



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ROOM 605, COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1021 S.W. FOURTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

GLADYS McCOY • Chair • 248-3308
PAULINE ANDERSON • District 1 • 248-5220
GRETCHEN KAFOURY • District 2 • 248-5219
CAROLINE MILLER • District 3 • 248-5217
POLLY CASTERLINE • District 4 • 248-5213
JANE McGARVIN • Clerk • 248-3277

AGENDA OF
MEETINGS OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE WEEK OF
May 16 - 20, 1988

Monday, May 16, 1988 - 9:00 AM - Strategic Planning Committee . Page 2
Tuesday, May 17, 1988 - 1:30 PM - Informal Meeting Page 3
Thursday, May 19, 1988 - 9:30 AM - Formal. Page 4

STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
MULTNOMAH COUNTY COURTHOUSE - ROOM 602

Monday, May 16, 1988 - 9:00 am

AGENDA

1. Initial Strategic Planning - introduction of concept and explanation of proposed process
2. Foreclosed Property/Tax Title Unit

Tuesday, May 17, 1988 - 1:30 PM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

INFORMAL

1. Informal Review of Bids and Requests for Proposals:
 - a) Purchase & Installation of Convection Ovens for MCDC
 - b) Maintenance and Repair of Fire Alarm System/Justice Center
- ✓ 3. Report on drug enforcement meeting - Sheriff Fred Pearce (30 minutes) Time Certain 1:30 pm
2. Informal Review of Formal Agenda of May 19
- ✓ 4. Preliminary discussion of a proposal to establish a real estate title transfer fee, and to create a dedicated Homeless Housing Trust Fund - City of Portland Housing Advisory Committee members (30 minutes) (approximate time 2:15 pm)
- ✓ 5. Presentation of findings and consensus recommendations for dealing with tax foreclosed property - Members of Foreclosed Property Committee (30 minutes)

Thursday, May 19, 1988, 9:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

Formal Agenda

CONSENT CALENDAR

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- C-1 Liquor License applications submitted by Sheriff's Office with recommendation that same be approved as follows:
Weece's Market, 7310 SE Pleasant Home Road, Gresham (Package Store/Change of Ownership)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- C-2 Orders accepting deeds for Public Road Purposes from the following:
 - a) Harold and Gloria Pliska - N Main Avenue
 - b) State of Oregon Dept. of Transportation - NE Pacific Street
 - c) Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children - Vine Avenue
 - d) Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children - McCroskey Street
 - e) Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children - Cornelius Pass Road

No. 2

REGULAR AGENDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- R-3 Resolution for the Purpose of Recognizing National Public Works Week, May 15-21, 1988
- R-4 In the matter of ratification of a Lease Agreement with the Housing Authority of Portland for use of a two bedroom apartment at Eastwood Court, 18206 SE Yamhill Street to provide temporary/emergency housing for qualified persons or families for period May 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989
- R-5 In the matter of ratification of a Lease Agreement with the Housing Authority of Portland for use of a two bedroom apartment at Townhouse Terrace, 3133 SE 136th Avenue to provide temporary/emergency housing for qualified persons or families for period May 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989

Director's ex. 1.9

R-6 In the matter of ratification of a Lease Agreement with the Housing Authority of Portland for use of a two bedroom apartment at Fir Acres, 19461 SE Yamhill Street to provide temporary/emergency housing for qualified persons or families for period May 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

R-7 Resolution in the matter of Adoption by the Board of Commissioners of Amendments to the Dependent Care Assistance Plan for Multnomah County, Oregon

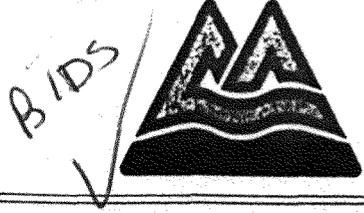
Thursday Meetings of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners are recorded and can be seen at the following times:

Thursday, 10:00 PM, Channel 11 for East and West side subscribers

Friday, 6:00 P.M., Channel 27 for Rogers Multnomah East subscribers

Saturday 12:00 PM, Channel 21 for East Portland and East County subscribers

0345C.36-40



1 5/17/88

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
PURCHASING SECTION
2505 S.E. 11TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97202
(503) 248-5111

GLADYS McCOY
COUNTY CHAIR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jane McGarvin, Clerk of the Board
FROM: Lillie Walker, Director, Purchasing Section
DATE: May 11, 1988
SUBJECT: FORMAL BIDS AND REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS SCHEDULED FOR INFORMAL BOARD

DEPT. OF GENERAL SERVICES
MAY 11 1 11 PM '88
MULTNOMAH COUNTY

The following Formal Bids and/or Professional Services Request for Proposals (RFPs) are being presented for Board review at the Informal Board on Tuesday, 5-17-88.

Bid/RFP No.	Description/Buyer	Initiating Department
B44-100-2056	Purchase & Installation of Convection Ovens for MCDC	Sheriff's Office
	Buyer: Jan Goddard Ex. 5111	Contact: Lt. Slyter Phone: 3266
B36-808-2065	Maintenance and Repair of Fire Alarm System/Justice Center	DES/Facilities Mgmt.
	Buyer: Jan M. Goddard Ex. 5111	Contact: Gary Hall Phone: 5130
	Buyer: Ex. 5111	Contact: Phone:

cc: Gladys McCoy, County Chair
Board of County Commissioners
Linda Alexander, Director, DGS
Caroline Miller, Commissioner

Copies of the bids and RFPs are available from the Clerk of the Board.

TO: DAILY JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

Please run the following Classified Advertisement as indicated below, under your "CALL FOR BID" section

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Proposals Due: June 2, 1988 at 2:00 P.M.

Proposal No. B44-100-2056

Sealed proposals will be received by the Director of Purchasing, 2505 S.E. 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97202 for:

Purchase and Installation of Convection Ovens for the
Multnomah County Detention Center

as per specifications on file with the Purchasing Director. No proposal will be received or considered unless the proposal contains a statement by the bidder as part of his bid that the requirements of ORS 279.350 shall be included. Multnomah County reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

***There will be a MANDATORY pre-bid conference at 1:00 PM,
Wednesday, May 25th, 1988 at the Multnomah County Detention

Center, 1120 SW 3rd, Room 308, Jury Training Room, Portland.
Specifications may be obtained at: Multnomah County Purchasing Section

2505 S.E. 11th Avenue

Portland, OR 97202

(503) 248-5111

Lillie M. Walker, Director
Purchasing Section

PUBLISH: May 19, 20 & 23, 1988

AD2

TO: DAILY JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

Please run the following Classified Advertisement as indicated below, under your "CALL FOR BID" section

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Proposals Due: June 14, 1988 at 2:00 P.M.

Proposal No. B36-808-2065

Sealed proposals will be received by the Director of Purchasing, 2505 S.E. 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97202 for:

Maintenance and Repair of the Fire Alarm and Safety System

installed in the Multnomah County Justice Center, 1120 SW

3rd, Portland, OR

as per specifications on file with the Purchasing Director. No proposal will be received or considered unless the proposal contains a statement by the bidder as part of his bid that the requirements of ORS 279.350 shall be included. Multnomah County reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

***There will be a MANDATORY pre-bid conference at 9:00AM,

Thursday, June 2, 1988 at 1120 SW 3rd, Room 308, Portland.

Specifications may be obtained at: Multnomah County Purchasing Section

2505 S.E. 11th Avenue

Portland, OR 97202

(503) 248-5111

Lillie M. Walker, Director
Purchasing Section

PUBLISH: May 19, 20 & 23rd, 1988
AD2

Sheriff Office Studies reports

DATE SUBMITTED 5/11/88

(For Clerk's Use)
Meeting Date 5/17/88
Agenda No. #6

REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA

Subject: Report from Sheriff Fred Pearce

Informal Only* May 17, 1988 Formal Only _____
(Date) (Date)

DEPARTMENT Nondepartmental - BCC DIVISION Commissioner Kafoury

CONTACT Bill Vandever TELEPHONE 248-5219

*NAME(S) OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD Sheriff Pearce

BRIEF SUMMARY Should include other alternatives explored, if applicable, and clear statement of rationale for the action requested.

Report on drug enforcement meeting attended by Sheriff Pearce.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, PLEASE USE REVERSE SIDE)

ACTION REQUESTED:

INFORMATION ONLY PRELIMINARY APPROVAL POLICY DIRECTION APPROVAL

INDICATE THE ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON AGENDA 30 minutes

IMPACT:

PERSONNEL
 FISCAL/BUDGETARY
 General Fund
 Other _____

SIGNATURES:

DEPARTMENT HEAD, ELECTED OFFICIAL, or COUNTY COMMISSIONER: *Jonathan Kafoury/Wm*
BUDGET / PERSONNEL _____
COUNTY COUNSEL (Ordinances, Resolutions, Agreements, Contracts) _____
OTHER _____
(Purchasing, Facilities Management, etc.)

NOTE: If requesting unanimous consent, state situation requiring emergency action on back.

THE TASC CONCEPT

TASC of Oregon is a non-profit corporation designed primarily to identify and provide treatment for drug and alcohol abusers in the Criminal Justice System. TASC provides treatment services and/or referral to other service agencies.

GOAL

The goal of TASC is to reduce the criminal recidivism and relapse rate of drug and alcohol abusers, thereby reducing the human and fiscal cost to society and to the Criminal Justice System.

THE OBJECTIVES OF TASC

1. To identify drug and/or alcohol dependent individuals in the Criminal Justice System at the earliest possible stage.
2. To make recommendations to the judiciary concerning the individual's appropriateness for treatment.
3. To facilitate the individual's entry into treatment at TASC or other community treatment agencies.
4. To monitor each individual's progress through treatment and to report it to the judiciary in a consistent and timely fashion.

TASC SERVICES

1. **Evaluation.** This process includes an intensive psycho-social history and a diagnostic and prognostic examination administered as soon as possible after the client is released from custody. Full evaluation services are provided for those clients who remain in jail.
2. **Referral.** The results of the evaluation are then used to generate a report, including detailed recommendations for consideration by the Criminal Justice System. If these recommendations are approved, the client will then be formally referred to the appropriate service/services and treatment will begin.
3. **Monitoring.** Once in treatment, the client's progress will be monitored regularly by TASC staff. The counselor will then send regular reports to the appropriate Criminal Justice supervisory personnel. The reports will contain such information as attendance, participation, and urinalysis results.
4. **Outpatient Treatment.** Alcohol and drug outpatient treatment services are targeted toward Multnomah County residents with Criminal Justice involvement, but are also available to the general population if requested. Treatment services include:
 - a. Group and individual counseling focusing on problems with readjustment to the community, availability of drugs, jobs, educational needs, family problems, and realistic life goals.
 - b. Organized sports activities utilizing community volunteers as facilitators.
 - c. Organized social events including movies, concerts, sports events, and recreational activities.
 - d. Referral to and coordination of other community services such as specific mental health services, vocational rehabilitation, welfare, and family counseling.
 - e. Medical examinations including Antabuse screening. Referral to appropriate medical services for follow-up care.
 - f. Informational classes on alcohol and drug pharmacology, anger management, stress management, etc.

TASC CLIENT CRITERIA

1. Age 16 or over.
2. All clients must have a history of, or be currently involved with, drugs or alcohol.
3. Must be willing to voluntarily participate in TASC program.
4. Must be a Multnomah County resident.

Possible Referral Sources Include:

1. Attorneys
2. Probation/Parole officers
3. Client self-referral
4. Family members
5. Corrections counselors
6. Judges
7. Employers
8. Police officers

FUNDING SOURCES

1. Multnomah County Dept. of Human Resources, Social Services Division.
2. Multnomah County Community Corrections.
3. Private foundation grants.
4. Public donations.
5. Clients fees on a sliding fee scale.
6. Title 19 Medicaid funds.

**TREATMENT IN TIME
HELPS STOP CRIME
SUPPORT TASC**

For further information contact:

TASC of Oregon, Inc.
1727 N.E. 13th
Portland, Oregon 97212
(503) 281-0037

Hours: 7 a.m.-6 p.m. weekdays
(most evenings by appointment)





Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

12240 N.E. GLISAN ST., PORTLAND, OREGON 97230

FRED B. PEARCE
SHERIFF

(503) 255-3600

MCRC ACTIVITY REPORT

April 13, 1988

The following are figures that reflect a cumulative total of activities from the opening of the Restitution Center on February 23, 1987 through the current date: A period of approximately 14 months.

I. Intake/Release Activities

# Screened	753	# Normal Releases	271
# Denied by RSC	157	# Early Releases	30
# Accepted	596 (79%)	# to ISP	35
# Admitted	532	# Return to MCDC	101
		# AWOL/Escapes	18
		Total	469

Of the 469 residents released, 350 (75%) successfully completed the program while 119 (25%) absconded or were returned to MCDC.

II. Employment/Financial

Employ at intake	207	Financial Counsel	891
Unemploy at intake	162	Board and Room	\$86,812.90
New Hire	117	Restitution	\$14,577.74
Employ Counseling	764	Ct. Ord. Support	\$10,958.98
WERC Referral	149	Family Support	\$22,841.10
Other Referral	175	Probation Fees	\$1,604.42
		Treatment Fees	\$6,960.78
		TOTAL FINANCIAL	\$143,755.92

III. Miscellaneous

Bed Days	20,880
New Arrests	1
Alcohol Referral	238
Drug Referral	164
Personal Counseling	1,875
GED Referral	159
Job Site Checks	373
Volunteer Hours Contributed	3,237.5
Resident Public Work Hours	4,782.5

LR/skp/2044B

**First Quarterly Report: Portland DUF Project
(June, 1987 Data)**

Prepared for:

TASC, Inc.

Prepared by:

Reed College Public Policy Workshop
Reed College
Portland, OR 97202
(503) 771-1112

Stefan J. Kapsch, Director

Louis Sweeny, Research Associate

March, 1988

**First Quarterly Report: Portland DUF Project
(June, 1987 Data)**

Prepared for:

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Portland, OR 97202
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Stefan J. Kapsch, Director

Louis Sweeny, Research Associate

March, 1988

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Overview

This report summarizes the data obtained from the June 1987 Portland, DUF study. All data reported in this report were obtained from the 263 Interview reports and the accompanying drug lab test results.

Section One reviews some general issues concerning sample size and data format.

Section Two contains the main bulk of the tables and graphs it is organized as follows:

Section 2.1: A descriptive review of participation in the study. Since participation in the study was voluntary, an attempt is made at determining the effect this type of sampling may have on the composition of the participants.

Section 2.2: A general review of the demographics of the group in the form of simple frequency and histogram tables. Where appropriate attention is called to interesting features of these purely descriptive statistics.

Section 2.3: This section reviews the composition of the participants with respect to their Top Charges, time-off-the-street and other arrest related variables.

Section 2.4: This section reviews the responses to the questions related to drug use. These included the AIDS issue and methods of cocaine use.

Section 2.5: This section summarizes the results of the EMIT test results in the form of frequency and distribution tables.

Section 2.6: This section summarizes the general history of drug use among the arrestees.

Section 2.7: This section relates the EMIT test results to other variables such as Top Charge and Employment.

Section 2.8: This section contains some crosstabulations of arrestee drug history and other variables such as Education and Top Charge.

Summaries of Data Analysis

Summary Section 2.1: Of those approached for the interview, 75% gave a specimen. More importantly, 82% of those who agreed to provide interview information also provided a specimen. Felony arrestees tended to participate less often than Misdemeanors and Probation offenses were the least likely to provide a specimen. The Drug arrestees show no bias against participation. From the data available, it does not appear that the study is seriously biasing itself through the voluntary data collection process.

Summary Section 2.2: In terms of general demographics, the arrestees fall into categories which might be called 'disadvantaged', they were disproportionately Black, less-educated, and under employed. The mean age of the group was 31 and the majority were either unmarried or separated.

Summary Section 2.3: Arrestee Top Charges were divided about equally between Misdemeanors and Felonies. Assault was the single most frequent Top Charge. The classifications Person, Property, and Statute or Aggressive and Non-Aggressive respectively, divided the Top Charges into approximately coequal groups. Most Arrestees were arrested in the North, Southern, East or Central districts in that order, and were interviewed within 8 hours

Summary Section 2.4 : 37% of the responding arrestees admitted to IV drug use; of these it is estimated that 25% have not changed their needle use habits because of AIDS. 15% of the arrestees felt the need for current drug treatment while only 2% were currently in treatment. 50% of those who felt the need for treatment had been in treatment previously. Overall, it appears that many arrestees would be open to treatment who are not currently receiving it. Finally, 30% of those responding reported a preferred cocaine method which involved injection - suggesting a possible area of AIDS risk research.

Summary Section 2.5 : 69% of the participating arrestees tested

positive for one or more drug. Drugs most often tested positive for were: Marijuana, Cocaine, Amphetamines, and Opiates in that order. 75% of the arrestees admitted to recent use of one or more drugs including alcohol. The most popular drugs were: Alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine, Uppers/Crystal Meth., and Heroin in that order. Although the small sample size prevented detailed analysis, sizable (10 - 35%) discrepancies exist between the claimed recent use and the Drug Lab Test results. Arrestees denied recent use but tested positive, and claimed recent use but tested negative for various drugs. Analysis of these discrepancies will be possible with larger sample sets.

Summary Section 2.6 : The mean number of drugs tried by the arrestees was 4.5. The mean first-try-ages varied from 14 for Alcohol to 24 for St. Meth and Black Tar. 43% of the arrestees claimed some past drug dependency. The addictive potential of the drug set was estimated: Heroin, Alcohol, St. Meth , Black Tar and Crack all had addiction rates above 20%. Crack appeared to be almost twice as addictive as Cocaine for this population. Larger sample sets will allow the confirmation of these tentative results.

Summary Section 2.7: Employment appears to be inversely related to most drug use: the unemployed as a group tested positive for more drugs more often than other groups. Aggression results were difficult to interpret, Cocaine, Marijuana and Opiates tended to be used only 5% more often by those with charges involving aggression. Amphetamine use appeared to be negatively related to Aggression yet this result is confused by the fact that a fifth of those who tested positive for Amphetamines were placed in the 'Other' category and not included in the analysis. Those who claimed recent use of Alcohol were 22% more likely to have Top Charges involving Aggression than those who did not. Finally, there were some significant relationships between age and positive drug tests: the youngest group (under 25%) tested positive for THC more often than other age groups, those in the middle group (25-40) tested positive for Cocaine and Amphetamines more often and Opiates were found in the oldest age group (over 40) most often.

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Data Analysis

Data from the Interview Sheets was entered into a VAX mini-computer. Data analysis was performed with the SPSSx statistical package. Although SPSSx is the standard statistical program for this type of analysis, it does have some limitations which effect the presentation of the data in this report.

First, variable names are limited to 8 characters, this makes it necessary to use acronyms. 'Agreement to Interview' becomes 'AGTOINT', and 'Arrestee Claimed Recent use of Alcohol' becomes 'ALCHLRU'. A complete listing of the source, names and descriptions of all variables used in this report can be found in the attached *DUF Codebook*. These codes will remain consistent throughout the DUF reports.

Second, the format of both the frequency and crosstabulation tables is rather awkward. In order to simplify interpretation of these tables, examples of each have been reproduced in the next section with explanations.

1.2 Data Format

Two types of tables are used to summarize data in this report: frequency and crosstabulation. Frequency tables simply count the occurrences of each category of a given variable. Table 2.2.5 is a frequency table for the MARSTAT variable. This variable covers the responses to the 'current marital status' question on the Interview Sheet. It is reproduced below:

Illustration of a Frequency Table

Table 2.1.5

MARSTAT : Marital Status

MARSTAT	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Single	1	106	40.3	44.9	44.9
Married	2	40	15.2	16.9	61.9
Separated	3	46	17.5	19.5	81.4
Living/ComLaw	4	42	16.0	17.8	99.2
Widowed	5	2	.8	.8	100.0
No Data	0	27	10.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

The description of this variable is 'Marital Status' and is always found after the variable name. Thus 'Marital Status' follows "MARSTAT" in Table 2.1.5 above.

The left-most column contains the list of recorded responses or categories for the variable MARSTAT. These are: Single, Married, Separated, Living/Common Law and Widowed. There is also an entry for those who either did not agree to the interview or did not have an answer recorded on the Interview Sheet - this is the 'No Data' category.

The column labeled '**CODE**' contains the code used by the computer to keep track of each category. In most cases these numbers follow the pattern of the Interview Sheet. For example, on Question #2 'What is your current marital status?', the first response (1) is **Single**. The 'No Data' category is simply given a CODE which could never occur as a legitimate response to the question.

The column labeled "**FREQUENCY**" contains the actual count of how often each category was observed. For example, of the 263 arrestees approached, 106 claimed to be single while 2 claimed to be widowed. It is also important to note that 27 people did not give a response to this question (either by refusing the interview or by neglecting the question).

From this frequency data, a number of percent values are calculated, these are:

PERCENT: This is simply the percentage of the total population (in this case - all those who were approached) who fall into a given category. For example, of the 263 people approached, 40 claimed to be **married** so : $40/263 = 15.2\%$.

VALID PERCENT: This column contains percentages calculated as percentages **of those who were not considered MISSING**. As shown above, 27 persons were in the 'No Data' category, therefore the number of arrestees who responded was $263 - 27 = 236$; for the **married** response, we have $40/236 = 16.9\%$. In other words, of those for whom an answer was recorded, 16.9% claimed to be **married**.

For all variables except the EMIT test results, those who did not agree to the interview or for whom no answer was recorded, are considered MISSING. For the EMIT related variables only, the missing category **also** contains those who did not submit a sample.

CUM PERCENT: This simply stands for 'cumulative percentage'. This column is simply the running total of the 'VALID PERCENT' . Thus the second entry in the CUM PERCENT column (61.9) is obtained by adding 44.9 and 16.9 which equals 61.9. ($44.9 + 16.9$ is actually 61.8 but the computer is working with more decimal places than are shown.)

The second type of table used in this report is the Crosstabulation. Table 2.1.3 reviews the relationship between the participation rate of Misdemeanor and Felony arrestees. It is reproduced below:

Illustration of a Crosstabulation

TABLE 2.1.3

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
MISFEL : Misdemeanor or Felony
BY AGTOINT : Agreement of Arrestee to Interview

COUNT ROW PCT	AGTOINT		ROW TOTAL
	Agree	Not Agree	
MISFEL	-----+-----+-----+		
Misdem	109	3	112
	97.3%	2.7%	44.1%
	+-----+-----+		
Felony	130	11	141
	92.2%	7.8%	55.5%
	+-----+-----+		
COLUMN	239	15	254
TOTAL	94.1%	5.9%	100.0%

The two variable being compared are found under the CROSSTABULATION banner, in this case they are:

MISFEL : Misdemeanor or Felony BY
AGTOINT : Agreement of the Arrestee to the Interview

The categories for each variable are listed in uppermost section of the columns and the left-most section of the rows. The two categories of interest for AGTOINT are 'Agree' and 'Not Agree', while the two categories for MISFEL are simply 'Misdemeanor' or 'Felony'. Two kinds of information are contained in each 'cell' of the table. MISSING information is **not** included in crosstabulations.

Note that each cell of the tables contains two numbers. The upper number in each cell, is the COUNT. This is simply the **number** of arrestees who fell into the corresponding row and column categories of

the variables. For example, 11 arrestees (of those who were approached) had Felony top charges **and** refused the interview. The second, (lower) number in each cell is simply the ROW percentage - these percentages always add to 100% **across the row**. For example, the upper left-most cell in table 2.1.3 contains the COUNT (109) and ROW percentage (97.3%) of those who were Misdemeanor arrestees and who agreed to the interview. This ROW percentage therefore represents the percentage **of those who were misdemeanor arrestees**, who Agreed to the interview. In this case the value is 97.3% which indicates that almost all of the misdemeanor arrestees agreed to the interview. Those misdemeanor arrestees **who did not agree to the interview** make up the very small (2.7%) ROW percentage listed in the 'Not Agree' cell.

Row percentage are useful when comparing the response rate of one category with another. In Table 2.1.3, we can see that Felony arrestees were 5% more likely (than Misdemeanor arrestees) to *Not Agree* to the interview (7.8% - 2.7%). Conversely, Misdemeanor arrestees were 5% more likely (than Felony arrestees) to *Agree* to the interview (97.3% - 92.2%).

1.3 Data Limitations

The data used in this report suffers from (at least) two important limitations : 1) the sample size is small, 2) all information (except the EMIT test results) is dependent upon the memory, trustworthiness, and knowledge of the arrestee.

The size limitation of the sample, has two important repercussions:

1) Many of the results listed are not 'statistically significant' i.e. one would expect to see differences of the observed magnitude 1 in 10 times even if the sample contained **no** real difference.

These results are presented only to direct further investigation with with future sessions.

2) Many more subtle differences cannot be investigated because the appropriate crosstabulation tables would simply have too many empty cells. For example it is not possible to investigate the effect of Age on the participation-in-the-study rate because

so few people declined. Until enough samples are taken to populate the cells of a given crosstabulation, no relationship can be demonstrated.

Size limitations should be largely alleviated once the data base has been expanded to 1000 or so samples (about 3 sessions).

The effects of voluntary participation:

The effect voluntary participation in the study are examined in section 2.1. The following bear highlighting:

1. It is important to realize that participation represents only half the story, since we are completely lacking most information concerning those who refused the interview. The effect of voluntary participation can only be estimated. We cannot be certain that we are biasing the study by this selection process.

2. There are a great many factors which could also effect the validity of information which the arrestees who do agree to the interview, provide. A few of the more obvious issues are: lying, forgetting, and confusion. A more expanded discussion of how these factors could effect the Recent-Drug-Use question can be found in section 2.5. These issues are likely to have similar effects on other variables.

Because of these data limitations -- most of which will change with successive quarterly test -- it is premature to suggest any policy implications. These data should be interpreted as 'heuristic' in nature, i.e. exploratory or suggestive, but not conclusive until the numbers increase

Part 2. Results of the June 1987 Portland DUF Survey

Section 2.1 Participation in the Study

Before reviewing any of the data obtained from the interviews themselves, it is important to summarize participation in the study. Two forms of participation were possible: 1) agreement to the interview (AGTOINT) and 2) the giving of the urine specimen (SPECMN). Tables 2.1.1 - 2.1.2 covers these variables

TABLE 2.1.1

AGTOINT : Did Arrestee Agree to the Interview?

AGTOINT	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Agreed	1	239	90.9	90.9	90.9
Declined	2	15	5.7	5.7	96.6
Not Available	3	6	2.3	2.3	98.9
Other	4	3	1.1	1.1	100.0
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 2.1.2

SPECMN : Did Arrestee provide a specimen?

	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Refused	1	23	8.7	9.6	9.6
Couldnt urinate	2	18	6.8	7.5	17.2
Provd. Spec.	3	198	75.3	82.8	100.0
No Data	0	24	9.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.1.1 shows that 90.9% of those approached consented to the interview, also note that there are NO missing values for this question (unlike almost all others) 263 people were approached and all gave responses to this question. The category 'Not Available' contains those who were ill, asleep, or taken to court. The category 'Other' contains those who were not included in the study for other reasons, e.g. the arrestee was female.

Table 2.1.2 shows that 75% of those approached provided a urine sample. The 9.1% listed as MISSING is simply the sum of those who did not agree to the interview from Table 2.1.1. The percentages listed under VALID PERCENT therefore refer to percentages of those for whom data were available (in this case those who agreed to the interview).

In general therefore, the most useful response rate - those who both agreed to the interview AND provided a urine sample was 75%. Given that these people had just been arrested and notwithstanding the fact that they were assured anonymity, this rate is surprisingly high. In an effort to determine characteristics of these those not falling within this 75%, a number of correlation test were run. These tests excluded those who had tried to provide a urine sample but could not.

The question was simple: 'What kind of arrestees refused to participate?'. Unfortunately, the small sample size of this group (29 people) makes any statistical result quite tentative. Tests were run on all of the reasonable variables from the first part of the interview i.e. AGE, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, TOP CHARGE, MISFEL. Of these tests only two gave notable results. They are covered in the tables below:

TABLE 2.1.3

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
MISFEL : Misdemeanor or Felony
BY AGTOINT : Agreement of Arrestee to Interview

	COUNT ROW PCT	AGTOINT		ROW TOTAL
		Agree	Not Agree	
MISFEL				
Misdem	109 97.3%	3 2.7%	112 44.1%	
Felony	130 92.2%	11 7.8%	141 55.5%	
COLUMN TOTAL	239 94.1%	15 5.9%	254 100.0%	

TABLE 2.1.4

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 MISFEL : Misdemeanor or Felony
 BY SPECMN : Provision of Specimen
 - - - - -

	COUNT ROW PCT	SPECMN		ROW TOTAL
		Refused	Provided	
MISFEL				
Misd.	11 10.7%	92 89.3%	103 46.6%	
Felony	12 10.2%	106 89.8%	118 53.4%	
COLUMN	23	198	221	
TOTAL	10.4%	89.6%	100.0%	

Tables 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 summarize the effect of the MisFel variable on participation in the study. Table 2.1.3 shows that felony Arrestees were 5% (7.8% - 2.7%) more likely than misdemeanor arrestees to refuse the interview. On the other hand, it appears that the MisFel variable has little effect on whether or not the arrestee provided a specimen once they had agreed to the interview. This is shown in Table 2.1.4 - both categories have refusal rates of about 10%. In other words, felonies are somewhat more likely to refuse to the interview itself, but having agreed, they were no less likely to follow through and provide a specimen. This is only a tentative result, however.

The variable with the next strongest effect on overall participation in the study was the Top Charge of the arrestee. The Top Charge information entered in the interview reports was categorized into the six categories listed below. The Drug category was listed individually to test the reasonable hypothesis that those arrested under drug charges would be the least likely to participate. Please refer to the variable description list for the breakdown of these categories. The results of these test are given below:

TABLE 2.1.5

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 TOPCHRG : Top Charge
 BY AGTOINT : Agreement of Arrestee to Interview
 - - - - -

TOPCHRG	COUNT ROW PCT	AGTOINT		ROW TOTAL
		Agreed	Declined	
person	79 95.2%	4 4.8%	83 32.7%	
Property	69 95.8%	3 4.2%	72 28.3%	
Statute	30 96.8%	1 3.2%	31 12.2%	
Probation	25 96.2%	1 3.8%	26 10.2%	
Drug	26 92.9%	2 7.1%	28 11.0%	
other	10 71.4%	4 28.6%	14 5.5%	
COLUMN TOTAL	239 94.1%	15 5.9%	254 100.0%	

TABLE 2.1.6

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F
 TOPCHRGC : Top Charge
 BY SPECMN : Provision of Specimen

TOPCHRGC	COUNT ROW PCT	SPECMN		ROW TOTAL
		Refused	Provd. Specmn.	
person	9 12.0%	66 88.0%	75 33.9%	
Property	5 7.8%	59 92.2%	64 29.0%	
Statute	3 10.7%	25 89.3%	28 12.7%	
Probation viol.	4 17.4%	19 82.6%	23 10.4%	
Drug	1 4.2%	23 95.8%	24 10.9%	
other	1 14.3%	6 85.7%	7 3.2%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	23 10.4%	198 89.6%	221 100.0%

In general, the differences amongst the various Top Charges with respect to the variables AgToInt and Specmn are small. Surprisingly, the Drug category arrestees appear no less cooperative than the other categories - they were, if anything, more willing to give a specimen than were other groups. Table 2.1.6 shows that only 4% of the Drug Arrestees refused to provide a specimen as compared to the general average of over 10%. The group least willing to provide a sample was the Probation category - with 17% refusing. This could be due to fear of revocation for drug use. The small sample size of the 'other' category makes it difficult to determine why this category showed such a high refusal rate.

It will be interesting to see if these trends in cooperation are confirmed in the next round of tests. It is probable that the experienced gained in the first trial will lower the overall refusal rate or change the composition of the refusing group. ***The critical point is that it does not appear that the study is biasing itself severely on the basis of voluntary participation.*** The refusing group seems well spread over the categories for which there are data. Of course, it is possible that other variables (i.e. the drug tests) would show more effect on the participation rate but it is interesting that the Drug

group who show the largest drug involvement and would have the 'most to hide' seem not to decline participation. Unfortunately the data to confirm this hypothesis are unavailable.

Summary Tables 2.1: Of those approached for the interview, 75% gave a specimen. More importantly, 82% of those who agreed to provide interview information also provided a specimen. Felony arrestees tended to participate less often than Misdemeanors and Probation offenses were the least likely to provide a specimen. The Drug arrestees show no bias against participation. From the data available, it does not appear that the study is seriously biasing itself through the voluntary data collection process.

Section 2.2 Background Demographics

Section 2.2 reviews the general demographics of the participating arrestee population. Data for this section was taken directly from the interview sheet upper section and questions 1 - 3. Cases listed as MISSING in this section include those who did not agree to the interview or who did not answer the question.

Table 2.2.1

AGE : arrestee's age in years

COUNT AGE
MIDPOINT ONE SYMBOL EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 1.00 OCCURRENCE

20	19.00	*****
43	22.33	*****
41	25.67	*****
33	29.00	*****
38	32.33	*****
27	35.67	*****
21	39.00	*****
8	42.33	*****
11	45.67	*****
5	49.00	*****
1	52.33	*
4	55.67	****
2	59.00	**
1	62.33	*
1	65.67	*
0	69.00	
1	72.33	*
0	75.67	
0	79.00	
1	82.33	*
1	85.67	*

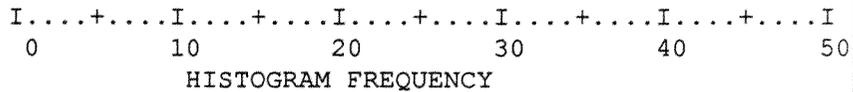


Table 2.2.1 shows the age distribution of the arrestees. As would be expected it has shape of a normal distribution cut off at the 18 year old age. The mean age was 31. 45% of the arrestees fell in the group 21 - 30, while 64% fell in the group 21 - 35.

Table 2.2.2

ETHNIC : Ethnicity

Ethnicity	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Black	1	70	26.6	26.8	26.8
White	2	164	62.4	62.8	89.7
SS Hispanic	3	11	4.2	4.2	93.9
Other	4	16	6.1	6.1	100.0
No Answer	0	2	.8	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.1.2 shows the ethnicity breakdown of the group. The 'Other' category was composed mainly of American Indians. As expected, the 'white' group dominates the composition with 63% of the total. The ratio of blacks to whites in this population is much higher than that for the general metropolitan area where the breakdown was 87% white and 7% black. Blacks are arrested at a rate which 20% higher than would be expected from a purely demographic estimate.

Table 2.2.3

EDUCAT : Years of Education

Highest year of Education	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT	
	3	3	1.1	1.3	1.3	
	6	1	.4	.4	1.7	
	7	1	.4	.4	2.1	
	8	5	1.9	2.1	4.3	
	9	10	3.8	4.3	8.5	
	10	25	9.5	10.6	19.1	
	11	42	16.0	17.9	37.0	
	12	67	25.5	28.5	65.5	
	13	12	4.6	5.1	70.6	
	14	17	6.5	7.2	77.9	
	15	11	4.2	4.7	82.6	
	16	10	3.8	4.3	86.8	
	GED	19	31	11.8	13.2	100.0
No Data	0	28	10.6	MISSING		
		-----	-----	-----		
TOTAL		263	100.0	100.0		

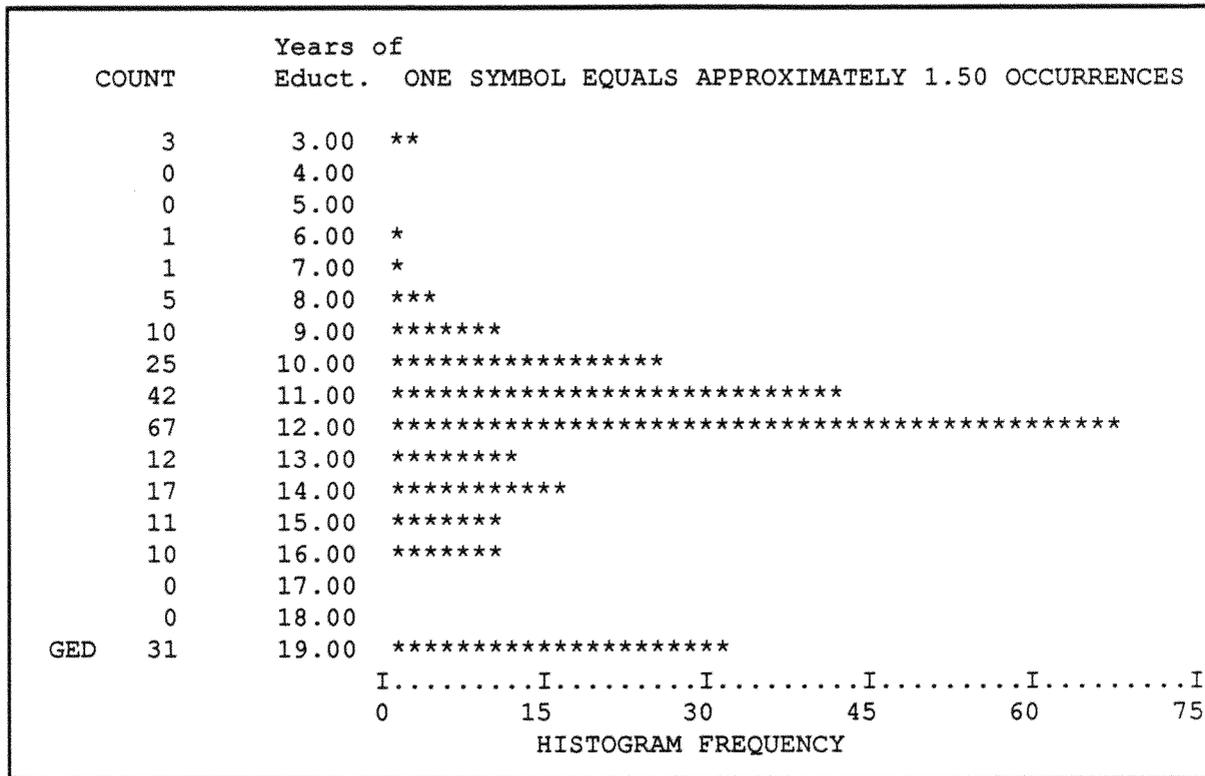


Table 2.2.3 shows the Educational composition of the group. In order to interpret this information more easily, this data has been recoded into the variable EDUCATC below:

Table 2.2.4

EDUCATC : Years of Education Categorized

EDUCATC	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
1-8	1.00	10	3.8	4.3	4.3
9-11	2.00	77	29.3	32.8	37.0
H.S. grad	3.00	67	25.5	28.5	65.5
some collg	4.00	40	15.2	17.0	82.6
Grd. Coll	5.00	10	3.8	4.3	86.8
GED	6.00	31	11.8	13.2	100.0
.		28	10.6	MISSING	
TOTAL		263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.2.4 shows the rather severe educational composition of the group. 37% of the arrestees did not complete High School. Only 42%

completed H.S. or received GED certification. Only 17% had a year or more of College and less than 5% had graduated from college.

Table 2.2.5

MARSTAT : Marital Status

MARSTAT	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Single	1	106	40.3	44.9	44.9
Married	2	40	15.2	16.9	61.9
Separated	3	46	17.5	19.5	81.4
Living/ComLaw	4	42	16.0	17.8	99.2
Widowed	5	2	.8	.8	100.0
No Data	0	27	10.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.1.5 covers the Marital Status of the arrestees. The majority (64%) were either Single or Separated. For the Portland Metropolitan area, 53% of the males were either married or separated as compared to a total of 36% for the arrestee population.

Table 2.2.6

EMPLOY : Employment

Employment	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Emp. Full Tm	1	115	43.7	48.3	48.3
Emp. Part Tm	2	41	15.6	17.2	65.5
Odd Jobs	3	33	12.5	13.9	79.4
Unemployed	4	44	16.7	18.5	97.9
Main in School	5	4	1.5	1.7	99.6
Jail or Prison	6	1	.4	.4	100.0
No Data	0	25	9.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.1.6 shows the severe Employment situation of the group. Less than 50% of the group is fully employed while 18% are unemployed. Even though this 18% rate probably excludes many who would be technically considered unemployed - it is still significantly higher than the average unemployment for the Portland metropolitan area.

Summary Section 2.2: In terms of general demographics, the arrestees fall into categories which might be called 'disadvantaged', they were disproportionately Black, less -educated, and under employed. The mean age of the group was 31 and the majority were either unmarried or separated.

Section 2.3 Arrest Related Variables

Section 2.3 covers the Arrest related information from the interview sheets. It is intended to provide both a general background for comparison with later studies and a baseline for use in interpreting the crosstabulations in sections 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 2.3.1

MISFEL : Top Charge Misdemeanor or Felony

MISFEL	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Misdemeanor	1	115	43.7	43.9	43.9
Felony	2	147	55.9	56.1	100.0
No Answer	0	1	.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.3.1 shows that Top Charges of the arrestees were approximately evenly split between Misdemeanors and Felonies.

Table 2.3.2

TOPCHARGE : Top Charge as recorded on Interview Sheet

Top Charge	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Arson	1	3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Assault	2	59	22.4	22.5	23.7
burglary	4	24	9.1	9.2	32.8
Drug Pos.	8	18	6.8	6.9	39.7
Drug sale	9	9	3.4	3.4	43.1
Weapons	12	5	1.9	1.9	45.0
Family Offense	13	5	1.9	1.9	46.9
Fare beating	14	1	.4	.4	47.3
Flight/Escape	15	4	1.5	1.5	48.9
Forgery	16	7	2.7	2.7	51.5
Homicide	19	2	.8	.8	52.3
Kidnapping	20	1	.4	.4	52.7
Larceny/theft	21	27	10.3	10.3	63.0
Liquor	22	1	.4	.4	63.4
Obst. pol/rest arr.	25	4	1.5	1.5	64.9
Prob/par/ROR viol	26	27	10.3	10.3	75.2
Pub Peace/dist/Misch	27	7	2.7	2.7	77.9
Robbery	29	13	4.9	5.0	82.8
Sex Assault	30	1	.4	.4	83.2
Sex Offenses	31	2	.8	.8	84.0
Stolen vehicle	33	9	3.4	3.4	87.4
Other	50	33	12.5	12.6	100.0
No Answer	0	1	.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Although a few Top Charge categories stand out as especially frequent, (i.e. Assault, Burglary, etc.) the spread of Top Charges, especially considering the number of 'Other' charges makes this classification inconvenient for general comparisons.

In order to make interpretation of this information easier, these data have been grouped into the six categories listed below. Please refer to the 'DUF Codebook' for the exact breakdown of the variable TopChargeC. In the interest of overall accuracy, Top Charges which did not clearly fit into one of the first five categories or for which the information was insufficient were placed in the 'Other' category. Whatever sacrifices are made in terms of sample size by doing so are more than paid back in terms of the internal integrity of the remaining categories. Only 16 cases fell into this latter category.

Table 2.3.3

TOPCHARGE C Top Charge Categorized

Category	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
person	1.00	85	32.3	32.3	32.3
Property	2.00	75	28.5	28.5	60.8
Statute	3.00	32	12.2	12.2	73.0
Probation	4.00	27	10.3	10.3	83.3
Drug	5.00	28	10.6	10.6	93.9
other	6.00	16	6.1	6.1	100.0
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

The Probation and Drug categories were separated from the Statute category to allow direct observation of these groups. If the Probation and Drug categories are compressed into the Statute category, the Top Charges divide into three approximately equal categories : Person, Property, and Statute.

Table 2.3.4 below, shows yet another classification of the Top Charge variable. Due to the rather subjective nature of this classification, care was taken to include in the 'Clear Aggression' category, only those Top Charges which clearly entailed aggression against another person(s). Top Charges clearly lacking in any personal aggression (i.e. larceny/theft or forgery) were placed in the 'No Aggression '. As above, Top Charges which were ambiguous or for which insufficient information was given were placed into the 'Other' category. For a complete breakdown of these categories please refer to the *Duf Codebook*.

Table 2.3.4

AGRESS : Clear aggression against person in the Top Charge

AGRESS Category	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
No aggression		107	40.7	57.5	57.5
Clear aggression	2.00	79	30.0	42.5	100.0
No Data	3.00	77	29.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

The AGRESS variable will be discussed further in section 2.7

Table 2.3.5

LOCARST : Precinct/location of Arrest

LOCARST	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
N	1	73	27.8	30.2	30.2
NE	2	26	9.9	10.7	40.9
E	3	48	18.3	19.8	60.7
SE	4	33	12.5	13.6	74.4
SW	6	17	6.5	7.0	81.4
W	7	4	1.5	1.7	83.1
NW	8	4	1.5	1.7	84.7
Cent.	9	37	14.1	15.3	100.0
No Answer	0	21	8.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.3.5 shows the distribution of the Locations of Arrest. By far the largest percentage of the participants were arrested in the North section of the city. 50% of the arrests were made in either the North or the East sections of the city. The West and North West sections show significantly lower arrest frequencies.

Table 2.4.3

AIDSCHNG : Has AIDS Changed Needle Use?

AIDSCHNG	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
No	1	42	16.0	49.4	49.4
Yes	2	43	16.3	50.6	100.0
No Answer	0	178	67.7	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		263	100.0	100.0	

Tables 2.4.1, 2.4.2, and 2.4.3 cover the responses concerning drug injection, and needle use. 37% of the arrestees who answered, admitted to having injected drugs. The mean age of the first injection was 21. Of those who had injected drugs 51% claimed that AIDS had changed their behavior. In almost all instances, the information section was entered as 'stopped sharing needles', with a few responses indicating 'selective needle sharing'. The figure for those who have not changed their behavior, (49%) is inflated due to the fact that many responses indicated that the arrestees had stopped injecting before AIDS was well known. However, even if we assume that this constitutes 50% of the negative responses, this still implies that 25% of those who have injected drugs have not changed their behavior. Even this conservative estimate demonstrates the potential of the AIDS problem amongst I.V. drug users.

Table 2.4.4

DETOX : Past Treatment For Alcohol or Drug Abuse

DETOX	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
None	1	174	66.2	72.8	72.8
Drug only	2	22	8.4	9.2	82.0
Alcohol only	3	34	12.9	14.2	96.2
Drug +Alch	4	9	3.4	3.8	100.0
No Answer	0	24	9.1	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.4.5

CRNTTMNT : Is Arrestee currently under treatment?

CRNTTMNT	CODE	VALID FREQUENCY	CUM PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
No	1	232	88.2	97.9	97.9
Yes	2	5	1.9	2.1	100.0
No Answer	0	26	9.9	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.4.6

NEEDTMNT : Does Arrestee currently feel need for treatment?

NEEDTMNT	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
None	1	199	75.7	85.0	85.0
Drug only	2	17	6.5	7.3	92.3
Alcohol only	3	15	5.7	6.4	98.7
Drug +Alch	4	3	1.1	1.3	100.0
No Answer	0	29	11.0	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Tables 2.4.4 - 2.4.6 cover the responses to questions 5 and 6 concerning Drug Treatment. Table 2.4.5 show that only 2% of the group is currently in treatment, while Table 2.4.6 shows that 15% of the group think that they need some form of treatment. Thus only about 13% of those who think they currently need treatment are receiving it. This would suggest that a large percentage of the arrestees would be willing to initiate some form of treatment.

Table 2.4.4 shows that 27% of the arrestees have been under treatment in the past. Of those who feel the need for treatment now, 50% have been under treatment in the past. This would imply that this group's desire for new treatment is especially realistic and valid since they have had first-hand experience with the treatment process.

Table 2.4.7

COCMETH : Preferred method of Cocaine use

COCMETH	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Snort	1	63	24.0	44.1	44.1
Freebase	2	21	8.0	14.7	58.7
Smoke(crack)	3	17	6.5	11.9	70.6
Inject	4	34	12.9	23.8	94.4
Inj. Coc.+Heroin	5	8	3.0	5.6	100.0
No Answer	0	120	45.6	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.4.7 reviews the responses to question 9 on the preferred Cocaine method. As expected, snorting was the most popular method. Surprisingly, of those who responded, almost 30% reported a method which involved injection. This therefore represents a substantial source of needle use with the associated AIDS risk issues.

Summary Section 2.4 : 37% of the responding arrestees admitted to IV drug use; of these it is estimated that 25% have not changed their needle use habits because of AIDS. 15% of the arrestees felt the need for current drug treatment while only 2% were currently in treatment. 50% of those who felt the need for treatment had been in treatment previously. Overall, it appears that many arrestees would be open to treatment who are not currently receiving it. Finally, 30% of those responding reported a preferred cocaine method which involved injection - suggesting a possible area of AIDS risk research.

Section 2.5 Drug Test Results

Section 2.5 reviews the results of the EMIT drug tests. The MISSING category here simply means that no sample was run for that person. A positive on the EMIT AMPH and AMPH Conf was interpreted as a positive for Amphetamines, the New York TLC data was not used.

Table 2.5.1 Drug Test Results Summary

DRUG	% POSITIVE FOR DRUG
PCP	0.5
MDON	0.5
PROP	2
OPIATES	13.1
BARBITURATES	0.5
AMPHETAMINES	24.1
COCAINE	29.6
BENZO	3.5
MARIJUANA	45.7

Table 2.5.1 summarizes the percent positives for each EMIT category of those who provided a specimen. Although Marijuana (THC) represents the largest single drug positive, it is interesting to note that Cocaine and Amphetamines rates are very competitive.

Table 2.5.2

NUMBDRG	Number of Drug Cat. Arrestee tested positive				
	DRUGS TRIED	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Clean	0.00	62	23.6	31.3	31.3
	1.00	73	27.8	36.9	68.2
	2.00	49	18.6	24.7	92.9
	3.00	10	3.8	5.1	98.0
	4.00	3	1.1	1.5	99.5
	5.00	1	.4	.5	100.0
No Sample	99.00	65	24.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

COUNT	Drugs	ONE SYMBOL EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 1.5 OCCURRENCES			
62	.00	*****			
73	1.00	*****			
49	2.00	*****			
10	3.00	*****			
3	4.00	**			
1	5.00	*			
		I.....I.....I.....I.....I.....I			
		0 15 30 45 60 75			
		HISTOGRAM FREQUENCY			
MEAN	1.101	STD DEV	.987	MINIMUM	.000
MAXIMUM	5.000				

Table 2.5.2 shows the number of drug categories for which arrestees tested positive. Of those who provided a sample:

69%	were positive for one or more drugs
32%	were positive for two or more drugs
7%	were positive for three or more drugs

Drug use is clearly common amongst the arrestees, the majority of whom tested positive for at least one drug. This fact is also indicated by the MEAN Number of drugs of 1.1 listed in Table 2.5.2.

Table 2.5.3

NUMBDRGR : Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed recent use of

	# of Drugs	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
claimed no recent use	0.00	59	22.4	24.7	24.7
	1.00	102	38.8	42.7	67.4
	2.00	51	19.4	21.3	88.7
	3.00	20	7.6	8.4	97.1
	4.00	3	1.1	1.3	98.3
	5.00	4	1.5	1.7	100.0
No Data	99.00	24	9.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

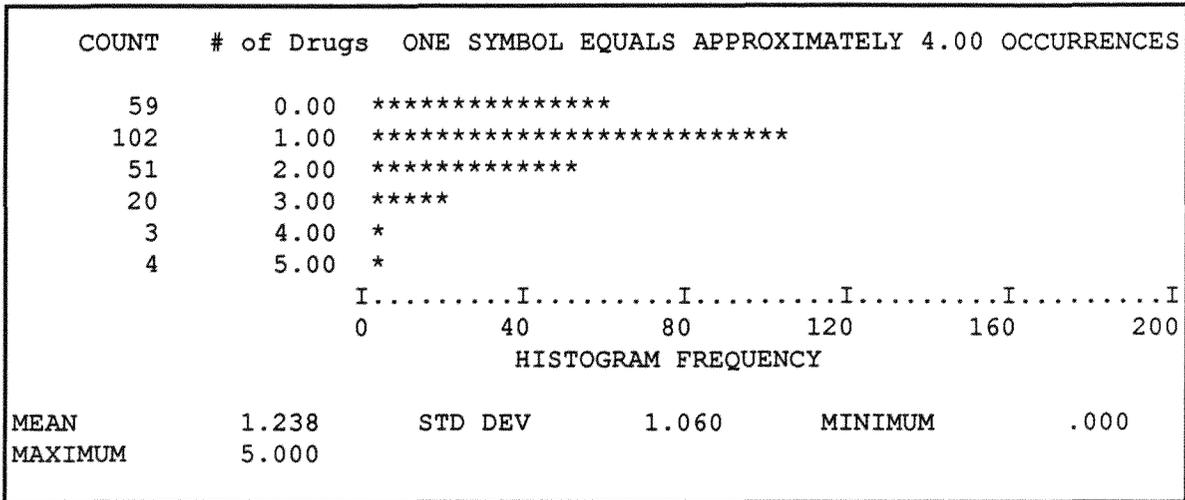


Table 2.5.4

NUMDRGRA : Number of Drugs Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of **Excluding** Alcohol

	# of Drugs	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
No Drugs	.00	144	54.8	60.3	60.3
	1.00	61	23.2	25.5	85.8
	2.00	21	8.0	8.8	94.6
	3.00	9	3.4	3.8	98.3
	4.00	4	1.5	1.7	100.0
No Answer	99.00	24	9.1	MISSING	
TOTAL		263	100.0	100.0	

Tables 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 summarize the responses to the question concerning recent drug use. Table 2.5.3 shows that 75 % of the responding arrestees claimed recent use of at least one drug including Alcohol, while table 2.5.4 shows that only 40% of the arrestees admitted recent drug use (excluding Alcohol). The obvious discrepancy between the Drug Test results (EMIT) and the recent-use claims is summarized below:

	number of Arrestees who claimed recent use of that number of drugs	number of Arrestees who tested positive for that number of drugs
<u># of Drugs</u>	<u>Recent Use - Alcohol</u>	<u>Lab Results</u>
one	61	73
two	21	49
three	9	10

These discrepancies will be review in further detail below.

Table 2.5.5 Recent Drug Use Claims

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>% Claimed Recent Use</u>
ALCOHOL	63
BLACK TAR	2.9
COCAIN	12
CRACK	2.1
CYTL METH	4.7
DOWNER	0.8
HEROIN	4.6
LSD	0
MARIJUANA	27
METH IN RX	0.8
PCP	0
ST. METH	0
UPPERS	5.9

Table 2.5.5 summarizes the Recent Use information. The five most popular drugs are Alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine, Uppers/Crystal Meth., and Heroin in that order.

Tables 2.5.6 through 2.5.9 review the relationship between the Recent Use claims made in question 11, and the corresponding EMIT test results.

Table 2.5.6

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F

AMPHRU : Arrestee claimed recent use of Amphetamines or Speed
BY AMPHLR : Lab Test for Amphetamines

COUNT ROW PCT	AMPHLR Emit Test		ROW TOTAL
	Negative	Positive	
AMPHRU	-----+-----+-----+		
Not Used	148 82.7%	31 17.3%	179 89.9%
Used	3 15.0%	17 85.0%	20 10.1%
COLUMN TOTAL	151 75.9%	48 24.1%	199 100.0%

Table 2.5.7

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F

MARIJRU : Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Marijuana
BY THCLR : Lab Test for THC

COUNT ROW PCT	THCLR		ROW TOTAL
	Negative	Positive	
MARIJRU	-----+-----+-----+		
Not Used	94 65.3%	50 34.7%	144 72.4%
Used	14 25.5%	41 74.5%	55 27.6%
COLUMN TOTAL	108 54.3%	91 45.7%	199 100.0%

Table 2.5.8

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 COCRU : Arrestee claimed recent use of Cocaine or Crack
 BY COCLR : Lab Test for Cocaine

COCRU	COUNT ROW PCT	COCLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
Not Used	137 80.6%	33 19.4%	170 85.4%	
Have Used	3 10.3%	26 89.7%	29 14.6%	
COLUMN TOTAL	140 70.4%	59 29.6%	199 100.0%	

There is clearly a large discrepancy between the claimed recent use and the actual EMIT test results. There is a substantial percentage of claimed-use-but-tested-negatives, i.e. where the arrestee claimed to have used drug X recently but tested negative for it. There was also the expected denied-use-but-tested-positive category where the arrestee denied recent use of drug X but tested positive for it. A summarization of these categories is found in Table 2.5.9 below:

Table 2.5.9 Anomalous Recent Use Claims vs. EMIT Results

DRUG	<u>% OF THOSE WHO DENIED RECENT USE BUT TESTED POSITIVE</u>	<u>% OF THOSE WHO ADMITTED RECENT USE BUT TESTED NEGATIVE</u>
Amphetamine	17	15
Marijuana	35	26
Cocaine	19	10

There many possible explanations for each category above, these are summarized below.

a. Lying:

In the Denied Use but Test Positive category, the arrestee could be simply lying; this would be reasonable since fears regarding the use of the information might prompt some to hide drug use. In the Claimed use but Test Negative category, the active lying scenario seems less probable - it is possible, however that arrestees hoped to 'screen' out other drug use by claiming to have used a drug they did not in fact use.

Although the sample size prevents a detailed analysis, it is interesting to note that those who claimed to have taken Marijuana but tested negative, were far more likely than expected to test positive for Cocaine and Amphetamines.

b. Memory Failure:

Both types of discrepancy could be explained by the arrestee simply forgetting his drug use.

c. Confusion:

The above discrepancies could also be explained by confusion on the part of the arrestee as to what drug he is in fact taking. In the case of Marijuana, this would likely only explain the second category, since it is unlikely the arrestee would mistake Marijuana for another drug. The second category for THC would entail that the arrestee had taken either a 'very low quality' (i.e. low in THC) sample or a completely bogus sample. The surprisingly high percentage of this category (25.5%) however indicates that a number of causes may be in effect here. In the cases of Cocaine and Amphetamines; drugs which are potentially easier to mistake, we might expect some confusion. Unfortunately, only 3 arrestees were in this category for Cocaine and Amphetamines - too few for any analysis.

d. Emit Test Duration:

Finally, the long detection ranges for the above drugs, coupled with the very short lag between arrest and interview, (especially in the case of THC) could imply that the Arrestee did in fact **not** use Drug x **within 48 hours** yet still tested positive. The EMIT THC test claims a Detection time of 10 - 30 days, this could well explain some of the high percentage (34.7%) of those who denied recent use but tested positive.

e. Emit Test Error:

It is possible that some of both the false positives and negative may be caused errors in the EMIT test itself. Assuming a false positive rate of 1%, this would explain at most 2 cases of Denied-use-but-tested-positive. False negative errors of the EMIT system could explain the claimed-use-but-tested-negative cases. Presumably, those waiting the longest before the collection of the specimen would fall into this group most often. Examination of the current data (despite the small sample size) however, indicates that the majority of those who claimed-use-but-tested-negative were interviewed within 2 hours. It will be interesting to investigate this further once more samples have been obtained.

Summary Section 2.5 : 69% of the participating arrestees tested positive for one or more drug. Drugs most often tested positive for were: Marijuana, Cocaine, Amphetamines, and Opiates in that order. 75% of the arrestees admitted to recent use of one or more drugs including alcohol. The most popular

drugs were: Alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine, Uppers/Crystal Meth., and Heroin in that order. Although the small sample size prevented detailed analysis, sizable (10 - 35%) discrepancies exist between the claimed recent use and the Drug Lab Test results. Arrestees denied recent use but tested positive, and claimed recent use but tested negative for various drugs. Analysis of these discrepancies will be possible with larger sample sets.

Section 2.6 Drug Use History Background

Section 2.6 reviews the responses to question 7 concerning the Arrestee's drug history.

Table 2.6.1

NUMBDRGT : Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed to have tried

		FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Number of Drugs Tried	0.00	3	1.1	1.3	1.3
	1.00	14	5.3	5.9	7.1
	2.00	44	16.7	18.4	25.5
	3.00	33	12.5	13.8	39.3
	4.00	31	11.8	13.0	52.3
	5.00	30	11.4	12.6	64.9
	6.00	19	7.2	7.9	72.8
	7.00	13	4.9	5.4	78.2
	8.00	16	6.1	6.7	84.9
	9.00	9	3.4	3.8	88.7
	10.00	10	3.8	4.2	92.9
	11.00	11	4.2	4.6	97.5
	12.00	5	1.9	2.1	99.6
	13.00	1	.4	.4	100.0
No Data	99.00	24	9.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	

COUNT # of Drugs ONE SYMBOL EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 1.00 OCCURRENCE

3	.00	***
14	1.00	*****
44	2.00	*****
33	3.00	*****
31	4.00	*****
30	5.00	*****
19	6.00	*****
13	7.00	*****
16	8.00	*****
9	9.00	*****
10	10.00	*****
11	11.00	*****
5	12.00	*****
1	13.00	*

I.....I.....I.....I.....I.....I
0 10 20 30 40 50
HISTOGRAM FREQUENCY

MEAN 4.950 STD DEV 3.021 MINIMUM .000
 MAXIMUM 13.000

Table 2.6.1 shows that 75% of the arrestees have tried two or more drugs. Almost 50% have tried four or more drugs. The mean number of drugs tried was five. A substantial percentage of the arrestees (22%) have tried seven or more drugs.

TABLE 2.6.2 General Drug History Summary

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>% AR. TRIED</u>	<u>% AR. DEP.</u>	<u>% DEP NOW</u>
ALCOHOL	96.7	25.5	7.6
AMPH OR SPEED	53.6	6.7	3.8
BARBITURATES	21.8	1.7	0.4
BLACK TAR	17.6	4.2	0.4
COCAINE	61.5	7.6	3.3
CRACK	13	2.9	1.7
HEROIN	29.7	10.5	2.5
LSD	41.8	1.7	0
MARIJUANA	91.6	10	4.6
PCP	13	0	0
QUAALUDES	18.4	0	0
ST. METH	3.3	0.8	0.8
TRANQUILIZERS	33.1	1.7	0.4

Table 2.6.3 summarizes the 'tried' and dependency information from question 7. It is interesting to note that the order for the 'tried' data matches that of the Recent Use responses.

Table 2.6.3 Mean Age First Tried for Drug History Drugs

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>MEAN AGE FIRST TRIED</u>	<u>STD Deviation</u>
ALCH	14	4
AMPHSPD	19	6
BARBIT	17	5
BLACK TAR	24	8
COCAIN	21	6
CRACK	24	8
HEROIN	21	6
LSD	17	4
MARIJ	17	7
PCP	19	4
QUAALUD	20	6
ST. METH	24	7
TRANQ	20	6

Table 2.6.3 covers the First Use data from question 7. Although the large standard deviations of the groups implies that first-try ages varied considerably amongst the arrestees, some drugs tend to be tried before others. The drugs tried 'earlier' included Alcohol, Marijuana, PCP, Speed and LSD. Other drugs seem to be tried later on (although it may be the case that these drugs were simply not available until recently); these drugs included: Crack, Street Meth., and Black Tar.

Table 2.6.4

NUMBDRGN Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed now dep on

	# of Drugs	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
No Dependencies	0.00	195	74.1	81.6	81.6
	1.00	31	11.8	13.0	94.6
	2.00	9	3.4	3.8	98.3
	3.00	4	1.5	1.7	100.0
No Data	99.00	24	9.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	263	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	.255	STD DEV	.606	MINIMUM	.000
MAXIMUM	3.000				

Table 2.6.4 condenses the current drug dependency question above, into an index. *It is important to keep in mind that 'dependency' is self-reported by the arrestee. It is not the result of any test. Actual dependency could be lower or higher because the arrestees' judgment may simply be wrong.*

Nonetheless, 18% of the arrestees claimed a current dependency on at least one drug. This correlates well with the 15% who felt the need for treatment in Table 2.4.6 and the number currently under treatment (2%), since 2% + 15% = 17%. Thus most of the arrestees who claimed a dependency either felt the need for treatment or were currently in treatment. It is obvious, however, that the majority of arrestees who claim a current dependency are not currently in treatment.

Table 2.6.5

NUMBDRGD	Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed past dep.on	# of Drugs	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
No past dependencies	0.00	137		52.1	57.3	57.3
	1.00	63		24.0	26.4	83.7
	2.00	19		7.2	7.9	91.6
	3.00	10		3.8	4.2	95.8
	4.00	7		2.7	2.9	98.7
	5.00	2		.8	.8	99.6
	6.00	1		.4	.4	100.0
No Data	99.00	24		9.1	MISSING	
			-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	263		100.0	100.0	

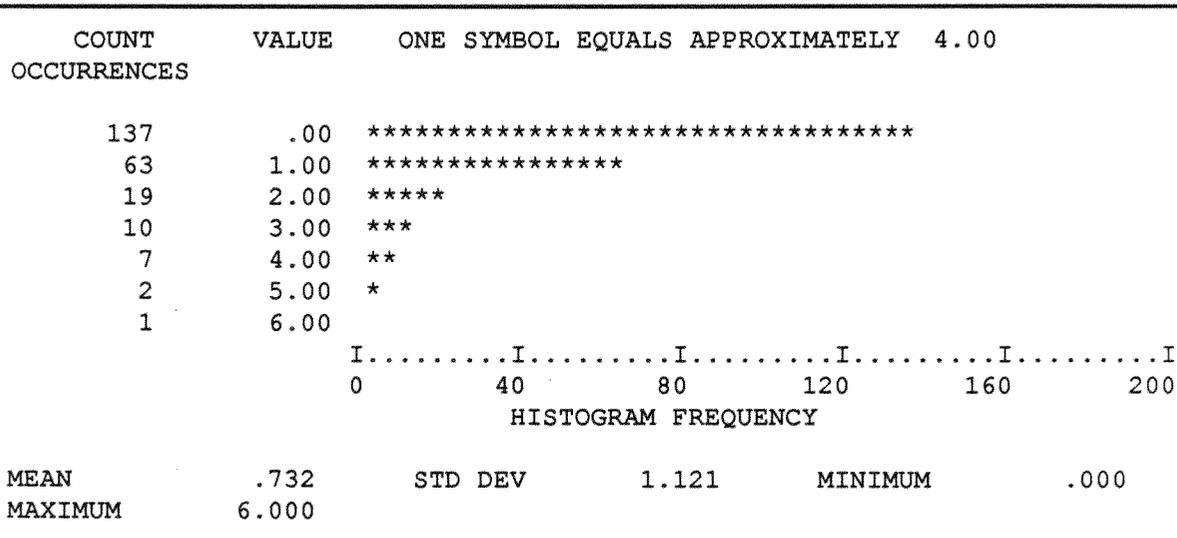


Table 2.6.5 indexes the number of drugs the arrestees claimed a past dependence on. 43% of the arrestees claimed some past dependency while (from Table 2.4.4) only 27% had received treatment in the past.

In order to further investigate the drug dependency data, an *Reported Dependency Rate* was calculated from the data in Table 2.6.2: the Rate represents the percentage of those who have tried drug X, who also reported some dependency on drug X. Larger addiction rates indicate that a higher percentage of those who claimed to have tried a given drug also claimed some dependency on that drug.

Table 2.6.6 Reported Dependency Rate

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Dependency Rate</u>
HEROIN	0.35
ALCH	0.26
ST. METH	0.24
BLACK TAR	0.24
CRACK	0.22
AMPH OR SPEED	0.13
COCAIN	0.12
MARIJ	0.11
BARBIT	0.08
TRANQ	0.05
LSD	0.04
PCP	0.00
QUAALUDES	0.00

Although the small sample size (about 100) prevents any rigorous analysis, Table 2.6.6 indicates that some drugs are far more addictive than others. The most addictive drug (judging from this data) is clearly Heroin, 35% of those who claim to have tried Heroin also claim a past dependency on it. Of those who have tried the drugs Alcohol through Crack between 26 -22% also claimed a past dependency. It is also interesting to note the discrepancy between Crack and Cocaine in terms of addictive power - the former being almost twice as addictive. Finally, it appears that the last four drugs have little addictive potential for this group. Once the sample size grows somewhat, it will be possible to further probe the relationships between dependency and other variables.

Summary Section 2.6 : The mean number of drugs tried by the arrestees was 4.5. The mean first-try-ages varied from 14 for Alcohol to 24 for St. Meth and Black Tar. 43% of the arrestees claimed some past drug dependency. The addictive potential of the drug set was estimated: Heroin, Alcohol, St. Meth , Black Tar and Crack all had addiction rates above 20%. Crack appeared to be almost twice as addictive as Cocaine for this population. Larger sample sets will allow the confirmation of these tentative results.

Section 2.7 Drug Data Examined with Other Variables

Section 2.7 reviews some relationships (or the lack thereof) between drug and non-drug responses. Although it is here that the most interesting questions are asked, it is also here that the small sample size of the study effects the reliability of the results most severely. In many cases it is simply impossible to examine more deeply a given relationship by 'controlling' for other variables (i.e. age in a table of Top Charge v.s. Number of Drugs) since there would simply be too many cells with zero entries.

It will probably be most useful to use this section as a means of discerning general trends which deserve further study once the sample size increases. Some of the results below are 'statistically significant' meaning that one would expect to see differences of the size indicated only 1 in 10 times for a population in which no difference in fact existed. These tables will be indicated by a short 'statistical significance' footer for readers who wish technical statistical information (see for example Table 2.7.1 below). Statistical significance does not imply validity but only estimates the 'confidence' level of the given measurement. Many tables below, however, show interesting relationships yet draw from a sufficiently small sample size to make them 'statistically insignificant' - they are only included here to direct further study with subsequent samples. They point only to possible relationships conformable only by a large sample size.

In fact, the formal 'statistical significance' (as used below) is directly related to sample size. For small sample sizes (of the magnitude to be encountered during the first year of this study) a doubling of the sample size (showing exactly the same trend) will nearly double the statistical significance of the trend. In other words, after 2 - 3 more sessions, most of the graphs listed below will have enough samples to discern real relationships from artifacts.

Table 2.7.1

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 AGE C : Age Cate g o r t i z e d
 B Y N U M D R G C : Number Of Drugs Tested Positive
 - - - - -

AGE C	COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
		zero	one or more pos	
25 and under		21 33.3%	42 66.7%	63 32.5%
26 - 40		26 24.8%	79 75.2%	105 54.1%
over 40	3.00	12 46.2%	14 53.8%	26 13.4%
	COLUMN TOTAL	59 30.4%	135 69.6%	194 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.
4.88232	2	0.0871	7.907

Table 2.7.1 shows that drug use is highest among the 26 - 40 year old group. Those over 40 had the lowest drug use, while those below 25 fell in between the other two groups.

Table 2.7.2

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 MISFEL : Misdemeanor or Felony
 BY NumdrgC : Number of Drugs Tested Positive
 - - - - -

COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
	zero	one or more pos	
MISFEL	-----+		
Misdemeanor	34	58	92
	37.0%	63.0%	46.5%
	-----+		
felony	28	78	106
	26.4%	73.6%	53.5%
	-----+		
COLUMN	62	136	198
TOTAL	31.3%	68.7%	100.0%

Table 2.7.2 shows that Felony arrestees were approximately 10% more likely to have tested positive for some drug than misdemeanor arrestees. counterpart.

Table 2.7.3

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 EMPLOY : State of Employment, School or Jail
 BY NumdrgC : Number of Drugs Tested Positive

COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
	zero	one or more pos	
EMPLOY	-----+-----+-----		
Full Time	34 36.2%	60 63.8%	94 47.5%
Part Time	12 33.3%	24 66.7%	36 18.2%
Odd Jobs	7 25.9%	20 74.1%	27 13.6%
Unemployed	8 21.6%	29 78.4%	37 18.7%
School	1 25.0%	3 75.0%	4 2.0%
COLUMN TOTAL	62 31.3%	136 68.7%	198 100.0%

Table 2.7.6 compares the current employment status of the arrestees to their drug test results. There appears to be a steady increase in drug use as one progresses down the 'employment' axis. At the extremes, those unemployed were 15% more likely to test positive, than those who were fully employed. The majority of this jump (8%) occurs between those who were employed part time and those were employed only with odd jobs. The very small sample size of the 'School' category makes any interpretation unreliable.

Table 2.7.4

-- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F --
 LOCARST : Precinct/location of Arrest
 BY NumdrgC : Number of Drugs Tested Positive

LOCARST	COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
		zero	one or more pos	
Outside Portland	6 50.0%	6 50.0%	12 6.1%	
N	14 22.2%	49 77.8%	63 31.8%	
NE	4 23.5%	13 76.5%	17 8.6%	
E	8 22.2%	28 77.8%	36 18.2%	
SE	6 28.6%	15 71.4%	21 10.6%	
SW	2 25.0%	6 75.0%	8 4.0%	
W	0 .0%	1 100.0%	1 .5%	
NW	2 50.0%	2 50.0%	4 2.0%	
Central	20 55.6%	16 44.4%	36 18.2%	
COLUMN TOTAL	62 31.3%	136 68.7%	198 100.0%	

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.
17.39501	8	0.0262	0.313

Table 2.7.4 compares the Locations of Arrest to the Drug Test Results. The only differences of any significance are that the Central and 'Other' categories were lowest in drug use. The 'Other' category includes those brought in from outside Portland. The remaining areas (N,

NE, E, SE) showed similar drug use rates. The W, NW, and SW areas had two few samples to interpret.

Table 2.7.5

--- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F
 TOPCHRG : Top Charge Categorized
 BY NumdrgC : Number of Drugs Tested Positive

TOPCHRG	COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
		zero	one or more pos	
person	19 28.8%	47 71.2%	66 33.3%	
Property	22 37.3%	37 62.7%	59 29.8%	
Statute	10 40.0%	15 60.0%	25 12.6%	
Probation	6 31.6%	13 68.4%	19 9.6%	
Drug	4 17.4%	19 82.6%	23 11.6%	
other	1 16.7%	5 83.3%	6 3.0%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	62 31.3%	136 68.7%	198 100.0%

Table 2.7.5 compares the Top Charge Category of the arrestees to drug use. As expected, the Drug category has the highest percentage positives (83%) while the Statute group had the lowest (60%). It appears that Probation arrestees's drug use lies very close to the average of 68.7%. As a group, the Probation Arrestees do not appear to be strongly deterred from drug use as compared to the total arrestee population. The 'Other' category is too small for interpretation.

Table 2.7.6 attempts to gauge the relationship between 'aggression against person (s)' and drug use. As stated earlier, these categories are sometimes ambiguous; unless the Top Charge demonstrated either clear aggression or the lack thereof, it was placed in the MISSING category and excluded from the table. Hopefully, this will ensure that any relationships found will relate more to the obvious aggression demonstrated, than to the details of the classification scheme.

It should be noted that the variable NUMDRGC does not include Alcohol use, since no appropriate EMIT test was performed for Alcohol.

Table 2.7.6

--- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F
 A G R E S S : Clear aggression Against person
 B Y NumdrgC : Number of Drugs Tested Positive

COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
	zero	one or more pos	
AGRESS			
No aggression	28 32.6%	58 67.4%	86 58.5%
Clear aggression	17 27.9%	44 72.1%	61 41.5%
COLUMN TOTAL	45 30.6%	102 69.4%	147 100.0%

The **general** hypothesis that those exhibiting Aggressive behavior will tend to have larger **general** drug use rates is only weakly supported here. The 5% difference indicated is neither large nor statistically significant.

In order to examine this result in more detail, the AGRESS variable was compared with EMIT test for various specific drugs. This data is contained in Tables 2.7.7 a - d and is summarized in table 2.7.7 e.

Table 2.7.7 a

--- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F ---
 A G R E S S : Clear aggression Against person
 B Y O P L R : Positive Lab Test for Opiates (Heroin)

	COUNT ROW PCT	OPLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
AGRESS				
No aggression		78 90.7%	8 9.3%	86 58.1%
Clear aggression		54 87.1%	8 12.9%	62 41.9%
COLUMN TOTAL		132 89.2%	16 10.8%	148 100.0%

Table 2.7.7 b

--- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F ---
 A G R E S S : Clear aggression Against person
 B Y T H C L R Positive Lab Test for THC

	COUNT ROW PCT	THCLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
AGRESS				
No aggression		50 58.1%	36 41.9%	86 58.1%
Clear aggression		33 53.2%	29 46.8%	62 41.9%
COLUMN TOTAL		83 56.1%	65 43.9%	148 100.0%

Table 2.7.7 c

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F
 A G R E S S : Clear aggression Against person
 B Y C O C L R : Positive Lab Test for Cocaine

AGRESS	COUNT ROW PCT	C O C L R		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
No aggression	62 72.1%	24 27.9%	86 58.1%	
Clear aggression	41 66.1%	21 33.9%	62 41.9%	
COLUMN TOTAL	103 69.6%	45 30.4%	148 100.0%	

Table 2.7.7 d

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F
 A G R E S S : Clear aggression Against person
 B Y A M P H L R : Positive Lab Test for Amphetamine

AGRESS	COUNT ROW PCT	A M P H L R		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
No aggression	62 72.1%	24 27.9%	86 58.1%	
Clear aggression	53 85.5%	9 14.5%	62 41.9%	
COLUMN TOTAL	115 77.7%	33 22.3%	148 100.0%	

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.
2.99585	1	0.0835	13.824

NOTE: SINCE AN EMIT TEST WAS NOT PERFORMED FOR ALCOHOL, THE 'RECENT USE OF ALCOHOL' RESPONSE WAS USED BELOW.

Table 2.7.7 d

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F
 A G R E S S : Clear aggression Against person
 B Y A L C H L R U : Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Alcohol

COUNT ROW PCT	ALCHLRU		ROW TOTAL
	Not Used	Used	
A G R E S S			
No aggression	44 44.4	55 55.6	99 57.2
Clear aggression	17 23.0	57 77.0	74 42.8
COLUMN TOTAL	61 35.3	112 64.7	173 100.0

Table 2.7.7 e summarizes these results, the % Diff category represents the difference in the percentage of those in the 'Clear aggression' category from those in the 'No Aggression' category for those positive in one or more drug. Thus a large positive difference indicates that those who exhibited clear aggression tended to test positive on the given drug.

Table 2.7.7e Aggression vs. Specific Drugs.

DRUG	% DIFF
Opiates	4
Marijuana	5
Cocaine	6
Amphetamines	-13
Alcohol*	22 *Not a Emit Test result

Although the above results for the first three drugs (Opiates, Marijuana, and Cocaine) are similar to the general result of Table 2.7.6, the results for Amphetamines and Alcohol are rather different. The surprising negative value for the Amphetamine group may be an artifact of the classification scheme. Burglary is grouped into the 'other' category since it can involve aggression in some instances and not in others. Ten arrestees who where positive for amphetamines had the Top Charge of Burglary and were placed in the 'other' category.

In the case of the Alcohol result, it appears that Aggression (as defined in this grouping) is associated more often with those arrestees who claimed a recent use of Alcohol.

With a larger sample size, and perhaps some modification of the classification scheme, it will be possible to go into more detail (i.e. examine specific Top Charges vs. specific drugs) than is currently possible.

Tables 2.7.8a - 2.7.8d examine the Age distributions of those arrestees who tested positive for the four most common drugs: Marijuana, Cocaine, Amphetamines and Opiates. Table 2.7.8e summarizes this information

Table 2.7.8a

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 AGE C : Age Categortized
 BY THCLR : Positive Lab Test for THC
 - - - - -

AGEC	COUNT ROW PCT	THCLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
25 and under	28 43.8%	36 56.3%	64 32.8%	
26 - 40	58 55.2%	47 44.8%	105 53.8%	
over 40	19 73.1%	7 26.9%	26 13.3%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	105 53.8%	90 46.2%	195 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.
6.57591	2	0.0373	12.000

It appears that Marijuana use is inversely related with age. Those in the youngest group (18 -25) were 26% more likely to test positive for THC than those in the oldest group (over 40). The middle age group (26-40) falls directly between the other two groups with a positive rate of 49%. Marijuana use seems to be strongly correlated with youth at a statistically significant level.

Table 2.7.8b

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 AGE C : Age Categorized
 BY AMPHLR : Positive Lab Test for Amphetamine
 - - - - -

AGE C	COUNT ROW PCT	AMPHLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
25 and under	49 76.6%	15 23.4%	64 32.8%	
26 - 40	76 72.4%	29 27.6%	105 53.8%	
over 40	23 88.5%	3 11.5%	26 13.3%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	148 75.9%	47 24.1%	195 100.0%

It appears that Amphetamine use is biased against those in the over 40 age group. That group had a 13% lower positive rate than the total arrestee population. The middle age group (25 - 40) had the highest positive rate at 28%.

Table 2.7.8c

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 AGE C : Age Cate gortized
 BY COCLR : Positive Lab Test for Cocaine
 - - - - -

AGEC	COUNT ROW PCT	COCLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
25 and under	54 84.4%	10 15.6%	64 32.8%	
26 - 40	64 61.0%	41 39.0%	105 53.8%	
over 40	19 73.1%	7 26.9%	26 13.3%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	137 70.3%	58 29.7%	195 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.
10.55357	2	0.0051	7.733

Cocaine use appears to be strongly related to age. The middle age group had a positive rate 23% higher than the youngest age group : 39% vs 16% respectively. The oldest age group fell between the middle and the youngest groups with a positive rate of 27%. This is still 10% higher than the under 25 group and 12% lower than the 24 - 40 group. Cocaine use is centered on the middle age group to a statistically significant level.

Table 2.7.8d

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 AGE C : Age Categorized
 BY O P L R : Positive Lab Test for Opiates (Heroin)
 - - - - -

AGEC	COUNT ROW PCT	OPLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
25 and under	61 95.3%	3 4.7%	64 32.8%	
26 - 40	89 84.8%	16 15.2%	105 53.8%	
over 40	19 73.1%	7 26.9%	26 13.3%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	169 86.7%	26 13.3%	195 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.
8.62502	2	0.0134	3.467

Heroin use appears to be directly related to age. The oldest group had a positive rate 22% higher than that of the youngest group : 27% vs 8% respectively. The middle age group had a positive rate about 10% higher than the youngest group and 10% lower than the oldest group. Heroin use is associated to a statistically significant degree with the oldest group of arrestees.

Table 2.7.8e Summary of Age Relationships to Specific Drugs

DRUG	GROUP WITH LARGEST % POSITIVE
Marijuana	under 25
Cocaine	25 - 40
Amphetamines	25 - 40
Heroin	over 40

Tables 2.7.9 and 2.7.10 review the relationships between Employment and Positive Drug Tests. Only results for Opiates and Cocaine are given

below, no differences above 5% showed up on the Marijuana test and there was insufficient data for the other Drugs.

Table 2.7.9

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 EMPLOY : State of Employment, School or Jail
 BY OPLR : Positive Lab Test for Opiates (Heroin)
 - - - - -

EMPLOY	COUNT ROW PCT	OPLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
Full Time	88 92.6%	7 7.4%	95 47.7%	
Part Time	27 75.0%	9 25.0%	36 18.1%	
Odd Jobs Only	24 88.9%	3 11.1%	27 13.6%	
Unemployed	30 81.1%	7 18.9%	37 18.6%	
School	4 100.0%	0 .0%	4 2.0%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	173 86.9%	26 13.1%	199 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.
9.03711	4	0.0602	0.523

The Employment group with the highest rate of Opiate use was the 'Part Time' group. The group with the lowest rate was the 'Full Time' group. A tentative explanation of this observation would be that it is difficult to keep full time employment while using Opiates regularly (assuming that those who tested positive for Opiates are more likely to be regular users). Conversely, those with part time work are able to regularly finance their habit and thus have the highest observed rate. Finally, it is interesting to note that the next highest group is the Unemployed who's sole source of money is more likely to be crime.

Table 2.7.10

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 EMPLOY : State of Employment, School or Jail
 BY COCLR : Positive Lab Test for Cocaine
 - - - - -

EMPLOY	COUNT ROW PCT	COCLR		ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Positive	
Full Time	72 75.8%	23 24.2%	95 47.7%	
Part Time	26 72.2%	10 27.8%	36 18.1%	
Odd Jobs	18 66.7%	9 33.3%	27 13.6%	
Unemployed	22 59.5%	15 40.5%	37 18.6%	
School	2 50.0%	2 50.0%	4 2.0%	
COLUMN TOTAL	140 70.4%	59 29.6%	199 100.0%	

Excluding the small group in school, positive test for Cocaine appear to be directly correlated to the degree of unemployment. The group with the highest rate (the unemployed) were 16% more likely to test positive for Cocaine than those with Full Time Employment. This trend although not statistically significant, does point to a discrepancy between those who could most afford the drug and those who appear to be using it most often.

Summary Section 2.7: Employment appears to be inversely related to most drug use: the unemployed as a group tested positive for more drugs more often than other groups. Aggression results were difficult to interpret, Cocaine, Marijuana and Opiates tended to be used only 5% more often by those with charges involving aggression. Amphetamine use appeared to be negatively related to Aggression yet this result is confused by the fact that a fifth of those who tested positive for Amphetamines were placed in the 'Other' category and not included in the analysis. Those who claimed recent use of Alcohol were 22% more likely to have Top Charges involving Aggression than those who did not. Finally, there were some significant relationships between age and positive drug tests: the youngest group (under 25%) tested positive for

THC more often than other age groups, those in the middle group (25-40) tested positive for Cocaine and Amphetamines more often and Opiates were found in the oldest age group (over 40) most often.

Section 2.8 Drug History vs Other Variables

This section reviews some correlations between drug history data and other variables. None of these tables show any statistically significant differences amongst the three drug history groups. For the 'Number of Drugs Tried' variable, three categories were established: 0 - 1 drugs (light), 2 - 5 drugs (medium) and 6 - 13 drugs (heavy). Larger data sets will allow us to distinguish which of these differences is genuine.

These tables include a third entry in each cell. The bottom number in each cell is the 'Residual' - it represents the difference between the observed frequency for a given cell and the 'expected' frequency for that cell. The 'expected' frequency is simply the frequency one would 'expect' to see if NO difference existed amongst the categories of the variable of interest. For example in Table 2.8.1 below, 21 arrestees were in the '25 and under' age group-and-had tried '6-13' drugs. There were 76 arrestees total in this age group, if they shared the same drug distribution as the population they would have 35.3% in the '6 -13 drugs' group (see the column total). 35.3% of 76 is 26.8: this is the expected frequency. The the Residual is simply : 21 (observed) - 26.8 (expected) = -5.8. In other words, 5.8 fewer arrestees fell into this category then would have been expected. In simple terms, the larger the residual, the stronger the relationship. These residuals are in general small.

Tables 2.8.1

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 AGEC : Age Categrtized
 BY NUMDRGTC : Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed tried
 - - - - -

AGEC	COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGTC			ROW TOTAL
		0 - 1 DRUGS	2 - 5 DRUGS	6 - 13 DRUGS	
25 and under	5 6.6% -.5	50 65.8% 6.3	21 27.6% -5.8	76 32.3%	
26 - 40	7 5.5% -2.2	67 52.8% -6.0	53 41.7% 8.1	127 54.0%	
over 40	5 15.6% 2.7	18 56.3% -.4	9 28.1% -2.3	32 13.6%	
COLUMN TOTAL		17 7.2%	135 57.4%	83 35.3%	235 100.0%

Table 2.8.2

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 MISFEL : Misdemeanor or Felony
 BY NUMDRGTC : Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed tried
 - - - - -

COUNT	NUMDRGTC			ROW TOTAL
	0 - 1 DRUGS	2 - 5 DRUGS	6 - 13 DRUGS	
MISFEL	-----+			
Misdemeanor	10	67	32	109
	9.2%	61.5%	29.4%	45.6%
	2.2	4.1	-6.3	
	-----+			
Felony	7	71	52	130
	5.4%	54.6%	40.0%	54.4%
	-2.2	-4.1	6.3	
	-----+			
COLUMN	17	138	84	239
TOTAL	7.1%	57.7%	35.1%	100.0%

Table 2.8.3

C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F - - - -
 TOPCHRGC : Top Charge
 BY NUMDRGTC Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed tried
 - - - - -

TOPCHRGC	COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGTC			ROW TOTAL
		0 - 1 DRUGS	2 - 5 DRUGS	6 - 13 DRUGS	
person	4 5.1% -1.6	54 68.4% 8.4	21 26.6% -6.8	79 33.1%	
Property	4 5.8% -.9	39 56.5% -.8	26 37.7% 1.7	69 28.9%	
Statute	4 13.3% 1.9	12 40.0% -5.3	14 46.7% 3.5	30 12.6%	
Probation	2 8.0% .2	14 56.0% -.4	9 36.0% .2	25 10.5%	
Drug	1 3.8% -.8	13 50.0% -2.0	12 46.2% 2.9	26 10.9%	
other	2 20.0% 1.3	6 60.0% .2	2 20.0% -1.5	10 4.2%	
COLUMN TOTAL		17 7.1%	138 57.7%	84 35.1%	239 100.0%

Table 2.8.4

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -----
 A G R E S S : C l e a r a g g r e s s i o n A g a i n s t p e r s o n
 B Y N U M D R G T C : N u m b e r o f D r u g s A r r e s t e e c l a i m e d t r i e d

COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGTC			ROW TOTAL
	0 - 1 DRUGS	2 - 5 DRUGS	6 - 13 DRUGS	
AGRESS	-----+-----+-----+-----+			
No aggression	9 9.1%	55 55.6%	35 35.4%	99 57.2%
	1.6	-5.1	3.5	
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
Clear aggression	4 5.4%	50 67.6%	20 27.0%	74 42.8%
	-1.6	5.1	-3.5	
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
COLUMN TOTAL	13 7.5%	105 60.7%	55 31.8%	173 100.0%

CODE BOOK: PORTLAND DUF PROJECT DATA

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Source</u>
Age	Arrestee's age in years	INFO
AgeC	Age Categorized	INFO
Agress	Clear Agression In Top Charge	SEE BREAKDOWN
AgToInt	Agreement of Arrestee to Interview	INFO
AidsChng	Has Aids Changed Needle Use?	Q #8b
AlchAD	Age of First Dep. on Alcohol	Q #7
AlchID	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Alcohol	Q #7
AlchIDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Alcohol	Q #7
AlchIFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Alcohol	Q #7
AlchIRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Alcohol	Q #11
AlchIT	Arrestee has tried alcohol	Q #7
AlchIT	Arrestee Has Tried Alcohol	Q #7
AmphLR	Lab Test for AMPH	EMIT TEST
AmphRu	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Speed or Uppers	Q #11
AmpSpdAD	Age of First Dep. on Amph or Speed	Q #7
AmpSpdD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Amph or Speed	Q #7
AmpSpdDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Amph or Speed	Q #7
AmpSpdFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Amph or Speed	Q #7
AmpSpdT	Arrestee Has Tried Amph or Speed	Q #7
BarbitAD	Age of First Dep. on Barbiturates	Q #7
BarbitD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Barbiturates	Q #7
BarbitDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Barbiturates	Q #7
BarbitFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Barbiturates	Q #7
BarbitT	Arrestee Has Tried Barbiturates	Q #7
BarbLR	Lab Test for BARB	EMIT TEST
BenzoLR	Lab Test for BENZO	EMIT TEST
BirthDA	Date of Birth Day	INFO
BirthMO	Date of Birth Month	INFO
BirthYR	Date of Birth Year	INFO
BlkTarAD	Age of First Dep. on Black Tar	Q #7
BlkTarD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Black Tar	Q #7
BlkTarDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Black Tar	Q #7
BlkTarFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Black Tar	Q #7
BlkTarRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Black Tar	Q #11
BlkTarT	Arrestee Has Tried Black Tar	Q #7
CocanAD	Age of First Dep. on Cocaine	Q #7
CocanD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Cocaine	Q #7
CocanDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Cocaine	Q #7
CocanFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Cocaine	Q #7
CocanRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Cocaine	Q #11
CocanT	Arrestee Has Tried Cocaine	Q #7
CocLR	Lab Test for COC	EMIT TEST
CocMeth	Arrestee's Preferred Method for Cocain Use	Q #9
CocRU	Arrestee'claimed recent use of Cociane or Crack	Q #11

CocRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Cocaine or Crack	Q #11
CrackAD	Age of First Dep. on Crack	Q #7
CrackD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Crack	Q #7
CrackDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Crack	Q #7
CrackFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Crack	Q #7
CrackRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Crack	Q #11
CrackT	Arrestee Has Tried Crack	Q #7
CrntTmnt	Is Arrestee Currently under Treatment?	Q #5a
CyMethRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Cystal Meth	Q #11
DownerRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Valium or .	Q #11
DufSite	DUF Site ID#	INFO
Educat	Highest grade completed	Q #1
EducatC	Years of Education Categorized	INDEX of Q #1
Employ	State of Employment, School or Jail	Q #3
Ethnic	Ethnicity	INFO
EthOts	Other Ethic Group	INFO entered
Facil	Facility Name	INFO
FrstInj	Age of First Injection or Illegal Drugs	Q #8a
HeroinAD	Age of First Dep. on Heroin	Q #7
HeroinD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Heroin	Q #7
HeroinDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Heroin	Q #7
HeroinFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Heroin	Q #7
HeroinRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Heroin	Q #11
HeroinT	Arrestee Has Tried Heroin	Q #7
Injected	Has Arrestee Ever Injected Illegal Drugs?	Q #7
IntDtDA	Interview Date Day	INFO
IntDtMO	Interview Date Month	INFO
IntDtYR	Interview Date Year	INFO
IntvInS	Initials of Interviewer	INFO
JobKndS	Job Type Description	Q #3a
LocArst	Precinct/location of Arrest	INFO
LSDAD	Age of First Dep. on LSD	Q #7
LSDD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on LSD	Q #7
LSDDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on LSD	Q #7
LSDFT	Age Arrestee First Tried LSD	Q #7
LSDRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of LSD	Q #11
LSDT	Arrestee Has Tried LSD	Q #7
MarijAD	Age of First Dep. on Marijuana	Q #7
MarijD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Marijuana	Q #7
MarijDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Marijuana	Q #7
MarijFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Marijuana	Q #7
MarijRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Marijuana	Q #11
MarijT	arrestee Has Tried Marijuana	Q #7
MarStat	Current Marital Status	Q #2
MdonLR	Lab Test for METH	EMIT TEST
MethRXRU	Arrestee Claimed REcent Us of Meth. in RX	Q #11
MisFel	Misdemeanor or Felony	INFO
NdInfS	How AIDS has changed Needle Use	Q # 8b.1
NeedTmnt	Does arrestee feel need for treatment	Q #6

NewDrgS	New Drugs Heard of	Q #10a
NewDrugS	Description of New Drugs	Q #11
NumbDrgC	Number of Drugs Arrestee Tested Positive Categorized	INDEX OF EMIT
NumbDrgd	Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed past dep.on	Q #7
NumbDrgN	Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed now dep on	INDEX of Q #7
NumbDrgR	Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed recent use of	INDEX of Q #11
NumbDrgT	Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed tried	INDEX of Q #7
NumDrgTC	Number of Drugs Arrestee claimed tried Categorized	INDEX of Q #7
Odrgmns	List of other drugs taken recently	Q #7.14 as entered
ODrgMNS	Other drugs taken recently	Q #11.14
OpLR	Lab Test for Opiates	EMIT TEST
OpRU	Arrestee claimed recent use of Heroin or Bkl Tar	Q #11
OthDrgS	Other Drugs used to get High	Q #7.14 as entered
OthrDrg	Has Arrestee Used Other Drugs to get High?	Q #7.14
PCPAD	Age of First Dep. on PCP	Q #7
PCPD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on PCP	Q #7
PCPDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on PCP	Q #7
PCPFT	Age Arrestee First Tried PCP	Q #7
PCPLR	Lab Test for PCP	EMIT TEST
PCPRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of PCP	Q #11
PCPT	Arrestee Has Tried PCP	Q #7
PenLaws	Penal Law Code	INFO
Person	Person ID#	INFO
PropLR	Lab Test for PROP	EMIT TEST
QualudAD	Age of First Dep. on Quaaludes	Q #7
QualudD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Quaaludes	Q #7
QualudDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Quaaludes	Q #7
QualudFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Quaaludes	Q #7
QualudT	Arrestee Has Tried Quaaludes	Q #7
Specmn	Provision of Specimen	INFO
StMetAD	Age of First Dep. on St.Methedone	Q #7
StMetD	Arrestee Ever Dep. on St.Methedone	Q #7
StMetDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on St.Methedone	Q #7
StMetFT	Age Arrestee First Tried St.Methedone	Q #7
StMetRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of St.Methedone	Q #11
StMetT	Arrestee Has Tried St.Methedone	Q #7
THCRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Marij. or Hash	Q #11
TimeArr	Hours since arrest Categorized	Q #8
TimeArrC	Hours since arrest	INDEX OF Q #8
TopChrg	Top Charge Code	INFO
TopChrgc	Top Charge Categorized	SEE BREAKDOWN
TopChrgS	Top Charge Description	INFO as entered
TopChrgS	Top Charge as Entered	INFO as entered
TrnqVIAD	Age of First Dep. on Valium or Tranq .	Q #7
TrnqVID	Arrestee Ever Dep. on Valium or Tranq .	Q #7
TrnqVIDN	Arrestee Now Dep. on Valium or Tranq .	Q #7
TrnqVIFT	Age Arrestee First Tried Valium or Tranq .	Q #7
TrnqVIT	Arrestee Has Tried Valium or Tranq .	Q #7
UppersRU	Arrestee Claimed Recent Use of Uppers or Speed	Q #11

Breakdown of the AGRESS and TOPCHRG variables

The 33 Top Charges listed at the top of the Interview sheet have been categorized as shown below. The Aggression categorization is an attempt to select only those top charges which demonstrate clear aggression towards person(s). Top Charges listed as 'other' on the interview sheet are listed on the 'Other Top Charge Breakdown' sheet which follows.

<u>Top Charge (TopChrg)</u>	<u>Aggression Category (AGRESS)</u>	<u>Charge Type (TOPCHARGC)</u>
ARSON	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
ASSAULT	Aggressive	PERSON
BRIBERY	Non-Aggressive	STATUE
BURGLARY	Other	PROPERTY
BURG TOOLS	Other	PROPERTY
COMM SEX	Non-Aggressive	STATUE
DAMAGE PROP	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
DRUG POSSESION	Non-Aggressive	DRUG
DRUG SALE	Non-Aggressive	DRUG
EMBESSELMNT	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
EXTORTION	Aggressive	PERSON
WEAPONS	Non-Aggressive	STATUE
FAMILY OFF	Other	PERSON
FARE BEATING	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
FLIGHT ESCAPE	Other	OTHER
FORGERY	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
FRAUD	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
GAMBLING	Non-Aggressive	STATUE
HOMICIDE	Aggressive	PERSON
KIDNAPP	Other	PERSON
LARCENY/THEFT	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
LIQUOR	Non-Aggressive	STATUE
MANSLAUGHTER	Other	PERSON
OBSCENTY	Non-Aggressive	STATUE
OBSTRUCING POL	Non-Aggressive	OTHER
MISCHIEF/DIST PEACE	Other	STATUE
PICKPOCKETING	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
ROBBERY	Aggressive	PERSON
SEX ASSAULT	Aggressive	PERSON
SEX OFFENSE	Other	OTHER
STOLEN PROP.	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
STOLEN VEHICLE	Non-Aggressive	PROPERTY
OTHER	Other	SEE NEXT LIST

Breakdown of the 'OTHER' Top Charges

All Top Charges entered as 'other' on the Interview Sheet are listed below. Each case was placed into the appropriate variable category as shown below:

<u>TOPCHARGES</u>	<u>AGRESS Category</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
Attempted burg	Other	Property
Attempted Murder	Agressive	Person
Attempted. theft	Non-Agressive	Property
Contempt of Court	Non-Agressive	Statute
Crim trespassing	Non-Agressive	Statute
Crim trespassing 3	Non-Agressive	Statute
Crim trespassing 4	Non-Agressive	Statute
Driver's lic rev	Non-Agressive	Statute
Fail to appear in Court	Non-Agressive	Statute
FTA DWS	Other	OTHER
FTA menacing	Agressive	Person
Indecent expos	Non-Agressive	Statute
Intimidation	Agressive	Person
Manuf. Controlled Subst.	Non-Agressive	DRUG
Menacing	Agressive	Person
Postal Fraud	Non-Agressive	Property
Prov. False info to Police	Non-Agressive	Statute
Secret Ind.	Other	OTHER
Tresp 2	Non-Agressive	Statute
Viol of Rest. Order	Non-Agressive	Statute

**DATA BRIEFING : Portland DUF Project
(June 1987 and January 1988 Data)**

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Portland DUF Study Overview

This is a summary of some of the main points from the two DUF sessions conducted in June 1987, and January 1988. Most of the graphs and data listed below include data from the January 1988 session only, since this was the first session which sampled both male and female arrestees. For a more detailed discussion of the points below, please refer back to the original *DUF Quarterly Reports*.

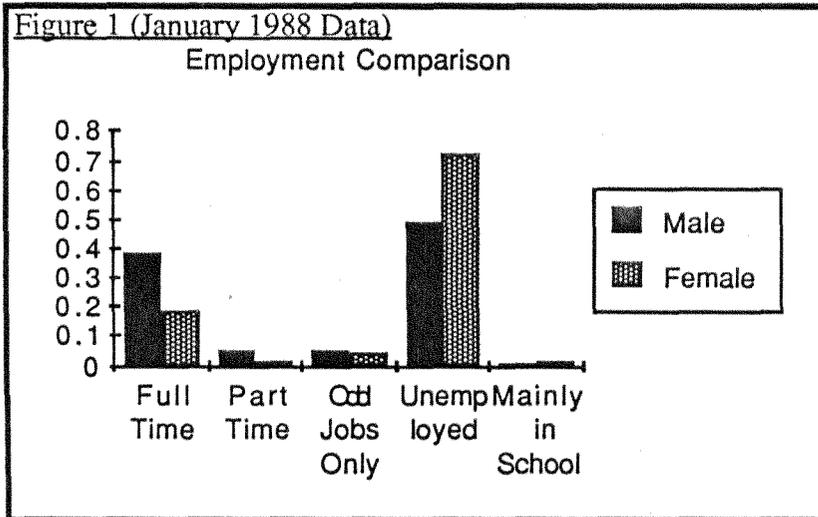
1. Demographics

This section gives a brief demographic overview of the arrestees included in the January DUF session.

1.1 AGE: About 50% of the arrestees are between the ages of 25 and 40, 42% are under 25 and only 8% are over 40

1.2 Education: Only about 60% of the arrestees have completed High School or received GED certification.

1.3 Employment: 53% of the males and 73% of the females claimed to be unemployed. 39% of the males and 18% of the females claimed to be employed full time.



2. Urine Analysis Results

Figure 2 shows the results of the Urine Analyses. It should be recalled that the EMIT test will show positives for some drugs as long as three weeks (in the case of THC = Marijuana) after use. Figure 2 also shows that female use of Cocaine and Opiates is much higher than that of males. Also:

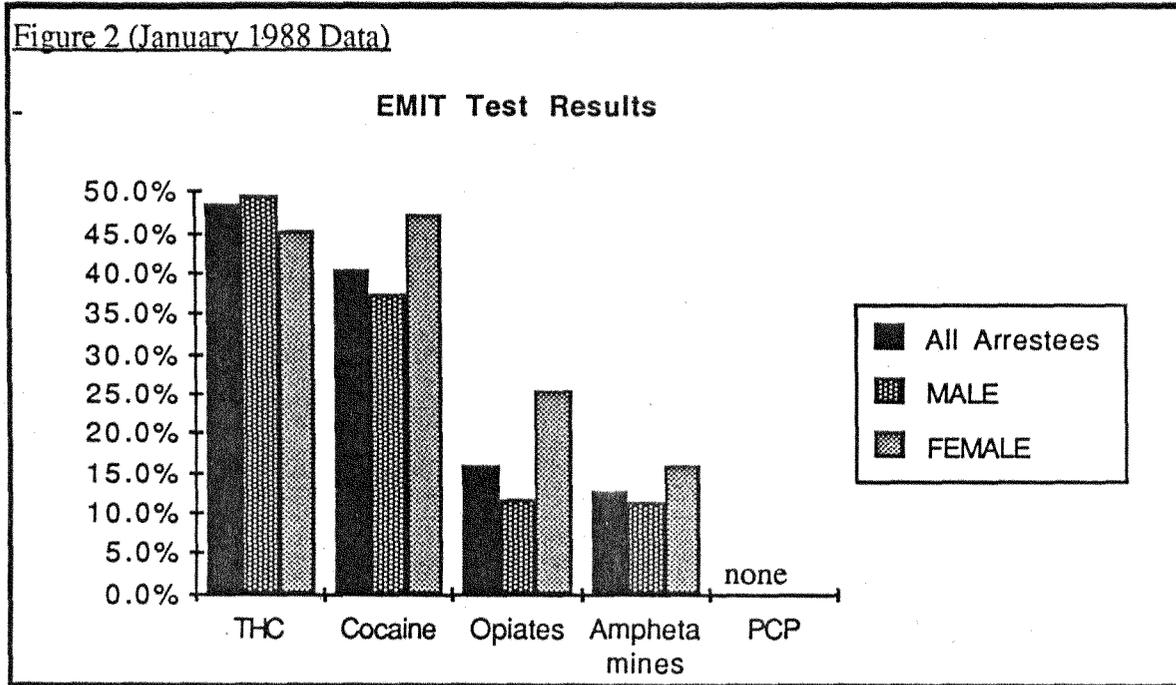
76% of the arrestees tested positive for **one or more drug(s)**

36% of the arrestees tested positive for **two or more drugs**

When Marijuana is excluded from the analysis, the results were:

53% of the arrestees tested positive for one or more drug(s) excluding Marijuana

14% of the arrestees tested positive for two or more drugs excluding Marijuana



3. Arrestee Drug History.

The DUF interview included a section on the arrestees' drug history. It should be kept in mind that all of these data are **self-reported** they have not been verified. It is likely that the arrestees have different ideas about what 'dependence' means - these data should be interpreted with care.

Table 3.1 Drug History Summary for ALL Arrestees

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>ALL ARRESTEES</u> Tried the Drug	<u>ALL ARRESTEES</u> Past Dependence	<u>ALL ARRESTEES</u> Current Dependence
Alcohol	98.5%	13.2%	6.6%
Amph/ Crystal meth	49.0%	10.2%	3.3%
Barbiturates	19.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Black Tar Heroin	22.3%	10.2%	5.8%
Cocaine	71.6%	15.3%	7.4%
Crack	13.5%	5.1%	3.6%
Heroin	33.5%	14.7%	6.6%
LSD	41.1%	1.5%	0.3%
Marijuana	93.4%	5.8%	1.5%
PCP	15.7%	1.1%	0.0%
Quaaludes	16.8%	0.3%	0.0%
St. Methadone	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquilizers	27.4%	1.0%	0.3%

The drugs 'tried' most often by arrestees were alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and amphetamines, in that order.

The drugs which arrestees claimed *past dependencies* on most often were cocaine, heroin, alcohol, and amphetamines in that order.

These were also the drugs which arrestees claimed *current dependencies* on most often.

4. I.V. Drug Use and AIDS

The DUF questionnaire sought to answer the following questions:

4.1 How many of the arrestees have injected drugs?
35% of the males, 47% of the females

4.2 At what age do they start?
most have started before age 21

4.3 Which drugs are they injecting?

Cocaine	30%
Heroin	26%
Amphetamines	23%

4.4 How often are they sharing needles and how has AIDS effected this?

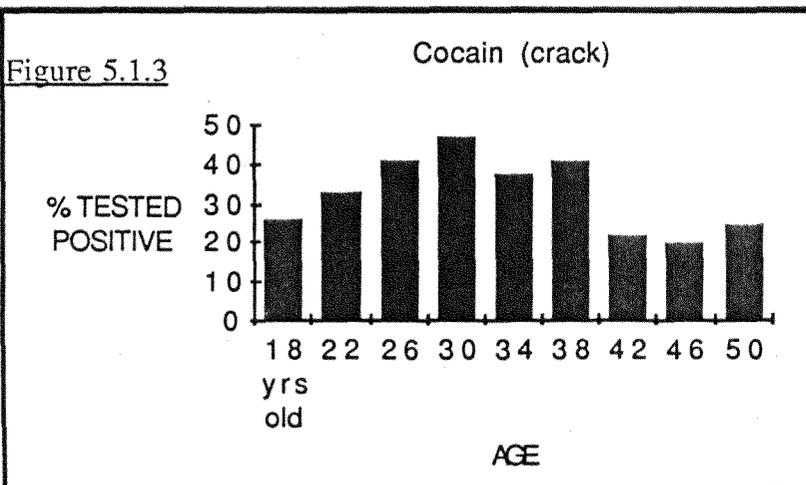
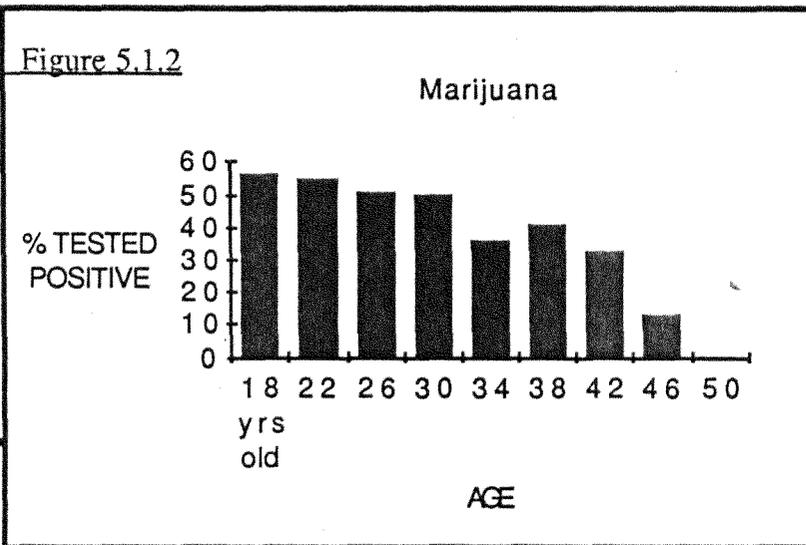
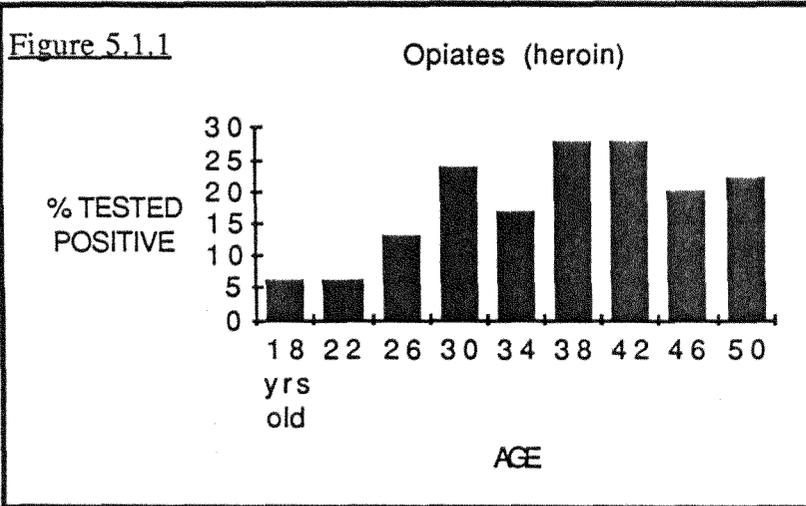
- a) 31% claim to share needles
- b) 25% have not changed their habits because of AIDS
- c) females are at higher risk since they share needles more often and have higher IV drug use rates

5. More information from the Urine Analysis Results

There are two strong trends in the test results:

- 1) Different drugs tend to be used by different age groups
- 2) Heroin and Cocaine are often used together.

5.1 Age Trends: The figures below show the drug use rates broken down into smaller age groups.



5.2 Drug Pairs

a) Arrestees who test positive for Opiates are 35% more likely than average to also test positive for Cocaine. The overall positive rate for Opiates was 16%, but only 3% of the arrestees tested positive for opiates alone. The arrestee who tests positive for opiates will almost always test positive for another drug as well.

6 More information from the Drug Dependency Data

Two trends are apparent in the self-reported drug dependency data:

a) **Dependency on some drugs (especially cocaine and Black Tar heroin) seems to be a relatively recent occurrence.** The younger arrestees claim to have become dependent on drugs at younger ages while older arrestees claim to have become dependent on drugs at older ages. It seems that it was more important **when** one was around rather than how old one was at the time. Dependencies seem to follow trends; people get hooked on whatever was 'big' at the time they started use.

b) **The drugs Black Tar Heroin, Heroin, Crack, Cocaine and Amphetamines are the drugs that arrestees become dependent upon most often.** This result was demonstrated two ways:

1) A high percentage of those who claimed to have tried these drugs also claimed to have become dependent upon them.

2) The time period between the arrestees' *first try* of these drugs and dependency on them was very short. Almost all of the arrestees who claimed to have been dependent upon one or more of these drugs, claimed to have become dependent within two years of the *first try* of the drug.

7. Drug Treatment

15% of the arrestees felt that they needed some form of drug treatment yet only 2% of the arrestees were in treatment at the time of arrest. About 50% of those who desire treatment have been in treatment in the past. This desire for treatment may be genuine or may simply be an attempt to obtain lighter or more positive treatment. Further research is needed to clarify this issue.

8. Prostitutes as a group

A very preliminary analysis was done on those women with the top charge of Prostitution. The results included:

- 1) Slightly higher use of Opiates : Prostitutes has a positive rate for Opiates 8% higher than non-prostitutes
- 2) Much higher unemployment: prostitutes claimed an unemployment rate of 83% as compared to the average female non-prostitutue rate of 70%
- 3) Higher rate of drug injection : 52% of the prostitutes claimed to have injected drugs while only 45% of the non prostitutes have done so.
- 4) AIDS risk: only 22% of the prostitutes claimed to have changed their needle sharing behavior because of AIDS, while 54% claimed to share their needles.

It should be remembered that this represents only a preliminary survey of 22 females with the top charge of prostitution. Future rounds of DUF testing should increase the sample size and provide more a more comprehensive picture of what is going on. These preliminary data are reported because of their implications concerning AIDS, needle sharing and a sexually active and promiscuous population.

9. Income Generating Crimes as a Group

Those arrestees with 'Income Generating' top charges (e.g. burglary, robbery) tested positive for Cocaine 20% more often than those arrestees with non-income-generating top charges. Rates for other drugs showed no appreciable difference.

Informal

DATE SUBMITTED 5/11/88

(For Clerk's Use)
Meeting Date 5/17/88
Agenda No. #3

REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA
Preliminary discussion of proposal for
Subject: a real estate title transfer fee.

Informal Only* 5/17/88
(Date)

Formal Only _____
(Date)

DEPARTMENT Nondepartmental - BCC DIVISION Commissioner Kafoury

CONTACT Bill Vandever TELEPHONE 248-5219

*NAME(S) OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD City of Portland Housing
Advisory Committee members

BRIEF SUMMARY Should include other alternatives explored, if applicable, and clear statement of rationale for the action requested.

Preliminary discussion of a proposal to establish a real estate title transfer fee and to create a dedicated Homeless Housing Trust Fund.

Related materials, including a housing program outline and Housing Advisory Committee reports and recommendations, have been distributed.
(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, PLEASE USE REVERSE SIDE)

ACTION REQUESTED:

INFORMATION ONLY PRELIMINARY APPROVAL POLICY DIRECTION APPROVAL

INDICATE THE ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON AGENDA 30 minutes

IMPACT:

PERSONNEL
 FISCAL/BUDGETARY
 General Fund
 Other _____

SIGNATURES:

DEPARTMENT HEAD, ELECTED OFFICIAL, or COUNTY COMMISSIONER: *J. Kafoury/winn*

BUDGET / PERSONNEL _____

COUNTY COUNSEL (Ordinances, Resolutions, Agreements, Contracts) _____

OTHER _____
(Purchasing, Facilities Management, etc.)

NOTE: If requesting unanimous consent, state situation requiring emergency action on back.

DATE SUBMITTED May 9, 1988

(For Clerk's Use)
Meeting Date 5/17/88
Agenda No. #4

REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA

Subject: FORECLOSED PROPERTY

Informal Only* May 17 A.M.
(Date)

Formal Only _____
(Date)

Chair's DEPARTMENT Foreclosed Property Committee DIVISION _____

CONTACT Grant Nelson TELEPHONE 248-3308

*NAME(S) OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD Members of Foreclosed Property Committee

BRIEF SUMMARY Should include other alternatives explored, if applicable, and clear statement of rationale for the action requested.

A presentation of findings and consensus recommendations for dealing with tax foreclosed property.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, PLEASE USE REVERSE SIDE)

ACTION REQUESTED:

INFORMATION ONLY PRELIMINARY APPROVAL POLICY DIRECTION APPROVAL

INDICATE THE ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON AGENDA 30 Minutes

IMPACT:

PERSONNEL
 FISCAL/BUDGETARY
 General Fund
 Other _____

1988 MAY 10 PM 4:37
CLERK OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MULTI-COUNTY

SIGNATURES:

DEPARTMENT HEAD, ELECTED OFFICIAL, or COUNTY COMMISSIONER: Wladyslaw Coy

BUDGET / PERSONNEL _____

COUNTY COUNSEL (Ordinances, Resolutions, Agreements, Contracts) _____

OTHER _____
(Purchasing, Facilities Management, etc.)

NOTE: If requesting unanimous consent, state situation requiring emergency action on back.



CAROLINE MILLER
Multnomah County Oregon
Board of Commissioners
District Three

County Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 248-5217

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Gladys McCoy
FROM: Commissioner Caroline Miller *CM*
DATE: May 12, 1988
RE: Issues Surrounding Tax Foreclosed Property

After a series of six meetings the committee on Tax Foreclosed Property is now prepared to bring the policy questions that need to be answered to the Board for their consideration and action.

I believe we should have an informal briefing on this subject as soon as practicable. The issues we should resolve are:

- 1) What sort of unit should manage tax foreclosed property;
- 2) Where should the managing unit be located;
- 3) When and how do we begin charging the interest and penalties allowed by statute that can help finance the efficient and effective operation of the unit;
- 4) What ordinances need to be adopted to facilitate public use of foreclosed property where appropriate, and;
- 5) What items regarding foreclosed property need to be added to our '89 Legislative Agenda?

The following recommendations represent the consensus that was reached on the issues. The location of the tax foreclosed property unit should be discussed at the strategic planning committee to determine the best and most efficient place to locate this function. Facilitating communication on potential public needs for foreclosed property is an important consideration which should have a bearing on how the location question is resolved.

Gladys McCoy
Page 2
May 12, 1988

The county should begin collecting permitted penalties and interest on foreclosed property as soon as practicable. These added monies will more than cover the costs of hiring the additional employees we need to effectively administer and manage foreclosed property.

One of the other recommendations of the committee is that we adopt an ordinance to formalize the process of offering other public bodies the use of tax foreclosed property for public purposes such as parks and right of way. Lastly, we recommend that an increase of the fee the county can charge to administer the tax foreclosure of property be raised from the present \$50 to \$65. This would require state legislative action and would help us to recover costs of mailing, notification and title searches which must be completed.

Doing a better job with the management of foreclosed property means more revenue for both Multnomah County and other taxing jurisdictions within the County, so let us move with dispatch to implement the many excellent suggestions which resulted from the deliberations of your committee.

COMMERCIAL WATERWAY DIST NO. 1 OF KING CO., ET AL. V KING CO.
SUPREME COURT OF WASHINGTON SEPT 25, 1941

1. When a county purchases land at a general tax foreclosure sale for want of other purchasers, the county takes and holds the land not in its proprietary capacity, but in trust for the state and the various taxing units within which the land lies and a resale of land by the county is but a part of the statutory tax collection process, which is not complete until such resale is finally made by the county to the end that the proceeds thereof shall be justly apportioned to the various funds entitled thereto.

5. County which foreclosed general taxes against realty had the duty to resell the realty for the other taxing units and to distribute as prescribed by statute, the proceeds from the sale, and until the resale was made the tax collecting process was not complete.

PUBLIC LANDS

275.070 Sale or donation to United States, state or government corporation; procedure. Any county court may grant an option to purchase, contract to sell and convey, or donate to the United States or State of Oregon or to any corporation the majority of whose capital stock is owned by the United States, any real property owned by the county including that acquired pursuant to tax foreclosure proceedings at such price and on such terms as the county court may deem to be for the best interests of the county. The resolution of the county court to grant an option to purchase, contract to sell, sell and convey, or donate as provided shall be entered by the court upon its journal and any option to purchase, contract to sell, sale and conveyance, or donation executed pursuant thereto shall be signed on behalf of the county by the county judge and at least one county commissioner and acknowledged in the manner prescribed by law. The county court may receive as partial or full consideration for any sale or conveyance under this section, other real property, or stumpage at a value determined by inspection and appraisal made by the county court or by a board of three appraisers appointed by the court.

275.080 Sale of county lands for public water supply purposes; procedure; title to land and timber. (1) Any county court may sell in the manner provided for sale of county land under ORS 275.120, 275.140 to 275.160 and 275.180 to 275.260, and convey to any person or corporation impounding and selling water to the public, any lands acquired by such county through foreclosure of tax liens or otherwise, when, in the discretion of such county court, the conveyance is necessary for the preservation or protection of any watershed from which water is being impounded and sold to the public by such person or corporation.

(2) Legal title to timber on such lands shall remain in the county and such timber shall not be removed therefrom except with the express written consent of and under the direct supervision of the State Board of Forestry.

(3) Should any such lands so conveyed cease to be used to preserve and protect the watershed for which it was conveyed, or if the person or corporation does not take water from the watershed for a period of one year, legal title to such land shall immediately revert to and revest in the county without the

necessity of reentry. [Amended by 1981 c.602 §2]

275.090 County court powers as to lands acquired on foreclosure of tax liens, or by exchange, devise or gift. Each county court shall have the following powers and duties with respect to all lands acquired by the county by foreclosure of delinquent tax liens, or by exchange, devise or gift.

(1) To protect such lands from fire, disease and insect pests, to cooperate with the United States of America, the State of Oregon, and with the agencies of both, with persons owning lands within such counties, and with other counties of the State of Oregon in the protection of such county-owned lands and to enter into all agreements necessary or convenient therefor.

(2) To sell, exchange, and lease such lands or any portion of or interest in the same less than the whole fee.

(3) To grant easements and rights of way over, through and across such lands.

(4) To reforest cut-over or burned-over timber lands and to cooperate with the United States of America, the State of Oregon and the agencies of both, and with other counties of the State of Oregon, and with persons, firms and corporations owning timber lands within such county in such reforestation and to make all agreements necessary or convenient therefor.

(5) To make all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, necessary or convenient for the protection, administration, operation, conveyance, leasing and acquisition of lands.

(6) To employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of ORS 275.090 to 275.316 and to cooperate with other counties in this state in such employment.

[Amended by 1969 c.595 §10]

275.100 Procedure for exchange of lands by county. (1) Whenever any county court deems it to be for the best interests of such county to acquire lands by exchange with private persons, firms or corporations, or with the United States of America or any of its agencies, or with the State of Oregon or any of its agencies, such court shall make and enter in its records a resolution declaring its intention to make such exchange and setting a time and place for hearing objections thereto, which time shall be not less than six weeks after the date of the resolution.

PROPOSAL FOR MANAGEMENT OF TAX FORECLOSED PROPERTY.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. A County Land Office should be formed to supervise and maintain all real property acquired by the County by foreclosure of delinquent tax liens from the time of foreclosure to the time it is deeded to a private purchaser or transferred to a governmental agency in the State of Oregon for a continuing public purpose.

2. The Land Office should be operated independently under the Board of County Commissioners.

3. The primary objective of the Land Office should be the sale of tax foreclosed property at the best price obtainable at the earliest opportunity, thereby reducing the County's liability, regaining lost revenues and returning properties to taxable status.

4. Other objectives of the Land Office should be providing governmental agencies with assistance in obtaining properties for which they have an ongoing public use, recommending legislation to improve effectiveness of management of tax lands, monitoring proposed legislation which affects tax lands and providing information to taxpayers which would encourage redemption.

5. The Land Office should be given staffing and equipment which will permit it to accomplish the above.

BACKGROUND:

In 1937, Chapter 402, Oregon Laws was enacted by the Oregon Legislature, "Granting the county courts or boards of county commissioners of the several counties of this state power to administer, operate, reforest, protect, exchange, sell, lease and to grant easements and rights of way over, through and across lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by any county in this state by foreclosure of delinquent tax liens, by exchange, by devise or by gift. These are the essentially the same powers now granted to the board of county commissioners by ORS 275.090.

On January 16, 1941, citing the above Chapter 402, Oregon Laws, 1937, the Oregon Attorney General wrote: "...You request my opinion whether the county owned land department should be operated through the county clerk's office or directly under the county courts or boards of county commissioners. Examination of the several sections of the act, discloses that jurisdiction in such matters is vested in the county courts or boards of county commissioners.

It is my opinion that the county owned land department should be operated directly under the county court."

From 1937 until 1966, tax foreclosed property was managed by the county land department.

Following the adoption of Home Rule in 1967, there was no longer any specific provision for the performance of the duties mandated by ORS 275.090 for management of tax foreclosed property.

Multnomah County Ordinance No. 2, dated January 3, 1967, assigned to the Director of Finance "...the functions of the county concerning management of its property."

Multnomah County Ordinance No. 64, dated December 21, 1972, assigned the Director of Administrative Services the responsibility to "...manage and maintain county lands,..."

Executive Order No. 48, dated March 25, 1975, which implemented Ordinance No. 64, assigned to the Department of Administrative Services, Support Services Division, Property Management Section the following functions:

"Provide facility-related support to County units including space and location planning and land and facilities acquisition to encompass negotiation of rentals, leases, sales, purchases, space agreements, and contractual arrangements for facility construction and remodeling. Provide central repository for all such contracts and provisions to assure compliance, timely renegotiation or relocations of County functions. Provide property control system and centralized County claims processing.

In the FY 1981/82 budget process, no provision was made for management of tax foreclosed property, and it was not until I pointed out that ORS 275.275 provided funds for supervision and maintenance of tax foreclosed property that a position was funded in October 1981. In the FY 1983/84 budget process, management of tax foreclosed property was transferred to the Sheriff, and finally with the adoption of Ordinance #560, the Sheriff was finally officially given responsibility for management and sale of all tax foreclosed property.

DISCUSSION:

1. In 1916, the Washington Supreme Court clearly defined the purpose of tax foreclosure in SPARKS V. STANDARD LUMBER CO.

"...Its purpose is to charge such property with its just proportion of the public revenues."

2. For the past several years the county has received increasing numbers of properties through tax foreclosure; and more importantly, increasing numbers of improved properties and valuable, large parcels of land. This development has underscored the necessity for more effective management of tax foreclosed properties.

3. The first and most obvious means of recovering taxes is by permitting the redemption of foreclosed property from the tax collector. However, this is not always effective. The only other method available for recovering the lost revenue is by sale of the property to former owners for an amount at least equal to the amount it would have returned had it not been foreclosed and any expenses incurred for its maintenance while it is in the county's hands or by a public sale.

4. In addition to the Attorney General's opinion, there are several reasons why a Land Office should be established and operated under the Board of County Commissioners.

a. The history of the management of tax properties shows that when management of tax foreclosed property is combined with management of county facilities, the duty to return revenues becomes insignificant.

b. The similarity between the functions of the Tax Collector and a Land Office would seem to suggest that they should be combined; however, ORS 311.065 specifically provides for funding of the Tax Collector, deputies, and assistants by the County General Fund, while ORS 275.275 provides for funding of expenses for supervising and maintaining tax lands by proceeds arising from sale and lease of those lands.

c. Budgeting would be greatly simplified if the proceeds and expenses of a Land Office were budgeted separately from other agencies. ORS 275.275 also provides that expenses of supervising and maintaining tax lands be verified by the County Auditor and approved by the Board of County Commissioners. The current organization makes verification difficult.

d. As a matter of practice, the Tax Title Unit presently acts in a nearly independent manner under the Board of County Commissioners. Orders for deeds and contracts are routed directly through County Counsel to the Board for action. Requests for assistance from commissioners' staff, other jurisdictions, other agencies within the county, and the public at large are normally addressed directly to the unit manager, and most appearances before the Board on issues concerning tax lands are made by the unit manager.

e. Since the Tax Title Unit became a semi-independent unit under the Sheriff's Office, there have been substantial increases in recovered revenues.

5. There have been several recent instances where the legislature has passed laws which have significantly hampered our ability to recover lost taxes through sale of foreclosed property. Multnomah County, as the largest county in the state and the one with the most to lose, should provide leadership in legislation which affects our ability to recover revenue. In the last legislature, it was only through chance that we were able to provide testimony which aided in the defeat of a bill which could have cost the taxpayers of this county several hundred thousand dollars annually. Unfortunately, we were not informed of the bill which provides for an expensive and ineffective notification procedure for foreclosures and an excessively long period of redemption.

6. Many foreclosures occur, not because those having an interest in a property can't afford to pay the taxes, but because they don't fully understand the significance of the procedure. Frequently owners of property that has been deeded to the county don't even become concerned until all redemption rights have been lost. Others think that they get a better deal by repurchasing property from the county. Still others think that a foreclosure will clear the title for them. Often, persons eligible for deferrals don't request them. In short, with resources to inform the public of the consequences of foreclosure and the options available to prevent it, fewer properties would be deeded to the county and there would be smaller losses to recover.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. An important means for recovering lost property tax revenue is through management of property received through foreclosure of delinquent property tax liens. The amount that can be recovered is too significant for this function to be relegated to an understaffed, poorly equipped, fifth echelon unit.

2. Given adequate resources, paid for by increased productivity, an independent Land Office could recover enough revenue to significantly offset taxes cancelled by foreclosure.

3. An independent Land Office could respond more readily to changing conditions and needs.

4. The framework of a Land Office already exists in the Tax Title Unit and a transition could be made with no administrative difficulty and little additional expense.

SUMMARY OF TAX TITLE ACTIVITY 1976-1987

RECOVERY OF CANCELLED TAXES

FISCAL YEAR ENDING	TOTAL JUDGEMENT AND DECREE	TOTAL CANCELLED TAXES	TURNOVER	DIFFERENCE
1975/76	\$ 27,417.31	\$ 41,125.97	\$ 59,003.00	\$ 17,877.03
1976/77	\$ 31,305.36	\$ 46,958.04	\$ 36,396.00	-\$ 10,562.04
1977/78	\$ 6,791.47	\$ 10,187.21	\$ 81,120.00	\$ 70,932.79
1978/79	\$ 13,355.62	\$ 20,033.43	\$ 0.00	-\$ 20,033.43
1979/80	\$ 46,143.71	\$ 69,215.57	\$ 89,875.00	\$ 20,659.43
1980/81	\$ 23,914.69	\$ 35,872.04	\$ 93,903.00	\$ 58,030.96
1981/82	\$ 80,376.04	\$ 120,564.06	\$ 189,426.00	\$ 68,861.94
1982/83	\$ 144,125.10	\$ 216,187.65	\$ 54,859.00	-\$161,328.65
1983/84	\$ 89,630.43	\$ 134,445.65	\$ 97,438.00	-\$ 37,007.65
1984/85	\$ 219,469.62	\$ 329,204.43	\$ 480,512.69	\$ 151,308.26
1985/86	\$ 293,301.58	\$ 439,952.37	\$ 0.00	-\$439,952.37
1986/87	\$ 367,022.96	\$ 550,534.44	\$ 525,962.90	-\$ 24,571.54
TOTALS	\$1,342,853.89	\$2,014,280.86	\$1,708,495.59	-\$305,785.27

SALES ACTIVITY

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF SALES	CONTRACTS RECEIVABLE
1975/76	46	\$ 94,191.00
1976/77	67	\$ 111,410.00
1977/78	64	\$ 117,655.00
1978/79	30	\$ 150,241.00
1979/80	37	\$ 176,324.00
1980/81	57	\$ 165,702.00
1981/82	45	\$ 149,724.00
1982/83	64	\$ 259,987.00
1983/84	127	\$ 384,901.00
1984/85	55	\$ 454,346.00
1985/86	135	\$ 729,957.00
1986/87	100	\$ 842,640.00

SUMMARY OF TAX TITLE ACTIVITY 1976-1987

REVENUES AND EXPENSES

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED	PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT EXPENSES	PERCENT OF REVENUE	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES	PERCENT OF REVENUE	TOTAL EXPENSE	PERCENT OF REVENUE	TURNOVER	PERCENT OF REVENUE
1975/76	80,908.00	16,500.00	20.3	5,405.00	6.7	21,905.00	27.0	59,003.00	73.0
1976/77	61,178.00	16,500.00	27.0	8,282.00	13.5	24,782.00	40.5	36,396.00	59.5
1977/78	102,688.00	16,500.00	16.0	5,068.00	5.0	21,568.00	21.0	81,120.00	79.0
1978/79	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
1979/80	144,252.00	33,000.00	22.9	21,377.00	14.8	54,377.00	37.7	89,875.00	62.3
1980/81	140,838.00	18,500.00	12.8	28,935.00	20.5	46,935.00	33.3	93,903.00	66.7
1981/82	239,984.00	630.00	0.3	49,928.00	20.8	50,558.00	21.1	189,426.00	78.9
1982/83	102,054.00	35,311.00	34.6	11,884.00	11.6	47,195.00	46.2	54,859.00	53.8
1983/84	151,684.00	44,234.00	29.2	10,012.00	6.6	54,246.82	45.8	97,438.00	64.2
1984/85	264,623.92	59,714.00	22.6	24,397.11	9.2	84,111.13	31.8	180,512.69	68.2
1985/86	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
1986/87	713,556.15	123,857.54	17.4	63,735.71	8.9	187,593.24	26.3	525,962.90	73.7

SUMMARY OF TAX TITLE ACTIVITY FY 1987/88 - TO APRIL 30, 1988

REVENUES AND EXPENSES

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED	PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT EXPENSES	PERCENT OF REVENUE	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES	PERCENT OF REVENUE	TOTAL EXPENSE	PERCENT OF REVENUE	TURNOVER	PERCENT OF REVENUE
1987/88	735,173.53	69,804.67	9.5	106,131.18	14.4	175,935.85	23.9	559,237.68	76.1

RECOVERY OF CANCELLED TAXES

FISCAL YEAR ENDING	TOTAL JUDGEMENT AND DECREE	TOTAL CANCELLED TAXES	TURNOVER	DIFFERENCE
1987/88	\$ 540,685.64	\$ 831,601.74	\$ 559,237.68	\$ 272,364.06

SALES ACTIVITY

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF SALES	CONTRACTS RECEIVABLE
1987/88	101	\$ 880,910.00

**B-Engrossed
Senate Bill 568**

Ordered by the House June 10
Including Senate Amendments dated April 14
and House Amendments dated June 10

Sponsored by Senators J. HILL, COHEN, DUKES, KERANS, McCOY, WYERS, Representatives AGRONS, BARILLA, CARTER, FORD, HOSTICKA, PETERSON, ROBERTS, SHIPRACK, VAN VLIET, Senator HAMBY

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

Requires, when county sells property acquired through foreclosure, that county first pay valid lienholders and then previous owners any excess of sale price over sum of cost of selling property and amount of delinquent taxes, interest and penalties due at time property was deeded to county.

1 *ORS 312.* **A BILL FOR AN ACT**
2 Relating to foreclosure of tax liens; amending ORS 275.275. *COUNTY LANDS*

3 **Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:**

4 **SECTION 1.** ORS 275.275 is amended to read:

5 275.275. (1)(a) The proceeds arising under ORS 275.090 to 275.290 and 275.296 to 275.310 first
6 shall be applied to refund the county general fund for the full amount advanced by the county to
7 pay the state tax upon all properties upon which the county has foreclosed liens for delinquent
8 taxes, and second, shall be applied to refund the county general fund for all the costs and expenses
9 incurred by the county in the maintenance and supervision of such properties and in any suits by
10 it to quiet its title to property sold, **including expenses incurred by the county when selling the**
11 **property, the actual cost of the sale, cost of necessary title reports and any other costs**
12 **necessary for the sale.** The proceeds so applied as refunds shall not amount to more than the tax
13 actually paid and the costs and expenses actually incurred by the county.

14 (b) After the refunds authorized under paragraph (a) of this subsection are made, the county
15 treasurer shall credit to the general fund of the county proceeds arising under ORS 275.090 to
16 275.290 and 275.296 to 275.310 from the sale of real property acquired by the county in any manner
17 other than by foreclosure of delinquent tax liens or by exchange for land originally acquired by
18 foreclosure of delinquent tax liens and proceeds arising under ORS 275.294 from any lease or
19 conveyance granting rights to explore, prospect for or remove biogas that is produced by decom-
20 position of solid waste at any land disposal site or former land disposal site owned by the county.
21 The proceeds described in this paragraph include payments for such real property sold under con-
22 tract pursuant to ORS 275.190 or 275.200. As used in this paragraph, "land disposal site" has the
23 meaning given that term in ORS 459.005 (9).

24 (2)(a) Except for the proceeds arising under ORS 275.294 that are described in subsection (1) of
25 this section, all proceeds arising under ORS 275.294 shall be segregated from the proceeds described
26 in subsection (1) of this section and shall be deposited in a separate account maintained by the
27 county. Only moneys obtained under ORS 275.294, and interest earned thereon, shall be credited

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted.

1 to the account established under this paragraph.

2 (b) Not more than 10 percent of the proceeds arising under ORS 275.294 may be applied to re-
3 imburse any taxing district within the county for costs and expenses necessarily incurred by the
4 district in providing improved, additional or extraordinary services required on lands in the county
5 as a result of exploration, drilling, mining, logging or other activities authorized under a lease or
6 conveyance under ORS 275.294. Such services include, but are not limited to, fire protection and
7 road construction and maintenance.

8 (c) Ten percent of the proceeds arising under ORS 275.294 may be applied to reimburse the
9 county for administrative expenses incurred under ORS 275.294 and this subsection. If, in any year,
10 such expenses exceed 10 percent of the proceeds arising under ORS 275.294, the amount of expenses
11 not reimbursed may be carried forward into succeeding years until the county is fully reimbursed.
12 However, not more than 10 percent of the proceeds arising under ORS 275.294 in any one year may
13 be used for such reimbursement.

14 (d) Costs and expenses sought to be reimbursed under this subsection shall be verified by the
15 county treasurer or auditor.

16 (e) Moneys applied as reimbursement under this subsection shall be distributed by the county
17 treasurer in accordance with an order of the county governing body.

18 (3) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, after a portion of the proceeds is
19 applied as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the balance of the proceeds arising
20 under ORS 275.090 to 275.310, including the payments for land sold under contract pursuant to ORS
21 275.190 or 275.200, shall be distributed by the county treasurer in accordance with an order of the
22 county governing body in accordance with the formula provided in ORS 311.390 which is currently
23 being used for the distribution of tax collections. Notwithstanding ORS 294.080, as used in this
24 subsection, "balance of the proceeds arising under ORS 275.090 to 275.310" includes all accumulated
25 interest earned on the proceeds arising under ORS 275.294, unless a court of competent jurisdiction
26 rules otherwise.

27 (4) Distribution of moneys under subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall be made on or be-
28 fore June 30 and December 31 in each year.

29 (5) If the property sold was acquired by foreclosure of a delinquent tax lien, the balance
30 of the proceeds left after distribution under subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be
31 paid out as follows:

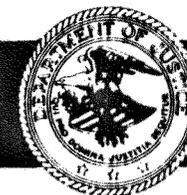
32 (a) First, to fully reimburse any taxing district for any delinquent taxes, interest and
33 penalties which were due on the property when it was conveyed to the county;

34 (b) Second, to reimburse any person for the amount secured by a lien on the property
35 of the person who had a recorded lien on the property when it was conveyed to the county.
36 Persons shall be reimbursed under this paragraph in the same order as the priority of their
37 liens; and.

38 (c) Third, the remainder shall go to the person forfeiting the property. However, if the
39 person forfeiting the property is a corporation which has been dissolved under ORS chapter
40 57 or any other law, an unincorporated association dissolved by action of its members or an
41 individual who cannot be located by the county after a reasonable and diligent effort, the
42 remainder shall be distributed as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

43

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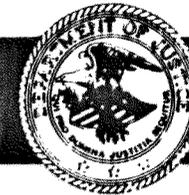
James K. Stewart, Director
(202) 724-2942

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)

a program of the
National Institute of Justice
cofunded by the
Bureau of Justice Assistance

May 1988

1



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PURPOSE OF DUF PROGRAM

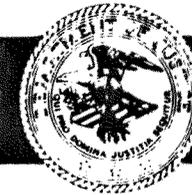
- To provide each city with information for:
 - Detecting drug epidemics earlier;
 - Planning allocation of law enforcement resources;
 - Determining treatment and prevention needs;
 - Measuring the impact of efforts to reduce drug abuse and crime.
- To provide national level estimates of illicit drug abuse in offenders.
- To track and forecast national drug use trends.



DUF METHODS

- Voluntary interviews and urine specimens obtained from male and female arrestees in the largest cities;
- 200–250 new male arrestees and 100 new female arrestees sampled every 3 months;
- Male arrestees primarily charged with nondrug felony offenses;
- Response rates consistently high: 95 percent of arrestees agree to interview, over 80 percent of these provide a specimen;
- Specimens analyzed by a single laboratory;
- Juveniles to join DUF in 1988;
- DUF to be expanded to 25 cities in 1988.

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NUMBER OF ARRESTEES IN EACH SITE WHO WERE TESTED FOR DRUGS BY THE DUF PROGRAM DURING THE JANUARY-MARCH 1988 QUARTER

Site	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Los Angeles (L.A.)	412	241
San Diego (S.D.)	254	none
Portland, Or. (Por.)	251	106
Phoenix (Px.)	245	105
Houston (Hou.)	249	none
New Orleans (N.O.)	192	86
Chicago (Chi.)	218	54
Detroit (Det.)	199	53
Fort Lauderdale (F.L.)	167	none
Washington, D.C. (D.C.)	905*	154*
New York (N.Y.)	274	94

*Includes all arrestees tested in March by the D.C. pretrial testing program.

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DISTRIBUTION OF ARREST CHARGES IN THE TESTED MALE ARRESTEES FROM EACH SITE

(Results from January–March 1988)

TOP CHARGE	L.A. (412)	S.D. (254)	POR. (251)	PX. (245)	HOU. (249)	N.O. (192)	CHI. (218)	DET. (197)	N.Y. (274)
Drug sale/poss.	12	40	14	7	22	4	20	27	16
Larceny	8	8	14	19	17	15	8	6	22
Burglary	17	14	13	11	11	10	11	4	6
Assault	10	4	18	11	4	8	15	3	11
Stolen prop.	15	10	5	4	11	13	7	5	4
Robbery	7	3	5	5	3	6	8	4	10
Sex offenses	6	2	3	6	4	8	3	9	1
Weapons	3	6	3	2	3	8	6	6	7
Homicide	2	0	1	1	3	3	1	7	1
Other	20	13	24	34	22	25	21	29	22
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felony offense	87%	98%	65%	61%	64%	79%	67%	52%	53%

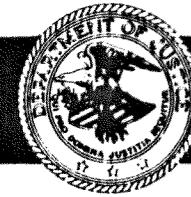
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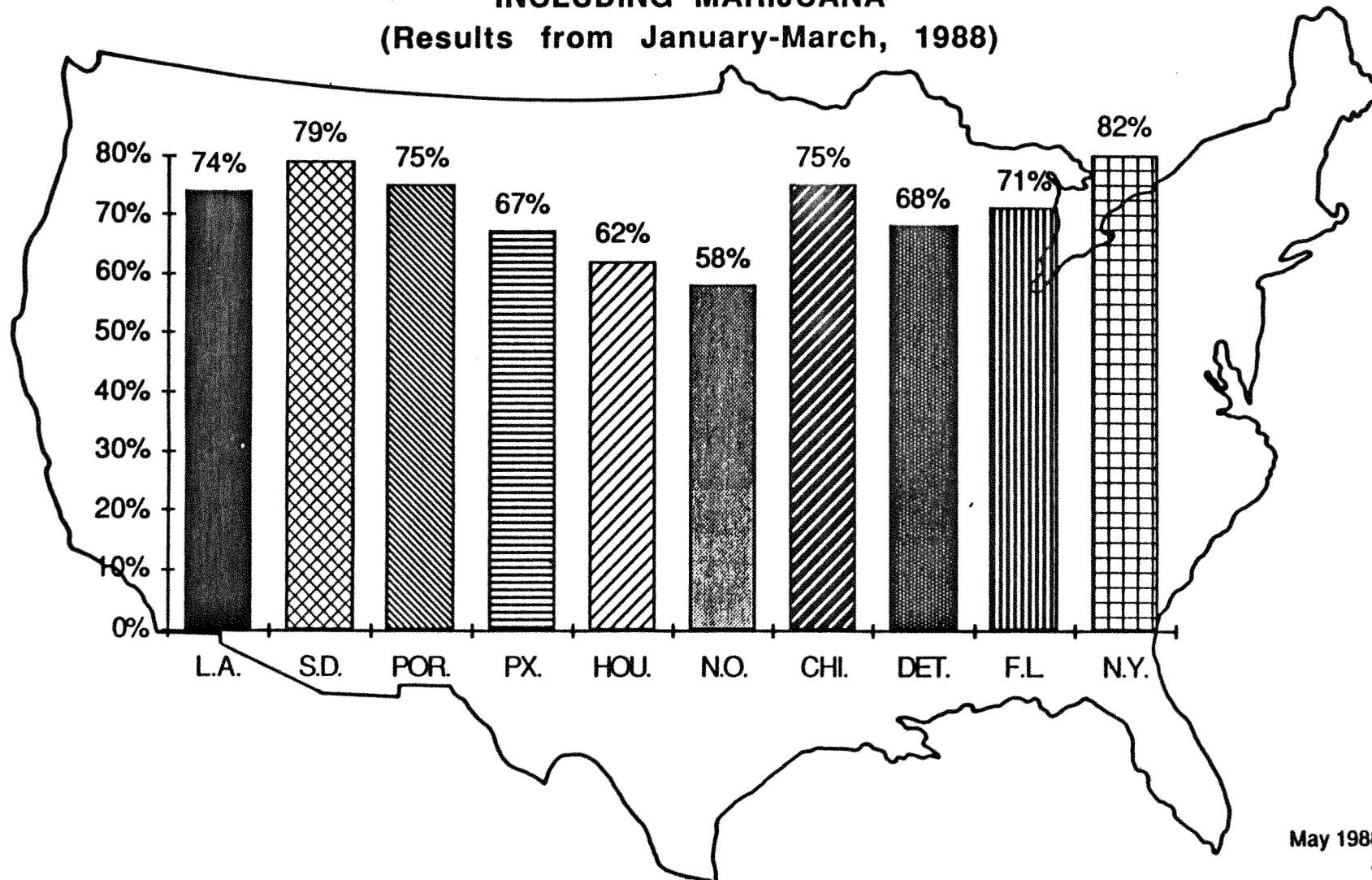
DISTRIBUTION OF ARREST CHARGES IN THE TESTED FEMALE ARRESTEES FROM EACH SITE

(Results from January–March 1988)

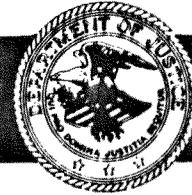
	L.A. (241)	POR. (104)	PX. (105)	N.O. (86)	CHI. (54)	DET. (52)	N.Y. (94)
TOP CHARGE							
Larceny	20	25	30	38	7	6	27
Sex offenses	30	21	15	12	33	12	25
Drug sale/ poss.	15	13	10	9	26	10	22
Assault	5	10	7	12	7	2	9
Burglary	7	3	7	0	4	2	2
Stolen property	2	3	4	6	2	2	2
Robbery	1	1	0	0	4	0	4
Weapons	1	2	0	2	2	2	0
Other	19	22	27	21	15	64	9
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felony offense	44%	52%	48%	47%	41%	31%	28%



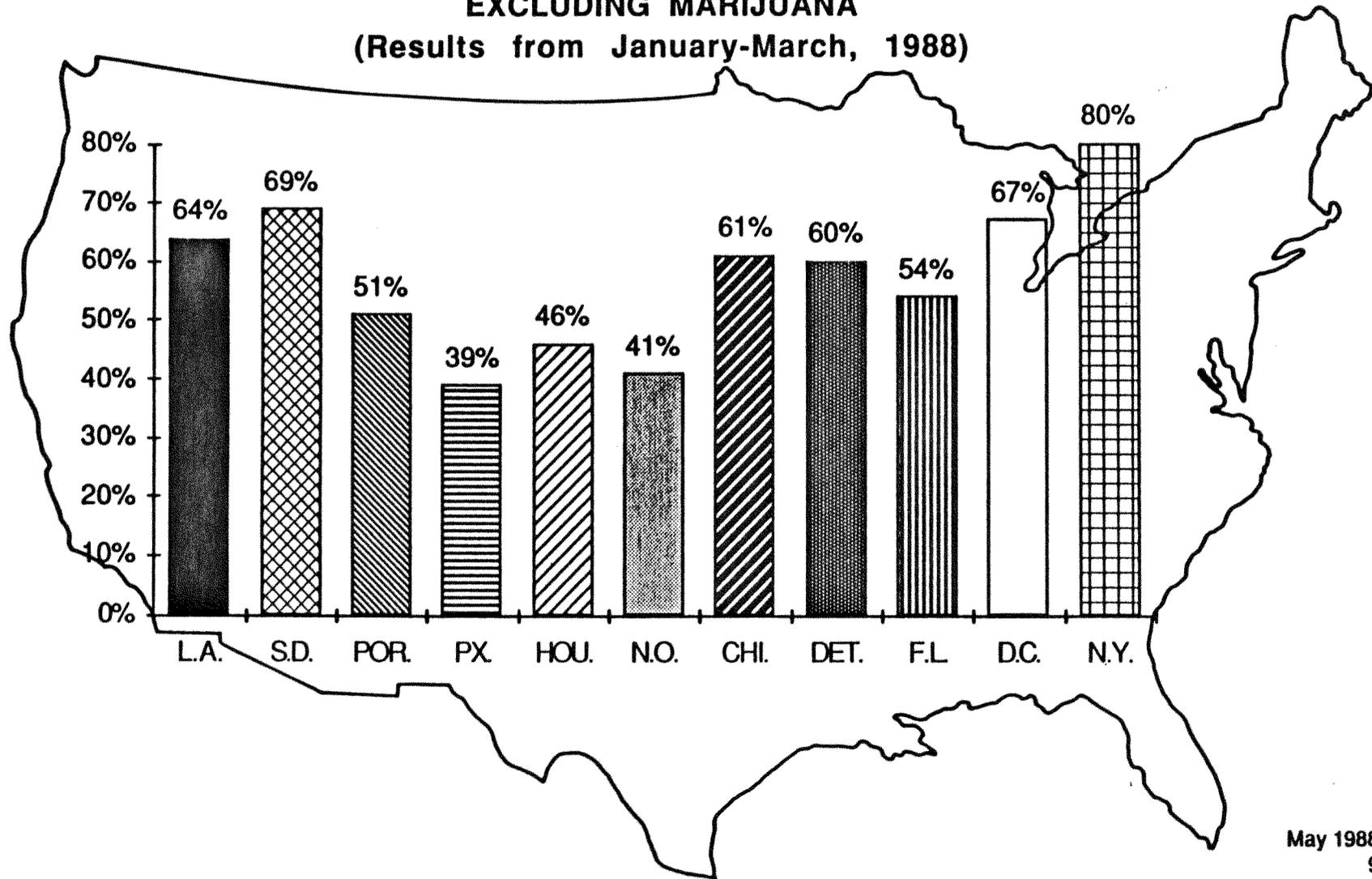
PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG, INCLUDING MARIJUANA (Results from January-March, 1988)



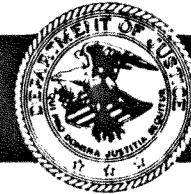
National Institute of Justice



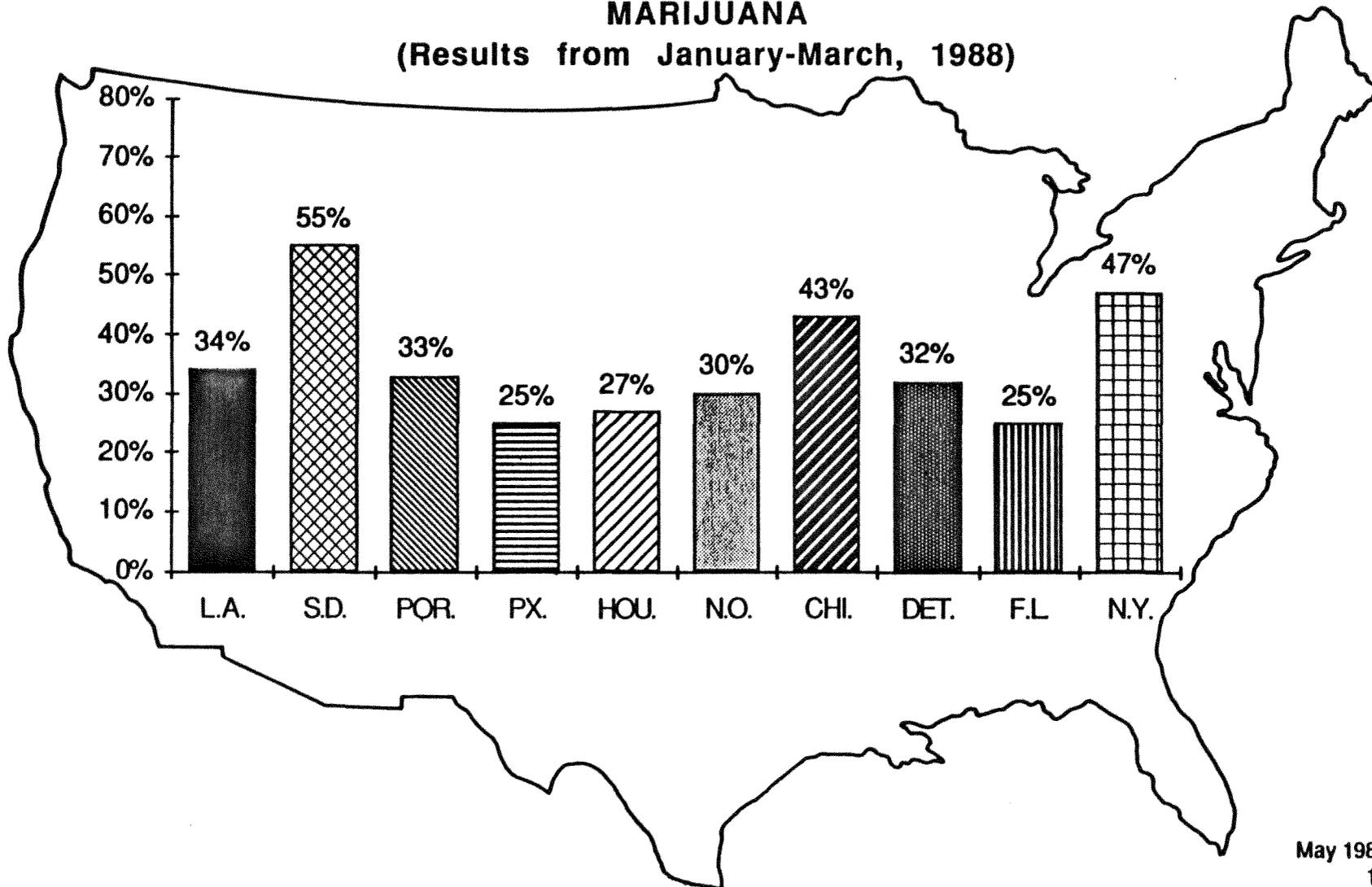
**PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG,
EXCLUDING MARIJUANA
(Results from January-March, 1988)**



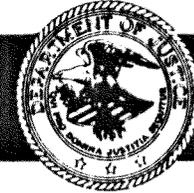
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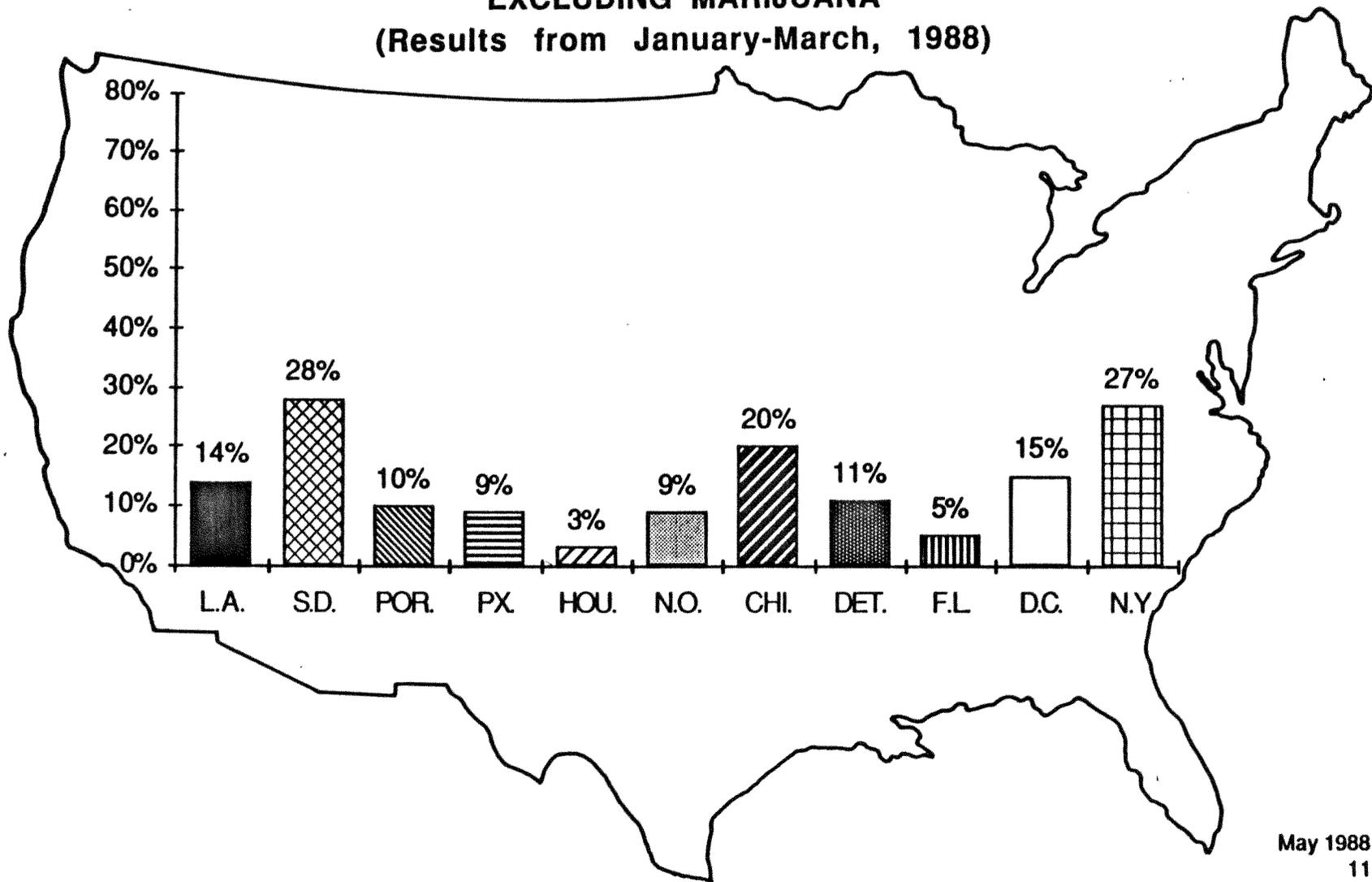
PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR 2+ DRUGS, INCLUDING MARIJUANA (Results from January-March, 1988)

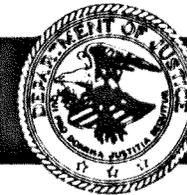


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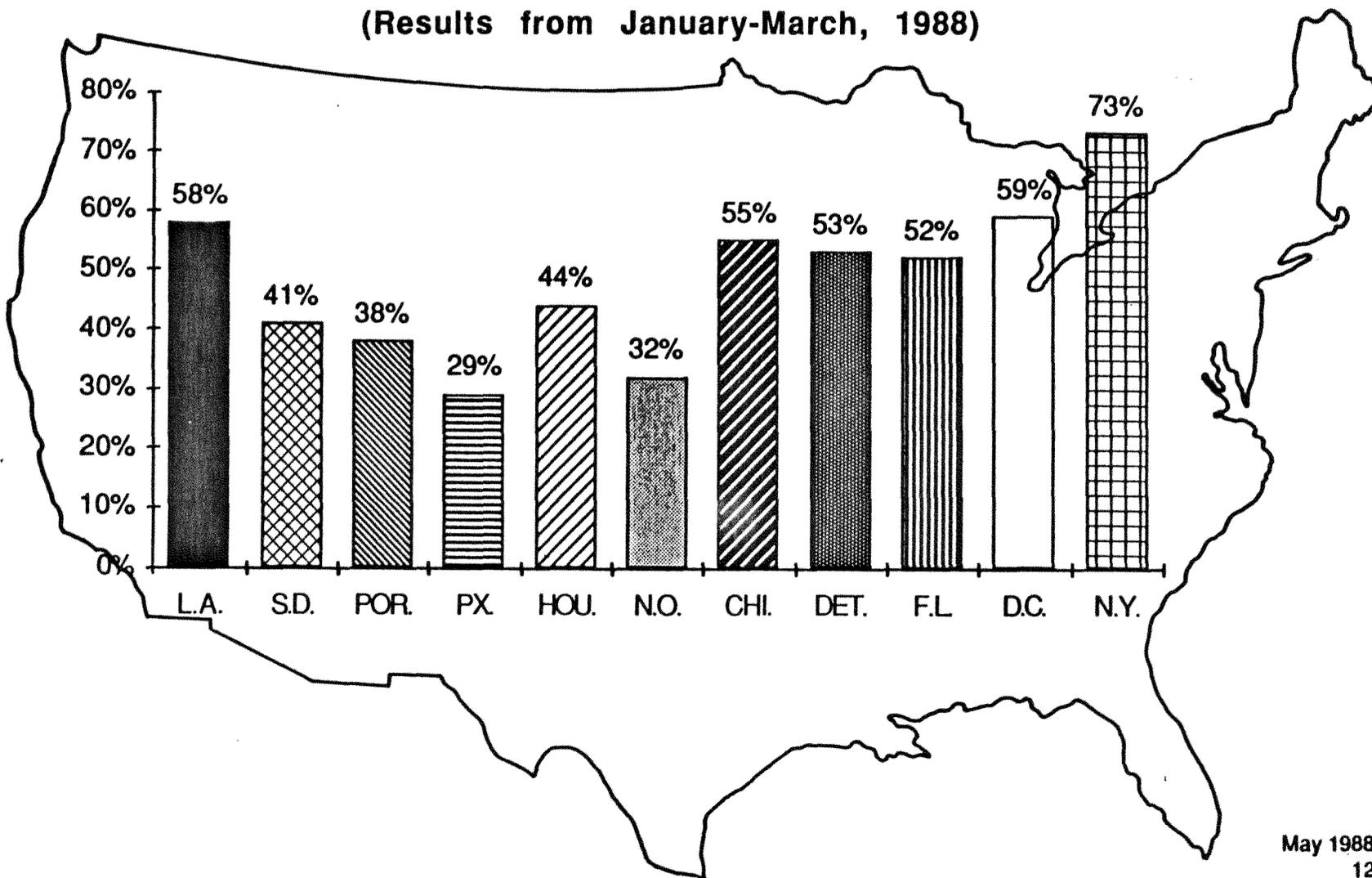


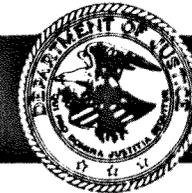
**PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR 2+ DRUGS,
EXCLUDING MARIJUANA
(Results from January-March, 1988)**



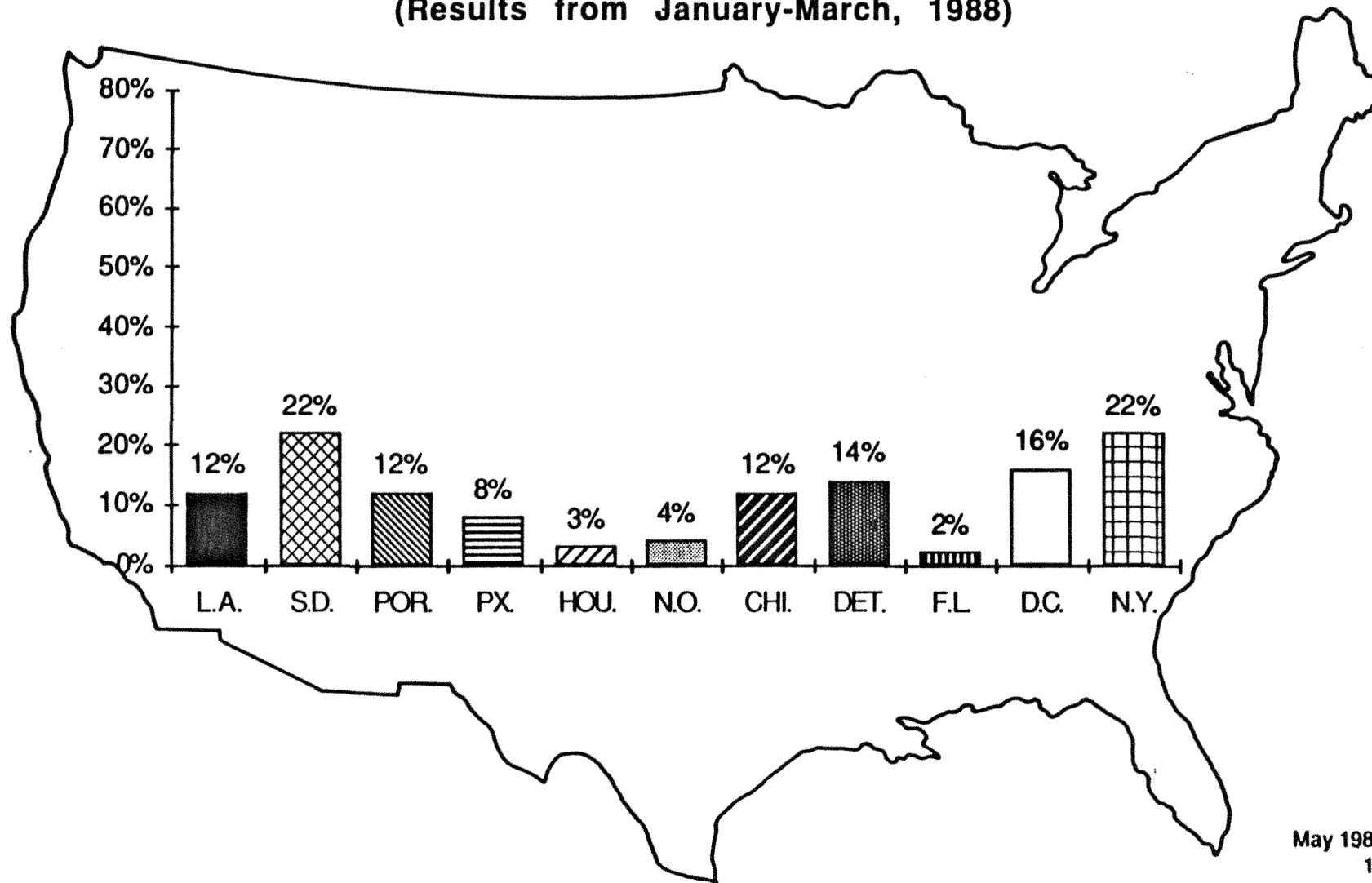


PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR COCAINE
(Results from January-March, 1988)





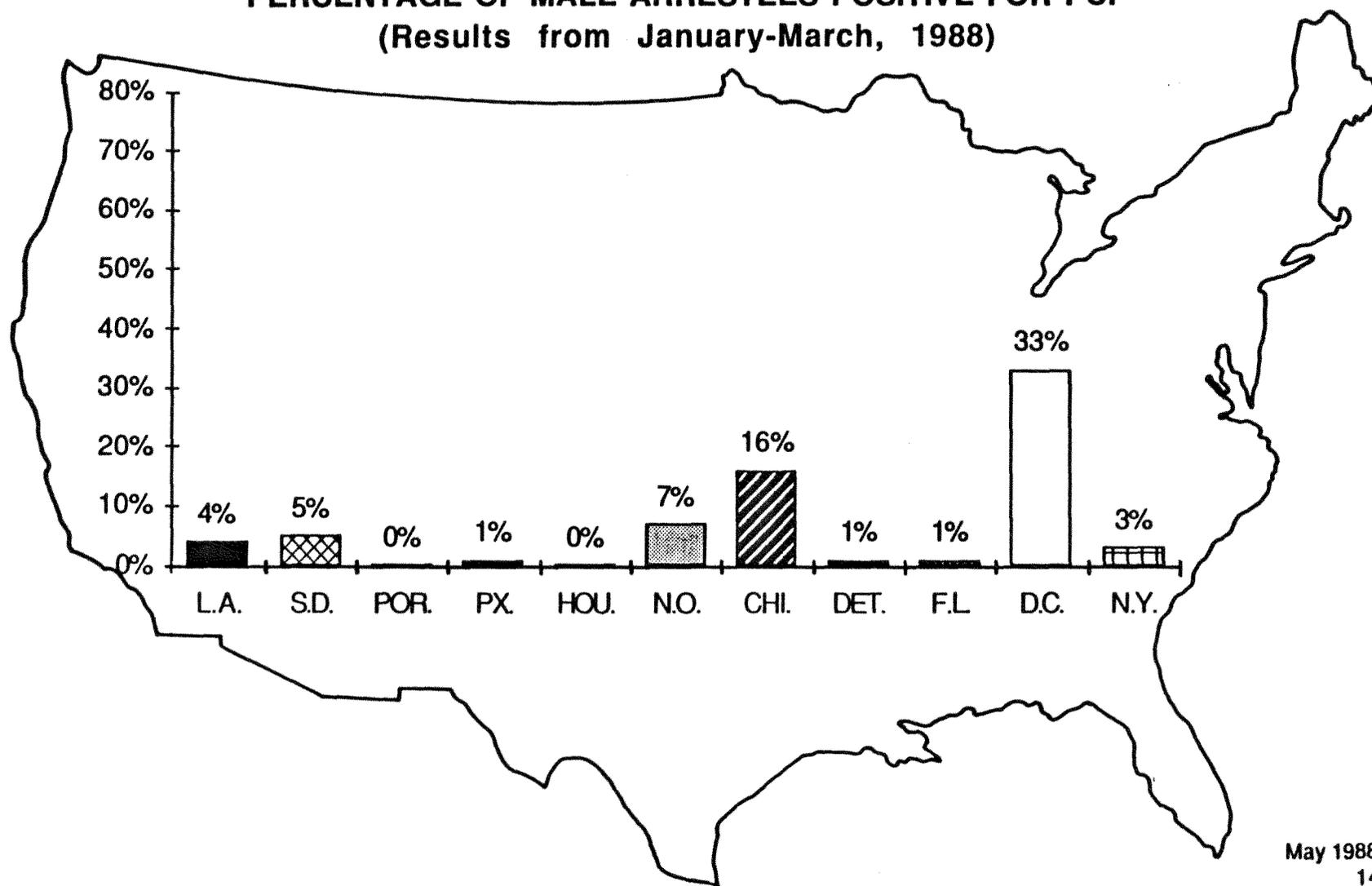
PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR OPIATES (Results from January-March, 1988)

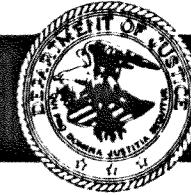


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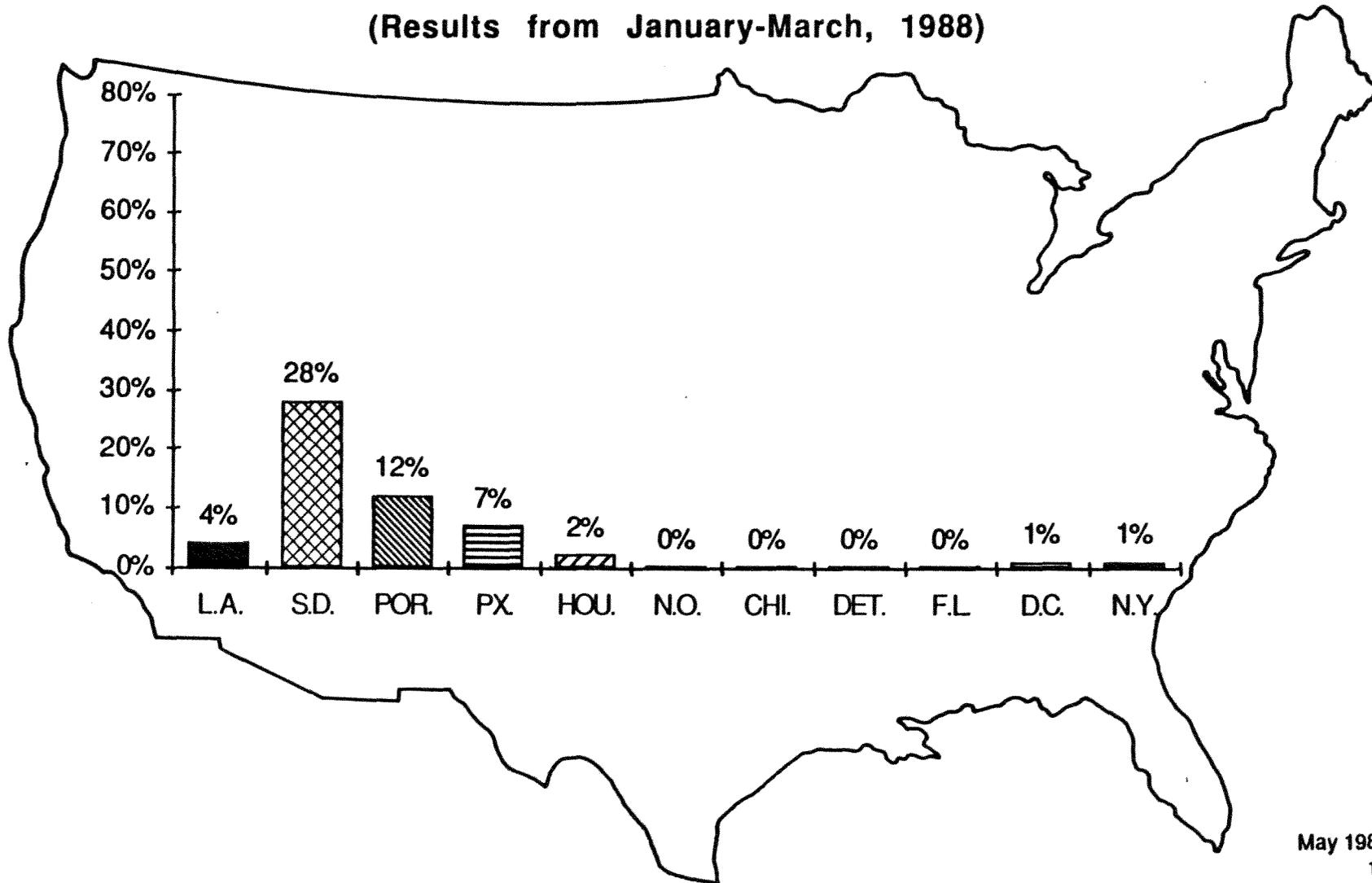


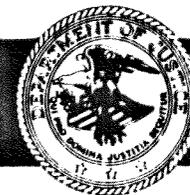
**PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR PCP
(Results from January-March, 1988)**



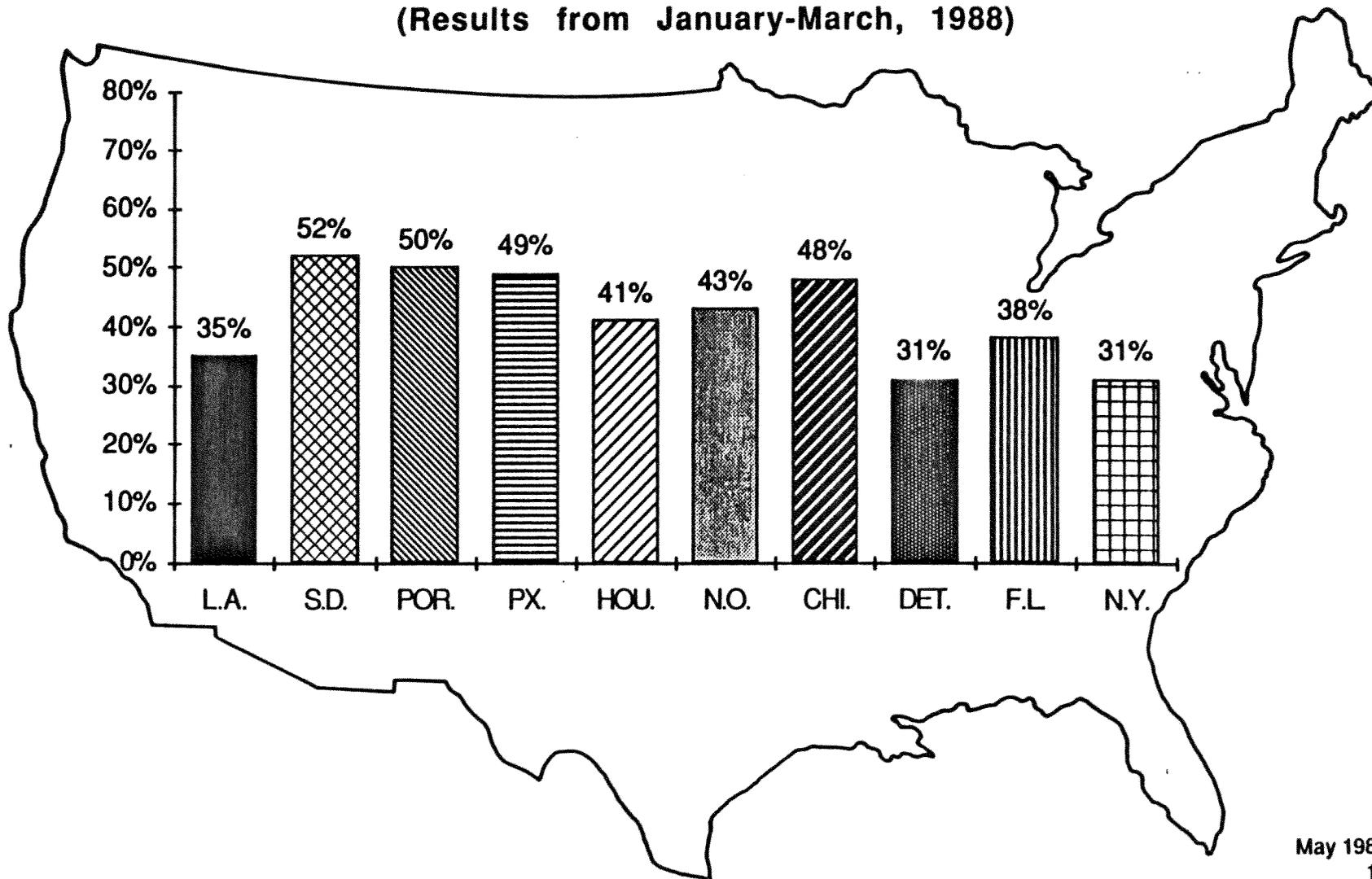


PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR AMPHETAMINES (Results from January-March, 1988)

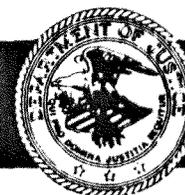




PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR MARIJUANA (Results from January-March, 1988)

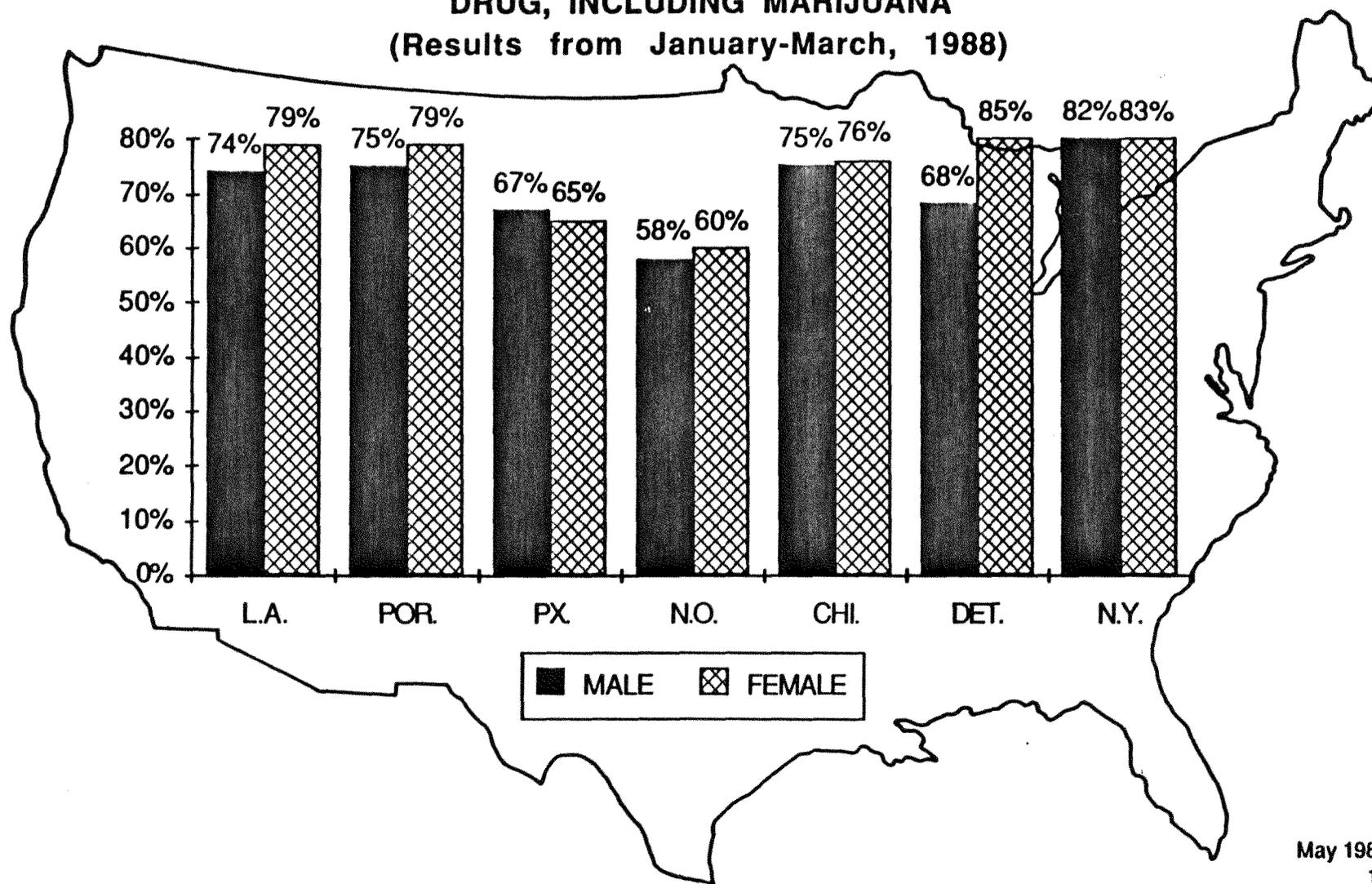


National Institute of Justice



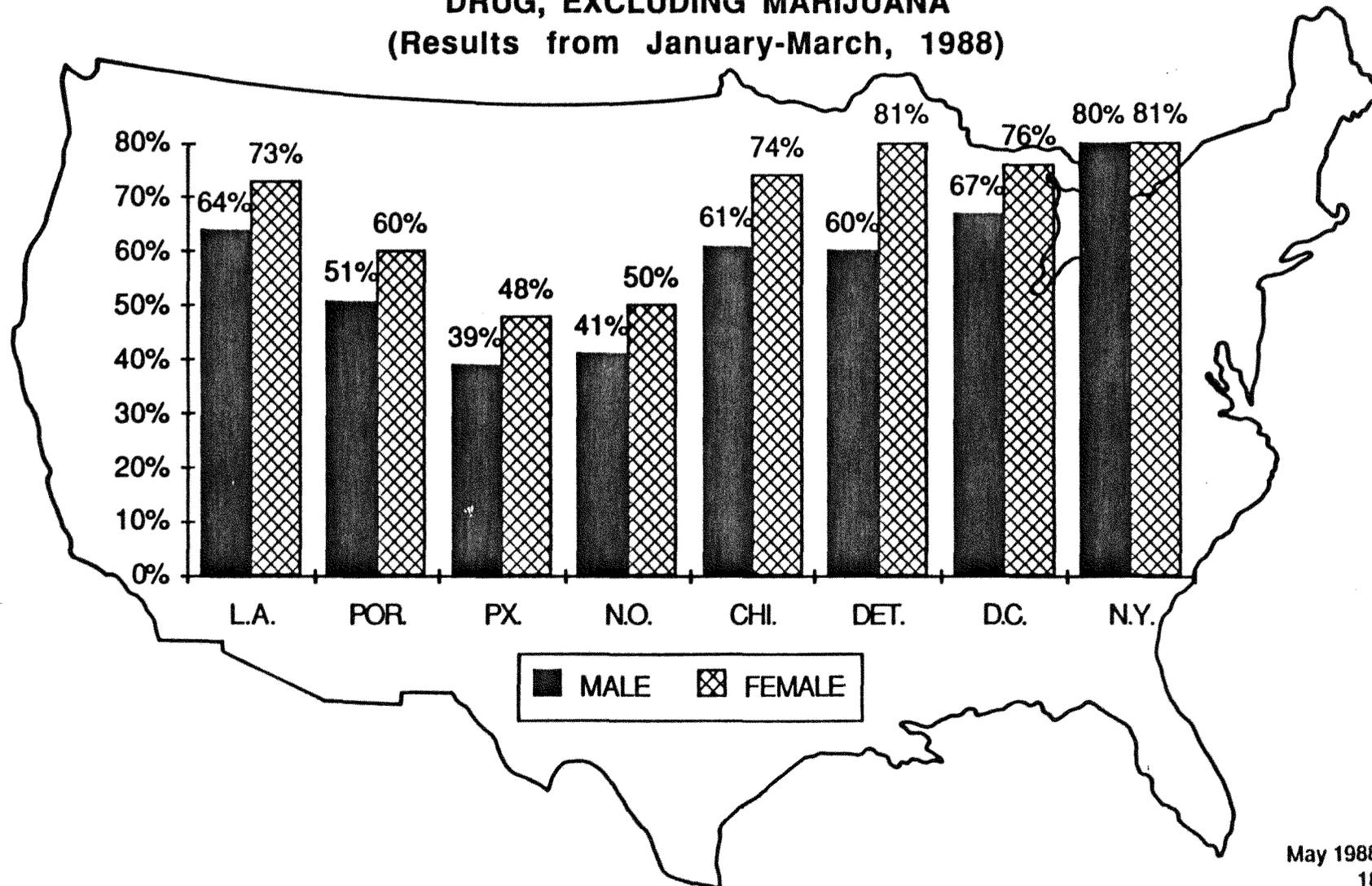
PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG, INCLUDING MARIJUANA

(Results from January-March, 1988)





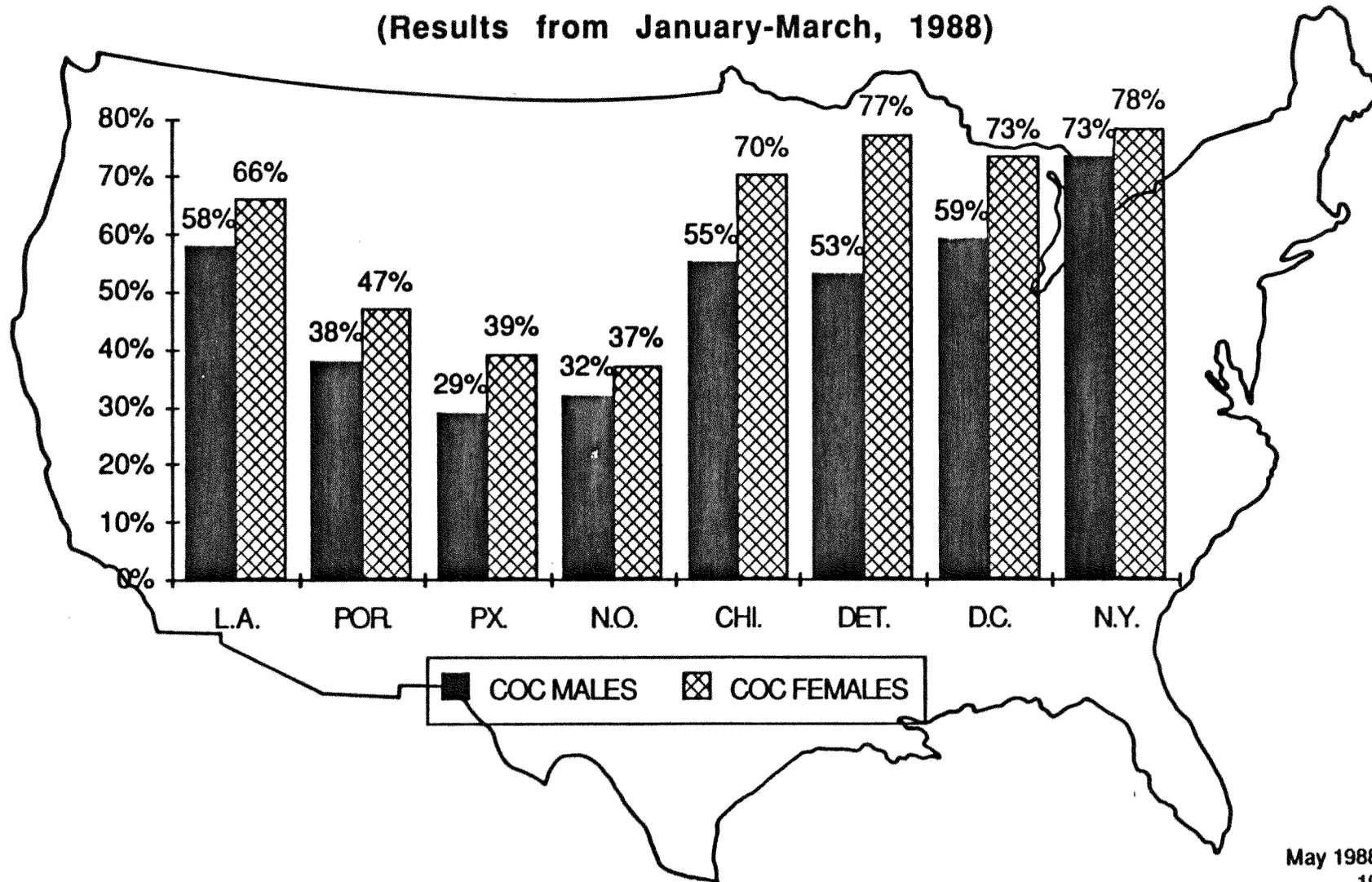
PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG, EXCLUDING MARIJUANA (Results from January-March, 1988)



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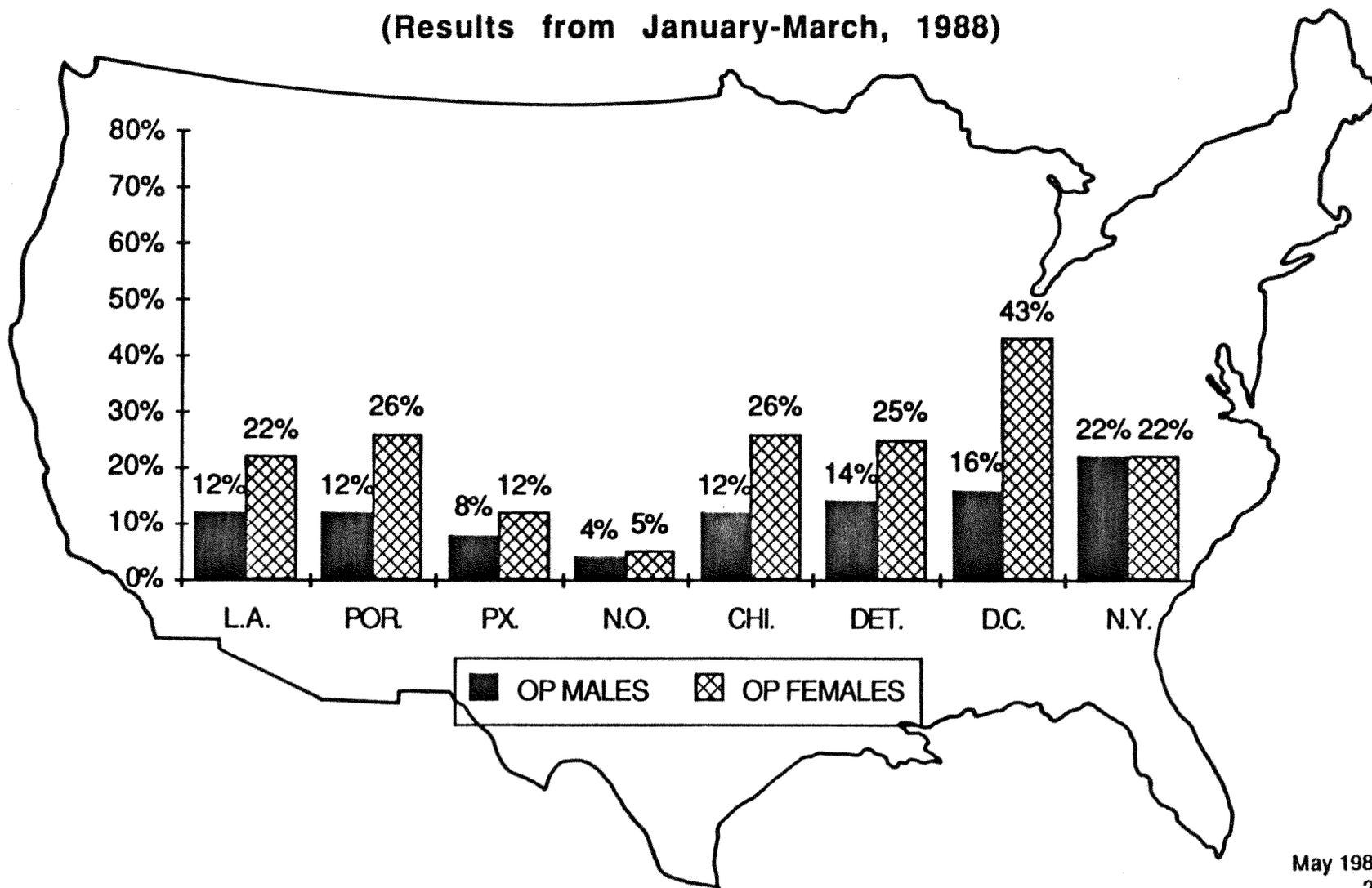


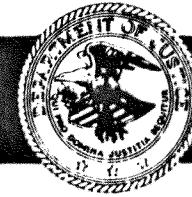
PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR COCAINE
(Results from January-March, 1988)



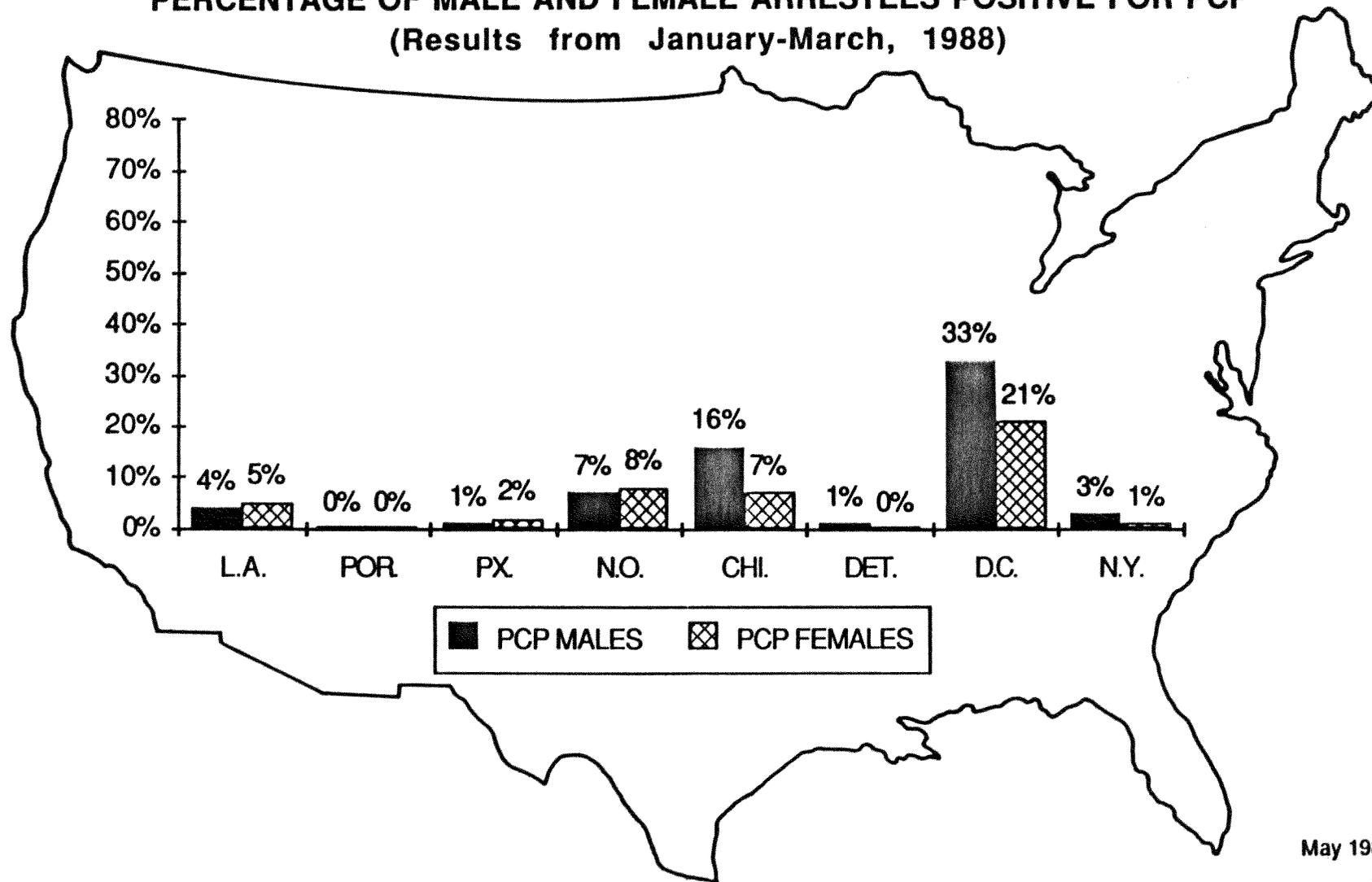


PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR OPIATES (Results from January-March, 1988)





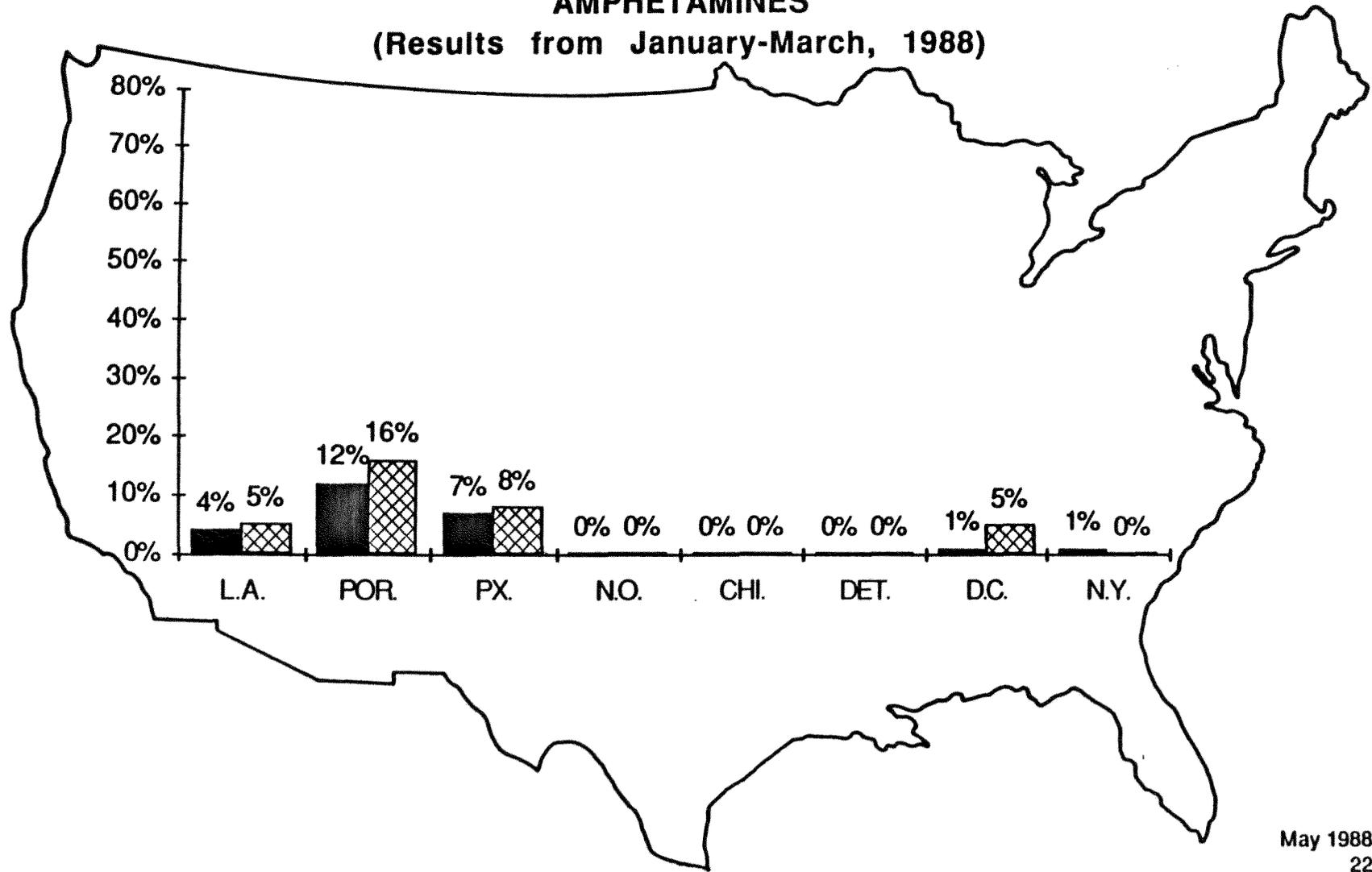
PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR PCP
(Results from January-March, 1988)



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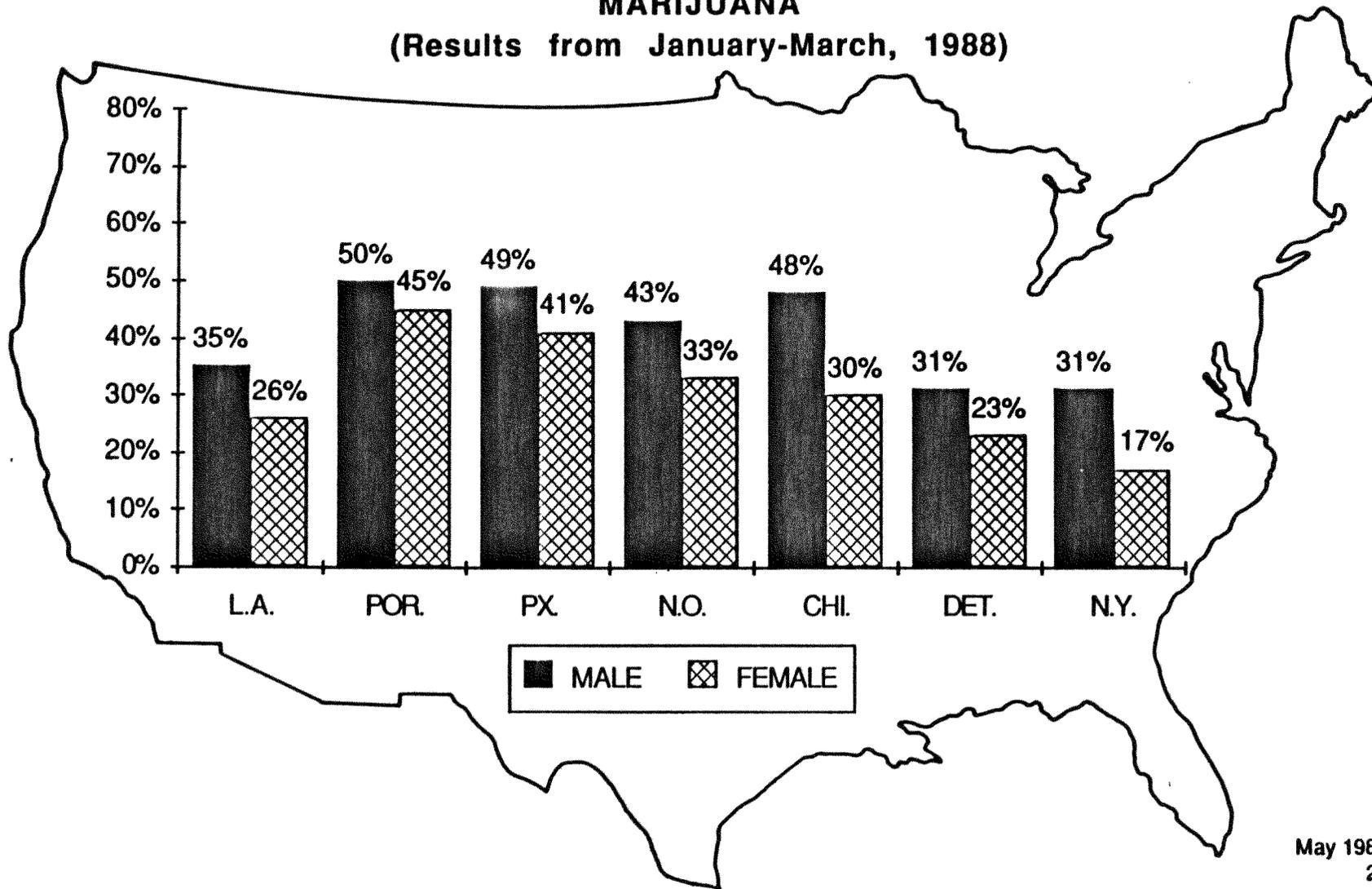
PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR AMPHETAMINES
(Results from January-March, 1988)



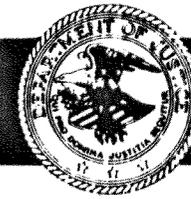


PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR MARIJUANA

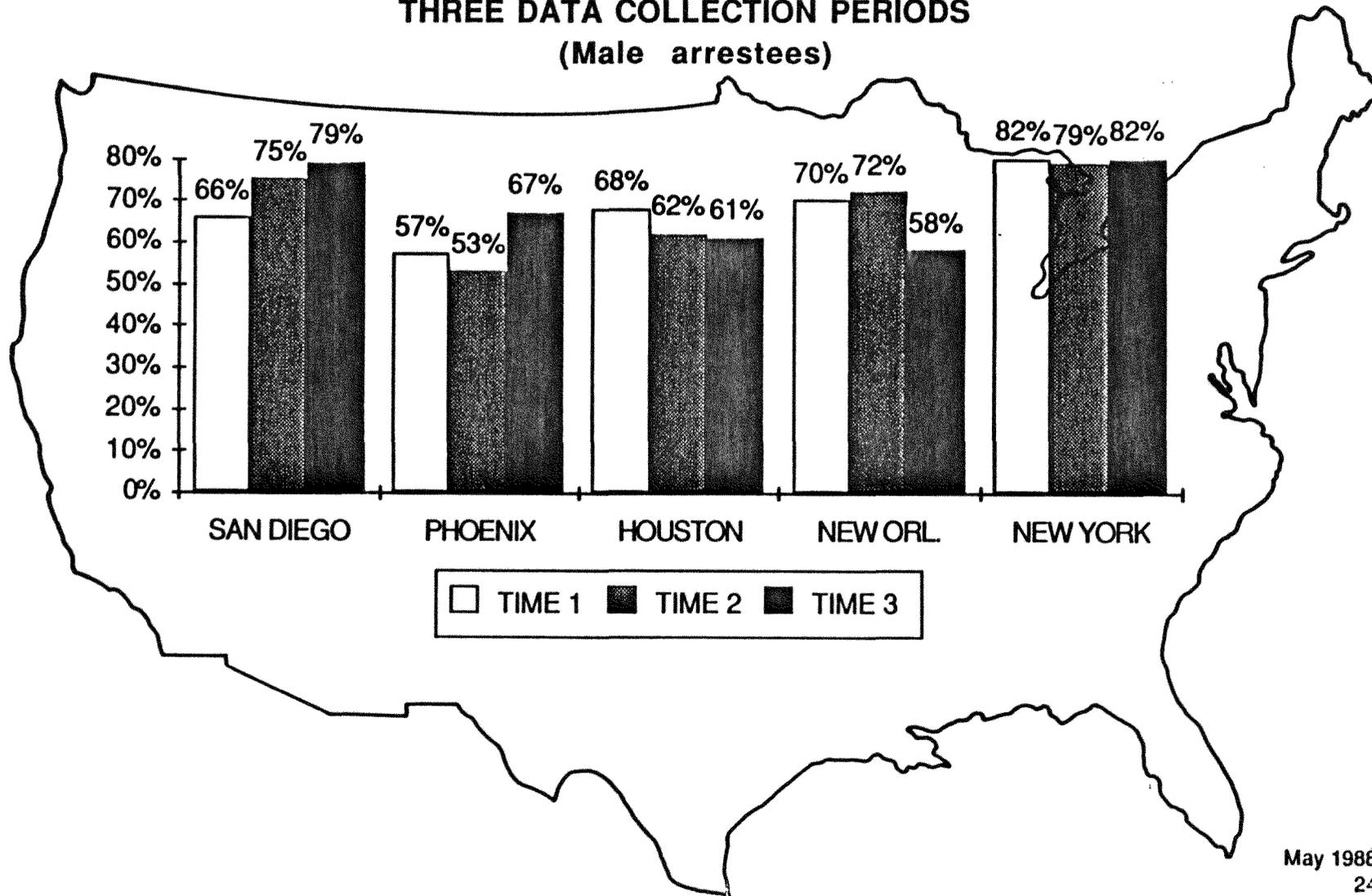
(Results from January-March, 1988)

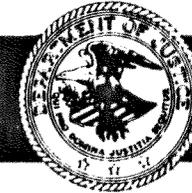


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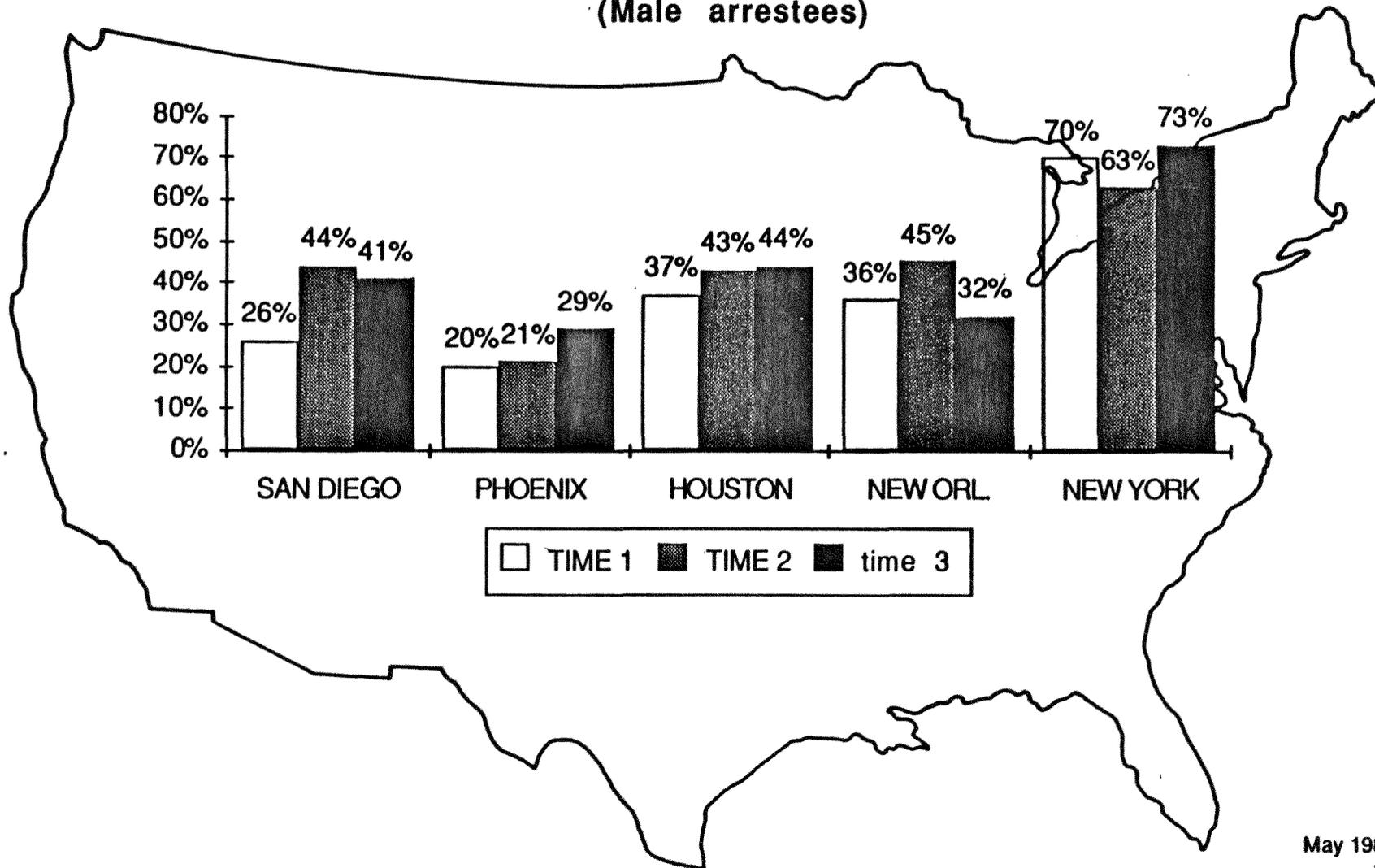


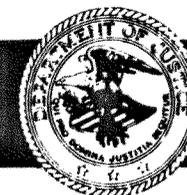
PERCENTAGE POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG, INCLUDING MARIJUANA, FROM
THREE DATA COLLECTION PERIODS
(Male arrestees)



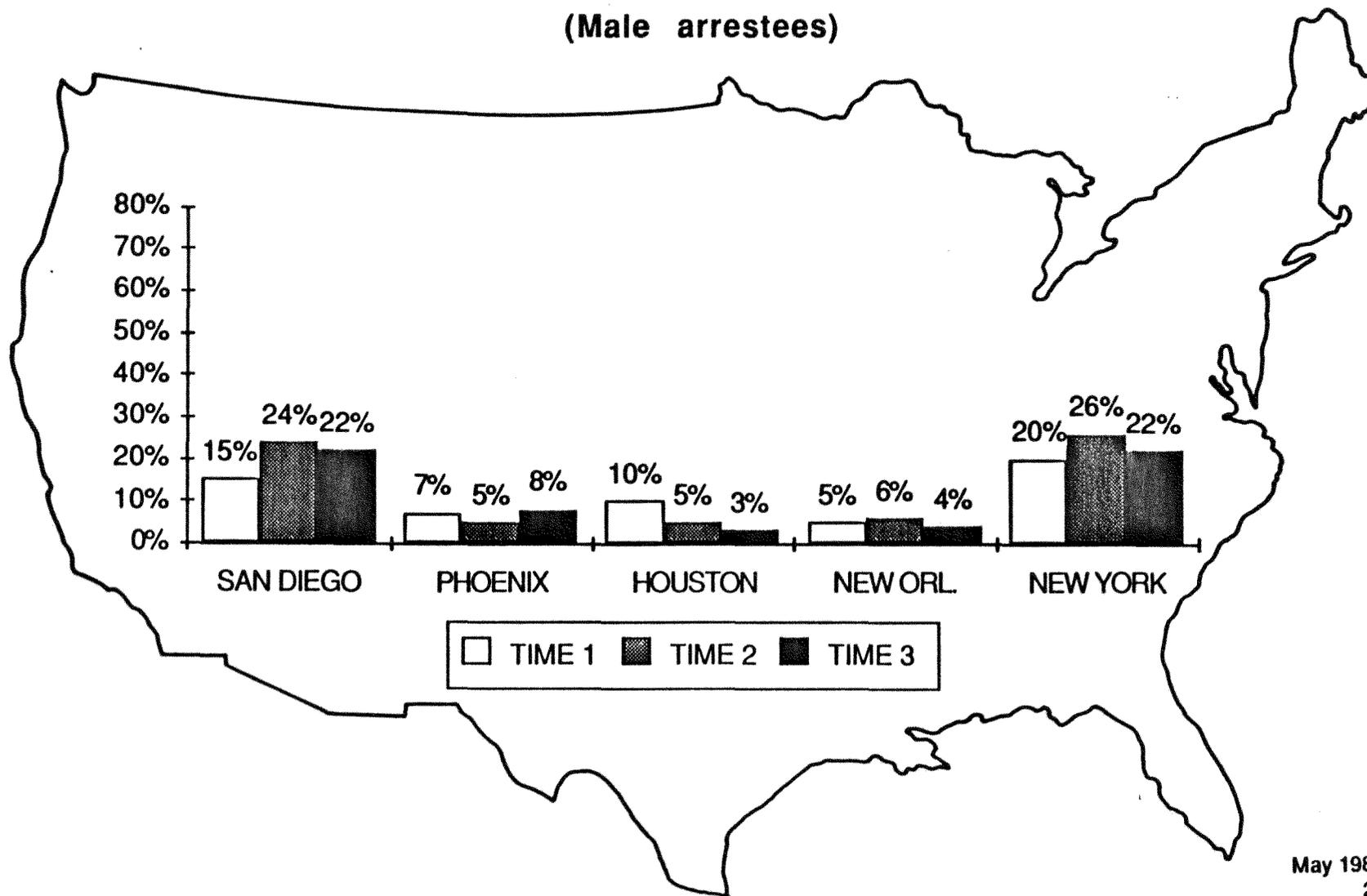


COCAINE RESULTS FROM THREE DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)



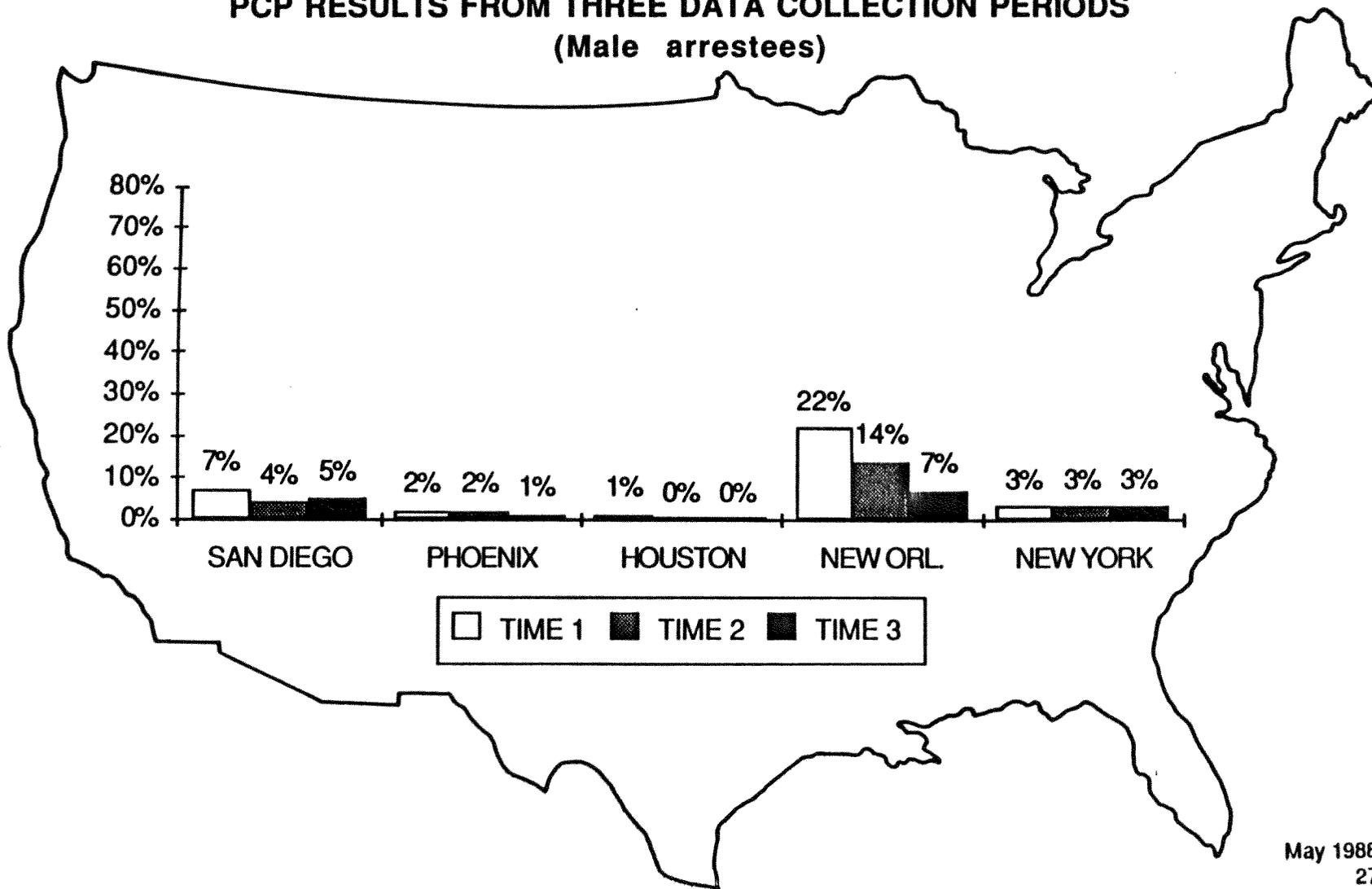


OPIATE RESULTS FROM THREE DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)



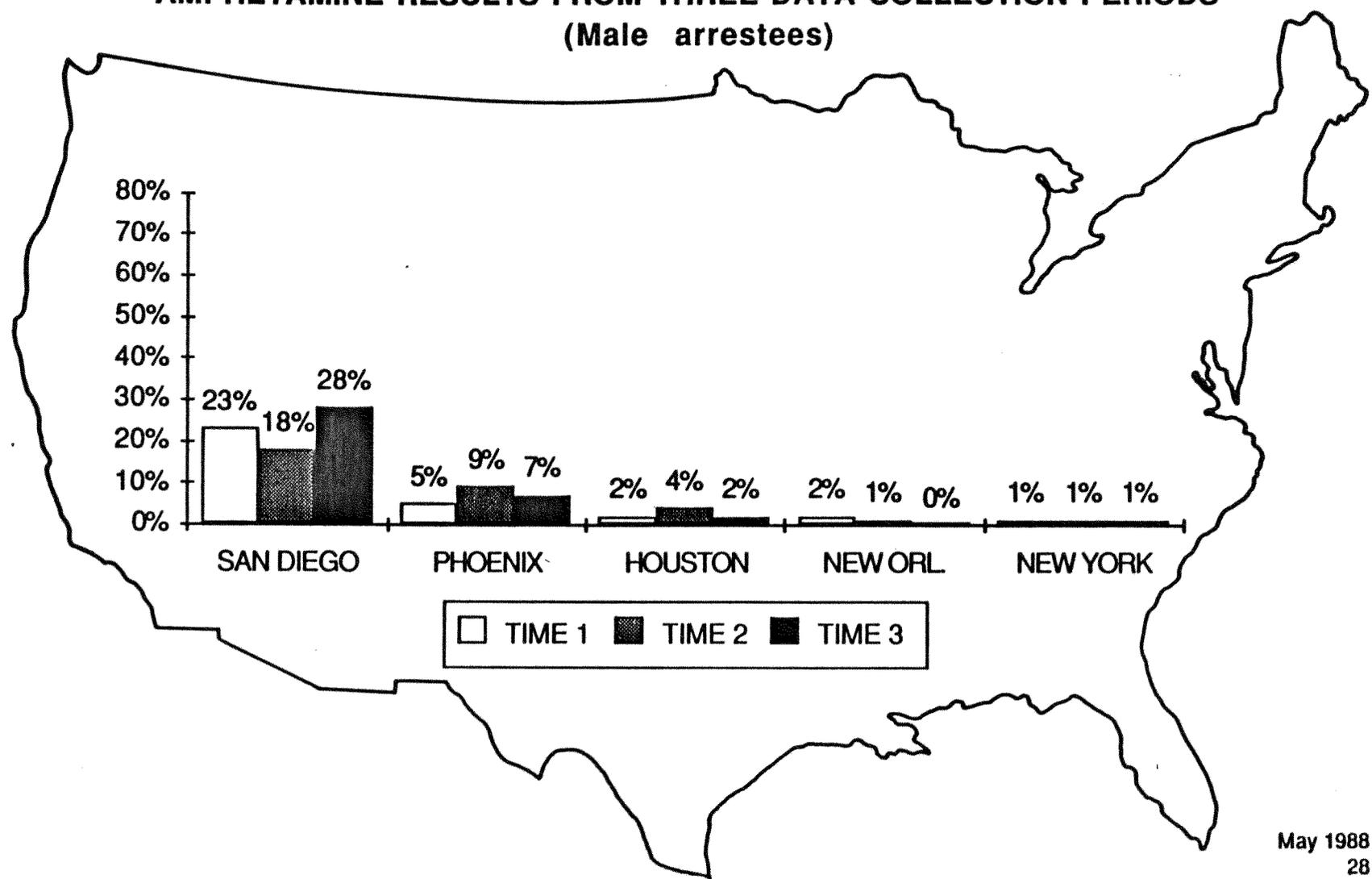


PCP RESULTS FROM THREE DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)





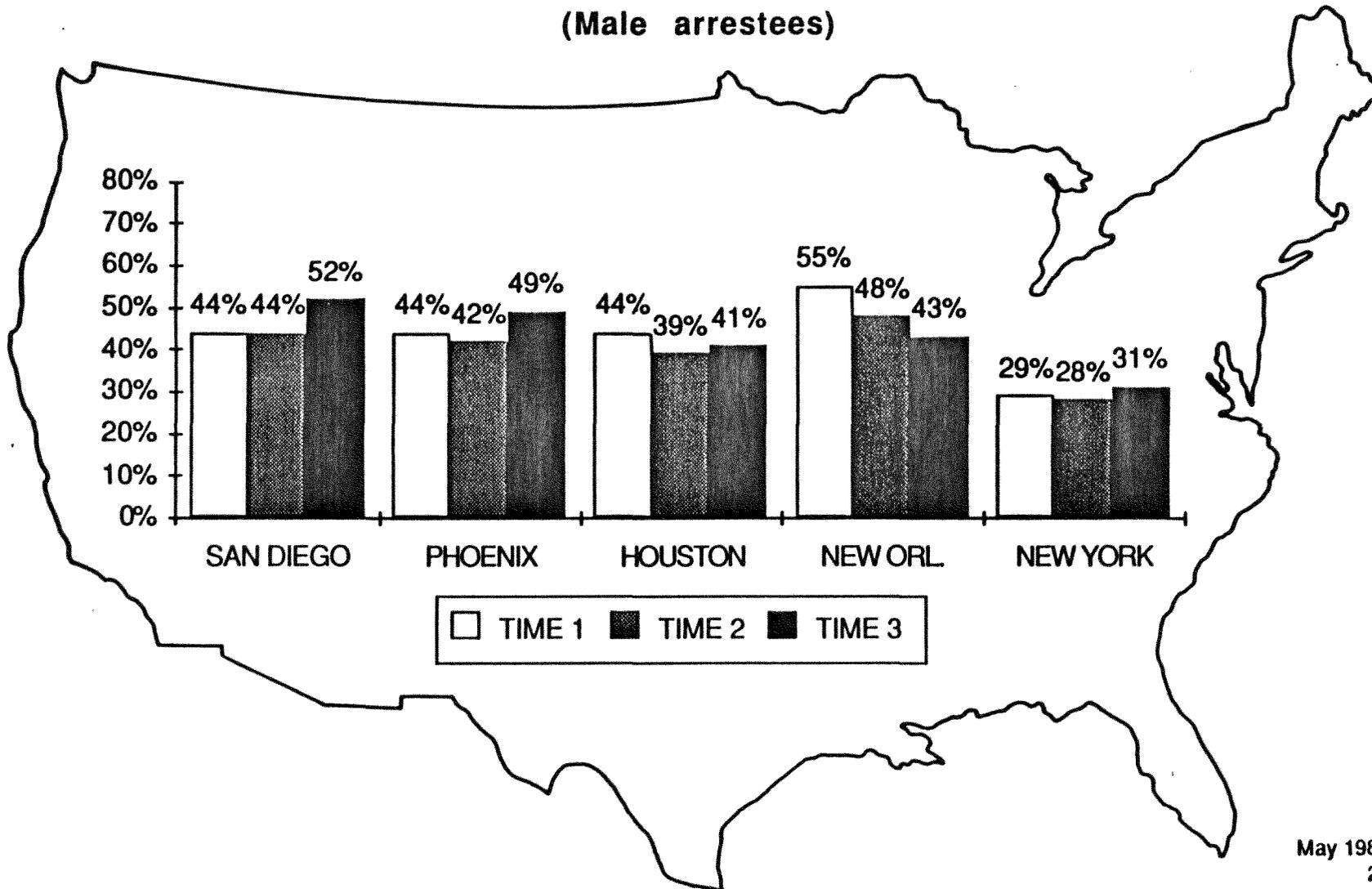
AMPHETAMINE RESULTS FROM THREE DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)



National Institute of Justice



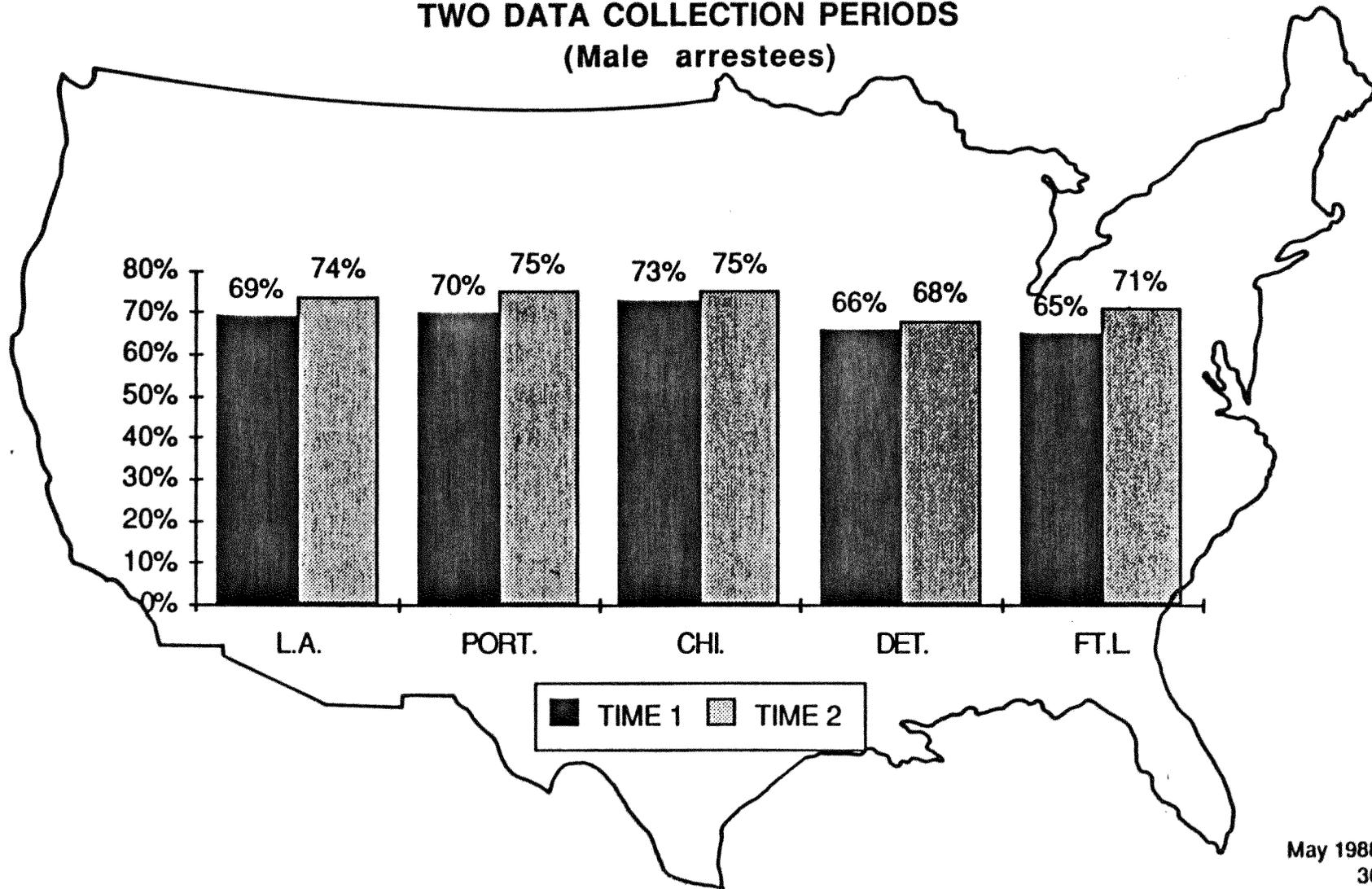
MARIJUANA RESULTS FROM THREE DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)



National Institute of Justice

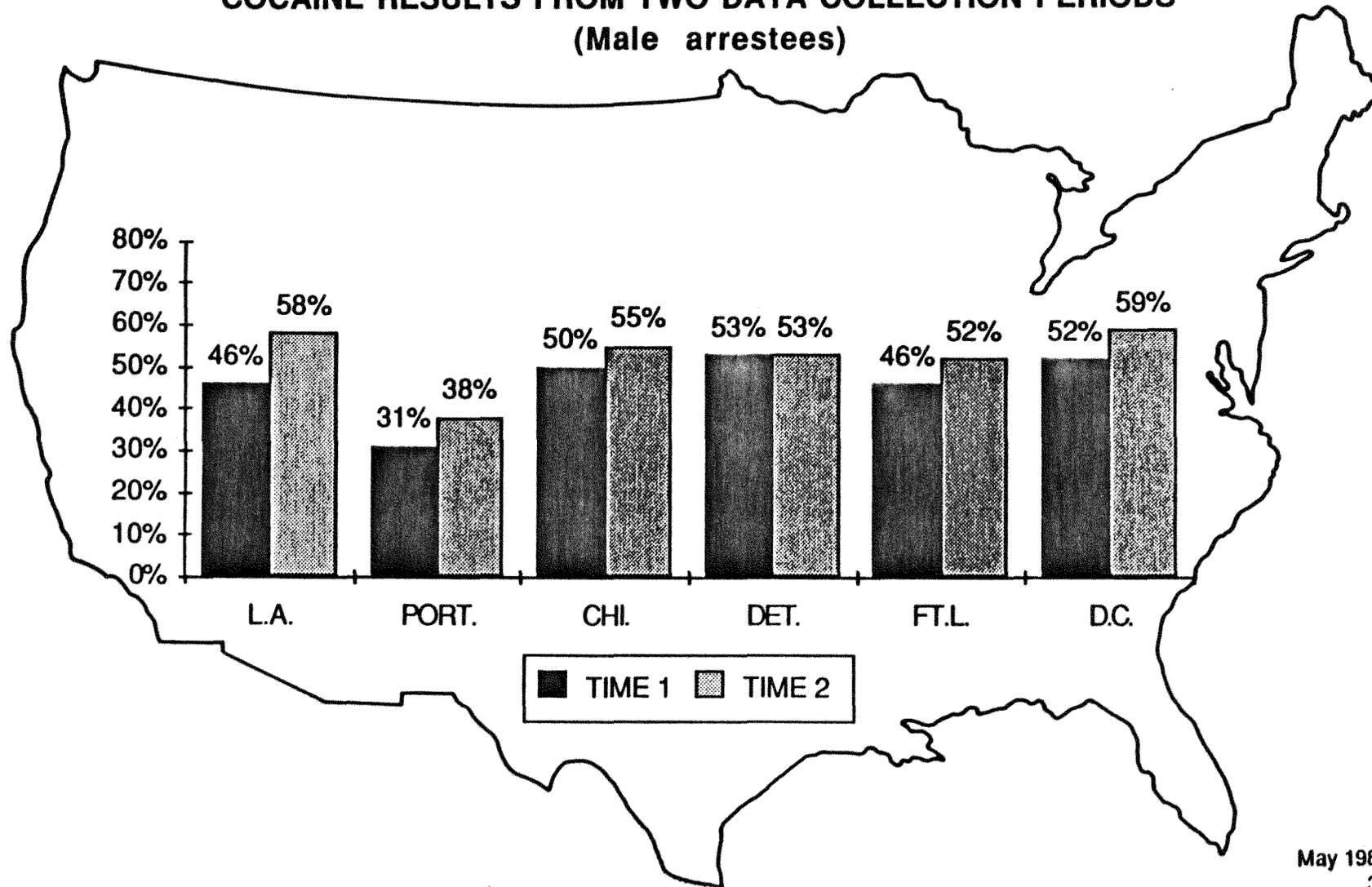


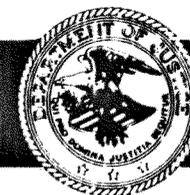
PERCENTAGE POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG, INCLUDING MARIJUANA, FROM TWO DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)



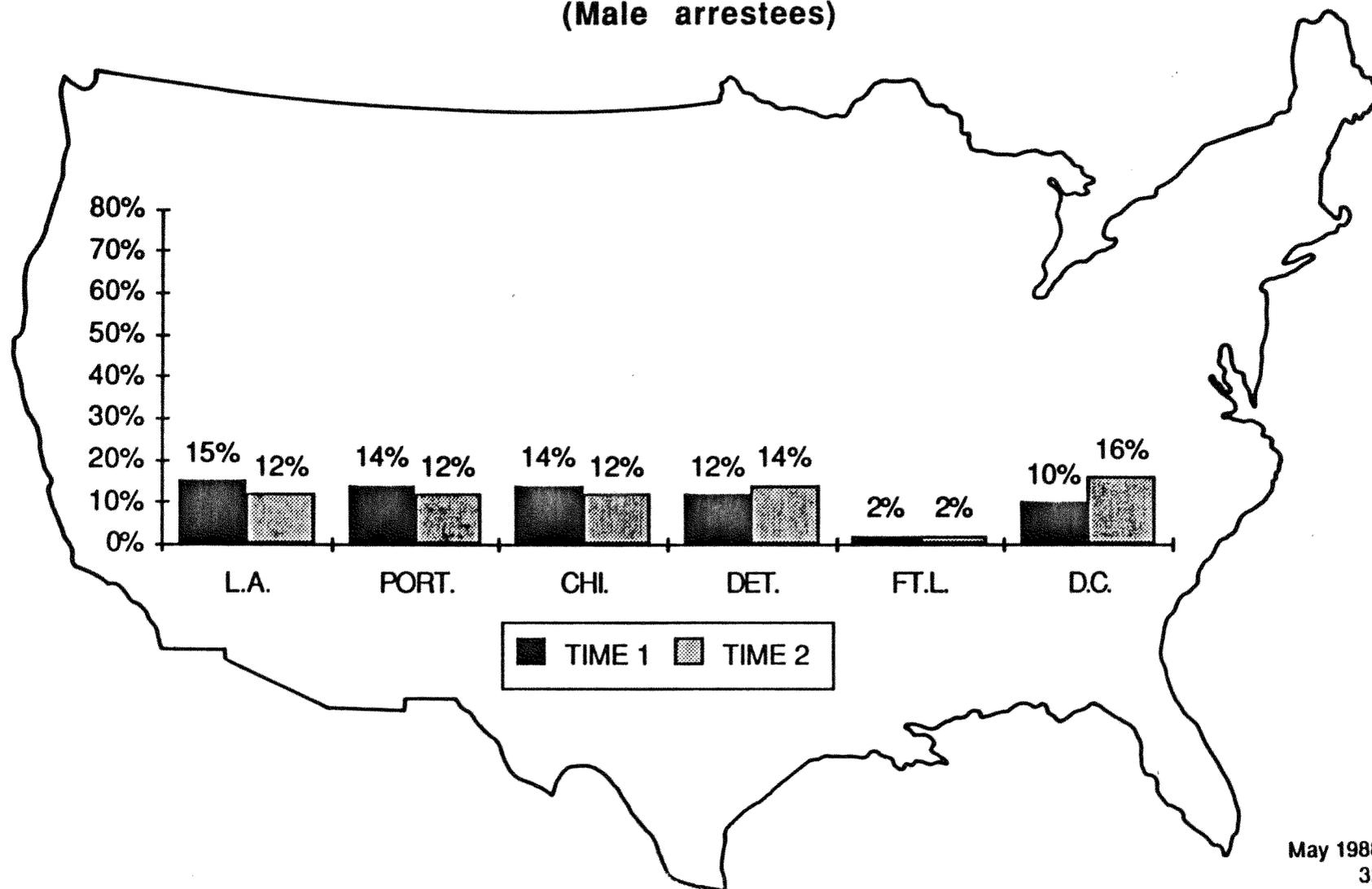


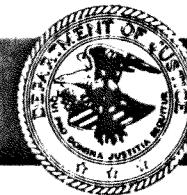
COCAINE RESULTS FROM TWO DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)



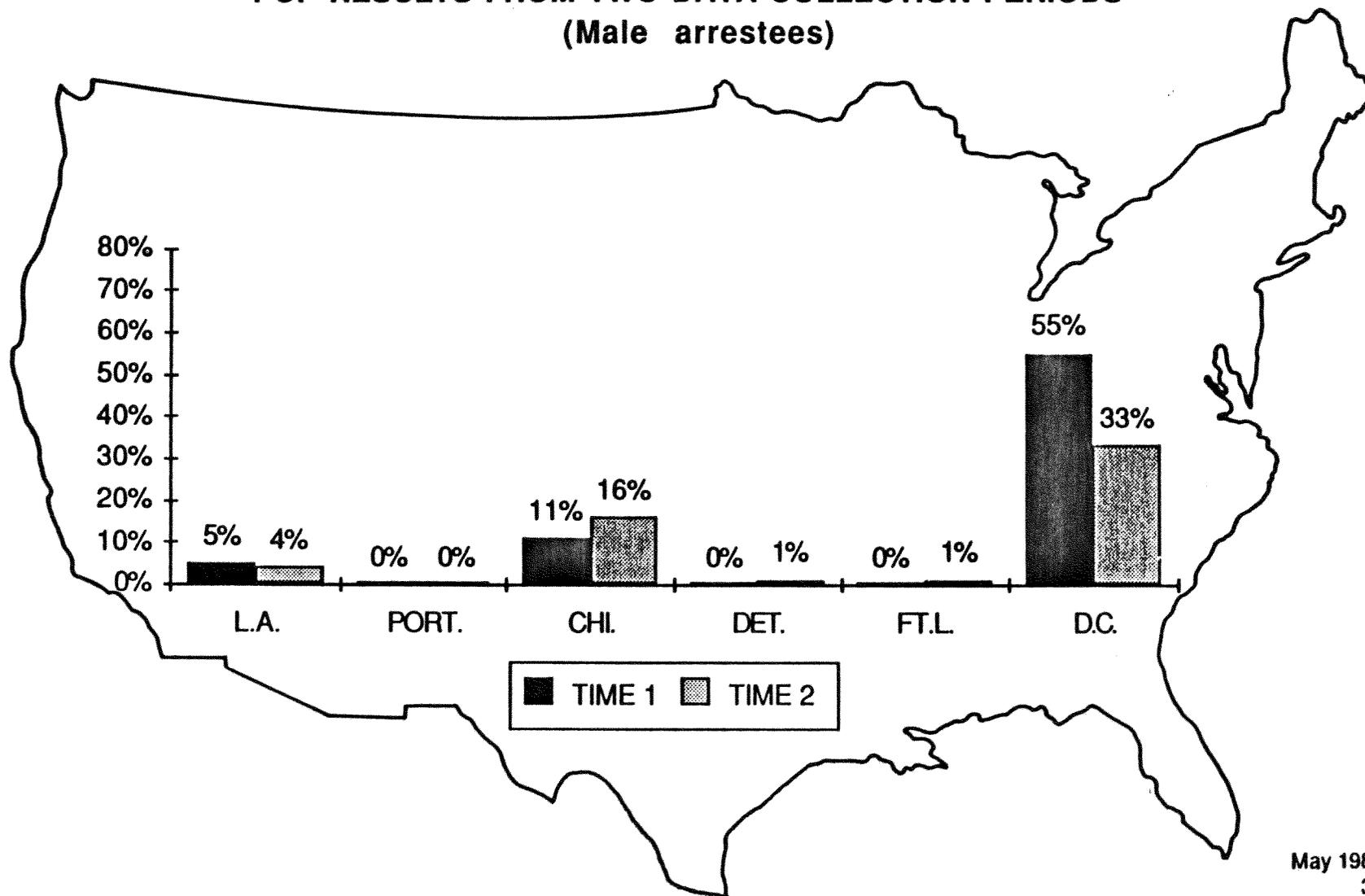


OPIATE RESULTS FROM TWO DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)



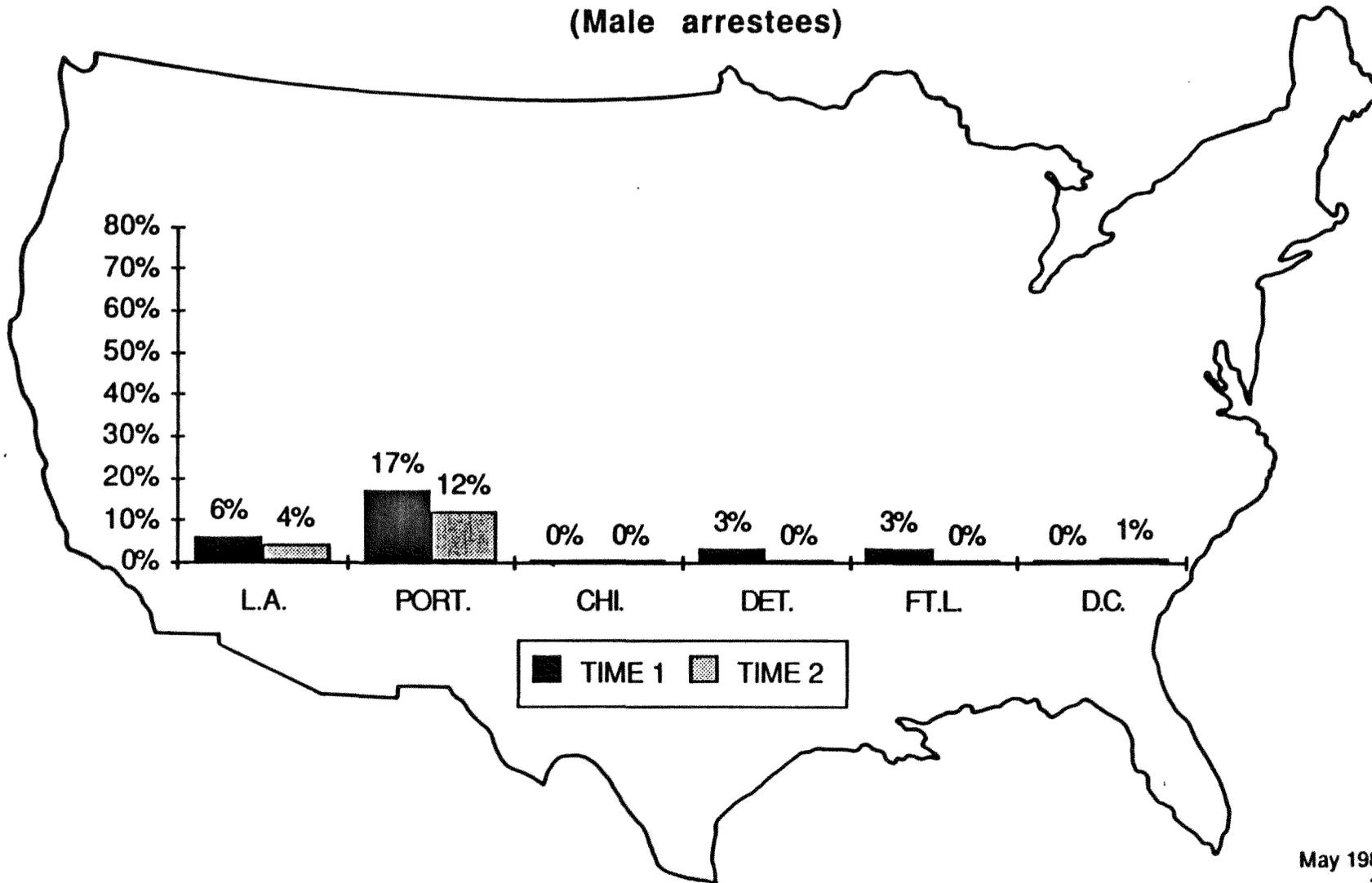


PCP RESULTS FROM TWO DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)



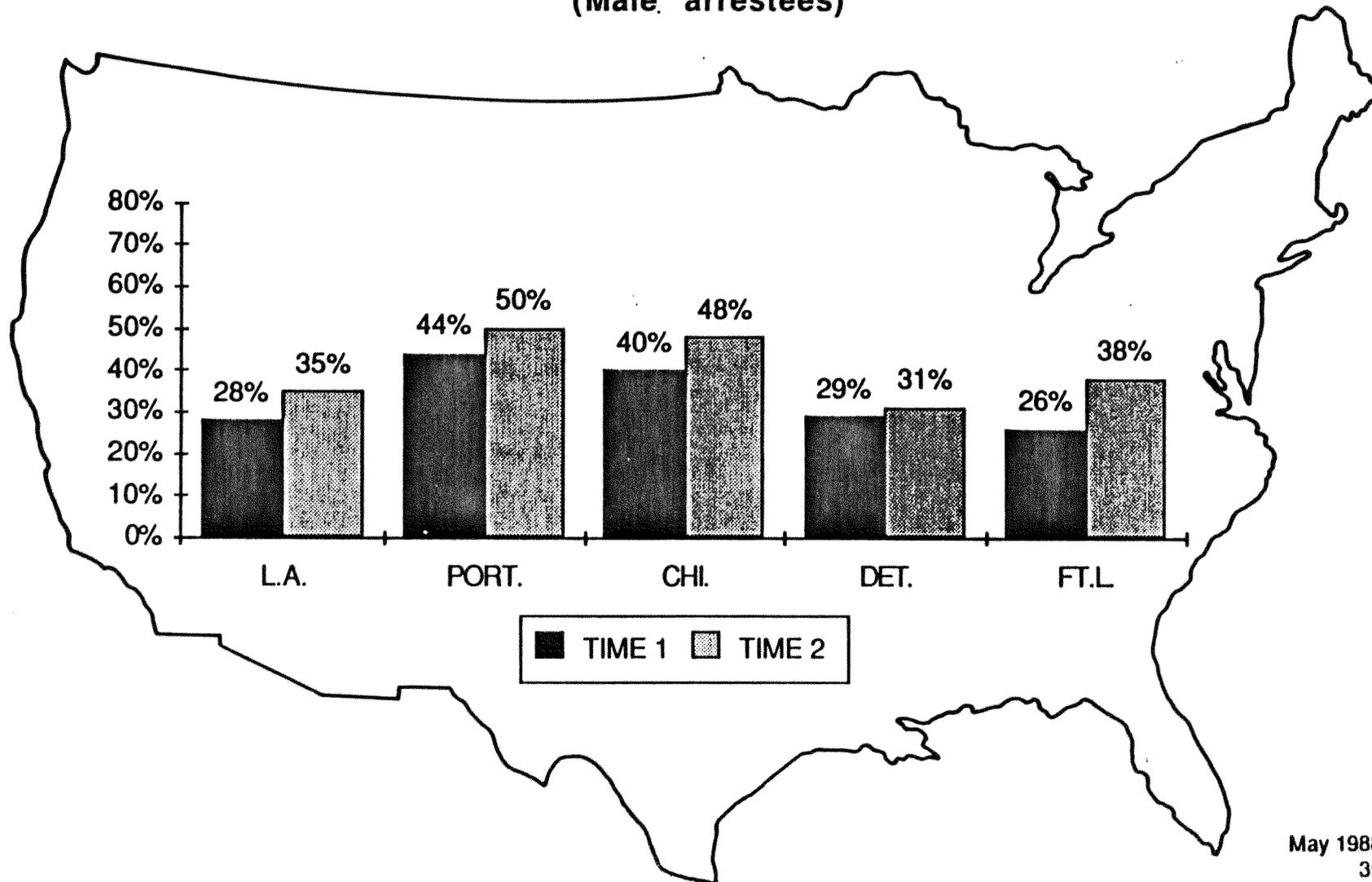


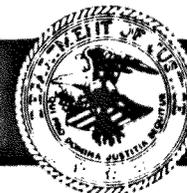
AMPHETAMINE RESULTS FROM TWO DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)





MARIJUANA RESULTS FROM TWO DATA COLLECTION PERIODS (Male arrestees)





PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES WHO TESTED POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG INCLUDING MARIJUANA, BY TOP ARREST CHARGE AND CITY

(Combined information from two or more most recent quarters of data available)

TOP CHARGE AT ARREST

CITY	DRUG SALE OR POSS.	WEAPONS	ROBBERY	LARCENY	BURGLARY	STOLEN PROP.	ASSAULT	SEX OFFENSE
L.A.	94%	61%*	84%	77%	83%	71%	60%	43%
S.D.	81%	76%	73%	76%	80%	76%	53%	7%*
Port.	86%	91%*	86%	68%	82%	70%	71%	67%*
Px.	79%	75%*	85%	63%	70%	59%	49%	38%
Hou.	67%	42%	61%	71%	67%	63%	52%	41%
N.O.	92%	74%	67%	71%	73%	71%	58%	50%
Chi.	87%	78%	66%	88%	69%	66%	59%	46%*
Det.	78%	71%	56%	72%	75%	60%	37%	50%
N.Y.	90%	72%	86%	88%	69%	76%*	75%	56%*

*Based on fewer than 20 persons.

**Second Quarterly Report: Portland DUF Project
(January 1988 Data)**

Prepared for

TASC, Inc.

Prepared by

Reed College Public Policy Workshop
Reed College
Portland, OR 97202
(503) 771-1112

Stefan J. Kapsch, Director

Louis Sweeny, Research Associate

April, 1988

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Section Summaries

Summary Section 2.1: The overall participation rate in the study has improved significantly. 88% of those initially approached (who were eligible) both completed the interview and provided a urine specimen; this represents an improvement of over 10% as compared to the June 1987 session. Only a small portion of this improvement (about 3%) can be attributed to the inclusion of females - who were more prone to participation. Other causes could include changes in arrestee attitudes or improvements in interviewing technique. Both the small number, and even distribution of the refusing arrestees makes it unlikely that they are seriously biasing the result of the study.

Summary Section 2.2: The mean age of the group was 28.4 years old. 90% of the arrestees were under age 40; while about equal numbers were in the groups 'under 25 ' and '25 - 40'. As in the June study, blacks are over represented in the arrestee population by approximately 25%. The employment situation for the male arrestees has declined: almost 50% claimed to be unemployed while 73% of the females also claimed to be unemployed. Only 58% of the arrestees had completed high school or received GED certification.

Summary Section 2.3: 62% of the arrestees were arrested with Felony Top Charges. Females were arrested for prostitution, larceny and forgery top charges more often than males. Males were arrested for drug possession, burglary and assault more often than women. Females dominated the statute top charge category (largely because of prostitution charges). Males dominated the person top charge category.

Summary Section 2.4: 38% of the arrestees had injected drugs - most by the age of 20. The drugs most commonly injected were Cocaine, Heroin and Amphetamines. 31% of the arrestees claim to share needles, while only 34% claimed to have changed their needle sharing behavior because of AIDS. There were significant sex differences with respect to the drugs injected, and treatment history. Females were treated more often for 'drugs only' while men were treated more often for 'alcohol only'. As in the June 1987 study only about a third of those arrestees who feel the need for treatment are currently receiving it.

Summary Section 2.5: EMIT test results for males showed that cocaine use was up by 8% and amphetamine use was down by 12%. 79% of the females and 75% of the male arrestees tested positive for one or more drugs. Drug use seemed to come in pairs, females tended to test positive for opiates + cocaine, while males tended to these positive for amphetamines + THC. The drugs arrestees claimed recent use of most often were alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and heroin in that order.

Summary Section 2.6: Over 40% of the arrestees had tried the drugs alcohol, cocaine, amphetamines, and LSD. 43% of the female and 34% of the male arrestees claimed a past drug dependency. 18% of the males and 28% of the females claimed current dependencies. There were large sex differences in composition of arrestee dependency histories. As in the June 1987 report, a dependency ratio was calculated, heroin was clearly the most addictive drug followed by crack, cocaine and amphetamines in that order. There were large sex differences between the addiction ratios for specific drugs.

Summary Section 2.7: Drug use is concentrated in the below 40 age group for all drugs except opiates. Use of specific drugs did not appear to be related to any particular top charge category. Neither general nor specific drug use seemed to be related to aggressive behavior. Both prostitutes and income-generating arrestees had higher rates of drug use than the overall population.

Section 1. Introduction:

This report summarizes the results of the November - January DUF sampling period. A total of 408 interview sheets were included in this survey. The organization and information contained in this report follows that of the First Quarterly Report. There have been some changes however in the **presentation** of this information in an effort to make the data easier to interpret.

The inclusion of both sexes into the study made it necessary to provide three different statistics for each response in the interview sheet. For most tables these statistics are labeled **all arrestees, male** and **female**. The all arrestees category is simply the combination of the responses for both genders - it will be most useful for information about the general arrestee population. The separate listings for each gender are included to help make any sex differences more accessible.

Other New Features:

Some of the questions on the interview sheet are only appropriate for subsections of the arrestee population. For example, Table 2.4.3 lists the percentages of arrestees who have injected specific drugs **of those who have injected any drugs**- it must be kept in mind therefore that the listed statistic of 69.8% for Heroin refers **not** to the overall arrestee population but only to that subset who admitted injection of any drug.

Two new tables are included in this report. Table 2.7.8 examines the relationships between drug use and income generating crimes, while Table 2.7.9 reviews the relationship between drug use and prostitution. It should be kept in mind that these results are still tentative - especially with the sample size of only 22 for the section on prostitutes. After the next report, the sample size for the males will be sufficiently large to begin to make more firm observations on the income related information.

Section 2.1 Participation in the Study

Tables 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 review participation in the January 1988 session. Some of the obviously ineligible arrestee interview sheets were eliminated from the study before these (or any other tables) were produced. These included those who were booked on vagrancy charges or who were removed before the interview was completed.

Table 2.1.1 Reviews the rate of arrestee agreement to the initial interview:

Table 2.1.1 Agreement to the Initial Interview

AGTOINT : Agreement of Arrestee to Interview					
<u>VALUE LABEL</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>VALID PERCENT</u>	<u>CUM PERCENT</u>
Agreed	1	394	96.6	96.6	96.6
Declined	2	11	2.7	2.7	99.3
Not Available	3	2	.5	.5	99.8
Other	4	1	.2	.2	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	408	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.1.2 covers the rate at which arrestees provided the urine specimen:

Table 2.1.2 Rates of Specimen Provision

SPECMN : Provision of Specimen				
<u>VALUE LABEL</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>VALID PERCENT</u>
Refused to give Spec.	1	21	5.1	5.3
Couldnt urinate	2	14	3.4	3.5
Provided. Spec.	3	359	88.0	90.3
Not Interviewed	9	14	3.4	MISSING
		-----	-----	-----
	TOTAL	408	100.0	100.0

In general, the agreement rate is very high at almost 97% (Table 2.1.1) as compared to the June 1987 rate of 91%. This fact combined with the provision - of-specimen rate of 90% (Table 2.1.2) as compared to 75% last June, brings the **overall** agreement rate to a very high 88% of those initially approached.

In order to determine if those few **refusing** arrestees shared any common characteristics which might bias the selection process, a number of breakdowns were run. It should be kept in mind that the total number of those **refusing** participation (rather than simply being ineligible or unable to urinate) was only 32 (11 declined + 21 refused to give specimen). This makes any detailed analysis impossible. On the other hand the low rate itself makes it unlikely that refusing arrestees are seriously biasing the study.

Breakdowns were run on the following variables, Age, Top Charge, Education, Employment, Sex and Misdemeanor/Felony. Tables 2.1.3 - 2.1.4 review those breakdowns which had notable results. In should be remembered that these tables contain **only those arrestees who either refused the initial interview or who refused to provide a specimen.**

Table 2.1.3 Misdemeanor/Felony Breakdown of those refusing to participate

MISFEL : Misdemeanor or Felony					
<u>Top Charge</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>VALID PERCENT</u>	<u>CUM PERCENT</u>
Misdemeanor	1	8	25.0	25.0	25.0
Felony	2	24	75.0	75.0	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	32	100.0	100.0	

The breakdown of Misdemeanor to Felony rates for the general arrestee population was 37% to 62% while the breakdown for 'refusers' was 25% to 75%. Thus, Felony arrestees refused participation about 10% more often than the population. This is the same trend noted in the June 1987 report.

Table 2.1.4 Sex Breakdown of those refusing to participate

SEX : Sex					
<u>SEX</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>VALID PERCENT</u>	<u>CUM PERCENT</u>
Male	1	29	90.6	90.6	90.6
Female	2	3	9.4	9.4	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	32	100.0	100.0	

As shown in table 2.1.4, 90.6% of those refusing to participate were male, while only 73% of those **approached** for the study were male (see Table 2.2.1). Males seem to be significantly biased against participation. Their participation rate is 20% lower than would be expected if no bias existed.

The Education, Employment and Age breakdown of those refusing to participate showed no large discrepancies from that of the participating population. As in the June 1987 data, those arrestees with probation-violation top charges did show a slightly higher rate of refusal than other groups.

Summary Section 2.1: The overall participation rate in the study has improved significantly. 88% of those initially approached (who were eligible) both completed the interview and provided a urine specimen; this represents an improvement of over 10% as compared to the June 1987 session. Only a small portion of this improvement (about 3%) can be attributed to the inclusion of females - who were more prone to participation. Other causes

could include changes in arrestee attitudes or improvements in interviewing technique. Both the small number, and even distribution of the refusing arrestees makes it unlikely that they are seriously biasing the result of the study.

Section 2.2 Background Demographics

Tables 2.2.1 through 2.2.7 briefly review some of the demographics of the arrestee population. These tables contain information on the arrestees in the November - January sampling session only. Table 2.2.1 shows the Sex breakdown for this group.

Table 2.2.1 Sex Breakdown

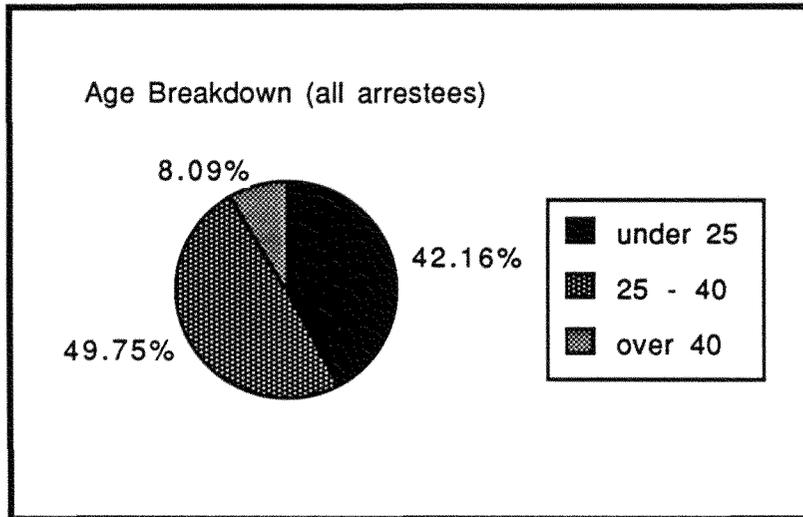
SEX	Sex				VALID	CUM
VALUE LABEL	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Missing	0	1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Male	1	298	73.0	73.0	73.3	
Female	2	109	26.7	26.7	100.0	
		-----	-----	-----		
	TOTAL	408	100.0	100.0		

Tables 2.2.2 is an age breakdown of the group. Each entry is the % of the designated population who fall into that group. For example, 49.5% of the male arrestees were between the ages of 25 and 40.

Table 2.2.2 Age Grouping

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>of all arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
under 25	42.2%	42.5%	42.6%
25 - 40	49.8%	49.5%	49.1%
over 40	8.1%	8.1%	8.3%
MEAN AGE	28.4 years old	28.6 years old	27.9 years old

Figure 2.2.1 Age Brakdown



The vast majority (90%) of arrestees were under 40 years old. The mean ages of the males and females are quite close (28.6 vs 27.9). The June 1987 male mean age was 31 years old. This indicates that a small drop in the average arrestee age has occurred.

Table 2.2.3 Ethnic Composition

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>of all arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Black	33.7%	33.0%	36.1%
White	57.7%	59.3%	52.8%
Hispanic	4.9%	4.6%	5.6%
Other (14 arrestees)	3.4%	3.2%	4.6%

Figure 2.2.2 Ethnic Breakdown

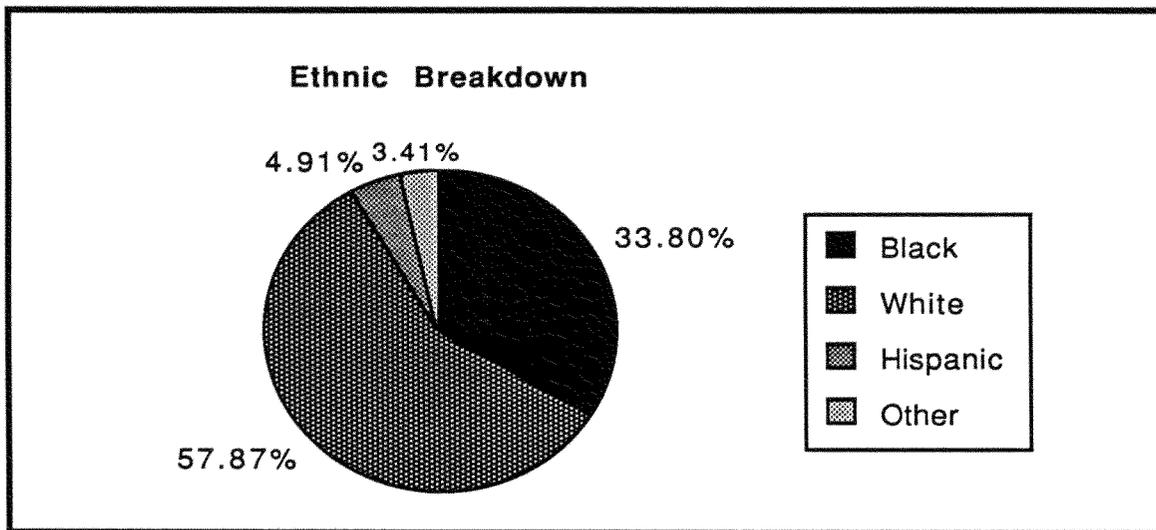


Table 2.2.3 reviews the ethnic composition of the arrestee population. As expected, the majority of arrestees were white (57.7%). As in the June 1987 report however, blacks are over represented in the arrestee population by about 26% as compared to the ethnic composition of the general metropolitan area which contains approximately 7% blacks. The black composition of the male arrestee population of 33% represents a rise of about 7% over the 27% figure of the June 1987 report.

Table 2.2.4 Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>of all arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Single, Never Married	52.5%	51.9%	53.7%
Married	13.7%	14.4%	12.0%
Separated, Divorced	20.1%	19.6%	21.3%
Living common law	12.2%	13.0%	10.2%
Widowed	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%

Table 2.2.4 reviews the marital status of the arrestees. As shown above, the majority of arrestees have either never been married or are separated. Only 26% are married or 'living common law'. The male values listed are all within 6% of the corresponding values for the June 1987 report.

Table 2.2.5 Employment

<u>Employment</u>	<u>of all arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Full Time	33.2%	38.6%	18.5%
Part Time	4.6%	5.6%	1.9%
Odd Jobs Only	5.1%	5.3%	4.6%
Unemployed	55.9%	49.5%	73.1%
Mainly in School	1.3%	1.1%	1.9%

Figure 2.2.3 Employment Comparison

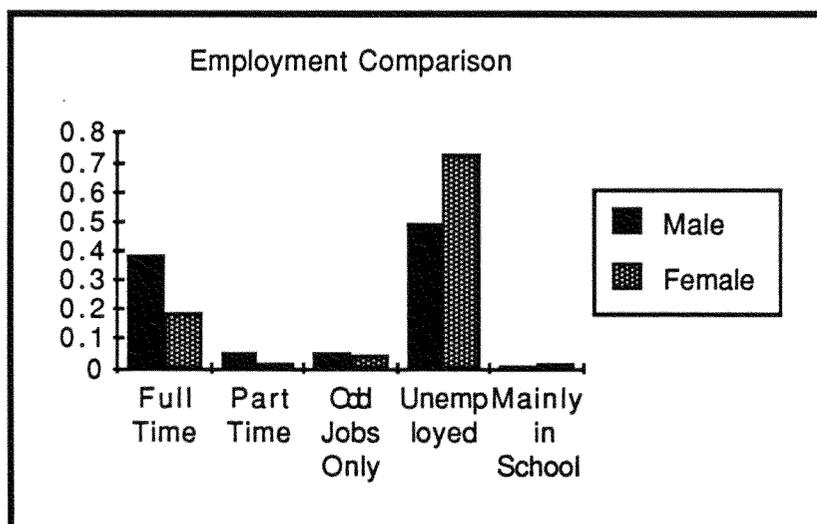


Table 2.2.5 shows the severe unemployment situation of the arrestee population - especially of the female group. Only 38.6% of the male arrestees claimed to be employed with full time work while only 18.5% of the female arrestees made the same claim. A very high 73.1 % of the females claimed to be fully unemployed. The male unemployment rate of 49.5% represents a very large increase from the June 1987 rate of only 18.5%. It would appear that those who in the June report reported either 'part time' or 'Odd Jobs' (June total : 31%) have slipped into full unemployment. Only 11% of the arrestees claimed 'part time' or 'odd job' employment in this session. The employment situation seems to have clearly worsened for the male arrestees is already quite bad for the female arrestees.

Tables 2.2.6 and 2.2.7 review the educational background of the arrestees.

Table 2.2.6 Education Breakdown

<u>Education Categorized</u>	<u>of all arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 8 years	5.9%	6.3%	4.6%
9 - 11	36.1%	34.5%	40.7%
Graduated H.S.	28.2%	30.3%	23.1%
Some College	16.8%	16.9%	16.7%
Graduated College	3.3%	3.5%	2.8%
GED	9.7%	8.5%	12.0%

Table 2.2.7 Education Benchmarks

Education Benchmarks	of all arrestees	Male	Female
Not Completed H.S.	42.0%	40.8%	45.4%
Completed H.S. or GED	58.0%	59.2%	54.6%
Some College	20.2%	20.4%	19.5%
Graduated College	3.5%	3.5%	2.8%
Mean Education (in years)	12.3 years	12.1 years	12.3 years

As shown above, only about 60% of the arrestees have completed high school or received GED certification. Conversely, 41% of the males and 45% of the females have **not** completed H.S. Since only 1% of the arrestees claimed to be currently in school, it is unlikely that these lower education levels are simply due to unfinished schooling currently underway. Simply put, the arrestees are under-educated and not in school.

Summary Section 2.2: The mean age of the group was 28.4 years old. 90% of the arrestees were under age 40; while about equal numbers were in the groups 'under 25 ' and '25 - 40'. As in the June study, blacks are over represented in the arrestee population by approximately 25%. The employment situation for the male arrestees has declined: almost 50% claimed to be unemployed while 73% of the females also claimed to be unemployed. Only 58% of the arrestees had completed high school or received GED certification.

Section 2.3 Arrest Related Variables

Section 2.3 covers the Arrest related information from the interview sheets.

Table 2.3.1 Misdemeanor/Felony Breakdown

<u>Misdemeanor / Felony</u>	<u>All arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Misdemeanor	37.6%	33.0%	48.1%
Felony	62.3%	66.0%	51.9%

Tables 2.3.2 - 2.3.4 cover to top charge composition of the participating arrestees. Table 2.3.5 contains a summary of the differences between the male and female arrestees in terms of top charges.

Table 2.3.2 Top Charge Breakdown for All Arrestees

<u>Top Charge</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>VALID PERCENT</u>	<u>CUM PERCENT</u>
Arson	1	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Assault	2	61	15.5	15.5	16.5
Bribery	3	2	.5	.5	17.0
Burglary	4	40	10.2	10.2	27.2
Comm Sex Prost.	6	23	5.8	5.9	33.1
Damage/Dest Prop.	7	2	.5	.5	33.6
Drug Pos.	8	35	8.9	8.9	42.5
Drug sale	9	18	4.6	4.6	47.1
Weapons	12	9	2.3	2.3	49.4
Family Offense	13	4	1.0	1.0	50.4
Fare beating	14	1	.3	.3	50.6
Flight/Escape	15	7	1.8	1.8	52.4
Forgery	16	18	4.6	4.6	57.0
Fraud	17	2	.5	.5	57.5
Homicide	19	1	.3	.3	57.8
Kidnapping	20	1	.3	.3	58.0
Larceny/theft	21	68	17.3	17.3	75.3
Liquor	22	1	.3	.3	75.6
Manslaughter	23	1	.3	.3	75.8
Obscenity	24	3	.8	.8	76.6
Obst. pol/rest arr.	25	4	1.0	1.0	77.6
Prob/par/ROR viol	26	8	2.0	2.0	79.6
Pub Peace/dist/Misch	27	24	6.1	6.1	85.8
Robbery	29	15	3.8	3.8	89.6
Sex Offenses	31	7	1.8	1.8	91.3
Stolen vehicle	33	16	4.1	4.1	95.4
Other	50	18	4.6	4.6	100.0
No Answer	0	1	.3	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	394	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.3.3 Topcharge Breakdown for Male Arrestees

TOPCHRGE Top Charge Code MALES

<u>Top Charge</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>VALID PERCENT</u>	<u>CUM PERCENT</u>
Arson	1	3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Assault	2	50	17.5	17.5	18.6
Bribery	3	1	.4	.4	18.9
Burglary	4	36	12.6	12.6	31.6
Comm Sex Prost.	6	1	.4	.4	31.9
Damage/Dest Prop.	7	1	.4	.4	32.3
Drug Pos.	8	31	10.9	10.9	43.2
Drug sale	9	10	3.5	3.5	46.7
Weapons	12	7	2.5	2.5	49.1
Family Offense	13	4	1.4	1.4	50.5
Fare beating	14	1	.4	.4	50.9
Flight/Escape	15	5	1.8	1.8	52.6
Forgery	16	11	3.9	3.9	56.5
Fraud	17	1	.4	.4	56.8
Homicide	19	1	.4	.4	57.2
Kidnapping	20	1	.4	.4	57.5
Larceny/theft	21	40	14.0	14.0	71.6
Liquor	22	1	.4	.4	71.9
Obscenity	24	3	1.1	1.1	73.0
Obst. pol/rest arr.	25	3	1.1	1.1	74.0
Prob/par/ROR viol	26	6	2.1	2.1	76.1
Pub Peace/dist/Misch	27	19	6.7	6.7	82.8
Robbery	29	14	4.9	4.9	87.7
Sex Offenses	31	7	2.5	2.5	90.2
Stolen vehicle	33	13	4.6	4.6	94.7
Other	50	15	5.3	5.3	100.0
	TOTAL	285	100.0	100.0	

The Top Charge breakdown for the males in this session match that of the June 1987 report to within about 5%. There did seem to be a small drop for the assault and probation violation charges and a small increase in the drug possession and larceny top charges. These changes are noteworthy but not statistically significant.

Table 2.3.4 Top Charge Breakdown for Female Arrestees

TOPCHRG Top Charge Code FEMALE

Top Charge	CODE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Arson	1	1	.9	.9	.9
Assault	2	11	10.2	10.3	11.2
Bribery	3	1	.9	.9	12.1
Burglary	4	3	2.8	2.8	15.0
Comm Sex Prost.	6	22	20.4	20.6	35.5
Damage/Dest Prop.	7	1	.9	.9	36.4
Drug Pos.	8	4	3.7	3.7	40.2
Drug sale	9	8	7.4	7.5	47.7
Weapons	12	2	1.9	1.9	49.5
Flight/Escape	15	2	1.9	1.9	51.4
Forgery	16	7	6.5	6.5	57.9
Fraud	17	1	.9	.9	58.9
Larceny/theft	21	28	25.9	26.2	85.0
Manslaughter	23	1	.9	.9	86.0
Obst. pol/rest arr.	25	1	.9	.9	86.9
Prob/par/ROR viol	26	2	1.9	1.9	88.8
Pub Peace/dist/Misch	27	5	4.6	4.7	93.5
Robbery	29	1	.9	.9	94.4
Stolen vehicle	33	3	2.8	2.8	97.2
Other	50	3	2.8	2.8	100.0
No Answer	0	1	.9	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	108	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.3.5 examines the sex differences in arrestee top charges. A positive value in the second column indicates that males were arrested for these charges more often while a negative value indicates that females were arrested more often for these charges.

Table 2.3.5 Differences in Male / Female Top Charges

<u>Top Charge</u>	<u>Male %</u>	<u>Female %</u>	<u>Male % - Female%</u>
Arson	1.1	0.9	0.2
Assault	17.5	10.3	7.2
Bribery	0.4	0.9	-0.5
Burglary	12.6	2.8	9.8
Comm Sex Prost.	0.4	20.6	-20.2
Damage/Dest Prop.	0.4	0.9	-0.5
Drug Pos.	10.9	3.7	7.2
Drug sale	3.5	7.5	-4
Weapons	2.5	1.9	0.6
Family Offense	1.4	0	1.4
Fare beating	0.4	0	0.4
Flight/Escape	1.8	1.9	-0.1
Forgery	3.9	6.5	-2.6
Fraud	0.4	0.9	-0.5
Homicide	0.4	0	0.4
Kidnapping	0.4	0	0.4
Larceny/theft	14	26.2	-12.2
Liquor	0.4	0	0.4
Obscenity	1.1	0	1.1
Obst. pol/rest arr.	1.1	0.9	0.2
Prob/par/ROR viol	2.1	1.9	0.2
Pub Peace/dist/Misch	6.7	4.7	2
Robbery	4.9	0.9	4
Sex Offenses	2.5	0	2.5
Stolen vehicle	4.6	2.8	1.8
Other	5.3	2.8	2.5

Females were arrested for prostitution, larceny and forgery top charges more often than males. Males were arrested for drug possession, burglary and assault more often than women.

Table 2.3.6 Top Charges Categorized

<u>Top Charges Categorized</u>	<u>All arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Person	22.3%	26.0%	13.0%
Property	37.8%	36.8%	39.8%
Statute	18.3%	14.4%	28.7%
Probation	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%
Drug	13.7%	14.4%	12.0%
Other	5.6%	6.3%	4.6%

Table 2.3.6 shows the breakdown of top charges into the six listed categories. For a description of this breakdown, please see the DUF Codebook in the Appendix. Females dominated the statute category (largely because of prostitution charges). Males dominated the person category. Other differences were not statistically significant.

Table 2.3.7 Location of Arrest

<u>Location Of Arrest</u>	<u>All arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
N	25.9%	27.0%	23.1%
NE	12.7%	10.5%	18.5%
E	9.9%	10.9%	7.4%
SE	16.5%	17.2%	13.9%
SW	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
W	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NW	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
CENTRAL	21.6%	21.1%	23.1%
OTHER/NO ANSWER	9.6%	9.8%	9.3%

The male data for this session match the data for the June 1987 data. The majority of the arrestees were arrested in the N, NE, and SE. Females were arrested more often in the north. Males were arrested more often in the north, and south-east.

Table 2.3.8 Top Charges Categorized by Aggression

<u>AGRESSION</u>	<u>All arrestees</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
No Agression	55.1%	48.1%	74.5%
Clear Agression	20.6%	23.9%	12.7%
Other	24.4%	28.1%	13.9%

Table 2.3.8 contains the breakdown of the top charges into those which displayed clear aggression, those which did not, and those which are unclear. For a complete listing of the top charges contained in each category see the DUF Codebook in the appendix. The results that the male arrestees have higher percentage of aggressive top charges is consistent with the results in Table 2.3.6, since all person crimes are counted as in the **Clear Aggression** category

75% of arrestees were interviewed within 6 hours of arrest, while 90% were interviewed within 10 hours of arrest. These short delays ensure that all arrestees will be well within the detection window for all EMIT results.

Summary Section 2.3: 62% of the arrestees were arrested with Felony Top Charges. Females were arrested for prostitution, larceny and forgery top charges more often than males. Males were arrested for drug possession, burglary and assault more often than women. Females dominated the statute top charge category (largely because of prostitution charges). Males dominated the person top charge category.

Section 2.4 Drug Related Variables

Tables 2.4.1 through 2.4.9 review the information concerning drug injection, dependency and AIDS. Unless otherwise indicated, the percentages listed in the tables below are of those arrestees who agreed to the interview.

Tables 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 review the responses concerning illegal drug injection and the age of first injection:

Table 2.4.1 Percentage of Arrestees who have Injected Drugs

<u>Injected Drugs?</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
No	61.9%	65.3%	52.8%
Yes	38.1%	34.7%	47.2%

Table 2.4.2 Age of First Injection Breakdown

<u>Had Injected Drugs by...</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Age 15	20%	results identical for both sexes	
Age 18	40%		
Age 20	60%		
Age 25	80%		

As shown in Table 2.4.1 drug injection is common among the arrestees - almost 40% have injected drugs. The injection rate for females is significantly higher than for males (47% vs 34%). As shown in Table 2.4.2, the majority of those who have injected drugs did so by age 20 - 80% had injected drugs by age 25.

Table 2.4.3 reviews the injection rates for specific drugs. The percentages listed in the table are of those who have injected drugs. For example, 65.3% of those males who have injected drugs, have injected heroin.

Table 2.4.3 Injection of Specific Drugs as a Percentage of those who have Injected Drugs

<u>Specific Drugs</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Not Injected <u>Heroin</u>	30.2%	34.7%	21.6%
Injected <u>Heroin</u>	69.8%	65.3%	78.4%
Not Injected <u>Cocaine</u>	22.8%	21.4%	25.5%
Injected <u>Cocaine</u>	77.2%	78.6%	74.5%
Not Injected <u>Amphet.</u>	40.3%	36.7%	47.1%
Injected <u>Amphet.</u>	59.7%	63.3%	52.9%

As shown in table 2.4.3, the drugs most commonly injected are Cocaine, Heroin and Amphetamines, in that order. There were some significant sex differences in individual injection rates: females injected heroin 13% more often than males while males injected amphetamines 10% more often than females. Other drugs-injected not listed above which were mentioned two or more times were: Valium, LSD, PCP, and Morphine.

Table 2.4.4 and 2.4.5 review the responses to the questions 'How often do you share needles?' and 'Has AIDS changed your needle use?'

As above, the percentages listed below are of those arrestees who had injected drugs.

Table 2.4.4 Needle Sharing Information

<u>Needle Sharing</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Never Share(d)	48.7%	56.6%	33.3%
Used to Share	20.7%	18.2%	25.5%
Sometimes share	16.0%	14.1%	19.6%
Always Share	14.7%	11.1%	21.6%

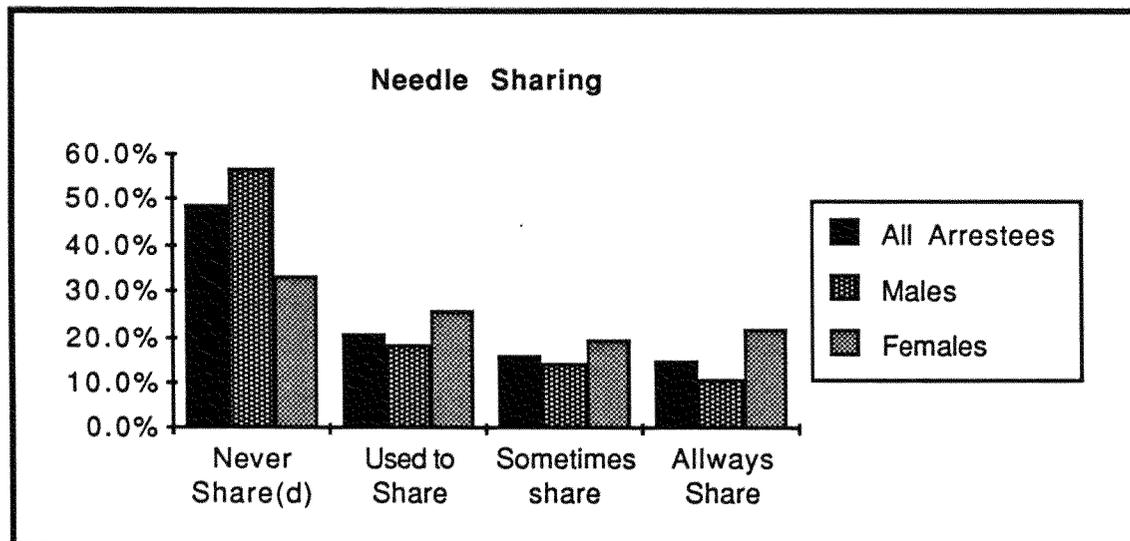
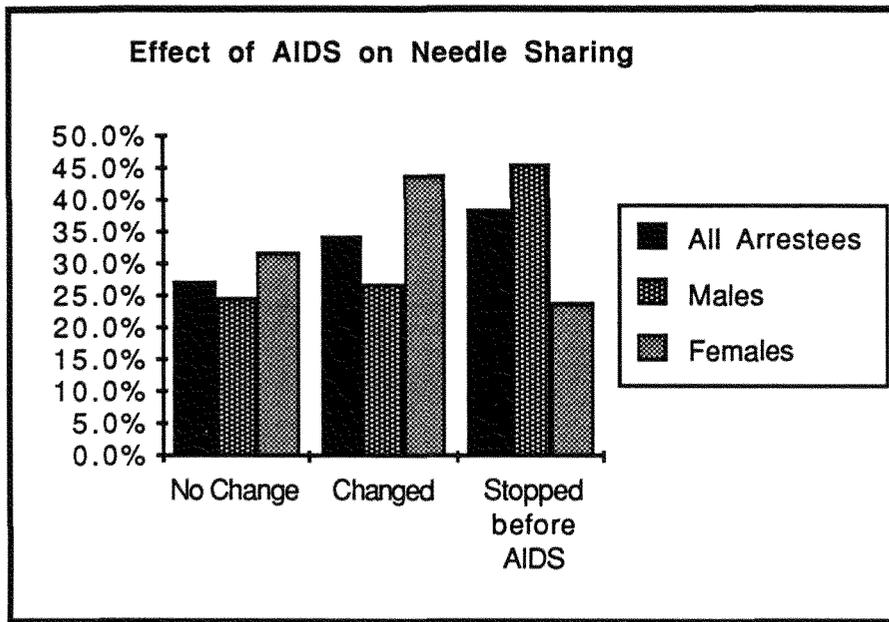


Table 2.4.5 Needle Sharing as related to AIDS (for those who have injected drugs)

<u>AIDS Changed?</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
No Change	27.2%	24.8%	32.0%
Changed	34.4%	26.7%	44.0%
Stopped before AIDS	38.4%	45.5%	24.0%



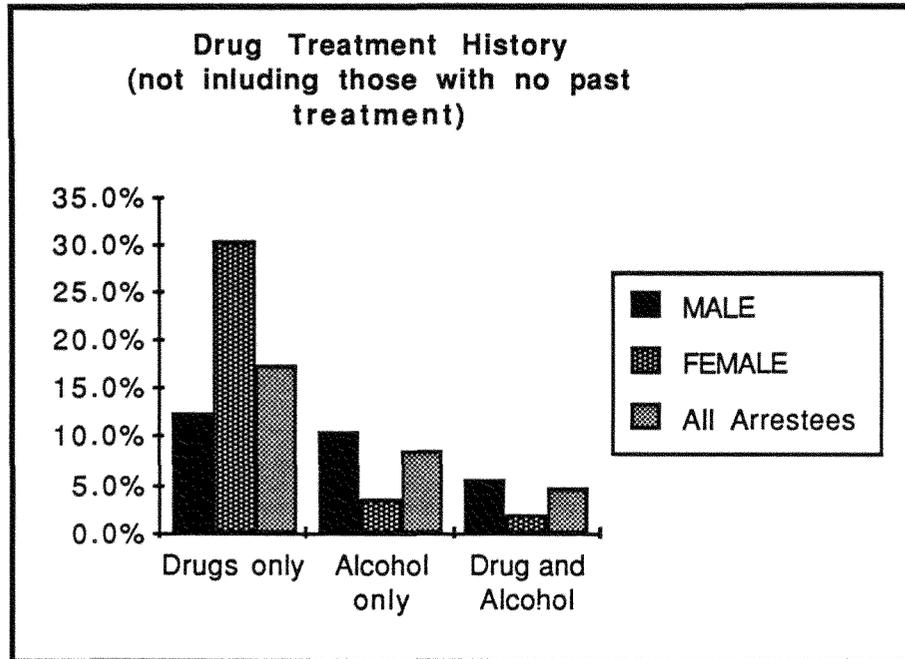
As shown in table 2.4.4, an average of 31% of the arrestees indicated that they share needles (either always or sometimes) . It appears that females share needles more often than males (41% vs 25%). Tables 2.4.5 shows that the AIDS issue has failed to change the needle use of almost 30% of the arrestees - thus matching the 31% value for 'sharing' in table 2.4.4. The situation for females is significantly worse : 32% of the females responded 'no change' v.s. only 25% for men.

It is also interesting to note the large sex difference for the 'stopped before AIDS' category in table 2.4.5. This rate is 45.5% for males yet only 24% for females. This implies that females continue to inject drugs longer (on average) than men. As the mean ages in table 2.2.2 show, there is no age difference between the sexes to account for this difference. This result also coincides with the large rate of heroin use (and addiction : see Table 2.6.6) seen for females. As the data pool for females grows, this hypothesis can be tested and confirmed or refuted. The large percentage difference between males and females in needle sharing suggest a possible public health issue in regards to AIDS. The seriousness of this issues is highlighted by the data in Table 2.7.8.

Tables 2.4.6 through 2.4.8 examine the data relating to drug and alcohol treatment.

Table 2.4.6 Drug or Alcohol Treatment History

<u>Detox</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
No	69.3%	71.2%	63.9%
Drugs only	17.5%	12.6%	30.6%
Alcohol only	8.6%	10.5%	3.7%
Drug and Alcohol	4.6%	5.6%	1.9%



As shown in table 2.4.6, about 31% of arrestees have received some form of treatment. The majority of this treatment is for Drugs only. There were large sex differences in the frequency and kinds of treatment received. Females had a 'drug only' treatment rate almost three times that of males. Males on the other hand had 'alcohol only' treatment three times more often than females. The treatment figures for males match those of the June 1987 session closely.

Table 2.4.7 Percentages of Arrestees Currently Under Treatment

<u>Current Treatment</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Not In Treatment	95.4%	96.1%	93.5%
In Treatment	4.6%	3.9%	6.5%

Table 2.4.8 Arrestee Sentiments Towards Treatment

<u>Need Treatment?</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
No	83.8%	84.9%	80.6%
Drugs only	11.9%	9.8%	17.6%
Alcohol only	3.0%	3.9%	0.9%
Drug and Alcohol	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%

Table 2.4.7 shows that only a small percentage of the arrestee population is currently under treatment. As in the June 1987 session, there is a large discrepancy between the number of arrestees currently in treatment and those who feel they could use treatment (Table 2.4.8). Only 27% of the males and 38% of the females who claim to feel the need for treatment, are currently under treatment. As in the last report, many of those who feel the need for treatment but are not currently receiving it **have been in treatment in the past**. This unmet desire for treatment is thus more credible since many of these arrestees have first hand experience with the treatment process.

The data in these two tables also demonstrate the internal consistency of arrestee reporting on this issue. As will be shown in Table 2.6.3, 18% of the males and 28% of the females claim a current drug dependency. These number match well with the 19% of males and 26% of females who are either in treatment or feel the need for treatment. In other words, most of those who feel the need for treatment (or are in treatment) also report a current drug dependency.

Table 2.4.9 reviews the responses to the 'Preferred Method of Cocaine Use' question. The percentages below are of those arrestees who claimed to have used cocaine.

Table 2.4.9 Preferred Method Of Cocaine Use (of those who used cocaine)

<u>Cocaine Method</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Snort	33.9%	38.5%	20.4%
Freebase	18.2%	15.6%	25.5%
Smoke	12.5%	12.2%	13.3%
Injected alone	22.8%	24.1%	19.4%
Injected w/ Heroin	12.7%	9.6%	21.4%

The data for males in Table 2.4.9 closely match those of the June 1987 session. There are however, large differences between the male and female responses. Males were more likely to either snort or inject cocaine alone, while females were far more likely to either freebase or inject cocaine with heroin. These responses are consistent with the data in table 2.4.4 where heroin and cocaine injection were higher for females than males. Since about 45% of the arrestees indicated a preferred method of cocaine use which entails injection - this drug use should also be examined in light of the AIDS issue.

Summary Section 2.4: 38% of the arrestees had injected drugs - most by the age of 20. The drugs most commonly injected were Cocaine, Heroin and Amphetamines. 31% of the arrestees claim to share needles, while only 34% claimed to have changed their needle sharing behavior because of AIDS. There were significant sex differences with respect to the drugs injected, and treatment history. Females were treated more often for 'drugs only' while men were treated more often for 'alcohol only'. As in the June 1987 study only about a third of those arrestees who feel the need for treatment are currently receiving it.

Section 2.5 Drug Test Results

Tables 2.5.1 through 2.5.2 review the results of the EMIT tests for the drugs listed. Only those arrestees who tested positive on EMIT and the Pharm-Chem GC confirmation were listed as positive for amphetamines.

Unless otherwise noted, the tables below list percentages as percentages of those who submitted specimens.

Table 2.5.1 Percentage of Arrestees who Tested Positive For Specific Drugs

<u>EMIT Tests</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
THC	48.5%	49.8%	45.3%
Cocaine	40.4%	37.5%	47.2%
Opiates	15.9%	11.9%	25.5%
Amphetamines	12.8%	11.5%	16.0%
PCP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

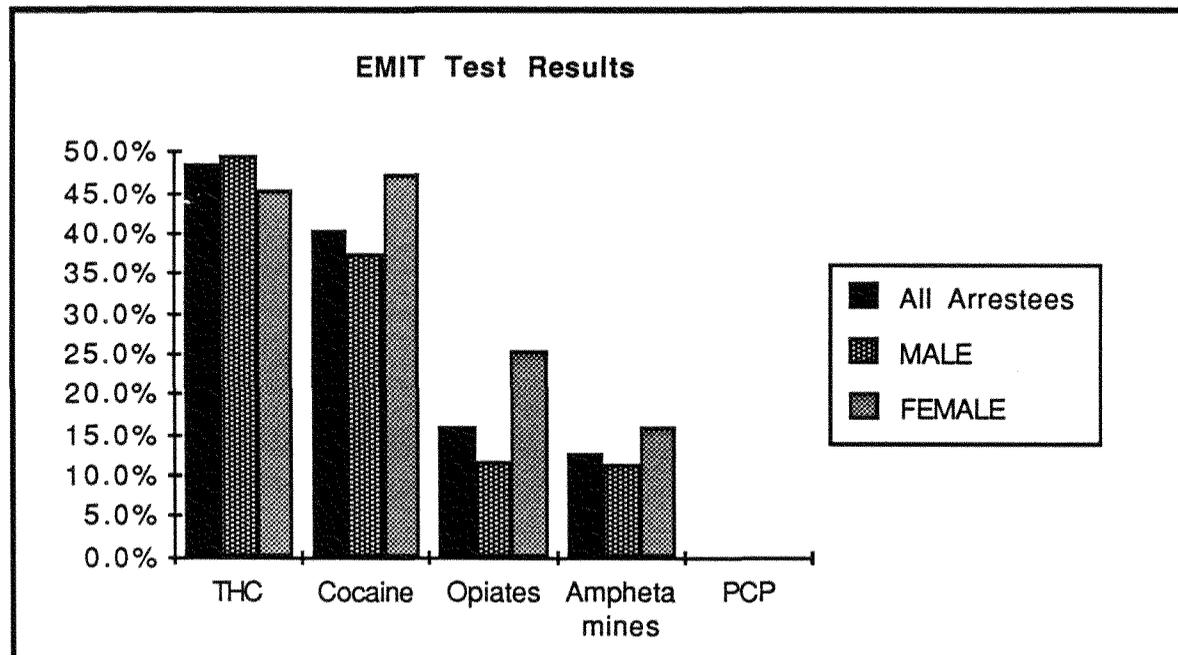


Table 2.5.2 Number of Drugs Tested Positive for

<u>Number of Positives</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
1 or more	76.0%	74.7%	79.2%
2 or more	35.6%	32.8%	42.4%
3 or more	5.5%	3.2%	11.3%

As shown in Table 2.5.2, 76% of the arrestees were positive for one or more drugs. In table 2.5.1 the male data showed the following correspondence to the June 1987 data:

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Change</u>
THC	up 4%
Cocaine	up 8%
Opiates	no change
Amphetamines	down 12%

This significant drop in amphetamine positives may be a result of the increased police seizure of drug labs since June 1987. These seizure may have restricted the street supply of amphetamines.

There were also significant sex differences in both the overall rates and composition of drug usage. As shown in Table 2.5.2 females are higher for all numbers of positives, especially for the two and three drug categories. As shown in Table 2.5.1, females have higher rates of all drugs except THC; they were twice as likely to be positive for opiates, 10% more positive on cocaine and 4% more positive for amphetamines.

Almost 50% of those who tested positive for **one** drug, tested positive for at least one more drugs. Drug use seems to come in sex specific pairs. People seem to use drugs in pairs. These pairs are different for males and females. In order to probe these pairings more closely, Table 2.5.3 has been constructed. This table lists the increase (or decrease) in the rates of positive tests for a second drug for arrestees positive for the underlined drug. For example, a male arrestee who tested positive for THC would be 21% more likely than the average (male) to test positive for amphetamines. Another example: a female who tested positive for opiates was 33% more likely than the average (female) to test positive for cocaine.

Table 2.5.3 Effect of Positive Test for One Specific Drug on Rates of Other Positives

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
<u>positive for THC</u>		
cocaine	30% more	30% more
opiates	no effect	14% more
amphetamines	21% more	9% more
<u>positive for Cocaine</u>		
THC	21% more	10% more
opiates	19% more	31% more
amphetamines	3% less	no effect
<u>positive for Opiates</u>		
THC	20% less	2% less
cocaine	35% more	33% more
amphetamines	3% more	7% more
<u>positive for Amphetamines</u>		
THC	37% more	13% more
cocaine	15% less	3% more
opiates	5% more	25% more

Even this tentative table (the sample size for the females is especially small) demonstrates some powerful coupling of drug pairs. Especially strong groupings seem to exist between opiates/cocaine for females and amphetamines/THC for males. These data are consistent with both the recent-use and the injection related information in Sections 2.4 and 2.5.

Table 2.5.4 Recent Drug Use Claims

(showing the percentage of arrestees who claimed to have recently used the drug)

<u>Recent Drug Use</u>	<u>All Arrestees</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Alcohol	59.6%	61.8%	53.7%
Marijuana/Hash	35.3%	6.7%	19.4%
Cocaine	21.3%	18.6%	28.7%
Heroin	10.2%	6.7%	19.4%
Uppers	8.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Crystal Meth.	7.4%	7.7%	6.5%
Black Tar Heroin	6.6%	4.2%	13.0%
Crack	4.1%	3.2%	6.5%
Methadone in RX	1.5%	0.7%	3.7%
Downers	1.5%	2.1%	0.0%
LSD	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%
PCP	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
St. Methadone	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%

Table 2.5.4 shows the ranking of the drugs mentioned in the 'recent-use' section of the questionnaire. The rankings of the drugs in both the recent use and the EMIT test results tables are identical. The drugs which arrestees claim to be using most often are the drugs for which they also test positive most often. The females claimed recent use of all drugs except alcohol more frequently than males. This may reflect both an increased willingness to admit use and the higher drug use of females as shown in the EMIT test results.

As in the June 1987 report, an attempt was made to correlate recent-use claims with the EMIT results. Recall that the 'standard' situations involve an arrestee who either claims recent-use and tests positive or claims no-recent-use and tests negative. The anomalous cases are where the arrestee denies recent use of a drug yet tests positive or (perhaps more confusing) **claims** recent use of a drug but tests **negative**. The rates for each of these two situations is listed below in Table 2.5.5. For example, 25% of the males who claimed recent use of amphetamines, tested negative for that drug. Another example: 26.1% of the females who denied recent use of marijuana tested positive for THC.

Table 2.5.5 Anomalous Recent Use vs Lab Results Claims

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>ALL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
<u>AMPHETAMINES</u>			
Denied Use but Tested Positive	7.2%	6.0%	10.1%
Claimed Use but Tested Negative	18.5%	25.0%	0.0%
<u>MARIJUANA</u>			
Denied Use but Tested Positive	29.3%	30.7%	26.1%
Claimed Use but Tested Negative	16.5%	15.6%	18.9%
<u>COCAINE / CRACK</u>			
Denied Use but Tested Positive	26.2%	26.4%	25.7%
Claimed Use but Tested Negative	7.8%	11.1%	3.1%
<u>OPIATES</u>			
Denied Use but Tested Positive	8.1%	6.8%	11.8%
Claimed Use but Tested Negative	18.4%	17.6%	19.0%

Some tentative explanations of these categories were described in Section 2.5 pg. 31 of the June 1987 report. Briefly, these included:

- 1) lying: the arrestee denies use of a drug they actually used
- 2) faulty memory: the arrestee simply forgets drug use
- 3) confusion: the arrestee confuses either the drug or the timing of its use
- 4) EMIT Test Window: the arrestee gives a factual account of use but the EMIT test gives a positive result for use beyond the 48 hour time-frame
- 5) EMIT Test Failure : the EMIT test may simply produce a false positive or false negative.

Although the most simple explanation for the denied-use-but-tested-positive category is simply that the arrestee is lying, explanations for the claimed-recent-use-but-tested-negative are more difficult. One initially plausible explanation would be that the arrestees are not getting the drug they think they are. For example, arrestees may think they have taken amphetamines (and so claim recent use) but have actually received cocaine. This would explain both the high rate of claimed-use-but-tested-negative for amphetamines and the high denied-use-but-tested-positive claim for cocaine. Unfortunately, the data does not bear this relationship out. It seems likely that those who claimed-use-but-tested-negative for amphetamines simply received bogus drugs or were confused. As more data become available we will be able to examine this more closely.

Summary Section 2.5: EMIT test results for males showed that cocaine use was up by 8% and amphetamine use was down by 12%. 79% of the females and 75% of the male arrestees tested positive for one or more drugs. Drug use seemed to come in pairs, females tended to test positive for opiates + cocaine, while males tended to these positive for amphetamines + THC. The drugs arrestees claimed recent use of most often were alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and heroin in that order.

Section 2.6 Drug History

Tables 2.6.1 through 2.6.6 review the drug histories of the arrestees.

Table 2.6.1 Drug History Summary for ALL Arrestees

DRUG	ALL ARRESTEES Tried the Drug	ALL ARRESTEES Past Dependence	ALL ARRESTEES Current Dependence
Alcohol	98.5%	13.2%	6.6%
Amph/ Crystal meth	49.0%	10.2%	3.3%
Barbiturates	19.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Black Tar Heroin	22.3%	10.2%	5.8%
Cocaine	71.6%	15.3%	7.4%
Crack	13.5%	5.1%	3.6%
Heroin	33.5%	14.7%	6.6%
LSD	41.1%	1.5%	0.3%
Marijuana	93.4%	5.8%	1.5%
PCP	15.7%	1.1%	0.0%
Quaaludes	16.8%	0.3%	0.0%
St. Methadone	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquillizers	27.4%	1.0%	0.3%

The drugs 'tried' most often by arrestees were alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and amphetamines, in that order. The drugs which arrestees claimed past dependencies on most often were cocaine, heroin, alcohol, and amphetamines in that order. These were also the drugs which arrestees claimed current dependencies on most often.

Table 2.6.2 Number of Past Dependencies

# of Drugs Past Dep. On	All	Male	Female
one or more	36.5%	34.4%	42.6%
two or more	21.5%	17.9%	31.6%
three or more	11.1%	8.8%	17.6%

As is now the well established pattern, females have worse dependency records than the males. They are substantially higher for all rates. Overall, 36.5% of the arrestees claimed some past dependency.

Table 2.6.3 Number of Current Dependencies

# of Drugs Now Dep. On	All	Male	Female
one or more	20.8%	18.2%	27.8%
two or more	10.4%	6.6%	20.4%
three or more	3.5%	2.0%	7.4%

Approximately 21% of the arrestees claimed a current dependency. Females were three times as likely to claim a current dependency on two or more drugs as were the males. The drugs most often cited for current dependencies were heroin, cocaine, and amphetamines.

Table 2.6.4 Sex Breakdown of Drugs 'Tried'

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>MALE</u> <u>Tried the Drug</u>	<u>FEMALE</u> <u>Tried the Drug</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u> <u>Male - Female</u>
Alcohol	98.2%	99.1%	-0.9%
Amph/ Crystal meth	50.5%	45.4%	5.1%
Barbiturates	20.0%	19.4%	0.6%
Black Tar Heroin	18.9%	31.5%	-12.6%
Cocaine	70.9%	73.1%	-2.2%
Crack	10.9%	20.4%	-9.5%
Heroin	30.2%	42.6%	-12.4%
LSD	40.0%	43.5%	-3.5%
Marijuana	94.0%	91.7%	2.3%
PCP	16.8%	13.0%	3.8%
Quaaludes	15.4%	20.4%	-5.0%
St. Methadone	1.1%	2.8%	-1.7%
Tranquillizers	23.9%	37.0%	-13.1%

Males appear to have tried amphetamines and PCP more often than females. Females tried the drugs Black Tar, crack, heroin, and tranquilizers more often than males. These groupings match both the recent use and the EMIT results.

Table 2.6.5 Sex Breakdown of Past Dependencies on Specific Drugs

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>MALE</u> <u>Past Dependence</u>	<u>FEMALE</u> <u>Past Dependence</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u> <u>Male - Female</u>
Alcohol	15.4%	7.4%	8.0%
Amph/ Crystal meth	9.1%	13.0%	-3.9%
Barbiturates	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Black Tar Heroin	7.0%	18.5%	-11.5%
Cocaine	13.7%	19.6%	-5.9%
Crack	3.9%	8.3%	-4.4%
Heroin	9.5%	28.7%	-19.2%
LSD	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%
Marijuana	6.7%	3.7%	3.0%
PCP	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%
Quaaludes	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
St. Methadone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquillizers	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%

Males claim past dependency on Alcohol more often than females. Females claimed past dependencies on Black Tar, Heroin, Cocaine, and Crack more often than males.

Table 2.6.6 Sex Breakdown of Current Dependencies on Specific Drugs

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>MALE</u> <u>Current Dependence</u>	<u>FEMALE</u> <u>Current Dependence</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u> <u>Male - Female</u>
Alcohol	8.1%	2.8%	5.3%
Amph/ Crystal meth	2.8%	4.6%	-1.8%
Barbiturates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black Tar Heroin	2.8%	13.9%	-11.1%
Cocaine	5.6%	12.0%	-6.4%
Crack	2.1%	7.4%	-5.3%
Heroin	3.9%	13.9%	-10.0%
LSD	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Marijuana	1.8%	0.9%	0.9%
PCP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Quaaludes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
St. Methadone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquillizers	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%

Males claimed current dependencies on alcohol more often than females. Females claimed dependencies on black tar, heroin, cocaine, and crack more often than males.

Table 2.6.7 was prepared in order to judge the addictive potential of the drugs. The *dependency ratio* is calculated by taking the ratio of those who have tried a drug, to those who claim(ed) some dependency on that drug. The larger the value, the more likely one who tries the drug is to become dependent on that drug. For example, as shown in Table 2.6.4, 50.5% of all arrestees have tried amphetamines, from Table 2.6.4, 9.1% of all arrestees have had a **past dependency** on amphetamines; the *dependency ratio* is therefore 9.1%/50.5% which equals 18%.

Table 2.6.7 Drug Dependency Rates

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>ALL ARRESTEES</u> <u>Dependency Ratio</u>	<u>MALE</u> <u>Dependency Ratio</u>	<u>FEMALE</u> <u>Dependency Ratio</u>
Alcohol	13.4%	15.7%	7.5%
Amph/ Crystal meth	20.8%	18.0%	28.6%
Barbiturates	6.6%	7.0%	4.6%
Black Tar Heroin	45.7%	37.0%	58.7%
Cocaine	21.4%	19.3%	26.8%
Crack	37.8%	35.8%	40.7%
Heroin	43.9%	31.5%	67.4%
LSD	3.6%	5.2%	0.0%
Marijuana	6.2%	7.1%	4.0%
PCP	7.0%	6.5%	6.9%
Quaaludes	1.8%	2.6%	0.0%
St. Methadone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquillizers	3.6%	4.6%	2.4%

The drugs with the highest general dependency rates were black tar, heroin, crack, cocaine and amphetamines. Again it is interesting to note (as in the June 1987 report) that crack appears to be almost twice as addictive as cocaine. Aside from alcohol, most drugs have higher dependency rates for females. Most striking is the 67% rate for Heroin - **in other words, 67% of those females who claimed to have tried heroin also claimed a**

dependency on it. It is also interesting to note that amphetamines have a higher dependency rate for females even though the 'tried' rate for amphetamines was lower. Even though fewer females have tried amphetamines, those who do are more likely to become addicted. It is critical to remember however, that both the 'past' and 'current' dependency rates are arrestee-reported and do not reflect any objective test. It is quite likely that there is variation among the arrestees as to what qualifies as 'dependent'.

Summary Section 2.6: Over 40% of the arrestees had tried the drugs alcohol, cocaine, amphetamines, and LSD. 43% of the female and 34% of the male arrestees claimed a past drug dependency. 18% of the males and 28% of the females claimed current dependencies. There were large sex differences in composition of arrestee dependency histories. As in the June 1987 report, a dependency ratio was calculated, heroin was clearly the most addictive drug followed by crack, cocaine and amphetamines in that order. There were large sex differences between the addiction ratios for specific drugs.

Section 2.7 Drug Data Examined with other Variables

This section reviews some relationships (or lack thereof) between drug and non-drug responses. Although the large sample size has increased the statistical base of some of the findings, the analysis are still in general too crude to be of real use. Now that the capability to control for more variables and ask more specific questions becomes more practical, attention must now be focused on exactly **what** questions should be asked. This will be discussed further in section three.

The tables included in this section represent only a sample of the kinds of relationships which can be probed.

Table 2.7.1

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -----
 AGE C Age Segmented
 BY NUMDRGC Number of Drugs Tested Positive For

COUNT ROW PCT		NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
		zero	one or more pos.	
		1.00	2.00	
AGE C		-----+-----+		
under 25		33	121	154
		21.4	78.6	42.9
		+-----+-----+		
25 - 40		35	139	174
		20.1	79.9	48.5
		+-----+-----+		
over 40		18	13	31
		58.1	41.9	8.6
		+-----+-----+		
	COLUMN	86	273	359
	TOTAL	24.0	76.0	100.0

As shown in Table 2.7.1, drug use is concentrated to a statistically significant degree to the under 40 age group. Drug use is approximately equally common in the 'under 25' and '25 - 40' age groups.

Table 2.7.2 reviews the relationship between various top charge categories and the rates of positive drug tests for male arrestees.

Table 2.7.2

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -----
 TOPCHRG : Top Charge Categorized
 BY NUMDRGC : Number of Drugs Tested Positive For
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 SEX Sex = Male

TOPCHRG	COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
		zero 1.00	one or more pos 2.00	
person	18 27.7	47 72.3	65 25.7	
Property	19 20.7	73 79.3	92 36.4	
Statute	14 35.9	25 64.1	39 15.4	
Probation	2 50.0	2 50.0	4 1.6	
Drug	5 13.9	31 86.1	36 14.2	
other	6 35.3	11 64.7	17 6.7	
	COLUMN TOTAL	64 25.3	189 74.7	253 100.0

As in the June 1987 study, the DRUG top charge category had the highest rate of positive tests at 86% for males. The group with the lowest indicated drug use was the statute group with a rate of 64%. There were too few probation-violation arrestees for analysis.

Table 2.7.3

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -----
 TOPCHRGC : Top Charge Categorized
 BY NUMDRGC : Number of Drugs Tested Positive For
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 SEX Sex = Female

TOPCHRGC	COUNT ROW PCT	NUMDRGC		ROW TOTAL
		zero	one or more pos	
		1.00	2.00	
person	6 46.2	7 53.8	13 12.3	
Property	7 16.7	35 83.3	42 39.6	
Statue	5 16.1	26 83.9	31 29.2	
Probation		2 100.0	2 1.9	
Drug	2 15.4	11 84.6	13 12.3	
other	2 40.0	3 60.0	5 4.7	
	COLUMN	22	84	106
	TOTAL	20.8	79.2	100.0

The top charge categories for females were not related to drug use to a statistically significant degree. The DRUG, STATUTE and PROPERTY arrestees all had a positive rate of about 83%. The group with the lowest drug use appears to be the PERSON category with a rate of only 54%.

In order to determine if specific drugs were in use by arrestees (of either sex) in specific top charge categories, a number of additional crosstabulations were run - no individual drug showed up more often for any category of top charge. The use of drugs is scattered among the top charge categories.

In order to probe the relationship between aggression in the top charge and drug use, a large number of crosstabulations for individual drugs, controlled for sex were run. The results are summarized in Table 2.7.4. Each entry represents the difference for those of the given sex, who tested positive for the given drug between the percentage with aggressive vs. non aggressive top charges. **Large positive numbers indicate a stronger relationship between positive drug tests and aggression in the top charge. Negative numbers indicate that those with positive drug tests were less likely to have aggression in the top charge.** For example, of those males who tested positive for opiates, 4% more had aggression in their top charges than did not. Of those females who tested positive for cocaine, 38% more had top charges which did not show aggression.

Table 2.7.4 Effect of Aggression on Positive Drug Tests

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>MALE positive test</u> <u>% agress - % nonagress</u>	<u>FEMALE positive test</u> <u>% agress - % nonagress</u>
OPIATES	4.0%	-21.0%
MARIJUANA	11.0%	-10.0%
COCAINE	-14.0% *	-38.0%*
AMPHETAMINES	-2.0%	-10.7%
ALCOHOL (recent use)	9.0%	16.0%

* - indicates a statistically significant result

Results for males are about the same (in both maganitude and significance) for opiates, and marijuana as the June 1987 data. In the cases of alcohol and amphetamines the June '87 data showed stronger relationships (a 22% difference for alcohol and a 13% difference for amphetamines). The statistically significant negative relationship for cocaine run counter to the weak positive relationship in the June '87. Cocaine use does not appear to be related to aggressive behavior. **In general, grouping of the top charges according to clear aggression does not produce significant relationships to drug use.** Perhaps another more specific measure can be devised.

Table 2.7.5 reviews the age breakdowns for individual drugs. Those groups of entries topped by an "*" are statistically significant. The percentages listed below are of those arrestees (of the given age group and sex) who provided a specimen. For example, 35% of the females, between the ages of 25 and 40, who provided a specimen, tested positive for opiates.

Table 2.7.5 Age Breakdown for Individual Drugs

<u>DRUGS</u>	<u>MALE</u> <u>% of arrestees</u> <u>positive for drug</u>	<u>FEMALE</u> <u>% of arrestees</u> <u>positive for drug</u>
<u>OPIATES</u>	*	*
under 25	3.0%	13.0%
25 - 40	15.0%	35.0%
over 40	18.0%	33.0%
<u>MARIJUANA</u>	*	*
under 25	58.0%	56.0%
25 - 40	50.0%	40.0%
over 40	9.0%	22.0%
<u>COCAINE</u>	*	
under 25	32.0%	41.0%
25 - 40	45.0%	55.0%
over 40	23.0%	33.0%
<u>AMPHETAMINES</u>		
under 25	13.0%	13.0%
25 - 40	12.0%	20.0%
over 40	0.0%	11.0%

* - indicates statistically significant results

The results of this table are summarized in table 2.7.6 below:

Table 2.7.6 Summary of Age/Drug Relationships

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>Group with</u> <u>Highest %</u> <u>Positive Results</u>
OPIATES	over 40 *
MARIJUANA	under 25 *
COCAINE	25 - 40 *
AMPHETAMINES	under 40

* - indicates a statistically significant result

Table 2.7.7 reviews the relationships between the arrestees employment condition and their use of specific drugs. None of these results were statistically significant.

Table 2.7.7 Employment/Drug Relationships

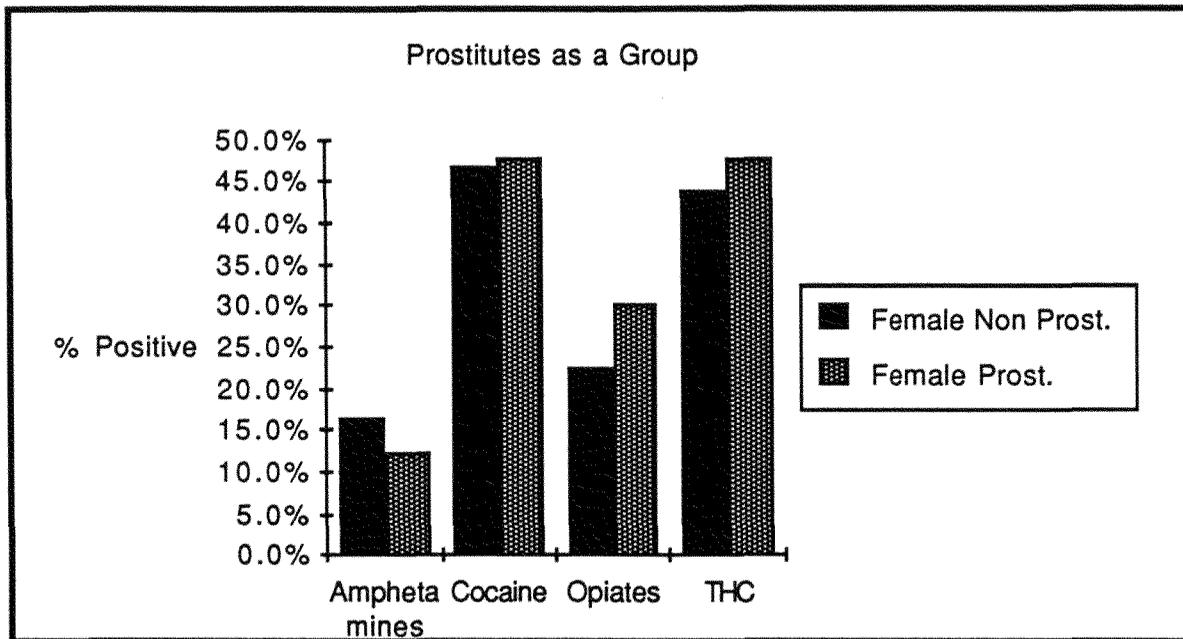
<u>DRUG</u>	<u>Employment Relationship</u>
OPIATES	The 'Odd Jobs Only' category had the highest use: 23% vs. the average of 11%
MARIJUANA	No Strong Relationship.
COCAINE	The 'Part Time' and 'Odd Jobs' group had the highest use with a positive rate of 45% vs. the average of 36%
AMPHETAMINES	The 'Odd Jobs' category had the highest use: 23% vs. the average of 11%

Most trends follow that of the June '87 data. In June '87 only 18.5% of the arrestees claimed to be 'Unemployed'. In the January '88 Data however, 49.5% claimed to be unemployed. This is a very large difference making comparison of the two data sets (or a merging of them) more difficult.

In order to gain more information about prostitutes as a group, the following section was prepared. The sole criteria for inclusion in the prostitute category was a top charge of 'Commercial sex/ prostitution'

Table 2.7.8 Prostitutes as a Group

Prostitutes as a group:		
<u>EMIT Tests</u>	<u>Female Non Prostitute</u>	<u>Female Prostitute</u>
Amphetamines	16.7%	12.5%
Cocaine	47.0%	47.8%
Opiates	22.6%	30.4%
THC	44.0%	47.8%



As shown in table 2.7.8, drug use by prostitutes is in general higher - the largest increase is for opiates. Other points which were revealed when the female population was split according to the prostitution top charge were:

- 1) Much higher unemployment: prostitutes claimed an unemployment rate of 83% as compared to the average female non-prostitutue rate of 70%
- 2) Higher rate of drug injection : 52% of the prostitutes claimed to have injected drugs while only 45% of the non prostitutes have done so.
- 3) AIDS risk: only 22% of the prostitutes claimed to have changed their needle sharing behavior because of AIDS, while 54% claimed to share their needles.

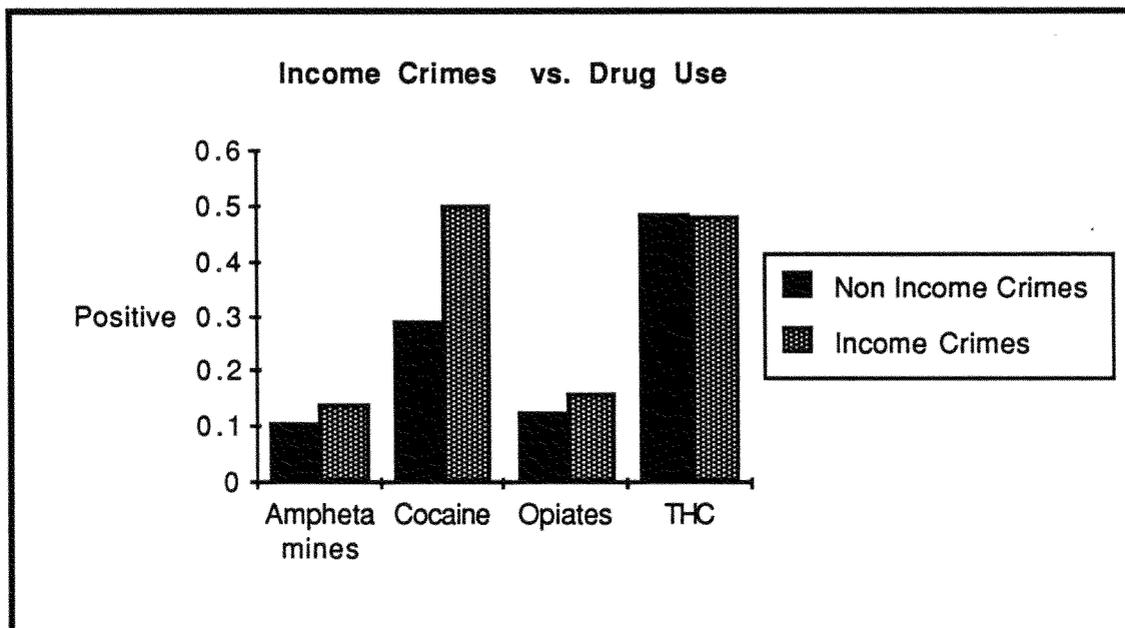
It should be remembered that this represents only a preliminary survey of 22 females with the top charge of prostitution.

Tables 2.7.9 Income Generating Top Charges as a Group

It is commonly thought that much 'Income generating crime' is connected to drug use. In order to finance a drug habit, the person engages in an economically productive crime such as burglary where stolen goods can be converted to cash. A first step in this analysis is the breakdown of the many possible crimes into the two categories **Income and Non Income Crimes**. For the purposes of this initial study, this division was accomplished by a breakdown of the top charges. Top charges like burglary, larceny and robbery were included in the **Income Crimes** while top charges like assault were placed into the **Non Income Crimes** category. For a complete breakdown please see the DUF Codebook in the Appendix. It is also critical to note that this is only the most superficial analysis, we have no way of knowing if the particular crime for which the arrestee is arrested, was conducted for the purposes of financing drugs use or some other activity requiring money. Also, the arrestee may in fact resort to crime to finance drug use but also have engaged in non income crime and been arrested. The arrestee who steals to buy drugs (and does not get caught) but then goes into a bar picks a fight and is arrested (with the top charge of assault), will confuse the results.

Table 2.7.9a Drug Results Broken Down By Income/Non Income Top Charges

<u>EMIT Tests</u>	<u>Non Income Crimes</u>	<u>Income Crimes</u>
Amphetamines	10.6%	14.3%
Cocaine	29.2%	50.3%
Opiates	12.9%	16.1%
THC	49.0%	48.3%



It appears that drug use is higher for arrestees participating in income generating crimes. The large difference appears to be for cocaine, Income generating arrestees had a positive rate 20% higher than non-income arrestees.

Table 2.7.9b Number of Positives Broken Down By Income/Non Income Top Charges

<u>Number of Positive EMITs</u>	<u>Non Income Crimes</u>	<u>Income Crimes</u>
1 or more	72.4%	80.2%
2 or more	27.5%	45.0%
3 or more	3.5%	8.0%

Income arrestees appear to test positive for all numbers of drugs more often than non-income arrestees. Income arrestees were 18% more likely to test positive for two or more drugs than non income arrestees.

Table 2.7.9c Recent Drug Use Broken Down By Income/Non Income Top Charges

<u># of Recently used Drugs</u>	<u>Non Income Crimes</u>	<u>Income Crimes</u>
1 or more	76.6%	79.9%
2 or more	39.7%	46.9%
3 or more	15.4%	21.2%

Finally, as shown in table 2.7.9c, Income arrestees claim to have used more drugs recently than did non income arrestees.

In general, it does appear that even this crude level of analysis reveals a moderately strong connection between top charges which fit into the Income-generating category and increased rates of drug use. This result may, however, be an artifact of other intervening variables such as age or sex. As the data sets continue to grow, we will be able to ask more specific questions about this offending group.

Summary Section 2.7: Drug use is concentrated in the below 40 age group for all drugs except opiates. Use of specific drugs did not appear to be related to any particular top charge category. Neither general nor specific drug use seemed to be related to aggressive behavior. Both prostitutes and income-generating arrestees had higher rates of drug use than the overall population.

Section 3. Summary and Comments

3.1 Overview

Participation in the study as improved significantly to an overall rate of 88%- it is unlikely that the study is being biased by this low refusal rate. The employment situation of the male arrestees has clearly grown worse since the last report - almost 50% of the males were unemployed. The employment situation for females is even worse - almost 75% were unemployed. 76% of the arrestees who gave samples tested positive for one or more drug. As with all drug related responses, the females indicated a higher, more prolonged and more serious pattern of drug use than the males. Females had injected drugs more often, had past dependencies more often and were currently dependent on drugs more often than males. Perhaps equally disturbing were the results that 30% of the females who were injecting drugs, shared needles. The public health issues raised here are discussed below. Finally, drug use was found to be higher amongst both those under income generating top charges and those under the top charge of prostitution.

3.2 Issues for Future Consideration

1. Upon completion of the next sampling session, the data set for the male arrestees will be sufficiently large to allow for more detained analysis than has been possible up to the present. We should begin formulating a few key areas of interest which can be focused upon in the next report.
2. The public health issues raised by the drug injection/AIDS questions are serious - especially in the case of those with the top charge of prostitution. After the next sampling session has increased the sample size of these categories it might be helpful (after obtaining the appropriate releases) to summarize this information in the form of a special briefing report for use by the various state and non-profit organizations dealing with these issues.