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



# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

*Research in Action*

Charles B. DeWitt, Director

August 1991

## Drug Use Forecasting

# DRUGS & CRIME

# 1990

# ANNUAL REPORT

A Program of the National Institute of Justice — Cofunded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance

# Drug Use Forecasting

## From the Director


As this third annual report shows, 1990 was a significant year for NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting program. Atlanta and Denver were added to the list of sites sampling adult arrestees in central booking facilities; the number of sites sampling female arrestees rose from 17 to 21 last year; juvenile arrestees are sampled in 11 DUF sites.

The practical utility of the DUF program as a tool for criminal justice professionals was recognized by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in its September report *Leading Drug Indicators*, including NIJ's drug testing program among the eight indicators singled out as national measures. The DUF approach is unique, ONDCP noted, in that it determines drug use through urinalysis and it examines drug use among those charged with criminal behavior.

For the first time, DUF findings show what drugs are being used by those arrested and which may be in decline. For example, media reports during the summer of 1989 indicated that "ice"—a smokeable form of methamphetamine—might be the next drug of epidemic proportion. But DUF research showed that such was not the case at all. As NIJ reported in an October 1990 *Research in Action*, "ice" was little known and hardly used among the arrestee sample populations.

NIJ has included DUF in its research plan for 1991. I will award two grants in this fiscal year to support projects that will (1) demonstrate how to use DUF drug tests in shaping local policies and programs, and (2) examine the relationship between NIJ's drug testing and other available local indicators of drug use to determine how drug testing can be best used by local officials.

This year has shown that NIJ's efforts serve as a practical early warning system to help alert the Nation's law enforcement community to expected trends in drug use.



Charles B. DeWitt  
Director

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) began the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program in 1987. The program is cofunded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). With the addition of Atlanta in the fall of 1990, 24 cities are now part of the DUF program. DUF is designed to provide each site with estimates of drug use among booked arrestees and information for detecting changes in drug use trends through quarterly collection and analysis of both urine specimens and self-report data from arrestees (see Drug Use Forecasting Methodology section on page three). The DUF program provides the first objective measure of recent drug use in this segment of the population. Due to site differences in arrest and booking practices, comparisons of drug use across sites are not encouraged.

## 1990 Results

In 1990, 23 sites collected data from male booked arrestees, and 21 of those sites also collected data from female booked arrestees. (Note: Miami did not collect data during 1990; Omaha and Chicago do not collect data from female arrestees.) Additionally, 11 sites collected data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. (Findings from juveniles begin on page 14). Results from each quarter of data collection were aggregated by site (see DUF Sample Sizes on page 4).

## Overall Drug Use

The percentage of male booked arrestees testing positive for a drug at the time of arrest ranged from 30 percent in Omaha to 78 percent in San Diego. For female booked arrestees, the percent positive ranged from 39 percent (Indianapolis) to 76 percent (Philadelphia). In 18 of the DUF sites, 50 percent or more of both males and females tested positive for a drug.

During the last three quarters of 1990, male arrestees in all but two of the DUF sites tested at the lowest overall percent positive since the initiation of data collection. Similarly, all but six of the sites collecting data from females recorded their lowest overall drug use. The decrease in the percentage of arrestees testing positive is explained specifically by variations in marijuana use.

**Multiple Drug Use.** Male and female arrestees in San Diego were most likely to test positive for more than one drug at the time of arrest: 46 percent and 38 percent, respectively. Among other DUF sites, male arrestees testing positive for multiple drugs ranged from 4 percent in Omaha to 41 percent in Chicago; for females, the range was 9 percent (Atlanta) to 30 percent (Manhattan and Los Angeles).

**Marijuana.** The percentage of male arrestees testing positive for marijuana ranged from 4 percent in Atlanta to 42 percent in Portland. Similarly, females in Atlanta recorded the lowest percentage of marijuana positives (1 percent) and Portland the highest (27 percent). In the majority of sites, males were more likely to test positive for marijuana than were females.

In most DUF sites, the percentage of male and female booked arrestees testing positive for marijuana was lower during 1990 than during the previous data collection periods (see *Research in Action* Drug Use Forecasting: Fourth Quarter 1990). By comparing marijuana use over the past 3 years, (see *Research in Action* 1988 and 1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Reports), the decrease can be clearly seen. For example, the percentage of males in Detroit who tested positive for marijuana in 1988, 1989, and 1990 was 33 percent, 21 percent, and 15 percent, respectively. For female arrestees, a similar decrease can be seen in New Orleans: 25 percent (1988), 18 percent (1989), and 12 percent (1990).

**Cocaine.** As in 1988 and 1989, cocaine remained the prevalent drug among the majority of arrestees (see *Research in Action* 1988 and 1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Reports). The range of cocaine use among males was 10 percent in Omaha to 65 percent in Manhattan and Philadelphia. The lowest cocaine use for females was found in Indianapolis, (13 percent); the highest in Atlanta (68 percent).

### Contributors:

Joyce Ann O'Neil  
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## Drug Use Forecasting (cont.)

The variation in cocaine use over time is not as consistent as the changes seen in marijuana use. Cocaine use in some DUF sites has declined in the past 3 years, but in other sites, little or no change was observed. In Detroit, recent cocaine use among male arrestees decreased from 51 percent and 50 percent in 1988 and 1989 to 38 percent in 1990. Similar decreases were seen among male arrestees in Portland (40, 37, and 22 percent), Los Angeles (60, 52, and 45 percent), and Manhattan (74, 72, and 65 percent) for the same 3-year period. In some sites—for example, Birmingham, San Antonio, and San Diego—cocaine use among male arrestees showed little or no change.

Similar diversity in trends was found among female arrestees. For example, a decrease in the percentage of females testing positive was seen in Los Angeles (61, 65, and 55 percent) and Portland (54, 49, and 34 percent). In some sites, there was an increase in cocaine use among female arrestees. In New Orleans, for example, 50 percent tested positive for cocaine in 1990, an increase from 40 percent positive

in 1988. Continued data collection will allow variations in cocaine use to be monitored.

**Opiates (Heroin).** The urine test results for opiates, while low, are reported because of the well-established link between heroin use and crime. The highest opiate use among males was found in Chicago (27 percent). In 17 DUF sites, less than 10 percent of the males were found to be positive for opiates. The range of opiate use for female arrestees was from 1 percent in Fort Lauderdale to 24 percent in Manhattan.

**Other Drug Use.** This section summarizes the findings for the remaining seven drugs for which urinalyses were conducted. These drugs were less likely to be detected than marijuana and cocaine (data not presented in tables).

As in 1988 and 1989, *amphetamine* use was highest among arrestees in San Diego—27 percent for males and 32 percent for females. For both male and female arrestees at all other DUF sites, less than 8 percent tested positive for amphetamines.

During 1990, DUF proved useful in assessing whether "ice" (smokeable methamphetamine) was emerging as a new drug of choice. Because prior DUF results provided a baseline of amphetamine use among booked arrestees in each city, urinalysis results in 1990 could be tracked to determine whether, in any DUF site, amphetamine use was increasing. Findings from 1990 showed that amphetamine levels among arrestees remained stable or fell slightly. Further, those arrestees who reported having heard of ice stated that they had learned about it from television and newspapers.

PCP use, like amphetamine use, was limited to a few sites. The highest percent positive for males was found in Chicago (15 percent) and for females in San Jose (13 percent). Less than 10 percent of the arrestees in the remaining DUF sites were found to be positive for PCP. The range for *benzodiazepines* (for example, Valium) was 4 percent (Omaha) to 12 percent (Philadelphia) for males and 2 percent (Phoenix) to 17 percent (Birmingham) for females. (The use of benzodiazepines by

### Drug Use Forecasting Methodology

DUF data are collected in booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of booked arrestees.<sup>1</sup> In each site, approximately 225 males are sampled. In some sites, female arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees are also sampled. Response rates are consistently high, with more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agreeing to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent of those interviewed provide urine specimens.

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, limit the number of male booked arrestees who are charged with the sale or possession of drugs. Because such persons are likely to be using drugs at arrest and are

undersampled, DUF statistics frequently are minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. Males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the samples due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. In Omaha, however, all male arrestees brought to the booking facility are included in the DUF sample to obtain a sample of sufficient size. Because they are fewer in number, all female arrestees brought to the booking facilities and all juvenile arrestees/detainees brought to the detention centers during the data collection period are included in the DUF samples, regardless of charge.

All urine specimens, excluding those from Phoenix and Portland, were sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens were analyzed by EMIT™ for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. In Phoenix and Portland,

drug testing was done at local laboratories, which do not test for all 10 drugs. Male specimens from Phoenix are not tested for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene; female specimens from Phoenix are not tested for methaqualone and barbiturates. Portland does not test adult or juvenile specimens for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene. All positive results for amphetamines were confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the previous 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

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

## Drug Use Forecasting (cont.)

arrestees does not necessarily indicate illicit use.) The highest percent positives for *methadone* was in New York for males (6 percent) and in New York and Phoenix for females (7 percent). Less than 5 percent of arrestees in the remaining DUF sites were positive for methadone. (The use of methadone by arrestees does not necessarily indicate illicit use.)

*Methaqualone* was found in fewer than 1 percent of arrestees. Overall, 4 percent or less of the male and female arrestees were positive for *propoxyphene* (for example, Darvon) and *barbiturates*. However, among female arrestees in Birmingham, 17 percent tested positive for propoxyphene, and 10 percent tested positive for barbiturates. (The use of methaqualone, propoxyphene, and barbiturates by arrestees does not necessarily indicate illicit use.)

### Demographics

The age and race of male and female arrestees are presented on pages 10 and 11. Additionally, the distribution of charges for males and females is found on pages 12 and 13.

### Drug Use Trends

Pages 19-21 show trend data for male, female, and juvenile arrestees in 18 of the DUF sites. Changes in drug use patterns can be identified through the continued monitoring of drug use among arrestees. Differences in drug use across sites and among male, female, and juvenile arrestees can also be ascertained.

### DUF in 1991

An important component of the DUF program is its value as a tool for local policy and planning. Based on findings from the Chicago DUF project, the State of Illinois funded replications of DUF in seven counties throughout the State. Similarly, in Oregon, the utility of information from the DUF project in Portland led the State to contract for DUF replication in selected rural sites where marine smuggling or clandestine laboratory activity had been identified. Also during 1990, DUF was one of eight drug indicator systems reviewed in the Office of National Drug Control Policy

(ONDCP) White Paper, *Leading Drug Indicators*, as being "widely considered the best, most basic and important measures now available."

The DUF Research Advisory Board (members listed below), first convened in 1988, continues to provide valuable direction and support for the program. On the recommendation of its Methodology Committee, NIJ made two research awards designed to strengthen the DUF program. One will examine in depth the extent to which the DUF samples of booked arrestees are representative of the arrestee population in DUF cities. The second will develop and pilot a computerized DUF interview and assess its impact on data collection quality and data entry costs, and also develop and pretest an expanded interview for juvenile arrestees/detainees.

As the DUF program continues in 1991, increased emphasis is being placed on enhancing the use of information generated by DUF in local policy, planning, and program development. The *NIJ Research Plan: 1991* contains two solicitations for proposals to demonstrate the use of DUF findings in local policies and programs and to expand the applications of DUF data in conjunction with other local indicators of drug use, crime, and community problems.

#### DUF Research Advisory Board:

Zili Amsel  
M. Douglas Anglin  
Robert Battjes  
Alfred Blumstein  
William Butynski  
Jay Carver  
Jan M. Chaiken  
Richard Clayton  
Robert DuPont  
Nicholas J. Kozel  
Carl Leukefeld  
Mark H. Moore  
David Musto  
David L. Westrate  
Eric D. Wish

#### DUF Sample Sizes\*

City	Male	Female	Juvenile Male
Atlanta	292	163	—
Birmingham	729	320	198
Chicago	891	—	—
Cleveland	854	213	388
Dallas	993	402	—
Denver	946	381	—
Detroit	818	353	—
Ft. Lauderdale	867	409	—
Houston	1000	411	—
Indianapolis	792	361	402
Kansas City	860	370	145
Los Angeles	1140	623	394
Manhattan	1021	274	—
New Orleans	959	358	—
Omaha	615	—	—
Philadelphia	1108	447	—
Phoenix	976	521	—
Portland	815	313	290
St. Louis	1004	330	285
San Antonio	796	349	150
San Diego	967	403	355
San Jose	939	409	359
Wash., D.C.	932	360	394

Source: National Institute of Justice/  
Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* January through December 1990

# Any Drug Use by Male and Female Booked Arrestees\*

City	% Positive Any Drug		% Positive by Age					% Positive by Race			
	0	100	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Atlanta	62	71	32	50	72	79	67	64	44	**	**
Birmingham	64	67	43	68	70	74	62	65	58	**	**
Chicago	73		55	80	82	80	74	73	63	78	**
Cleveland	55	73	38	52	70	62	57	58	42	35	**
Dallas	56	60	40	60	61	69	51	60	52	43	**
Denver	48	55	47	50	51	47	42	54	45	46	24
Detroit	51	74	35	41	57	67	64	51	55	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	60	66	44	58	67	68	56	69	52	30	**
Houston	64	59	45	65	73	75	66	71	51	54	**
Indianapolis	46	39	39	51	51	50	40	51	41	**	**
Kansas City	45	64	36	38	54	60	41	50	32	**	**
Los Angeles	65	71	50	59	66	76	70	76	69	53	**
Manhattan	76	71	52	76	85	83	81	79	75	72	**
New Orleans	61	60	48	67	71	67	56	62	48	**	**
Omaha	30		24	34	29	32	32	35	28	8	**
Philadelphia	76	76	65	74	86	84	69	78	66	77	**
Phoenix <sup>A</sup>	54	58	45	58	56	60	47	67	51	50	31
Portland <sup>B</sup>	62	61	61	63	67	68	55	63	65	52	36
St. Louis	54	56	35	58	69	68	42	55	44	**	**
San Antonio	51	41	45	53	57	58	46	61	53	47	**
San Diego	78	75	62	76	86	86	79	82	78	78	**
San Jose	55	57	54	52	58	66	50	62	55	56	33
Washington, D.C.	56	73	28	56	68	70	61	57	51	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

 Males  
 Females

\* Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 20 cases

<sup>A</sup> Site does not test males for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene; does not test females for methaqualone and barbiturates

<sup>B</sup> Site does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene

# Multiple Drug Use by Male and Female Booked Arrestees\*

City	% Positive Multiple Drugs		% Positive by Age					% Positive by Race			
	0	100	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Atlanta	8	9	2	8	7	8	12	8	4	**	**
Birmingham	14	25	8	20	12	14	15	12	20	**	**
Chicago	41		30	53	44	38	36	42	22	34	**
Cleveland	12	17	6	8	17	13	16	11	13	0	**
Dallas	17	21	12	18	19	16	18	14	23	16	**
Denver	12	14	10	11	11	13	14	10	15	12	9
Detroit	14	23	10	10	10	18	26	14	16	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	15	20	5	18	17	15	14	15	15	10	**
Houston	19	22	15	22	19	20	18	18	24	20	**
Indianapolis	12	12	9	14	14	12	13	14	11	**	**
Kansas City	10	17	6	9	10	12	13	10	10	**	**
Los Angeles	23	30	19	17	26	28	27	22	28	22	**
Manhattan	30	30	17	26	33	35	42	26	39	35	**
New Orleans	19	22	15	24	22	17	17	19	20	**	**
Omaha	4		3	6	4	5	4	5	4	8	**
Philadelphia	27	24	26	26	28	27	27	24	30	42	**
Phoenix <sup>A</sup>	16	22	12	16	18	20	16	18	14	21	3
Portland <sup>B</sup>	21	29	16	19	20	26	23	16	23	24	9
St. Louis	17	14	13	18	18	25	14	18	15	14	**
San Antonio	23	21	16	24	24	26	24	28	24	21	**
San Diego	46	38	28	47	50	53	44	42	41	53	**
San Jose	20	17	13	20	21	24	20	14	23	21	6
Washington, D.C.	18	25	6	15	18	22	27	18	16	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 20 cases

<sup>A</sup> Site does not test males for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene; does not test females for methaqualone and barbiturates

<sup>B</sup> Site does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene

 Males  
 Females

# Marijuana Use by Male and Female Booked Arrestees\*

City	% Positive Marijuana		% Positive by Age					% Positive by Race			
	0	20	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Atlanta	4	1	4	6	1	4	3	4	4	**	**
Birmingham	14	8	16	22	10	14	5	11	24	**	**
Chicago	27		30	35	24	18	19	27	18	32	**
Cleveland	14	8	15	17	16	12	10	12	24	10	**
Dallas	20	18	26	28	19	16	10	17	27	23	**
Denver	27	15	34	35	28	23	18	24	30	29	15
Detroit	15	9	26	18	10	11	7	15	16	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	22	16	31	33	24	17	10	21	23	15	**
Houston	21	11	26	27	18	18	12	20	24	21	**
Indianapolis	31	21	32	42	34	25	18	31	31	**	**
Kansas City	16	13	23	18	18	12	9	15	21	**	**
Los Angeles	20	10	26	26	23	15	10	17	26	20	**
Manhattan	19	8	31	23	20	14	9	19	14	20	**
New Orleans	18	12	18	22	26	13	7	17	26	**	**
Omaha	20		21	26	16	19	17	20	21	8	**
Philadelphia	18	12	26	24	17	12	6	16	22	28	**
Phoenix	28	18	34	37	25	26	17	24	29	28	21
Portland	42	27	52	43	52	44	26	30	50	24	18
St. Louis	16	10	17	19	17	16	8	13	32	**	**
San Antonio	26	9	34	34	34	29	10	24	34	25	**
San Diego	35	19	40	41	34	33	24	28	41	35	**
San Jose	24	12	34	31	24	19	12	26	31	19	18
Washington, D.C.	7	7	9	9	7	8	4	7	16	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 20 cases

 Males  
 Females



# Cocaine Use by Male and Female Booked Arrestees\*

City	% Positive Cocaine		% Positive by Age					% Positive by Race			
	0	100	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Atlanta	59	58	27	50	71	74	62	61	35	**	**
Birmingham	50	43	28	50	59	61	48	55	27	**	**
Chicago	54		34	58	62	68	60	54	44	58	**
Cleveland	45	65	28	40	61	54	47	52	18	15	**
Dallas	43	46	22	43	51	58	42	50	31	29	**
Denver	24	40	20	23	27	27	21	34	15	22	6
Detroit	38	64	16	30	48	56	48	38	38	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	46	55	14	40	54	61	49	61	33	15	**
Houston	53	49	32	54	65	62	55	63	33	39	**
Indianapolis	18	13	10	17	20	26	17	28	6	**	**
Kansas City	30	54	14	21	39	47	30	35	12	**	**
Los Angeles	45	55	28	34	48	60	54	63	29	38	**
Manhattan	65	64	32	62	78	78	73	70	63	60	**
New Orleans	51	50	37	60	55	58	49	54	23	**	**
Omaha	10		3	13	14	11	9	16	6	4	**
Philadelphia	65	63	50	64	79	77	58	71	40	68	**
Phoenix	29	34	15	28	35	35	27	55	17	34	7
Portland	22	34	11	21	19	30	23	38	14	33	14
St. Louis	42	44	26	46	56	54	32	48	10	**	**
San Antonio	26	23	19	31	28	34	23	51	18	21	**
San Diego	45	37	28	44	54	51	44	68	17	54	**
San Jose	26	27	20	25	27	35	26	39	19	29	18
Washington, D.C.	48	65	21	48	63	58	50	50	22	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 20 cases

 Males  
 Females

# Opiate (Heroin) Use by Male and Female Booked Arrestees\*

City	% Positive Opiate		% Positive by Age					% Positive by Race			
	Males	Females	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Atlanta	4	6	0	0	5	2	11	5	0	**	**
Birmingham	5	11	2	3	3	5	12	4	6	**	**
Chicago	27		16	33	30	26	32	29	11	13	**
Cleveland	3	5	0	1	3	3	7	3	2	0	**
Dallas	5	10	2	2	6	8	11	4	8	7	**
Denver	2	6	***	1	3	3	4	2	4	3	0
Detroit	8	16	***	2	4	10	26	9	6	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	1	2	0	0	1	1	4	1	2	0	**
Houston	6	8	2	3	7	9	9	4	9	10	**
Indianapolis	4	7	2	2	3	4	8	4	4	**	**
Kansas City	2	3	1	2	***	3	3	2	2	**	**
Los Angeles	11	18	2	5	9	16	21	12	14	10	**
Manhattan	17	24	5	16	17	21	29	13	27	22	**
New Orleans	5	10	4	4	4	5	9	5	6	**	**
Omaha	2		2	***	2	1	4	3	***	0	**
Philadelphia	8	11	5	5	6	12	18	7	10	17	**
Phoenix	6	15	2	***	7	9	9	4	5	8	7
Portland	11	21	5	4	10	15	19	9	11	18	9
St. Louis	6	8	1	3	6	8	11	5	8	**	**
San Antonio	17	20	7	12	16	22	27	15	16	18	**
San Diego	19	22	5	14	20	27	29	14	12	28	**
San Jose	7	12	0	2	8	11	16	4	7	10	0
Washington, D.C.	13	19	***	5	10	22	28	13	24	**	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 20 cases

\*\*\* Less than 1%

 Males  
 Females

# Age and Race of Male Booked Arrestees\*

City	Age (In Percent)					Race (In Percent)			
	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Atlanta	15	18	26	16	25	91	8	**	**
Birmingham	20	20	21	21	18	79	21	**	**
Chicago	26	26	22	11	14	86	3	10	**
Cleveland	22	23	20	16	19	78	19	2	**
Dallas	22	22	24	15	16	62	25	13	**
Denver	17	20	24	18	22	37	27	32	4
Detroit	22	24	19	15	20	90	8	2	**
Ft. Lauderdale	12	24	20	21	23	49	48	2	1
Houston	21	22	21	17	18	65	15	19	**
Indianapolis	21	26	18	15	20	53	46	**	0
Kansas City	23	18	22	17	20	74	24	1	**
Los Angeles	16	22	20	18	24	37	20	42	1
Manhattan	19	21	25	14	21	52	9	38	**
New Orleans	24	23	18	16	20	89	10	**	**
Omaha	23	25	20	16	17	48	46	4	2
Philadelphia	18	28	21	16	18	74	15	11	**
Phoenix	15	24	23	16	22	23	52	22	3
Portland	13	22	21	18	25	24	65	8	3
St. Louis	24	24	20	15	17	85	14	**	0
San Antonio	19	20	18	13	29	18	19	63	0
San Diego	15	27	21	19	18	25	33	40	1
San Jose	16	25	23	14	22	16	33	45	7
Washington, D.C.	19	25	20	13	23	92	6	2	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 1%

# Age and Race of Female Booked Arrestees\*

City	Age (In Percent)					Race (In Percent)			
	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Atlanta	12	22	28	18	20	83	17	0	0
Birmingham	10	19	30	24	17	62	38	0	0
Cleveland	10	27	26	21	16	71	25	4	**
Dallas	15	24	32	17	12	56	39	4	**
Denver	16	29	24	19	13	40	31	24	4
Detroit	10	24	28	22	15	74	26	**	0
Ft. Lauderdale	7	23	26	22	22	38	59	2	1
Houston	12	28	25	18	16	59	25	14	1
Indianapolis	18	26	25	19	12	39	59	**	1
Kansas City	14	26	26	17	17	75	25	**	0
Los Angeles	11	26	26	17	19	43	32	25	1
Manhattan	11	28	24	18	19	52	25	24	**
New Orleans	14	20	26	19	20	82	18	**	**
Philadelphia	12	30	26	12	20	65	25	10	**
Phoenix	14	26	24	19	16	20	57	17	6
Portland	9	27	25	19	20	27	69	1	3
St. Louis	17	24	25	20	13	76	23	**	0
San Antonio	15	26	22	18	20	14	24	61	**
San Diego	10	22	33	19	16	28	51	17	4
San Jose	8	24	27	20	20	17	42	36	4
Washington, D.C.	9	28	29	17	17	87	13	**	0

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 1%

# Distribution of Charges in Male Arrestees\*

City	Charge at Arrest (in Percent)																			
	Assault	Burglary	Destruction of Property	Drug Sale/Possession <sup>A</sup>	Family Offense	Flight/Bench Warrant	Fraud/Forgery	Homicide/Manslaughter	Larceny/Theft	Probation/Parole Violation	Prostitution	Public Peace/Disturbance <sup>B</sup>	Robbery	Sex Offense	Stolen Property	Stolen Vehicle	Traffic Offense	Weapons	Other	
Atlanta	20	10	**	19	0	**	6	**	15	0	0	6	6	3	2	4	0	4	3	
Birmingham	4	12	**	20	0	2	7	3	23	3	0	1	8	2	8	2	**	3	1	
Chicago	10	14	**	23	**	**	2	2	14	**	0	**	8	2	0	12	0	9	2	
Cleveland	10	7	3	18	11	2	**	4	8	**	2	**	8	2	3	14	0	5	2	
Dallas	17	16	**	10	**	**	1	**	15	**	**	10	7	2	**	8	**	8	2	
Denver	14	5	**	10	23	4	2	**	6	**	**	20	2	2	**	3	0	**	5	
Detroit	3	2	**	26	0	11	3	3	2	16	**	8	8	7	2	2	1	2	2	
Ft. Lauderdale	10	11	**	18	2	2	1	**	10	12	1	13	5	1	2	2	2	4	4	
Houston	5	12	**	27	**	2	3	2	13	3	**	5	4	2	2	12	**	5	2	
Indianapolis	10	6	**	10	**	1	2	**	19	**	1	28	2	5	**	4	**	3	5	
Kansas City	8	7	1	4	13	10	4	2	12	10	**	6	8	2	1	7	**	3	2	
Los Angeles	12	17	**	6	10	2	4	2	8	1	**	1	12	3	5	9	**	3	3	
Manhattan	14	11	**	5	0	0	2	2	22	**	**	5	24	1	3	**	0	3	7	
New Orleans	13	11	2	8	**	3	2	5	19	**	**	3	8	3	7	4	0	9	4	
Omaha	5	2	**	6	2	9	4	**	11	1	**	15	3	4	4	**	20	7	5	
Philadelphia	15	12	**	16	**	4	1	2	16	**	**	2	13	1	1	12	**	4	2	
Phoenix	22	11	3	15	4	2	3	**	18	2	**	6	4	2	2	2	0	1	**	
Portland	13	8	**	16	2	10	2	**	13	11	**	7	4	4	0	4	1	2	3	
St. Louis	23	8	10	16	**	**	2	1	12	3	2	3	6	2	1	2	**	7	2	
San Antonio	9	4	**	16	**	2	2	**	17	2	**	15	1	2	**	4	3	5	15	
San Diego	4	15	**	37	3	**	2	**	8	1	0	**	2	1	5	12	**	4	2	
San Jose	15	6	2	14	6	**	2	**	15	8	**	5	2	2	3	1	0	4	4	
Washington, D.C.	16	4	3	21	0	15	2	**	10	**	1	2	6	**	1	12	**	4	1	

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 1%

<sup>A</sup> Drug sale and possession charges are undersampled, see page 3

<sup>B</sup> Includes trespassing, criminal mischief, and reckless endangerment

# Distribution of Charges in 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	Prostitution	Public Peace/Disturbance <sup>A</sup>	Robbery	Sex Offense	Stolen Property	Stolen Vehicle	Traffic Offense	Weapons	Other	
Atlanta	11	2	**	24	0	1	2	1	8	0	21	17	0	2	**	1	5	2	**	
Birmingham	2	2	0	12	**	**	18	1	41	3	**	9	2	0	3	**	**	**	3	
Cleveland	7	1	0	40	3	2	2	**	9	**	18	**	6	**	**	6	0	**	1	
Dallas	16	1	0	7	**	**	8	**	15	2	20	6	1	1	**	2	17	**	**	
Denver	13	2	**	8	17	15	3	0	8	**	6	14	**	0	0	2	3	1	6	
Detroit	4	**	0	7	**	3	6	2	4	6	14	30	**	2	1	**	4	3	12	
Ft. Lauderdale	4	2	**	29	**	**	2	1	6	8	7	9	**	0	1	2	19	1	4	
Houston	5	2	0	14	0	**	3	**	19	1	10	9	1	1	**	2	25	1	5	
Indianapolis	4	1	0	8	1	**	6	**	22	1	8	24	1	**	**	**	14	2	5	
Kansas City	3	2	1	6	3	15	5	**	18	14	10	6	1	**	**	2	10	1	1	
Los Angeles	7	10	**	18	3	2	7	**	16	1	12	4	3	3	3	3	1	**	2	
Manhattan	8	3	0	28	0	0	2	0	22	0	16	5	8	0	2	0	0	**	5	
New Orleans	14	**	1	13	**	7	2	2	27	**	7	9	2	1	6	2	**	2	2	
Philadelphia	13	3	2	22	**	4	3	**	21	**	17	2	5	0	**	2	0	1	2	
Phoenix	14	8	3	18	2	1	6	**	18	2	14	5	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	
Portland	7	2	0	18	1	8	6	**	19	12	8	3	2	**	0	4	5	**	3	
St. Louis	14	2	2	9	1	2	4	0	16	2	7	14	2	1	**	**	16	3	4	
San Antonio	**	**	0	7	**	26	3	0	29	0	4	5	**	0	0	**	10	1	12	
San Diego	4	13	**	26	**	2	4	0	7	2	6	3	**	**	3	2	4	1	7	
San Jose	4	5	**	14	3	3	9	**	17	2	2	2	**	**	2	**	22	**	4	
Washington, D.C.	12	**	1	25	0	11	2	0	6	0	32	2	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 1%

<sup>A</sup> Includes trespassing, criminal mischief, and reckless endangerment

# Distribution of Charges in Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees\*

City	Charge at Arrest (In Percent)														
	Assault	Burglary	Destruction of Property	Drug Sale/Possession	Flight/Bench Warrant	Homicide/Manslaughter	Larceny/Theft	Probation/Parole Violation	Public Peace/Disturbance <sup>A</sup>	Robbery	Sex Offense	Status Offense	Stolen Property/Vehicle	Weapons	Other
<b>Birmingham</b>	6	6	0	9	1	2	11	5	18	3	2	6	19	11	2
<b>Cleveland</b>	9	10	3	21	2	2	7	5	2	10	5	**	16	3	5
<b>Indianapolis</b>	8	8	1	4	4	1	20	5	14	**	5	4	14	4	7
<b>Kansas City</b>	15	6	4	4	6	3	7	1	0	6	0	22	17	6	4
<b>Los Angeles</b>	10	9	3	5	1	5	2	20	1	11	1	2	17	4	7
<b>Portland</b>	9	12	2	4	4	1	2	14	5	6	2	16	12	3	6
<b>St. Louis</b>	19	12	22	11	1	**	4	5	1	6	2	2	4	10	1
<b>San Antonio</b>	4	7	2	5	3	0	29	0	14	2	**	8	8	3	15
<b>San Diego</b>	13	10	2	8	4	**	5	10	2	6	2	2	18	6	12
<b>San Jose</b>	12	11	4	5	10	**	6	10	4	2	**	5	10	5	15
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>	8	4	1	38	5	2	2	0	3	6	**	1	22	6	3

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 1%

<sup>A</sup> Includes trespassing, criminal mischief, and reckless endangerment

# Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees

Eleven DUF sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees.<sup>1</sup> In nine of these sites, only youngsters detained by the juvenile justice system were available for interviewing. Juvenile arrestees released to their parents or released for other reasons were not included in these sites' DUF juvenile samples. Two exceptions were Indianapolis and Birmingham, where all male juveniles arrested during the collection period were available for interviewing. In all sites, except Washington, D.C. and St. Louis, the catchment area encompassed the county. In Washington, D.C. and St. Louis, however, the catchment area was defined by the city limits.

## Drug Use Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees

The percentage of male juvenile arrestees/detainees testing positive for drugs at the time of arrest ranged from 10 percent in Kansas City to 31 percent in Los Angeles. In addition to the highest overall percent

positive, juveniles in Los Angeles had the highest rate of multiple drug use—8 percent. In 8 of the 11 sites, marijuana was the prevalent drug among male juveniles. Only in Cleveland and Washington, D.C. were juvenile males more likely to test positive for cocaine than for any other drug. In St. Louis, detainees were as likely to test positive for marijuana (5 percent) as cocaine (7 percent). Not surprisingly, among adolescents the likelihood of testing positive increased with age (see back cover).

**Other Drug Use.** This section summarizes use of the remaining eight drugs, which were less likely to be detected than marijuana and cocaine (data are not presented in tables).

Amphetamine use was highest in male juveniles in San Diego (7 percent), with less than 1 percent of juveniles elsewhere testing positive. Amphetamine use was also highest in adult arrestees in San Diego. PCP use among juveniles was found in Los Angeles (5 percent), Washington, D.C. (2 percent), and Cleveland (2 percent).

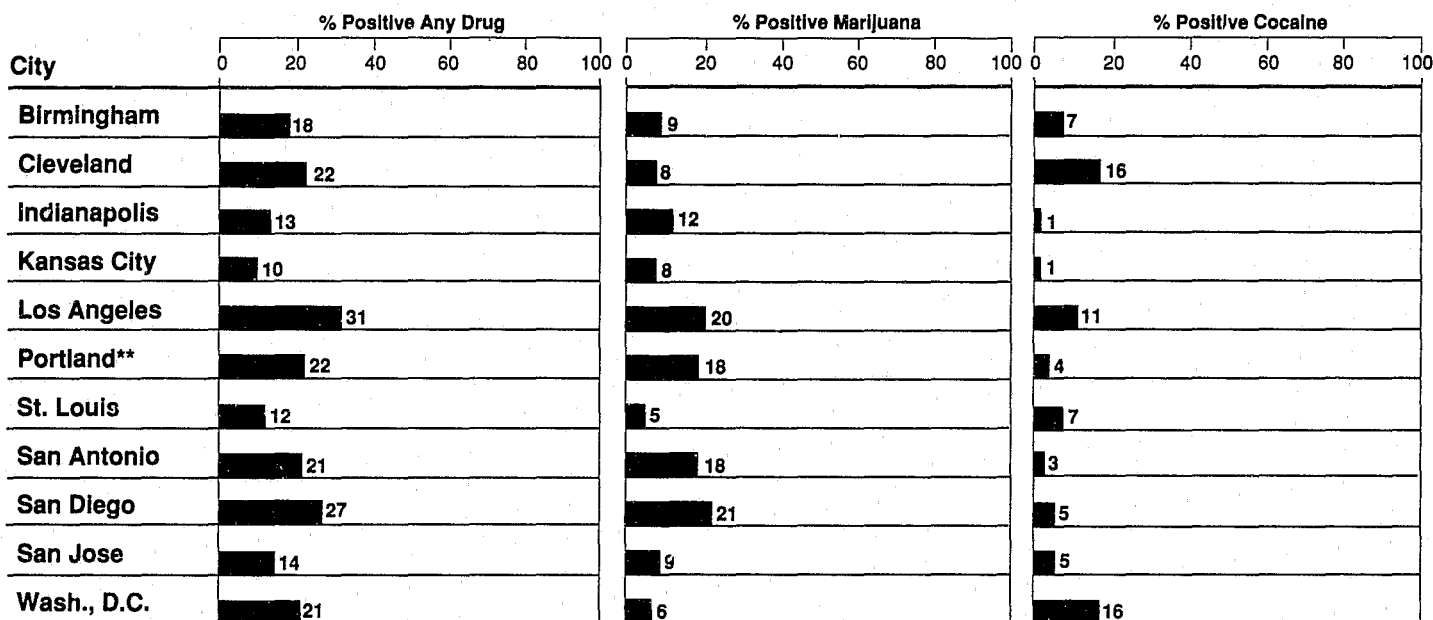
One percent or less of juveniles in the remaining DUF sites tested positive for PCP. At all sites testing juveniles, benzodiazepines (for example, Valium) and opiate use was found in 2 percent or less of the male juveniles; propoxyphene, barbiturates, and methaqualone were found in less than 1 percent; and no juveniles tested positive for methadone.

## Self-Reported Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use

During the DUF interview, juveniles were asked a series of questions regarding their drug use. Specifically, they were asked if they had ever tried a drug, age of first use, whether they had ever felt dependent, and about recent drug use; that is, drug use

<sup>1</sup> Some of the DUF sites also collect data from female juvenile arrestees. The sample size is too small to be reported quarterly but aggregated findings from female juveniles will be presented in future DUF publications.

## Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees\*



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1990

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



## Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees (cont.)

within the past month and within the previous 3 days. The table on page 16 presents findings for alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.

**Alcohol.** More than 70 percent of male juveniles reported having tried alcohol. At most sites, the median age of first alcohol use was 13 years. In Portland, the median age was 12 years, and in Washington, D.C. 14 years. Of those youngsters who reported having used alcohol, between 2 percent (Washington, D.C.) and 15 percent (Portland) reported having felt dependent at some time. Portland, with the highest reported alcohol dependency (15 percent) for male juveniles, also, as noted above, reported the earliest median age of first use (12 years). More than 20 percent of all juveniles, excluding those in Washington, D.C. reported alcohol use within the past 30 days. Only 6 percent in the Washington, D.C. sample, however, admitted to use during the past 30 days. Between 4 percent (Washington, D.C.) and 32 percent (San Jose) admitted to alcohol use during the past 3 days.

The reader will note that self-reported use of virtually all drugs was lowest for juveniles in Washington, D.C. It is not clear whether males were underreporting at a different rate than juveniles at other sites or if use of many drugs was actually lower. Because cocaine use (as measured by urinalysis) among juveniles in Washington, D.C. was higher than at other DUF sites, the former explanation seems reasonable and will be pursued.

**Tobacco.** Again excluding Washington, D.C. more than half of male juveniles reported having used tobacco. The median age of first tobacco use was similar across sites—12 to 13 years. Approximately 30 percent of tobacco users reported feeling dependent at some time. The rate of dependency for tobacco was higher than the rate reported for alcohol and marijuana. Recent use, both within the previous month and within the past 72 hours, was reported by more than 30 percent of male juveniles. In Washington, D.C. the reported rate of tobacco use was lowest (36 percent). Youngsters in the District of Columbia also reported the highest median age of first use (14 years), lowest dependency rate (3 percent), and lowest rate of recent use (8 percent within the previous 30 days and 6 percent for use within the past 72 hours).

### Male Juveniles: Self-Reported Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana\*

City	% Ever Used	Median Age of First Use	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Past 30 Days	% Used in Past 72 Hours
<b>Birmingham</b>	78	13	5	27	15
<b>Cleveland</b>	82	13	7	22	8
<b>Indianapolis</b>	69	13	7	24	15
<b>Kansas City</b>	86	13	8	30	12
<b>Los Angeles</b>	92	13	6	50	27
<b>Portland</b>	85	12	15	46	16
<b>St. Louis</b>	80	13	3	20	9
<b>San Antonio</b>	80	13	4	36	26
<b>San Diego</b>	91	13	3	40	26
<b>San Jose<sup>A</sup></b>	90	13	6	52	32
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>	71	14	2	6	4
<b>Birmingham</b>	61	13	34	49	43
<b>Cleveland</b>	58	13	32	44	40
<b>Indianapolis</b>	54	12	42	43	40
<b>Kansas City</b>	61	12	36	38	31
<b>Los Angeles</b>	75	13	34	56	50
<b>Portland</b>	74	12	60	63	57
<b>St. Louis</b>	51	13	24	36	29
<b>San Antonio</b>	57	13	35	48	47
<b>San Diego</b>	77	12	30	53	46
<b>San Jose<sup>B</sup></b>	72	13	29	49	44
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>	36	14	3	8	6
<b>Birmingham</b>	50	14	7	27	15
<b>Cleveland</b>	46	13	7	22	8
<b>Indianapolis</b>	44	13	11	24	15
<b>Kansas City</b>	66	14	10	30	12
<b>Los Angeles</b>	77	13	9	50	27
<b>Portland</b>	66	13	18	46	16
<b>St. Louis</b>	38	14	6	20	9
<b>San Antonio</b>	55	13	9	36	26
<b>San Diego</b>	75	13	10	40	26
<b>San Jose<sup>A</sup></b>	60	13	7	32	17
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>	16	14	9	6	4

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1990

<sup>A</sup> Data from San Jose, 1st and 2nd Quarter 1990 are not included in self-reported 30-day and 72-hour use

<sup>B</sup> Data from San Jose, 1st and 2nd Quarter 1990 are not included

## Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees (cont.)

**Marijuana.** Self-reported lifetime use of marijuana ranged from 16 percent in Washington, D.C. to 77 percent in Los Angeles. The median age of first use was similar across sites—13 to 14 years. Between 6 percent (St. Louis) and 18 percent (Portland) of the marijuana users reported having felt dependent. More than 20 percent reported using marijuana during the past 30 days, except in Washington, D.C. where only 6 percent reported use within the past 30 days. Marijuana use during the past 72 hours ranged from 4 percent (Washington, D.C.) to 27 percent (Los Angeles).

### Other Drugs

In addition to alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, juveniles were asked about lifetime use of other drugs. The table to the right shows reported lifetime prevalence of five drugs—cocaine, crack, heroin, inhalants, and LSD. The range of use for these drugs varied across sites.

The percentage of juveniles who reported having tried cocaine ranged from 5 percent in St. Louis and Washington, D.C. to 28 percent in Los Angeles. Similarly, self-reports of crack use ranged from 3 percent in Washington, D.C. to 16 percent in Los Angeles. The highest percentage of inhalant use was reported in San Antonio (25 percent). For the remaining DUF sites, less than 15 percent juveniles reported using inhalants. Self-reported opiate use was also highest in San Antonio (7 percent) with less than 4 percent reported in other sites. Lifetime use of LSD ranged from no self-reported use in Washington, D.C. to 20 percent in Portland. In a number of sites, juveniles were more likely to report having tried LSD than having tried other drugs, such as crack (see Indianapolis, Portland, San Antonio, San Diego, and San Jose).

### Education

During the DUF interview, juveniles were asked if they were currently attending school. The table to the right shows the percentage who reported currently *not* attending school and their explanations for not attending. Between 12 percent (Kansas City) and 35 percent (Portland) reported they were currently not attending school, with the majority reporting having dropped out. In six of the sites, more than 50 percent

### Male Juveniles: Self-Reported Drug Use\*

City	% Ever Used				
	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin**	Inhalants	LSD
Birmingham	8	8	2	8	6
Cleveland	10	11	***	6	6
Indianapolis	6	2	2	5	9
Kansas City	9	8	1	9	7
Los Angeles	28	16	3	14	18
Portland	14	8	3	13	20
St. Louis	5	2	2	4	2
San Antonio	20	7	7	25	15
San Diego	23	9	3	14	15
San Jose <sup>^</sup>	22	9	1	13	17
Washington, D.C.	5	3	0	0	0

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1990

\*\* Includes black-tar heroin

\*\*\* Less than 1%

<sup>^</sup> Data from San Jose, 1st and 2nd Quarter 1990 are not included in self-reported inhalant use

### Male Juveniles: Self-Reported School Attendance\*

City	% Currently not attending school	Of Those Currently Not in School, %:				
		Graduated	Expelled	Suspended	Dropped Out	Other
Birmingham	29 (n=57)	2	39	2	39	18
Cleveland	22 (n=86)	0	13	2	64	21
Indianapolis	20 (n=401)	12	20	8	50	6
Kansas City	12 (n=18)	—	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles	22 (n=84)	6	21	4	56	12
Portland	35 (n=102)	12	24	8	45	10
St. Louis	16 (n=45)	2	25	16	36	18
San Antonio	21 (n=31)	3	19	3	45	26
San Diego	18 (n=64)	3	27	3	52	14
San Jose	27 (n=97)	6	17	12	50	14
Wash., D.C.	26 (n=104)	12	9	5	60	14

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1990

## Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees (cont.)

of those not attending school had dropped out. In Birmingham, the same percentage of juveniles reported being expelled as having dropped out (39 percent).

### Demographics

The age and race of the sample of juvenile arrestees/detainees are shown below.

In each DUF site, the majority of the male juveniles included in the sample were 15 to 16 years old. Kansas City had the greatest percentage of juveniles in this age range (80 percent). The highest percentage (15 percent) of younger arrestees (ages 9-12) were in the Indianapolis sample. For the other DUF sites, less than 9 percent of the sample were 9-12 years old.

In six of the eleven DUF sites, black male juveniles comprised the majority of the sample. Hispanic youth were in the majority in Los Angeles, San Antonio, and San Jose. In Portland, white youths made up over half of the sample. In San Diego, the percentage of black, white, and Hispanic youths was similar—29 percent, 30 percent, and 34 percent, respectively.

### Distribution of Charges

The distribution of charges for male juvenile arrestees/detainees is presented on page 14. As the table shows, charges varied considerably across sites. For example, in Washington, D.C. 38 percent of the

juveniles were charged with drug sale/possession. For the remaining sites, less than 22 percent were charged with a drug offense. Status offenses were high in Kansas City (22 percent) and Portland (16 percent).

Most juveniles in the DUF samples had been arrested for a felony offense (data not shown). In fact, in the majority of sites, over half had been arrested for a felony offense. In San Antonio, however, 74 percent of the juveniles were facing misdemeanor charges. Juveniles in San Jose were about equally likely to have been arrested for a felony (46 percent) as for a misdemeanor (42 percent).

### Age and Race of Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees\*

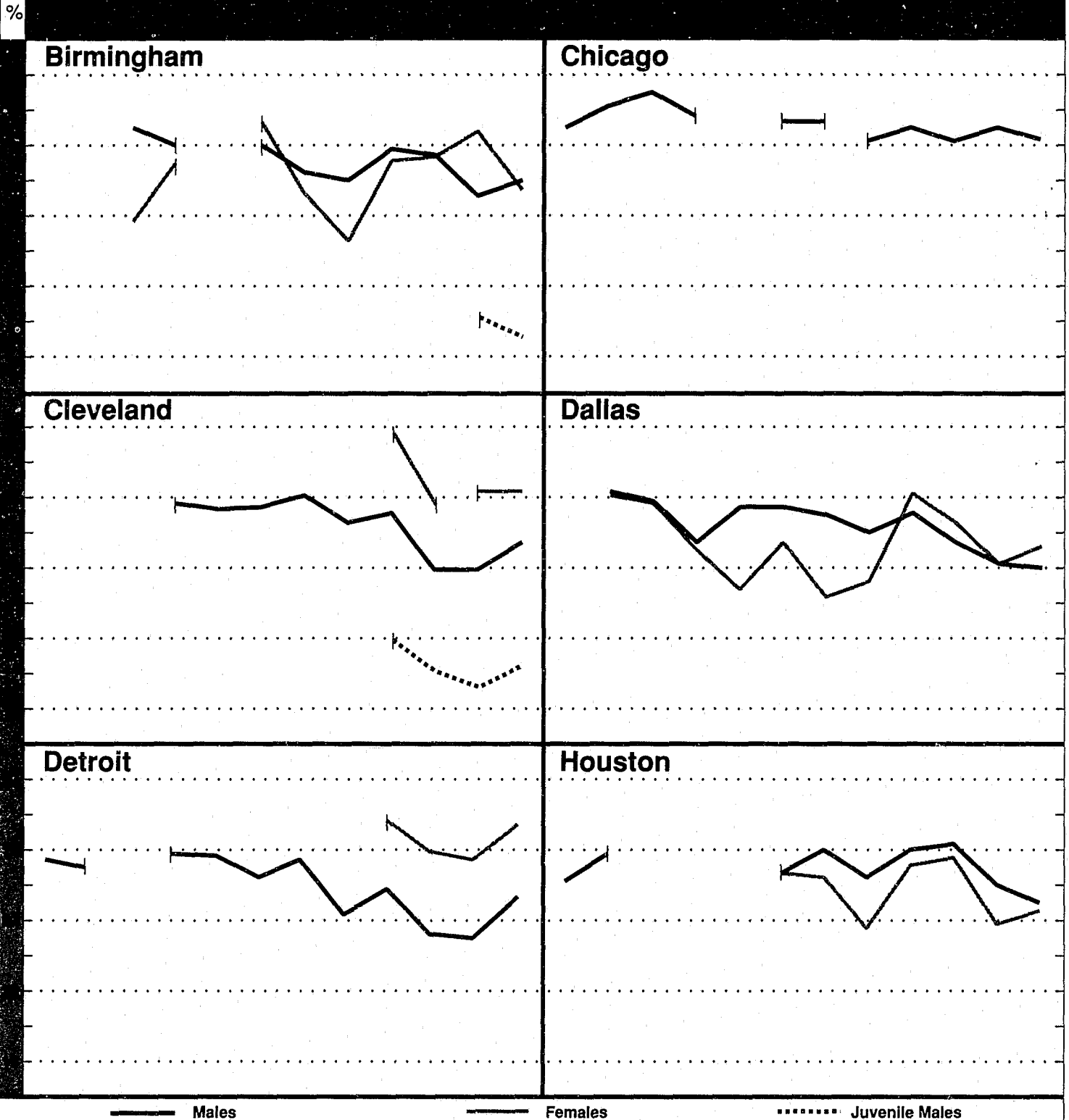
City	Age (In Percent)				Race (In Percent)			
	9-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	2	16	45	36	83	16	**	**
Cleveland	4	16	46	33	74	22	3	0
Indianapolis	15	27	37	21	64	35	**	**
Kansas City	**	12	80	7	70	28	1	0
Los Angeles	2	15	53	30	22	12	62	4
Portland	4	22	53	21	36	56	3	5
St. Louis	8	29	55	8	87	12	**	**
San Antonio	3	22	66	10	18	13	68	1
San Diego	4	20	44	31	29	30	34	6
San Jose	6	24	44	26	15	25	48	12
Washington, D.C.	2	20	48	28	96	1	2	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* January through December 1990

\*\* Less than 1%

# Drug Use Trends Among Arrestees\*

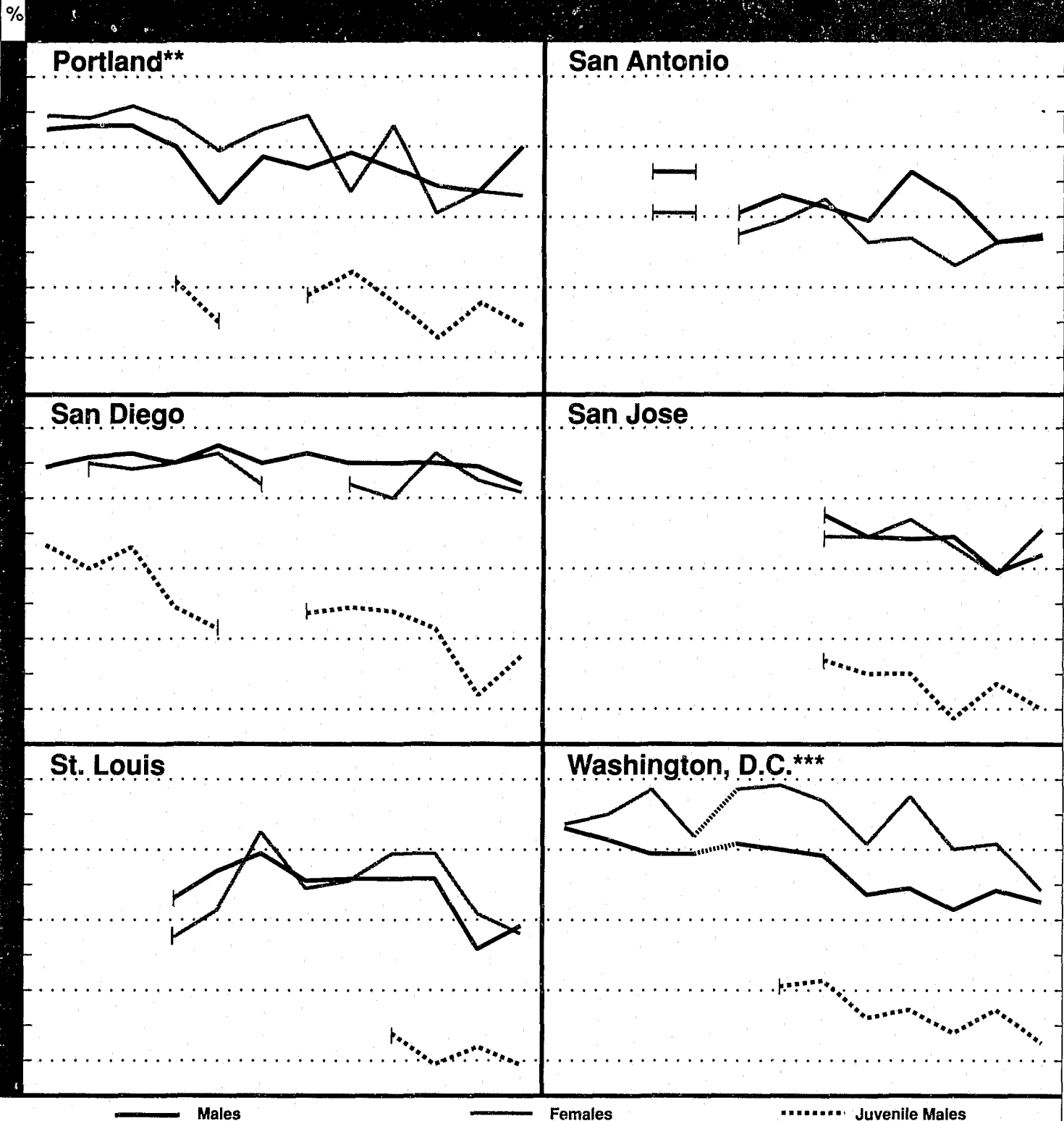


Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

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



# Drug Use Trends Among Arrestees\* (cont.)



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Positive by urinalysis. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene  
 \*\* Site does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene  
 \*\*\* 1988 Washington, D.C. data based on arrestees tested by D.C. Pretrial Services Agency. Drugs tested for the agency include cocaine, opiates, PCP, amphetamines, and methadone. Data collected after 1988 are from the DUF program

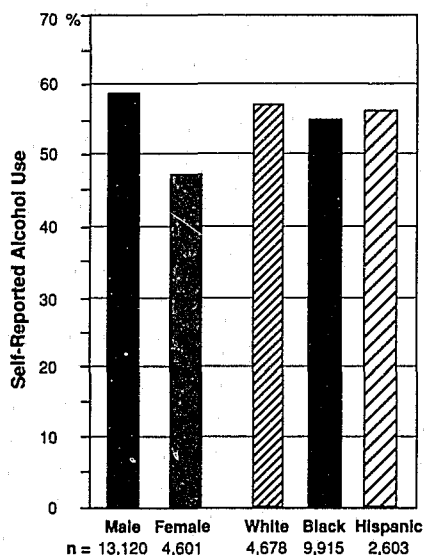
# Self-Reported Use of Alcohol by DUF Arrestees

This report examines relationships among self-reported use of alcohol, demographic characteristics, urinalysis results for *illegal* drugs, and charge at arrest.<sup>1</sup> Analyses are based on 13,143 male and 4,610 female booked arrestees interviewed in 21 cities from April through December 1989. During the DUF interview, arrestees were asked questions about their use of both legal and illegal drugs, including use of alcohol. These questions addressed both lifetime use and recent use (within the past 72 hours).

Because the focus of DUF is on the use of *illegal* drugs among booked arrestees, the number of DUF interview questions on alcohol use was limited. The data do not permit a distinction between *use* and *abuse* of alcohol, nor can we infer that recent use of alcohol means an arrestee was under the influence at the time of the alleged offense. Moreover, DUF arrestees may underreport (or, perhaps, overreport) their recent use of alcohol. The DUF information on alcohol use, however, can be useful for generating hypotheses about possible links between alcohol and criminal behavior, which can then be examined using additional data from other sources.

Virtually all male and female arrestees, 94 percent and 90 percent, respectively,

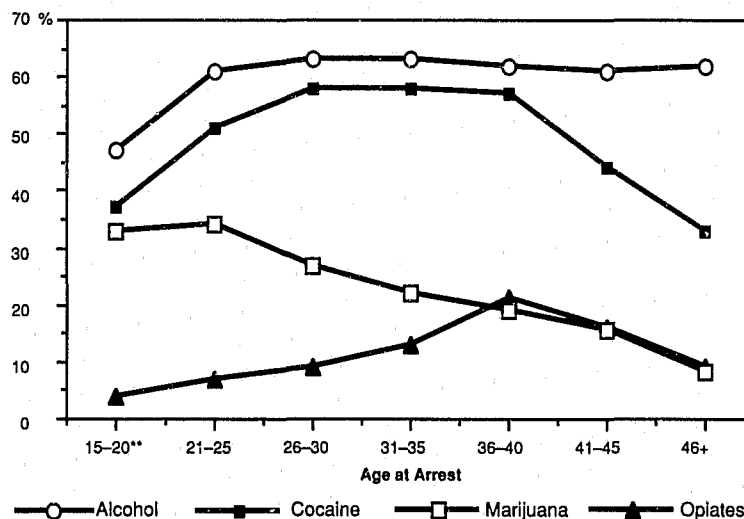
**Figure 1**  
Self-Reports of Recent Alcohol Use by Arrestees\*



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\*Data based on self-reported use of alcohol in the past 72 hours, April through December 1989

**Figure 2**  
Alcohol and Drug Use by Age Among Male Arrestees\*



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* Data based on voluntary self-reports (alcohol) and positive urinalysis (cocaine, opiates, and marijuana), April through December 1989

\*\* Only 33 persons are under 17 years of age

responded that they had used alcohol in the past. Moreover, 59 percent of males and 47 percent of females reported using alcohol in the past 72 hours (see figure 1). Further, there were no racial differences in alcohol use—slightly more than half of white, black, and Hispanic arrestees reported recent use of alcohol. The rest of this report focuses on males.

Self-reported recent alcohol use among male arrestees was higher at every age than use of cocaine, marijuana, or opiates, as measured by urinalysis (see figure 2). Almost 50 percent of persons 15 to 20 years old reported recent alcohol use; 62 percent of those at least 46 years old reported recent use. Unlike the three most prevalent illegal drugs—cocaine, marijuana, and opiates—recent alcohol use among male arrestees showed no decline with age.

## Charge at Arrest and Alcohol Use

Although a majority of the male arrestees interviewed reported using alcohol recently, important differences exist by charge at arrest. Male arrestees charged with public disorder or family offenses were most likely to self-report alcohol use in the previous 72 hours—more than two-thirds of these

arrestees reported recent use of alcohol (see table 1 on page 23). A large number (64 percent) of persons charged with assault and homicide also reported recent alcohol use. These findings are consistent with results of other studies that have found an association between violent and disorder offenses and alcohol use. However, research also suggests that interpretation of the alcohol-violence relationship is complex.<sup>2</sup>

Arrestees charged with property offenses—especially auto theft, forgery, or fraud—were less likely to report recent use of alcohol than those charged with violent and disorder offenses. However, those individuals charged with burglary were an exception to this pattern.

A different charge at arrest pattern was found when urinalysis detected recent cocaine use. Among those *least* likely to test positive for cocaine were males

<sup>1</sup> DUF urinalysis tests do not test for alcohol, thus self-reported use of alcohol is used here as a measure of recent alcohol consumption.

<sup>2</sup> Collins, J. (1989). "Alcohol and Interpersonal Violence," in N. Weiner and M. Wolfgang, *Pathways to Criminal Violence*; and Bailey, S. and Collins, J. (1987). *A Refinement of Alcohol Disorder Measures and a Test of Their Relationship to Violent Behavior*. Research Triangle Institute.

## Self-Reported Use of Alcohol by DUF Arrestees (cont.)

charged with assault, family offenses, or public disorder. Male arrestees charged with drug offenses and some property crimes (burglary, theft, and robbery) were most likely to test positive for cocaine. Thus, the data suggest that cocaine use is more closely tied to income-generating crimes than alcohol use.

To obtain a clearer picture of the relationships among arrest charge, alcohol use, and illegal drug use, male arrestees were divided into five categories based on their reported recent use of alcohol and test results for illegal drugs: (1) *negative for all*; (2) *alcohol only*; (3) *alcohol and cocaine*; (4) *alcohol and other*, and (5) *drugs only*. Within these categories, the percentage of persons charged with each of four broad offense groups (drugs, violence, property, and other) were examined (see figure 3).

Violent offenses were more common among two groups of male arrestees—those who reported both no recent alcohol use and tested negative for all other drugs (26 percent) and those who reported only alcohol use (29 percent). A charge for violent offenses was least likely for the drugs-only group (17 percent).

Figure 3 shows that arrestees in the *alcohol and cocaine* and *drugs-only* groups were most likely to be charged with property offenses (39 to 42 percent).

Table 1

### Alcohol and Cocaine Use by Charge Among Male Arrestees\*

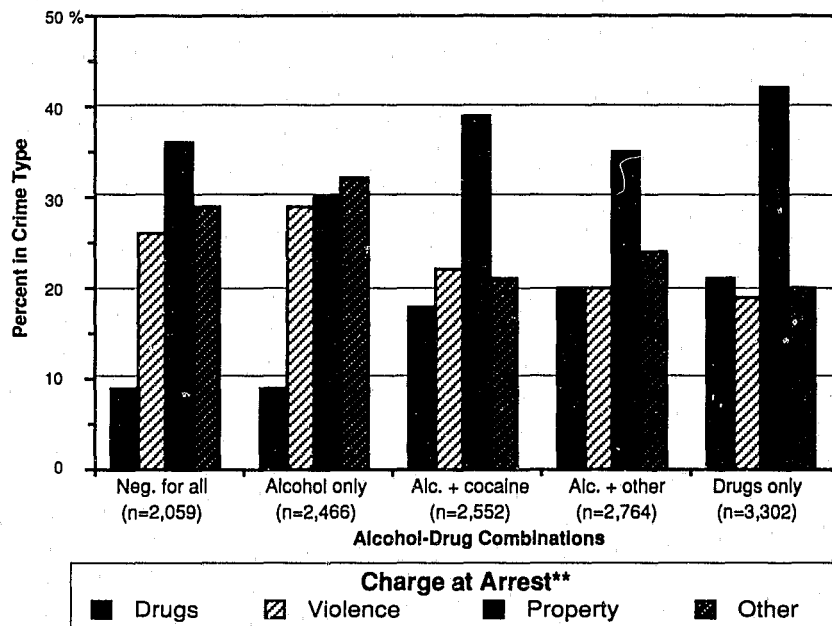
Charge	Alcohol Use	Cocaine Use
Public disorder (n=586)	69 %	39 %
Family offense (n=381)	67	28
Assault (n=1,360)	64	36
Homicide (n=112)	64	48
Other (n=1,285)	62	34
Sexual assault (n=187)	60	41
Weapons (n=521)	60	43
Robbery (n=795)	60	62
Burglary (n=1,391)	60	60
Drug offenses (n=2,125)	58	65
Theft/stolen property (n=2,220)	56	56
Flight/warrant (n=831)	55	48
Auto theft (n=893)	53	48
Forgery/fraud (n=333)	51	43
Overall (n=13,120)	59	50

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\*Data based on voluntary self-reports (alcohol use) and positive urinalysis (cocaine use), April through December 1989

Figure 3

### Charge at Arrest by Alcohol and Drug Use Combinations Among Male Arrestees\*



Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\* April through December 1989

\*\* Violence includes assault, family offense, homicide, robbery, sexual assault, and weapons. Property includes burglary, larceny/theft, forgery, fraud, possession of stolen property, and auto theft. Other includes traffic offenses, arson and destruction of property, resisting arrest, extortion, gambling, prostitution, obscenity, and miscellaneous offenses

Property offenses were also the dominant charge category for the *negative for all* and *alcohol and other* groups. A charge for a property offense was least likely in the *alcohol-only* group (30 percent).

A charge for drug sale or possession was least likely among the *negative for all* and *alcohol-only* groups—only 9 percent of these two groups were arrested for drug offenses. The percentage of drug charges was very similar (18 to 21 percent) in the three groups of arrestees who tested positive for cocaine or another illegal drug, with or without alcohol (see figure 3).

### Policy Implications

Among DUF male arrestees, persons in the *alcohol-only* and *negative for all* groups had the highest percentage of charges for violent offenses of all male arrestees in the five alcohol/drug groups. Moreover, 42 percent of males charged with violent offenses were either negative for all drugs or reported alcohol-only use.

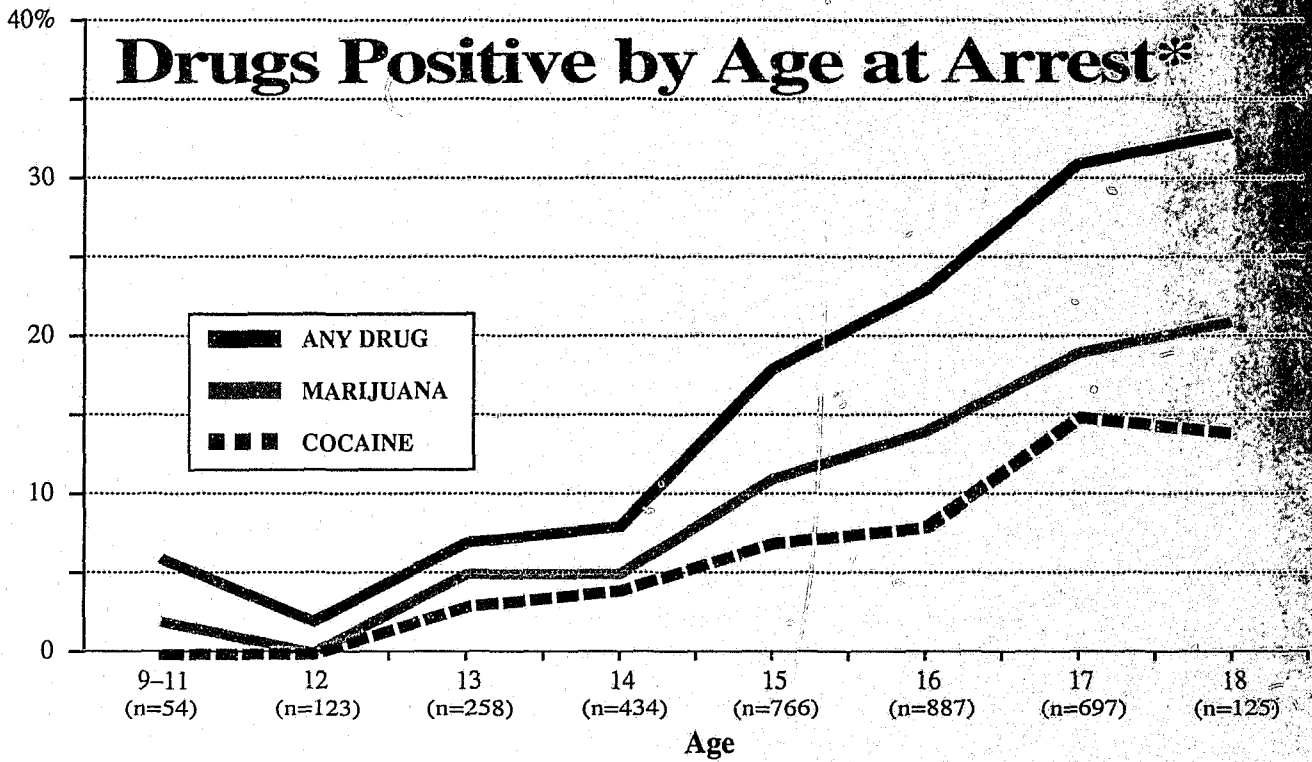
If changes in drug use affect criminal behavior patterns, then these data suggest that declines in cocaine use (and other illegal drug use) in urban areas may not necessarily result in reductions in violent crime. It appears that illegal drug use among males similar to those in the DUF sample may be associated more often with property offenses than with violent crimes.

A pattern similar to this hypothesis is already occurring in some urban areas. In Washington, D.C. for example, cocaine use among arrestees dropped from 62 percent in 1989 to 53 percent in 1990 (a 14 percent decrease), but reported homicides increased 11.5 percent from 1989 to 1990. Reported serious property crimes for this same period increased only 2.6 percent.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Data sources: Report from D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, January 28, 1991; Office of Criminal Justice Planning and Analysis, Washington, D.C.

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Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

\*Percent positive by urinalysis, male juvenile arrestees/detainees. Data aggregated from 11 sites (see page 3), January through December 1990

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