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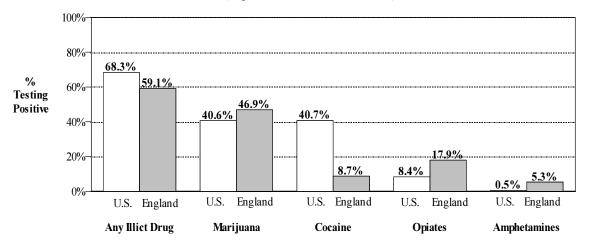
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First I-ADAM Findings Show More Cocaine, Fewer Opiate Positives Among Arrestees in U.S. than Arrestees in England

Arrestees in the U.S. and England have remarkably different drug use patterns, according to findings from the recently established International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program. Both the U.S. and England had relatively similar drug positive rates for any illicit drug (68.3% vs. 59.1%) and marijuana (40.6% vs. 46.9%). However, drug positive rates for arrestees in England were ten times higher for amphetamines (5.3% vs. 0.5%) and twice as high for opiates (17.9% vs. 8.4%) than for arrestees in the U.S. However, cocaine positive rates were nearly five times higher among arrestees in the U.S. than those in England (40.7% vs. 8.7%). Now expanded to six other countries (Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Panama, Scotland, South Africa, and Uruguay), the I-ADAM pilot study began in England in 1996 (see CESAR FAX Volume 7, Issue 36).

Percentage of Arrestees in U.S. and England Testing Positive for Drugs, 1998

(England n = 621 and U.S. n = 4,470)



NOTES: Based solely on population density, the study matched five U.S. ADAM sites (Manhattan, New York; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Miami, Florida; Washington, D.C.; Birmingham, Alabama) with five English sites (London, Manchester, Nottingham, Sunderland, Cambridge). Any illicit drug use is defined as the use of one or more of these drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, and methadone.

SOURCE: Adapted by CESAR from data from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), "Comparing Drug Use Rates of Detained Arrestees in the United States and England," NIJ Research Report, April 1999. Copies of report are available online at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/intdocs.htm.

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