

CESAR *FAX*

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A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research

University of Maryland, College Park

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Volume 2 1993

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CESAR FAX

Volume II

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A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research

University of Maryland at College Park*

***Beer and Wine Coolers are the Substances Most Widely Used
by 6th, 9th, and 12th Graders Across the United States***

Data from the 1991-92 National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) survey on drug and alcohol use among junior high and high school students show that beer and wine coolers were the drugs most likely to be used in the past year by 6th, 9th and 12th graders. The figures indicate increasing use of each drug, except inhalants, with each advancing grade. Use of inhalants peaked in ninth grade. While the use of other drugs was less common, almost 22% of the seniors had used marijuana in the past year. Furthermore, it is likely that many students failed to disclose their illicit drug use. The study included 212,802 students in 6th through 12th grades from 1,588 schools in 34 states.

**Drug Use in Year Prior to Survey
Among a National Sample of 6th, 9th, and 12th Grade Students,
1991-1992 School Year**

<u>Drug Ever Used In Prior Year</u>	<u>6th Grade (%) (N = 25,784)</u>	<u>9th Grade (%) (N = 34,309)</u>	<u>12th Grade (%) (N = 24,556)</u>
Beer	20.4	49.3	63.8
Wine Coolers	20.7	47.4	60.3
Liquor	10.8	40.8	59.4
Cigarettes	16.9	34.8	40.4
Marijuana	2.0	11.4	21.8
Uppers	1.7	7.0	8.9
Hallucinogens	1.2	3.8	7.1
Downers	1.4	4.4	5.2
Inhalants	3.7	6.1	4.8
Cocaine	1.1	2.9	4.2

SOURCE: 1991-92 PRIDE Survey, National Parents' Resource for Drug Education (PRIDE).

NEW USE OF MARIJUANA BY YOUTHS?

"Blunt" use (marijuana smoked through a hollowed-out cigar casing) by youths in Washington, D.C. and Maryland has recently been reported. CESAR would appreciate any information on this practice. Anyone with information, please contact us at (301) 403-8329 or via the CESAR Board at (301) 403-8343 or 1-800-842-3727.

For more information about today's topic or to be placed on the distribution list, please call CESAR at 301-403-8329.

* CESAR FAX is supported by a grant from the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission.

A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research

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LSD: The New "Rave"?

Recent media reports have highlighted the resurgence of LSD, a hallucinogen that reached its height of popularity among the "hippie movement" of the 1960's. Almost 25 years later, the drug's availability and use among high school and college students remains a concern. Data from the Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) in 1990 indicates that 9.9% of 12th graders reported using LSD in the prior year, considerably higher than that found in the national survey (5.2%). In some media reports, LSD and designer drug use has been associated with "Raves". Raves are large, organized gatherings (mainly in warehouses or open fields) in which electric, synthesized music and laser light shows are the main attraction. While LSD and designer drug use has been reported in other contexts, anecdotal reports of Raves indicate that the sensation of the music and lights is heightened by the use of these drugs. However, research conducted primarily in the 1970's, found that there were sometimes unpredictable adverse consequences of LSD use.

**Use of LSD in Past Year in Maryland and National Samples
of High School Seniors and College Students from Three Surveys
Conducted Between 1990 and 1991**

		<u>Percent Who Used LSD in Prior Year</u>
<u>High School Seniors:</u>		
Maryland	(N = 2,941)	9.9% ¹
National	(N = 15,000)	5.2% ²
<u>College Students:</u>		
Maryland	(N = 1,286)	4.5% ³
National	(N = 1,410)	5.1% ²

SOURCES:

- ¹ Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS), Maryland State Department of Education. The MAS was conducted in school year 1990-91.
- ² Monitoring the Future Surveys, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research. The High School Senior and College Student Surveys were conducted in 1991.
- ³ University of Maryland Student Opinion Survey, sponsored by the University of Maryland's Health Center. The survey was conducted in school year 1991-92.

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 For more information, contact Alicia Hobbs at (301) 405-3609.

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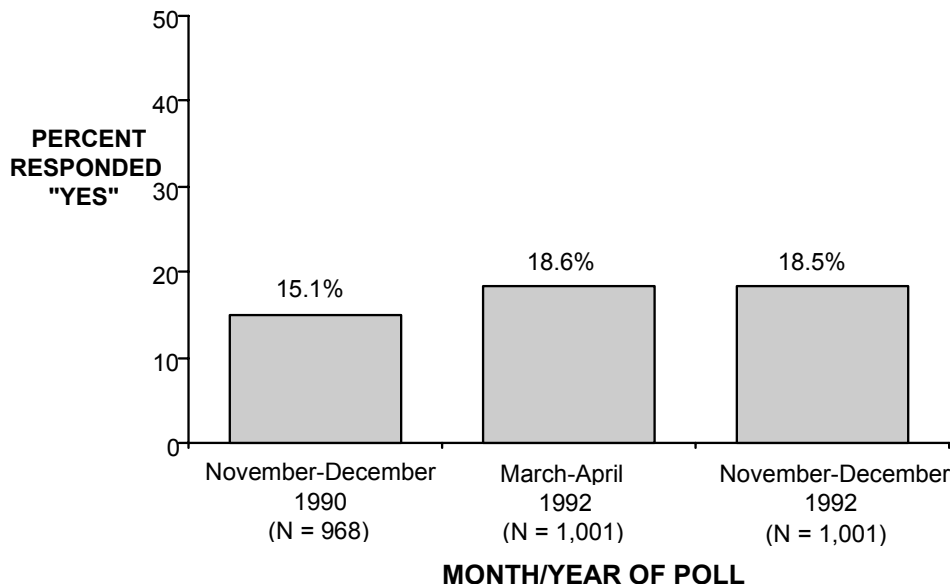
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Latest Household Poll Continues to Show That Few Marylanders Favor Decriminalization of Marijuana

Percent Who Responded "YES" to the Question:

*"Should Adults Be Able to Possess Small Quantities of Marijuana for Personal Use Without Legal Penalty?"***



** The November-December, 1992 Poll allowed for an additional response category, "It Depends." Two percent of the respondents selected this answer. Margin of error: $\pm 3\%$.

SOURCE: Statewide telephone polls of adults age 18 or older, conducted for CESAR by the University of Maryland Survey Research Center, College Park.

*****Khat Seized in Maryland*****

At 2 pm, 1-21-93, a Somali native was passing through U.S. Customs at BWI Airport. He had picked up a suitcase that had been delivered from Kenya or Somalia through England. When U.S. Customs opened the suitcase, it contained 47 pounds of a substance known as khat. This is the second seizure of khat at BWI Airport in recent months. (97 pounds of khat was also seized at Dulles Airport last week from a piece of luggage from a flight originating in England.) If you have any questions about khat, please contact Tfc. Mike Smith, MD State Police, Criminal Intelligence Division at (410) 290-0780.

CESAR SPEAKER SERIES: DR. JAMES INCIARDI

Dr. James Inciardi, Professor and Director for the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware, will be lecturing on "Recent Research on the Drugs-Crime Connection" at 3:00 p.m. on January 28, 1993, in the Atrium of the Stamp Student Union.

For further information about today's topic or to be placed on the distribution list, please call CESAR at 301-403-8329.

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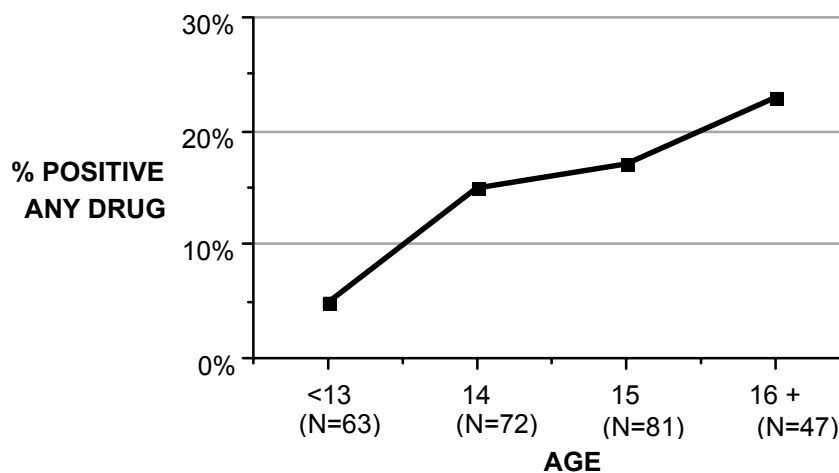
University of Maryland at College Park*

Pilot Study Reveals Considerable Drug Use Among Maryland Juvenile Detainees

With funding supplied from the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission, CESAR has conducted a pilot study of drug use in juvenile detainees admitted to Waxter Children's Center in Laurel, Maryland. Medical staff obtain voluntary and anonymous interview information and urine specimens from youth, soon after admission. Results indicate considerable drug and alcohol problems in youths. Seventeen percent of the males and 10% of the females tested positive for one or more of eleven drugs. As shown below, by age 16, over one fifth of the youth tested positive. Thirteen percent of the males and 5% of the females felt they were now dependent on alcohol. The fact that 80% of these youths were enrolled in school at the time of arrest suggests an increased role for school-based intervention and prevention programs to target services for high risk youth both before and after arrest. A full copy of the pilot study findings is available, upon request, from CESAR.

Percentage of Juvenile Detainees Who Tested Positive, By Age

(N = 263 Youths Interviewed and Tested Between September and December, 1992)



SOURCE: Gray, TA and Wish, ED. 1993. "Estimates of Drug Use in Juvenile Detainees in Maryland: A Summary Report of a Pilot Study Conducted at the Thomas J.S. Waxter Children's Center in Laurel, Maryland."

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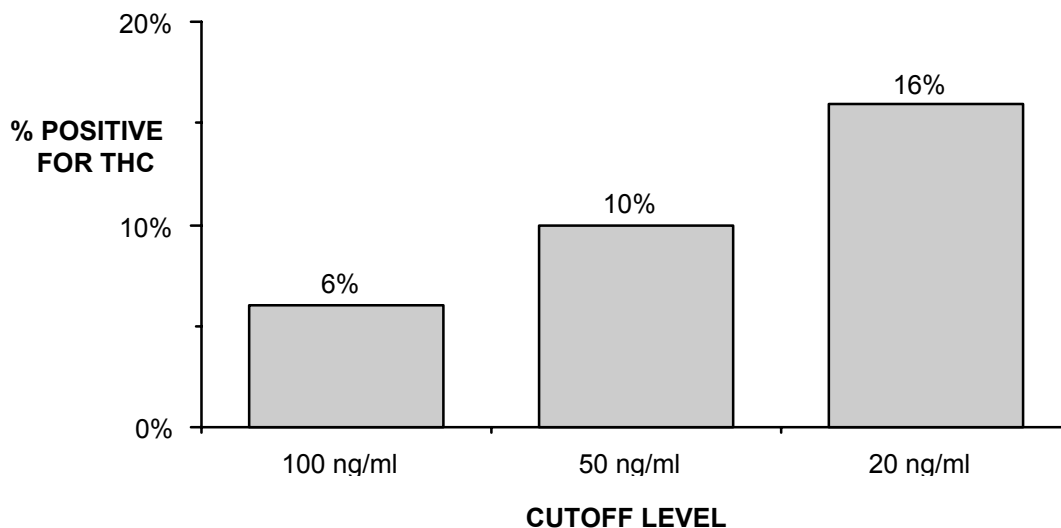
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Detecting Marijuana Use By Urinalysis: Estimates Vary, Depending on Cutoff Level

Drug test results from a recent study of juvenile offenders in the Baltimore area show that the number of youths testing positive for marijuana almost triples when a low cutoff is used to test urine specimens. The percentage of youths testing positive for marijuana increased from 6% at the 100 ng/ml cutoff level to 16% when tested at a cutoff of 20 ng/ml. Some experts believe that the 100 ng/ml cutoff is too conservative and misses many users. The lower cutoff level may be more appropriate in testing juveniles for marijuana when the interest is in targeting high risk youths for treatment and prevention programs.

Percentage of Youths Testing Positive for Marijuana (THC), By Test Cutoff Level

(N = 89 Youths Tested at 3 Different Cutoffs)



SOURCE: Gray, TA and Wish, ED. 1993. "Estimates of Drug Use in Juvenile Detainees in Maryland: A Summary Report of a Pilot Study Conducted at the Thomas J.S. Waxter Children's Center in Laurel, Maryland."

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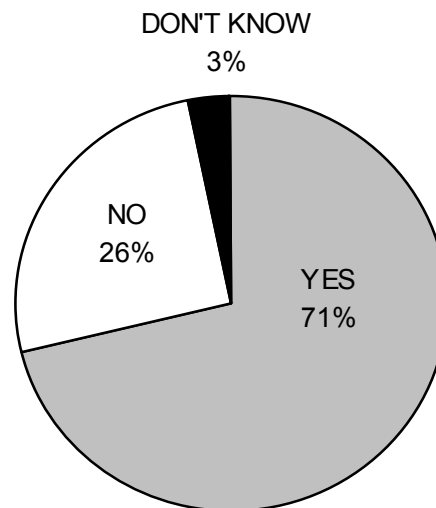
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Household Poll Finds Most Marylanders Favor Increase in Alcoholic Beverage Tax to Fund Treatment and Prevention Programs

Almost three quarters (71%) of Maryland residents think alcoholic beverage taxes should be increased to fund additional alcohol treatment and prevention programs. Support was strong regardless of gender, age, race/ethnicity, marital status, education, employment status, and county of residence.

Do You Think State Taxes On Alcoholic Beverages Should Be Increased To Fund Additional Programs To Prevent and Treat Alcoholism?



SOURCE: Statewide telephone polls of 1,001 adults age 18 or older, conducted for CESAR by the University of Maryland Survey Research Center, College Park. Fall '92 Poll conducted between November and December, 1992. Margin of error: $\pm 3\%$.

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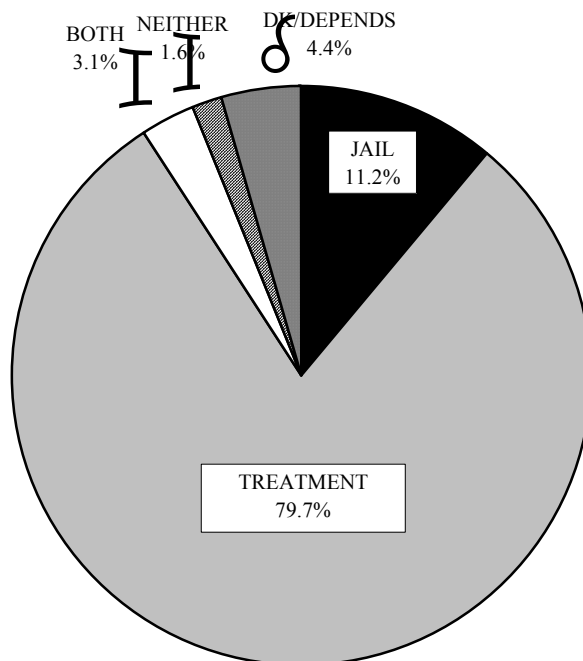
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Marylanders Favor Treatment Over Jail For First Time Convictions for Drug Possession

Approximately 80% of Maryland residents think that persons convicted for the first time for possession of illegal drugs for personal use should be sent to treatment programs. Only 11% thought first time offenders should be sent to jail. Another 3% thought first time offenders should be sent to both jail and treatment programs. Similar responses were found regardless of gender, age, race/ethnicity, marital status, education, and employment status.

Should A Person Be Sent To Jail Or To A Treatment Program For A First Time Conviction For Possession Of Illegal Drugs For Personal Use?



SOURCE: Statewide telephone poll of 1,001 adults age 18 or older, conducted for CESAR by the University of Maryland Survey Research Center, College Park. Fall '92 Poll conducted between November and December, 1992. Margin of error: $\pm 3\%$.

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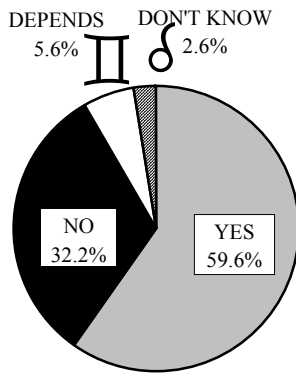
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Marylanders Favor Drug Testing of Arrestees And Job Applicants

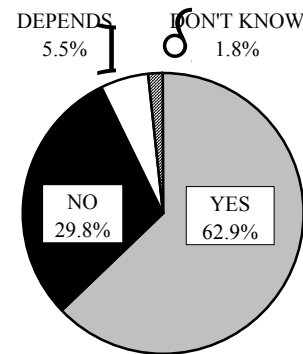
Maryland residents are as likely to favor drug testing of arrested persons (62.9%) as they are to favor testing of job applicants (59.6%). However, it has been noted that across the United States, one is more likely to be subjected to a urine test if s/he is an employee (or applicant) of a "Fortune 500" company than if s/he is arrested for a crime. This is a puzzling situation given the substantial research indicating that recent illegal drug use is many times more prevalent in arrestee populations than among the employed. In most large cities, approximately 50% of arrestees test positive for a drug, usually cocaine. In contrast, a 1989 U.S. Department of Transportation Drug Testing Program detected only 143 users (< 1%, primarily of marijuana) among 26,707 tested employees. The CESAR FAX of 10/5/92 reported that only 2.8% of 138,123 specimens from employees and job applicants tested by the Maryland Medical Laboratory tested positive for cocaine or marijuana.

Do You Think That All Maryland Businesses With 50+ Employees Should be Required to Test Job Applicants' Urine For Drugs?



TEST JOB APPLICANTS?

Do You Think That All Arrested Persons Should Have Their Urine Tested For Drugs?



TEST ARRESTEES?

SOURCE: Statewide telephone polls of 1,001 adults age 18 or older, conducted for CESAR by the University of Maryland Survey Research Center, College Park. Fall '92 Poll conducted between November and December, 1992. Margin of error: ±3%.

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University of Maryland at College Park*

Heroin Mentions Among Baltimore Area Treatment Admissions Highest in the State

The Substance Abuse Management Information System (SAMIS) maintained by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA) records up to three substances of abuse mentioned by clients at admission to a treatment facility. SAMIS data show that a large proportion of treatment admissions in the Baltimore area mentioned heroin. Fifty-three percent of the 17,797 admissions residing in Baltimore City and 20% of the 7,470 admissions residing in Baltimore County mentioned heroin as a substance of abuse. In each of the remaining 22 Maryland counties, 10% or fewer of the admissions mentioned heroin as a substance of abuse.

**Percentage Of Maryland Treatment Admissions With Heroin Mentioned As A Substance of Abuse,
By County of Residence, Fiscal Year 1992**

SOURCE: Substance Abuse Management Information System (SAMIS), Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA).



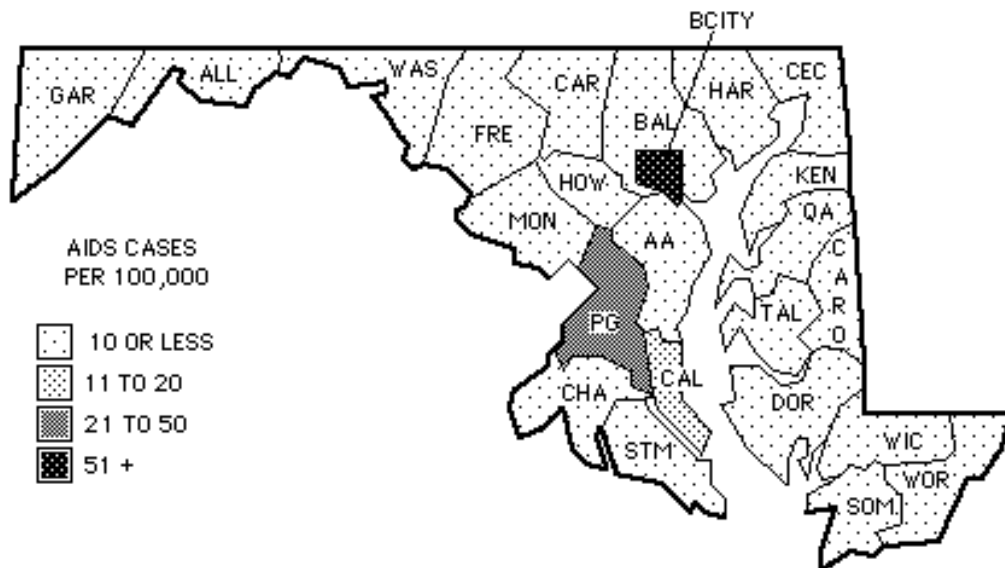
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Maryland AIDS Cases Concentrated in Baltimore City and Prince George's County

In 1992, a total of 804 AIDS cases were reported to the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The AIDS cases are concentrated in Baltimore City and Prince George's County with rates of 52 and 26 cases, respectively, per 100,000 population. Twenty-one Maryland counties have 10 or fewer AIDS cases per 100,000 population. In contrast, some neighborhoods of New York City have rates in excess of 1,500 per 100,000*. A recent National Research Council report entitled, "The Social Impact of AIDS," found that the AIDS epidemic has been "settling into spatially and socially isolated groups," and that "many geographic areas and strata of the population are virtually untouched by the epidemic." A *New York Times* article* has discussed a new and controversial approach that some AIDS experts are now advocating to combat the AIDS epidemic. Advocates of this new approach argue that by targeting AIDS prevention efforts in a few epicenters across the country (25-30 neighborhoods), rather than throughout the population, the AIDS epidemic could be "all but stamped out."

Calendar Year 1992 AIDS Cases, By County (Rate Per 100,000 Population)



ALL=Allegany	CHA=Charles	PG=Prince George's
AA=Anne Arundel	DOR=Dorchester	QA=Queen Anne's
BAL=Baltimore County	FRE=Frederick	SOM=Somerset
BCITY=Baltimore City	GAR=Garrett	STM=St. Mary's
CAL=Calvert	HAR=Harford	TAL=Talbot
CAR=Carroll	HOW=Howard	WAS=Washington
CARO=Caroline	KEN=Kent	WIC=Wicomico
CEC=Cecil	MON=Montgomery	WOR=Worcester

Rates were calculated using 1990 population estimates from the Bureau of the Census and published AIDS statistics as of December 31, 1992.

* Kolata, Gina. "Targeting Urged in Attack on AIDS" *The New York Times*, March 7, 1993.

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Majority of Baltimore Area Residents Think Cocaine and Heroin Use is Increasing in Maryland

Eighty-one percent of Baltimore City residents and 73% of Baltimore County residents think that cocaine use is increasing in Maryland. Residents of these two jurisdictions are also most likely to perceive an increase in heroin use. A minority of Maryland residents think that marijuana and PCP use is increasing.

Percentage of Maryland Residents from Selected Counties, Who Think Drug Use is Increasing in Maryland

(Includes counties with more than 50 respondents)

Drug	Anne Arundel (N = 53)	Baltimore County (N = 162)	Baltimore City (N = 134)	Montgomery County (N = 177)	Prince George's (N = 123)	All Other Counties (N = 352)
Cocaine (including crack)	61%	73%	81%	47%	61%	61%
Heroin	40%	55%	59%	25%	32%	30%
Marijuana	28%	32%	32%	16%	32%	30%
PCP/Angel Dust	35%	29%	31%	18%	19%	23%

SOURCE: Statewide telephone poll of 1,001 adults age 18 or older, conducted for CESAR by the University of Maryland Survey Research Center, College Park, between November and December, 1992.

WINTER, 93 ISSUE OF CESAR REPORTS NOW AVAILABLE !

Among the articles included in this issue are: a description of the Herman Toulson Correctional Boot Camp in Maryland, a summary of Dr. David Nurco's CESAR Speaker Series lecture on "25 Years of Drug Research in Maryland", an invited perspective from Dr. Don Des Jarlais on "The Value of Syringe Exchange Programs," and MD Statewide Epidemiology Work Group highlights from Somerset County. Call CESAR at (301) 403-8329 to receive a copy and to be placed on CESAR's mailing list.

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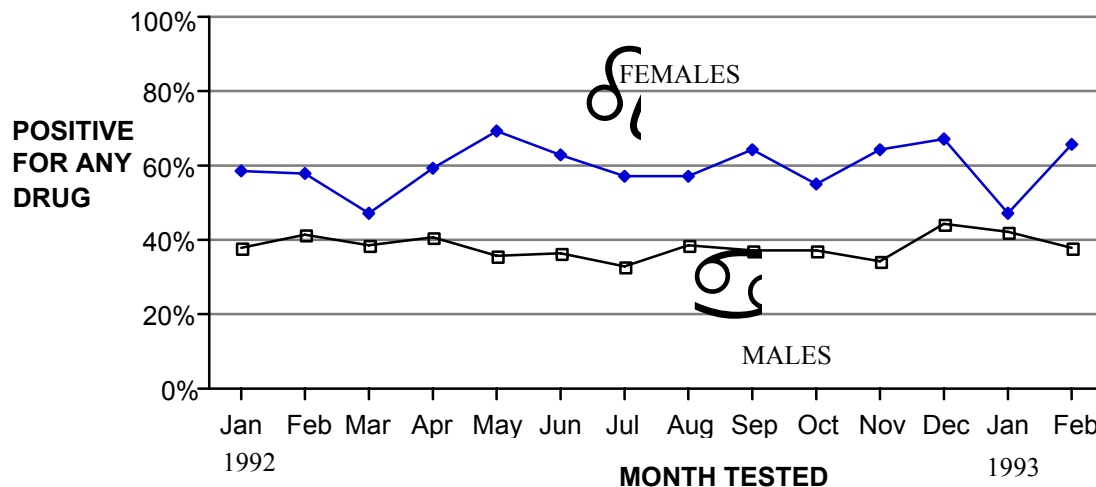
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Drug Use Among Female Arrestees in Prince George's County Remains Higher Than Among Male Arrestees

During the past year, the percentage of female arrestees in Prince George's County testing positive for any drug (47%–69%) was consistently higher than the percentage of drug positives for male arrestees (33%–44%). During this 14 month period, 12% of females tested positive for multiple drugs, compared with 6% of males. While down from the peak levels found in arrestees in 1989, drug use (primarily cocaine) continues to be found in a substantial number of arrestees. The trends in Prince George's County are similar to those found in arrestee testing programs across the United States.

Drug Test Results for Booked Arrestees in Prince George's County**

(N = 7,940 Male and 983 Female Arrestees Tested Between January, 1992 and February, 1993)



** Drugs tested for by urinalysis are: cocaine, opiates, and PCP.

SOURCE: Adapted by CESAR from data from the Prince George's County Pre-trial Release Unit.

CESAR SPEAKER SERIES: DR. MICHAEL SMITH

April 27, 1993, Atrium of the Stamp Student Union, 3:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Dr. Michael Smith, Director of Substance Abuse, Lincoln Hospital, will be lecturing on the "Use of Acupuncture and Computers for Improving Drug Abuse Treatment."

For further information about today's topic or to be placed on the distribution list, please call CESAR at 301-403-8329.

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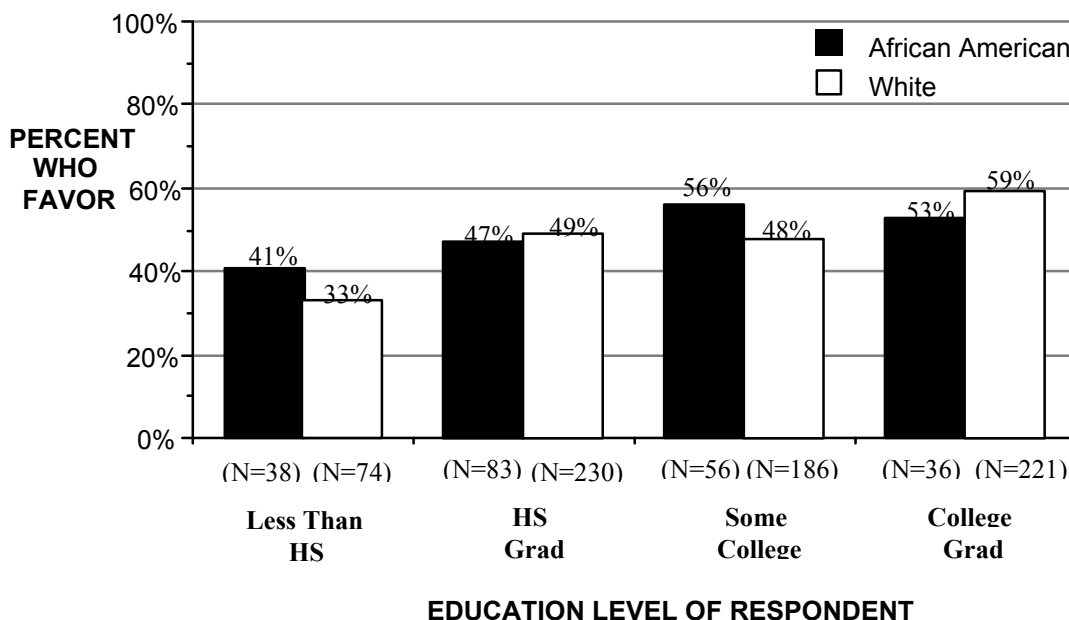
A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research

University of Maryland at College Park*

Attitudes Towards Syringe Exchange Programs Are Similar Among African-American and White Marylanders

A soon to be published article[¶], in the *Journal of Public Health Policy*, written by Dr. Stephen Thomas and Dr. Sandra Course Quinn at the University of Maryland at College Park's Minority Health Research Laboratory discusses reasons why African-Americans may oppose syringe exchange programs. However, CESAR's recent telephone survey shows similar levels of support for syringe exchange programs among African-American and White respondents. Persons of both ethnicities with less than a high school education are least likely to support syringe exchange programs. Overall, 49% of African-American and 50% of White Marylanders favor setting up syringe exchange programs to reduce the spread of AIDS.

Percentage of Marylanders Who Favor Setting Up Syringe Exchange Programs to Reduce the Spread of AIDS, by Education Level and Race



[¶]An advanced copy of this article, "The Burdens of Race and History on Black Americans' Attitudes Toward Needle Exchange Policy to Prevent HIV Disease," may be obtained from Dr. Stephen Thomas by calling (301) 405-2547.

SOURCE: Statewide telephone polls of 1,001 adults age 18 or older, conducted for CESAR by the University of Maryland Research Center, College Park. Fall '92 Poll conducted between November and December, 1992.

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***Highlights from ADAA's FY 92 Annual Report
on DWI Assessments***

The Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA) has just released its first separate annual report on Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) statistics. According to Maryland law, local health departments or designated entities are charged with the responsibility of providing assessment services to DWI offenders. Counties are encouraged to assess at least 70% of all guilty and probation before judgment (PBJ) dispositions. Highlights from the report include:

- A total of 20,974 DWI assessments were conducted in FY 92, down from 22,859 in FY 91.
- 85% of clients given a DWI assessment were male; 79% were White, 16% Black, and 6% some "Other" ethnicity; 81% were employed.
- 43% of assessed clients were under age 30, 6% were under age 21.
- Statewide, 36% of assessed persons report having at least one prior DWI arrest. Prince George's County had the highest proportion of repeat offenders (53%) followed by Anne Arundel County (45%), while Harford and Howard Counties had the lowest proportion of repeat offenders, 24% and 26%, respectively.—
- 71% of assessed persons were classified as "Problem Drinkers" and 29% as "Social Drinkers." Caroline County had the highest proportion of clients assessed as "Problem Drinkers" (95%) and Montgomery County had the lowest proportion (56%).^p

^p Refers to the county in which the client received his/her DWI assessment, and not necessarily his/her residence.

SOURCE: "DWI Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992," Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA).
A copy of this report may be obtained from ADAA by calling Vickie Kaneko at (410) 225-6890.

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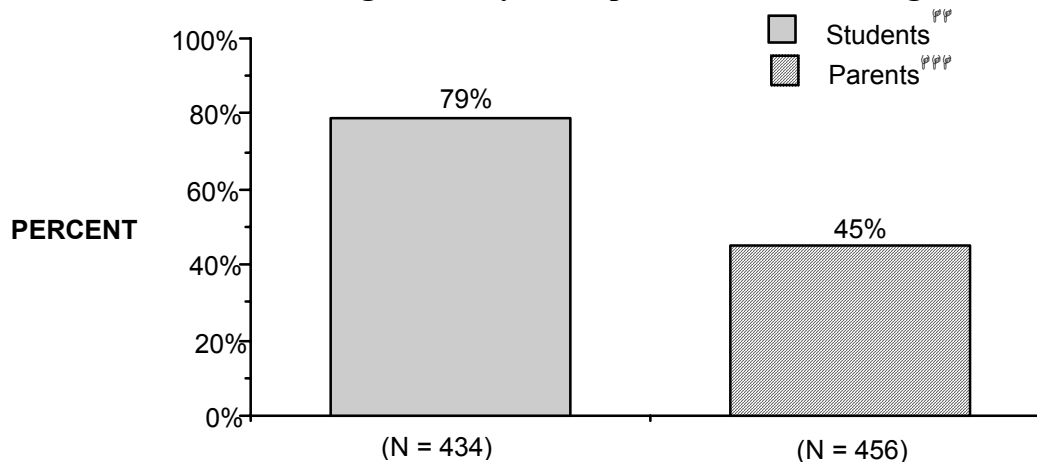
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Nationwide Survey Finds Generation Gap Between Parents' and Teens' Perceptions of Extent of Underage Drinking

Separate surveys of youths aged 16–20 and of parents of youths aged 16–20 have shown considerable differences in their view of alcohol use and abuse. Seventy-nine percent of students reported heavy drinking as an extremely or very widespread problem among students in their school, compared to only 45% of parents. The survey also found a gap between youths' self-reported drinking behavior and parents' estimates of their children's' drinking behavior. Forty percent of youths reported consuming alcohol at least twice a month in the last six months. In contrast, only 20% of parents thought their children were consuming alcohol at these levels. Youth who described their parents' rules as strict, were far less likely to say they had been drunk in recent weeks (18%) than those who said their parents are very or moderately lenient (31%).

Percentage of Students and Parents Who Reported That Heavy or Excessive Drinking Is A Very Widespread Problem Among Students



^P Nationwide telephone survey of 529 youth aged 16-20 and 536 parents of youth aged 16-20 conducted June 16-22, 1992, by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc.

^{PP} Includes subsample of youth aged 16-20 who were students at the time of the interview.

^{PPP} Includes subsample of parents of a student aged 16-20.

SOURCE: A copy of the report "Double Vision: Parents, Teens, and Alcohol," by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc., may be obtained from CESAR.

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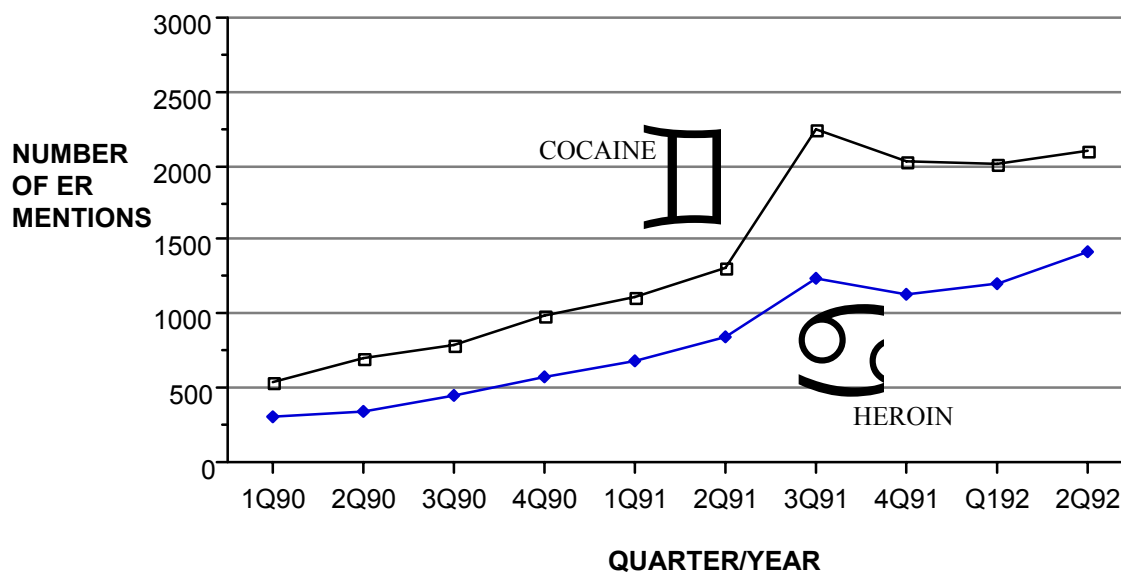
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Cocaine and Heroin Related Emergency Room Episodes Remain at High Levels in Baltimore

Data from the national Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) show that hospital emergency room (ER) mentions for heroin and cocaine remain at high levels. Second quarter 1992 data show a statistically significant increase in ER mentions for heroin and cocaine over the 2nd quarter of 1991. Heroin mentions have increased 69% from 2nd quarter 1991 to 2nd quarter 1992 and cocaine mentions have increased 61% during this same time period.

Estimates of Heroin and Cocaine Related Emergency Room (ER) Mentions in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area (First Quarter, 1990 to Second Quarter, 1992)



‡ Estimates for 1992 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

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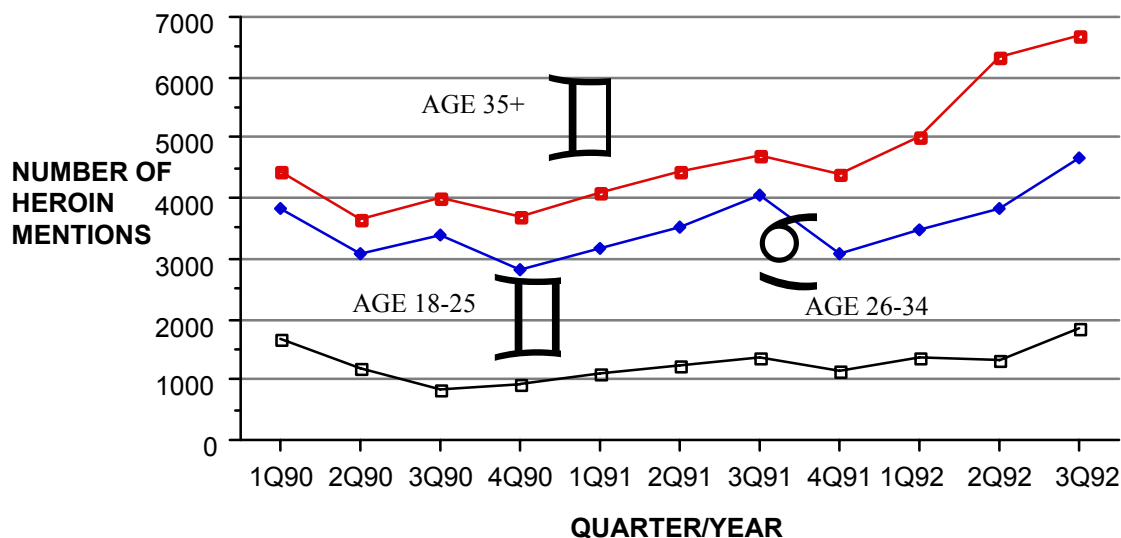
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Heroin-Related Emergency Room Mentions Remain Highest Among Older Age Groups

National data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) show that heroin-related emergency room mentions (ER) increased to 13,387 in the third quarter of 1992. Since 2nd quarter 1989, ER mentions for heroin have been highest among those aged 35 or more. Heroin-related ER mentions for this age group increased 42% over the past year, from 4,724 in 3rd quarter 1991 to 6,693 in 3rd quarter 1992.

**National Estimates of Heroin Related
Emergency Room (ER) Mentions, By Age Category**
(First Quarter, 1990 to Third Quarter, 1992)



Estimates for 1992 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

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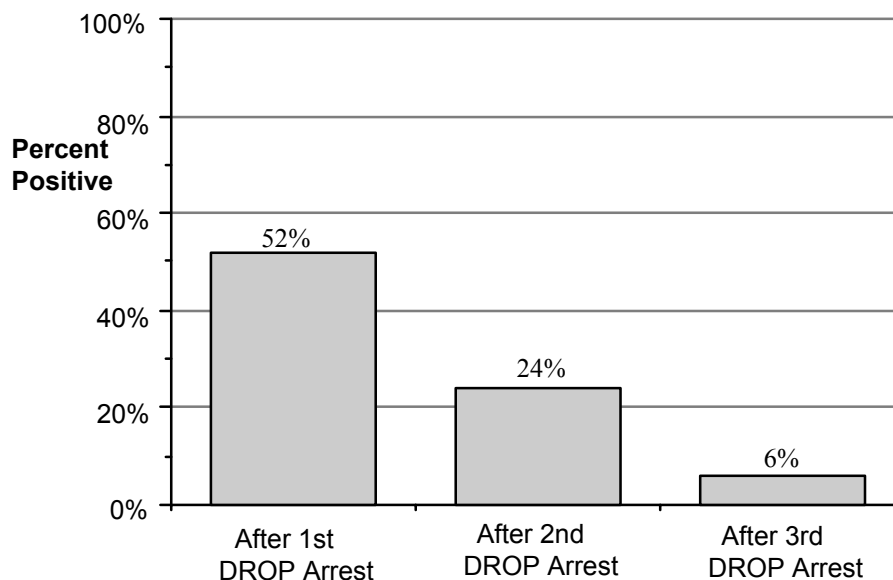
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Drug Testing With Sanctions Proves Effective With Probationers in Oregon

An overall reduction in drug positives has been found for probationers in Coos County, Oregon since implementation of the Drug Reduction of Probationers (DROP) program in September, 1988. According to Oregon officials, the key to the success of this program is that it "assures a certain and swift response when urinalysis tests show that a probationer has returned to drug use." Any probationer testing positive is immediately arrested and detained in the local county jail. The jail time is brief—2 days for the first violation, 10 days for the second violation, and 30 days for the third violation, however it is the "certainty and saliency of the punishment" that is key in serving as a deterrent. Of the 198 current active cases among probationers arrested on the DROP program, 52% test positive after their first arrest for a drug positive, 24% after the 2nd arrest, and only 6% after a 3rd arrest. Prior to implementation of the DROP program, 43% of all probationers tested positive; since DROP, drug positives have decreased to an average of 10%.

Drug Test Results, by DROP Arrest

(N = 198 current active cases among probationers arrested on the program)



SOURCE: Kushner, Jeffrey. "Salient and Consistent Sanctions: Oregon's Key to Reducing Drug Use." *Treatment Improvement Exchange Communiqué*, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Spring, 1993. For more information contact Jeffrey Kushner, Director, Oregon Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs at (503) 378-2163.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM NOVEMBER, 1992 SEWG MEETING NOW AVAILABLE!

Highlights from the November Maryland State Epidemiology Workgroup (SEWG) meeting are now available. Call CESAR at (301) 403-8329 to receive a copy.

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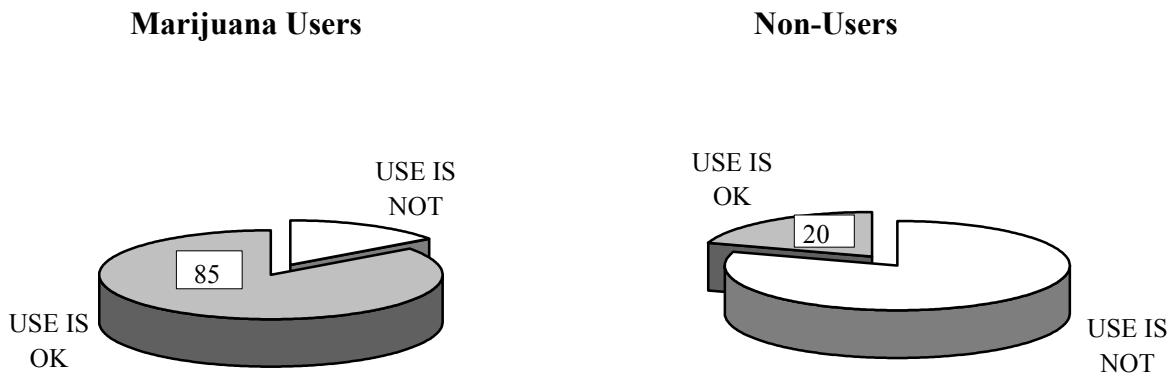
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Youths Who Use Marijuana Are More Likely to Say Their Friends Approve of Its Use

Data from the just released 1992 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) of students enrolled in public schools in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12, reveal an association between a youth's drug use and his/her perception of peer approval of use. Students were asked whether their friends would think it was "OK" or "Not OK" if they used certain drugs. Eighty-five percent of marijuana users felt that their friends would approve of their use; only 20% of non-users felt their friends would approve of their use of the drug. The unanswered question: Which came first--the marijuana use or the perception that friends would approve?

What Would Your Friends Think If You Were To Use Marijuana or Hashish?

(Students in Grades 8, 10, and 12)



SOURCE: 1992 Maryland Adolescent Drug Survey, Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE).
A copy of the MAS may be obtained by contacting Debbie Somerville at (410) 333-2680.

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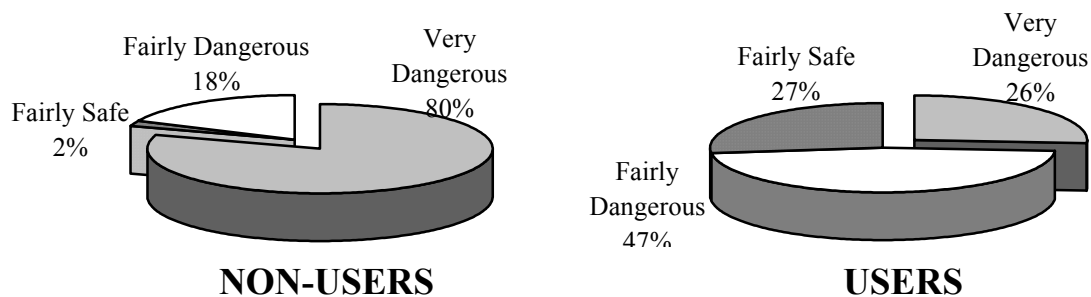
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Youths Who Use Marijuana Are Less Likely To Perceive It As Dangerous

Results from the recently released 1992 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) show that among 8th graders, perceptions of the dangers of marijuana use differ significantly among users and non-users. Eighty percent of non-users perceive marijuana use to be "very dangerous" — only 26% of users think its use is "very dangerous." It is noteworthy that 47% of 8th grade users still feel that use of this drug is "fairly dangerous."

Perceived Risk of Marijuana Use (8th Grade Non-Users vs. Users)



SOURCE: 1992 Maryland Adolescent Drug Survey, Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE).
A copy of the MAS may be obtained by contacting Debbie Somerville at (410) 333-2680.

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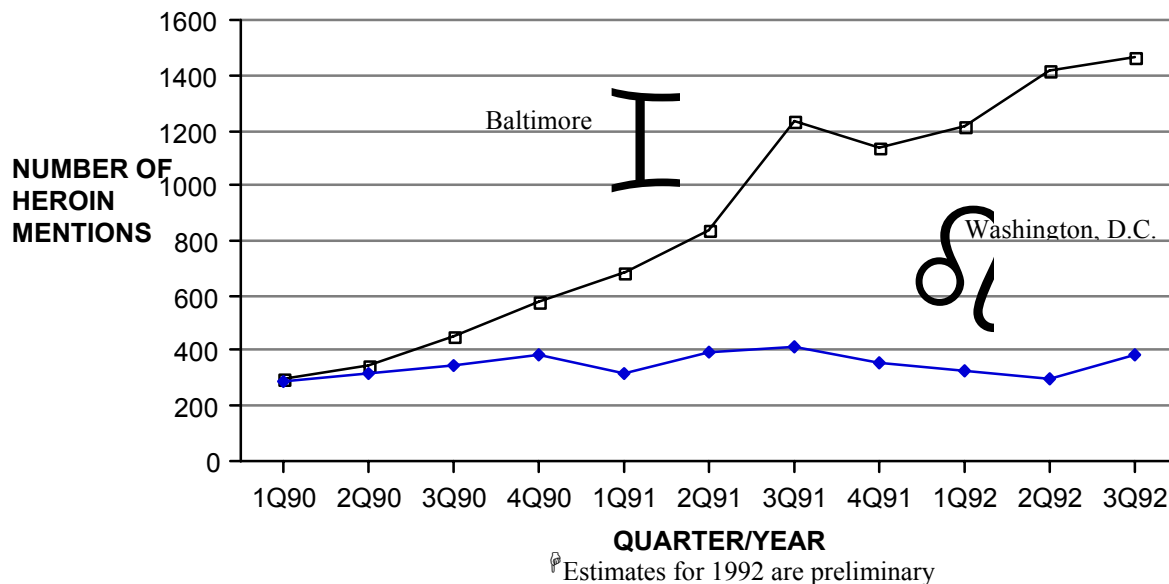
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Heroin Related Emergency Room Mentions Rise In Baltimore But Remain Stable In Washington, D.C.

Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) show dramatic increases in heroin related emergency room (ER) episodes in the Baltimore metropolitan area. Heroin ER mentions increased from 298 in the 1st quarter of 1990 to 1,469 in the 3rd quarter of 1992, a 393% increase. During this same time period, heroin related ER mentions in Washington, D.C. remained relatively stable at between 287 and 392 mentions.

**Estimates of Heroin Related Emergency Room (ER) Mentions
For Baltimore and Washington, D.C.**
(First Quarter, 1990 to Third Quarter, 1992)



SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

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Maryland 10th and 12th Graders More Likely to Use Marijuana and Inhalants Than Their National Counterparts

Tenth and 12th grade respondents of the 1992 Maryland State Department of Education's Adolescent Drug Survey (MAS) report higher levels of marijuana and inhalant use than 10th and 12th grade respondents in the 1992 National High School Senior Survey conducted by NIDA. Approximately 27.6% of Maryland 12th graders reported marijuana use in the year prior to the survey compared with 21.9% in the national sample. Nine percent of Maryland 10th graders used inhalants compared with 7.5% of the 10th graders nationwide. While alcohol remains the most widely used substance among Maryland students, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Maryland reported lower levels of use than their national counterparts.

**Percentage of National and Maryland Students Who Used Selected Substances in the Year Prior to Survey, by Grade Level
School Year 1991-1992**

Drug	National ^P			State ^{PP}		
	8th (%)	10th (%)	12th (%)	8th (%)	10th (%)	12th (%)
Alcohol	53.7	70.2	76.8	44.0	61.7	73.2
Marijuana	7.2	15.2	21.9	5.9	19.5	27.6
Inhalants	9.5	7.5	6.2	8.2	9.0	7.7
Crack	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1

SOURCE: ^P 1992 National High School Senior Survey, National Institute on Drug Abuse(NIDA).
Includes N of approximately 18,600 8th graders; 14,800 10th graders; and 15,800 12th graders.
^{PP} 1992 Maryland Adolescent Drug Survey, Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE).
A copy of the MAS may be obtained by contacting Debbie Somerville at (410) 333-2680.

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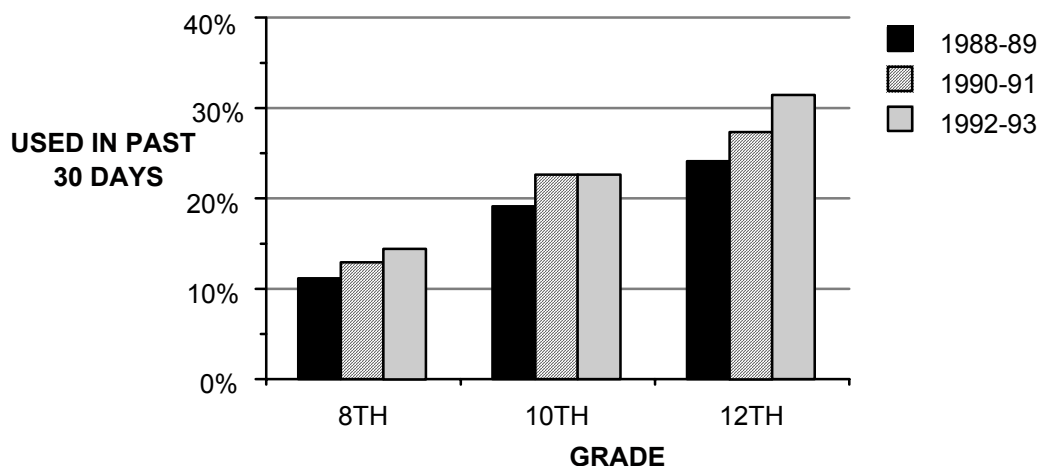
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Cigarette Use Among Maryland 8th And 12th Graders Continues to Increase

Data from the past three Maryland State Department of Education's Adolescent Drug Surveys (MAS) show that current cigarette use among Maryland 8th and 12th graders has continued to increase since 1988 and has stabilized at approximately 23% among Maryland 10th graders. The prevalence of cigarette use in the 30 days prior to the survey increased in 8th graders from 11% in 1988 to 14% in 1992 and in 12th graders increased from 24% in 1988 to 32% in 1992.

**Percentage Of Maryland Students Who Used Cigarettes
In The 30 Days Prior To Survey, By Grade Level,
School Years 1988-89, 1990-91 and 1992-1993**



SOURCE: 1992 Maryland Adolescent Drug Survey, Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). A copy of the MAS may be obtained by contacting Debbie Somerville at (410) 333-2680.

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Alcohol and Marijuana Are Most Frequently Mentioned Substances of Abuse Among Juvenile Clients Entering Maryland Treatment Programs**

Treatment admissions data for the first three quarters of FY 1993 from the Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration's (ADAA) Substance Abuse Management Information System (SAMIS) indicate that alcohol, marijuana, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, inhalants, heroin, and PCP are the seven substances of abuse most mentioned by juvenile clients entering Maryland substance abuse treatment programs. Alcohol was mentioned as a substance of abuse by 70.2% of juvenile clients entering treatment programs followed by marijuana with 43.3%.

Selected Substances of Abuse Among Juvenile Client Admissions*
Data to 3rd Quarter FY 1993
(N = 3,742 Clients Under Age 18)**

Substance Mentioned	Number (#)	Percent (%)
Alcohol	2626	70.2
Marijuana	1622	43.3
Cocaine/Crack	423	11.3
Hallucinogens	301	8.0
Inhalants	230	6.1
Heroin	199	5.3
PCP	70	1.9

** All certified public and private drug and alcohol treatment programs in Maryland are required to report to SAMIS.

*** Numbers may not add up to 3,742 because each client may report up to 3 substances of abuse at time of admission to a treatment facility.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse Management Information System (SAMIS), Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA).

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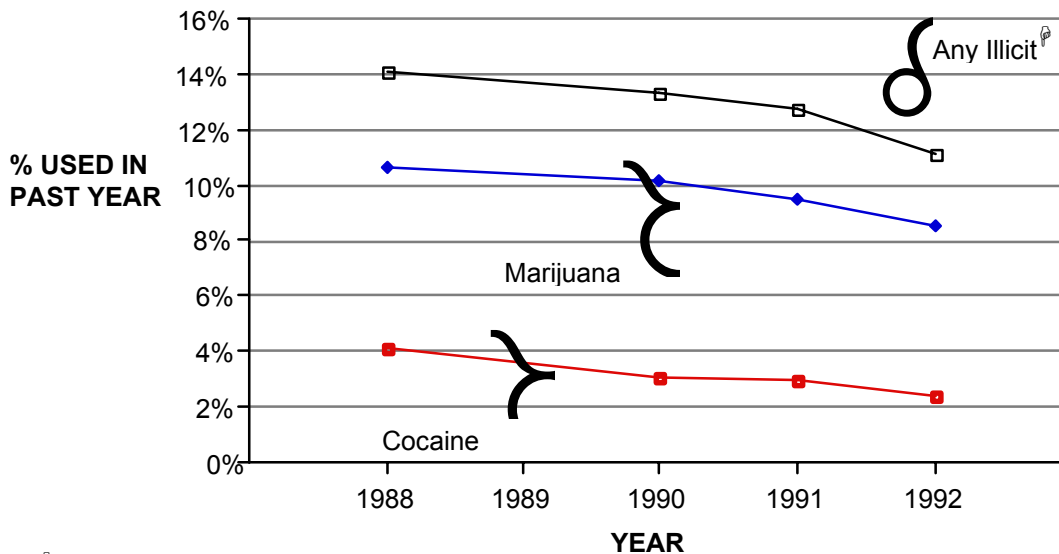
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Preliminary Estimates From the 1992 National Household Survey Show Continued Decline in Illicit Drug Use

Preliminary data from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse has just been released by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). These preliminary estimates show that past year use of any illicit drug, and the specific use of marijuana, and cocaine have continued on a downward trend since 1988. Use of any illicit drug by the U.S. population aged 12 years and older in the year prior to the survey dropped from 14.1% in 1988 to 11.1% in 1992. Marijuana fell from 10.6% in 1988 to 8.5% in 1992 and cocaine from 4.1% in 1988 to 2.4% in 1992. A copy of the report may be obtained directly from SAMHSA or by calling CESAR BOARD (see below) and downloading the *HHSTXT.EXE* and *HHSTABLE.EXE* files. The extracted files can only be read from WordPerfect 5.1.

Percentage of U.S. Population Aged 12 Years And Older Who Used Illicit Drugs in the Year Prior to Survey, 1988-1992



[Ⓟ] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin or psychotherapeutics at least once.

SOURCE: *Preliminary Estimates From The 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies. To obtain a copy of this report from SAMHSA, please contact Joe Gfroerer at (301) 443-7980.

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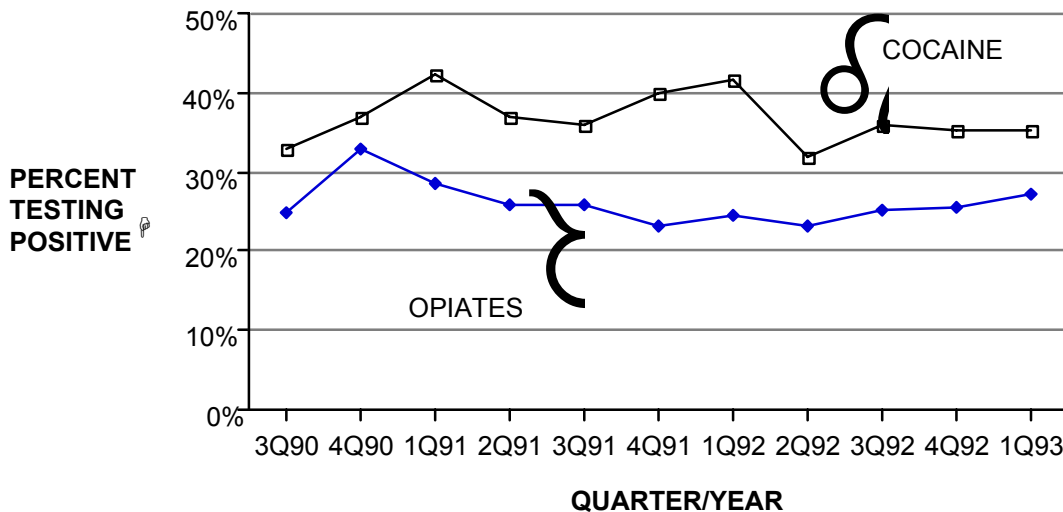
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***Trends in Baltimore Pretrial Drug Testing Results Indicate
Fluctuating Cocaine Positives; Opiates May Be Rising***

Since July 1990, the Baltimore City Pretrial Release Services Program has tested drug use of releaseses through urinalysis. Data from the third quarter of 1990 through the first quarter of 1993 show that the percentage of arrestees testing positive for cocaine has fluctuated between 32% and 42%. The results for opiates have remained fairly constant between 23% and 26%. However, the percentage of releaseses testing positive for opiates during the first quarter of 1993 was 27%, the highest level since the second quarter of 1991.

**Drug Test Results from Pretrial Releaseses in Baltimore
Third Quarter 1990 to First Quarter 1993
(N=9,787 Males and Females)**



Ⓟ Results are calculated using each person's first test record in data file.

SOURCE: Baltimore City Pretrial Release Services Program

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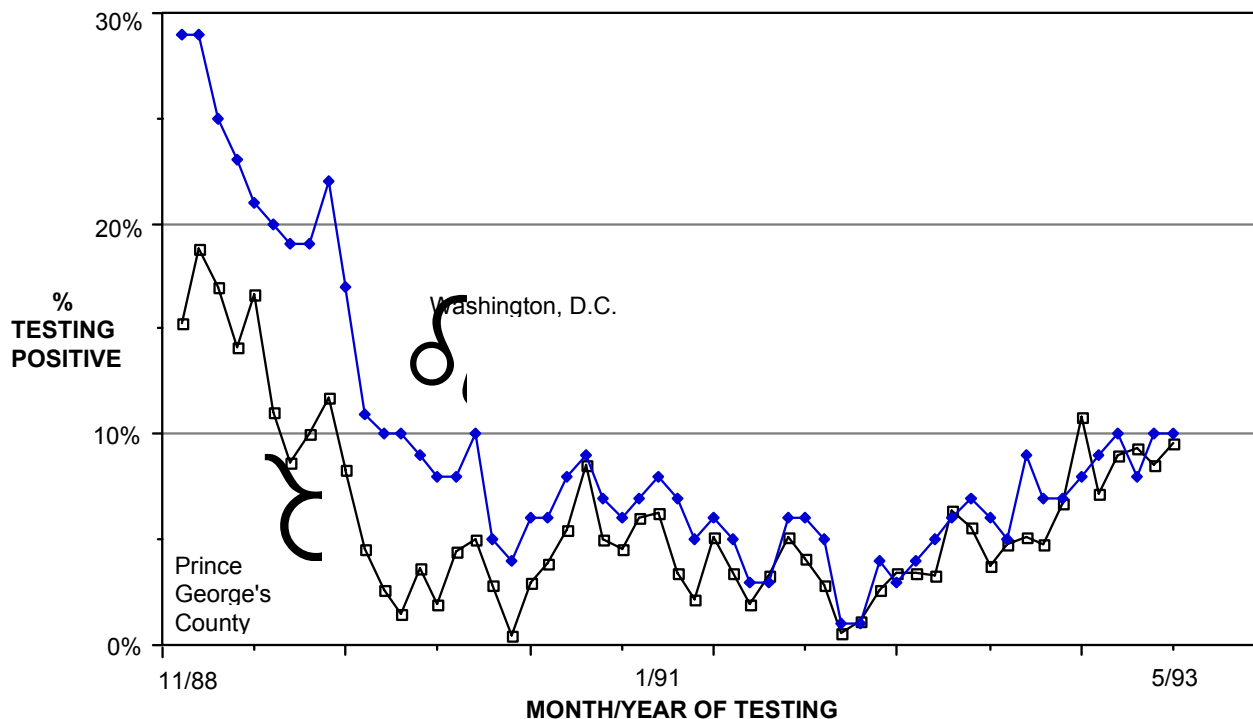
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Rise in PCP Use Detected Among Arrestees in Prince George's County and Washington, D.C.

by
Clare Mundell and Maggie Hsu

Data from the pretrial testing programs in Prince George's County and Washington, D.C. show a parallel and dramatic rise in the percentage of adult arrestees testing positive for PCP. After reaching a low of 1 percent positive for PCP in both jurisdictions in November 1991, PCP positives have risen to 10 percent in May 1993. Data from Washington, D.C. show a similar rise in PCP use among juvenile arrestees (from 0 percent in November 1991 to 9 percent in May 1993). Although use of PCP by arrestees is significantly lower than that reported in the mid-1980's, the fact that arrestee urine test results have served as a leading indicator of previous epidemics, suggests that it may be prudent for prevention, treatment, and law enforcement planners to take action.

Percentage of Booked Adult Arrestees in Prince George's County and Washington, D.C. Who Tested Positive for PCP



SOURCE: Prince George's County Pre-Trial Release Unit and District of Columbia Pre-Trial Services Agency

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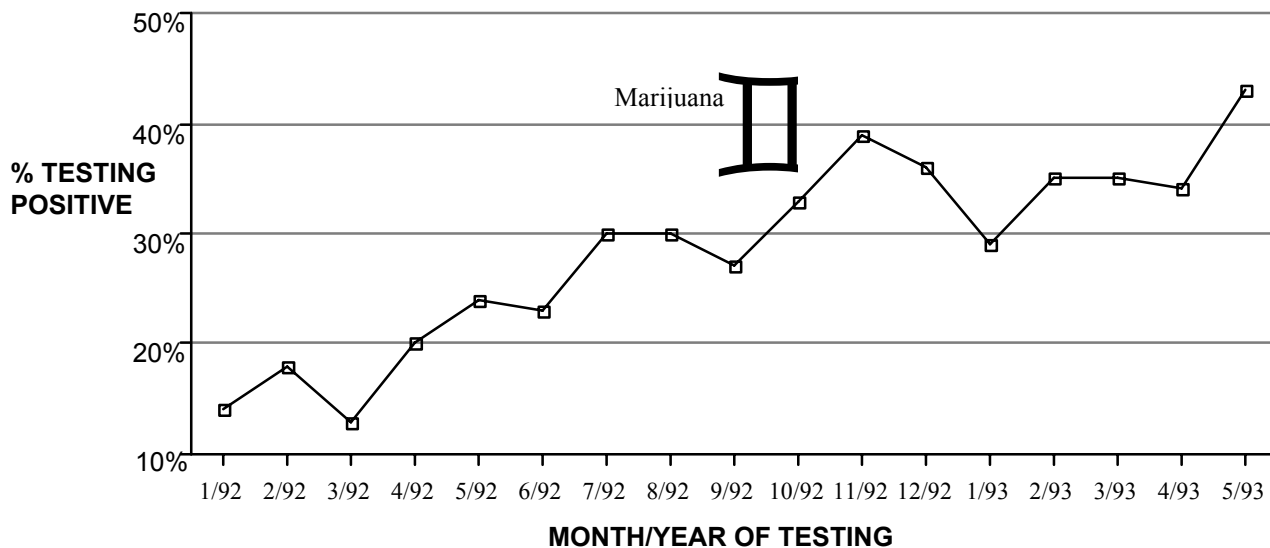
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Marijuana Use Among D.C. Juvenile Arrestees Reaches Highest Level Ever

According to data from the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the percentage of juvenile arrestees who tested positive for marijuana in May 1993 reached 43%, its highest level since testing began in 1986. A recent PSA informal survey of juvenile arrestees who admitted using marijuana found that 21 of the 22 youth interviewed reported using marijuana in the "blunt" form (a gutted out Philly Blunt cigar with marijuana inserted), and only one reported using a traditional marijuana cigarette. Using blunts reportedly results in a much stronger, stimulant-like high than using a traditional marijuana cigarette. This high can be attributed to inhalation of the cigar casing's high nicotine content.

**Percentage of Juvenile Arrestees In Washington, D.C.
Who Tested Positive for Marijuana
January 1992 to May 1993**
(N = 4,953 juveniles tested by urinalysis)



SOURCE: District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency.

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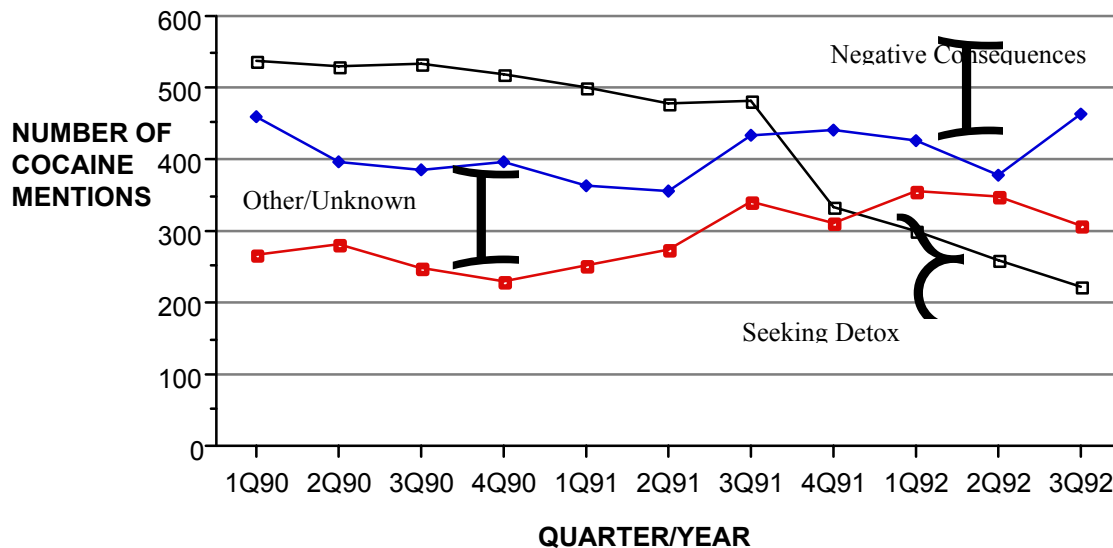
D.C. Metro Area Cocaine Emergencies May Not Be Declining: Analysis Of DAWN Components Aids Interpretation Of Trends

by
Clare Mundell and Eric Wish

Newly available DAWN statistics from the Washington metropolitan area raise questions about the declining cocaine trends previously reported. While total emergency room (ER) mentions for cocaine have declined from 1,266 in the first quarter of 1990 to 996 in the third quarter of 1992, examination of the component indicators shows that the decline can be accounted for by a drop in the number of persons seeking detoxification in an emergency room. In contrast, ER cocaine admissions for negative consequences other than seeking detox (including overdose, withdrawal, chronic effects of use, and unexpected reactions) are at their highest level since the fourth quarter of 1989. The reduction in detox admissions may actually reflect the closing of a local detox facility and the opening in 1992 of a local treatment facility that admitted patients who formerly would have gone to a nearby emergency room. SAMHSA is to be commended for releasing DAWN data that permits more refined analyses of drug trends.

Estimates of Cocaine Related Emergency Room (ER) Mentions For Washington, D.C. Metro Area, By Reason For Contact

(First Quarter, 1990 to Third Quarter, 1992)



Estimates for 1992 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

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***Over One-Third of Maryland High School Seniors
Drive After Consuming Alcohol or Marijuana***

According to the 1992 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS), a significant number of Maryland seniors are drinking and driving. Thirty-six percent, an estimated 14,553 Maryland seniors, reported driving within one hour of consuming 1 to 4 alcoholic beverages on at least one occasion within the past year. Approximately 19% (7,762 seniors) had driven within an hour of consuming five or more drinks. Approximately 18% (7,317 seniors) had smoked marijuana within an hour of driving a car. Over 60% of seniors had ridden with a driver who had used alcohol or other drugs; nearly 50% of seniors had done so more than once or twice.

**Percentage of Maryland High School Seniors Who Reported
Driving Within One Hour After Consuming Alcohol or Drugs, 1992**

Drove An Auto At Least Once in Past Year After Consuming/Smoking:	Percent	Estimated Number of Seniors **
1-4 Alcoholic Drinks	36.0%	14,553
5+ Alcoholic Drinks	19.2%	7,762
Marijuana	18.1%	7,317

** Estimates based on a total of 40,426 seniors enrolled in Maryland public schools in September 1992.

SOURCE: 1992 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS), Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). A copy of the MAS maybe obtained by contacting Debbie Somerville at (410) 333-2680.

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***1992 DUF Data Show That Cocaine Epidemic Continues
Unabated Among Male And Female Arrestees***

Annual data from the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program for 1992 show that the rate of cocaine positives in many cities remains at peak levels. The DUF program collects voluntary and anonymous interview information and urine specimens from new samples of booked arrestees, quarterly in 24 of the largest cities across the United States. The findings for the full year 1992, based on results from over 30,000 arrestees, show that in 14 cities, the percentage of adult males who tested positive for cocaine was within five percentage points of the peak level found since DUF began in 1987^a. Eleven of the 21 cities that tested adult females were close to their peak level. The consistent high levels of cocaine use detected in the arrestee population contrast greatly with the declining trends in use found in surveys of the household and school populations and underscore the continuing drug problem in large urban criminal populations.

Percentage of Booked Arrestees Testing Positive for Cocaine, By Gender, 1992

DUF Site	Males % Positive	Females % Positive
Philadelphia	63	67 ^b
Manhattan	62	72 ^b
Atlanta	58 ^b	58
Chicago	56 ^b	N/A
Miami	56	N/A
Cleveland	53 ^b	66
Los Angeles	52	58
St. Louis	50 ^b	62 ^b
Birmingham	49 ^b	46
New Orleans	49	44
Ft. Lauderdale	46 ^b	47
San Diego	45 ^b	37
Washington, D.C.	44	64
Kansas City	41 ^b	62 ^b
Dallas	41	48 ^b
Houston	41	44
Denver	38 ^b	50 ^b
Detroit	37	62
Portland	35 ^b	54 ^b
San Antonio	32 ^b	25 ^b
San Jose	28 ^b	32 ^b
Phoenix	26	49 ^b
Indianapolis	23 ^b	25 ^b
Omaha	16 ^b	N/A

a Some sites began after 1987. N/A = females not tested.

b Falls within 5% percentage points of highest recorded level of cocaine positives.

SOURCE: Drug Use Forecasting (DUF), National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

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Baltimore Leads the Nation in Cocaine, Heroin, and Alcohol-in-Combination Related Emergency Room Episodes

Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) show that the Baltimore metropolitan area's rates (per 100,000 population) of cocaine, heroin, and alcohol-in-combination related emergency room (ER) episodes are the highest in the country. In addition, Baltimore ranks third in PCP-related ER episodes behind New York and Washington, D.C. and fourth in marijuana-related episodes.

Metropolitan Areas with Highest Rates of Drug-Related Emergency Room Episodes, Third Quarter 1992

Cocaine (Rate [Ⓟ])	Heroin	Alcohol-In-Combination	Marijuana	PCP
Baltimore (101.8)	Baltimore (67.2)	Baltimore (56.0)	New Orleans (11.5)	New York (4.9)
New York (70.1)	San Francisco (56.8)	Newark (54.7)	Philadelphia (10.2)	Washington, DC (4.4)
Newark (62.1)	Newark (52.3)	Atlanta (54.2)	Washington, DC (8.8)	Baltimore (4.2)
Philadelphia (61.9)	New York (27.7)	New Orleans (51.9)	Baltimore (8.7)	San Francisco (3.8)
New Orleans (55.7)	Seattle (20.5)	Philadelphia (47.1)	Detroit (8.6)	Los Angeles (3.1)

[Ⓟ] Rate per 100,000 population.

SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

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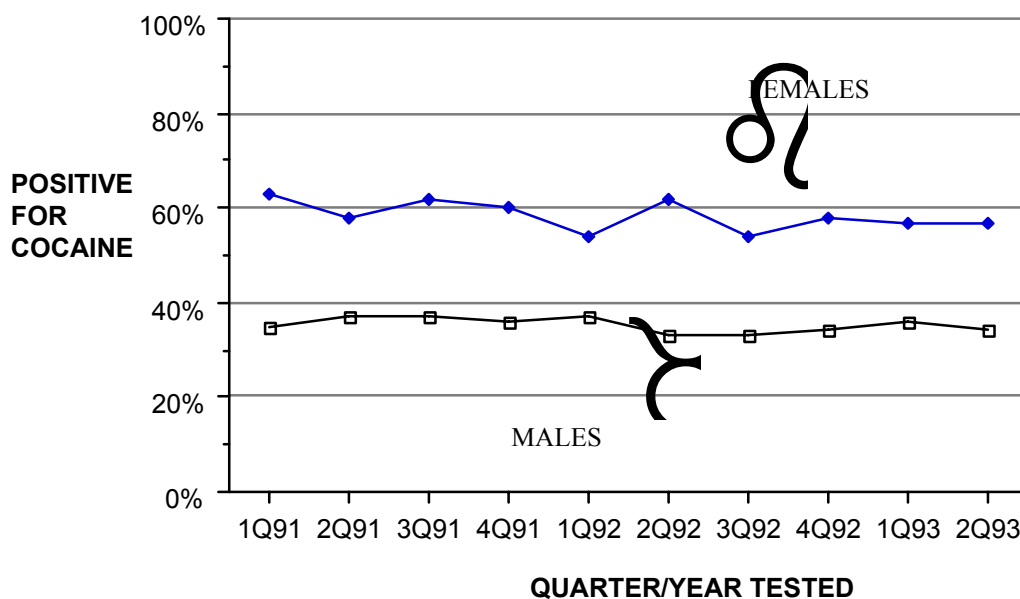
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Cocaine Use Among Arrestees in Prince George's County Parallels Trends Among Arrestees Nationwide

Data from the Prince George's County Pre-Trial Release Unit show a continuing high rate of cocaine positives among arrestees. Female arrestees continue to exhibit higher rates of cocaine use than males. In the 2nd quarter of 1993, 57% of females and 34% of males tested positive for cocaine use. These trends are typical of those found among tested arrestees in large cities across the United States.

Percentage of Booked Arrestees in Prince George's County Testing Positive for Cocaine, By Gender

(N = 17,798 Male and 2,203 Female Arrestees Tested Between January, 1991 and June, 1993)



SOURCE: Adapted by CESAR from data from the Prince George's County Pre-Trial Release Unit.

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The following three reports are now available: "The Maryland Project: Lessons on Community Mobilization" by Denise Gottfredson and Carolyn Fink; "Reducing the Risk of Drug Involvement Among Early Adolescents: An Evaluation of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)" by Michele Harmon; and "The Maryland Project: Community-Oriented Policing and Drug Prevention in Edgewood, Maryland" by Christopher Koper. To receive a complimentary copy, call CESAR at (301) 403-8329.

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*UMCP Student Athletes Counsel Grade School Youth
on the Dangers of Substance Abuse
by
Wanda Lauer*

At the University of Maryland College Park (UMCP), a unique outreach program, Team Maryland, is making its mark on Maryland elementary, middle and high school students. Team Maryland is composed of scholar athletes from UMCP who visit schools across the state and share their personal experiences. In doing so, the athletes become role models and mentors for their younger contemporaries.

The concept of Team Maryland originated two years ago when Dr. Georgia Sorenson, director of UMCP's Center for Political Leadership and Participation, conducted a study of transformational leadership. Dr. Sorenson discovered a strong link between athletic involvement and leadership ability. In addition, she found that "successful mentoring is a minicourse in leadership . . . College kids are never looked to as experts or leaders. Their leadership is never acknowledged." She resolved to remedy this.

According to Dr. Sorenson, the scholar athletes and the young people they mentor make a perfect team since "research shows that young people will only hear a message from someone who is no more than eight years older than themselves."

As mentors, the student athletes attempt to promote the Team's message, "You Can Make It Happen." By sharing personal experiences, such as tales of family members or friends who abused drugs or alcohol, the Team Maryland members emphasize the importance of self-esteem, education, and setting goals. The aim of the program is to provide each young person with the ability to make sound decisions in life.

For more information concerning Team Maryland, contact Matt Haas at (301) 405-7954.

SOURCE: Gregory, Lisa. Team Maryland. University of Maryland at College Park Alumni Magazine, 1993,4 (3), 12-17.

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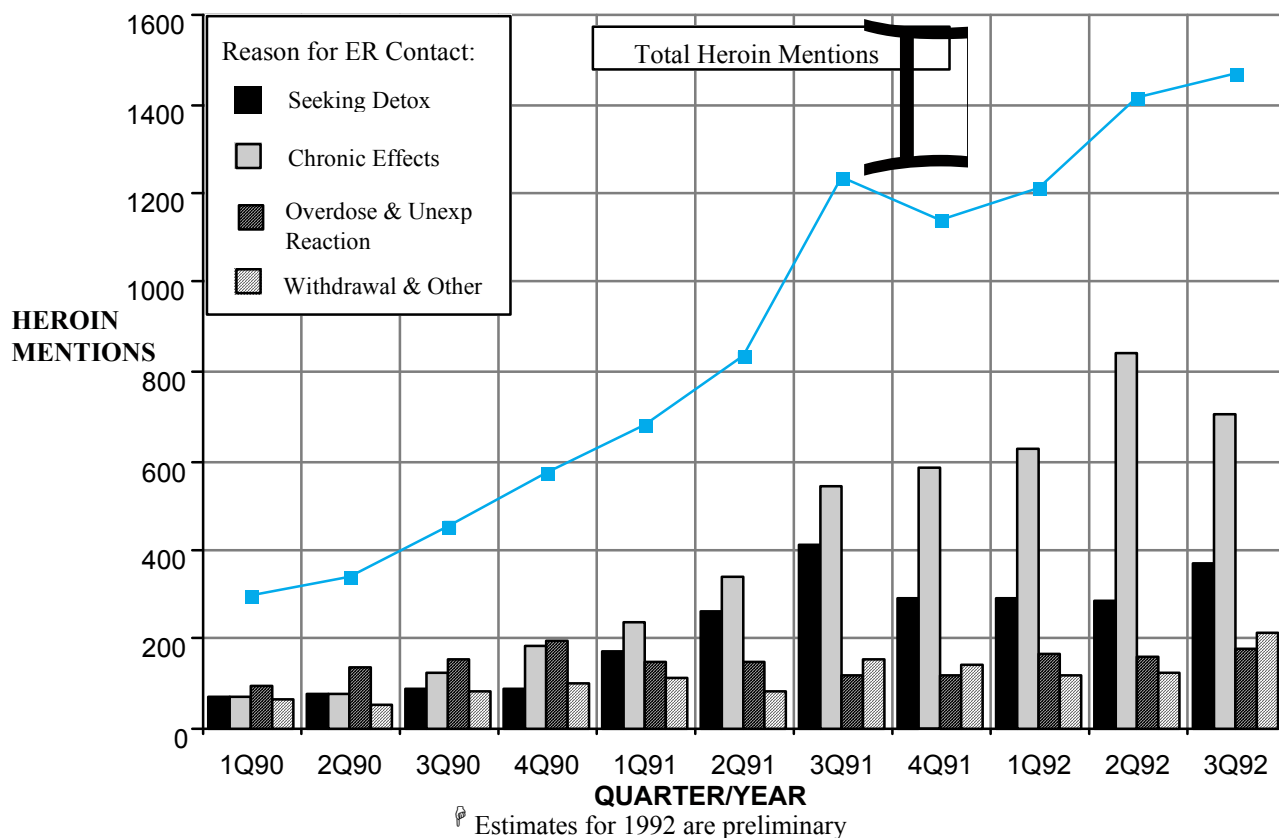
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Increases in Baltimore Area Heroin Emergencies Driven Primarily by Rise in People Seeking Care for Chronic Effects

Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) show that heroin-related emergency room (ER) episodes in Baltimore have increased from 298 in the 1st quarter of 1990 to 1,469 in the third quarter of 1992. Drug *overdose* and *unexpected reactions* were the most frequently coded reasons for the ER episodes until 1991. Since 1991, ER episodes due to the *chronic effects* of habitual drug use and to persons *seeking detox* have become more prevalent and account for most of the rise in total heroin-related ER episodes. ER contacts because of *overdose*, *unexpected reactions*, *withdrawal*, and for *other/unknown* reasons have remained relatively stable at lower levels.

Estimates of Heroin Related Emergency Room (ER) Mentions for Baltimore Metro Area, By Reason for Contact
(First Quarter, 1990 to Third Quarter, 1992[†])



SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

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Girl Scouts Behind Bars in Maryland

by Marie Ragghianti

The Girl Scouts of America have been around for decades. Most of us are familiar with the Brownie uniform and the Girl Scout Uniform. Who in America has not purchased at least one box of Girl Scout cookies through the years?

There is one locality, however, where Girl Scouts were *not* a familiar sight, where girl scout cookies were *not* sold. Who ever heard of Girl Scouts in prison?

But things are about to change, thanks to a nine-month-old project funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) which has attracted national attention. The innovative program, conceived by NIJ's Marilyn Moses, brings Girl Scouts twice monthly to the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCIW) in Jessup. The MCIW scouting troop, which meets alternate weeks in the community, includes girls whose mothers are residents at the penitentiary.

According to Maryland Deputy Commissioner of Correction Melanie Pereira, "about 80% of the women (at MCIW) are mothers. It is estimated that three children are affected for every incarcerated mother in Maryland."

At the bi-weekly meetings held at the prison, mothers and daughters address issues which are relevant to the times, including prevention of drug abuse, teen pregnancy, self-esteem, and coping in family crises.

The short term goal of the "Girl Scouts Behind Bars" program is to reduce the trauma sustained by the child as a result of separation from her mother. The long term goal is to reduce the likelihood that the daughters of mothers in prison will engage in antisocial or delinquent behavior in the future.

For more information, contact Marilyn Moses at the National Institute of Justice in Washington, D.C. (202) 514-6205.

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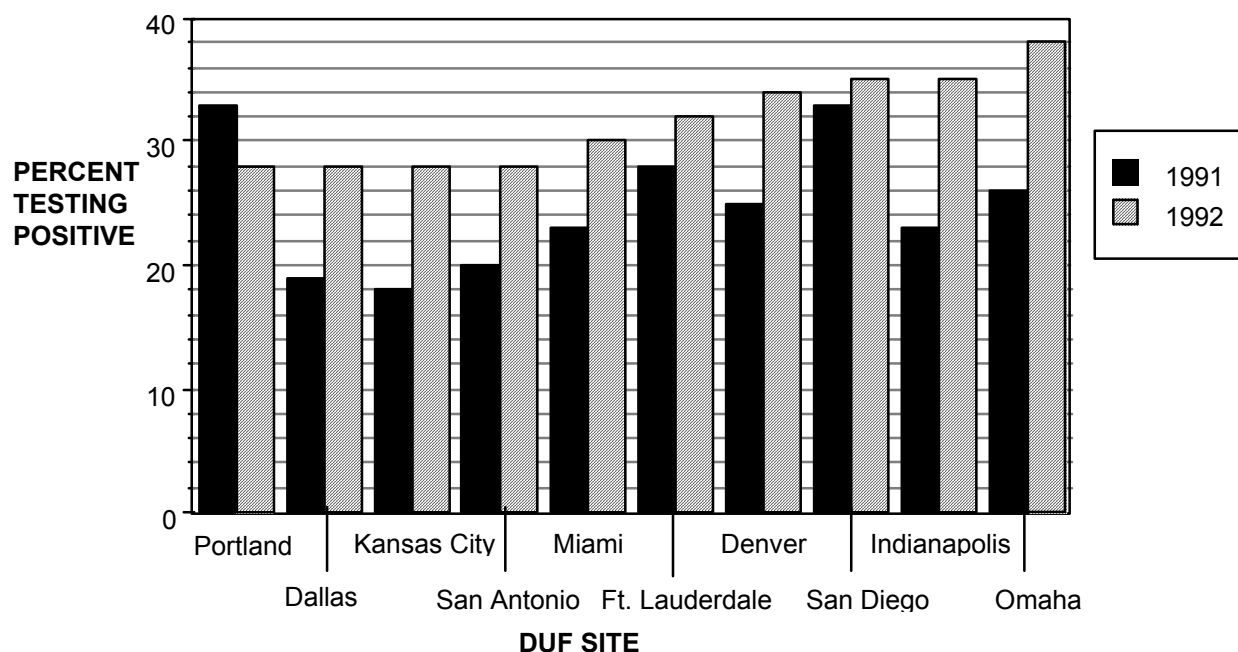
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Marijuana Use Up Among Booked Arrestees

Data for 1992 from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program show that in the majority of the ten sites where marijuana use is most prevalent, there has been an increase over 1991 levels in the percentage of male adult booked arrestees testing positive for marijuana by urinalysis. In seven of these sites, the 1992 rates show an increase over 1991 rates ranging from 7 to 12 percentage points. In two of the sites (Kansas City and Denver), the 1992 marijuana positive rates are the highest recorded since the beginning of DUF data collection in 1987.¹

Percentage of Male Booked Arrestees Testing Positive for Marijuana, Selected DUF Sites, 1991-1992



¹Some sites began collecting data after 1987.

SOURCES: National Institute of Justice. Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report and preliminary findings from Drug Use Forecasting 1992 Annual Report.

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Marijuana and Hallucinogen Use Up Among U.S. Junior and Senior High Students

Recently released data from the 1992-93 National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) survey on drug and alcohol abuse indicate that among junior and senior high school students (grades 6-12), there have been slight but significant increases in annual use of marijuana and hallucinogens over the previous year. Cigarette use has also increased significantly among senior high students (grades 9-12). While there have been no significant decreases in annual drug use among junior high school students, use of beer, wine coolers, liquor, uppers, and downers has decreased among senior high school students.

Percentage of Junior and Senior High School Students Who Used Selected Substances in the Year Prior to Survey, 1991-92 and 1992-93 School Years

Drug Used at Least Once in Prior Year	Junior High (6-8th Grades)		Senior High (9-12th Grades)	
	1991-92 (N = 99,426)	1992-93 (N = 105,335)	1991-92 (N = 113,376)	1992-93 (N = 131,410)
Beer	31.6%	31.2%	56.5%	55.6%**
Wine Coolers	31.0	30.7	53.8	52.2%**
Cigarettes	25.2	25.5	37.7	38.4%**
Liquor	21.4	21.5	50.0	49.5%**
Marijuana	4.8	5.8**	16.4	19.0**
Inhalants	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.6
Uppers	3.0	3.0	8.3	7.9**
Downers	2.2	2.2	4.9	4.6**
Hallucinogens	1.8	1.9**	5.3	5.7**
Cocaine	1.5	1.6	3.3	3.4

** Indicates a significant change over prior year.

SOURCE: 1992-93 PRIDE Survey, National Parents' Resource for Drug Education. The PRIDE survey included 236,745 students from 40 states in grades 6-12.

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Accentuating the Positive at UMCP: The Caring Coalition

by Jody Gan

Following a recent year-long study of community life issues on the nation's college and university campuses, the American Council on Education and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching issued their findings. Results showed that college presidents ranked substance abuse, especially alcohol abuse, as their number one concern.

But at the University of Maryland, an emerging leader in the development of programs designed to deal with substance abuse problems among students, campus administrators were already meeting periodically to look for ways to address such issues.

Although the use of illicit drugs continues to receive much attention, the reality is that alcohol abuse is by far the greatest substance abuse problem on college campuses throughout the country. The University of Maryland is no exception.

The good news is that the results of both local and national surveys indicate that 30% of all students would actually prefer to socialize without alcohol. In response to this finding, the *Caring Coalition* was founded at the University of Maryland earlier this year. Funded by a \$205,000 FIPSE (Funds for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education) grant from the U.S. Department of Education, the *Caring Coalition* is an association of university departments, student organizations, and individuals committed to strengthening alcohol and other drug abuse prevention activities on campus.

The objectives of the *Caring Coalition* are to foster a positive approach to the issues, and to promote activities that support the nearly 10,000 students on the UMCP campus who prefer an alcohol-free lifestyle. Grant-sponsored programs include a substance-free housing option, an alcohol-free campus nightclub, a community service project with volunteer opportunities for students, a special orientation program for new commuter students, student conferences, and grants for faculty members who incorporate information about substance abuse in their courses.

Funding for the *Caring Coalition* and FIPSE grant activities will end in December, 1994. The University hopes to institutionalize as many of the components of this highly successful, innovative alcohol and other drug prevention program as possible, but it is critical that we identify other funding sources. For more information about the *Caring Coalition's* activities and FIPSE grant, please call Jody Gan, M.P.H., Project Coordinator at (301) 314-8123.

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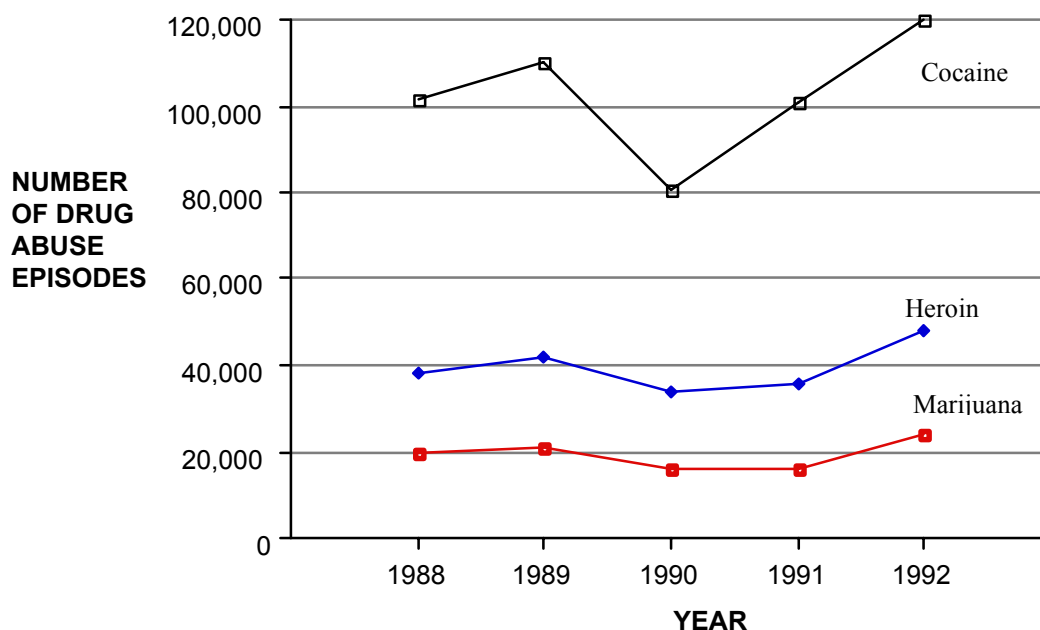
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1992 National DAWN Data Show Increases in Cocaine-, Heroin-, and Marijuana-Related Emergency Room Visits

The 1992 estimates of drug-related emergency room (ER) visits from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) have just been released by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Drug-related ER visits increased from 394,000 visits in 1991 to 433,500 visits in 1992, a 10% increase. From 1991 to 1992 marijuana-related ER visits increased 48%, heroin-related visits increased 34%, and cocaine-related visits increased 18%. A copy of the DAWN report may be downloaded from the CESAR BOARD (see box below).

Estimates of Emergency Room (ER) Drug Abuse Episodes in the U.S., by Major Drug, 1988-1992



SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA), "Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network," Advance Report Number 4, September, 1993.

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A copy of SAMHSA's "Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network," Advance Report Number 4 may be viewed or downloaded from the STAT conference of the CESAR BOARD. The file names are: DAWNAR4.TXT, DAWNAR4.EXE, DAWNTAB.EXE, DAWNTXT.EXE, DAWNWK1.EXE, and DAWNWK3.EXE. For more information contact Bernie Douglas at (301) 403-8329.

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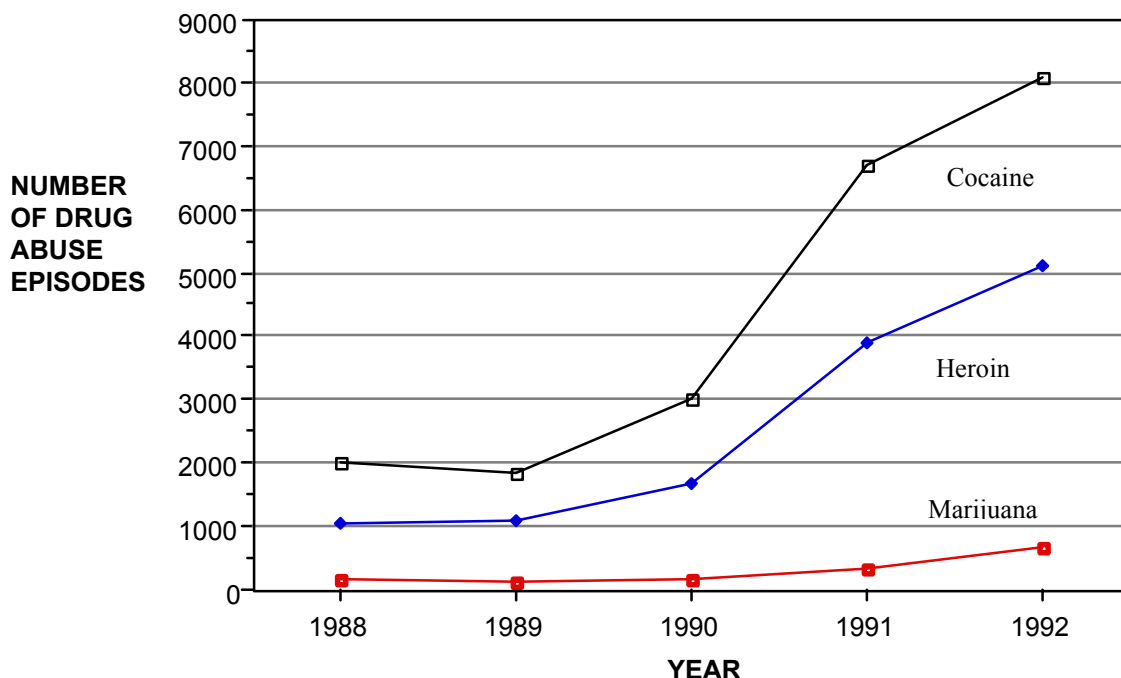
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1992 Baltimore DAWN Data Show Cocaine-, Heroin-, and Marijuana-Related Emergency Room Visits Rising to Peak Levels

According to the latest Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) estimates, drug-related emergency room (ER) visits in the Baltimore metropolitan area have more than doubled over the past two years increasing from 6,222 visits in 1990 to 12,946 in 1992. Cocaine-, heroin-, and marijuana-related episodes reached peak levels in 1992 and have increased significantly since 1990. From 1990 to 1992, cocaine-related ER visits more than doubled (from 3,023 to 8,078) and heroin- and marijuana-related episodes more than tripled with heroin-related ER visits increasing from 1,667 visits in 1990 to 5,106 in 1992 and marijuana related ER visits increasing from 186 in 1990 to 672 in 1992.

Estimates of Emergency Room (ER) Drug Abuse Episodes in Baltimore Metropolitan Area, by Major Drug, 1988–1992



SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA), "Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network," Advance Report Number 4, September, 1993.

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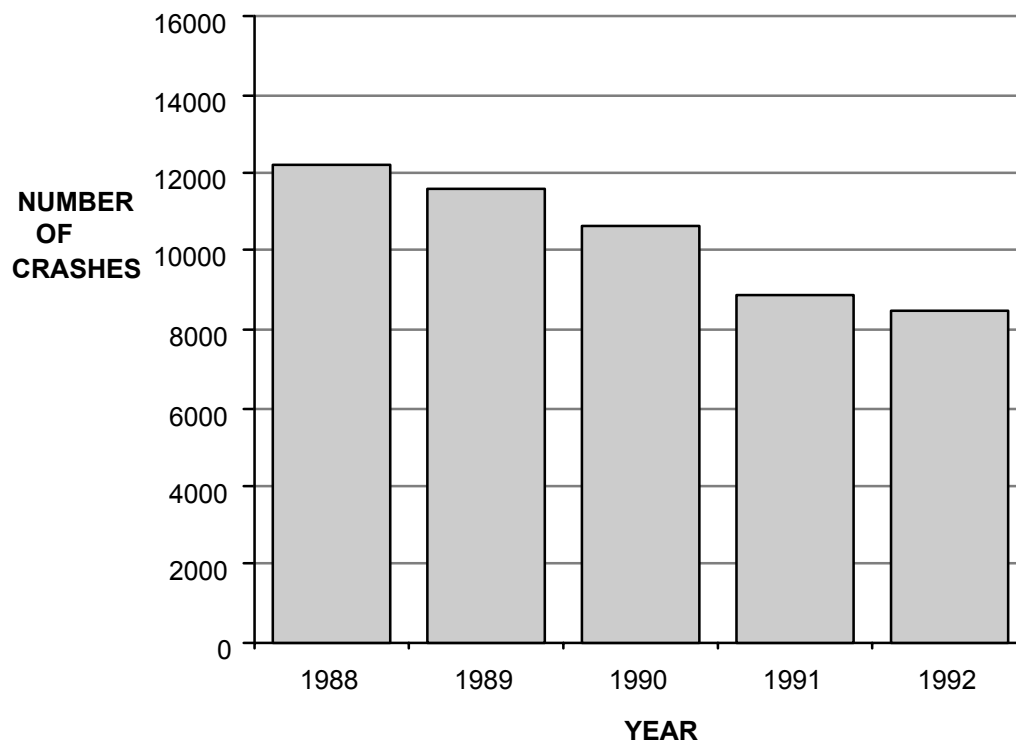
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AOD Crashes in Maryland Continue to Drop

The number of alcohol- and/or other drug-related (AOD) crashes in Maryland continued to decline in 1992 according to statistics from the Maryland Department of Transportation. In 1992, AOD crashes in Maryland numbered 8,468, down from 8,893 the previous year and 12,170 in 1988. This represents a 5% decrease since 1991 and a 30% decrease over the past five years. During this five year period, the number of all crashes fell slightly; however, the percentage of all crashes that were alcohol and/or other drug-related also fell from 10.6% in 1988 to 8.5% in 1992. It should be noted that the classification of an alcohol- and/or other drug-related crash is dependent upon the investigating police officer's assessment of the impairment of the driver and/or pedestrian(s) involved in the accident.

Number of AOD Crashes in Maryland, 1988–1992



SOURCE: Data Analysis and Reporting Techniques System (DART), State Highway Administration, Maryland Department of Transportation.

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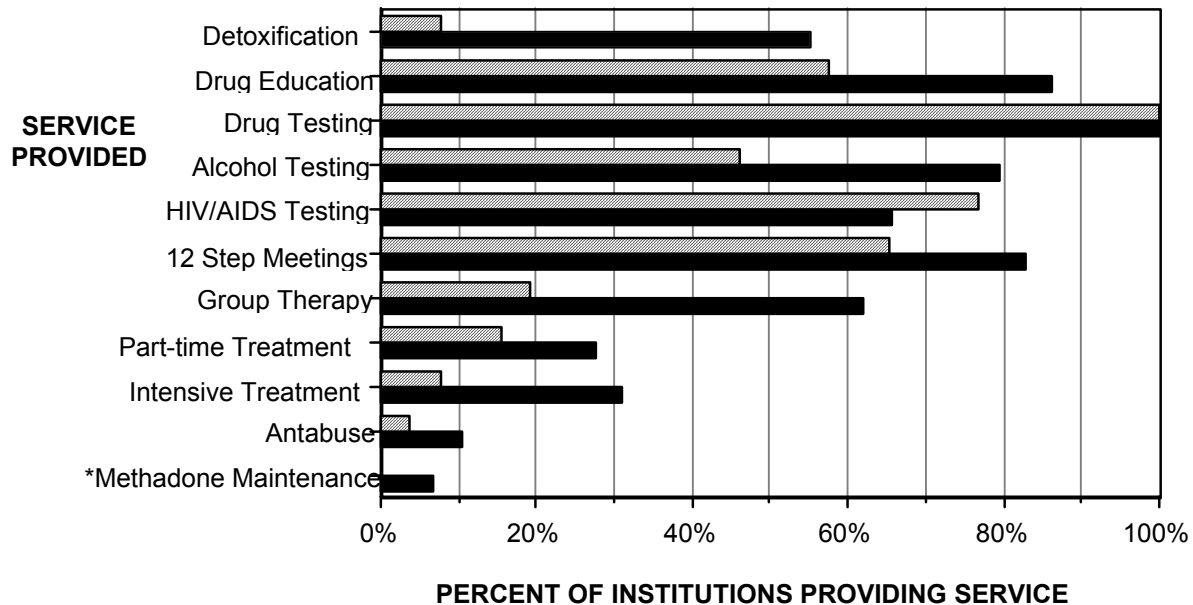
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CESAR Releases Survey of Substance Abuse Services Provided by Correctional Facilities in Maryland

Although many state and county correctional facilities in the United States provide substance abuse services, the range and types of those services are not well known. Even within individual states, such information is neither easily accessed nor widely disseminated. The Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), at the request of the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission, has attempted to address this problem by conducting a survey of substance abuse services at Maryland state and county correctional facilities. A report of the findings of the survey is now available.

One hundred percent of the 56 facilities responded. Of these, CESAR found that virtually every prison and detention facility in Maryland provides drug testing, although fewer test for alcohol use (79% of detention centers and 46% of prisons). Testing for HIV/AIDS is available at most facilities (77% of prisons and 66% of detention centers). Twelve Step programs (AA and NA), group therapy, and/or part-time treatment are available at many, though by no means all, facilities. Intensive treatment is offered at only nine detention centers and two state prisons. To receive a copy of the report, contact CESAR at 301-403-8329.

Comparison of Substance Abuse Services Provided by State and County Correctional Facilities



▨ State Prisons Work Release/Pre-Release Centers (N = 26). ■ County Detention/Pretrial Centers and Jails (N = 29).

*State facilities do not provide methadone services at this time.

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* CESAR FAX is supported by a grant from the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission.

A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research

University of Maryland at College Park*

New Study Finds Released Youth Underreport Cocaine Use in Research Interviews Conducted in the Community

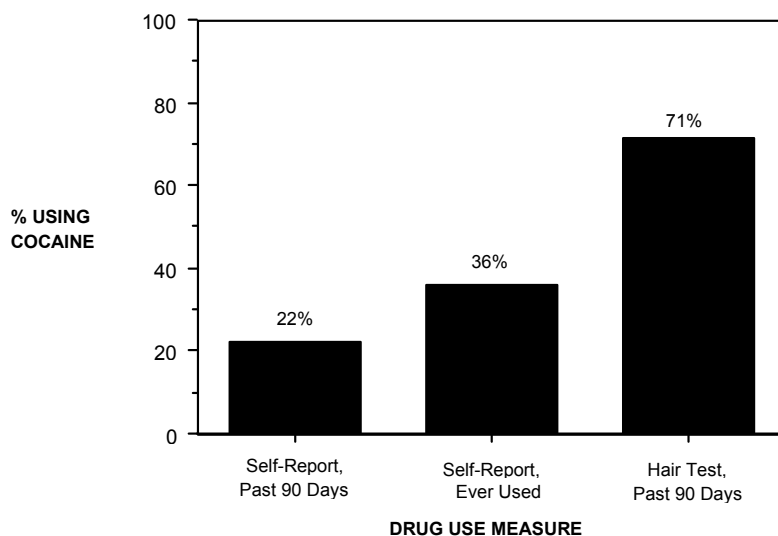
"Valid estimates of cocaine use among criminally-involved, inner-city youth cannot rely on interviews, even when conducted under conditions of confidentiality by street-wise indigenous interviewers for a research study.."

This is one of the provocative conclusions from a research study presented at the October 1993 annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Phoenix. The study obtained interviews for 121 male youths (mean age of 18 years) who had been released from the Rikers Island Adolescent Reception and Detention Center (ARDC) in New York City. Respondents were interviewed in the community an average of five months after release from ARDC. Drug use was assessed using information from personal interviews and analyses of hair specimens.

The study found that 71% of the respondents tested positive for cocaine by hair analysis, using a hair segment sensitive to drug use in the prior 90 days. However, only 22% of the respondents reported using cocaine in the prior 90 days--and only 36% reported ever using the drug.

Research subjects interviewed while under the supervision of the criminal justice system have been found repeatedly to conceal their recent illicit drug use. This study joins the growing number of studies that have found that even subjects interviewed outside of the criminal justice system may underreport their use of cocaine. (See CESAR Fax Vol. 1, Issue 6, "New Study Shows Medical Patients Unlikely to Report Recent Illicit Drug Use," for another example.)

**Estimates of Cocaine Use from Self-Reports and Hair Analysis
(N=121 Male Youths Released from ARDC)**



SOURCE: Stephen Magura et al., "Measuring Cocaine Use by Hair Analysis Among Criminally-Involved Youth," National Development and Research Institutes, Inc. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Phoenix, Arizona, October 27-30, 1993. Dr. Magura can be reached at (212) 966-8700, ext 503.

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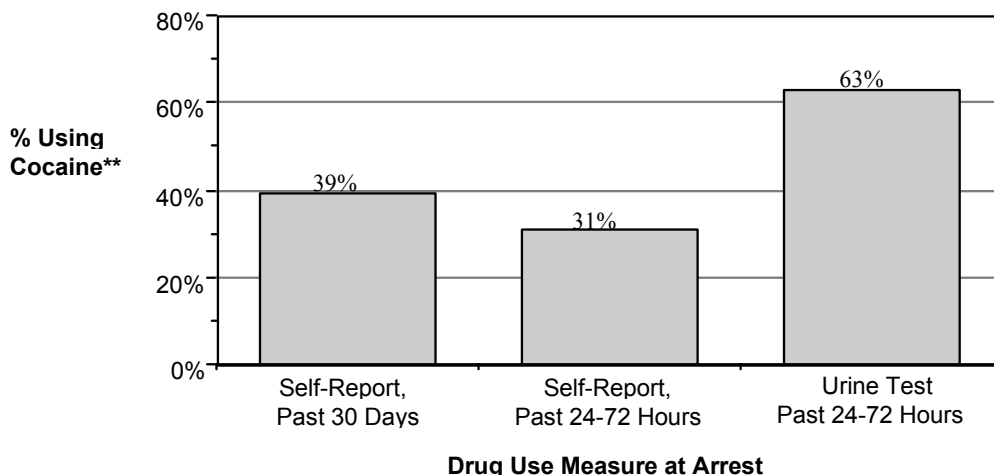
Arrestee Urine Tests Better Predictors of Rearrest Than Self-Reported Drug Use

Can we dispense with urine testing and merely ask arrestees about their drug use when assessing risk of future arrest? A new study presented at the October meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Phoenix suggests that arrestee urine tests for drug use are better correlates of rearrest than self-reports. The study examined the relationship of self-reported drug use and urinalysis results to rearrest in a sample of 1,180 persons arrested and booked in Washington, D.C. in 1989.

Extensive drug use information taken from interviews conducted by the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)* program was not associated with subsequent arrest after controlling for demographic and criminal history information. Only the urine test information was associated with rearrests.

In addition to their usefulness for predicting rearrests, urine tests identify more current users than self-reports (see figure below). While interview information about drug use may be useful for diagnosing need for treatment, it cannot take the place of urine testing when the goal is to identify current users, or to assess risk of rearrest.

**Estimates of Cocaine Use from DUF Self-Reports and Urine Tests
(N=1,180 Arrestees in Washington, D.C. in 1989)**



* The DUF program collects voluntary, anonymous interview data and urine specimens from arrestees in 24 cities in the U.S.

** Includes cocaine and crack.

SOURCE: Eric Wish and Christina Polsenberg, "Arrestee Urine Tests and Self-Reports of Drug Use: Which is More Related to Rearrest?," CESAR, University of Maryland at College Park. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Phoenix, Arizona, October 27-30, 1993. Dr. Wish may be contacted at CESAR.

Patterns and Trends in Drug Abuse in Washington, D.C.

The report *Patterns and Trends in Drug Abuse in Washington, D.C.* is now available from CESAR. To get a complimentary copy of the report, call CESAR at (301) 403-8329.

For more information about today's topic or to be placed on the distribution list, please call CESAR at 301-403-8329. CESAR FAX is supported by a grant from the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission.

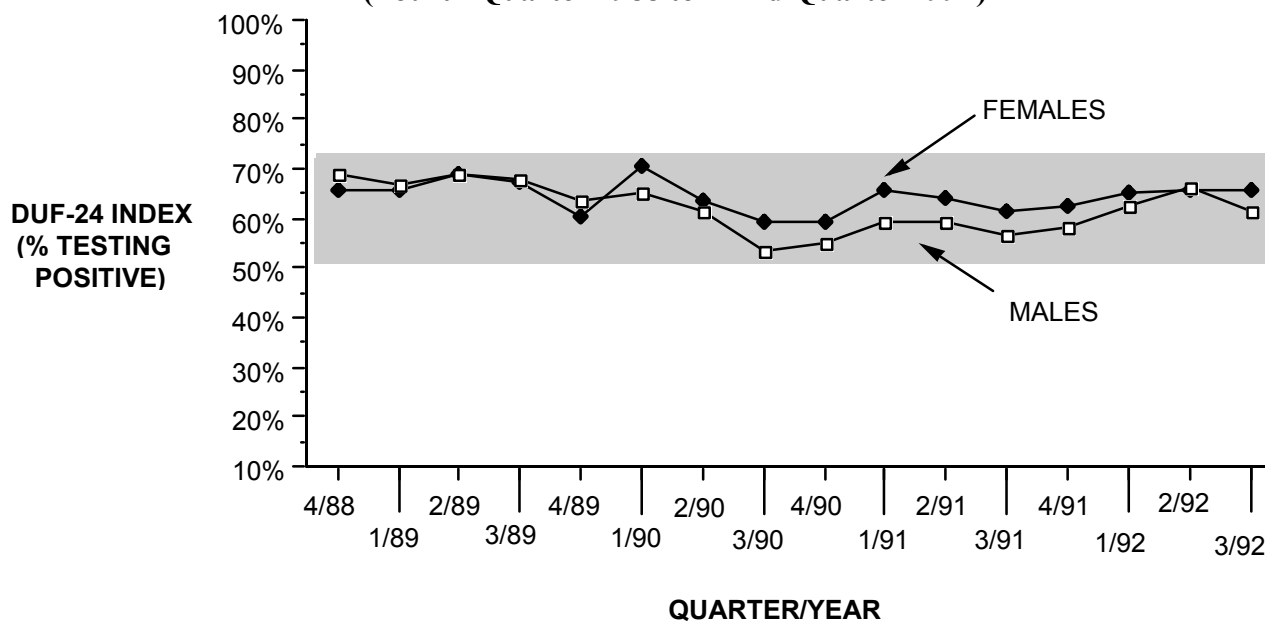
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Criminal Population in U.S. Continues to be Plagued by Drug Abuse

To summarize urinalysis results for adult arrestees tested in the 24 sites participating in the national Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, CESAR has developed the DUF-24 Index.* The DUF-24 Index computes the average of individual site percentages for arrestees testing positive for drugs across all participating DUF sites. This simple, unweighted index demonstrates that the prevalence of recent drug use among booked arrestees in large cities has remained relatively stable and does not show the dramatic declines in illicit drug use found in surveys of household and student populations in the 1980s.

**DUF-24 Site Index
(Fourth Quarter 1988 to Third Quarter 1992)**



NOTE: During the time period covered, the DUF program was being established. The number of sites reporting data for adult males ranged from 16 to 24 and for adult females from 13 to 21. The drugs tested for are cocaine, marijuana, opiates, PCP, amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, methadone and propoxyphene.

*Thanks to Dr. Robert DuPont for his support in the development of a summary DUF index.

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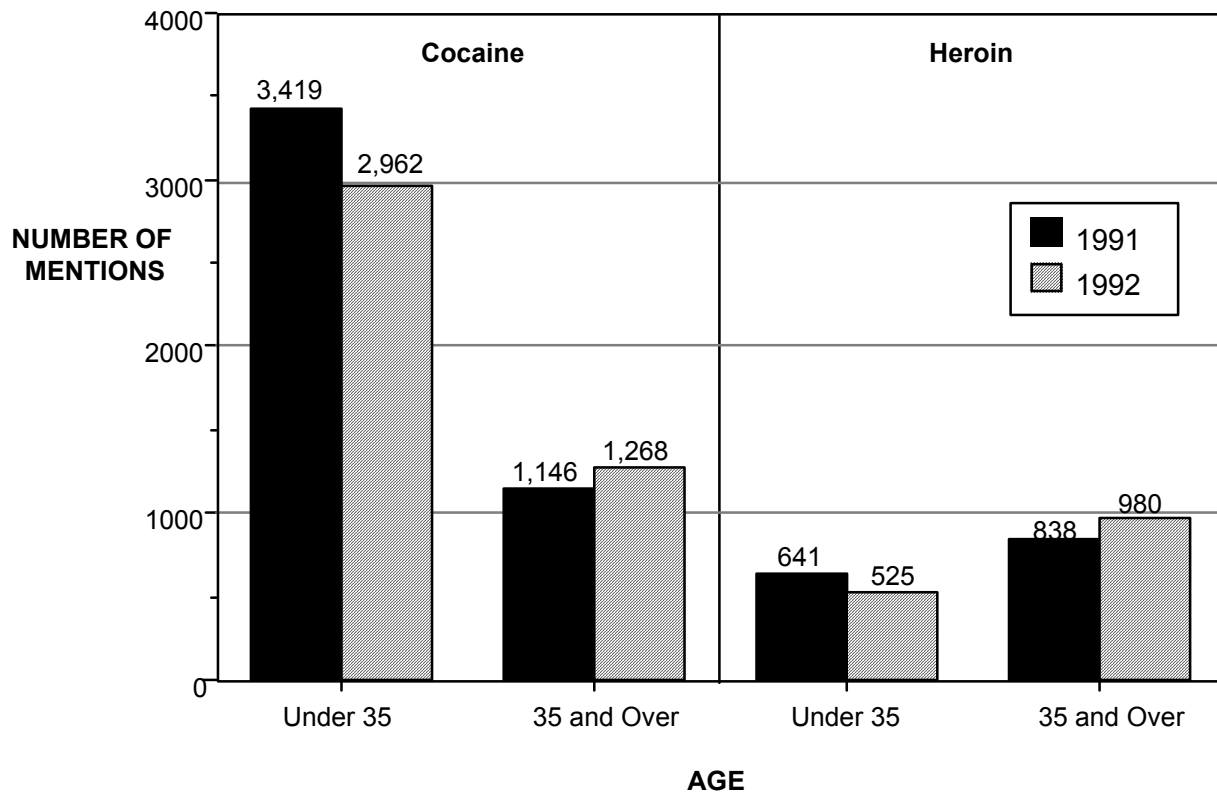
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Washington, D.C. Cocaine and Heroin ER Mentions Rise Among Older Users, Fall Among Younger Users

According to recent data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, the estimated number of cocaine- and heroin-related emergency room (ER) mentions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area is rising among users 35 and older, and declining among users under 35. Nevertheless, cocaine ER mentions are predominately among users under 35. Heroin mentions are more likely to occur among users 35 or older.

Cocaine and Heroin ER Mentions by Age, 1991-1992



SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), May 1993 Data Files

"Nature and Extent of the Maryland Drug Problem" Reprints Now Available

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Self-Reports of Cocaine Use Found to be Poor Indicator of Mothers' Use During Pregnancy

"Measurement of drugs in hair promises deliverance from what may be the flimsiest and most distrusted subject variable in all of science--self-reported use."

This is the observation of researchers who compared measures of cocaine use by hair analysis, urinalysis, and self-report. The study was of a sample of infants in Prince George's County and northeastern Washington, D.C. and their postpartum mothers, who had used crack cocaine during pregnancy.

Researchers found that mothers' self-reports of recent cocaine use were not related to the amount of cocaine found in their infants' hair. On the other hand, maternal hair analysis was found to be a strong and significant indicator of the cocaine found in infant hair. Results also demonstrated an association between maternal urinary cocaine metabolites and infant hair.

Researchers concluded that self-report data routinely collected by interviewers should be "interpreted cautiously."

Since publication of this article, research has continued. Interested persons should contact Dr. Paul Marques at (301) 731-9891, ext. 102.

Correlation of Cocaine Found in	r	N (Pairs)	P
Maternal Hair and Infant Hair	.41	62	<.001
Maternal Urine* and Infant Hair	.28	60	<.02
Maternal Self-Report and Infant Hair Past 30 Days	.06	60	NS

* Maternal urine was tested for the cocaine metabolite benzoyllecognine.

SOURCE: Paul R. Marques et al., "Cocaine in the Hair of Mother-Infant Pairs: Quantitative Analysis and Correlations with Urine Measures and Self-Report," *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 19 (2), pp. 159-175 (1993).

Fall 1993 CESAR Reports Released

The Fall 1993 Issue of CESAR Reports is now available. If you have not yet received your copy, please call CESAR at (301) 403-8329.

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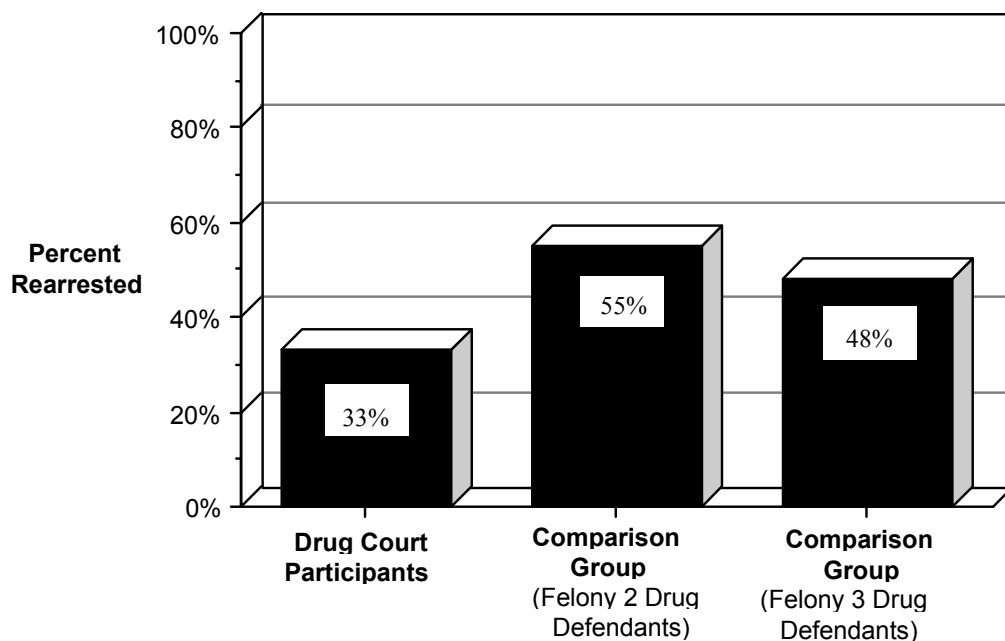
New Report Suggests That Miami Drug Court Works

At last week's national conference on drug courts, the National Institute of Justice released a prepublication report of the evaluation of the Miami drug court. The Miami drug court uses the power of the judiciary to forge a unique partnership between the criminal justice and treatment systems to provide drug-involved arrestees with court-referred and -supervised treatment.

The evaluation compared outcomes of drug court participants with comparison groups of other arrestees in Miami. The results showed that the drug court participants had fewer cases dropped, lower incarceration rates, less frequent rearrests and longer times to rearrest. Drug courts will be implemented in 1994 in Baltimore City and Washington, D.C.

To obtain a free copy of the Research in Brief, "Assessing the Impact of Dade County's Felony Drug Court," to be published in December 1993, contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at (301) 251-5500 or (800) 851-3420.

Rearrests of Miami Drug Court Participants and Comparison Groups Over an 18-Month Period*



*Adapted from: Goldkamp, J.S. and Weiland, D., December, 1993. "Assessing the Impact of Dade County's Felony Drug Court." National Institute of Justice Research in Brief, December 1993.

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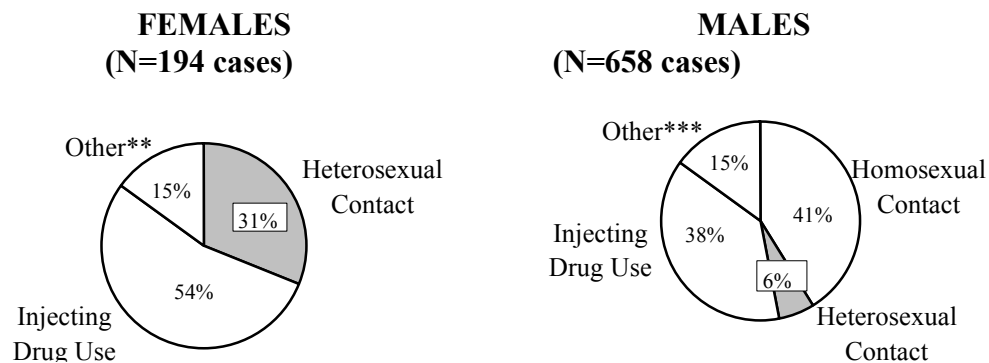
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AIDS Cases in Maryland: Heterosexual Transmission a Greater Factor in Females Than Males

Statistics on adult/adolescent AIDS cases diagnosed in Maryland between January 1, 1993, and September 30th indicate that heterosexual contact was a factor in 31% of the female cases, but only 6% of the male cases. Homosexual contact was the most frequent mode of transmission among males (41%); injecting drug use (IDU) was the most frequent mode among female AIDS cases (54%). Females account for 23% of the 852 adult/adolescent AIDS cases diagnosed and reported in Maryland this year.

1993* Adult/Adolescent Maryland AIDS Cases, By Exposure Category and Gender



* Data through September 30, 1993.

** Other includes: Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; transfusion recipient; and other/undetermined (includes patients on whom exposure information is incomplete, patients still under investigation, patients for whom no specific exposure was identified, health care workers who seroconverted to HIV and developed AIDS after a documented needlestick to blood; and patients born in pattern-II country (i.e., parts of Africa and some Caribbean countries where most of reported cases occur in heterosexuals)).

*** Other includes: Injecting drug user (IDU) males who have sex with other males; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; transfusion recipient; and other/undetermined.

SOURCE: Adapted by CESAR from the Maryland AIDS Update, September 30, 1993 Third Quarter Edition, AIDS Administration, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

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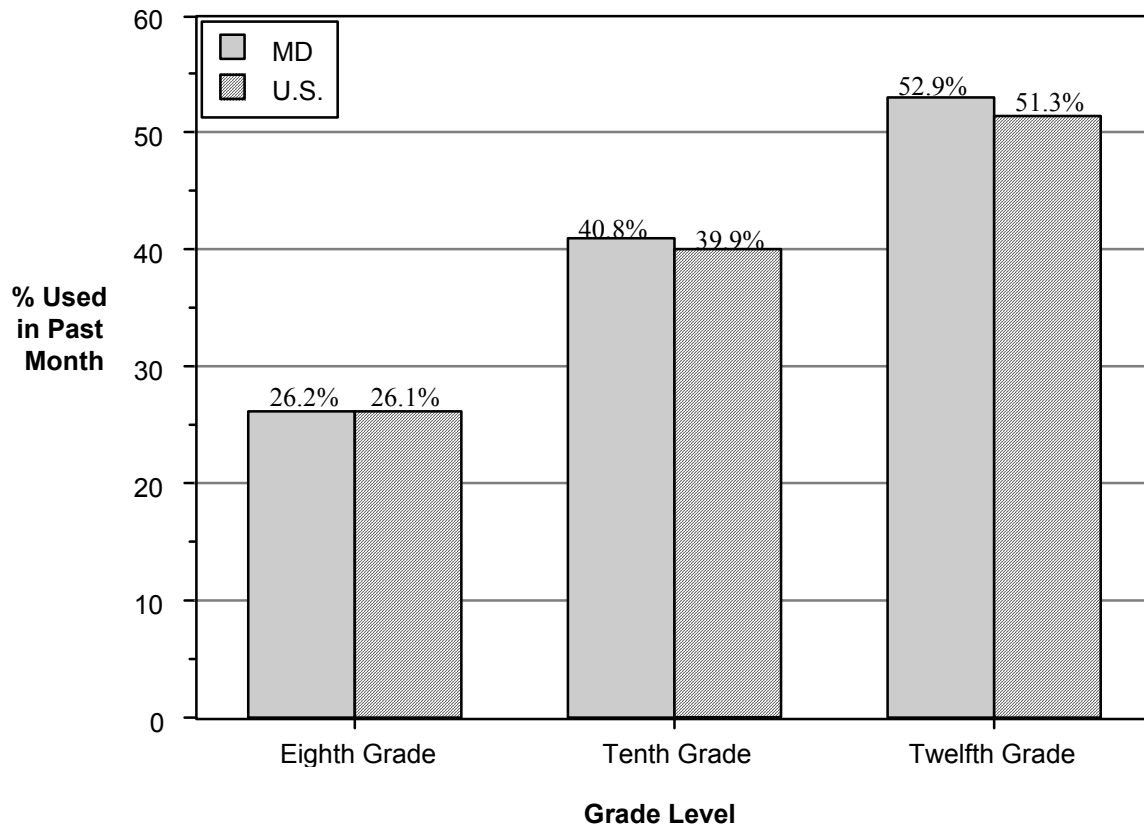
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Maryland Students' Alcohol Use Parallels National Trends

In 1992, current use of alcohol (defined as use within prior 30 days) by Maryland students closely paralleled use by U.S. eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students, as shown in the chart below. Alcohol continues to be the most commonly used drug among both U.S. and Maryland eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders.

Current Use of Alcohol Among U.S. and Maryland Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Grade Students, School Year 1992-93



SOURCES: 1992 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS), Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE); 1992 National High School Senior Survey, "Monitoring the Future", National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

This concludes Volume II of the CESAR Fax.
We will resume with Volume III, Issue 1 on January 10, 1994.
We at CESAR wish you a very happy holiday season!