

ICPSR 28141

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Project in Rural Nebraska, 1998

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User Guide





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Bibliographic Description

ICPSR Study No.: 28141

Title: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Project in Rural Nebraska,

1998

Principal Investigator(s): Denise C. Herz, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Series: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program/Drug Use Forecasting

(DUF) Series

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Institute of Justice

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Rural Nebraska, 1998 [Computer file]. ICPSR28141-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor].

2011. doi:10.3886/ICPSR28141

Scope of Study

Summary: A pilot outreach project of the National Intstitute of Justice's Arrestee

Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, the rural Nebraska ADAM program examined the prevalence and type of arrestee drug use in four rural Nebraska counties and compared the results to those found in Omaha, Nebraska, an established ADAM site. The data were collected in Madison (n=78), Dawson (n=50), Hall (n=53), and Scotts Bluff (n=149) counties, and Omaha, Nebraska, (n=202) in October and November of 1998. The catchment area for Omaha was the central city. The ADAM interview provided demographic and descriptive data, including race, age, marital status, source of income, screens of substance abuse and dependency, treatment history, arrest and incarceration experiences, and participation in local drug markets. At the conclusion of the interview, respondents were asked to provide a urine specimen. The current study included a supplemental questionnaire about methamphetamine use. The methamphetamine addendum included variables on why the respondent began and continued the use of methamphetamines, how often and how much methamphetamine was used, if and why the

respondent had ever sought and completed treatment, source of the methamphetamine, and if the respondent had ever made or sold

methamphetamine.

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Subject Term(s): ADAM/DUF Program, alcohol abuse, arrests, crime patterns,

demographic characteristics, drug abuse, drug dependence, drug offenders, drug related crimes, drug testing, drug treatment, drug use,

drugs, methamphetamine, substance abuse, trends, urinalysis

Smallest Geographic Unit: county

Geographic Coverage: Nebraska, Omaha, United States

Time Period: October 1998 - November 1998

Date(s) of Collection: October 1998 - November 1998

Unit of Observation: arrestee

Universe: All persons arrested and booked on local and state charges in Madison,

Hall, Dawson, and Scotts Bluff counties and Omaha, Nebraska, in

October and November of 1998.

Data Type: administrative records data

clinical data

survey data

Methodology

Purpose of the Study:

A pilot outreach project of the National Institute of Jutice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program the rural Nebraska program was designed to answer three questions:

- What is the prevalence of drug use among rural arrestees?
- What types of drug use are prominent among rural arrestees?
- How does the prevalence and prominence of drug use compare to those of urban arrestees?

Study Design:

The rural Nebraska Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program examined the prevalence and type of arrestee drug use in four rural Nebraska counties (Madison, Hall, Dawson, and Scotts Bluff) and compared these results to those found in Omaha, Nebraska, an established ADAM site. The catchment area for Omaha was the central city. The data for this research were collected in conjunction with the National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. At the time of this study's release, the ADAM program was operational in approximately 35 cities nationwide, providing national and local profiles of drug use within arrestee populations and the monitoring

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of drug use patterns. An extension and refinement of the previous Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program (see DRUG USE FORECASTING IN 24 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES 1987-1997 [ICPSR 9477]), the ADAM program (see ARRESTEE DRUG ABUSE MONITORING (ADAM) PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES, 1998 [ICPSR 2826], 1999 [ICPSR 2994], 2000 [ICPSR 3270], 2001 [ICPSR 3688], 2002 [ICPSR 3815], and 2003 [ICPSR 4020]) is the United States government's primary source of information on drug use among arrestees, and is one of the primary research tools on drug use, crime, and other social indicators. Quarterly interviews with arrestees selected using probability based sampling (for males) and convenience sampling (for females) were conducted in jails and detention facilities at each ADAM site. Urine samples were also collected and tested for a core panel of drugs that included cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, and opiates. Because the drug screen could not detect drugs beyond 72 hours after use, only arrestees who had been incarcerated 48 hours or fewer were eligible for participation. The ADAM interview provided demographic and descriptive data, including race, age, marital status, source of income, screens for substance abuse and dependency, treatment history, arrest and incarceration experiences, and participation in local drug markets. At the conclusion of the interview, respondents were asked to provide a urine specimen. The data were collected in October and November of 1998 using a convenience sample. For the current study, a supplemental questionnaire about methamphetamine use was administered.

Sample:

Data collection in each site was completed using standard Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) protocol (please see, ARRESTEE DRUG ABUSE MONITORING (ADAM) PROGRAM IN THE UNITED SATES. 1998 [ICPSR 2826], for the sampling frame used to collect the ADAM data), with two variations. Due to low flow of arrestees in rural jails, the typical data collection period was extended to two months, and data collection times were not standard across sites. In Madison (n=78) and Dawson (n=50) counties, jail staff informed interviewers in the morning and the evening if new arrestees had arrived. Jail staff could also page interviewers when new arrestees arrived using a digital pager. In Hall (n=53) and Scotts Bluff (n=149) counties, jail staff preferred to use a specific time period in the evening to collect information from any new arrestees booked in the previous 24 hours. In Omaha (n=202), data were collected for two weeks during structured time intervals in morning and evening. The samples at all sites were convenience, with all newly booked arrestees held in the jail during the hours of data collection asked to participate. The sample corresponds to quarter four of the ADAM 1998 [ICPSR 2826] Omaha sample.

Weight: none

Sources of Information: The source of these data were arrest records, personal interviews, and

urine specimens.

Mode of Data Collection: face-to-face interview

Description of Variables: The data include demographic variables taken from the Arrestee Drug

Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) data collection. Variables include respondent's age, gender, race, residency, education, employment, and marital status. Other variables include the three most serious arrest charges, heavy alcohol use, use of marijuana, crack/rock cocaine, powder cocaine, heroin, and other drugs (ever, previous 30 days, and previous 12 months), age of first use of the above six drugs and heavy alcohol use, and drug dependency in the previous 12 months. The methaphetamine addendum includes variables on why the respondent began and continued the use of methamphetamines, how often and how much methamphetamine was used, if and why the respondent had ever sought and completed treatment, source of the methamphetamine, and if the

respondent had ever made or sold methampethamine.

Response Rates: Due to a clerical error, accurate response rates for each area are not

available. The response rate for Omaha ADAM data collection typically fell between eighty and ninety percent in each data collection period.

Presence of Common

Scales:

none

Extent of Processing: Standardized missing values.

Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

Access and Availability

Note: A list of the data formats available for this study can be found in the

<u>summary of holdings</u>. Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the <u>file manifest</u>.

Restrictions: The data are restricted from general dissemination. Users interested in

obtaining these data must complete a Restricted Data Use Agreement form and specify the reasons for the request. A copy of the Restricted Data Use Agreement form can be requested by calling 800-999-0960. Researchers can also download this form as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file from the download page associated with this dataset. Completed forms should be returned to: Director, National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, University of

Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, or by fax: 734-647-8200.

Original ICPSR Release: 2011

Dataset(s):

 DS1: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Project in Rural Nebraska, 1998

Publications

Final Reports and Other Publication Resources:

A list of publications related to, or based on, this data collection can be accessed from the study's download page on the NACJD Web site or through the ICPSR Bibliography of Data-Related Literature at http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/ICPSR/citations/index.html. The list of citations includes links to abstracts and publications in Portable Document Format (PDF) files or text files when available.

Final reports and other publications describing research conducted on a variety of criminal justice topics are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). NCJRS was established in 1972 by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, to provide research findings to criminal justice professionals and researchers. NCJRS operates specialized clearinghouses that are staffed by information specialists who supply a range of reference, referral, and distribution services. Publications can be obtained from NCJRS at NIJ/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD, 20849-6000, 800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500. TTY Service for the Hearing Impaired is 877-712-9279 (toll-free) or 301-947-8374 (local). The URL for the NCJRS Web site is:

http://www.ncjrs.org/

NIJ Data Resources Program

About the DRP:

The National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program (DRP) makes datasets from NIJ-funded research and evaluation projects available to the research community and sponsors research and training activities devoted to secondary data analysis. Datasets are archived by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

The NACJD maintains a World Wide Web site with instructions for transferring files and sending messages. Criminal justice data funded by the Department of Justice are available via the Internet at this site at no charge to the user. NACJD may be contacted at NACJD/ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI, 48106-1248, 800-999-0960. The URL for the NACJD Web site is:

http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/

Data Completeness Report

Notes: (1) Variables are individually listed only if they have greater than 5% missing data. These variables are listed under the appropriate percentage category in the order in which they appear in the data file. (2) The Data Completeness Report only captures information about system missing or other values that are declared missing. Codes that have a label implying that they are missing but that are not declared missing values are not reflected in this report. Data users should consult the codebook for more specific information about missing values. (3) Some variables that have 100% missing data may have been blanked by ICPSR to protect respondent confidentiality. Data users should consult the codebook for more specific information about blanked variables. (4) Data do not contain skip patterns or skip patterns are not reflected in the data as coded.

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 532)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
8.4% (29 of 344 variables)	have 0% Missing Values	
6.4% (22 of 344 variables)	have 0% - 1% Missing Values	
0.6% (2 of 344 variables)	have 1% - 3% Missing Values	
1.7% (6 of 344 variables)	have 3% - 5% Missing Values	
1.2% (4 of 344 variables)	have 5% - 10% Missing Values	
Q1	EVER USED METH	9.8%
Q19	EVER BOUGHT METH	9.8%
Q34	EVER SOLD METH	9.8%
Q49	EVER MADE METH	9.8%
7.0% (24 of 344 variables)	have 10% - 20% Missing Values	
MOTHER	LIVE W/MOTHER	14.1%
FATHER	LIVE W/FATHER	14.1%
STEPMOTH	LIVE W/STEPMOTHER	14.1%
STEPFATH	LIVE W/STEPFATHER	14.1%
SPOUSE	LIVE W/SPOUSE	14.1%
BOYFRIEN	LIVE W/BOY/GIRLFRIEND	14.1%
GRANDPAR	# GRANDPARENTS	14.1%
PARENTSI	# PARENTS IN LAW	14.1%
BIOCHILD	# BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN	14.1%
ADOPTED	# ADOPT/STEPCHILDREN	14.3%
BROTHER	# SIBLINGS	14.3%
OTHERREL	# OTHER RELATIVES	14.3%
FRIENDS	# FRIENDS	14.3%
OTHERUN	# OTHER UNRELATED	14.3%
A14	USE ALCOHOL 3 DAYS	15.8%
A15	# DAYS ALCOHOL 30 DAYS	16.5%
A16	TRY CUT DOWN ALCOHOL	16.5%
A17	DEPENDENT ALCOHOL	17.1%
T12	FIRST TRIED TOBACCO	14.3%
T13	USE TOBACCO 12 MOS.	14.3%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 532)	P	ercent of Cases with Missing Values
UA MJ	URING POSITIVE FOR MARIJUANA, 50 NANOGRAM	
UA COCAINE	URING POSITIVE FOR COCAINE	14.8%
UA METH	URINE POSITIVE FOR METHAMPHETAMINE-GC	14.8%
UA ANYDRUG	URING POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG	14.8%
2.6% (9 of 344 variables)	have 20% - 40% Missing Values	14.070
T14	USE TOBACCO 3 DAYS	24.2%
T15	# DAYS TOBACCO 30 DAYS	24.2%
T16	TRY CUT DOWN TOBACCO	24.6%
T17	DEPENDENT TOBACCO	24.6%
M12	FIRST TRIED MJ	28.4%
M13	USE MJ 12 MOS.	28.4%
M18	RECEIVING TREAT-MJ	28.8%
M19	DETOX-MJ	28.8%
M20	NEED TREATMENT-MJ	28.8%
70.6% (243 of 344 variables)	have 40% - 99% Missing Values	
ARRESTZI	ARREST ZIP CODE	65.0%
RESIDZIP	HOME ZIP CODE	44.7%
CHCODE2	2ND SERIOUS CHARGE	62.8%
MISFEL2	CHARGE TYPE - CHARGE #2	63.5%
CHCODE3	3RD SERIOUS CHARGE	86.3%
MISFEL3	CHARGE TYPE - CHARGE #3	86.5%
INJDRGS	INJECT WHAT DRUGS	87.4%
WHENINJ	WHEN INJECT LAST	87.4%
PR1TYPE	PRIOR 1 TYPE	56.8%
PR1TIMES	PRIOR 1 #	57.0%
PR2TYPE	PRIOR 2 TYPE	85.0%
PR2TIMES	PRIOR 2 #	85.2%
PR3TYPE	PRIOR 3 TYPE	94.0%
PR3TIMES	PRIOR 3 #	94.0%
A16A	SUCCESSFUL-ALCOHOL	49.1%
T16A	SUCCESSFUL-TOBACCO	64.3%
M14	USE MJ 3 DAYS	55.1%
M15	# DAYS MJ 30 DAYS	55.5%
M16	TRY CUT DOWN MJ	55.6%
M16A	SUCCESSFUL-MJ	78.2%
M17	DEPENDENT MJ	55.8%
C12	FIRST TRIED CRACK	78.4%
C13	USE CRACK 12 MOS.	77.8%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 532)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
C14	USE CRACK 3 DAYS	89.1%
C15	# DAYS CRACK 30 DAYS	89.3%
C16	TRY CUT DOWN CRACK	89.3%
C16A	SUCCESSFUL-CRACK	91.9%
C17	DEPENDENT CRACK	89.3%
C18	RECEIVING TREAT-CRACK	78.0%
C19	DETOX-CRACK	78.0%
C20	NEED TREATMENT-CRACK	78.0%
P12	FIRST TRIED COCAINE	63.0%
P13	USE COCAINE 12 MOS.	63.0%
P14	USE COCAINE 3 DAYS	84.0%
P15	# DAYS COCAINE 30 DAYS	84.2%
P16	TRY CUT DOWN COCAINE	84.2%
P16A	SUCCESSFUL-COCAINE	88.9%
P17	DEPENDENT COCAINE	84.2%
P18	RECEIVING TREAT-COC	63.2%
P19	DETOX-COCAINE	63.2%
P20	NEED TREATMENT-COC	63.2%
H12	FIRST TRIED HEROIN	92.7%
H13	USE HEROIN 12 MOS.	92.7%
H14	USE HEROIN 3 DAYS	99.2%
H15	# DAYS HEROIN 30 DAYS	99.2%
H16	TRY CUT DOWN HEROIN	99.2%
H16A	SUCCESSFUL-HEROIN	99.2%
H17	DEPENDENT HEROIN	99.2%
H18	RECEIVING TREAT-HEROIN	92.7%
H19	DETOX-HEROIN	92.7%
H20	NEED TREAT-HEROIN	92.7%
PC12	FIRST TRIED PCP	92.7%
PC13	USE PCP 12 MOS.	92.7%
PC14	USE PCP 3 DAYS	99.4%
PC15	# DAYS PCP 30 DAYS	99.4%
PC16	TRY CUT DOWN PCP	99.4%
PC16A	SUCCESSFUL-PCP	99.4%
PC17	DEPENDENT PCP	99.4%
PC18	RECEIVING TREAT-PCP	92.7%
PC19	DETOX-PCP	92.7%
PC20	NEED TREAT-PCP	92.7%
AM12	FIRST TRIED AMPHET	75.6%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 532)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
AM13	USE AMPHET 12 MOS.	75.6%
AM14	USE AMPHET 3 DAYS	92.5%
AM15	# DAYS AMPHET 30 DAYS	92.7%
AM16	TRY CUT DOWN AMPHET	92.7%
AM16A	SUCCESSFUL-AMPHET	95.9%
AM17	DEPENDENT AMPHET	92.9%
AM18	RECEIVING TREAT-AMP	75.9%
AM19	DETOX-AMPHET	75.9%
AM20	NEED TREAT-AMPHET	75.9%
D12	FIRST TRIED DOWNERS	91.5%
D13	USE DOWNERS 12 MOS.	91.5%
D14	USE DOWNERS 3 DAYS	98.1%
D15	# DAYS DOWNERS 30 DAYS	98.3%
D16	TRY CUT DOWN DOWNERS	98.1%
D16A	SUCCESSFUL-DOWNERS	99.1%
D17	DEPENDENT DOWNERS	98.3%
D18	RECEIVING TREAT-DOWN	91.5%
D19	DETOX-DOWNERS	91.5%
D20	NEED TREAT-DOWNERS	91.5%
QU12	FIRST TRIED QUAALUD	94.5%
QU13	USE QUAALUD 12 MOS.	94.5%
QU14	USE QUAALUD 3 DAYS	99.8%
QU18	RECEIVING TREAT-QUAA	94.9%
QU19	DETOX-QUAALUDES	94.9%
QU20	NEED TREAT-QUAALUDES	94.9%
S12	FIRST TRIED METHADON	96.4%
S13	USE METHADON 12 MOS.	96.4%
S14	USE METHADON 3 DAYS	98.7%
S15	# DAYS METHADON 30 DAYS	98.7%
S16	TRY CUT DOWN METHADON	98.7%
S16A	SUCCESSFUL-METHADON	99.2%
S17	DEPENDENT METHADON	98.9%
S18	RECEIVING TREAT-METHDON	96.4%
S19	DETOX-METHADON	96.4%
S20	NEED TREAT-METHADON	96.4%
ME12	FIRST TRIED METH	73.9%
ME13	USE METH 12 MOS.	73.7%
ME14	USE METH 3 DAYS	85.7%
ME15	# DAYS METH 30 DAYS	85.7%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 532)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
ME16	TRY CUT DOWN METH	85.7%
ME16A	SUCCESSFUL-METH	90.0%
ME17	DEPENDENT METH	85.9%
ME18	RECEIVING TREAT-METH	73.9%
ME19	DETOX-METH	73.9%
ME20	NEED TREAT-METH	73.9%
V12	FIRST TRIED VALIUM	90.4%
V13	USE VALIUM 12 MOS.	90.4%
V14	USE VALIUM 3 DAYS	98.5%
V15	# DAYS VALIUM 30 DAYS	98.5%
V16	TRY CUT DOWN VALIUM	98.5%
V16A	SUCCESSFUL-VALIUM	99.1%
V17	DEPENDENT VALIUM	98.5%
V18	RECEIVING TREAT-VALM	90.4%
V19	DETOX-VALIUM	90.4%
V20	NEED TREAT-VALIUM	90.4%
L12	FIRST TRIED LSD	75.2%
L13	USE LSD 12 MOS.	75.2%
L14	USE LSD 3 DAYS	94.4%
L15	# DAYS LSD 30 DAYS	94.5%
L16	TRY CUT DOWN LSD	94.5%
L16A	SUCCESSFUL-LSD	97.7%
L17	DEPENDENT LSD	94.5%
L18	RECEIVING TREAT-LSD	75.4%
L19	DETOX-LSD	75.4%
L20	NEED TREAT-LSD	75.4%
l12	FIRST TRIED INHALANT	93.6%
I13	USE INHALANT 12 MOS.	93.6%
l14	USE INHALANT 3 DAYS	99.4%
l15	# DAYS INHALANT 30 DAYS	99.4%
I16	TRY CUT DOWN INHALANT	99.4%
I16A	SUCCESSFUL-INHALANT	99.4%
117	DEPENDENT INHALANT	99.4%
I18	RECEIVING TREAT-INHAL	93.6%
I19	DETOX-INHALANTS	93.6%
120	NEED TREAT-INHALANTS	93.6%
Q2	USUALLY GET HIGH WITH	75.2%
Q3	INTRODUCED YOU TO METH	75.4%
Q4A	WHY START METH USE: GET HIGH	75.2%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

	, ,	
Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 532)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
Q4B	WHY START METH USE: MORE ENERGY	75.2%
Q4C	WHY START METH USE: LOSE WEIGHT	75.2%
Q4D	WHY START METH USE: EXPERIMENT	75.2%
Q4E	WHY START METH USE: ESCAPE	75.2%
Q4F	WHY START METH USE: STAY AWAKE	75.2%
Q4G	WHY START METH USE: REPLACE DRUG	75.2%
Q4H	WHY START METH USE: PEERS	75.2%
Q4I	WHY START METH USE: OTHER REASON	75.2%
Q5A	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: GET HIGH	75.2%
Q5B	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: MORE ENERGY	75.2%
Q5C	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: LOSE WEIGHT	75.2%
Q5D	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: EXPERIMENT	75.2%
Q5E	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: ESCAPE	75.4%
Q5F	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: STAY AWAKE	75.2%
Q5G	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: REPLACE DRUG	75.2%
Q5H	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: PEERS	75.2%
Q5I	WHY CONTINUE METH USE: OTHER	75.2%
Q6	WHERE USE METH	76.5%
Q7	HOW USE METH	76.5%
Q8	HOW OFTEN USE METH	76.5%
Q9	TIMES USE IN DAY	76.5%
Q10	HOW MUCH METH USE-#	78.0%
Q10A_1	QUANTITY USED MEASURE	77.8%
Q11	QUALITY CHANGED PAST YEAR	76.9%
Q12	USE METH W/OTHER DRUGS	77.1%
Q13A	RESULT-LEGAL PROB.	76.7%
Q13B	RESULT-HEALTH PROB.	76.7%
Q13C	RESULT-FAMILY PROB.	76.7%
Q13D	RESULT-WORK PROB.	76.7%
Q13E	RESULT-SLEEPLESSNESS	76.7%
Q13F	RESULT-WEIGHT LOSS	76.7%
Q13G	RESULT-MONEY PROB.	76.7%
Q13H	RESULT-OTHER	76.7%
Q14	EVER TRY GET TREATMENT	76.7%
Q15	WHY SEEK TREATMENT	95.5%
Q16	GET INTO TREATMENT	95.5%
Q17	TYPE OF TREATMENT	96.2%
Q18	COMPLETE TREATMENT	96.2%
Q18A	WHY NOT COMPLETE	99.6%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

	, ,	
Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 532)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
Q20	MAIN SOURCE FOR METH	82.9%
Q21	RACE OF MAIN SOURCE	83.1%
Q22	GENDER OF MAIN SOURCE	82.9%
Q23	SOURCE LIVE IN NEIGHBORHOOD	83.3%
Q24	OTHER DRUGS FROM SOURCE	82.9%
Q25	HOW CONTACT SOURCE	82.9%
Q26	WHERE BUY METH	83.1%
Q27	IF SOURCE UNAVAIL.	82.9%
Q28	TYPICAL AMOUNT BUY-#	83.1%
Q28A_1	TYPE MEASURE	83.1%
Q29	HOW MUCH PAY	82.7%
Q30	PRICE OF METH PAST YEAR	82.9%
Q31	HOW EASY GET METH	83.1%
Q32	AVAILABILITY PAST YEAR	82.9%
Q33	EVER CARRIED GUN	83.1%
Q35	HOW LONG SOLD METH	90.4%
Q36	WHY START SELL	90.6%
Q37	WHY CONTINUE SELL	91.7%
Q38	SELL ONLY TO PEOPLE KNOW	89.8%
Q39	SELL OUTSIDE RACE	89.8%
Q40	AVG.\$ MADE/MO.	88.0%
Q41	SMALLEST AMT. SELL-#	90.4%
Q42	TYPICAL AMT. SELL-#	91.0%
Q43	HOW METH PACKAGED	90.0%
Q44	SELL LOCALLY	90.0%
Q45	SELL AROUND STATE	90.0%
Q46	SELL OUTSIDE COUNTRY	90.0%
Q47A	WORRY-BUSTED	90.0%
Q47B	WORRY-NOT SELL ENOUGH	90.0%
Q47C	WORRY-ROBBED	90.0%
Q47D	WORRY-GET HURT	90.0%
Q47E	WORRY-NONE	90.0%
Q47F	WORRY-OTHER	90.0%
Q48A	SAFETY-WEAPON	90.0%
Q48B	SAFETY-SECURITY	90.0%
Q48C	SAFETY-FEW DRUGS	90.0%
Q48D	SAFETY-LITTLE MONEY	90.0%
Q48E	SAFETY-SECURE HOME	90.0%
Q48F	SAFETY-PAY PHONE	90.0%

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values

Variable Name and Label (Total Cases = 532)		Percent of Cases with Missing Values
Q48G	SAFETY-CLONE CELL PHONE	90.0%
Q48H	SAFETY-NO ENTER HOME	90.0%
Q48I	SAFETY-ONLY FRIENDS	90.0%
Q48J	SAFETY-OTHER	90.0%
Q50	WHERE LEARN	97.9%
Q51	YEARS MADE METH	97.9%
Q52A	USE-EPHEDRINE	98.1%
Q52B	USE-PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	98.1%
Q52C	USE-FREON	98.1%
Q52D	USE-RED PHOSPHORUS	98.1%
Q52E	USE-TABLETS	98.1%
Q52F	USE-CAFFEINE	98.1%
Q52G	USE-VITAFLEX	98.1%
Q52H	USE-LACTOSE	98.1%
Q52I	USE-MSM	98.1%
Q52J	USE-IODINE	98.1%
Q52K	USE-HYDROCHLORIC ACID	98.1%
Q52L	OTHER	98.1%
Q53	WHERE GET CHEMICALS	98.1%
Q54	COOKING METHODS	98.7%
Q55	WHERE COOK METH	97.9%
Q56	WHAT DO WITH WASTE	97.9%
Q57	TYPICAL BATCH-#	98.1%
Q58	HOW MUCH COST	97.9%
Q59	DEMAND PAST YEAR	97.9%
1.5% (5 of 344 variables)	have 100% missing values	
QU15	# DAYS QUAALUD 30 DAYS	100.0%
QU16	TRY CUT DOWN QUAALUD	100.0%
QU16A	SUCCESSFUL-QUAALUD	100.0%
QU17	DEPENDENT QUAALUD	100.0%
METH_ADDENDUM	METH ADDENDUM QUESTIONS BEGIN HERE	100.0%