Compendium of Existing Surveys and Data Sets on Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Consequences in California

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COMPRENDIUM OF EXISTING SURVEYS AND DATA SETS ON ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE AND CONSEQUENCES IN CALIFORNIA

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Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs

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PREFACE

This compendium lists and describes the characteristics of existing surveys and data sets on alcohol and drug use and their impact in California. The surveys and databases are grouped into two general topic areas: population-based surveys and data sets that describe incidence and/or prevalence of alcohol and other drug use in California and surveys and data sets that describe the impact and consequences of alcohol and other drug use in California.

Researchers in the alcohol and other drug policy field will find this Compendium useful, not only because it identifies research already undertaken, but also because it identifies gaps in research and information. This document should serve as a guide to data for potential sponsors, researchers and consumers of AOD research.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the individuals in the various universities, research organizations, and public agencies who reviewed our descriptions of the surveys and data sets they sponsor and administer and who provided their expert information for updating these descriptions. Their contribution and feedback was invaluable in our effort to be as thorough and as accurate as possible, and we appreciate their time and cooperation.

The authors would like to thank their colleagues Sue Holtby, Elaine Zahnd and Dorie Klein of the Western Consortium for Public Health and Doug Anglin, Kiku Anon and Bob Fiorentine of the UCLA Drug Abuse Research Group who pretested and provided feedback on our data collection materials.

Several colleagues at RAND were very helpful to this effort including Eva Feldman and Hilary Saner. This compendium was produced with the secretarial support of Aimee Poquette and Sharon Welz, who endured constant interruptions and several revisions from the authors. We appreciate their patience, good humor, and diligence.
ACRONYMS

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

During the last year RAND’s Drug Policy Research Center has been working with the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP) to develop a comprehensive profile of substance abuse problems in California using the results of analysis and synthesis of the vast array of existing data available in the state. The objectives of this effort were to:

- Provide a comparison of the impact of substance abuse problems between California and the nation;
- Develop a comparison framework for use across California counties;
- Increase awareness and utilization of existing research being conducted throughout California; and
- Identify future research and data needs at the state and local level.

An important goal of CDADP’s research program is to build upon existing substance abuse research and enhance the utility of existing data for policy support. While there are a wealth of research data describing different aspects of alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems in California, there has been no comprehensive reference source containing information on the research conducted throughout the state identifying the population groups or AOD use patterns and consequences that are the subject of this research. What follows, is a first draft of the Compendium of Existing Surveys and Data Sets on Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Consequences. This needed reference tool has been developed as part of the profile of California’s substance abuse problems.

METHODS

Sources of Information:
The one hundred and forty-nine surveys and data sets described in this compendium were identified from a number of sources throughout the state. The information about each study began with a list of databases described in existing directories such as the Federal Databases for Use in Drug Policy Research: A Catalogue for Data Users, (RAND) and the Data Set Summary: Alcohol and Drug Use in California (Western Consortium for Public Health), from SEWG (statewide Epidemiology Work Group) meeting agendas, and from CDADP lists of information systems. Project staff supplemented these partial directories with a survey aimed at comprehensive coverage of the substance abuse research community.

Survey participants were asked to fill out a Survey/Data Set Description Form for each one of the population-based studies or surveys they had conducted, were conducting, or were about to conduct, on alcohol and other drug use and consequences in California. They were asked to return these forms along with any project abstracts, descriptions, or papers that described the project. Thus, the descriptions in the Compendium reflect the information collected from the mail survey form, and what was abstracted from additional documents received from the researchers. A phone-follow-up was also conducted in a final attempt to contact people who had not responded to the mail survey, and to obtain missing information.

This first effort at compiling the compendium specifically targeted drug and alcohol researchers at major California colleges and universities, and other research organizations, state and federal agencies that provide indicator data on alcohol and drug use for California, were also included in the inventory of existing data. Nevertheless it is clear that there is research still not included in
the compendium, particularly at the county level. We hope to be able to update the compendium with this information in the near future.

Criteria for Selection:
The potential magnitude and expense of this effort forced us to restrict the scope of research included in our inventory. The current effort was limited to identifying population-based research and data collection about use and impact of use of alcohol and other drugs in California. Studies on tobacco use and consequences where not included in the compendium. It should also be noted that evaluation studies, strategic plans, descriptions of treatments and services, and supply studies (studies that look at modifying use by regulating supply) were also not included, unless they contained baseline data or measures on the incidence and/or prevalence of AOD use and consequences of use of a certain population. In subsequent updates, this compendium might also be expanded to include past and current research on AOD services, treatment utilization, outcomes, and intervention program evaluations.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

This draft Compendium contains materials describing population-based surveys and data sets of alcohol and other drug use and consequences in California. The information about these studies is organized as follows:

PART I. DIRECTORY OF SURVEYS AND DATA SETS

This section is organized into two subsections:

Section I: Incidence and/or Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Use in California. This section contains descriptions of population-based surveys and data sets that describe or measure the incidence and/or prevalence of alcohol and other drug use in California, whether for the general population, or a specific population. The list of measures captured by the survey include patterns of use (lifetime, annual, current, age of first use, heavy use, history of drug use, injection use), consequences (dependence, problems, need for treatment), attributes (demographics, education, employment status, income, etc.). Other characteristics of the surveys included in each description are the geographic coverage of the study, data collection frequency, and substances included.

Section II: Impact and Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Use in California.
This section contains descriptions of studies, surveys or data sets that describe or measure the impact and/or consequences of alcohol and drug use in California. The list of measures included in this section include community context (availability/consumption, public opinion), social and economic costs (morbidity, mortality, crime). Other characteristics of the surveys included in each description are the geographic coverage of the study, data collection frequency, and substances included.

Within these subsections the compendium is organized by target population. The directory contains a brief description of each study we have identified to date. The description includes information (when available) about who sponsored and conducted the study; a summary of the design, sample, data collection method and geographic coverage within California; and information about the substances included and what information the study obtained.

The directory lists the surveys by population group, and although several surveys are cross-listed under multiple population groups, each study description appears only once in the directory. A list of studies, surveys, and data sets included is shown in the table of contents on page vii.
The populations included in the compendium are general population, minority population (e.g., Asian, or Mexican-American), elderly, youth, pregnant women/perinatal, IDU's, homeless/transient, mentally ill/dually diagnosed, criminal offender, veterans, workplace populations, sex workers, gay and lesbian, rural populations, and finally special populations. This last category includes substance abuse treatment or AIDS/HIV program participants, prevention program participants, health service system populations, and social service system populations. Ethnographic and other qualitative studies were also included in the compendium in a separate category.

**PART II. SUMMARY MATRICES**

The matrices summarize information about all the existing studies. The matrices are organized first by subsection (i.e., one for AOD use and one for the impact and consequences of AOD use) and then by population group. There is a matrix for each population group listed above. A key to the names of the surveys and data sets summarized in the matrix and codes used to describe their characteristics (i.e., data collection frequency and substances included), appears at the bottom of each page. An 'x' is used to indicate which data elements listed on the left can be found in each survey.

Circulating this draft affords the opportunity to obtain more accurate and comprehensive information about existing research on AOD use and consequences.

**TO CORRECT OR UPDATE INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIFIC STUDIES PLEASE MAKE CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS ON THE RELEVANT PAGE(S) AND SEND THEM OR A XEROX, ALONG WITH ANY OTHER MATERIALS, SUCH AS SURVEY REPORTS, QUESTIONNAIRES, OR STUDY DESCRIPTIONS, THAT PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION; TO ADD A SURVEY OR DATA SET TO THE COMPENDIUM, COMPLETE A DATA COLLECTION FORM FROM THE BACK OF THIS DOCUMENT.**

We hope that this reference tool will facilitate the further dissemination of research results, provide useful background for future studies, promote comparative analysis, and help identify targets for further research on substance abuse and its impact in California.
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# PART ONE

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PART I:

DIRECTORY OF POPULATION-BASED SURVEYS AND DATA SETS

Section I: Incidence and/or Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use In California

Section II: Impact and Consequences of Alcohol and Other Drug Use In California

DRAFT
July 1994
SECTION I

INCIDENCE AND/OR PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE IN CALIFORNIA
California Sample-National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)

Sponsor: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Office of Applied Studies
Contact Person: J. Groerer and M. Brodsky

Abstract:
The primary purpose of this survey is to measure the prevalence and correlates of drug use among individuals age 12 and older living in households or other group quarters. Once administered periodically, the NHSDA has been ongoing annually since 1990. A multistage area probability sampling method is employed which oversamples persons under age 35, Blacks, Hispanics, and selected metropolitan areas, including Los Angeles. The data are collected through personal interviews. The survey includes information on lifetime, annual and current use, age of first use, frequency of use, most recent use, heavy use, injection use, problems resulting from use, and treatment sought as well as demographics, education, employment status, income and general health conditions.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County. Ninety-four percent of the state population is represented by 28 counties included in certainty PSUs (rural counties are largely excluded), selected for the national sample.

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General, Elderly, Minority, Youth
Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Sponsor: Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Administration: California Department of Health Services (DHS)

Abstract:
An ongoing, annual effort to assess the prevalence of and trends in health-related behaviors in the California adult population. Data are collected through telephone interviews. The survey employs a three-stage cluster sampling technique. Using a randomly generated sample of California telephone numbers, one adult over 18 years old in each household is randomly selected to be interviewed. There is a core set of questions asked every year, a series of CDC optional questions which vary annually, and a series of State-developed optional questions which also vary annually. The survey contains information on current alcohol consumption, frequency of heavy drinking, drinking and driving, and other key risk factors such as tobacco use, hypertension, and stress levels. Questions on HIV/AIDS knowledge and awareness, pregnancy, and general health practices are asked as well as demographics, education, employment status, income, and area of residency.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1984-present

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
None
Contra Costa County Epidemiology Laboratory Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Alcohol Research Group (ARG)
Contact Person: C. Weisner

Abstract:
Designed to study the prevalence of alcohol and other drug use and associated problems in the general population, and in the community's health and social service systems. The county has rural and urban populations, and is ethnically diverse. Conducted over a five year period, separate multistage probability samples were drawn from seven public sector client populations and from the general population. These include representative samples of admissions to services in alcohol treatment, drug treatment, mental health treatment, primary care, emergency room, and the welfare and criminal justice systems. The project also includes a survey of health and human service providers working in organizations and solo practice in the county. Data collection for a 5-year follow-up survey of the welfare sample has recently begun. The general population surveys allowed for comparison with the agency surveys. The data were collected using structured, in-person interviews. The study includes information on frequency and quantity of drinking, heavy drinking, drug use in the past year, and resulting health problems. Questions also covered problems with family members, with the criminal justice system, and on the job. All surveys included demographic variables.

Geographic Coverage:
Contra Costa County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1984–1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General, Criminal Offenders, Institutional Populations
Epidemiologic Catchment Area Survey (ECA)

Sponsor: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Administration: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)
Contact Person: M. A. Burnam, R. Hough, J.M. Golding, and M. Karno

Abstract:
This national five-site study of the general population surveyed households to estimate the prevalence of psychiatric disorders (including the DSM III diagnosis of alcohol abuse and dependence), and use of health services. Los Angeles was one of the 5 field sites chosen and was the only California site. In addition to a probability sample in the household population, persons living in institutional settings (prisons, mental health hospitals, or homes for the elderly) were also sampled. The Los Angeles site was stratified by two mental health catchment areas and a two-staged probability sample of household residents was then selected. Mexican-Americans were oversampled. Data were collected through personal interviews. Contacts for both the household and institutional samples were attempted for follow-up interviews one year after the initial interview. The ECA survey includes information on age of first use, frequency of use, heavy use, associated health, employment, social and legal problems, and health care utilization. Also included is demographic information, education level, employment status, household income and area of residency.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1983

Years of Collection:
1982–1983

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General, Elderly, Dually Diagnosed, Criminal Offenders, Minority
The Los Angeles Times Poll

Sponsor: LA Times
Administration: LA Times
Contact Person: Times Poll Office
Telephone #: (213) 237-2027

Abstract:
This Los Angeles Times Poll is the one hundred and ninety-first in a series of opinion studies designed to measure public attitudes on a number of critical issues. While this particular poll focused on health, measures on alcohol and drug use and patterns of use were included.

The sampling frame for this survey was all the telephone residences in the nation. One thousand nine hundred thirty four (1934) men and women (18 and older) were contacted by phone during July of 1989. In addition 1649 respondents in Southern California were drawn for this study.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1989

Years of Collection:
1989

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General Population
The L.A. Woman (A Los Angeles Times Poll)

Sponsor: LA Times
Administration: LA Times
Contact Person: Times Poll Office
Telephone #: (213) 237-2027

Abstract:
This poll was one in a series designed to measure public attitudes on a number of critical issues. In the fall of 1988 The Los Angeles Times Poll conducted phone interviews with 1,635 women to find out how they feel about the quality of their lives in Southern California. The women were asked more than 80 questions with emphasis in four areas: personal beliefs and attitudes, career, relationships, and family. Questions on drug and alcohol use and patterns of use were included in the survey.

Geographic Coverage:
LA County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1988

Years of Collection:
1988

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General Population
Impact of Alcoholic Beverage Warning Labels Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)  
Administration: Alcohol Research Group  
Contact Person: Thomas K. Greenfield, Ph.D.  
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:  
This study, now in its fourth year of six, has been collecting U.S. adult general population telephone interviews of 2,000 cases each in 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1000 cases in 1993, and currently in 1994. The focus of this study is on alcohol use and selected problems as well as alcohol control policy opinions and warning label variables. These data sets include about 10% from California. To date, there are approximately 700 cases total from 1989-1993, and will soon have about 800 from California. Although no state specific analyses have been done, to date, these analyses are possible.

Geographic Coverage:  
National/California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:  
1994

Years of Collection:  
1989-1995

Substances Included:  
Alcohol

Cross-List:  
General Population, Impact Section
Longitudinal Studies of Drug Use Consequences and Concomitants

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: UCLA/Department of Psychology
Contact Person: Dr. Judith Stein
Telephone #: (310) 825-1396

Abstract:
Data were obtained from participants in a 12-year prospective study of adolescent and adult drug use and development. The study began in 1976 with a sample of 1,634 seventh, eighth, and ninth grade students. An excessively large student pool was chosen in order to obtain about 1,000 complete sets of students, close-friend, and parent triads that could be linked. All students were located at 11 Los Angeles schools from five school districts and were roughly representative of schools in the county in terms of socioeconomic status and ethnicity.

Data were collected at five other occasions from these same participants over a period of 12 years. These restestings occurred at Years 2, 4, 5, 9, and 13 of the study. At each testing, the questionnaire was expanded and refined so that in Years 5, 9, and 13 a rather extensive assessment of many life areas was obtained.

The cross-sectional data for this study are from the last wave that was collected in 1988, when the participants were in their mid-twenties. Complete data were collected from 614 individuals from the original panel.

Geographic Coverage:
LA County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General Population, Youth
The Relationship Between Drug Arrests and Driving Risk

Sponsor: California Department of Motor Vehicles
Administration: California Department of Motor Vehicles
Contact Person: Cliff Helander
Telephone #: (916) 657-7033

Abstract:
This study looks at a subgroup of drug users who have been identified as such by their arrest for a drug violation, and evaluates the involvement of these drug arrestees in violations and accidents, as well as their accident culpability, relative to the general driving population.

Drug offender subjects included in this study were drawn from the California Department of Justice Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) adult and juvenile arrest reports for drug offenses in 1989. All California law enforcement agencies report each arrest. A control group was identified by adding one digit to the driver license number of each subject in the drug offense categories used in this study (providing a random sampling from the general population).

Geographic Coverage:
CA, all counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1989-ongoing

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General Population, Offender Population, Impact Section
Forms and Distributions of Alcohol Availability

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Prevention Research Center
Contact Person: Paul J. Gruenewald
Telephone #: (510) 486-1111

Abstract:
The general population survey of alcohol consumers performed in this study includes a screen for abstainers in the general population and an in-depth interview of users. Data collection is oriented toward developing a geographically stratified (58 regions) description of use throughout the state. Information included in the survey pertains to socioeconomic variables related to purchases and use of alcohol such as routine patterns of purchase and consumption and beverage preferences. Currently included are items pertaining to criminal victimization of users.

Geographic Coverage:
California, all counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1993, 1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
General Population, Minority Population
Etiology of Substance Use

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: USC, School of Medicine

Contact Person: Jean Richardson
Telephone #: (213) 342-2567

Abstract:
This study has followed a multi-ethnic cohort of students from 7th grade through approximately age twenty. Data collected includes use of all forms of substances, including tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and other substances. Factors associated with substance use including family interactions, self-perceptions, academic success, and depression are examined as covariates and predictors of increases or decreases in use.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, San Diego

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General Population, Minority Population, Youth
Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Problems In Marin County, California

Sponsor: Marin County Alcohol and Drug Programs
The Beryl Buck Trust- The Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems

Administration: The Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems

Contact Person: Thomas K. Greenfield
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
This general population survey provides estimates of alcohol and other illicit drug use and problems among members of the household population in Marin County. The study serves as a baseline survey to inform planning and evaluation activities and future directions at the Marin Institute. In addition, it provides timely data that is beneficial to other organizations interested in reducing the toll of alcohol and other drug problems.

Telephone interviews (using CATI) of the household population of Marin County, California were conducted between July and November, 1990. Random digit dial techniques were used to develop a probability sample. The general population sample was supplemented with a Latino oversample interviewed in January, 1991. In all, 1,985 adults residing in Marin households were interviewed. In addition, 300 face to face interviews were also conducted.

Together with demographic indicators, a wide range of standardized measures of alcohol, other drug use, and associated problems were included. In addition, many new policy, environmental, and community variables relevant to prevention strategies in the community were added.

Geographic Coverage:
Marin County, CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1991

Years of Collection:
1990-1991

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General Population, Minority Population
California Adult Survey of Health

Sponsor: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP)
Administration: Western Consortium for Public Health
Contact Person: Sue Holtby
Telephone #: (510) 644-3700

Abstract:
This general population survey oversamples for Latinos and Blacks and collects measures on patterns of use for alcohol and drugs. These measures include lifetime, annual, current, and injection drug use. In addition, this study utilizes the DIS for alcohol and drugs. The consequences of AOD use measured include dependence, need for treatment, medical problems, law enforcement problems, family problems, and DIS consequences/problems. The attributes of the population collected include: demographics, education, employment status, income, area of residency, general health status, prior AOD treatment, pregnancy, prior criminal history. Data collected from this study can be reported at the state level, as well as for Los Angeles and Northern California.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide, Los Angeles, Northern CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
General Population, Minority Population
Mexican-American Ethnographic Drinking Survey

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Prevention Research Center
Contact Person: K. Corbett, J. Mora, and G. Ames

Abstract:
This study explored the causes and dynamics of drinking among Mexican-American families. Based on census data, a study community within San Jose was identified for sample selection because of its high percentage of Mexican-Americans. To be eligible for inclusion in the sample, households had to meet all of the following criteria: 1) married couple with at least one child living at home; 2) husband between 25 and 65 years old; 3) husband with at least one Mexican-born parent; 4) husband born in the U.S. or lived in the U.S. at least 10 years; and 5) wife with some Hispanic ancestors. Respondents were surveyed in their homes using a formal standardized questionnaire. The survey includes information on alcohol consumption patterns (quantity and frequency), alcohol-related problems, attitudes towards drinking, as well as demographics, education level, employment status, and household income. Also collected were data on acculturation (ethnicity of current friends, attitudes about intermarriage, and language preference for reading and speaking).

Geographic Coverage:
San Jose

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1987

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
None
**Hispanic Alcohol Use Survey**

**Sponsor:** National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

**Administration:** UCLA

**Contact Person:** R. Cervantes, M. Gilbert, N. deSnyder, and A. Padilla

**Telephone #:** (213) 226-5284

**Abstract:**
This survey studied drinking patterns in a sample of recent immigrant and U.S.-born Latino young adults. Participants were recruited from two large community adult schools in the Los Angeles area with known large Latino populations. Those who volunteered to participate met in groups of 20–30 in school classrooms to complete the questionnaire. The survey includes information on drinking patterns (quantity and frequency), physical and mental health problems due to drinking and positive alcohol expectancies. Also contained in the survey is demographic (including religious orientation and years in the U.S.), educational, employment and household income information.

**Geographic Coverage:**
Los Angeles County

**Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:**
1985

**Years of Collection:**
1985

**Substances Included:**
Alcohol

**Cross-List:**
None
Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HHANES)

Sponsor: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
Administration: Westat, Inc.

Abstract:
The HHANES is a national study of health behaviors and health services utilization among the three major Latino groups residing in selected regions of the United States—Cubans, Mexicans, and Puerto Ricans. Those participating in the California sites were part of the Mexican-American sample residing in the Southwest. Both foreign and U.S.-born respondents were included. The survey used a multistage, stratified, cluster sample of the defined populations and oversampled Hispanics 6 months-19 years old and 45-74 years old. Eligible persons were interviewed in households and then made appointments for physical examinations in a mobile exam center. The HHANES includes information on lifetime, annual and current use of alcohol and illicit drugs, age of first use, heavy use, reasons for not drinking alcohol, tobacco use patterns, demographics, education, employment, income, physical characteristics, general health conditions, and utilization of health services.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Clara, Contra Costa and Alameda Counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1983

Years of Collection:
1982-84

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Asian-American Drinking Behavior

Sponsor: Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)
Administration: University of California, Los Angeles
Contact Person: I. Chi, J.E. Lubben, and H.H.L. Kitano

Abstract:
This study compared drinking patterns in samples of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Filipinos in Los Angeles, challenging the notion that Asian-Americans are abstainers, and the implication that different groups of Asians exhibit similar patterns of abstention and drinking. The sample was drawn primarily from Los Angeles telephone directories, based on the listings of their readily identifiable surnames. Since Filipinos have surnames which are largely Hispanic sounding, individuals were selected from Filipino organizations. All sample respondents were interviewed in their homes by interviewers of Asian ancestry. The survey contains information on drinking patterns (frequency and quantity), drinking attitudes, effects and reasons for not drinking, the Asian flushing reflex, participation in leisure time activities, socialization patterns, and alienation. Also included are demographics, education level, employment, household income, place of birth, language use, family background and religious orientation.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1982

Years of Collection:
1981–82

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
None
Japanese and Japanese-American Alcohol Consumption Survey

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); Japanese National Institute on Alcoholism
Administration: Alcohol Research Group
Contact Person: W. Clark, M. Hesselbrock, H. L. Caetano, and I. Chi

Abstract:
This study assessed effects of culture and local influences on social norms, and their influence on alcohol consumption. It compared samples of Japanese-Americans living in Oahu, Hawaii, Santa Clara County, and Los Angeles, with Japanese samples drawn from 3 sites in Japan and a sample of Caucasians residing in Santa Clara County. In the Japanese samples, respondents were randomly selected. In the U.S., selection of Japanese-American respondents consisted of a random sample of Japanese-sounding surnames pulled from the telephone book. In Oahu, selection was made using random digit dialing from three areas that had at least 30% Japanese surnames. The same technique was used to generate a comparison Caucasian sample. All sites used a modified version of the World Health Organization's Community Response Study questionnaire to interview respondents. The survey includes information on drinking patterns, drinking problems, cultural understanding of alcoholism, the Asian flushing reflex, and smoking behavior as well as demographics, education, household income, religious orientation and activity, and general health.

Geographic Coverage:
Santa Clara County, Los Angeles

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1984

Years of Collection:
1984

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
None
Alcohol Use Among Three Groups of Mexican-American Women

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Kaiser Permanente
Cal State University, Northridge

Contact Person: M. Jean Gilbert
Telephone #: (818) 564-3743

Abstract:
This study examines alcohol use among Mexican-American women who are professionals, blue-collar workers, and homemakers, and in particular examines patterns of alcohol use associated with acculturation. Preliminary findings suggest that occupational level is a major factor influencing patterns of alcohol use: professional women are more likely to be frequent drinkers than blue-collar workers or home-makers.

Geographic Coverage:
Southern California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Minority Population
Parents as Covariates to HIV Low and High HIV Risk Behaviors Among African-American Adolescents

Sponsor: University-Wide AIDS Research Programs
Administration: California State University, Hayward, Department of Sociology

Contact Person: Benjamin Bowser
Telephone #: (415) 508-1140

Abstract:
In this study, 112 randomly selected African American households with adolescents (15-19 yrs. old) will be recruited on face-blocks with public drug use and sales in the eastern corridor of Oakland, Ca. Parents and oldest adolescents will be interviewed separately, in face to face interviews conducted by African American age and sex appropriate interviewers. Data from these interviews will be used to assess the relative and comparative predictive significance of the AIDS Risk Reduction Model (ARRM), family communications and interaction factors, family structure and economic background.

Geographic Coverage:
East Oakland, CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-1995

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Minority Population, Youth
U.S. Mexicans and Alcohol

Sponsor: National Institute of Health (NIH);
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Prevention Research Center
Contact Person: Maria Luisa Alaniz
Telephone #: (510) 486-1111

Abstract:
The proposed project consists of the following research tasks carried out in two
purposively selected research sites: (1) An ethnographic study of community drinking
patterns which focuses on major institutional sectors of the community. The ethnography
includes a study of informal community leaders and formal community “elites” eliciting
their perspectives on the type and prevalence of alcohol related problems and prevention
strategies relevant for U.S. Mexicans in their community; and (2) Household interviews
with 400 randomly sampled U.S. Mexican residents of each site concerning the
respondent’s drinking patterns and behaviors, the prevalence of drinking related social
problems, the social contexts of drinking events, and resident’s assessment of the
effectiveness of prevention programs, both actual and proposed.

In summary, the research collects qualitative, archival, and quantitative survey data on
drinking behaviors, beliefs, and social networks of community residents and local
community leaders in order to first assess the relative weight of individual, contextual,
and community factors and then relate these findings to the design, implementation, and
management of local alcohol prevention programs and policies. The project’s findings
will have significance for alcohol researchers, prevention and treatment professionals,
community advocacy groups, and to U.S. Mexicans in communities where high risk
drinking takes place

Geographic Coverage:
Redwood City, Queen City, and Gilroy, CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1991, 1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Minority Population, Seasonal Agricultural, Ethnographic
Alcohol Consumption Among Older Persons in San Diego County

Sponsor: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Administration: San Diego State University Center on Aging
Contact Person: E. Percil Stanford, C.A. Molgaard, and C.M. Nakamura

Abstract:
This study is part of the Health and Lifestyles After 45 Project of San Diego State University’s Center on Aging. It was designed to examine the relationships between chronological age, health, and functional dependence among minority and non-minority older persons. Eligible respondents (adults over age 45) were randomly selected from the non-institutionalized adult population of 21 selected subregions of San Diego County. Two screening processes were used to recruit participants; a random-digit-dialing process, and door-to-door sampling of random block sections (both samples were selected from census tracks having an 18% or greater concentration of blacks and/or Mexican-origin Hispanics). Personal interviews were conducted with eligible respondents in their homes. The survey includes information on disabilities that limit normal daily activity due to illness or injury, including alcohol abuse, weekly alcohol consumption, smoking patterns, and use of medication as well as demographics, education level, employment status, and household income.

Geographic Coverage:
San Diego County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1989

Years of Collection:
1989

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
None
California Substance Use Survey (CSUS)

Sponsor: State Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General
Administration: Southwest Regional Laboratory (SWRL)
Contact Person: R. Skager, G. Austin, and S. Frith
Telephone #: (310) 598-7661

Abstract:
This survey is designed to monitor and provide information on alcohol and other drug use and related attitudes and experiences among the state’s secondary school students. Conducted biennially, a stratified, random sample of high schools, intermediate schools, and students (in the 7th, 9th and 11th grades) are selected. The first three survey administrations used the same sample of schools, however a new sample was drawn for the most recent administration. School-based, self-administered questionnaires are given to students to complete. Separate questionnaires are used for the upper grades (9 and 11) and lower grade (7). This survey includes information on frequency of use, age of first use, current use, heavy use, use in school, use while driving, perceived harm, peer and parental attitudes about use, associated problems and need for treatment, as well as effects of drug and alcohol education received. Also collected is sociodemographic information, school name and grade level, attitudes toward school in general and occurrences of delinquent behavior.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1991–92

Years of Collection:

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Youth Risk Behavior Survey-California (C-YRBS)

Sponsor: Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Administration: California Department of Education

Abstract:
As part of a program funded by the CDC, the California Department of Education conducts this survey in school districts throughout the state. The Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco school districts are excluded from the state survey because they get funding directly from the CDC to conduct their own surveys. The survey measures risk behaviors in students from 9th-12th grades. Using a cluster sampling technique, schools are randomly selected. Within each selected school, classrooms are randomly sampled and all students in a sampled classroom are asked to participate. Students complete standardized questionnaires on a number of risk behaviors. The survey contains information on HIV/AIDS related sexual behaviors, HIV/AIDS related drug use behaviors, age of first use, lifetime use, current use, tobacco use, general health habits, physical violence/gang involvement, suicidal thoughts, as well as basic demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco school districts
Statewide (excluding the above named school districts)

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1991

Years of Collection:
1988–1991

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Education Evaluation (DATE)

Sponsor: California Department of Education
Administration: Southwest Regional Laboratory (SWRL)

Contact Person: R. Skager
Telephone #: (310) 598-7661

Abstract:
This survey is designed to assess the implementation of DATE programs throughout California schools, assess the extent to which students (by grade level and risk group) have been exposed to prevention programs, and assess program impact on students' drug, alcohol and tobacco knowledge, attitudes and behaviors. Public school districts were randomly sampled, stratified on district size. Schools were randomly selected from each district and students randomly sampled from the selected schools. All students in grades 4–12 were eligible. Self-administered questionnaires (one instrument for grades 4–6 and another for grades 7–12) were monitored by project staff from the Southwest Regional Laboratory (SWRL). The survey includes information on frequency of use, age of first use, heavy use, need for treatment, tobacco use and experiences, attitudes and beliefs regarding alcohol and other drugs, and availability of, participation in and effects of DATE programs.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1991–1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Chronic Absentee Students and Dropouts in California

Sponsor: State Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General;
Administration: Southwest Regional Laboratory (SWRL)

Contact Person: Jordan E. Horowitz
Telephone #: (310) 598-7661

Abstract:
Commonly referred to as the Out-of-School Youth (OSY) survey, this study represents the most comprehensive effort to date in the nation to investigate drug use and drinking patterns of an extremely elusive population. Two communities were chosen (Oakland from Northern California and Anaheim from Southern California) which would provide ready access to relatively large numbers of youth and which would, together, reflect the state’s population as a whole. These communities had extensive dropout programs and outreach efforts which facilitated data collection. A combination of self-administered questionnaires in group settings and personal interviews were used depending on the situation and subpopulation being surveyed. The survey includes information on lifetime use, frequency of use, current use, age of first use, heavy use, injection use, reasons for use, perceptions of risk, prior treatment, associated criminal behavior, and prior criminal history (including gang affiliations). The survey also collected demographic information, school attendance, reasons for not attending, reasons for not living at home, time spent in shelters or on the street, as well as attitudes toward returning to school.

Geographic Coverage:
Oakland and Anaheim communities as primary sites, secondary sites were: Los Angeles (Hollywood), San Diego, San Francisco for homeless, shelter, street youth, and 8 dropout recovery programs around CA.

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Cross-National Irish/American Comparison of Drinking Patterns Among Adolescents

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Prevention Research Center
Contact Person: Joel Grube
Telephone #: (510) 486-1111

Abstract:
An investigation of drinking patterns among Irish and American youth was undertaken by surveying post-primary students in Dublin and high school students from schools in Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Mateo Counties. A sample of schools was obtained in each country and then a grade level was randomly selected within each school. The sample of schools in the U.S. was stratified by size, socioeconomic make-up, and ethnic mix. The sample of schools in Ireland was stratified by type of school, size, and sex mix. The data were collected using anonymous self-administered questionnaires in school settings. The same questionnaires were used in both countries. The survey contains information on lifetime, annual and current use of alcohol, frequency of use, quantity usually consumed, age of first use, heavy use, drinking and driving, problems resulting from drinking, attitudes, expectancies, normative beliefs, and general demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo Counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1991-1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Alcohol and Other Drug Experiences of Castro Valley High School Students in 1987 and 1990

Sponsor: Alameda County Alcohol and Drug Programs
Administration: Clew Associates

Contact Person: Fred Wittman
Telephone #: (510) 642-0813

Abstract:
This survey was undertaken as part of a community prevention planning project to better understand the alcohol and other drug problems facing young people in the Castro Valley community. The entire student population of Castro Valley High School was surveyed in each of the two years (1987 and 1990). The survey was administered during the school day. A class period was utilized that is normally used for administrative matters affecting the entire student body. The survey was administered at the same time in all classes, to all students in each class, by the classroom teacher. The identical 4-page questionnaire was used in both years. Information was gathered on frequency of use, current use, age first drank alcohol, sources of alcohol, means of obtaining alcohol, associated physical and social problems, frequency of attending parties where alcohol is served, and ideas regarding prevention. Also collected were student demographics and length of time residing in the community.

Geographic Coverage:
Community of Castro Valley in Alameda County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1987, 1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Preventing Others From Driving Drunk

Sponsor: UCLA
Administration: UCLA

Contact Person: Jerome Rabow
Telephone #: (310) 825-4424

Abstract:
This study attempts to identify the conditions under which persons intervene to prevent another from driving drunk. This study also looks at the situation and means of prevention, type of person, type of situation, type of intervenee, as well as looking at the intervention from the point of view of the intervenee.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1986-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Youth
Anti-Drug and Gang Initiative

Sponsor: Sacramento City Council
Administration: EMT Associates, Inc.

Contact Person: Joel Phillips
Telephone #: (916) 363-9415

Abstract:
The City of Sacramento awarded a contract to conduct an Anti-Drug and Gang Initiative Study to (1) identify the incidence and prevalence of drugs and gangs in Sacramento; (2) develop a comprehensive local resource directory listing of all relevant agencies and organizations which work toward anti-drug and gang activities; (3) provide alternative anti-drug and gang strategies to Sacramento focusing on better use of existing resources, identification of funding, and an action plan for implementation and evaluation; (4) design a comprehensive public awareness and education strategy for implementation throughout Sacramento; and (5) make recommendations regarding networking among existing programs, organizations, citizen groups, task forces, and other targeting delinquent gang countermeasures.

Geographic Coverage:
Sacramento

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth, Impact Section
Understanding Adolescent Violence

Sponsor: California Wellness Foundation
Administration: RAND
Contact Person: Phyllis Ellickson
Telephone #: (310) 393-0411

Abstract:
The purpose of the proposed research is to expand understanding of the causes and correlates of adolescent violence and thereby provide needed information for developing and improving programs aimed at reducing its prevalence. The study’s specific aims are: (1) to develop a cross-sectional profile of violent adolescents at age 18, exploring the interface between violence and other public health problems (drug and alcohol use, drug trafficking, emotional well-being, early parenthood, and school failure), social and familial relationships, and demographic characteristics; (2) to trace the relationship between different types of violent activity at age 18 and the use of alcohol and other drugs during early, middle, and late adolescence; (3) to characterize the risk and protective factors for subsequent involvement in youth violence, and to assess the unique contribution of alcohol and other drug use to violent behavior; (4) to examine the role played by socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and gender in violent behavior and its relationships with other public health problems; (5) to evaluate the implications of the findings for the development of effective policies for prevention, intervention, and control strategies, and to ensure a wide dissemination of the results to appropriate public health, education, and criminal justice professionals, public policymakers, and the research community.

This project will use data from a six year study of over 4500 adolescents from California and Oregon. The data cover a panel of youth followed from grades 7 through 12 and include students from a variety of community, school, and family environments. The data will be used to describe the contemporaneous interface between violence and other public health problems, including alcohol or other drug use; define different types of violent and delinquent activity as found in the sample; and predict later involvement in violent actions as a function of alcohol and drug use and other factors measured in early and mid-adolescence.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1984-1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth, Minority Population, Prevention Program Population
Patterns and Problems of Alcohol Use Among Adolescents

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: RAND

Contact Person: Phyllis Ellickson/Ron Hays
Telephone #: (310) 393-0411

Abstract:
This study will provide information to help identify youngsters at high risk of harming themselves or others because of their drinking, and will help inform strategies to prevent this from happening. The specific goals of the study are to examine the relationship among different indicators of adolescent alcohol use and misuse, to characterize the nature and extent of patterns of alcohol use and misuse in a sample of West Coast adolescents, to identify risk and protective factors for different forms of alcohol misuse, and to examine the effects of alcohol use and misuse on emotional well-being, deviance, and school problems.

These goals will be addressed through analysis of data originally gathered to evaluate Project ALERT, and experimental drug prevention program. This longitudinal database tracks 4,500 adolescents from grades 7 through 12 at 30 schools in California and Oregon.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1984-1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth, Minority Population, Prevention Program Population

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California Youth Survey of Substance Use, Dropping Out, and Other Risky Behaviors

Sponsor: California Department of Education and Health Services (CDEHS)
Administration: Southwest Regional Laboratory
Contact Person: Jordan Horowitz
Telephone #: (310) 598-7661

Abstract:
The need to develop a more comprehensive understanding of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, as well as other related problem behaviors among school dropouts, prompted two key state agencies to co-sponsor a major survey of these high risk behaviors among dropouts statewide. The principal goals of this study are to provide data which will allow these agencies to better determine the extent and nature of ATOD use among California youth; improve prevention and intervention programs targeting ATOD abuse, dropping out, and other problem or risky behaviors; and help develop other health and social service programs that these youth may require.

The data collection methods for this study are based on those employed in the 1992 Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Chronic Absentees and Out-of-School Youth, which proved highly effective. The survey targets two dropout subpopulations: recovered dropouts (attending alternative programs) and unrecovered dropouts (not enrolled in any program).

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth
A Longitudinal Study of Personality and Cognitive Development

Sponsor: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Administration: UC-Berkeley, Psychology Department

Contact Person: Jack Block
Telephone #: (510) 642-5292

Abstract:
A longitudinal study of 130 children studied from age 3, and their parents. Assessed at ages 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 18, and 23. Another assessment is planned beginning Fall 1995. This study has identified nursery school personality characteristics that predict subsequent drug usage at age 14 and age 18. This longitudinal study has had many scientific publications in journals concerned with development and personality.

Geographic Coverage:
N/A

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth
Southeast Asian Gangs and Drugs Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: Institute for Scientific Analysis
Contact Person: Dan Waldorf/Dr. Geoffrey Hunt
Telephone #: (510) 865-6225

Abstract:
The purpose of this study was to identify all the known S.E. Asian youth gangs in San Jose and then, using ethnographic methods and S.E. Asian researchers, develop sufficient rapport with gang members to conduct short term field observations of their turf and undertake interviews with selected informants. Having completed the systematic field observations, 100 gang members were interviewed. Utilizing both a quantitative pre-coded schedule and an in-depth focused interview guide, both instruments having been developed in a previous study on gangs and drugs, the patterns of drug use, the patterns of drug sales, the use of weapons, inter-gang relationships, and especially conflict and violence were explored. The information from these interviews will be used in conjunction with field observations, information from San Jose narcotics/violent crimes unit and from other San Jose city officials, information from community activists and residents and finally information from drug prevention specialists.

Geographic Coverage:
Santa Cruz

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth, Ethnographic
Social and Familial Components of Combined Use of Alcohol and Other Drugs in a Youthful Population

Sponsor: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP)
Administration: UCLA/Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences Neuropsychiatric Institute

Contact Person: Robert H. Coombs
Telephone #: (310) 825-0165

Abstract:
This grant provided for a three wave 36 month longitudinal study on the use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana/hashish and other drugs by a population of children and adolescents ranging in age from 9 to 17 at the time of the first interview. Research subjects consisted of 900 individuals, 450 youth and an equal number of parents. An equal number of males and females and persons of Anglo and Hispanic origin were included in the sample. Subjects lived in Oxnard, California and contiguous communities.

Ethnographic methods were used in assembling the sample for this study. Because the study concentrated on illegal behaviors, youth were sought at places less identified with the "straight" world, e.g., schools. Hence, subjects were recruited off the streets at a number of locations, mainly at Boys' Clubs. This approach led to a non-random sample from which precise generalizations to larger populations is not possible. However, a study of the demographic characteristics of subjects showed them not to be appreciably different form the population from which the sample was drawn.

Interviews were completed with youthful subjects and their parents at 18 month interviews beginning in July of 1978. Time one interviews were completed with all subjects (450 youth and one parent) during July 1978-January 1979. Ninety percent (400 families) were located and successfully interviewed at time two. Nearly 80% of the original 450 families (352) were contacted and interviewed at time three.

Geographic Coverage:
Oxnard, CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1982

Years of Collection:
1978-1982

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth, Minority Population, Ethnographic
Perinatal Substance Exposure Study (PSES)

Sponsor: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP); Office of Perinatal Substance Abuse
Administration: University of California, Berkeley School of Public Health; Western Consortium for Public Health

Contact Person: Elaine Zahnd
Telephone #: (510) 644-9300

Abstract:
This study was commissioned to obtain accurate population-based estimates of the number of substance-exposed infants born in California and the demographic profiles of their mothers. Maternity hospitals in the state with 10 or more deliveries during fiscal year 1991 constituted the sampling frame. The number of subjects sampled within the selected hospitals was directly proportionate to the number of births within the hospital. In each hospital, nurses on the labor and delivery units were trained by project staff to collect a urine sample from each subject and to record basic demographic information onto a data collection form. The study was completely anonymous; the subjects did not know they were participating in a research project. Data was collected a single time over a seven month period. The survey includes information on drugs administered prior to collection of urine, results of the urinalysis, mother’s self-reported current tobacco use, prenatal care history, and basic demographic and medical information.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide sample; 10 largest population counties (Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara); 10 California Health Service Areas

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Perinatal Impact of Cocaine, Amphetamine and Opiate Use Study

Sponsor: University of California, Davis
Administration: UC-Davis Medical Center
Contact Person: K.M. Gillogley, A.T. Evans, and R.L. Hansen

Abstract:
The results of a universal urine toxicology screening program, and the medical records of women admitted to the Perinatal Unit at UC Davis, were retrospectively reviewed. Assays for cocaine, amphetamines and opiates were carried out on urine samples of all admitted women. The newborn infants were also tested if the mother's toxicology screen was positive or if the infant exhibited withdrawal or chemical dependency symptoms. The interval of study was one year and drug-exposed cases were matched to controls for race and nearest discharge date. The study contains information on the toxicology results, mother's history of drug use, current alcohol and tobacco use, obstetric history, prenatal care, any pregnancy complications, and general demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Sacramento area

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1988

Years of Collection:
1987–88

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Perinatal Needs Assessment

Sponsor: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP);
Office of Perinatal Substance Abuse
Administration: Western Consortium for Public Health

Contact Person: Elaine Zahnd
Telephone #: (510) 644-9300

Abstract:
The Perinatal Needs Assessment (PNA) has generated information on the social and economic circumstances, use patterns, self-reported service needs, and recent treatment experiences of pregnant women who are heavily involved with alcohol and other drugs and who use publicly funded social, health, or criminal justice services. This study helps fill the gap between general population surveys and clinical or institutional studies. The orientation of the PNA is to allow respondents to articulate experiences and needs from their own point of view as much as possible.

The study was conducted in two California counties, selected for contrasting populations and service configurations: Alameda County, a populous San Francisco Bay Area county with a large inner city, and Fresno County, a major agricultural Central Valley county. The sample size was set at 400 respondents. Recruitment and interviewing of pregnant women was conducted at a range of public social service, public health, and criminal justice agencies and organizations.

PNA developed a screening threshold for inclusion in the study: in the year before discovery of pregnancy, amount of alcohol used, amounts of drugs used, self-reported CAGE problems for alcohol, and an adapted CAGE screen for drugs. It was estimated, based on research and the pilot phase, that 1200 women would have to be screened to achieve the desired sample size of 400. The final study sample consists of 401 pregnant women fifteen years and over who met the threshold and completed the long questionnaire.

It should be emphasized that because the PNA is not a prevalence study but a needs assessment focused on low-income public agency clients, the study population does not represent all delivering women in California, or all women of any ethnicity, region, or age group.

Geographic Coverage:
Alameda County, Fresno County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
N/A

Years of Collection:
N/A

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Pregnant Women
San Francisco Drug Use Profiles Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: University of California, San Francisco

Contact Person: J. Watters, Y. Cheng, and J. Lorvick

Abstract:
In this study, investigators examined the relationship of HIV serostatus to drug use profiles in populations of clinical and nonclinical intravenous drug users (IDUs) in San Francisco. Potential respondents were recruited for screening from street locations and drug detox clinics. Recruitment was controlled to insure a representative sample of females, Blacks, Hispanics, and IDUs not enrolled in treatment. Respondents completed a structured interview and donated a blood sample. The study contains information on current drug use, frequency of use, injection use, needle-sharing habits, drug preferences, current drug treatment status, prior treatment history, number of sexual partners in past 5 years, other sexual risk behaviors, and general demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1987

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Urban Health Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
        State Office of AIDS
        City of San Francisco
Administration: UCSF
Contact Person: Alex Kral, MS
Telephone #: (415) 476-3400

Abstract:
The Urban Health Study is a semiannual survey of IDUs recruited in natural settings in three inner city communities in San Francisco, and the Prevention Point syringe exchange program records. During the December 1986-June 1989 cross sections, IDUs in two 21 day drug detoxification clinics were also sampled. Communities chosen for study were selected for high densities of IDUs relative to other San Francisco neighborhoods, as indicated by review of drug treatment program admissions, drug arrest data, and ethnographic studies.

The main outcome measures utilized are use of syringe exchange program and self reported data regarding sources of syringes, frequency of injection, initiation into drug injection, and frequency of syringe sharing.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1987-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
IV Drug Users, Substance Abuse Program Populations
Epidemiologic Research Studies of AIDS and HIV Infection

Sponsor: Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Administration: California State University, Hayward, Department of Sociology

Contact Person: Benjamin Bowser
Telephone #: (415) 508-1140

Abstract:
This project is designed to investigate the HIV seroprevalence of African American IDU’s in Santa Clara County (San Jose-East Palo Alto). HIV risk behaviors will be explored by user social networks.

Geographic Coverage:
San Jose, East Palo Alto

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-1996

Substances Included:
Cocaine/crack, Heroin

Cross-List:
IV Drug Users, Minority Populations
Epidemiologic Studies of HIV Infection

Sponsor: Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Administration: Institute for Health Policy Studies
School of Medicine
UC San Francisco

Contact Person: Carl Word
Telephone #: (510) 883-0103

Abstract:
In this study, out of treatment IDU’s are being recruited for a study of seroprevalence and seroincidence of HIV, syphilis, and TB in San Jose, California. After six months, clients return for HIV testing and counseling. The study, a cooperative agreement, is conducted in seven sites in the U.S. Attention is directed at access to sterile needles and rates of HIV infection.

This study contains measures of AOD use patterns (lifetime, annual, current, age of first use, heavy use, history of drug use, injection use), as well as measures for consequences of AOD use (dependence, need for treatment, medical problems, and family problems), and measures for demographic information, education, employment, income general health status, HIV status, TB status, and prior AOD treatment.

Geographic Coverage:
Santa Clara County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-1996

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
IV Drug Users
Examining Drug Injection Techniques-Virus Transmission Risk

Sponsor: Administration: University of California University-wide AIDS Research Program

Contact Person: Rachel Anderson Telephone #: (916) 734-8292

Abstract:
The goal of this study is to examine in detail, the techniques of drug injection in a small sample of heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine injection drug users (IDU) in the Sacramento and San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan areas. This examination will focus particularly on elements of injection behavior which carry a potential risk of HIV transmission.

It will not be possible for this research project to encompass all the esoteric forms the behavior may take. Instead, the study hopes, through the examination of approximately 40 "shooting sessions" (20 sessions in each metropolitan area), each of which involves between 2 and 8 IDU, to get a reasonably complete view of the range of IDU injection behavior.

IDU subjects will be recruited through the Community Health Outreach Worker (CHOW) contacts. Subject cooperation will be sought in "a study to see just how people like you do drugs." The purpose of the study, including its HIV risk-reduction aspect, will be explained in detail to them. If they agree to participate, they will be given a structured tape-recorded interview about the details of injection techniques "among your circle of friends".

After the interview, the subject will be asked to assist in carrying out an "Observation Activity" at the next convenient injection drug use session in which she/he participates. Depending on the circumstances, one of the three versions of the Observation Activity will be employed: (1) A member of our staff will accompany the subject to the session and will carefully observe the techniques of drug injection; (2) A member of our staff will use a video camcorder to record the injection techniques, with appropriate steps taken to preserve anonymity; or (3) The subject will be trained in the use of the camcorder, and asked to videotape the injection session, again with caution taken to preserve anonymity. After the Observation Activity is completed, the IDU participants will be given cash payments for their time and trouble.

Geographic Coverage:
Sacramento and San Francisco

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-1995

Substances Included:
Drugs

Cross-List:
IV Drug Users, Ethnographic/Qualitative Populations
Course of Homelessness Among the Seriously Mentally Ill

Sponsor: National Institute on Mental Health (NIMH)
Administration: RAND

Abstract:
This is a study that examines the course of homelessness among adults in Los Angeles County. A cross-sectional probability sample of homeless men and women were drawn from shelters, meal programs, and the streets in both inner-city and suburban areas. A baseline interview was administered to all participants and a longitudinal panel was followed up over 14–18 months. The survey contains information on lifetime use, current use, age of first use, heavy use, dependence, problems relating to use, need for treatment, prior treatment, amount spent on alcohol and drugs in the past 30 days, history of homelessness, ever hospitalized for mental illness, area of residency, employment, income, education, general health condition, and demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1990–1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
The STAR Project: Course of Homelessness Among Adults and Families in Alameda County, CA

Sponsor: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Administration: Alcohol Research Group (ARG)

Contact Person: Marjorie J. Robertson, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
This is a study of alcohol and drug abuse disorders as they are associated with homelessness. A probability sample of homeless adults from suburban and inner-city areas in Alameda County were surveyed. The study is longitudinal in design and the data were collected in three waves: baseline, at 5 months, and at 15 months. Women were oversampled. The study contains information on lifetime use, current use, dependence, mental health status, criminal history, childhood experiences, social support, general health status, and demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Alameda County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1991–1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Homeless
Homeless and Housed Families in Los Angeles County

Sponsor: Janss Foundation
Administration: RAND; UCLA School of Public Health
Contact Person: D. Wood, R.B. Valdez, T. Hayashi, and A. Shen
Telephone #: (310) 393-0411

Abstract:
Homeless families in the 10 largest and busiest shelters in Los Angeles were compared with housed poor families in an effort to understand the events that lead to family homelessness. The ten shelters sampled were those that received 80% of all family shelter referrals in Los Angeles during the 3 months preceding the study. A complete population sampling was attempted in the 5 smaller shelters that had a 10-family capacity and every other family was sampled in the 5 larger shelters. The housed poor population was drawn from a systematic sampling of families presenting to four welfare offices in Los Angeles. Respondents were chosen on the basis of a match for the geographical distribution of the "last stable address" of the homeless families. Personal interviews containing the same questions were conducted with both the homeless and the housed poor family respondents. The survey was conducted a single time and includes information on abuse of drugs and/or alcohol, history of drug and/or alcohol abuse, history of physical or sexual abuse, mental illness in family of origin, history of hospitalization for mental illness, spousal mental illness history, spousal criminal history, education level, family income, housing costs, housing histories, events leading to loss of housing and general demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1988

Years of Collection:
1987–1988

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Homelessness as a Health Risk in Los Angeles County

Sponsor: National Institute on Mental Health (NIMH)
Administration: University of California, Los Angeles, School of Public Health
Contact Person: R.H. Ropers and R. Boyer
Telephone #: (310) 825-5773

Abstract:
This study was designed to assess the effects of homelessness on an individual's health. Individuals were sampled in six sites. Five of the six sampling areas were shelters or soup lines and the sixth was a parking lot. Three of the six sites were systematically sampled and three were census sampled. Women were oversampled in the census sampled group. In December 1983 and in May 1984, trained volunteers conducted in-depth interviews with respondents using the Basic Shelter Interview Schedule, a 200-item instrument. The study contains information on drug and alcohol use patterns, criminal history, criminal victimization, physical and mental health status, homelessness history, economic and employment history, welfare status, education level and demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1984

Years of Collection:
1983–1984

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Health and Use of Health Services of Homeless Adults

Sponsor: Veterans Administration
Robert Wood Johnson Clinic Scholars Program
Administration: University of California, Los Angeles

Contact Person: L. Gelberg, L.S. Linn, and B.D. Leake
Telephone #: (310) 206-8929

Abstract:
The purpose of this community-based survey of homeless adults was to examine the factors associated with homeless persons' use of mental health services. The study population was divided into three groups: those who had been hospitalized for mental illness, those who had received outpatient mental health services, and the group who had not used mental health services. A census sample of those meeting the definition of homeless in each of nineteen sites was targeted for interview. Face-to-face interviews were conducted in an area of relative privacy within a site. The survey contains information on current drug/alcohol use, frequency of alcohol use, alcohol and/or drug problems, prior criminal history, arrests for alcohol-related problems, age at arrest, duration of homelessness, suicide attempts, psychiatric hospitalizations, outpatient visits for mental/emotional problems, mental health center visits in the preceding month, employment status, education level, and general demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles (Westside)

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1985

Years of Collection:
1985

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Los Angeles Inner-City Homeless Study

Sponsor: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
Contact Person: P. Koege and M.A. Burnam
Telephone #: (310) 393-0411

Abstract:
This study looked at a proportion of homeless individuals exhibiting psychiatric disorders and/or substance use disorders, and compared them with the general homeless population. A probability sample of sheltered and non-sheltered homeless individuals representing the downtown Los Angeles inner-city homeless population was drawn. Personal interviews were conducted a single time. The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale and the NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule were used to identify individuals with depression and/or mental disorder diagnoses. The survey includes information on lifetime and current alcohol/drug abuse, dependence, general health status, utilization of mental health/medical services, income sources, vulnerability to victimization, support from family and others, patterns of mobility, place of first homelessness, reason for first homeless experience, length of current episode, number of times homeless, education level, and general demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1985

Years of Collection:
1984–1985

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Homeless Research Project of San Diego

Sponsor: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Administration: San Diego State University
Contact Person: R. Hough and A. Crowell

Abstract:
This project is one of 6 research demonstration projects which will evaluate the effectiveness of rendering comprehensive support services, coordinated with independent housing for severely and chronically mentally ill homeless persons. A group of mentally ill homeless adults who met stringent selection criteria were randomly assigned to one of four experimental conditions. Selection criteria included recent history of drug use, presently committed to drug-free lifestyle and never arrested for sale/manufacture of illegal drugs. Participants were recruited through a variety of outreach services. Those meeting the selection criteria were administered a baseline survey and enrolled in the 12 month intervention study. Follow-up interviews were conducted at 6 and 12 months. The survey contains information on mental health history, health care use, homelessness history, alcohol use, drug use, independent living skills, severe mental illness diagnosis, general health history, employment history, and demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
San Diego

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1991-1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Stanford Survey of Homeless in Santa Clara County

Sponsor: The Valley Foundation; Community Foundation of Santa Clara County; John Arrillaga Foundation; Komes Foundation

Administration: Stanford University

Contact Person: M. Winkleby

Abstract:
This survey was designed to examine medical and psychiatric impairment as an antecedent to homelessness. A cross-section of adults were selected from the National Guard armories in Santa Clara County that provide approximately one half of all shelter beds in the county. Potential respondents were asked to participate in a 58 question survey on their first night in the shelter. The homeless population was compared to three nonhomeless populations: adults from the California Epidemiologic Catchment Area Study, adults from the 1980 California census representing the general domiciled population, and a subgroup of San Jose adults from the 1980 census representing an impoverished domiciled population. The survey was conducted a single time and includes information on lifetime use of drugs on a daily basis for two weeks or more, alcohol abuse, adult medical disorders, hospitalization for mental disorders, physical injuries/illnesses, severity of homelessness, adverse childhood events, and general demographics. In addition, this study examines how homeless adults living with children differ in sociodemographic characteristics, adverse childhood experiences, and addictive and psychiatric disorders from homeless adults who were not living with children.

Geographic Coverage:
Santa Clara County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1989–1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
The UCSF San Francisco County Homeless Study

Sponsor: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)  
Administration: University of California, San Francisco

Abstract:  
This study was designed to identify risk behaviors for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases in the homeless population, and to assess their relationship to drug and alcohol use. A representative sample of homeless adults was drawn from meal programs and shelters county-wide and interviewed using standard instruments (the DIS based on DSM-III-R criteria). The study contains information on current use, heavy use, route of administration, health status, sexual behaviors, knowledge of HIV, and general demographics.

Geographic Coverage:  
San Francisco County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:  
1991

Years of Collection:  
1991

Substances Included:  
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:  
None
Homeless Adolescent Survey in Hollywood

Sponsor: California Department of Mental Health (CDMH); National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Administration: Alcohol Research Group

Contact Person: M. Robertson, M. Greenblatt, P. Koegel, P. Mundy, and J. Robertson

Abstract:
The purpose of this survey was to compile a standardized empirical assessment of the alcohol use patterns of homeless adolescents, including those outside of traditional service settings, and to examine how alcohol abuse contributes to homelessness among adolescents. A nonprobability sample of twenty-one service providers was surveyed to identify sites where homeless adolescents congregated. Homeless adolescents were defined as being minors (under age 17) who had spent the previous night in a formal shelter, in an improvised shelter, or on the streets. All potential respondents were screened for selection. Face-to-face interviews, using a comprehensive survey instrument (the Homeless Adolescent Interview Schedule) designed for this study, were conducted over a five-week period. The survey contains information on first use of alcohol, source of first drink, annual use, current use, reasons for choosing alcohol over drugs or drugs over alcohol, alcohol problems, motivations for current use, alcohol treatment history, alcohol problems and treatment histories among relatives, mental health status, physical health status, homelessness history, family history, criminal history, education level, home location, and demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Hollywood

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1987

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Homeless, Youth
Review of California's Program for the Homeless Mentally Disabled

Sponsor: California Department of Mental Health (CDMH)
Administration: RAND
Contact Person: G. Vernez, A. Burnam, E. McGlynn, S. Trude, and B. Mittman
Telephone #: (310) 393-0411

Abstract:
An evaluation of California's Program for the Homeless Mentally Disabled was conducted as part of a state mandate. The purpose was to determine the number of homeless in each county, provide a profile of their demographics and location, estimate the prevalence of severe mental disorders in the population, and describe the service needs. The evaluation had three separate components: 1) a survey of the homeless population, 2) programmatic case studies, and 3) telephone surveys of county mental health directors and homeless coordinators, service agencies' directors, and advocates. A probability sample of homeless persons, those in and not in shelters, was selected and interviewed. Interviews with staff who had direct contacts with the homeless mentally disabled population were conducted as well as a review of written documents and other programmatic forms that helped define clients and services. Respondents in 17 counties were interviewed by telephone for the third component of the study. The homeless survey includes information on demographics, area of residence, use of services, history of homelessness, a screener for serious mental illness and substance abuse, and interviewer observations. The programmatic case studies include information on program location, capacity, maintenance and appearance, program intent, population target, and indicators of success. The telephone surveys include information on areas of underservice, estimates of homeless population, community awareness and service gaps.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, Alameda, Yolo, Orange Counties (homeless population survey)

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1987

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Homeless, Mentally Ill
Physical Health and Medical Care in a Homeless Cohort

Sponsor: Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR)
Administration: UCLA, Department of Family Medicine

Contact Person: Lillian Gelberg
Telephone #: (310) 206-8929

Abstract:
The goal of this study is to define and determine predictors of the natural course of physical health status, health services utilization, and self-reported compliance with prescribed treatment among a community cohort of homeless adults. Particular attention was given to documenting the effects of mental illness, substance abuse, and changes in housing (i.e. and exit or reentry into homelessness). The results will lead to a better understanding of factors that facilitate or hinder medical treatment among homeless persons and how to develop effective interventions to address their medical treatment needs.

A stratified representative sample of 480 homeless adults in two Los Angeles sites, was interviewed and underwent limited screening physical examinations every 6 months for 18 months. Respondents rated their perceived general and current health status, and reported physical functional status, restricted activity days, and five serious physical symptoms. They were also evaluated for the presence of four specific monitored health conditions that are highly prevalent within this population, cause pain or worry to the respondent, are potentially disabling, or if untreated, could have serious health consequences: high blood pressure, vision impairment, and skin/foot disorders will be examined at 6 month intervals, and tuberculosis at the first and last data collection. Respondents who screened positive were advised to seek medical care and were given a list of health facilities that provide free services.

Geographic Coverage:
LA County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1992-1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Homeless, Mentally Ill
Evaluation of Treatment Options for the Dually Diagnosed

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: RAND Corp.
Contact Person: Audrey Burnam
Telephone #: (310) 393-0411

Abstract:
This NIAAA-funded study was designed to evaluate treatment programs serving a homeless, dually diagnosed (mental illness and substance abuse) population. Study participants were randomized across one control and two treatment groups. Study treatment groups included a residential program and a nonresidential program; both programs are designed to serve a dually diagnosed homeless population. Data collection was done in the Spring of 1991 through the Summer of 1992, and involved face to face interviews with 280 study participants in Los Angeles County to be tracked in the course of data collection. The study participants were all adults who were homeless during the course of the study or who had had unstable living arrangements in the six months prior to the start of the study, and who had serious mental illness, and met study criteria for alcohol and drug dependence.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1991-1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Dually Diagnosed, Homeless/Transient, Substance Abuse Program Populations
Inmate Substance Abuser Profile

Sponsor: California Department of Corrections (CDC)
Administration: Offender Information Services Branch

Abstract:
As part of the development of a comprehensive substance abuse service delivery system, the California Department of Corrections initiated a study to estimate the prevalence of substance abuse among inmates in CDC institutions. Results were used to develop a profile of the substance abuser which was used to design a delivery system for addressing the population’s needs. Profile information was taken from a 1990 CDC Offender Information Services Bureau survey, which randomly sampled 6% new male and 33% new female felon admissions to the system. Additional data was drawn from CDC disciplinary reports and statistical information relevant to the nature of parole violations. The survey contains information on drug use history, alcohol use history, current use, under the influence at time of offense, drug and drug related offenses, parolees admitted to drug treatment programs, number of IVDUs, number of HIV cases (for each CDC site), pregnant female inmates, and demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Prevalence of Drug Use Among Felony Probationers

Sponsor: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
Administration: National Association of Criminal Justice Planners

Abstract:
The Bureau of Justice Statistics sponsors a data collection series, the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), which is designed to compile nationally representative statistical data from samples of persons convicted of felonies in state courts. It is administered every two years and includes several California counties in its sample. In 1986, a study by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners examined a sample of convicted felony offenders sentenced to probation that year in 32 urban and suburban counties, using the NJRP. This study contains information on probationers convicted of drug offenses, whether they had a drug abuse problem (as recorded by the probation department), whether they were ordered to alcohol or drug abuse treatment as part of their probation, and if they were ordered to submit to random drug testing. Data were also collected on employment, education, income, criminal history, and demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Ventura Counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1986

Years of Collection:
1986

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
California Prisoners and Parolees

Sponsor: California Department of Corrections (CDC)
Administration: California Department of Corrections (CDC)

Abstract:
The California Department of Corrections maintains data bases of information on felon prisoners and parolees, civil narcotic addict inpatients and outpatients, and other populations under its jurisdiction. This is a large, ongoing collection of data from multiple entry points within the Corrections Department. The collection contains information on total population movements into and out of institutions; felons newly received from court (offense category, most serious drug used, alcohol and other drug history, county/area of admission, demographics); parole violators returned with new commitment; inmate in-house infractions; parole movements; and other populations' offenses and demographics (including Civil Narcotic Addict Program).

Geographic Coverage:
State level

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1950-present (data on convicted felons and nonfelons)
1967-present (data on civilly committed narcotic addicts)

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Offender Populations, Service System Response
Census of Adult Correctional Facilities

Sponsor: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
Administration: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Abstract:
This census obtains current information on the nation's correctional facilities and inmate population. Facilities were included if they were staffed with state or federal employees; housed primarily state or federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on the reference date. The census is conducted on a periodic basis (approximately every 5 years) and is a complete enumeration. Questionnaires were mailed to facility respondents, followed by mailed reminders and telephone calls. An addendum on drug control activities in state and federal facilities was included for the first time in the 1990 census. The census contains information on interdiction activities in operation, inmate urine surveillance, number of inmates using illegal drugs based on current or prior use, results of urinalyses, testing policies for staff members and inmate treatment programs and capacities. Also included are inmate population numbers and demographics, facility characteristics, health and safety conditions, and expenditures.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Offender Populations, Service System Response
A Study of Major Mental Disorders in California Prisons

Sponsor: California Department of Corrections (CDC)
Administration: Norman & Cotton/Arthur Young/ Standard Consulting Corporation Consortium
Contact Person: Thomas K. Greenfield
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
This research was mandated to fill the gap of systematic psychiatric epidemiological data on the California prison population for use in projecting mental health service needs.

Usable diagnostic interviews were completed with a total of 413 inmates in California Department of Corrections (CDC) institutions and camps. The sample was drawn over a seven week period starting July 6, 1987. A computer-generated random sample list with an oversample to allow for nonresponse was supplied by CDC's Estimates and Statistical analysis Section for each institution one week prior to on site interviews.

A modified version of the DIS III was used. Sections of the DIS assessing major disorders usually considered reflective of SMD such as Organic Brain Syndrome, Schizophrenia, and the Affective (Mood) Disorders were included in the California DIS. Additional sections included those diagnosing "neurotic" conditions: Obsessive-Compulsive, Post Traumatic Stress, and Somatization Disorders; Phobias, Panic, and Generalized Anxiety Disorder. The primary omission, following the statutory language authorizing the research, was personality (character) disorders such as Antisocial Personality, Pathological Gambling, and Psychosexual Dysfunction. Conversely, the extensive alcohol abuse/dependence and substance abuse/dependence sections of the questionnaire were retained.

A comprehensive set of inmate demographics and background characteristic data was obtained and chart reviews conducted for those diagnosed by the DIS as SMD. Amenability to mental health services during and after incarceration were assessed, as were self reports of attempts to access mental health services.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1987

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Offender Populations, Mentally Ill
Profiling The Needs of California's Female Prisoners

Sponsor:
National Institute of Justice (NIC)
Robert J. Presley Institute for Correction Research and Training

Administration:
Department of Criminology
California State University, Fresno

Contact Person: Barbara Owen
Telephone #: (204) 278-5715

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to learn more about women who are presently in correctional institutions. Participants in the study were randomly selected from a list of all women serving time in California. The study attempts to create a profile of the characteristics, needs and opinions of women who are incarcerated in California. AOD use and patterns were measured in this study, including lifetime, annual, age of first use, heavy use, history of drug use, and injection use, for both alcohol and drugs. In addition, the study contains measures for dependence, need for treatment, prior AOD treatment, and general demographic information.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Offender Populations
Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)

Sponsor: National Institute of Justice (NIJ); California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
Administration: UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center (Los Angeles); San Diego Association of Governments (San Diego); Santa Clara Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (San Jose); University of California, Davis (Sacramento)

Abstract:
This study investigates the level of drug use among male and female arrestees in a number of cities in the United States. Three California cities are included. On a quarterly basis, data are obtained through voluntary urinalysis and personal interviews with arrestees in central booking facilities. Arrestees were selected from all currently in custody. Male arrestees charged with offenses other than possession or sale of drugs are oversampled. The survey includes information on self-reported lifetime use, current use, age of first use, heavy use, injection use, urinalysis results, treatment history, need for treatment, dependence, current arrest charge, most serious arrest charge, as well as demographics, employment status, education received, and number of sexual partners in the last year.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, Sacramento

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1987–present (Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose)
1993 (Sacramento)

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Expanded California Drug Use Forecasting Program

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)  
California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs  
Administration: UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center

Contact Person: T. Kiku Anon  
Telephone #: (310) 825-9057

Abstract:
This study investigates the level of drug use among male and female arrestees in a number of cities in the United States. Three California cities are included. On a quarterly basis, data are obtained through voluntary urinalysis and personal interviews with arrestees in central booking facilities. Arrestees are selected at one point in the evening from all currently in custody. Male arrestees charged with offenses other than possession or sale of drugs are oversampled. The survey includes information on self-reported lifetime use, current use, age of first use, heavy use, injection use, urinalysis results, treatment history, need for treatment, dependence, current arrest charge, most serious arrest charge, as well as demographics, employment status, education received, and number of sexual partners in the last year.

Geographic Coverage:
Selected Counties: Alameda Contra Costa Orange Riverside San Bernardino Santa Cruz, Oakland, Kern, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Ventura, Fresno

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-95

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Pregnant Women, Offender Populations, IV Drug Users
Work and Drinking Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Prevention Research Center

Contact Person: Genevieve Ames, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (510) 486-1111

Abstract:
This study is designed to estimate the effects of occupation and the workplace on drinking behavior through a prospective design that comprises three annual surveys of selected work groups interleaved with ethnographic analysis to maximize the validity and utility of our findings for future prevention programming. The telephone interviews will include items on working and the workplace, identification and description of a person's social network, and the individual's involvement with his or her immediate and extended family and with voluntary pursuits and organizations.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-1997

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Workplace Populations, Minority Population, Ethnographic
Social Control and Alcohol in The Workplace

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Prevention Research Center

Contact Person: Genevieve Ames
Telephone #: (510) 486-1111

Abstract:
This study seeks to identify and describe processes of social control in the workplace that discourage permissive drinking norms and reduce alcohol related problems. As an opportune extension of a study of a traditional American factory producing large durable goods, the present research concerns another heavy assembly plant with fewer alcohol problems, which is managed in a style strongly influenced by Japanese industrial management. In this plant, a powerful system of social control of alcohol use and alcohol-related problems in the work environment is comprised of such elements of the workplace culture as ideologies and cooperative working relationship of the company and union, clearly defined alcohol-related policies, the team-oriented organizational structure of workers and the responsibilities of the union and management leaders who handle alcohol problems. The study's vigorous qualitative and quantitative methodological approach combines observations in the plant and work on the line, ethnographic interviews with over fifty members of the factory's union and management (from assemblers to the company president), archival record collection and a survey interview of 750 employees.

Geographic Coverage:
n/a

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1993-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Tobacco

Cross-List:
Workplace Populations, Minority Populations, Ethnographic
Los Angeles Women's Health Risk Study

Sponsor: National Institute of Child Health and Development (NICHD)
Administration: RAND Corp.

Contact Person: Sandy Berry
Telephone #: (310) 393-0411

Abstract:
The purpose of this study was to interview and draw blood samples from prostitutes in Los Angeles County to study HIV risk factors and seroprevalence levels. The study completed face-to-face interviews with (914) randomly selected street prostitutes, call girls and escorts. Over 1,500 women were approached for eligibility screening, of whom 89% were successfully screened. Of those who said that they were eligible, 93% completed an interview. Over 600 women also supplied blood samples (drawn by trained phlebotomists) to be tested for HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1991

Years of Collection:
1990-1991

Substances Included:
Drugs and Alcohol

Cross-List:
Sex Workers
San Francisco Sex Workers Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: Institute for Scientific Analysis

Contact Person: D. Waldorf and S. Murphy
Telephone #: (415) 647-4200

Abstract:
This study provides information about the needle-sharing practices of intravenous drug users (IDUs) in a population of male sex workers from the Tenderloin District of San Francisco. Respondents were recruited through a chain referral method and were selected if they could be categorized as either hustlers or call men. Knowledgeable interviewers tape recorded interviews lasting between 2 1/2 and 4 hours. The survey contains information on injection use, needle-sharing practices, reasons for sharing, HIV testing and AIDS diagnosis, use of shooting galleries, education level, type of sex worker (hustler or call men), sexual identity, and general demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Tenderloin area of San Francisco

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1989

Years of Collection:
1989

Substances Included:
Drugs

Cross-List:
IDU
Assessment of Substance Abuse Needs and Resources Among Gays and Lesbians in San Francisco

Sponsor: Lesbian and Gay Needs Assessment Task Force
Administration: EMT Associates, Inc.

Contact Person: Joel Phillips
Telephone #: (916) 363-9415

Abstract:
Conducted a comprehensive assessment of substance abuse needs and resources in the San Francisco gay and lesbian communities.

Geographic Coverage: San Francisco

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected: 1991

Years of Collection: 1990-1991

Substances Included: Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List: Gay and Lesbian
Alcohol and Drug Use Among Adults in Solano County

Sponsor: The Solano County Board of Supervisors
The Solano County Department of Mental Health, Division of Substance Abuse

Administration: Ken Fleming and Associates

Contact Person: Ken Fleming

Abstract:
During the late spring 1981, a telephone survey was conducted to collect data on alcohol and drug use among Solano County residents. This data was to be used to estimate the prevalence of alcohol and drug use in the County and to identify which segments of the population have the highest alcohol and drug use.

Telephone numbers were randomly generated and eligible respondents randomly selected. Interviews were conducted both in English and Spanish and the sample design was designed to oversample for minorities. The instrument contained measures on frequency and quantity of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use, as well as general demographic information, and measures on the impact and consequences of drug and alcohol use. A total of 431 interviews were completed.

Geographic Coverage:
Solano County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1981

Years of Collection:
1981

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Rural, General Population, Minority Population
Solano County Drug and Alcohol Comparison Survey

Sponsor: The Solano County Board of Supervisors
          The Solano County Department of Mental Health, Division of Substance Abuse

Administration: Polaris Research and Development and The Center for Applied Local Research

Abstract:
In early 1991, a telephone survey of 677 residents was conducted by Polaris Research & Development and The Center for Applied Local Research. This survey was intended to provide information that would be utilized for the County’s Drug and Alcohol Master Plan and would, as much as possible, enable comparisons with the Fleming Survey of 1980.

Geographic Coverage:
Solano County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Rural, General Population, Minority Population
Amador County Student Drug Abuse Survey

Sponsor: Amador County Public Health Services
Administration: Ken Fleming and Associates
Contact Person: Ken Fleming

Abstract:
This survey was one of many components of a drug abuse needs assessment conducted by
the Amador County Public Health Department, Office of the Substance Abuse Program
Coordinator.

A one-page student drug use survey questionnaire was developed using as a model one
developed by the San Mateo County Schools, where it has been administered annually for
the past 10 years. The questionnaire collects information on the sex, grade level, and
frequency of use during the past school year of nine groups of substances. These include:
alcohol, caffeine, depressants, inhalants, marijuana, narcotics, nicotine, psychedelics, and
stimulants. The questionnaire was administered to all students in grades seven through
twelve. A total of 1341 students completed the survey.

Geographic Coverage:
Amador County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1979

Years of Collection:
1978-1979

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Rural, Youth
IV Drug Use, Methadone Maintenance, and AIDS

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: Institute for Scientific Analysis
Contact Person: Marsha Rosenbaum, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (415) 921-4987

Abstract:
The first major aim of the continuation of this study is to examine the impact of public defunding and cost maintenance on IDU’s in and out of treatment. The second major aim of the proposed continuation is to explore the reasons for increased HIV risk among female IDU’s relative to their male counterparts and to examine gender-specific barriers to methadone maintenance. Employing a primarily quantitative methodology, five waves of data collection from 233 IDU’s in and out of treatment initiated during the current project will be completed and used to test a number of key hypotheses: the relationship between the cost of methadone and recruitment and retention; the relationship between gender and HIV risk; and the relationship between gender and recruitment into and attrition from methadone maintenance. Multiple and logistic regression techniques will be used to test within time hypotheses and two-way repeated measures analysis of co-variance procedures will be employed to test over-time models. Qualitative data will also be used to glean a fuller understanding of the relationship between the cost of methadone maintenance and recruitment and attrition and to examine the nature of the gender-HIV risk and gender treatment status relationships.

This study contains measures of AOD use patterns (lifetime, annual, current, age of first use, heavy use, history of drug use, injection use), as well as measures on the impact on law enforcement, primary health care, mental health care, and availability of AOD, and measures for dependence, need for treatment, medical problems, and family problems. Finally, in addition to demographic information, this study also collects data on education, employment status, income, area of residency, general health status, HIV and TB status, prior AOD treatment, pregnancy, and prior criminal history.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco, Alameda County, Marin County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1990-1995

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Program Populations, IVDU, Impact Section
A Clinical Trial of Drug Abuse Day Treatment

Sponsor: NIDA
Administration: Walden House
The Institute for Health Policy Studies, University of California, San Francisco

Contact Person: Ethan Nebelkopf, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (510) 638-8036

Abstract:
A descriptive and evaluative study of the day treatment model as applied to substance abuse treatment will be completed during project year 01. In the initial phase, 90 clients admitted to day treatment will be recruited and assessed at baseline using a series of core measurements. These participants will be followed into subsequent project years, up to 18 months post admission, using a repeated measures design.

A randomized clinical trial, comparing effectiveness of day treatment and residential treatment models will be completed during project years 02 and 05.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1990-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
IV Drug Users, Substance Abuse Program Populations
Correlates of Success Following Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Veteran's Administration Medical Service, San Diego
UC, San Diego

Contact Person: Sandra A. Brown, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (619) 552-7563

Abstract:
This study evaluated the functioning of 142 teens for two years following treatment for substance abuse. Adolescent drug and alcohol outcome was examined in relation to functioning on five major life domains: academic involvement, interpersonal problems, emotional well being, family relations, and social and occupational activities. Results of this investigation reveal that psychosocial functioning is associated with adolescent post-treatment drug and alcohol use.

Geographic Coverage:
Metropolitan San Diego

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1986-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth, Substance Abuse Program Populations
Adolescent Alcohol Treatment: Recovery Patterns

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Veteran's Administration Medical Service, San Diego
UC, San Diego

Contact Person: Sandra A. Brown, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (619) 552-7563

Abstract:
166 adolescents in inpatient substance abuse treatment programs were assessed for withdrawal and dependency symptoms following two weeks of abstinence. Adolescents in the study were polysubstance abusers with average lifetime use of four different drugs in addition to alcohol and tobacco use. An average of ten withdrawal symptoms were reported by the substance abusing adolescents. The most frequently reported symptoms were disturbances in mood, but they also reported high levels of physiological withdrawal and cognitive impairment during withdrawal. Adolescents who used alcohol most heavily in addition to comparable levels of drug use had a significant increase in withdrawal symptoms reported. Heavy tobacco use also resulted in significant increase in withdrawal symptoms. These findings highlight the importance of assessing adolescent substance abusers for withdrawal from and dependency on multiple substances.

Geographic Coverage:
Metropolitan San Diego

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1986-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Youth, Substance Abuse Program Populations
Project PALS (Positive Adolescent Life Skills)

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: UCSD Medical Center/Family and Preventive Medicine

Contact Person: Diane Ferreira, MSW
Telephone #: (619) 294-3733

Abstract:
The purpose of this five year research demonstration project is to evaluate the effectiveness of two experimental drug treatment programs for two groups of adolescents: (1) pregnant adolescents who are using drugs or who are at risk for using drugs, and (2) non-pregnant adolescents who are either using drugs or at risk for using drugs and who are at risk for pregnancy.

Teen participants are assessed at five major points during the project: pretreatment, mid-treatment, post-treatment, 3-months following treatment, and 12 months following treatment. They are asked to complete several questionnaires which assess psycho-social variables ranging from depression to social network support. At each assessment point the teens are interviewed regarding demographic information and social skill competency. At each assessment point all teens are also tested for drug use by means of urine analysis.

Geographic Coverage:
San Diego County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1991-1995

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Treatment Population, Prevention Program Population,
Evaluating The Intensive Case Management Project (ICMP)

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)
          State of CA DAPO
          Probation Department-LA County

Administration: UCLA-Drug Abuse Research Center

Contact Person: Virginia Gil
Telephone #: (310) 825-9057

Abstract:
This study will measure the effectiveness of intensive drug treatment and legal supervision, and the effectiveness of a co-case management approach in the treatment of drug and alcohol addicts on formal probation. The project will include 3 phases of data collection: a baseline (1st month in treatment and two follow-ups (6 and 12 months). Participants will be drawn from the King Drew Drug and Alcohol Program. The project is scheduled to start on 4/94.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-1997

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Treatment Program Population
Juvenile Offender Treatment Initiative: Los Angeles Drug Program Enhancement Project

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)
California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP)
Probation Department-LA County

Administration: UCLA-Drug Abuse Research Center

Contact Person: Virginia Gil
Telephone #: (310) 825-9057

Abstract:
This evaluation includes two components: process and outcomes. The process evaluation will provide historical documentation of the design, implementation, and development of the program. The outcomes evaluation will include a baseline interview (the first month of treatment) and two follow-ups (6 and 12 months).

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County (Pico-Union Area)

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-1997

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Program Population, Youth, Arrestees
The Lifestart Perinatal Services Program

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
Administration: Center Point, Inc.
Contact Person: Sushma Taylor, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (415) 454-7777

Abstract:
Center Point, together with the Marin Treatment Center, Pregnancy to Parenthood Family Center and the Alcoholism Council of Marin, are conducting a cooperative and collaborative program to provide drug treatment to low-income pregnant and postpartum women in Marin County California. The program coordinates or augments existing services in order to identify members of the target population and provide them with treatment.

Services provided under this project include outreach and education to identify drug abusing and postpartum women, case management and assessment to help link them to prenatal care and ancillary services, day and residential drug treatment, and parenting education and child services.

The initial target population is women who are on Children’s Protective Services and Probation caseloads and who have been ordered to receive drug treatment either under the terms of a family reunification plan or as a condition of probation. The secondary target population will be all other low-income, drug abusing pregnant and postpartum women in the County.

Geographic Coverage:
Marin County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1991-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Program Population, Pregnant Women
Critical Populations Program

Sponsor: Office for Treatment Improvement (OTI)
Administration: Center Point, Inc.

Contact Person: Sushma Taylor, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (415) 454-7777

Abstract:
This program proposes to provide comprehensive drug treatment for ethnic minorities through service enhancements to provide increased access to treatment for ethnic minorities, expanded detoxification services, enriched residential treatment services, and improved post-treatment (aftercare) programming.

Services provided under this project include: (1) targeted outreach to the Black and Hispanic communities; (2) medically supervised residential drug detoxification (including HIV/AIDS testing and counseling); (3) family/collateral therapy and social skill training for clients in residential treatment; and (4) comprehensive aftercare services including therapy (group, individual and family) and satellite housing.

These enhancements are designed to offer comprehensive drug treatment services to increased numbers of Blacks and Hispanics, retain them in treatment, and offer post-treatment support to promote favorable treatment outcomes.

Evaluators conducted an outcome evaluation utilizing a successive groups time series design. Outcome data regarding retention rates and client composition were analyzed over a five year period.

Geographic Coverage:
San Rafael, Marin County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1992-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Program Population
Evaluation of the Consortium For Perinatal Recovery (CPR)

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
Administration: EMT Associates, Inc.
Contact Person: Lynne P. Cannady
Telephone #: (916) 363-9415

Abstract:
EMT Associates Inc., conducted an evaluation of a perinatal demonstration project based on a case management model. This was a four county project funded by OSAP.

In addition to collecting data on drug use and patterns of use, demographic data and data on history of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse and prior AOD treatment were also collected.

Geographic Coverage:
Shasta, Butte, Tehama, Siskiyou Counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1990-1991

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Treatment Population, Impact
Evaluation of Born Free Perinatal Substance Abuse Program

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
Administration: EMT Associates, Inc.

Contact Person: Lynne P. Cannady
Telephone #: (916) 363-9415

Abstract:
The Born Free Program is an education, intervention, and outpatient treatment program for women screened as having a considerable risk for substance use during pregnancy.

This evaluation collects data on drug use and patterns of use, as well general demographic information, and other data such as prior AOD treatment.

Geographic Coverage:
Contra Costa

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1992-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Program Population
Characteristics of Telephone Applicants to a Residential Rehabilitation Program for Homeless Veterans

Sponsor: Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA)
Administration: Palo Alto Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Contact Person: Andrea L. Seidner, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (415) 493-5000, ext. 2592

Abstract:
This study gathered descriptive data on 163 individuals who applied by telephone to a residential rehabilitation program for homeless veterans between March and August 1988, and compared these data with general veteran and homeless populations. Methodology utilized allowed access to both the literally homeless and individuals who were residentially unstable including those who were institutionalized or in temporary housing during the study’s sampling time frame. It also allowed a description of homeless veterans who are likely to use rehabilitation services, as only those with the desire and ability to inquire about services were studied.

Subjects for the general veteran comparison group were derived from the 1987-88 Current Population Survey (Department of Veterans Affairs) which consists of actual or estimated data on primarily nonhomeless veterans. Data on veterans in California were used for all comparisons except one, education, for which only national data were available. Subject for the general homeless comparison group were from a study by Koegel and Bumam (1987).

Geographic Coverage:
Palo Alto, CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1988

Years of Collection:
1988

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Substance Abuse Program Population, Homeless, Veterans
San Diego Intercollegiate Impaired Driving Initiative

Sponsor: California Office of Traffic Safety (COTS)
Administration: University of California, San Diego
Contact Person: Barbara Ryan
Telephone #: (619) 294-3319

Abstract:
In January 1994, UCSD initiated an 18 month pilot project, funded by the California Office of Traffic Safety, to reduce the incidence of alcohol impaired driving among the nearly 40,000 students attending four San Diego higher education institutions. The project is an outgrowth of the San Diego Area Intercollegiate Consortium for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drugs.

The overall goal of the OTS pilot project is to prevent premature death, disability, property damage, and social disruption arising from alcohol and other drug related cases involving any of the nearly 40,000 students attending four pilot institutions.

Project funds will support the part time efforts of a campus mentor and five students at Mesa College, Miramar College, University of San Diego, and the University of California, San Diego. In addition, Palomar College will participate in the project through its Comet Center for Prevention. Students will receive training in data collection, media advocacy, and responsible alcoholic beverage service practices and be critically involved in all elements of project activities. In addition, UCSD has retained Michelle Johnston, a graduate student in SDSU's School of Public Health, as the project campus organizer with responsibility for overseeing project activities at each campus and overall project management.

In addition to general demographic information, this study contains measures for AOD use patterns (annual, current, heavy use), measures on the impact on law enforcement, and availability of AOD, and measures on dependence, medical problems, law enforcement problems (including arrests), and family problems.

Geographic Coverage:
San Diego

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994-1995

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Prevention Program Population, Youth

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AIDS Program for Addicted/Homeless Minority Women

Sponsor: Department of Health Services (DHS); National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: UCLA School of Nursing
Contact Person: Adeline M. Nyamathi, RN, PhD, FAAN
Telephone #: (310) 825-9404

Abstract:
This four year longitudinal project assesses the effect of long term education and counseling with 200 homeless and drug addicted women at risk for HIV infection and their 200 significant others. Four variations of two counseling approaches are being evaluated.

A culturally sensitive, reliable and valid Coping Assessment Instrument Packet (CAIP) will be utilized for the pretest and the six, twelve, and twenty four month post-test assessment of coping outcome as measured by decreased utilization of high risk behaviors; increased utilization of risk reducing behaviors; increased knowledge and utilization of quality coping responses; decreased emotional and physical distress experienced; increased knowledge and utilization of personal and community resources; improvement in knowledge and attitudes of AIDS and HIV infection; and reduced seropositivity. The relationship between the counseling programs, the factors affecting coping, and coping outcome will be evaluated.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1991-1995

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Prevention Program Population
Counseling/HIV Testing for At Risk Minority Women

Sponsor: Department of Health Services (DHS);
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: UCLA School of Nursing
Contact Person: Adeline M. Nyamathi, RN, PhD, FAAN
Telephone #: (310) 825-9404

Abstract:
The purpose of this project is to compare the effects of two counseling delivery systems on coping outcome of Black and Hispanic women at risk for HIV infection.

A culturally sensitive, reliable and valid Coping Assessment Instrument Packet (CAIP) will be utilized for the pretest and the six, twelve, and twenty four month post-test assessment of coping outcome as measured by decreased utilization of high risk behaviors; increased utilization of risk reducing behaviors; increased knowledge and utilization of quality coping responses; decreased emotional and physical distress experienced; increased knowledge and utilization of personal and community resources; improvement in knowledge and attitudes of AIDS and HIV infection; and reduced seropositivity. The relationship between the counseling programs, the factors affecting coping, and coping outcome will be evaluated.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1988-1995

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Prevention Program Population
Project ALERT

Sponsor: Conrad Hilton Foundation
Administration: RAND
Contact Person: Phyllis Ellickson
Telephone #: (310) 393-0411

Abstract:
Project ALERT (Adolescent Learning Experiences in Resistance Training) is a school based smoking and drug prevention program based on the social influence model, which adapts methods found promising for preventing cigarette use to other substances. It also draws heavily on the Health Belief Model and Bandura's self efficacy theory of behavior change.

Project ALERT is designed for seventh graders, a group vulnerable to social influences but not yet heavy users of cigarettes or other drugs. The program's goal is to prevent both experimentation with drugs and transition to regular use. It seeks to motivate young people to resist pressures to use these substances and help them develop the skills to do so.

Beginning in the fall of 1984, Project ALERT was tested in seventh grade classrooms in 30 West Coast schools (California and Oregon). Schools were statistically matched to achieve a balance on cigarette, marijuana, and alcohol use, and on other variables such as race/ethnicity, school size, and type of community.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1990

Years of Collection:
1984-1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs

Cross-List:
Prevention Program Population, Youth, Minority Population
Evaluation of the YES (Youth Educational Services) Program

Sponsor: CA Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
Administration: EMT Associates, Inc.
Contact Person: Lynne P. Cannady
Telephone #: (916) 363-9415

Abstract:
Under a subcontract with the UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center, EMT Associates is evaluating a pilot program targeting out of school youth. The program focus is education and employability. The evaluation is tracking student participants in their program, to determine the impact of computer training, recreational, mentoring, and other program components of this high risk population.

In addition to obtaining demographic information on the participants, measures of AOD use patterns were included as well as use of alcohol and drugs.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1993-1996

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Prevention Program Population
Evaluation of Head Start Family Service Centers

Sponsor: Administration of Children, Youth, Families, DHHS
Administration: EMT Associates, Inc.
Contact Person: Lynne P. Cannady
Telephone #: (916) 363-9415

Abstract:
Two pilot Family Service Centers (FSCs) were opened in 1993 in rural Lake County, to provide literacy, employment, and alcohol and other drug services to parents of children enrolled in the local Head Start programs here. The evaluation will focus on tracking the individual progress of program participants, including detailed case studies. In addition, EMT is providing the on site interviewers for the national evaluation conducted by Abt Associates, Inc.

In addition to collecting general demographic information from program participants, this evaluation has also collected data on AOD use patterns, substances of use, need for treatment, and prior AOD treatment.

Geographic Coverage:
Lake County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1992-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Prevention Program Population
Life Stressors, Social Resources, and Late-Life Problem Drinking

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)  
Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Health Services  
Research and Development Service  
Administration: Stanford University Medical Center  
Contact Person: Rudolph Moos  
Telephone #: (415) 858-3996

Abstract:  
A screening survey was conducted to obtain initial information on drinking problems and health from men and women between the ages of 55 and 65 who had recently contacted one of two large medical centers. Patients were not recruited from alcoholism treatment programs at either center. In all, 5,125 individuals filled out screening surveys; 4,308 of these surveys were adequately completed. Screening criteria were developed to identify (a) individuals with current and/or past drinking problems, and (b) a comparison group of individuals with no current or past drinking problems (non-problem drinkers). Respondents who indicated that they had never consumed alcohol were not selected for the comparison sample because the personal and social characteristics of abstainers are likely to make them an inappropriate comparison group. Of the 609 individuals selected for the comparison group, 84.4% consumed alcohol at least once a week.

A total of 1,914 individuals were excluded as potential respondents because they failed to meet the screening criteria. An additional 76 individuals were eliminated as sampling quotas were filled. Contacts by telephone were attempted with the remaining potential respondents (N=2,318), and 2,217 (96%) of them were actually reached; 2,125 (96%) of these individuals agreed to participate. With intensive telephone and mail follow-through efforts, 1,884 (89%) of the individuals who agreed to participate completed the data collection procedures.

Because this study selected respondents who had sought health services and because abstainers and very light drinkers were excluded from the sample, this is not a representative sample and cannot provide general prevalence rates of late-life problem drinking. However, the sample does not differ widely from community samples with respect to health characteristics.

Geographic Coverage:  
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:  
1989

Years of Collection:  
1989

Substances Included:  
Alcohol

Cross-List:  
Health Service System Population

-92-
The Burden of the Illness of Alcoholism in a Managed Care Setting

Sponsor: DuPont Merck Pharmaceutical Co.
Administration: UCSF, School of Nursing

Contact Person: Dorothy P. Rice
Telephone #: (415) 476-2771

Abstract:
The study proposed will provide information on the social, medical, and cost effects of both alcohol abuse and dependence, and problem drinking in a large HMO. To provide more information, this study will survey a random sample of 11,000 members of the Kaiser Permanente Health Plan of Northern California, who are 18 years or older and have been a contiguous member of the plan for the past two years. These Health Plan members will be asked standard questions from previously validated instruments regarding the amount and frequency of their alcohol use in the past year and the past month, the severity of any social or medical problems resulting from their level of alcohol use, as well as general information on the nature and severity of adjustment problems in seven areas of life function: medical status, and health services utilization. Comparable information about health care utilization patterns outside of the KPMCP system over the past two years will also be collected. More detailed information will be collected from members who meet threshold criteria for problem drinking and/or mental health problems. About 10-20% of the 11,000 members of the plan will meet these criteria. Findings from this study will provide information pertinent to determining the health care needs and service costs for people with various severity levels of alcohol problems who are cared for by managed care health service organizations.

Geographic Coverage:
Northern California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Health Service System Population
Kaiser Permanente Urgent Care Clinic Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Alcohol Research Group

Contact Person: Cheryl Cherpitel
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
This study examines the associations of drinking patterns and problems to injury vs. noninjury status among emergency room patients presenting in Kaiser's Urgent Care Clinic. Probability samples of patients were breathalyzed and interviewed regarding self-reported consumption (within 6 hours prior to injury or illness), usual drinking patterns and alcohol related problems.

Geographic Coverage:
Contra Costa County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Health Service System Population
Contra Costa County Primary Care Clinic Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)  
Administration: Alcohol Research Group

Contact Person: Cheryl Cherpitel  
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:  
A probability sample of 393 patients attending all county-operated primary care clinics in Contra Costa County were breathalyzed and interviewed regarding drinking patterns and alcohol problems. These data are compared with those obtained from a representative sample of over 3000 respondents living in the same county.

Geographic Coverage:  
Contra Costa County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:  
1988

Years of Collection:  
1988

Substances Included:  
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:  
Health Service System Population
Contra Costa County Kaiser Permanente Emergency Room Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) Administration: Alcohol Research Group

Contact Person: Cheryl Cherpitel Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
This study examines the associations of drinking patterns and problems to injury vs. noninjury status among emergency room patients presenting in Kaiser’s ER. Probability samples of patients were breathalyzed and interviewed regarding self-reported consumption (within 6 hours prior to injury or illness), usual drinking patterns and alcohol related problems.

Geographic Coverage:
Contra Costa County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1989

Years of Collection:
1989

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Health Services Population
Contra Costa County Coroner Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Alcohol Research Group

Contact Person: Cheryl Cherpitel
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
Data from a probability sample of casualty patients treated at a county hospital emergency room during a 1 year period (N=1124) are compared to data from this study which collected data from coroner reports of all fatalities arising from unnatural causes (N=304). Data were collected on demographic characteristics, causes of casualty (fall, laceration/puncture wound, motor vehicle, fire, ingestion, other cause), place of injury, and alcohol and drug use prior to the event. Alcohol and drug use data were obtained by toxicology screening of blood upon autopsy in the coroner sample.

Geographic Coverage:
Contra Costa County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1987

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Health Services Population, Impact
Contra Costa County Casualty Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Alcohol Research Group

Contact Person: Cheryl Cherpitel
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
A probability sample of 1494 adult casualty patients sampled in four hospitals in a single California county were breathalyzed and interviewed regarding the cause of injury, drinking prior to the injury, quantity and frequency of usual drinking, frequency of drunkenness and prior alcohol-related accidents.

Data were collected on demographic characteristics, causes of casualty (fall, laceration/puncture wound, motor vehicle, fire, ingestion, other cause), place of injury, and alcohol and drug use prior to the event. Alcohol and drug use data were obtained by breathalyzer and self reports in the ER sample.

Cause of casualty in relation to alcohol consumption variables was analyzed separately in gender and age specific categories. Falls were found to be positively associated with quantity of drinking and frequency of drunkenness among males, but not females. Significant associations of drinking patterns with other causes of injury were not apparent, which may be due to the small number of cases for analyses, as well as to other variables not examined here including severity and type of injury. The findings of this study are important as they contribute to a better understanding of alcohol's role in casualty occurrence, and to specifying those at risk for particular kinds of injuries. These findings also point to the need for additional research on alcohol and causes of injury.

Geographic Coverage:
Contra Costa County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1987

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Health Services Population
Contra Costa County Four-Hospital Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Alcohol Research Group
Contact Person: Cheryl Cherpitel
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
This study involved San Francisco General Hospital (n=2516) and four hospitals representative of a nearby California county (n=3609). In this study, patients were breathalyzed and interviewed regarding self-reported alcohol consumption 6 hours prior to the injury or illness event, usual drinking patterns and alcohol-related problems. Injuries were found to be positively associated with breathalyzer readings, self-reported consumption prior to the event and more frequent heavy drinking in both samples. In the county sample injuries were also positively associated with more frequent drunkenness, symptoms of alcohol dependence and loss of control and prior alcohol-related accidents. The SFGH sample had higher rates than the county sample on all alcohol variables and both samples reported higher rates of alcohol-related problems than that found in U.S. general population surveys.

Geographic Coverage:
Contra Costa County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1985

Years of Collection:
1985

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Health Services Population
San Francisco General Hospital Emergency Room Study

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: Alcohol Research Group

Contact Person: Cheryl Cherpitel
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:
This study of emergency room admissions at San Francisco General Hospital was undertaken to analyze the association of drinking patterns and problems with injury status. A 20% probability sample of patients admitted to the emergency room around-the-clock over a 60 day period was interviewed. Interviews were completed on 75% of those admitted (N=1896). Of these, 29% (N=555) were admitted to the emergency room for injuries, with drinkers more likely than abstainers to be admitted for injuries. Differences were found in the quantity and frequency of usual drinking and frequency of drunkenness for type and cause of injury and for prior alcohol-related accidents. Little difference was found between the injured and noninjured on social consequences of drinking or experiences associated with alcohol dependence and loss of control over drinking. Both injured and non-injured in this population reported much higher rates of frequent heavy drinking and alcohol-related problems than that found in the general population which may have masked additional associations of drinking patterns and problems with injury status.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1985

Years of Collection:
1984-1985

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Health Service System Populations
Alcohol Consumption and Multiphasic Health Checkup Findings

Sponsor: Alcoholic Beverage Medical Research Foundation, Baltimore,
Administration: The Permanente Medical Group, Inc. (Division of Cardiology)

Contact Person: Arthur L. Klatsky, M.D.
Telephone #: (510) 596-6537

Abstract: This is an ongoing series of epidemiological studies of all levels of alcohol use in relation to health measures and outcomes. Baseline data were collected from 1964 to 1986 from members of a large HMO. There have been cross-sectional studies, and reports of hospitalization and mortality. These studies have produced 80+ publications, mostly in medical journals.

Geographic Coverage:
Bay Area

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1964-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Health Service System Population
Health and Use of Health Services of Homeless and Low Income Domiciled Clinic Patients

Sponsor: Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR)
Administration: UCLA, Department of Family Medicine
Contact Person: Lillian Gelberg
Telephone #: (310) 206-8929

Abstract:
Data was collected on indicators of mental health status and substance abuse among 214 homeless and 250 domiciled but impoverished patients who sought care in a community medical clinic in a California Beach community. Although both groups had a high prevalence of problems, homeless patients were significantly more likely to have been hospitalized for alcohol and mental problems, to have been arrested because of drinking, and to have experienced delirium tremens. Homeless persons were also more likely to have made a suicide attempt, to have experienced recent psychotic symptoms, and to be dissatisfied with life. The findings of this study suggest that primary medical care settings serving the poor and homeless may present an excellent opportunity for delivering mental health services and that psychiatrists should expand their involvement in such settings.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles (Westside)

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1987

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Health Service System Population, Homeless, Poor
Epidemiological Study of Marijuana and Health

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program

Contact Person: Stephen Sidney, M.D., M.P.H.
Telephone #: (510) 450-2108

Abstract:
This is a retrospective (historical) cohort study to determine the association of self-reported marijuana use with a variety of health outcomes, including respiratory disorders and injuries. The study cohort is composed of 79,200 members of Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program (KPMCP) who were age 15 to 49 years when they underwent multiphasic health checkups at two KPMCP facilities between 1979 and 1986, and completed questionnaires detailing their past and current use of tobacco products and marijuana. We will ascertain cancer incidence and the occurrence of hospitalizations through 1993 in Kaiser Permanente facilities using computer-stored data validated by chart review. We will ascertain mortality through 1992 using the California Automated Mortality Linkage System (CAMLIS). We will ascertain outpatient morbidity during a three-year period after the MHC by review of Kaiser Permanente medical records for doctors visits in 4,500 cohort members.

Analyses are being performed to determine the relationship of marijuana use to each of these outcomes. We will compare the relative risks associated with marijuana use across tobacco cigarette use strata (current, former, and nonsmoker), and strategy and adjust for other selected variables of interest, such as intensity and duration of marijuana and tobacco cigarette use, and use of alcohol. We will focus particularly on respiratory disorders and injuries for which there are data suggesting an association with marijuana use, but will systematically examine the relationship of marijuana to other categories of disease.

The study is believed to be the first large-scale cohort study of the relationship of marijuana use to health outcomes, and should contribute greatly to our knowledge of the health effects of marijuana use. The study cohort has large numbers of marijuana users in all the strata of tobacco cigarette use, which will allow us to distinguish associations of marijuana use from those of tobacco cigarettes as well as to examine the association of the combined use of these substances to the outcomes measures. The proposed study is particularly relevant since its results may impact on public health policy, because drug abuse is an extremely important public health problem and marijuana is by far the most commonly used illicit substance.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco, Oakland

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1985

Years of Collection:
1979-1985

Substances Included:
Alcohol, marijuana, hash, tobacco

Cross-List:
Health Service System Population, Minority Population
California Alcohol and Drug Disability Study

Sponsor: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP)
Administration: Coalition on Disability and Chemical Dependency (CDCD)
Contact Person: John De Miranda
Telephone #: (415) 578-8047

Abstract:
During the Spring of 1988 CDCD was contracted by the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to conduct an assessment of the degree to which the needs of the alcoholic and drug abusing disabled population are not being met, and to make recommendations for improving access to treatment and recovery services. In addition to an extensive, informal information gathering process, CDCD conducted an informant survey with 212 disability service agencies throughout the state, and conducted a client survey at a subset of these agencies. The client survey contained measures of disability status, alcohol and drug use patterns, recovery attempts, demographic variables, and opinions about improving accessibility to recovery services. In addition, a number of individuals identified as homeless were interviewed.

Geographic Coverage:
CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1989

Years of Collection:
1989

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Social Service System Population, Impact
AIDS Prevention: An Ethnographic Evaluation of Needle Exchange

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: Institute for Scientific Analysis

Contact Person: Sheigla Murphy, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (415) 647-4200

Abstract:
This ethnographic process evaluation of Prevention Point, (PP) a needle exchange program located in San Francisco attempts to produce a thorough understanding of the ways in which PP is currently implemented, utilized and experienced. Data collection consists of both ethnographic field observations, in-depth interviews and close ended questions. Field observations will be conducted at 5 PP sites. In-depth interviews will be conducted with four subsamples: 50 primary exchangers (IDU’s who exchange at program sites); 50 secondary exchangers (IDU’s who exchange needles/syringes through primary exchangers); 50 non-exchangers (IDU’s who do not exchange) and 25 PP staff.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1993-1996

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Ethnographic Study, Substance Abuse Program Population
An Ethnographic Study of Pregnancy and Drug Use

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: Institute For Scientific Analysis

Contact Person: Marsha Rosenbaum, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (415) 921-4987

Abstract:
This study is a three year ethnographic study of drug use during pregnancy in the San Francisco Bay Area. In-depth interviewing, fieldwork and close-ended questions were used as the primary data gathering tools. The operative theoretical perspective guiding the proposed research is a combination of reference group and differential identification, role theoretic, and stigmatization theories. A total of 120 pregnant of postpartum adult women were interviewed, who were using heroin, methamphetamine or cocaine either singly or in combination and who were not in treatment. To gain a fuller understanding of the entire experience of drug-involved pregnancy, 40 women (20 of who were injection drug users) were interviewed from each of the three stages: the first five months of pregnancy, five months to full term, and delivery to six months postpartum.

The qualitative interview guide was a semi-structured instrument aimed at exploring the introduction and initiation to each drug used; social environments of use; pressures to use or not to use; the relationship of pregnancy to patterns of use; and barriers to treatment; methods of ingesting drugs; violence; involvement in criminal activities; and high-risk AIDS behavior (including needle sharing and sexual practices).

Findings from the proposed research will assist health care providers in developing outreach strategies, early interventions and effective treatments targeted to this hard to reach and hard to treat population.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco, Alameda

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1991-1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Ethnographic Study, Pregnant Women
SECTION II

IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE IN CALIFORNIA
Alcohol Outlet Density and Mexican-American Youth Violence

Sponsor: Wellness Foundation
Administration: Prevention Research Center
Contact Person: Maria Luisa Alaniz, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (510) 486-1111

Abstract:
In a research project designed to assess the relationship between retail alcohol outlet density and Mexican-American youth violence, a geographic based analysis of outlets and violent crime in three Northern California communities with significant Mexican-American populations was proposed. Using data derived from computerized mapping techniques, we examined this relationship spatially with statistical controls for factors such as poverty, ethnic composition, unemployment, and family structure, all of which are predictors of youth violence. In addition, we documented the degree to which the alcohol industry targets Mexican-American youth in alcohol advertisements and promotions at retail outlets, and assess the extent to which these efforts of outlets and the alcohol industry also contribute to Mexican-American youth violence.

We expect that results of this research will support the hypothesis that the higher levels of outlet density and targeting and promotion directed towards Mexican-American youth serve to intensify youth violence. If this is the case, community based and culturally specific prevention efforts will be more viable in the three communities we examine and, by inference, elsewhere, because our results will carefully document the independent effect of that density and efforts that can be based on the results of this research are discussed, and we propose, through the dissemination of the project's results in the three communities, to help provide community leaders, organizations, and concerned citizens with information designed to assist in the development of such prevention efforts.

Geographic Coverage:
Redwood City, Queen City, Gilroy, CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Impact,
Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Justice
Administration: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Abstract:
The Offender Based Transaction Statistics is a national compilation of individual state statistics which allow examination of offender characteristics and patterns of arrest actions, prosecution activities, court actions, and case dispositions. The data are collected by the individual states from existing data on an ongoing basis. Collection of the states’ data tapes are processed centrally, condensed, edited and validated. The data contain information on offender demographics, arrest and prosecution details, disposition and incarceration. Drug data are included if drugs are involved in the most serious arrest charge.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1980–present

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Juvenile Court Statistics

Sponsor: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJSP)
Administration: National Center for Juvenile Justice

Abstract:
The Juvenile Court Statistics national collection is a compilation of state and local juvenile court information systems that have been designed and modified over the years. Case-level and aggregate data are available. Beginning in 1990, California discontinued it's statewide reporting of juvenile cases. However, several of the larger counties (representing 62% of the State’s youth population at risk) continue to submit data. The data provide information on volume, general nature and extent of the problems brought before the juvenile courts. Included are demographics, county in which the case was prosecuted, most serious offense (including drug/alcohol offense), and disposition.

Geographic Coverage:
Approximately 12 of the largest counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1981–1992 (some level of data from California was reported)

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

Sponsor: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
Administration: Various state agencies

Abstract:
The Uniform Crime Reporting program, in existence since 1930, is set up to provide comprehensive crime statistics for the United States. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies voluntarily contribute their statistics on arrests, offenses known to the police, and homicides. A UCR redesign currently underway will expand the amount of information collected as well as provide incident-based data. The UCR uses no sampling method as it is intended to be a census. The data contains information on drug charges for which a person was arrested (but only if it was the most serious charge in the arrest), reporting law enforcement agencies, number of arrests coded by age, sex, race and ethnic origin, county and state name.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1930–present

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
California Arrest and Citation Register (ACR)

Sponsor: California Department of Justice (CDJ)
Administration: Various law enforcement agencies

Abstract:
The ACR is a reporting system, based on police statistics, used to collect information on adult and juvenile arrests and citations. No attempt is made to account for multiple offenses committed by an individual arrested or cited. Only the offense carrying the most severe punishment is recorded. Each year some agency may begin reporting, may be deleted or may not report data for every month. Law enforcement agencies report arrest data on a monthly basis on computer printouts, magnetic tapes, or by filling out the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register form JUS 750. Data collected include county, jurisdiction, offense, level of offense (felony, misdemeanor, etc.), arrest date, and individual demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
58 counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1972–present

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP)

Sponsor: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
Administration: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Abstract:
The main goal of this program is to link prison population movement data to parole population data resulting in a more consistent and comprehensive description of convicted persons as they enter and leave correctional custody and supervision. The NCRP system is designed as a census, recording all prison sentences and releases and exits from parole. The Bureau of the Census negotiates directly with each state's Department of Corrections to obtain their tapes or hardcopy forms. Data are collected on an ongoing basis and the Census Bureau assembles and edits the data for annual publication. The data contain information on conviction charges, additional charges since admission to prison, county in which the sentence was imposed, prior incarcerations, prison releases, parole releases, demographics of prisoners and educational level.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide and county level

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1983–present

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP)

Sponsor: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
Administration: U.S. Bureau of the Census
National Association of Criminal Justice Planners

Abstract:
The NJRP is a data collection series designed to compile nationally representative statistical data from samples of persons convicted of felonies in state courts. Data are compiled every two years through a variety of methods: abstraction from computer printouts, field data collection, magnetic tape processing, and other sources provided by the court or local prosecutor. The NJRP uses a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design: counties stratified by population size and cases selected by county stratum and offense type. Eight California counties were sampled initially. Currently, there are 10 California counties sampled. The data collection includes information on conviction charges (including drug offenses), whether treatment was part of the sentence, whether drug testing was ordered as part of probation, demographics of felons, education, employment, income, criminal history, and county/jurisdiction demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
1986-Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Ventura Counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1986, 1988, 1990

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None

Sponsor: Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Administration: Department of Motor Vehicles
Contact Person: Cliff Helander
Telephone #: (916) 657-7033

Abstract:
In this second annual report, 1990 DUI data from several diverse sources were compiled and cross-referenced for the purpose of developing a single comprehensive DUI data and monitoring system. This report presents crosstabulated information on DUI arrests, DUI convictions, court sanctions, administrative actions and alcohol involved accidents. It includes the results from tracking a sample of nonconvicted DUI arrestees in identifying major points at which DUI offenders were not convicted and reasons for nonconviction. It also includes findings from tracking a sample of DUI offenders referred to alcohol treatment programs, regarding the reporting accuracy of program enrollment, completion and dropout rates. In addition, this report provides an evaluation of the effectiveness of alternative course and administrative sanctions upon the postconviction records of first and second DUI offenders.

Geographic Coverage:
California, all counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1989-ongoing

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Service System Response
1991 Survey of Perinatal Substance Abuse Prevalence Studies

Sponsor: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP)
Office of Perinatal Substance Abuse
Administration: Office of Perinatal Substance Abuse

Abstract:
This was a statewide survey of all 58 county alcohol and drug administer to gather information on local studies being conducted on the incidence of perinatal substance abuse. Of the 46 responding counties, seventeen indicated they had conducted a study of perinatal substance abuse, and twelve reported they planned such a study in the future. The state reviewed each study and constructed tables to compare study characteristics and methodological differences. The survey contains information on the county, study agency, date and type of study, collection procedures, sample sizes, type of facility/site, types of substances in the urine toxicology screening, and overall positive rate or findings.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide; 46 of 58 counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1991

Years of Collection:
1991

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
Drug Abuse Warning Network-Emergency Room Data (DAWN-ER)

Sponsor: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Administration: Birch & Davis Associates

Abstract:
DAWN provides information on daily emergency room episodes related to drug use identified in medical records. Another component (described separately) involves collecting information from medical examiners on drug-related deaths. The only ER cases reported are those in which the patient admits taking drugs or the hospital staff identify drug use related to the symptoms presented. Beginning in 1989, the sample was selected from the population of facilities reporting to the American Hospital Association Annual Surveys of 1984 and 1985. Prior to 1989, DAWN used a sample of convenience from hospitals in 26–27 metropolitan areas. All drug-related records are abstracted and coded onto DAWN data collection forms on an ongoing basis. These data include information on substances taken (up to four per episode are coded), reasons for taking substances, form in which drug was acquired, source of drug, route of administration, dependence, disposition from emergency room, and patient demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco metropolitan areas

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1973-present

Substances Included:
Drugs (over 7,500 substance names have been accumulated)
Alcohol (only if in combination with another drug)

Cross-List:
None
Drug Abuse Warning Network-Medical Examiner Data (DAWN-ME)

Sponsor: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Administration: Birch & Davis Associates

Abstract:
DAWN provides information on medical examiner reported deaths related to drug use from a monthly census of records. Another component (described separately) collects information on emergency room episodes related to drug use. A drug abuse death may be either 1) a drug induced death (i.e. primary cause) or 2) a drug related death (i.e. contributing factor). DAWN specifically omits drug related homicides and, as of 1988, AIDS deaths. The ME component uses a sample of convenience. A census of records from medical examiner reports are abstracted and coded onto DAWN data collection forms. Data are collected on an ongoing basis. These data include information on the cause of death, substances found (up to six substances are recorded), manner of death, form in which drug was found, route of administration, and decedent demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco metropolitan areas

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1973-present

Substances Included:
Drugs (over 7,500 substance names have been accumulated)
Alcohol (only if in combination with another drug)

Cross-List:
None
California Hospital Discharges

Sponsor: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (CDADP)  
California Department of Health Services
Administration: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)

Abstract:
The OSHPD maintains a large database of information on all hospital discharges from licensed and operating general acute care, psychiatric, and chemical dependency recovery hospitals. Data are aggregated on an annual basis. Information includes hospital, source and type of admission, patient demographics, primary alcohol and drug-related diagnoses, length of stay, source of payment, and total charges. Approximately 575 hospitals are included and individual hospital level data are available.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1980–1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
National Vital Statistics System

Sponsor: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
Administration: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Abstract:
The National Vital Statistics system is the mechanism for collecting and publishing data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the United States. Since 1968, information has been available for both underlying and multiple causes of death. The sample is a census of all state death certificates. Data are reported to the National Center for Health Statistics on an ongoing basis from the state registration office. The system contains information on causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality, including drug psychoses, drug dependence, nondependent use of drugs, accidental poisoning by drugs, suicide by drugs, and assault from drug poisoning. Also included is information on multiple and underlying causes of death attributable to alcohol, decedent educational attainment, area of residency, place where death occurred, and demographics.

Geographic Coverage:
58 counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1933-present

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs (type of drug not indicated on death certificate)

Cross-List:
None
Local AIDS Surveillance Assessment Data

Sponsor: The California Department of Education and Health Services (CDEHS)
Administration: Office of AIDS
Contact Person: Allyson Sage, R.N., M.P.H.
Telephone #: (916) 324-8441

Abstract:
The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (OA) conducts and supports active AIDS case surveillance in all local health departments. As part of a 1992 effort to identify statewide surveillance needs, OA conducted an assessment of local AIDS surveillance programs in twenty-four health departments. A series of county-level data sets containing demographic and epidemiologic information that may be useful for disease surveillance, prevention, planning, and program evaluation efforts were compiled. Copies of the data are available in SAS or ASCII format.

Variables contained in the data sets include: drug treatment admissions, injection drug users, 1991; Percent heterosexual IDUs of cumulative AIDS cases, 1981-1992; Percent of Gay/Bisexual IDUs of cumulative cases, 1981-1992; Percent Heterosexual IDUs of AIDS cases diagnosed 1/91-6/92; Percent Gay Bisexual IDUs of cumulative AIDS cases 1/91-6/92; DTC (Drug Treatment Center) serosurveillance data (1990), sample size; DTC serosurveillance data (1991), sample size; DTC serosurveillance data (1990), percent HIV positive; DTC serosurveillance data (1991), percent HIV positive.

Geographic Coverage:
California, all counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1992

Substances Included:
n/a

Cross-List:
Service System Response
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

Sponsor: Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Administration: Division of HIV/AIDS, National Center for Infectious Diseases
Centers for Disease Control

Contact Person: Patricia L. Fleming, Ph.D.
Telephone #: 1-800-458-5231

Abstract:
The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report is published quarterly by the Division of HIV/AIDS, National Center for Infectious Diseases. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and dependent nations in free association with the United States report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985, in 1987, and again in 1993. The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve sensitivity and specificity of the definition.

Each issue of this report includes information received and tabulated by the CDC through the last day of the previous quarter. Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population are included in this report.

Data in this report are provisional. Reporting delays vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, and age categories, and have been as long as several years for some cases. For surveillance purposes, AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Person with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injection drug use. The make up a separate category.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1985

Substances Included:
n/a

Cross-List:
none
Project MENU (Methods for Estimating Needle Users at Risk for AIDS)

Sponsor: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Administration: California AIDS Intervention Training Center

Contact Person: Michael R. Aldrich, Ph.D.
Telephone #: (415) 922-6135

Abstract:
Project MENU was funded by NIDA in 1988-89 to formulate new methods of estimating the population size and demographic characteristics (ethnicity, age, gender) of injecting drug users in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York City (the Bronx). The project was successful in inventing a new computer program to back-calculate IDU population size and forecast IDU AIDS cases in San Francisco, where good empirical data were available.

Geographic Coverage:
San Francisco

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1988

Years of Collection:
1988

Substances Included:
Cocaine/Crack, Heroin, Amphetamines

Cross-List:
IV Drug Users
County Survey on California’s Drug Exposed Babies

Sponsor: State of California, Senate Office of Research
Administration: Senate Office of Research
Contact Person: K. Conner

Abstract:
The Senate Office of Research surveyed county welfare agencies to determine the number of drug-exposed infants born annually in California, the number referred to child welfare agencies, and the outcomes of those referrals. Surveys were mailed out to all 58 counties, with 41 counties responding. The survey contains information on types of substances most often detected by positive toxicology screens, prevalence of substances detected, testing and reporting procedures, protocols, and county responding.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide; 41 of 58 counties

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1989

Years of Collection:
1989

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
None
The Fatal Accident Reporting Systems (FARS)

Sponsor: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
Administration: National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA)

Abstract:
The FARS collects data on a census of fatal traffic crashes within the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico on an annual basis. To be included in FARS, a crash must involve a motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public, and must result in the death of a person (occupant of a vehicle or a nonmotorist) within 30 days of the crash. Each crash has more than 90 different coded data elements that characterize the crash, the vehicles, and the people involved. All data elements are reported on three forms (the Accident form, the Vehicle/Driver form, and the Person form) by trained FARS analysts within each state. The analysts enter the data via a local microcomputer directly into NHTSA’s central computer data file. Data elements include time/location of the crash, number of vehicles and people involved, vehicle information, driver’s record and license status, demographics of all persons involved, police-reported AOD involvement, method of AOD determination, type of drug test used, alcohol and drug test results, AOD violations charged, injury severity, and date/time of death.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1975-present

Substances Included:
Alcohol and drugs

Cross-List:
none
System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE)

Sponsor: U. S. Department of Justice
Administration: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Abstract:
STRIDE is an ongoing system administered by the DEA to collect information about drug evidence submitted to their laboratories. Most submissions come from DEA, FBI, and Customs investigations; the rest come from state and local law enforcement agencies. STRIDE data is primarily an indicator of illicit drug supply or wholesale trends. Forms containing information about the circumstances of seizures or purchases are submitted along with the drugs (or samples) obtained to the DEA laboratories. At the labs, the information from the reports and the test results are entered in a standard format into a computer terminal. Data are transmitted via computer from the individual labs to a central computer located in Washington, D.C. The data include number of units of drug received, number of units collected, price, drug type suspected, drug type found, and potency (if determined), as well as the location where the drug was collected and the date.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide and multiple regions

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1973-present

Substances Included:
Drugs (any illicit)

Cross-List:
none
Domestic Monitor Program

Sponsor: U. S. Department of Justice
Administration: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of Intelligence

Abstract:
The Domestic Monitor Program is conducted by the DEA’s Office of Intelligence in order to collect information about heroin being sold on the street. Data are collected quarterly through street purchases by undercover DEA agents in cities across the nation. Agents report the price of the heroin bought and submit the exhibit to a DEA laboratory for analyzing. The Domestic Monitor Program uses a sample of convenience. The data collected include city of purchase, price, purity, adulterants/dilluents, and source of origin.

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1980-1994

Substances Included:
Drugs (Heroin only)

Cross-List:
none
Western States Information Network (WSIN)

Sponsor: U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance
Administration: Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)

Abstract:
The Western States Information Network (WSIN) is a project of the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program. RISS is comprised of seven regional projects, each being multistate in scope and having its own staff. Each staff group possesses sufficient flexibility to tailor the project’s priorities and operations to the particular needs of the region served. WSIN responds to the narcotic intelligence needs of federal, state, and local law enforcement member agencies in five western states: California, Alaska, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington. The mission of WSIN is to promote the exchange of narcotic intelligence information by providing a central repository of information on narcotic traffickers, the necessary analytical support to identify narcotic trafficking organizations and to facilitate successful prosecution, and coordination of the flow of intelligence between jurisdictions. Each year, WSIN surveys its member agencies to compile the Illegal Drug Price/Purity List. California is divided into 7 geographical areas and the list reports prices, by area, for a variety of drugs. The information contains drug type, quantity, price and purity.

Geographic Coverage:
Statewide

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1981-1994

Substances Included:
Drugs (any illegal)

Cross-List:
none
Local Alcohol Availability Database

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Administration: USC/Department of Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine

Contact Person: Richard Scribner, M.D.
Telephone #: (818) 457-4079

Abstract:
The local Alcohol Availability Database is an archive of alcohol availability and alcohol related outcomes for all 74 cities with Los Angeles County. Cross sectional and longitudinal analysis of the data have demonstrated geographic associations between outlet density and automobile crashes and assaultive violence,

Geographic Coverage:
Los Angeles County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1993

Years of Collection:
1970-1993

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Service System Response
The SmithKline Beecham Drug Testing Index

Sponsor: SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories
Administration: SmithKline Beecham

Contact Person: Tobey Dichter
Telephone #: (215) 454-6201

Abstract:
Over the last seven years, SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories has tested more than eleven million samples from American workers. Over that period, and based on those samples, the overall drug-positive rate has declined significantly. The Drug Testing Index is released every six months as a service for government, media and industry. The Drug Testing Index includes prevalence rates, positive drug test results by testing category (pre-employment, periodic, random, post-accident, for cause, returned to duty), positive results by geographic region (southeast, central, northeast, west), positive results by drug category for transportation workers in safety sensitive jobs, and positive results by drug category for general workforce including transportation.

Geographic Coverage:
California

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1987

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Impact Section
California Tax Initiative Baseline Surveys

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)  
Administration: Prevention Research Center  
Contact Person: Paul J. Gruenewald  
Telephone #: (510) 486-1111

Abstract:  
The California Tax Initiative Baseline Survey was used to establish state-wide alcohol consumption patterns before, during and after state and federal tax increases. Information included in the survey pertained to a variety of socioeconomic variables related to purchases and use of alcohol such as routine patterns of purchase and consumption, beverage costs and beverage preferences.

Geographic Coverage:  
Sacramento and San Diego

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:  
1991

Years of Collection:  
1990-1991

Substances Included:  
Alcohol

Cross-List:  
Impact, General Population, Minority Population
Yolo United Community Partnership

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
Administration: EMT Group, Inc.

Contact Person: David Gray
Telephone #: (916) 363-9415

Abstract:
This five year project consists of a community partnership to mobilize systems agencies, the private sector, and the general community to plan a comprehensive ATOD abuse prevention services system.

Geographic Coverage:
Yolo County, CA

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
None

Years of Collection:
1995-2000

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Impact
Community Planning for the Prevention of Alcohol Related Problems

Sponsor: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
(CDADF)
City of Escondido
City of Fairfield
County of Solano
Administration: CLEW Associates
Contact Person: David Minkus
Telephone #: (510) 642-0813

Abstract:
This is the only community planning demonstration project in the state directed at addressing alcohol use and availability through the use of local planning processes. The project is currently focusing on alcohol planning and prevention activities in four case study communities, while providing technical assistance to other communities who request assistance in using local planning tools as a method for controlling alcohol availability. The project completed its first year, with a strong relationship with community organizations and local city government departments in each of the four case study cities. In the coming year the objective is facilitate and monitor local use of local planning remedies to control alcohol availability. This project is significant, as a organizational departure form the dominant approach of viewing alcohol problems in terms of treatment or individual prevention efforts. It is distinctive and represents the core of a new approach which seeks to regulate alcohol and other drug use through use of community planning activities and organizations.

This study contains measures on annual, current, and third party reports of alcohol use, as well as measurement on the impact to law enforcement, availability of AOD, and public opinion, and concerns of public agencies, and community organizations concerning alcohol problems and alcohol availability.

Geographic Coverage:
Solano County, Santa Barbara County
Fairfield, Santa Barbara, Escondido, Willits

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected: 1994

Years of Collection:
1990-1994

Substances Included:
Alcohol

Cross-List:
Impact
Criminal Justice Referrals and Alcohol Treatment Impact

Sponsor: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)  
The Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems

Administration: The Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems

Contact Person: Richard Speigelman  
Telephone #: (510) 642-5208

Abstract:  
The objective of this study is to examine the processes in four California municipal courts which have led to recidivist drinking drivers' referral to alcohol program services and to identify consequences on alcohol treatment services. In particular, this study attempts to understand when and why courts refer repeatedly convicted drinking drivers to courses of alcohol treatment and in assessing the impact such referrals may have on the array, content, and clientele of alcohol programs. To do this, the population of all criminal court dockets pertaining to misdemeanor driving under the influence (DUI) convictions citing two or more prior DUI convictions in each of four California sites for the ten years of DUI violations during 1980-1989 were studied. In addition to general demographic information, the study contains measures for number of DUI convictions, and the impact of correctional and treatment services.

Geographic Coverage:  
El Cajon, Long Beach, Marin County, and San Jose.

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:  
1989

Years of Collection:  
1980-1989

Substances Included:  
Alcohol

Cross-List:  
Impact
Community Partnership Prevention Project

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
Administration: Institute for Scientific Analysis

Contact Person: Dr. Geoffrey Hunt
Telephone #: (510) 865-6225

Abstract:
The purpose of this study was to identify all the known S.E. Asian youth gangs in San Jose and then, using ethnographic methods and S.E. Asian researchers, develop sufficient rapport with gang members to conduct short term field observations of their turf and undertake interviews with selected informants. Having completed the systematic field observations, 100 gang members were interviewed. Utilizing both a quantitative pre-coded schedule and an in-depth focused interview guide, both instruments having been developed in a previous study on gangs and drugs, the patterns of drug use; the patterns of drug sales; the use of weapons; inter-gang relationships and especially conflict and violence were explored. The information from these interviews will be used in conjunction with field observations, information from San Jose narcotics/violent crimes unit and from other San Jose city officials, information from community activists and residents and finally information from drug prevention specialists.

Geographic Coverage:
Santa Jose

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1992

Years of Collection:
1992

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Impact, Ethnographic
Evaluation of Sacramento 21 Community Partnership

Sponsor: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
Administration: EMT Associates, Inc.
Contact Person: Lynne P. Cannady
Telephone #: (916) 363-9415

Abstract:
Currently conducting evaluation consulting services for the 5-year Community Partnership Program funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).

This evaluation measures community mobilization, prevention strategies by neighborhoods, clergy, grandparents, youth and employers.

Geographic Coverage:
Sacramento

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
1994

Years of Collection:
1992-1996

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Impact
Workplace Survey

Sponsor: Alameda County
Administration: CLEW Associates
Contact Person: Fried Wittman
Telephone #: 

Abstract:
The Workplace Survey was developed to find the extent to which employers would self-identify AOD problems in their workplaces, and to identify the extent to which workplace policies on AOD use were already in place. The survey was done for the CommPre Project, an environmental approach to prevention planning in Hayward, Alameda County. The Workplace Survey questionnaire was mailed through the local Chamber of Commerce mailing list.

Geographic Coverage:
Hayward, Alameda County

Most Recent Year Data Was Collected:
N/A

Years of Collection:
N/A

Substances Included:
Alcohol and Drugs

Cross-List:
Workplace, Impact
PART II:

SUMMARY MATRICES

Section I: Incidence and/or Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use In California

Section II: Impact and Consequences of Alcohol and Other Drug Use In California

DRAFT
July 1994
SECTION I

INCIDENCE AND/OR PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE IN CALIFORNIA
## SECTION I
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**KEY:**

Survey Titles:
- A1 = California Sample-National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
- A2 = Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
- A3 = Contra Costa County Epidemiology Laboratory
- A4 = Epidemiologic Catchment Area Survey
- A5 = The Los Angeles Times Poll
- A6 = The L.A. Woman
- A7 = Impact of Alcoholic Beverages Warning Labels Study
- A8 = Longitudinal Studies of Drug Use Consequences and Concomitants
- A9 = The Relationship Between Drug Arrests and Driving Risk
- A10 = Forms and Distributions of Alcohol Availability

Data Collection Frequency:
- A=Annual
- S=Single Time
- O=Ongoing
- P=Periodic
- Q=Quarterly

Substances Included:
- A=Alcohol
- D=Drugs
- AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

Survey Titles
A11 = Etiology of Substance Use
A12 = Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Problems in Marin Co.
A13 = California Adult Survey of Health

Data Collection Frequency
A=Annual
S=Single Time
O=Ongoing
P=Periodic
Q=Quarterly

Substances Included
A=Alcohol
D=Drugs
AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
### B. MINORITY POPULATION SURVEYS

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**KEY:**

- **Survey Titles**
  - B1 = California Sample-National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
  - B2 = Epidemiologic Catchment Area Survey
  - B3 = Mexican-American Ethnic Drinking Survey
  - B4 = Hispanic Alcohol Use Survey
  - B5 = Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
  - B6 = Asian-American Drinking Behavior
  - B7 = Japanese and Japanese-American Alcohol Consumption Survey
  - B8 = Alcohol Use Among Three Groups of Mexican-American Women
  - B9 = Parents as Covariates To HIV Low and High HIV Risk Behavior Among African American Adolescents
  - B10 = U.S. Mexicans and Alcohol

- **Data Collection Frequency**
  - A=Annual
  - S=Single Time
  - O=Ongoing
  - P=Periodic
  - Q=Quarterly

- **Substances Included**
  - A=Alcohol
  - D=Drugs
  - AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

Survey Titles:
- C1 = California Sample-National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
- C2 = Epidemiologic Catchment Area Survey
- C3 = Alcohol Consumption Among Older Persons in San Diego County

Data Collection Frequency:
- A = Annual
- S = Single Time
- O = Ongoing
- P = Periodic
- Q = Quarterly

Substances Included:
- A = Alcohol
- D = Drugs
- AOD = Alcohol and Other Drugs
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### KEY:
- Survey Titles
  - D1 = California Sample-National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
  - D2 = California Substance Use Survey
  - D3 = Youth Risk Behavior Survey-California
  - D4 = Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Education Evaluation
  - D5 = Out-of-School Youth
  - D6 = Cross-National Irish/American Comparison of Drinking Patterns Among Adolescents
  - D7 = Alcohol and Other Drug Experiences of Castro Valley High Students
  - D8 = Preventing Others From Driving Drunk
  - D9 = Anti-Drug and Gang Initiative
  - D10 = Homeless Adolescent Survey in Hollywood

- Data Collection Frequency
  - A=Annual
  - S=Single Time
  - O=Ongoing
  - P=Periodic
  - Q=Quarterly

- Substances Included
  - A=Alcohol
  - D=Drugs
  - AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs

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KEY:

Survey Titles
D11 = Understanding Adolescent Violence
D12 = Patterns and Problems of Alcohol Use Among Adolescents
D13 = CA Youth Survey of Substance Use, Dropping Out, & Other Risky Behaviors
D14 = A Longitudinal Study of Personality and Cognitive Development
D15 = Southeast Asian Gangs and Drugs Study
D16 = Social and Familial Components of Combined Use of Alcohol and Other Drugs in a Youthful Population

Data Collection Frequency
A=Annual
S=Single Time
O=Ongoing
P=Periodic
Q=Quarterly

Substances Included
A=Alcohol
D=Drugs

AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

Survey Titles
- E1 = Perinatal Substance Exposure Study
- E2 = County Survey on California's Drug Exposed Babies
- E3 = The Perinatal Impact of Cocaine, Amphetamine, and Opiate Use Study
- E4 = Perinatal Needs Assessment

Data Collection Frequency
- A=Annual
- S=Single Time
- O=Ongoing
- P=Periodic
- Q=Quarterly

Substances Included
- A=Alcohol
- D=Drugs
- AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
### F. SURVEYS OF INTRAVENOUS DRUG USERS

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#### CONSEQUENCES

| Dependence         | X  | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| Problems           | X  | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| Need for Treatment | X  | X  | X  | X  |    |    |

#### ATTRIBUTES

| Demographics       | X  | X  | X  | X  | X  | X  |
| Education          |    | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| Employment Status  | X  | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| Income             |    | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| Area of Residency  | X  | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| General Health Status | X | X  |    |    |    |    |
| HIV                | X  | X  | X  |    |    |    |
| TB                 |    |    | X  |    |    |    |
| Prior Treatment    | X  | X  | X  | X  |    |    |
| Pregnancy          | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |
| Prior Criminal History | X |    |    |    |    |    |
| Arrest Charge      | X  | X  |    |    |    |    |

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

| State               |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| All Counties        |    |    |    |    |    |    |
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#### DATA COLLECTION

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**KEY:**

**Survey Titles**
- F1 = Drug Use Forecasting
- F2 = San Francisco Drug Use Profiles Study
- F3 = Urban Health Study
- F4 = Epidemiologic Research Studies of AIDS and HIV Infection
- F5 = Epidemiologic Studies of HIV Infection
- F6 = Examining Drug Injection Techniques-Virus Transmission Risk

**Data Collection Frequency**
- A=Annual
- S=Single Time
- O=Ongoing
- P=Periodic
- Q=Quarterly

**Substances Included**
- A=Alcohol
- D=Drugs
- AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

Survey Titles
- G1 = Course of Homelessness Among the Seriously Mentally Ill
- G2 = The STAR Project: Course of Homelessness Among Adults and Families in Alameda County
- G3 = Homeless and Housed Families in L.A. County
- G4 = Homelessness as a Health Risk in Los Angeles County
- G5 = Health and Use of Health Services of Homeless Adults
- G6 = L.A. Inner-City Homeless Study
- G7 = Homeless Research Project of San Diego
- G8 = Stanford Survey of Homeless in Santa Clara
- G9 = UCSF San Francisco County Homeless Study
- G10 = Homeless Adolescent Survey in Hollywood
- G11 = Review of California's Program for the Homeless Mentally Disabled

**Data Collection Frequency**
- A = Annual
- S = Single Time
- O = Ongoing
- P = Periodic
- Q = Quarterly

**Substances Included**
- A = Alcohol
- D = Drugs
- AOD = Alcohol and Other Drugs
### G. HOMELESS/TRANSIENT POPULATION SURVEYS (continued)

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**KEY:**

Survey Titles
G12 = Physical Health and Medical Care in a Homeless Cohort

**Data Collection Frequency**

A=Annual  
S=Single Time  
O=Ongoing  
P=Periodic  
Q=Quarterly  

**Substances Included**

A=Alcohol  
D=Drugs  
AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
## H. MENTALLY ILL/DUALLY DIAGNOSED POPULATION SURVEYS

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### KEY:

**Survey Titles**

H1 = Evaluation of Treatment Options for the Dually Diagnosed

**Data Collection Frequency**

A=Annual
S=Single Time
O=Ongoing
P=Periodic
Q=Quarterly

**Substances Included**

A=Alcohol
D=Drugs
AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

**Survey Titles**
- I1 = Contra Costa County Epidemiology Laboratory
- I2 = Inmate Substance Abuser Profile
- I3 = Prevalence of Drug Use Among Felony Probationers
- I4 = Drug Use Forecasting
- I5 = California Prisoners and Parolees
- I6 = Census of Adult Correctional Facilities
- I7 = A Study of Major Mental Disorders In California Prisons
- I8 = Current Description; Evaluation and Recommendations for Treatment of Mentally Disordered Criminal Offender
- I9 = Profiling the Needs of California's Female Prisoners
- I10 = Expanded California Drug Use Forecasting Program

**Data Collection Frequency**
- A=Annual
- S=Single Time
- O=Ongoing
- P=Periodic
- Q=Quarterly

**Substances Included**
- A=Alcohol
- D=Drugs
- AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
## J. VETERANS POPULATION SURVEYS

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### USE PATTERNS
- Lifetime
- Annual
- Current
- Age of First Use
- Heavy Use
- History of Drug Use: X
- Injection Use

### CONSEQUENCES
- Dependence: X
- Problems: X
- Need for Treatment: X

### ATTRIBUTES
- Demographics: X
- Education: X
- Employment Status: X
- Income
- Area of Residency
- General Health Status: X
- HIV
- TB
- Prior Treatment: X
- Pregnancy
- Prior Criminal History: X
- Arrest Charge

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
- State
- All Counties
- County/Local: X

### DATA COLLECTION
- Frequency: S
- Most Recent Year: 1988

### SUBSTANCES INCLUDED
- AOD

### KEY:

**Survey Titles**
- J1 = Characteristics of Telephone Applicants to a Residential Rehabilitation Program for Homeless Veterans

**Data Collection Frequency**
- A = Annual
- S = Single Time
- O = Ongoing
- P = Periodic
- Q = Quarterly

**Substances Included**
- A = Alcohol
- D = Drugs
- AOD = Alcohol and Other Drugs
### K. SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS POPULATION SURVEYS

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**KEY:**

- **Survey Titles**
  - K1 = U. S. Mexicans and Alcohol

- **Data Collection Frequency**
  - A = Annual
  - S = Single Time
  - O = Ongoing
  - P = Periodic
  - Q = Quarterly

- **Substances Included**
  - A = Alcohol
  - D = Drugs
  - AOD = Alcohol and Other Drugs
### SURVEYS

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**KEY:**

- **Survey Titles**
  - L1 = Work and Drinking
  - L2 = Social Control and Alcohol in the Workplace

- **Data Collection Frequency**
  - A = Annual
  - S = Single Time
  - O = Ongoing
  - P = Periodic
  - Q = Quarterly

- **Substances Included**
  - A = Alcohol
  - D = Drugs
  - AOD = Alcohol and Other Drugs
### M. SEX WORKERS POPULATION SURVEYS

#### SURVEYS

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#### KEY:

- **Survey Titles**
  - M1 = Los Angeles Women's Health Risk Study
  - M2 = San Francisco Sex Workers Study

- **Data Collection Frequency**
  - A=Annual
  - S=Single Time
  - O=Ongoing
  - P=Periodic
  - Q=Quarterly

- **Substances Included**
  - A=Alcohol
  - D=Drugs
  - AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
## N. GAY AND LESBIAN SURVEYS

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**KEY:**

**Survey Titles**
N1 = Assessment of Substance Abuse Needs and Resources Among Gays and Lesbians in San Francisco

**Data Collection Frequency**
A=Annual
S=Single Time
O=Ongoing
P=Periodic
Q=Quarterly

**Substances Included**
A=Alcohol
D=Drugs
AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

Survey Titles
- O1 = Alcohol and Drug Use Among Adults in Solano County
- O2 = Solano County Drug and Alcohol Comparison Survey
- O3 = Amador County Student Drug Abuse Survey

Data Collection Frequency
- A=Annual
- S=Single Time
- O=Ongoing
- P=Periodic
- Q=Quarterly

Substances Included
- A=Alcohol
- D=Drugs
- AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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KEY:

Survey Titles
P1 = IV Drug Use, Methadone Maintenance, and AIDS
P2 = A Clinical Trial of Drug Abuse Day Treatment
P3 = Correlates of Success Following Adolescent Alcohol And Drug Treatment
P4 = Adolescent Alcohol Treatment: Recovery Patterns
P5 = Project PALS
P6 = Evaluating the Intensive Case Management Project (ICMP)
P7 = Juvenile Offender Treatment Initiative: LA Drug Enhancement Project
P8 = The Lifestart Perinatal Services Program
P9 = Critical Populations Program
P10 = Evaluation of the Consortium For Perinatal Recovery (CPR)

Data Collection Frequency
A=Annual
S=Single Time
O=Ongoing
P=Periodic
Q=Quarterly

Substances Included
A=Alcohol
D=Drugs
AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

Survey Titles

- P11 = Evaluation of Born Free Perinatal Substance Abuse Program
- P12 = Characteristics of Telephone Applicants to A Residential Rehabilitation Program For Homeless Veterans

Data Collection Frequency

- A=Annual
- S=Single Time
- O=Ongoing
- P=Periodic
- Q=Quarterly

Substances Included

- A=Alcohol
- D=Drugs
- AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
Q. PREVENTION PROGRAM PARTICIPANT POPULATION SURVEYS

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**KEY:**

Survey Titles
- Q1 = San Diego Intercollegiate Impaired Driving Initiative
- Q2 = AIDS Program for Addicted/Homeless Minority Women
- Q3 = Counseling/HIV Testing for At Risk Minority Women
- Q4 = Project ALERT
- Q5 = Evaluation of the YES (Youth Educational Services) Program
- Q6 = Evaluation of Head Start Family Service Centers

Data Collection Frequency
- A = Annual
- S = Single Time
- O = Ongoing
- P = Periodic
- Q = Quarterly

Substances Included
- A = Alcohol
- D = Drugs
- AOD = Alcohol and Other Drugs

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**KEY:**

**Survey Titles**
- R1 = Life Stressors, Social Resources, and Late-Life Problem Drinking
- R2 = The Burden of the Illness of Alcoholism in a Managed Care Setting
- R3 = Kaiser Permanente Urgent Care Clinic
- R4 = Contra Costa County Primary Care Clinic Study
- R5 = Contra Costa County Kaiser Permanente Emergency Room Study
- R6 = Contra Costa Coroner Study
- R7 = Contra Costa Coroner Study
- R8 = Contra Costa County Four Hospital Study
- R9 = San Francisco General Hospital Room Study
- R10 = Alcohol Consumption and Multiphasic Health Checkup Findings
- R11 = Health and Use of Health Services of Homeless and Low Income Domiciled Clinic Patients
- R12 = Epidemiologic Study of Marijuana and Health

**Data Collection Frequency**
- A = Annual
- S = Single Time
- O = Ongoing
- P = Periodic
- Q = Quarterly

**Substances Included**
- A = Alcohol
- D = Drugs
- AOD = Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

- **Survey Titles**
  - S1 = California Alcohol and Drug Disability Study

- **Data Collection Frequency**
  - A=Annual
  - S=Single Time
  - O=Ongoing
  - P=Periodic
  - Q=Quarterly

- **Substances Included**
  - A=Alcohol
  - D=Drugs
  - AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs

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KEY:

Survey Titles
T1 = AIDS Prevention: An Ethnographic Evaluation of Needle Exchange
T2 = An Ethnographic Study of Pregnancy and Drug Use

Data Collection Frequency
A=Annual
S=Single Time
O=Ongoing
P=Periodic
Q=Quarterly

Substances Included
A=Alcohol
D=Drugs
AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
SECTION II

IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE IN CALIFORNIA
# SECTION II
SURVEYS/DATASETS ON IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES OF AOD USE

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**KEY:**

- **Survey Titles**
  - A1 = California Tax Initiative Baseline Survey
  - A2 = Yolo Unite Community Partnership
  - A3 = Community Planning for the Prevention of Alcohol Related Problems
  - A4 = Alcohol Outlet Density and Mexican American Gang Violence
  - A5 = Criminal Justice Referrals and Alcohol Treatment Impact
  - A6 = Community Partnership Prevention Project
  - A7 = Evaluation of Sacramento 21 Community Partnership
  - A8 = National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP)
  - A9 = National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP)
  - A10 = Drug Abuse Warning Network-Emergency Room Data (DAWN-ER)

- **Data Collection Frequency**
  - A=Annual
  - S=Single Time
  - O=Ongoing
  - P=Periodic
  - Q=Quarterly

- **Substances Included**
  - A=Alcohol
  - D=Drugs
  - AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
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**KEY:**

- Survey Titles:
  - A11 = Drug Abuse Warning Network-Medical Examiner Data (DAWN-ME)
  - A12 = California Hospital Dischargers
  - A13 = National Vital Statistics System
  - A14 = System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE)
  - A15 = Domestic Monitor Program
  - A16 = Western States Information Network (WSIN)
  - A17 = The Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)
  - A19 = Local AIDS Surveillance Assessment Data
  - A20 = Project MENU

- Data Collection Frequency:
  - A=Annual
  - S=Single Time
  - O=Ongoing
  - P=Periodic
  - Q=Quarterly

- Substances Included:
  - A=Alcohol
  - D=Drugs
  - AOD=Alcohol and Other Drugs
## SECTION II (continued-)
SURVEYS/DATASETS ON IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES OF AOD USE

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**KEY:**

Survey Titles:
- A21 = Local Alcohol Availability Database
- A22 = HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report
- A23 = Workplace Survey
- A24 = 1991 Survey of Perinatal Substance Abuse Prevalence Studies
- A25 = Offender Based Transaction Statistics
- A26 = Juvenile Court Statistics
- A27 = Uniform Crime Reports
- A28 = California Arrest and Citation Register

Data Collection Frequency:
- A = Annual
- S = Single Time
- O = Ongoing
- P = Periodic
- Q = Quarterly

Substances Included:
- A = Alcohol
- D = Drugs
- AOD = Alcohol and Other Drugs
Information you provide on this form will be used in an inventory of data sets describing alcohol and other drug problems in the California population. Please complete this brief form and return it to RAND, along with copies of any reports or papers (if available) resulting from the study. Be sure and include current as well as prior studies.

Please provide this information for each one of your research projects on AOD use and consequences. Use a separate form for each study.

1. Person completing this form:

   Name: ________________________________

   Title: ___________________________    Telephone:(____)___________

2. Project Title:

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

3. Principal Investigator/Project Director:

   ____________________________________________

4. Funding Source: (Please check all that apply)

   ☐ Federal Grant/Contract ---> Agency Name: ____________________________

   ☐ State Grant/Contract ---> Agency Name: ____________________________

   ☐ Local Grant/Contract ---> Agency Name: ____________________________

   ☐ Private Foundation/ Corporation/Other Source ---> Name: ____________________________
5. Please indicate which population groups shown below were the subject of this study (i.e. any for whom estimates can be made from the data collected). (Please check all that apply):

- General Population
- Minority Population
- Elderly Population
- Youth
- Pregnant Women
- IV Drug Users
- Workplace Populations
- Veterans
- Seasonal Agricultural
- Workers
- Arrestees
- Other (please specify) ________________________________

☐ NONE OF THE ABOVE

6. What kinds of AOD use patterns were measured by this study? (Please check all that apply)

- Lifetime
- Annual (past 12 months)
- Current (past 30 days)
- Age of First Use
- Heavy Use
- History of Drug Use
- Injection Use
- Use/exposure to AOD determined by test or screener (blood, urine, breath, etc.)
- Third Party report on AOD use
- Other (please specify) ________________________________

☐ NONE OF THE ABOVE

7. What substances were included: (Please check all that apply)

- Alcohol
- Marijuana or hash
- Cocaine or crack
- Hallucinogens
- Inhalants
- Heroin
- Methadone
- Other Opiates/analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Sedatives/hypnotics/tranquilizers
- Amphetamines
8. What impacts on the public or on public services were measured: (Please check all that apply)

☐ Law enforcement
☐ Primary health care
☐ Mental health care
☐ Child services
☐ Workplace productivity
☐ Availability of AOD
☐ Public opinion
☐ Other (please specify) ____________________________________________

☐ NONE OF THE ABOVE

9. Please indicate which, if any, consequences of AOD use were measured: (Please check all that apply)

☐ Dependence
☐ Need for Treatment
☐ Medical Problems
☐ Law Enforcement Problems
☐ Family Problems
☐ Other (please specify) ____________________________________________

☐ NONE OF THE ABOVE

10. Attributes of population: (Please check all that apply)

☐ Demographics
☐ Education attained
☐ Employment Status
☐ Income
☐ Area of Residency
☐ General Health Status
☐ HIV Status
☐ TB Status
☐ Prior AOD Treatment
☐ Pregnancy
☐ Prior Criminal History
☐ Arrest Charge
☐ Other (please specify) ____________________________________________

☐ NONE OF THE ABOVE
11. At what geographic level can the data be reported? 
(Please check all that apply)

☐ State

☐ All CA Counties

☐ Selected Counties 
(Please specify): ______________________________

☐ Selected Locales
(Please specify): ______________________________

☐ Single county/city/district
(Please specify): ______________________________

☐ NONE OF THE ABOVE

12. Data Collection: (Please check all that apply)

a. How often have these data been collected:

☐ Annually From: 19__ to 19__

☐ Single Time Year: ______

☐ Ongoing Year Started: ______

☐ Periodic Specify Years: ______

b. Most recent year in which these data were collected: ______

13. Brief Abstract: (Or attach project description, questionnaires, reports or references to papers if available)

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Thank you very much for your assistance.

Please return this form, using the enclosed mailing label to RAND by March 23 1994. If you have any questions, please call Beverly Weidmer, Survey Coordinator, at (310) 393-0411, extension 6788.