122225

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

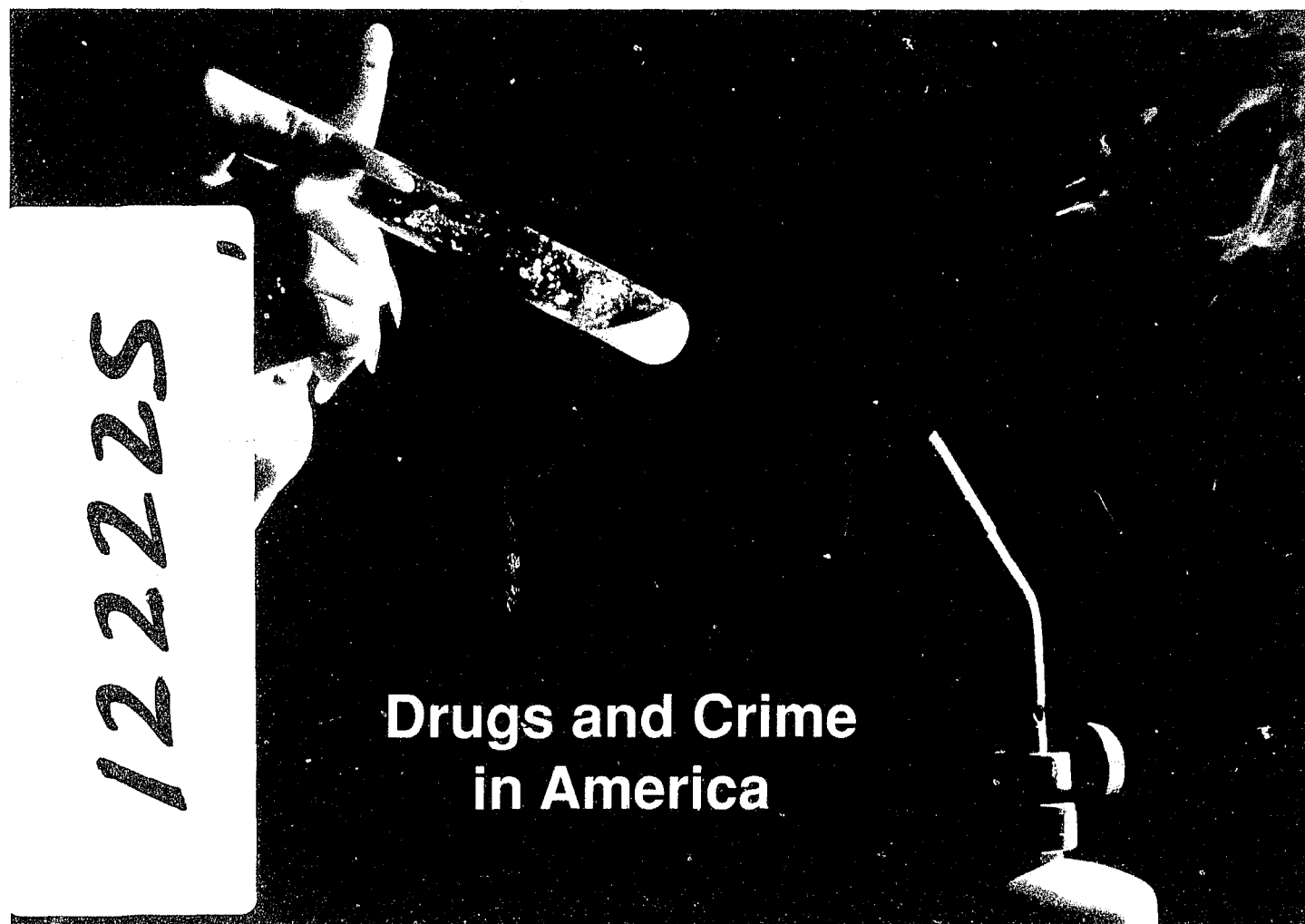National Institute of Justice / Research in Action

NCJRS

DUF

APR 30 1990

ACQUISITIONS

1988 DRUG USE FORECASTING ANNUAL REPORT

Drugs and Crime in America

Drug Use Forecasting

From the Director

The President's National Drug Control Strategy emphasizes the importance of accurate and timely information about the dimensions of drug abuse in America, and for good reason: timely and reliable reference points are essential for targeting strategies and charting progress against illicit drugs.

This report on the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program of the National Institute of Justice describes one of the newest Federal research efforts to clarify the nature and extent of drug abuse. DUF, along with the Household and High School Senior Surveys and the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, serve as a continuous tracking system for the often shifting landscape of the illicit drug trade in the United States.

Since it was launched by the National Institute of Justice in 1987, DUF has been bringing into increasingly sharper focus the picture of drug abuse among a crucial segment of our population: those arrested for serious crime in our major urban areas.

DUF information is based on the objective results of anonymous urine testing of samples of arrestees in 22 cities in all parts of the country, augmented by information from voluntary interviews.

Each quarter, the National Institute of Justice analyzes this information to help participating cities as well as other State and local policymakers monitor drug use trends and probe what works and what doesn't in drug prevention, education, and enforcement. DUF is also a breakthrough as a research tool, providing social scientists with an accurate and reliable measure of drug use among criminal suspects.

As this report shows, there is no single national drug problem; there are many, and each requires individualized strategies. Drugs of choice may vary region by region, necessitating not only different prevention and enforcement approaches, but different treatment modalities. Cocaine use, for example, is much higher in the Northeast than in the

Midwest, South, and West. Amphetamine use is virtually confined to the West.

DUF interviews in 1988 provided useful information about other aspects of arrestees' lives that can help us modify or reinforce tactics for attacking drug use where it is most entrenched and dangerous. Interviews with women who were arrested, for example, reveal that an exceptionally high proportion are injecting cocaine. This finding raises the specter of additional serious problems—addicted infants, HIV-positive infants, and child neglect.

The school dropout rate among arrestees is high. The majority of the arrestees in 20 of the DUF cities had not completed the 12th grade. The policy implications are clear: treatment planners need to take educational level into account. Equally important, we need to keep in mind that to have a complete picture of drug abuse, surveys of students need to be augmented with information on those who are no longer in school.

Even as NIJ distills more policy insights from the Drug Use Forecasting research, efforts are underway to enlarge the program's contribution. An advisory panel of distinguished researchers (listed below) met recently to help guide NIJ in refining the collection and analysis of data and in charting research that will give us the knowledge needed to keep anti-drug strategies on target.

[signature]

James K. Stewart

Overview

In 1987, the National Institute of Justice began the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program in New York City. By 1988, 20 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 country with the first objective measure of recent drug use in this deviant segment of the population. The information can be used to plan the allocation of law enforcement, treatment, and prevention resources, as well as to gain an indication of the impact 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 on the following page). Sample sizes for the year 1988 differed from city to city because cities joined the DUF program at various times throughout the year.

Response rates were consistently high, with over 90 percent of the arrestees approached agreeing to be interviewed. More than 80 percent of the persons interviewed provided a urine specimen.

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers limited the number of male arrestees in each sample who were charged with the sale or possession of

drugs. Because this group of arrestees is undersampled and because such persons were most likely to be using drugs at time of arrest, DUF statistics are minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. All female arrestees, regardless of charge, are selected for inclusion in the DUF sample because of the small number of female arrestees available.

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 detects use in the prior 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

1988 Results

In 1988, 20 cities collected data on male arrestees. In 14 of those cities, female arrestees were also interviewed. Results from each quarter of data collection were aggregated by city. Pages 4 to 8 show the percentage of arrestees testing positive for any drug, multiple drugs, marijuana, cocaine, and opiates (heroin). The remaining sections of the report describe injection behavior, geographical differences in drug use, history of drug use, age of onset of drug use, demographics, and charge distribution of the sample.

Overall Drug Use

The percentage of males testing positive for any drug at time of arrest ranged from 54 percent (Indianapolis and Kansas City) to 83 percent (New York). In 9 of the 20 cities, 70 percent or more of the males tested positive for at least 1 of the 10 drugs. The range for female arrestees was from 44 percent (St. Louis) to 81 percent (Detroit). In 8 of the 14 cities that tested female arrestees, more than 70 percent were positive.

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. Males testing positive for more than one drug at the time of arrest ranged from a low of 12 percent in Indianapolis to a high of 55 percent in San Diego. Female arrestees in Chicago were most likely to test positive for multiple drugs (47 percent), while females in Kansas City were least likely to test positive (18 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 17 percent in St. Louis to 50 percent in Chicago and Portland. About one-quarter to one-third of all male arrestees tested positive for marijuana in 1988. Male arrestees were more likely to test positive for marijuana than were their female counterparts. In 12 of the 14 cities, the percentage of males testing positive for marijuana was at least 5 percentage points higher than that found for females.

Cocaine. For the majority of both male and female arrestees, cocaine was the most prevalent drug found. The range of cocaine positives among males was from 15 percent in Indianapolis to 74 percent in New York. In most cities, cocaine was found in 40 percent or more of male arrestees. The lowest percentage of female arrestees testing positive for cocaine was found in San Antonio (26 percent), and the highest percentage was found in New York (75 percent). In some cities, more females than males tested positive for cocaine.

Opiates (Heroin). The urine test results for opiates, while low, are reported because of the well-established link between heroin use and crime. Opiate use in male arrestees ranged from a low

of 1 percent in Miami and Omaha to a high of 24 percent in New York. Female arrestees were as likely to test positive for opiates as were male arrestees.

City	Male	Female
Birmingham	342	52
Chicago	905	104
Cleveland	212	—
Dallas	733	308
Detroit	583	90
Ft. Lauderdale	193	—
Houston	453	—
Indianapolis	130	—
Kansas City	126	67
Los Angeles	1147	613
Miami	182	—
New Orleans	860	358
New York	792	300
Omaha	92	—
Philadelphia	585	164
Phoenix	846	400
Portland	982	359
St. Louis	246	81
San Antonio	206	108
San Diego	937	211

DUF Sample Sizes*

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* January through December 1988

Any Drug Use by Male and Female Arrestees*

City	% Positive Any Drug	% Positive By Age					% Positive By Race			
		15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	72 / 65	58 / **	75 / **	86 / **	69 / **	62 / **	74 / 58	69 / 75	** / **	** / **
Chicago	80 / 77	70 / **	83 / 84	84 / 82	88 / **	74 / **	82 / 77	71 / **	72 / **	** / **
Cleveland	68 / No data for females	55 / —	76 / —	76 / —	76 / —	58 / —	71 / —	60 / —	** / —	** / —
Dallas	66 / 65	57 / 66	66 / 61	77 / 76	77 / 60	52 / 55	69 / 63	63 / 68	49 / **	** / **
Detroit	68 / 81	63 / **	68 / 84	69 / 82	65 / **	75 / **	70 / 81	57 / 82	** / **	** / **
Ft. Lauderdale	62 / No data for females	58 / —	82 / —	64 / —	63 / —	49 / —	72 / —	54 / —	** / —	** / —
Houston	65 / No data for females	54 / —	76 / —	79 / —	76 / —	41 / —	71 / —	56 / —	60 / —	** / —
Indianapolis	54 / No data for females	65 / —	50 / —	62 / —	** / —	33 / —	47 / —	61 / —	** / —	** / —
Kansas City	54 / 70	41 / **	66 / 67	59 / **	62 / **	** / **	61 / 74	42 / **	** / **	** / **
Los Angeles	75 / 76	65 / 67	74 / 75	83 / 84	80 / 78	72 / 69	82 / 88	72 / 77	74 / 59	24 / **
Miami	75 / No data for females	76 / —	78 / —	69 / —	89 / —	68 / —	77 / —	67 / —	77 / —	** / —
New Orleans	70 / 55	66 / 32	76 / 53	78 / 65	74 / 71	58 / 48	73 / 54	54 / 59	** / **	** / **
New York	83 / 80	70 / 70	87 / 80	93 / 83	86 / 85	74 / 77	86 / 83	82 / 79	81 / 74	** / **
Omaha	56 / No data for females	** / —	54 / —	73 / —	** / —	** / —	59 / —	57 / —	** / —	** / —
Philadelphia	81 / 79	82 / **	83 / 76	85 / 90	90 / 85	59 / 68	82 / 80	69 / 85	87 / **	** / **
Phoenix	63 / 60	74 / 57	68 / 58	67 / 71	67 / 69	41 / 40	75 / 84	60 / 60	64 / 49	47 / 45
Portland	74 / 78	75 / 69	80 / 80	77 / 79	78 / 88	63 / 71	83 / 86	70 / 75	74 / **	66 / 70
St. Louis	56 / 44	41 / **	62 / **	70 / **	57 / **	48 / 28	55 / 56	56 / 21	** / **	** / **
San Antonio	63 / 51	58 / **	73 / **	64 / 63	60 / **	58 / 36	62 / **	53 / 58	68 / 38	** / **
San Diego	82 / 79	72 / 88	86 / 89	86 / 78	86 / 84	72 / 55	85 / 89	83 / 78	79 / 62	** / **

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1988
** Less than 20 cases

/////// Males
        Females

Multiple Drug Use by Male and Female Arrestees*

City	% Positive Multiple Drugs	% Positive By Age					% Positive By Race			
		15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	24	22	27	32	20	13	24	25	**	**
	23	**	**	**	**	**	13	40	**	**
Chicago	48	43	48	54	49	43	50	36	42	**
	47	**	48	70	**	**	50	**	**	**
Cleveland	22	22	17	29	21	24	23	18	**	**
	No data for females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas	29	28	26	38	32	20	29	31	20	**
	29	39	25	33	24	24	25	34	**	**
Detroit	30	29	29	25	28	36	30	30	**	**
	38	**	32	37	**	**	39	36	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	29	23	46	38	20	18	36	24	**	**
	No data for females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houston	31	33	38	42	28	13	37	22	29	**
	No data for females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indianapolis	12	4	4	16	**	6	12	13	**	**
	No data for females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City	14	14	13	22	12	6	16	10	**	**
	18	**	11	**	**	**	19	**	**	**
Los Angeles	36	37	33	39	35	36	33	34	40	12
	36	23	30	40	44	39	40	34	35	**
Miami	24	28	24	22	23	22	23	29	27	**
	No data for females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	40	41	49	44	32	32	44	21	**	**
	26	15	29	25	35	27	24	35	**	**
New York	49	37	45	57	57	46	43	52	60	**
	43	32	38	46	51	51	39	45	50	**
Omaha	20	**	4	36	**	**	15	23	**	**
	No data for females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	38	48	41	33	35	26	36	39	49	**
	34	**	31	40	42	30	34	42	**	**
Phoenix	25	25	27	28	30	15	29	24	28	12
	26	16	23	35	34	16	29	31	16	10
Portland	35	36	35	38	35	30	39	32	44	21
	43	33	37	51	51	35	42	44	**	44
St. Louis	17	9	23	18	18	15	18	14	**	**
	20	**	**	**	**	12	28	0	**	**
San Antonio	29	18	34	23	24	42	28	26	30	**
	27	**	**	26	**	27	**	33	19	**
San Diego	55	48	57	59	60	47	51	55	60	**
	45	32	57	47	44	37	38	50	35	**

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1988
** Less than 20 cases

////// Males
Females

Marijuana Use by Male and Female Arrestees*

City	% Positive Marijuana	% Positive By Age					% Positive By Race			
	Males / Females	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	36 / 15	31 / **	50 / **	41 / **	22 / **	23 / **	31 / 10	48 / 20	** / **	** / **
Chicago	50 / 33	54 / **	59 / 36	52 / 39	44 / **	34 / **	51 / 35	45 / **	45 / **	** / **
Cleveland	26 / No data for females	29 / —	32 / —	32 / —	21 / —	12 / —	24 / —	30 / —	** / —	** / —
Dallas	36 / 25	42 / 25	40 / 25	39 / 29	31 / 26	22 / 19	34 / 27	41 / 25	29 / **	** / **
Detroit	33 / 26	48 / **	42 / 28	34 / 15	19 / **	14 / **	32 / 26	40 / 24	** / **	** / **
Ft. Lauderdale	42 / No data for females	46 / —	67 / —	42 / —	34 / —	29 / —	45 / —	39 / —	** / —	** / —
Houston	43 / No data for females	47 / —	53 / —	48 / —	47 / —	16 / —	43 / —	43 / —	40 / —	** / —
Indianapolis	42 / No data for females	56 / —	42 / —	54 / —	** / —	15 / —	35 / —	52 / —	** / —	** / —
Kansas City	19 / 16	14 / **	32 / 11	26 / **	8 / **	** / **	20 / 17	15 / **	** / **	** / **
Los Angeles	32 / 22	45 / 25	35 / 22	38 / 27	23 / 17	21 / 16	26 / 27	39 / 24	35 / 11	12 / **
Miami	32 / No data for females	56 / —	27 / —	38 / —	23 / —	22 / —	30 / —	38 / —	36 / —	** / —
New Orleans	49 / 25	51 / 23	55 / 29	54 / 28	38 / 26	38 / 19	50 / 24	44 / 35	** / **	** / **
New York	30 / 19	35 / 27	34 / 17	29 / 21	28 / 17	21 / 13	30 / 21	31 / 11	30 / 19	** / **
Omaha	44 / No data for females	** / —	54 / —	41 / —	** / —	** / —	46 / —	41 / —	** / —	** / —
Philadelphia	32 / 21	50 / **	38 / 36	23 / 15	17 / 15	17 / 14	33 / 22	30 / 21	31 / **	** / **
Phoenix	44 / 31	55 / 35	51 / 36	46 / 32	44 / 31	24 / 16	42 / 32	46 / 33	41 / 27	41 / 31
Portland	50 / 38	61 / 46	59 / 41	53 / 46	49 / 29	29 / 21	45 / 42	53 / 36	47 / **	41 / 39
St. Louis	17 / 15	16 / **	22 / **	22 / **	18 / **	6 / 4	12 / 13	33 / 17	** / **	** / **
San Antonio	44 / 18	56 / **	61 / **	50 / 23	32 / **	17 / 9	38 / **	42 / 22	45 / 9	** / **
San Diego	49 / 20	52 / 28	56 / 32	53 / 19	47 / 16	32 / 8	45 / 17	56 / 23	47 / 12	** / **

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1988
** Less than 20 cases

///// Males
Females

Cocaine Use by Male and Female Arrestees*

City	% Positive Cocaine	% Positive By Age					% Positive By Race			
		15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	Males 51 / Females 38	39 / **	46 / **	64 / **	55 / **	47 / **	62 / 45	26 / 30	** / **	** / **
Chicago	Males 58 / Females 70	46 / **	58 / 84	68 / 76	66 / **	53 / **	59 / 70	53 / **	53 / **	** / **
Cleveland	Males 52 / No data for females	41 / —	54 / —	61 / —	64 / —	46 / —	59 / —	28 / —	** / —	** / —
Dallas	Males 49 / Females 48	41 / 52	46 / 48	60 / 58	63 / 40	38 / 33	59 / 53	33 / 44	33 / **	** / **
Detroit	Males 51 / Females 71	42 / **	53 / 72	57 / 74	48 / **	59 / **	54 / 75	28 / 64	** / **	** / **
Ft. Lauderdale	Males 42 / No data for females	35 / —	58 / —	46 / —	46 / —	31 / —	58 / —	29 / —	** / —	** / —
Houston	Males 49 / No data for females	39 / —	56 / —	66 / —	51 / —	30 / —	60 / —	28 / —	44 / —	** / —
Indianapolis	Males 15 / No data for females	13 / —	4 / —	16 / —	** / —	15 / —	20 / —	7 / —	** / —	** / —
Kansas City	Males 41 / Females 57	32 / **	45 / 56	48 / **	50 / **	24 / **	52 / 62	22 / **	** / **	** / **
Los Angeles	Males 60 / Females 61	46 / 48	57 / 65	68 / 68	69 / 58	57 / 52	73 / 80	41 / 49	59 / 46	16 / **
Miami	Males 64 / No data for females	44 / —	76 / —	53 / —	83 / —	60 / —	68 / —	48 / —	64 / —	** / —
New Orleans	Males 51 / Females 40	51 / 19	59 / 44	56 / 48	52 / 59	36 / 25	57 / 41	14 / 35	** / **	** / **
New York	Males 74 / Females 75	58 / 70	77 / 77	86 / 77	78 / 79	66 / 64	80 / 81	64 / 66	69 / 70	** / **
Omaha	Males 21 / No data for females	** / —	4 / —	36 / —	** / —	** / —	23 / —	20 / —	** / —	** / —
Philadelphia	Males 72 / Females 63	70 / **	79 / 64	82 / 70	80 / 77	44 / 43	76 / 70	50 / 39	87 / **	** / **
Phoenix	Males 30 / Females 36	32 / 33	32 / 30	32 / 51	34 / 43	19 / 16	55 / 69	22 / 32	36 / 28	15 / 14
Portland	Males 40 / Females 54	34 / 38	41 / 54	42 / 53	45 / 68	38 / 48	68 / 74	24 / 44	56 / **	34 / 39
St. Louis	Males 38 / Females 31	31 / **	47 / **	42 / **	29 / **	35 / 20	42 / 44	21 / 0	** / **	** / **
San Antonio	Males 27 / Females 26	13 / **	25 / **	27 / 31	28 / **	42 / 14	41 / **	15 / 22	30 / 17	/ **
San Diego	Males 43 / Females 50	33 / 56	46 / 51	43 / 50	51 / 56	37 / 37	71 / 88	20 / 31	48 / 38	** / **

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1988
** Less than 20 cases

///// Males
☐ Females

Opiate (Heroin) Use by Male and Female Arrestees*

City	% Positive Opiate	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham (Males)	6	6	2	11	6	5	4	10	**	**
(Females)	14	**	**	**	**	**	6	25	**	**
Chicago (Males)	18	11	17	18	23	24	19	9	13	**
(Females)	21	**	20	33	**	**	23	**	**	**
Cleveland (Males)	4	**	**	**	**	**	5	0	**	**
No data for females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas (Males)	6	2	2	5	10	10	5	6	10	**
(Females)	9	4	5	15	10	14	8	11	**	**
Detroit (Males)	12	1	2	4	22	34	12	11	**	**
(Females)	20	**	12	26	**	**	19	21	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale (Males)	5	0	3	6	3	8	4	5	**	**
No data for females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houston (Males)	4	**	5	3	3	7	3	4	3	**
No data for females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indianapolis (Males)	4	0	0	0	**	6	4	4	**	**
No data for females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City (Males)	2	**	**	**	**	**	2	2	**	**
(Females)	6	**	4	**	**	**	6	**	**	**
Los Angeles (Males)	13	6	9	12	17	24	11	14	15	8
(Females)	22	10	13	21	36	29	14	24	32	**
Miami (Males)	1	**	**	**	**	**	***	5	0	**
No data for females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans (Males)	6	4	4	5	4	12	6	8	**	**
(Females)	7	0	2	6	12	16	6	11	**	**
New York (Males)	24	9	17	29	39	29	17	33	35	**
(Females)	26	3	24	29	36	33	21	29	35	**
Omaha (Males)	1	**	**	**	**	**	0	2	**	**
No data for females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia (Males)	11	**	**	**	**	**	8	14	24	**
(Females)	18	**	14	22	27	16	17	27	**	**
Phoenix (Males)	7	7	4	7	10	8	8	5	12	0
(Females)	12	2	7	14	23	13	7	15	8	7
Portland (Males)	13	3	8	8	18	26	11	13	23	10
(Females)	25	11	18	25	42	29	16	30	**	22
St. Louis (Males)	6	**	**	**	**	**	6	4	**	**
(Females)	7	**	**	**	**	4	11	0	**	**
San Antonio (Males)	18	**	**	**	**	**	14	15	21	**
(Females)	20	**	**	26	**	9	**	22	17	**
San Diego (Males)	21	16	14	21	26	34	13	16	33	**
(Females)	21	8	19	22	26	26	20	22	21	**

% Positive By Age columns: 15-20, 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36+
% Positive By Race columns: Black, White, Hispanic, Other

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December 1988
** Less than 20 cases
*** Less than 1%

Males
Females

8

Injection in Arrestees and CDC Estimates of AIDS

Data from the DUF program show a high incidence of recent drug use among arrestees in the largest U.S. cities. Moreover, information from DUF interviews indicates that a substantial number of drug users report having injected drugs. The table at right shows injection rates from male and female arrestees in DUF cities. For example, in New York City, 24 percent of the male and 30 percent of the female arrestees interviewed reported ever having injected drugs. In most DUF cities, as in New York City, female arrestees were more likely to admit intravenous (IV) drug use.

IV drug users predominate as the source of heterosexual and perinatal transmission of human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV)—the virus that causes AIDS. The most dramatic increases in AIDS in the past few years have been among IV drug users, their sexual partners, and their children. Among DUF cities, the percent of AIDS cases attributed to IV drug use ranges from 6 percent in Indianapolis males to 62 percent in New York City females. IV drug users are at particularly high risk of contracting and transmitting HIV due to their needle-sharing behavior.

Despite the high risk of contracting HIV associated with needle sharing, large numbers of drug injectors continue to share needles. Of male and female arrestees in New York City who reported ever having injected drugs, 29 percent and 17 percent, respectively, reported that they currently share needles. While many male and female needle sharers indicated that they had changed their needle-sharing behavior as a result of the AIDS epidemic, misconceptions about AIDS were common. Some of the changes drug users reported making, such as "I only share with friends," and "I don't share with unclean people," are ineffective barriers against HIV transmission. These data over-whelmingly indicate the necessity for AIDS education, prevention, and outreach efforts among the IV drug using population.

(See Centers for Disease Control, "Urine Testing for Drug Use Among Male Arrestees-United States, 1989," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*; 38:780–783; and Wish, E.D., O'Neil, J., Baldau, V., *Lost Opportunity to Combat AIDS: Drug Abusers in the Criminal Justice System-AIDS and IV Drug Users*. Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph #93, 1990.)

City		Drug Use Forecasting		CDC	
		% ever injected*	% of injectors who currently share needles	% of AIDS cases attributed to IV drug use[a]	AIDS annual incidence rates[b]
Birmingham	M	28	20	25	
	F	33	**	**	8.6
Chicago	M	18	24	13	
	F	35	25	36	14.3
Cleveland	M	20	21	14	7.0
Dallas	M	22	34	15	
	F	31	30	**	21.0
Detroit	M	18	21	30	
	F	32	21	61	7.3
Ft. Lauderdale	M	14	27	18	32.7
Houston	M	12	30	12	26.0
Indianapolis	M	23	13	6	5.3
Kansas City	M	20	8	11	
	F	15	30	**	15.8
Los Angeles	M	27	44	12	
	F	33	35	22	22.7
Miami	M	9	**	19	40.4
New Orleans	M	15	33	15	
	F	21	27	26	17.4
New York	M	24	29	37	
	F	30	17	62	70.5
Philadelphia	M	19	30	19	
	F	20	18	38	14.2
Phoenix	M	29	26	19	
	F	33	36	23	8.9
Portland	M	36	26	13	
	F	47	26	**	11.3
St. Louis	M	18	23	9	
	F	22	12	**	7.1
San Antonio	M	34	35	17	
	F	26	39	**	19.0
San Diego	M	34	28	13	
	F	38	30	32	19.5

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program and Centers for Disease Control/AIDS Program

M = Males   F = Females

[a] For males, includes IV drug users and homosexual IV drug users
[b] AIDS annual incidence rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported February 1988 through January 1989
* Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1988   ** Less than 20 cases

Regional Differences in Drug Use: Male Arrestees

Previous DUF reports have shown wide variation in patterns and types of drug use in the 20 cities currently testing male arrestees. The cities were placed in one of four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West—as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Census (see map).[1] Washington, D.C., urine results, obtained from D.C. Pretrial Services, are included in drug use analysis. Data from Washington, D.C., are not included in analysis of demographics. Grouping these cities into regions reveals distinct regional differences in drug use among arrestees and in demographic characteristics of arrestees.

In 1988, arrestees in the Northeast had the highest rate of drug use: 82 percent tested positive for one or more drugs, including marijuana (omitting Washington, D.C., which does not test for marijuana). The second highest region was the West (74 percent) followed by the South and the Midwest. In the Northeast, more arrestees also tested positive for multiple drugs (29 percent), excluding marijuana, with the West having the second highest rate of multiple drug use (22 percent).

Although cities in a region may deviate somewhat from the regional average[2], regional comparisons can be useful in examining patterns of drug distribution and the factors that may be related to regional differences in drug use. Regional statistics may be especially useful for those jurisdictions that are not DUF sites but need current information about possible drug use patterns in their area.
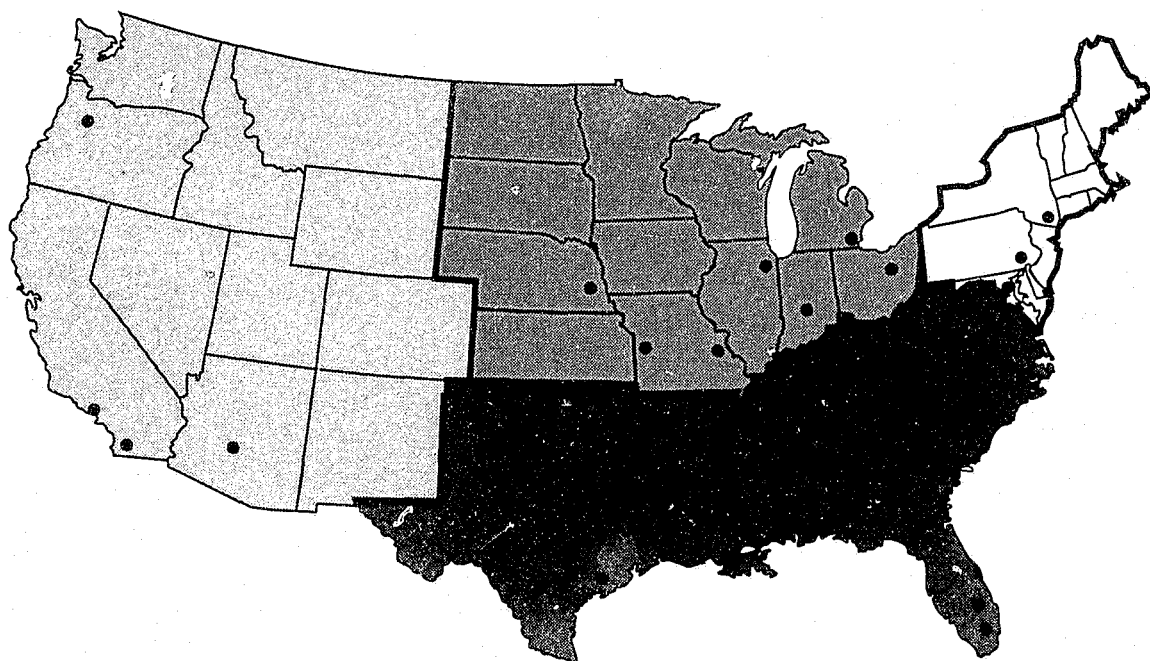
Percent Positive for Any Drug by Region

West — 74% (n=3,912)   Midwest – 63% (n=2,204)   South – 68% (n=2,969)   Northeast – 82% (n=1,377)

[1]The Census Bureau places Washington, D.C., in the South, but it is included here in the Northeast because of its similarity to other cities of that region. Omaha testing began late in 1988 and is not included in the tables.

[2]The DUF cities in each region are thought to be fairly representative of drug use patterns in other large cities in the region, but the regional data may not explicitly describe specific locales. In the tables that follow, a simple arithmetic average of all cases was used for the Northeast and West regions. In the South and Midwest, where city sample sizes were quite variable, averages were computed separately for each city and then an overall regional average was computed.

Regional Differences in Drug Use (continued)

Types of Drugs

Regional differences are most evident in the use of specific drugs. The highest rates of cocaine use—almost 70 percent—were found in the Northeast. Cocaine use was much lower, and suprisingly similar, in the Midwest, South, and West (43 to 48 percent). Opiate use is much more prevalent in the Northeast and West than elsewhere. Only one city in the South deviated from this pattern: 18 percent of arrestees in San Antonio tested positive for opiates in 1988.

Amphetamine use is virtually confined to the West (15 percent), with the lone exception of Dallas where amphetamines were found in 6 percent of arrestees. PCP use is generally below 5 percent in all cities; the exceptions are Washington, D.C. (31 percent), Chicago (14 percent), and St. Louis (9 percent).

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics of arrestees also vary across the four regions. Unemployment among arrestees (those on welfare or employed sporadically, but not part-time) is highest in the Northeast at 55 percent. Elsewhere, about 40 percent of arrestees are unemployed.

In the Northeast arrestees are 88 percent nonwhite (including Hispanic and other minorities), whereas nonwhite arrestees in the other regions are between 71 and 77 percent of the total. Hispanics constitute about one-quarter of the arrestees in the West (28 percent) and Northeast (24 percent), but only 5 percent in the Midwest and 15 percent in the South. School dropout rates among arrestees are highest for the Midwest (61 percent), followed by the Northeast (58 percent), the South (54 percent), and the West (49 percent).

Arrestees in the Northeast and Midwest are roughly a year younger (about 28 years) than in the South and West (about 29 years). Reported age at first use of marijuana (15–16 years) and cocaine (20–22 years) appears slightly younger in the Northeast and West than in the South and Midwest (data not shown).

Drug Use in Male Arrestees, by Region*

Region	2+ Drugs[a]	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Opiates	PCP
Northeast[b]	29	68	**	17	12[c]
West	22	44	15	14	3
South	9	48	2	6	1
Midwest	11	43	**	8	5

% Positive

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Positive urinalysis, January through December, 1988
** Less than 1%
[a] Excluding marijuana
[b] Includes Washington, D.C.
[c] New York: 3%; Philadelphia: <1%; Washington, D.C.: 31%

Demographic Characteristics of Male Arrestees, by Region*
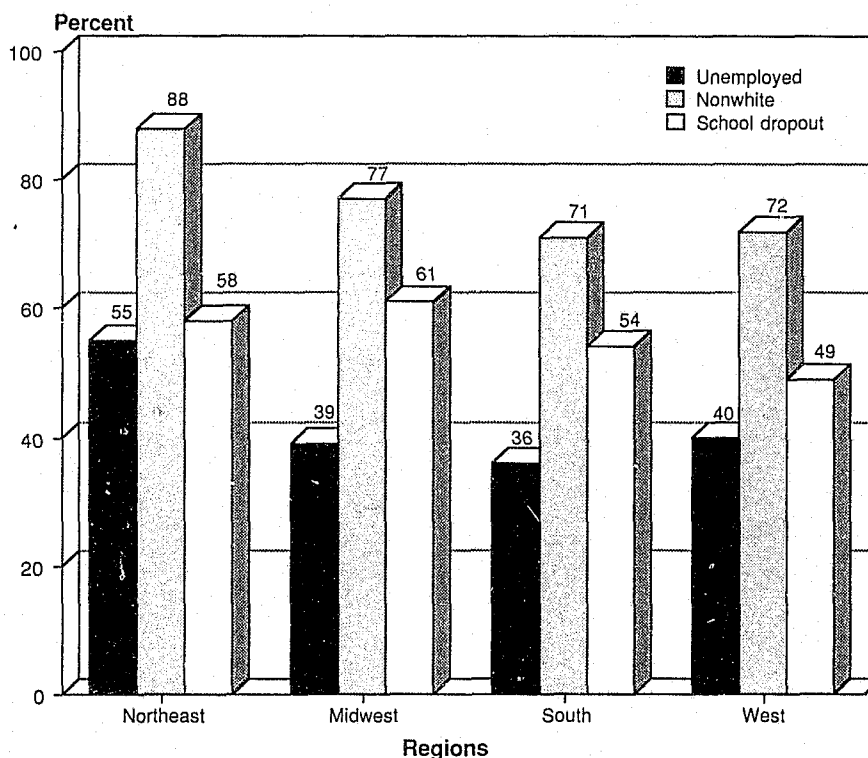
Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program
* January through December, 1988

Male Arrestees: Drug Use by Self-Report and Urinalysis*

	% Marijuana	% Cocaine	% Heroin
City	20 40 60 80	20 40 60 80	20 40 60 80
Birmingham	29 / 36	22 / 51	** / 6
Chicago	34 / 50	28 / 58	14 / 18
Cleveland	22 / 26	21 / 52	** / 4
Dallas	20 / 36	16 / 49	4 / 6
Detroit	24 / 33	19 / 51	6 / 12
Ft. Lauderdale	17 / 42	19 / 42	1 / 5
Houston	15 / 43	11 / 49	** / 4
Indianapolis	27 / 42	7 / 15	5 / 4
Kansas City	19 / 19	16 / 41	** / 2
Los Angeles	22 / 32	29 / 60	9 / 13
Miami	28 / 32	28 / 64	0 / 1
New Orleans	24 / 49	19 / 51	3 / 6
New York	28 / 30	47 / 74	17 / 24
Omaha	28 / 44	9 / 21	0 / 1
Philadelphia	28 / 32	41 / 72	6 / 11
Phoenix	27 / 44	14 / 30	5 / 7
Portland	36 / 50	20 / 40	9 / 13
St. Louis	16 / 17	14 / 38	4 / 6
San Antonio	21 / 44	11 / 27	10 / 18
San Diego	34 / 49	20 / 43	16 / 21

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

▨ Self-report of drug use in past 24 to 48 hours
▨ % positive by urinalysis

* January through December 1988
** Less than 1%

12

Female Arrestees: Drug Use by Self-Report and Urinalysis*

During the DUF interviews, arrestees were asked about their recent drug use. Recent use is defined as drug use 24 to 48 hours before arrest. Urinalysis can detect most drugs within this time. The tables below compare estimates of recent marijuana, cocaine (including crack), and heroin use based on self-reports and estimates based on urinalysis.

In Houston, only 15 percent of male arrestees self-reported recent use of marijuana compared to 43 percent testing positive by urinalysis (see chart to the left). In Ft. Lauderdale, New Orleans, and San Antonio, male arrestees under-reported recent marijuana use by 50 percent. This finding may occur because marijuana can be detected by urinalysis up to several weeks after use. In other sites, however, self-reports of marijuana use came much closer to reflecting actual use. Overall, female arrestees were more likely to self-report recent use of marijuana.

For male arrestees, estimates of cocaine use based on urine tests were about twice as high as those based on self-reports.

For example, less than 20 percent of the males self-reported recent use of cocaine in Detroit and New Orleans; urinalysis results show that more than 50 percent of them tested positive for cocaine at time of arrest. Female arrestees also underreported recent cocaine use, but less so than males.

Arrestees' self reports of heroin use more closely approximated urinalysis findings. The exception was in Birmingham where females reported no recent heroin use, but 14 percent tested positive.
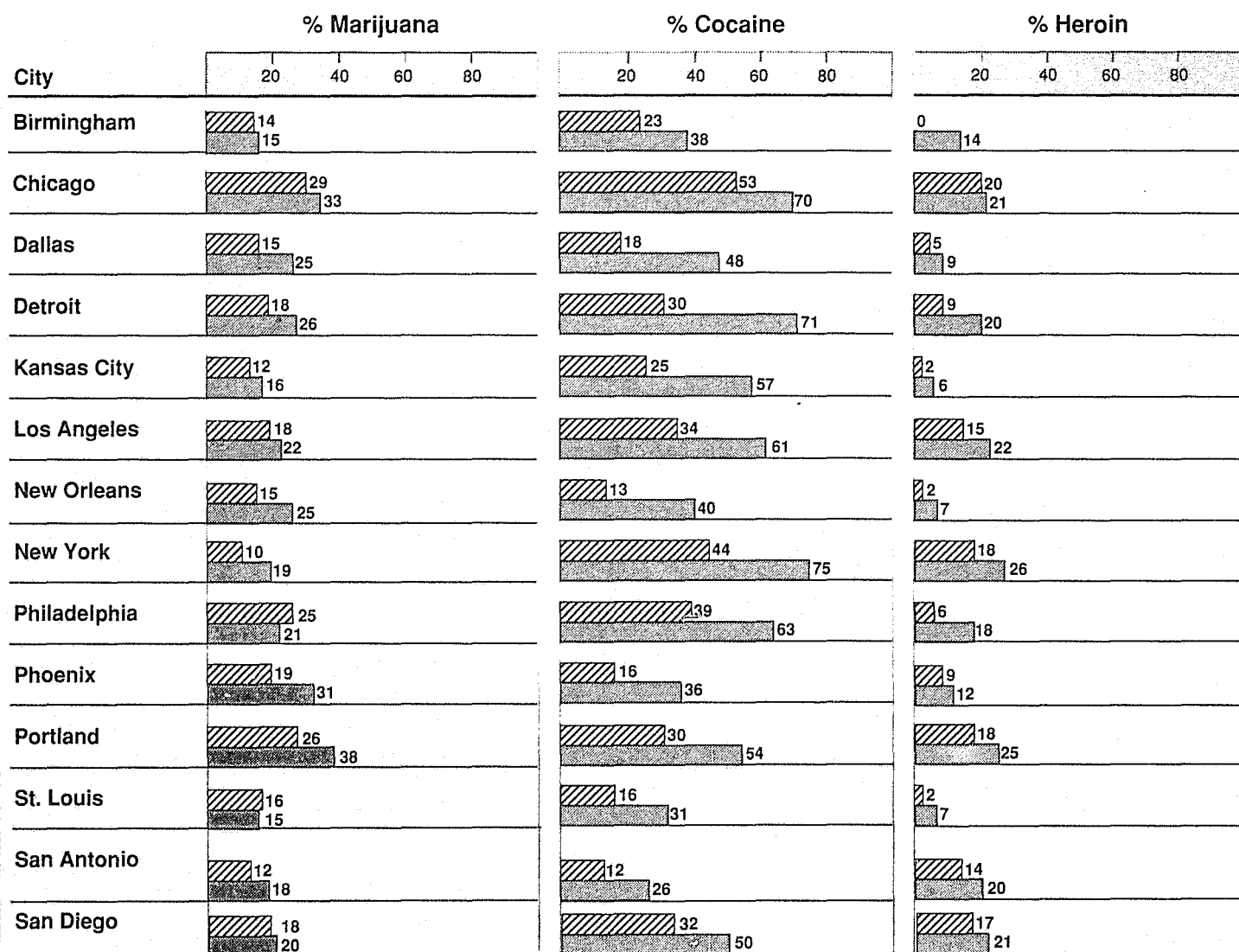
City	% Marijuana		% Cocaine		% Heroin	
Birmingham	14	15	23	38	0	14
Chicago	29	33	53	70	20	21
Dallas	15	25	18	48	5	9
Detroit	18	26	30	71	9	20
Kansas City	12	16	25	57	2	6
Los Angeles	18	22	34	61	15	22
New Orleans	15	25	13	40	2	7
New York	10	19	44	75	18	26
Philadelphia	25	21	39	63	6	18
Phoenix	19	31	16	36	9	12
Portland	26	38	30	54	18	25
St. Louis	16	15	16	31	2	7
San Antonio	12	18	12	26	14	20
San Diego	18	20	32	50	17	21

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program
* January through December 1988

Self-report of drug use in past 24 to 48 hours
% positive by urinalysis

13

Male Arrestees: Self-Reported Alcohol and Marijuana Use*

Drug Use History

Arrestees were asked to report their history of drug use. The following information was obtained for each drug used: the user's age of onset, frequency of use, dependency, use in the last month, and use in the last 24 to 48 hours. Because arrestees underreport illicit drug use, the statistics in the following tables should be considered minimal estimates of drug-related behavior in this population.

Alcohol

In every city except Miami, more than 92 percent of the male arrestees had used alcohol. In Miami, 82 percent of arrestees reported having tried alcohol. The median age of first use of alcohol ranged from 14 to 16 years. Between 6 percent (Miami and New Orleans) and 30 percent (Indianapolis) of the users reported feeling dependent on alcohol at some time in their lives. In all cities, 55 percent or more of the male arrestees had used alcohol in the last 30 days. When asked about alcohol use in the last 24 to 48 hours, approximately 50 percent of the arrestees reported recent use. Indianapolis and Omaha arrestees reported the most recent use of alcohol,

City	Alcohol					Marijuana				
	% Ever Used	Median Age of First Use	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Last 30 Days	% Used in Last 48 Hours	% Ever Used	Median Age of First Use	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Last 30 Days	% Used in Last 48 Hours
Birmingham	99	15	13	80	54	92	16	10	51	29
Chicago	94	15	15	70	59	84	15	9	47	34
Cleveland	97	16	16	78	51	82	16	13	41	22
Dallas	95	15	12	75	61	78	16	6	33	20
Detroit	97	15	14	74	50	86	15	9	42	24
Ft. Lauderdale	93	15	11	74	61	77	16	5	33	17
Houston	95	16	9	55	47	67	17	3	18	15
Indianapolis	99	15	30	88	71	81	16	22	49	27
Kansas City	98	16	24	84	65	77	15	10	30	19
Los Angeles	97	15	20	74	62	82	15	13	31	22
Miami	82	16	6	78	60	68	16	3	49	28
New Orleans	93	16	6	69	52	78	16	7	39	24
New York	93	15	13	55	49	83	15	18	35	28
Omaha	98	14	23	91	72	79	15	7	39	28
Philadelphia	96	15	14	71	53	83	15	11	44	28
Phoenix	96	14	20	72	58	78	15	9	39	27
Portland	98	14	18	74	62	91	15	8	51	36
St. Louis	93	16	15	72	56	76	16	6	30	16
San Antonio	98	15	14	81	68	81	15	10	36	21
San Diego	98	14	16	68	52	88	15	11	45	34

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program
*Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1988

Female Arrestees: Self-Reported Alcohol and Marijuana Use*

71 and 72 percent, respectively. Arrestees in these two sites were also more likely to report dependence on alcohol—30 percent for Indianapolis (the highest percent of self-reported dependency) and 23 percent for Omaha.

Female arrestees were also likely to report having tried alcohol. Greater than 86 percent of all females admitted alcohol use. The median age of onset for alcohol use among female arrestees was 15 to 17 years, approximately 1 year older than males. Between 4 percent (New Orleans) and 23 percent (Detroit) of the users reported ever being dependent on alcohol. Forty-eight percent or more of the female arrestees reported using alcohol in the last month,

and greater than 25 percent reported alcohol use in the last 24 to 48 hours.

Marijuana

More than 66 percent of all male arrestees had used marijuana. The highest reported use was found in Birmingham (92 percent); the lowest reported use was found in Houston (67 percent). The range of onset of marijuana use was 15 to 17 years. The majority of the arrestees reported a median age of onset of 15, and only one city, Houston, reported onset of marijuana use at age 17.

Arrestees in Indianapolis were most likely to report dependence on marijuana—22 percent of the users. In the remaining cities, less than 19 percent of the users

reported marijuana dependency. More than 18 percent of male arrestees reported using marijuana during the last 30 days. The range of recent marijuana use (use in the last 24 to 48 hours) was from 15 percent in Houston to 36 percent in Portland.

More than 60 percent of the female arrestees in each city reported having tried marijuana. Age of onset for marijuana use was similar to the age of onset reported by male arrestees: 15 to 17 years. Nineteen percent or more reported marijuana use in the last 30 days. Females were less likely than males to report marijuana use in the last 24 to 48 hours—less than 30 percent.

	Alcohol					Marijuana				
City	% Ever Used	Median Age of First Use	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Last 30 Days	% Used in Last 48 Hours	% Ever Used	Median Age of First Use	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Last 30 Days	% Used in Last 48 Hours
Birmingham	96	16	8	48	25	83	16	2	31	14
Chicago	92	15	20	62	56	83	15	15	40	29
Dallas	94	16	9	59	42	79	16	5	26	15
Detroit	92	15	23	68	47	91	15	12	36	18
Kansas City	91	16	12	63	43	79	16	2	25	12
Los Angeles	93	16	16	56	43	78	15	12	25	18
New Orleans	89	17	4	60	46	63	16	4	23	15
New York	90	16	5	50	26	80	15	2	26	10
Philadelphia	87	16	13	58	44	71	16	10	38	25
Phoenix	91	16	15	56	38	70	15	8	30	19
Portland	96	15	10	62	50	90	15	4	38	26
St. Louis	88	17	8	48	28	63	17	10	21	16
San Antonio	95	17	6	62	47	60	16	3	19	12
San Diego	97	16	17	57	42	82	15	3	36	18

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program
* Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1988

Male Arrestees: Self-Reported Cocaine and Crack Use*

Cocaine

Approximately 40 percent or more of the male arrestees reported ever using cocaine. Arrestees in Houston reported the least use—28 percent. The median age of onset of cocaine use was 14 to 22 years, with the majority of the arrestees reporting onset at 20 years or older. In New York and Philadelphia, almost half (47 percent) of the cocaine

using arrestees reported having been dependent on it at some time. The lowest percent of self-reported cocaine dependence was found in Ft. Lauderdale arrestees—12 percent. Arrestees in Houston reported the lowest use in the last month (10 percent), and arrestees in Indianapolis reported the lowest use in the last 24 to 48 hours (7 percent). More than 30 percent of the arrestees in New

York and Philadelphia reported using cocaine during the last 2 days.

More than 35 percent of female arrestees reported ever having used cocaine. The median age of onset was 19 to 22 years, with arrestees in only two sites reporting 19 years as the initial age of use. In all but two cities, New York and San Antonio, more than

	Cocaine					Crack			
City	% Ever Used	Median Age of First Use	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Last 30 Days	% Used in Last 48 Hours	% Ever Used	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Last 30 Days	% Used in Last 48 Hours
Birmingham	62	22	32	34	20	24	30	12	7
Chicago	60	20	30	36	28	4	26	***	***
Cleveland	51	21	45	27	15	27	55	19	10
Dallas	44	21	20	21	14	15	25	8	4
Detroit	44	21	22	19	9	41	44	24	15
Ft. Lauderdale	58	19	12	21	10	34	42	19	12
Houston	28	20	21	10	8	7	39	5	4
Indianapolis	39	20	22	15	7	9	**	2	0
Kansas City	41	20	36	21	11	24	29	12	8
Los Angeles	58	20	27	24	18	36	43	20	15
Miami	52	20	23	32	18	22	62	19	15
New Orleans	40	21	22	26	18	8	33	5	2
New York	65	18	47	39	31	43	66	33	29
Omaha	41	18	16	20	9	15	**	6	3
Philadelphia	68	20	47	50	39	25	61	19	12
Phoenix	55	19	22	23	14	14	17	3	1
Portland	69	20	16	28	20	16	19	5	2
St. Louis	42	22	20	18	12	12	7	5	2
San Antonio	39	20	15	18	10	10	20	2	1
San Diego	61	14	22	24	18	18	20	7	5

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

  * Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1988
 ** Less than 20 cases
*** Less than 1%

Female Arrestees: Self-Reported Cocaine and Crack Use*

22 percent of those arrestees who reported ever using cocaine also reported dependence on it. Between 16 and 62 percent of the females reported cocaine use in the last month. Fifty-three percent of the female arrestees in Chicago reported cocaine use in the last 2 days.

Crack

Self-reported crack use among male arrestees ranged from 4 percent in Chicago to 43 percent in New York. The relatively recent emergence of crack may explain the wide range of self-reported crack use. For this reason, the median age of onset of crack was not reported. Excluding St. Louis, where only 7 percent of users reported dependence on crack, between 17 and 66 percent of crack users reported ever being dependent on the drug. Arrestees in New York were most likely to report using the drug in the last 30 days (33 percent), and in the past 24 to 48 hours (29 percent).

Only 3 percent of the female arrestees in New Orleans had ever used crack. Detroit had the highest reported use at 68 percent. With the exception of Phoenix, 22 percent or more of the crack users reported feeling dependent on crack. In Phoenix, only 13 percent of the crack users reported ever being dependent. Females arrestees in Detroit reported the most crack use in the last month (47 percent) and, with New York, reported the highest use of crack in the last 24 to 48 hours (27 percent).

	Cocaine					Crack			
City	% Ever Used	Median Age of First Use	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Last 30 Days	% Used in Last 48 Hours	% Ever Used	Of Those Who Ever Used: % Ever Dependent	% Used in Last 30 Days	% Used in Last 48 Hours
Birmingham	54	21	25	31	23	23	25	17	10
Chicago	83	20	50	62	53	9	33	4	2
Dallas	47	20	23	22	17	16	22	6	5
Detroit	49	19	30	22	10	68	46	47	27
Kansas City	43	22	38	21	16	27	61	19	13
Los Angeles	60	20	28	26	21	39	41	22	17
New Orleans	39	22	24	21	13	3	**	1	1
New York	67	19	18	36	21	45	34	32	27
Philadelphia	59	21	43	44	38	20	54	18	12
Phoenix	54	20	25	26	16	10	13	3	***
Portland	75	20	25	37	29	22	24	10	5
St. Louis	41	22	24	22	15	10	**	5	2
San Antonio	35	20	10	16	11	7	**	3	2
San Diego	64	21	32	36	28	28	28	14	5

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

  * Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1988
 ** Less than 20 cases
*** Less than 1%

Male and Female Arrestees: Self-Reported Heroin Use*

Heroin

Male arrestees in New York reported the highest percent of lifetime use of heroin—33 percent. Arrestees in Houston were least likely to have used heroin—7 percent. Onset of heroin use ranged from 17 to 23 years. More than 20 percent of heroin users reported dependence on heroin with the exception of arrestees in Ft. Lauderdale, where only 12 percent reported ever being dependent. Seventy-eight percent of heroin users in New York reported dependence. Self-reported recent use of heroin was low in all cities, less than 21 percent for the last month and less than 18 percent for the last 24 to 48 hours.

Among female arrestees, self-reported use of heroin ranged from 9 percent in Kansas City and New Orleans to 46 percent in Chicago. The median age of onset of heroin use was 18 to 21 years. In 10 of the 14 cities, more than 50 percent of the female users reported dependence on heroin. Twenty-five percent or less reported heroin use in the last month or in the last 2 days.

Heroin

City	% ever used	Median age of first use	Of those who ever used: % ever dependent	% used in last 30 days	% used in last 48 hours
Males					
Birmingham	14	20	20	3	***
Chicago	29	18	47	16	14
Cleveland	16	23	31	4	***
Dallas	14	21	34	5	3
Detroit	22	19	60	9	6
Ft. Lauderdale	13	17	12	2	1
Houston	7	19	47	1	***
Indianapolis	15	20	35	5	5
Kansas City	12	**	20	2	***
Los Angeles	25	19	51	10	8
Miami	8	**	**	2	0
New Orleans	13	19	46	4	3
New York	33	18	78	21	17
Omaha	12	**	**	2	0
Philadelphia	16	19	53	7	6
Phoenix	18	19	37	5	4
Portland	26	19	34	9	7
St. Louis	16	22	44	5	4
San Antonio	26	20	44	12	10
San Diego	29	20	54	16	14
Females					
Birmingham	15	**	**	0	0
Chicago	46	19	60	25	20
Dallas	17	20	33	8	5
Detroit	37	18	67	14	9
Kansas City	9	**	**	2	2
Los Angeles	30	20	64	14	11
New Orleans	9	21	61	4	2
New York	38	19	71	24	18
Philadelphia	15	19	60	7	6
Phoenix	22	19	66	11	9
Portland	37	20	53	18	14
St. Louis	11	**	**	4	2
San Antonio	24	20	65	16	14
San Diego	30	20	68	20	17

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program
* Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1988
** Less than 20 cases
*** Less than 1%

School Dropout Among Arrestees

In 1988, DUF collected information from arrestees in 20 cities throughout the United States. In addition to drug use histories, arrestees were asked about other aspects of their lives. For example, arrestees were asked to report their highest level of education. An analysis of these data indicated that the majority of arrestees in the 20 cities had not finished the 12th grade. The percentage of male arrestees who had not completed high school ranged from 32 percent in Fort Lauderdale to 67 percent in San Antonio (data not shown). Female

arrestees in San Antonio were most likely to have dropped out of school (59 percent). The lowest rate of high school dropout among female arrestees was found in Los Angeles (44 percent).

The table below shows the dropout rates according to ethnicity. The rate of dropout among Hispanic arrestees was especially high: 60 percent or more of Hispanics dropped out of school before completing 12th grade. The term Hispanic in this context refers to a number of different ethnicities, e.g., Mexicans in San Antonio, Cubans and Puerto Ricans in New York.

The dropout rates in arrestees underscored the limitations of surveys of drug use in senior high school students. With greater than one-third of all arrestees and more than 60 percent of Hispanic arrestees dropping out of school before 12th grade, it is evident that this highly deviant and drug abusing portion of the population is omitted from high school surveys. A more representative picture of national drug use can be obtained by integrating epidemiologic information from diverse segments of the total population.

Percentage of Arrestees Who Completed Less than 12 Grades of School*

City	Black	White	Hispanic	City	Black	White	Hispanic
Males				**Females**			
San Antonio	55	50	81	San Antonio	**	42	74
Kansas City	58	70	**	Kansas City	51	**	**
St. Louis	64	70	**	St. Louis	52	38	**
Philadelphia	55	54	69	Philadelphia	56	42	**
Dallas	56	69	86	Dallas	46	49	**
Cleveland	55	52	**	New Orleans	48	44	**
New Orleans	60	34	**	New York	57	54	64
New York	55	36	65	Indianapolis	36	64	**
Indianapolis	60	68	**	Chicago	48	**	**
Miami	46	57	68	Detroit	54	67	**
Chicago	56	50	65	Portland	51	65	**
Detroit	62	47	**	Birmingham	52	55	**
Portland	46	54	71	Los Angeles	29	42	72
Birmingham	49	57	**	Phoenix	47	50	74
Los Angeles	34	38	72	San Diego	31	46	71
Houston	52	34	75				
Omaha	36	54	**				
Phoenix	36	37	74				
San Diego	34	37	61				
Ft. Lauderdale	45	28	**				

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Data based on voluntary self-reports, 1988. Sample sizes for males are: Black–5,622, White–2,936, Hispanic–1,794. Sample sizes for females are: Black–1,533, White–1,169, Hispanic–438
** Less than 20 cases

Age and Race of Male Arrestees*

DUF collects a variety of demographic information about the arrestees who are interviewed, including age, race, employment, and marital status. Knowledge of this population could be useful for planning treatment programs, outreach efforts, and other social programs. The next several pages compare and contrast demographic characteristics among male and female arrestees.

Age

Roughly half of all male and female arrestees were 21 to 30 years old. Although some characteristics of arrestees vary substantially by city, the age of male and female arrestees showed little variation across cities. The average age of males and females (not shown) was virtually identical in each city.

Some differences did exist when comparing the age distribution of male arrestees to the age distribution of female arrestees. The tables show that there are more males than females in the youngest age category (15 to 20 years). Females were more likely than males to be 21 to 30 years old. However, the arithmetic average age for male and female arrestees interviewed for the DUF project was the same, about

City	Age (In Percent)					Race (In Percent)			
	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	10	30	23	19	18	70	30	0	0
Chicago	23	22	22	17	15	79	12	9	**
Cleveland	23	26	19	16	16	75	19	6	0
Dallas	21	22	21	17	19	63	30	7	**
Detroit	25	21	18	17	20	89	9	1	**
Ft. Lauderdale	14	17	26	18	25	46	53	0	**
Houston	24	22	20	16	18	53	28	19	0
Indianapolis	18	18	28	10	25	57	42	**	**
Kansas City	17	30	21	19	13	66	32	2	0
Los Angeles	15	27	21	17	20	36	19	43	2
Miami	14	20	25	19	22	62	12	25	2
New Orleans	23	25	20	12	20	86	13	**	**
New York	17	25	23	18	18	57	8	34	**
Omaha	21	24	24	12	20	42	48	4	5
Philadelphia	22	31	19	13	15	73	17	10	**
Phoenix	14	26	21	17	22	15	58	23	4
Portland	15	24	22	16	22	31	59	7	3
St. Louis	24	26	20	11	19	76	23	1	0
San Antonio	22	21	21	12	23	14	32	53	**
San Diego	14	30	22	16	17	27	38	34	1

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* January through December 1988
** Less than 1%

Age and Race of Female Arrestees*

28.7 years. Thus, although many perceive the age of a typical arrestee to be about 20 years old, these data show that persons in their late 20's and 30's were common in samples of arrestees.

Race

The race distribution of male and female arrestees in the DUF data showed a much different picture. As expected, variation was greater among cities than between the sexes. Blacks were the largest racial group for both male and female arrestees in most cities. In Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, more than 70 percent of male arrestees were black. These cities (except Cleveland, which did not test females), as well as Kansas City, had high percentages of black female arrestees.

Hispanic arrestees predominated in San Antonio for both male and female arrestees (over 50 percent of the total). Other cities with large representations of Hispanic arrestees, for both males and females, included Los Angeles, New York, Phoenix, and San Diego. Also, 25 percent of male arrestees in Miami, which did not test females in 1988, were Hispanic.

White arrestees were the largest racial group in Phoenix, Portland, and San Diego in the female and male DUF samples. Ft. Lauderdale and Omaha (which did not test females in 1988) also had large proportions of white male arrestees. When comparing the race distribution of male and female arrestees city by city and overall, females in many DUF sites were more likely to be white than male arrestees. For example, in Dallas 46 percent of female arrestees were white, whereas only 30 percent of male arrestees were white. Similar differences in the percentage of white females and males were also found in Detroit and San Diego.

Other racial groups accounted for at least 5 percent of female arrestees in Phoenix and Portland, and male arrestees in Omaha.

City	Age (In Percent)					Race (In Percent)			
	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Birmingham	14	21	27	21	17	60	38	0	2
Chicago	14	24	32	17	12	83	14	3	1
Dallas	14	33	26	14	14	52	46	2	**
Detroit	11	28	30	18	13	63	37	0	0
Kansas City	16	40	21	12	10	80	20	0	0
Los Angeles	8	28	27	18	19	42	29	26	2
New Orleans	15	27	26	14	18	79	18	2	**
New York	12	31	28	16	13	55	19	25	1
Philadelphia	12	26	24	16	23	68	21	11	0
Phoenix	12	31	26	16	14	17	57	19	7
Portland	15	23	27	20	14	33	58	2	6
St. Louis	12	24	21	12	31	69	31	0	0
San Antonio	17	14	33	16	21	15	34	50	0
San Diego	12	22	28	20	18	31	48	16	4

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* January through December 1988
** Less than 1%

Employment and Marital Status of Male Arrestees*

Employment

Less than 50 percent of both male and female arrestees in most cities were working full-time, according to data collected by DUF in 1988. In many cities, only 20 to 40 percent of arrestees were fully employed. However, there was considerable variation across cities in the extent of employment among arrestees. Full- or part-time employment for male arrestees was highest in Birmingham, Ft. Lauderdale, Indianapolis, Miami, Omaha, and Phoenix (more than 70 percent). The unemployment situation was worst for male arrestees in New York (57 percent), followed by Chicago with 44 percent, and Portland with 43 percent.

The employment status of female arrestees was somewhat different than that of males. Unemployment was actually more severe for female

City	Employment (In Percent)						Marital Status (In Percent)			
	Full-Time	Part-Time/Odd Jobs	Unemployed	In School	In Jail/Prison	Other	Single (never married)	Married	Separated/Divorced/ Widowed	Living Common Law
Birmingham	48	22	25	2	**	2	57	18	21	4
Chicago	38	13	44	4	**	**	70	15	10	4
Cleveland	30	19	41	2	1	6	58	16	15	11
Dallas	39	22	32	5	**	2	54	18	17	10
Detroit	33	21	34	8	4	**	73	13	12	2
Ft. Lauderdale	61	13	24	**	2	0	60	21	17	2
Houston	37	19	35	8	**	**	58	16	14	12
Indianapolis	57	24	11	2	2	5	52	15	23	10
Kansas City	42	27	24	2	3	**	62	14	14	10
Los Angeles	39	24	30	3	2	2	58	16	15	11
Miami	49	18	28	5	0	**	62	19	10	8
New Orleans	38	12	41	6	**	2	69	12	14	4
New York	28	9	57	5	**	**	65	15	10	10
Omaha	51	29	14	1	0	4	63	17	17	2
Philadelphia	33	26	36	2	**	3	69	12	10	9
Phoenix	57	13	26	2	**	2	51	23	22	4
Portland	35	19	43	1	**	2	59	16	20	6
St. Louis	38	28	24	6	2	2	66	15	14	5
San Antonio	40	23	30	6	1	**	54	18	22	6
San Diego	40	18	37	2	2	2	58	16	17	8

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1988
** Less than 1%

Employment and Marital Status of Female Arrestees*

arrestees than for male arrestees. More than 50 percent of female arrestees in 12 of 14 cities were unemployed—a much higher rate of unemployment than the male arrestees reported. However, many of these women may not have been seeking employment. Full- or part-time employment for female arrestees was highest in Birmingham, Dallas, Kansas City, and St. Louis (over 40 percent).

Marital Status

Male and female arrestees in the DUF cities were predominantly single (never married). A rather sizable group of male and female arrestees, given their young age, were separated, divorced, or widowed: more than 20 percent of female arrestees in all but three cities and at least 15 percent of males in most cities. Female

and male arrestees who are married generally comprise less than 20 percent of the total.

In general, the demographic differences between male and female arrestees interviewed by the DUF project were surprisingly small. The typical arrestee was about 29 years old, nonwhite, unemployed, and never married.

City	Employment (In Percent)						Marital Status (In Percent)			
	Full-Time	Part-Time/Odd Jobs	Unemployed	In School	In Jail/Prison	Other	Single (never married)	Married	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	Living Common Law
Birmingham	35	14	50	2	0	0	42	21	33	4
Chicago	17	10	61	12	1	0	73	10	14	4
Dallas	29	13	54	3	2	**	47	17	28	8
Detroit	7	18	64	1	0	2	62	7	24	8
Kansas City	28	18	43	6	4	0	60	8	18	15
Los Angeles	22	15	55	3	2	2	49	14	28	9
New Orleans	25	6	66	3	0	**	63	12	22	3
New York	12	2	81	5	**	0	69	9	14	9
Philadelphia	12	12	74	0	1	1	58	14	21	6
Phoenix	28	11	58	2	**	1	46	20	31	2
Portland	14	13	70	1	1	**	56	12	26	7
St. Louis	26	15	46	6	4	2	58	15	25	2
San Antonio	18	12	63	5	**	**	42	22	30	6
San Diego	18	12	63	5	0	1	44	18	32	5

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program

 * Data based on voluntary self-reports, January through December 1988
 ** Less than 1%

Distribution of Charges in Male and Female Arrestees*

Charge At Arrest (In Percent)

City	Assault	Burglary	Destruction of Property	Drug Sale/ Possession **	Family Offense	Flight/ Bench Warrant	Fraud/Forgery	Homicide/ Manslaughter	Larceny/Theft	Probation/ Parole Violation
Males										
Birmingham	4	14	0	20	0	2	7	2	20	8
Chicago	11	15	3	27	1	2	1	1	9	***
Cleveland	5	16	2	22	8	3	2	2	6	0
Dallas	20	16	1	3	***	2	3	1	20	***
Detroit	3	3	1	32	***	7	2	6	5	2
Ft. Lauderdale	14	8	***	17	2	2	4	2	11	6
Houston	4	11	1	26	***	4	4	2	16	***
Indianapolis	12	14	2	2	0	0	4	2	24	4
Kansas City	18	6	3	***	2	2	4	***	9	6
Los Angeles	10	15	1	22	6	3	4	2	7	***
Miami	11	22	1	24	***	***	4	0	7	6
New Orleans	12	9	3	9	1	3	3	3	14	***
New York	12	12	***	18	***	***	2	***	20	0
Omaha	6	3	0	8	1	6	5	1	21	1
Philadelphia	12	14	***	17	0	4	1	1	12	***
Phoenix	9	8	2	9	9	3	4	***	17	1
Portland	17	9	1	16	4	5	2	***	13	4
St. Louis	20	11	8	13	0	2	2	3	14	***
San Antonio	7	7	0	19	***	3	2	0	26	***
San Diego	5	15	***	34	3	1	2	***	9	***
Females										
Birmingham	0	4	4	15	0	0	15	2	35	12
Chicago	7	2	3	31	3	5	1	0	7	1
Dallas	10	1	***	12	***	0	6	0	25	2
Detroit	1	1	2	7	4	1	6	4	6	2
Indianapolis	11	2	0	0	0	22	0	2	35	0
Kansas City	9	0	2	2	2	0	6	2	24	7
Los Angeles	6	9	2	19	3	2	5	***	16	0
New Orleans	11	***	3	12	***	6	4	***	28	1
New York	8	3	***	23	***	0	1	0	24	0
Philadelphia	11	4	***	24	0	4	4	***	29	0
Phoenix	6	6	1	9	3	2	8	***	24	3
Portland	8	4	***	15	***	5	10	***	20	4
St. Louis	5	2	2	4	0	4	1	0	24	1
San Antonio	6	***	0	5	0	4	8	0	29	***
San Diego	2	10	0	43	2	4	3	0	9	2

Distribution of Charges (continued)*

|					Charge At Arrest (In Percent)				
City	Prostitution	Public Peace/Disturbance**	Robbery	Sex Offense	Stolen Property	Stolen Vehicle	Traffic Offenses	Weapons	Other
Males									
Birmingham	0	***	7	***	5	2	0	2	6
Chicago	***	3	7	3	***	9	0	4	3
Cleveland	0	0	9	***	2	10	2	6	4
Dallas	***	5	4	3	0	10	1	6	2
Detroit	4	8	5	6	2	2	4	4	3
Ft. Lauderdale	***	8	6	***	3	5	1	8	4
Houston	1	4	3	4	3	8	0	3	6
Indianapolis	***	6	2	13	0	8	0	5	2
Kansas City	0	20	9	2	***	10	0	8	***
Los Angeles	1	2	7	3	4	8	***	2	4
Miami	0	***	2	2	6	8	0	4	***
New Orleans	***	3	7	8	8	4	0	9	3
New York	***	6	12	1	3	***	0	4	7
Omaha	4	7	0	2	3	2	23	1	6
Philadelphia	***	3	15	4	***	11	0	2	3
Phoenix	***	12	3	4	3	2	5	2	7
Portland	***	7	5	2	***	5	***	4	4
St. Louis	1	4	7	5	***	***	0	7	2
San Antonio	3	11	***	3	0	3	0	4	9
San Diego	***	***	4	2	5	10	***	5	3
Females									
Birmingham	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	9
Chicago	29	2	3	0	1	1	0	2	2
Dallas	17	4	1	0	***	2	11	2	5
Detroit	25	23	0	1	0	1	0	1	15
Indianapolis	4	9	0	2	0	2	0	0	11
Kansas City	12	4	3	0	0	1	10	6	10
Los Angeles	21	3	2	***	1	2	0	***	8
New Orleans	9	12	***	1	2	***	0	3	4
New York	20	4	6	0	1	2	0	0	7
Philadelphia	4	2	5	***	***	2	0	1	8
Phoenix	11	9	***	1	2	1	4	***	8
Portland	19	4	2	***	***	2	0	1	4
St. Louis	14	21	0	0	0	1	9	6	6
San Antonio	4	6	2	***	0	0	21	***	13
San Diego	7	3	***	0	2	3	6	***	3

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program
  * January through December 1988
  ** Includes trespassing, criminal mischief, and reckless endangerment
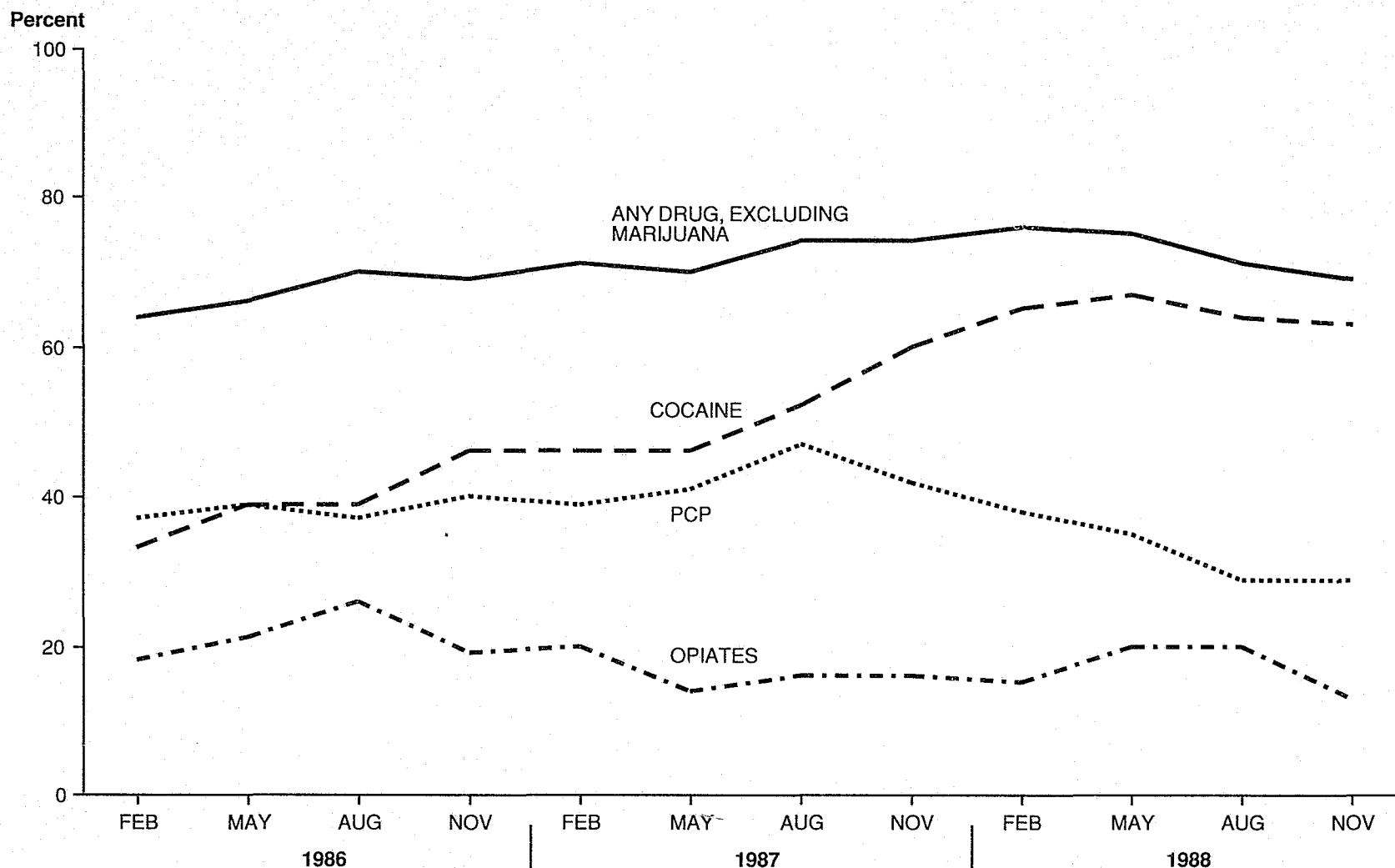 *** Less than 1%

Drug Trends Among Male Arrestees in New York*

Percent
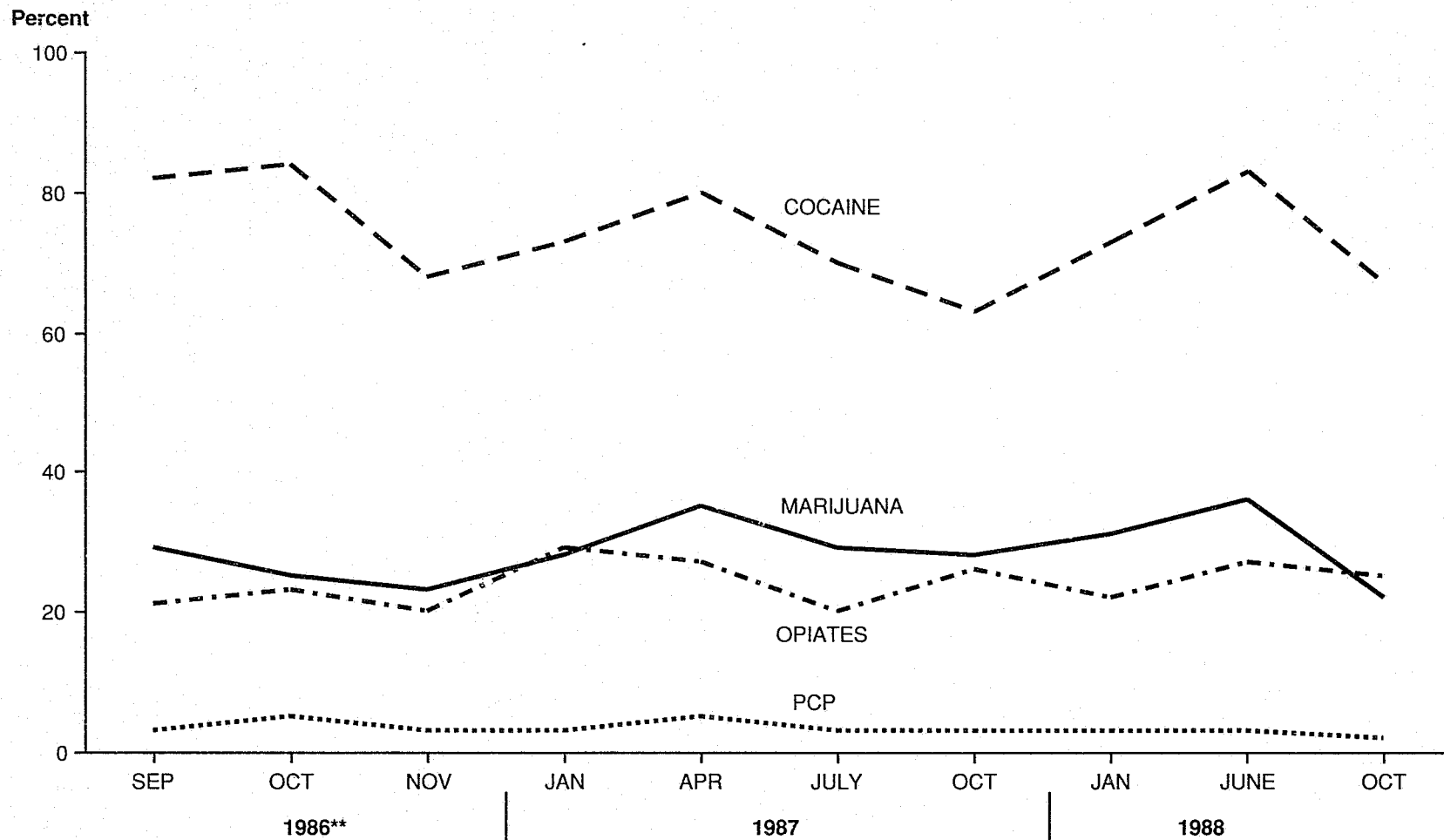
Source: **National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program**
  *Positive urinalysis
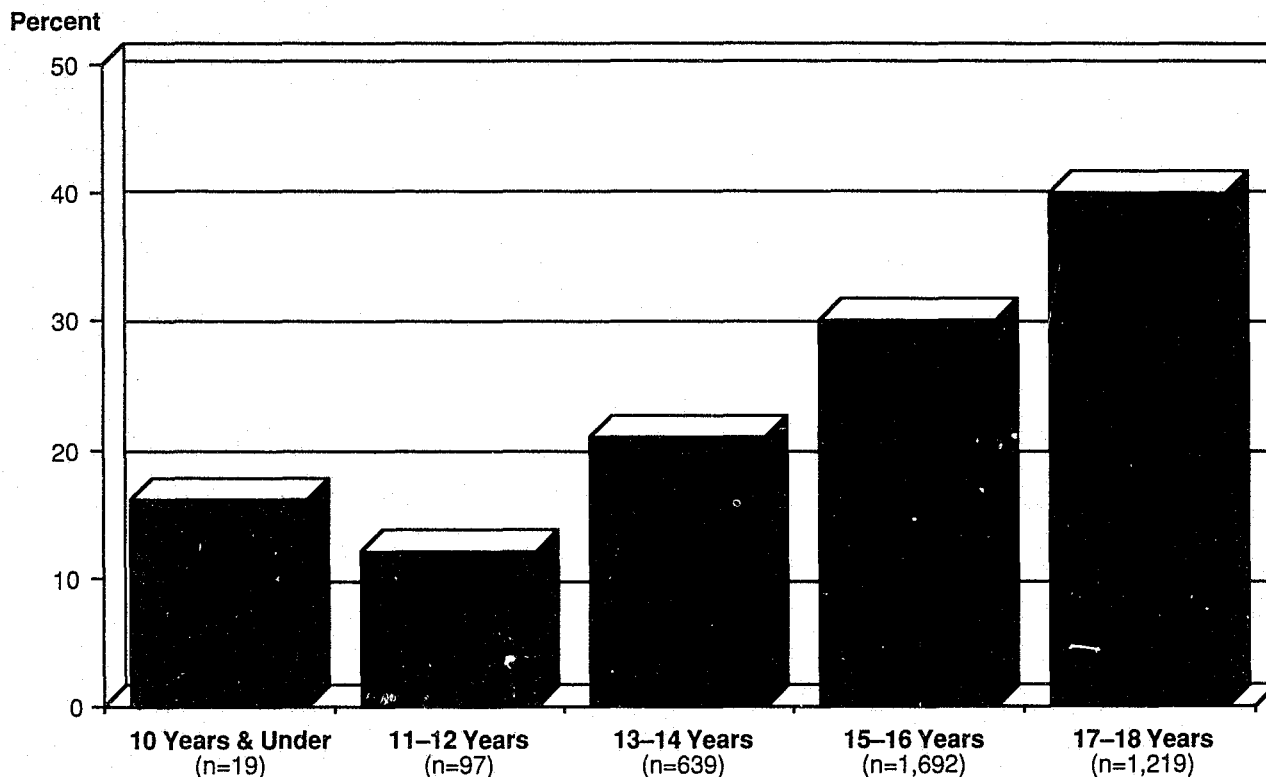**Based on pilot study implemented before the Drug Use Forecasting Program

Drug Trends Among Male and Female Arrestees in Washington, D.C.*

Percent

Lines on chart labeled: ANY DRUG, EXCLUDING MARIJUANA; COCAINE; PCP; OPIATES

X-axis: FEB MAY AUG NOV (1986) | FEB MAY AUG NOV (1987) | FEB MAY AUG NOV (1988)

Y-axis: 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting Program
*Positive urinalysis. Data based on arrestees tested by D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

27

Drug Use Among Juvenile Arrestees in Washington, D.C.*

Percent

| | 10 Years & Under (n=19) | 11–12 Years (n=97) | 13–14 Years (n=639) | 15–16 Years (n=1,692) | 17–18 Years (n=1,219) |

Source: National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forcasting Program

*Data based on male juvenile arrestees. Drugs tested for include cocaine, marijuana, PCP, and opiates. Data reported in 1988 Drug Use Trends and Findings by Kathryn R. Boyer, D.C. Pretrial Services Agency.

NCJ 122225