27%
Legal Problems	62%
Family Problems	56%
Financial Problems	48%
Work Problems	39%
Paranoia	35%
Hallucinations	25%
Violent Behavior	25%
Total	**133**

Route of Administration

As Figure 12 demonstrates, the adult meth users have moved away from snorting meth to smoking it. In the first half of 1997, adult meth users were most likely to ingest meth by snorting it. This changed in the second half of 1997, and snorting meth has continued to decrease to about one-quarter of meth users since the second half of 1998. Smoking became the most popular means of ingestion, and more than one-half of the adults (58%) smoked meth in the second half of 2000.

Figure 12
Route of Administration
ADAM Adult Methamphetamine Users, San Diego Region, 1997-2000

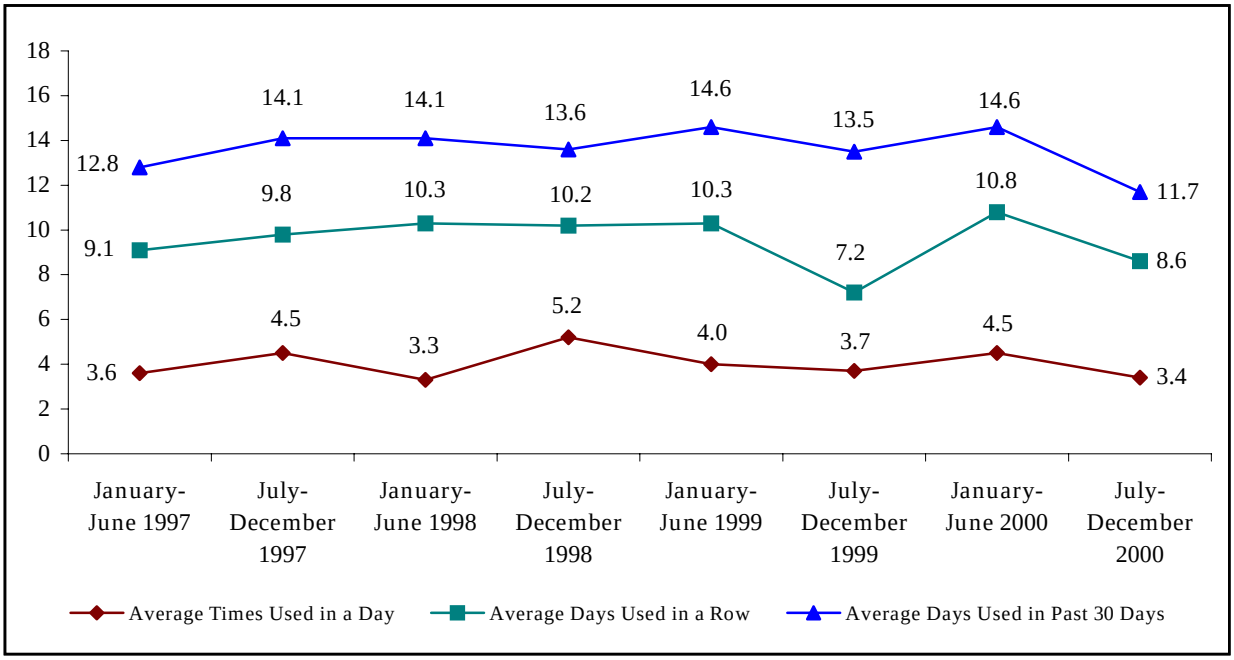


Frequency of Meth Use

The average number of days adult meth users used meth in the 30 days prior to the interview ranged from a high of 14.6 in the first half of 1999 and the first half of 2000 to a low of 11.7 in the second half of 2000 (Figure 13). In the second half of 2000, adult meth users also said that they would use meth about three times on each day that they used it, the lowest since the second half of 1998, in which they used an average of over five times per day.

When asked how many days in a row they had used meth in the past 30 days, the average response ranged between 7.2 days in the second half of 1999 to 10.8 days in the first half of 2000.

Figure 13
Frequency of Methamphetamine Use
ADAM Adult Methamphetamine Users, San Diego Region, 1997-2000



Drug Market Dynamics

Terminology

The meth users offered over 180 different terms that they use to refer to methamphetamine. Many of the terms are derived from such things as its appearance (white, baby powder), its effects (speed, bomb, amp, zoom), its side effects (wiggle, tweek, bug poison), or its taste (garbage, poop, sh**). Many of the terms are names that sound similar to "crystal" (chrys, Christine, Chrissy, Billy — as in Billy Crystal). The most frequently mentioned terms included crystal, speed, sh**, tweek, and dope (not shown).

Location of Purchase

In contrast to users of other drugs, meth users generally buy meth indoors, not outdoors. Over three-quarters of adults regularly bought meth indoors in 2000 (not shown).

Main Source

When asked if they had a main source — one dealer they usually hooked up with — more than one-half of the adults (62%) said that they did, in fact, have a main source. Typically, they only get meth from this main source (78%), as opposed to other drugs. If their main source is not around, 41 percent said that they buy from someone else, and slightly fewer (40%) said that they would not buy and just do without meth. The main sources were predominantly White (51%) and Hispanic (33%; not shown).

Meth Availability

The percent of meth users who had money but were unable to obtain meth in the 30 days before the interview has risen since the beginning of the study. Just over one-quarter of the meth users (28%) were not able to obtain meth in the first half of 1997 (Table 32). By late 2000, that percentage had increased to 43 percent. When asked why it was hard to get, references to the dealer (either unavailable or out of meth) were most prevalent in all time periods. Increased police activity was another reason frequently mentioned until 2000, when no one mentioned it as a reason. Instead, respondents provided a variety of responses, including that the dealer was charging too much, the lab shut down (possibly related to police activity), and the arrestee did not have transportation to get to the dealer.

Table 32
Availability of Methamphetamine
ADAM Adult Methamphetamine Users, San Diego Region, 1997-2000

	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	January-June	July-December	January-June	July-December	January-June	July-December	January-June	July-December
In the past 30 days, was there a time when you had money to get meth, but couldn't buy any?								
Yes	28%	34%	32%	41%	22%	47%	33%	43%
No	72%	66%	68%	59%	78%	53%	67%	57%
Total	**192**	**206**	**176**	**80**	**115**	**96**	**43**	**90**
Why do you think it was hard to get?								
Dealer Not Available	38%	46%	29%	24%	41%	41%	43%	51%
Dealer Out of Meth	35%	38%	48%	39%	48%	31%	50%	28%
Police Activity	8%	7%	11%	15%	7%	5%	0%	0%
Other	19%	7%	13%	21%	4%	24%	7%	21%
Total	**52**	**69**	**56**	**33**	**27**	**42**	**14**	**39**

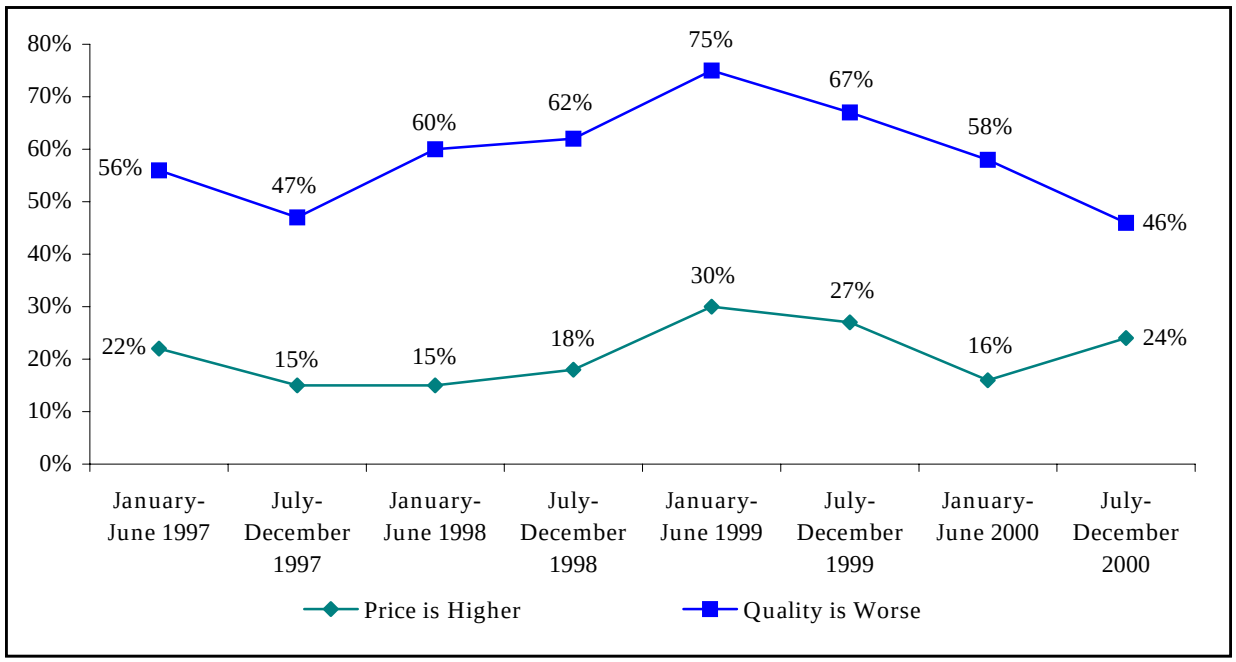
Note: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Price and Purity of Meth

In 2000, around one-half of the meth users felt that the quality of the meth they were using was worse than a year earlier (58% for the first half of 2000 and 46% for the second half of 2000; Figure 14).

Sixteen percent (16%) of users in the first half of 2000 and 24 percent in the second said they were paying a higher price for meth than a year earlier (Figure 14). The price dipped from 1997 to 1998, then surged starting in the first half of 1999 and seemed to have leveled out since, while the quality of meth gets better. These percentages suggest that the price and quality of meth track together fairly well. Surprisingly, the price of meth increases at around the same time that the quality worsens.

Figure 14
Price and Purity of Methamphetamine
ADAM Adult Methamphetamine Users, San Diego Region, 1997-2000



Participation in Illegal Drug Activities

Participation in illegal drug activities, such as selling drugs or acting as a middleman, was not uncommon among meth users — 43 percent of adults admitted to participating in the last 30 days, with no significant differences between genders (Table 33). Acting as a middleman was the most frequently mentioned activity for the meth users. Selling and holding drugs and/or money were also activities in which almost one-half of the users participated.

Table 33
Participation in Illegal Drug Activities
ADAM Adult Methamphetamine Users, San Diego Region, 2000

	Adults	Males	Females
Did you participate in any illegal drug activities in the past 30 days?			
Yes	43%	42%	45%
No	57%	58%	55%
Total	**133**	**89**	**44**
In what type of drug activities did you participate?*			
Acted as a Middleman	37	25	12
Sold Drugs	23	15	8
Held Drugs or Money	23	12	11
Transported Drugs	18	11	7
Committed Other Crimes to Obtain Drugs	6	2	4
Made Meth	1	1	0
Total	**57**	**89**	**44**

** Percentages are not presented due to the small number of responses.*

The adults who did not participate in illegal drug activities were more likely to be age 25 and under than the adults who did participate in these activities (37% versus 30%; Table 34). The decision to participate in illegal drug activities does not appear to be related to ethnicity, as there were minimal differences among adult users — slightly more Whites and fewer Blacks participated in drug activities. Furthermore, those who participated in drug activities were only slightly less likely to be arrested for a drug or alcohol offense as their highest charge.

Table 34
Comparison of Arrestee Characteristics by Participation in Illegal Drug Activities
ADAM Adult Methamphetamine Users, San Diego Region, 2000

	Participated in Drug Activities	
	Yes	**No**
Age		
25 and Under	30%	37%
26-30	21%	9%
31 and Older	48%	54%
Total	**56**	**74**
Ethnicity		
White	61%	53%
Black	14%	20%
Hispanic	21%	22%
Other	4%	5%
Total	**57**	**74**
Highest Arrest Charge		
Violent	14%	13%
Drug / Alcohol	53%	57%
Property	16%	19%
Other	18%	11%
Total	**57**	**75**
Days Used Meth in Past 30 Days	17	9
Days Used Meth in a Row	13	7
Number of Times Used Meth in a Day	4	4

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Meth users who also participated in illegal drug activities showed more frequent use of meth than the users who did not participate in illegal drug activities (Table 34). Adult participants used meth an average of 17 days in the month before the interview, compared to adult non-participants who average nine days of use.

The longest run of meth use for adult participants was almost twice as long as the run for non-participants (13 days versus 7 days; Table 34). These findings suggest that drug users who also become involved in illegal drug activities have higher or more serious patterns of drug use.

SUMMARY

Data indicate that there is no clear-cut trend in overall drug use over the past five years. Men and women show parallel trend lines for overall drug use, the percentages hovering between the high 60s to low 70s over the last five years. Juveniles have shown a gradual decline for "any drug use" over the past five years. Positive results for marijuana have remained steady for adults, while those for juveniles show a slight increase over the past five years. Positive results for cocaine and heroin are low and steady for juveniles, while adult use seems to be slightly decreasing over the years. There seems to be a slight downward trend for meth use for adults, with the use of meth increasing in the country in the western states and slowly progressing eastward. Since 1997, there has been a decline in multiple drug use for adults. In 2000, the only differences between adult males and females were that males were more likely to test positive for marijuana and females were more likely to test positive for cocaine.

Most males, at some time, had had five or more drinks in one day, but a smaller percentage of females admitted to this level of alcohol use. Males and females were equally likely to have used marijuana, over three-fourths of each, and males were slightly more likely to have ever tried powder cocaine. Females were more likely than males to have ever tried crack, heroin, and meth.

Despite the changes in the interview and to the sampling procedures, the demographics of interviewees in 2000 looked very similar to those five years previous in terms of age, race, and arrest charge. Adult males were slightly older in 2000, more likely to be White, and less likely to have a property charge, while adult females were more likely to be younger, Black, and be arrested for either a violent or drug/alcohol offense.

For males, drug use generally increases the older the arrestee. The one exception is marijuana, which is used more by younger arrestees. This trend is not as apparent in women, with younger arrestees more likely to use both marijuana and meth. However, cocaine use in older female arrestees is almost six times that of younger arrestees.

In terms of ethnicity, adult White males are most likely to use marijuana, as well as test positive for multiple drugs. Black males are most likely to use cocaine but are the least likely to use meth or heroin. These trends are similar with the female arrestees; however, Black females were more likely to test positive for any drug and White females were most likely to use meth.

As would be expected, those who were arrested for a drug or alcohol offense (e.g., possession, sales, under the influence) were most likely to test positive for most drugs. The exceptions were marijuana, in which males arrested for "other" offenses (e.g., probation violations) were most likely to test positive, and heroin, in which males arrested for property offenses were most likely to test positive. For females, those who were arrested for "other" offenses were most likely to test positive for cocaine, and meth use was about equal for drug and alcohol offenders and property offenders.

Most adult arrestees had at least a high school education and lived in a house, mobile home, or apartment. Over one-half of the males had a full-time job, compared to just under one-quarter of the females. Females were more likely to have health insurance than males. In general, those who did not have a high school degree, a job, or health insurance were more likely to test positive for drugs.

Females were more likely than males to have had inpatient drug treatment, outpatient drug treatment, and mental health treatment in their lifetime. Generally, both males and females who ever had any of these types of treatment were more likely to test positive for drugs at the time of the interview.

Males were more likely than females to have been previously arrested or to have served time. Both males and females who had been arrested or served time were more likely to test positive for drugs than those who were arrested for the first time at the time of the interview.

Almost two-thirds of females and almost one-half of males had ever used meth. About 15 percent of the males and 16 percent of the females completed the Meth Addendum, which is asked of all arrestees who have used meth in the previous 30 days. The typical meth user appeared to be under 25 years old, White, and arrested for a drug or alcohol offense. Meth users were more likely than *non-meth* users to have a criminal history, to test positive for at least one drug, and to test positive for multiple drugs.

Meth users tend to smoke the drug and noted many negative effects of their meth use, including physical symptoms as well as social repercussions. Almost one-half of the adult meth users participated in other illegal drug activities in the past 30 days, such as acting as a middleman, selling drugs, or holding drugs or money. Those who participated in other illegal drug activities admitted to using meth for more days out of the previous month than those who did not participate in illegal drug activities.

JUVENILE ARRESTEES

JUVENILE ARRESTEES

INTRODUCTION

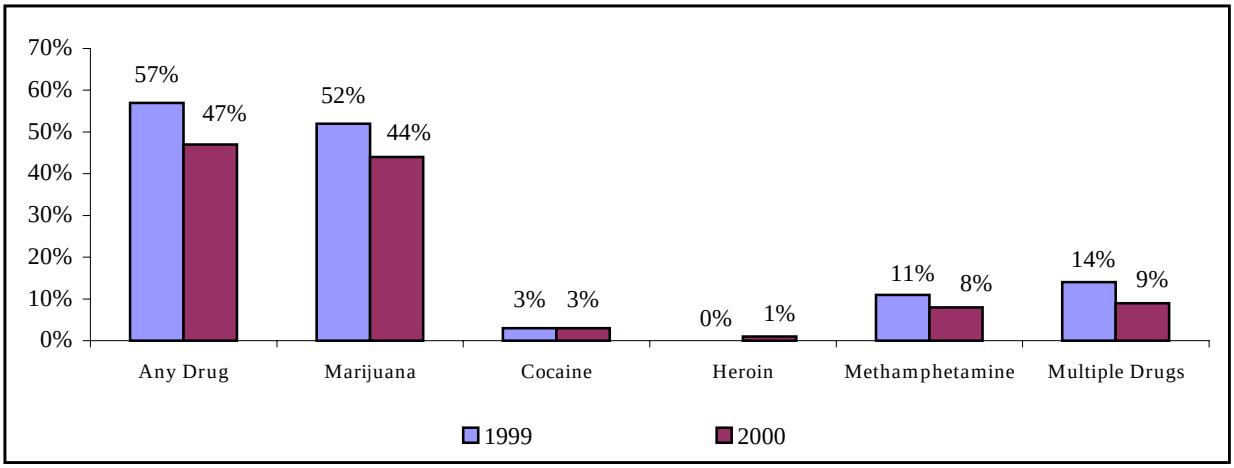
This chapter presents information about juvenile arrestees. Youthful offenders are also interviewed four times a year, each time over a two-week period. Interviews take place in San Diego Juvenile Hall. Youth are brought to the facility for violations of the penal, health and safety, vehicle, and welfare and institutions codes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE MALE ARRESTEES

Urinalysis Results

As Figure 15 shows, drug use for males has generally decreased since 1999. There was a substantial decrease in positive results for marijuana (from 52% to 44%) and a small decrease for meth (from 11% to 8%). The positive results for cocaine and heroin remained low (3% for cocaine over both years, and 0% to 1% for heroin). Because of the decreases in marijuana and meth use, the positive results for any drug dropped from 57 percent in 1999 to 47 percent in 2000, and the positive results for multiple drugs also decreased to 9 percent from 14 percent.

Figure 15
Urinalysis Results
ADAM Juvenile Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2000



Age

Nearly one-half of the male youth taken to Juvenile Hall who participated in ADAM interviews were ages 15 or 16 at time of interview in 1999 and 2000 (Table 35). Seven youth were 18 years old or older. On occasion, Juvenile Hall accepts arrestees who are 18 years old or older due to the fact that the arrestees were juveniles when originally charged, and they are arrested on these occasions for violations of the original charges.

Ethnicity

Proportionally, youth within different ethnic groups have not changed substantially over the past year. Forty-five percent of the boys in 2000 were Hispanic, compared to almost one-half (49%) in 1999 (Table 35). Almost one-third (30%) were White, up from 25 percent in 1999, and 18 percent were Black, up from 17 percent in 1999. These figures parallel the arrest statistics for 2000.

Arrest Charge

Despite the high proportion of boys showing recent use of illegal drugs, only five percent were arrested for offenses related to drugs or alcohol in 2000, slightly lower than in previous years (e.g., 9% in 1999; Table 35). In 2000, about one out of four boys was charged with a violent offense or a property offense. These proportions have not changed much since 1999. In 2000, over 60 percent of the boys admitted to having been arrested previously in the past twelve months, a jump from nearly 40 percent in 1999. However, slightly fewer boys stated that they had been incarcerated in the past twelve months in 2000 (54%) than in 1999 (56%).

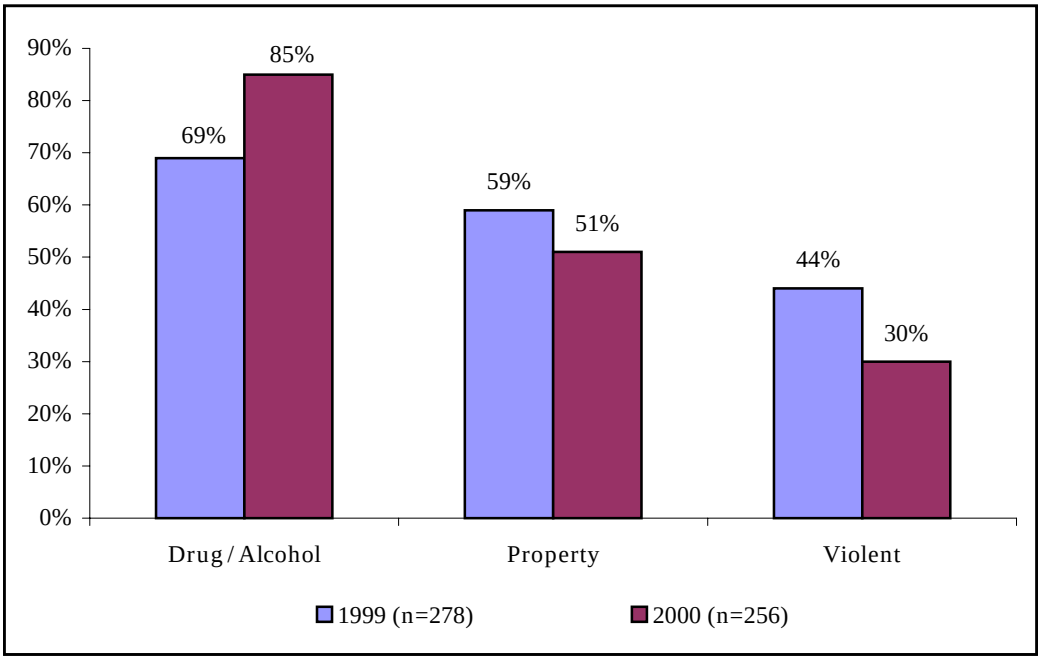
Table 35
Characteristics of Juvenile Male Arrestees
ADAM Juvenile Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2000

	1999	2000
Age		
14 and under	18%	17%
15-16	47%	48%
17-19	35%	35%
Total	**279**	**256**
Ethnicity		
White	25%	30%
Black	17%	18%
Hispanic	49%	45%
Other	8%	7%
Total	**277**	**255**
Arrest Charge		
Violent	29%	27%
Drug / Alcohol	9%	5%
Property	22%	27%
Juvenile Specific	12%	15%
Other	28%	26%
Total	**278**	**256**
Prior Arrests in Past 12 Months		
Yes	39%	61%
No	61%	39%
Total	**279**	**256**
Time Served in Past 12 Months		
Yes	56%	54%
No	44%	46%
Total	**279**	**256**

Note: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Unlike previous years, drug positive results in 2000 appeared to be associated with the offense charge. In 1999, the boys with drug or alcohol offenses had positive drug results more often (69%) than boys with property (59%) or violent (44%) offenses (Figure 16). However, in 2000, this difference became more apparent, with 85 percent of boys with drug or alcohol charges showing a positive drug test, and only 51 percent of boys with property offenses and 30 percent of boys with violent offenses showing positive results.

Figure 16
Positive Urinalysis, by Type of Charge
ADAM Juvenile Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2000



Drug Use by Age and Ethnicity

The likelihood of positive drug results appears to be linked to age for the sample of boys who were interviewed for ADAM. About one-quarter (26%) of boys age 14 and under were positive for some illicit drug (Table 36). This figure rose to about one-half or more for the groups of boys between the ages of 15 and 16 (48%) and 17 and 19 (56%). The use of multiple drugs also increased with age, with no boys age 14 or younger testing positive for multiple drugs, but eight percent of boys between the ages of 15 and 16 and fifteen percent of the boys ages 17 to 19 using more than one drug.

Table 36
Positive Urinalysis, by Age, Ethnicity, and School Attendance
ADAM Juvenile Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

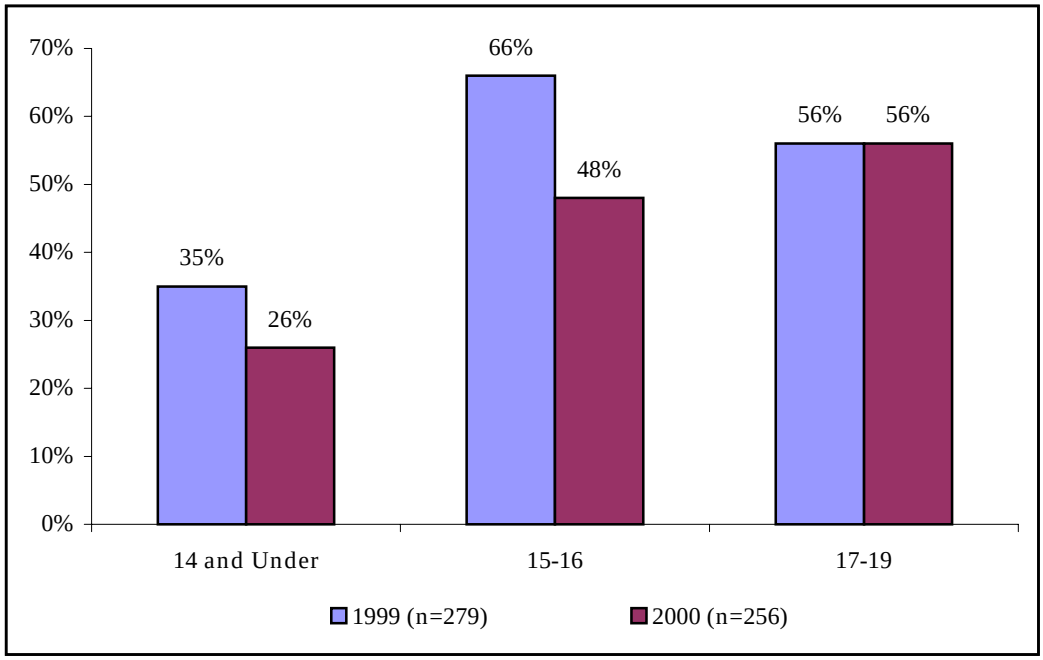
	Age		
	14 and Under	**15-16**	**17-19**
Any Drug	26%	48%	56%
Marijuana	26%	46%	51%
Cocaine	0%	2%	6%
Heroin	0%	2%	1%
Methamphetamine	0%	6%	13%
Multiple Drugs	0%	8%	15%
Total	**43**	**124**	**89**

	Ethnicity			
	White	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Other**
Any Drug	49%	36%	50%	56%
Marijuana	47%	36%	45%	50%
Cocaine	4%	4%	3%	0%
Heroin	1%	0%	2%	0%
Methamphetamine	4%	2%	12%	11%
Multiple Drugs	5%	9%	12%	6%
Total	**77**	**45**	**115**	**18**

	Attending School	
	No	**Yes**
Any Drug	62%	44%
Marijuana	60%	40%
Cocaine	4%	3%
Heroin	4%	0%
Methamphetamine	13%	6%
Multiple Drugs	19%	6%
Total	**53**	**202**

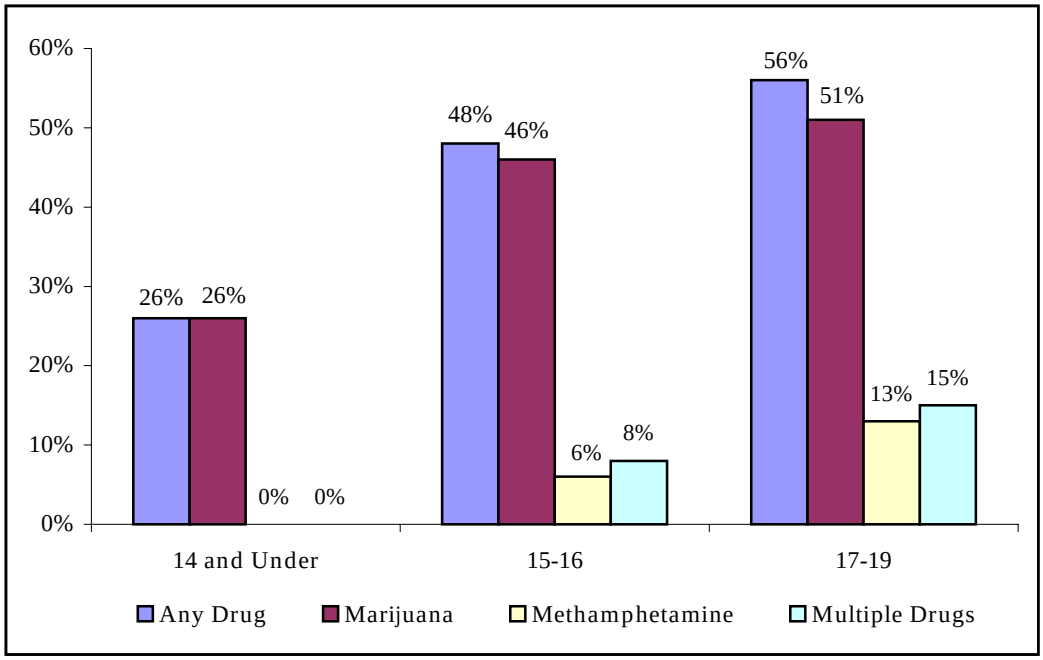
With the exception of juveniles 17 to 19 years of age, positive urinalyses have decreased between 1999 and 2000 (Figure 17).

Figure 17
Positive Urinalysis for Any Illicit Drug, by Age
ADAM Juvenile Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2000



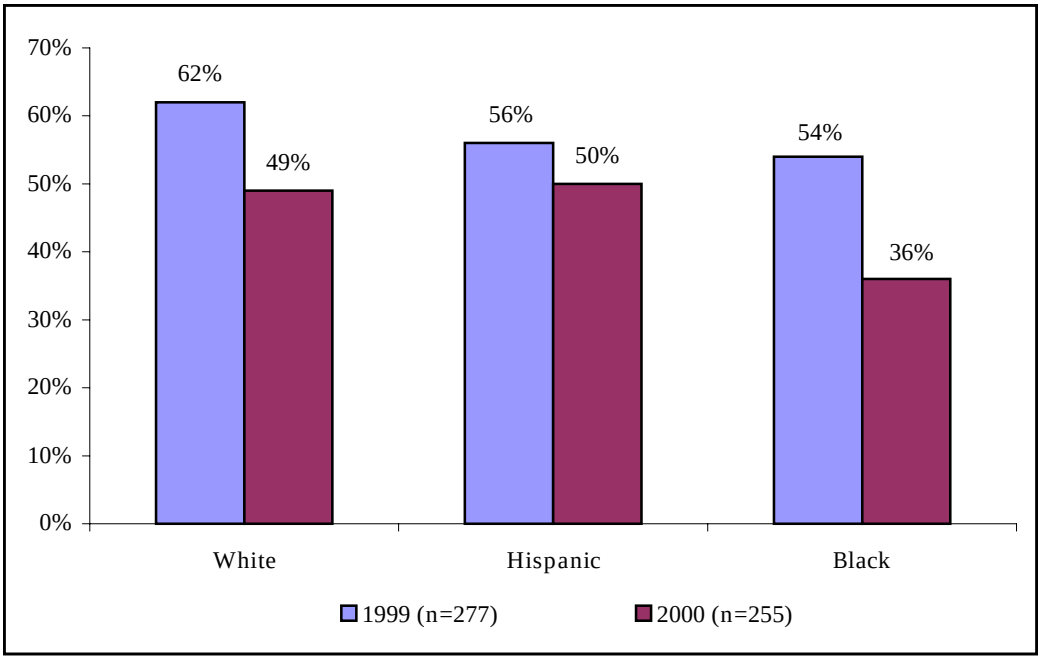
In 2000, positive drug results for marijuana, meth, multiple drugs, and any illicit drug increased the older the participant (Figure 18).

Figure 18
Positive Urinalysis, by Age
ADAM Juvenile Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000



Compared to 1999, drug use was somewhat different within ethnic groups in 2000 (Figure 19). This change was due to fewer Whites and fewer Blacks having positive test results in 2000 compared to 1999, from 62 percent in 1999 to 49 percent in 2000 for Whites, and from 54 percent in 1999 to 36 percent in 2000 for Blacks. Positive drug results for Hispanics remained relatively steady at almost one-half for both years.

Figure 19
Positive Urinalysis for Any Drug, by Ethnicity
ADAM Juvenile Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2000



School Attendance

About 80 percent of the male juveniles stated that they were attending school. Proportionately, fewer youth who reported being in school in 2000 tested positive for any drug (44%; Table 36) than those who were in school in 1999 (52%; not shown). For youth not attending school, over 60 percent tested positive for any drug in both years. Youth who were not attending school in 2000 were more than three times likely than those in school to test positive for multiple drugs (19% compared to 6%; Table 36). A similar difference occurred with regard to methamphetamine in that 13 percent of those **not** attending school tested positive for recent meth use compared to six percent of those **in** school in 2000.

Self-Reported Drug Use

Although alcohol use by youth is illegal, 90 percent of the ADAM male juveniles said they had tried it, and 87 percent reported use of alcohol in the past 12 months (Table 37). Just over two-fifths (41%) admitted using alcohol within three days prior to being booked into juvenile hall. Over 80 percent (83%) of the youth said they had used tobacco in the past year, and 80 percent said they had used it three days prior. It should be noted that these percentages for alcohol and tobacco use are much higher than those reported from other sources, such as local school surveys and national surveys of youth. The population of youth who go to juvenile hall are at greater risk for use of drugs and alcohol than the rest of the general youthful population, and thus might be expected to show more use. Equally disturbing is the finding that 89 percent of the ADAM youth report some lifetime use of marijuana, and 80 percent of them said they had used marijuana in the past twelve months. About one-half (51%) of those who used in the past 12 months said they had used marijuana in the past three days. Of the juveniles who admitted to use in the past year, 59 percent had a positive urinalysis for marijuana. A large proportion (79%) of the youth who ever tried meth admitted to using it in the 12 months prior to the interview, and 20 (28%) said they used in the past three days; 16 (22%) of those using in the past 12 months tested positive.

Table 37
Self-Reported Drug Use Compared to Positive Urinalysis
ADAM Juvenile Male Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Ever Tried	Used in Past 12 Months [1]	Used in Past 3 Days [2]	Positive Drug Test [2]
Alcohol	90%	87%	41%	n/a [3]
Tobacco	81%	83%	80%	n/a [3]
Marijuana	89%	80%	51%	59%
Cocaine	27%	48%	21%	5
Crack [4]	13%	42%	1	2
Heroin [4]	9%	15	4	3
Methamphetamine [4]	36%	79%	20	16
Inhalants [4]	15%	18	2	n/a [3]

[1] *Based upon respondents who admitted to ever trying.*

[2] *Based upon respondents who admitted use in the past 12 months.*

[3] *ADAM does not test for these substances.*

[4] *Data represented by whole numbers when N < 30.*

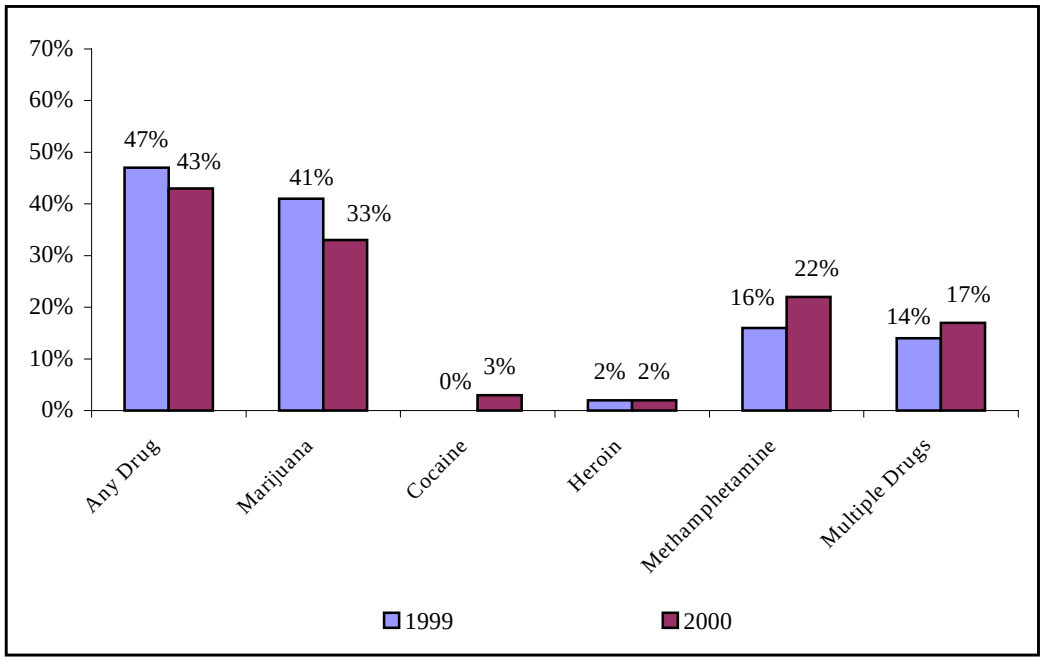
CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE JUVENILE ARRESTEES

Girls booked into juvenile hall became part of the San Diego ADAM program in 1999. In 2000, 58 young women were interviewed. Given the small sample, percentages should be interpreted with caution.

Urinalysis Results

Similar to the boys, positive drug tests also decreased somewhat for girls from 1999 to 2000 (Figure 20). Positive results for marijuana decreased from 41 percent in 1999 to 33 percent in 2000. Again, positive cocaine and heroin results stayed low and similar (from 0% to 3% for cocaine, and 2% for heroin for both years). However, positive meth results increased from 16 percent to 22 percent. While the overall drug positive rate dropped (from 47% to 43%), multiple positive drug tests rose (from 14% to 17%).

Figure 20
Urinalysis Results
ADAM Juvenile Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2000



Age

Over twice as many girls than boys of younger ages are brought to Juvenile Hall. Over one-third (38%) of the girls were age 14 or under (Table 38). About one-quarter (23%) were ages 17 or 18 and, similar to the boys, the highest proportion of girls was in the middle age group of 15 or 16 (39%).

Ethnicity

The girls were similar to the boys, proportionately, with respect to ethnicity (Table 38). Four in ten were Hispanic (40%), and 35 percent were White. Eighteen percent (18%) were Black, and the remainder (7%) were another ethnic group, such as Asian.

Arrest Charge

Of the 58 girls, 21 percent were arrested for a violent offense, a slightly smaller proportion than that for boys (27%; Table 38). Girls were also slightly less likely to be charged with a drug offense (2%) or with a juvenile-specific offense (9%), such as curfew, than boys (5% and 15%, respectively). Girls were more likely to be arrested for property offenses (29% compared to 27%) and miscellaneous offenses, such as probation violations, resisting arrest, and driving under the influence (40% compared to 26%).

Prior Arrests and Incarceration

Over two-fifths of the girls (59%) reported having been arrested in the 12-month period prior to the interview (Table 38). This was slightly lower than the 61 percent of boys who stated the same. Girls were less likely than boys to have been previously incarcerated in the past 12 months (45% versus 54%). The nature of the incarceration is not known; it can include being held in juvenile hall until parents can be located, or it can be a sanction for misbehavior for those already on probation. A stay in juvenile hall can also be a result of a temporary placement while the youth is awaiting either a new placement or space in another facility, such as Girls' Rehabilitation Facility (GRF).

School Attendance

Nearly three-fourths (74%) of the girls were attending school, which was slightly less than the boys (79%; not shown).

Table 38
Characteristics of Juvenile Arrestees, by Gender
ADAM Juvenile Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Boys	Girls
Age		
14 and under	17%	38%
15-16	48%	39%
17-19	35%	23%
Total	**256**	**56**
Ethnicity		
White	30%	35%
Black	18%	18%
Hispanic	45%	40%
Other	7%	7%
Total	**255**	**57**
Arrest Charge		
Violent	27%	21%
Drug / Alcohol	5%	2%
Property	27%	29%
Juvenile Specific	15%	9%
Other	26%	40%
Total	**256**	**58**
Prior Arrests in Past 12 Months		
Yes	61%	59%
No	39%	41%
Total	**256**	**58**
Time Served in Past 12 Months		
Yes	54%	45%
No	46%	55%
Total	**256**	**58**

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Self-Reported Drug Use

Drug use by girl arrestees was similar to that of the boys in 2000. The largest difference between these two groups in terms of ever trying a drug was that girls were more likely than boys to have ever tried tobacco (90% vs. 81%, respectively; Tables 37 and 39). In addition, compared to boys, girls were more likely to have used marijuana in the past 12 months (88% vs. 80%, respectively) and tobacco in the last three days (91% vs. 80%, respectively). However, boys were more likely than girls to test positive for marijuana (59% vs. 41%, respectively).

Table 39
Self-Reported Drug Use Compared to Positive Urinalysis
ADAM Juvenile Female Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Ever Tried	Used in Past 12 Months [1]	Used in Past 3 Days [2]	Positive Drug Test [2]
Alcohol	95%	85%	36%	n/a [3]
Tobacco	90%	85%	91%	n/a [3]
Marijuana	84%	88%	55%	41%
Cocaine	29%	11	3	2
Crack [4]	19%	7	1	0
Heroin [4]	10%	4	1	1
Methamphetamine [4]	40%	17	12	10
Inhalants [4]	10%	4	1	n/a [3]

[1] *Based upon respondents who admitted to ever trying.*

[2] *Based upon respondents who admitted use in the past 12 months.*

[3] *ADAM does not test for these substances.*

[4] *Data represented by whole numbers when N < 30.*

Age at First Drug Use

Table 40 shows the mean ages that youth reported first using different drugs, comparing 1999 to 2000, boys and girls.

The mean ages that the youth first tried drugs have stayed the same over the previous year, with a few exceptions. The mean age increased by one year for some drugs, such as heroin for boys, which increased from 14 in 1999 to 15 years old in 2000. In addition, first use of tobacco for girls increased from 11 to 12 years old, marijuana from 12 to 13 years old, and meth from 13 to 14 years old. The mean ages between boys and girls also did not differ by very much. In 2000, girls and boys tried drugs at the same mean age with the exception of marijuana, which girls tried at a later age.

Table 40
Age at First Use, by Drug
ADAM Juvenile Arrestees, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2000

	1999		2000	
	Boys	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**
Alcohol	12	12	12	12
Tobacco	12	11	12	12
Marijuana	12	12	12	13
Cocaine/Crack	14	14	14	14
Heroin	14	14	15	15
Methamphetamine	14	13	14	14
Inhalants	13	12	13	13

Income Received and Spent on Drugs

Table 41 shows that boys receive about $80 per month from legal sources, either from parents or from working. Girls reported a slightly lower monthly amount of $50. In contrast, 15 girls reported obtaining an average of $500 per month illegally, primarily from drug-related activities (e.g., selling, delivering, etc.). Seventy-one boys reported an average of $100 per month obtained from illegal sources.

Ten girls reported spending an average of $63 per month on illegal drugs, whereas 77 boys admitted to spending $20 per month on drugs.

Table 41
Income Received and Spent in Past 30 Days
ADAM Juvenile Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000

	Boys	Girls
Money Received from Legal Sources in Past Month		
Median	$80	$50
Total	215	47
Money Received from Illegal Sources in Past Month		
Median	$100	$500
Total	71	15
Money Spent on Drugs in Past Month		
Median	$20	$63
Total	77	10

JUVENILE METHAMPHETAMINE USE

In addition to answering the ADAM questionnaire, juveniles who admitted to using meth in the last 30 days were asked to complete an addendum questionnaire entirely on their experiences with meth. The following are some of the results from these additional questions, which were answered by a subset (17%) of the ADAM juvenile population.

Of the 52 juveniles interviewed, 37 were boys. Over one-half of the boys were Hispanic (59%), almost one-third were White (30%), and the remaining were Black, Asian, or another ethnicity (9%). Five of the girls were each Hispanic (33%) or White (33%), two were of Asian descent (20%), and ethnicity was not obtained for two individuals (not shown).

Participants ranged in age from 13 to 19 years old, with an average age of 16.

Juveniles who responded to the Meth Addendum were charged with various crimes, with no consistent trend in the type of charge. The highest charges included probation violations (19%), burglary (15%), violation of home supervision (10%), and assault (10%).

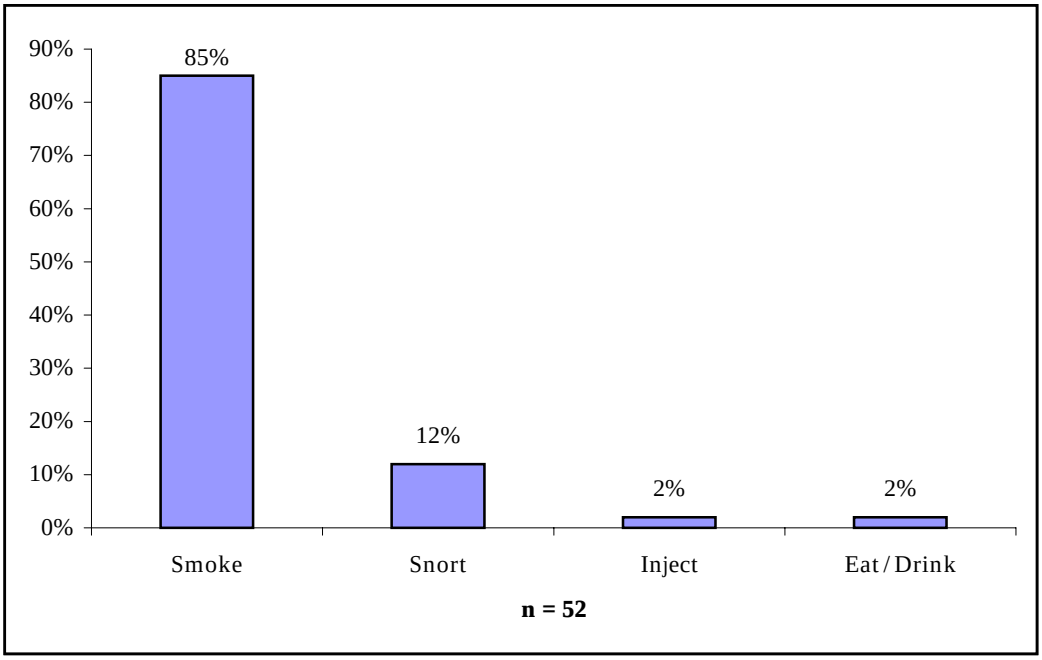
Reasons for Using Meth

Tweak, crystal, sh*t, dope, speed — these are some of the terms most often used by the 52 juveniles (37 boys, 15 girls) interviewed in 2000 to refer to meth. The two main reasons these youth started using meth were to experiment (56%) and because of friends or peer use (37%). In general, girls and boys provided similar reasons for trying meth for the first time, but girls tended to experiment as a reason more often than boys (60% versus 51%, respectively), while boys were more likely than girls to use because of friends or peer use (38% vs. 33%, respectively). The reasons reported for current meth use were to get high (42%), because of friends or peers use (15%), or for other reasons, including to get more energy (12%), because they are addicted (12%), to stay awake (8%), and to escape problems (8%). Again, responses between girls and boys were similar, with the exception of girls being more likely than boys to use meth currently due to the desire to get more energy (20% vs. 8%, respectively), while more boys than girls admitted to being addicted as their reason for currently using (14% vs. 7%, respectively).

Usage Characteristics

Youth typically smoke meth (85%), whereas snorting (12%), injecting (2%), and eating or drinking (2%) meth are less common modes of use (Figure 21). On a day that they use, these youth reported using an average of five times. During the month prior to the interview, they used an average of four days in a row as their longest run.

Figure 21
Most Frequent Method of Methamphetamine Use
ADAM Juvenile Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000



Quality of Meth

Juveniles were asked to rate the quality of meth now compared to a year ago. There was minimal consistency in their responses, with about one-third each believing that the quality is better now (35%) or worse now (29%). A few respondents thought that the quality was the same (19%) or that they didn't know (17%; not shown).

Side Effects

Juveniles reported a series of side effects as a result of their meth use, including the most common effects of sleeplessness (87%) and weight loss (77%). Over one-half of the juveniles also reported paranoia (60%) and family problems (58%). Hallucinations and violent behavior were also side effects admitted by over one-third of the juveniles (38% and 37%, respectively). About one-quarter reported meth use also resulted in legal problems (29%) and skin problems (23%; not shown).

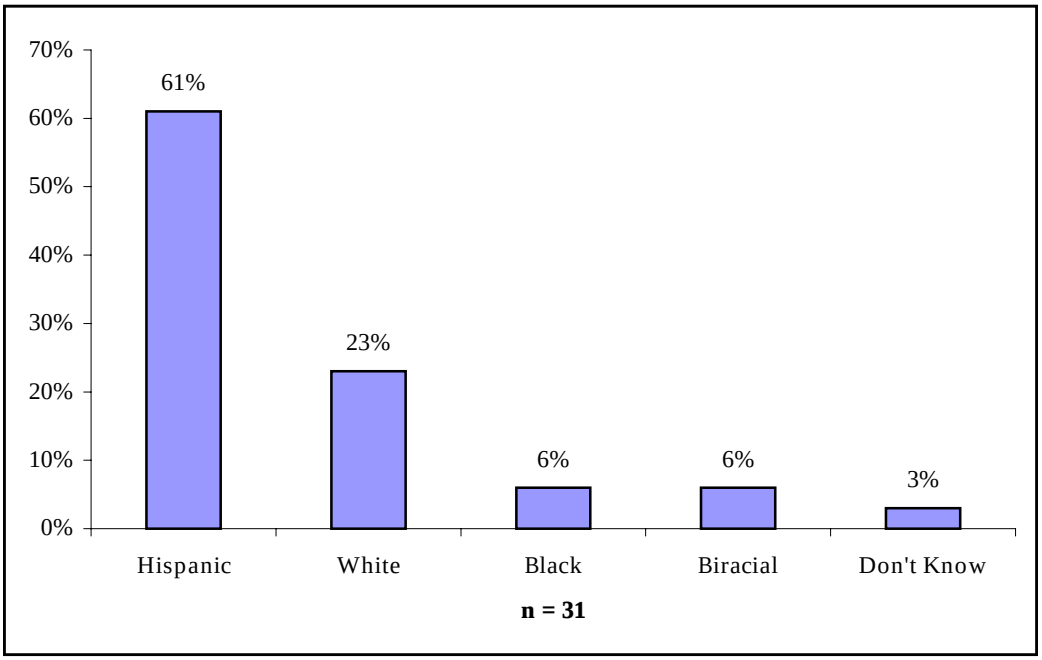
More boys reported weight loss than girls (81% vs. 67%, respectively), while more girls complained of sleeplessness than boys (93% vs. 84%, respectively). Boys also claimed to have more hallucinations (43%), violent behavior (43%), and financial problems (19%) as a result of their meth use than girls (27%, 20%, and 7%, respectively). On the other hand, girls reported significantly more family problems than boys (73% vs. 51%, respectively; not shown).

Main Source for Meth

Over one-half (60%) of the juveniles claimed to have a main source for obtaining meth. Most (61%) of these main sources were Hispanic, and almost one-quarter (23%) were White (Figure 22).

If their main source isn't around, almost one-half of the juveniles buy meth from someone else (48%) or simply do not buy meth and do without it (45%). Others get it through a friend (16%) or use another drug (3%; not shown).

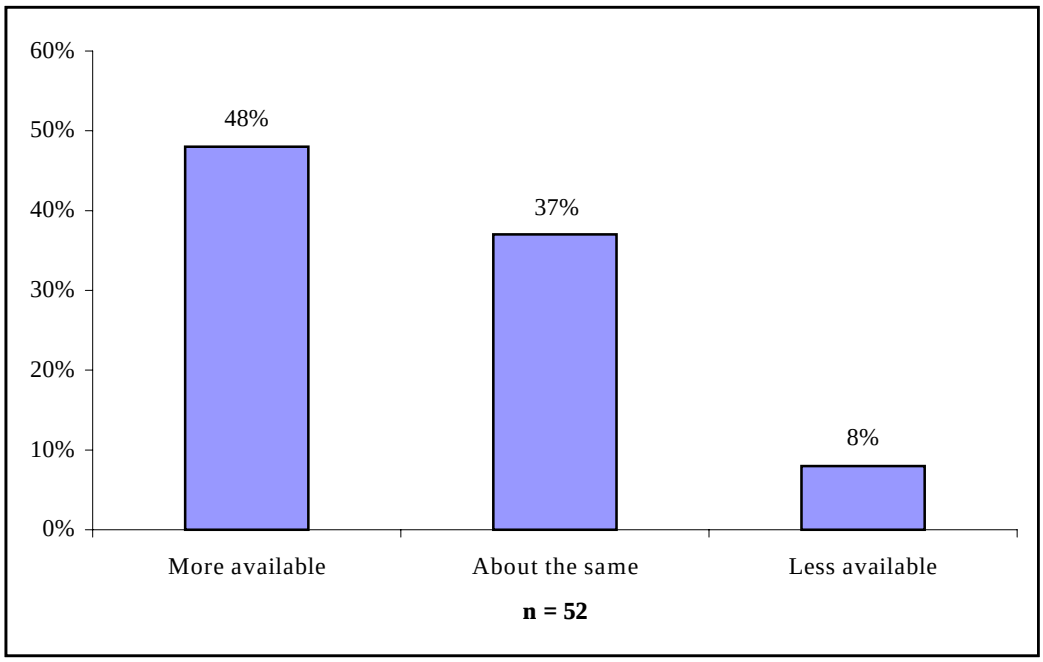
Figure 22
Ethnicity of Main Source
ADAM Juvenile Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000



Availability of Meth

Thirteen juveniles (25%) found that meth was hard to get in the past month, which was mainly due to the dealer not being available (five respondents) or the dealer was out of meth (three respondents). Others felt that the dealer was charging too much, police activity was hot, or they had no transportation to get to the dealer (one each). Despite these occurrences in the previous month, almost one-half (48%) of the juveniles reported that meth is more available compared to a year ago (Figure 23). Over one-third (37%) thought that the availability of meth was about the same, while eight percent felt that meth was less available.

Figure 23
Availability of Meth Compared to the Previous Year
ADAM Juvenile Arrestees, San Diego Region, 2000



Treatment for Meth

Only one-quarter (25%) of the juveniles had tried to get treatment for their meth use. Most (77%) of the juveniles who did not get treatment believed that they did not need treatment. Others did not think that they had a problem or could do it on their own (10%), did not know how to get treatment (8%), or could not afford treatment (3%; not shown).

Selling Meth

Of the 21 juveniles who sold meth or acted as a "middleman" in the previous year, 16 believed that the demand for meth has increased compared to a year ago (not shown). Fewer juveniles thought that the demand has stayed the same (3) or decreased (1).

Cooking Meth

Five juveniles admitted to cooking meth or helping someone else cook it in the past year. They reported that they typically got their chemicals from family or friends or a store (two respondents each). In addition, they typically made meth in a private residence (four juveniles). Compared to the previous year, most (three juveniles) believed that obtaining the chemicals to cook meth has gotten harder, while one thought that it stayed the same and another could not give an opinion.

SUMMARY

These data suggest that the use of methamphetamine remains prevalent among a segment of the juvenile offender population. Marijuana, however, is used by more juveniles overall, based upon urinalyses. There is also a high prevalence of alcohol and tobacco use among juvenile arrestees.

The older the juvenile arrestee, the more likely he will have a positive drug test across all types of drugs. Drug use seems to be on a slight decline from last year, with the greatest decrease for Blacks.

As expected, juveniles arrested for drug or alcohol charges are proportionally more likely to test positive for drugs than those arrested for property or violent charges. In addition, juveniles who are not attending school are more likely to test positive across all types of drugs and are more likely to use multiple drugs.

The percentages of juveniles who have experimented with the various drugs are similar across boys and girls. The two genders also tend to first experiment with drugs at around the same age. While boys reported to receive slightly more money from legal sources in the past month, girls received more money from illegal sources and spent more money on drugs than boys.

Juveniles were able to report side-effects and negative consequences for their meth use, including sleeplessness, weight loss, paranoia, family problems, hallucinations, and violent behavior. However, most juveniles did not admit that they were addicted to the drug; rather, they currently used meth to get high. More boys reported negative side effects than girls, including admitting to addiction twice as often as girls. Juveniles do not tend to get treatment for meth because they believe that they do not need treatment, perhaps a reflection of their hesitance in reporting addiction. Most respondents did not report having a hard time finding meth when they wanted it, and almost one-half believed that meth is more available than a year ago. Only a small number of juveniles reported ever cooking meth or helping someone else cook it.