
**2006 Snohomish County
Arrestee Substance Abuse Study
(SCASA II)
FEMALE SUPPLEMENT**

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Acknowledgements

Given the necessary abundance of operational protocols and the unique clientele, conducting research with newly booked inmates in a jail setting can be a difficult undertaking. However, just as in the 2006 Male SCASA II study, the Female SCASA II study benefited from a high level of arrestee participation. High levels of participation mean the study results are very solid.

The success of the study is due, in large part, to the assistance and support we received from the Snohomish County Department of Corrections' officers, staff, and administrators who worked closely with the research team. Their perspective, flexibility, and professionalism permitted us to conduct the project in a safe and efficient manner and to obtain the highest quality data. We thank all who helped us along the way. In particular, we relied heavily on staff working in booking, unit F-3, and classification.

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Our team of experienced and skilled interviewers conducted the interviews seven days a week in the effort to approach and interview all eligible arrestees. Interviewers utilized a computerized questionnaire and were able to obtain excellent rates of participation for arrestees. Thanks also to Barbara Felver for doing a terrific job producing the final report.

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2006
Snohomish County
Arrestee Substance
Abuse Study
(SCASA-II)

Executive Summary

Key 2006 Snohomish County Arrestee Substance Abuse Study (SCASA-II) Findings – Female Supplement

The female supplement to the 2006 Snohomish County Arrestee Substance Abuse, or SCASA-II Study, obtained information on the nature and extent of drug use among recently booked female arrestees between August and September 2006. This study is based upon the results of face-to-face computerized interviews and urinalysis tests of 107 adult female arrestees in the Snohomish County Jail.

In this report, many of the findings from the female component of 2006 SCASA-II Study are presented alongside findings from the male component for comparison. The 2006 SCASA-II for males and females included a substantial number of new questions targeting methamphetamine use, markets, and associated activities that were not included in the 2002-2003 SCASA study of male arrestees.

Key Findings

Drug Use: Use of illicit substances (including marijuana, crack or powder cocaine, opiates including heroin, and methamphetamine) remained quite high among the Snohomish County arrestees.

TESTED POSITIVE
Any Illicit Substance

nearly **3 of 4**



TESTED POSITIVE
Methamphetamine

more than **1 in 4**

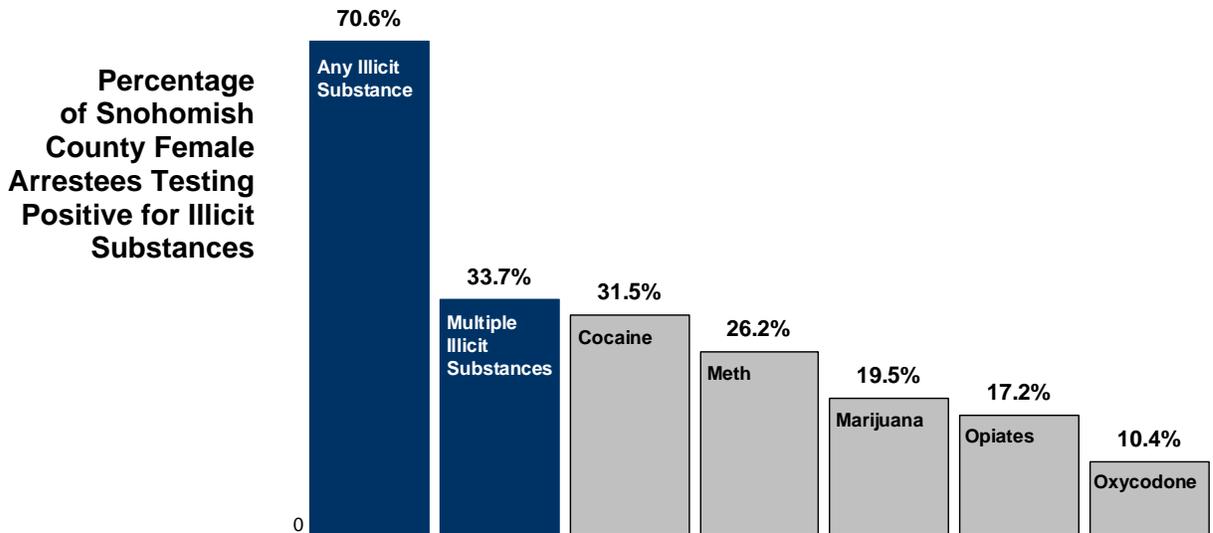


TESTED POSITIVE
Cocaine

nearly **1 in 3**

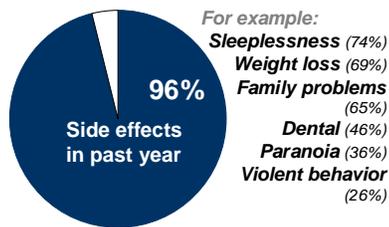


- Nearly 3 of 4 (70.8%) Snohomish County female arrestees tested positive for **any** illicit substance, similar to the rate for male arrestees (74.8%).
- More than 1 out of 4 (26.8%) Snohomish County female arrestees tested positive for **methamphetamine**, similar to the rate for male arrestees (24.8%).
- Nearly 1 out of 3 (31.5%) Snohomish County female arrestees tested positive for **cocaine**, slightly higher than the rate for male arrestees (27.3%).



Methamphetamine Market and Use: This report offers expanded analysis of the characteristics of female meth users. This includes a look at general use, consequences, the meth market, and participation in meth-related activities.

Meth caused side effects?
Yes



- Nearly all arrestees who used meth during the past year (95.7%) reported experiencing side effects including, but not limited to, sleeplessness (73.6%) and violent behaviors (26.2%).

Obtained meth within Snohomish County?
Yes



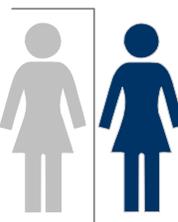
- Most female meth-using arrestees booked in Snohomish County obtained meth in Snohomish County (88.2%).

Attempted to get treatment?
2 in 5



- About 2 out of 5 female arrestees who used meth during the past year ever attempted to get treatment.

Participated in meth-related activity?
1 in 2



- Half of arrestees who used meth in the past 30 days participated in a meth-related activity ranging from holding meth or money for others (44.1%) to committing a crime to get meth (7.5%).

Have prior criminal history?
or
More likely to be arrested in past year?

Criminal history:
More likely
Past year arrests:
Significantly more likely

- Current female meth users were more likely to have a criminal history and significantly more likely to have been arrested in the past year than arrestees that were not current meth users.

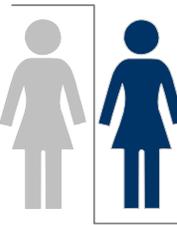
Dependency and Treatment: Most female Snohomish County arrestees reported symptoms of chemical dependency. This report offers several methods to estimate need for treatment.

Alcohol dependence?
1 in 4



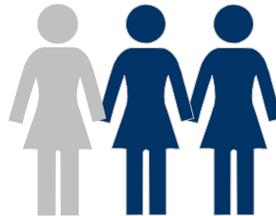
- More than 1 in 4 of all female Snohomish County arrestees were likely to be dependent upon alcohol.

Drug dependence?
1 in 2



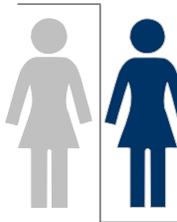
- More than half of all female Snohomish County arrestees were likely to be dependent upon drugs.

Said meth caused drug dependence?
2 of 3



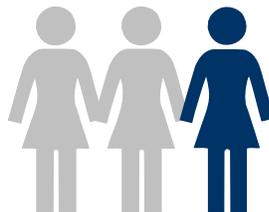
- Nearly 2 out of every 3 female arrestees who reported using methamphetamine reported that methamphetamine caused drug dependence.

Ever received treatment for drug or alcohol use?
1 in 2



- More than half of female arrestees reported receiving some form of treatment for drug or alcohol use at some time in their lives.

Received treatment for drug or alcohol use in past year?
1 in 3

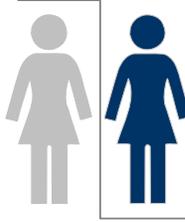


- About 1 in 3 female arrestees reported receiving some form of drug or alcohol treatment during the past year.

Criminal History: Most female Snohomish County arrestees reported previous involvement with the criminal justice system. Further, use of illicit substances was associated with greater criminal history.

Previously arrested in past 12 months?

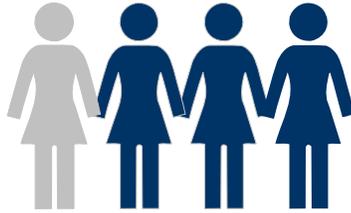
1 in 2



- Almost half of all female Snohomish County arrestees reported being previously arrested in the past 12 months.

Ever arrested before their current arrest?

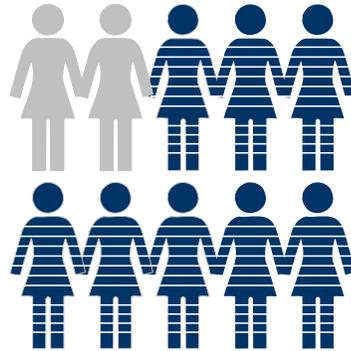
3 of 4



- Nearly 3 of 4 female arrestees reported being previously arrested in their lifetime – before their current arrest.

Previously spent at least 24 hours in jail at some point in their life?

8 in 10



- Almost 80% of Snohomish County arrestees reported spending at least 24 hours in jail at some point in their life before their current arrest.



2006
Snohomish County

Arrestee Substance Abuse Study
(SCASA-II)

SECTION I

Introduction

Background

This report on drug use and abuse among female arrestees complements the similar, recently released report on male arrestees who participated in the 2006 Snohomish County Arrestee Substance Abuse (SCASA-II) Study. The report sections that follow present the results of interviews with a sample of female inmates booked into the Snohomish County Jail in August and September, 2006. A total of 129 female arrestees participated in the survey and 107 also provided a urine sample that was tested for drug use.

Study Protocol

Similar to the male component, the female component of the SCASA-II examines the prevalence and types of drug use among recently booked arrestees by conducting a 20 to 30 minute face-to-face survey and collecting a urine specimen for drug testing from arrestees booked into jail within the past 48 hours. The focus on recently booked arrestees ensures that illicit substances are likely to be detectable in the urine samples. Arrestees were promised and received confidentiality in both survey responses and drug testing results.

The study benefited from its use of several interviewers who were experienced in the administration of both the federally funded Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program and the 2002-2003 SCASA interviews. All interviewers, regardless of previous experience, underwent a two-day training to familiarize them with the instrument and procedures.

SCASA-II: Survey Content and Mode of Implementation

The SCASA-II female survey is identical to the SCASA-II male survey which includes sections on arrestee demographics, frequency of drug use, treatment experience, and risk for substance dependency. An expanded section covering arrestee use of methamphetamine, involvement in the methamphetamine drug market, and involvement in other methamphetamine-related activities was added to the SCASA-II survey as well. This section was asked of all arrestees who reported using methamphetamine during the past year. The additional methamphetamine questions were culled primarily from San Diego's ongoing Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM) program.

Male and female interviews were administered by the trained interviewers using laptop computers loaned to the project by Snohomish County.

Multiple Data Sources

Results from the female SCASA-II study presented in this report are obtained from the analysis of three complementary sources of data:

1. Arrestee responses to the computer-aided interviews;
2. Laboratory drug test results from urine specimens; and,
3. Inmate demographic and charge information from County electronic booking records.

Each of these sources of data were linked together to form one data set. Thus, information that an arrestee provides in the interview will be matched with both the results from their urine sample and information available from county arrest records.

Results from the 2006 SCASA-II female interviews are compared with the 2006 SCASA-II male results where appropriate.

SCASA-II Survey Content

- The computer-aided interview contains five main sections. These sections include (1) arrestee demographics; (2) arrestee substance use; (3) substance dependency and treatment history; (4) criminal history; and (5) participation in methamphetamine-related activities. The results presented in this report are designed to mirror those presented in the 2006 SCASA-II report on male arrestees. There are some limitations to the analysis of female results due to the smaller sample size. In some instances, analysis of subpopulations of the female inmates will not be possible.

Arrestee Demographics

The questions in this section of the interview seek to describe the arrestee population. Arrestee characteristics such as age, race, and marital status, education, employment, and health insurance status were obtained. In addition to describing the population surveyed, arrestee demographics will be used for analysis in subsequent sections of the report.

Arrestee Substance Use

Information on arrestee substance use was gathered using two separate research methodologies: self-report and laboratory urinalysis testing. Each of these methodologies offers unique advantages.

- Whereas laboratory results can only indicate recent drug use, self-report data can provide information about patterns of use across the lifespan of the arrestee. The periods of self-report indicated in this report are use during the past 30 days, use in the past 12 months, and use during the lifetime of the arrestee.
- Laboratory urinalysis testing provides objective and scientifically verifiable accounts of substance use. This information can also be used to provide an indication of very recent use and of the validity of self-report data.

Substance use questions primarily focus on six commonly used substances: alcohol, marijuana, crack cocaine, powder cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

The urinalysis test detected the presence of 11 different substances:

- Amphetamines
- Methamphetamine
- Barbiturates
- Benzodiazepines
- Cocaine
- Methadone
- Opiates
- Oxycodone
- Phencyclidine (PCP)
- Propoxyphene (e.g., Darvon)
- Marijuana

Arrestee Dependence and Treatment

Risk for alcohol and drug dependence was determined using a brief, standardized set of questions. The battery of questions is designed to allow an approximation of the substance dependence diagnosis of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV).

Questions about arrestee treatment focus on treatment experiences during an arrestees' lifetime and treatment during the past year. A wide range of treatment settings were examined from self-help groups to inpatient treatment.

Arrestee Criminal History

Arrestees were asked about their previous lifetime and past year arrests and about time spent in jail or other correctional facilities.

Participation in Methamphetamine Related Activities

Arrestees who reported using methamphetamine during the past year were asked a variety of questions on methamphetamine use, purchase and sale, consequences, treatment experiences, and other associated activities.

Weighting the Interviews for Analysis Using Jail Booking Data

The purpose of the survey is to provide information not simply about the arrestees that were interviewed but about the entire female population served by Snohomish County. In order to accomplish this, data were weighted according to characteristics of all female arrestees booked in Snohomish County. The weights used for the female sample are presented in **Appendix A**. All analyses presented in this report utilize these weighted data. Because of this practice, the number of arrestees represented by each interview represents a non-integer value. At times in this report, it may appear that the percentages described are not correct given the number of arrestees responding to a particular item. It should be kept in mind that these apparent discrepancies may be resolved by recalling that each interview has been weighted to represent a certain number of arrestees.

Statistical Analyses Used

The majority of the analyses in this report involve comparing percentages across groups. Statistics like frequencies, percentages, and averages are called **descriptive statistics** because they describe or summarize the data. When we say, for example, that arrestees in Snohomish County reported an average physical health score of 2.8 and an average mental health score of

3.0, we are describing the sample, thus these are descriptive statistics. While these are certainly useful as a way to understand and conceptualize data, another class of statistics, called **inferential statistics**, are also frequently employed in this report. Inferential statistics allow for *inferences* to be made about the entire population based upon the collected sample data. In the case of the example of physical and mental health listed above, an inferential statistic (in this case a one sample t-test) can be used to determine whether or not the self-assessment of physical health by Snohomish County arrestees differs from their self-assessment of mental health. In this specific case, the value of the t-test is indeed significant, $t(574) = 4.87$, $p < .001$. By applying the correct inferential statistic to the question we are able to state, with a high degree of certainty, that the two scores are significantly different from one another.

A commonly used inferential statistic used in this report is the chi-square (χ^2) test of independence. Given that this statistic is listed throughout the report, **Appendix B** provides a brief description and explanation of the statistic and how it is interpreted.



2006
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Arrestee Substance Abuse Study (SCASA-II)

SECTION II
Female Arrestee Participation in the SCASA-II Study

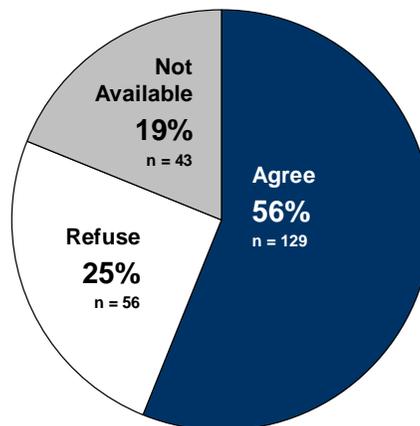
Looking Glass Analytics began interviewing female arrestees on August 16, 2006, with the goal of obtaining 100 interviews and urine samples. The complete sample was achieved after 31 days of interviewing. In all, 129 female arrestees agreed to be interviewed and a final sample of 107 interviews with urine samples was obtained by September 16, 2006. **Appendix C** contains a chart documenting this progress.

The confidence interval around an estimate based on at least 100 interviews is +/- 10 percent or better. That is, one can state with 95% confidence (or a 19 in 20 chance) that the true estimate of the population of all arrestees who would be eligible for this survey lies within +/- 10 percent of the estimate provided. In a survey designed to quantify basic characteristics of a population, such as the SCASA-II, this specificity will be satisfactory for most single item responses (i.e., the percent of arrestees who test positive for methamphetamine) and some two-item cross tabulations (i.e., the percent of arrestees who test positive for methamphetamine by age group).

Over the course of the study, 228 female arrestees were identified from daily booking records as potentially meeting eligibility requirements for study participation. In order to be eligible, arrestees must have been arrested in the past 48 hours and not have been transferred from another institution. Arrestees booked for additional charges while already in custody, arrestees booked and released before they could be approached for interview, or arrestees booked to serve time (i.e., court commitments, weekenders, etc.) were ineligible as well.

Once identified as potentially meeting eligibility requirements, interviewers attempted to interview the inmate. These efforts were met with the following three outcomes (Figure 2.1): (1) Arrestee agrees to the interview (56.6%), (2) Arrestee refuses to participate (24.6%), and (3) Arrestee is unavailable to participate in the interview (18.9%).

FIGURE 2.1
Interview Status for Those Arrestees Identified as Meeting Eligibility Requirements
n = 228



Arrestees Not Available for Interview

Even if an arrestee is selected as potentially eligible to be interviewed, a number of circumstances exist in correction environments that prohibit interviewers from approaching all potentially eligible arrestees (Table 2.1). More than two-thirds (69.8%) of those who could not be approached were due to the release or transfer of the inmate from the facility before the interview could be conducted. Arrestees that cannot be interviewed are considered ineligible.

TABLE 2.1
Reasons Interviewers Were Unable to Approach Arrestees

| Reason | N | % |
|------------------------|-----------|------|
| Released | 30 | 69.8 |
| Violent/Uncontrollable | 3 | 7.0 |
| All Other | 10 | 23.3 |
| Total | 43 | |

Arrestee Refusal to Participate

Of the resulting 185 eligible arrestees, 56 of those approached refused to participate in the interview. By far, the most commonly stated reason for refusing to participate in the interview was that the arrestee simply did not want to participate ($n = 38$, 68%).

- Characteristics of female arrestees that refused to participate in the interview are presented in **Appendix D**.

Female and Male Participation Rates in the 2006 SCASA-II Study

Participation rates are calculated by dividing the number of arrestees who agree to the interview by the total number of arrestees that interviewers are able to speak with. While somewhat lower than the male participation rate of 79%, the female participation rate was still a respectable 70%.

TABLE 2.2
Interview Participation Rate:
Comparing the 2006 SCASA-II Female and Male Participation Rates

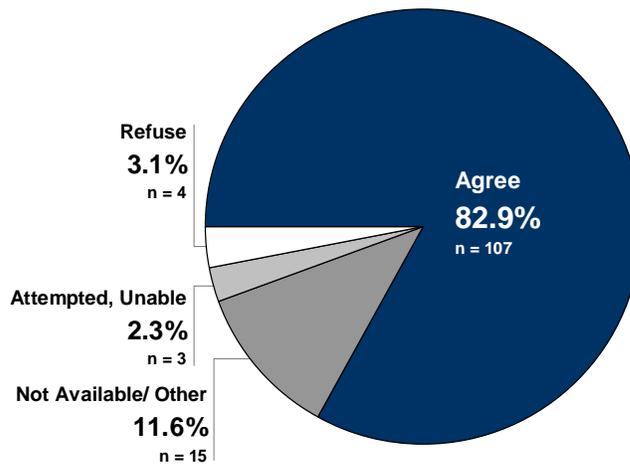
| | Females | Males |
|-----------------|---------|-------|
| Agree | 129 | 578 |
| Refuse | 56 | 155 |
| Participation % | 70 | 79 |

Completion of Interview and Obtaining Urine Samples

A description of the interview procedure was read to arrestees prior to the initiation of the interview. At this time, female arrestees were told that they would be asked for a urine sample that would be used for drug testing at the end of the interview.

- The study completion rate (interview/urine provided divided by eligible arrestees) was 57.8%.
- Nearly 83% of female arrestees who participated in the interview provided a urine sample.¹
- Only 3.1% of all arrestees who agree to participate in the interview refused outright to provide a urine sample.
- 2.3% of all arrestees who agreed to participate in the interview were unable to produce a urine sample.
- In rare instances, arrestees were unable to complete the interview or provide a urine sample due to other reasons (e.g., released, sick, etc.).

FIGURE 2.2
Outcome of Request for Urine Sample in Snohomish County
n = 129



¹ An additional six (6) females provided a UA sample that was sent for testing and were **not** tested. The reason given by the laboratory was that an insufficient quantity of urine had been submitted. It was impossible to determine whether this resulted from interviewer error or defective packaging. These females were subsequently recoded as **not** providing a sample.



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SECTION III
Demographic Characteristics of Female Arrestees

Demographic characteristics of the female arrestees interviewed in the SCASA-II study are presented in this section. These characteristics are based upon arrestee self report. Many of these variables are cross-tabulated with measures of substance use and abuse later in the report. Comparisons are also made to the male respondents in the 2006 SCASA-II study where relevant.

Age

In subsequent analyses, results are presented by three primary age groups: 18 to 24, 25 to 34, and 35+. The distribution of female arrestee ages are presented below along with the male arrestees (Table 3.1):

TABLE 3.1
Age Distribution of Arrestees Participating in Interview

| Age Group | Females n* = 129 | Males n* = 578 |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 18-24 | 29.1% | 28.2% |
| 25-34 | 25.3% | 29.3% |
| 35+ | 45.6% | 42.4% |

* As weighted data are used for all analyses, Ns are approximate and rounded to the nearest whole number.

- Female arrestees ranged in age from 18 to 63.
- The average age of female arrestees was 33.1 years.

Race and Ethnicity

Female arrestees were asked to describe the race group or groups that described them best from the following list: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Asian, and Other.

Identification of arrestees of Hispanic ethnicity was dependent upon one additional question:

- “Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or background?”
- Arrestees who indicated “yes” to this question were coded as Hispanic.
- This classification was made even in instances where arrestees endorsed another racial group from the above choices (most commonly this was White). That is, Hispanics are classified as such to their mutual exclusion from other race groups.

The racial composition of the female population was quite similar to that of the male arrestees (Table 3.2).

TABLE 3.2
Racial Distribution of Arrestees Participating in Interview

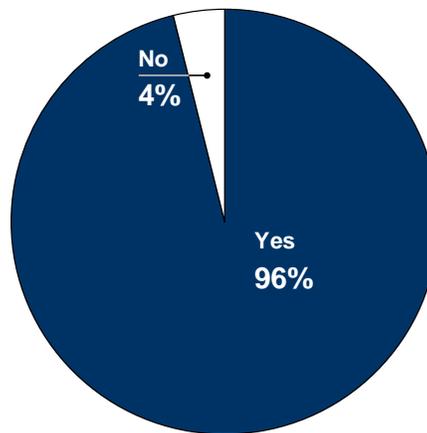
| Race | Females n = 129 | Males n = 578 |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| White | 62.1% | 62.0% |
| African American | 6.1% | 11.3% |
| Hispanic | 11.7% | 9.6% |
| Other | 20.1% | 17.1% |

- White arrestees represented nearly two-thirds (62.1%) of all female bookings.
- The most commonly reported “Other” race was Native American. Females who reported their race as Native American accounted for nearly one-third (31.4%) of the “Other” category.

Country of Birth

- Almost all (95.8%) female arrestees reported being born in USA.
- Nearly all (82.0%) of those not born in USA now report being U.S. citizens.

FIGURE 3.1
Percent of Snohomish County Female Arrestees Born in the United States
n = 124



Residence

Arrestees were asked to indicate the type of residence in which they had lived during the majority of the time during the past month.

TABLE 3.3
Type of Residence During Past 30 Days

| Residence Type | Females n = 124 | Males n = 578 |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| House/Apartment | 76.6% | 74.5% |
| Residential Hotel | 9.8% | 4.0% |
| Hospital | 0.7% | 0.4% |
| Jail | 0.0% | 1.5% |
| Shelter | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Homeless | 11.4% | 17.8% |
| Other | 0.7% | 1.0% |

- Three out of four (76.6%) female arrestees reported living in a house or apartment.
- Being homeless was the second most frequently reported residence (11.4%).

Education

Arrestees were asked to indicate the highest level of education that they had obtained.

TABLE 3.4
Education Level of Arrestees

| Education Level | Females n = 124 | Males n = 577 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| No Degree | 24.4% | 29.2% |
| HS/GED | 40.0% | 39.2% |
| Vocational/Trade School | 4.8% | 7.8% |
| Some College | 25.7% | 20.9% |
| Four-Year Degree + | 5.1% | 3.0% |

- Nearly 2/3 (64.4%) of female arrestees had no more than a high school diploma or GED.
- Nearly 1 out of 4 female arrestees did not have any degree.

Marital Status

Arrestees were asked to describe their “most recent marital status”:

TABLE 3.5
Arrestees’ Most Recent Marital Status

| Marital Status | Females n = 124 | Males n = 575 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Single, Never Married | 55.8% | 62.7% |
| Divorced | 23.9% | 16.3% |
| Legally Separated | 1.5% | 5.1% |
| Widowed | 0.6% | 0.3% |
| Married* | 18.1% | 15.6% |

* Can include common-law marriages.

- Over half of all female arrestees (55.8%) report never being married.

Children

Female arrestees were asked to indicate the number of children for whom they had primary care responsibilities.

- More than half (60.4%) reported that they did not have any children.
- Of those female arrestees who did have children, the average number of children was two (M = 2.1).

Employment

Female arrestees were asked to describe their current work status.

- 1 out of 3 (33.7%) female arrestees indicated they had full- or part-time employment (including military service).
- Close to one-half (46.2%) were unemployed.

TABLE 3.6
Arrestees' Current Work Status

| Type of Work | Females n = 124 | Males n = 577 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Full Time (>35 hours/week) | 22.8% | 43.7% |
| Part Time | 9.1% | 10.1% |
| Military Service | 0.8% | 0.4% |
| Seasonal Work Only | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| Unemployed | 46.2% | 29.4% |
| Disabled | 9.1% | 8.8% |
| All Others* | 10.7% | 6.0% |

*Other types of employment included being on strike or involved in another form of labor dispute, retirement, full-time student, and homemaker. In Snohomish County, each of these accounted for less than 1% of total employment status.

Arrestee Income

Female arrestees were asked one question about their income. They were asked to provide an estimate of their total income during the past 12 months.

- The median annual income reported among female arrestees was \$7,200.

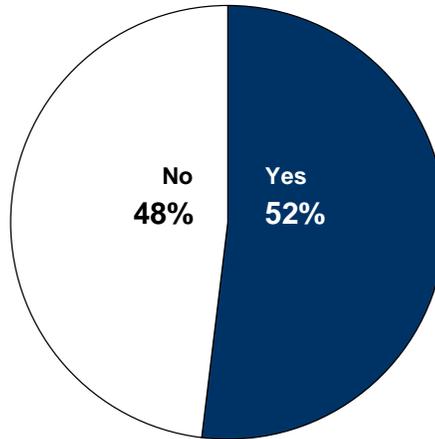
TABLE 3.7
Income Distribution of Snohomish County Female and Male Arrestees

| Annual Income | Females n = 120 | Males n = 537 |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 0 - \$14,999 | 59.0% | 46.6% |
| \$15,000 - \$29,000 | 23.6% | 22.0% |
| \$30,000 - \$59,999 | 13.4% | 23.4% |
| \$60,000 | 4.1% | 8.0% |

Arrestee Health Coverage and Health

Female arrestees were asked whether they were covered by health insurance, the source of their health coverage, and about their physical and emotional health

FIGURE 3.2
Percent of Female Arrestees Reporting Current Health Insurance Coverage



- Close to half (47.7%) of all female arrestees reported not having any health insurance coverage.
- Of those female arrestees with health insurance, over two-thirds (69.3%) received coverage from the Washington – including welfare and Medicaid.

TABLE 3.8
Sources of Female and Male Arrestee Health Insurance

| Insurance Type | Females n = 65 | Males n = 213 |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Employer | 16.8% | 52.1% |
| State Government | 69.3% | 31.3% |
| Individually Purchased | 8.2% | 4.1% |
| Disability | 1.4% | 5.3% |
| Other | 4.3% | 7.3% |

Physical and Emotional/Mental Health

Arrestees were asked to rate both their general physical and emotional health on 5-point scales (Excellent – 1, Very Good – 2, Good – 3, Fair – 4, Poor – 5)

- Average score for physical health was 3.1
- Average score for emotional/mental health was 3.3

TABLE 3.9
Female Arrestee Reports of General Physical and Emotional Health

| Health Status | Physical n = 124 | Emotional/Mental n = 124 |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Excellent | 10.8% | 8.3% |
| Very Good | 17.0% | 15.3% |
| Good | 34.0% | 29.3% |
| Fair | 27.1% | 27.3% |
| Poor | 11.1% | 19.8% |

Summary of Demographic Characteristics of Female Arrestees

- Average age of female arrestees was 33.1
- Majority of population was White (62.1%). “Other” race was the second largest category (20.1%).
- Approximately 3 out of 4 (76.6%) of all female arrestees live in a house or apartment.
- Nearly two-thirds (64.4%) of female arrestees had no more than a high school or GED and nearly one-fourth (24.4%) of all female arrestees lacked any degree.
- More than half of female arrestees never married (55.8%), and more than half (60.4%) do not care for any children.
- One third (33.7%) of female arrestees reported being employed.
- Nearly half (47.7%) of female arrestees do not have health coverage.



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SECTION IV

Drug Use among Female Arrestees

Information on arrestee drug use is gathered using two different sources of data, laboratory urinalysis testing, and arrestee self-report.

An extensive series of questions about arrestee use of alcohol and illicit substances coupled with the urinalysis tests allow this project to examine both recent and older patterns of substance use.

Among other questions, arrestees were asked to indicate whether they had ever used substances (lifetime use), whether they had used substances in the past year, and whether they had used substances in the past 30 days:

- “Have you ever used any...”
- “Did you use any _____ in the past 12 months...”
- “Please tell me your best estimate of the number of days you used _____ during the past 30 days.”

Light and moderate alcohol consumption was **not** of interest. Instead, alcohol use focused on **binge drinking behaviors** – **specifically** drinking five or more drinks of alcohol (including beer, wine, or any other type of alcohol) on the same day.

Arrestees were asked specifically about five primary illicit substances. While arrestees were asked about the use of “other” substances, the majority of substance use questions focused on the primary five, including:

- **Marijuana or Hashish**
- **Crack or Rock Cocaine**
- **Powder Cocaine**
- **Heroin**
- **Methamphetamine**

Analysis of substance use among arrestees is organized by different substance types. This report presents overall rates of use as well as rates of substance use among different demographic groups. Findings for binge alcohol are considered first, followed by findings for use of any illicit substance, multiple illicit substances, marijuana, crack cocaine, powder cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and “other” illicit substances.

Urinalysis Drug Testing

The Snohomish County project used an immunoassay, EMIT (Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Testing) system to screen for the presence of drugs in urine.² EMIT tests have been shown to be one of the most consistently accurate drug testing methods, with greater than 95% accuracy and specificity for most drugs.

A more complete description of the laboratory analyses, detection periods, and substances detected are described in the male SCASA-II report.

Substance Use in Past 30 Days

Arrestees who denied use during the past year were also coded as not using the substance during the past 30 days. Those arrestees who report using a substance during the past year are asked to describe the number of days out of the past 30 that they have used that substance. Any reports of one day or more were coded as positive for use in the past 30 days.

Substance Use in Past Year

Substance use in the past month was elicited by questions asking whether arrestees had used specific substances within the past 12 months. Arrestees were further given an “anchor” month (“that is between now and _____”) to help define the boundary of 12 months for the arrestee.

Lifetime Use of Substances

Lifetime use was elicited by questions asking whether arrestees had **ever** used specific substances.

Using Urinalysis Results to Test Validity of Self-Reports

Results of urinalysis tests were used to validate arrestee self-reports of drug use. **Generally, arrestee reports of drug use appear valid.**

One problem, of course, with using self-reports of drug use behavior is that arrestees may not be telling the truth about their use. Pressures to deny use may be particularly high for arrestees given that they have recently been arrested. Despite reassurances of confidentiality, arrestees may be fearful that admitting to illicit drug use may further complicate their legal difficulties.

It is possible to use results from urinalysis tests to provide a test of the validity of arrestee reports of drug use behaviors. Although not perfect, this test can be accomplished by looking at positive test results and comparing these with responses given by arrestees.

The relative short nature of the drug detection periods means that, in order to be detected, a substance would have to have been used in the past 30 days. By examining the self-reports of past 30-day use *among those who tested positive for substances*, the number of arrestees that were being truthful can be approximated.

- Generally, agreement between self-report and UA results were quite high.

² All samples were sent to Sterling Reference Laboratories, 624 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, Tacoma, WA 98405.

- The highest agreement between self-report and UA results was for cocaine (85.3%) and methamphetamine (85.2%).
- Approximately 2/3 of the arrestees (66.7%) who tested positive for marijuana admitted to its use in the past 30 days.
- The lowest agreement between self-report and UA results was for Heroin. As seen in Table 4.1, only half (50.0%) of those who tested positive for opiates reported using heroin in the past 30 days. This result should be interpreted with caution as the drug screen was not specific for heroin and arrestees could have tested positive for another, non-heroin, opiate (e.g., morphine).

TABLE 4.1

Percent of Female Arrestees Who Tested Positive for Substance and Reported Using that Substance in Past 30 Days

| Substance | % Agreement |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Marijuana (N = 21) | 66.7 |
| Cocaine (N = 34) | 85.3 |
| Methamphetamine (N = 27) | 85.2 |
| Heroin (N = 18) | 50.0 |

- There are a couple of limitations to this validity check that should be noted.
 - UA results cannot be used to check self-reports of behaviors over longer periods of time. It is reasonable, however, to assume that arrestees would be less likely to admit illegal behaviors committed more recently than to deny more distal substance use.
 - Another limitation is that this test cannot address whether arrestees falsely report substance use. Here, the brief detection period of the various substance works against validation. It is possible that arrestees used a substance within the past 30 days but not within the detection period.
 - Because of the small numbers of female inmates included in this analysis (see Table 4.1 above), the actual estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Results of Arrestee Substance Use

Table 4.2 presents overall UA results in a single table. Table 4.3 presents lifetime, past year, and past 30 day use of illicit substances. Tables 4.4 through 4.10 describe the percentage of arrestees who used alcohol and other, illicit, substances by demographic group. As some categories of demographic groups were quite small, some of the categories of demographic variables were collapsed or excluded in these analyses. The changes made to the demographic variables are:

- **Race:** This variable was reduced to two categories – White arrestees and non-White arrestees. Non-White arrestees included those arrestees who reported their race as Black, Hispanic as well as all other, non-White, races.
- **Education:** This variable was reduced to three categories. Arrestees reporting no degree and arrestees who reported earning a high school diploma or a GED formed two groups. Arrestees who reported education beyond a high school or GED were combined to form the last group. This group was formed by combining arrestees who reported vocational or trade school, some college and who reported earning a college degree.

- **Marital Status:** This variable was reduced to three categories. Divorced and legally separated were combined to form one category. Single, never been married, and married made up the other two categories. Those arrestees who indicated they were widowed were excluded from these analyses.
- **Residence Type:** This variable was collapsed to include just the two largest categories – house/apartment and homeless. Arrestees indicating any other form of residence were excluded from these analyses.
- **Employment Status:** This variable was collapsed to form just two categories – employed and unemployed. Arrestees indicating that they were employed full-time, part-time, or serving in the military were coded as employed. Those arrestees who indicated they were unemployed and looking for work, unemployed and not looking for work, disabled from work, or worked seasonal work only (but currently were not working) were all coded as unemployed. All other arrestees were excluded from these analyses.
- **Income:** This variable was collapsed to form three categories. The categories included arrestees who reported earning less than \$15,000 during the past year, arrestees who reported earning between \$15,000 and \$30,000, and arrestees who reported earning more than \$30,000 during the past year.

Because of the relatively small sample size of the female inmate population comparisons to male inmates will be limited to overall rates and will **not** be extended to include the smaller demographic group analyses.

Urinalysis Results

Table 4.2 presents urinalysis results by type of substance from the 2006 SCASA-II study. This table also presents male results, indicating where females are significantly different. Generally, female inmates were not significantly different from male inmates.

TABLE 4.2
Percent of 2006 SCASA-II Arrestees Testing Positive for Illicit Substances by Gender

| Substance | Females | Males |
|------------------------|---------|-------|
| Any Illicit Drug | 70.6 | 74.8 |
| Multiple Illicit Drugs | 33.7 | 28.3 |
| Marijuana | 19.5* | 36.1 |
| Cocaine | 31.5 | 27.3 |
| Opiates | 17.2 | 8.8 |
| Oxycodone | 10.4 | 4.6 |
| Methadone | 8.8 | 3.9 |
| Amphetamines | 28.9 | 28.4 |
| Methamphetamine | 26.2 | 24.8 |
| Barbiturates | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Benzodiazepines | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| PCP | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Propoxophene | 0.0 | 0.5 |

* Females significantly different than males at $p < .05$.

- The percentage of female arrestees testing positive for marijuana (19.5%) is significantly lower than the percentage of males testing positive for marijuana (36.1%).

Self Reports of Drug Use

Table 4.3 presents arrestee self-report of drug use by type of substance and recency of use. Female rates of use are also compared with male results.

TABLE 4.3
Percent of Arrestees Reporting Illicit Drug Use by Substance Type and Gender

| Substance | Females | Males |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Binge Alcohol* | | |
| Lifetime | 72.3* | 88.3 |
| Past 12 Months | 41.0* | 62.6 |
| Past 30 Days | 30.7* | 52.2 |
| Any Illicit Drug | | |
| Lifetime | 89.7 | 92.0 |
| Past 12 Months | 69.6 | 75.8 |
| Past 30 Days | 59.4 | 68.0 |
| Multiple Illicit Drugs | | |
| Lifetime | 72.3 | 73.5 |
| Past 12 Months | 40.7 | 45.9 |
| Past 30 Days | 27.3 | 35.6 |
| Marijuana | | |
| Lifetime | 85.4 | 89.1 |
| Past 12 Months | 46.7* | 59.5 |
| Past 30 Days | 32.8* | 52.3 |
| Crack Cocaine | | |
| Lifetime | 45.9 | 47.3 |
| Past 12 Months | 27.1 | 27.0 |
| Past 30 Days | 24.8 | 20.7 |
| Powder Cocaine | | |
| Lifetime | 60.7 | 62.9 |
| Past 12 Months | 20.4 | 25.3 |
| Past 30 Days | 24.8 | 17.1 |
| Heroin | | |
| Lifetime | 21.3 | 23.5 |
| Past 12 Months | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Past 30 Days | 8.7 | 6.8 |
| Methamphetamine | | |
| Lifetime | 50.3 | 56.6 |
| Past 12 Months | 35.5 | 36.2 |
| Past 30 Days | 29.5 | 28.9 |

*Regardless of gender, binge alcohol defined as 5+ drinks on same day.

*Between gender differences statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Females were less likely to report using alcohol than were male inmates.

- Specifically, female inmates were significantly less likely to report lifetime, past 12 month, and past 30 day binge drinking when compared with male inmates.

Generally, rates of use of illicit substances among female inmates were comparable to rates of use among male inmates in the 2006 SCASA-II study. A notable exception was found in reports of marijuana use.

- Female inmates were significantly less likely to report using marijuana during the past 12 months and during the past 30 days when compared to male inmates.

Alcohol

Table 4.4 presents a comprehensive account of binge drinking among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall rates of alcohol use, this table also describes alcohol use across different demographic groups.

Below is a summary of the key findings in this table:

- Nearly **1 out of 3 female arrestees** (30.7%) reported consuming 5 or more drinks of alcohol on the same day **during the past month**.
- **Approximately 4 out of 10 female arrestees** (41.0%) reported consuming 5 or more drinks of alcohol on the same day **during the past 12 months**.
- **Nearly 3 out of 4 female arrestees** (72.3%) indicated they had **ever** drunk 5 or more drinks of alcohol on the same day.

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Age

- Arrestee age was negatively correlated with binge alcohol use during the past year³. That is, **older female arrestees were less likely to binge drink during the past year than were younger female arrestees**. There was no statistically significant association between age of female arrestee and past month or lifetime binge alcohol use.

Race

- Reports of **lifetime** binge drinking was associated with female arrestee race.⁴ Specifically, White female arrestees were more likely to report lifetime binge drinking (80.0%) than were non-white female arrestees (58.3%).

³ $r = -.20, p < .05$

⁴ $\chi^2(1, N = 124) = 6.68, p < .01$

TABLE 4.4
Percent of Female Arrestees Using Alcohol by Demographic Groups
and Reporting Period

| | Past 30 Days | Past Year | Lifetime |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| OVERALL USE | 30.7 | 41.0 | 73.3 |
| Age | | | |
| 18-24 | 43.7 | 58.4 | 71.1 |
| 25-34 | 25.2 | 34.2 | 68.4 |
| 35+ | 25.5 | 33.6 | 75.3 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 32.9 | 44.4 | 80.0 |
| Non-White | 26.6 | 34.81 | 58.3 |
| Education | | | |
| No Degree | 20.6 | 35.6 | 73.3 |
| HS/GED | 29.3 | 38.5 | 66.0 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 39.1 | 47.5 | 78.7 |
| Marital Status | | | |
| Single | 37.2 | 46.2 | 68.9 |
| Divorced/Separated | 20.3 | 32.2 | 76.0 |
| Married | 26.5 | 38.8 | 76.8 |
| Residence Type | | | |
| House/Apartment | 33.0 | 41.6 | 71.7 |
| Homeless | 12.0 | 34.7 | 59.0 |
| Employment Status | | | |
| Employed | 27.0 | 40.5 | 71.2 |
| Unemployed | 34.2 | 43.4 | 74.3 |
| Annual Income | | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 32.8 | 39.9 | 68.5 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 28.6 | 46.5 | 81.9 |
| \$30,000+ | 28.0 | 40.8 | 73.0 |

Alcohol use not tested for with urinalysis assay.

Any Illicit Substance

Table 4.5 presents a comprehensive account of any illicit substance use among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall rates of use, this table also describes any illicit substance use across different demographic groups.

Below is a summary of the findings in this table:

- **Almost 3 out of 4 female arrestees (70.6%)** in the Snohomish County jail **tested positive** for an illicit substance.
- **Nearly 3 out of 5 female arrestees (59.4%)** reported using an illicit substance **during the past 30 days**.

- More than 2 out of 3 female arrestees (69.6%) reported using an illicit substance in the past 12 months.
- Nearly 90% of female arrestees (89.7%) reported ever using an illicit substance.

TABLE 4.5
Percent of Arrestees Using Any Illicit Substance by Demographic Groups and Reporting Period

| | Urine | Past 30 Days | Past Year | Lifetime |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| OVERALL USE | 70.6 | 59.4 | 69.6 | 89.7 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-24 | 74.0 | 68.4 | 80.0 | 93.7 |
| 25-34 | 67.2 | 50.0 | 65.4 | 88.7 |
| 35+ | 70.6 | 58.8 | 65.3 | 87.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 70.4 | 57.7 | 67.6 | 92.6 |
| Non-White | 70.9 | 62.6 | 73.3 | 84.4 |
| Education | | | | |
| No Degree | 72.9 | 65.8 | 68.9 | 88.3 |
| HS/GED | 63.7 | 58.0 | 74.2 | 89.3 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 76.4 | 56.7 | 65.1 | 91.1 |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Single | 72.9 | 65.8 | 68.9 | 88.3 |
| Divorced/Separated | 63.7 | 58.0 | 74.2 | 89.3 |
| Married | 76.4 | 56.7 | 65.1 | 91.1 |
| Residence Type | | | | |
| House/Apartment | 63.7 | 50.8 | 63.2 | 86.6 |
| Homeless | 84.0 | 87.0 | 93.5 | 100.0 |
| Employment Status | | | | |
| Employed | 69.9 | 53.1 | 62.4 | 84.6 |
| Unemployed | 70.5 | 62.9 | 74.2 | 91.8 |
| Annual Income | | | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 76.2 | 65.8 | 78.5 | 93.7 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 52.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 80.1 |
| \$30,000+ | 72.4 | 63.2 | 63.2 | 87.3 |

In order to be detected in urinalysis assay, most substances must have been used within past week.

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Residence Type

- Homeless arrestees were more likely to report using an illicit drug during the past 30 days⁵ and during the past year⁶ compared to arrestees living in a house or apartment.

⁵ $\chi^2(1, N = 108) = 6.50, p < .05$

⁶ $\chi^2(1, N = 108) = 5.11, p < .05$

Income

- Female arrestee reports of using any illicit substance **during the past year**⁷ were associated with income level. Substance use was highest among females who made under \$15,000 during the past year (78.5%) and lowest among female arrestees who made between \$15,000 and \$30,000 during the past year (53.0%).

Multiple Illicit Substances

Table 4.6 presents a comprehensive account of multiple illicit substance use among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall rates of use, this table also describes multiple illicit substance use across different demographic groups.

Below is a summary of the findings in this table:

- **Over 1 out of 3 female arrestees (33.7%) tested positive for more than one illicit substance.**
- **More than 1 out of 4 female arrestees (27.3%) reported using more than one illicit substance during the past 30 days.**
- **More than 2 out of 5 female arrestees (40.7%) reported using multiple illicit substances during the past 12 months.**
- **Almost 3 out of 4 female arrestees (72.3%) reported ever using multiple illicit substances.**

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Residence Type

- Testing positive for multiple substances was associated with housing status⁸. Specifically, female arrestees who were **homeless** were more likely to **test positive** for multiple illicit substances compared to those who lived in a house or apartment.
- While this same trend was noted in reports of multiple illicit substance use the results were not statistically significant.

⁷ $\chi^2(2, N = 119) = 6.69, p < .05$

⁸ $\chi^2(1, N = 108) = 4.67, p < .05$

TABLE 4.6
Percent of Female Arrestees Using Multiple Illicit Substances by Demographic Groups and Reporting Period

| | Urine | Past 30 Days | Past Year | Lifetime |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| OVERALL USE | 33.7 | 27.3 | 40.7 | 72.3 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-24 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 42.1 | 72.1 |
| 25-34 | 36.8 | 27.2 | 47.0 | 70.6 |
| 35+ | 32.9 | 25.0 | 36.4 | 73.4 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 35.8 | 24.8 | 39.4 | 72.5 |
| Non-White | 30.2 | 31.9 | 43.0 | 72.0 |
| Education | | | | |
| No Degree | 36.1 | 19.2 | 32.9 | 71.5 |
| HS/GED | 33.2 | 37.7 | 48.9 | 72.7 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 32.8 | 21.4 | 37.0 | 72.5 |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Single | 35.8 | 30.3 | 40.3 | 74.5 |
| Divorced/Separated | 29.2 | 28.8 | 43.5 | 75.5 |
| Married | 30.8 | 13.5 | 35.7 | 60.2 |
| Residence Type | | | | |
| House/Apartment | 24.1 | 21.7 | 33.9 | 67.6 |
| Homeless | 52.3 | 45.8 | 52.3 | 81.5 |
| Employment Status | | | | |
| Employed | 26.8 | 21.4 | 30.6 | 73.4 |
| Unemployed | 35.9 | 28.9 | 45.1 | 72.7 |
| Annual Income | | | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 32.6 | 27.3 | 44.4 | 76.8 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 29.5 | 22.1 | 25.4 | 68.7 |
| \$30,000+ | 41.9 | 35.3 | 52.4 | 63.2 |

In order to be detected in urinalysis assay, most substances must have been used within past week.

Marijuana

Table 4.7 presents a comprehensive account of marijuana use among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall rates of use, this table also describes marijuana use across different demographic groups.

Below is a summary of the findings in this table:

- **Nearly 1 out of 5 female arrestees (19.5%) tested positive** for marijuana.
- **Nearly 1 out of 3 female arrestees (32.8%) reported using marijuana in the past 30 days.**
- **Nearly half of female arrestees (46.7%) reported using marijuana in the past 12 months.**
- **Nearly 9 out of 10 female arrestees (85.4%) reported lifetime use** of marijuana.

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Age

- Female arrestee age was negatively **correlated** with **past 30 day marijuana** use⁹ and **past year marijuana** use.¹⁰ That is, younger female arrestees were more likely to report using marijuana than were older arrestees during the past month or during the past year.

Marital Status

- Marital status of female arrestees was associated with past 30 day marijuana use.¹¹ Single female arrestees were more likely to report using marijuana during the past 30 days (44.3%) than were divorced or separated arrestees (17.2%) or married arrestees (17.6%).

TABLE 4.7

Percent of Female Arrestees Using Marijuana by Demographic Groups and Reporting Period

| | Urine | Past 30 Days | Past Year | Lifetime |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| OVERALL USE | 19.5 | 32.8 | 46.7 | 85.4 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-24 | 20.1 | 55.8 | 68.4 | 93.7 |
| 25-34 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 51.9 | 85.7 |
| 35+ | 13.2 | 20.1 | 29.9 | 79.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 21.0 | 29.3 | 42.7 | 89.2 |
| Non-White | 16.8 | 39.2 | 53.8 | 78.5 |
| Education | | | | |
| No Degree | 15.0 | 36.9 | 46.2 | 82.2 |
| HS/GED | 17.9 | 34.0 | 51.0 | 84.1 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 23.9 | 28.6 | 42.2 | 89.0 |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Single | 25.2 | 44.3 | 55.1 | 88.5 |
| Divorced/Separated | 9.9 | 17.2 | 31.9 | 84.2 |
| Married | 15.7 | 17.6 | 39.8 | 76.8 |
| Residence Type | | | | |
| House/Apartment | 19.0 | 27.6 | 42.7 | 84.6 |
| Homeless | 13.2 | 42.2 | 48.7 | 75.0 |
| Employment Status | | | | |
| Employed | 17.6 | 29.3 | 40.8 | 84.6 |
| Unemployed | 20.2 | 34.6 | 50.4 | 85.0 |
| Annual Income | | | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 23.4 | 31.8 | 49.0 | 86.1 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 15.5 | 25.5 | 38.7 | 80.1 |
| \$30,000+ | 12.8 | 52.5 | 58.8 | 87.3 |

In the case of heavy use, marijuana use may be detected for a period of up to one month.

⁹ $r = -.31, p < .001$

¹⁰ $r = -.33, p < .001$

¹¹ $\chi^2(2, N = 122) = 10.03, p < .01$

Crack Cocaine

Table 4.8 presents a comprehensive account of crack cocaine use among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall rates of use, this table also describes crack use across different demographic groups.

Below is a summary and discussion of the findings in this table:

- **Nearly 1 in 4 female arrestees (24.8%)** reported using crack cocaine **during the past 30 days**.
- **More than 1 in 4 female arrestees (27.1%)** reported using crack **during the past 12 months**.
- **Lifetime use** of crack cocaine was reported by **nearly half (45.9%)** of all female arrestees.

TABLE 4.8
Percent of Female Arrestees Using Crack Cocaine by Demographic Groups and Reporting Period

| | Past 30 Days | Past Year | Lifetime |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| OVERALL USE | 24.8 | 27.1 | 45.9 |
| Age | | | |
| 18-24 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 28.4 |
| 25-34 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 39.5 |
| 35+ | 30.1 | 34.9 | 60.4 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 24.8 | 28.3 | 48.0 |
| Non-White | 24.9 | 24.9 | 41.9 |
| Education | | | |
| No Degree | 19.6 | 19.6 | 42.8 |
| HS/GED | 29.2 | 31.1 | 51.0 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 23.7 | 27.8 | 42.3 |
| Marital Status | | | |
| Single | 23.5 | 24.8 | 42.7 |
| Divorced/Separated | 32.0 | 34.9 | 58.3 |
| Married | 16.3 | 20.4 | 36.1 |
| Residence Type | | | |
| House/Apartment | 18.8 | 19.8 | 39.2 |
| Homeless | 58.8 | 65.3 | 77.3 |
| Employment Status | | | |
| Employed | 14.7 | 14.7 | 45.0 |
| Unemployed | 28.5 | 32.0 | 45.8 |
| Annual Income | | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 27.2 | 29.8 | 50.3 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 19.2 | 22.5 | 44.3 |
| \$30,000+ | 20.8 | 20.8 | 33.5 |

Urinalysis could not differentiate crack from powder cocaine. Urinalysis results for cocaine are included in Powder Cocaine table.

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Age

- Arrestee age was positively correlated with past year use¹² and lifetime use of crack cocaine¹³ among female arrestees. That is, **older female arrestees were more likely to use crack cocaine than were younger arrestees** during these time frames.

Residence Type

- Crack cocaine use was significantly **higher among female homeless arrestees** than female arrestees living in a house or apartment. This result held for past 30 day use¹⁴, past year use¹⁵, and lifetime use.¹⁶

Employment Status

- Past year crack cocaine use was significantly **higher among unemployed arrestees** compared to employed arrestees.¹⁷

Powder Cocaine

Table 4.9 presents a comprehensive account of powder cocaine use among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall rates of use, this table also describes use across different demographic groups.

Below is a summary and discussion of the findings in this table:

- **Nearly 1 in 3 female arrestees (31.5%) tested positive for cocaine.**¹⁸
- **Nearly 1 in 7 female arrestees (13.4%) reported using powder cocaine during the past 30 days.**
- **1 in 5 female arrestees (20.4%) reported using powder cocaine during the past year.**
- **3 out of 5 female arrestees (60.7%) indicated lifetime use of powder cocaine.**

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Marital Status

- **Past year use of powder cocaine was associated with marital status of female arrestees.**¹⁹ Past year use was lowest among female arrestees who were married (0.0%) compared to other arrestees.

¹² $r = .19, p < .05$

¹³ $r = .24, p < .01$

¹⁴ $\chi^2(1, N = 108) = 10.74, p < .01$

¹⁵ $\chi^2(1, N = 108) = 13.30, p < .001$

¹⁶ $\chi^2(1, N = 108) = 7.25, p < .01$

¹⁷ $\chi^2(1, N = 119) = 4.15, p < .05$

¹⁸ A positive urinalysis test could result from use of either crack or powder cocaine.

¹⁹ $\chi^2(2, N = 122) = 687, p < .05$

Residence Type

- Testing positive for cocaine was associated with type of residence among female arrestees.²⁰ Specifically **homeless female arrestees were more likely to test positive for cocaine** (65.3%) compared with female arrestees who lived in a house or apartment (22.8%).

Employment Status

- **Unemployed female arrestees were more likely to test positive for cocaine** than were employed female arrestees.²¹

TABLE 4.9

Percent of Female Arrestees Using Powder Cocaine by Demographic Groups and Reporting Period

| | Urine | Past 30 Days | Past Year | Lifetime |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| OVERALL USE | 31.5 | 13.4 | 20.4 | 60.7 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-24 | 29.2 | 16.3 | 22.6 | 63.2 |
| 25-34 | 21.9 | 13.6 | 26.0 | 54.9 |
| 35+ | 38.6 | 11.3 | 16.0 | 62.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 30.3 | 12.7 | 20.3 | 62.4 |
| Non-White | 33.5 | 14.5 | 20.6 | 57.8 |
| Education | | | | |
| No Degree | 29.1 | 10.5 | 16.8 | 54.7 |
| HS/GED | 35.9 | 18.0 | 26.2 | 63.3 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 28.3 | 10.2 | 16.5 | 62.1 |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Single | 31.6 | 17.3 | 24.8 | 61.5 |
| Divorced/Separated | 39.1 | 14.6 | 23.4 | 67.2 |
| Married | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 48.0 |
| Residence Type | | | | |
| House/Apartment | 22.8 | 12.1 | 17.5 | 58.1 |
| Homeless | 65.3 | 16.0 | 34.7 | 68.2 |
| Employment Status | | | | |
| Employed | 17.4 | 5.6 | 17.2 | 66.5 |
| Unemployed | 37.1 | 15.2 | 20.2 | 58.1 |
| Annual Income | | | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 30.1 | 13.1 | 23.0 | 62.0 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 26.2 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 62.1 |
| \$30,000+ | 36.4 | 4.4 | 12.6 | 53.2 |

^a Urinalysis results do not differentiate between Crack and Powder Cocaine use. Urinalysis results in this table contain both. In order to be detected in urinalysis assay, cocaine must have been used within past 2-3 days.

²⁰ $\chi^2(1, N = 92) = 10.42, p < .01$

²¹ $\chi^2(1, N = 102) = 4.21, p < .05$

Heroin

Table 4.10 presents a comprehensive account of heroin use among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall use rates, this table also describes use across different demographic groups.

Below is a summary and discussion of the findings in this table:

- **More than 1 in 6 female arrestees (17.2%)** tested positive for opiates.²²
- **More than 1 in 12 female arrestees (8.7%)** reported using heroin **during the past 30 days**.
- **Nearly 1 in 10 female arrestees (9.4%)** reported using heroin **during the past year**.
- **More than 1 in 5 female arrestees (21.3%)** reported lifetime use of heroin.

TABLE 4.10
Percent of Female Arrestees Using Heroin by Demographic Groups and Reporting Period

| | Urine | Past 30 Days | Past Year | Lifetime |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| OVERALL USE | 17.2 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 21.3 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-24 | 18.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 11.1 |
| 25-34 | 20.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| 35+ | 14.6 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 33.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 17.4 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 22.0 |
| Non-White | 16.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 20.0 |
| Education | | | | |
| No Degree | 6.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 14.4 |
| HS/GED | 16.2 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 28.9 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 24.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 17.5 |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Single | 20.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 19.9 |
| Divorced/Separated | 13.1 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 32.0 |
| Married | 9.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 7.5 |
| Residence Type | | | | |
| House/Apartment | 16.9 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 15.5 |
| Homeless | 24.1 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 24.1 |
| Employment Status | | | | |
| Employed | 15.9 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 23.8 |
| Unemployed | 17.6 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 19.9 |
| Annual Income | | | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 20.4 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 25.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 20.4 |
| \$30,000+ | 29.8 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 25.3 |

The urinalysis assay detects opiates, not heroin. While the vast majority of opiate use is heroin, opiates use can also include other substances (e.g., morphine). In order to be detected in urinalysis assay, opiates must have been used within past 2 to 3 days.

²² The urinalysis assay detects opiates, not heroin. While the vast majority of opiate use is heroin, opiate use can also include other substances (e.g., morphine).

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Age

- Female arrestee age was positively correlated with lifetime use of heroin.²³ That is, **older arrestees were more likely to report lifetime use of heroin than were younger arrestees.**

Methamphetamine

Table 4.11 presents a comprehensive account of methamphetamine use among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall rates of use, this table also describes use across different demographic groups.

TABLE 4.11
Percent of Arrestees Using Methamphetamine by Demographic Groups and Reporting Period

| | Urine | Past 30 Days | Past Year | Lifetime |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| OVERALL USE | 26.2 | 29.5 | 35.5 | 50.3 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-24 | 26.9 | 32.1 | 39.5 | 53.2 |
| 25-34 | 30.4 | 33.4 | 42.6 | 53.1 |
| 35+ | 23.3 | 25.7 | 29.0 | 46.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 26.2 | 30.7 | 35.9 | 52.6 |
| Non-White | 26.3 | 27.4 | 34.7 | 46.1 |
| Education | | | | |
| No Degree | 35.2 | 27.3 | 34.8 | 52.9 |
| HS/GED | 19.1 | 30.7 | 34.5 | 49.4 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 27.8 | 29.7 | 36.9 | 49.4 |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Single | 24.0 | 29.3 | 35.9 | 53.2 |
| Divorced/Separated | 26.1 | 31.7 | 37.5 | 52.1 |
| Married | 35.9 | 28.2 | 32.3 | 40.4 |
| Residence Type | | | | |
| House/Apartment | 23.8 | 27.0 | 31.4 | 44.5 |
| Homeless | 21.1 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 42.4 |
| Employment Status | | | | |
| Employed | 32.1 | 32.8 | 35.1 | 49.8 |
| Unemployed | 24.8 | 26.5 | 34.6 | 50.3 |
| Annual Income | | | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 29.8 | 35.4 | 42.1 | 59.6 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 16.9 | 14.5 | 19.2 | 29.0 |
| \$30,000+ | 24.6 | 31.5 | 37.9 | 48.7 |

In order to be detected in urinalysis assay, methamphetamine must have been used within past 2-4 days.

²³ $r = .22, p < .05$

Below is a summary and discussion of the findings in this table:

- **More than 1 in 4 female arrestees (26.2%) tested positive for methamphetamine.**
- **Nearly 3 out of 10 female arrestees (29.5%) used methamphetamine during the past 30 days.**
- **Over 1 in 3 female arrestees (35.5%) used methamphetamine during the past 12 months.**
- **Over half of female arrestees (50.3%) reported lifetime use of methamphetamine.**

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Income

- Income status of female arrestees was associated with **lifetime use** of methamphetamine.²⁴ Lifetime use of methamphetamine was highest among female arrestees making less than \$15,000 during the past year (59.6%) and lowest among those making between \$15,000 and \$30,000 (29.0%).

Extent of Substance Use in Past 30 Days

Thus far, self-report of substance use has been limited to whether or not an arrestee has used a substance. Information also exists about the frequency of substance use. The next table examines the average number of days that arrestees reported using substances during the past month.

- The average number of days that substances were used by female arrestees did not differ significantly from the average days reported by male arrestees.

TABLE 4.12
Average Number of Days Arrestees Report Using Substances
by Substance and Gender

| Substance | Females | | Males | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | <u>N</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>M</u> |
| Alcohol | 37 | 8.0 | 305 | 9.1 |
| Marijuana | 38 | 10.1 | 310 | 13.7 |
| Crack Cocaine | 31 | 16.9 | 105 | 10.0 |
| Powder Cocaine | 16 | 8.3 | 92 | 5.1 |
| Heroin | 11 | 23.4 | 34 | 15.5 |
| Methamphetamine | 35 | 11.4 | 174 | 14.8 |

²⁴ $\chi^2(1, N = 119) = 7.61, p < .05$

Other Illicit Substances

Arrestees were asked whether they had used other illicit substances:

“Not including alcohol and these five drugs, have you ever used any other drug, not counting drugs for which you have a prescription or over the counter drugs?”

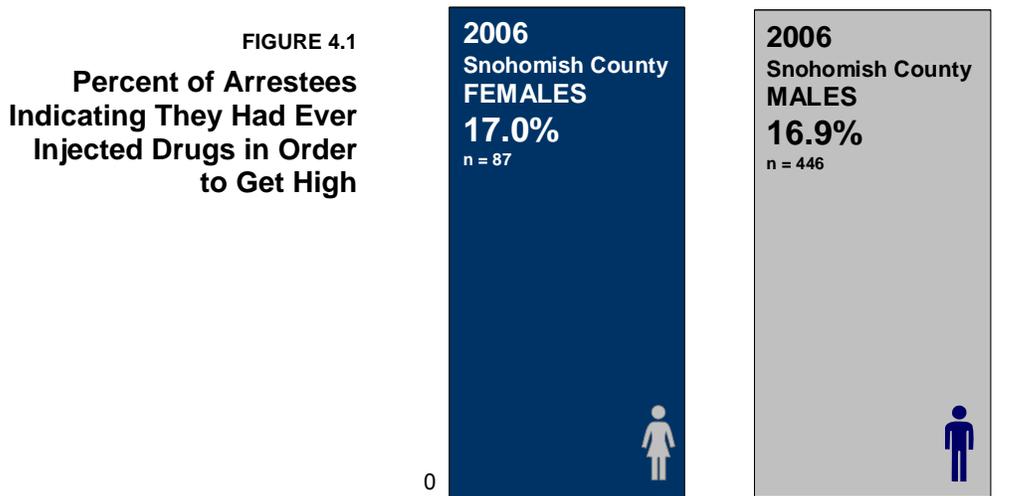
Those arrestees who indicated that they had used other illicit substances were asked to indicate the drug that they used **most often**.

- **More than 1 out of 3 female arrestees (36.2%) reported lifetime use of “other” substances.**
- **More than 1 in 8 female arrestees (13.0%) reported using “other” substances in the past year.**

Needle Use

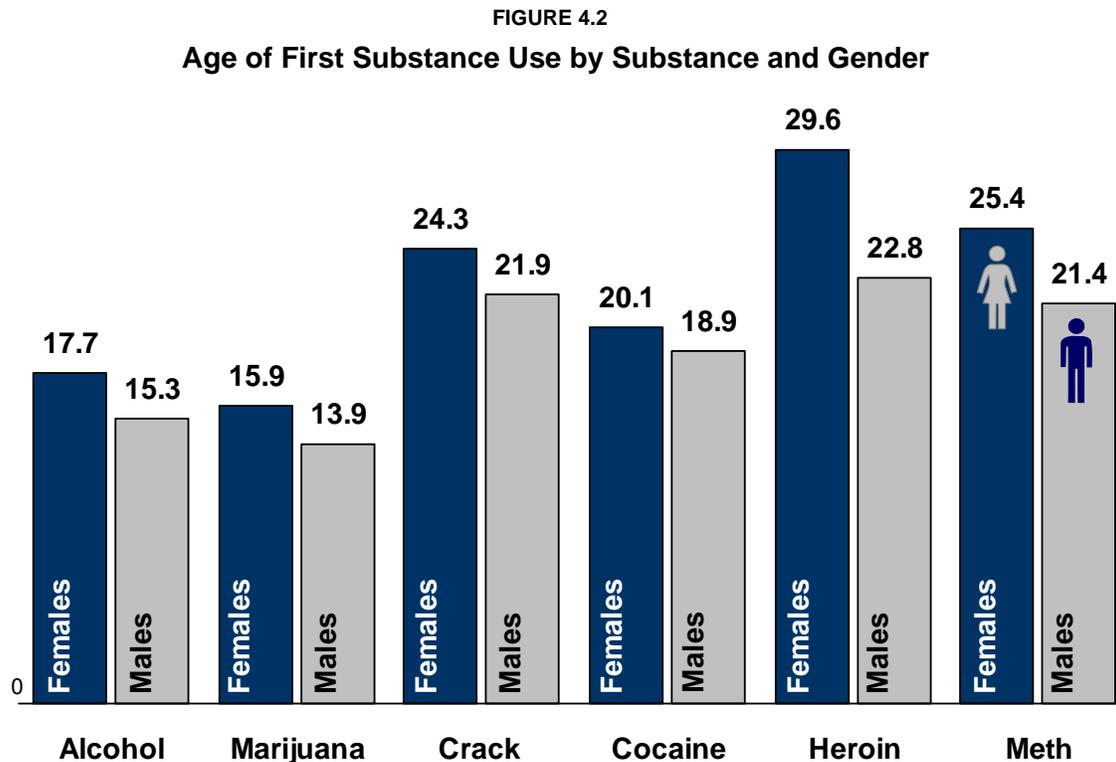
Due to health issues, of particular concern to many communities is the use of needles among drug users.

- Over one out of six female arrestees (17.0%) reported ever injecting drugs. Rates of needle use were quite similar to that found among male arrestees.



Age of Substance Use Initiation

Arrestees who indicated that they had ever used a substance were subsequently asked about the age at which they first used the substance.



- Age of first marijuana use and age of first alcohol binge precedes that of the other drugs.
- Age of first use was consistently higher among female arrestees indicating that male arrestees initiate substance use at younger ages than do female arrestees.



2006
Snohomish County
Arrestee Substance Abuse Study
(SCASA-II)

SECTION V
Methamphetamine –
Market and Use
Addendum

The 2006 SCASA-II survey contained additional, methamphetamine specific, questions focusing on:

- General use and practices
- Consequences and effects
- How arrestees obtain methamphetamine
- Treatment experiences
- Methamphetamine-related activities

Much of the survey content from this section was obtained, with permission, from San Diego's Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM) program.²⁵ Additional content was obtained from input from Snohomish Correctional staff.

Given the focus of these questions, the addendum was asked only of those arrestees that indicated they had used methamphetamine during the past 12 months. Some questions focused upon methamphetamine use during the past month and these were further limited to those who had indicated past 30 day use.

What is Methamphetamine?

Methamphetamine (Methadrine): one of the many amphetamine derivatives. Methamphetamine is closely related chemically to amphetamine, but the central nervous system (CNS) effects of methamphetamine are greater. The CNS actions that result from taking even small amounts of methamphetamine include increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, increased respiration, hypothermia, and euphoria. Other CNS effects include irritability, insomnia, confusion, tremors, convulsions, anxiety, paranoia, and aggressiveness. Hypothermia and convulsions can result in death.

Methamphetamine is made easily in clandestine laboratories with relatively inexpensive over-the-counter ingredients that contain the requisite precursor chemicals. These factors combine to make methamphetamine a drug with high potential for widespread abuse.

Methamphetamines have received considerable notoriety in the press in recent years, in part due to the ready availability of precursor chemicals and the toxic waste produced by its manufacture in clandestine "Meth Labs." A number of steps have been put into place to restrict access to these ingredients, including tighter regulations on over-the-counter cold and asthma medications containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine. It remains to be seen whether these actions have significantly impacted the methamphetamine problem.

The methamphetamine problem is the target of an aggressive campaign by the Washington State Attorney General's Office
(<http://www.atg.wa.gov/oaam/index.shtml>)

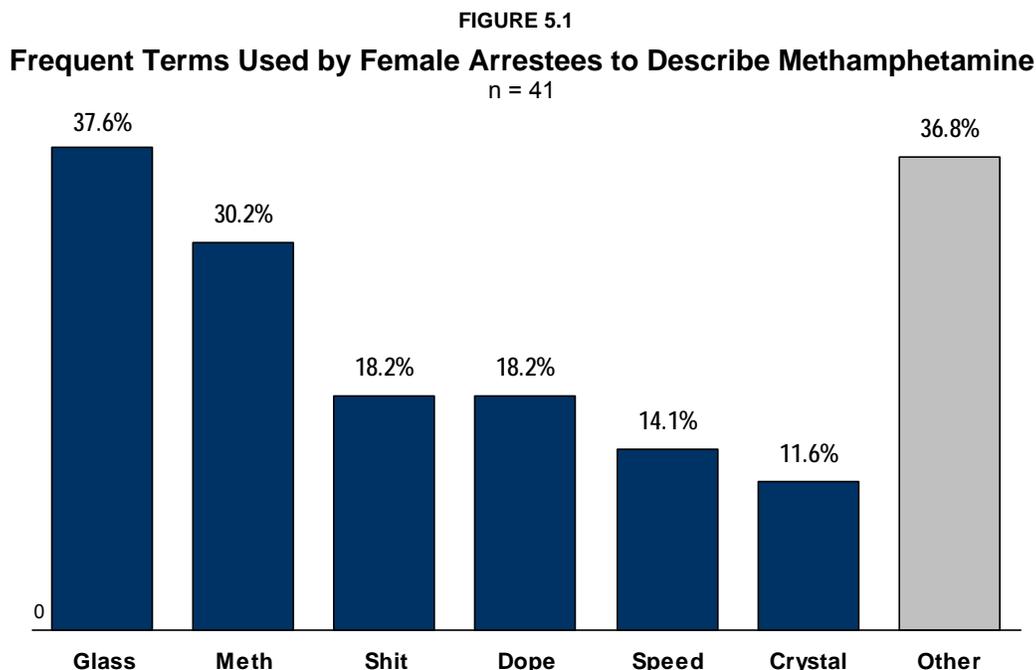
SOURCE: Much of this information was obtained from *The 2003 Washington State Needs Assessment Household Survey*
(<http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/4/52/default.shtm>).

²⁵ SANDAG recently produced a report using SAM data, *Methamphetamine Use by Adult and Juvenile Arrestees in 2005*. This report provides an interesting comparison at the extent of the methamphetamine problem in San Diego (<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/metro/images/061030methstudy.pdf>).

General Use and Practice

What Names Do Arrestees Use for Methamphetamine?

Snohomish County arrestees refer to methamphetamine by many names. Figure 5.1 describes the terms most frequently used. Arrestees were permitted to list more than one term so these exceed one-hundred percent.



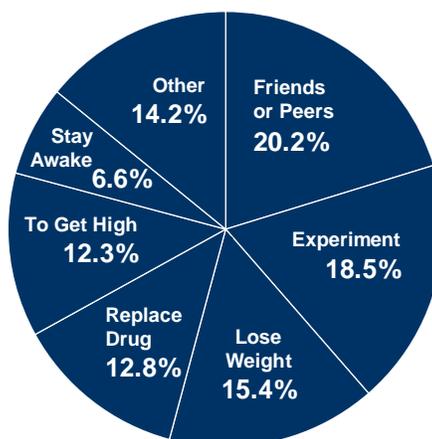
The most frequently used “other” term was “*Shards.*”

Why Do Female Arrestees Start to Use Methamphetamine?

Arrestees were asked to select the one reason that best described why they first tried meth. The most frequently given reason was because their **friends were using the drug (20.2%)**. The second most frequently given reason for first trying meth was **to experiment (18.5%)**.

- Other frequently cited reasons included **to lose weight (15.4%)**, **to replace another drug (12.8%)**, and **to get high (12.3%)**.
- All other reasons were given by less than 10% of female arrestees.

FIGURE 5.2
Reasons Females
Cited for Starting
Methamphetamine Use
n = 40

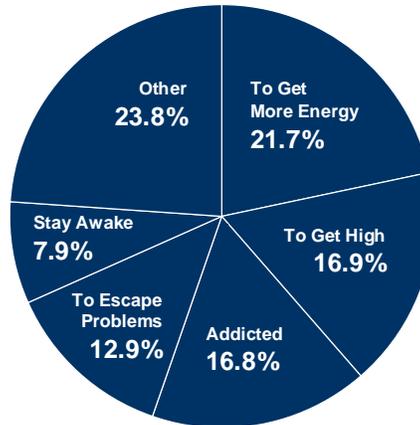


Why Do Arrestees Continue to Use Methamphetamine?

Arrestees were also asked to select the one reason that best described why they continued to use meth. The most common reason given by female arrestees for continuing to use methamphetamine was to **get more energy** (21.7%).

- Other common reasons included wanting **to get high** (16.9%), **addicted** (16.8%), and wanting **to escape problems** (12.9%).
- All other reasons were given by less than ten percent of female arrestees.

FIGURE 5.3
Reasons for Continuing Methamphetamine Use
n = 35

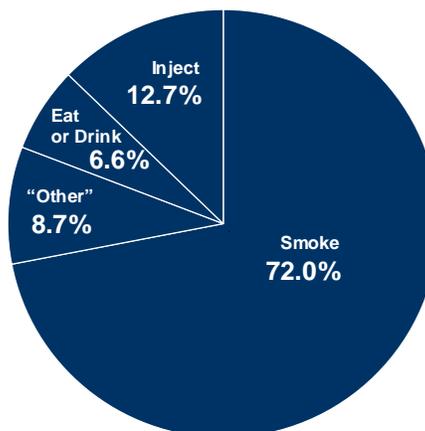


How Do Arrestees Use Methamphetamine?

Methamphetamine can be used in a number of different ways. Figure 5.4 describes the method that arrestees most frequently used meth.

- Nearly **3 out of 4 female arrestees** (72.0%) reported that they **usually smoked methamphetamine**.
- **Injection** (12.7%), **eating/drinking** (6.6%), and **snorting** (4.3%) methamphetamine were also reported with some frequency.

FIGURE 5.4
How Female Arrestees Use Methamphetamine
n = 41



How Much Methamphetamine Do Female Arrestees Use?

Arrestees were asked to describe the amount of meth that they used on days that they used meth. Table 5.1 describes the extent of methamphetamine use among female arrestees. The data indicate that heavy meth use is quite common among female arrestees who use methamphetamine.

- Among female arrestees who used methamphetamine, **nearly half (45.0%)** reported **using 1 or more grams of meth per day**. The median daily quantity used was 0.5 grams.
- **Nearly half of female arrestees (43.9%)** who used methamphetamine reported **typically using 3+ times on a day that they used**. The median number was 2 times per day.
- Nearly **one out of four female arrestees (22.8%)** who used methamphetamine during the past month reported using on **8 or more days**. Further, 1 out of 8 (12.3%) reported using every day.

TABLE 5.1

Female Arrestee Reports of Quantity and Frequency of Methamphetamine Use

| | Extent of Methamphetamine Use |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Quantity Meth Used on Meth-using Days | |
| Less than .5 Gram | 41.1 |
| .5 to 1 Gram | 11.8 |
| 1+ Grams | 45.0 |
| Times Used Per Day | |
| 1 or 2 Times | 56.2 |
| 3+ Times | 43.9 |
| Longest "Run" Past Month* | |
| 1 to 2 Days | 33.0 |
| 3 to 7 Days | 44.3 |
| 8 to 30 Days | 22.8 |

* The "longest run" was asked only of those arrestees who indicated they had used methamphetamine during the past 30 days.

Was Methamphetamine Used at Work or School?

More than **one out of three female arrestees (34.6%)** who reported using methamphetamine during the past year indicated that **they had used just before or while at work or school**.

Consequence and Effects of Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine use results in a number of potentially serious side effects and is associated with deleterious health. Table 5.2 describes the proportion of female arrestees who reported common side effects.

- **Nearly every female arrestee (95.7%)** that used methamphetamine during the past year reported a side effect.
- The most commonly reported side effect was **sleeplessness (73.6%)**.

- More than half of female arrestees who reported using methamphetamine during the past year reported **weight loss** (69.2%), **family problems** (65.1%), and **legal problems** (56.9%) that they attributed directly to their methamphetamine use.
- **Nearly half of female arrestees** (45.6%) who used methamphetamine during the past year reported having **dental problems**.
- **Over one out of four female arrestees** (26.2%) who reported using methamphetamine during the past year reported **violent behavior**.

TABLE 5.2

Proportion of Female Arrestees Reporting Side Effects from Methamphetamine Use by Recency of Use²⁶

| Side Effects of Methamphetamine Use | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Any Past Year Use n = 41 | Any Past Month n = 35 |
| Any Symptom | 95.7 | 95.0 |
| Sleeplessness | 73.6 | 72.9 |
| Weight Loss | 69.2 | 69.2 |
| Family Problems | 65.1 | 68.1 |
| Legal Problems | 56.9 | 61.1 |
| Financial Problems | 47.5 | 50.2 |
| Dental Problems | 45.6 | 45.4 |
| Skin Problems | 43.0 | 50.1 |
| Paranoia | 35.7 | 32.8 |
| Work Problems | 30.0 | 32.4 |
| Violent Behavior | 26.2 | 27.9 |
| Hallucinations | 22.8 | 24.0 |
| Other Problems | 13.1 | 15.4 |

Obtaining Methamphetamine

Arrestees were asked where they typically bought or received methamphetamine. As part of this series of questions, arrestees were shown a map of Snohomish County with cities and towns labeled. Arrestees who indicated that they typically bought methamphetamine within Snohomish County were asked to indicate on the map where they typically received the meth. As Table 5.3 shows, **most arrestees (52.6%) indicated that they typically obtained methamphetamine within the city of Everett.**

- Most female arrestees (86.9%) typically obtained methamphetamine indoors.
- Most female arrestees (82.4%) obtained methamphetamine within Snohomish County.

²⁶ NOTE: The two columns in this table are **not** mutually exclusive. All arrestees who reported that they had used methamphetamine in the past month are included in the “past year” column.

FIGURE 5.5
Where Female Arrestees Obtained Methamphetamine



TABLE 5.3
Female Arrestee Reports of Where Methamphetamine Was Typically Obtained
n = 33

| | Percent |
|---------------|---------|
| Everett | 52.6 |
| Marysville | 15.4 |
| Lynnwood | 9.7 |
| Granite Falls | 6.9 |
| All Others* | 15.4 |

* No other city exceeded 3%.

What was Your Main Source for Methamphetamine?

Frequently, substance users will report having a “main source” that they use to obtain drugs. Table 5.4 describes characteristics of arrestees’ main source for methamphetamine.

- **Nearly half of female arrestees (48.0%)** who used methamphetamine during the past year reported that they **had a main source**.
- **Over 1 out of 3 female arrestees (35.2%)** who had used methamphetamine during the past year had **purchased from someone that they did not know**.
- **More than 2 out of 3 female arrestees (70.2%)** indicated that they **had known their main source for more than one year**.
- **Nearly 3 out of 4 female arrestees (72.4%)** indicated that they did not purchase other drugs from their main source.

- Most female arrestees (79.0%) reported that their **main source was White**.
- Most female arrestees (85.9%) indicated that their **main source was male**.
- More than **1 out of 3 female arrestees** (38.1%) indicated that they would buy from another dealer if their main source was not available.

Roughly **1 out of 10 arrestees (10.7%)** reported that, during the past year, they had carried a weapon with them when they went to get meth.

TABLE 5.4
Female Arrestee Reporting on Main Source for Methamphetamine
 n = 20

| | Percent |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Length of Time Used | |
| Up to 1 year | 29.8 |
| Over 1 Year | 70.2 |
| Buy Other Drugs from Source | |
| No | 70.1 |
| Yes | 29.9 |
| Ethnicity of Main Source | |
| White | 79.0 |
| Non-White | 21.0 |
| Gender of Main Source | |
| Male | 85.9 |
| Female | 14.1 |

Purchasing Methamphetamine in Past Month

Among female arrestees that reported using meth during the past month, less than half (44.9%) reported paying cash for meth during the past month. Of these:

- 8.7% reported paying less than \$20 the last time they bought meth.
- 58.5% reported paying between \$20 and \$50 the last time they bought meth.
- 11.9% reported paying between \$50 and \$100 the last time they bought meth.
- **20.9% reported paying more than \$100** the last time they bought meth.
- 61.7% reported that they shared this meth with others.

Among female arrestees that reported using meth during the past month, less than one third (33.1%) reported problems that prevented them from getting any. Arrestees who reported that problems had prevented them from getting any meth were subsequently asked about the last time they had a problem getting meth. The most commonly given reason for being unable to obtain methamphetamine was that dealers did not have any (55.9%).

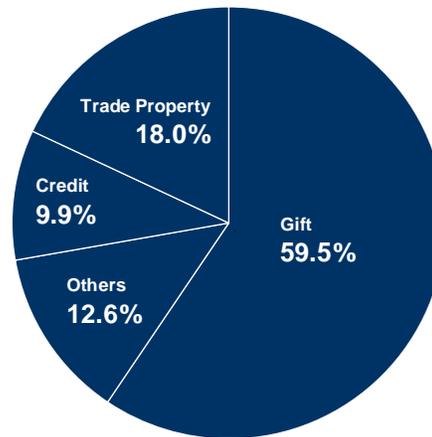
- **No female arrestee indicated that police activity kept them from their dealer.**

Obtaining Methamphetamine Without Paying Cash

Figure 5.6 describes female arrestees' participation in the non-cash methamphetamine market. Among arrestees who reported using meth during the past 30 days, most (89.2%) reported obtaining meth without paying any cash for it. More arrestees participated in this non-cash market than reported paying cash. Arrestees reported receiving meth for the following reasons:

- They **received it as a gift (59.5%)**.
- Arrestees traded **property or merchandise for meth (18.0%)**.
- Arrestees received on **credit and were to pay for it later (9.9%)**.

FIGURE 5.6
How Female Arrestees Obtained Methamphetamine in the Past Month Without Paying Cash
n = 32



Quality, Price, and Availability of Methamphetamine

One indicator of how well efforts to combat the meth problem have fared is to look at the availability of the drug. Law enforcement agencies and regulations limiting the availability of precursor drugs can both make it more difficult for arrestees to obtain meth. If efforts have reduced the availability of meth we would expect to see a decline in availability and quality. Conversely, tighter supplies should result in higher prices. Table 5.5 describes arrestee's access to meth.

- **1 out of 2 female arrestees (50.0%)** reported that the **quality was worse** than last year and **only 15.0% reported that the quality was better** than last year.
- **Less than 1 out of 5 female arrestees (18.3%)** reported that the **price of meth was higher** than last year; **1 out of 4 female arrestees (25.8%)** reported that the **price was lower than last year**; most (55.9%) reported that the price was the same.
- Nearly **half of female arrestees (46.0%)** reported that **meth was less available** than last year while **only 1 out of 4 female arrestees (27.3%)** reported that **meth was more available** compared with last year.

TABLE 5.5
Female Arrestees' Access to Methamphetamine

| | Percent |
|---|-------------|
| Quality of Methamphetamine (n = 36) | |
| Worse than 1 Year Ago | 50.0 |
| Same as 1 Year Ago | 35.0 |
| Better than 1 Year Ago | 15.0 |
| Price of Methamphetamine (n = 35) | |
| Higher than 1 Year Ago | 18.3 |
| Same as 1 Year Ago | 55.9 |
| Lower than 1 Year Ago | 25.8 |
| Availability of Methamphetamine (n = 36) | |
| Less Available than 1 Year Ago | 46.0 |
| Same as 1 Year Ago | 26.6 |
| More Available than 1 Year Ago | 27.3 |

Treatment for Methamphetamine

Proportion Receiving Treatment

About **2 out of 5 female arrestees (40.1%)** who used methamphetamine during the past year attempted to get treatment for their meth use. The most commonly given reasons for not seeking treatment included:

- Don't want treatment; arrestee can **"quit on own"** (58.5%)
- Don't want treatment; arrestee **doesn't want to quit** (18.3%)
- Arrestee **cannot afford treatment** (7.2%)

Types of Treatment Used

Approximately **2 out of 3 female arrestees (67.7%)** who tried to get into treatment during the past year actually received treatment. Arrestees reported receiving the following forms of treatment:²⁷

- Residential (in-patient) treatment (35.8%)
- Out-patient (32.9%)
- Self-help group (11.6%)

Only **39.4%** of female arrestees who got into a treatment program reported completing treatment.

²⁷ If an arrestee indicated that they had participated in more than one form of treatment they were asked to describe the type of treatment that they had most recently used.

Methamphetamine Related Activities

A major concern about methamphetamine is the illegal activities that accompany its use. Table 5.6, below, describes arrestee participation in meth-related activities **during the past 30 days**. Among arrestees who had used meth during the past month:

- Over **half of female arrestees (52.8%) reported participating in at least one meth-related activity during the past month**
- Nearly **half (44.1%) reported holding meth or money**
- Over **1 out of 3 female arrestees (37.9%) acted as a middleman for a dealer**
- Nearly **1 out of 4 female arrestees (22.6%) sold meth.**

Female Arrestees Dealing Meth

More than half (52.6%) of female all arrestees who used meth during the past year reported that they had also sold methamphetamine during the past year. Among these arrestees who had dealt meth:

- **2 out of 5 female arrestees (40.8%) reported that they dealt in other Washington counties besides Snohomish**
- Among those female arrestees who sold meth during the past year, most (78.5%) reported that demand for meth had increased compared to a year ago.

TABLE 5.6
Female Arrestee Participation in Meth-Related Activities During Past Month by Recency of Use²⁸

| Recency of Methamphetamine Use | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Any Past Year Use n = 41 | Any Past Month n = 35 |
| Any Meth Related Activity | 52.8 | 59.0 |
| Hold Meth or Money | 44.1 | 51.4 |
| Act as Middleman | 37.9 | 41.7 |
| Sell Meth | 22.6 | 26.4 |
| Transport Meth | 11.0 | 10.2 |
| Commit Crime to Get | 7.5 | 8.8 |
| Other Activities | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Make Meth | 0.0 | 0.0 |

NOTE: Despite not using meth during the past 30 days, some arrestees did report participating in meth-related activities during the past 30 days. However, as might be expected, these arrestees were generally less likely to participate in these activities.

²⁸ NOTE: The two columns in this table are **not** mutually exclusive. All arrestees who reported that they had used methamphetamine in the past month are included in the "past year" column.

Manufacturing Methamphetamine

Another major concern about methamphetamine is the ease with which people can make or “cook” the drug. The process and chemicals used during the making of the drug create hazardous environmental conditions.

- Only 4.5% of female arrestees who used meth during the past year reported **ever** cooking or helping to cook meth.

TABLE 5.7

Proportion of Female Arrestees That Have Cooked Methamphetamine

n = 41

| | Percent |
|--|------------|
| Ever Cooked or Helped Cook Meth | 4.5 |
| Cooked Meth | 2.3 |
| Got Chemicals | 4.5 |
| Find Cooking Location | 2.3 |
| Got Cooking Equipment | 2.3 |
| Cut or Packaged Meth | 0.0 |
| Other | 2.2 |
| Cooked in Past Year | 2.3 |
| Cooked in Past Month | 0.0 |

Methamphetamine and Children

Another significant concern surrounding methamphetamine use is children’s exposure to the drug. This section looks at the prevalence of use and cooking among arrestees with children. We also asked arrestees directly whether they or someone else in their household had used or cooked meth in front of children.

- **1 in 3 female arrestees (34.2%) who used meth during the past year** reported that they **had children living with them** most of the time during the past month.
- 1 in 20 female arrestees (5.3%) who used meth during the past year reported using meth in front of their own or other children.

Characteristics of Current Meth Users

The last table in this section, Table 5.8, contrasts female arrestees who reported using methamphetamine during the past 30 days with those arrestees who reported they did not use meth during the past 30 days. Comparisons were made across demographic characteristics, criminal justice history, and substance abuse history. This table contains data from all female arrestees that participated in the survey.²⁹ Owing to the relatively small sample sizes, apparently large differences between the groups may not have achieved statistical significance. Those differences that were significant are described below:

²⁹ As noted in the table, some arrestees refused to answer some items or some items did not apply to all arrestees (e.g., No age of first use when arrestee reports never using a substance). Because of this, the sample size varied across items.

Demographic Characteristics

- Current meth users were significantly less likely to be Black (0.0%) compared with arrestees who were not current meth users (9.1%).

Criminal History

Current meth users were more likely to have previous criminal history than arrestees who were not current meth users. Specifically:

- Current meth users were significantly more likely to have been arrested during the past year (65.7%) compared with arrestees who were not current meth users (34.5%).

Substance Use History

Current meth users were more likely to use other substances than female arrestees who were not current meth users. Specifically:

- Current meth users were significantly more likely to report ever using multiple illicit drugs (97.1%), report using multiple illicit drugs during the past year (80.0%), and report using multiple illicit drugs during the past 30 days (65.7%) compared with female arrestees who were not current meth users.
- Current meth users were significantly more likely to report ever using marijuana (97.1%) and to report using marijuana during the past year (62.9%) compared to female arrestees who were not current meth users.
- Current meth users were significantly more likely to report ever using powder cocaine (82.9%) compared with arrestees who were not current meth users (51.1%).

TABLE 5.8
Comparison of Current Methamphetamine Users and Non-Methamphetamine Users

| | Current Meth User ^a | NOT Current Meth User ^b |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Demographic Characteristics | | |
| White | 68.6 | 62.5 |
| Black | 0.0* | 9.1 |
| Employed | 39.4 | 31.4 |
| Live in House or Apartment | 82.8 | 87.3 |
| Have Children | 40.0 | 39.8 |
| Criminal History | | |
| Previously Arrested | 85.7 | 70.1 |
| Arrested Past Year | 65.7* | 34.5 |
| Prior time in Jail | 88.6 | 74.7 |
| Current Felony | 57.1 | 33.0 |
| Substance Use History | | |
| Age First Binge Alcohol | 16.5 | 18.1 |
| Age First Marijuana Use | 15.7 | 15.9 |
| Age First Crack Use | 25.8 | 23.4 |
| Age First Powder Cocaine Use | 21.7 | 19.0 |
| Age First Heroin Use | 29.1 | 29.9 |
| Multiple Drug Use | | |
| Positive for Multiple Drugs | 48.5 | 27.0 |
| Ever Used Multiple Drugs | 97.1* | 62.5 |
| Used Multiple Drugs Past Year | 80.0* | 23.9 |
| Used Multiple Drugs Past 30 Days | 65.7* | 11.4 |
| Marijuana Use | | |
| Positive for Marijuana | 18.2 | 20.3 |
| Ever Used Marijuana | 97.1* | 79.5 |
| Used Marijuana Past Year | 62.9* | 37.5 |
| Used Marijuana Past 30 Days | 48.6 | 23.9 |
| Crack Cocaine Use | | |
| Ever Used Crack Cocaine | 62.9 | 40.9 |
| Used Crack Cocaine Past Year | 31.4 | 26.1 |
| Used Crack Cocaine Past 30 Days | 31.4 | 22.7 |
| Powder Cocaine Use | | |
| Positive for Cocaine ^c | 42.4 | 27.0 |
| Ever Used Powder Cocaine | 82.9* | 51.1 |
| Used Powder Cocaine Past Year | 34.3 | 14.8 |
| Used Powder Cocaine Past 30 Days | 28.6 | 6.8 |
| Opiates Use | | |
| Positive for Opiates | 21.2 | 14.9 |
| Ever Used Heroin | 31.4 | 18.2 |
| Used Heroin Past Year | 20.0 | 5.7 |
| Used Heroin Past 30 Days | 17.1 | 5.7 |

* Rates among current meth users significantly different than non-current meth users ($p < .05$). ^a Sample size ranged from 29 to 35 except for age of first use variables where N was 11 (age of first heroin use) to 34 (age of first marijuana use). ^b Sample size ranged from 74 to 88 except for age of first use variables where N was 15 (age of first heroin) to 68 (age of first marijuana). ^c A positive EMIT for cocaine does not distinguish between crack and powder cocaine. ^d A positive test for opiates does not distinguish heroin from other opiates (e.g., morphine).



2006
Snohomish County
Arrestee Substance Abuse Study
(SCASA-II)

SECTION VI
Substance Dependence,
Use, and Need for
Treatment among
Female Arrestees

In addition to collecting data about arrestee substance use, information was also collected about arrestee substance abuse and dependence. The UNCOPE measure (briefly described below) was used to determine whether an arrestee was at risk for abuse and dependence for alcohol use and drug use, separately.

Questions about arrestee treatment focus on treatment experiences during an arrestees' lifetime and treatment during the past year. A wide range of treatment settings were examined from self-help groups to inpatient treatment.

Classifying Dependence on Drugs and Alcohol: The UNCOPE Scale

Drug and Alcohol dependence were assessed using the UNCOPE measure. Briefly, this measure consists of 12 questions (six alcohol and six drug) which screen for dependence by assessing the following dimensions:

- Use
- Neglect of responsibilities
- Wanting to Cut down on use
- Objection from others
- Preoccupation with substance
- Emotional discomfort.

The measure allows for an approximation of the clinical substance dependence diagnosis described in the DSM-IV. For a more complete description of this measure including the specific questions asked and psychometric properties of the scale please see Appendix G in the male SCASA-II report.

Table 6.1 lists the percentage of arrestees that endorsed each of the UNCOPE items.

- Only arrestees who indicated consuming 5 or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months were asked UNCOPE items pertaining to alcohol use.
- Only arrestees who indicated they used illicit substances during the past 12 months were asked UNCOPE items pertaining to drug use.

- Arrestees who reported not using alcohol during the past 12 months were coded as **not** being dependent on alcohol.
- Arrestees who reported not using any drugs during the past 12 months were coded as **not** being dependent on drugs.
- The proportion of female arrestees who endorsed each UNCOPE symptom did not differ significantly from male arrestees.

TABLE 6.1

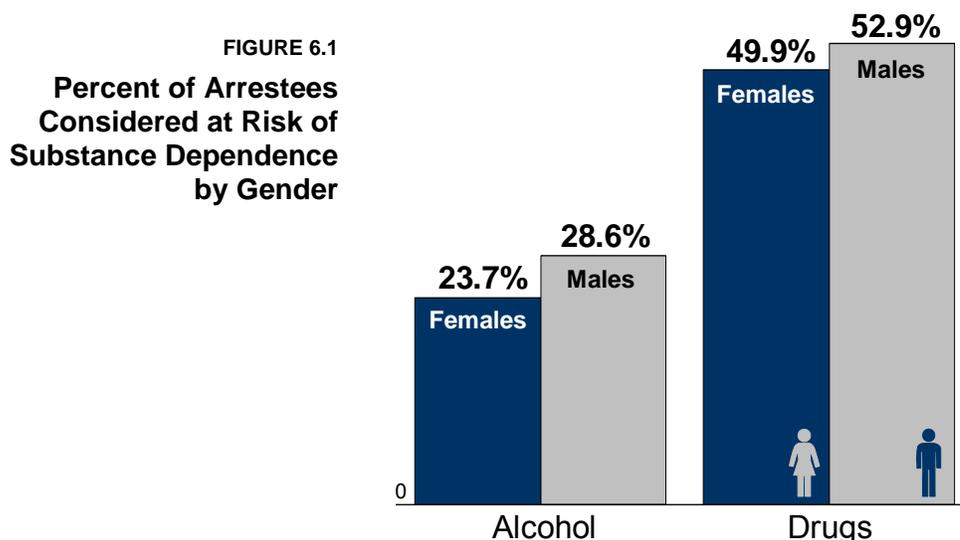
Percent of Snohomish County Arrestees Endorsing UNCOPE Items by Gender

| UNCOPE Item | Alcohol | | Drugs | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Females n = 49 | Males n = 360 | Females n = 86 | Males n = 446 |
| Use | 40.2 | 36.2 | 59.2 | 52.8 |
| Neglect | 36.1 | 36.0 | 57.8 | 59.4 |
| Cut down | 46.6 | 50.9 | 70.2 | 72.2 |
| Objection | 47.8 | 34.2 | 60.7 | 55.2 |
| Preoccupation | 46.0 | 36.4 | 60.7 | 57.8 |
| Emotional | 71.2 | 61.5 | 71.7 | 66.2 |

- A positive response to 3 or more UNCOPE items indicates risk for dependence.
- Arrestees considered to be at risk for dependence on alcohol (n = 29) endorsed an average of 4.39 UNCOPE items.
- Arrestees considered to be at risk for dependence on drugs (n = 61) endorsed an average of 5.08 UNCOPE items.

Figure 6.1 presents the percentage of arrestees that met the UNCOPE criteria for risk of dependence on alcohol and drugs. The female rates are presented alongside the 2006 SCASA-II male rates.

- Female rates did not differ significantly from male rates for either risk of dependence on alcohol or drugs.



Frequency of Dependence

Table 6.2 presents a comprehensive account of alcohol and drug dependency among female arrestees. In addition to describing overall rates of dependency, this table also describes dependency across different demographic groups.

TABLE 6.2
Percent of Arrestees Dependent Upon Alcohol and Drugs by Demographic Groups

| | Alcohol | Drugs |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| OVERALL RISK | 23.7 | 49.9 |
| Age | | |
| 18-24 | 27.4 | 58.4 |
| 25-34 | 19.2 | 44.4 |
| 35+ | 23.9 | 47.5 |
| Race | | |
| White | 22.8 | 49.7 |
| Non-White | 25.3 | 50.3 |
| Education | | |
| No Degree | 20.6 | 47.7 |
| HS/GED | 21.9 | 50.9 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 27.8 | 50.4 |
| Marital Status | | |
| Single | 27.3 | 52.3 |
| Divorced/Separated | 17.5 | 49.1 |
| Married | 22.2 | 42.1 |
| Residence Type | | |
| House/Apartment | 23.9 | 40.8 |
| Homeless | 28.0 | 93.5* |
| Employment Status | | |
| Employed | 22.4 | 45.4 |
| Unemployed | 25.6 | 52.0 |
| Annual Income | | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 25.0 | 60.1* |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 22.0 | 31.9 |
| \$30,000+ | 21.6 | 41.7 |

Below is a summary and discussion of the findings presented in this table:

- Nearly **1 in 4 female arrestees** (23.7%) met the UNCOPE criteria for **risk of alcohol dependence**.
- **Half of all female arrestees** (49.9%) met the UNCOPE criteria for **risk of drug dependence**.

Statistically significant differences within demographic categories include the following:

Residence Type

- Risk of **drug dependence was significantly higher among homeless female arrestees**³⁰ (93.5%) compared to those who lived in a house or apartment (40.8%).

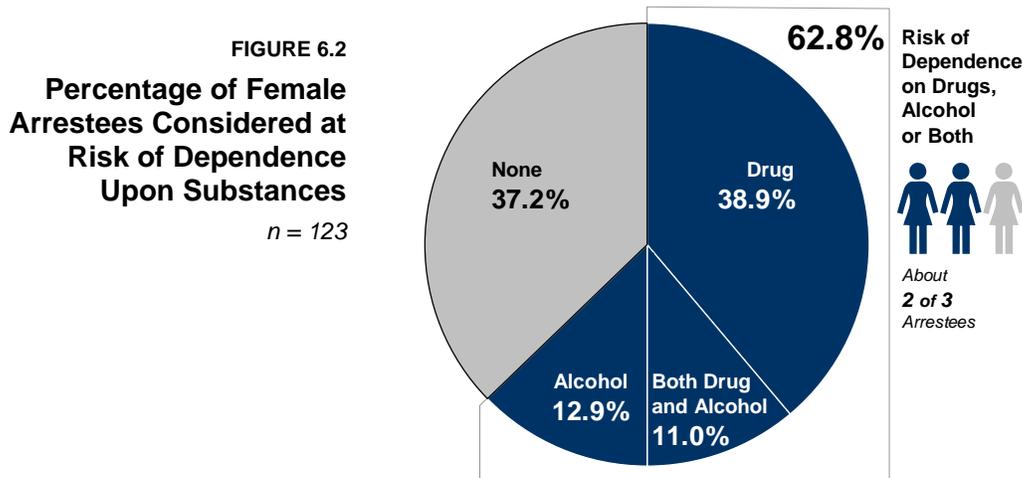
Income

- Risk of drug dependence was associated with arrestee income.³¹ Risk of **drug dependence was highest among arrestees making less than \$15,000 during the past year** (60.1%) and lowest among arrestees making between \$15,000 and \$30,000 (31.9%).

Co-Morbidity of Alcohol and Drug Dependence

Risk of dependence upon one type of substance does not preclude dependence upon another. Figure 6.2 describes the proportion of Snohomish County arrestees who are not considered at risk of dependence upon any substance as well as those who are at risk of dependence upon alcohol only, drugs only, and both drugs and alcohol.

- Well over half (62.8%) of female arrestees were classified as **at risk for dependence upon either alcohol or drugs**.
- 11.0% of all female arrestees are at risk for dependence upon both alcohol and drugs.



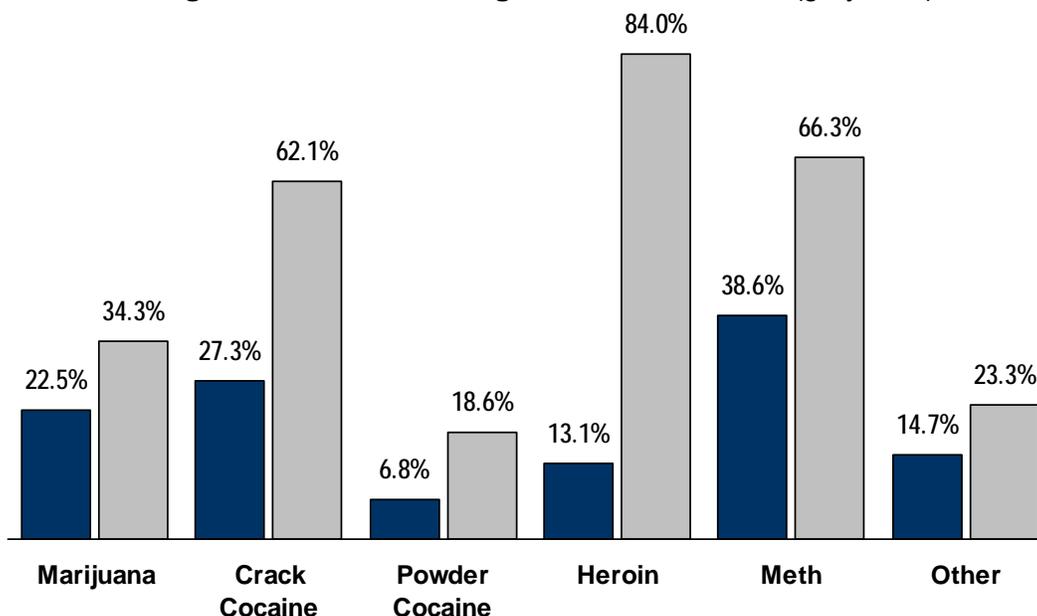
Arrestee Association of Substances with Dependency Symptoms

Arrestees who gave an affirmative response to any of the UNCOPE items when asked about drug use were subsequently asked to indicate all substances that produced these symptoms. As some substances were far more commonly used than other substances (e.g., marijuana vs. heroin) results were also presented as a proportion of arrestees reporting use of a particular substance during the past year.

³⁰ $\chi^2 (1, N = 109) = 13.67, p < .001$

³¹ $\chi^2 (2, N = 119) = 7.13, p < .05$

FIGURE 6.3
Female Arrestee Reports of Substances That Caused UNCOPE Symptoms:
All Reported Associations (dark bars), and the
Proportion of Reported Associations among Arrestees That Reported
Using the Substance During the Past 12 Months (gray bars)



- As arrestees were free to choose more than one substance, the totals in the above chart exceed 100%.

All Reports of Drugs Causing UNCOPE Symptom:

- **Methamphetamine was the drug most frequently cited as causing a symptom of dependency or abuse (38.6%).**
- Crack cocaine (27.3%) was the second most frequently cited by arrestees as causing symptoms of dependency and abuse.
- Marijuana was cited by over 1 in 5 (22.5%) of all arrestees indicating an UNCOPE symptoms.

Reports as Proportion Using Specific Substances:

- Most female arrestees who used heroin during the past year (84.0%) reported that this substance caused an UNCOPE symptom.
- Nearly 2 out of 3 female arrestees (66.3%) who used methamphetamine during the past year reported that this substance caused an UNCOPE symptom.
- Nearly 2 out of 3 female arrestees (62.1%) who used crack cocaine during the past year reported that this substance caused an UNCOPE symptom.
- About one third of female arrestees who used marijuana (34.3%) during the past 12 months indicated that this substance caused an UNCOPE symptom.
- Nearly 1 in 4 female arrestees (23.3%) who used “other drugs” reported that these substances caused an UNCOPE symptom.

- Nearly 1 in 5 female arrestees (18.6%) who used powder cocaine reported that this substance caused an UNCOPE symptom.

Arrestee Treatment Experiences

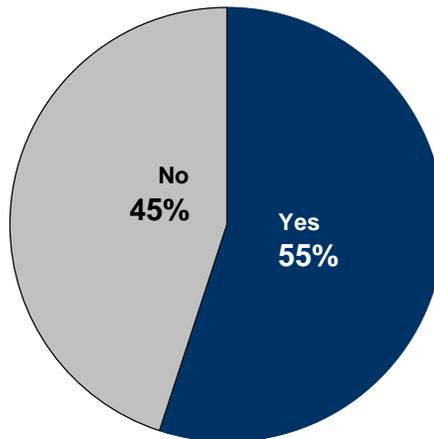
Snohomish County arrestees were asked a series of questions about their experiences, if any, with substance abuse treatment programs. Arrestees were asked to differentiate between the types of treatment utilized.

Analyses in this section have two primary focuses. First, an effort is made to describe the proportion of arrestees receiving any treatment and the types of treatment received. Second, an effort is made to examine the relationship between need for treatment and treatment received.

Ever Utilized Substance Treatment

- As shown in Figure 6.4, more than half of female Snohomish County arrestees reported ever being in some form of drug or alcohol treatment.

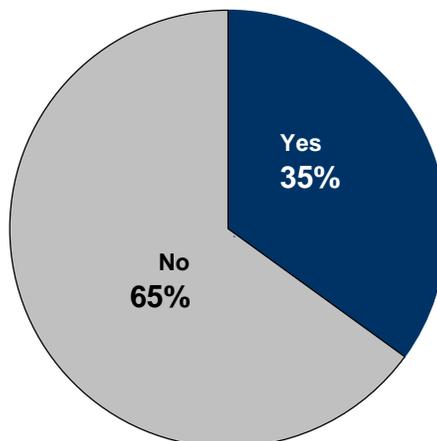
FIGURE 6.4
Percentage of Female Arrestees Indicating Ever in Drug or Alcohol Treatment
n = 115



Substance Treatment in Past Year

- More than one-third of female arrestees (35.4%) reported receiving **any** treatment for drug or alcohol use during the past 12 months.

FIGURE 6.5
Percentage of Female Arrestees Indicating Drug or Alcohol Treatment During the Past Year
n = 115



Treatment Received in Past Year by Demographic Groups

Table 6.3 presents a comprehensive account of past year substance abuse treatment among female arrestees. In addition to describing the overall treatment rate, this table also describes past year treatment across different demographic groups. Within demographic group differences were not significantly different.

TABLE 6.3
Percent of Female Arrestees Receiving Drug or Alcohol Treatment
During the Past Year by Demographic Groups

| | Percent Receiving Treatment During Past Year |
|--------------------------|---|
| OVERALL USE | 35.4 |
| Age | |
| 18-24 | 34.3 |
| 25-34 | 23.6 |
| 35+ | 42.3 |
| Race | |
| White | 39.2 |
| Non-White | 27.7 |
| Education | |
| No Degree | 32.2 |
| HS/GED | 33.2 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 39.9 |
| Marital Status | |
| Single | 36.8 |
| Divorced/Separated | 40.8 |
| Married | 21.3 |
| Residence Type | |
| House/Apartment | 35.4 |
| Homeless | 40.0 |
| Employment Status | |
| Employed | 30.1 |
| Unemployed | 36.9 |
| Annual Income | |
| \$0 to \$14,999 | 37.4 |
| \$15,000 - \$29,999 | 31.1 |
| \$30,000+ | 25.4 |

Types of Treatment Used in Past Year

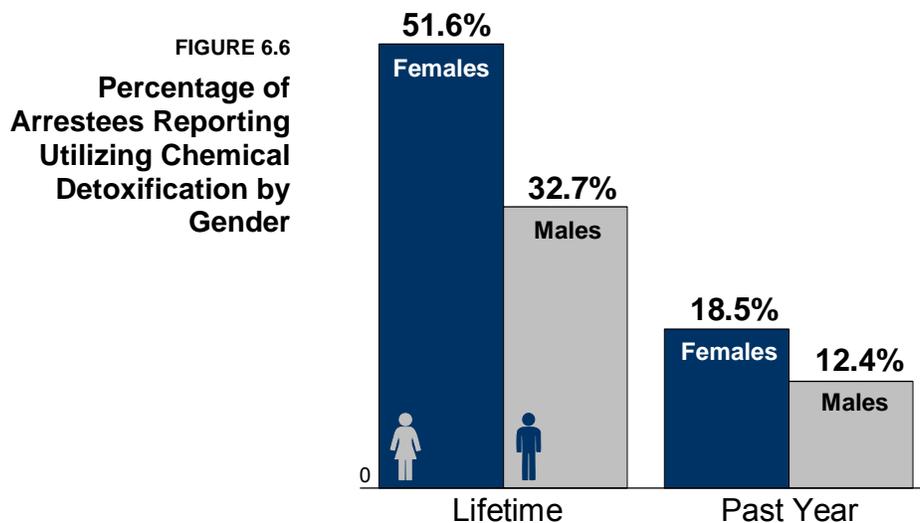
Arrestees were asked a number of questions to identify the different types of treatment that had been utilized by this population in the past year.

- These analyses are based only upon arrestees who reported **ever** receiving treatment.

Detoxification

Often, the first form of “treatment” for chemical dependency considered is detoxification. It should be noted that arrestees who indicated that they had received detoxification could have received this as part of another treatment program.

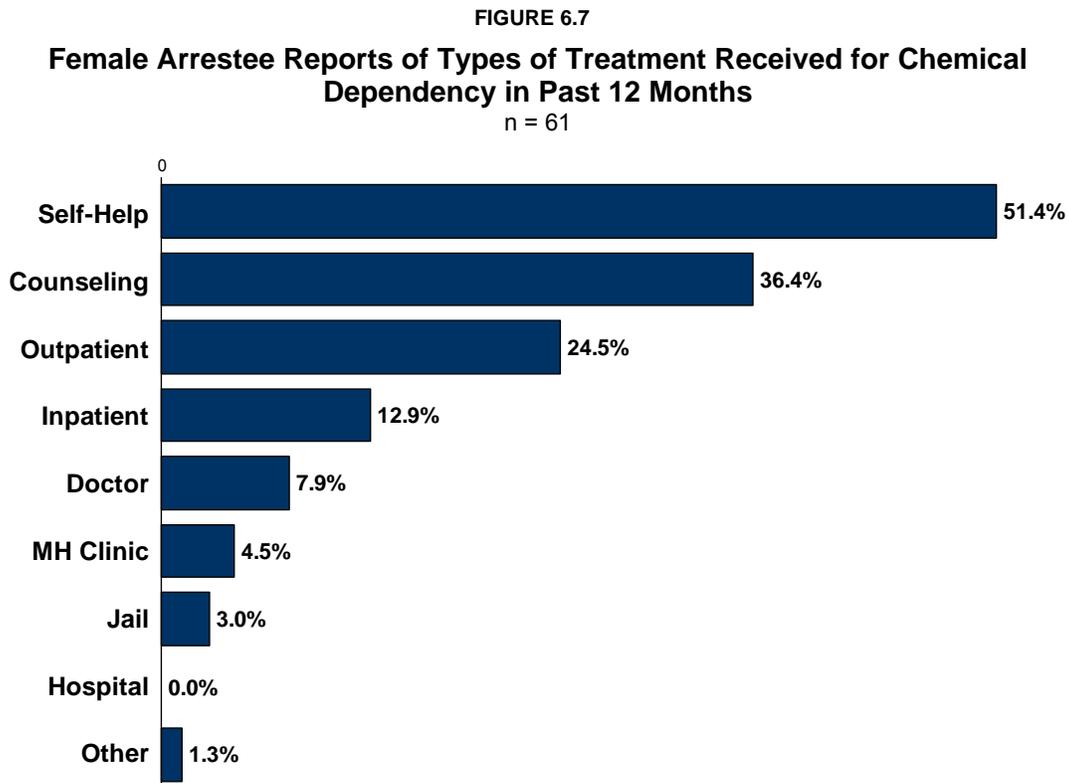
- Over half of all female arrestees (51.6%) who reported ever receiving drug or alcohol treatment received detoxification for drug or alcohol use. Significantly more female arrestees reported ever receiving detoxification compared to male arrestees ($p < .05$).



- Nearly 1 in 5 female arrestees (18.5%) who ever received treatment reported receiving detoxification during the past year. This percentage was not significantly different than that reported by male arrestees.
- Among those female arrestees reporting entering a detox facility in the past year, they reported spending an average of 6.4 days. This did not differ significantly from the number of days reported by males.

Treatment Programs

Figure 6.7 refers to treatment programs that occur in a number of different settings from self-help groups to inpatient treatment.



- About 1/3 (35.6%) of those female arrestees who reported ever receiving any treatment reported that they did **not** use any treatment during the past year.
- 46.7% of arrestees who reported receiving treatment during the past year reported using only 1 form of treatment.
- Nearly half (42.2%) of all female arrestees who reported receiving treatment during the past year reported using 3 or more forms of treatment.
- Self-help, professional counseling, outpatient treatment, and inpatient treatment accounted for the majority of all treatment received during the past 12 months. Among female arrestees reporting receiving these treatments:
 - The average time spent in self-help groups was 75.8 days.
 - The average number of times admitted to outpatient treatment was 1.4 admits.
 - The average amount of time spent in inpatient treatment was 15.8 nights.

Past year treatment among arrestees who had health insurance (39.8%) was **not** significantly different from the proportion of arrestees who did not have health insurance and received treatment (31.0%).

Assessing Need for Treatment

Two separate analyses were conducted to attempt to address the issues of unmet substance treatment needs. Each has its strengths and limitations, and it is hoped that by providing both, a better picture of need for treatment can be obtained. The two methods presented here are:

1. A straight-forward analysis that looks at the arrestees' classification as dependent and whether they have reported receiving treatment.
2. Arrestees' urinalysis results and whether they have received treatment in the past year.

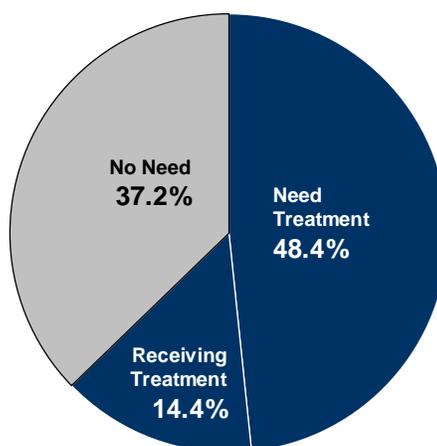
A third analysis looking at self-reports of "heavy" substance use during the past 30 days and treatment history during the past 12 months was analyzed male arrestees but for females due to the small female sample size.

Using UNCOPE to Determine Need

The first method of approaching this question utilizes the UNCOPE measure to classify arrestees as either at risk for alcohol or drug dependence or not. Arrestee participation in treatment during the past twelve months can be examined comparatively as a crude measure of treatment needs that are being met. In these analyses, *only formal drug or alcohol treatment received as an outpatient or inpatient was considered.*

Figure 6.8 describes the results using this technique.

FIGURE 6.8
Need for Treatment
Based on Classification
as At Risk for Alcohol or
Drug Dependence
n = 123



There are three outcomes possible from using this technique. If an arrestee does not meet the UNCOPE cutoff for any substance dependence they, regardless of whether or not the reported receiving treatment, do not need treatment.

- In this analysis, **37.2% of female arrestees do not need of treatment.**

If an arrestee is considered at risk of alcohol or drug dependence **and** reports receiving inpatient or outpatient treatment, they can be classified as having their treatment needs met.

- **4.4% of female arrestees were considered at risk of alcohol or drug dependence and reported receiving inpatient or outpatient treatment in the past 12 months and thus fit in this category.**

The last possibility, using this technique, is that an arrestee is considered at risk for alcohol or drug dependence but does not report receiving any treatment in the past 12 months. This segment of the arrestee population can be classified as having unmet treatment needs.

- **Nearly half of all female arrestees (48.4%) met the criteria for having unmet treatment needs – that is, considered at risk for alcohol or drug dependence and did not report receiving any treatment.**

The strength of using this technique is that it relies upon UNCOPE to approximate substance abuse or dependence. The UNCOPE measure has a demonstrated validity and it is likely that arrestees classified as being at risk for dependence using this measure do indeed need treatment.

The weakness of this technique is that it considers that arrestees who report receiving *any* inpatient or outpatient treatment during the past 12 months have their treatment needs met. Given that little is known about the extent and success of the treatment experiences, this assumption is not warranted and the end result is that this analysis provides a *rather conservative estimate* of the need for treatment in the Snohomish County facility. This methodology argues that 48.4% represents a good number to start with in terms of discussion of unmet treatment needs among the female arrestee population. Actual need is likely to be considerably higher.

Using Urinalysis Results to Determine Need

A second method of measuring treatment need among Snohomish County arrestees is to examine the proportion of arrestees testing positive for illicit substances that do not report receiving any treatment.

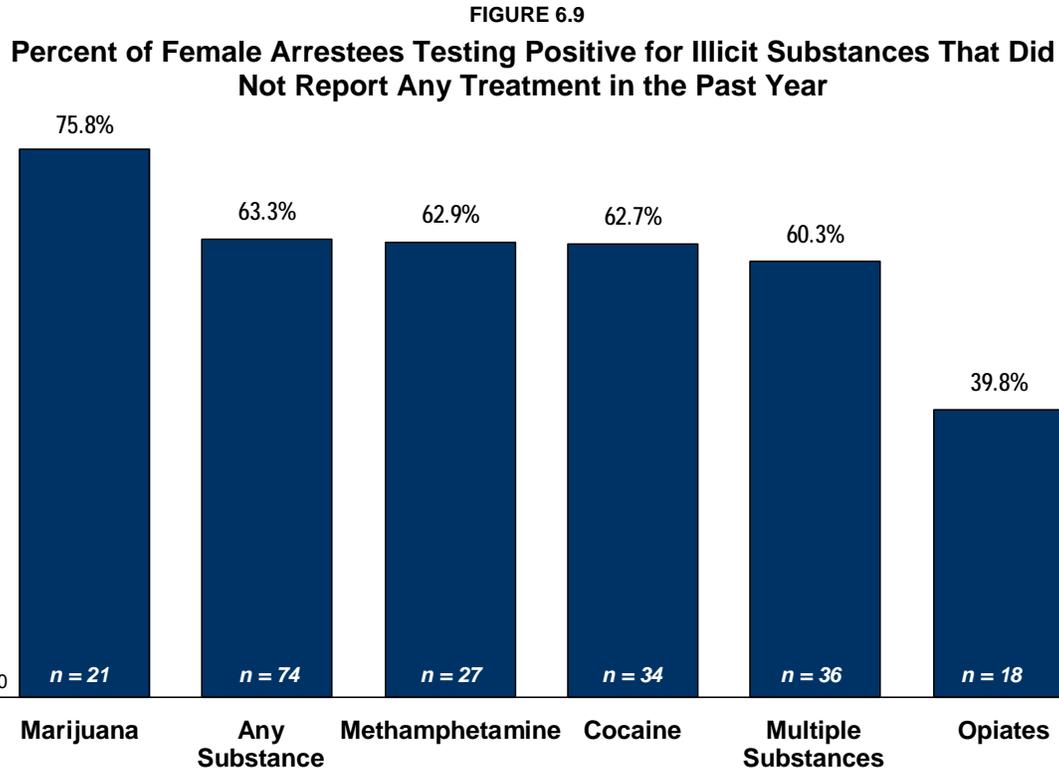


Figure 6.9 presents the percentage of positive urinalysis results for different illicit substances where the arrestee reported not receiving **any** treatment during the past 12 months. What is immediately evident from this chart is that, with the exception of opiates, the majority of arrestees who test positive for an illicit substance have **not** participated in any substance treatment.

- Arrestees who tested positive for opiates were the most likely to receive treatment. However, over a third (39.8%) still did not receive treatment during the past year.

This method is not recommended as a means to determine treatment need given the limits of the survey information. Clearly, testing positive for a substance does not mean that an arrestee is dependent upon that substance. Again, receiving some form of treatment does not mean that treatment needs are met.

What this figure does show is that a high percentage of arrestees who use drugs do not receive any treatment. The urinalysis results used here represent the most objective measure of recent substance use available in this interview.

- It should also be noted that another limitation of this technique is the lack of testing for alcohol use.



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SECTION VII
Criminal History and Substance Use among Female Arrestees

This section of the report describes the criminal histories of female arrestees in the Snohomish County Jail, examines criminal histories by demographic groups, and examines the relationship between criminal history and substance use. Table 7.1 describes arrestees’ reports of times arrested in the past 12 months.

TABLE 7.1
Female Arrestee Reports of Times Arrested in Past Year
 n = 123

| Arrests in Past 12 Months | Percent |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| No Previous Arrests | 54.5 |
| 1 to 2 Previous Arrests | 31.6 |
| 3+ Previous Arrests | 13.8 |

- Over half (54.5%) of female arrestees reported that they had not been arrested in the past 12 months
- Reports of number of arrests in the past year ranged from 0 to 10.
- The average number of arrests during the past 12 months was 1.4.

Table 7.2 below describes female arrestees’ reports of times arrested during their lifetime.

TABLE 7.2
Female Arrestee Reports of Times Arrested in Lifetime
 n = 123

| Previous Arrests | Percent |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| No Previous Arrests | 26.1 |
| 1 to 3 Previous Arrests | 33.2 |
| 4 to 10 Previous Arrests | 23.6 |
| 11+ Previous Arrests | 16.7 |

- Nearly 3 out of 4 female arrestees (73.9%) had been arrested prior to their current arrest.
- 16.7% of female arrestees indicated that they had been arrested more than 10 times during their lifetime.
- Reports of number of lifetime arrests ranged from 0 to 30.
- The average number of lifetime arrests was 5.0.

Table 7.3 below describes female arrestees' reports of number of days spent in jail during their lifetime.

TABLE 7.3
Female Arrestee Reports of Times Spent In Jail or Other Correctional Facility During Lifetime
 n = 123

| Time in Jail | Percent |
|---------------------|-------------|
| No Time in Jail | 21.4 |
| 1 to 30 Days | 35.2 |
| 30 Days to 6 Months | 20.3 |
| 6 Months to 1 Year | 7.7 |
| Over 1 Year | 15.3 |

- Over 3 out of 4 female arrestees (78.6%) reported that they had spent at least 24 hours in jail or other correctional facility prior to their current arrest.
- More than 2 out of 5 female arrestees (43.5%) reported they had spent more than one month in a jail or other correctional facility.
- Arrestees reports of time spent in jail ranged from 0 to 1900 days (over 5 years).
- The median number of days spent in jail was 20 days.

Demographic Characteristics and Criminal History

Table 7.4 looks at female arrestee criminal history by different demographic groups. The table also includes alcohol and drug dependence. For this table, the three variables that were described above (arrested in past year, arrested in lifetime, time spent in jail) were transformed to dichotomous yes/no variables. Thus, the percentages listed in the table describe the percent that had that form of criminal history.

Below is a summary and discussion of the findings in this table.

Arrested in Past Year

- Arrestee age was negatively correlated with being arrested in the past year.³² That is, **younger arrestees were more likely to have been arrested in the past year** than older arrestees.
- Being arrested in the past year was associated with arrestee education.³³ **Nearly 2 out of 3 female arrestees (65.5%) without any degree had been arrested in the past year.**
- Being arrested in the past 12 months was associated with marital status.³⁴ **Married arrestees (22.5%) were the least likely to report having been arrested in the past year.**
- **Female arrestees who were at risk for dependence upon drugs (59.5%) were significantly more likely than arrestees not classified as dependent upon drugs (30.4%) to report having been arrested in the past 12 months.**³⁵

³² $r = -.22, p < .05$

³³ $\chi^2(2, N = 123) = 6.58, p < .05$

³⁴ $\chi^2(1, N = 122) = 6.70, p < .05$

Ever Arrested

- Level of education was associated with lifetime arrests.³⁶ **Female arrestees without any degree (91.2%) were the most likely to report ever having been arrested.**
- Marital status, residence status, and employment status were **not** associated with lifetime arrests.
- Risk of alcohol dependence was not associated with lifetime arrests.
- **Female arrestees at risk for drug dependence (83.2%) were more likely to have been previously arrested** than arrestees not classified as dependent upon drugs (64.0%).³⁷

TABLE 7.4

Percent of Female Arrestees Arrested in Past Year, Ever Arrested, and Ever Jailed by Demographic Characteristics and Reporting Period

| | Arrested in Past Year | Ever Arrested | Ever 24+ in Jail |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| OVERALL USE | 45.5 | 73.9 | 78.6 |
| Age | | | |
| 18-24 | 55.8 | 66.3 | 77.4 |
| 25-34 | 54.5 | 76.6 | 73.6 |
| 35+ | 33.6 | 77.2 | 82.1 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 44.4 | 72.4 | 76.9 |
| Non-White | 47.3 | 76.4 | 81.5 |
| Education | | | |
| No Degree | 65.5 | 91.2 | 100.0 |
| HS/GED | 40.0 | 74.2 | 76.9 |
| Some Post HS/GED | 37.7 | 61.3 | 65.4 |
| Marital Status | | | |
| Single | 54.1 | 73.0 | 77.4 |
| Divorced/Separated | 43.4 | 84.2 | 90.0 |
| Married | 22.5 | 60.4 | 64.7 |
| Residence Type | | | |
| House/Apartment | 41.9 | 72.5 | 76.3 |
| Homeless | 60.0 | 84.0 | 93.5 |
| Employment Status | | | |
| Employed | 48.2 | 69.8 | 72.0 |
| Unemployed | 44.8 | 76.9 | 83.2 |
| Alcohol Dependency | | | |
| Not Dependent | 42.2 | 71.3 | 77.0 |
| Dependent | 56.2 | 82.3 | 83.6 |
| Drug Dependency | | | |
| Not Dependent | 30.4 | 64.0 | 66.2 |
| Dependent | 59.5 | 83.2 | 90.5 |

Substance Dependency was determined by UNCOPE measure.

³⁵ $\chi^2(1, N = 122) = 10.50, p < .01$

³⁶ $\chi^2(2, N = 123) = 8.29, p < .05$

³⁷ $\chi^2(1, N = 122) = 5.77, p < .05$

Ever in Jail

- Arrestee age was **not** associated with having ever spent time in jail.
- No significant relationship was found between arrestee race and ever spending 24 hours in jail.
- **Level of education was associated with having spent time in jail.**³⁸ All (100%) female arrestees without any degree had spent 24+ hours in jail compared to 65.4% of females with some post-high school education.
- Marital status, residence status, and employment status were **not** associated with whether a female arrestee had spent 24+ hours in jail.
- Risk of alcohol dependence was not associated with whether a female arrestee had spent 24+ hours in jail.
- **Female arrestees at risk for drug dependence (90.5%) were significantly more likely to have spent 24+ hours in jail** compared to those female arrestees not classified as at risk for drug dependence (66.2%).³⁹

Criminal History and Urinalysis Results

Table 7.5 examines the relationship between prior criminal history and testing positive for illicit substances. With the exception of marijuana, testing positive for illicit substances was generally associated with greater criminal history.

Below is a summary and discussion of the findings in this table.

Marijuana

Testing positive for marijuana was **not** significantly related to number of arrests in past year, number of arrests during their lifetime, or time spent in jail.

Cocaine

Testing positive for cocaine was associated with female arrestees' criminal history. (Note: EMIT testing for cocaine cannot differentiate between crack and powder cocaine.)

- **Female arrestees that had been arrested during the past year were more likely to test positive for cocaine** (43.4%) compared to those arrestees who had not been arrested during the past year (20.8%).⁴⁰
- **Female arrestees that had been previously been arrested during their lifetime were more likely to test positive for cocaine** (38.1%) compared to those female arrestees who had not been previously arrested during their lifetime (10.6%).⁴¹
- **Female arrestees that had spent 24+ hours in jail were more likely to test positive for cocaine** (38.3%) compared to those arrestees that had not spent 24+ hours in jail (4.3%).⁴²

³⁸ $\chi^2(2, N = 123) = 12.79, p < .01$

³⁹ $\chi^2(1, N = 122) = 10.66, p < .01$

⁴⁰ $\chi^2(1, N = 107) = 6.31, p < .05$

⁴¹ $\chi^2(1, N = 107) = 6.89, p < .05$

⁴² $\chi^2(1, N = 107) = 9.19, p < .05$

Opiates

EMIT testing for opiates includes an entire class of substances (e.g., including morphine) rather than just heroin. However, the majority of positive tests for opiates are heroin.

- Testing positive for opiates was not significantly associated with criminal history.

Methamphetamine

Testing positive for methamphetamine was associated with criminal history.

- **Female arrestees that had been previously been arrested during their lifetime were more likely to test positive for methamphetamine (31.7%)** compared to those female arrestees that had not been previously arrested during their lifetime (9.0%).⁴³
- **Female arrestees that had spent 24+ hours in jail were more likely to test positive for methamphetamine (31.1%)** compared to those arrestees that had not spent 24+ hours in jail (6.5%).⁴⁴

TABLE 7.5
Percent of Female Arrestees Testing Positive for Illicit Substances
by Prior Arrest History and Time Spent in Jail

| | Marijuana | Cocaine | Opiates | Methamphetamine |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Arrests in Past Year | | | | |
| No Arrests | 24.6 | 20.8 | 15.3 | 18.1 |
| Arrested in Past Year | 13.8 | 43.4* | 19.4 | 34.8 |
| Lifetime Arrests | | | | |
| No Arrests | 24.8 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 9.0 |
| Previously Arrested | 17.8 | 38.1* | 18.8 | 31.7* |
| Time in Jail | | | | |
| No Jail Time | 34.4 | 4.3 | 15.1 | 6.5 |
| 24+ Hours in Jail | 15.7 | 38.3* | 17.8 | 31.1* |

Severity of Criminal Charges and Urinalysis Results

The next section examines the relationship between severity of criminal charges (felony vs. misdemeanors) obtained from county booking records, and testing positive for illicit substances.

County arrest records could be matched to all 107 of the female arrestees that provided a urine specimen. The severity of charges is described below (Table 7.6). In the case that an arrestee had multiple charges that included both a felony and a misdemeanor, they were classified by the more serious, felony, charge.

TABLE 7.6
Charge Severity of Arrestees That Provided Urine Specimen

| Charge Group | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| Felony (n = 46) | 43.0 |
| Misdemeanor (n = 61) | 57.0 |

⁴³ $\chi^2(1, N = 107) = 5.04, p < .05$

⁴⁴ $\chi^2(1, N = 107) = 5.13, p < .05$

Table 7.7 describes the percentage of arrestees charged with misdemeanors and felonies that tested positive for illicit substances.

Below is a summary and discussion of the findings in this table.

- Significantly more female arrestees facing felony charges tested positive for any illicit substance (82.4%) compared to arrestees facing misdemeanor charges (62.1%).⁴⁵
- Significantly more female arrestees facing felony charges tested positive for multiple illicit substances (48.8%) than arrestees facing misdemeanor charges (22.8%).⁴⁶
- Significantly more female arrestees facing felony charges tested positive for cocaine (47.9%) than arrestees facing misdemeanor charges (19.6%).⁴⁷
- No significant was found between charge severity and testing positive for marijuana, opiates, or methamphetamine.

TABLE 7.7
Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Illicit Substances by Charge Severity
N=107

| Substance | Felony | Misdemeanor |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Any Illicit Substance | 82.4* | 62.1 |
| Multiple Illicit Substances | 48.8* | 22.8 |
| Marijuana | 11.3 | 25.4 |
| Cocaine | 47.9* | 19.6 |
| Opiates† | 25.0 | 11.6 |
| Methamphetamine | 31.8 | 22.2 |

†The urinalysis assay detects opiates, not heroin. While the vast majority of opiate use is heroin, opiates use can also include other substances (e.g., morphine). * $p < .05$.

⁴⁵ $\chi^2(1, N = 107) = 5.20, p < .05$

⁴⁶ $\chi^2(1, N = 107) = 7.88, p < .01$

⁴⁷ $\chi^2(1, N = 107) = 9.63, p < .01$



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SECTION VIII

Summary and Suggestions for Further Investigation

Project Summary

The results presented in this report represent the first SCASA effort to survey female arrestees in the Snohomish County jail. This report represents the efforts of 32 days of interviews conducted between August and September 2006. This data collection effort progressed quite well; interviewers were able to obtain participation from a high number of arrestees. This report also contains data from the 2006 SCASA-II male report and results from female arrestees are frequently compared to those of male arrestees.

Data collected in Snohomish County included arrestee information on demographic characteristics, drug use, treatment history, and criminal background. An additional component focusing upon methamphetamine market and use was added to the 2006 survey. Most of the arrestees who participated in the interview also agreed to provide a urine sample that was subsequently tested for evidence of illicit drug use.

Future Directions for Investigation

It is our hope that the information presented in this report will be of considerable use. There are, however, a number of additional topics or considerations that were not included in the interview that may be worthy of further consideration should time and budget permit. While future directions were mentioned in the male SCASA-II report, some are particularly relevant to the study of female arrestees:

Briefly, these are:

- **Larger Sample Size:** This report represents data from roughly 100 female arrestees. While 100 interviews are sufficient to provide rough estimates or to address many general questions it is insufficient for a more detailed look. Relatively rare behaviors (e.g., heavy methamphetamine use) could not be examined as there were simply too few participants in our sample to generate meaningful estimates. Similarly, some of the estimates that we generated lacked the power to test for significant differences.
- **Expanded Examination of Arrestee Health:** Due to time considerations and additional programming requirements, information gathered during the female interviews was restricted to that examined in the male survey. However, greater examination of female arrestee's health including pregnancy as well as questions directed toward parenting behaviors could provide extremely useful information to the county's social services department.

APPENDICES



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APPENDIX A

Weighting of Female Arrestee Sample

Actual Sample Surveyed

| Age Group | White | Non-White | TOTAL |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 18 to 24 | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| 25 to 34 | 27 | 7 | 34 |
| 35 + | 54 | 11 | 65 |
| TOTAL | 101 | 28 | 129 |

Sample Weights

In order to ensure that the sample interviewed reflects the population served by Snohomish County, the surveyed sample was compared with booking records during the same time period (August 16 to September 16) in terms of age and race. Data were stratified into three age groups and two racial categories. The survey sample stratification is reflected in the table above and the booking population is reflected in the table below.

| Age Group | White | Non-White | TOTAL |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 18 to 24 | 90 | 32 | 122 |
| 25 to 34 | 86 | 31 | 117 |
| 35 + | 167 | 29 | 196 |
| TOTAL | 343 | 92 | 435 |

Weights were assigned based upon the relative representation of the 6 (3 Age Groups × 2 Races) groups. Weights of less than 1.0 indicate that the surveyed population contained a relatively greater proportion of that segment of the booking population (e.g., Non-white females aged 35+). Weights greater than 1.0 indicate that that the survey underrepresented a particular segment of the booking population (e.g., White females aged 18 to 24).

Weights were calculated for each arrestee surveyed through the application of this simple formula:

$$\frac{[(\text{Age Group Booked} * \text{Race Group Booked}) / (\text{Age Group Surveyed} * \text{Race Group Surveyed})]}{(\text{Total Number Bookings} / \text{Total Number Surveyed})}$$

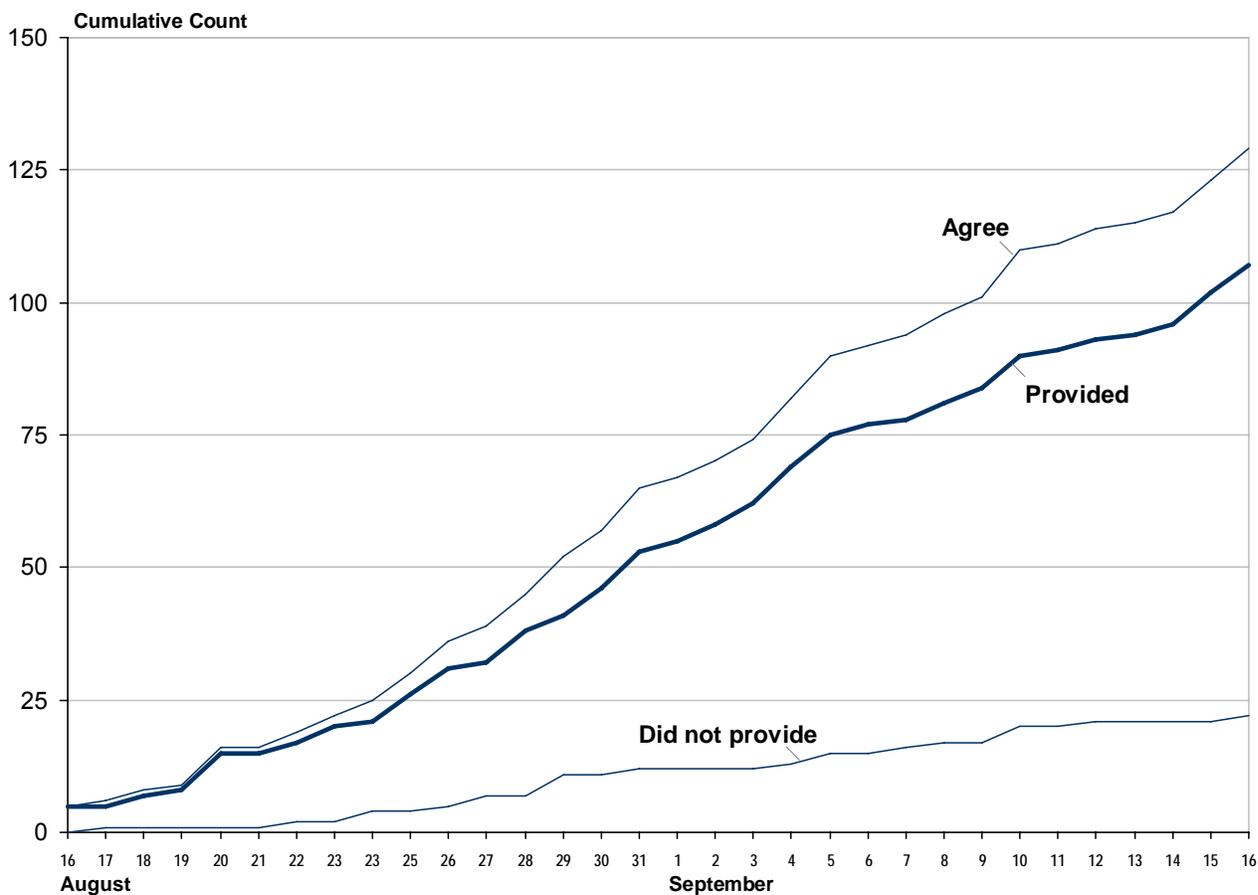
e.g., For white arrestees between the ages of 18 and 24, the weight was derived from the following calculation: $[(90)/(20)] / (435/129) = 1.33$

The weights used in this report are listed in the table below:

| Age Group | White | Non-White |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 18 to 24 | 1.33 | 0.95 |
| 25 to 34 | 0.94 | 1.31 |
| 35 + | 0.92 | 0.78 |

APPENDIX B

Cumulative Female Arrestee Participation in Study Across Days of Interviews



August

| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Agree | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 36 | 39 | 45 | 52 | 57 | 65 |
| Provided | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 38 | 41 | 46 | 53 |
| Did Not Provide | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 12 |

September

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Agree | 67 | 70 | 74 | 82 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 110 | 111 | 114 | 115 | 117 | 123 | 129 | 129 |
| Provided | 55 | 58 | 62 | 69 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 81 | 84 | 90 | 91 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 102 | 107 | 107 |
| Did Not Provide | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 |

APPENDIX C

Characteristics of Female Arrestees Who Participated and Those Who Refused

Of the 185 arrestees approached for the interview, 129 (69.7%) agreed to participate in the interview. This appendix, using data obtained solely from county records, describes the characteristics of the arrestees that refused to participate.

Characteristics of Female Arrestees Refusing and Agreeing to Interview Obtained from County Records (N = 185)

| Female Arrestee Characteristic | Refused Interview n = 56 | Agreed to Interview n = 129 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 18 to 24 | 23.2% | 23.3% |
| 25 to 34 | 30.4% | 26.4% |
| 35 + | 46.4% | 50.4% |
| Race | | |
| White | 87.5% | 78.3% |
| Black | 1.8% | 10.1% |
| Hispanic | 3.6% | 1.6% |
| Other | 7.1% | 10.1% |
| Charge Severity | | |
| Felony | 41.1% | 40.3% |
| Misdemeanor | 58.9% | 59.7% |

NOTE: These data are based upon county records and *not* self-report. Thus, it is possible that figures described here may differ somewhat from those provided elsewhere in the report.

- Rates of refusal were not associated with arrestee age, race, or severity of charges.

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