2018 Methamphetamine Use by San Diego County Arrestees

Data from the SANDAG Substance Abuse Monitoring program

Research findings from the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse
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As of July 5, 2019
Introduction

Interviews with adult and juvenile arrestees regarding drug use and other risky behavior have been conducted by SANDAG since 1987. As part of this effort, all arrestees who are randomly selected to participate in the Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM) program and report methamphetamine (meth) use in the past 30 days are asked to answer additional questions (i.e., the meth addendum). The meth addendum was added to the research protocol because meth has consistently been one of the most commonly used illicit drugs by arrestees in San Diego County and the risk the drug poses to the user, children in the household, and the community in general. This CJ In Brief summarizes data from these interviews and is the fourth in the series of CJ Bulletins, In Briefs, and Flashes for this program from this most recent calendar year 2018.

**METH USE** In 2018, the percent of adult males positive for meth remained the same as in 2017 (55%), but increased to 62% for adult females, a new 19-year high. The proportion of juveniles positive for meth was down in 2018 (10%) from 2017 (11%).

![Graph showing percent of arrestees positive for meth, 2000-2018](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adult Males</th>
<th>Adult Females</th>
<th>Juveniles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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</tbody>
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**Percent of arrestees positive for meth, 2000-2018**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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AVAILABILITY OF METH A 5-year comparison shows that a greater percentage of arrestees in 2018, compared to 2014, said that the quality of meth was better this year, compared to the prior; the price was lower; and it was more available.

According to law enforcement, over the past several years, drug trafficking organizations in Mexico responded to legislation that banned the legal importation of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine by changing their production method to the P2P method. Since the production process is continually improving in efficiency, prices can be lowered and quality maintained. In “super labs,” multi-ton quantities of meth are now being produced daily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method for obtaining meth</th>
<th>Pattern of use (on average)</th>
<th>Duration and mode of use</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How do “typical” meth-using arrestees get the drug?</strong></td>
<td><strong>How often and how much do they use?</strong></td>
<td><strong>How long and how do they use it?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96% purchased in San Diego County</td>
<td>Use 3 times in a day when they use</td>
<td>71% usually smoke it (alone or with another drug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42% have sold meth or acted as a middleman in last year</td>
<td>Use 14 days in a row during longest run in past 30 days</td>
<td>51% have also snorted it in the past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46% have a main source</td>
<td>Use 1 gram of meth each day they use</td>
<td>30% have injected it in the past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52% usually buy from someone else when main source not available</td>
<td></td>
<td>On average (median), adults had used meth for 15 years, with a range of less than a year to 44 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58% have bought from someone they didn’t know</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% have carried a weapon with them when they got meth</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Takeaway Most meth users obtain the meth in the County, about half were involved in drug distribution in some way, and almost one in three have carried a weapon when obtaining it.
LOCATION OF METH PURCHASE Most arrestees reported they bought meth in the Central or East Suburban major statistical areas of the County in 2018.

DEMAND FOR METH According to arrestees involved in distribution, 56% said the demand had increased in 2018 compared to one year ago.

“Don’t start using it. I thought I would just try it but then I became an addict.”

53-year-old American Indian female arrested for a drug offense

62% of those employed or who were a student report using meth before going to work or school.

The most common job types reported by these arrestees were construction, unskilled labor, and cleaning/maintenance.
Study background

This SANDAG CJ In Brief, 2018 Methamphetamine Use by San Diego County Arrestees, is part of a series of reports highlighting findings from data collected as part of the SAM program. As part of this program, adult and juvenile arrestees are approached within 48 hours of their arrest (and booking) to participate in an interview regarding their drug use and other recent behaviors.

In 2018, a total of 467 adults were interviewed as part of SAM, regardless if they provided a urine sample. Of these, 224 (48%) reported having used meth in the past 30 days. The meth addendum was completed with 218 adults, including 146 males and 72 females. For the 109 juveniles, 8 (7%) reported meth use in the past 30 days and all 8 completed an addendum, including 5 boys and 3 girls.

Acknowledgements

This effort would not be possible without the cooperation of the San Diego County Sheriff’s and Probation Departments, and the funding support of the Southwest Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), County of San Diego, and SANDAG member agencies. To learn more about the SAM program and to access other current reports, as well as aggregate data from the meth addendum, please visit sandag.org/sam.