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James K. Stewart, Director

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DUF

1989 DRUG USE FORECASTING ANNUAL REPORT

DRUGS AND CRIME

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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1989

Drug Use Forecasting

In 1987, the National Institute of Justice began the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program in New York City. By 1989, 22 cities had entered the program. DUF is designed to provide each city with estimates of drug use among arrestees and information for detecting changes in drug use trends. The DUF program provides the first objective measure of recent drug use in this segment of the population. This information can be used to plan the allocation of law enforcement, treatment, and prevention resources, as well as to gain an indication of the effect of local drug use reduction efforts.

Method

DUF data are collected in central booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees. In each site, approximately 225 males are sampled. One hundred female arrestees are also interviewed in some of the sites (see table to the right). Sample sizes for the year 1989 differed from city to city because cities joined the DUF program at various times throughout the year. For example, San Jose, the newest DUF site, initiated data collection in September 1989, and other sites such as Chicago and Miami were not able to collect data each quarter. Response rates were consistently high, with more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agreeing to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent of the persons interviewed provided a urine specimen.

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, limit the number of male arrestees in the sample who are charged with the sale or possession of drugs. Because such persons are most likely to be using drugs at arrest and are undersampled, DUF statistics frequently are minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. Traffic offense charges are also limited in sample of male arrestees. Because of their small number, all female arrestees, regardless of charge, are selected for inclusion in DUF samples.

Urine specimens are analyzed by EMIT™ for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone, propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines. Positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the prior 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

1989 Results

In 1989, 21 cities collected data on male arrestees. In 17 of these cities, female arrestees were also interviewed. Results from each quarter of data collection were aggregated by city.

Overall Drug Use

The percentage of males testing positive for a drug at the time of arrest ranged from 53 percent in San Antonio to 82 percent in San Diego. The range for female arrestees was from 45 percent (Indianapolis) to 83 percent (Washington, D.C.). In 8 of the 17 cities, 70 percent or more of the female arrestees tested positive for a drug.

The relationship of age to drug use differed little from city to city. In general, more than half of all males tested positive, regardless of age. Drug use was also found in female arrestees of all ages. Drug use was prevalent in male and female arrestees of all races.

Multiple Drug Use. About 20 percent of male and female arrestees tested positive for two or more drugs. Multiple drug use was lowest in Detroit and Indianapolis for males (19 percent) and in Indianapolis for female arrestees (13 percent). The highest rate of multiple drug use was found in San Diego for both males (50 percent) and females (45 percent). Multiple drug use was found in all age categories and ethnic groups.

Marijuana. The percentage of male arrestees testing positive for marijuana ranged from 12 percent in Washington, D.C. to 42 percent in San Diego. In many of the cities where male and female arrestees were tested, males were more

likely to test positive for marijuana than females. In Dallas, Ft. Lauderdale, New York, San Antonio, and San Jose, the percent of males testing positive for marijuana was twice that of female arrestees. For the majority of arrestees, the percent positive for marijuana was lower in older arrestees.

Cocaine. Cocaine was the most prevalent drug for the majority of male and female arrestees during 1989. (Cocaine was also the most prevalent drug in 1988.) The lowest percent of males positive for cocaine was found in Indianapolis and San Antonio—26 percent. The highest level of cocaine use was found in Philadelphia, where 74 percent of the males tested positive. For female arrestees, the range of cocaine positives was similar to that of males, with Indianapolis having the lowest percent positive (23 percent) and Washington, D.C., having the highest level of cocaine use (74 percent).

Opiates (Heroin). Opiate use was most prevalent in Chicago, where 27 percent of the male arrestees tested positive. Opiate use for female arrestees was highest in Portland (26 percent) and Washington, D.C. (25 percent). In 12 of the DUF cities, less than 10 percent of the male and female arrestees tested positive for opiates.

Other Drug Use. The remaining seven drugs tested for were less likely to be detected than marijuana and cocaine. This section summarizes the use of these other drugs (data are not presented in tables).

Amphetamine use has been found primarily in arrestees in western cities, e.g., San Diego, San Jose, Portland, and Phoenix. For all other cities, less than 7 percent of the male and female arrestees tested positive for amphetamines. Arrestees in San Diego

Contributors:

Joyce Ann O'Neil
Eric D. Wish
Christy A. Visher

Drug Use Forecasting (continued)

continued to show the highest use of amphetamines: males—36 percent and females—38 percent.

PCP was found in male arrestees in San Jose (14 percent), Washington, D.C. (14 percent), and Chicago (12 percent). Less than 8 percent of the male arrestees in the remaining cities tested positive for PCP. PCP use among female arrestees was found in San Jose (15 percent), Washington, D.C. (15 percent), and St. Louis (9 percent). Like the males, less than 8 percent of the female arrestees in the remaining cities tested positive for PCP.

The range of benzodiazepine (Valium) use for male arrestees was 0 to 12 percent, and 0 to 18 percent for female arrestees. The most benzodiazepine use was found in males in San Diego and in female arrestees in Philadelphia. The use of benzodiazepine by arrestees does not necessarily indicate illicit use.

The highest percent positive for methadone was found in New York arrestees (8 percent). The percentage positive for methadone was less than 3 percent for all other arrestees.

Less than 5 percent of all arrestees were found positive for propoxyphene (Darvon). Methaqualone use was found in less than 1 percent of the male and female arrestees, and barbiturates were found in less than 8 percent of all arrestees.

Drug Use by Charge

An analysis of drug use within each charge category indicated that the charge most associated with drug use for males was drug sale/possession (83 percent positive). For females, the charge categories most associated with drug use were drug sale/possession (83 percent positive) and prostitution (82 percent positive). However, more than 50 percent of the male and female arrestees charged with any offense excluding sex and traffic offenses also tested positive. Clearly, most arrestees in the DUF sample recently used drugs, regardless of the charge that brought them into the criminal justice system.

Distribution of Charges

Larceny/theft was the most frequent charge for the majority of both male and female arrestees. Following larceny in frequency for most male arrestees was drug sale/possession charges and burglary. (Note: males charged with drug sale/possession charges or traffic offenses are undersampled.) In 10 of the cities testing females, approximately 20 percent of the charges were for drug sale/possession. Traffic offenses make up almost 20 percent of the female samples in Indianapolis and San Jose. (Traffic offenses and drug sale/possession were not undersampled for females).

Drug Use Trends

Pages 14–15 show trend data for 12 of the DUF cities. Changes in drug use patterns can be identified through the continued monitoring of drug use among arrestees. Differences between sites and between males and females can also be seen. During the fourth quarter of 1989, seven of the DUF cities reported the lowest drug use for male arrestees since the initiation of data collection (see *Research in Action*, "Drug Use Forecasting—October to December 1989"). Similarly, female arrestees in 7 of the 17 cities testing females during the fourth quarter of 1989 showed the lowest overall drug use in the program to date.

DUF in 1990

The Drug Use Forecasting Program continues into 1990. It has expanded to include Denver as the 23rd DUF site (data from Denver to be reported in *Research in Action*, "Drug Use Forecasting—January to March 1990," in preparation). Additionally, sites such as Cleveland and

Detroit have recently begun collecting data from female arrestees. The juvenile DUF data collection now involves 11 of the DUF sites.

The DUF Advisory Board members (listed below) provide expertise to the project and guide the research agenda. Drug use trends will be updated in future DUF reports and new research findings such as the self-reported use of Ice among arrestees will be presented.

DUF Sample Sizes*

City	Male	Female
Birmingham	637	261
Chicago	437	—
Cleveland	802	—
Dallas	995	430
Detroit	846	—
Ft. Lauderdale	459	197
Houston	693	320
Indianapolis	716	313
Kansas City	893	410
Los Angeles	640	300
Miami	215	—
New Orleans	946	304
New York	1044	408
Philadelphia	1188	442
Phoenix	706	411
Portland	909	446
St. Louis	937	284
San Antonio	853	404
San Diego	872	295
San Jose	461	205
Washington, D.C.	941	368

Source: National Institute of Justice/
Drug Use Forecasting Program
* January through December 1989

DUF Research Advisory Group:

Douglas Anglin
Alfred Blumstein
Jan M. Chaiken
Richard Clayton
Nicholas Kozel
Carl Leukefeld
Mark Moore
David Musto
David L. Westrate

Any Drug Use by Male and Female Arrestees 1989*

City	% Positive Any Drug						% Positive By Age					% Positive By Race			
	0	20	40	60	80	100	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham							54	64	68	71	60	68	52	**	**
							36	58	60	62	51	55	60	**	**
Chicago							64	72	95	79	69	73	74	78	**
	No data for females						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland							51	72	73	73	62	70	52	46	**
	No data for females						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas							58	67	74	71	52	68	59	60	**
							25	45	51	73	42	49	45	56	**
Detroit							49	66	69	70	62	64	58	**	**
	No data for females						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale							54	68	75	72	57	74	59	54	**
							52	58	63	61	63	64	64	**	**
Houston							59	64	66	79	62	70	56	60	**
							36	55	72	68	57	65	56	48	**
Indianapolis							53	59	60	56	50	57	55	**	**
							33	41	53	55	39	52	37	**	**
Kansas City							50	67	70	69	44	65	49	**	**
							54	78	86	79	56	76	72	**	**
Los Angeles							54	70	74	75	71	83	70	61	**
							56	77	80	81	86	82	80	74	**
Miami							62	67	70	76	74	69	70	71	**
	No data for females						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans							53	74	78	78	64	72	52	**	**
							32	58	74	78	60	63	71	**	**
New York							62	84	84	89	71	82	66	77	**
							61	74	69	87	84	80	67	77	**
Philadelphia							71	84	88	85	75	83	73	85	**
							76	85	86	84	75	83	78	81	**
Phoenix							55	61	62	63	46	65	56	58	37
							66	74	72	71	62	84	68	58	65
Portland							59	67	70	66	53	72	61	67	41
							62	68	79	72	63	73	70	**	**
St. Louis							60	69	68	65	54	66	54	**	**
							30	78	69	55	50	63	60	**	**
San Antonio							53	55	64	56	40	66	45	51	**
							40	40	57	61	44	66	50	43	**
San Diego							76	81	84	85	82	87	86	78	52
							74	76	78	78	78	85	78	57	**
San Jose							53	67	66	76	49	60	59	67	**
							**	55	67	69	44	46	61	65	**
Washington, D.C.							44	66	79	74	73	67	66	**	**
							67	77	90	91	82	85	72	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1989

** Less than 20 cases

Males
 Females

Multiple Drug Use by Male and Female Arrestees 1989*

City	% Positive Multiple Drugs	% Positive By Age					% Positive By Race			
		15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	20 21	20	25	16	24	17	20	22	**	**
Chicago	46 No data for females	42	46	58	48	38	48	37	41	**
Cleveland	20 No data for females	13	23	22	18	20	20	18	12	**
Dallas	26 18	24	28	29	29	17	25	28	25	**
Detroit	19 No data for females	15	16	22	22	22	18	24	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	21 14	24	18	21	27	17	19	23	18	**
Houston	22 23	18	20	27	19	26	21	28	21	**
Indianapolis	19 13	17	19	19	14	22	21	15	**	**
Kansas City	20 23	19	21	20	25	14	20	20	**	**
Los Angeles	26 35	25	28	28	22	26	26	32	25	**
Miami	29 No data for females	34	31	21	29	34	29	46	21	**
New Orleans	28 27	24	29	27	36	25	28	27	**	**
New York	36 30	28	35	38	44	37	32	48	41	**
Philadelphia	35 30	36	42	28	32	34	33	40	41	**
Phoenix	22 34	17	22	25	24	18	17	20	28	17
Portland	26 33	20	30	29	24	26	22	28	39	12
St. Louis	27 24	21	30	27	26	30	28	22	**	**
San Antonio	24 25	19	24	35	26	19	25	18	26	**
San Diego	50 45	44	54	53	48	48	44	48	56	24
San Jose	24 22	19	22	31	31	15	23	24	24	**
Washington, D.C.	28 40	14	25	34	26	41	28	24	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1989

** Less than 20 cases

 Males
 Females

Marijuana Use by Male and Female Arrestees*

City	% Positive Marijuana		% Positive By Age					% Positive By Race			
			15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham		21 18	29	29	18	21	10	19	28	**	**
Chicago		31 No data for females	34	32	38	27	17	29	35	44	**
Cleveland		20 No data for females	19	27	20	16	11	17	31	21	**
Dallas		27 14	34	35	28	21	14	25	32	30	**
Detroit		21 No data for females	34	31	18	10	11	21	21	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale		27 12	35	34	27	25	16	23	30	36	**
Houston		24 16	26	28	24	22	18	20	28	33	**
Indianapolis		40 23	45	44	44	34	30	37	44	**	**
Kansas City		25 19	34	32	22	22	17	24	32	**	**
Los Angeles		20 13	26	30	23	15	8	18	25	21	**
Miami		29 No data for females	31	29	21	29	36	31	38	22	**
New Orleans		28 18	27	32	31	30	18	27	33	**	**
New York		20 10	31	23	18	14	14	20	17	21	**
Philadelphia		26 14	36	35	22	17	13	25	28	34	**
Phoenix		34 29	42	40	41	24	17	26	35	34	37
Portland		35 23	46	45	37	33	16	25	41	26	29
St. Louis		27 20	31	37	24	22	13	24	41	**	**
San Antonio		29 15	45	38	31	26	9	25	33	28	**
San Diego		42 29	52	51	41	33	30	39	48	39	28
San Jose		25 12	34	33	28	20	10	22	30	25	**
Washington, D.C.		12 10	10	16	16	7	8	11	37	**	**

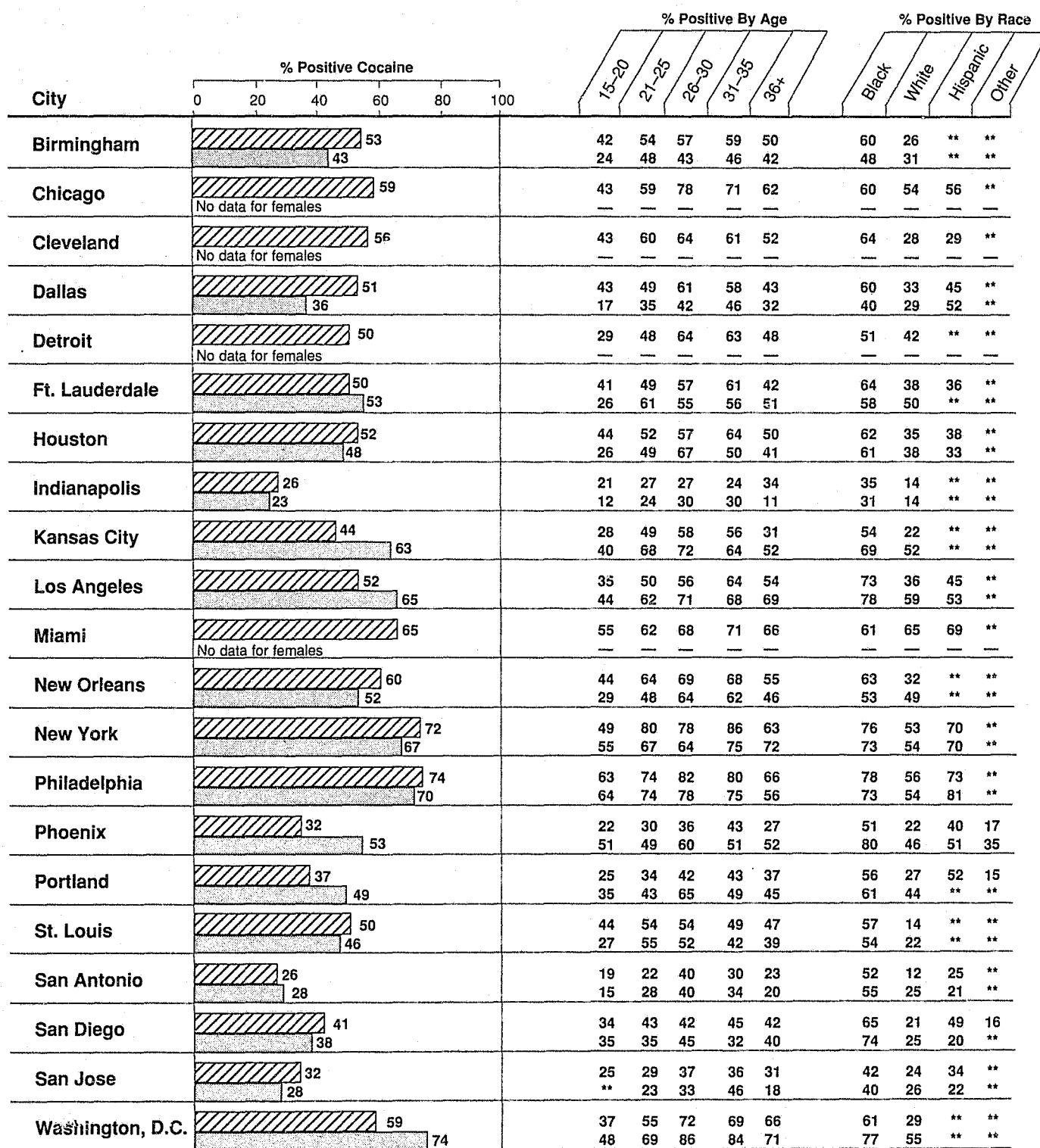
Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1989

** Less than 20 cases

Males
 Females

Cocaine Use by Male and Female Arrestees 1989*



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1989

** Less than 20 cases

 Males
 Females

Opiate (Heroin) Use by Male and Female Arrestees*

City	% Positive Opiate	% Positive By Age					% Positive By Race			
		15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	5 5	0	3	3	10	8	4	8	**	**
Chicago	27 No data for females	26	30	30	27	25	30	17	18	**
Cleveland	3 No data for females	0	2	2	2	9	3	2	0	**
Dallas	8 7	5	7	5	13	9	7	9	7	**
Detroit	8 No data for females	1	***	5	17	17	8	8	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	3 2	0	1	2	6	4	2	3	0	**
Houston	4 8	3	0	6	3	10	3	9	4	**
Indianapolis	3 5	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	**	**
Kansas City	2 5	2	1	2	5	3	2	3	**	**
Los Angeles	13 19	7	11	11	11	22	8	16	15	**
Miami	2 No data for females	3	0	2	0	4	3	3	0	**
New Orleans	6 6	4	3	2	12	11	6	5	**	**
New York	18 19	6	13	23	27	21	13	27	25	**
Philadelphia	10 15	6	9	7	12	17	8	8	19	**
Phoenix	8 15	0	5	9	13	11	3	7	12	3
Portland	14 26	2	12	12	15	27	11	14	35	6
St. Louis	7 7	3	4	6	10	16	8	5	**	**
San Antonio	15 20	4	13	21	18	20	9	9	20	**
San Diego	22 19	9	15	25	26	36	15	16	33	8
San Jose	7 9	0	4	6	12	15	11	7	7	**
Washington, D.C.	12 25	***	3	12	19	28	12	11	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1989

** Less than 20 cases

*** Less than 1%

 Males
 Females

Drug Use by Charge at Arrest*

Charge	Males		Females	
	Total N	% positive for any drug	Total N	% positive for any drug
Assault	1711	55	422	53
Burglary	1701	75	232	72
Damage/Destroy Property	226	55	44	57
Drug Sale/Possession	2652	83	964	83
Family Offense	425	50	94	51
Flight/Escape/Warrant	488	68	199	72
Fraud/Forgery	415	58	302	55
Homicide	263	57	37	46
Larceny/Theft	2321	71	1200	61
Probation/Parole Violation	481	64	142	64
Prostitution	145	59	700	82
Public Peace/Disturbance	981	58	344	56
Robbery	990	73	107	75
Sex Offenses	418	44	**	--
Stolen Vehicle	1080	64	89	73
Stolen Property	356	70	80	59
Traffic Offense	106	37	316	45
Weapons	675	63	73	62
Other	745	56	437	59
Total	16179	67	5798	66

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1989. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepine, barbiturates, and propoxyphene

** Less than 20 cases

Age and Race of Male Arrestees*

DUF collects demographic information about the arrestees who are interviewed, including age and race. Knowledge of these characteristics could be useful for planning treatment programs, outreach efforts, and other social programs for drug-involved offenders. The tables on this and the opposite page present the age and race distributions of male and female arrestees interviewed in 1989.

Age

Roughly half of all male and female arrestees in each city were 21 to 30 years old. Another 30 to 40 percent of arrestees were more than 30 years old. Finally, about 10 to 20 percent of arrestees were 15 to 20 years old. The age distributions of males and females do not appear to vary substantially by city.

Some differences did exist between the age distribution of male arrestees and female arrestees. More males than females

were in the youngest age category (15 to 20 years old). Females were more likely to be 21 to 30 years old.

The average age of male and female arrestees was identical—28.7 years. Thus, although a common perception is that the typical arrestee is about 20 years old, these data show that persons in their late 20's and 30's appeared quite frequently in samples of male and female arrestees.

City	Age (In Percent)					Race (In Percent)			
	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	15	24	26	17	18	78	21	**	**
Chicago	31	22	18	15	15	83	11	6	**
Cleveland	21	25	24	15	15	78	18	3	**
Dallas	20	24	24	14	18	59	24	16	**
Detroit	22	19	19	18	22	87	11	2	**
Ft. Lauderdale	14	23	24	17	22	50	44	5	**
Houston	23	24	21	14	18	63	16	20	**
Indianapolis	21	27	20	14	18	60	39	**	0
Kansas City	20	21	22	17	20	70	28	2	**
Los Angeles	14	26	21	15	24	34	22	42	2
Miami	13	22	25	18	22	43	18	39	0
New Orleans	23	23	20	16	18	88	10	1	**
New York	16	24	24	17	19	60	9	30	1
Philadelphia	20	26	24	15	15	73	15	12	**
Phoenix	16	25	24	16	19	16	51	28	5
Portland	14	24	22	18	22	28	60	8	4
St. Louis	23	25	21	15	16	83	16	**	**
San Antonio	21	19	20	15	25	18	24	57	**
San Diego	15	27	22	16	20	21	35	41	3
San Jose	16	24	23	16	21	17	34	45	4
Washington, D.C.	21	24	23	14	18	95	4	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* January through December 1989

** Less than 1%

Age and Race of Female Arrestees*

Race

The race distribution of male and female arrestees showed much more variation among cities than between the sexes. Blacks were the largest racial group for both male and female arrestees in most cities. In 14 of the 21 cities that interviewed males, at least 50 percent of male arrestees were black. In 11 of the 17 cities that interviewed female arrestees, more than 50 percent were black (including Los Angeles, which had 49 percent black female arrestees).

Hispanic arrestees predominated in both male and female arrestees in San Antonio (more than 50 percent of the total). Other cities with large representations of male or female Hispanic arrestees included Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Phoenix, San Diego, and San Jose.

In several cities, white arrestees were the largest racial group—Ft. Lauderdale, Phoenix, Portland, San Diego, and San Jose. When comparing the race

distribution of male and female arrestees city-by-city and overall, more females than males in many DUF sites were likely to be white. For example, in Dallas, 39 percent of female arrestees were white, whereas only 24 percent of male arrestees were white. Similar differences existed in the arrestee samples in Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Diego, San Jose, and Washington, D.C.

City	Age (In Percent)					Race (In Percent)			
	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	10	24	30	20	16	73	27	0	0
Dallas	12	31	30	12	15	55	39	6	0
Ft. Lauderdale	12	27	25	18	18	44	52	3	1
Houston	18	25	25	16	16	52	28	19	1
Indianapolis	15	29	29	13	14	52	48	**	0
Kansas City	13	35	25	15	12	67	32	1	**
Los Angeles	9	23	26	23	19	49	29	20	2
New Orleans	10	27	24	21	18	85	14	1	**
New York	12	25	25	21	17	59	20	19	2
Philadelphia	12	24	26	18	20	73	19	8	0
Phoenix	11	28	23	18	20	18	60	16	6
Portland	16	28	28	15	13	27	67	2	4
St. Louis	12	28	30	17	13	77	23	0	**
San Antonio	20	21	25	14	20	16	23	60	**
San Diego	11	24	22	20	23	26	60	12	2
San Jose	8	31	31	13	17	18	53	27	2
Washington, D.C.	11	26	29	15	19	83	17	0	0

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* January through December 1989

** Less than 1%

Distribution of Charges in Male and Female Arrestees*

City	Charge At Arrest (In Percent)									
	Assault	Burglary	Destruction of Property	Drug Sale/ Possession **	Family Offense	Flight/ Bench Warrant	Fraud/Forgery	Homicide/ Manslaughter	Larceny/Theft	Probation/ Parole Violation
Males										
Birmingham	2	17	***	17	0	1	6	3	23	1
Chicago	6	20	***	24	***	0	1	1	10	***
Cleveland	9	11	1	18	8	2	1	4	10	***
Dallas	17	12	***	6	***	***	3	***	20	***
Detroit	2	1	***	29	***	10	2	3	2	18
Ft. Lauderdale	9	13	***	17	***	***	2	2	9	13
Houston	6	11	***	29	***	2	2	3	9	1
Indianapolis	10	7	***	18	0	***	3	***	20	***
Kansas City	12	5	2	3	16	6	5	2	13	6
Los Angeles	9	17	***	10	8	2	2	2	7	2
Miami	15	16	2	11	***	2	4	1	11	0
New Orleans	10	11	1	7	1	2	2	5	18	1
New York	11	13	***	11	***	***	2	1	23	***
Philadelphia	11	14	***	22	***	4	1	2	15	***
Phoenix	14	7	4	11	6	***	5	***	20	***
Portland	16	9	***	17	2	4	3	***	13	8
St. Louis	20	12	8	15	***	***	2	1	14	2
San Antonio	6	4	***	18	***	***	2	***	21	2
San Diego	6	19	***	25	4	***	3	***	10	***
San Jose	15	5	2	16	6	2	4	1	12	9
Washington, D.C.	13	5	3	23	0	17	1	1	11	***
Females										
Birmingham	2	2	***	21	***	1	10	2	28	2
Dallas	12	3	0	4	***	0	5	***	33	3
Ft. Lauderdale	2	1	1	20	0	***	5	0	17	11
Houston	6	3	0	18	***	***	4	1	22	***
Indianapolis	4	1	0	14	0	***	5	***	24	0
Kansas City	8	1	***	8	8	6	6	0	16	7
Los Angeles	8	13	***	13	3	***	4	***	13	1
New Orleans	15	3	1	18	***	2	5	1	29	1
New York	6	3	0	28	0	***	1	***	24	***
Philadelphia	13	5	***	20	***	6	3	2	27	***
Phoenix	8	4	4	11	5	***	10	***	20	1
Portland	4	3	***	18	***	5	6	***	17	8
St. Louis	16	1	2	8	2	4	5	0	14	2
San Antonio	2	2	0	6	***	7	6	***	28	***
San Diego	2	17	***	30	2	***	7	0	7	2
San Jose	4	4	***	18	3	2	5	***	16	5
Washington, D.C.	7	2	***	33	0	18	3	***	9	***

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* January through December 1989

** Drug sale and possession charges are undersampled, see page 3

*** Less than 1%

Distribution of Charges (continued)*

City	Charge At Arrest (In Percent)								
	Prostitution	Public Peace/ Disturbance**	Robbery	Sex Offense	Stolen Property	Stolen Vehicle	Traffic Offenses	Weapons	Other
Males									
Birmingham	0	***	7	2	10	4	***	2	2
Chicago	***	***	8	4	0	16	0	7	1
Cleveland	***	***	8	4	3	13	***	4	2
Dallas	***	11	6	1	***	10	***	7	3
Detroit	2	8	5	4	2	2	1	3	4
Ft. Lauderdale	2	7	7	2	2	4	***	4	7
Houston	2	7	5	2	1	8	***	5	3
Indianapolis	4	17	2	6	***	3	1	2	4
Kansas City	1	10	5	2	***	6	0	4	2
Los Angeles	***	1	10	3	5	10	2	3	7
Miami	0	2	8	3	3	9	***	6	4
New Orleans	2	4	8	3	5	4	***	10	4
New York	0	6	17	1	3	***	0	2	9
Philadelphia	***	2	11	3	***	11	0	2	2
Phoenix	***	13	1	3	2	3	2	***	5
Portland	***	6	3	2	***	7	***	2	5
St. Louis	1	6	4	3	1	1	***	7	2
San Antonio	***	16	***	3	***	1	4	5	15
San Diego	0	***	3	***	5	17	0	3	3
San Jose	0	2	2	4	4	***	0	5	12
Washington, D.C.	1	***	5	***	2	11	0	4	2
Females									
Birmingham	1	11	3	0	9	***	2	1	3
Dallas	16	8	1	***	***	2	4	2	4
Ft. Lauderdale	8	7	0	***	1	2	9	2	15
Houston	11	7	***	0	***	1	15	1	8
Indianapolis	7	15	1	***	0	***	20	1	4
Kansas City	20	5	2	***	0	1	7	***	4
Los Angeles	18	5	4	1	3	5	0	1	6
New Orleans	5	7	1	0	3	1	2	2	4
New York	17	4	3	0	2	***	***	3	7
Philadelphia	6	2	7	0	***	3	0	1	2
Phoenix	20	7	0	***	1	***	1	***	4
Portland	22	6	2	***	0	2	***	***	3
St. Louis	9	12	3	0	1	0	11	3	8
San Antonio	5	4	***	0	0	***	11	***	28
San Diego	4	4	***	0	3	3	3	1	13
San Jose	***	0	***	***	***	0	18	***	21
Washington, D.C.	21	***	***	0	***	2	0	***	2

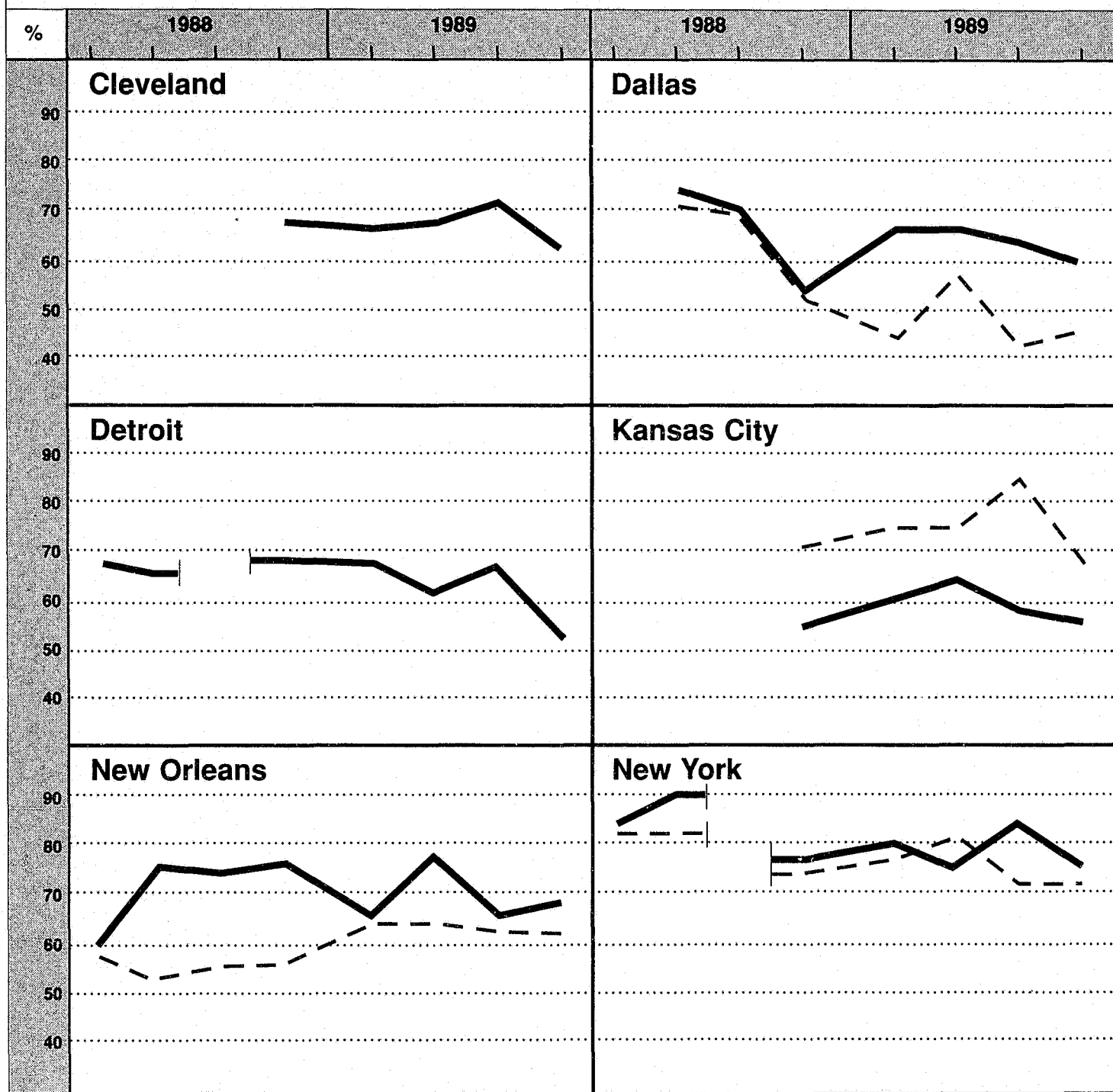
Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* January through December 1989

** Includes trespassing, criminal mischief, and reckless endangerment

*** Less than 1%

Drug Use Trends Among Arrestees*

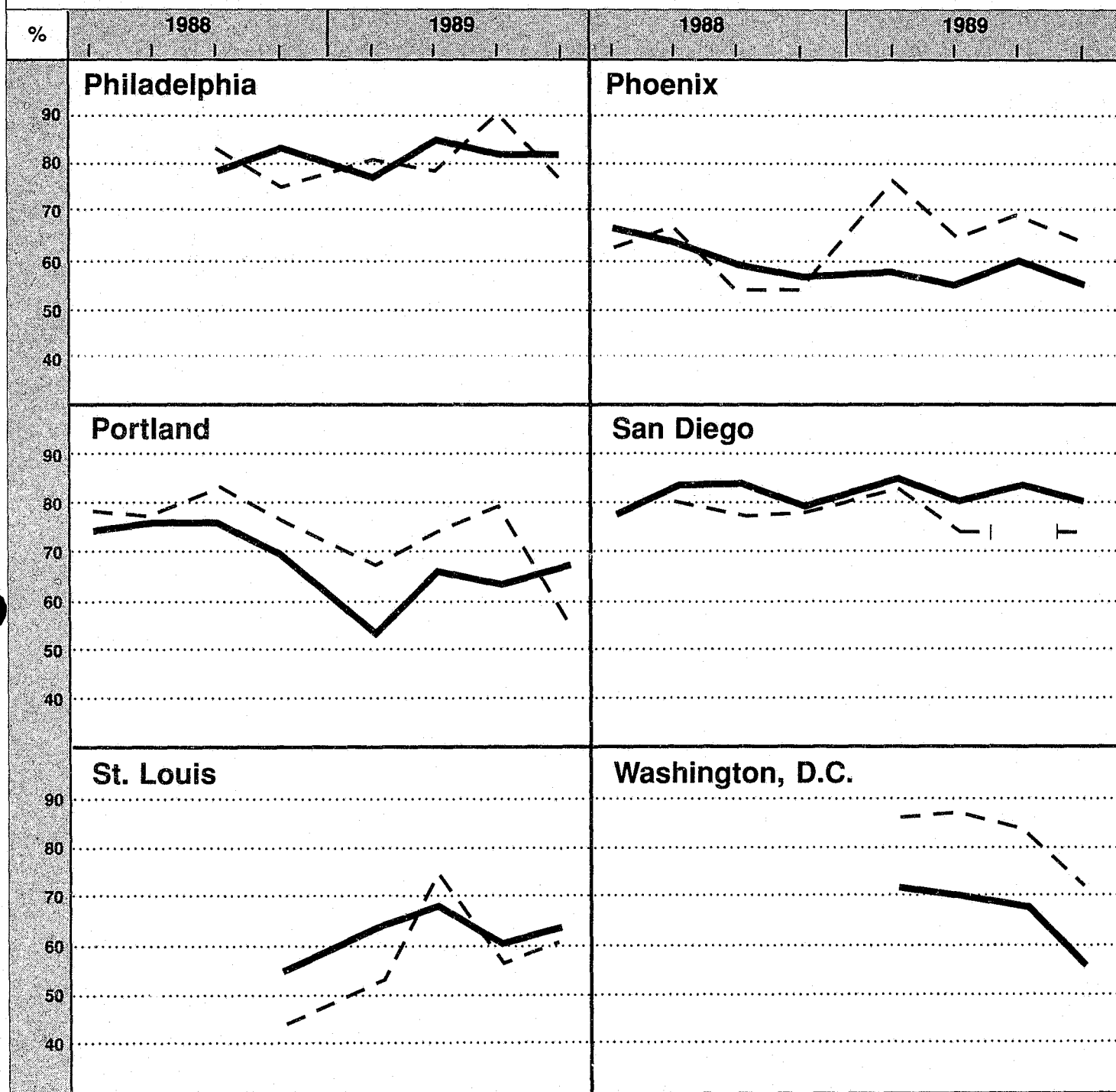


— Males
--- Females

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

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

Drug Use Trends Among Arrestees* (continued)

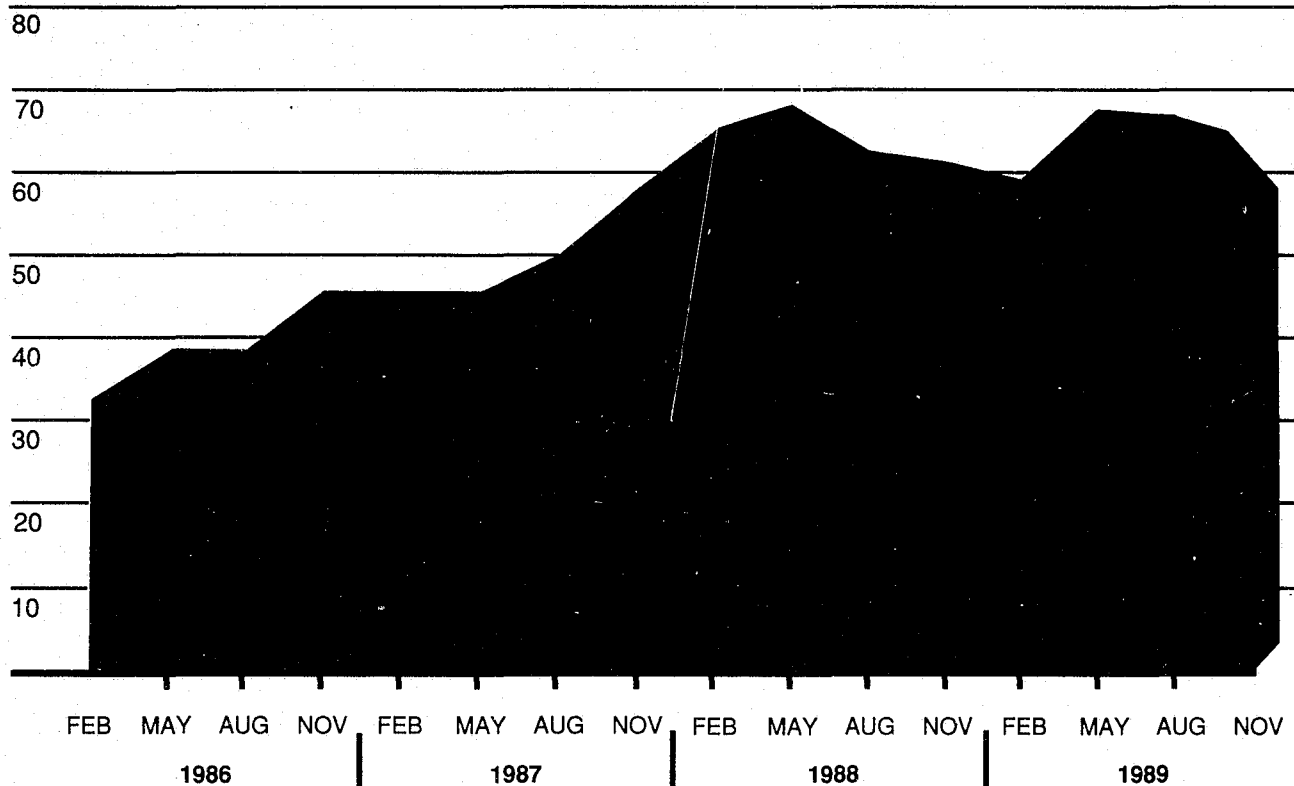


— Males
--- Females

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

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

Cocaine Use in Washington, D.C.*



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

*Percent positive by urinalysis. Data based on male and female arrestees tested by D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

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