



UNIVERSITY *of* ALASKA ANCHORAGE

Justice Center Working Papers

ADAM-ANCHORAGE DATA: ARE THEY REPRESENTATIVE?

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Working Paper Number 1

March 2005

<http://justicepapers.uaa.alaska.edu>

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ISSN 1555-3345

Abstract

This paper presents the results of a study designed to assess the representativeness of realized samples of recent arrestees selected for the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program in Anchorage, Alaska¹. Because one of the most important goals of the ADAM program is to produce scientific information on the prevalence of alcohol and drug use behaviors among arrestees that is generalizable to an entire local arrestee population, establishing the representativeness of realized samples (or isolating inherent biases) is an essential first step to meaningful use of these data to address locally defined problems.

In order to determine the reasonableness of inferences grounded in realized samples of ADAM respondents, an analysis was done comparing various characteristics between each stage of the sample selection process:

- The census of eligible² arrestee population
- The designed ADAM arrestee sample
- Arrestees available for interview
- Arrestees actually interviewed (“realized” sample)
- Arrestees that provided urine sample (“realized” sample)

If the realized samples are similar to the census we can have a greater degree of confidence in our capacity to describe the population of Anchorage arrestees using ADAM data. Also, if it happens that departures are detected between realized samples and the arrestee census we are better positioned to condition the inferences made by integrating these discerned biases into our conclusions.

¹ In this paper we make a distinction between census, designed, and realized samples. The *census* is simply all members of the eligible target population. The *designed* sample includes arrestees selected using the Anchorage sampling protocol and designated “stock” or “flow.” Finally, the *realized* sample includes those arrestees that agreed to be interviewed, as well as those that provided both an interview and a urine sample.

² The first requirement for ADAM participation is that respondents cannot be interviewed more than 48 hours after their arrest. In addition, arrestees cannot participate if they: have surrendered on bond; are a court-ordered remand; are enroute to another facility; are an extradition hold; are a federal detainee; are a juvenile being held in transit to a juvenile facility; are being held for military police; are being held in protective custody; are awaiting transport to a state prison facility; are enrolled in work release program.

The ADAM-Anchorage Program

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) data collection began in Anchorage during the 2nd quarter of 1998 in two facilities: the 6th Avenue Jail and the Cook Inlet Detention Facility. Four years later, beginning in the 2nd quarter of 2002, all ADAM-Anchorage interviews took place in one centralized booking facility – the newly constructed Anchorage Jail. ADAM-Anchorage research staff conducts interviews with about 30 female and 140 male arrestees each quarter. Though ADAM is envisioned as an evolving national data collection and research platform, it holds tremendous promise for localities. The data captured by the ADAM effort afford local criminal justice programmers a unique opportunity to describe the substance use patterns among those arrested as a precursor to designing rehabilitative intervention programs and equipping institutions with essential medical services. ADAM data also has the potential to provide information to better prepare custodial staff to screen and monitor their charges.

In addition to institutional programming benefits, these data offer the possibility of gaining insights into larger community substance abuse problems. It is known that a dominant majority of arrestees booked into custody in Anchorage are misdemeanants³, which means that nearly all of those locked up in jail will be released back into the community within days (if not hours) of their incarceration. With the insights provided by ADAM interview and urinalysis data, police and community groups may be better equipped to: intervene to “nip” emergent problems in the bud; attack chronic problems; and develop programs to prevent future intrusion of substance abuse problems.

³ Across the eight quarters of ADAM data analyzed here, 97 percent of all female arrestees were *not* charged with a felony and greater than 94 percent of males were *not* charged with a felony.

ADAM Sample Attrition

While the potential of ADAM data is extraordinary, realization of that potential rests on the degree to which we can trust the data. A first step in developing confidence in the data is to determine whether we are eliciting responses from subjects who are reasonably representative of the target population. There are several good reasons to question the representativeness of ADAM data.

Plausible biases from sample attrition

One reason to examine the representativeness of ADAM data is sample attrition. By sample attrition we mean the systematic elimination of potential research subjects at each stage of the research process. If the selection processes involved at each stage are not reasonably random, it is possible that the realized samples may be biased, and thus not representative of the underlying population of Anchorage arrestees. A sample's external validity, no matter how good the sampling protocol, is only as representative as the pool of respondents who ultimately participate.

One source of sample attrition is delayed access to arrestees. Sometimes arrestees are not available to ADAM interviewers during a data collection shift; for some, interviewer access is not granted at all. Arrestees who are combative, severely intoxicated, or who represent other security risks are not made available to ADAM interviewers. Because ADAM respondents cannot be interviewed more than 48 hours after their arrest, such security precautions have the unintended effect of systematically excluding otherwise eligible arrestees. Therefore, we might expect the realized samples of those interviewed, and those that were interviewed and who provided a urine sample, to under-represent such persons.

It is also plausible that some groups of arrestees will be systematically excluded through a self-selection process. Participation in ADAM is completely voluntary for sampled arrestees; respondents can refuse to participate at any time during the interview process. As such, it is reasonable to expect that some groups of arrestees, for example, those charged with drug-related offenses, might refuse to participate at a higher rate than others simply due to the nature of their offense. Again, if this process does not occur randomly at each stage, it is likely that the final ADAM samples contain significant bias.

Finally, it is possible that the sampling protocol developed for the Anchorage site may systematically over-sample, and thus misrepresent, certain classes of male arrestees. Currently the ADAM site is tasked with sampling two male arrestees during the morning stock period (0000 thru 0759 hrs), one arrestee during the morning flow period (0800 thru 1029 hrs), five arrestees during the mid-day stock period (1030 thru 1829 hrs), and finally four males arrested and booked during the evening shift (1830 thru 2359 hrs). Examination of arrestee booking times shows that the vast majority of jail intakes in Anchorage occur during the night and early morning hours, *not* during mid-day and early evening when the largest stock quota is designated. In fact, the quota of 5 male arrestees has exceeded the total number of intakes into Anchorage lock-ups on several occasions. It is possible that over-sampling the few arrestees that enter the mid-day stock period may introduce bias into the sample.

In addition to the possible sources of bias noted above, the female arrestee sample also presents entirely different concerns stemming from the non-random nature of the sample selection process. Due to the relatively small number of women that appear in jail populations, ADAM uses convenience sampling to select female arrestees for interviews. Consequently, no claims of generalizability are made by ADAM researchers with regard to female arrestees. But,

the lack of probability sampling does not preclude an assessment of the representativeness of the convenience sample that is collected. In fact, the lack of a systematic sampling protocol for female arrestees begs for an evaluation of the sample gathered.

Examination of the female ADAM sample may reveal that there is little else that needs to be done in the way of sampling procedure in order to gain a representative sample of female arrestees. If a convenience sample of female arrestees is found to be representative of the underlying population, researchers and policymakers alike can begin using female ADAM data in parallel fashion to that for males. Second, if significant bias is discovered, it can be incorporated into interpretations of the data.

Summary

Sample attrition among ADAM-Anchorage respondents suggests that the realized samples in ADAM may be substantively different than the underlying population or design sample. Figure 1 and Figure 2 illustrate the sample attrition for the pooled sample of Anchorage male and female arrestees beginning with the 3rd quarter of 2000, and ending with the 2nd quarter of 2002. Each figure describes sample attrition in the respective male and female samples and departures from the male and female arrestee censuses.

Male arrestees

For males we note that about one quarter of eligible male arrestees ($n = 490$) were not designated as “stock” or “flow” selections (the designed sample), but instead were classified as “other.” When only the designed sample of male arrestees is considered ($n = 1,601$), just over 26 percent ($n = 419$) were not available to be interviewed, and another 15 percent ($n = 236$) decided not to participate. Finally, about one in thirteen eligible male arrestees agreed to be interviewed, but refused to provide a urine specimen for analysis ($n = 160$).

Figure 1. ADAM-Anchorage Sample Attrition (Males)

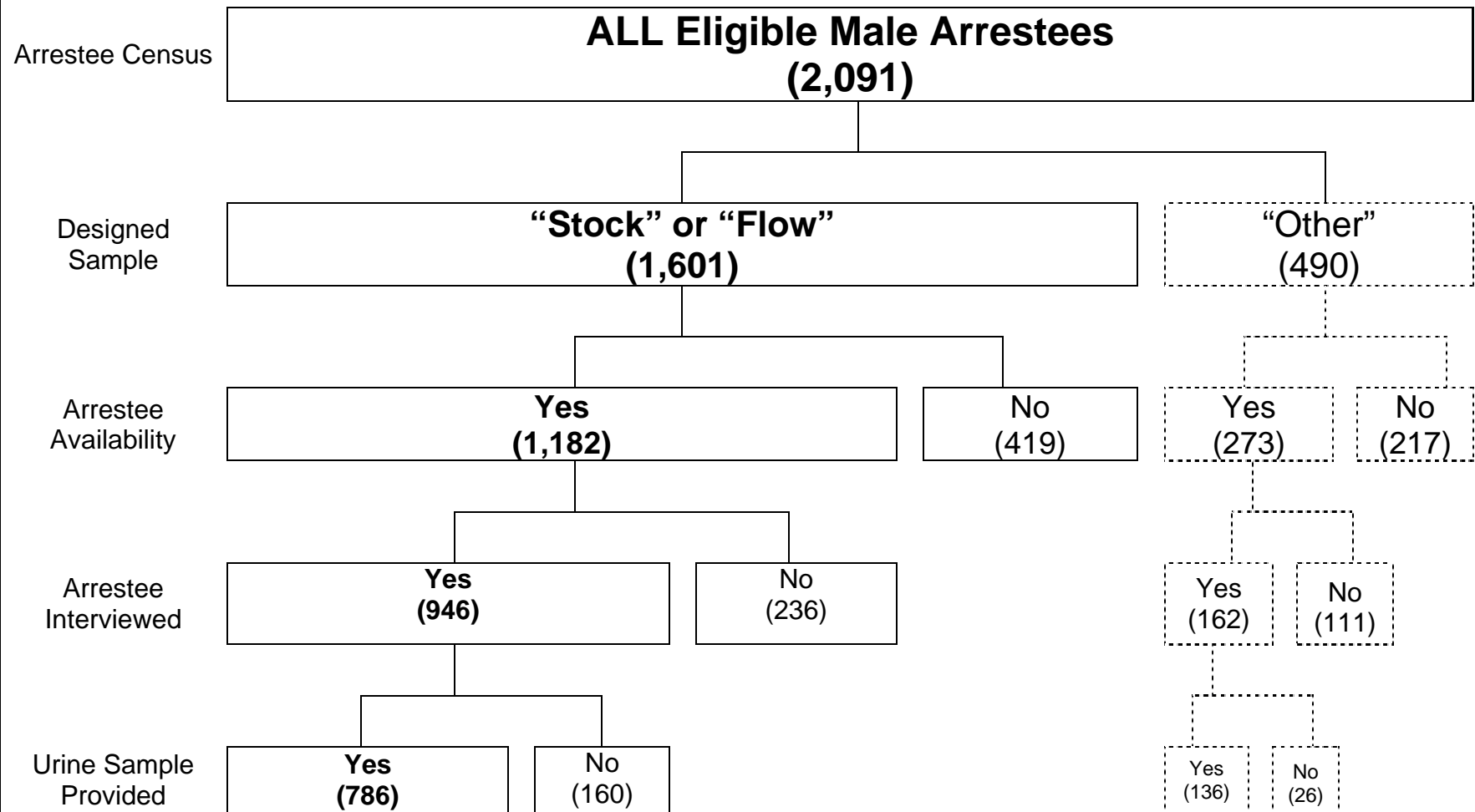
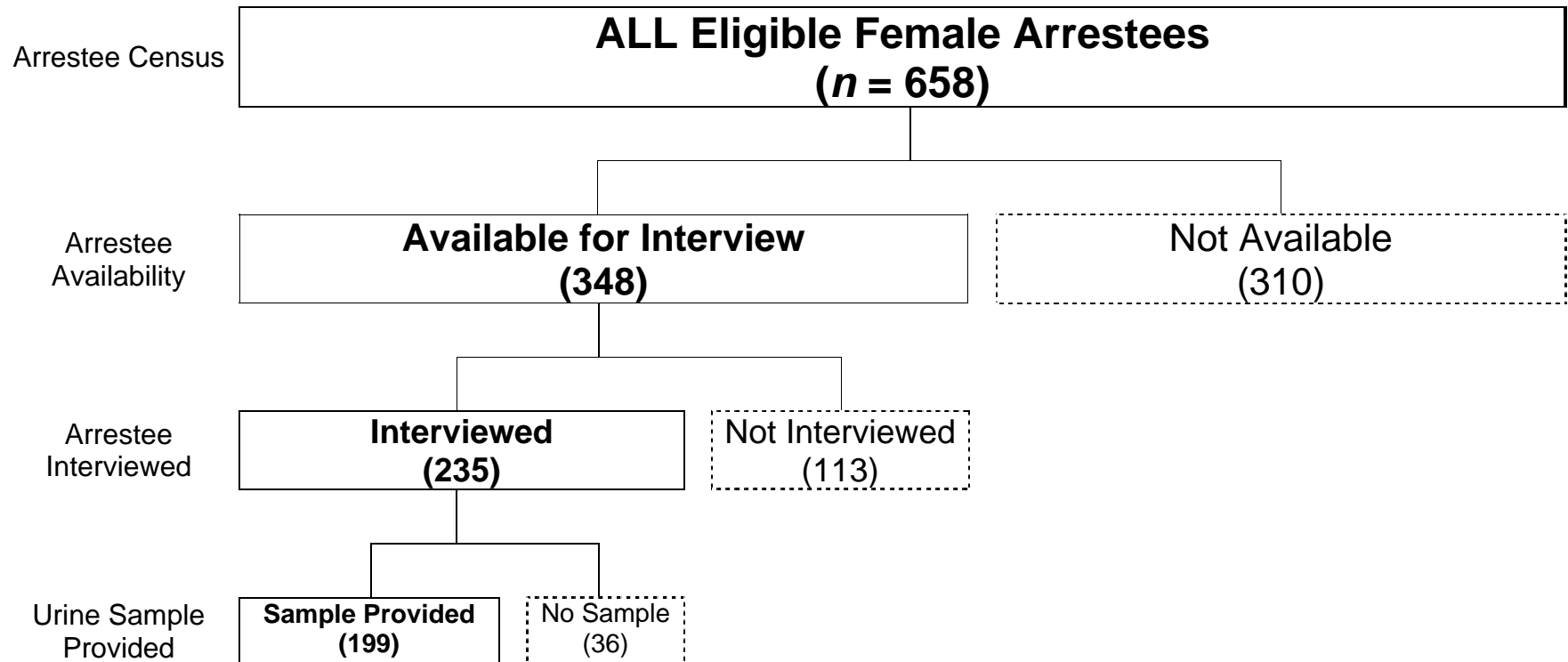


Figure 2. ADAM-Anchorage Sample Attrition (Females)



By the end of this sample attrition process, more than one-third of all eligible male arrestees were captured within the designed sample and interviewed, with a urine sample collected ($n = 786$).

Because ADAM-Anchorage site staff interviews as many arrestees as possible in the allotted time, above and beyond the minimum requirements specified in the sampling protocol, it is important to also examine the attrition process of this other group of arrestees. What we see is an attrition process similar in nature, but different in magnitude to that for the designed sample. Approximately 44 percent ($n = 217$) of male arrestees *not* categorized as “stock” or “flow” (i.e., not in the designed sample) are never made available to ADAM interviewers. Another, 23 percent ($n = 111$) declined to participate when approached by interviewers. Finally, about 5 percent ($n = 26$) of the “other” sample group were approached for an interview, agreed to participate in the interview, but refused to provide a urine sample. In total, 28 percent ($n = 136$) provided an interview and urine sample.

Female arrestees

For females, the attrition process is different due to the use of convenience sampling rather than the quota sampling used in the selection of males. Figure 2 highlights sample attrition among females booked into Anchorage lock-ups. Though there is no sampling protocol for female arrestees in Anchorage, every effort is made to interview as many as possible. During the ADAM data collection periods examined, 658 females were arrested and booked into Anchorage lock-ups. Of that number, 53 percent ($n = 348$) were available for interview, 36 percent ($n = 235$) of eligible respondents were interviewed, and 30 percent ($n = 199$) were interviewed and provided a urine specimen. The final percentages providing an interview, and an interview and urine sample, for female arrestees resemble those for the sample of male arrestees.

Summary

Both male and female samples suffer significant rates of sample attrition at each stage of the interview process, though it is evident that attrition among “other” male and female arrestees was greater than among males arrestees selected according to the ADAM sampling protocol. Since attrition occurs, it is important to test for differences to determine if whether the realized samples are biased, and if so, identify the nature of those biases.

Tests for Sample Bias

Though we have good reason to believe the realized ADAM sample may be biased we don't know that it is, or if it is biased we don't know the characteristics of the bias. To better understand representativeness of the realized ADAM-Anchorage sample, we compared ADAM face-sheet data, which provides modest descriptions of all eligible arrestees, for every stage of the sampling process. The data used in the analysis span eight consecutive data collection periods from the ADAM-Anchorage site, beginning with the third quarter of 2000 and ending with the second quarter of 2002. ADAM face-sheets provide arrest information (date/time/location), arrestee demographics (age/race-ethnicity/gender/location of residence), offense information (description/severity/warrant status), and sample status (included in the design sample or not). In Anchorage a face-sheet is completed for every eligible arrestee booked into Anchorage lockup whether they are available to participate or not, and whether they agree to participate or not. Therefore, using face-sheet data we can compare several characteristics of the target population to those arrestees selected into the designed sample; to those available for an interview; to those actually interviewed; and, those that provided a urine specimen.

Representativeness of the Realized Male Arrestee Samples

Table 1 displays data to permit comparison of the realized samples to census percent distributions (race-ethnicity, charge seriousness, charge type and arrestee residence) and mean ages. It is apparent that the characteristics of the realized samples (columns 3 and 4) are remarkably similar to the target population (first column). When considering arrestee demographics across each sampling stage, in no case is there a departure of more than 2 percent from the underlying population, and in only *two* instances do the observed differences exceed what would be expected to occur randomly.

Arrestees with no felony charges levied against them were slightly under-represented in the interview sample, and those with one felony charge were slightly over-represented in the interview sample. However, the *statistically* significant differences observed do little to undermine the overwhelming pattern of correspondence between the eligible arrestee census and the realized samples.

When we compared the arrestee census to only the *realized* samples using the *z*-test for proportions, we found no significant differences across the six race-ethnic categories measured. The mean age for the realized samples was also nearly identical to that for the census of recent arrestees, differing by only 0.3 years in the interviewed sample, and 0.4 years in the sample of arrestees that submitted a urine specimen. Also, the realized samples are highly representative of the population of all Anchorage male arrestees in terms of their geographic residence. In sum, the realized samples of male arrestees in Anchorage appear to be highly representative of the target population in terms of *whom* they are and *where* they live (see also Figure 3 in Appendix for a visual depiction of the Anchorage residence areas defined for this analysis).

Table 1. Percentage of Arrestees at Each Stage of Sample Selection Process, within the Pooled (Design + Other) Sample (Males)

	ADAM Arrestee Sample Categories			
	Census of Eligible Arrestees (n = 2,091)	Available for Interview (n = 1,455)	Arrestees Interviewed (n = 1,108)	Provided Sample (n = 922)
Mean Age (years)	33.3	33.6	33.0	32.9
Race				
White	50.8 %	49.3 %	51.9 %	51.4 %
Alaska Native/American Indian	24.8	26.8	25.9	26.3
Black/African American	16.2	16.5	14.8	14.8
Hispanic/Latino	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2
Other/Missing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Offense Seriousness				
No felony charges	94.4 %	93.3 %	92.1 %**	92.1 %
Exactly one felony charge	1.5	1.9	2.4 *	2.2
Exactly two felony charges	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Exactly three felony charges	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.2
Offense Type^b				
Drug offense ^c	3.7 %	3.6 %	3.7 %	3.8 %
Alcohol offense ^d	19.2	18.6	19.0	19.0
Property offense ^e	19.0	19.8	20.6	20.9
Violent offense ^f	29.1	31.2	31.4	31.2
Arrestee Residence				
North Anchorage	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
East Anchorage	28.8	29.3	28.6	28.1
South Anchorage	8.6	7.8	7.8	8.2
West Anchorage	21.2	20.4	20.6	20.7
Downtown Anchorage	17.6	18.0	17.6	17.5
Other	17.0	17.4	18.2	18.7
Missing/unknown	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.3

^a Arrestees designated as either "stock" or "flow," as per the Anchorage sampling plan.
^b Offense types are not mutually exclusive so column percentages do not sum to 100 percent.
^c Includes drug possession, drug sale, clandestine drug lab, and miscellaneous other illicit drug offenses.
^d Includes driving while intoxicated, liquor law violations, and illegal possession of alcohol.
^e Includes arson, bribery, burglary, burglary tools, destruction of property, forgery, fraud, larceny theft, stolen property offenses, motor vehicle theft and trespassing.
^f Includes aggravated assault, blackmail/extortion, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual assault/rape, weapons offenses, domestic violence, child abuse, spousal abuse, offenses against the family, violation of protective order, simple assault, and miscellaneous other crimes against persons.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Examination of legal variables also shows the realized samples to be largely representative of the total Anchorage arrestee population, although some notable differences were detected once the pooled sample was split into the designed sample and those designated as “other” (see Appendix for separate tables and discussion). In addition, when the target population and realized samples were compared using the type of offense for which an arrestee was arrested as the criterion, there were no significant differences found to exist between them. Arrestees brought in on charges related to drugs, alcohol, property crimes and violent crimes were just as prevalent in the realized samples as they were in the target population. The small differences that did appear in the data were not found to be statistically significant for any of the cross comparisons.

The finding of no difference between the percentages of arrestees brought in on drug charges, and the percentage who agreed to either the interview only or the interview and urine sample that were arrested for drug offenses, is perhaps the most surprising finding in the study. It is reasonable to suspect that those involved with illicit drugs would be hesitant to answer questions about drug use behaviors, and especially reluctant to submit to a drug test. Yet, the present data provide no support for that position.

Finally, the realized samples and census of Anchorage’s male arrestee population were compared according to area of residence. While the areas of residence from which arrestees come are not evenly distributed in the data, the distributions remain constant across samples. We cannot conclude, therefore, that there are geographic biases.

Given the totality of the observed patterns in the ADAM-Anchorage male data, we conclude that there is little reason to believe that we cannot use the realized samples to draw reasonable conclusions about the target population.⁵

Representativeness of the Realized Female Samples

Comparative data for females sampled for ADAM-Anchorage are displayed in Table 2. Remarkably, the realized samples of female arrestees for ADAM-Anchorage are also highly representative of the target population of all females arrested and booked into Anchorage jail facilities. What makes this so remarkable is that female arrestees are not sampled according to an explicit sampling plan, but instead are approached for an interview only when male quotas have been met. Even more astounding is that compared to the male sample, the female sample is even *more* representative of the underlying female arrestee population than the male sample is of the overall population of males arrested in Anchorage. Whereas Table 1 shows two statistically significant (but substantively trivial) differences among the 66 possible comparisons, Table 2 is void of any.

The significance of this finding is that policy makers, correctional program managers, and community organizations alike can begin to take affirmative steps to address the problems detectable in ADAM data because the findings are, in fact, generalizable to the entire female arrestee population in Anchorage. Since the ADAM program's inception, the policy (and thus research) focus has concentrated on findings from male, but not from female, data because of the presumed un-representativeness of the female questionnaire and assay data. The results reported here suggest that for Anchorage this presumption is questionable.

⁵ We recognize that there may be undetected differences between realized samples and population characteristics that may signal bias. However, it remains that based on the available evidence there is no apparent systematic bias.

Table 2. Percentage of Arrestees at Each Stage of Sample Selection Process (Females)				
ADAM Arrestee Sample Categories				
	Census of Eligible Arrestees (n = 658)	Available for Interview (n = 348)	Arrestees Interviewed (n = 235)	Provided Sample (n = 199)
Mean Age (years)	32.6	33.3	32.4	32.2
Race				
White	45.6 %	44.3 %	44.7 %	44.7 %
Alaska Native/American Indian	37.5	38.8	37.8	38.7
Black/African American	12.3	12.1	12.5	12.6
Hispanic/Latino	1.8	2.6	1.4	2.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.7	2.0	3.3	1.5
Other/Missing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Offense Seriousness				
No felony charges	97.0 %	96.3 %	97.2 %	97.0 %
Exactly one felony charge	1.8	2.3	1.4	2.0
Exactly two felony charges	0.6	0.9	0.7	.5
Exactly three felony charges	0.6	0.6	0.7	.5
Offense Type^a				
Drug offense ^b	3.6 %	3.7 %	4.3 %	2.0 %
Alcohol offense ^c	18.7	17.8	18.7	17.1
Property offense ^d	19.0	18.4	18.2	22.1
Violent offense ^e	24.6	25.0	24.7	24.1
Arrestee Residence				
North Anchorage	1.4 %	1.4 %	1.7 %	2.0 %
East Anchorage	33.4	33.6	33.2	33.7
South Anchorage	9.0	6.6	6.4	7.5
West Anchorage	20.7	21.8	22.6	21.1
Downtown Anchorage	15.8	14.9	15.7	16.6
Other	14.6	16.7	15.3	14.6
Missing/unknown	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.5
^a Offense types are not mutually exclusive, thus column percentages do not sum to 100 percent. ^b Includes drug possession, drug sale, clandestine drug lab, and miscellaneous other illicit drug offenses. ^c Includes driving while intoxicated, liquor law violations, and illegal possession of alcohol. ^d Includes arson, bribery, burglary, burglary tools, destruction of property, forgery, fraud, larceny theft, stolen property offenses, motor vehicle theft and trespassing. ^e Includes aggravated assault, blackmail/extortion, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual assault/rape, weapons offenses, domestic violence, child abuse, spousal abuse, offenses against the family, violation of protective order, simple assault, and miscellaneous other crimes against persons.				

Conclusions

Based on the foregoing analyses, we conclude that the realized samples of male and female arrestees selected for the ADAM-Anchorage project are representative of their respective populations. Examination of the realized samples of female arrestees revealed no statistically significant differences between the underlying population of all female arrestees in Anchorage and the realized samples. There were only two statistically significant differences found between those male respondents that interviewed and provided a urine sample, and the census of all male arrestees across age, race, offense seriousness, offense type or arrestee residence.

Two statistically significant differences were detected concerning offense seriousness for the sample of male arrestees that agreed to be interviewed, but refused to provide a urine specimen. The analysis showed misdemeanants to be slightly under-represented, and felons with only one charged levied against them to be slightly over-represented.

However, the reader is reminded that “statistical significance” and “substantive difference” are not equivalent terms. *Statistical* significance refers merely to the mathematical probability that a patterned finding has occurred by chance, or is due to some systematic process; but, the concept holds little in the way of interpretive punch. *Substantive* significance, on the other hand, is not concerned with the probability *per se*, but has as its aim meaningful interpretation of an observation (or pattern of observations). Both concepts are important for the aims of social science research, and it cannot be said that one is clearly preferable over the other in all cases. But in some circumstances one clearly wins out. In this case, substantive significance clearly takes precedence over statistical significance.

When the male data are examined in their totality, it is evident that there is little if any difference between the census of all male arrestees and the realized samples who agreed to be interviewed and provide a urine sample. In sum, finding two statistically significant differences

out of 66 possibilities, does nothing to change the substantive conclusion of the study: the realized samples are equivalent in composition to the male arrestee census.

A central tenet of public policy is that programs and services must be managed and directed in a way that maximizes the social benefit, while simultaneously minimizing public cost. The findings reported here are significant in that local criminal justice practitioners, public health officials, and treatment providers can be assured that the data gathered for the ADAM-Anchorage program are generalizable to the entire population of arrestees, both male and female. With the knowledge that ADAM results are indeed applicable to all those arrested and booked into Anchorage jails, policy makers and practitioners can move confidently to implement programs and policies that address the needs of their clientele, the public and their organizations.

Appendix

All the published results of ADAM-Anchorage for male arrestees, both national and local, rely on the pooled information of those within what has been termed here the “design” sample, as well as another group of respondents who are not selected based on probability sampling techniques – an “other” sample. Consequently, the focus to this point has been on this pooled data. It may also be useful, however, to unpack the pooled sample data and examine the degree to which each contributing segment achieves the goal of representativeness.

Table 3 presents the percentage distributions for only the “designed” sample of male arrestees for Anchorage. Notice that there is an additional column in Table 3 that was not present in Table 1 or Table 2, located in between the census of eligible arrestees, and those arrestees that were made available for an interview. The designed sample is comprised of respondents selected as “stock” (i.e., those arrestees booked when ADAM site staff is not on the premises) or “flow” (i.e., those arrestees booked when ADAM site staff is on the premises).

The data in Table 3 show the designed sample to achieve a high degree of representativeness of the overall male arrestee population. In similar fashion to the findings reported previously in Table 1 for the pooled sample, the only statistically significant difference detected in the data concerns offense seriousness. The average difference in the percentage of arrestees charged with one, two, or three felonies between the target population and the realized samples was quite small (.7%). However, arrestees that were interviewed, but that did not provide a urine sample, were found to have a greater percentage of individuals with exactly one felony charge (+.8%, $p = .043$) than did the male arrestee census. Also, those that were not charged with any felonies (i.e., misdemeanants) were found to be slightly under-represented in both interview-only and interview-sample groups (-2.1%, $p = .005$ and -2.4%, $p = .003$, respectively). Once again, the overall pattern strongly suggests that there is no substantive

difference between the population of male arrestees in Anchorage and the samples selected for the ADAM study.

Table 4 presents data for male arrestees that were not selected into the design sample. These men were selected and interviewed only after the requirements of the ADAM-Anchorage sampling protocol were met. Visual inspection of the table shows that this non-probability sample of male arrestees to be largely representative of the target population of jailed males in Anchorage, with some anomalies. In particular, when we examine those within the “other” sample who were approached by ADAM site staff for interviews (column 3), we see that there were fewer Whites (-6.3%, $p = .041$), fewer respondents with alcohol-related charges (-5.9%, $p = .015$), fewer respondents hailing from South Anchorage (-3.7%, $p = .032$), and more arrestees from East Anchorage (+5.7%, $p = .041$). However, these differences disappeared in subsequent stages of sample selection, which make up the realized sample.

The only other notable discrepancy between the target population of male arrestees, and those interviewed but not systematically sampled, was for the percentage of arrestees that live outside Anchorage proper. Those that were interviewed, as well as those that interviewed and provided a urine sample, were more likely to reside outside of Anchorage.

Table 3. Percentage of Arrestees at Each Stage of Sample Selection Process, within the “Designed” Sample (Males)

	ADAM Arrestee Sample Categories				
	Census of Eligible Arrestees (n = 2,091)	Designed Sample^a (n = 1,601)	Available for Interview (n = 1,182)	Arrestees Interviewed (n = 946)	Provided Sample (n = 786)
Mean Age (years)	33.3	33.8	33.7	33.2	33.1
Race					
White	50.8 %	51.1 %	50.4 %	52.3 %	51.9 %
Alaska Native/American Indian	24.8	25.2	26.7	25.7	25.9
Black/African American	16.2	15.9	16.0	15.1	15.2
Hispanic/Latino	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8
Other/Missing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Offense Seriousness					
No felony charges	94.4 %	94.3 %	93.2 %	92.3 %**	92.0 %**
Exactly one felony charge	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3 *	2.2
Exactly two felony charges	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8
Exactly three felony charges	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.1
Offense Type^b					
Drug offense ^c	3.7 %	3.4 %	3.2 %	3.7 %	3.8 %
Alcohol offense ^d	19.2	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.8
Property offense ^e	19.0	19.5	20.5	21.2	21.5
Violent offense ^f	29.1	30.1	31.6	31.9	31.7
Arrestee Residence					
North Anchorage	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %
East Anchorage	28.8	28.1	28.3	27.9	27.6
South Anchorage	8.6	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.9
West Anchorage	21.2	21.2	20.7	20.4	20.5
Downtown Anchorage	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.3	18.2
Other	17.0	16.6	16.8	17.4	17.7
Missing/unknown	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.6

^a Arrestees designated as either “stock” or “flow,” as per the Anchorage sampling plan.
^b Offense types are not mutually exclusive so column percentages do not sum to 100 percent.
^c Includes drug possession, drug sale, clandestine drug lab, and miscellaneous other illicit drug offenses.
^d Includes driving while intoxicated, liquor law violations, and illegal possession of alcohol.
^e Includes arson, bribery, burglary, burglary tools, destruction of property, forgery, fraud, larceny theft, stolen property offenses, motor vehicle theft and trespassing.
^f Includes aggravated assault, blackmail/extortion, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual assault/rape, weapons offenses, domestic violence, child abuse, spousal abuse, offenses against the family, violation of protective order, simple assault, and miscellaneous other crimes against persons.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

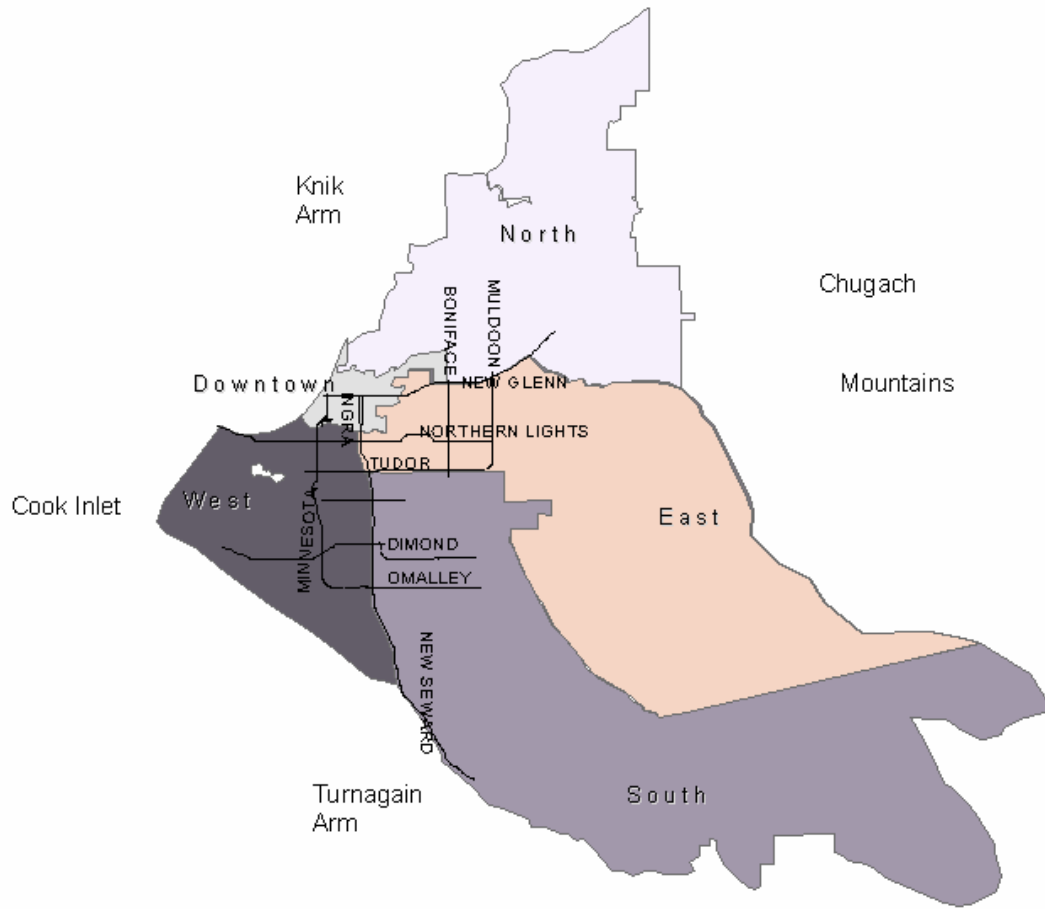
Table 4. Percentage of Arrestees at Each Stage of Sample Selection Process, within the “Other” Sample (Males)

	ADAM Arrestee Sample Categories				
	Census of Eligible Arrestees (n = 2,091)	“Other” Sample ^a (n = 469)	Available for Interview (n = 264)	Arrestees Interviewed (n = 155)	Provided Sample (n = 131)
Mean Age (years)	33.3	34.0	32.8	31.9	31.9
Race					
White	50.8 %	50.2 %	44.5 %*	49.7 %	48.1 %
Alaska Native/American Indian	24.8	23.7	27.4	27.1	29.0
Black/African American	16.2	17.5	19.0	13.5	13.0
Hispanic/Latino	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.6
Other/Missing	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8
Offense Seriousness					
No felony charges	94.4 %	94.5 %	93.6 %	91.0 %	92.4 %
Exactly one felony charge	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.2	2.3
Exactly two felony charges	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	---
Exactly three felony charges	3.1	3.4	4.2	5.8	5.3
Offense Type^b					
Drug offense ^c	3.7 %	4.9 %	5.7 %	3.9 %	3.8 %
Alcohol offense ^d	19.2	17.1	13.3 *	16.1	14.5
Property offense ^e	19.0	17.9	17.4	17.4	18.3
Violent offense ^f	29.1	24.3 *	27.3	25.8	26.0
Arrestee Residence					
North Anchorage	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.8 %
East Anchorage	28.8	31.6	34.5 *	33.5	32.1
South Anchorage	8.6	7.7	4.9 *	4.5	4.6
West Anchorage	21.2	20.7	18.2	20.0	19.8
Downtown Anchorage	17.6	17.1	17.4	13.5	13.7
Other	17.0	18.6	20.1	23.2 *	24.4 *
Missing/unknown	6.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.6

^a Arrestees designated as “other” as per the Anchorage sampling plan.
^b Offense types are not mutually exclusive so column percentages do not sum to 100 percent.
^c Includes drug possession, drug sale, clandestine drug lab, and miscellaneous other illicit drug offenses.
^d Includes driving while intoxicated, liquor law violations, and illegal possession of alcohol.
^e Includes arson, bribery, burglary, burglary tools, destruction of property, forgery, fraud, larceny theft, stolen property offenses, motor vehicle theft and trespassing.
^f Includes aggravated assault, blackmail/extortion, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual assault/rape, weapons offenses, domestic violence, child abuse, spousal abuse, offenses against the family, violation of protective order, simple assault, and miscellaneous other crimes against persons.

* p < .05

Figure 3. Residence Areas for Anchorage, Alaska



NOTE: "North Anchorage" zipcodes: 99505, 99506. "East Anchorage" zipcodes: 99504, 99508. "South Anchorage" zipcodes: 99507, 99516. "West Anchorage" zipcodes: 99502, 99503, 99515, 99517, 99518. "Downtown Anchorage" zipcodes: 99501, 99513.

Map by: Alan McKelvie