Office of National Drug Control Policy
Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse

Drugs & Crime Data

Marijuana

Facts and Figures

January 1996

PK23

INTRODUCTION

This information packet includes excerpts from selected Federal government, or Federally-sponsored publications which contain information on marijuana. These data include production estimates, trafficking patterns, arrests, usage patterns, adjudication, incarceration, and treatment admissions. Information from the following publications is presented in this information packet:

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse 1994: Population Estimates
Monitoring the Future Study, December 1, 1995 press release
National Survey Results on Drug Use from The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II, College Students and Young Adults, preliminary tables
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Statistics Sourcebook
Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995
Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report 11
Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993
Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States, 1994
DEA Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994
Drug Use Forecasting, 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees
Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992
Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992
Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989
Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991
Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991
Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990
Marijuana Blunts
Illegal Drug Price/Purity Report, United State: January 1992-March 1995
Federal-wide Drug Seizure System
The NNICC Report 1994, The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States
What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993
State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993

Complete citations and ordering instructions for full copies of publications used in producing this information packet may be found on the last page.

This information packet was prepared by Candice Byrne at the ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse. This Clearinghouse is funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to support drug control policy research. The Clearinghouse is managed by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and is a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. For further information concerning the contents of this information packet or other drugs and crime issues, call 1-800-666-3332, or write ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse, PO Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000.

Table 3A. Marijuana Use by Sex Within Age Group for Total Population in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
12-17	13.6	(12.4 - 14.9)	11.4	(10.2 - 12.7)	6.0	(5.1 - 7.1)
Male	14.7	(13.0 - 16.6)	12.0	(10.5 - 13.8)	6.8	(5.7 - 8.2)
Female	12.5	(10.8 - 14.3)	10.8	(9.2 - 12.6)	5.2	(4.0 - 6.7)
18-25	41.9	(39.5 - 44.3)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)	12.1	(10.6 - 13.8)
Male	46.0	(42.6 - 49.5)	27.1	(24.3 - 30.0)	15.6	(13.5 - 18.0)
Female	37.8	(35.1 - 40.7)	16.6	(14.6 - 18.8)	8.7	(7.1 - 10.5)
26-34	52.7	(50.8 - 54.6)	11.5	(10.4 - 12.7)	6.9	(6.0 - 7.9)
Male	56.1	(52.6 - 59.5)	15.1	(13.2 - 17.1)	9.9	(8.4 - 11.6)
Female	49.5	(47.2 - 51.9)	8.1	(7.0 - 9.3)	4.0	(3.3 - 5.0)
≥35	25.4	(23.7 - 27.2)	4.1	(3.4 - 4.8)	2.3	(1.8 - 3.0)
Male	31.2	(28.4 - 34.2)	6.2	(5.0 - 7.5)	3.5	(2.7 - 4.7)
Female	20.3	(18.1 - 22.7)	2.2	(1.7 - 2.9)	1.3	(0.9 - 1.9)
TOTAL	31.1	(30.0 - 32.4)	8.5	(7.9 - 9.2)	4.8	(4.3 - 5.4)
Male	35.9	(33.9 - 37.8)	11.3	(10.3 - 12.3)	6.7	(5.9 - 7.6)
Female	26.8	(25.3 - 28.4)	5.9	(5.4 - 6.6)	3.1	(2.7 - 3.6)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
12-17	2,964	(2,703 - 3,247)	2,491	(2,232 - 2,775)	1,315	(1,115 - 1,547)
Male	1,638	(1,449 - 1,846)	1,339	(1,167 - 1,532)	760	(634 - 910)
Female	1,326	(1,154 - 1,521)	1,152	(983 - 1,344)	555	(429 - 715)
18-25	11,737	(11,069 - 12,416)	6,105	(5,583 - 6,662)	3,389	(2,967 - 3,862)
Male	6,383	(5,907 - 6,863)	3,753	(3,372 - 4,161)	2,161	(1,866 - 2,494)
Female	5,355	(4,963 - 5,758)	2,352	(2,069 - 2,665)	1,228	(1,006 - 1,493)
26-34	19,297	(18,596 - 19,994)	4,208	(3,815 - 4,637)	2,522	(2,205 - 2,881)
Male	10,040	(9,417 - 10,652)	2,698	(2,372 - 3,060)	1,768	(1,502 - 2,074)
Female	9,257	(8,816 - 9,698)	1,511	(1,305 - 1,746)	754	(614 - 925)
≥35	31,231	(29,151 - 33,407)	5,009	(4,235 - 5,916)	2,886	(2,260 - 3,680)
Male	17,927	(16,292 - 19,648)	3,537	(2,883 - 4,327)	2,034	(1,533 - 2,691)
Female	13,304	(11,874 - 14,858)	1,472	(1,127 - 1,918)	852	(576 - 1,259)
TOTAL	65,229	(62,725 - 67,787)	17,813	(16,518 - 19,199)	10,112	(9,087 - 11,247)
Male	35,987	(34,048 - 37,973)	11,327	(10,379 - 12,349)	6,723	(5,940 - 7,602)
Female	29,242	(27,585 - 30,960)	6,486	(5,858 - 7,176)	3,389	(2,949 - 3,893)

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 3B. Marijuana Use by Age Group and Sex for Whites in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	14.5	(12.9 - 16.3)	12.0	(10.4 - 13.8)	6.2	(5.1 - 7.6)
18-25	47.5	(44.7 - 50.4)	24.3	(22.1 - 26.8)	13.3	(11.4 - 15.4)
26-34	59.8	(57.3 - 62.3)	12.2	(10.8 - 13.7)	7.4	(6.4 - 8.6)
≥35	26.6	(24.5 - 28.7)	4.0	(3.3 - 4.9)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.0)
SEX						
Male	38.0	(35.6 - 40.4)	11.4	(10.2 - 12.7)	6.7	(5.8 - 7.8)
Female	29.3	(27.4 - 31.3)	6.0	(5.3 - 6.8)	3.1	(2.6 - 3.6)
TOTAL	33.5	(32.0 - 35.0)	8.6	(7.8 - 9.4)	4.8	(4.3 - 5.5)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	2,181	(1,936 - 2,451)	1,803	(1,565 - 2,071)	936	(763 - 1,144)
18-25	9,205	(8,651 - 9,763)	4,712	(4,271 - 5,182)	2,569	(2,200 - 2,990)
26-34	15,755	(15,094 - 16,403)	3,211	(2,844 - 3,618)	1,956	(1,684 - 2,268)
≥35	26,108	(24,099 - 28,220)	3,946	(3,196 - 4,863)	2,234	(1,666 - 2,992)
SEX						
Male	29,152	(27,327 - 31,022)	8,732	(7,822 - 9,732)	5,147	(4,426 - 5,975)
Female	24,097	(22,526 - 25,730)	4,940	(4,351 - 5,603)	2,549	(2,163 - 3,001)
TOTAL	53,249	(50,877 - 55,674)	13,672	(12,482 - 14,963)	7,695	(6,779 - 8,729)

Table 3C. Marijuana Use by Age Group and Sex for Hispanics in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	14.4	(11.7 - 17.6)	12.4	(9.5 - 15.8)	6.0	(4.3 - 8.4)
18-25	28.4	(24.8 - 32.2)	13.5	(11.1 - 16.3)	7.7	(5.7 - 10.4)
26-34	28.2	(25.0 - 31.7)	8.1	(6.4 - 10.4)	4.5	(3.2 - 6.3)
≥35	17.6	(15.2 - 20.4)	3.0	(2.1 - 4.3)	1.8	(1.0 - 3.2)
SEX						
Male	27.3	(24.7 - 30.0)	9.5	(8.2 - 11.1)	5.9	(4.7 - 7.4)
Female	15.9	(14.2 - 17.9)	5.4	(4.4 - 6.6)	2.4	(1.7 - 3.2)
TOTAL	21.6	(19.9 - 23.4)	7.5	(6.6 - 8.4)	4.1	(3.4 - 5.0)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	389	(316 - 474)	333	(257 - 427)	162	(115 - 226)
18-25	1,022	(894 - 1,160)	485	(399 - 587)	278	(206 - 373)
26-34	1,222	(1,081 - 1,373)	353	(276 - 449)	195	(138 - 274)
≥35	1,496	(1,287 - 1,731)	257	(179 - 366)	156	(89 - 272)
SEX						
Male	2,601	(2,357 - 2,860)	909	(777 - 1,061)	563	(449 - 704)
Female	1,528	(1,358 - 1,715)	518	(424 - 633)	228	(167 - 310)
TOTAL	4,129	(3,806 - 4,471)	1,428	(1,262 - 1,614)	791	(656 - 952)

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 3D. Marijuana Use by Age Group and Sex for Blacks in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**11.8**	*(9.5 - 14.7)*	**10.5**	*(8.3 - 13.3)*	**6.4**	*(4.7 - 8.5)*
18-25	**32.7**	*(28.9 - 36.8)*	**20.4**	*(16.9 - 24.5)*	**12.0**	*(9.2 - 15.5)*
26-34	**43.3**	*(39.7 - 47.0)*	**13.1**	*(10.9 - 15.6)*	**7.4**	*(5.7 - 9.5)*
≥35	**24.2**	*(21.2 - 27.6)*	**5.8**	*(4.2 - 8.0)*	**3.4**	*(2.3 - 5.0)*
SEX						
Male	**33.2**	*(30.0 - 36.6)*	**13.7**	*(11.7 - 16.0)*	**7.8**	*(6.4 - 9.6)*
Female	**22.9**	*(20.4 - 25.7)*	**7.3**	*(6.2 - 8.6)*	**4.4**	*(3.3 - 5.8)*
TOTAL	**27.5**	*(25.4 - 29.7)*	**10.2**	*(9.0 - 11.5)*	**5.9**	*(5.1 - 6.9)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**363**	*(290 - 452)*	**324**	*(255 - 408)*	**196**	*(145 - 262)*
18-25	**1,234**	*(1,090 - 1,386)*	**771**	*(637 - 925)*	**452**	*(346 - 585)*
26-34	**1,887**	*(1,731 - 2,047)*	**571**	*(477 - 679)*	**321**	*(249 - 412)*
≥35	**2,946**	*(2,575 - 3,352)*	**710**	*(511 - 979)*	**418**	*(286 - 608)*
SEX						
Male	**3,463**	*(3,124 - 3,819)*	**1,426**	*(1,216 - 1,667)*	**818**	*(664 - 1,004)*
Female	**2,968**	*(2,642 - 3,320)*	**948**	*(805 - 1,116)*	**568**	*(431 - 746)*
TOTAL	**6,430**	*(5,944 - 6,941)*	**2,375**	*(2,099 - 2,682)*	**1,386**	*(1,184 - 1,620)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 21A. Frequency of Marijuana Use During Past Year by Sex Within Age Group for Total Population in 1994

AGE/SEX	At Least Once		12 or More Days		51 or More Days	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
12-17	11.4	(10.2 - 12.7)	4.5	(3.8 - 5.4)	2.6	(2.0 - 3.3)
Male	12.0	(10.5 - 13.8)	5.3	(4.3 - 6.6)	3.3	(2.5 - 4.4)
Female	10.8	(9.2 - 12.6)	3.7	(2.8 - 4.7)	1.8	(1.3 - 2.5)
18-25	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)	10.5	(9.1 - 12.0)	6.0	(4.9 - 7.2)
Male	27.1	(24.3 - 30.0)	14.7	(12.5 - 17.3)	8.6	(6.8 - 10.7)
Female	16.6	(14.6 - 18.8)	6.3	(5.0 - 7.8)	3.4	(2.6 - 4.5)
26-34	11.5	(10.4 - 12.7)	6.3	(5.4 - 7.2)	3.9	(3.3 - 4.6)
Male	15.1	(13.2 - 17.1)	9.2	(7.8 - 10.9)	6.2	(5.0 - 7.5)
Female	8.1	(7.0 - 9.3)	3.4	(2.7 - 4.2)	1.7	(1.3 - 2.3)
≥35	4.1	(3.4 - 4.8)	1.9	(1.5 - 2.4)	1.2	(0.9 - 1.6)
Male	6.2	(5.0 - 7.5)	2.9	(2.2 - 4.0)	1.9	(1.3 - 2.6)
Female	2.2	(1.7 - 2.9)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.6)	0.6	(0.4 - 1.0)
TOTAL	8.5	(7.9 - 9.2)	4.1	(3.7 - 4.5)	2.5	(2.2 - 2.8)
Male	11.3	(10.3 - 12.3)	6.0	(5.3 - 6.7)	3.7	(3.2 - 4.3)
Female	5.9	(5.4 - 6.6)	2.3	(2.0 - 2.8)	1.3	(1.1 - 1.6)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
12-17	2,491	(2,232 - 2,775)	983	(823 - 1,172)	561	(441 - 711)
Male	1,339	(1,167 - 1,532)	594	(482 - 731)	369	(277 - 491)
Female	1,152	(983 - 1,344)	389	(301 - 502)	191	(137 - 267)
18-25	6,105	(5,583 - 6,662)	2,931	(2,540 - 3,374)	1,675	(1,383 - 2,025)
Male	3,753	(3,372 - 4,161)	2,046	(1,738 - 2,396)	1,189	(949 - 1,481)
Female	2,352	(2,069 - 2,665)	885	(711 - 1,098)	487	(369 - 641)
26-34	4,208	(3,815 - 4,637)	2,288	(1,972 - 2,651)	1,423	(1,199 - 1,687)
Male	2,698	(2,372 - 3,060)	1,653	(1,395 - 1,954)	1,104	(902 - 1,347)
Female	1,511	(1,305 - 1,746)	635	(511 - 787)	319	(236 - 431)
≥35	5,009	(4,235 - 5,916)	2,339	(1,822 - 2,999)	1,480	(1,111 - 1,969)
Male	3,537	(2,883 - 4,327)	1,694	(1,253 - 2,283)	1,071	(754 - 1,516)
Female	1,472	(1,127 - 1,918)	645	(408 - 1,017)	409	(249 - 672)
TOTAL	17,813	(16,518 - 19,199)	8,541	(7,706 - 9,462)	5,139	(4,558 - 5,792)
Male	11,327	(10,379 - 12,349)	5,987	(5,333 - 6,715)	3,732	(3,252 - 4,280)
Female	6,486	(5,858 - 7,176)	2,554	(2,166 - 3,009)	1,407	(1,163 - 1,701)

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

TABLE 1

Trends in Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders

	Lifetime						Annual						30-Day						Daily					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change
Any Illicit Drug[a]																								
8th Grade	18.7	20.6	22.5	25.7	28.5	+2.8ss	11.3	12.9	15.1	18.5	21.4	+2.9sss	5.7	6.8	8.4	10.9	12.4	+1.5s	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	30.6	29.8	32.8	37.4	40.9	+3.5ss	21.4	20.4	24.7	30.0	33.3	+3.3ss	11.6	11.0	14.0	18.5	20.2	+1.7s	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4	+2.8	29.4	27.1	31.0	35.8	39.0	+3.2s	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	+1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Any Illicit Drug[a] Other Than Marijuana																								
8th Grade	14.3	15.6	16.8	17.5	18.8	+1.3	8.4	9.3	10.4	11.3	12.6	+1.3s	3.8	4.7	5.3	5.6	6.5	+0.9s	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	19.1	19.2	20.9	21.7	24.3	+2.6ss	12.2	12.3	13.9	15.2	17.5	+2.3ss	5.5	5.7	6.5	7.1	8.9	+1.8sss	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1	+0.5	16.2	14.9	17.1	18.0	19.4	+1.4	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0	+1.2s	—	—	—	—	—	—
Any Illicit Drug[a,b] Including Inhalants																								
8th Grade	28.5	29.6	32.3	35.1	38.1	+3.0ss	16.7	18.2	21.1	24.2	27.1	+2.9sss	8.8	10.0	12.0	14.3	16.1	+1.8ss	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	36.1	36.2	38.7	42.7	45.9	+3.2ss	23.9	23.5	27.4	32.5	35.6	+3.1ss	13.1	12.6	15.5	20.0	21.6	+1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	47.6	44.4	46.6	49.1	51.5	+2.4	31.2	28.8	32.5	37.6	40.2	+2.6	17.8	15.5	19.3	23.0	24.8	+1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marijuana/Hashish																								
8th Grade	10.2	11.2	12.6	16.7	19.9	+3.2sss	6.2	7.2	9.2	13.0	15.8	+2.8sss	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.8	9.1	+1.3s	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	+0.1
10th Grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	34.1	+3.7ss	16.5	15.2	19.2	25.2	28.7	+3.5sss	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2	+1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.8	+0.6ss
12th Grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	+3.5s	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	+4.0ss	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	+2.2s	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.6	+1.0ss
Inhalants[b,c]																								
8th Grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	21.6	+1.7s	9.0	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	+1.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	+0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
10th Grade	15.7	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.0	+1.0	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.6	+0.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
12th Grade	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	-0.3	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	+0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	+0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Nitrites[d]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	-0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Hallucinogens[e]																								
8th Grade	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.2	+0.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	+0.9s	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	+0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
10th Grade	6.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.3	+1.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.2	+1.4ss	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	+0.9ss	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.0
12th Grade	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	+1.3	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	+1.7ss	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	+1.3sss	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
LSD																								
8th Grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	+0.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	+0.8s	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	+0.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.0
10th Grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	8.4	+1.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.5	+1.3ss	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	+1.0sss	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.0
12th Grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	+1.2	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	+1.5ss	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	+1.4sss	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
PCP[d]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	-0.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	+0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0

Source: University of Michigan, *The Monitoring the Future Study*, December 11, 1995 press release.

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Trends in Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders

	Lifetime						Annual						30-Day						Daily					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change
Hallucinogens Other Than LSD																								
8th Grade	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	+0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.7	+0.4s	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	+0.1	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
10th Grade	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.9	+0.1	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.8	+0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.4	+0.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.1	3.8	+0.7s	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.3	+0.1	•	•	•	•	0.1	+0.1
Cocaine																								
8th Grade	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.2	+0.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	+0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	+0.2	0.1	•	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
10th Grade	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.0	+0.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.5	+0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	+0.5s	0.1	•	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
12th Grade	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	+0.1	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	+0.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Crack																								
8th Grade	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	+0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	+0.3s	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	•	•	0.1	•	•	0.0
10th Grade	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	+0.7ss	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	+0.4s	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	+0.3ss	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	+0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	+0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Cocaine[e]																								
8th Grade	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	+0.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	+0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	+0.1	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
10th Grade	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.4	+0.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.0	+0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4	+0.4s	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	-0.1	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	+0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	•	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Heroin[f]																								
8th Grade	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	+0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	+0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	•	•	•	0.1	•	0.0
10th Grade	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	+0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	+0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	+0.2s	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	+0.4s	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	+0.5sss	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	+0.3sss	•	•	•	•	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[g]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	+0.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	+0.9ss	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3	0.1	•	•	0.1	0.1	0.0
Stimulants[g]																								
8th Grade	10.5	10.8	11.8	12.3	13.1	+0.8	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	+0.8	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.2	+0.6s	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
10th Grade	13.2	13.1	14.9	15.1	17.4	+2.3ss	8.2	8.2	9.6	10.2	11.9	+1.7ss	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.3	+0.8s	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
12th Grade	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	-0.4	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	-0.1	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Ice[h]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	+0.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	+0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	+0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	•	0.1	0.0
Barbiturates[g]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	6.2	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.4	+0.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	+0.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	+0.5ss	0.1	•	0.1	•	0.1	+0.1

Source: University of Michigan, *The Monitoring the Future Study*, December 11, 1995 press release.

(Table continued on next page)

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. '*' indicates less than .05 percent. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two years is due to rounding error.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

Approximate Weighted Ns	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
8th Grade	17,500	18,600	18,300	17,300	17,500
10th Grade	14,800	14,800	15,300	15,800	17,000
12th Grade	15,000	15,800	16,300	15,400	15,400

[a] For 12th graders only: Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, or heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders. For 8th and 10th graders: The use of other opiates and barbiturates has been excluded, because these younger respondents appear to overreport use (perhaps because they include the use of nonprescription drugs in their answers).

[b] For 12th graders only: Data based on five of six forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

[c] Inhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

[d] For 8th, 10th, and 12th graders: Data based on one form; N for 12th graders is one-sixth of N indicated and N for 8th and 10th graders is one-half of N indicated.

[e] For 12th graders only: Data based on four of six forms; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

[f] In 1995 the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represents the combined data from all forms.

[g] Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[h] For 12th graders only: Data based on two of six forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated.

[i] For all grades: In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in half of the forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line for alcohol came from forms using the original wording, while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. In 1993, each line of data was based on one of two forms for the 8th and 10th graders and on three of six forms for the 12th graders. N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. Data for 1994–95 were based on all forms for all grades.

TABLE 2

Long-Term Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

	Percent ever used																				
	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94-'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	55.2	58.3	61.6	64.1	65.1	65.4	65.6	64.4	62.9	61.6	60.6	57.6	56.6	53.9	50.9	47.9	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4	+2.8
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	36.2	35.4	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.7	42.8	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.7	37.7	35.8	32.5	31.4	29.4	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1	+0.5
Marijuana/Hashish	47.3	52.8	56.4	59.2	60.4	60.3	59.5	58.7	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9	50.2	47.2	43.7	40.7	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	+3.5s
Inhalants[c]	—	10.3	11.1	12.0	12.7	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.6	14.4	15.4	15.9	17.0	16.7	17.6	18.0	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	-0.3
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	18.2	17.3	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.1	20.1	18.6	17.5	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.0	17.7	18.3	17.8	-0.5
Amyl & Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	11.1	11.1	10.1	9.8	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.6	4.7	3.2	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	-0.2
Hallucinogens	16.3	15.1	13.9	14.3	14.1	13.3	13.3	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.3	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	+1.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	17.7	15.6	15.3	14.3	13.6	12.3	12.1	11.9	10.6	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.4	11.3	11.7	13.1	+1.4
LSD	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	+1.2
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	12.8	9.6	7.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Cocaine	9.0	9.7	10.8	12.9	15.4	15.7	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1	10.3	9.4	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	+0.1
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	0.0
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.0	12.1	8.5	8.6	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	-0.1
Heroin[j]	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	+0.4s
Other Opiates[k]	9.0	9.6	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	+0.6
Stimulants[b,k]	22.3	22.6	23.0	22.9	24.2	26.4	32.2	27.9	26.9	27.9	26.2	23.4	21.6	19.8	19.1	17.5	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	-0.4
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	+0.5
Sedatives[k,m]	18.2	17.7	17.4	16.0	14.6	14.9	16.0	15.2	14.4	13.3	11.8	10.4	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.6	+0.3
Barbiturates[k]	16.9	16.2	15.6	13.7	11.8	11.0	11.3	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.4	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.2	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.4	+0.4
Methaqualone[k,m]	8.1	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.1	8.3	6.7	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Tranquilizers[k]	17.0	16.8	18.0	17.0	16.3	15.2	14.7	14.0	13.3	12.4	11.9	10.9	10.9	9.4	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	+0.5
Alcohol[n]	90.4	91.9	92.5	93.1	93.0	93.2	92.6	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3	92.2	92.0	90.7	89.5	88.0	87.5	87.0	—	—	—
																			80.0	80.4	80.7	+0.3
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.4	63.4	62.5	62.9	63.2	+0.3
Cigarettes	73.6	75.4	75.7	75.3	74.0	71.0	71.0	70.1	70.6	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.2	66.4	65.7	64.4	63.1	61.8	61.9	62.0	64.2	+2.2s
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	32.2	30.4	29.2	—	—	32.4	31.0	30.7	30.9	+0.2
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	-0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 3

Long-Term Trends in Annual Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

Percent who used in last twelve months

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*16500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	45.0	48.1	51.1	53.8	54.2	53.1	52.1	49.4	47.4	45.8	46.3	44.3	41.7	38.5	35.4	32.5	29.4	27.1	31.0	35.8	39.0	+3.2s
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	26.2	25.4	26.0	27.1	28.2	30.4	34.0	30.1	28.4	28.0	27.4	25.9	24.1	21.1	20.0	17.9	16.2	14.9	17.1	18.0	19.4	+1.4
Marijuana/Hashish	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2	50.8	48.8	46.1	44.3	42.3	40.0	40.6	38.8	36.3	33.1	29.6	27.0	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	+4.0ss
Inhalants[c]	—	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	+0.3
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	8.9	7.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	+0.2
Amyl/Butyl Nitrites[c,f]	—	—	—	—	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	+1.7ss
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	+1.9ss
LSD	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	+1.5ss
PCP[c,f]	—	—	—	—	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	+0.2
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	+0.4
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	+0.2
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	+0.4
Heroin[j]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	+0.5sss
Other Opiates[h]	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	+0.9ss
Stimulants[h,k]	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	-0.1
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	+0.6
Sedatives[h,m]	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	+0.7s
Barbiturates[h]	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	+0.6
Methaqualone[h,m]	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Tranquilizers[h]	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	+0.7s
Alcohol[n]	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	76.0	—	—	—
																			72.7	73.0	73.7	+0.7
Been Drunk[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.7	50.3	49.6	51.7	52.5	+0.8
Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steroids[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	+0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 4

Long-Term Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

Percent who used in last thirty days

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*16400*	*17100*	*17800*	*16500*	*16900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*16900*	*16000*	*16200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*16200*	*16000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	30.7	34.2	37.6	38.9	38.9	37.2	36.9	32.5	30.5	29.2	29.7	27.1	24.7	21.3	19.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	+1.9
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	15.4	13.9	15.2	15.1	16.8	18.4	21.7	17.0	15.4	15.1	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0	+1.2s
Marijuana/Hashish	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5	33.7	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	+2.2s
Inhalants[c]	—	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	+0.5
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	+0.6
Amyl/Butyl Nitrites[c,f]	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	+1.3sss
Hallucinogens; Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	+1.4sss
LSD	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	+1.4sss
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	+0.2
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.0
Heroin[j]	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	+0.3sss
Other Opiates[k]	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3
Stimulants[b,k]	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	0.0
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	+0.4
Sedatives[b,m]	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	+0.5s
Barbiturates[k]	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	+0.5ss
Methaqualone[b,m]	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Tranquilizers[k]	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	+0.4s
Alcohol[n]	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	51.0	—	—	—
																			48.6	50.1	51.3	+1.2
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.6	29.9	28.9	30.8	33.2	+2.4
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	+2.3s
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	11.3	10.3	8.4	—	—	11.4	10.7	11.1	12.2	+1.1
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 5

Long-Term Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Daily Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

Percent who used daily in last thirty days

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*16400*	*17100*	*17800*	*16500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Marijuana/Hashish	6.0	8.2	9.1	10.7	10.3	9.1	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.6	+1.0ss
Inhalants[c]	—	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
Amyl & Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
LSD	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Heroin[j]	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[k]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Stimulants[b,k]	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.0
Sedatives[b,m]	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Barbiturates[k]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Methaqualone[k,m]	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tranquilizers[k]	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.0
Alcohol																						
Daily[n]	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.5 3.4	— 2.9	— 3.5	— +0.6ss
Been drunk daily[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	+0.1
5+ drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.8	37.1	39.4	40.3	41.2	41.2	41.4	40.5	40.8	38.7	36.7	36.8	37.5	34.7	33.0	32.2	29.8	27.9	27.5	28.2	29.8	+1.6
Cigarettes																						
Daily	26.9	28.8	28.8	27.5	25.4	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.2	18.7	19.5	18.7	18.7	18.1	18.9	19.1	18.5	17.2	19.0	19.4	21.6	+2.2s
Half-pack or more per day	17.9	19.2	19.4	18.8	16.5	14.3	13.5	14.2	13.8	12.3	12.5	11.4	11.4	10.6	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.0	10.9	11.2	12.4	+1.2
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	5.1	4.3	3.3	—	—	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	-0.4
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. '*' indicates less than .05 percent. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent classes is due to rounding error. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

Footnotes for Table 2–Table 5

[a]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, or heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (excluded since 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[b]Beginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e., amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

[c]Data based on four of five forms in 1976–88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five of six forms in 1989–95; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

[d]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. See text for details.

[e]Data based on one form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979–88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989–95.

[f]Question text changed slightly in 1987.

[g]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP. See text for details.

[h]Data based on one of five forms in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two forms in 1987–89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987–88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six forms in 1990–95.

[i]Data based on one form in 1987–89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987–88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four of six forms in 1990–95; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

[j]In 1995 the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represents the combined data from all forms.

[k]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[l]Data based on two of six forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on one of six forms in 1989–90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989–90. Steroid data based on two of six forms since 1991; N is two-sixths of N indicated since 1991.

[m]Sedatives: Data based on five forms in 1975-88, six forms in 1989, one form in 1990 (N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990), and six forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991. Methaqualone: Data based on five forms in 1975–88, six forms in 1989, and one of six forms beginning in 1990 (N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990).

[n]Data based on five forms in 1975–88 and on six forms in 1989–92. In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line for alcohol came from the three forms using the original wording (N is three-sixths of N indicated), while the data in the lower line came from the three forms containing the revised wording (N is three-sixths of N indicated). Data for 1994–95 were based on all six forms.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 1

Trends in Lifetime[e] Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime															
Approx. Wtd. N =	1980 *(1040)*	1981 *(1130)*	1982 *(1150)*	1983 *(1170)*	1984 *(1110)*	1985 *(1080)*	1986 *(1190)*	1987 *(1220)*	1988 *(1310)*	1989 *(1300)*	1990 *(1400)*	1991 *(1410)*	1992 *(1490)*	1993 *(1490)*	1994 *(1410)*	'93-'94 change
Any Illicit Drug[f]	69.4	66.8	64.6	66.9	62.7	65.2	61.8	60.0	58.4	55.6	54.0	50.4	48.8	45.9	45.5	-0.4
Any Illicit Drug[f] Other than Marijuana	42.2	41.3	39.6	41.7	38.6	40.0	37.5	35.7	33.4	30.5	28.4	25.8	26.1	24.3	22.0	-2.4
Marijuana	65.0	63.3	60.5	63.1	59.0	60.6	57.9	55.8	54.3	51.3	49.1	46.3	44.1	42.0	42.2	+0.2
Inhalants[b]	10.2	8.8	10.6	11.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	13.2	12.6	15.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	14.8	12.0	-2.8s
Hallucinogens	15.0	12.0	15.0	12.2	12.9	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.0	-1.8
LSD	10.3	8.5	11.5	8.8	9.4	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	9.1	9.6	10.6	10.6	9.2	-1.4
Cocaine	22.0	21.5	22.4	23.1	21.7	22.9	23.3	20.6	15.8	14.6	11.4	9.4	7.9	6.3	5.0	-1.4
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.4
MDMA ("ecstasy")[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	3.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.1	-0.2
Heroin	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.5s
Other Opiates[a]	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.9	6.3	8.8	7.6	6.3	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.2	5.1	-1.1
Stimulants[a]	29.5	29.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	30.1	27.8	27.8	25.4	22.3	19.8	17.7	14.6	13.2	13.0	10.5	10.1	9.2	-0.9
Crystal meth. (ice)[h]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.3	-0.4
Sedatives[a]	13.7	14.2	14.1	12.2	10.8	9.3	8.0	6.1	4.7	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	8.1	7.8	8.2	6.6	6.4	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	-0.3
Methaqualone[a]	10.3	10.4	11.1	9.2	9.0	7.2	5.8	4.1	2.2	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	15.2	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.8	9.8	10.7	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.3	4.4	-1.9s
Alcohol[i]	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.0	94.2	95.3	94.9	94.1	94.9	93.7	93.1	93.6	91.8	91.2	—	—
More than a few sips														*87.1*	*88.1*	*+1.0*
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Data are uncorrected for cross-time inconsistencies in the answers.
[f]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[i]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 2

Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months															
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approx. Wtd. N =	*(1040)*	*(1130)*	*(1150)*	*(1170)*	*(1110)*	*(1080)*	*(1190)*	*(1220)*	*(1310)*	*(1300)*	*(1400)*	*(1410)*	*(1490)*	*(1490)*	*(1410)*	
Any Illicit Drug[e]	56.2	55.0	49.5	49.8	45.1	46.3	45.0	40.1	37.4	36.7	33.3	29.2	30.6	30.6	31.4	+0.7
Any Illicit Drug[e] Other than Marijuana	32.3	31.7	29.9	29.9	27.2	26.7	25.0	21.3	19.2	16.4	15.2	13.2	13.1	12.5	12.2	-0.3
Marijuana	51.2	51.3	44.7	45.2	40.7	41.7	40.9	37.0	34.6	33.6	29.4	26.5	27.7	27.9	29.3	+1.5
Inhalants[b]	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	-0.8
Hallucinogens	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	+0.2
LSD	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	+0.1
Cocaine	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	-0.7
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.2
MDMA ("ecstasy")[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	-0.3
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Stimulants[a]	22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	0.0
Crystal meth. (ice)[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	+0.1
Sedatives[a]	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	-0.3
Methaqualone[a]	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	-0.6
Alcohol[h]	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5	NA	NA
More than just a few sips														*83.8***	*82.7*	*-1.1*
Cigarettes	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	-1.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.

[c]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.

[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

[e]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.

[g]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.

[h]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 3

Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days															'93-'94
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	change
Approx. Wtd. N =	*(1040)*	*(1130)*	*(1150)*	*(1170)*	*(1110)*	*(1080)*	*(1190)*	*(1220)*	*(1310)*	*(1300)*	*(1400)*	*(1410)*	*(1490)*	*(1490)*	*(1410)*	
Any Illicit Drug[e]	38.4	37.6	31.3	29.3	27.0	26.1	25.9	22.4	18.5	18.2	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.1	16.0	+0.9
Any Illicit Drug[e] Other than Marijuana	20.7	18.6	17.1	13.9	13.8	11.8	11.6	8.8	8.5	6.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.6	-0.8
Marijuana	34.0	33.2	26.8	26.2	23.0	23.6	22.3	20.3	16.8	16.3	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.2	15.1	+0.8
Inhalants[b]	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	-0.7
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	-0.4
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	+0.2
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
MDMA ("ecstasy")[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	-0.3
Stimulants[a]	13.4	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	-0.1
Crystal meth. (ice)[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	+0.2
Sedatives[a]	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
Alcohol[h]	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	72.0	—	—
More than a few sips														*67.7*	*67.5*	*-0.2*
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	-1.0

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 5

Trends in Lifetime[k] Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime									
Approx. Weighted N's =	1986 *(6900)*	1987 *(6800)*	1988 *(6700)*	1989 *(6600)*	1990 *(6700)*	1991 *(6600)*	1992 *(6800)*	1993 *(6700)*	1994 *(6500)*	'93-'94 change
Any Illicit Drug[h]	70.5	69.9	67.9	66.4	64.5	62.2	60.2	59.6	57.5	-2.2s
Any Illicit Drug[h] Other than Marijuana	48.4	47.0	44.6	42.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	34.6	33.4	-1.2
Marijuana	66.5	66.0	63.8	62.8	60.2	58.6	56.4	55.9	53.7	-2.1s
Inhalants[b]	12.3	12.7	12.6	13.2	12.5	13.4	13.5	14.1	13.2	-0.8
Inhalants, Adjusted[g]	18.6	15.7	15.0	NA	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.5	13.5	-1.0
Nitrites[f]	12.6	6.9	6.2	NA	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	-0.4
Hallucinogens	18.5	17.1	17.0	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.4	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	20.1	17.2	17.2	NA	16.5	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.5	-0.1
LSD	14.6	13.7	13.8	12.7	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.6	13.8	+0.3
PCP[f]	8.4	4.8	5.0	NA	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	+0.1
Cocaine	32.0	29.3	28.2	25.8	23.7	21.0	19.5	16.9	15.2	-1.8ss
Crack[c]	NA	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.4	+0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	28.2	25.2	25.4	22.1	19.8	18.4	15.1	13.9	-1.2
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	+0.1
Heroin	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.1	8.2	+0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	32.3	30.8	28.8	25.3	24.4	22.4	20.2	18.7	17.1	-1.6s
"Ice"[m]	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Sedatives[a]	16.7	15.0	13.2	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	11.1	9.7	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.4	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	13.1	11.6	9.7	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	17.6	16.5	15.1	13.5	12.9	11.8	11.3	10.5	9.9	-0.6
Alcohol[l]	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	94.1	93.4	93.7	—	—
More than a few sips								*90.4*	*91.2*	*+0.8*
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.

Footnotes continue on next page.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 6

Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approx. Weighted N's =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	41.9	39.3	36.3	32.8	30.7	27.0	28.3	28.4	28.4	0.0
Any Illicit Drug[h] Other than Marijuana	27.0	23.9	21.3	18.3	16.7	14.3	14.1	13.0	13.0	+0.1
Marijuana	36.5	34.8	31.8	29.0	26.1	23.8	25.2	25.1	25.5	+0.5
Inhalants[b]	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.0
Inhalants, Adjusted[g]	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	-0.1
Nitrites[f]	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	+0.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	+0.3
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	+0.2
PCP[f]	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	-0.4
Crack[c]	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	-0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	-0.3
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	+0.3
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	+0.5
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	+0.1
Sedatives[a]	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Methaqualone[a]	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	-0.2
Alcohol[l]	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	86.5	–	–
More than a few sips								*84.2*	*83.7*	*-0.5*
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	+0.5
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.
See footnotes at end of Table 7.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 7

Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days									'93-'94
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	change
Approximate Weighted N =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	25.8	23.4	20.5	17.7	15.9	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.3	+0.4
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[h]	13.0	10.7	9.5	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	+0.4
Marijuana	22.0	20.7	17.9	15.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	14.1	+0.6
Inhalants[b]	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.2
Inhalants, Adjusted[c]	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Nitrites[f]	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	+0.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	+0.2
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	+0.3
PCP[f]	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.0
Crack[c]	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	-0.1
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	+0.3
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.5	+0.2
Sedatives[a]	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.2
Alcohol[l]	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	69.7	—	—
More than a few sips								*66.9*	*67.7*	*+0.7*
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.9	0.0
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.

See footnotes at end of table 5.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 5-8

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N is approximately 5400 in 1994.

[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.

[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

[e]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

[f]This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1100.

[g]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

[h]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[i]This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2200.

[j]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 is approximately 4300.

[k]Lifetime prevalence is uncorrected for any cross-time inconsistencies in responding. See text.

[l]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 3700 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording (N was approximately 2400 in 1993 – one of the questionnaire forms, added in 1990, was deleted to insure a representative age distribution in the ten-year age grouping). Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

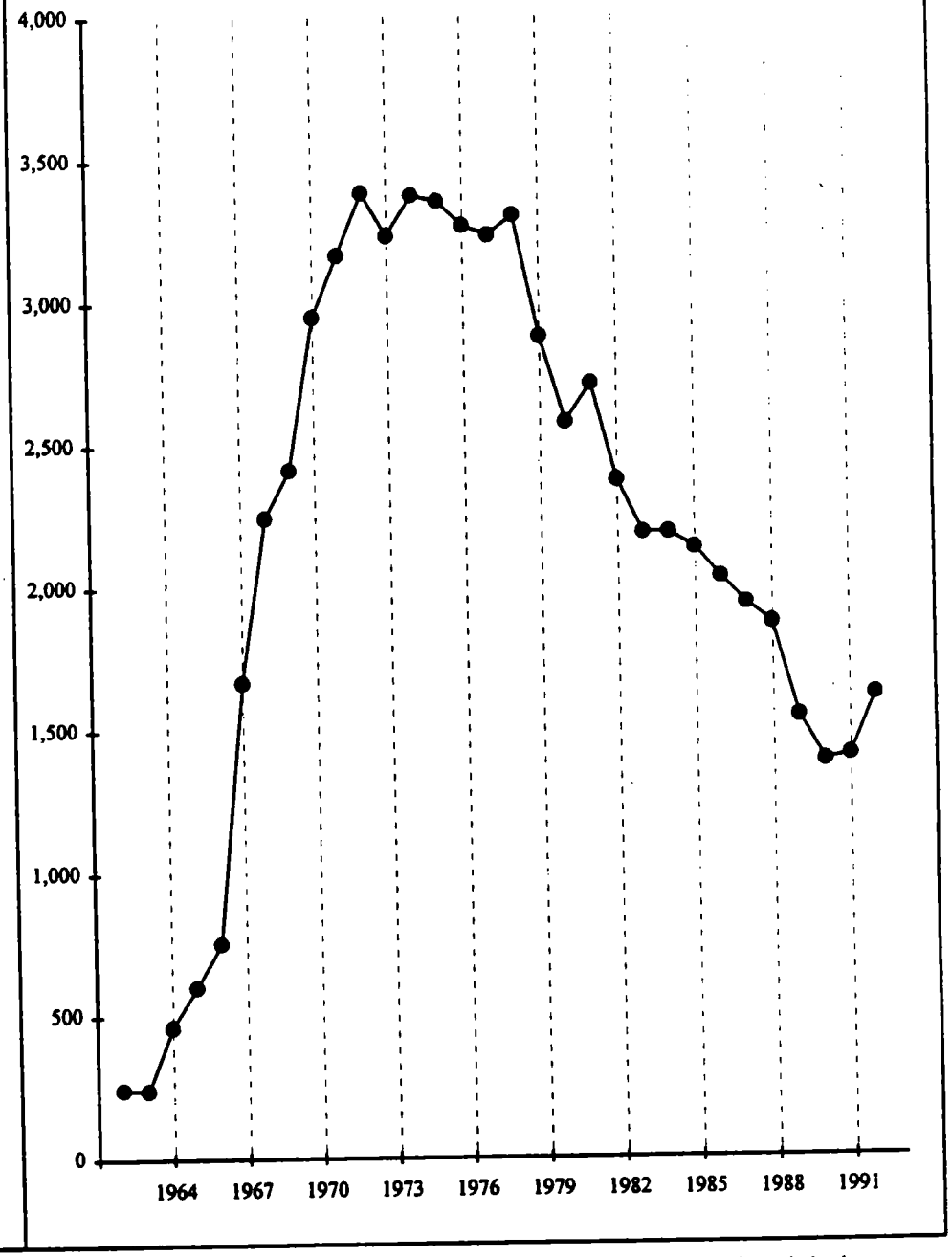
What are the trends in the number of new marijuana users each year?

The annual number of new marijuana users increased during the 1960s and peaked in the mid 1970s. In the 1970s, more than 3 million people began using marijuana each year. The number of new marijuana users declined since then, but recent data suggest a possible upturn in marijuana incidence. In 1992, an estimated 1.6 million people used marijuana for the first time.

Number of New Marijuana Users Per Year in Thousands 1962-1992

Year	Initiates
1962	244
1963	240
1964	463
1965	601
1966	753
1967	1,670
1968	2,245
1969	2,413
1970	2,949
1971	3,165
1972	3,384
1973	3,232
1974	3,374
1975	3,353
1976	3,267
1977	3,232
1978	3,302
1979	2,877
1980	2,578
1981	2,711
1982	2,374
1983	2,190
1984	2,190
1985	2,136
1986	2,032
1987	1,939
1988	1,871
1989	1,545
1990	1,389
1991	1,408
1992	1,617

Number of New Marijuana Users Each Year in Thousands, 1962-1992



Source notes: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies (1995); National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA): Trends in the Incidence of Drug Use in the United States, 1919-1992 (in preparation). Data are from 1991-93 NHSDA and based on retrospective reports of respondents of their initial experiences with drugs, which may have occurred many years prior to the interview. Estimates for 1992 were based on 1993 data and for 1991 on 1992-1993 data. All other years were the annualized estimates derived from the data pooled from 1991-1993.

The increased consequences of heroin use parallels the increasingly low prices and high purity and availability of white heroin (mostly from Southeast and Southwest Asia and—more recently—from Colombia) in several CEWG areas, particularly in most northeastern cities and some midwestern areas (such as Chicago). Lower purity black tar and brown heroin (from Mexico), however, still predominate in western areas.

OPIATES OTHER THAN HEROIN

A variety of other opiates are abused (generally in combination with other substances), diverted, and overprescribed in different CEWG cities.

Other opiates continue to be involved in overdose deaths in Seattle (three in first quarter 1995); most involve propoxyphene.

Codeine ED rates per 100,000 population in 1993 were highest in Detroit, San Francisco, and Minneapolis/St. Paul. Codeine products are commonly abused in Chicago, New York City, Texas, Detroit, and Phoenix. In the latter two cities, these products are often combined with carisoprodol (Soma).

Hydrocodone (Vicodoin and Hycodan) is also frequently combined with carisoprodol in Detroit and Phoenix. The highest ED rates for hydrocodone were in Dallas, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and diversion was reported in New Orleans and Texas.

Propoxyphene (Darvon-N and Darvocet-N) ED rates were highest in New Orleans, Dallas, and Phoenix. Its combination products are frequently abused by narcotic addicts in Chicago.

Oxycodone (Percodan and Percocet) ED rates were highest in Boston, Philadelphia, and Newark, and abuse or diversion were reported in New Orleans, Phoenix, and Texas.

Hydromorphone abuse, overprescription, and diversion is reported in Atlanta, New Orleans, New York City, Phoenix, St. Louis, and Texas. Availability and abuse has been declining in Chicago.

Opium smoking remains ingrained within segments of the Southeast Asian refugee communities in Minneapolis/St. Paul and Seattle. Local growing of opium poppies is now reported in both of those areas in addition to the smuggling of packages from Southeast Asia.

Fentanyl has reportedly reappeared in Boston, sometimes mixed with heroin in bags and bundles. It is also occasionally seized in New Jersey.

MARIJUANA

Qualitative and quantitative data continue to indicate increasing marijuana use, especially among adolescents, across the country—highlighting the need for targeted education and prevention efforts.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995*, 1995.

Marijuana ED mentions per 100,000 population increased in the majority of CEWG cities in DAWN between 1992 and 1993. Among treatment admissions, too, marijuana increased as a primary drug of abuse in several areas. It now accounts for more than 10 percent of admissions in Denver, Honolulu, Seattle, New Orleans, Chicago, Texas, and Minneapolis/St. Paul.

Males constitute the majority of ED mentions and primary marijuana admissions in all areas, and the 18–25 age group accounts for the largest proportions for both indicators. The 12–17 age group, however, nearly doubled in ED rates between 1991 and 1993, and it now accounts for the highest percentage among marijuana admissions in several cities, especially New York, where it represents more than half of all primary marijuana admissions.

"Blunts" (gutted cigars refilled with marijuana) have become entrenched in the youth culture of various CEWG areas, including Chicago, Minneapolis/St. Paul, New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Texas, and Washington, DC. Furthermore, they are no longer primarily an urban phenomenon: they have also spread to some suburban communities. In many areas, blunts involve other drugs, such as crack, PCP, or even embalming fluid.

Large-scale domestic indoor growing operations are increasingly competing with Mexican, South American, and Caribbean importers, contributing to both increased potency and supplies.

STIMULANTS

Methamphetamine abuse and availability continues to increase in the West, where it has been a long-standing problem. Large-scale manufacturing and trafficking operations by Mexican nationals are also resulting in increased supplies and consequences in other areas, but to a much lesser extent.

Methamphetamine-related mortality increased between 1993 and 1994 in all areas reporting such data: Minneapolis, San Diego, Honolulu, Phoenix, Seattle, and San Francisco. Methamphetamine ED mentions per 100,000 population apparently increased in several CEWG cities between 1992 and 1993. In some of those cities, this increase corresponds to a decrease in mentions of another stimulant—cocaine. However, like methamphetamine deaths, these ED mentions still occur largely in the West. San Francisco and San Diego, by far, lead the Nation in mentions per 100,000 population, followed—at much lower rates—by Phoenix, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Denver.

Methamphetamine is the most reported primary drug among San Diego and Honolulu treatment admissions. The number of such admissions has been increasing in both of those cities, as well as in Denver, Los Angeles, Minneapolis/ St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, and Texas. Similarly, amphetamine/methamphetamine detections continue to increase among San Diego adult arrestees.

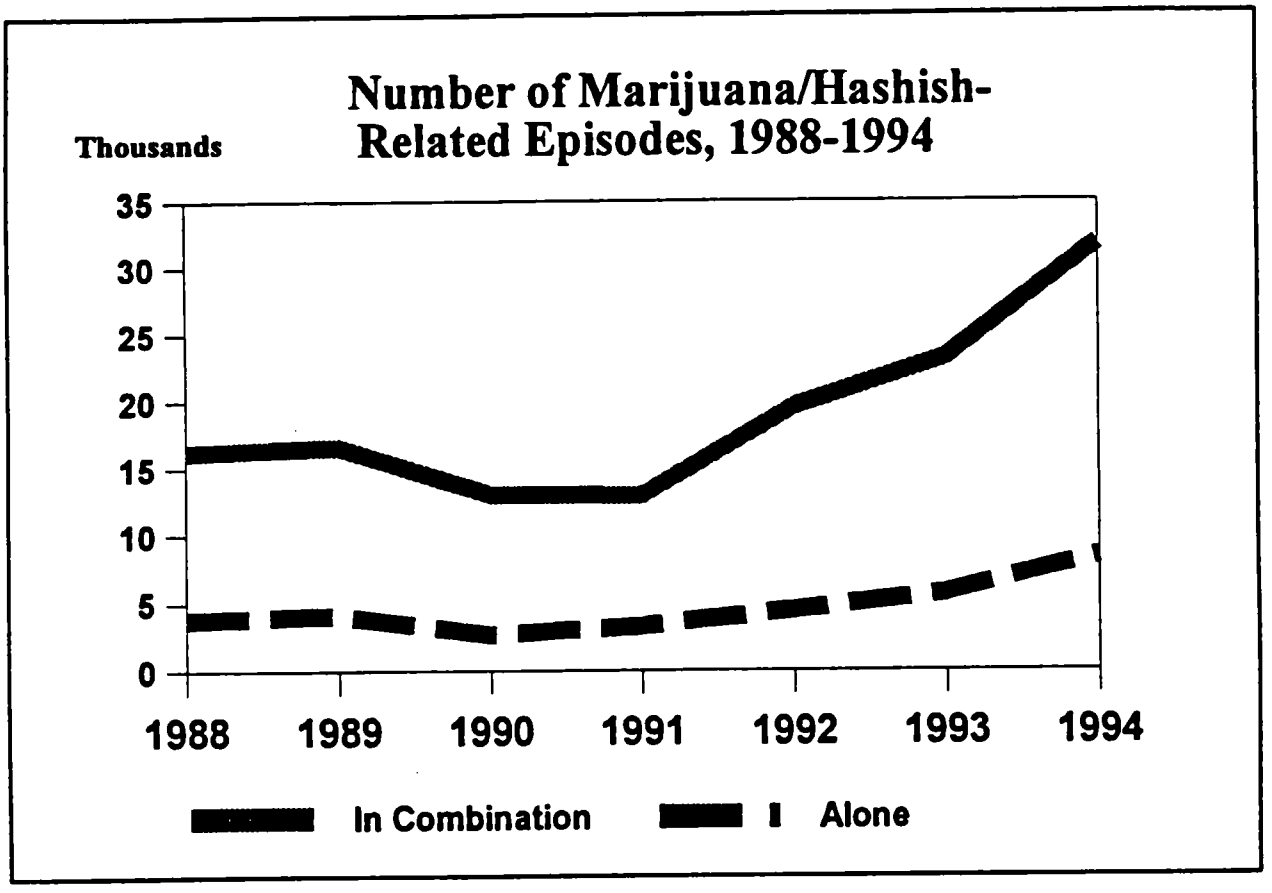
Methamphetamine, like heroin and cocaine, can be inhaled, injected, or smoked. A single mode of administration may dominate in a particular area, or all three may be present. For example, in California,

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995*, 1995.

ANNUAL TRENDS IN OTHER ILLICIT DRUG-RELATED EPISODES

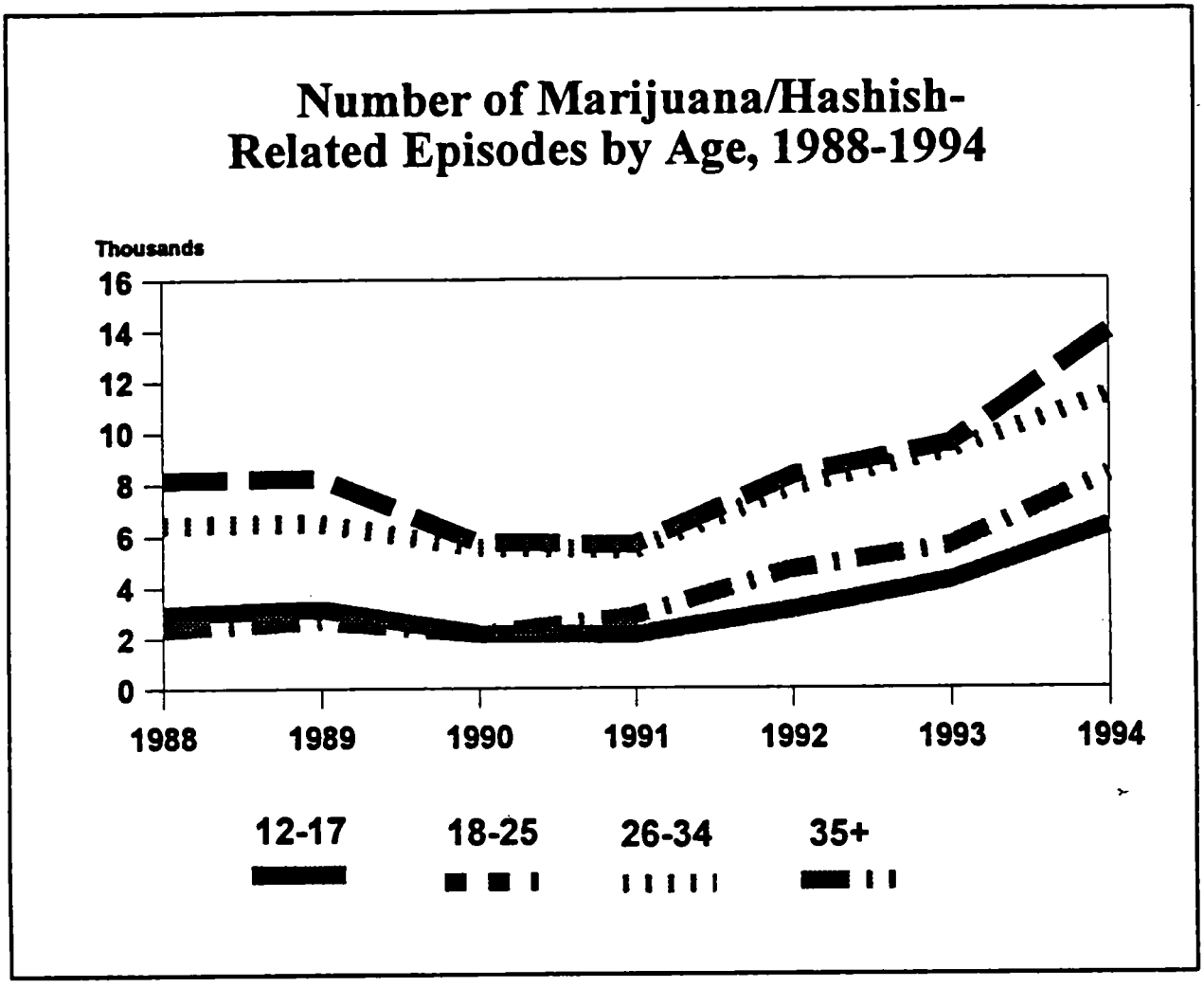
o **Marijuana/Hashish**

When reported in DAWN drug-related emergency department episodes, marijuana is likely to be mentioned in combination with other substances, particularly alcohol and cocaine. In 1994, alcohol and cocaine were mentioned during 48 percent and 38 percent of marijuana/hashish-related episodes, respectively, while only 21 percent of marijuana-hashish-related episodes mentioned marijuana/hashish alone. Sixty-three percent of marijuana/hashish-related episodes occurred among persons aged 18-34 years, 70 percent among men, and 47 percent among whites in 1994.



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.

Between 1993 and 1994, marijuana/hashish-related emergency department episodes rose from 28,900 to 40,100, an increase of 39 percent. Since 1990, marijuana/hashish-related episodes have increased 155 percent (from 15,700 to 40,100). Use of marijuana/hashish alone accounted for 24 percent of the increase. Between 1993 and 1994, increases in marijuana/hashish-related episodes were observed in all age groups with episodes among persons aged 12 to 17 years increasing by 50 percent (from 4,200 to 6,400).



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DRUG EPISODES, DRUG MENTIONS, AND MENTIONS OF SELECTED AND TOTAL VISITS **
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S. BY YEAR, 1988 - 1994

CATEGORY:	TOTAL 1988	TOTAL 1989	TOTAL 1990	TOTAL 1991	TOTAL 1992	TOTAL 1993	TOTAL 1994*	P-VAL 1993 1994 @	P-VAL 1992 1994 @
DRUG EPISODES	403,578	425,904	371,208	393,968	433,493	460,910	508,895	0.000 +	0.000 +
DRUG MENTIONS	668,153	713,392	635,460	674,861	751,731	796,762	884,389	0.000 +	0.000 +
ALCOHOL-IN-COMB.	115,671	125,861	115,162	121,835	141,772	143,574	159,040	0.008 +	0.009 +
COCAINE	101,578	110,013	80,355	101,189	119,843	123,423	142,410	0.009 +	0.005 +
HEROIN/MORPHINE	38,063	41,656	33,884	35,898	48,003	63,232	64,221	0.692 +	0.000 +
ACETAMINOPHEN	23,320	29,667	25,422	30,445	31,355	34,033	37,205	0.004 +	0.000 +
ASPIRIN	22,766	23,435	19,188	21,669	18,834	18,958	18,966	0.994 +	0.918 +
IBUPROFEN	14,829	16,537	16,299	15,411	16,400	17,534	18,309	0.466 +	0.111 +
ALPRAZOLAM	16,160	14,946	15,846	16,235	16,498	16,832	16,746	0.945 -	0.843 +
MARIJUANA/HASHISH	19,962	20,703	15,706	16,251	23,997	28,873	40,101	0.000 +	0.000 +
DIAZEPAM	17,600	17,032	14,836	14,637	13,947	12,409	13,167	0.531 +	0.565 -
AMITRIPTYLINE	8,945	10,497	8,642	8,660	10,132	9,863	10,997	0.192 +	0.378 +
ACETAMIN./CODEINE	8,873	9,981	8,222	7,134	7,094	7,655	6,676	0.166 -	0.658 -
OTC-SLEEP-AIDS	8,030	8,517	7,984	6,339	7,034	5,360	5,955	0.368 +	0.111 -
LORAZEPAM	4,771	7,056	7,625	6,910	8,925	10,191	11,935	0.165 +	0.013 +
D-PROPOXYPHENE	7,589	7,552	7,417	7,803	6,551	8,039	7,406	0.383 -	0.263 +
FLUOXETINE	965	3,555	6,917	6,856	8,327	7,537	8,804	0.097 +	0.688 +
DIPHENHYDRAMINE	5,916	6,787	6,483	6,739	7,861	7,442	9,329	0.004 +	0.108 +
METHAMPHET./SPEED	8,992	8,722	5,236	4,887	6,563	9,926	17,401	0.030 +	0.008 +
OXYCODONE	3,420	3,566	4,526	3,941	3,750	3,395	4,050	0.283 +	0.646 +
PCP/PCP COMBS.	12,346	8,042	4,408	3,470	5,282	6,614	5,994	0.181 -	0.187 +
LITHIUM-CARBONATE	3,868	3,843	4,402	4,506	4,653	5,327	5,752	0.543 +	0.081 +
CLONAZEPAM	1,399	2,634	4,335	6,467	8,220	10,175	11,691	0.153 +	0.005 +
HYDANTOIN	3,567	4,193	4,026	3,146	3,879	3,528	3,190	0.614 -	0.316 -
HYDROCODONE	2,690	3,679	3,921	5,012	6,105	6,115	8,061	0.053 +	0.024 +
LSD	3,835	3,421	3,869	3,846	3,499	3,422	5,115	0.059 +	0.081 +
TRIAZOLAM	5,780	4,381	3,801	3,363	1,666	1,264	981	0.309 -	0.009 -
PHENOBARBITAL	2,982	4,395	3,668	3,016	3,220	3,021	2,379	0.152 -	0.046 -
DOXEPIN	3,640	4,135	3,457	3,734	3,605	3,351	3,967	0.289 +	0.515 +
CYCLOBENZAPRINE	2,222	2,615	3,453	3,092	2,731	2,647	3,037	0.339 +	0.512 +
HALOPERIDOL	2,543	2,944	3,415	3,176	2,896	3,301	3,033	0.534 -	0.766 +
AMPHETAMINE	3,832	3,437	3,362	2,296	3,713	5,538	9,516	0.008 +	0.001 +
TRAZODONE	2,225	2,763	3,003	4,255	4,640	5,682	7,167	0.026 +	0.000 +
CARISOPRODOL	2,341	2,745	2,643	4,228	5,922	6,570	6,394	0.836 -	0.533 +
NAPROXEN	2,858	3,537	3,210	3,423	2,690	3,125	3,604	0.412 +	0.079 +
IMIPRAMINE	4,328	3,722	2,871	3,391	4,371	3,295	2,590	0.110 -	0.003 -
CARBAMAZEPINE	2,024	2,870	3,061	3,384	3,319	4,823	3,821	0.061 -	0.393 +
THIORIDAZINE	2,256	2,766	2,251	2,679	2,881	3,017	3,142	0.699 +	0.603 +
ED VISITS	76,812	79,643	82,323	84,189	85,944	87,651	86,135	0.000 -	0.437 +

... ESTIMATE DOES NOT MEET STANDARD OF PRECISION OR IS LESS THAN 10.
* ESTIMATES FOR THIS TIME PERIOD ARE PRELIMINARY. FINAL ESTIMATES WILL BE PRODUCED LATER IN 1995 AND MAY BE HIGHER OR LOWER THAN PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES DUE TO NONRESPONSE ADJUSTMENT AND OTHER FACTORS.
** ESTIMATES OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS ARE BASED ON ANNUAL ED VISIT DATA OBTAINED FROM THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.
@ IN THIS COLUMN, '+' AND '-' DENOTE INCREASES AND DECREASES, RESPECTIVELY.
NOTE: THESE ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF NON-FEDERAL SHORT STAY HOSPITALS WITH 24-HOUR EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS.
SOURCE: SAMHSA, DRUG ABUSE WARNING NETWORK, APR. 95 FILES.

Table 2.06c - Drugs mentioned most frequently by medical examiners in 1993 according to age of decedent

(Drugs with fewer than 10 mentions are excluded)

Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes
Decedents 6 to 17 years old			
1	Marijuana/Hashish	26	26.53
2	Cocaine	17	17.35
3	Alcohol-in-combination	16	16.33
4	Heroin/Morphine [1]	12	12.24
Decedents 18 to 25 years old			
1	Cocaine	354	43.98
2	Alcohol-in-combination	301	37.39
3	Heroin/Morphine [1]	294	36.52
4	Marijuana/Hashish	122	15.16
5	Codeine	69	8.57
6	Methamphetamine/Speed	54	6.71
7	PCP/PCP Combinations	50	6.21
8	Amphetamine	41	5.09
9	Diphenhydramine	38	4.72
10	Diazepam	34	4.22
11	Acetaminophen	25	3.11
12	Nortriptyline	23	2.86
13	Amitriptyline	21	2.61
14	D-Propoxyphene	20	2.48
15	Desipramine	14	1.74
Decedents 26 to 34 years old			
1	Cocaine	1,228	53.05
2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	1,073	46.35
3	Alcohol-in-combination	1,013	43.76
4	Codeine	243	10.50
5	Marijuana/Hashish	162	7.00
6	Diazepam	150	6.48
7	Methamphetamine/Speed	133	5.75
8	Methadone	103	4.45
9	Amphetamine	88	3.80
10	PCP/PCP Combinations	81	3.50
11	D-Propoxyphene	79	3.41
12	Amitriptyline	74	3.20
13	Acetaminophen	68	2.94
14	Nortriptyline	65	2.81
15	Diphenhydramine	60	2.59
Decedents 35 years of age and older			
1	Heroin/Morphine [1]	2,410	45.62
2	Cocaine	2,286	43.27
3	Alcohol-in-combination	2,097	39.69
4	Codeine	668	12.64
5	Diazepam	415	7.86
6	Methadone	342	6.47
7	Amitriptyline	307	5.81
8	Diphenhydramine	265	5.02
9	Nortriptyline	258	4.88
10	D-Propoxyphene	237	4.49
11	Acetaminophen	203	3.84
12	Methamphetamine/Speed	190	3.60
13	Marijuana/Hashish	147	2.78
14	Doxepin	134	2.54
15	Amphetamine	128	2.42

NOTE: Percentages are based on total raw medical examiner drug abuse case counts of 98 decedents 6 to 17 years old, 805 decedents 18 to 25 years old, 2,315 decedents 26 to 34 years old, and 5,283 decedents aged 35 years and older.

[1] Includes opiates not specified as to type.

See general footnotes at end of table.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

Table 2.06d - Drugs mentioned most frequently by medical examiners in 1993 according to race/ethnicity of decedent

(Drugs with fewer than 10 mentions are excluded)

Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes
White decedents			
1	Heroin/Morphine [1]	1,988	41.30
2	Alcohol-in-combination	1,893	39.33
3	Cocaine	1,566	32.54
4	Codeine	592	12.30
5	Diazepam	504	10.47
6	Methamphetamine/Speed	304	6.32
7	D-Propoxyphene	297	6.17
8	Amitriptyline	293	6.09
9	Marijuana/Hashish	283	5.88
10	Diphenhydramine	258	5.36
11	Nortriptyline	255	5.30
12	Acetaminophen	243	5.05
13	Methadone	239	4.97
14	Amphetamine	215	4.47
15	Doxepin	148	3.08
Black decedents			
1	Cocaine	1,758	69.73
2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	1,138	45.14
3	Alcohol-in-combination	1,000	39.67
4	Codeine	268	10.63
5	Methadone	131	5.20
6	Quinine	111	4.40
7	Marijuana/Hashish	109	4.32
8	Amitriptyline	87	3.45
9	Lidocaine	81	3.21
10	Diphenhydramine	77	3.05
11	Nortriptyline	75	2.98
12	PCP/PCP Combinations	72	2.86
13	Diazepam	67	2.66
14	Acetaminophen	37	1.47
15	Hydantoin	34	1.35
Hispanic decedents			
1	Heroin/Morphine [1]	632	60.54
2	Cocaine	532	50.96
3	Alcohol-in-combination	498	47.70
4	Codeine	119	11.40
5	Methadone	81	7.76
6	Marijuana/Hashish	55	5.27
7	PCP/PCP Combinations	50	4.79
8	Methamphetamine/Speed	43	4.12
9	Lidocaine	26	2.49
10	Amphetamine	26	2.49
11	Diazepam	20	1.92
12	Amitriptyline	17	1.63
13	Diphenhydramine	17	1.63
14	Nortriptyline	17	1.63
15	Acetaminophen	15	1.44

NOTE: Percentages are based on total raw medical examiner drug abuse case counts of 4,813 white decedents, 2,521 black decedents, and 1,044 Hispanic decedents.

[1] Includes opiates not specified as to type.

See general footnotes at end of table.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

Table 2.06e - Drugs mentioned most frequently by medical examiners in 1993 according to sex of decedent

(Drugs with fewer than 10 mentions are excluded)

Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes	Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes
Male decedents				**Female Decedents**			
1	Cocaine	3,129	48.79	1	Cocaine	772	37.03
2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	3,116	48.59	2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	672	32.23
3	Alcohol-in-combination	2,787	43.46	3	Alcohol-in-combination	640	30.70
4	Codeine	758	11.82	4	Codeine	230	11.03
5	Diazepam	427	6.66	5	Amitriptyline	189	9.06
6	Marijuana/Hashish	405	6.32	6	Diazepam	176	8.44
7	Methadone	313	4.88	7	Nortriptyline	167	8.01
8	Methamphetamine/Speed	307	4.79	8	Diphenhydramine	159	7.63
9	Amitriptyline	213	3.32	9	D-Propoxyphene	148	7.10
10	Diphenhydramine	208	3.24	10	Methadone	143	6.86
11	Amphetamine	199	3.10	11	Acetaminophen	141	6.76
12	D-Propoxyphene	190	2.96	12	Doxepin	85	4.08
13	Nortriptyline	180	2.81	13	Phenobarbital	77	3.69
14	PCP/PCP Combinations	179	2.79	14	Methamphetamine/Speed	71	3.41
15	Acetaminophen	158	2.46	15	Fluoxetine	61	2.93

[1] Includes opiates not specified as to type.

NOTES: Percentages are based on raw medical examiner drug abuse case counts of 6,413 male decedents and 2,085 female decedents.

In using this table the reader should be aware that individual drugs are frequently mentioned in combination with other drugs and that the population at risk of an adverse consequence relating to the abuse of any particular drug is unknown, i.e., the number of people abusing a particular substance, either alone or in any combination, is unknown. Thus the relative frequency of mentions of any drug pertains only to the DAWN system and not to the larger population at risk.

The drug categories represented in this table are mote detailed than those in other tables in this report. Specifically, codeine combination drugs and individual inhalants are listed separately in this table but are grouped in aggregate categories in the main tables of this report. Diphenylhydantoin sodium is listed as hydantoin. Also the benzodiazepine category includes benzodiazepines other than alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flurazepam, lorazepam, nitrazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, trialzolam, and temazepam.

Within the context of the DAWN drug classification scheme, some specific drugs, e.g., certain combination drugs, are not grouped together at the roughly generic level reflected in most of the tables in this report. Some of these "ungrouped" drugs were reported frequently enough to meet the criteria for inclusion in this table but are not shown. These drugs, however, are included in the other tables in this report under the categories of "other/unspecified" drugs within therapeutic classes or under "all other drugs," as appropriate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

SECTION IV

Persons Arrested

Primarily a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrest counts also provide definitive data concerning the age, sex, and race of perpetrators. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community from time to time as, for example, during a local police campaign against residential burglary. While the practices for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and related violations may differ among agencies, those for robbery, burglary, and other serious crime arrests are more likely to be uniform and consistent throughout all jurisdictions. The Program's procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses.

Nationwide, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 14.6 million arrests in 1994 for all criminal infractions except traffic violations. The highest arrest counts among the specific crime categories were for larceny-theft, 1.5 million, and drug abuse violations and driving under the influence, each 1.4 million. Simple assault arrests numbered 1.2 million. (See Table 29.)

When the overall arrest volume was related to the total United States population, the rate was 5,715 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants. Among the city population groupings, those with more than 250,000 inhabitants recorded the highest arrest rate, 7,824, while those with populations from 25,000 to 49,999 recorded the lowest rate, 5,341. (See Table 31.) For suburban county agencies overall, the arrest rate was 4,278, and for rural county law enforcement, it was 3,795 per 100,000 inhabitants. Regionally, the arrest rates per 100,000 population ranged from 5,435 in the Northeast to 5,918 in the South. (See Table 30.)

Due to NIBRS conversion efforts, no arrest data for Kansas, Montana, and most Illinois law enforcement agencies were available for 1994. Therefore, tables showing the age, sex, or race of persons arrested contain limited or no data for these states. Arrest totals were, however, estimated for inclusion in Table 29, "Total Estimated Arrests, United States, 1994."

Arrest Trends

The number of arrests for all offenses except traffic violations increased 6 percent in 1994 as compared to the 1993 volume. An increase of 1 percent was reported for violent and property crime arrests.

During the same time period, adult arrests for all offenses increased 5 percent, and those of juveniles were up 11 percent. Violent crime arrests showed virtually no change for adults and increased 7 percent for juveniles. For the 2-year period, property crime arrests declined 2 percent for adults but were up 5 percent for juveniles. (See Table 36.)

.Two-year arrest trends showed a 6-percent increase in overall arrests for cities and 4-percent increases in arrests for suburban and rural counties. (See Tables 44, 50, and 56.)

For the 5-year period, 1990 versus 1994, total arrests were up 1 percent and juvenile arrests rose 21 percent. Adult arrests declined 2 percent for the same timeframe. (See Table 34.) Total Crime Index arrests declined 3 percent, and those of adults, 8 percent; but those of juveniles rose 9 percent. During the same years, 1990-1994, total violent crime arrests increased 4 percent, but property crime arrests fell 6 percent.

For the decade, 1985-1994, increases in arrest volumes were recorded for all offenses, 20 percent; Crime Index arrests, 17 percent; violent crime arrests, 52 percent; and property crime arrests, 8 percent.

The 1994 drug abuse violation arrest total was up 18 percent above the 1993 level, 20 percent higher than in 1990, and 61 percent higher than in 1985. The following table shows the types of drugs involved in violations resulting in arrests during 1994 by geographic region.

Table 4.1—Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations, 1994
[Percent distribution]

	United States total	Northeastern States	Midwestern States	Southern States	Western States
Total[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sale/manufacture:	26.7	37.4	27.8	23.6	21.5
Heroin or cocaine and their derivatives	16.8	30.0	9.3	15.5	10.8
Marijuana	5.8	6.0	7.8	5.6	5.1
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	.5	.5	.4	.8	.3
Other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	3.6	.9	10.3	1.7	5.2
Possession:	73.3	62.6	72.2	76.4	78.5
Heroin or cocaine and their derivatives	30.3	32.4	18.2	31.2	32.2
Marijuana	29.8	27.5	40.2	38.9	19.2
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	1.2	.8	1.0	1.6	1.2
Other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	12.0	2.1	12.7	4.7	25.9

[1]Because of rounding, percentages may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

Age

Seven percent of all persons arrested nationally in 1994 were under the age of 15; 19 percent were under 18; 31 percent were under 21; and 45 percent were under 25. Persons in the under-25 age group accounted for 46 percent of arrests in the cities and 41 percent of those in the suburban and rural counties.

Age distribution figures for persons arrested for Crime Index offenses showed 31 percent were under the age of 18; 44 percent, under 21; and 56 percent, under 25. The under-25 age group was also responsible for 47 percent of the violent crime arrests and 59 percent of property crime arrests in 1994.

Larceny-theft was the offense resulting in the most arrests of persons under age 18, while adults were most often arrested for driving under the influence. (See Table 38.)

Sex

Eighty percent of the persons arrested in the Nation during 1994 were males. (See Table 42.) They accounted for 77 percent of Index crime arrests, 86 percent of those for violent crimes, and 73 percent of the property crime arrests. Men were most often arrested for drug abuse violations and driving under the influence, which jointly accounted for 20 percent of all male arrests.

As in past years, larceny-theft was the crime for which females were most often arrested. This single offense accounted for 74 percent of arrests of women for Index crimes and 17 percent of all female arrests. Fifty-five percent of all female larceny-theft arrestees were under 25 years of age.

Two-year trends showed a 5-percent increase in the number of male arrests from 1993 to 1994, and a 7-percent rise in female arrests for the same period. (See Table 37.) Arrests of males declined 1 percent, while those of females were up 9 percent for the 5-year period from 1990 to 1994.

Race

Race distribution figures for the total number of arrests in the United States during 1994 showed 67 percent of the arrestees were white, 31 percent were black, and the remainder were of other races. (See Table 43.) Whites accounted for 61 percent of the Index crime arrests, 53 percent of the arrests for violent crimes, and 64 percent of those for property crimes.

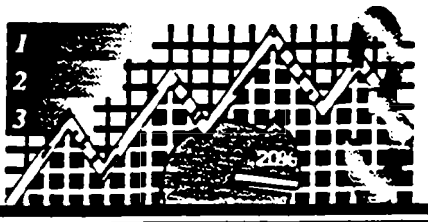
Table 29.—Total Estimated Arrests[1], United States, 1994

Total[2]	**14,648,700**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	22,100
Forcible rape	36,610
Robbery	172,290
Aggravated assault	547,760
Burglary	396,100
Larceny-theft	1,514,500
Motor vehicle theft	200,200
Arson	20,900
Violent crime[3]	778,730
Property crime[4]	2,131,700
Crime Index total[5]	2,910,400
Other assaults	1,223,600
Forgery and counterfeiting	115,300
Fraud	419,800
Embezzlement	14,300
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	164,700
Vandalism	323,300
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	259,400
Prostitution and commercialized vice	98,800
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	100,700
Drug abuse violations	1,351,400
Gambling	18,500
Offenses against family and children	117,200
Driving under the influence	1,384,600
Liquor laws	541,800
Drunkenness	713,200
Disorderly conduct	746,200
Vagrancy	25,300
All other offenses	3,743,200
Suspicion (not included in totals)	14,000
Curfew and loitering law violations	128,400
Runaways	248,800

[1]Arrest totals are based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
[2]Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.
[3]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[4]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[5]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration



Domestic Statistical Summary

NATIONWIDE
FY 1994

Average Number of Special Agents on Board*	2,775.6
Average Number of Intelligence Specialists on Board	166.6
Average Number of Special Agents Assigned to Intelligence Positions	85.2
Average Number of Diversion Investigators on Board	355.3

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	% CHANGE FY 93-94
Total Arrests	23,287	24,689	21,591	21,920 /1	1.5
Case Class I & II	15,461	15,775	13,769	13,711 /1	-0.4
Violator Class I & II	6,688	6,672	5,626	5,608 /1	-0.3
Total Convictions	15,895	17,372	18,358	14,923	-18.7
Case Class I & II	10,858	11,813	11,996	9,708	-19.1
Violator Class I & II	5,456	5,664	5,673	4,438	-21.8
Drug Removals					
Analyzed Drug Removals					
Heroin (kgs.)	1,147.2	695.6	721.5	470.9	-34.7
Cocaine (kgs.)	59,320.0	78,802.7	60,666.3	64,424.9	6.2
Cannabis (kgs.)	108,191.4	204,241.1	142,592.4	154,730.3	8.5
Dangerous Drugs (d.u.)	32,380,896	49,117,945	83,841,110	157,698,974	88.1
Non-Analyzed (Gross Weight)					
Heroin (kgs.)	45.9	109.8	75.5	87.4	15.8
Cocaine (kgs.)	30,424.4	32,302.8	26,278.4	29,783.5	13.3
Cannabis (kgs.)	105,047.3	105,212.5	108,724.5	88,322.1	-18.8
Dangerous Drugs (d.u.)	37,177,928	10,961,008	26,927,771	24,442,764	-9.2
Clandestine Laboratory Seizures	408	335	286	272	-4.9
Assets					
Total Seizures (Millions)	$957.0	$877.7	$687.2	$646.8	-5.9
Total Forfeitures (Millions)	$550.0	$584.2	$501.5	$428.6	-14.5

NOTE: Headquarters data are not included in any figures.

** Does not include Special Agents assigned to Intelligence Positions.*

/1 FY 94 arrests are estimated from current data and prior reporting patterns.

FY 94 figures reflect a leveling off in the decline in statistical accomplishments that was very pronounced during FY 93 and the first half of FY 94, the first 18 months of the Kingpin initiative. This decline was the expected result of the decision to devote significant resources to long-term conspiracy investigations.

03/08/95

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994*, January 1995.

NATIONAL SUMMARY
FY 1994

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	PERCENT CHANGE FY 93-94
TOTAL ARRESTS BY CASE DRUG	23,287	24,689	21,591	21,920 /1	1.5
HEROIN	2,576	2,510	2,167	2,238 /1	3.3
COCAINE	12,585	13,225	11,264	11,498 /1	2.1
CANNABIS	4,867	5,818	5,172	4,986 /1	-3.6
DANGEROUS DRUGS	3,259	3,136	2,988	3,198 /1	7.0
OCDETF ARRESTS BY CASE DRUG	4,219	5,087	4,852	4,882 /1	0.6
HEROIN	650	498	657	613 /1	-6.7
COCAINE	2,532	3,281	2,968	3,156 /1	6.3
CANNABIS	604	800	719	632 /1	-12.1
DANGEROUS DRUGS	433	508	508	481 /1	-5.3
S/L TASK FORCE ARRESTS	6,555	7,206	6,373	6,161 /1	-3.3
CASE CLASS I & II	3,252	3,402	3,234	3,119 /1	-3.6
VIOLATOR CLASS I & II	1,212	1,398	1,336	1,230 /1	-7.9
ANALYZED DRUG REMOVALS (D.U.)					
METHAMPHETAMINE	28,081,812	43,419,435	80,211,392	129,403,225	61.3
AMPHETAMINE	379,927	314,328	224,281	65,651	-70.7
PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP)	1,464,574	532,644	547,175	1,098,611	100.8
LYSERGIDE (LSD)	289,154	3,129,344	2,229,962	1,224,942	-45.1
CLANDESTINE LABORATORY SEIZURES	408	335	286	272	-4.9
METHAMPHETAMINE	345	290	237	220	-7.2
AMPHETAMINE	26	15	8	11	37.5
PCP	5	4	3	12	300.0
ALL OTHER	32	26	38	29	-23.7
ASSET SEIZURES (MILLIONS)	$956.9	$877.6	$687.5	$646.8	-5.9
CURRENCY	$282.6	$273.4	$250.4	$314.4	25.6
REAL PROPERTY	$370.4	$325.1	$254.1	$171.7	-32.4
CONVEYANCES	$104.3	$87.6	$96.2	$69.0	-28.3
OTHER	$199.6	$191.5	$86.8	$91.7	5.6

/1 FY 94 arrests are estimated from current data and prior reporting patterns.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994*, January 1995.

1994 DUF Annual Report on Drug Use Among Arrestees

In 1994, the DUF program collected data from 20,015 adult male booked arrestees at 23 sites in major metropolitan areas across the United States. Data from 7,839 adult female booked arrestees were collected at 21 of these sites. In addition, 12 sites collected data from 4,558 juvenile male arrestees/detainees.[1]

The 1994 DUF Annual Report differs from previous DUF reports in one important respect. Whereas prior reports showed only the frequency distribution of offense at arrest, this report includes urinalysis results (percentages positive for cocaine, marijuana, or any drug) by offense at arrest. The number of cases in a particular offense category is small for some sites. However, the overall distribution of urinalysis results by offense at arrest helps to illuminate the drugs-crime nexus in a new way. Information about the categorization of offense at arrest is provided in the Guide to the DUF site data tables on page 47.

Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees

- In general, the 1994 data for adult male arrestees reveal somewhat lower rates of cocaine use, increased rates of marijuana use, and largely unchanged rates of opiate use.
- At most sites, cocaine remained the most prevalent drug used by male arrestees.

In a pattern that is consistent with DUF data from previous years, the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for cocaine was consistently higher than the percentage testing positive for marijuana. Rates of marijuana use exceeded cocaine use at only five sites, compared with seven sites in 1993 and only two sites in 1992.

Use of marijuana:

- Eleven of the 23 sites reported an increased percentage of arrestees testing positive for marijuana, with increases of 5 percent or more at 3 sites. Eleven sites reported lower percentages, but no rate declined by more than 3 or 4 percent.

Rates of marijuana use continued the slight upward trend noted in 1993. The median rate across sites increased from 26 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 1993 to 30 percent in 1994. Urinalysis results for marijuana in 1994 ranged from 20 to 44 percent, compared with a range of 21 to 42 percent for 1993. The greatest increases in marijuana use were reported among the youngest adult arrestees; these results are discussed in detail later in this report.

Use of cocaine:

- The percentage of adult male arrestees testing positive for cocaine decreased slightly in 1994, although cocaine remained the most commonly used drug among male arrestees.

Rates of cocaine use decreased at 13 of the 23 sites from 1993 to 1994; only 6 sites reported higher rates of cocaine use. Four sites reported a drop of at least 5 percent: Dallas, Houston, Miami, and San Diego. Only two sites—Omaha and Indianapolis—reported increases of 5 percent or more. The outliers that constitute the range of values across sites changed only slightly (19 to 66 percent in 1993 compared with 19 to 68 percent in 1994), while the median rate fell from 43 percent in 1993 to 41 percent in 1994.

Use of opiates:

- Use of opiates showed little change among male arrestees and remained at relatively low levels.

Overall rates of opiate use showed little change from 1993, and rates at specific sites fluctuated only slightly. Ten sites reported lower rates, five sites reported increases, and eight sites reported no change. The range and median rate remained virtually unchanged, with a low rate of 1 percent, a high of 28 percent (in Chicago, which reported a rate of 27 percent in 1993), and a median rate of 6 percent. Opiate use is clearly linked to the age of arrestees: at 14 of the 23 sites, those age 36 and older had higher rates of opiate use than any other age group.

Use of at least one drug:

- In 1994, 13 of the 23 sites reported an increase in the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for at least 1 drug, and the median increased to 66 percent from 63 percent in 1993.

The percentage of male arrestees testing positive for any of the 10 illicit drugs included in the DUF survey ranged from 48 to 82 percent, slightly wider than the range reported for 1993 (54 to 81 percent). However, the median increased by 3 percentage points, establishing a trend that began in 1992, when the median rate was 60 percent.

Drug Use Among the Youngest Adult Male Arrestees

Drug use among adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 continued in a pattern first noted in the 1993 data. (See the Guide to the DUF Site Data Tables on page 47 regarding the interpretation of age categories used in this report.)

- At all 23 sites, male arrestees ages 15 to 20 had the lowest rates of cocaine use.
- Eighteen of the 23 sites reported that the rate of marijuana use among male arrestees ages 15 to 20 was higher than the rate for any other age group.

Cocaine use among the youngest adult male arrestees ranged from 9 to 38 percent, with a median rate of 21 percent. Among older male arrestees, the rate of cocaine use ranged from 21 to 74 percent, with a median of 44 percent. Similarly, opiate use was generally lower for the youngest adult male arrestees.

For marijuana, however, rates were highest among the youngest adult arrestees. Across

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

the sites, marijuana use among 15- to 20-year-old male arrestees ranged from 26 to 66 percent, with a median rate of 49 percent. Among older male arrestees, rates ranged from 18 to 42 percent, with a median of 26 percent. This difference in rates was established in the 1993 data, though rates among the youngest male arrestees have increased slightly in the past year. (In 1993, rates of marijuana use among 15- to 20-year-old male arrestees ranged from 30 to 60 percent, with a median of 44 percent.)

The percentage of adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 testing positive for at least one drug was somewhat lower than the rate for older arrestees. Percentages positive for at least one drug among 15- to 20-year-old arrestees ranged from 50 to 73 percent, with a median rate of 60 percent. Among all older male arrestees, rates ranged from 47 to 84 percent, with a median of 66 percent.

Drug Use Among Adult Female Arrestees

Data on a total of 7,839 adult female booked arrestees were collected at 21 sites during 1994. (Data from 20 sites were included in the 1993 DUF Annual Report on Adult Arrestees. Presented for the first time in 1994 are adult female arrestee data from Omaha.)

- Adult female arrestees showed a slight increase in cocaine use and relatively unchanged rates of marijuana and opiate use.
- Cocaine remained the most widely used drug among adult female arrestees.

At all but one site, San Diego, the percentage of female arrestees testing positive for cocaine was higher than the percentage testing positive for marijuana. In many cases, the rate of cocaine use was at least double the rate of marijuana use, a pattern consistent with the 1993 data.

Use of marijuana:

- Marijuana use among adult female arrestees remained largely unchanged from 1993 to 1994. Rates of use in 1994 ranged from 7 to 28 percent, with a median rate of 17 percent. These rates were considerably lower than those for male arrestees.

Compared with rates in 1993, rates of marijuana use in 1994 were higher at 8 sites and lower at 11 sites. Changes of greatest magnitude tended to be downward, with three sites—Manhattan, New Orleans, and San Diego—reporting decreases of 5 or more percentage points and only a single site—Birmingham—reporting an increase of at least 5 percent.

Use of cocaine:

- In 1994, the percentage of adult female arrestees testing positive for cocaine increased slightly and cocaine remained the most common drug used, with rates typically higher than those for adult male arrestees.

Both the range and the median rate of cocaine use increased slightly from 1993 to 1994. The range was from 18 to 80 percent, compared with a range of 19 to 70 percent in 1993. The median rate in 1994 rose to 50 percent from 46 percent in 1993. Rates of cocaine use increased at 9 sites and decreased at 10 sites, and many of these increases and decreases were of substantial magnitude. Increases of 5 percentage points or more were reported at six sites; the largest increase over 1993 was 20 percent, reported in Indianapolis. Decreases of 5 percentage points or more were reported at seven sites, with the largest drops, 18 and 12 percent, occurring in Detroit and New Orleans, respectively.

Use of opiates:

- Use of opiates showed little change among female arrestees but remained generally higher than use by male arrestees.

Overall rates of use showed little change from 1993. Seven sites reported increases and nine sites reported decreases. Opiate use rates ranged from 2 to 30 percent, compared with 3 to 23 percent in 1993. The median rate in 1994 was 8 percent, compared with 9 percent the previous year. Among the various age groups, a general tendency was found toward higher rates of use among older age brackets, with 17 sites reporting that the highest age-specific rate was for arrestees ages 36 and over.

Use of at least one drug:

- Overall drug use, as indicated by the use of at least one drug, remained largely unchanged from 1993 to 1994.

In 1994, 10 sites reported an increase in the percentage of female arrestees testing positive for at least one drug, whereas 9 reported lower rates in 1994. The range of rates across sites widened slightly (32 to 90 percent in 1994, compared with 42 to 83 percent in 1993), but the median rate was essentially unchanged at 67 percent.

Drug Use Among the Youngest Adult Female Arrestees

- Among adult female arrestees ages 15 to 20, use of marijuana is very common, while the use of cocaine and other drugs is fairly limited. Female arrestees in this age group recorded rates of marijuana use higher than all other age groups at 14 of the 21 sites, but this age group also recorded the lowest rates of cocaine use at 18 sites.

In 1994, the overall percentage of 15- to 20-year-old female arrestees testing positive for at least one drug—23 to 68 percent—was generally lower than the rate for older arrestees—33 to 91 percent. The range of cocaine use among these youngest female arrestees was 0 to 53 percent, compared with 19 to 82 percent for older arrestees. For marijuana, however, the range for the youngest arrestees was 16 to 45 percent, whereas the range for older arrestees was 6 to 25 percent. Opiate use continued to be less common than cocaine or marijuana use among these youngest arrestees, ranging from 0 to 29 percent.[2]

2 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

Drug Use Among Juvenile Male Arrestees/Detainees

- In general, data for juvenile male arrestees/detainees showed a continued dramatic increase in marijuana use (an increase that was first noted in the 1993 DUF annual report on juvenile arrestees/detainees), a slight increase in the rate of cocaine use, and a continued very low rate of opiate use. Influenced largely by the increased use of marijuana, rates for any drug also increased markedly.
- Marijuana remained the most prevalent drug used by juvenile male arrestees/detainees, exceeding cocaine by a wide margin at all sites.

Eleven of the 12 juvenile sites reported increased rates of marijuana use among male juvenile arrestees/detainees, continuing a broad trend established in 1993, when all 12 sites reported increases in marijuana use. Eight sites reported increases of 5 percent or more over 1993 rates, and five of these sites reported increases of 10 percent or more. (See the chart on the back cover for marijuana trends over the past 3 years.)

- There was a slight upward trend in the percentage of juvenile male arrestees/detainees testing positive for cocaine, though cocaine use remained much less common among juvenile arrestees/detainees than use of marijuana.

Rates for cocaine use increased at eight sites and decreased at four sites. The median percentage positive across the sites rose to 8.5 percent, up from 6.5 percent in 1993.

Drug use and school attendance:

On each site data page for juvenile arrestees/detainees, urinalysis results are presented by correlation to school attendance. (See the Guide to DUF Site Tables on page 47 for an explanation of how school attendance was measured.) These data reveal important information about the relationship between drug use and school attendance.

The proportion of arrestees/detainees who reported attending school ranged from 65 to 90 percent (excluding graduates), figures that are comparable to results for 1993.

- At 11 of 12 sites, the percentage of juvenile arrestees/detainees not in school testing positive for cocaine was higher than the percentage among those in school.
- The rate of cocaine use among those not attending school was up to 3.7 times as high as the rate among those who reported attending school.
- Marijuana use tended to be slightly higher among juveniles not attending school—up to 2.2 times higher than the rate among those who reported attending school.

Of particular interest is the percentage positive for cocaine and marijuana use among juveniles not in school compared with the percentage positive for those in school. For both drugs, rates tended to be higher among those not in school. However, cocaine use distinguished the two groups more than marijuana use. Sharp increases over 1993 in the use of marijuana and cocaine was reported for both groups at most sites.

Drug Use Related to the Offense at Arrest

Researchers have identified links between drug use and several specific categories of crime. Many studies have linked drug use to particular income-generating crimes such as robbery, burglary, or prostitution. Others have focused on the connection between drug use and violent crime.

Researchers frequently rely on self-reports for measuring drug use and other criminal activity. Data from the DUF program, however, provide a unique assessment of these behaviors because they contain an objective measure of drug use (urinalysis) and because they focus on arrestees/detainees apprehended for specific offenses.

At the same time, DUF data have certain limitations for positing a relationship between drug use and other criminal activity. In particular, the DUF urinalysis reveals evidence of drug use within the hours prior to arrest (for most drugs) and cannot be universally interpreted as evidence of drug use at the time of an alleged offense. This is because arrest may occur days or weeks after the alleged offense was committed. The data are further complicated by the possibility that an arrestee may be booked for several offenses. Only the most serious offense is currently recorded in the DUF data, and this offense may be unrelated to the arrestee's use of drugs.[3] Finally, an alleged offense at arrest may or may not adequately characterize an individual's typical criminal activities or the full range of his or her criminal activities.

Data in this report on adult and juvenile offense at arrest is presented for four broad categories (five for female arrestees) and for specific offenses within each category. Offense at arrest is taken from the official arrest register at the site. (See the Guide to the Site Data Tables on page 47 for a description of the categorization of offenses.)

Urinalysis results are reported by offense categories for each site. A thorough examination of the relationship between drug use and offense at arrest requires a multivariate model that controls for a host of other factors including age, ethnicity, and site differences. NIJ is planning a comprehensive analysis of these data for a later publication.

Conclusions

As a number of law enforcement professionals and drug use experts have reported, marijuana use is increasing across the country. For the second year in a row, broad increases in the level of marijuana use among juvenile arrestees/detainees were reported at nearly all juvenile DUF sites. Young adult arrestees—both male and female—also showed significant increases in marijuana use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

This increase has occurred just as many sites are reporting a slight downturn in cocaine use, especially among adult male arrestees. Because adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 are already among the least likely to test positive for cocaine, it is tempting to forecast a cohort effect that will result in a continued overall decline in cocaine rates as these cohorts age.

Unfortunately, the 1994 juvenile DUF data temper this forecast somewhat: cocaine use was higher in 1994 at 8 of 12 sites. This trend, coupled with high rates of marijuana use, raises questions concerning the relatedness of cocaine use and marijuana use. For instance, to what extent does marijuana use serve as a gateway to cocaine use? To what degree do marijuana and cocaine markets overlap, exposing marijuana users to sources of other drugs?

Although the data presented here cannot answer these questions completely, they give dramatic testimony to the need for a continued focus on the extensive use of drugs among persons entering the criminal justice system. Particular attention must be given to juveniles and young adults. As succeeding cohorts of young persons wrestle with the decision of whether to use drugs, our cities and neighborhoods continue to face the consequences of their decisions. Over the next decade, as the number of teenagers grows in proportion to the general population, drug use and its attendant delinquency may exact an even greater cost from society.

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DUF Program Director

[1] Eight sites gathered data on juvenile female arrestees/detainees. Because these samples were typically very small, these data are not presented.

[2] Small sample sizes at some sites limits the statistical significance of some age-specific rates. Sample size is reported on each site data page.

[3] In July 1995, a revised DUF interview form was implemented that will capture information on multiple offenses at arrest.

Methodology

Each quarter, trained local DUF staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from adult arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees who have been in a booking facility for not more than 48 hours. Data and urine samples are collected at selected booking facilities throughout the United States. At each of the 23 adult sites, approximately 225 adult males are interviewed each quarter. In all except 2 sites, approximately 100 adult females are also sampled. At 12 of these sites, data and samples are collected each quarter for approximately 100 juvenile male arrestees/detainees. Ten of these sites also collect data on female juvenile arrestees/detainees. However, given the small sample size of DUF female juvenile arrestees/detainees, these data are not presented here.

Response rates for both adults and juveniles are consistently high. More than 90 percent of the total sample consent to be interviewed and over 80 percent agree to provide a urine specimen.

Adult arrestees are selected at the discretion of site personnel, who are guided by a target sample size and crime charge priority system. To obtain samples of adult male arrestees with a sufficient distribution of serious arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, place a priority on felony arrestees and those arrested for offenses other than the sale or possession of drugs. Analyses have shown that those arrested for drug offenses are more likely than other arrestees to be using drugs; as a result, DUF statistics are likely minimum estimates of drug use among the population of those adults arrested for serious offenses. With the exception of Omaha, where all arrestees are included to obtain a sample of sufficient size, males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the sample due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. Because they are fewer in number, all adult female arrestees and all juvenile male and female arrestees/detainees brought to the booking center during the data collection period are included in the DUF sample, regardless of the charge.

At most sites, adult and juvenile catchment areas are identical. In 10 adult sites, the catchment area is the entire city. In another 10 adult sites and in 9 of 12 juvenile sites, it is the entire county or parish. (The city of Denver is Denver County in its entirety.) However, in Birmingham and San Diego, the catchment area includes the city and part of the county. In St. Louis and Washington, D.C., it is only the city, excluding the surrounding county, and in Los Angeles it comprises parts of the city and county.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate those caused only by over-the-counter medications. For most drugs, urinalysis can detect use within the previous 2 to 3 days; use of marijuana and PCP can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

Defendants convicted

Table 7a. Number of Federal defendants convicted, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders convicted								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All offenses	40,924	43,920	44,519	43,552	46,805	47,494	48,946	51,936	27 %
Drug offenses	10,289	11,989	13,428	13,376	15,804	16,310	17,349	18,698	82 %
Drug distribution	7,449	9,163	10,109	10,444	12,530	13,410	14,273	15,133	103
Continuing criminal enterprise	131	111	123	117	144	82	105	105	-20
Importation	841	957	872	815	1,051	1,199	1,484	1,930	129
Manufacture	91	105	119	185	303	318	324	409	349
Possession and other	1,777	1,653	2,205	1,815	1,776	1,301	1,163	1,121	-37
Non-drug offenses									
Violent offenses	2,226	2,192	2,242	2,140	2,182	2,331	2,513	2,919	31 %
Fraudulent property offenses	8,958	10,520	10,443	9,583	9,919	10,127	9,473	10,253	14
Other property offenses	4,316	4,026	3,906	3,854	3,636	3,466	3,705	3,964	-8
Regulatory offenses	2,167	2,010	1,847	1,966	2,032	2,054	2,337	2,179	1
Other public order offenses	12,965	13,183	12,653	12,633	13,232	13,204	13,569	13,922	7

Table 7b. Number of Federal drug defendants convicted, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders convicted								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All drug offenses	10,289	11,989	13,428	13,376	15,804	16,310	17,349	18,698	82 %
Heroin or cocaine	5,568	7,421	7,817	8,490	10,351	10,897	11,133	11,309	103
Marijuana	3,275	3,159	4,137	3,587	4,117	4,087	4,688	4,948	51
Other *	1,446	1,409	1,474	1,299	1,336	1,326	1,528	2,441	69

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 7c. Percent of Federal defendants convicted, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants convicted							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	80 %	81 %	81 %	80 %	81 %	81 %	81 %	84 %
Drug offenses	82 %	84 %	85 %	83 %	83 %	84 %	84 %	86 %
Drug distribution	84	86	85	84	84	84	85	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	75	91	95	95	92	90	87	82
Importation	79	80	76	78	81	84	84	89
Manufacture	81	74	85	79	84	86	80	84
Possession and other	72	71	80	76	74	76	72	76
Non-drug offenses								
Violent offenses	83 %	82 %	83 %	83 %	82 %	83 %	82 %	86 %
Fraudulent property offenses	85	86	86	85	87	88	87	89
Other property offenses	78	80	80	80	79	77	76	80
Regulatory offenses	78	76	74	74	78	81	79	81
Other public order offenses	76	76	76	75	76	74	76	80

Table 7d. Percent of Federal drug defendants convicted, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants convicted							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	82 %	84 %	85 %	83 %	83 %	84 %	84 %	86 %
Heroin or cocaine	84	86	86	84	85	85	80	83
Marijuana	77	78	82	80	79	81	85	86
Other *	82	84	85	82	83	82	83	87

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

ource: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 994.

Sentencing

Incarceration rate

Table 10a. Number of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders incarcerated								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All offenses	20,605	23,058	23,579	23,450	27,377	28,659	30,555	33,622	63 %
Drug offenses	7,774	9,272	10,196	10,599	13,310	14,091	15,012	16,401	111
Drug distribution	6,108	7,599	8,658	9,231	11,486	12,190	12,862	13,792	126
Continuing criminal enterprise	119	109	121	115	135	80	98	101	-15
Importation	706	797	710	687	931	1,086	1,305	1,735	146
Manufacture	78	83	95	164	284	283	293	358	359
Possession and other	763	684	612	402	474	452	454	415	-46
Non-drug offenses									
Violent offenses	1,807	1,813	1,837	1,733	1,892	2,032	2,260	2,618	45 %
Fraudulent property offenses	3,696	4,416	4,610	4,182	4,401	4,464	4,542	5,039	36
Other property offenses	1,916	1,875	1,624	1,541	1,574	1,421	1,491	1,518	-21
Regulatory offenses	661	688	601	640	747	799	884	856	30
Other public order offenses	4,749	4,994	4,711	4,755	5,453	5,850	6,366	7,189	51

Table 10b. Number of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Number of offenders incarcerated								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All drug offenses	7,774	9,272	10,196	10,599	13,310	14,091	15,012	16,401	111 %
Heroin or cocaine	4,455	6,037	6,490	7,369	9,336	9,874	10,099	10,390	133
Marijuana	2,179	2,144	2,548	2,253	2,880	3,128	3,683	3,984	83
Other *	1,140	1,091	1,158	977	1,094	1,089	1,230	2,027	78

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 10c. Percent of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent of offenders incarcerated							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	50 %	53 %	53 %	54 %	58 %	60 %	62 %	65 %
Drug offenses	76 %	77 %	76 %	79 %	84 %	86 %	87 %	88 %
Drug distribution	82	83	86	88	92	91	90	91
Continuing criminal enterprise	91	96	96	96	94	96	93	96
Importation	84	83	81	84	89	91	88	90
Manufacture	86	79	80	89	94	89	90	88
Possession and other	43	42	28	22	27	35	39	37
Non-drug offenses								
Violent offenses	81 %	83 %	82 %	81 %	87 %	87 %	90 %	90 %
Fraudulent property offenses	41	42	44	44	44	44	48	49
Other property offenses	44	47	42	40	43	41	40	38
Regulatory offenses	31	34	33	33	37	39	38	39
Other public order offenses	37	38	37	38	41	44	47	52

Table 10d. Percent of convicted Federal drug offenders sentenced to incarceration, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent of offenders incarcerated							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	76 %	77 %	76 %	79 %	84 %	86 %	87 %	88 %
Heroin or cocaine	80	81	83	87	90	91	91	92
Marijuana	67	68	62	63	70	77	79	81
Other *	79	77	79	75	82	82	80	83

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 1994.

Length of imposed sentence

Table 11a. Average length of incarceration sentences (months), by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Average length of imposed sentence							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	51 mo	53 mo	55 mo	55 mo	55 mo	57 mo	62 mo	62 mo
Drug offenses	58 mo	62 mo	68 mo	71 mo	75 mo	81 mo	86 mo	82 mo
Drug distribution	59	63	67	73	76	83	87	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	167	204	217	207	232	243	238	189
Importation	55	53	58	56	73	73	78	62
Manufacture	74	63	84	82	94	88	85	75
Possession and other	34	41	48	14	8	15	22	22
Non-drug offenses	135 mo	132 mo	126 mo	111 mo	91 mo	89 mo	91 mo	89 mo
Violent offenses	31	33	31	31	26	22	20	19
Fraudulent property offens	37	38	36	33	26	22	25	22
Other property offenses	38	47	42	30	24	27	27	35
Regulatory offenses	29	31	32	31	28	28	39	49
Other public order offense								

Table 11b. Average length of incarceration sentences (months), by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Average length of imposed sentence							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	58 mo	62 mo	68 mo	71 mo	75 mo	81 mo	86 mo	82 mo
Heroin or cocaine	62	64	72	77	80	89	96	96
Marijuana	46	49	50	47	50	48	51	46
Other *	66	75	80	80	96	97	100	85

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 1994.

The 1992 survey was based on a sample of 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. All but 1 of the 300 were in the 1988 and 1990 surveys. The 300 include the District of Columbia and at least 1 county from every State except, by chance, Vermont. Among the 300 sampled counties, 2 sentenced no felons during 1992. The 1992 survey excluded Federal courts and those State or local courts that did not adjudicate adult felony cases.

Table 1. Estimated number of felony convictions in State courts, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	893,630	100 %
Violent offenses	165,099	18.4%
Murder/manslaughter	12,548	1.4
Murder	9,079	1.0
Manslaughter[a]	3,469	.4
Rape	21,655	2.4
Robbery	51,878	5.8
Armed	13,810	1.5
Unarmed	20,154	2.3
Unspecified	17,914	2.0
Aggravated assault	58,969	6.6
Other violent[b]	20,049	2.2
Property offenses	297,494	33.5%
Burglary	114,630	12.9
Residential	16,649	1.9
Nonresidential	45,159	5.1
Unspecified	52,822	5.9
Larceny	119,000	13.4
Motor vehicle theft	19,332	2.2
Other theft[c]	99,668	11.2
Fraud/forgery[d]	63,864	7.2
Fraud[d]	30,245	3.4
Forgery	33,619	3.8
Drug offenses	280,232	31.3%
Possession	109,426	12.2
Trafficking	170,806	19.1
Marijuana	16,376	1.8
Other	125,333	14.0
Unspecified	29,097	3.3
Weapons offenses	26,422	3.0%
Other offenses[e]	124,383	13.8%

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. Data specifying the conviction offense were available for 893,630 cases.
[a]Manslaughter is defined as nonnegligent manslaughter only. Where a case was known to be murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, but which of the two was unknown (a small number of cases), the case was classified under manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes a small number of convictions with unspecified offenses.
[d]Includes embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Federal courts convicted 41,673 persons of a felony in 1992.[2] That number represents 4% of the combined State and Federal total number of felony convictions during 1992. The 1992 survey included only offenses that State penal codes defined as felonies. Felonies are widely defined as crimes that have the potential of being punished by more than 1 year in prison.

Felony conviction offenses

A total of 893,600 persons were convicted of a felony in State courts in 1992, including 165,000 (or 18% of the total) for a violent felony; 297,000 (34%) for the property offenses of burglary, larceny, fraud, and forgery; 280,000 (31%) for drug offenses; and 26,000 (3%) for weapons offenses (table 1). The remaining 124,000 (14%) consisted of persons convicted of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and escaping custody. Marijuana trafficking convictions were 2% of the conviction total, and marijuana possession convictions were less than 1% of the total.

Sentences for felonies

In 1992, 70% of all convicted felons were sentenced to a period of confinement — 44% to State prisons and 26% to local jails (table 2). The difference between prison and jail sentences is that jail sentences are for short-term confinement (usually for a year or less) in a county or city facility, while prison sentences are for long-term confinement (usually for over a year) in a State facility.

An estimated 30% of all convicted felons were sentenced to straight probation with no jail or prison time to serve.

[2]In 1992 the State court in one county, Los Angeles, accounted for nearly 44,000 felony convictions, more than in all the Nation's Federal courts combined.

Source of Federal statistics: Federal Justice Statistics Program, unpublished 1992 data.

Table 2. Types of felony sentences imposed by State courts, by offense, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to incarceration			Probation
		Total	Prison	Jail	
All offenses	100%	70%	44%	26%	30%
Violent offenses	100%	81%	60%	21%	19%
Murder[a]	100	97	93	4	3
Rape	100	87	68	19	13
Robbery	100	88	74	14	12
Aggravated assault	100	72	44	28	28
Other violent[b]	100	68	39	29	32
Property offenses	100%	66%	42%	24%	34%
Burglary	100	75	52	23	25
Larceny[c]	100	65	38	27	35
Fraud[d]	100	52	31	21	48
Drug offenses	100%	70%	42%	28%	30%
Possession	100	62	33	29	38
Trafficking	100	75	48	27	25
Weapons offenses	100%	66%	40%	26%	34%
Other offenses[e]	100%	65%	35%	30%	35%

Note: For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most severe penalty imposed — prison being the most severe, followed by jail, then probation. Prison includes death sentences. Data on sentence type were available for 886,359 cases.
[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, January 1995.

to have past convictions for violent crime. Nearly 30% of jail inmates charged with a violent offense in 1989 had previously been on probation or incarcerated for a violent offense.

Inmates charged with drug offenses were more likely than those charged with property or public-order offenses to have never before been sentenced for a crime (28%, compared to 19% and 15%). Inmates charged with drug offenses and those charged with violent offenses were equally likely (28%) to have never been sentenced in the past.

In 1989 about a quarter of the inmates charged with drug offenses and a third of the violent and property offenders had juvenile records (table 5). About 65% of the drug offenders had been convicted as adults, almost the same percentage as those charged with violent offenses but lower than the 81% for public-order offenders and the 71% for property offenders.

Drug offenders had somewhat shorter criminal records than other offenders. About 12% of the drug offenders, 14% of the violent offenders, 20% of the property offenders, and 23% of the public-order offenders had at least six prior sentences to probation or incarceration. Overall, 17% of all jail inmates in 1989 had six or more sentences to probation or incarceration before their arrest for their current offense.

Table 5. Prior sentences of jail inmates, by the most serious current offense, 1989

Prior sentence	All inmates	Most serious current offense: Drug	Violent	Property	Public-order
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
None	23.2%	28.9%	29.0%	19.4%	15.9%
Juvenile only	7.6	6.2	9.6	10.1	3.3
Adult only	46.3	45.7	38.6	45.3	56.7
Both	23.0	19.2	22.8	25.3	24.1
Number of times					
0	23.2%	28.9%	29.0%	19.4%	15.9%
1	20.5	24.0	19.6	20.5	17.4
2	16.5	15.5	16.8	16.3	17.7
3-5	22.9	19.6	20.8	24.3	26.2
6-10	10.7	7.6	10.2	11.3	14.1
11 or more	6.3	4.4	3.6	8.2	8.7
Number of jail inmates	363,443	84,311	81,618	109,679	82,112

Note: Total includes "other offenses" not shown separately. Excludes an estimated 32,111 inmates whose offense or prior status was unknown.

Prior drug use by jail inmates

About 78% of all jail inmates in 1989 reported that they had used at least one illegal drug during their life, and 58% reported they had used drugs regularly, that is, once or more a week for at least 1 month (table 6). Among convicted inmates, 44% had used drugs in the month before their current offense: 30% daily or almost daily and 27% under the influence when they committed their current offense.

Jail inmates were twice as likely as persons in the general population to have ever used drugs and 7 times more likely than those in the general population to have been current users of drugs. (For jail inmates *current use* refers to the month before the arrest; for the general population, to the month before the interview.) Based on estimates from the 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 37% of all persons age 12 or older had used some illicit drug at some time, and more than 6% were current users.[2]

About half the inmates in local jails in 1989 had used cocaine or crack; in 1983, 38% reported having used these drugs. Cocaine and crack were the only drugs for which proportionately more inmates reported use in 1989 than in 1983. By every measure applied — ever using the drugs, ever using them regularly, using them in the month preceding the offense, and using them at the time of the offense — use of cocaine and crack increased.

[2]National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990*, 1990, table 2-A.

Table 6. Drug use history of jail inmates, by type of drug, 1989 and 1983

Type of drug	Percent of jail inmates who had used drugs: Ever 1989	Ever 1983	Regularly 1989	Regularly 1983	Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used drugs: In the month before the offense 1989	In the month before the offense 1983	Daily in the month before the offense 1989	Daily in the month before the offense 1983	At the time of the offense 1989	At the time of the offense 1983
Any drug	77.7%	76.1%	58.1%	60.8%	43.9%	46.1%	29.7%	32.9%	27.0%	29.8%
Major drug	55.4%	46.2%	37.4%	30.5%	27.7%	18.6%	17.3%	11.0%	18.2%	12.1%
Cocaine or crack	50.4	38.0	30.7	17.8	23.6	11.8	14.2	6.4	13.7	5.5
Heroin	18.2	22.4	11.4	16.0	7.0	7.9	5.1	5.8	4.6	5.6
LSD	18.6	22.3	6.3	8.5	1.6	3.0	.2	.9	.4	1.3
PCP	13.9	15.6	4.6	6.3	1.7	3.0	.6	1.2	1.3	1.9
Methadone	4.8	6.9	1.9	3.1	.6	.8	.2	.4	.5	.6
Other drug	71.9%	74.5%	49.8%	57.9%	31.3%	41.8%	18.9%	28.2%	12.0%	22.8%
Marijuana	70.7	73.0	47.9	55.0	28.1	38.6	16.8	25.8	9.1	16.9
Amphetamines	22.1	32.8	12.1	19.6	5.4	9.4	3.2	5.1	2.2	4.2
Barbiturates	17.2	27.8	7.2	13.9	3.3	5.9	1.4	2.8	.9	2.9
Methaqualone	14.7	23.0	4.2	8.8	.8	3.8	.2	1.5	.3	1.7
T's and blues*	11.0	10.9	5.4	5.9	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.8	.2	1.7

*A combination of amphetamines and barbiturates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991.

About 4% of State prison inmates were not U.S. citizens

About 31,300 inmates were aliens

• About 1 in 23 inmates were not U.S. citizens. These aliens were from at least 49 countries in North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

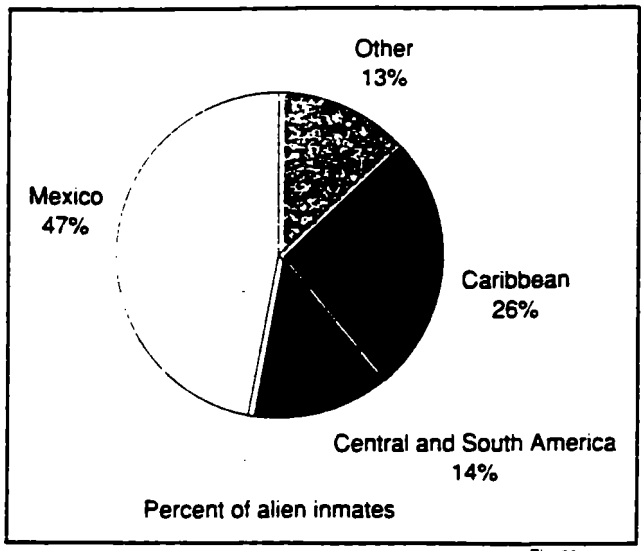


Fig. 11

• Mexicans accounted for about half of the aliens—

Country of origin	Percent of alien inmates in State prisons
Mexico	47%
Cuba	10
Dominican Republic	9
Colombia	4
Jamaica	4
El Salvador	4
Guatemala	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2
United Kingdom	1
Vietnam	1
Others	16

Young, Hispanic men predominated

• Nearly all aliens were male, more than four-fifths were of Hispanic origin, and about half were age 25 to 34.

• About a third of aliens were married, nearly two-thirds had not completed high school, and nearly four-fifths had a job at the time of their current offense.

• Approximately 1 in 10 aliens were non-Hispanic black inmates. About 1 in 25 were non-Hispanic white inmates, and about 1 in 25, Asian-Pacific Islanders.

About three-fifths of alien inmates had ever used drugs

• About two-fifths of alien inmates used drugs during the month prior to arrest for their current offense, and about a fifth were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense.

Percent of alien inmates using drugs —

	In the month before the offense	At the time of the offense
Any drug	38%	22%
Cocaine/crack	25	12
Marijuana	19	6
Heroin/other opiates	10	6
Amphetamines/ methamphetamines	2	<1
Hallucinogens	2	1
Barbiturates	1	<1

Fig. 12

• About 14,000 aliens were incarcerated for drug offenses, including 7,900 for trafficking and 6,100 for possession.

• 87% of an estimated 1,400 aliens from Colombia and 67% of an estimated 2,700 aliens from the Dominican Republic were incarcerated for a drug offense.

Most alien inmates were serving time for drugs (45%) or violence (34%)

• Approximately 10,800 aliens were incarcerated for violent crimes, including homicide, robbery, assault, and sexual assault.

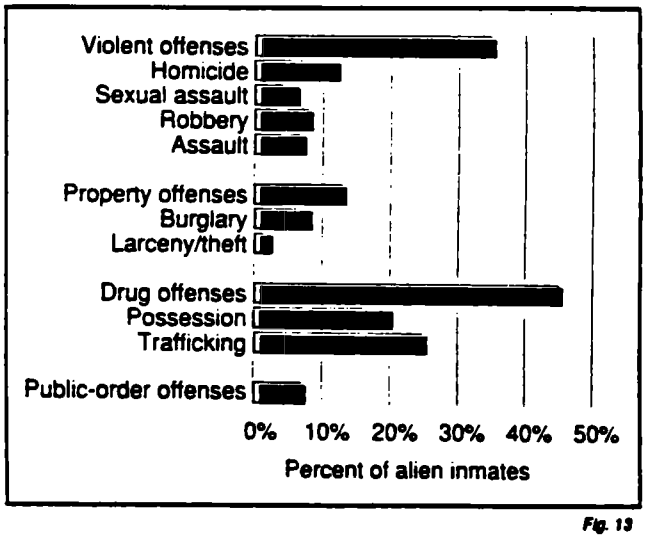


Fig. 13

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

Compared to 1986, inmates reported increased use of cocaine or crack and decreased use of marijuana

Half of all inmates in 1991 had used cocaine in some form

Thirty-two percent had used cocaine or crack on a regular basis, compared to 22% in 1986.

Percent of inmates who reported —	Ever used		Used regularly	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Any drug	79%	80%	62%	63%
Marijuana	74	76	52	55
Cocaine/crack	50	44	32	22
Heroin/opiates	25	26	15	18

Fig. 45

About a quarter of the inmates in 1991 said they had used cocaine or crack in the month before the offense, compared to a fifth of inmates in 1986. About 14% committed their offense under the influence of cocaine or crack in 1991, up from 10%.

The percentage of inmates using marijuana in the month before the offense decreased from 46% in 1986 to 32% in 1991. Eleven percent of inmates were under the influence of marijuana at the time of the offense in 1991, compared to 18% in 1986.

About 80% of inmates in both 1986 and 1991 reported ever using a drug, and 62% reported regular use of a drug at some time in their lives.

Inmates in 1991 were less likely than those in 1986 to have used drugs in the month before or at the time of the offense

Type of drug	Percent of inmates using drugs: In the month before the offense		At the time of the offense	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Any drug	50%	56%	31%	36%
Marijuana	32	46	11	18
Cocaine/crack	25	20	14	10
Heroin/opiates*	10	11	6	7
Barbiturates*	4	9	1	4
Stimulants*	8	10	3	4
Hallucinogens*	4	7	2	3

*For components of drug categories, see page 30.

Fig. 46

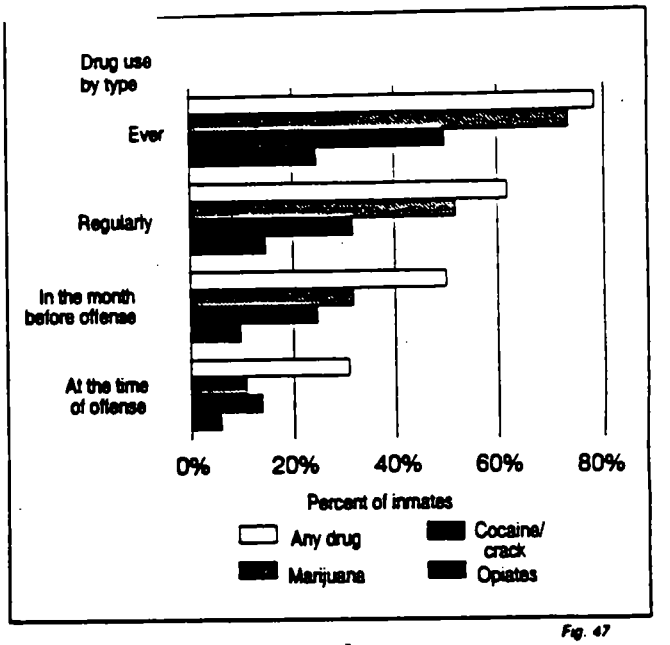


Fig. 47

About the same proportion of inmates in 1986 and 1991 reported using heroin or other opiates. In the month before the offense for which they were sentenced, about 1 in 10 had used heroin or other opiates, and about 1 in 16 had committed the offense under the influence of these drugs.

Marijuana was still the most commonly used drug

Inmates in 1991 were more likely to have used marijuana than any other drug. More than half reported using marijuana on a regular basis, and a third had used marijuana in the month before the offense. One in five inmates reported using marijuana daily in the month before their offense.

About 14% of inmates committed their offense under the influence of cocaine or crack

Sixteen percent of inmates were daily users of cocaine or crack in the month before their offense —

- 12% were using cocaine and 7% were using crack .

Inmates were twice as likely to report using cocaine as to report using crack —

- For the month before the offense, 20% reported cocaine use and 10% reported crack use.
- At the time of the offense, 10% were under the influence of cocaine and 5% were under the influence of crack.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

Table 12. Current offense of sentenced Federal and State prison inmates, by criminal history, 1991

Current offense	Percent of sentenced inmates					
	No previous sentence		Recidivists			
			No prior violent offenses		Prior violent offense	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	9.9%	64.6%	14.6%	35.0%	43.2%	54.7%
Homicide	1.9	23.4	1.9	9.5	3.8	10.3
Sexual assault	.8	18.1	.5	6.2	.7	9.4
Robbery	4.6	13.2	9.7	11.5	32.4	21.6
Assault	1.0	8.1	1.2	6.2	3.6	11.3
Other violent	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.1
Property offenses	7.8%	9.8%	13.4%	32.3%	8.4%	22.1%
Burglary	.1	4.4	1.2	16.4	1.1	11.1
Larceny	.5	1.8	1.1	6.3	1.3	4.3
Fraud	6.5	1.7	8.1	3.8	4.4	1.9
Other property	.6	1.8	2.9	5.8	1.6	4.7
Drug offenses	68.7%	21.8%	57.2%	24.5%	31.1%	15.7%
Possession	17.0	6.5	13.1	9.2	6.1	5.5
Trafficking	50.0	14.6	42.7	14.9	24.7	9.6
Other drug	1.7	.5	1.4	.4	.4	.5
Public-order offenses	11.0%	3.4%	12.6%	7.9%	15.8%	7.3%
Number of inmates	23,005	133,487	21,377	352,296	8,769	207,590

Note: *Other offenses* are omitted. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Criminal history and current offense

Most Federal inmates without prior offenses or with a history of only nonviolent offenses were serving a sentence for a drug offense (table 12). Five in ten first time inmates and over 4 in 10 nonviolent recidivists were drug traffickers. About 7 in 10 Federal inmates with no prior offenses and 2 in 10 State inmates were in prison for drugs. Compared to inmates with no prior offense and to recidivists with no prior violent offense, Federal and State inmates who were convicted in the past of a violent offense were less likely to be in prison for a current drug offense.

In both Federal and State prisons, inmates with prior violent offenses were likely to be in prison for another violent offense. About 43% of these Federal inmates and 55% of State violent recidivists were in prison for another violent offense. Of violent recidivists, a third of Federal inmates and a fifth of State inmates were in prison for robbery. About 10% of Federal prisoners and 65% of State inmates with no previous sentences were in prison for a violent offense.

Drug use

Although Federal inmates were much more likely than those in State prisons to be serving a sentence for drug offenses, they were less likely than State inmates to have used drugs (table 13). Asked if they had ever used drugs, had ever used drugs at least once a week for a month (regularly), or had used drugs in the month before their last arrest, Federal inmates reported less use than did State prison inmates. Federal inmates were almost half as likely as State inmates to have been using drugs at the time of the current offense (17% and 31%).

Marijuana was the drug most common for both Federal and State inmates, followed by cocaine-based drugs and heroin and other opiates. A fifth of all Federal inmates and almost a third of State inmates had used cocaine at least once a week for a month or more. Just under 10% of Federal inmates and 15% of State inmates had used heroin or other opiates regularly.

Table 13. Drug use of sentenced Federal and State prison inmates, 1991

Type of drug	Percent of sentenced inmates							
	Ever used drugs		Ever used drugs regularly		Used drugs in the month before offense		Used drugs at the time of the offense	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
Any drug	60.1%	79.4%	42.1%	62.2%	31.8%	49.9%	16.8%	31.0%
Marijuana	52.8	73.8	32.2	51.9	19.2	32.2	5.9	11.4
Cocaine/crack	37.3	49.4	20.6	31.9	15.4	25.2	7.7	14.5
Heroin/opiates	14.1	25.2	9.3	15.3	5.5	9.6	3.7	5.8
Barbiturates	13.1	24.0	5.3	10.8	1.4	3.8	.3	1.0
Stimulants	16.8	29.7	8.3	16.6	3.9	7.4	1.8	2.9
Hallucinogens	14.8	26.9	4.8	11.5	1.2	3.7	.5	1.6

Note: Data are missing on 1% of Federal prison inmates and .5% of State prison inmates.

Amount of drugs involved in the current offense, by race/Hispanic origin of sentenced Federal inmates, 1991

Race/Hispanic origin of inmates and type of current drug offense	Heroin			Crack			Cocaine			Marijuana		
	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean
All inmates[a]												
Total[b]	3,127	240	2,510	2,980	40	940	16,528	1,580	77,690	6,015	100,000	3,028,330
Trafficking	2,436	300	2,770	2,358	40	970	12,515	1,500	82,990	4,420	136,080	3,353,580
Possession	665	170	1,420	535	50	680	3,702	2,000	63,910	1,506	45,360	2,100,560
White non-Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	407	600	6,900	106	20	470	4,525	1,000	97,640	2,825	100,000	4,008,790
Trafficking	334	590	8,090	106	20	470	3,832	1,000	97,650	2,321	200,000	4,687,060
Possession	70	2,000	1,480	...	...	...	588	1,970	112,060	454	30,840	581,990
Black non-Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	1,156	230	1,960	2,513	30	690	4,439	500	13,860	442	910	491,390
Trafficking	947	400	2,050	1,986	30	650	3,356	500	17,760	263	660	761,040
Possession	189	60	970	463	50	700	992	500	1,720	178	910	93,480
Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	1,314	170	1,090	348	250	2,980	7,297	3,000	106,960	2,675	129,730	2,452,230
Trafficking	957	170	880	257	280	3,880	5,111	4,000	118,340	1,773	145,150	2,161,140
Possession	357	150	1,660	...	...	...	2,071	3,000	81,490	864	79,000	3,131,860

...The sampled number of inmates was too small to estimate the number, the median, and the mean.

[a]Includes inmates of all races and ethnic backgrounds.
[b]Includes inmates convicted of drug offenses other than trafficking and possession.

Federal inmates in prison for drugs had committed crimes that usually involved large amounts of illegal drugs and large amounts of money. The amount of drugs involved in a case can serve as one measure of the seriousness of the crimes. For example, at least half of the cocaine traffickers in Federal prisons in 1991 had been convicted in a case which had concerned 3 or more pounds of cocaine (500 grams = 17.5 ounces or a little more than a pound). The average trafficking case involved over 180 pounds.

According to Drug Enforcement Administration estimates for 1991, the ultimate value of 180 pounds of cocaine ranged from $2.9 million to $14.5 million. (Other estimates: 1 gram of heroin, $40-$450, and 1 pound of marijuana, $400-$3,000.)

In estimating the weight of drugs involved in the current offense, the offender may have been charged with all the drugs in the entire operation. An offender who served a sentence for laundering money from illegal drug sales, for example, could have been charged with the total amount sold. Three interviewed prisoners convicted in the same case could also have cited the total amount of drugs.

- Among offenders convicted of heroin offenses, half were involved with at least 240 grams of heroin. The average case concerned 2,510 grams. In Federal crack cases, half of the offenders were involved with at least 40 grams of crack (an average of 940 grams). Half of the cocaine offenders were sentenced for at least 1,580 grams of the drug (an average of 77,690 grams).

- White offenders were sentenced for larger amounts of heroin on average than black or Hispanic inmates. Half of the whites in heroin cases were involved with at least 600 grams of heroin, while half of the blacks were convicted for 230 grams and half of the Hispanics for 170 grams.

- In offenses involving crack, half of the Hispanic inmates were convicted in cases involving at least 250 grams; half of the black inmates were in cases having at least 30 grams; and half of the white inmates, at least 20 grams.

- In cocaine cases, Hispanic and white drug offenders were involved with larger amounts of cocaine than black inmates. Half of the Hispanics in cocaine cases had at least 3,000 grams of cocaine, half of the whites at least 1,000 grams, and half of the blacks at least 500 grams.

random groups of inmates in addition to inmates suspected of drug use. About 70% of community-based facilities tested either all inmates or random groups and inmates suspected of using drugs.

Almost all work release facilities tested for drugs

About 92% of facilities that provided special work release or prerelease programs tested inmates for drugs (table 10). Ninety-three percent of facilities that separately handled offenders reincarcerated for violating some condition of their supervised release also checked inmates for drugs. Over 90% of facilities that performed "other" functions, such as presentence, psychiatric, or geriatric services also tested their residents. Nearly 60% of facilities for youthful offenders tested inmates.

For all inmates tested, State prisons reported higher positive rates than Federal prisons

Nationwide, 3.1% of the tests for cocaine in the 12 months before June 30, 1990, were positive, as were 1.2% of the tests for heroin, 1.5% for methamphetamines, and 5.6% for marijuana. State facilities reported higher positive rates for drug tests than Federal facilities (table 11). In State institutions, 3.6% of tests for cocaine were positive, compared to 0.4% in Federal prisons. State facilities found 2.0% of the tests showing recent methamphetamine use and 6.3% showing marijuana use; Federal prisons found 0.1% and 1.1%, respectively.

Table 10. Facilities testing inmates or residents for drug use, by function of correctional facility, June 1990

Facility function	Number of facilities	Percent
General adult population confinement	1,048	85.2%
Boot camp	23	82.6
Reception/diagnosis and classification	147	87.8
Medical treatment/ hospitalization confinement	86	88.4
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	117	88.0
Youthful offenders	27	59.3
Work release/prerelease	411	92.2
Persons returned to custody from a supervised release	91	93.4
Other	140	92.9

Note: Facilities may be classified with more than one function.

Table 11. Number of facilities testing for specific drugs, number of tests given, and percent positive, from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990

	Tests		Facilities	
Type of drug	Number given	Percent positive	Number testing	Percent positive
All facilities				
Amphetamines	256,946	.9%	513	32.6%
Barbiturates	225,855	.8	472	34.1
Cocaine	379,970	3.1	712	60.0
Heroin	283,281	1.2	454	38.3
LSD	137,362	.6	275	9.8
Marijuana/hashish	396,993	5.6%	764	79.7%
Methadone	150,725	.6	304	8.6
Methamphetamines	176,300	1.5	327	21.4
Unspecified drug	124,815	.7	235	24.3
Other	83,608	1.4	162	60.5
Federal facilities				
Amphetamines	51,874	.2%	55	30.9%
Barbiturates	51,274	.1	54	33.3
Cocaine	55,393	.4	59	59.3
Heroin	45,496	.4	51	31.4
LSD	40,297	.0*	45	4.4
Marijuana/hashish	53,809	1.1%	57	77.2%
Methadone	43,338	.0*	48	6.3
Methamphetamines	49,191	.1	54	24.1
Unspecified drug	39,225	.1	42	14.3
Other	12,840	.4	13	92.3
State facilities				
Amphetamines	205,072	1.1%	458	32.8%
Barbiturates	174,581	1.0	418	34.2
Cocaine	324,577	3.6	653	60.0
Heroin	237,785	1.3	403	39.2
LSD	97,065	.8	230	10.9
Marijuana/hashish	343,184	6.3%	707	79.9%
Methadone	107,387	.8	256	9.0
Methamphetamines	127,109	2.0	273	20.9
Unspecified drug	85,590	1.0	193	26.4
Other	70,768	1.6	149	57.7

Note: Data are for 61 Federal facilities and 776 State facilities with data on all variables.
*Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

Same percentage of State and Federal facilities reported positive drug tests

When facilities rather than individual drug tests are considered, Federal and State facilities were about equally likely to have found drug use in their institutions. Around 6 in 10 of both Federal and State facilities which tested for cocaine had at least one positive test. In over 2 in 10 facilities testing for methamphetamines, the use of the drug was discovered. Marijuana was detected in about 8 in 10 facilities testing.

Community-based facilities found higher rates of drug use than confinement facilities

Tests had positive outcomes for 8.9% of the cocaine tests and 8.1% of the marijuana tests administered by community-based facilities, compared to 1.4% of the cocaine tests and 5.8% of marijuana tests in confinement facilities (table 12). Methamphetamines, however, were found more often in confinement facilities (2.3% tested positive) than in community-based facilities (1.1% positive).

Among State confinement facilities, positive test results were highest in those testing on suspicion only

How inmates were selected for testing affected the rate of positive results. Those State confinement facilities testing only when drug use was suspected recorded higher rates of positive results than other facilities that tested randomly or comprehensively. When facilities tested only on suspicion of drug use, 6% of cocaine tests and 14% of marijuana tests were positive, compared to 1.5% or less for cocaine and 5% or less for marijuana when facilities tested everyone or at random.

The results for State community-based facilities were opposite those of confinement facilities. Testing on suspicion only produced a lower percentage of positive results than testing everyone or a random selection. In community-based facilities which tested on suspicion only, 4.8% were positive for cocaine and 6.4% for marijuana; in community-based facilities using other selection methods, around 9% of tests for cocaine and 8% for marijuana were positive.

The percentages of positive tests were higher in large facilities

Large prisons, whether Federal or State, had higher rates of positive drug tests. In Federal facilities with 1,000 or more inmates, 1.4% of the marijuana tests, 0.6% of the cocaine, and 0.6% of the heroin tests were positive (table 13). In Federal facilities holding fewer than 500 inmates, the percentages were 0.5% for marijuana, 0.2% for cocaine, and none for heroin. Among State prisons, the largest facilities with 2,500 or more inmates had the highest percentages of positive tests for amphetamines, cocaine, and heroin.

Table 12. Number of drug tests given in State facilities and percent positive from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by type of drug and criteria for testing

Type of drug and facility	Number of tests given	Percent positive when facility tests inmates/residents based on: Total	Combination of suspicion and either random or systematic	Random or systematic only	Suspicion only
State confinement					
Amphetamines	136,121	1.1%	.6%	.4%	5.0%
Barbiturates	126,162	1.0	.6	.3	4.0
Cocaine	230,800	1.4	1.0	1.5	6.0
Heroin	172,284	1.0	.7	.5	3.7
LSD	71,064	1.0	.4	1.7	4.1
Marijuana/hashish	270,963	5.8%	5.1%	4.7%	14.3%
Methadone	76,807	1.1	.7	0	3.3
Methamphetamines	92,101	2.3	1.1	.0*	7.8
Unspecified drug	65,818	1.1	.5	.2	4.8
Other	52,559	1.8	1.2	0	13.8
State community-based					
Amphetamines	68,951	1.0%	.8%	1.4%	.2%
Barbiturates	48,419	.8	.6	1.3	.2
Cocaine	93,777	8.9	9.4	8.9	4.8
Heroin	65,501	2.2	2.4	2.0	0
LSD	26,001	.2	.3	.0*	0
Marijuana/hashish	72,221	8.1%	7.7%	8.6%	6.4%
Methadone	30,580	.2	.2	.0*	0
Methamphetamines	35,008	1.1	1.0	1.2	.2
Unspecified drug	19,772	.7	1.1	.0*	1.5
Other	18,209	.9	.9	.9	0

Note: Data are for 569 State confinement facilities and 207 State community-based facilities with data on all variables.
*Less than 0.05%.

Table 13. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by security level and size of confinement facilities

Security level and size of facility	Percent of positive tests: Amphetamine	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamine
Federal					
Security level					
Maximum	.2%	.7%	1.4%	2.5%	.3%
Medium	.3	.4	.3	1.0	.2
Minimum	.0*	.3	.0*	.3	.0*
Average daily population					
1-499 inmates	.0*	.2	.0*	.5	.1
500-999	.1	.4	.3	1.0	.1
1,000-2,499	.4	.6	.6	1.4	.2
State					
Security level					
Maximum	1.6	1.0	.5	5.0	.6
Medium	1.2	1.7	1.4	6.8	4.2
Minimum	.5	1.4	.8	4.6	.5
Average daily population					
1-499 inmates	.6	1.4	1.0	6.1	2.4
500-999	.5	.9	.6	4.4	.1
1,000-2,499	.9	1.5	.6	6.9	4.7
2,500 or more	3.8	2.7	3.3	4.6	3.1

Note: Data are from 734 State confinement facilities and 62 Federal facilities with data on the number tested and number positive for a drug.
*Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

The facilities holding 1,000 to 2,499 inmates had the highest rates for marijuana and methamphetamines. Among Federal prisons, the maximum security facilities had higher rates for positive drug tests than minimum security facilities. In maximum security prisons, 2.5% of the tests for marijuana, .7% of the tests for cocaine, and 1.4% of the tests for heroin were positive. In minimum security, 0.3% for marijuana, 0.3% for cocaine, and none for heroin were positive.

State medium security facilities generally had higher positive rates than maximum or minimum security prisons. For each drug in medium security facilities, the percentage positive was as follows: 6.8% for marijuana, 4.2% for methamphetamines, 1.7% for cocaine, and 1.4% for heroin. In maximum and minimum facilities, the equivalent findings were 5.0% or less for marijuana, 0.6% or less for methamphetamines, 1.4% or less for cocaine, and 0.8% or less for heroin.

Positive results from drug tests varied among facilities performing different functions

Facilities which confined inmates returned to custody for parole violations had relatively high percentages of positive drug tests (table 14). More than 9% of tests for marijuana were positive, as were 6.2% of tests for methamphetamines, 3.5% for cocaine, and 2.9% for heroin. Facilities holding inmates who participated in work release programs or who were preparing for discharge also had relatively high positive test rates: 7% for cocaine, 6.9% for marijuana, and 1.8% for heroin. Drug/alcohol treatment in facilities was associated with relatively high positive results on tests for cocaine and marijuana use — 3% for cocaine and 7.6% for marijuana.

Facilities handling youthful offenders generally had relatively low positive test results: 2.1% for marijuana and 1.5% for cocaine.

Positive drug tests were linked to interdiction activities

The State confinement facilities that questioned and frisked inmates but did not exchange clothes or search body cavities had higher rates of positive drug tests than facilities doing all these measures (table 15). The tests in the facilities using less stringent measures were 5.2% positive for cocaine, 13.5% for marijuana, and 16.2% for methamphetamines. Tests in facilities performing all types of specific drug interdiction activities were 1.2% positive for cocaine, 4.6% for marijuana, and 0.6% for methamphetamines. Facilities which performed all types of interdiction activities had higher positive drug test rates than facilities which did body cavity searches and/or clothing exchanges. The facilities doing all types of interdiction may have

Table 14. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by function of facility

Facility function	Percent of positive tests				
	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamines
General adult population confinement	.7%	1.4%	.9%	5.1%	1.5%
Boot camp	.7	1.7	1.9	5.2	1.1
Reception/diagnosis and classification	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.2	.5
Medical treatment/hospitalization confinement	.4	2.0	.9	5.8	5.1
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	1.8	3.0	1.6	7.6	1.2
Youthful offenders	.1	1.5	.5	2.1	0
Work release/prerelease	1.0	7.0	1.8	6.9	1.0
Returned to custody	2.7	3.5	2.9	9.1	6.2
Other	.6	4.3	.6	4.8	.3

Note: Data include 807 facilities with data on number of drug tests and number positive for each drug.

Table 15. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by drug interdiction activities of State confinement facilities

Interdiction activity and group targeted	Number of inmates tested	Percent of positive tests				
		Amphetamines	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamines
Inmates						
All types	101,824	1.4%	1.2%	.6%	4.6%	.6%
Body cavity search and clothing exchange	17,444	.5	1.2	.1	2.6	0
Body cavity search	41,497	.3	.5	.8	5.1	.1
Clothing exchange	88,430	.9	1.5	1.4	6.3	.7
Verbal questioning and patdown	23,321	3.6	5.2	4.0	13.5	16.2
Patdown	17,111	.0*	.5	.2	3.9	.1
Verbal questioning	2,377	.1	1.1	.4	4.8	.2
Other	3,114	.2	1.1	1.0	2.7	0
No reported interdiction activity	254	8.3	40.2	0	28.4	0
Visitors						
All types	55,414	1.8%	.8%	.7%	3.8%	.5%
Body cavity and belongings searches	23,635	6.0	2.6	2.9	4.4	12.0
Body cavity search	4,067	.0*	.2	.1	2.1	0
Belongings search	193,121	.7	1.6	1.0	6.7	2.8
Verbal questioning and patdown	2,893	0	1.6	.2	6.0	0
Patdown	4,899	.2	.4	.2	9.9	0
Verbal questioning	8,757	.1	.8	.1	2.2	.1
Other	1,541	0	0	0	8.6	0
No reported interdiction activity	1,345	.4	7.4	0	8.3	0
Staff						
All types	26,002	3.3%	1.0%	.9%	5.4%	.9%
Verbal questioning and patdown	60,085	1.0	1.2	.6	5.5	.6
Questioning	42,529	.4	.5	1.1	5.3	6.6
Patdown	62,209	.3	1.2	.6	6.6	.0*
Other	60,704	.6	2.1	1.3	5.3	4.9
No reported interdiction activity	44,363	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.5	6.6

Note: Interdiction activities are mutually exclusive categories. "All types" for inmates and visitors includes body cavity search, clothing exchange or belongings search, patdown, and verbal questioning and may include other interdictions. For staff, "all types" includes verbal questioning, patdown and other interdiction. "Body cavity search and clothing exchange" and "body cavity and belongings searches" include both and may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Body cavity search," "clothing exchange," and "belongings search" may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Verbal questioning and patdown," "patdown," and "verbal questioning" may include other. "Other" does not include any of the specified interdiction activities. *Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration

August 1994
DEA-94082

Marijuana Blunts

DEA Intelligence Division

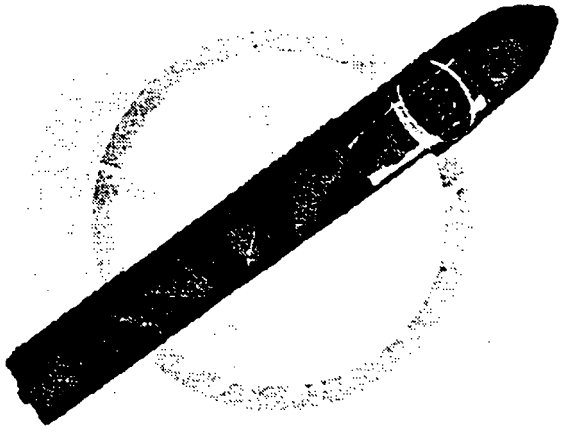
Recent developments signal a resurgence of interest in marijuana, already the most widely used illegal drug in the United States. Contributing to marijuana's latest resurgence is the growing practice of smoking oversized marijuana joints known as "blunts." Touted in popular music and fashion, the smoking of blunts is especially popular among those under the age of 26.

Since 1992, media coverage of the drug legalization debate—especially concerning marijuana—combined with nostalgia for the "hippie" lifestyle of the 1960's and 1970's has revived the public's curiosity regarding marijuana. Legalization advocates have sought to diminish public perception of marijuana as a harmful substance. Especially vulnerable are the nation's youth. The most recent National High School Senior Survey indicates, for example, that fewer members of this inexperienced and impressionable age group view marijuana as harmful. As a result, marijuana use is increasing among 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students across the country.

DESCRIPTION

Marijuana blunts take their name from the inexpensive blunt cigars from which they are made. Blunt cigars measure approximately 5 inches in length and may be purchased at neighborhood grocery, drug, and convenience stores where a box of five cigars sells for about one dollar. While traffickers use several different brands of commercial cigars for making marijuana blunts, intelligence indicates that the Phillies Blunt cigar is preferred.

A marijuana blunt is comprised of the tobacco leaf casing of a blunt cigar filled with marijuana or a marijuana/tobacco mixture. A blunt may contain as much marijuana as six regular marijuana joints and sells for $3 to $10 on the street.



Blunt cigars sparked the newest trend in marijuana use.

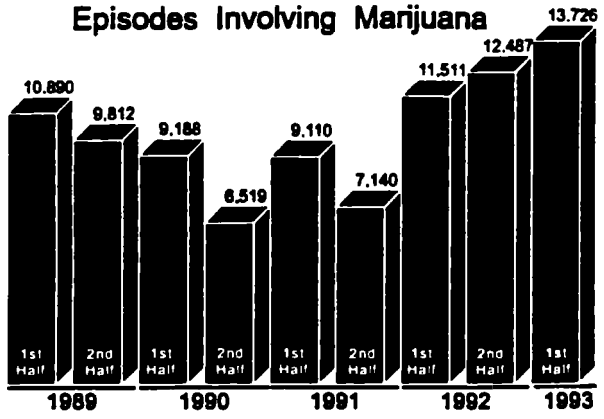
Local variations in the content or construction of blunts have been reported. In Philadelphia, for example, "turbos," "woolies," or "wooly blunts,"—combinations of marijuana and either crack cocaine or phencyclidine (PCP)—are readily available. "Honey blunts," marijuana cigars sealed with honey, are available in Chicago, while blunts dipped in liquid PCP frequently are obtainable in Washington, DC. "Paper blunts," which consist of marijuana within a paper casing rather than a tobacco leaf casing, more commonly are encountered in Miami.

BACKGROUND

Blunts first were popularized in New York City's Jamaican and West Indian communities in the early 1980's. Since 1992, drug culture publications as well as "hip-hop" and "rap" music groups have disseminated information on this phenomenon, which reportedly was derived from the Rastafarian preference for smoking extra large marijuana joints known as "spliffs." Limited to Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, DC, and other eastern cities prior to late 1993, the smoking of blunts now occurs in Texas and Chicago, as well as on some college campuses.

The increasing popularity of marijuana and the smoking of blunts is apparent from the numerous graphic designs that are readily available at novelty and clothing stores

Estimated* Nationwide Emergency Room Episodes Involving Marijuana



* Estimates are based on DAWN data generated from a probability sample of hospital emergency rooms. DAWN is a large-scale data collection system managed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). It provides data on the incidence of drug-related episodes from participating hospital emergency rooms located in 21 U.S. cities.

hospital emergency room episodes nationwide. In 1992, 23,998 cannabis-related episodes were reported, compared to 16,250 in 1991, an increase of over 47 percent. Hospital emergency room episodes for the first half of 1993 are estimated at 13,726, a 10-percent increase over 2nd half 1992 estimates. DAWN reporting indicates that nearly one-half of the patients treated for cannabis-related emergencies during the first 6 months of 1993 were under 26 years of age, two-thirds were under 34 years, and approximately 70 percent were male.

The number of DAWN emergency room episodes involving marijuana has risen significantly in Philadelphia and Washington, DC, cities where the smoking of blunts has been reported for at least 3 years. In Philadelphia, emergency room episodes involving marijuana numbered 1,070 during the first half of 1993, nearly triple the 387 episodes reported in the first half of 1991. In Washington, DC, marijuana episodes for the first half of 1993 numbered 1,038, nearly double the 557 episodes reported in the first half of 1991.

throughout the United States. In March 1994, for example, tee-shirts and hats bearing over 20 different cannabis motifs were available in Ocean City, Maryland, a popular east coast resort. Designs ranged from the familiar marijuana leaf to exhortations such as "Let's get blunted." Furthermore, posters featuring the Phillies Blunt cigar logo or music groups that incorporate marijuana designs in their artwork are available from a variety of sources, including one novelty retailer with over 500 stores worldwide.

CIGAR SALES AND MARIJUANA ABUSE IN WASHINGTON, DC: A CONNECTION?

The Cigar Association of America (CAA), a non-profit industry trade organization, reports that, despite a nationwide trend of declining cigar consumption, shipments of large cigars (a category that includes blunts) into the Washington, DC, area increased from 1.3 million in 1988 to 6.2 million in 1992. The CAA notes that caution should be used in interpreting these numbers due to the regional nature of cigar distribution. Cigars frequently are shipped into a central location and then reshipped to surrounding areas for sale. Additionally, some of the increase in shipments of large cigars may be due to a rise in sales of premium cigars, which are increasingly popular in affluent areas such as Washington, DC.

Nevertheless, in Washington, DC, one of the first cities to report the smoking of blunts, Pretrial Services Agency data pertaining to the number of juvenile arrestees testing positive for marijuana increased substantially over a 3 year period. During August 1993, 46 percent of juvenile arrestees in the nation's capital tested positive for marijuana. This compares to only 2 percent in October 1990.

MARIJUANA ABUSE INDICATORS

Drug epidemiologists and treatment specialists report that marijuana abuse indicators have risen in many U.S. cities, and that some of this increase could be due to the smoking of blunts.

Beginning in 1992, the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) reported striking increases in cannabis-related

OUTLOOK

Relaxed public perception of harm, ready availability, and the popularization of blunts will continue to attract a cohort of new and younger marijuana users throughout the country. Furthermore, the combined abuse of marijuana with other substances, including alcohol, crack cocaine, and PCP, can be expected to fuel additional increases in emergency room episodes involving marijuana.

This report was prepared by the Domestic Unit of the Strategic Intelligence Section, Intelligence Division. Requests for copies are welcome, and may be directed to the Publications Unit, Intelligence Division, DEA Headquarters, at (202) 307-8726.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Marijuana Blunts*, August 1994.

MARIJUANA

MARIJUANA: ANNUAL PRICE AND POTENCY DATA National Range (dollars)					
Type	**Quantity**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995 (Jan - Mar)**
Commercial Grade[1]	Pound	300 - 3,000	300 - 5,000	285 - 4,000	300 - 4,000
	Ounce	40 - 450	25 - 450	40 - 450	50 - 320
Potency (THC)[1,2]		3.84%	4.18%	3.97%	5.79%
Sinsemilla	Pound	650 - 9,600	1,000 - 9,500	900 - 9,500	1,000 - 6,000
	Ounce	125 - 650	75 - 1,000	100 - 1,000	100 - 600
Potency (THC)[2]		8.57%	5.45%	7.35%	10.88%

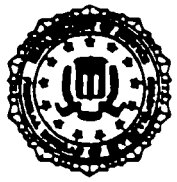
[1] Includes kilogram bricks, loose plant material, and buds.
[2] Due to the lag time in reporting potency, percentages are updated continuously for up to 2 years. The highest potency reported for the 1st quarter of calendar year 1995 is 24.22 percent; the highest THC content to date is 29.86 percent (Copper Center, Alaska - 1993).

MARIJUANA: QUARTERLY PRICE DATA National Range (dollars)				
Quarter	**2nd Quarter 1994**	**3rd Quarter 1994**	**4th Quarter 1994**	**1st Quarter 1995**
Commercial Pound	285 - 3,400	350 - 4,000	300 - 4,000	300 - 4,000
Commercial Ounce	40 - 450	40 - 450	50 - 450	50 - 320
Sinsemilla Pound	1,000 - 6,000	900 - 6,000	1,200 - 6,000	1,000 - 6,000
Sinsemilla Ounce	100 - 600	150 - 600	150 - 600	100 - 600

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Illegal Drug Price/Purity Report, United States: January 1992-March 1995*, October 1995.

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration






Federal-wide Drug Seizure System

	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995*
HEROIN	**1,594.8 KGS.** *(3,516.0LBS.)*	**1,270.4 KGS.** *(2,800.9LBS.)*	**1,146.3 KGS.** *(2,527.3LBS.)*
COCAINE	**110,821.5 KGS.** *(244,320.8LBS.)*	**129,951.6 KGS.** *(286,495.8LBS.)*	**100,492.6 KGS.** *(221,549.4LBS.)*
CANNABIS	**362,148.9 KGS.** *(798,405.9LBS.)*	**360,906.4 KGS.** *(795,666.5LBS.)*	**469,680.9 KGS.** *(1,035,474.7LBS.)*
Marijuana	350,319.1 KGS. *(772,325.5LBS.)*	360,173.4 KGS. *(794,050.5LBS.)*	455,156.8 KGS. *(1,003,454.3LBS.)*
Hashish	11,829.8 KGS. *(26,080.4LBS.)*	733.0 KGS. *(1,616.0LBS.)*	14,524.1 KGS. *(32,020.4LBS.)*

**FY 1995 figures are preliminary and subject to updating.*

The Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) contains information about drug seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U. S. Customs Service, as well as maritime seizures made by the U. S. Coast Guard. Drug seizures made by other Federal Agencies are included in the FDSS data base when custody of the drug evidence was transferred to one of the four agencies identified above. Hence, FDSS statistics reflect the combined Federal drug seizure effort.

1/31/96

In the Golden Triangle, the Shan United Army, headed by drug lord Khun Sa, found itself under increasing pressure as the Burmese Army attacked its positions and Thai authorities limited the flow of goods and services to the Shan State. Khun Sa was dealt a serious blow in November when Thai police arrested several key Shan brokers. Khun Sa shifted operations to make greater use of Laos and possibly Cambodia and Vietnam to ship heroin westward. Nigerian courier organizations continued to smuggle large quantities of heroin to the United States, making use of transit locations in Asia, Africa, and Europe. Russian organized crime expanded its worldwide activities and involvement in the heroin trade.

Marijuana was the most widely abused and readily available illicit drug in the United States. A resurgence of marijuana trafficking and abuse took place in urban centers across the United States, spurred by the smoking of marijuana-filled cigars known as blunts. Marijuana from Mexican sources (whether grown in-country or transshipped from other sources) supplied more than 50 percent of the marijuana available in the United States. However, drug law enforcement reported a continued increase in shipments from Colombia, Venezuela, and, possibly, Jamaica. Domestic cultivation supplied approximately 25 percent of the U.S. market.

Cannabis was cultivated illicitly in the United States in remote locations, occasionally on public lands. Major domestic outdoor cannabis cultivation took place in Alabama, Hawaii, Kentucky, Tennessee, and California. Significant quantities of marijuana also were produced domestically in indoor growing operations, where sophisticated agronomic techniques were used to enhance potency and production. Effective eradication of outdoor crops, fear of detection, drought, plant disease, and theft also contributed to increasing illicit indoor cultivation.

Domestic cultivators have increased the delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content—the primary psychoactive component—through selective breeding and cloning. Moving operations indoors permited growers to use advanced cultivation techniques and produce crops year round. Most indoor operations grow potent sinsemilla, the unpollinated female plant. The number of indoor operations seized in 1994 was 3,209, compared to the record high of 3,849 seized in 1992.

Mexican polydrug trafficking organizations have smuggled marijuana into the United States for over 20 years and were responsible for between 50 and 60 percent of the marijuana available in the United States during 1994, with all of it smuggled across the Southwest border. In addition to the Mexican organizations, marijuana traffickers from Colombia, the Caribbean, and the Far East smuggled the drug to the United States. These traffickers used cargo vessels, pleasure boats, and fishing boats to transport marijuana shipments via traditional maritime routes.

Mexican polydrug organizations employed a wide variety of transportation and concealment methods for smuggling marijuana. Shipments of 50 kilograms or less were smuggled by pedestrians, who crossed at border checkpoints, and backpackers, alone or in "mule" trains, who crossed at more remote locations. Mexican traffickers also concealed marijuana in an array of vehicles, including commercial vehicles, private automobiles, pickup trucks, vans, mobile homes, and horse trailers that were driven through ports of entry. Shipments larger than 50 kilograms, ranging up to multithousand kilogram amounts, usually were smuggled in tractor-trailer trucks. Once the marijuana was successfully smuggled across the border, traffickers consolidated the shipments at central sites in cities such as Tucson, Arizona; El Paso, Houston, and McAllen, Texas; Los Angeles, California; and, Las Cruces, New Mexico. From these distribution hubs, marijuana was shipped to cities in the Midwest, North, and along the Gulf Coast and eastern seaboard.

Domestically, distribution was controlled by a variety of groups and individuals, ranging from large, sophisticated organizations that controlled cultivation and interstate trafficking to small independent traffickers operating on the local level. State and local drug law enforcement officials reported that small groups (5 to 10 individuals) controlled distribution at the retail level. Domestic street gangs, as well as ethnic groups (usually immigrants from source countries), made for a wide range of retail dealers.

Prices for marijuana, which vary in accordance with quality, availability, source of origin, and/or proximity to the point of entry into the United States, have increased dramatically during the past decade at the high end of the price range. Commercial grade marijuana that sold for $400 to $600 per pound in 1984, sold for $285 to $4,000 per pound in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The NNICC Report 1994: The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States*, August 1995.

Sinsemilla in 1984 sold for $1,200 to $2,500 per pound, compared to $900 to $9,500 per pound in 1994. One of the primary factors influencing price was potency, which has increased substantially for both commercial grade and sinsemilla, with THC content averaging 4.30 and 7.41 percent, respectively, in 1994.

The term **"dangerous drugs"** refers to the broad category of illicitly manufactured controlled substances, other than cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. Dangerous drugs include depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, and controlled substance analogs. Domestic clandestine laboratories were responsible for the overwhelming majority of illicitly manufactured dangerous drugs available in the United States.

Methamphetamine, a stimulant produced and distributed primarily in the western United States, was the most prevalent clandestinely manufactured controlled substance in the United States. Other significant dangerous drugs of abuse included the hallucinogens d-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), phencyclidine (PCP), 3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA), the stimulant methcathinone, and the depressant flunitrazepam. In addition, throughout the United States, criminals engaged in a wide variety of techniques to acquire and sell legitimately produced controlled substances and pharmaceuticals.

During 1994, 306 clandestine dangerous drug laboratories were seized, marking the first year that the number of seizures had increased since 1989. Laboratories came in all sizes and were found in a variety of locations, from sophisticated underground hideaways to motel rooms, kitchens, bathrooms, and garages. The most productive laboratories were located in secluded rural areas, a safe distance from the metropolitan distribution chains they served. Operators ran the gamut from high school dropouts to chemists with doctoral degrees.

In 1994, 263 **methamphetamine** laboratories were seized, primarily in the western and southwestern United States where most of the nation's methamphetamine production was centered and availability was highest. Methamphetamine production and distribution networks also were established in some of the rural regions in the East, such as southern Pennsylvania.

Numerous individuals, groups, and organizations, from independent entrepreneurs and outlaw motorcycle gangs to Hispanic polydrug trafficking organizations, manufactured and distributed methamphetamine. Outlaw motorcycle gangs influenced production in certain areas, such as California, Colorado, and Texas. In California, Mexican traffickers dominated the large-scale production and distribution of methamphetamine in the San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Fresno areas. Limited evidence suggested that Mexican traffickers attempted to expand their operations to other areas of the western United States.

"Ice" is a large-crystal form of d-methamphetamine hydrochloride, identical in both chemical and pharmacological properties to the powder (small crystal) form of methamphetamine. Although ice trafficking has remained prevalent in Hawaii since 1988, it has not emerged as a major drug problem in the continental United States. Much of the ice methamphetamine available in Hawaii was manufactured in clandestine laboratories in the Philippines, Taiwan, and China. In 1994, most of the ice available domestically was smuggled by ethnic Korean traffickers.

LSD was available in retail quantities in virtually every State, and availability increased in a number of States. LSD production facilities in all likelihood were located on the West Coast, in the San Francisco, northern California area, and the Pacific Northwest. Since 1977, only six LSD laboratories have been seized by DEA. The last seizure by DEA of an active LSD manufacturing laboratory in the United States occurred in 1981 in Bellevue, Washington.

Distribution of LSD is unique within the drug culture. A proliferation of mail order sales has created a marketplace where the sellers are virtually unknown to the buyers, providing the highest-level traffickers with considerable insulation from drug law enforcement operations. The vast majority of users were white, middle-class high school and college students who are attracted by the low prices and who perceived the drug as harmless.

PCP production appeared to be centered in the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. Los Angeles-based street gangs, primarily the Crips, continued to distribute PCP to a number of cities in the United States through their cocaine trafficking operations. They posed a particular problem because of their propensity for violence. PCP abuse peaked in the early to mid-1980's, and was supplanted by the use of crack cocaine. However, there are recent indications that PCP abuse has increased somewhat in a limited number of cities. PCP laboratory seizures since the mid-1980's have ranged from 3 to 21 per year, totals considerably less than the high of 79 reported in 1978. Nine PCP laboratories were seized in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The NNICC Report 1994: The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States*, August 1995.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of an ongoing project to determine how much Americans spend on illegal drugs, this report focuses on the amount and retail sales value of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and other illegal drugs Americans consumed from 1988 through 1993. We used two approaches to make these estimates. First, from a demand-based approach, we investigated the dollar expenditures by Americans on illicit drugs. We estimated that:

- In 1993, Americans spent $49 billion on these drugs: $31 billion on cocaine, $7 billion on heroin, $9 billion on marijuana, and $2 billion on other illegal drugs and legal drugs used illicitly (Table A).[1]

- Between 1988 and 1993, the expenditures on cocaine and heroin appear to have fallen. This trend results partly from a decrease in the number of users, but is due mostly to a decrease in the street prices of these two drugs.

- Between 1988 and 1993, the amount spent on marijuana has remained constant.

- Between 1988 and 1993, expenditures on other illicit drugs fell, as did the amount spent on legal drugs used illicitly.

A second approach to estimating the retail sales value of illicit drugs consumed in the United States is to estimate the amounts of drugs supplied to the domestic market. From this supply-based perspective, we estimate that:

- A high-range estimate of 340 metric tons of cocaine were available for domestic consumption in 1993 (see Table B).[2] Between 1988 and 1993, the amount of cocaine available for consumption in the United States remained at a fairly constant level. But because of declining prices, the street value of that cocaine has fallen over time.

- The street value of domestically available cocaine is from $33 to $46 billion (Table B).[3] Between 1988 and 1993, Americans spent from $33 billion to $90 billion, annually, on cocaine.

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[1] Money is not the only form of payment for illicit drugs. Dealers often keep drugs for personal use, users help dealers in exchange for drugs, and users perform sex for drugs (especially crack cocaine). When such "income in kind" is valued at current retail prices, an additional $3 billion to $5 billion must be added to the total for cocaine and an additional $2 billion to $3 billion to the total for heroin. In this report, all expenditures are in 1994 dollar equivalents. These expenditure estimates do not include income in kind.

[2] Between 581 and 711 metric tons of cocaine hydrochloride were available for export during 1993. To arrive at the total available for domestic consumption, we subtracted from this amount losses in shipment, shipments to other consumer countries, and Federal seizures.

[3] Prevailing retail prices are used to convert drug supply to a dollar equivalent value when sold to final users.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995.

Indeed, cocaine prices have fallen from roughly $290 per pure gram in 1988 to $240 per pure gram in 1993. This decrease might be attributed to the small decrease in the number of hardcore users and to a large decrease in the number of occasional users. (According to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the number of occasional users fell from about 7.3 million in 1988 to about 4.0 million in 1993.)

Putting these data together provides a mosaic of drug use trends in America. It allows us to see that data from the State Department (crop data), the Drug Enforcement Administration (price data), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (household survey data), and the Department of Justice (arrestee drug testing data) provide a consistent picture of major drug use trends. Of equal importance, it forces us to question our interpretation of other data, such as the Drug Abuse Warning Network, enabling us to better integrate these data into the mosaic.

TABLE A

Total U.S. Expenditures on Illicit Drugs, 1988–1993
($ in billions, 1994 dollar equivalents)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Cocaine	$41.1	$42.5	$38.9	$35.2	$33.1	$30.8
Heroin	$11.2	$11.5	$10.3	$8.2	$7.0	$7.1
Marijuana	$8.9	$9.0	$9.6	$9.0	$10.1	$9.0
Other Drugs	$3.2	$2.8	$2.3	$2.4	$2.2	$1.8
Total	$64.4	$65.8	$61.1	$54.8	$52.4	$48.7

Note: Columns may not add due to rounding.
Source: See Tables 1 through 8

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995.

Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Admissions
White, not of Hispanic origin	44.7%
Black, not of Hispanic origin	40.3%
Hispanic	12.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5%
Native American (American Indian or Alaska Native)	1.0%
Other	0.5%
Not Reported	0.9%

A comparison of total drug client admissions with total alcohol client admissions in terms of race/ethnicity during FY 1993 indicates that Black persons represent a higher proportion of other drug treatment admissions than of alcohol admissions (40.3 percent and 16.6 percent respectively). Similarly, Hispanic persons represent a higher proportion of other drug admissions (12.0 percent) than of alcohol admissions (7.4 percent). White persons represent a higher proportion of alcohol treatment admissions than of other drug admissions (67.8 percent and 44.7 percent respectively).

4. Drug Client Admissions Data by Primary Drug of Abuse (Table 18)

Each State Alcohol and Drug Agency was asked to provide information on the number of client admissions by the primary drug of abuse. Forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided data in response to this question (see Table 18).

The largest number of treatment admissions for drugs other than alcohol for FY 1993 were cocaine treatment admissions, which totaled 312,830 (44.5 percent of drug admissions). Of the 26 States reporting the percentage of cocaine admissions that were crack cocaine, Alabama reported the highest percentage with 91.2 percent of its cocaine admissions being for crack cocaine. Texas reported the highest absolute number of crack cocaine admissions (15,688). The lowest reporting of crack cocaine admissions was from Nebraska (0) and Rhode Island (10 percent or 136 admissions). Heroin treatment admissions had the second largest number with 154,522 (22.0 percent) treatment admissions. The third highest number of treatment admissions during FY 1993 by primary drug of abuse was for marijuana/hashish at 119,444 admissions (17.0 percent). The fourth, fifth, and sixth highest primary drugs of abuse specified related to treatment admissions were, respectively, amphetamines at 28,523 admissions (4.1 percent), other opiates/synthetics (beyond heroin and non-treatment methadone) at 12,137 admissions (1.7 percent), and tranquilizers at 4,802 admissions (0.7 percent). Although the national statistics on primary drug of abuse as related to treatment admissions are as noted above, it is important to recognize that there exists tremendous variance among States as to the primary drug of abuse. For example, among the 52 jurisdictions that reported relevant data, the findings with regard to the specific primary drug of abuse, excluding the "other" and "not reported" categories, on drugs that ranked highest in each State were as follows:

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

- Cocaine was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within 29 States, and the District of Columbia;

- Marijuana/hashish was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within 15 States and Guam;

- Heroin was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within five States and Puerto Rico; and

- No other single drug of abuse was ranked first among treatment admissions within any State.

A careful review of Table 18 demonstrates that during FY 1993 different States had very different drug abuse patterns, at least as related to the primary drug of abuse for client treatment admissions.

After subtracting information from the two States that did not provide admissions data in FY 1992 but did do so in FY 1993 (i.e., Oregon and Washington), a comparison of the national treatment admissions totals by primary drug of abuse for those two years indicates the following:

- Substantial increase (defined as over 10 percent) in admissions related to amphetamines (15.0 percent), marijuana/hashish (14.8 percent), heroin (14.5 percent), PCP (14.5 percent), and inhalants (11.6 percent). However, it should also be noted that from FY 1992 to FY 1993 the State data reporting systems improved and the percent of admissions that were "Not reported" as to primary drug of abuse decreased by 43.9 percent, from 50,141 in FY 1992 to 32,652 in FY 1993, while overall drug admissions increased by only 21,761 (from 654,399 to 676,160) during that same time period. Therefore, it is likely that some of the apparent increase in admissions for different primary drugs of abuse in FY 1993 are due in part to a reporting artifact.

- Substantial decreases (defined as at least 10 percent) in admissions related to the "other" drug category (25.7 percent), other hallucinogens (19.0 percent), barbiturates (13.2 percent), other opiates/synthetics (11.7 percent), and non-treatment methadone (10.9 percent). Due to the reporting artifact noted above, it is possible that some of the apparent decreases in various drugs would have been even larger if the percent of admissions that were "Not reported" had not decreased from FY 1992 to FY 1993.

5. *Comparisons of Client Admissions Data for Fiscal Years 1988-1993*

This subsection includes comparisons of alcohol and other drug client treatment admissions data reported for FY 1993 with that reported for FYs 1988-1992. It includes data only from those States that reported in all 6 years. This material is organized under two topic headings as follows:

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

b. *Comparisons of Drug Client Admissions Data*[4]

A number of comparisons were conducted on data provided by those State Agencies that submitted drug client admissions information for FYs 1988-1993. Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were able to provide relevant information for all 6 years. The total drug client admissions reported for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1988 were as follows:

FISCAL YEAR	Total Drug Client Admissions
1988	504,890
1989	581,328
1990	651,300
1991	647,240
1992	642,997
1993	667,508

Close examination of the SADAP data over the 6-year period reveals considerable variability across States in terms of increases and/or decreases in drug client admissions. The overall trend in previous fiscal years of significant increases in the number of drug client admissions is confirmed by the fact that most of the States and Territories that have comparable drug client treatment admissions data reported an increase in admissions. However, in the past few years a number of the States have implemented and/or begun to use improved and more reliable reporting systems. Therefore, considerable caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these data, since it is possible that the levels of drug admissions reported by States may be related not only to numbers of actual drug clients being admitted to treatment, but also to more reliable reporting through improved data systems. Also, some of the Federal Government's legislative mandates and regulations on the Substance Abuse Block Grant may have encouraged some States and/or treatment providers to use a diagnosis for a drug other than alcohol for those many clients who have problems with alcohol and other drugs.

Another comparison of drug client treatment admissions over FYs 1988-1993 is focused on some specific primary drugs of abuse that are of special national interest. Information in the discussion that follows should not be confused with data presented earlier in this

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[4]*Data used in this section do not include drug client admissions for American Samoa, Guam, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, the Virgin Islands, Washington State, and Wyoming since they did report information for all 6 years.*

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

chapter on admissions by primary drug of abuse for FY 1993. The following analysis was conducted on roughly comparable data provided by 43 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico on the top three primary drugs of abuse (i.e., heroin, cocaine, and marijuana/hashish). The findings were as follows:

CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS
BY TOP THREE PRIMARY DRUGS OF ABUSE

FISCAL YEAR	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana/ Hashish
1988	115,308	137,343	76,948
1989	122,612	206,480	95,253
1990	153,852	235,202	106,885
1991	142,372	229,703	96,421
1992	128,044	289,644	94,685
1993	147,175	302,245	109,686

It is clear that the above data exhibit considerable variation from year to year, and caution must be exercised in attempting to extract trend data. However, the increases in client treatment admissions related to heroin, cocaine, and marijuana/hashish as primary drugs of abuse are of particular interest. After steady declines in heroin treatment admissions from FY 1990 to FY 1991 (7.5 percent decrease) and from FY 1991 to FY 1992 (10.1 percent decrease), admissions for heroin increased in FY 1993 by 14.9 percent (19,131 admissions). Similarly, the treatment admissions for marijuana/hashish increased by 15,001 admissions (15.8 percent) from FY 1992 to FY 1993 after declining by 9.8 percent from FY 1990 to FY 1991 and 1.8 percent from FY 1991 to FY 1992. Admissions for cocaine treatment admissions as the primary drug of abuse continued to increase from FY 1992 to FY 1993 (4.4 percent), although at a lesser rate than between FY 1991 and FY 1992 (26 percent). Overall, from FY 1988 to FY 1993, cocaine admissions increased by 120.1 percent, marijuana/hashish admissions increased by 42.5 percent, and heroin admissions increased by 27.6 percent.

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF DRUG CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN STATE-SUPPORTED FACILITIES BY PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993

STATE	HEROIN	NON-RX METHADONE	OTHER OPIATES/ SYNTHETICS	BARBITURATES	TRANQUILIZERS	OTHER SEDATIVES/ HYPNOTICS	AMPHETAMINES	COCAINE
ALABAMA	91	43	412	9	118	39	56	4,733
ALASKA	46	2	38	9	5	3	26	536
ARIZONA	1,585	65	235	12	35	21	612	2,438 A
ARKANSAS	116	3	217	45	57	60	379	2,541
CALIFORNIA	31,196	35	683	115	148	161	16,002	20,902
COLORADO	1,611	32	358	22	106	10	537	4,274
CONNECTICUT	6,886	30	185	24	37	31	24	5,652
DELAWARE	750	0	23	7	21	12	18	1,303
DISTRICT OF COL	4,520	9	20	1	5	1	9	7,864
FLORIDA	1,111	21	638	48	109	46	117	16,593
GEORGIA	1,005	0	0	0	0	349	276	17,978
GUAM	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	37
HAWAII	179	2	45	1	9	1	408	349
IDAHO	55	1	17	5	13	9	127	238
ILLINOIS	8,749	13	330	50	59	37	247	27,014
INDIANA	440	8	273	41	150	89	128	3,233
IOWA	128	3	52	9	12	7	46	828
KANSAS	101	2	71	11	6	29	160	2,603
KENTUCKY	205	13	391	79	140	94	128	1,519
LOUISIANA	163	8	284	69	77	72	88	10,724
MAINE	84	4	35	20	34	12	17	238
MARYLAND	6,473	34	185	18	39	39	57	6,528
MASSACHUSETTS	17,470	80	390	53	401	22	85	15,874
MICHIGAN	4,313	67	641	59	80	139	194	13,541
MINNESOTA	365	11	229	42	102	23	243	3,663
MISSISSIPPI	12	2	124	17	14	87	45	2,618
MISSOURI	723	11	309	53	85	76	329	6,203
MONTANA	56	1	82	17	41	12	203	294
NEBRASKA	77	10	53	10	17	12	30	731
NEVADA	394	12	53	2	22	4	398	809
NEW HAMPSHIRE	236	4	24	2	7	6	9	1,035
NEW JERSEY	15,156	104	326	69	285	47	181	9,522
NEW MEXICO	450	46	24	4	17	4	85	473
NEW YORK	16,726	179	366	96	189	74	145	23,262
NORTH CAROLINA	1,274	10	534	17	185	91	46	11,235
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	9	9	0	0	28	1
OHIO	1,535	31	850	125	222	201	555	11,501
OKLAHOMA	72	2	66	23	33	27	169	978
OREGON	3,226	11	255	34	60	59	3,069	3,998
PENNSYLVANIA	5,919	48	538	136	278	110	414	19,203
PUERTO RICO	7,118	2	2	12	25	6	0	1,537
RHODE ISLAND	1,921	13	143	15	40	3	22	1,359
SOUTH CAROLINA	390	5	128	36	102	92	52	4,599
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	1	21	1	9	2	19	91
TENNESSEE	35	4	390	15	244	98	6	2,587
TEXAS	5,342	41	356	61	118	157	1,070	20,642
UTAH	339	9	165	28	17	44	206	1,180
VERMONT	57	0	41	6	5	8	58	224
VIRGINIA	1,884	14	335	21	118	60	68	7,197
WASHINGTON	3,431	43	267	36	76	17	578	4,052
WEST VIRGINIA	84	13	223	20	128	27	54	686
WISCONSIN	412	21	701	701	701	701	700	5,610
WYOMING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	154,522	1,123	12,137	2,315	4,802	3,332	28,523	312,830
PERCENT OF TOTAL	22.0%	.2%	1.7%	.3%	.7%	.5%	4.1%	44.5%

A = Figures represent clients "served."

N/A = Information not available.

Source: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), FY 1993; data are included for "ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS that received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 1993."

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF DRUG CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN STATE-SUPPORTED FACILITIES BY PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 (con't.)

STATE	MARIJUANA/ HASHISH	PCP	OTHER HALLUCINOGENS	INHALANTS	OVER THE COUNTER	OTHER	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
ALABAMA	1,604	3	42	60	0	30	108	7,348
ALASKA	612	1	11	16	2	41	194	1,542
ARIZONA	1,053	3	29	51	4	538	391	7,072 A
ARKANSAS	1,742	5	34	48	10	255	0	5,512
CALIFORNIA	8,082	1,190	294	99	34	318	0	79,259
COLORADO	3,106	10	116	232	22	93	0	10,529
CONNECTICUT	1,730	19	23	6	4	30	554	15,235
DELAWARE	200	34	8	0	3	13	194	2,586
DISTRICT OF COL	531	386	3	0	0	0	0	13,349
FLORIDA	7,121	21	186	97	6	170	2,672	28,956
GEORGIA	1,846	7	40	49	0	2,665	4,629	28,844
GUAM	66	0	0	3	0	7	0	122
HAWAII	608	2	10	3	0	10	0	1,627
IDAHO	619	1	47	19	9	18	2	1,180
ILLINOIS	5,585	265	109	128	27	3,679	0	46,292
INDIANA	1,905	0	39	49	6	60	7	6,428
IOWA	1,301	1	44	46	2	237	0	2,716
KANSAS	1,642	6	43	30	3	130	0	4,837
KENTUCKY	1,542	2	33	78	290	1,571	1,459	7,544
LOUISIANA	1,848	42	64	34	6	160	2,492	16,131
MAINE	845	0	10	6	3	49	0	1,357
MARYLAND	1,896	411	61	103	14	15	2	15,875
MASSACHUSETTS	3,024	81	94	12	21	92	0	37,699
MICHIGAN	5,741	18	62	80	20	82	2,877	27,914
MINNESOTA	2,598	16	92	98	20	40	0	7,542
MISSISSIPPI	490	0	17	12	6	547	467	4,458
MISSOURI	2,782	65	64	110	14	60	0	10,884
MONTANA	839	4	38	26	5	12	0	1,630
NEBRASKA	837	4	122	21	10	75	1,045	3,054
NEVADA	365	6	10	17	4	0	0	2,096
NEW HAMPSHIRE	527	0	32	2	2	18	207	2,111
NEW JERSEY	2,193	106	98	23	42	82	0	28,234
NEW MEXICO	558	6	14	40	2	426	12	2,161
NEW YORK	7,907	230	194	34	41	5,258	99	54,800
NORTH CAROLINA	2,350	4	32	60	16	163	153	16,170
NORTH DAKOTA	191	10	0	0	0	24	71	343
OHIO	4,577	15	135	155	22	115	8,302	28,341
OKLAHOMA	499	10	23	45	3	8	0	1,958
OREGON	4,525	5	184	75	14	32	64	15,611
PENNSYLVANIA	4,032	208	191	82	34	201	0	31,394
PUERTO RICO	625	0	3	24	1	882	4,196	14,433
RHODE ISLAND	838	2	27	7	8	15	51	4,464
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,325	4	20	98	19	68	0	6,938
SOUTH DAKOTA	561	2	19	140	2	61	1,145	2,078
TENNESSEE	1,269	2	28	98	8	98	0	4,882
TEXAS	6,166	18	170	564	11	92	114	34,922
UTAH	1,154	2	66	48	21	182	469	3,930
VERMONT	402	0	16	4	2	14	30	867
VIRGINIA	2,100	126	100	42	15	0	0	12,080
WASHINGTON	2,428	3	164	31	11	57	382	11,576
WEST VIRGINIA	901	16	30	131	4	68	242	2,627
WISCONSIN	12,156	468	234	468	234	234	468	23,809
WYOMING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	119,444	3,840	3,525	3,704	1,057	19,095	33,098	703,347
PERCENT OF TOTAL	17.0%	.5%	.5%	.5%	.2%	2.7%	4.7%	100%

A = Figures represent clients "served."

N/A = Information not available.

Note: Rounding increases total percent (100%) to 100.1%.

Source: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), FY 1993; data are included for "ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS that received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 1993."

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse

Drugs & Crime Data

Inhalants

Facts and Figures

January 1996

PK28

INTRODUCTION

This information packet includes excerpts from selected Federal and State government publications which contain information on inhalants. These data include prevalance of inhalant abuse, health consequences, and admissions to drug treatment.

Information from the following publications is presented in this information packet:

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Population Estimates: 1994
National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Main Findings 1993
Monitoring the Future Study, December 1, 1995 press release
National Survey Results on Drug Use from The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II, College Students and Young Adults, preliminary tables
National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education, Press Release and Summary Results
Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993
State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993
Understanding Inhalant Users

Complete citations and ordering instructions for copies of full publications used in producing this information packet may be found on the last page.

This information packet was prepared by Kathryn Montoya and Candice Byrne at the ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse. This Clearinghouse is funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to support drug control policy research. The Clearinghouse is managed by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and is a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. For further information concerning the contents of this information packet or other drugs and crime issues, call 1-800-666-3332, or write ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse, PO Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000.

Table 6A. Inhalant Use by Sex Within Age Group for Total Population in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
12-17	7.0	(6.1 - 8.0)	4.0	(3.4 - 4.8)	1.6	(1.2 - 2.0)
Male	6.9	(5.7 - 8.2)	3.9	(3.1 - 5.0)	1.7	(1.2 - 2.4)
Female	7.2	(5.9 - 8.6)	4.1	(3.2 - 5.3)	1.4	(1.0 - 2.1)
18-25	10.0	(8.8 - 11.4)	3.0	(2.3 - 3.8)	0.8	(0.5 - 1.2)
Male	12.9	(11.0 - 15.1)	4.3	(3.2 - 5.7)	1.1	(0.6 - 1.9)
Female	7.2	(5.8 - 9.0)	1.7	(1.0 - 2.8)	0.5	(0.3 - 1.0)
26-34	11.1	(9.7 - 12.5)	0.9	(0.6 - 1.3)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.7)
Male	14.8	(12.8 - 17.0)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.1)	0.5	(0.3 - 1.1)
Female	7.5	(6.3 - 8.9)	0.5	(0.2 - 1.1)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.7)
≥35	3.1	(2.6 - 3.7)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.3)
Male	4.8	(3.8 - 6.0)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.7)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.5)
Female	1.6	(1.1 - 2.2)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	5.8	(5.3 - 6.3)	1.1	(0.9 - 1.2)	0.4	(0.3 - 0.5)
Male	7.9	(7.1 - 8.8)	1.4	(1.1 - 1.8)	0.5	(0.4 - 0.7)
Female	3.9	(3.4 - 4.4)	0.7	(0.6 - 0.9)	0.3	(0.2 - 0.4)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
12-17	1,524	(1,334 - 1,738)	880	(738 - 1,047)	339	(261 - 439)
Male	763	(634 - 917)	438	(342 - 560)	185	(130 - 264)
Female	761	(629 - 918)	441	(344 - 565)	154	(103 - 228)
18-25	2,811	(2,471 - 3,193)	834	(647 - 1,072)	220	(143 - 337)
Male	1,788	(1,519 - 2,097)	593	(440 - 796)	149	(86 - 259)
Female	1,023	(815 - 1,279)	241	(144 - 402)	70	(36 - 139)
26-34	4,046	(3,565 - 4,583)	328	(218 - 491)	146	(80 - 266)
Male	2,644	(2,285 - 3,048)	236	(147 - 377)	96	(45 - 202)
Female	1,402	(1,186 - 1,655)	92	(41 - 207)	51	(18 - 138)
≥35	3,797	(3,146 - 4,577)	172	(76 - 386)	95	(28 - 316)
Male	2,747	(2,191 - 3,436)	151	(60 - 381)	95	(28 - 316)
Female	1,050	(748 - 1,470)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	12,178	(11,190 - 13,248)	2,213	(1,885 - 2,597)	799	(620 - 1,031)
Male	7,943	(7,166 - 8,795)	1,418	(1,144 - 1,757)	525	(378 - 728)
Female	4,235	(3,719 - 4,820)	795	(621 - 1,018)	275	(185 - 407)

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 5.1 Percentage Reporting Inhalant Use in Their Lifetime, by Inhalant Type and Age Group: 1993

Inhalant Type	Age Group (Years)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35+	
Any Inhalant	**5.9**	**9.9**	**9.4**	**2.8**	**5.3**
Gasoline	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.5	**1.0**
Lighter gases	0.6	0.7	0.1	*	**0.2**
Spray paints	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	**0.3**
Aerosol sprays	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	**0.3**
Glue	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.6	**0.9**
Lacquer thinners	0.5	0.5	0.5	*	**0.2**
Amyl nitrite	0.1	2.7	4.4	1.1	**1.8**
Ether	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	**0.1**
Nitrous oxide	0.7	4.7	3.7	0.9	**1.9**
Correction fluids	0.7	0.5	0.3	*	**0.2**

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1993.

TABLE 2

Long-Term Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

	Percent ever used																				
	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	55.2	58.3	61.6	64.1	65.1	65.4	65.6	64.4	62.9	61.6	60.6	57.6	56.6	53.9	50.9	47.9	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4	+2.8
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	36.2	35.4	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.7	42.8	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.7	37.7	35.8	32.5	31.4	29.4	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1	+0.5
Marijuana/Hashish	47.3	52.8	56.4	59.2	60.4	60.3	59.5	58.7	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9	50.2	47.2	43.7	40.7	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	+3.5s
Inhalants[c]	—	10.3	11.1	12.0	12.7	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.6	14.4	15.4	15.9	17.0	16.7	17.6	18.0	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	-0.3
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	18.2	17.3	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.1	20.1	18.6	17.5	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.0	17.7	18.3	17.8	-0.5
Amyl & Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	11.1	11.1	10.1	9.8	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.6	4.7	3.2	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	-0.2
Hallucinogens	16.3	15.1	13.9	14.3	14.1	13.3	13.3	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.3	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	+1.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	17.7	15.6	15.3	14.3	13.6	12.3	12.1	11.9	10.6	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.4	11.3	11.7	13.1	+1.4
LSD	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	+1.2
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	12.8	9.6	7.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Cocaine	9.0	9.7	10.8	12.9	15.4	15.7	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1	10.3	9.4	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	+0.1
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	0.0
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.0	12.1	8.5	8.6	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	-0.1
Heroin[j]	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	+0.4s
Other Opiates[k]	9.0	9.6	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	+0.6
Stimulants[b,k]	22.3	22.6	23.0	22.9	24.2	26.4	32.2	27.9	26.9	27.9	26.2	23.4	21.6	19.8	19.1	17.5	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	-0.4
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	+0.5
Sedatives[b,m]	18.2	17.7	17.4	16.0	14.6	14.9	16.0	15.2	14.4	13.3	11.8	10.4	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.6	+0.3
Barbiturates[k]	16.9	16.2	15.6	13.7	11.8	11.0	11.3	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.4	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.2	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.4	+0.4
Methaqualone[b,m]	8.1	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.1	8.3	6.7	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Tranquilizers[k]	17.0	16.8	18.0	17.0	16.3	15.2	14.7	14.0	13.3	12.4	11.9	10.9	10.9	9.4	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	+0.5
Alcohol[n]	90.4	91.9	92.5	93.1	93.0	93.2	92.6	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3	92.2	92.0	90.7	89.5	88.0	87.5	87.0	—	—	—
																			80.0	80.4	80.7	+0.3
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.4	63.4	62.5	62.9	63.2	+0.3
Cigarettes	73.6	75.4	75.7	75.3	74.0	71.0	71.0	70.1	70.6	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.2	66.4	65.7	64.4	63.1	61.8	61.9	62.0	64.2	+2.2s
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	32.2	30.4	29.2	—	—	32.4	31.0	30.7	30.9	+0.2
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	-0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 3

Long-Term Trends in Annual Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

Percent who used in last twelve months

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	45.0	48.1	51.1	53.8	54.2	53.1	52.1	49.4	47.4	45.8	46.3	44.3	41.7	38.5	35.4	32.5	29.4	27.1	31.0	35.8	39.0	+3.2s
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	26.2	25.4	26.0	27.1	28.2	30.4	34.0	30.1	28.4	28.0	27.4	25.9	24.1	21.1	20.0	17.9	16.2	14.9	17.1	18.0	19.4	+1.4
Marijuana/Hashish	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2	50.8	48.8	46.1	44.3	42.3	40.0	40.6	38.8	36.3	33.1	29.6	27.0	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	+4.0ss
Inhalants[c]	—	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	+0.3
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	8.9	7.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	+0.2
Amyl/Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	+1.7ss
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	+1.9ss
LSD	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	+1.5ss
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	+0.2
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	+0.4
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	+0.2
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	+0.4
Heroin[j]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	+0.5sss
Other Opiates[k]	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	+0.9ss
Stimulants[h,k]	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	-0.1
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	+0.6
Sedatives[k,m]	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	+0.7s
Barbiturates[k]	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	+0.6
Methaqualone[k,m]	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Tranquilizers[k]	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	+0.7s
Alcohol[n]	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	76.0	—	—	—
																			72.7	73.0	73.7	+0.7
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.7	50.3	49.6	51.7	52.5	+0.8
Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	+0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 4

Long-Term Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

Percent who used in last thirty days

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	30.7	34.2	37.6	38.9	38.9	37.2	36.9	32.5	30.5	29.2	29.7	27.1	24.7	21.3	19.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	+1.9
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	15.4	13.9	15.2	15.1	16.8	18.4	21.7	17.0	15.4	15.1	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0	+1.2s
Marijuana/Hashish	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5	33.7	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	+2.2s
Inhalants[c]	—	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	+0.5
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	+0.6
Amyl/Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	+1.3sss
Hallucinogens; Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	+1.4sss
LSD	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	+1.4sss
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	+0.2
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.0
Heroin[j]	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	+0.3sss
Other Opiates[k]	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3
Stimulants[h,k]	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	0.0
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	+0.4
Sedatives[h,m]	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	+0.5s
Barbiturates[h]	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	+0.5ss
Methaqualone[h,m]	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Tranquilizers[h]	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	+0.4s
Alcohol[n]	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	51.0	—	—	—
																			48.6	50.1	51.3	+1.2
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.6	29.9	28.9	30.8	33.2	+2.4
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	+2.3s
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	11.3	10.3	8.4	—	—	11.4	10.7	11.1	12.2	+1.1
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 5

Long-Term Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Daily Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

Percent who used daily in last thirty days

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Marijuana/Hashish	6.0	8.2	9.1	10.7	10.3	9.1	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.6	+1.0ss
Inhalants[c]	—	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
Amyl & Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
LSD	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Heroin[j]	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[k]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Stimulants[b,k]	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.0
Sedatives[k,m]	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Barbiturates[k]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Methaqualone[k,m]	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tranquilizers[k]	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.0
Alcohol																						
Daily[n]	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.5	—	—	—
																			3.4	2.9	3.5	+0.6ss
Been drunk daily[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	+0.1
5+ drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.8	37.1	39.4	40.3	41.2	41.2	41.4	40.5	40.8	38.7	36.7	36.8	37.5	34.7	33.0	32.2	29.8	27.9	27.5	28.2	29.8	+1.6
Cigarettes																						
Daily	26.9	28.8	28.8	27.5	25.4	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.2	18.7	19.5	18.7	18.7	18.1	18.9	19.1	18.5	17.2	19.0	19.4	21.6	+2.2s
Half-pack or more per day	17.9	19.2	19.4	18.8	16.5	14.3	13.5	14.2	13.8	12.3	12.5	11.4	11.4	10.6	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.0	10.9	11.2	12.4	+1.2
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	5.1	4.3	3.3	—	—	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	-0.4
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. '*' indicates less than .05 percent. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent classes is due to rounding error. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

Footnotes for Table 2–Table 5

[a]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, or heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (excluded since 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[b]Beginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e., amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

[c]Data based on four of five forms in 1976–88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five of six forms in 1989–95; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

[d]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. See text for details.

[e]Data based on one form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979–88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989–95.

[f]Question text changed slightly in 1987.

[g]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP. See text for details.

[h]Data based on one of five forms in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two forms in 1987–89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987–88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six forms in 1990–95.

[i]Data based on one form in 1987–89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987–88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four of six forms in 1990–95; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

[j]In 1995 the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represents the combined data from all forms.

[k]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[l]Data based on two of six forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on one of six forms in 1989–90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989–90. Steroid data based on two of six forms since 1991; N is two-sixths of N indicated since 1991.

[m]Sedatives: Data based on five forms in 1975-88, six forms in 1989, one form in 1990 (N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990), and six forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991. Methaqualone: Data based on five forms in 1975–88, six forms in 1989, and one of six forms beginning in 1990 (N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990).

[n]Data based on five forms in 1975–88 and on six forms in 1989–92. In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line for alcohol came from the three forms using the original wording (N is three-sixths of N indicated), while the data in the lower line came from the three forms containing the revised wording (N is three-sixths of N indicated). Data for 1994–95 were based on all six forms.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 1

Trends in Lifetime[e] Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime															
Approx. Wtd. N =	1980 *(1040)*	1981 *(1130)*	1982 *(1150)*	1983 *(1170)*	1984 *(1110)*	1985 *(1080)*	1986 *(1190)*	1987 *(1220)*	1988 *(1310)*	1989 *(1300)*	1990 *(1400)*	1991 *(1410)*	1992 *(1490)*	1993 *(1490)*	1994 *(1410)*	'93-'94 change
Any Illicit Drug[f]	69.4	66.8	64.6	66.9	62.7	65.2	61.8	60.0	58.4	55.6	54.0	50.4	48.8	45.9	45.5	-0.4
Any Illicit Drug[f] Other than Marijuana	42.2	41.3	39.6	41.7	38.6	40.0	37.5	35.7	33.4	30.5	28.4	25.8	26.1	24.3	22.0	-2.4
Marijuana	65.0	63.3	60.5	63.1	59.0	60.6	57.9	55.8	54.3	51.3	49.1	46.3	44.1	42.0	42.2	+0.2
Inhalants[b]	10.2	8.8	10.6	11.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	13.2	12.6	15.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	14.8	12.0	-2.8s
Hallucinogens	15.0	12.0	15.0	12.2	12.9	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.0	-1.8
LSD	10.3	8.5	11.5	8.8	9.4	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	9.1	9.6	10.6	10.6	9.2	-1.4
Cocaine	22.0	21.5	22.4	23.1	21.7	22.9	23.3	20.6	15.8	14.6	11.4	9.4	7.9	6.3	5.0	-1.4
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.4
MDMA ("ecstasy")[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	3.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.1	-0.2
Heroin	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.5s
Other Opiates[a]	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.9	6.3	8.8	7.6	6.3	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.2	5.1	-1.1
Stimulants[a]	29.5	29.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	30.1	27.8	27.8	25.4	22.3	19.8	17.7	14.6	13.2	13.0	10.5	10.1	9.2	-0.9
Crystal meth. (ice)[h]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.3	-0.4
Sedatives[a]	13.7	14.2	14.1	12.2	10.8	9.3	8.0	6.1	4.7	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	8.1	7.8	8.2	6.6	6.4	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	-0.3
Methaqualone[a]	10.3	10.4	11.1	9.2	9.0	7.2	5.8	4.1	2.2	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	15.2	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.8	9.8	10.7	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.3	4.4	-1.9s
Alcohol[i]	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.0	94.2	95.3	94.9	94.1	94.9	93.7	93.1	93.6	91.8	91.2	—	—
More than a few sips														*87.1*	*88.1*	*+1.0*
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Data are uncorrected for cross-time inconsistencies in the answers.
[f]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[i]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 2

Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months															'93-'94
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	change
Approx. Wtd. N =	*(1040)*	*(1130)*	*(1150)*	*(1170)*	*(1110)*	*(1080)*	*(1190)*	*(1220)*	*(1310)*	*(1300)*	*(1400)*	*(1410)*	*(1490)*	*(1490)*	*(1410)*	
Any Illicit Drug[c]	56.2	55.0	49.5	49.8	45.1	46.3	45.0	40.1	37.4	36.7	33.3	29.2	30.6	30.6	31.4	+0.7
Any Illicit Drug[c] Other than Marijuana	32.3	31.7	29.9	29.9	27.2	26.7	25.0	21.3	19.2	16.4	15.2	13.2	13.1	12.5	12.2	-0.3
Marijuana	51.2	51.3	44.7	45.2	40.7	41.7	40.9	37.0	34.6	33.6	29.4	26.5	27.7	27.9	29.3	+1.5
Inhalants[b]	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	-0.8
Hallucinogens	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	+0.2
LSD	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	+0.1
Cocaine	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	-0.7
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.2
MDMA ("ecstasy")[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	-0.3
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Stimulants[a]	22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	0.0
Crystal meth. (ice)[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	+0.1
Sedatives[a]	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	-0.3
Methaqualone[a]	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	-0.6
Alcohol[h]	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5	NA	NA
More than just a few sips														*83.8***	*82.7*	*-1.1*
Cigarettes	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	-1.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.

[c]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.

[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

[e]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.

[g]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.

[h]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 3

Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days															
Approx. Wtd. N =	1980 *(1040)*	1981 *(1130)*	1982 *(1150)*	1983 *(1170)*	1984 *(1110)*	1985 *(1080)*	1986 *(1190)*	1987 *(1220)*	1988 *(1310)*	1989 *(1300)*	1990 *(1400)*	1991 *(1410)*	1992 *(1490)*	1993 *(1490)*	1994 *(1410)*	'93-'94 change
Any Illicit Drug[e]	38.4	37.6	31.3	29.3	27.0	26.1	25.9	22.4	18.5	18.2	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.1	16.0	+0.9
Any Illicit Drug[e] Other than Marijuana	20.7	18.6	17.1	13.9	13.8	11.8	11.6	8.8	8.5	6.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.6	-0.8
Marijuana	34.0	33.2	26.8	26.2	23.0	23.6	22.3	20.3	16.8	16.3	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.2	15.1	+0.8
Inhalants[b]	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	-0.7
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	-0.4
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	+0.2
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
MDMA ("ecstasy")[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	-0.3
Stimulants[a]	13.4	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	-0.1
Crystal meth. (ice)[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	+0.2
Sedatives[a]	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
Alcohol[h]	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	72.0	—	—
More than a few sips														*67.7*	*67.5*	*-0.2*
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	-1.0

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 5

Trends in Lifetime[k] Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approx. Weighted N's =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	70.5	69.9	67.9	66.4	64.5	62.2	60.2	59.6	57.5	-2.2s
Any Illicit Drug[h] Other than Marijuana	48.4	47.0	44.6	42.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	34.6	33.4	-1.2
Marijuana	66.5	66.0	63.8	62.8	60.2	58.6	56.4	55.9	53.7	-2.1s
Inhalants[b]	12.3	12.7	12.6	13.2	12.5	13.4	13.5	14.1	13.2	-0.8
Inhalants, Adjusted[g]	18.6	15.7	15.0	NA	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.5	13.5	-1.0
Nitrites[f]	12.6	6.9	6.2	NA	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	-0.4
Hallucinogens	18.5	17.1	17.0	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.4	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	20.1	17.2	17.2	NA	16.5	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.5	-0.1
LSD	14.6	13.7	13.8	12.7	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.6	13.8	+0.3
PCP[f]	8.4	4.8	5.0	NA	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	+0.1
Cocaine	32.0	29.3	28.2	25.8	23.7	21.0	19.5	16.9	15.2	-1.8ss
Crack[c]	NA	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.4	+0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	28.2	25.2	25.4	22.1	19.8	18.4	15.1	13.9	-1.2
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	+0.1
Heroin	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.1	8.2	+0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	32.3	30.8	28.8	25.3	24.4	22.4	20.2	18.7	17.1	-1.6s
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Sedatives[a]	16.7	15.0	13.2	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	11.1	9.7	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.4	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	13.1	11.6	9.7	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	17.6	16.5	15.1	13.5	12.9	11.8	11.3	10.5	9.9	-0.6
Alcohol[l]	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	94.1	93.4	93.7	—	—
More than a few sips								*90.4*	*91.2*	*+0.8*
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.

Footnotes continue on next page.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 6

Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approx. Weighted N's =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	41.9	39.3	36.3	32.8	30.7	27.0	28.3	28.4	28.4	0.0
Any Illicit Drug[h] Other than Marijuana	27.0	23.9	21.3	18.3	16.7	14.3	14.1	13.0	13.0	+0.1
Marijuana	36.5	34.8	31.8	29.0	26.1	23.8	25.2	25.1	25.5	+0.5
Inhalants[b]	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.0
Inhalants, Adjusted[g]	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	-0.1
Nitrites[f]	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	+0.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	+0.3
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	+0.2
PCP[f]	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	-0.4
Crack[c]	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	-0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	-0.3
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	+0.3
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	+0.5
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	+0.1
Sedatives[a]	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Methaqualone[a]	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	-0.2
Alcohol[l]	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	86.5	--	--
More than a few sips								*84.2*	*83.7*	*-0.5*
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	+0.5
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.
See footnotes at end of Table 7.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 7

Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days									'93-'94
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	change
Approximate Weighted N =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	25.8	23.4	20.5	17.7	15.9	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.3	+0.4
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[h]	13.0	10.7	9.5	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	+0.4
Marijuana	22.0	20.7	17.9	15.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	14.1	+0.6
Inhalants[b]	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.2
Inhalants, Adjusted[c]	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Nitrites[f]	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	+0.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	+0.2
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	+0.3
PCP[f]	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.0
Crack[c]	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	-0.1
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	+0.3
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.5	+0.2
Sedatives[a]	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.2
Alcohol[l]	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	69.7	—	—
More than a few sips								*66.9*	*67.7*	*+0.7*
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.9	0.0
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.

See footnotes at end of table 5.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 5-8

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N is approximately 5400 in 1994.

[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.

[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

[e]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

[f]This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1100.

[g]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

[h]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[i]This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2200.

[j]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 is approximately 4300.

[k]Lifetime prevalence is uncorrected for any cross-time inconsistencies in responding. See text.

[l]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 3700 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording (N was approximately 2400 in 1993 – one of the questionnaire forms, added in 1990, was deleted to insure a representative age distribution in the ten-year age grouping). Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

		Annual Use			Monthly Use		
		93/4	94/5	ch	93/4	94/5	ch
Cigarettes	JrHS	26.3	28.1	+1.8s	14.0	15.7	1.7s
	SrHS	41.5	44.4	+2.9s	28.2	31.3	+3.1s
	12th	43.9	46.8	+2.9s	31.4	34.6	+3.2s
Beer	JrHS	30.3	30.8	+0.5s	11.5	11.8	+0.3s
	SrHS	56.5	57.4	+0.9s	32.6	33.3	+0.7s
	12th	63.8	64.0	+0.2	41.0	40.6	-0.4
Wine Cooler	JrHS	29.9	29.8	-0.1	9.9	9.8	-0.1
	SrHS	52.0	51.7	-0.3	23.6	23.1	-0.5s
	12th	57.4	56.5	-0.9s	26.5	25.6	-0.9s
Liquor	JrHS	21.4	21.3	-0.1	8.3	8.5	+0.2
	SrHS	51.3	51.5	+0.2	27.2	27.4	+0.2
	12th	59.9	59.5	-0.4	33.5	32.5	-1.0s
Marijuana	JrHS	8.2	9.5	+1.3s	4.9	5.7	+0.8s
	SrHS	24.6	28.2	+3.6s	15.6	18.5	+2.9s
	12th	28.9	33.3	+4.3s	18	20.9	+2.9s
Cocaine	JrHS	1.9	1.9	+0.0	1.2	1.2	+0.8s
	SrHS	4.0	4.5	+0.5s	2.4	2.6	+0.2s
	12th	5.1	5.3	+0.2	3.1	2.9	-0.2
Uppers	JrHS	3.4	3.3	-0.1	2.0	2.0	+0.0
	SrHS	9.1	9.3	+0.2	5.1	5.1	+0.0
	12th	10.0	10.6	+0.6	5.6	5.6	+0.0
Downers	JrHS	2.4	2.4	+0.0	1.6	1.5	-0.1
	SrHS	5.3	5.5	+0.2s	3.3	3.4	+0.1s
	12th	5.8	5.9	+0.1	3.8	3.6	-0.2
Inhalants	JrHS	5.9	6.3	+0.4s	2.8	2.9	+0.1
	SrHS	6.9	7.5	+0.6s	3.4	3.5	+0.1
	12th	6.3	6.6	+0.3	3.3	3.0	-0.3s
Hallucinogens	JrHS	2.1	2.4	+0.3s	1.4	1.5	+0.1
	SrHS	6.6	7.7	+1.1s	3.4	4.1	+0.7s
	12th	8.8	9.7	+0.9s	4.2	4.8	+0.6s

s=Statistically significant difference at .05 level using chi-square with variables year and no-use/use
N-sizes

MEDICAL EXAMINER DATA [1]

Table 2.09 - Number of mentions and percent distribution of total deaths by selected drug group according to age: 1993

Drug groups: therapeutic class by drug category	6-17 years		18-25 years		26-34 years		35-44 years		45-54 years		55 years and older	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TRANQUILIZERS	3		65		251		489		176		139	
Diazepam	2	2.0	34	4.2	150	6.5	270	8.0	94	7.8	51	7.3
Alprazolam	1	1.0	9	1.1	22	1.0	51	1.5	11	.9	19	2.7
Chlordiazepoxide	-	-	2	.2	12	.5	43	1.3	20	1.7	11	1.6
Clorazepate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-
Lorazepam	-	-	-	-	5	.2	11	.3	4	.3	9	1.3
Meprobamate	-	-	3	.4	15	.6	24	.7	12	1.0	11	1.6
Other/unspecified	-	-	17	2.1	47	2.0	89	2.6	35	2.9	38	5.4
NARCOTIC ANALGESICS	26		419		1,575		2,722		789		324	
Heroin/Morphine [2]	12	12.2	294	36.5	1,073	46.3	1,802	53.2	477	39.8	131	18.8
d-Propoxyphene	-	-	20	2.5	79	3.4	124	3.7	52	4.3	61	8.7
Methadone	-	-	11	1.4	103	4.4	247	7.3	74	6.2	21	3.0
Oxycodone	1	1.0	4	.5	13	.6	17	.5	6	.5	7	1.0
Codeine	8	8.2	69	8.6	243	10.5	461	13.6	137	11.4	70	10.0
Meperidine HCl	2	2.0	2	.2	12	.5	15	.4	11	.9	13	1.9
Hydromorphone	-	-	2	.2	5	.2	5	.1	4	.3	5	.7
Other/unspecified	3	3.1	17	2.1	47	2.0	51	1.5	28	2.3	16	2.3
NON-NARCOTIC ANALGESICS	6		34		105		170		82		77	
Aspirin	3	3.1	6	.7	21	.9	37	1.1	21	1.8	25	3.6
Acetaminophen	3	3.1	25	3.1	68	2.9	110	3.2	47	3.9	46	6.6
Pentazocine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butalbital combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-
Other/unspecified	-	-	3	.4	16	.7	22	.6	14	1.2	6	.9
NON-BARBITURATE SEDATIVES	-		8		26		52		28		48	
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flurazepam	-	-	3	.4	4	.2	8	.2	11	.9	19	2.7
O.T.C. sleep aids	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-
Ethchlorvynol	-	-	-	-	4	.2	4	.1	1	.1	-	-
Glutethimide	-	-	3	.4	2	.1	7	.2	2	.2	-	-
Chloral hydrate	-	-	-	-	1	*	2	.1	-	-	1	.1
Other/unspecified	-	-	2	.2	14	.6	30	.9	14	1.2	28	4.0
ANTIDEPRESSANTS	20		94		292		555		246		210	
Amitriptyline	2	2.0	21	2.6	74	3.2	177	5.2	68	5.7	62	8.9
Amitriptyline combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doxepin	3	3.1	11	1.4	48	2.1	77	2.3	37	3.1	20	2.9
Fluoxetine	-	-	10	1.2	21	.9	43	1.3	28	2.3	16	2.3
Imipramine	3	3.1	9	1.1	29	1.3	26	.8	12	1.0	20	2.9
Desipramine	8	8.2	14	1.7	29	1.3	40	1.2	19	1.6	17	2.4
Other/unspecified	4	4.1	29	3.6	91	3.9	192	5.7	82	6.8	75	10.7
ANTIPSYCHOTICS	3		17		25		80		50		30	
Chlorpromazine	1	1.0	2	.2	2	.1	19	.6	13	1.1	8	1.1
Thioridazine	1	1.0	6	.7	9	.4	27	.8	14	1.2	12	1.7
Haloperidol	-	-	4	.5	4	.2	2	.1	4	.3	-	-
Trifluoperazine	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.1	2	.2	-	-
Other/unspecified	1	1.0	5	.6	10	.4	30	.9	17	1.4	10	1.4
BARBITURATE SEDATIVES	4		21		67		146		64		87	
Phenobarbital	2	2.0	8	1.0	31	1.3	69	2.0	28	2.3	29	4.2
Secobarbital/Amobarbital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secobarbital	-	-	3	.4	5	.2	17	.5	9	.8	29	4.2
Pentobarbital	1	1.0	3	.4	2	.1	8	.2	5	.4	11	1.6
Other/unspecified	1	1.0	7	.9	29	1.3	52	1.5	22	1.8	18	2.6
AMPHETAMINES	5		95		222		225		71		24	
Amphetamine	1	1.0	41	5.1	88	3.8	90	2.7	29	2.4	9	1.3
Methamphetamine/Speed	4	4.1	54	6.7	133	5.7	133	3.9	42	3.5	15	2.1
Other/unspecified	-	-	-	-	1	*	2	.1	-	-	-	-
HALLUCINOGENS	3		52		83		60		10		2	
PCP/PCP combinations	3	3.1	50	6.2	81	3.5	60	1.8	10	.8	2	.3
LSD	-	-	2	.2	2	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER DRUGS												
Alcohol-in-combination	16	16.3	301	37.4	1,013	43.8	1,467	43.3	423	35.3	207	29.7
Cocaine	17	17.3	354	44.0	1,228	53.0	1,653	48.8	507	42.3	126	18.1
Marijuana/Hashish	26	26.5	122	15.2	162	7.0	107	3.2	29	2.4	11	1.6
Codeine combinations	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphenylhydantoin sodium	3	3.1	7	.9	22	1.0	52	1.5	17	1.4	13	1.9
Diphenhydramine	3	3.1	38	4.7	60	2.6	133	3.9	73	6.1	59	8.5
O.T.C. diet aids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants/Solvents/Aerosols	7	7.1	23	2.9	34	1.5	37	1.1	19	1.6	18	2.6
Methylphenidate	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other drugs	14		107		307		527		267		177	
DRUG UNKNOWN [1]	-		2		4		2		2		1	
TOTAL DRUG MENTIONS	156	159.2	1,759	218.5	5,478	236.6	8,477	250.4	2,853	237.9	1,553	222.5
Total drug abuse deaths	98	100.0	805	100.0	2,315	100.0	3,386	100.0	1,199	100.0	698	100.0

[1] Excludes deaths in which AIDS was reported and deaths in which "drug unknown" was the only substance mentioned. See discussion in the Introduction.

[2] Includes opiates not specified as to type. See discussion in the Introduction.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network (June 1994 data file).

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF DRUG CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN STATE-SUPPORTED FACILITIES BY PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993

STATE	HEROIN	NON-RX METHADONE	OTHER OPIATES/ SYNTHETICS	BARBITURATES	TRANQUILIZERS	OTHER SEDATIVES/ HYPNOTICS	AMPHETAMINES	COCAINE
ALABAMA	91	43	412	9	118	39	56	4,733
ALASKA	46	2	38	9	5	3	26	536
ARIZONA	1,585	65	235	12	35	21	612	2,438 A
ARKANSAS	116	3	217	45	57	60	379	2,541
CALIFORNIA	31,196	35	683	115	148	161	16,002	20,902
COLORADO	1,611	32	358	22	106	10	537	4,274
CONNECTICUT	6,886	30	185	24	37	31	24	5,652
DELAWARE	750	0	23	7	21	12	18	1,303
DISTRICT OF COL	4,520	9	20	1	5	1	9	7,864
FLORIDA	1,111	21	638	48	109	46	117	16,593
GEORGIA	1,005	0	0	0	0	349	276	17,978
GUAM	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	37
HAWAII	179	2	45	1	9	1	408	349
IDAHO	55	1	17	5	13	9	127	238
ILLINOIS	8,749	13	330	50	59	37	247	27,014
INDIANA	440	8	273	41	150	89	128	3,233
IOWA	128	3	52	9	12	7	46	828
KANSAS	101	2	71	11	6	29	160	2,603
KENTUCKY	205	13	391	79	140	94	128	1,519
LOUISIANA	163	8	284	69	77	72	88	10,724
MAINE	84	4	35	20	34	12	17	238
MARYLAND	6,473	34	185	18	39	39	57	6,528
MASSACHUSETTS	17,470	80	390	53	401	22	85	15,874
MICHIGAN	4,313	67	641	59	80	139	194	13,541
MINNESOTA	365	11	229	42	102	23	243	3,663
MISSISSIPPI	12	2	124	17	14	87	45	2,618
MISSOURI	723	11	309	53	85	76	329	6,203
MONTANA	56	1	82	17	41	12	203	294
NEBRASKA	77	10	53	10	17	12	30	731
NEVADA	394	12	53	2	22	4	398	809
NEW HAMPSHIRE	236	4	24	2	7	6	9	1,035
NEW JERSEY	15,156	104	326	69	285	47	181	9,522
NEW MEXICO	450	46	24	4	17	4	85	473
NEW YORK	16,726	179	366	96	189	74	145	23,262
NORTH CAROLINA	1,274	10	534	17	185	91	46	11,235
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	9	9	0	0	28	1
OHIO	1,535	31	850	125	222	201	555	11,501
OKLAHOMA	72	2	66	23	33	27	169	978
OREGON	3,226	11	255	34	60	59	3,069	3,998
PENNSYLVANIA	5,919	48	538	136	278	110	414	19,203
PUERTO RICO	7,118	2	2	12	25	6	0	1,537
RHODE ISLAND	1,921	13	143	15	40	3	22	1,359
SOUTH CAROLINA	390	5	128	36	102	92	52	4,599
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	1	21	1	9	2	19	91
TENNESSEE	35	4	390	15	244	98	6	2,587
TEXAS	5,342	41	356	61	118	157	1,070	20,642
UTAH	339	9	165	28	17	44	206	1,180
VERMONT	57	0	41	6	5	8	58	224
VIRGINIA	1,884	14	335	21	118	60	68	7,197
WASHINGTON	3,431	43	267	36	76	17	578	4,052
WEST VIRGINIA	84	13	223	20	128	27	54	686
WISCONSIN	412	21	701	701	701	701	700	5,610
WYOMING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	154,522	1,123	12,137	2,315	4,802	3,332	28,523	312,830
PERCENT OF TOTAL	22.0%	.2%	1.7%	.3%	.7%	.5%	4.1%	44.5%

A = Figures represent clients "served."

N/A = Information not available.

Source: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), FY 1993; data are included for "ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS that received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 1993."

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF DRUG CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN STATE-SUPPORTED FACILITIES BY PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 (con't.)

STATE	MARIJUANA/ HASHISH	PCP	OTHER HALLUCINOGENS	INHALANTS	OVER THE COUNTER	OTHER	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
ALABAMA	1,604	3	42	60	0	30	108	7,348
ALASKA	612	1	11	16	2	41	194	1,542
ARIZONA	1,053	3	29	51	4	538	391	7,072 A
ARKANSAS	1,742	5	34	48	10	255	0	5,512
CALIFORNIA	8,082	1,190	294	99	34	318	0	79,259
COLORADO	3,106	10	116	232	22	93	0	10,529
CONNECTICUT	1,730	19	23	6	4	30	554	15,235
DELAWARE	200	34	8	0	3	13	194	2,586
DISTRICT OF COL	531	386	3	0	0	0	0	13,349
FLORIDA	7,121	21	186	97	6	170	2,672	28,956
GEORGIA	1,846	7	40	49	0	2,665	4,629	28,844
GUAM	66	0	0	3	0	7	0	122
HAWAII	608	2	10	3	0	10	0	1,627
IDAHO	619	1	47	19	9	18	2	1,180
ILLINOIS	5,585	265	109	128	27	3,679	0	46,292
INDIANA	1,905	0	39	49	6	60	7	6,428
IOWA	1,301	1	44	46	2	237	0	2,716
KANSAS	1,642	6	43	30	3	130	0	4,837
KENTUCKY	1,542	2	33	78	290	1,571	1,459	7,544
LOUISIANA	1,848	42	64	34	6	160	2,492	16,131
MAINE	845	0	10	6	3	49	0	1,357
MARYLAND	1,896	411	61	103	14	15	2	15,875
MASSACHUSETTS	3,024	81	94	12	21	92	0	37,699
MICHIGAN	5,741	18	62	80	20	82	2,877	27,914
MINNESOTA	2,598	16	92	98	20	40	0	7,542
MISSISSIPPI	490	0	17	12	6	547	467	4,458
MISSOURI	2,782	65	64	110	14	60	0	10,884
MONTANA	839	4	38	26	5	12	0	1,630
NEBRASKA	837	4	122	21	10	75	1,045	3,054
NEVADA	365	6	10	17	4	0	0	2,096
NEW HAMPSHIRE	527	0	32	2	2	18	207	2,111
NEW JERSEY	2,193	106	98	23	42	82	0	28,234
NEW MEXICO	558	6	14	40	2	426	12	2,161
NEW YORK	7,907	230	194	34	41	5,258	99	54,800
NORTH CAROLINA	2,350	4	32	60	16	163	153	16,170
NORTH DAKOTA	191	10	0	0	0	24	71	343
OHIO	4,577	15	135	155	22	115	8,302	28,341
OKLAHOMA	499	10	23	45	3	8	0	1,958
OREGON	4,525	5	184	75	14	32	64	15,611
PENNSYLVANIA	4,032	208	191	82	34	201	0	31,394
PUERTO RICO	625	0	3	24	1	882	4,196	14,433
RHODE ISLAND	838	2	27	7	8	15	51	4,464
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,325	4	20	98	19	68	0	6,938
SOUTH DAKOTA	561	2	19	140	2	61	1,145	2,078
TENNESSEE	1,269	2	28	98	8	98	0	4,882
TEXAS	6,166	18	170	564	11	92	114	34,922
UTAH	1,154	2	66	48	21	182	469	3,930
VERMONT	402	0	16	4	2	14	30	867
VIRGINIA	2,100	126	100	42	15	0	0	12,080
WASHINGTON	2,428	3	164	31	11	57	382	11,576
WEST VIRGINIA	901	16	30	131	4	68	242	2,627
WISCONSIN	12,156	468	234	468	234	234	468	23,809
WYOMING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	119,444	3,840	3,525	3,704	1,057	19,095	33,098	703,347
PERCENT OF TOTAL	17.0%	.5%	.5%	.5%	.2%	2.7%	4.7%	100%

A = Figures represent clients "served."

N/A = Information not available.

Note: Rounding increases total percent (100%) to 100.1%.

Source: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), FY 1993; data are included for "ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS that received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 1993."

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INHALANTS

Most abused solvents are central nervous system depressants, which can lead to unconsciousness and death at high concentrations and prolonged exposure. At low concentrations and short durations of exposure the user often exhibits excitation before the depressant effects (Pryor 1990). In contrast, a few solvents (e.g., n-hexane and n-heptane) cause convulsions at high concentrations. In many ways inhalant symptoms can resemble those of alcohol and barbiturate intoxication, with a comparatively quicker onset (within five minutes) and a shorter duration after use. Although many solvents are depressants, they have extremely different pharmacologic and neurotoxicologic characteristics. The effects of a solvent mixture can not be predicted simply from the pharmacology of its components or vice versa (Pryor 1990). Inhalant/volatile solvent use produces toxic effects such as the following: (a) acute encephalopathy (brain disease); (b) cerebellar ataxia (staggering gait); (c) cranial neuropathy (nervous system disorders); and (d) peripheral neuropathy (visual and hearing impairments). A few case reports suggest effects on newborns. Chronic use of inhalants may lead to psychological dependence, or occasionally physical dependence (WHO 1986).

Most volatile solvents have a high affinity for lipids (fats), hence their high distribution to organs rich in lipids (e.g., brain, liver, and adrenal). These fat-soluble products are eliminated through the kidneys after several biochemical breakdown reactions that render them more water soluble (Rosenberg 1990). As a result of these reactions, additional compounds arise, some more neurotoxic than the parent chemical (Goetz 1985; O'Donoghue 1985; Spencer & Schaumburg 1980; Allen 1979).

Identifying the exact solvent or solvents responsible for observed effects has been very difficult because of the following conditions: (1) the substances are typically mixtures; (2) the formulations and choices of the mixtures change over time; and (3) the subjects involved are often influenced by a variety of factors (e.g., use of other drugs) that might be responsible for any observed disorder; or they may interact in unpredictable ways with the solvent to cause or worsen the disorder (Pryor 1990).

CHEMICALS FOUND IN INHALANTS

There are hundreds of available household and commercial products which may be inhaled. Generally speaking the abused inhalants include volatile solvents (e.g., gasoline, glue, paint, polishes), anesthetics, nitrites, and aerosols. In addition, there are many chemical substances found in these commercial products which are responsible for the inhalation effects. Following is a list of some of the most common: (1) aliphatic hydrocarbons; (2) aromatic hydrocarbons; (3) halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., toluene); (4) fluorocarbons; (5) aliphatic nitrites; (6) ketones; (7) esters; (8) alcohols; (9) glycols; (10) ethers; and (11) nitrous oxide gas. The following sidebar depicts the primary chemicals present in many inhalants.

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

DEFINING INHALANT USE AND ABUSE

The term "inhalants," as commonly used in the drug abuse field, has become overly generalized. There are hundreds of commercial and household products which can be inhaled, and thus have some drug abuse potential. While the generality of the term "inhalants" is appealing in its simplicity, it also has caused confusion. One proposed definition of inhalants is "substances which are rarely if ever delivered other than by inhalations," which would include anesthetic gases, industrial solvents and gases, aerosols, and the aliphatic nitrites (Hollister 1990).

For research purposes it is necessary to separate the term "inhalants" into several more precise terms and definitions. One suggestion is to use the term "volatile solvent" only when referring to industrial compounds, based on the fact that volatile solvents, nitrites, and anesthetics each have very different types of users (Beauvais 1990). Inhalant use could also be distinguished from abuse by using the terms "Volatile Solvent Use" (VSU) and "Volatile Solvent Abuse" (VSA) (Beauvais 1990).

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION

Currently the terms "inhalants" and "inhalant users" are primarily defined by the mode of administration of the substance, rather than by their experienced effects or central nervous system (CNS) effects (Beauvais 1990). Because the mode of administration directly relates to the site of absorption, it may be useful to define the site of absorption (especially whether alveolar or tracheobronchial) and whether heat must be applied to the substance before use (Wood 1990).

Besides "inhalants," there are other overly-general terms in the drug field which also encompass diverse compounds and types of users. For example, "intravenous (IV) drug user" can refer to users of stimulants, depressants, or heroin, while "smoker" may refer to users of marijuana, tobacco, cocaine, or opium. While mode of administration is useful for definitional purposes, it is also overly inclusive and thus imprecise.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF USE

Survey data can yield valuable information about what substances are currently being used, or what substances are in vogue in certain locales (Beauvais & Oetting 1988). In the future it will be particularly valuable to ascertain regional differences in use, regional differences in chemical formulations or packaging of the same parent chemical, how patterns reflect the combined usage of several solvents, and more user characteristics (such as age or minority status).

OBSERVED VS. PERCEIVED DRUG EFFECTS

Inhalant use classifications can be based on the observed physical and psychological effects of the substance on the user. While it is important to note such pharmacological effects, they must be understood within the context of how the user perceives those effects. Thus, another approach is to classify effects which the user himself experiences or perceives experiencing, i.e., phenomenological effects. It is clear that not all users perceive (or report) the same effects from the same substance (Becker 1980), so "user categories" would not necessarily match pharmacological or toxicological ones. However, the user's reasons for use may be the major key to developing a classificatory system (Sharp 1990). There are two aspects to user phenomenology: what the user experiences when he takes the drug (what he thinks he feels, or how he interprets the pharmacological effect) and what he verbalizes as his motives for taking the drug. An examination of perceived effects may explain why some people continue and increase use of a particular substance while others do not. Neither treatment nor prevention of inhalant abuse can progress without recognition of user phenomenology. For this system to be effective, however, researchers must be aware of a number of sources of bias that affect scientific conduct, such as the experimenters themselves, the research settings, unique characteristics of the clients under study, matters of cultural relevance and sensitivity of the test instruments.

CHEMICAL CATEGORY

The potential advantage of chemical product categories is based on the assumption that chemicals in each class will act upon and similarly effect the human user. However, recent work suggests: (1) one can not predict or assume the effect of similar compounds to act similarly (Rosenberg 1990); (2) many inhalers will use other drugs, thus complicating observed effects; and (3) the user's psychological set and setting for drug use, as well as his perceived or anticipated drug effects, do not always match the pharmacologically predicted effects. At least five general categories of chemical substances are currently inhaled.

Volatile Solvent Products. These include glue, model airplane cement, rubber cement, pvc cement, lighter fluid, fuel gas, fire extinguisher compounds, paint thinner, paint remover, lacquer, lacquer thinner, degreasing compounds, typing correction fluid, gasoline, dry cleaning fluid, spot removers, fingernail polish remover, liquid shoepolish, wax strippers, plus many household and commercial products. Glue sniffers typically use a form of plastic cement. Toluene, a prime constituent of most glues and plastic cement, can also be found in some non-leaded gasolines.

Aerosols. Non-stick cooking sprays were among the first aerosols discovered by sniffers. Other aerosols are now used as well, including hair sprays, deodorants, analgesic and asthma sprays, air fresheners, spray paints (especially bronze and gold paints), clear spray lacquers, a variety of spray-can products that contain freon, and even insecticides.

Anesthetics. The most common anesthetics are ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide. In cold climates, ether is readily available in "quick engine starter" products. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) is an anesthetic but is also used as a propellant for whipping cream, making it readily available. Of historical note is the ether drinking epidemic in Ireland of the 1890s, presumably a result of the then newly-imposed and excessively high taxes on distilled spirits.

Volatile Nitrites. These primarily include (iso)amyl nitrite and (iso)butyl nitrite. Unlike many other inhalants which are taken primarily for their perceived euphoric and intoxicant effects, the nitrites seem to be

ARRIVING AT A STANDARD DEFINITION OF INHALANTS

There have been several attempts to establish a convention regarding the nature of what constitutes "inhalants." Beauvais and Oetting (1987) have argued that the term "inhalant abuse" should be restricted to the use of volatile solvents and should exclude the use of the nitrites and anesthetic gases. This is based on differences in both the neurochemical actions and on the clinical profiles of the users of these three classes of substances. This convention was also followed in the DSM-III-R where the diagnoses "inhalant abuse" and "inhalant induced organic mental disorder" are restricted to the use of volatile solvents. Nitrite and anesthetic gas abuse are diagnosed separately.

The most consistent attempt to arrive at a common label has been in the journal *Human Toxicology*. The entire July, 1989, issue is devoted to various aspects of the abuse of volatile solvents and throughout the issue the term "volatile solvent abuse" (VSA) is used to denote the behavior. This not only provides a common terminology but also restricts the issue to solvents and excludes other psychoactive substances that are inhaled, in particular the nitrites and anesthetic gases. This approach seems very reasonable as long as the label is used carefully and is not applied indiscriminately to all levels of solvent use. It is very common for many young people to have a single episode, or a short period, of inhaling substances and it would be inappropriate to refer to these as "abuse." Perhaps another convention, "volatile solvent use," would be appropriate for these less severe patterns.

— *Fred Beauvais, Ph.D.*

used recreationally to enhance sexual pleasure and/or performance. Amyl nitrite, a vaso-dilator, was originally used medically for the treatment of angina. Unlike other inhalants, it passed down to adolescents from older drug users who believed it lengthened and heightened orgasm, enhanced sexual performance, delayed premature ejaculation, or disinhibited sexual performance. Once demand was established, underground enterprise began to supply an over-the-counter version, namely butyl nitrite, sold under many trade names and euphemistically marketed as "room odorizers."

Powdered Stimulants and Depressants. Some powdered stimulants (in addition to cocaine) are inhaled. However, these are not considered "inhalants" for purposes of this report.

CLASSIFYING THE INHALANT USER AND ABUSER

Inhalant users can be classified by using a scheme that combines epidemiological, psychological, sociological and ethnographic data. For example, nitrites are often used for sexual purposes by people who otherwise are sociodemographically unlike other inhalant users, whereas nitrous oxide and other anesthetics are used by certain medical personnel (Perez de Francisco 1975). A vast number of inhalant user characteristics are identified in the following sidebars. Although sociodemographic features are essential in the study of inhalant abusers, widely accepted classifications have not yet been developed.

Concurrent or sequential use of multiple drugs is common (Wesson & Smith 1979), such as an illicit drug plus alcohol, heroin plus cocaine (speedball), and marijuana plus another illicit drug. Multiple use is also common among inhalant users (WHO 1986; Smart 1983; Swerhun & Le Breton 1983; Stybel et al. 1976). Some years ago, a useful distinction was made between polydrug users and multidrug users. *Polydrug user* refers to someone who uses several drugs, usually in some consecutive order, but uses only one drug at a time. In contrast, the *multidrug user* refers to someone who ingests several different drugs at one time, seeking perhaps some special interactive drug effects, or praise from his peers for being daring.

CATEGORY SCHEMES

Many criteria for categorizing inhalant abusers exist. Kerner (1988) focuses on four key elements: (1) the user, (2) the substance used, (3) the context of use, and (4) the culture of use. Others have included: (1) the age of the user, (2) the type of inhalant used, (3) the purpose of use, (4) descriptions of the use of inhalants in particular settings, and (5) concurrent use of other substances. In the general drug abuse literature, the work of Spotts and Shontz (1982; 1980) shows a strong link between certain personality types and use of a particular drug (e.g., stimulant vs. depressant).

Drug user categories based on the frequency of use (and implicitly, quantity), although problematic, are common because such data is relatively easy to collect. Difficulties arise because of variations in drug use levels over time, and measures of quantity and frequency of use are often aggregated. Moreover, no established criteria distinguish use from abuse.

USER-BASED CATEGORIES

Several user-based inhalant categories have been proposed. For example, Oetting et al. (1988) categorized inhalant abusers into three main types: (1) inhalant-dependent adults, (2) polydrug users, and (3) young inhalant users. *Inhalant-dependent adults* are long-term drug and alcohol users for whom inhalants are the drug of choice; these adults are likely to be among the most disadvantaged and marginal people in society. They are not likely to show up in surveys, and even if reached many of them may not be able to accurately complete questionnaires; studies of this population should cover urban non-minorities, Hispanic barrio minorities, and Native-Americans on reservations. *Polydrug users* are typically adolescents who use several drugs and

CHARACTERISTICS OF USERS - (A)

AGE OF ONSET	
Chronic use appears in young & late adolescence	Beauvais & Oetting 1988
Experimental use onset in late childhood & early adolescence, use patterns are short-lived, with cessation in late adolescence	WHO 1986; Beauvais & Oetting 1988
FAST AND MULTIPLE INTOXICATIONS	
Users can get high several times over a short period because inhalants are short-acting with a rapid onset. Attractive to children who don't like to delay gratification.	Smart & Adlaf 1989; WHO 1986
POOR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	
Drop-outs, absenteeism, suspension, expulsion	Jacobs & Ghodse 1988; Uchtenhagen 1986; Reed & May 1984; Matthews & Korman 1981; Schottstaedt & Bjork 1977; Annis & Watson 1975; Galli 1974; Winburn & Hays 1974
DELINQUENCY	
Particularly theft and burglary	Smart 1983; Swerhun & LeBreton 1983; Stybel et al. 1976
Inhalant users are more disruptive, deviant or delinquent than other drug users	DeBarona & Simpson 1984
MINORITY GROUP MEMBERSHIP	
American and Canadian Native American Indians	Smart 1986; Streicher et al. 1981; Barnes 1979; Padilla et al. 1979; Barnes 1980
Poor Hispanics	HHANES 1987; Press & Done 1967
Poor Blacks in southern United States	Press & Done 1967
GENDER	
Experimental use equally common in males, females	Beauvais et al. 1985; Korman et al. 1980
Chronic use most common in males	Fredlund et al. 1989; Frank et al. 1988; HHANES 1987; Uchtenhagen 1986; Korman 1977; Cohen 1973
Morbidity and mortality more common among chronic male users	Beauvais et al. 1985; Korman et al. 1980
Some male homosexuals (limited to nitrites)	Westermeyer 1986
HIGH EXPOSURE OCCUPATIONAL SETTINGS	
Adults in certain high exposure occupational settings (e.g., painters)	Westermeyer 1986

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

CHARACTERISTICS OF USERS - (8)

HIGH EXPOSURE PROFESSIONS Adult medical workers (e.g., anesthesiologists, dentists)	Perez de Francisco 1975
USE OF MULTIPLE INHALANTS Exposure to solvent mixtures either in occupational or abuse setting is far more common than exposure to a single solvent	Rosenberg (in press)
USE OF OTHER DRUGS	Edeh 1989; Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Mata & Andrew 1988; Oetting et al. 1988; DeBarona & Simpson 1984; Smart 1983; Swerhun & LeBreton 1983; Barnes 1979; Stybel et al. 1976; Ellison 1964; Sokol & Robinson 1963; WHO 1986; Rosenberg (in press)
MULTIPLE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS	Beauvais et al. 1985; Cohen 1978; Medina-Mora et al. 1978
POOR ADJUSTMENT TO WORK ENVIRONMENTS	Korman et al. 1980; Berriel-Gonzales et al. 1978; Comstock 1978; Medina-Mora et al. 1978
MULTIPROBLEM AND DISRUPTED FAMILIES	Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Jacobs & Ghodse 1988; DeBarona & Simpson 1984; Reed & May 1984; Sourindhrin & Baird 1984; Gilbert 1983; Korman et al. 1980; Albaugh & Albaugh 1979; Barnes 1979; Crites & Schuckit 1979; Berriel-Gonzales et al. 1978; Comstock 1978; Guitierrez et al. 1978; Leal et al. 1978; Schottstaedt & Bjork 1977; Nurcombe et al. 1970; Massengale et al. 1963
LOW SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS	Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Altenkirch & Kindermann 1986; Korman et al. 1980; Berriel-Gonzales et al. 1978; Guitierrez et al. 1978; Ellison 1964; Sokol & Robinson 1963
Impoverished, marginal or ghetto situations	Smart 1986; Uchtenhagen 1986; WHO 1986; Velez 1982; Streicher & Gabow 1981; Padilla et al. 1979; Berriel-Gonzales et al. 1978
PARENTAL ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE	TCADA 1990; Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Gilbert 1983; Barnes 1980; Barnes 1979; Babst et al. 1978; Berriel-Gonzales et al. 1978; Guitierrez et al. 1978; Stybel et al. 1976; Press & Done 1967

 Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

CHARACTERISTICS OF USERS - (C)

WEAKENED PARENTAL INFLUENCE	
Some parents do not discourage their child's use of inhalants	WHO 1986; Frank et al. 1988 Leal et al. 1978; Boeckx et al. 1977
Some parents do discourage their child's use of inhalants	Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Beauvais et al. 1985; DeBarona & Simpson 1984
Some parents have low sanctions against inhalant use by peers of their children	Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Beauvais et al. 1985
POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE AND ADJUSTMENT	Frank et al. 1988; Barnes 1979; Medina-Mora et al. 1978; Nurcombe et al. 1970
Attention deficit; poor short term memory; low abstraction and judgement scores	Fornazzari et al. 1983; Korman et al. 1981
Lower grades	Bachrach & Sandler 1985; DeBarona & Simpson 1984; Matthews & Korman 1981; Korman et al. 1980; Crites & Schuckit 1979; Stephens et al. 1978; Schottstaedt & Bjork 1977; Kandel 1975; Galli 1974; Barker & Adams 1973; Press & Done 1967; Ackerly & Gibson 1964; Massengale et al. 1963
LOWER INTELLIGENCE SCORES (verbal & performance)	Fornazzari et al. 1983; Korman et al. 1981; Barratt (In press)
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY	
Users seeking treatment have high rates of psychopathology, especially conduct disorders and personality disorders	Skuse & Burrell 1982; Korman et al. 1980; Comstock 1978
More psychopathology in those who use when alone	Guitierrez et al. 1978
Antisocial personality	Dinwiddie et al. 1987; Crites & Schuckit 1979
Depressive disorder	Guitierrez et al. 1978
EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS	
More emotional problems than other drug users or nondrug users (especially anxiety, depression, anger)	Oetting et al. 1988; Fejer & Smart 1973; Weise et al. 1973; Nurcombe et al. 1970

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

CHARACTERISTICS OF USERS - (D)

WEAK OR NEGATIVE "FUTURE ORIENTATIONS" Users have dismal or no future orientations, uncertain whether or not the future is worth fighting for	Giovacchini (in press)
LOW SELF-ESTEEM	WHO 1986; Wingert & Fifield 1985; Annis et al. 1971
HIGH ADOLESCENT REBELLION	Duncan 1986; Gregory 1986
STRONG PEER DRUG INFLUENCE	TCADA 1990; Jacobs & Ghodse 1988; Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Barnes 1979; Cohen 1978; Schottstaedt & Bjork 1977; Stephens et al. 1978; Stybel et al. 1976
Peers have high inhalant and drug use	Mata & Andrew 1988; Oetting et al. 1988; Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Stephens et al. 1978
Peers have high deviance behaviors	DeBarona & Simpson 1984
Peer Cluster Theory	Oetting et al. 1988
SPECIAL SETTINGS Prisons	Westermeyer 1986
Boarding schools	Gultierrez et al. 1978
ACCULTURATION STRESS	Barratt et al. 1990; Gilbert 1983; Barnes 1979; Nurcombe et al. 1970
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT	Fredlund et al. 1990; Jacobs & Ghodse 1988; Altenkirch & Kindermann 1986; Bachrach & Sandler 1985; DeBarona & Simpson 1984; Reed & May 1984; Korman et al. 1980; Crites & Schuckit 1979
More family members in prison	Jacobs & Ghodse 1988; Berriel-Gonzales et al. 1978

 Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

whose drug use plays a major role in their activities. They are more likely to use within a group, but even solitary use may be dictated by attitudes and beliefs formed in the group; ethnographic studies of these youth would benefit from both interviews and observations of group behaviors and group dynamics. *Young inhalant users* are defined as those using inhalants and no other drug except alcohol and/or marijuana; many of the young American Indians and other young inhalant users in school are typical examples of this category.

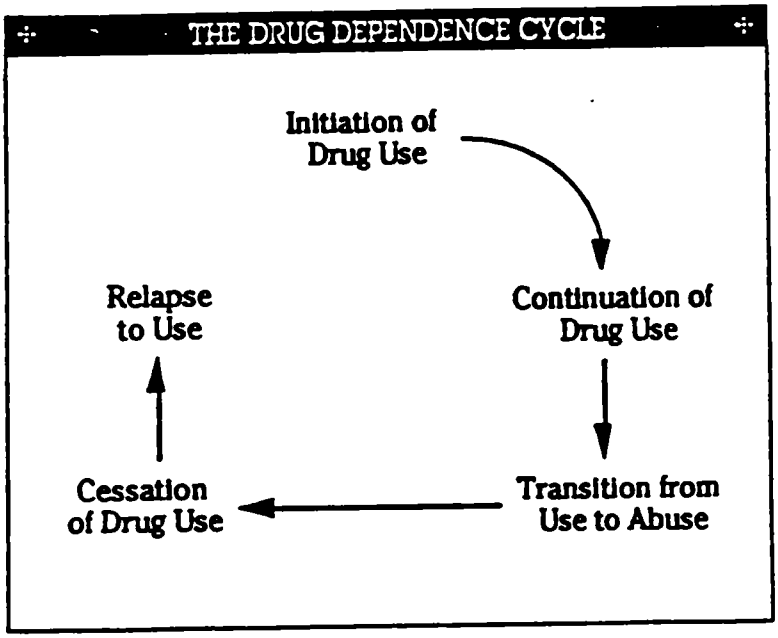
USER-PATTERN CATEGORIES

While frequency and quantity are necessary elements for any classificatory scheme, they are by themselves insufficient; other social psychological elements are often needed and included. One noteworthy scheme (Siegel 1984) proposes five use categories: (1) experimental, (2) recreational, (3) circumstantial, (4) intensified, and (5) compulsive. Experimental use refers to youth who merely experiment with drugs that are available and condoned within their peer culture. Recreational use is defined by the user's self-control of consumption. Circumstantial use refers to users who take drugs only under certain conditions, or in particular settings. Intensified use involves a regular pattern of use, even daily use, but in amounts that do not impair functioning. Compulsive use entails typically high-intensity and high-frequency use over long periods of time, and typically produces some psychological and/or physical dependency.

Central to these categories is the notion of binge or episodic use versus continuous use. It appears that many inhalant users, like cocaine users, inhale large amounts of the substance in irregularly-spaced episodes or binges, rather than in regular, continuous or habitual fashion (the latter pattern is quite typical of heroin users). The style, duration, pattern, and quantity of use are important considerations in the development of future classifications.

DRUG DEPENDENCE CYCLE

The relatively stable and definable stages in individual drug use are part of a drug dependence cycle. The five basic stages of the drug dependence cycle are as follows (Lettieri 1985): (1) initiation of use, (2) continuation of use, (3) transition or escalation from use to abuse, usually indicative of dependence, (4) cessation of use (i.e., quitting), and (5) relapse.



Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INHALANT USE

In traditional western scientific thought, cause and effect are viewed as a sequence of historical events. If A occurs first and is always followed by B, then A is deemed the cause of B. The advent of social psychology in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s raised serious questions about such historical, or linear, causality. An alternative concept, called contemporaneous or configural causality, views observed effects as both cause and effect. The observed effects are joined in an interactive loop that makes it difficult or impossible to pinpoint the temporal sequence of events.

It is not clear whether certain social aspects are the cause or effect of inhalant abuse. For example, findings on inhalant users' poor academic performance, or weak family cohesion (Frank et al. 1988) may reflect either causes or consequences of inhalant abuse. The list of use characteristics, which come from many disciplines, presented in the previous sidebars include causes, correlates, and consequences of use.

ORIGINS OF SUBSTANCE USE

Introduction. The eight prime factors behind substance abuse are as follows (Lettieri 1989): (1) personality deficiency; (2) disruptive environment; (3) adaptive difficulties; (4) peer pressure; (5) stages of use; (6) self-rejecting, self-derogating attitudes; (7) ego deficits and impaired coping strategies; and (8) stress and tension reduction.

There are several conditions that increase susceptibility to inhalant abuse (Oetting et al. 1988): age; gender; ethnicity; community factors; family features; deviance; school adjustment; social adjustment; education problems; emotional problems; and, most importantly, peer influence. Although many factors can affect youth susceptibility to inhalant use, researchers stress that the peer group is almost always one of them. Best friends or fellow gang members form a drug-using peer cluster in which they share their beliefs and ideas, support the rationale for drug use, and decide who will use, how much, and when. There may also be a cultural model for the use of drugs which are inhaled (Dworkin & Stephens 1980); for example, the well-knit bonds in inhalant-using Mexican and Brazilian street children may be due more to cultural rather than peer factors.

The occurrence of learning disorders are disproportionately high among inhalant-abusing youth (Barratt 1990). The relatively low verbal IQ's of inhalant-using youth can be worsened by families that are typically unstable or unavailable to help children learn to overcome their reading and talking difficulties (Barratt 1990). As a result, these youth do not adjust well to school, are more deviant, and thus are more likely to drop out.

Family. One of the more frequent research findings is that inhalant users suffer from serious family dysfunction. They are more likely to come from broken homes, from families with alcohol and/or drug problems, and from families that are marked by conflict and discord. Nearly every

 Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

study that evaluated family structure found that inhalant users were more likely to come from homes where the primary family was not intact (Albaugh & Albaugh 1979; Berriel-Gonzalez et al. 1978; Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Crites & Schuckit 1979; Guitierrez et al. 1978; Jacobs & Ghodse 1988; Leal et al. 1978; Massengale et al. 1963; Nurcombe et al. 1970; Schottstaedt & Bjork 1977). In the few reports where there were no differences in intact family structure between inhalant users and others, the users were relatively young and both users and non-users were from groups with serious socioeconomic problems.

Family problems also show up in other ways. A number of studies indicate that families of inhalant users may be marked by discord, aggression and/or hostility (Berriel-Gonzalez et al. 1978; Comstock 1978; Crites & Schuckit 1979; DeBarona & Simpson 1984; Gilbert 1983; Korman et al. 1980; Matthews & Korman 1981). When family drug or alcohol use was assessed, the families of inhalant users were more likely to be substance-involved (Albaugh & Albaugh 1979; Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Berriel-Gonzales et al. 1978; Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Crites & Schuckit 1979; Guitierrez et al. 1978; Smart et al. 1972; Stybel et al. 1976). Inhalant users with drug-using families had used more types of drugs, perceived their friends as having a more favorable attitude toward drug use, had experienced more poverty, and were more likely to have disrupted families as well as parents who had been arrested (Bachrach and Sandler 1985).

Opportunity. Although inhalant users almost uniformly experience family problems such as alcoholism, drug use, and broken families, all of which should negatively influence socioeconomic status (SES), studies do not show large and consistent differences in SES. The lack of consistent findings in this area may be because measures of SES tend to be somewhat unreliable. It is more likely, however, that the difficulty lies in study comparisons: really low SES groups may be underrepresented in population surveys or in school-based surveys, and therefore these studies may miss the groups lowest in SES and, possibly, highest in inhalant use. Inhalant users themselves often show problems with employment (Berriel-Gonzalez et al. 1978; Comstock 1978; Korman et al. 1980).

School. Inhalant users also have serious problems in school. Inhalant users seem to disappear from school-based surveys beginning with the eighth grade (Beauvais 1990). Research results indicate that these students drop out. When compared with either non-users or with users of other drugs, inhalant users tend to have greater difficulty in school. They are more likely to have high absenteeism, to have been suspended, to drop out or have been expelled, and to have poor academic performance and lower grades (Altenkirch & Kindermann 1986; Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Coulehan et al. 1983; Jacobs & Ghodse 1988; Matthews & Korman 1981; Reed & May 1984; Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Coulehan et al. 1983; De Barona & Simpson 1984; Korman et al. 1980; Matthews & Korman 1981; Wingert & Fifield 1985).

Deviance and Delinquency. As might be expected, since inhalant users have trouble adjusting to work and to school, they also have trouble adjusting to society in general. Even among other drug users, inhalant users stand out as deviant.

Inhalant users seem to be more likely to be involved with other drugs. Although there are those who prefer inhalants, the studies that have looked at a range of drug use often find that inhalant users are heavily involved with other drugs as well (Jacobs & Ghodse 1988; Mata & Andrew 1988; Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988; Dinwiddie et al. 1987; DeBarona & Simpson 1984; Ellison 1964; Sokol & Robinson 1963). This heavier involvement with drugs in general may help to explain some other findings. Among the inhalant

INHALANT USE CORRELATES

In several ways the research on inhalant use is remarkable. First, early research, prior to 1975, and research completed since then are essentially consistent and lead to the same conclusions about inhalant users. Considering that drug use has changed radically over this time span, differences in findings over time might be expected. Instead, the recent research has only expanded on and amplified earlier conclusions. Second, the research is remarkably consistent; within a psychosocial area, the studies show high agreement. Third, the research results lead to similar conclusions regardless of age of the study population: inhalant users are found among the subjects who have the fewest social resources at any age and in any group. Fourth, results are consistent across cultures. Research results from four continents and, within the United States, from a number of different cultural contexts, are fundamentally in agreement.

The most general conclusion is that inhalant users are likely to be marginal in society. Inhalant use is highest in areas of poverty, prejudice, lack of opportunity, and dysfunctional family environment. Youth who are failing in school, showing lack of ability to meet the requirements of that environment, are also among those most susceptible to inhalant use. Inhalant users have friends who are also marginal; they are likely to be involved with inhalants, since most inhalant use is a group activity. Those who do move on to solitary use, however, are probably the ones with the most problems. With all these social problems, it is not surprising to find that inhalant users are also likely to have problems with school authorities, to be involved in criminal behaviors, and to suffer from emotional distress.

— *E. R. Oetting, Ph.D.*

users in a Texas youth program, chronic sniffers had been arrested an average of 9 times, 40 times more often than non-drug users, and twice as often as occasional sniffers (Stybel et al. 1976). In a study of Mexican youth, two-thirds of the inhalant users who were patients in a treatment program had been arrested compared with only 3 percent of a control group (Berriel-Gonzalez et al. 1978). Among Mexican-American youth in Texas drug prevention programs, inhalant users were more likely to have been stopped and questioned by the police, to have been arrested, and to be on probation (DeBarona & Simpson 1984).

Inhalant users are also likely to get into trouble with the law earlier than users of other drugs. Among adolescent delinquents in London, on the average, the first arrest of inhalant users occurred about a year and a half before the first arrest of users of other drugs (Jacobs & Ghodse 1988). Inhalant using delinquents from a city in the southwestern United States, when compared with other delinquents, had been arrested almost 3 times as often, were arrested more often for the more serious crimes, and the age of first arrest was lower (Reed and May 1984).

Psychological Characteristics. The picture thus far is that inhalant users are a group with serious social and societal problems. Early studies suggested that inhalant users might suffer from greater emotional distress. Case studies, for example, suggested that inhalant users might be anxious and depressed (Weise et al. 1973). Inhalant users have higher scores on the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, have been treated more often for emotional problems, and are more alienated (Fejer & Smart 1973; Smart et al. 1972). More adolescent delinquents who used inhalants are depressed than adolescent non-inhalant users who used other drugs (Jacobs and Ghodse 1988). There is some evidence that inhalant users are lower in self-esteem. One study found lower self esteem and satisfaction with social relationships (De Barona

 Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

and Simpson 1984). Another found inhalant users were lower in variables that would logically relate to self-esteem (Annis et al. 1971).

Inhalant users do seem to suffer from greater emotional distress, and there are hints that some inhalant users may indeed have serious personality disorders. A long-standing pattern of drug use alone, particularly when accompanied by other deviant behaviors such as with inhalant users, could lead to a diagnosis of personality disorder or antisocial personality disorder. An adolescent reaction to the family problems that are often associated with inhalant use (broken families, family hostility, and aggression) could easily lead to a diagnosis of adjustment disorder in an adolescent, another diagnosis that has been applied to inhalant users in some studies. The signs of emotional distress and the behaviors of inhalant users could equally be simply an outcome of the social and family problems and social environment of the inhalant user, and not a result of personal psychopathology.

Peer Drug Involvement. One stereotype of the heavy inhalant user is that of the social isolate or "loner." Research reports, however, are highly consistent in describing most inhalant use as a group activity. In an early report on inhalant-using youth in Texas, about three-fourths of inhalant use occurred with other youth (Stybel et al. 1976). Among London delinquents, 75 percent of users inhaled with friends (Jacobs & Ghodse 1988). Among adolescent users in Northern Ireland, nearly 80 percent inhaled with friends (Lockart & Lennox 1983). More than 80 percent of Brazilian "street kids" used with their friends (Carlini-Cotrim & Carlini 1988). Among Native-American children in a boarding school, sniffing was typically done in a group (Schottstaedt & Bjork 1977). Among poor Mexican youth, 90 percent used with their friends (Guitierrez et al. 1978).

The kinds of friends that inhalant users have may be an important factor in their inhalant use. Inhalant users may have a narrower group of friends, with higher deviance among them. While family sanctions against inhalant use tend to be high, even in the families of inhalant-using youth, sanctions against inhalant use by peers are much lower (Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Beauvais et al. 1985). Chronic inhalant users in Texas spent more time with their friends and their friends were more deviant (DeBarona & Simpson 1984). Friends of inhalant users may use more drugs (Mata & Andrew 1988), and the friends of inhalant users are also likely to be using inhalants (Bachrach & Sandler 1985; Oetting et al. 1988; Stephens et al. 1978).

In general, more than three-fourths of inhalant use is probably with friends. This leaves a considerable gap, however, showing that a significant amount of inhalant use does occur when the user is alone. From general experience of those working with inhalant users, solitary users seem likely to be more disturbed and have more problems. Only one study compared those who use alone with those who do not, and it indicated that there was more psychopathology in those who used alone (Guitierrez et al. 1978).

Culture. The location of "hot spots" of inhalant abuse in Hispanic barrios and on Indian reservations suggests the possibility of cultural influences. Studies that show differences in drug use rate related to ethnicity usually assume that the problems are occurring because youth are caught between two cultures (Gilbert 1983; Guitierrez et al. 1978; Nurcombe et al. 1970). There are, however, almost no actual studies of the cultural identification of minority youth and how that relates to inhalant use.

The most serious levels of inhalant use may occur in specific drug-oriented subcultures. Perhaps the most extreme example of a sub-

culture is reported in a study of Mexico City "street kids" who essentially severed all ties with their families and formed their own subculture, probably to replace the family (Leal et al. 1978).

REASONS FOR USE

When inhalant users are asked why they use, some common themes are noted: (1) desired euphoric effects ("it feels good"); (2) easy availability; (3) low expense; (4) possession is not clearly illegal (avoidance of legal hassles); (5) convenient packaging; (6) gives fast and multiple highs (which is particularly attractive to young children who want quick gratification); (7) adolescent expression or rebellion; (8) easier to hide from or explain to parents than alcohol or marijuana; (9) alleviates stress; and (10) peers approve of or insist on use, which enhances peer respect because use is "cool."

Discerning the link between awareness and behaviors is a complex problem, and is compounded by the drug user's frequent inability to fully recognize or verbalize his motives for drug use.

BEHAVIORAL CUES

Many behavioral cues present in a drug-use setting can trigger continued drug use. These cues are important indicators for treatment and prevention regimens. The following are among the most common: time of day; day of week; a certain person; smell; taste; a particular street, neighborhood, house or building; an emotional feeling (anger, loneliness, depression, sadness, boredom, hurt feelings); a social gathering or a group of people; a memory (good or bad); success or failure (some take drugs to celebrate, others to forget); alcohol and other drug use (use of one drug may disinhibit the user and thus encourage other or continued drug use).

÷ INHALANT USE/VIOLENT DEATH ÷

The Bexar County Medical Examiner's Office has investigated all cases of death related to inhalant abuse occurring during a recent 6-year period in Bexar County, Texas. Thirty-nine cases had inhalant chemicals detected by screening of blood or other suitable specimens, and were initially identified by circumstances suggesting inhalant abuse, external physical signs at autopsy, or by toxicological screening of high risk deaths. Although few deaths were found to be directly due to inhalant toxicity, a striking correlation was made relating inhalants with violent death. The most prevalent manner of death was suicide (28 percent of cases) followed by accident (26 percent), homicide (23 percent), and inhalant-induced death (18 percent). By far, the most predominant inhalant agent used was toluene (32 cases, representing 82 percent), although it was considered the cause of death in only one instance. The mean toluene concentration in blood in 32 cases was 3.78 mg/L. All other inhalants (trichloroethane/trichloroethylene, nitrous oxide, gasoline and freon 12) were detected in only seven of the cases. The high rate of suicide and violent death in these inhalant abusers while under the influence of the chemicals is suggestive of neurotoxicity.

— *James C. Garriott, Ph.D., D-ABFT*

ADOLESCENT REBELLION

The root problem of inhalant abuse may have more to do with normal stages of adolescent development and adolescent rebellion than with inhalants per se. Youth may like inhalants because they shock, confuse and disturb their parents (Gregory 1986). These youth could merely be acting out their

normal stages of adolescent rebellion, a period in which youth test the boundaries of autonomy and independence versus dependence. Inhalant use may also be a way to get parental attention. In this regard, inhalant abuse may be more a problem of adolescence than of drug abuse (Duncan 1986).

MORTALITY

Although toxic drug effects can and do directly cause death, deaths among inhalant users are also indirectly related to use. Death appears in at least five ways: (1) asphyxia (solvent gases can significantly limit available oxygen in the air, causing asphyxiation); (2) suffocation (typically seen with inhalant users who use bags); (3) choking on vomitus; (4) careless and dangerous behaviors in potentially dangerous settings; and (5) sudden sniffing death syndrome (Tenenbein 1990).

In a San Antonio study of inhalant deaths, the most prevalent mode of death was suicide (28 percent) (Garriott 1990). A large majority of inhalant suicides hung themselves (91 percent) in contrast to the relatively low use of this method of suicide by non-inhalant users (18 percent). In addition, the study found that only a small percentage of the inhalant-user deaths (18 percent) were due to inhalant-induced cardiac arrhythmias. Overall, 77 percent of deaths of inhalant users were by violent modes (suicide, homicide and accident), rather than as direct consequences of drug toxicities.

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

EFFECTS OF INHALANT USE

To understand the effects of inhalants, one must consider both the properties and chemical reactions of the substance, as well as how the effect is interpreted or experienced by the user. Research shows that the effect of a solvent mixture cannot be predicted from the known pharmacology or chemical structure of the components, or vice versa (Pryor et al. 1980, 1978a, 1978b). Moreover, two very similar chemical compounds may not produce similar observed effects (Rosenberg 1990). While the substance may be technically classed as a depressant, the user may perceive and experience the effect as a stimulant. This may be due to the setting of use, the user's preconceived expectations of effects, or a complex result of drug withdrawal and/or tolerance. Inhalant users, concentrating on a desired effect, may not notice an unpleasant side effect or may not connect it to the drug. Not uncommonly, the dizzying effects of inhalants are seen as euphoric rather than dysphoric by the inhalant user.

An example of pharmacologic versus perceived effects is found in tobacco use. Tobacco appears to have both stimulant and relaxing qualities. Some suggest that the perceived relaxation is merely the absence of withdrawal effects which would quickly set in after the user stopped smoking. The solvents in glue cause a temporary depression of the central nervous system much like a general anesthetic. Glue sniffers first report tingling sensations, lightheadedness, and a euphoric exhilaration. With continued use, they feel dazed, lose contact with reality, and experience slurred speech and unsteady gait. In other words, glue sniffers experience a euphoric high, but the longer-lasting effect is depressant.

GENERAL EFFECTS

Exposure to benzene, hexane, methylbutyl ketone, and chlorinated hydrocarbons can cause abnormal physical effects (WHO 1986). In addition, other components of volatile solvents and aerosols such as acetone, toluene (methyl benzene), dichloro- and trichloro-fluoromethanes, and ketones have been shown to be toxic.

Several nervous system abnormalities have been reported as a consequence of volatile solvent use (Prockop 1979) and nitrous oxides (Layzer et al. 1978). Reported bodily damage has included kidney dysfunction (O'Brien et al. 1971), bone marrow damage (Powars 1965), liver damage (Litt et al. 1972), and death (Garriott 1990; Anderson et al 1985; Bass 1984, 1970; Watson 1979; Alha 1973; Reinhardt 1971). In summary, toxic effects include acute brain damage, staggering gait, nervous system abnormalities, hearing and visual impairments as well as liver, kidney and bone marrow damage. There are a few case reports of toxic effects in newborn babies whose mothers used inhalants during pregnancy.

Some effects, particularly casualties, may result more from the circumstances of inhalant use than from the pharmacologically toxic effects of these substances (New South Wales 1984; Garriott 1990; Gregory 1986). Casualties often occur if people are intoxicated in places that are

already dangerous, if solvents are used in dangerous ways (e.g., plastic bags placed over the head), or if use is heavy enough to cause people to choke on their own vomit (Tenenbein 1990).

ACUTE AND CHRONIC EFFECTS

Many organic solvents are capable of producing acute, reversible brain damage at high levels of exposure (Rosenberg 1990). However, few have been shown to induce chronic, long-lasting or irreversible changes in the nervous system. A number of studies have claimed that there is no statistical increase in abnormalities caused by long-term occupational exposure to solvents (Triebig et al. 1988; Ron 1986; Grasso et al. 1984).

A number of studies on toluene (methyl benzene) have shown acute toxic effects. Acute effects from low doses have included brain dysfunction characterized by headache, euphoria, giddiness and staggering gait. Higher dose levels of toluene have produced severe brain damage, kidney complications (Streicher et al. 1981; Fischman and Oster 1979; Taher et al. 1974), and death presumably from cardiac arrhythmia (Garriott 1990; Cunningham et al. 1987; Bass 1970).

The degree of impairment and permanent damage from inhalant use is related to potency, dose and duration of exposure (Rosenberg 1990; Spencer & Schaumburg 1980), and careful analysis of these factors may resolve the divergent findings. For example, an acute effect of a particular solvent may be attributable to the parent compound, while a chronic effect may be associated with a metabolite of this compound (Rosenberg 1990). Because the signs of nervous system dysfunction are widespread, it is difficult to tell whether their cause is toxic chemical exposure or other diseases. Mild cases of neurotoxic injury are very difficult to diagnose (Rosenberg 1990).

RESEARCH NEEDS IN STUDYING INHALANT EFFECTS

Given the complexity of inhalant abuse, interdisciplinary research is necessary to effectively study the observed toxic effects of inhalants on humans. Contributing disciplines could include chemistry, pharmacology, medicine, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, child development, social psychology and group influence, and quantitative test and measurement specialties. Listed below are some of the desirable data elements for comprehensive studies.

Type of Substance Used. Relevant chemical and pharmacological data on inhalants might include the type of substance used; the specific formulation; the nature and degree of its impurities; the volatility, potency, and resultant metabolites; the dose response curve; and the effects when used alone as compared to when used in combination with other chemicals.

Mode of Administration. Helpful sociological data would include the mode of administration (cloth, aerosol, bagging or huffing, heated volatile) and whether it was by mouth, nose, gastrointestinal routes, or skin absorption.

Drug Interactions. It is essential to know if other drugs are used consecutively or at the same time with the solvent; what interaction effects may have occurred such as adaptivity, synergism, antagonism, or independence; and whether observed effects were complicated by withdrawal or tolerance. Data on the user's drug history are also essential.

Developmental Issues. It is important to know the user's position in the drug dependence cycle (for example, whether (s)he is a novice or chronic user). Information on adolescent rebellion could help explain the user's systematic or unpredictable use of solvents as well as the types of negative effects (social-behavioral and/or toxicological).

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Signs and Symptoms Most Frequently Reported in Long-term, Heavy Users of Toluene-Containing Solvents

Short-term memory loss
Emotional instability
Cognitive impairment
Slurred and "scanning" speech
Wide-based ataxic gait
Staggering or stumbling
Nystagmus
Ocular flutter
Tremor
Optic neuropathy
Unilateral or bilateral hearing loss
Loss of sense of smell
Diffuse slowing of the EEG
Abnormal or absent brainstem auditory-evoked response
Diffuse cerebral, cerebellar, and brainstem atrophy
Enlarged ventricles and widening of cortical sulci, especially in the frontal or temporal cortex

— *Gordon T. Pryor, Ph.D.*

Dose. The amount of inhalant used may relate to mode of administration, potency of the solvent or its volatility, developmental factors, and social psychological factors such as duration of individual exposures and shared use among peers.

Style of Use. Social psychological data could distinguish between episodic or continuous use, ascertain the dose and duration of exposure per drug-taking occasion, pinpoint the time lapsed between exposures, and determine whether the solvent is used alone, shared with peers, or combined with other substances.

Health Status. Medical data about the user's general health could help distinguish the observed effects of inhalants from the user's other medical conditions such as nutritional status, cognitive impairments, extant neurological damage, hepatitis, and other organ dysfunction.

Mental Health. A variety of psychological and psychiatric conditions can cloud relevant psychological test performance measurements, and distort the user's self-reported accounts of perceived inhalant effects.

Measurement Errors. Many measurement errors disrupt research of inhalant users, particularly those involving the source of subjects and the truthfulness of self-reports. Because inhalant use is a relatively rare phenomenon, locating appropriate test subjects is difficult. The setting from which subjects are taken can influence study results. For example, treatment clients are likely to be the most severe cases with multiple complications. The general inhalant user typically does not seek treatment, and those that do may not be typical of the user population. Subjects that are involved in the criminal justice system may be less likely to fully report their drug use or its effects for fear of further legal penalties. While subjects from school-based settings are useful, many inhalant users are often not in school. Similarly, data from household settings exclude the large number of homeless inhalant users.

Another concern is the truthfulness of the inhalant user's self-reports on use, as well as his responses to a variety of interview questions. Self-reported data can be influenced by whether or not the subject is involved with the criminal justice system; by self-perceived stigma in reporting solvent use, and related deviant behavior; by cultural or peer-group taboos; or by the subject's accuracy in remembering his behaviors (due to inattention, memory loss, withdrawal effects, or other cognitive or neurological impairments).

 Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

TREATMENT OF INHALANT USERS

Treatment of young inhalant abusers must incorporate effective outreach, screening and diagnosis; involvement of the family in the therapy; consideration of environmental and behavioral influence; appropriate selection of the treatment regimen (client/treatment matching); and the methodological difficulties in measuring treatment efficacy.

PROBLEMS IN OUTREACH

The four basic problems in conducting outreach are as follows: (1) inhalant users do not typically seek treatment, thus only the most severe cases are observed in clinical settings; (2) inhalant users are often not in school, so school-based treatment and prevention/education may not reach many of the users; (3) home-based case-finding is ineffective for the homeless; and (4) involvement of the family in the treatment process is necessary. When treatment is focused solely on the youthful client, without family involvement, relapse is likely (WHO 1986).

SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS

Neurotoxic disorders due to inhalant use can be confused with other conditions, and mild cases of neurotoxic injury are very difficult to diagnose (Rosenberg 1990). Although diagnoses are difficult to make, individuals do develop a similar clinical picture when exposed to solvents at equivalent doses for equivalent durations of time (Rosenberg 1990). Brainstem evoked responses (BAER's) can be a sensitive screening test to monitor individuals at risk from toluene exposure for early evidence of central nervous system injury (Rosenberg et al. 1988). Evoked potentials may be an objective marker of neurologic damage, which could be useful for counseling and intervention (Tenenbein 1990; Garriott 1990). The use of MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) is a potent procedure to detect abnormalities in users (Rosenberg 1990). Current technology can detect abnormalities in brain structures, and continuing advances offer great promise for enhanced screening and diagnosis in the future.

FAMILY TREATMENT

Treatment of young drug users is significantly enhanced by the involvement of the family in the treatment regimen, and is best when individually tailored to client needs (Szapocznik & Kurtines 1989; Stanton & Todd 1982; Rubin & Babbs 1970). Children have many needs which, if unmet in the family, may foster drug use: "Any reliable prevention or treatment program must provide the means to substitute non-harmful activities that satisfy these users' needs for gratifications sought previously in solvent sniffing" (Kerner 1988, 9). When designing treatment it is essential to analyze the children's needs and the role the family plays in satisfying those needs in order to teach drug abuse resiliency factors. There are at least ten needs that should be attended to in treatment, and which should be understood by the parents (Glenn 1981):

1. Children need to be able to exercise self-discipline, self-assessment, and self-control.
2. Children need to develop self-esteem.
3. Children need clearly defined limits.

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

YOUTH ADVOCACY PROGRAM STUDY: METHOD

A total of 175 Mexican-American youth (aged 13 to 17 when they entered the Youth Advocacy Program (YAP) between March 1981 and December 1985) were targeted for followup. An examination of inhalant use reported by these 175 clients at admission to the YAP showed that 35 (20 percent) used at least weekly in the 2 months prior to YAP (Weekly—Group 1), another 42 (24 percent) used at least once a month (Monthly—Group 2), 34 (19 percent) had used previously but not in the prior 2 months immediately before admission to the YAP (Experimental—Group 3), and 64 (37 percent) had never used inhalants (Never Used—Group 4). These clients stayed in the program an average of approximately 13 months, during which time they received individual counseling and participated in a variety of recreational activities, cultural enrichment, academic tutoring, and related life-skills training. Unfortunately, detailed client participation records were not available in this study for specifically evaluating these services.

Private face-to-face followup interviews provided information about drug use patterns and related problems over time. Behavioral outcome measures were examined in regard to acculturation and background factors, psychosocial adjustment indicators, and parental and peer relations. Clients were not assigned to be interviewed as part of the followup study until at least two years after entering YAP. The interview period began October 1987 and was completed in April 1988, an average of over four years after admission to the YAP.

Of the 175 cases in the target sample, 150 (86 percent) were successfully traced; 110 (63 percent) gave informed consent and were interviewed. Of the 110 completed cases, 79 percent of the mothers were also interviewed. Incentives of $10 were paid for each completed interview. In order to conduct several basic toxicological evaluations of recent drug use and organ system functions, a subsample of the interviewed youth were asked to provide blood and urine specimens. For another $10 incentive fee, 44 out of 59 youth who were asked agreed to participate (75 percent) and were taken to a medical laboratory where body fluids were obtained for analysis.

— *Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.*

4. Children need the ability to operate successfully within a system (for example, if they skip homework one night, then they must do it in the morning; if they skip doing homework too often, then they loose the privilege of playing school sports).
5. Children need confidence that they can affect what happens to them. If they see themselves as victims, they will turn to drugs; if they do not learn to operate within limits, then they will not learn how their own acts affect them.
6. Children need the ability to make judgments, which they learn by being with mature adults (example combined with dialogue).
7. Children need positive role models.
8. Children need skills for working effectively with others.
9. Children need to feel they are loved and valued.
10. Children need open, honest communication with their parents.

TREATMENT MATCHING

Matching clients with specific, individualized treatments is a relatively new focus in treatment of alcohol and drug addictions

 Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

(Hester & Miller 1989; Gottheil et al. 1981). Because inhalant users are different from the general drug users, different treatment and prevention strategies must be applied (Giovacchini 1990), because "it is not clear if approaches to working with alcohol- and marijuana-using youth are effective with inhalant-using youth" (Mata & Andrew 1988, 71). The challenge for inhalant treatment approaches is to tailor the regimens to the differing target populations.

There are three major considerations in client-treatment matching: (1) matching specific treatment to the specific needs of the youthful inhalant user and his family, (2) matching both the client's and the therapist's cultural status and cultural sensitivity, as well as the cultural relevance of the proposed interventions, and (3) matching the global therapeutic approach to the client's mental abilities and emotional development. From a global perspective there are at least seven therapeutic approaches: (1) Behavioral, which aims to control and/or change maladaptive behaviors and increase or teach adaptive behaviors; (2) Cognitive, which seeks to correct maladaptive cognition; (3)

YOUTH ADVOCACY PROGRAM STUDY: SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The study focused on "high-risk" youth whose average age at intake was just under 15, and average age at followup was 19. Analysis at intake indicated that the four groups of inhalant users – Weekly, Monthly, Experimental, and Never Used – were generally comparable in terms of sociodemographic characteristics, but use of alcohol and other drugs, as well as legal involvement measures, were directly associated with level of inhalant use. Followup analysis indicates that these trends remained intact: youth who were heavier inhalant users at intake continued to have more negative outcomes four years later.

The group of weekly inhalant users had lower employment rates, higher prevalence of arrests and illegal activity, and more drug use than the other groups. At least two-thirds of each group used illegal drugs in Year 4 of the followup, but this was true of 95 percent of the weekly users. About 45 percent of the weekly users consumed on average more than four ounces of 80-proof liquor equivalent per day. The only exception to the continued tendency to use more kinds of drugs by the weekly inhalant user group involved cocaine. Preadmission cocaine usage was 10 percent for the total sample, but it escalated to 31 percent at followup; in contrast to all other drug categories, the preadmission group of weekly inhalant users had the lowest level of cocaine prevalence in Year 4.

Based on the subsample of 44 individuals for whom blood specimens were collected and analyzed, laboratory results for one out of three youth showed evidence of liver problems, and were more pronounced among those with the most extensive histories of inhalant use. The use of other drugs was related to other blood test abnormalities, but not to liver problem indicators. Youth with more extensive inhalant use histories reported more cognitive problems involving clarity of thinking, decision making, concentration, and remembering details. Over one-fourth of these youth had experienced suicidal thoughts, and one-fifth had made at least one suicide attempt.

— *Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.*

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

Developmental, which seeks to remedy structural deficits in ego development; (4) Exploratory, which seeks to increase understanding and resolution of intrapsychic problems and conflicts; (5) Psychopharmacological, which considers medications to be the prime treatment, or as treatment adjuncts; (6) Supportive, which offers help to manage problems in daily life by strengthening available coping skills; and (7) Systemic, which focuses on restructuring patterns of interactions and communications as well as roles in family or social systems. Given the complexity of inhalant abuse, most of these approaches may be appropriate and necessary. In the alcoholism treatment field, particularly difficult cases are sometimes offered aversive conditioning; whether or not this approach would work with some chronic inhalant abusers is still uncertain.

Treatment of the inhalant abuser is often complicated by the presence of multidrug and polydrug use. During the early stages of treatment, questions about why the user takes drugs and his perceived needs assures the youth's active participation in the treatment process. During later stages of treatment focus can shift to more psychodynamic considerations. Finally, because quick action of the drug appeals to people who want instant gratification, aspects of treatment can focus on teaching the user how to delay gratification. The need for immediate gratification often affects all aspects of the user's life, and is an important topic for treatment.

EPISODIC NATURE OF INHALANT ABUSE

Many inhalers use sporadically, which poses special problems in measuring treatment efficacy. If a client enters treatment when use is high, it is not clear whether any beneficial effects after treatment are attributable to the naturally occurring decline of use, or to the treatment itself. For a detailed discussion of what has been called the "developmental lag problem," see Lettieri (1986).

A PERSPECTIVE FOR COUNSELORS

An understanding of the origins of inhalant abuse is necessary for effective treatment and prevention. Treatment regimens can be structured around what youth want but feel they do not have. Youth look for guides and teachers, and finding few or none, experience alienation. Youth also crave relation, security, affection and acceptance; gangs and peer groups often offer these. In fact, the ceremony of sharing drugs draws youth together and at the same time sets them apart. As families unravel, youth turn to one another for sustenance. Perhaps the family's most important legacy to the young is a sense of self, developed through rich familial communications, rather than merely discipline or morality. What parents see as adolescent rebellion may be no more than the youths' imitation of their parent's patterns of escape (e.g., alcohol, coffee, tobacco, and pills). In this sense one does what one sees, namely to use drugs to change things or evade them.

It has been said that culture and class conditions can imprison youth, teaching them what to feel and avoid, what is allowed, and what is taboo. Drugs may offer a release from these pressures. On the other hand, some cultures sanction ceremonial drug use to achieve transcendence, and these rituals and ceremonies serve significant communal needs.

Given the indications that neither traditional psychotherapeutic approaches (Comstock 1978; Guyer-Christie 1978) nor standard drug rehabilitation (Dinwiddie et al. 1987) have been wholly successful with inhalant users, there is a need to explore alternative treatments, particularly with young adult users, such as vocational counseling and testing, job-training and placement, training in employment interviewing skills, methods to develop good work adjustment habits, and learning to conform to the work environment (Oetting 1990). The most formidable prob-

lem confronting treatment may be the specter of relapse: "The patient who is completely drug free, imbued with all types of motivation to remain drug free, but with no job, no insight into how to sustain a relationship, often [struggling with] major psychiatric problems – that is the person who is a big candidate for relapse" (McLellan 1990, 6).

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

PREVENTION OF INHALANT USE

Selecting appropriate, effective, and viable prevention efforts is one of the most difficult problems in the inhalant abuse field. Prevention efforts must be timely, especially in inhalant work, because of the ever-changing nature of use patterns, as well as the substances abused. Many drug findings are time-bound, thus results from two decades ago are no longer relevant to today's prevention efforts (Trimble 1990). Prevention approaches can be thwarted in often unanticipated ways; the following problems are the foremost among the many confronting prevention efforts.

A Relatively Infrequent Event. Because inhalant use is infrequent among adults, prevention efforts typically focus on drugs more commonly abused by adults; however, inhalant prevalence is relatively high among youth, and should be a priority focus of prevention efforts targeted at youth.

Limited Fiscal Resources. Because fiscal and personnel resources in many health care systems are limited, attention is directed to the drugs commonly abused by adults. Resources for inhalant research are limited in general, making it even more difficult to fund much-needed (but very expensive and methodologically complex) longitudinal studies (Cresson 1990).

Limiting Availability. In practice it has been impossible to limit availability of volatile, inhalable substances (WHO 1986). If legal sanctions are applied to limit the availability of the volatile substance, then users will shift to other easily available solvents with potentially more toxic effects. Limiting only the most detrimental solvents might be insufficient; it may be necessary to ban even mild or relatively harmless drugs if toxic interaction effects occur when these mild substances are mixed together. Because volatile solvents are licit rather than illicit drugs, they pose special problems in prevention because total prohibition is unlikely, and criminal sanctions are not a viable deterrent to their use.

Criminalization of the User. In some places it is illegal to sell inhalants to minors, or for minors to use inhalants for sniffing purposes; some inhalant abusers are mandated to treatment. Careful evaluations of such approaches have yet to be made. One report concluded, "In general, legal sanctions against inhalant abusers is not a preferred method of prevention. Such sanctions do not appear to reduce abuse and they create additional problems for users." (WHO 1986, 28)

Chemical Deterrents. Adding deterrents (foul-smelling or irritating substances) to solvents to discourage use is no longer a prime avenue of prevention for at least four reasons: (1) users would likely switch to other, potentially more toxic solvents if the deterrent were too noxious; (2) the user may not interpret their effects as noxious, or might even like the dare-devil aspects of use; (3) the legitimate uses and users of the substance might be adversely affected; and (4) commercial manufacturers would fear a reduction in product sales. Many of the deterrents explored were deemed too noxious, too toxic, or unstable (Giovacchini 1990).

Full copies of publications used to produce this information packet may be obtained by contacting the agencies below:

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
PO Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345
1-800-729-6686 or
301-468-2600 in the metropolitan Washington, DC area

National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education, *Press Release and Summary Results for PRIDE*, November 1995. Available through the World Wide Web http://www.health.org/pride.htm

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995. Order # BKD160.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993.*

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994*, September 1995.

National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 642
Washington, DC 20001
202-783-6868

Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

Texas Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission
710 Brazos
Austin, TX 78701-2576
512-867-8700

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users*, 1991.

University of Michigan
News and Information Services
412 Maynard
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1399
(313) 763-5043

Johnston, Lloyd, et.al., *Monitoring the Future Study*, "Drug Use Rises Again in 1995 Among American Teens," December 11, 1995 press release.

Johnston, Lloyd, et.al., *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 17, 1995.

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse

Drugs & Crime Data

Minorities and Drugs

Facts and Figures

February 1996

PK21

INTRODUCTION

This information packet includes excerpts from selected Federal government, or Federally-sponsored publications which contain information on minorities and substance abuse. These data include arrests, usage patterns, adjudication, incarceration, and treatment admissions. Information from the following publications is presented in this information packet:

Drug Use Among Racial/Ethnic Minorities
National Household Survey on Drug Abuse 1994: Population Estimates
National Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume 1, Secondary School Students
National Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993, Volume 2, College Students and Young Adults
Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report 11
Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993
Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States, 1994
Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988
Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90
Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy
Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter?
Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1992
Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992
Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989
Women in Jail, 1989
National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992
Prisons and Prisoners in the United States
Women in Prison
Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991
Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991
State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993

Complete citations and ordering instructions for full copies of publications used in producing this information packet may be found on the last page.

This information packet was prepared by Candice Byrne at the ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse. This Clearinghouse is funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to support drug control policy research. The Clearinghouse is managed by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and is a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. For further information concerning the contents of this information packet or other drugs and crime issues, call 1-800-666-3332, or write ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse, PO Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000.

Table 43

Percentage of DAWN emergency room drug abuse episodes, by selected episode characteristics, sex, and race/ethnicity: 1993

Episode characteristics	Males			Females		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Drug concomitance						
Single-drug episodes	45.5	45.9	55.0	48.2	57.1	58.3
Multi-drug episodes	54.5	54.1	45.0	51.8	42.9	41.7
Patient disposition						
Treated and released	45.0	55.6	60.6	35.2	51.0	51.9
Admitted to hospital	54.6	40.7	33.6	61.9	46.0	44.1
Other	4.6	3.7	5.8	3.0	3.0	4.0

SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, April 1994 provisional data file.

Table 44

A comparison of the race/ethnicity distribution for total DAWN emergency room episodes with the race/ethnicity distribution for selected drug mentions: 1993

Percent and type of drug	Race/Ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Percent of total DAWN ER episodes	54.0	27.3	10.2
Percent of ER drug mentions			
Heroin/morphine	36.8	37.1	17.7
Methadone	45.2	26.6	18.9
PCP/PCP combinations	26.8	42.4	23.9
Cocaine	26.8	56.0	9.9
Marijuana/hashish	47.2	34.9	9.0
Methamphetamine/speed	72.1	3.3	13.4

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100 due to exclusion of data for patients of other and unknown races/ethnicities.

SOURCE: Drug Abuse Warning Network, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, April 1994 provisional data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Drug Use Among Racial/Ethnic Minorities*, 1995.

Table 46

Percentage representation of race/ethnicity among clients in specialty substance abuse treatment: 1980, 1982, 1987, 1990, 1991, and 1992

Race/ethnicity	Percent (by year)						
	1980	1982	1987	1989	1990	1991	1992
White, non-Hispanic	62.7	64.2	65.6	62.6	61.8	61.5	59.8
Black, non-Hispanic	20.6	20.5	19.4	20.6	20.7	21.2	21.6
Hispanic	13.4	12.3	12.4	13.8	14.4	14.1	14.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.9	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.3

SOURCE: National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1980-92.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Drug Use Among Racial/Ethnic Minorities*, 1995.

Table 2B. Any Illicit Drug Use by Age Group and Sex for Whites in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**21.7**	*(19.6 - 24.0)*	**16.6**	*(14.7 - 18.6)*	**8.5**	*(7.3 - 10.0)*
18-25	**52.4**	*(49.5 - 55.2)*	**27.4**	*(24.9 - 30.1)*	**14.6**	*(12.7 - 16.8)*
26-34	**63.1**	*(60.6 - 65.5)*	**15.6**	*(14.0 - 17.4)*	**9.0**	*(7.9 - 10.3)*
≥35	**28.8**	*(26.7 - 31.1)*	**5.7**	*(4.7 - 6.7)*	**3.1**	*(2.4 - 4.0)*
SEX						
Male	**41.2**	*(38.7 - 43.7)*	**13.5**	*(12.1 - 15.0)*	**7.7**	*(6.7 - 9.0)*
Female	**32.5**	*(30.6 - 34.6)*	**8.7**	*(7.7 - 9.7)*	**4.4**	*(3.8 - 5.1)*
TOTAL	**36.7**	*(35.1 - 38.3)*	**11.0**	*(10.1 - 11.9)*	**6.0**	*(5.4 - 6.7)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**3,251**	*(2,932 - 3,595)*	**2,485**	*(2,210 - 2,787)*	**1,279**	*(1,090 - 1,496)*
18-25	**10,139**	*(9,593 - 10,682)*	**5,311**	*(4,816 - 5,837)*	**2,831**	*(2,452 - 3,257)*
26-34	**16,627**	*(15,973 - 17,263)*	**4,122**	*(3,698 - 4,584)*	**2,377**	*(2,078 - 2,715)*
≥35	**28,352**	*(26,242 - 30,558)*	**5,556**	*(4,658 - 6,614)*	**3,070**	*(2,390 - 3,937)*
SEX						
Male	**31,603**	*(29,691 - 33,550)*	**10,358**	*(9,314 - 11,500)*	**5,942**	*(5,116 - 6,888)*
Female	**26,766**	*(25,162 - 28,420)*	**7,115**	*(6,355 - 7,956)*	**3,616**	*(3,105 - 4,206)*
TOTAL	**58,369**	*(55,874 - 60,909)*	**17,473**	*(16,100 - 18,947)*	**9,557**	*(8,538 - 10,690)*

Table 2C. Any Illicit Drug Use by Age Group and Sex for Hispanics in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**19.8**	*(16.2 - 23.8)*	**15.3**	*(12.3 - 18.9)*	**8.1**	*(6.1 - 10.5)*
18-25	**33.4**	*(29.2 - 37.8)*	**16.4**	*(13.7 - 19.4)*	**9.1**	*(6.8 - 12.1)*
26-34	**31.7**	*(28.3 - 35.4)*	**10.9**	*(8.8 - 13.5)*	**5.7**	*(4.2 - 7.7)*
≥35	**20.3**	*(17.6 - 23.2)*	**4.7**	*(3.5 - 6.4)*	**2.9**	*(1.8 - 4.6)*
SEX						
Male	**31.5**	*(28.8 - 34.2)*	**12.0**	*(10.4 - 13.9)*	**7.7**	*(6.1 - 9.6)*
Female	**19.1**	*(17.0 - 21.4)*	**7.6**	*(6.4 - 9.1)*	**3.1**	*(2.4 - 4.1)*
TOTAL	**25.3**	*(23.5 - 27.2)*	**9.8**	*(8.7 - 11.0)*	**5.4**	*(4.5 - 6.5)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**532**	*(437 - 642)*	**412**	*(331 - 509)*	**217**	*(165 - 283)*
18-25	**1,201**	*(1,052 - 1,360)*	**589**	*(495 - 698)*	**327**	*(243 - 434)*
26-34	**1,375**	*(1,226 - 1,533)*	**474**	*(383 - 583)*	**247**	*(182 - 334)*
≥35	**1,721**	*(1,494 - 1,973)*	**403**	*(296 - 545)*	**244**	*(150 - 392)*
SEX						
Male	**2,999**	*(2,746 - 3,263)*	**1,146**	*(991 - 1,321)*	**735**	*(585 - 919)*
Female	**1,830**	*(1,631 - 2,047)*	**732**	*(612 - 873)*	**300**	*(229 - 391)*
TOTAL	**4,829**	*(4,483 - 5,193)*	**1,878**	*(1,668 - 2,111)*	**1,034**	*(863 - 1,238)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 2D. Any Illicit Drug Use by Age Group and Sex for Blacks in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**18.8**	*(16.0 - 22.0)*	**14.0**	*(11.6 - 16.8)*	**8.3**	*(6.4 - 10.6)*
18-25	**35.5**	*(31.2 - 40.0)*	**22.1**	*(18.3 - 26.5)*	**12.8**	*(9.8 - 16.5)*
26-34	**46.4**	*(42.7 - 50.0)*	**17.0**	*(14.6 - 19.7)*	**10.2**	*(8.2 - 12.6)*
≥35	**25.8**	*(22.7 - 29.2)*	**7.5**	*(5.6 - 9.8)*	**4.4**	*(3.1 - 6.1)*
SEX						
Male	**36.4**	*(33.1 - 39.9)*	**16.0**	*(13.9 - 18.5)*	**9.7**	*(8.0 - 11.6)*
Female	**25.4**	*(22.7 - 28.2)*	**9.6**	*(8.2 - 11.1)*	**5.5**	*(4.3 - 6.9)*
TOTAL	**30.3**	*(28.2 - 32.4)*	**12.5**	*(11.1 - 13.9)*	**7.3**	*(6.3 - 8.5)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**579**	*(492 - 677)*	**429**	*(356 - 515)*	**255**	*(197 - 327)*
18-25	**1,338**	*(1,178 - 1,506)*	**834**	*(689 - 1,000)*	**483**	*(371 - 623)*
26-34	**2,021**	*(1,863 - 2,181)*	**740**	*(635 - 859)*	**446**	*(359 - 551)*
≥35	**3,140**	*(2,759 - 3,554)*	**906**	*(683 - 1,194)*	**533**	*(382 - 738)*
SEX						
Male	**3,795**	*(3,445 - 4,159)*	**1,672**	*(1,445 - 1,927)*	**1,008**	*(835 - 1,214)*
Female	**3,283**	*(2,939 - 3,651)*	**1,238**	*(1,065 - 1,436)*	**707**	*(559 - 893)*
TOTAL	**7,078**	*(6,595 - 7,580)*	**2,910**	*(2,599 - 3,253)*	**1,716**	*(1,483 - 1,981)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 3B. Marijuana Use by Age Group and Sex for Whites in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	14.5	(12.9 - 16.3)	12.0	(10.4 - 13.8)	6.2	(5.1 - 7.6)
18-25	47.5	(44.7 - 50.4)	24.3	(22.1 - 26.8)	13.3	(11.4 - 15.4)
26-34	59.8	(57.3 - 62.3)	12.2	(10.8 - 13.7)	7.4	(6.4 - 8.6)
≥35	26.6	(24.5 - 28.7)	4.0	(3.3 - 4.9)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.0)
SEX						
Male	38.0	(35.6 - 40.4)	11.4	(10.2 - 12.7)	6.7	(5.8 - 7.8)
Female	29.3	(27.4 - 31.3)	6.0	(5.3 - 6.8)	3.1	(2.6 - 3.6)
TOTAL	33.5	(32.0 - 35.0)	8.6	(7.8 - 9.4)	4.8	(4.3 - 5.5)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	2,181	(1,936 - 2,451)	1,803	(1,565 - 2,071)	936	(763 - 1,144)
18-25	9,205	(8,651 - 9,763)	4,712	(4,271 - 5,182)	2,569	(2,200 - 2,990)
26-34	15,755	(15,094 - 16,403)	3,211	(2,844 - 3,618)	1,956	(1,684 - 2,268)
≥35	26,108	(24,099 - 28,220)	3,946	(3,196 - 4,863)	2,234	(1,666 - 2,992)
SEX						
Male	29,152	(27,327 - 31,022)	8,732	(7,822 - 9,732)	5,147	(4,426 - 5,975)
Female	24,097	(22,526 - 25,730)	4,940	(4,351 - 5,603)	2,549	(2,163 - 3,001)
TOTAL	53,249	(50,877 - 55,674)	13,672	(12,482 - 14,963)	7,695	(6,779 - 8,729)

Table 3C. Marijuana Use by Age Group and Sex for Hispanics in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	14.4	(11.7 - 17.6)	12.4	(9.5 - 15.8)	6.0	(4.3 - 8.4)
18-25	28.4	(24.8 - 32.2)	13.5	(11.1 - 16.3)	7.7	(5.7 - 10.4)
26-34	28.2	(25.0 - 31.7)	8.1	(6.4 - 10.4)	4.5	(3.2 - 6.3)
≥35	17.6	(15.2 - 20.4)	3.0	(2.1 - 4.3)	1.8	(1.0 - 3.2)
SEX						
Male	27.3	(24.7 - 30.0)	9.5	(8.2 - 11.1)	5.9	(4.7 - 7.4)
Female	15.9	(14.2 - 17.9)	5.4	(4.4 - 6.6)	2.4	(1.7 - 3.2)
TOTAL	21.6	(19.9 - 23.4)	7.5	(6.6 - 8.4)	4.1	(3.4 - 5.0)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	389	(316 - 474)	333	(257 - 427)	162	(115 - 226)
18-25	1,022	(894 - 1,160)	485	(399 - 587)	278	(206 - 373)
26-34	1,222	(1,081 - 1,373)	353	(276 - 449)	195	(138 - 274)
≥35	1,496	(1,287 - 1,731)	257	(179 - 366)	156	(89 - 272)
SEX						
Male	2,601	(2,357 - 2,860)	909	(777 - 1,061)	563	(449 - 704)
Female	1,528	(1,358 - 1,715)	518	(424 - 633)	228	(167 - 310)
TOTAL	4,129	(3,806 - 4,471)	1,428	(1,262 - 1,614)	791	(656 - 952)

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 3D. Marijuana Use by Age Group and Sex for Blacks in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**11.8**	*(9.5 - 14.7)*	**10.5**	*(8.3 - 13.3)*	**6.4**	*(4.7 - 8.5)*
18-25	**32.7**	*(28.9 - 36.8)*	**20.4**	*(16.9 - 24.5)*	**12.0**	*(9.2 - 15.5)*
26-34	**43.3**	*(39.7 - 47.0)*	**13.1**	*(10.9 - 15.6)*	**7.4**	*(5.7 - 9.5)*
≥35	**24.2**	*(21.2 - 27.6)*	**5.8**	*(4.2 - 8.0)*	**3.4**	*(2.3 - 5.0)*
SEX						
Male	**33.2**	*(30.0 - 36.6)*	**13.7**	*(11.7 - 16.0)*	**7.8**	*(6.4 - 9.6)*
Female	**22.9**	*(20.4 - 25.7)*	**7.3**	*(6.2 - 8.6)*	**4.4**	*(3.3 - 5.8)*
TOTAL	**27.5**	*(25.4 - 29.7)*	**10.2**	*(9.0 - 11.5)*	**5.9**	*(5.1 - 6.9)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**363**	*(290 - 452)*	**324**	*(255 - 408)*	**196**	*(145 - 262)*
18-25	**1,234**	*(1,090 - 1,386)*	**771**	*(637 - 925)*	**452**	*(346 - 585)*
26-34	**1,887**	*(1,731 - 2,047)*	**571**	*(477 - 679)*	**321**	*(249 - 412)*
≥35	**2,946**	*(2,575 - 3,352)*	**710**	*(511 - 979)*	**418**	*(286 - 608)*
SEX						
Male	**3,463**	*(3,124 - 3,819)*	**1,426**	*(1,216 - 1,667)*	**818**	*(664 - 1,004)*
Female	**2,968**	*(2,642 - 3,320)*	**948**	*(805 - 1,116)*	**568**	*(431 - 746)*
TOTAL	**6,430**	*(5,944 - 6,941)*	**2,375**	*(2,099 - 2,682)*	**1,386**	*(1,184 - 1,620)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 4B. Cocaine Use by Age Group and Sex for Whites in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
			RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)			
AGE						
12-17	**1.8**	*(1.3 - 2.5)*	**1.2**	*(0.8 - 1.9)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 0.8)*
18-25	**14.3**	*(11.9 - 17.0)*	**3.9**	*(3.0 - 5.0)*	**1.2**	*(0.8 - 1.8)*
26-34	**26.4**	*(23.9 - 28.9)*	**3.2**	*(2.5 - 4.0)*	**1.1**	*(0.7 - 1.6)*
≥35	**8.1**	*(7.0 - 9.3)*	**0.6**	*(0.4 - 1.1)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 0.7)*
SEX						
Male	**13.4**	*(11.8 - 15.2)*	**2.0**	*(1.5 - 2.5)*	**0.7**	*(0.5 - 1.0)*
Female	**9.3**	*(8.1 - 10.5)*	**1.0**	*(0.8 - 1.4)*	**0.4**	*(0.2 - 0.6)*
TOTAL	**11.3**	*(10.3 - 12.3)*	**1.5**	*(1.2 - 1.8)*	**0.5**	*(0.4 - 0.7)*
			POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)			
AGE						
12-17	**270**	*(190 - 382)*	**185**	*(119 - 288)*	**45**	*(17 - 118)*
18-25	**2,764**	*(2,313 - 3,287)*	**747**	*(579 - 963)*	**232**	*(151 - 356)*
26-34	**6,943**	*(6,308 - 7,618)*	**837**	*(671 - 1,044)*	**279**	*(187 - 414)*
≥35	**7,938**	*(6,862 - 9,167)*	**599**	*(346 - 1,035)*	**294**	*(134 - 643)*
SEX						
Male	**10,297**	*(9,089 - 11,638)*	**1,508**	*(1,177 - 1,931)*	**542**	*(374 - 785)*
Female	**7,619**	*(6,685 - 8,668)*	**861**	*(635 - 1,165)*	**308**	*(178 - 534)*
TOTAL	**17,916**	*(16,404 - 19,548)*	**2,369**	*(1,971 - 2,845)*	**850**	*(626 - 1,155)*

Table 4C. Cocaine Use by Age Group and Sex for Hispanics in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
			RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)			
AGE						
12-17	**2.7**	*(1.8 - 4.0)*	**1.4**	*(0.8 - 2.4)*	**0.7**	*(0.4 - 1.5)*
18-25	**11.1**	*(8.7 - 14.0)*	**3.7**	*(2.3 - 5.9)*	**2.2**	*(1.2 - 4.0)*
26-34	**13.5**	*(10.8 - 16.7)*	**4.1**	*(2.7 - 6.0)*	**1.4**	*(0.6 - 3.0)*
≥35	**5.7**	*(4.2 - 7.8)*	**1.3**	*(0.8 - 2.2)*	**0.7**	*(0.3 - 1.4)*
SEX						
Male	**11.3**	*(9.5 - 13.4)*	**3.5**	*(2.6 - 4.7)*	**1.7**	*(1.1 - 2.7)*
Female	**4.8**	*(4.0 - 5.9)*	**1.3**	*(0.9 - 1.9)*	**0.5**	*(0.3 - 1.0)*
TOTAL	**8.1**	*(6.9 - 9.4)*	**2.4**	*(1.9 - 3.0)*	**1.1**	*(0.8 - 1.6)*
			POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)			
AGE						
12-17	**73**	*(48 - 109)*	**39**	*(23 - 66)*	**20**	*(10 - 41)*
18-25	**399**	*(314 - 504)*	**134**	*(84 - 211)*	**79**	*(43 - 142)*
26-34	**586**	*(470 - 725)*	**176**	*(118 - 259)*	**59**	*(27 - 129)*
≥35	**486**	*(356 - 659)*	**110**	*(65 - 185)*	**59**	*(29 - 121)*
SEX						
Male	**1,079**	*(907 - 1,280)*	**333**	*(249 - 444)*	**164**	*(105 - 256)*
Female	**464**	*(380 - 565)*	**125**	*(87 - 180)*	**52**	*(28 - 97)*
TOTAL	**1,543**	*(1,325 - 1,793)*	**458**	*(367 - 571)*	**217**	*(150 - 313)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 4D. Cocaine Use by Age Group and Sex for Blacks in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**0.7**	*(0.3 - 1.8)*	**0.5**	*(0.2 - 1.3)*	**0.1**	*(0.0 - 1.0)*
18-25	**3.8**	*(2.5 - 5.7)*	**1.7**	*(1.0 - 3.1)*	**0.7**	*(0.3 - 1.5)*
26-34	**15.4**	*(13.1 - 18.0)*	**5.5**	*(4.1 - 7.2)*	**3.2**	*(2.2 - 4.6)*
≥35	**8.2**	*(6.3 - 10.5)*	**2.9**	*(2.0 - 4.3)*	**1.1**	*(0.6 - 2.1)*
SEX						
Male	**11.0**	*(8.9 - 13.5)*	**4.5**	*(3.4 - 6.0)*	**1.9**	*(1.2 - 3.1)*
Female	**5.3**	*(4.2 - 6.7)*	**1.6**	*(1.0 - 2.5)*	**0.8**	*(0.5 - 1.3)*
TOTAL	**7.8**	*(6.7 - 9.2)*	**2.9**	*(2.2 - 3.7)*	**1.3**	*(0.9 - 1.9)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**23**	*(9 - 56)*	**16**	*(6 - 41)*	**4**	*(1 - 31)*
18-25	**144**	*(95 - 216)*	**66**	*(36 - 118)*	**25**	*(10 - 58)*
26-34	**673**	*(573 - 787)*	**238**	*(180 - 315)*	**140**	*(97 - 200)*
≥35	**992**	*(766 - 1,277)*	**355**	*(240 - 523)*	**136**	*(74 - 250)*
SEX						
Male	**1,143**	*(926 - 1,402)*	**472**	*(352 - 629)*	**200**	*(123 - 325)*
Female	**689**	*(542 - 873)*	**203**	*(129 - 318)*	**105**	*(64 - 170)*
TOTAL	**1,831**	*(1,564 - 2,141)*	**675**	*(524 - 867)*	**305**	*(210 - 442)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 5B. Crack Use by Age Group and Sex for Whites in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**0.7**	*(0.4 - 1.3)*	**0.4**	*(0.2 - 1.0)*	**0.1**	*(0.0 - 0.3)*
18-25	**3.2**	*(2.3 - 4.5)*	**0.9**	*(0.6 - 1.5)*	**0.2**	*(0.1 - 0.6)*
26-34	**4.3**	*(3.4 - 5.3)*	**1.0**	*(0.7 - 1.5)*	**0.4**	*(0.2 - 0.8)*
≥35	**1.0**	*(0.6 - 1.5)*	**0.2**	*(0.1 - 0.5)*	**0.1**	*(0.0 - 0.4)*
SEX						
Male	**2.4**	*(1.8 - 3.0)*	**0.6**	*(0.4 - 0.9)*	**0.2**	*(0.1 - 0.5)*
Female	**1.2**	*(0.9 - 1.6)*	**0.3**	*(0.2 - 0.5)*	**0.1**	*(0.1 - 0.4)*
TOTAL	**1.8**	*(1.5 - 2.1)*	**0.5**	*(0.3 - 0.6)*	**0.2**	*(0.1 - 0.3)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**102**	*(55 - 188)*	**66**	*(29 - 150)*	**11**	*(2 - 50)*
18-25	**625**	*(445 - 876)*	**176**	*(107 - 287)*	**38**	*(13 - 110)*
26-34	**1,121**	*(900 - 1,394)*	**266**	*(177 - 398)*	**111**	*(56 - 221)*
≥35	**967**	*(628 - 1,487)*	**212**	*(84 - 533)*	**132**	*(41 - 425)*
SEX						
Male	**1,811**	*(1,402 - 2,334)*	**479**	*(322 - 711)*	**175**	*(87 - 351)*
Female	**1,005**	*(776 - 1,302)*	**241**	*(142 - 407)*	**117**	*(47 - 290)*
TOTAL	**2,816**	*(2,344 - 3,382)*	**720**	*(527 - 984)*	**292**	*(168 - 507)*

Table 5C. Crack Use by Age Group and Sex for Hispanics in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**0.8**	*(0.4 - 1.7)*	**0.5**	*(0.2 - 1.2)*	**0.2**	*(0.1 - 0.9)*
18-25	**1.9**	*(1.1 - 3.3)*	**1.0**	*(0.5 - 2.2)*	**0.7**	*(0.3 - 1.8)*
26-34	**4.3**	*(3.1 - 6.1)*	**1.1**	*(0.5 - 2.4)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 1.1)*
≥35	**0.9**	*(0.4 - 1.9)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 0.9)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 0.9)*
SEX						
Male	**2.7**	*(1.9 - 3.7)*	**0.9**	*(0.5 - 1.5)*	**0.4**	*(0.2 - 0.9)*
Female	**1.0**	*(0.7 - 1.6)*	**0.4**	*(0.2 - 0.9)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 0.7)*
TOTAL	**1.9**	*(1.4 - 2.5)*	**0.7**	*(0.4 - 1.0)*	**0.4**	*(0.2 - 0.6)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**22**	*(10 - 47)*	**12**	*(5 - 33)*	**6**	*(2 - 25)*
18-25	**70**	*(41 - 119)*	**36**	*(17 - 79)*	**26**	*(10 - 66)*
26-34	**188**	*(132 - 265)*	**49**	*(24 - 102)*	**12**	*(3 - 46)*
≥35	**74**	*(33 - 164)*	**28**	*(10 - 79)*	**23**	*(7 - 73)*
SEX						
Male	**255**	*(183 - 355)*	**83**	*(47 - 146)*	**40**	*(18 - 87)*
Female	**99**	*(65 - 149)*	**43**	*(21 - 87)*	**28**	*(12 - 66)*
TOTAL	**354**	*(267 - 469)*	**126**	*(82 - 194)*	**68**	*(38 - 121)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 5D. Crack Use by Age Group and Sex for Blacks in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**0.4**	*(0.1 - 1.3)*	**0.4**	*(0.1 - 1.3)*	**0.1**	*(0.0 - 1.0)*
18-25	**1.8**	*(1.0 - 3.2)*	**1.1**	*(0.5 - 2.5)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 1.1)*
26-34	**7.5**	*(5.9 - 9.4)*	**3.7**	*(2.7 - 5.1)*	**2.3**	*(1.5 - 3.6)*
≥35	**3.1**	*(2.1 - 4.4)*	**1.4**	*(0.8 - 2.4)*	**0.4**	*(0.1 - 1.0)*
SEX						
Male	**4.6**	*(3.5 - 5.9)*	**2.6**	*(1.9 - 3.7)*	**1.0**	*(0.5 - 1.9)*
Female	**2.4**	*(1.7 - 3.2)*	**0.8**	*(0.5 - 1.3)*	**0.4**	*(0.2 - 0.8)*
TOTAL	**3.3**	*(2.7 - 4.1)*	**1.6**	*(1.2 - 2.2)*	**0.7**	*(0.4 - 1.1)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**13**	*(4 - 40)*	**13**	*(4 - 40)*	**4**	*(1 - 31)*
18-25	**70**	*(39 - 122)*	**43**	*(19 - 94)*	**11**	*(3 - 40)*
26-34	**325**	*(257 - 409)*	**161**	*(116 - 223)*	**101**	*(65 - 156)*
≥35	**374**	*(261 - 535)*	**168**	*(97 - 287)*	**44**	*(15 - 127)*
SEX						
Male	**477**	*(368 - 617)*	**276**	*(194 - 390)*	**103**	*(53 - 200)*
Female	**305**	*(226 - 411)*	**109**	*(69 - 171)*	**58**	*(32 - 104)*
TOTAL	**782**	*(642 - 951)*	**384**	*(290 - 509)*	**161**	*(101 - 256)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Racial/Ethnic Differences

Racial/ethnic comparisons for blacks, Hispanics, and whites were added to this monograph series for the first time in 1991.[19] Although the design of this project did not include an oversampling of any minority groups, the large overall sample sizes at each grade level do produce fair numbers of black and Hispanic respondents each year. In the tabular data discussed here, we combine data from two adjacent years to increase the reliability of the estimates. We caution the reader that the sampling error of differences between groups is likely to be larger than would be true for other demographic and background variables such as sex or college plans, because blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be clustered by school. Table 10 gives the lifetime, annual, 30-day, and daily use statistics for the three racial/ethnic groups at all three grade levels, along with the numbers of cases upon which the estimates are based.

- Several general points can be derived from Table 10. First, for virtually ***all drugs***, licit and illicit, black *seniors* have reported lifetime and annual prevalence rates which are lower—sometimes dramatically lower—than those for white or Hispanic seniors. This is mostly true for the 30-day and daily prevalence statistics, as well, although there are a few exceptions.

- Second, the same can be said for black students in eighth and tenth grades which means that the low usage rates for blacks in twelfth grade almost certainly are not due to differential dropout rates.

- The third general point is that whites in the twelfth grade have the highest lifetime and annual prevalence rates for many drugs, including: ***marijuana***, ***inhalants***, ***hallucinogens***, ***LSD*** specifically, ***opiates other than heroin***, ***amphetamines***, ***barbiturates***, ***tranquilizers***, and ***cigarettes***. Not all of these findings replicate at lower grade levels.

- Hispanics taken as a group, have the highest lifetime and annual prevalence rates in senior year for some particularly dangerous classes of drugs. These include ***cocaine***, ***crack***, and ***other cocaine***. Their rate of ***cocaine*** use is particularly high, compared to the other two racial/ethnic groups. Further, it should be remembered that Hispanics have a considerably higher dropout rate, based on Census Bureau statistics, than whites or blacks, which would tend to diminish any such differences by senior year.

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[19]We recognize that the Hispanic category is a broad one, encompassing people with various Latin American and Caribbean origins, but for the purposes of this monograph the sample sizes unfortunately are too small to differentiate among them. For a more complete treatment of racial/ethnic differences, in which additional subgroups are distinguished and males and females are examined separately within each racial/ethnic category, see Bachman, J.G., Wallace, J.M., Jr., O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., Kurth, C.L., & Neighbors, H.W. (1991). Racial/ethnic differences in smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use among American high school seniors, 1976-1989. *American Journal of Public Health, 81*, 372-377.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring The Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume I: Secondary School Students*, 1995.

TABLE 10

Racial/Ethnic Comparisons of Lifetime, Annual, Thirty-Day, and Daily Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders

NOTE: Percentages represent averages of 1993 and 1994 data.[a]

	Marijuana			Inhalants[b,c]			Hallucinogens[c]			LSD			Cocaine			Crack		
Grade:	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th
Lifetime:																		
White	12.9	27.2	38.3	20.8	19.2	20.1	4.3	8.0	12.8	3.7	7.2	12.1	2.7	3.6	6.0	1.7	1.8	2.8
Black	13.2	22.1	29.4	11.1	8.8	6.5	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2
Hispanic	23.3	33.5	36.6	21.6	16.9	15.2	6.3	8.6	9.8	5.7	7.5	9.0	7.5	7.9	9.9	4.2	3.5	4.1
Annual:																		
White	10.0	22.6	30.2	12.4	9.6	8.6	2.8	5.6	8.6	2.5	5.0	8.0	1.6	2.2	3.5	1.0	1.1	1.6
Black	8.9	15.3	20.7	5.3	3.3	2.4	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9
Hispanic	18.1	25.1	25.7	12.5	9.0	5.5	4.0	5.7	5.8	3.6	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.4	2.1	1.9	2.4
30-Day:																		
White	5.6	13.4	18.4	6.0	3.7	2.8	1.3	2.3	3.3	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Black	5.0	9.8	13.1	2.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
Hispanic	12.1	15.6	14.9	6.1	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.2
Daily:																		
White	0.4	1.6	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	0.4	0.8	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	1.1	1.9	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: The following sample sizes are based on the 1993 and 1994 surveys combined:

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

Sample Sizes:	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
White	20,900	22,000	21,800
Black	5,500	3,300	3,600
Hispanic	4,000	2,800	3,100

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring The Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume I: Secondary School Students*, 1995.

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (cont.)

Racial/Ethnic Comparisons of Lifetime, Annual, Thirty-Day, and Daily Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders

NOTE: Percentages represent averages of 1993 and 1994 data.[a]

	Other Cocaine[d]			Heroin			Other Opiates[e]			Stimulants[e]			Barbiturates[e]			Tranquilizers[e]		
Grade:	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th
Lifetime:																		
White	2.2	3.3	5.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	—	—	7.4	12.4	16.2	17.9	—	—	7.5	4.2	5.8	7.2
Black	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	—	—	2.5	7.4	6.8	5.5	—	—	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.2
Hispanic	6.5	7.5	9.1	2.8	1.5	0.9	—	—	4.4	14.3	13.1	11.5	—	—	5.2	6.6	6.0	6.0
Annual:																		
White	1.2	1.9	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	—	—	4.3	8.1	11.0	10.4	—	—	4.3	2.2	3.6	4.2
Black	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	—	—	1.5	3.9	4.0	3.4	—	—	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1
Hispanic	4.0	4.6	5.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	—	—	2.2	8.6	7.7	6.4	—	—	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.4
30-Day:																		
White	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	—	—	1.6	3.8	4.8	4.5	—	—	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.4
Black	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	—	—	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	—	—	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
Hispanic	2.0	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.9	4.1	3.0	2.8	—	—	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.8
Daily:																		
White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (cont.)

Racial/Ethnic Comparisons of Lifetime, Annual, Thirty-Day, and Daily Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders

NOTE: Percentages represent averages of 1993 and 1994 data.[a]

	Alcohol			Been Drunk[f]			5+ Drinks[g]			Cigarettes			Smokeless Tobacco[h]			Steroids[f]		
Grade:	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th	8th	10th	12th
Lifetime:																		
White	54.7	72.0	83.1	26.4	49.7	67.5	—	—	—	46.0	58.9	65.6	21.8	33.2	36.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
Black	55.1	68.1	71.4	21.5	36.0	44.0	—	—	—	37.1	39.6	44.4	10.0	10.8	11.1	1.5	1.6	2.4
Hispanic	63.3	72.7	80.4	31.7	46.6	58.9	—	—	—	54.2	56.5	61.7	15.6	16.5	21.8	2.0	1.9	2.9
Annual:																		
White	46.6	65.4	76.6	19.0	40.8	56.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.1
Black	40.7	56.2	59.8	12.8	23.2	27.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	1.8
Hispanic	54.2	63.2	71.7	22.1	34.7	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.3	1.7
30-Day:																		
White	25.3	40.4	54.0	8.4	22.0	34.0	—	—	—	18.9	27.8	35.2	8.1	12.5	13.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
Black	19.4	29.7	33.8	5.6	10.1	14.1	—	—	—	8.7	9.8	10.9	3.2	2.3	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.3
Hispanic	33.5	37.7	45.9	10.8	17.0	23.0	—	—	—	21.3	19.4	23.6	5.0	4.3	5.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
Daily:																		
White	0.8	1.6	3.1	—	—	—	12.9	24.5	31.5	9.7	16.5	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	1.2	1.2	2.6	—	—	—	11.8	14.0	14.4	2.6	3.8	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	1.7	1.8	3.3	—	—	—	22.3	24.2	24.3	9.0	8.1	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: '—' indicates data not available.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

[a]Data from two years have been combined to increase subgroup sample sizes.
[b]12th grade only: Data based on five of six questionnaire forms. N is five-sixths of N indicated.
[c]Unadjusted for known underreporting of certain drugs. See text for details.
[d]12th grade only: Data based on four of six questionnaire forms. N is four-sixths of N indicated.
[e]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[f]12th grade only: Data based on two of six questionnaire forms. N is two-sixths of N indicated.
[g]This measure refers to use of five or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks.
[h]Data based on one questionnaire form. N is one-half of N indicated for 8th and 10th grades and one-sixth of N indicated for 12th grade.

- An examination of the racial/ethnic comparisons at lower grade levels shows Hispanics having higher rates of use not only on all the drugs on which they have the highest prevalence in twelfth grade but on a number of other drugs, as well. For example, in eighth grade 23% of Hispanic students report ever having used ***marijuana***, compared to 13% of both white and black students. For ***hallucinogens*** the lifetime prevalence in eighth grade for Hispanics, whites, and blacks is 6%, 4%, and 1%; for ***tranquilizers***, 7%, 4%, and 3%; for ***cigarettes***, 54%, 46%, and 37%. In other words, in eighth grade–before most dropping out occurs–Hispanics have the highest rate of use of all the drugs except smokeless tobacco; whereas by twelfth grade, whites are highest in most. Certainly the considerably higher dropout rate among Hispanics could explain this shift, and may be the most plausible explanation. Another explanation worth considering is that Hispanics may tend to start using drugs younger, but that whites catch up to, and pass them at older ages. These explanations are not mutually exclusive, of course, and to some degree both explanations may be true.

- Looking at the daily use figures, we find exceptionally large absolute and proportional differences between the three groups in their rates of ***daily cigarette smoking***. Among seniors, whites have a 23% daily smoking rate, Hispanics 11% (which may be low, in part, because of their higher dropout rate), and blacks only 5%. In fact, blacks have much lower smoking rates at all grade levels.

- ***Daily drinking*** among black seniors is somewhat lower than for whites and Hispanics, and ***daily marijuana*** use two-thirds the rate of the whites.

- Recent ***binge drinking*** is also lowest among blacks at all grade levels: in twelfth grade 32% of whites report binge drinking vs. 24% of Hispanics and only 14% of blacks. In eighth grade, Hispanics have the highest rate at 22%, compared with 13% for whites and 12% for blacks.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring The Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume I: Secondary School Students*, 1995.

the 1985 survey), despite the fact that in high school only 5% of them thought they would "definitely" be smoking 5 years hence. Clearly, the smoking habit is established at an early age; it is difficult to break for those young people who have it; and young people greatly overestimate their own ability to quit. And with the addition of eighth and tenth grade students to the study, we now know that younger children are even more likely than older ones to underestimate the dangers of smoking.

College-Noncollege Differences

- A striking difference in smoking rates exists between college-bound and noncollege-bound high school seniors. For example, smoking half-pack or more a day is more than twice as prevalent among the noncollege-bound (19% vs. 8%). Among respondents one to four years past high school, those not in college show the same dramatically higher rate of smoking compared to that found among those who are in college, with half-pack-a-day smoking standing at 20% and 9%, respectively.

Male-Female Differences

- Since 1980, among college students, females have had slightly higher probabilities of being daily smokers. This long-standing sex difference has not been true of their age peers who are not in college.

RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPARISONS

While we have published articles elsewhere on ethnic differences in drug use, this is only the third volume in this series to include prevalence and trend data for the three largest ethnic groupings–whites, blacks, and Hispanics taken as a group. (Sample size limitations simply do not allow finer subgroup breakdowns unless many years are combined.) Further, 1991 was the first year in which we had data on eighth and tenth graders, for whom ethnic comparisons would be less likely to be affected by differential dropout rates among the three groups, than would be true for seniors. A number of interesting findings emerge in these comparisons, and the reader is referred to Chapters 4 and 5 for a full discussion of them.

- Black seniors have consistently shown lower usage rates on most drugs, licit and illicit, than white students; and we now know that this also is true at the lower grade levels. In some cases, the differences are quite large.

- Black students have a much lower prevalence of ***daily cigarette smoking*** than white students (4% vs. 21% in senior year) because their smoking rate continued to decline after 1983, while the rate for whites stabilized.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring The Future Study, 1975-1993, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, 1994.

- In twelfth grade, ***binge drinking*** is much less likely to be reported by black students (13%) than by white (31%) or Hispanic students (27%).

- In twelfth grade, of the three groups, whites have the highest rates of use on a number of drugs, including ***inhalants, hallucinogens, LSD*** specifically, ***barbiturates, amphetamines, tranquilizers, opiates other than heroin***, ***alcohol*** and ***cigarettes***. In 1993 ***marijuana*** usage rates are about equivalent for whites and Hispanics, but whites have previously had the highest rates.

- However, in senior year, Hispanics have the highest usage rate for a number of the most dangerous drugs: ***cocaine, crack, other cocaine,*** and ***heroin***. Further, in eighth grade, Hispanics have the highest rates not only on these drugs, but on many of the others, as well. For example, in eighth grade, the lifetime prevalence for Hispanics, whites, and blacks is 20%, 11%, and 9% for ***marijuana***; 7%, 4%, and 1% for ***hallucinogens***; 52%, 47%, and 34% for ***cigarettes***; 21%, 13%, and 11% for ***binge drinking***; etc. In other words, Hispanics have the highest rates of use for nearly all drugs in eighth grade, but not in twelfth, which suggests that their considerably higher dropout rate (compared to whites and blacks) may change their relative ranking by twelfth grade. Hispanics on average also may have a tendency to begin use earlier—a hypothesis yet to be tested.

- With regard to trends, seniors in all three racial/ethnic groups exhibited the recent decline in ***cocaine*** use, although black seniors did not show as large an increase in use as did whites and Hispanics; therefore, their decline was less steep.

- For virtually ***all of the illicit drugs***, the three groups have tended to trend in parallel. Because white seniors had achieved the highest level of use on a number of drugs—including ***stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone***, and ***tranquilizers***—they also had the largest declines; blacks have had the lowest rates, and therefore, the smallest declines.

- Important racial/ethnic differences in ***cigarette smoking*** have emerged among seniors during the life of the study. In the late 70's, the three groups were fairly similar in their smoking rates; all three mirrored the general decline in smoking from 1977-1981. Since 1981, however, a considerable divergence has emerged: Smoking rates have declined very little, if at all, for whites and Hispanics, but the rates for blacks continued to decline steadily. As a result, in 1993 the daily smoking rates for blacks is one-fifth that for whites.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring The Future Study, 1975-1993, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, 1994.

by 11 percent for persons aged 18 to 25 years (from 98,300 to 109,300), by 8 percent for those aged 35-44 years and over (from 120,800 to 130,800), and by 7 percent for those aged 26 to 34 years (from 138,600 to 148,900).

- In 1994, 54 percent of total drug-related episodes occurred among whites, 28 percent among blacks, and 10 percent among Hispanics; for 8 percent race was unknown. Between 1993 and 1994, total drug-related episodes increased by 12 percent for blacks (from 126,900 to 141,700) and by 11 percent for whites (from 245,200 to 272,300). There was no change among Hispanics.

- The proportion of total drug-related episodes among men and women has been approximately equal since 1988. Total drug-related episodes increased by 9 percent for women (from 224,500 to 244,400) and by 12 percent for men (from 231,700 to 259,700) between 1993 and 1994.

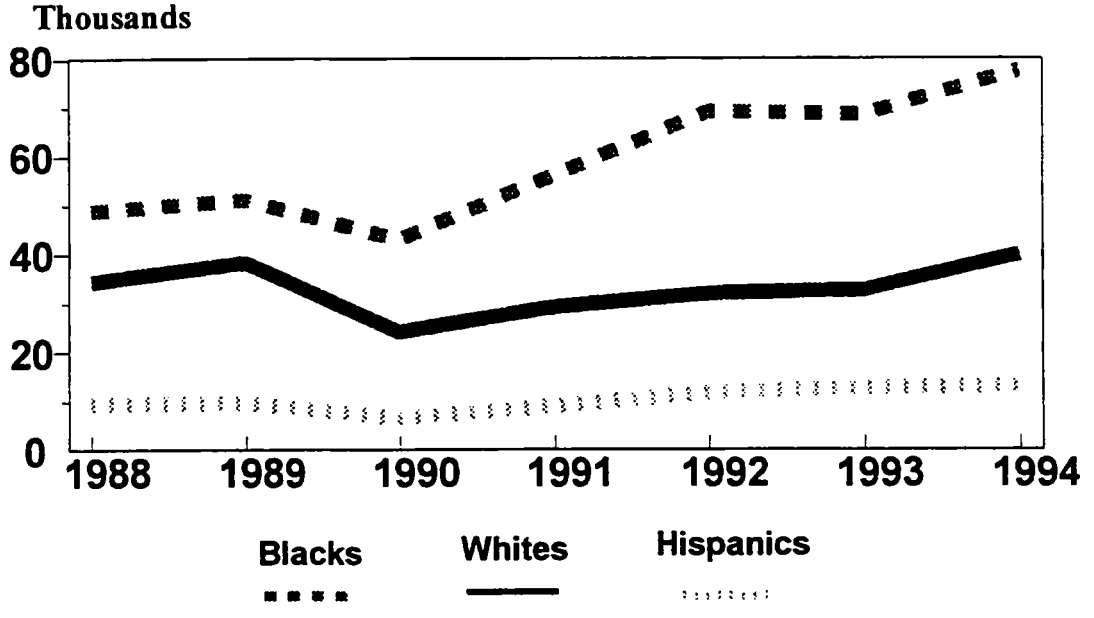
- The most commonly reported motive for taking a substance was "suicide attempt or gesture" (193,200) which comprised 38 percent of all episodes in 1994. Drug-related episodes reported as suicide-related increased 7 percent from 180,200 in 1993. "Dependence" (165,200) and "recreational use" (43,000) were reported as motives in 32 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of all drug-related episodes in 1994.

- The most frequently recorded reason for a drug-related emergency department visit was "overdose" (260,200) which composed 51 percent of all episodes and increased by 16 percent since 1991 (224,200). "Unexpected reaction" (66,300), "chronic effects" (56,600) and "seeking detoxification" (51,700) were reported as reasons for the visit in 13 percent, 11 percent, and 10 percent, respectively, of all drug-related episodes in 1994.

- Increases in cocaine-related episodes appear to have been the primary cause for the increase in total drug-related emergency department episodes from 1985 through 1994, with the exception of 1990 and 1993. The percent of reported drug-related episodes that are cocaine-related has increased dramatically from 1 percent in 1978 (3,400 out of 323,100) to 28 percent in 1994 (142,400 out of 508,900). In contrast, the percent of drug-related episodes that were diazepam-related decreased from 19 percent in 1978 (60,400 out of 323,100) to 3 percent in 1994 (13,200 out of 508,900). During this same period, heroin-related episodes increased from 4 percent of total drug-related episodes in 1978 (11,700 out of 323,100) to 13 percent in 1994 (64,200 out of 508,900). Heroin and cocaine are sometimes used in combination. Therefore one person could have a cocaine mention and a heroin mention during the same episode.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, *Preliminary Estimates From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report 11, November 1995.

Number of Cocaine-Related Episodes by Race/Ethnicity, 1988-1994

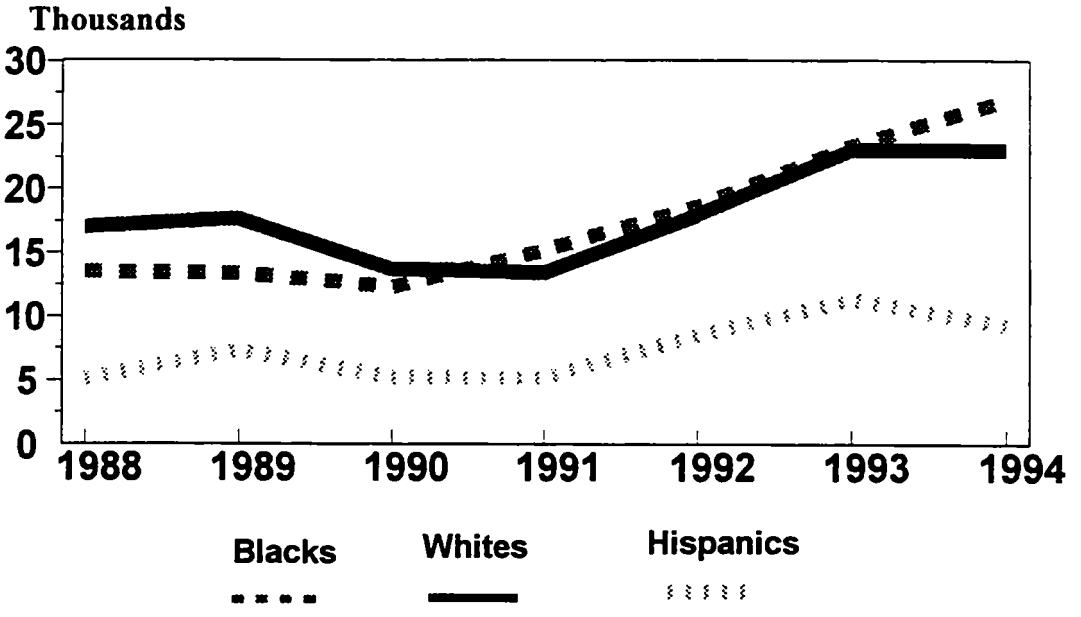


- In 1994, 55 percent of cocaine-related episodes occurred among blacks, 28 percent among whites, and 9 percent among Hispanics. Significant changes were seen between 1993 and 1994, for whites (from 32,700 to 40,100). Since 1990, cocaine-related episodes have increased by 97 percent for Hispanics (from 6,600 to 13,000), by 81 percent for blacks (from 43,000 to 77,800), and by 66 percent for whites (from 24,100 to 40,100).

- Between 1993 and 1994, cocaine-related episodes increased 16 percent for men (from 82,700 to 96,000) and 13 percent for women (from 39,900 to 45,300).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, *Preliminary Estimates From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report 11, November 1995.

Number of Heroin-Related Episodes by Race/Ethnicity, 1988-1994



- Forty-two percent of heroin-related episodes occurred among blacks, 36 percent among whites, and 14 percent among Hispanics in 1994. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of heroin-related episodes rose by 15 percent for blacks (from 23,300 to 26,900). There was no change among whites or Hispanics. Since 1990, heroin-related episodes have increased by 119 percent for blacks (from 12,300 to 26,900).

- From 1988 through 1994, there was a 526 percent increase in heroin-related episodes where the route of administration was recorded as "sniffed, snorted" (from 1,100 to 6,900) compared with a 30 percent increase (from 28,600 to 37,200) for "injection." "Sniffed, snorted" composed 22 percent of the increase in heroin-related episodes from 1988 through 1994. The following East Coast cities experienced dramatic increases in heroin-related episodes, from 1988 through 1993, where the route of administration was reported as "sniffed, snorted": Baltimore (from 20 to 560); Boston (from 50 to 340); and Philadelphia (from 10 to 210). However, between 1993 and 1994, only Baltimore had a significant increase (from 560 to 920).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, *Preliminary Estimates From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report 11, November 1995.

1993 AGE-, RACE/ETHNICITY-, AND SEX-SPECIFIC EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT RATES

In the past, we noted differences in the number of DAWN cases based on the age, sex, and race of patients. However, there was doubt as to the cause: were different groups more likely to have drug problems or were they more likely to use the emergency department for any medical problem. In this section, we report the results of a new analysis which takes advantage of the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) and controls for different patterns of emergency department use.[5] NHAMCS is an annual survey and was conducted for the first time in 1992 by the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The analysis shows that group differences persist even when controlling for different rates of emergency department use.

Age-, race/ethnicity-, and sex-specific rates per 100,000 emergency department visits in 1993 were calculated to control for differences in emergency department use by different age, racial/ethnic, and sex groups. The numerator contained the number of drug-related episodes for the group specified as reported in the 1993 DAWN survey and the denominator contained the number of emergency department visits among persons in the same group as reported in the 1993 NHAMCS. All of the data presented below are for 1993.

Total Drugs

- Rates of drug-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits were determined for the following four age groups: 737 for persons aged 18-25 years; 958 for persons aged 26-34 years; 1,017 for persons aged 35-44 years; and 490 for persons aged 45-54 years. The rates for persons aged 26-34 years and 35-44 years were significantly higher than the rate for persons aged 18-25 years.

- Blacks had 893 drug-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 628 for Hispanics and 445 for whites.

- Men had 633 drug-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 535 for women.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, *Preliminary Estimates From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report 11, November 1995.

Cocaine

- Rates of cocaine-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits were determined, for the following four age groups: 166 for persons aged 18-25 years; 364 for persons aged 26-34 years; 316 for persons aged 35-44 years; and 106 for persons aged 45-54 years. The rates for persons aged 26-34 and 35-44 years were significantly higher than the rate for persons aged 18-25 years.

- Blacks had 483 cocaine-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 166 for Hispanics and 59 for whites.

- Men had 226 cocaine-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 95 for women.

Heroin

- Rates of heroin-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits were determined for the following four age groups: 60 for persons aged 18-25 years; 147 for persons aged 26-34 years; 217 for persons aged 35-44 years; and 91 for persons aged 45-54 years. The rates for persons aged 35-44 years were significantly higher than the rate for persons aged 18-25 years and persons aged 26-34 years.

- Blacks had 164 heroin-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 42 for whites. Heroin-related episode rates for blacks and Hispanics (148 per 100,000 emergency department visits) were similar.

- Men had 122 heroin-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 43 for women.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, *Preliminary Estimates From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report 11, November 1995.

Diazepam (valium)

- Rates of diazepam-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits were determined, for the following four age groups: 13 for persons aged 18-25 years; 30 for persons aged 26-34 years; 34 for persons aged 35-44 years; and 16 for persons aged 45-54 years. The rates for persons aged 26-34 and 35-44 years were significantly higher than the rate for persons aged 18-25 years.

- Whites had 17 diazepam-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 7 for blacks. Diazepam-related episode rates for whites and Hispanics (11 per 100,000 emergency department visits) were similar.

- Diazepam-related episode rates for women (17 per 100,000 emergency department visits) and for men (14 per 100,000 emergency department visits) were similar.

Alprazolam (xanax)

- Rates of alprazolam-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits were determined, for the following four age groups: 19 for persons aged 18-25 years; 37 for persons aged 26-34 years; 46 for persons aged 35-44 years; and 23 for persons aged 45-54 years. The rates for persons aged 26-34 and 35-44 years were significantly higher than the rate for persons aged 18-25 years.

- Whites had 25 alprazolam-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with and 5 for blacks. Alprazolam-related episode rates for whites and Hispanics (13 per 100,000 emergency department visits) were similar.

- Women had 30 alprazolam-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 11 for men.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, *Preliminary Estimates From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report 11, November 1995.

MEDICAL EXAMINER DATA [1]

Table 2.03 - Percent distribution of drug abuse deaths by selected episode characteristics according to sex and race/ethnicity: 1993

Episode characteristics	TOTAL [2]	Sex		Race/ethnicity			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
DRUG CONCOMITANCE							
Single-drug episode	24.1	24.0	24.1	21.4	29.8	21.7	36.0
Multi-drug episode	75.9	76.0	75.9	78.6	70.2	78.3	64.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of decedents	8,541	6,413	2,085	4,813	2,521	1,044	89
CAUSE OF DEATH							
Drug induced (overdose)	68.6	67.6	71.6	70.5	64.3	71.7	74.2
Direct - single drug cause	9.5	8.8	11.7	9.8	9.4	8.6	13.5
Direct - multiple drug cause	59.1	58.9	59.9	60.7	54.9	63.1	60.7
Drug related (contributory factor)	29.9	31.1	26.5	28.1	34.6	28.0	25.8
Drug and physiological condition	9.3	9.1	10.0	7.9	13.2	6.5	3.4
Drug and external physical event	17.3	19.1	11.8	17.9	15.7	18.6	21.3
Drug and medical disorder	3.3	2.9	4.7	2.3	5.7	2.9	1.1
Unknown	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	.3	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of decedents	8,541	6,413	2,085	4,813	2,521	1,044	89
MANNER OF DEATH							
Accidental/unexpected	57.8	61.2	47.6	51.0	62.6	79.4	49.4
Suicide	20.2	17.5	28.2	27.5	8.8	11.5	44.9
Other/unknown	22.1	21.3	24.2	21.5	28.5	9.1	5.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of decedents	8,541	6,413	2,085	4,813	2,521	1,044	89

1 Excludes deaths in which AIDS was reported and deaths in which "drug unknown" was the only substance mentioned.

2 Includes episodes for which race/ethnicity was unknown or not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

Table 2.06d - Drugs mentioned most frequently by medical examiners in 1993 according to race/ethnicity of decedent

(Drugs with fewer than 10 mentions are excluded)

Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes
White decedents			
1	Heroin/Morphine [1]	1,988	41.30
2	Alcohol-in-combination	1,893	39.33
3	Cocaine	1,566	32.54
4	Codeine	592	12.30
5	Diazepam	504	10.47
6	Methamphetamine/Speed	304	6.32
7	D-Propoxyphene	297	6.17
8	Amitriptyline	293	6.09
9	Marijuana/Hashish	283	5.88
10	Diphenhydramine	258	5.36
11	Nortriptyline	255	5.30
12	Acetaminophen	243	5.05
13	Methadone	239	4.97
14	Amphetamine	215	4.47
15	Doxepin	148	3.08
Black decedents			
1	Cocaine	1,758	69.73
2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	1,138	45.14
3	Alcohol-in-combination	1,000	39.67
4	Codeine	268	10.63
5	Methadone	131	5.20
6	Quinine	111	4.40
7	Marijuana/Hashish	109	4.32
8	Amitriptyline	87	3.45
9	Lidocaine	81	3.21
10	Diphenhydramine	77	3.05
11	Nortriptyline	75	2.98
12	PCP/PCP Combinations	72	2.86
13	Diazepam	67	2.66
14	Acetaminophen	37	1.47
15	Hydantoin	34	1.35
Hispanic decedents			
1	Heroin/Morphine [1]	632	60.54
2	Cocaine	532	50.96
3	Alcohol-in-combination	498	47.70
4	Codeine	119	11.40
5	Methadone	81	7.76
6	Marijuana/Hashish	55	5.27
7	PCP/PCP Combinations	50	4.79
8	Methamphetamine/Speed	43	4.12
9	Lidocaine	26	2.49
10	Amphetamine	26	2.49
11	Diazepam	20	1.92
12	Amitriptyline	17	1.63
13	Diphenhydramine	17	1.63
14	Nortriptyline	17	1.63
15	Acetaminophen	15	1.44

NOTE: Percentages are based on total raw medical examiner drug abuse case counts of 4,813 white decedents, 2,521 black decedents, and 1,044 Hispanic decedents.

[1] Includes opiates not specified as to type.

See general footnotes at end of table.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

MEDICAL EXAMINER DATA [1]

Table 2.08 - Number of mentions and percent distribution of total deaths by selected drug group according to race/ethnicity: 1993

Drug groups: therapeutic class by drug category (Examples of commonly encountered brands)	TOTAL [2]		White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TRANQUILIZERS	1,131		942		126		40		10	
Diazepam (Valium)	605	7.1	504	10.5	67	2.7	20	1.9	5	5.6
Alprazolam (Xanax)	113	1.3	105	2.2	7	.3	1	.1	-	-
Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)	88	1.0	67	1.4	14	.6	5	.5	-	-
Clorazepate (Tranxene)	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lorazepam (Ativan)	30	.4	25	.5	1	*	3	.3	1	1.1
Meprobamate	66	.8	56	1.2	6	.2	2	.2	2	2.2
Other/unspecified tranquilizers	228	2.7	184	3.8	31	1.2	9	.9	2	2.2
NARCOTIC ANALGESICS	5,876		3,355		1,603		845		42	
Heroin/Morphine [3]	3,805	44.5	1,988	41.3	1,138	45.1	632	60.5	24	27.0
d-Propoxyphene (Darvocet N, Darvon)	338	4.0	297	6.2	31	1.2	5	.5	2	2.2
Methadone	457	5.4	239	5.0	131	5.2	81	7.8	5	5.6
Oxycodone (Percocet 5, Percodan, Tylox)	48	.6	42	.9	6	.2	-	-	-	-
Codeine	990	11.6	592	12.3	268	10.6	119	11.4	7	7.9
Meperidine HCl (Demerol)	55	.6	43	.9	10	.4	2	.2	-	-
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	21	.2	20	.4	1	*	-	-	-	-
Other/unspecified narcotic analgesics	162	1.9	134	2.8	18	.7	6	.6	4	4.5
NON-NARCOTIC ANALGESICS	476		375		66		24		8	
Aspirin	113	1.3	83	1.7	19	.8	6	.6	4	4.5
Acetaminophen (Tylenol)	301	3.5	243	5.0	37	1.5	15	1.4	4	4.5
Pentazocine (Talwin, Talacen)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butalbital combinations (Fiorinal, Esgic)	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unspecified non-narcotic analgesics	61	.7	48	1.0	10	.4	3	.3	-	-
NON-BARBITURATE SEDATIVES	162		146		8		5		1	
Methaqualone (Quaalude, Sleepinal)	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flurazepam (Dalmane)	45	.5	42	.9	2	.1	-	-	-	-
O.T.C. sleep aids (Sominex, Unisom, Nytol)	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethchlorvynol (Placidyl)	9	.1	9	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glutethimide (Doriden)	14	.2	11	.2	3	.1	-	-	-	-
Chloral hydrate	4	*	3	.1	-	-	1	.1	-	-
Other/unspecified non-barbiturate sedatives	88	1.0	79	1.6	3	.1	4	.4	1	1.1
ANTIDEPRESSANTS	1,419		1,100		232		58		20	
Amitriptyline (Elavil)	404	4.7	293	6.1	87	3.5	17	1.6	5	5.6
Amitrip. comb. (Triavil, Limbitrol)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doxepin (Sinequan)	197	2.3	148	3.1	29	1.2	12	1.1	5	5.6
Fluoxetine (Prozac)	118	1.4	107	2.2	6	.2	4	.4	-	-
Imipramine (Tofranil)	99	1.2	87	1.8	8	.3	2	.2	2	2.2
Desipramine (Norpramin)	127	1.5	106	2.2	13	.5	3	.3	4	4.5
Other/unspecified antidepressants	474	5.5	359	7.5	89	3.5	20	1.9	4	4.5
ANTIPSYCHOTICS	207		138		40		20		6	
Chlorpromazine (Thorazine)	45	.5	37	.8	6	.2	2	.2	-	-
Thioridazine (Mellaril)	70	.8	45	.9	14	.6	9	.9	1	1.1
Haloperidol (Haldol)	14	.2	7	.1	3	.1	1	.1	3	3.4
Trifluoperazine (Stelazine)	4	*	3	.1	-	-	-	-	1	1.1
Other/unspecified antipsychotics	74	.9	46	1.0	17	.7	8	.8	1	1.1
BARBITURATE SEDATIVES	391		326		43		18		2	
Phenobarbital	169	2.0	125	2.6	28	1.1	15	1.4	-	-
Secobarbital/Amobarbital (Tuinal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secobarbital (Seconal)	63	.7	60	1.2	2	.1	-	-	1	1.1
Pentobarbital (Nembutal)	30	.4	27	.6	2	.1	-	-	1	1.1
Other/unspecified barbiturate sedatives	129	1.5	114	2.4	11	.4	3	.3	-	-
AMPHETAMINES	644		521		31		69		10	
Amphetamine	259	3.0	215	4.5	9	.4	26	2.5	5	5.6
Methamphetamine/Speed	382	4.5	304	6.3	21	.8	43	4.1	5	5.6
Other/unspecified amphetamines	3	*	2	*	1	*	-	-	-	-
HALLUCINOGENS	210		80		75		50		2	
PCP/PCP combinations	206	2.4	79	1.6	72	2.9	50	4.8	2	2.2
LSD	4	*	1	*	3	.1	-	-	-	-
Other/unspecified hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER DRUGS										
Alcohol-in-combination	3,444	40.3	1,893	39.3	1,000	39.7	498	47.7	22	24.7
Cocaine	3,910	45.8	1,566	32.5	1,758	69.7	532	51.0	25	28.1
Marijuana/Hashish	457	5.4	283	5.9	109	4.3	55	5.3	8	9.0
Codeine combinations	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphenylhydantoin sodium (Dilantin)	115	1.3	74	1.5	34	1.3	6	.6	-	-
Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)	369	4.3	258	5.4	77	3.1	17	1.6	12	13.5
O.T.C. diet aids (Dexatrim, Acutrim)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants/Solvents/Aerosols	138	1.6	96	2.0	21	.8	15	1.4	4	4.5
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other drugs	1,413		920		368		89		19	
DRUG UNKNOWN [1]	11		8		2		-		-	
TOTAL DRUG MENTIONS	20,375	238.6	12,083	251.0	5,593	221.9	2,341	224.2	191	214.6
Total drug abuse deaths	8,541	100.0	4,813	100.0	2,521	100.0	1,044	100.0	89	100.0

[1] Excludes deaths in which AIDS was reported and deaths in which "drug unknown" was the only substance mentioned. See discussion in the Introduction.

[2] Includes episodes for which race/ethnicity was unknown or not reported.

[3] Includes opiates not specified as to type. See discussion in the Introduction.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

Table 43.—Total Arrests, Distribution by Race, 1994

[10,648 agencies; 1994 estimated population 207,569,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent distribution[1]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
TOTAL	**11,846,833**	**7,894,414**	**3,705,713**	**126,503**	**120,203**	**100.0**	**66.6**	**31.3**	**1.1**	**1.0**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,475	7,705	10,420	126	224	100.0	41.7	56.4	.7	1.2
Forcible rape	29,759	16,683	12,419	327	330	100.0	56.1	41.7	1.1	1.1
Robbery	146,793	55,055	89,232	737	1,769	100.0	37.5	60.8	.5	1.2
Aggravated assault	449,179	264,466	176,062	4,063	4,588	100.0	58.9	39.2	.9	1.0
Burglary	319,466	215,363	97,867	2,844	3,392	100.0	67.4	30.6	.9	1.1
Larceny-theft	1,235,016	796,212	407,231	12,803	18,770	100.0	64.5	33.0	1.0	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	166,119	95,216	66,544	1,562	2,797	100.0	57.3	40.1	.9	1.7
Arson	16,727	12,555	3,853	168	151	100.0	75.1	23.0	1.0	.9
Violent crime[2]	644,206	343,909	288,133	5,253	6,911	100.0	53.4	44.7	.8	1.1
Property crime[3]	1,737,328	1,119,346	575,495	17,377	25,110	100.0	64.4	33.1	1.0	1.4
Crime Index total[4]	2,381,534	1,463,255	863,628	22,630	32,021	100.0	61.4	36.3	1.0	1.3
Other assaults	989,654	625,689	341,941	11,991	10,033	100.0	63.2	34.6	1.2	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	92,946	59,127	32,001	531	1,287	100.0	63.6	34.4	.6	1.4
Fraud	330,305	205,362	120,640	1,563	2,740	100.0	62.2	36.5	.5	.8
Embezzlement	11,609	7,600	3,816	46	147	100.0	65.5	32.9	.4	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,694	77,709	54,601	925	1,459	100.0	57.7	40.5	.7	1.1
Vandalism	259,060	193,538	59,083	2,950	3,489	100.0	74.7	22.8	1.1	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	213,079	121,834	87,531	1,304	2,410	100.0	57.2	41.1	.6	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,733	53,819	30,860	498	1,556	100.0	62.1	35.6	.6	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	81,750	62,300	17,637	897	916	100.0	76.2	21.6	1.1	1.1
Drug abuse violations	1,117,323	677,025	429,479	4,623	6,196	100.0	60.6	38.4	.4	.6
Gambling	15,843	7,845	7,247	44	707	100.0	49.5	45.7	.3	4.5
Offenses against family and children	91,530	58,427	30,242	1,183	1,678	100.0	63.8	33.0	1.3	1.8
Driving under the influence	1,063,491	932,802	107,347	14,655	8,687	100.0	87.7	10.1	1.4	.8
Liquor laws	423,624	352,683	57,575	10,328	3,038	100.0	83.3	13.6	2.4	.7
Drunkenness	571,004	460,300	96,200	12,632	1,872	100.0	80.6	16.8	2.2	.3
Disorderly conduct	600,345	390,326	199,094	7,552	3,373	100.0	65.0	33.2	1.3	.6
Vagrancy	21,407	12,298	8,635	374	100	100.0	57.4	40.3	1.7	.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,042,887	1,891,312	1,092,034	28,838	30,703	100.0	62.2	35.9	.9	1.0
Suspicion	11,371	5,643	5,635	63	30	100.0	49.6	49.6	.6	.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	105,781	80,319	22,177	1,203	2,082	100.0	75.9	21.0	1.1	2.0
Runaways	200,863	155,201	38,310	1,673	5,679	100.0	77.3	19.1	.8	2.8

See footnotes at the end of table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

Table 43.—Total Arrests, Distribution by Race, 1994—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent distribution[1]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
TOTAL	**2,205,393**	**1,512,265**	**631,816**	**23,246**	**38,066**	**100.0**	**68.6**	**28.6**	**1.1**	**1.7**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,100	1,194	1,842	16	48	100.0	38.5	59.4	.5	1.5
Forcible rape	4,853	2,681	2,067	60	45	100.0	55.2	42.6	1.2	.9
Robbery	46,995	17,145	28,903	219	728	100.0	36.5	61.5	.5	1.5
Aggravated assault	69,914	38,559	29,816	634	905	100.0	55.2	42.6	.9	1.3
Burglary	115,490	84,912	27,668	1,330	1,580	100.0	73.5	24.0	1.2	1.4
Larceny-theft	411,789	286,924	111,068	5,025	8,772	100.0	69.7	27.0	1.2	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	73,197	41,104	29,881	870	1,342	100.0	56.2	40.8	1.2	1.8
Arson	9,244	7,387	1,666	98	93	100.0	79.9	18.0	1.1	1.0
Violent crime[2]	124,862	59,579	62,628	929	1,726	100.0	47.7	50.2	.7	1.4
Property crime[3]	609,720	420,327	170,283	7,323	11,787	100.0	68.9	27.9	1.2	1.9
Crime Index total[4]	734,582	479,906	232,911	8,252	13,513	100.0	65.3	31.7	1.1	1.8
Other assaults	170,836	105,278	61,208	1,842	2,508	100.0	61.6	35.8	1.1	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,006	5,572	1,267	66	101	100.0	79.5	18.1	.9	1.4
Fraud	18,594	9,855	8,178	98	463	100.0	53.0	44.0	.5	2.5
Embezzlement	803	549	243	3	8	100.0	68.4	30.3	.4	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	36,182	21,196	14,040	359	587	100.0	58.6	38.8	1.0	1.6
Vandalism	121,798	97,790	20,700	1,236	2,072	100.0	80.3	17.0	1.0	1.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	52,165	32,198	18,745	377	845	100.0	61.7	35.9	.7	1.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,013	662	321	11	19	100.0	65.4	31.7	1.1	1.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	14,361	10,162	3,903	133	163	100.0	70.8	27.2	.9	1.1
Drug abuse violations	131,078	78,818	50,587	661	1,012	100.0	60.1	38.6	.5	.8
Gambling	1,493	350	1,111	3	29	100.0	23.4	74.4	.2	1.9
Offenses against family and children	4,213	2,930	1,125	43	115	100.0	69.5	26.7	1.0	2.7
Driving under the influence	10,469	9,568	652	175	74	100.0	91.4	6.2	1.7	.7
Liquor laws	93,846	85,561	5,155	2,355	775	100.0	91.2	5.5	2.5	.8
Drunkenness	14,773	12,840	1,609	266	58	100.0	86.9	10.9	1.8	.4
Disorderly conduct	137,265	88,612	46,400	1,206	1,047	100.0	64.6	33.8	.9	.8
Vagrancy	3,657	2,605	999	13	40	100.0	71.2	27.3	.4	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	342,913	231,139	101,654	3,249	6,871	100.0	67.4	29.6	.9	2.0
Suspicion	1,702	1,154	521	22	5	100.0	67.8	30.6	1.3	.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	105,781	80,319	22,177	1,203	2,082	100.0	75.9	21.0	1.1	2.0
Runaways	200,863	155,201	38,310	1,673	5,679	100.0	77.3	19.1	.8	2.8

See footnotes at the end of table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

Table 43.—Total Arrests, Distribution by Race, 1994—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and over					Percent distribution[1]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
TOTAL	**9,641,440**	**6,382,149**	**3,073,897**	**103,257**	**82,137**	**100.0**	**66.2**	**31.9**	**1.1**	**.9**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,375	6,511	8,578	110	176	100.0	42.3	55.8	.7	1.1
Forcible rape	24,906	14,002	10,352	267	285	100.0	56.2	41.6	1.1	1.1
Robbery	99,798	37,910	60,329	518	1,041	100.0	38.0	60.5	.5	1.0
Aggravated assault	379,265	225,907	146,246	3,429	3,683	100.0	59.6	38.6	.9	1.0
Burglary	203,976	130,451	70,199	1,514	1,812	100.0	64.0	34.4	.7	.9
Larceny-theft	823,227	509,288	296,163	7,778	9,998	100.0	61.9	36.0	.9	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	92,922	54,112	36,663	692	1,455	100.0	58.2	39.5	.7	1.6
Arson	7,483	5,168	2,187	70	58	100.0	69.1	29.2	.9	.8
Violent crime[2]	519,344	284,330	225,505	4,324	5,185	100.0	54.7	43.4	.8	1.0
Property crime[3]	1,127,608	699,019	405,212	10,054	13,323	100.0	62.0	35.9	.9	1.2
Crime Index total[4]	1,646,952	983,349	630,717	14,378	18,508	100.0	59.7	38.3	.9	1.1
Other assaults	818,818	520,411	280,733	10,149	7,525	100.0	63.6	34.3	1.2	.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	85,940	53,555	30,734	465	1,186	100.0	62.3	35.8	.5	1.4
Fraud	311,711	195,507	112,462	1,465	2,277	100.0	62.7	36.1	.5	.7
Embezzlement	10,806	7,051	3,573	43	139	100.0	65.3	33.1	.4	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	98,512	56,513	40,561	566	872	100.0	57.4	41.2	.6	.9
Vandalism	137,262	95,748	38,383	1,714	1,417	100.0	69.8	28.0	1.2	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	160,914	89,636	68,786	927	1,565	100.0	55.7	42.7	.6	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,720	53,157	30,539	487	1,537	100.0	62.0	35.6	.6	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	67,389	52,138	13,734	764	753	100.0	77.4	20.4	1.1	1.1
Drug abuse violations	986,245	598,207	378,892	3,962	5,184	100.0	60.7	38.4	.4	.5
Gambling	14,350	7,495	6,136	41	678	100.0	52.2	42.8	.3	4.7
Offenses against family and children	87,317	55,497	29,117	1,140	1,563	100.0	63.6	33.3	1.3	1.8
Driving under the influence	1,053,022	923,234	106,695	14,480	8,613	100.0	87.7	10.1	1.4	.8
Liquor laws	329,778	267,122	52,420	7,973	2,263	100.0	81.0	15.9	2.4	.7
Drunkenness	556,231	447,460	94,591	12,366	1,814	100.0	80.4	17.0	2.2	.3
Disorderly conduct	463,080	301,714	152,694	6,346	2,326	100.0	65.2	33.0	1.4	.5
Vagrancy	17,750	9,693	7,636	361	60	100.0	54.6	43.0	2.0	.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,699,974	1,660,173	990,380	25,589	23,832	100.0	61.5	36.7	.9	.9
Suspicion	9,669	4,489	5,114	41	25	100.0	46.4	52.9	.4	.3
Curfew and loitering law violations										
Runaways										

[1]Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[2]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[3]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[4]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

In age, victims and murderers did differ somewhat.[3] While often both victims and killers were young, 36% of the victims but 44% of the defendants were in their twenties (table 1). In every age category among victims, a third or more of the victims had a killer between ages 20 and 29 (table 4).

Guns and knives inflicted the injuries in 80% of the murders

Male victims (54%) were more likely than female victims (36%) to have died from a gunshot wound (table 5). Compared to 4% of male victims, 17% of the female victims died from strangulation or injuries inflicted by a killer wielding a personal weapon, such as a fist.

While half of all victims were murdered with a handgun, blacks (55%) more often than whites (44%) were handgun victims. Whites more often than blacks were victims of the use of a blunt instrument.

Victim-offender relationships and murder circumstances

Most murder victims and their killers had social ties

About 80% of murder victims and their killers were not strangers but were acquainted with or related to each other (table 6). (See *Methodology* for coding of the circumstances and the victim/killer relationship.[4]) Half of the victims had a social or romantic relationship with the murderer. Sixteen percent of the victims were related to the killer. About 12% of victims were involved with the killer in a drug relationship, while 5% of victims were involved with their killer in some type of criminal enterprise other than drugs.

How the victims were related to their killers varied by sex and race. A third of female victims (34%) were killed by their spouse or romantic partner. By contrast, 11% of males were killed by their spouse or romantic partner. Males more often than females were assailed by a friend, casual acquaintance, drug associate, or stranger.

[3]Age was available for nearly all defendants (98%) in the survey but only 16% of victims.

[4]Percentages that combine relationship categories were computed from the raw survey data. If computed by summing percentages within table 6, the result may be too large because individuals who had multiple relationships with their killers were counted more than once in the table.

Table 4. Age of murder victims and defendants in the 75 largest counties, 1988

Age of victim	Percent of victims	In cases involving at least one defendant age 20-29
All	100%	46%
12 or under	5	46
13-19	12	38
20-29	38	59
30-59	39	35
60 or over	6	44

Table 5. Sex and race of murder victims, by weapon or methods of death in the 75 largest counties, 1988

Weapon or method	Percent of victims	Sex		Race	
	All	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Guns					
Handgun	50	54	36	44	55
Shotgun	5	5	4	4	5
Rifle	4	4	4	4	4
Knife	21	21	19	21	22
Blunt instrument	5	5	7	8	4
Personal weapon	5	3	9	6	4
Strangulation	3	1	8	3	2
Vehicle	2	2	3	3	1
Fire	2	1	3	–	2
Other	3	4	7	7	1

Note: "Other" includes asphyxiation, drowning, throwing from height, neglect, scalding, and use of machine gun.
–Less than 1%.

Table 6. Relationships of murder victims to their killer in the 75 largest counties, 1988

Relationship	Percent of victims	Sex		Race	
	All	Male	Female	White	Black
Family member	16%	12%	31%	15%	17%
Spouse	6	4	16	6	7
Child	3	3	6	3	4
Nonfamilial relationship	52%	52%	49%	48%	52%
Casual acquaintance	28	30	21	25	30
Friend	12	13	8	13	11
Romantic partner	9	7	18	8	10
Stranger	20%	21%	16%	26%	15%
Felony victim	5	5	6	8	3
Drug user/buyer	12%	14%	4%	9%	14%
Collaborator in a criminal enterprise other than drugs	5%	5%	3%	6%	4%
Other	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Relationship not known	5%	5%	2%	4%	4%

Note: The number in a cell equals percent of victims of that race or sex who had that particular relationship with the killer. In some cases more than one type of relationship was found; hence, an individual may be counted in more than one cell of the table. Percents may add to more than 100% in some columns of the table. Most detail relationship categories that account for fewer than 10% of victims are not shown in the table. Individuals counted in detail categories are also counted in the summary categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, May 1993.

Whites were more likely than blacks to have been killed by a stranger or someone committing another felony. Blacks more often than whites were victimized by a casual acquaintance or a drug associate.

44% of all victims died during a personal conflict

Personal conflict was followed by criminal activity (a quarter of the cases) as the most frequent type of circumstance involving victims and their killers at the time of the murder (table 7). Premeditated murder accounted for 4% of murders.

As in the case of relationships, the circumstances generally differed between male and female victims (table 7).[5] Half of female victims, compared to a fifth of male victims, died during commission of another felony or as a result of conflict over romantic or domestic issues. The deaths of 35% of men and 21% of women involved illegitimate activities, property disputes, or drugs.

White and black victims differed in regard to the circumstances of the murder. White victims more often than black victims died during robberies. Blacks more often than whites were victims in circumstances associated with illegitimate business or drugs.

Collateral crimes categorized 30% of murder victims and 50% of murder defendants

Murder circumstances and the relationships between victims and offenders can be used to create a typology for murder (table 8). When the typology is limited to circumstances and relationships of a *similar* nature (and thereby applies to only some victims and offenders), the combined category of sexual or romantically intimate relationships and sexual assault circumstances included 22% of victims and 16% of defendants. Drug relationships and circumstances together accounted for about the same percentage of victims (16%) and defendants (18%). Crime other than drugs accounted for 13% of victims, versus 30% of defendants.

[5]Percentages that combine circumstance categories were computed from the raw survey data rather than by summing percentages in table 7. See footnote 4.

Table 7. Circumstances surrounding murders in the 75 largest counties, 1988

Circumstance	Percent of victims				
		Sex		Race	
	All	Male	Female	White	Black
Criminal activity	22%	25%	13%	20%	24%
Drugs	11	12	6	8	13
Other than drugs	12	13	7	12	12
Felony-murder	16%	14%	21%	20%	12%
Robbery	12	12	14	15	9
Sexual assault	2	–	6	2	1
Burglary	1	1	2	1	1
Arson	1	1	2	1	1
Personal conflict	44%	41%	52%	42%	45%
Property dispute	18	20	14	14	22
Love/sex dispute	19	14	39	19	20
Domestic issues	17	12	34	14	19
Redress of insult	10	12	6	10	10
On-going feud	3	4	1	3	4
Dispute at the scene	6	7	1	7	5
Other activity	16%	16%	14%	16%	15%
Act of retaliation	5	6	2	4	5
Child abuse	3	2	5	3	3
Premeditated violence	4	4	4	4	3
Circumstances not known	5%	5%	4%	5%	3%

Note: See note on table 6.
–Less than 0.5%.

Table 8. Typology of relationships and circumstances in murder cases in the 75 largest counties, 1988

General type relationship/ circumstance	Percent of		Specific kinds of relationships*	Specific kinds of circumstances*
	Victims	Defendants		
Male and female involvement	22%	16%	Spouse Common-law spouse Lover (heterosexual) Lover (homosexual) Lover (cohabitant) Ex-lover or ex-spouse Boyfriend or girlfriend Rival	Romantic triangle Jealousy Lover/spouse quarrel Rebuff sex advance Sex assault Prostitution
Illegal drugs	16%	18%	User/buyer Partner Rival Employer/employee Co-worker Interloper	Drug manufacture Dispute over drugs Steal drugs/money Drug scam Bad deal Punish drug theft Illegal recreation
Crime other than drugs	13%	30%	Criminal syndicate Gang member Prostitute/pimp Prostitute/client	Applicable to defendants only Felony murder Contract killing Premeditated killing Applicable to victims only Reverse felony Larceny Auto theft Sex offense Mafia Gangland
Child victim	4%	3%	Child or stepchild of killer	Child abuse
Gangs	4%	6%	Gang member Juvenile gang	Gangland Gang fight Turf gang Drive-by shooting

Note: An individual could be counted under a general category in this table based either on the relationship or the circumstance findings in the case. Individuals whose relationships and circumstances do not come within any of the above types are not included in this table.
*Exact wording used by the survey data coders. See "Coding of circumstances and victim/killer relationships" in *Methodology*. The percents are based on individuals rather than events; the number of defendants exceeded the number of victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, May 1993.

Offender characteristics and time served

In general, offenders who were convicted at age 19 or 20 served shorter prison terms than offenders over age 20 (table 9). This difference may reflect a number of separate factors. Younger offenders are less likely to have prior convictions, and for that reason judges may impose shorter sentences on them. The law also allows special sentences for some youthful offenders. Female prisoners generally served shorter terms than males because they were convicted of less serious offenses and tended to have fewer prior convictions.

Among offenders convicted of drug offenses, foreign nationals served slightly longer sentences than U.S. citizens. In contrast, noncitizens served much shorter sentences than U.S. citizens for "other" public-order offenses, including immigration offenses. Foreigners can violate immigration laws simply by illegal entry, whereas U.S. citizens convicted of immigration violations are often involved in more serious crimes.

For assault, robbery, immigration offenses, and tax law violations, black offenders served longer prison terms than white offenders (table 10). In counterfeiting, motor vehicle theft, regulatory offenses, and racketeering and extortion, white offenders served more time incarcerated than black offenders. Racial differences in time served might be mostly or entirely explained by differences in sentences or other legal factors. For example, the 2-year difference for assault primarily stemmed from a larger percentage of blacks (55%) than whites (29%) having a sentence of 10 or more years.

Table 8. Prisoners released from Federal prison in 1990: Average time served to first release, by offense and sentence length

Sentence imposed*	Average number of months served in prison: All offenses	Violent offenses	Property: Fraud	Property: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order: Regulatory	Public-order: Other
6 mos.	6 mos.	7 mos.	6 mos.	7 mos.	7 mos.	6 mos.	7 mos.
12	13	13	11	12	14	13	14
24	20	23	18	21	21	20	21
36	26	30	22	23	27	25	26
48	31	36	28	29	32	...	33
60	38	42	33	38	39	40	39
72	43	51	37	41	43	...	41
84	48	58	40	...	46	...	...
96	51	65	40	49	49	...	51
120	58	70	51	56	55	...	57

Note: Includes prisoners first released after serving terms imposed by Federal district courts. Excludes prisoners with life sentences, those whose sentence could not be determined, and prisoners for whom offense category could not be determined. The number of missing cases was 3,769.
... Fewer than 20 cases.
*Average time served exceeded the average sentence in some offense categories because "sentence imposed" refers to the longest single sentence imposed, but time-served averages include time for all sentences.

Table 9. Prisoners released from Federal prison in 1990: Average time served to first release, by offense and offender characteristics

Offender characteristic	Average number of months served in prison: Violent offenses	Property: Fraud	Property: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order: Regulatory	Public-order: Other
All offenders	54.2 mos.	5.1 mos.	19.6 mos.	29.7 mos.	18.2 mos.	8.1 mos.
Age						
19-20	40.7	9.3	12.4	21.3	...	3.5
21-30	56.4	13.6	17.5	26.8	18.8	6.0
31-40	52.9	15.5	20.3	30.6	18.4	10.1
Over 40	54.6	16.0	22.2	33.9	16.8	14.4
Sex						
Male	55.1	15.9	20.9	30.5	18.7	8.3
Female	39.0	11.2	11.8	23.2	13.3	6.2
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	52.9	12.0	20.8	32.3	16.2	4.7
Other	54.3	15.5	19.5	28.4	18.6	16.4
Nationality						
U.S.	55.5	15.7	19.8	27.7	19.0	16.6
Other	33.9	12.3	17.0	34.4	15.3	4.8

Note: Includes prisoners first released after serving terms imposed by Federal district courts. Includes prisoners with life sentences and others whose sentence could not be determined. Excludes prisoners for whom offense category could not be determined. The number of cases missing data on average time served in 1990 was 195.
... Fewer than 20 cases.

Table 10. Offenders released from Federal prison in 1990: Average time served to first release, by race and selected offenses

Offense	Average number of months served in prison: White	Black
Violent offenses		
Assault	37.1 mos.	60.5 mos.
Robbery	55.6	65.0
Kidnaping	98.3	...
Property offenses		
Embezzlement	10.9 mos.	10.3 mos.
Fraud	14.5	14.5
Forgery	17.6	16.2
Counterfeiting	19.9	18.6
Burglary	24.7	25.4
Larceny	17.1	18.3
Motor vehicle theft	29.2	23.6
Arson	28.7	...
Transport of stolen property	28.6	28.3
Other property	9.9	8.8
Drug offenses		
Trafficking	25.9 mos.	26.1 mos.
Possession	10.1	10.9
Public-order offenses		
Regulatory offenses	19.2 mos	17.6 mos.
Weapons	20.8	20.1
Immigration	4.8	10.6
Tax law	10.7	13.7
Bribery	10.7	...
Perjury	11.2	...
Escape	15.9	18.1
Racketeering and extortion	29.1	23.6
Mail or transport of obscene material	13.4	...
Traffic	2.3	2.1
Migratory birds	2.7	...
Other	1.8	...

Note: Includes prisoners first released after serving terms imposed by Federal district courts. Excludes prisoners with life sentences and others whose sentence could not be determined. Excludes prisoners for whom offense category could not be determined. In 1990, 186 cases were missing race or offense of offender.
... Too few cases for reliable estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90*, June 1992.

D. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF FEDERAL COCAINE OFFENDERS

Who are federal cocaine offenders, and how do powder and crack cocaine offenders compare with each other and with other drug offenders? In particular, are there important offender characteristics that distinguish crack offenders from powder offenders?

1. Citizenship

Table 9 shows the citizenship of federal drug defendants. Among crack cocaine cases, only 8.1 percent were non-U.S. citizens. This contrasts with the higher proportion of aliens for other drugs (powder cocaine 29.7%, heroin 63.0%, marijuana 31.8%, and methamphetamine 9.9%). Within a drug organization, alien status may be associated with the role of mule or courier and the crossing of a U.S. border. As discussed in Chapter 4, crack cocaine cases very infrequently involve crossing the U.S. border.

2. Gender, Age, and Education

Most federal drug defendants are male (89.2% of traffickers, 81.4% of possessors), regardless of the type of drug involved (*see* Table 10). Most (75.2% of traffickers) are 26 years of age or older (*see* Table 11). However, crack cocaine trafficking defendants are generally younger, with nearly half (46.9%) less than 26 years old. Crack cocaine defendants are the only drug group with an average age less than 30 years. As Table 12 shows approximately half (47.9%) of all drug defendants have not graduated from high school. The percentage of defendants not completing high school is highest among marijuana defendants (53.0%). Crack cocaine trafficking defendants have the lowest rates of college attendance or graduation.

3. Race and Ethnicity

Table 13 presents the distribution of drug trafficking cases by defendant's race. In 1993, Whites account for 30.8 percent of all convicted federal drug offenders, Blacks 33.9 percent, and Hispanics 33.8 percent. Sentencing patterns for some drugs show high concentrations of a particular racial or ethnic group. Most strikingly, crack cocaine offenders are 88.3 percent Black. Conversely, methamphetamine offenders are 84.2 percent White. Powder cocaine cases involve sizeable proportions of Whites (32.0%), Blacks (27.4%), and Hispanics (39.3%).

Among defendants convicted of simple possession, 58 percent of powder defendants were White, 26.7 percent were Black, and 15 percent were Hispanic. Among crack defendants, 10.3 percent were White, 84.5 percent were Black, and 5.2 percent were Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy*, February 1995.

Table 13

RACE OF DRUG TRAFFICKING DEFENDANTS*
(October 1, 1992 through September 30, 1993)

	TOTAL		WHITE			BLACK			HISPANIC**			OTHER**		
DRUG TYPE	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of Race	Percent of Drug	Number	Percent of Race	Percent of Drug	Number	Percent of Race	Percent of Drug	Number	Percent of Race	Percent of Drug
TOTAL	**14,293**	**100.0**	**4,403**	**30.8**	--	**4,843**	**33.9**	--	**4,826**	**33.8**	--	**221**	**1.5**	--
Powder Cocaine	**5,296**	37.0	1,694	38.5	32.0	1,452	30.0	27.4	2,079	43.1	39.3	71	32.1	1.3
Crack Cocaine	**3,109**	21.8	128	2.9	4.1	2,745	56.7	88.3	221	4.6	7.1	15	6.8	.5
Heroin	**1,384**	9.7	173	3.9	12.5	487	10.1	35.1	676	14.0	48.8	48	21.7	3.5
Marijuana	**2,848**	26.9	1,855	42.1	48.2	149	3.1	3.9	1,794	37.2	16.6	50	22.6	1.3
Methamphetamine	**656**	4.6	553	12.6	84.2	10	0.2	1.5	56	1.2	8.5	37	16.7	5.6

*Of the 42,107 guideline cases, 19,475 involved drugs. Of these 19,475 cases, 5,182 cases were excluded for one or more of the following reasons: incomplete guideline application information (3,283); missing drug type (33), cases in which the drug type is other than the five primary drugs listed (987); drug convictions in which the primary drug guideline applied was not §2D1.1 (2,382); or missing information on defendant's race (4).

**For purposes of this report, defendants whose ethnic background is designated as Hispanic are shown as Hispanic regardless of racial background. The Other category includes defendants of Native American, Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander origin.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy*, February 1995.

4. The Effect of the 100-to-1 Quantity Ratio on Differences in Average Sentences Imposed on Various Racial Groups

Findings in a recent Bureau of Justice Statistics study, conducted by Douglas McDonald and Kenneth Carlson, suggest that between 1986 and 1990 both the rate and the average length of imprisonment for federal offenders increased for Blacks in comparison to Whites.[28] The researchers concluded that this increase, based on legally relevant offense characteristics, was caused largely by the mandatory minimum penalties for drug offenses and more specifically by the 100-to-1 quantity ratio of powder cocaine to crack cocaine. The study states that with the implementation of sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimum penalties,

> [t]he main reason that Blacks' sentences were longer than Whites' during the period from January 1989 to June 1990 was that 83% of all Federal offenders convicted of trafficking in crack cocaine in guideline cases were Black, and the average sentence imposed for crack trafficking was twice as long as for trafficking in powdered cocaine.[29]

McDonald and Carlson examined a number of offense- and offender-related characteristics and found that White, Black, and Hispanic crack cocaine traffickers differed in drug amounts, prior record, weapon involvement, trial rates, and charge reductions resulting from pleas. They conclude that within the category of crack cocaine trafficking, "these differences accounted for all the observed variation in imprisonment sentences."[30]

Interpreting their findings, McDonald and Carlson suggest that "[m]odification of specific laws and/or guidelines would essentially eliminate the racial/ethnic differences..."[31] More specifically, they single out the 100-to-1 quantity ratio and argue that

> [i]f legislation and guidelines were changed so that crack and powdered cocaine traffickers were sentenced identically for the same weight of cocaine, this study's analysis suggests that the Black/White difference in sentences for cocaine trafficking would not only evaporate but would slightly reverse.[32]

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[28] U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter? (Nov. 1993).

[29] *Id.* at 1.

[30] *Id.* at 2.

[31] *Id.* at 1.

[32] *Id.* at 2.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy*, February 1995.

The 100-to-1 crack cocaine to powder cocaine quantity ratio is a primary cause of the growing disparity between sentences for Black and White federal defendants.

E. IDENTIFYING THE MORE DANGEROUS DEFENDANTS

1. Prior Record

Research has shown that the best way to identify offenders who are most likely to commit new offenses is to focus on their prior criminal record. The sentencing guidelines increase a defendant's sentence based on the seriousness of his/her criminal history to ensure that persons who are a continuing threat to the community are sufficently punished. The Commission's criminal history categories have been shown to be valid predictors of recidivism and dangerousness for drug offenders.[33]

Table 14 presents data on the criminal history categories of federal drug trafficking defendants. In general, federal defendants do not have serious prior criminal records: 62.0 percent fall in Category I, that is, they have either no prior record, a single minor offense, or very old convictions. Examination by specific drug type, however, indicates that crack cocaine defendants as a group have more serious records of prior convictions than defendants convicted of other drug offenses. Crack defendants are least likely to have the lowest criminal history score (44.8%) and most likely to score in the career offender range (6.3%).

Table 15 shows that crack cocaine defendants also are more likely to have a recent criminal record, with 33.7 percent under a pre-existing criminal justice sentence at the time of their most recent federal offense. Additionally, crack cocaine defendants are most likely (4.2% compared to 1.7% for powder cocaine defendants) to have committed the instant offense within two years of release from imprisonment for a prior offense. Finally, 14.5 percent of crack cocaine defendants (compared to 6.6% of the powder cocaine defendants) are *both* under a pre-existing sentence when they commit their offense and commit the new offense within two years of a release for a prior sentence.

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[33] *See* U.S. Department of Justice, An Analysis of Non-Violent Drug Offenders with Minimal Criminal Histories (Feb. 1994),Table 26 Part I (reporting results of follow-up study of a cohort of drug offenders with a range of criminal histories. Offenders with zero criminal history points were still successful three years after release 92% of the time. Those with over ten points succeeded only 23% of the time. Among Category I offenders, half the failures were for drug sale or possession, 14% were for property crimes, 12% were for driving while intoxicated, and 6% were for simple assault. The remainder were for technical violations or other offenses.)

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy*, February 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter? The Transition to Sentencing Guidelines, 1986-90, Summary*, December 1993.

Overview of Findings

This is the summary of a study that examined racial and ethnic disparities in sentences imposed on Federal offenders before and after implementation of the sentencing guidelines authorized by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 and the mandatory minimum imprisonment provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. Patterns in sentences for whites, blacks, and Hispanics were analyzed statistically by accounting for various characteristics of offenders and their crimes that may be correlated with race or ethnicity, and by simulating the sentences that would have been imposed under alternative sentencing schemes.

The study's major findings are as follows:

- During 1986-1988, before full implementation of sentencing guidelines, white, black and Hispanic offenders received similar sentences, on average, in Federal district courts.

- Among Federal offenders sentenced under guidelines from January 20, 1989, to June 30, 1990, there were substantial aggregate differences in sentences imposed on white, black, and Hispanic offenders.

    - During this period, 85% of Hispanic offenders and 78% of black offenders were sentenced to imprisonment, compared with 72% of white offenders.

    - On average, black offenders sentenced to prison during this period had imposed sentences that were 41% longer than for whites (21 months longer). For incarcerated Hispanics, the average imposed sentence did not differ significantly from the average sentence for whites.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter? The Transition to Sentencing Guidelines, 1986-90, Summary*, December 1993.

- Nearly all of the aggregate differences among sentences for whites, blacks, and Hispanics during this period can be attributed to characteristics of offenses and offenders that current law and sentencing guidelines establish as legitimate considerations in sentencing decisions.

- Some characteristics of offenses or offenders that are correlated with race or ethnicity strongly influence sentences under current Federal law and sentencing guidelines. Modifications of specific laws and/or guidelines would essentially eliminate the racial/ethnic differences, as detailed below.

- The main reason that blacks' sentences were longer than whites' during the period from January 1989 to June 1990 was that 83% of all Federal offenders convicted of trafficking in crack cocaine in guideline cases were black, and the average sentence imposed for crack trafficking was twice as long as for trafficking in powdered cocaine. Excluding offenders convicted of trafficking in crack cocaine, the remaining difference in length of incarceration sentences imposed on blacks and whites was 13 months.

- White, black, and Hispanic offenders convicted of trafficking in crack cocaine differed in a number of ways, including the amount of drug sold, the seriousness of the offenders' prior criminal records, whether or not weapons were involved (and whether there were secondary offenses of conviction for firearms offenses), whether offenders pleaded guilty rather than went to trial, and whether charges were reduced in exchange for a guilty plea. *Within the category of crack trafficking* our statistical analyses estimated that these differences accounted for all of the observed variation in imprisonment sentences.

- Excluding offenders convicted of trafficking in powdered or crack cocaine from the totality of offenders sentenced under the guidelines, the remaining difference in the length of incarceration sentences imposed on blacks and whites for all other offenses was 7 months. This residual difference is explained by characteristics of offenders convicted for bank robbery and Federal weapons offenses.

- Mandatory minimum sentences for trafficking in a given weight of crack are the same as minimum sentences for trafficking in 100 times the same weight of cocaine powder. If legislation and guidelines were changed so that crack and powdered cocaine traffickers were sentenced identically for the same weight of cocaine, this study's analysis suggests that the black/white difference in sentences for cocaine trafficking would not only evaporate but would slightly reverse.

- If, as an alternative policy change, the mandatory minimum sentences for cocaine trafficking were to remain unchanged, but the guidelines were to be revised so as to require no more than the mandatory minimum specified by law, the observed 30% longer sentence for black cocaine traffickers would, according to this study's analysis, have been reduced to 11% longer sentences.

Details of Aggregate Patterns

From 1986 through 1988, just before full implementation of sentencing guidelines authorized by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (effective for offenses committed beginning November 1, 1987), 53% percent of white as well as black offenders who were not subject to the Act's provision received prison sentences. Those sentences were roughly comparable in length: a maximum of 51 months, on average, for whites, and 55 months for blacks. Hispanics, on the other hand, were more likely to be imprisoned (69%), but their maximum imprisonment sentences were identical to those imposed on whites (51 months, on average).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter? The Transition to Sentencing Guidelines, 1986-90, Summary*, December 1993.

After the implementation of sentencing guidelines and new mandatory minimum sentences in the Federal district courts, differences in the average sentences imposed on whites, blacks, and Hispanics became more pronounced. Sentences received by black and Hispanic Federal offenders in guideline cases were harsher, on average, than those imposed on whites. Seventy-eight percent of all black offenders and 85% of Hispanic offenders who were convicted of Federal crimes during this period and were subject to the Act's provisions were sentenced to incarceration, while 72% of the whites were so sentenced. For those sentenced to prison, blacks had the longest average prison sentence: 71 months as compared with 50 months for whites and 48 months for Hispanics.

On the surface, at least, this pattern seems contrary to what one would expect following implementation of sentencing guidelines.

Hypotheses Tested in the Study

The observed aggregate difference in sentences imposed on whites, blacks, and Hispanics could exist for several reasons, and do not necessarily indicate the presence of unwarranted disparities. One possibility that we explored is *whether the widening differences observed in 1990 at the aggregate level—for all whites, all blacks, and all Hispanics combined—reflect changing proportions of blacks and Hispanics convicted of offenses that are more severely punished.* If this were true, the larger spread between average sentences imposed on blacks, whites, and Hispanics in 1989-1990, as compared to 1986, would have been caused by an increasing concentration of blacks and Hispanics convicted of these more heavily punished offenses rather than by unwarranted disparities.

Another possibility that we explored is *whether the guidelines failed to have the desired effect of producing greater uniformity*. The guideline ranges leave judges some latitude, especially for longer prison sentences. Judges may also depart from the ranges but are required to justify such departures in writing. Judges' sentencing decisions may thereby be influenced by a variety of considerations not deemed legitimate by Congress or the Sentencing Commission, such as the offender's racial or ethnic background. If this were true, whites, blacks, and Hispanics could receive sentences below or above the prescribed guideline ranges at different relative frequencies. Still a third possibility that we explored is *whether the guidelines themselves created racial or ethnic differences in sentencing*. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 mandated that the U.S. Sentencing Commission design a system of guidelines that scale the severity of the recommended sentences to the gravity of the crime and the seriousness of the offender's criminal history. The resulting guidelines—a matrix that grades offense gravity down one side and seriousness of the offender's criminal history across the other—could partially disadvantage blacks or Hispanics by giving greater leverage to those characteristics that they score worse on.

Finally, we examined *whether the differences were outgrowths of mandatory minimum sentencing provisions* that began to be passed in 1984, and were expanded in 1986 and 1988. This could happen if these laws were applied to black and Hispanic offenders more often than to whites.

Relationship of This Study to Other Evaluations of Sentencing Guidelines

Other studies about the effects of the guidelines on Federal sentencing practices include Heaney (1991), Karle and Sager (1991), Katzenelson and McDanal (1991), U.S. Sentencing Commission (1991), and General Accounting Office (1992). These relied upon different sources of data, used a variety of analytic approaches, and reached varying conclusions. Because a number of these studies either framed their investigations in ways which did not directly

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter? The Transition to Sentencing Guidelines, 1986-90, Summary*, December 1993.

address the question of racial and ethnic disparity, or examined only a few Federal jurisdictions, or because the analyses in them suffered from methodological shortcomings, we chose to develop our own strategy for evaluating the effects of the guidelines on the uniformity of sentences given to the three principal racial and ethnic categories of Federal offenders: non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic African-Americans, and Hispanics of whatever race.

The study was not an evaluation of judicial compliance with the guidelines. It attempted to explore the effects of the express content of the guidelines on racial and ethnic disparity, without assuming that each factor and weighting chosen by either the Sentencing Commission or Congress is necessarily legitimate. The study aimed to understand the causes of observed racial differences without casting value judgments, and without accepting or rejecting any part of the process. Earlier studies that evaluated judicial compliance with guidelines in force at the moment measured the variation of sentences around the calculated (or approximated) guideline range for each offender. In general, these studies found little, if any, evidence of systematic judicial discrimination by race or ethnicity.

In this study, our focus was specifically limited to sentencing outcomes. There are many other questions we did not attempt to answer. We did not investigate the possibility of bias in legal processes leading to a defendant's conviction. It is possible that there exist biases in guilty plea negotiations or in charging practices, but we did not analyze these decisions. For our purposes, the conviction charges were considered as "givens." Nor did we examine time actually served in prison following the sentencing decision. While the study included nearly all of the variables recognized as appropriate for consideration in determining sentences, plus many whose use is prohibited or discouraged, a few variables, such as the defendant's pretrial status, the competence of his or her attorney, and the strength of the government's case, were not considered. (Information about these characteristics was not available in the data we analyzed.)

Moreover, we did not undertake a full analysis of sentencing in *non-guideline* cases to estimate the prevalence and extent of disparities in these decisions.

The study summarized here builds upon research by others and aims to remedy certain shortcomings in some of those studies. To permit generalization, we examined sentences passed on large numbers of offenders convicted in guidelines cases and in preguidelines cases. Our selection of offenders and cases to compare was also designed to yield strong inferences about the effect of guidelines, minimizing biases that may exist in other comparison populations. Rather than relying on simple measures of dispersion that are affected by the reductions in average prison sentences (an artifact of the conversion to "real time" sentencing under the guidelines), we employed models for estimating the amount of variance associated with illegitimate characteristics—especially whether the offender was white, black, or Hispanic. Finally, we attempted to disentangle the effects of guidelines and mandatory minimum sentencing laws on judicial sentencing decisions in guidelines cases.

Information Sources

The period chosen for study spanned four and a half years, from January 1, 1986, to June 30, 1990. All sentences imposed during 1986 and all but a handful in 1987 were governed by the law prevailing prior to passage of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. (These cases are called "non-guideline" here.) Because the sentencing guidelines implemented on November 1, 1987, are applicable only to convicted offenders who committed offenses after that date, many of the offenders whose cases reached disposition in the years following November 1987 were not sentenced under the guidelines. Moreover, because some judges questioned the constitutionality of the guidelines, there was uneven compliance with the new law until January 18, 1989, when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld, in *Mistretta* v. *United States*, the constitutionality of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 and

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter? The Transition to Sentencing Guidelines, 1986-90, Summary*, December 1993.

the extent to which judges depart from the guidelines. By examining the differences in the actual sentences given to these offenders, regardless of the guideline ranges, we were able to identify potential disparities in sentencing practice. We then considered if differences in guideline ranges account for what may appear to be systematic racial or ethnic differences in sentencing.

In general, our approach was to identify racial and ethnic differences in sentences imposed on offenders convicted of similar types of offenses, and to attempt to account for these differences statistically by holding constant the other differences among whites, blacks, and Hispanics that may explain the differences in sentences.

The Sentencing Commission's own evaluation of variation before and after implementation of the guidelines concluded that the guidelines were reducing unwarranted disparities (U.S. Sentencing Commission 1991). But an evaluation by the General Accounting Office challenged some of the Commission's conclusions (GAO 1992). Neither of these evaluations focused on disparity according to the defendant's race or ethnicity.

Did Aggregate Differences in Sentences Result from Larger Proportions of Blacks Convicted of More Severely Punished Offenses in Guideline Cases?

Part of the difference between sentences imposed on whites and blacks under the guidelines resulted from the larger proportion of blacks convicted of Federal drug trafficking crimes under the guidelines in the 1989-90 period than were convicted in 1986-1988. In 1986, 19% of all blacks convicted in Federal court were convicted of drug trafficking. By the first half of 1990, that percentage had grown to 46%. The numbers of whites convicted of trafficking had also increased between 1986 and 1990, but not as dramatically: from 26% of all convicted whites in 1986 to 35% in the first half of 1990. Because drug trafficking was one of the most heavily penalized Federal offenses in 1990, this larger increase in blacks so convicted resulted in their receiving longer average sentences than whites.

To measure more precisely the extent to which the increasing differences in sentences imposed on white, black, and Hispanic offenders in guideline cases stemmed from changes in the mix of crimes for which they were convicted, we analyzed what the average sentences would have been in 1990 if the numbers of offenders convicted of each type of crime had not changed since 1986. This analysis showed that the differences observed in 1990 would have been much narrower if the mix of offenders remained exactly the same as in 1986: 8 months, instead of the 25-month difference actually observed in 1990. This 8-month difference was, however, larger than the 1.6-month difference that existed in 1986.

Were Sentences Dissimilar Because Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics Differed in Ways That Were Legitimately Relevant To Sentencing?

To understand the reasons whites, blacks, and Hispanics received different sentences in guideline cases, we conducted closer analyses of sentences imposed for six types of crimes: drug trafficking, bank robbery, weapons offenses, fraud, embezzlement, and larceny. These six offense categories accounted for 73% of all offenders sentenced in guideline cases in the Federal district courts during 1989 and the first half of 1990, and for 77% of all sentences to prison. In comparing drug traffickers, we examined separately the sentencing of persons convicted of trafficking in heroin, powdered cocaine, crack cocaine, marijuana, and other controlled substances.

Among those convicted of these six types of offenses, we found that blacks, whites, and Hispanic offenders differed in important ways that were legitimately expected to affect a judge's sentencing decision. That is, their crimes varied in gravity, as did their criminal records, even among offenders convicted of the same types of crimes. To

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter? The Transition to Sentencing Guidelines, 1986-90, Summary*, December 1993.

determine if these differences accounted for the dissimilar sentencing of whites, blacks, and Hispanics, we conducted multivariate statistical analyses of sentencing outcomes. Attention was limited to two aspects of the sentences: (1) a sentence to imprisonment versus any other outcome; and, (2) if an imprisonment sentence was imposed, the length of that imprisonment term. Because many characteristics associated with sentencing outcomes were also correlated with the offender's being white, black, or Hispanic, multivariate statistical models were constructed for each type of crime. These models produced estimates of the extent to which variation in sentences imposed was associated with the offender being white, black, or Hispanic, after holding constant other characteristics that correlated with sentencing outcomes.

Drug Trafficking

Incarceration rates were high for all Federal offenders convicted of drug trafficking (95%), but the rates for white offenders were slightly lower than for blacks and Hispanics (92% for whites, 96% for blacks, and 97% for Hispanics). There was a much larger difference in the length of imprisonment sentences imposed. Whites received sentences averaging 70 months, compared with 96 months for blacks and 68 months for Hispanics. However, virtually all of these dissimilarities were accounted for by differences among charged offenses, rather than by offenders' race or ethnicity.

Black drug traffickers were more likely than either whites or Hispanics to have a conviction offense that included cocaine trafficking—a severely punished offense. Approximately 71% of all black drug traffickers prosecuted in Federal district court in guideline cases during this period were convicted of cocaine offenses, compared with 50% of all white traffickers and 43% of all Hispanic traffickers. Moreover, blacks convicted of heroin trafficking outnumbered whites and Hispanics (although the numbers of all these offenders were very small in comparison to cocaine traffickers). In contrast, the most serious conviction offense involved marijuana for only 3% of all black traffickers, compared with 19% of all white traffickers, and 39% of all Hispanic traffickers.

Even though black cocaine traffickers received longer average sentences than either whites or Hispanics (102 months, versus 74 and 96 months, respectively), this resulted in part from the fact that a large proportion of all black cocaine traffickers (27%) were prosecuted for crack cocaine rather than powdered cocaine hydrochloride, the form most commonly sold in the United States. Only small proportions of white and Hispanic cocaine traffickers were prosecuted for crack trafficking: 4% and 3%, respectively. In anti-drug abuse legislation passed in 1986 and 1988, Congress mandated that trafficking in crack be punished much more severely than trafficking in powdered cocaine. The Sentencing Commission and the courts implemented this policy: the average prison sentence imposed in Federal guidelines cases on crack traffickers was 141 months, compared with 79 months for those convicted of trafficking in powdered cocaine.

The higher proportion of blacks charged with crack trafficking was the single most important difference that contributed to the overall aggregate longer sentences imposed on blacks, relative to whites and Hispanics in guidelines cases. As discussed above, the average imprisonment sentence imposed on all black offenders in guideline cases during this period was 41%—or twenty-one months—longer than whites' average sentence. If those convicted of trafficking in crack cocaine are ignored, the black/white difference was smaller: prison sentences imposed on all other blacks and whites differed by 26%, or 13 months.

What happened to blacks under the guidelines, in other words, was that increasingly large numbers of them were being prosecuted and sentenced for an offense that had been singled out by Congress for especially stern punishment—a change in law that occurred at approximately the same time that guidelines came into effect.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter? The Transition to Sentencing Guidelines, 1986-90, Summary*, December 1993.

The predominance of blacks in crack trafficking cases does not tell the whole story, however. Even among those convicted of trafficking in this drug, there were some racial/ethnic differences in sentences imposed. Hispanics received the longest average sentences for crack cocaine trafficking (162 months), whites the shortest (130 months), compared with blacks' average of 140 months. However, white, black, and Hispanic offenders differed in a number of ways that were associated with these sentencing outcomes. These included the amount of drug sold, the seriousness of the offenders' prior criminal records, whether or not weapons were involved (and whether there were secondary offenses of conviction for firearms offenses), whether offenders pleaded guilty, thus avoiding trial, and whether charges were reduced in exchange for a guilty plea. Our statistical analyses estimated that these differences accounted for all of the observed variation in Federal imprisonment sentences within the category of crack trafficking.

Among those convicted of trafficking in powdered cocaine, Hispanic offenders received prison sentences averaging one-third longer than either black or white offenders (95 months compared to 73 and 71 months, respectively). A linear model that takes into account the quantity of drugs sold, the applicability of mandatory sentences, and other facts reported in the data, explains most of this difference. The relatively small remaining difference (10%) may not be meaningful even though it is statistically significant. Because these particular estimates are based on more than 5,000 observations, even relatively small differences may be reported as statistically significant. Furthermore, additional refinements to the model or the data may reduce the indicated residual effects even further. Any finding that is sensitive to minor changes in model specifications such as these must be interpreted with caution.

Both types of cocaine trafficking combined accounted for most of the dissimilarities in sentences imposed on whites and blacks. Among those convicted for all other types of Federal crimes, imprisonment sentences imposed on blacks averaged seven months—or 16%—longer than sentences imposed on whites. This difference was narrower than the 41% difference in length of imprisonment terms imposed on all offenders, including those convicted of cocaine trafficking. The remaining difference was explained by the dissimilar sentences imposed on whites and blacks convicted of bank robbery and Federal weapons crimes.

Bank Robbery

Among black, white, and Hispanic bank robbers there was no significant difference in the odds of receiving a prison sentence; nearly all persons convicted of this crime went to prison in guideline cases. Blacks, however, received longer sentences on average: 105 months in prison, compared with 90 months for whites and 92 months for Hispanics.

Blacks convicted of bank robbery differed from whites and Hispanics in a number of ways that were associated with receiving longer sentences. They were, for example, somewhat more likely to have been previously convicted of bank robbery, were more likely to have used a weapon in the robbery, and were more likely to have injured somebody. These differences accounted in large part for the stiffer sentences imposed on blacks for this crime. However, among the subset of bank robbers who had one or two prison sentences on their record, blacks fared worse than other robbers. Once the effects of other measured differences were accounted for, their sentences were an estimated 12% longer.

Weapons Offenses

Upon conviction for Federal weapons offenses, blacks and Hispanics were both sentenced to prison more frequently than whites and for longer periods of time. Ninety-one percent of all blacks went to prison, compared to 84% of all Hispanics and 78% of the whites.

Demographic characteristics

Eighty-five percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties were male (table 3). By arrest offense, men comprised the largest percentages among defendants charged with rape (97%), weapons offenses (95%), robbery (92%), or burglary (91%). About 1 in 5 defendants charged with property offenses other than burglary, and with drug offenses not involving the sale of drugs were female. Overall, about 1 in 6 defendants charged with a nonviolent offense were female, compared to about 1 in 9 defendants charged with a violent offense.

Without consideration of Hispanic origin, which was poorly reported in some jurisdictions (see *Methodology*), 60% of defendants were black, 39% were white, and 1% were members of other racial groups. About three-fourths of murder and robbery defendants were black, as were about two-thirds of weapons defendants. About 3 in 5 defendants charged with drug sales, aggravated assault, or burglary were black. A large majority of the defendants whose most serious arrest charge was a driving-related offense were white (82%). Whites (48%) and blacks (49%) comprised roughly equal percentages of rape defendants.

Black males accounted for a majority of the defendants whose most serious arrest charge was robbery (71%), murder (66%), or a weapons offense (64%). White males (71%) comprised a majority among the defendants facing driving-related charges.

Table 3. Sex and race of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 1992

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties											
		All defendants				Male				Female			
		Total	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other
All offenses	49,437	100%	60%	39%	1%	85%	51%	33%	1%	15%	9%	6%	–
Violent offenses	13,213	100%	65%	33%	1%	89%	57%	30%	1%	11%	8%	3%	–
Murder	532	100	75	24	1	89	66	22	1	11	9	2	0
Rape	713	100	49	48	2	97	49	45	2	3	0	3	0
Robbery	4,178	100	77	22	1	92	71	20	1	8	6	3	0
Assault	6,414	100	61	38	1	85	51	34	1	15	10	4	–
Other violent	1,377	100	55	44	1	89	46	42	1	11	9	2	0
Property offenses	17,427	100%	56%	43%	2%	83%	46%	36%	1%	17%	10%	7%	–
Burglary	5,800	100	59	39	2	91	53	37	2	9	6	2	–
Theft	6,393	100	55	44	1	79	44	34	1	21	11	10	–
Other property	5,234	100	53	45	2	80	41	37	2	20	12	8	–
Drug offenses	14,682	100%	61%	38%	1%	83%	52%	31%	1%	17%	9%	7%	–
Sales/trafficking	7,907	100	62	37	1	86	54	31	1	14	8	6	–
Other drug	6,775	100	60	39	1	80	50	30	1	20	11	9	–
Public-order offenses	4,116	100%	56%	44%	1%	84%	45%	38%	1%	16%	10%	5%	–
Weapons	1,245	100	68	32	–	95	64	31	–	5	4	1	0
Driving-related	613	100	16	82	2	88	16	71	2	12	1	11	0
Other public-order	2,259	100	59	39	1	77	43	34	1	23	17	6	–

Note: Data on sex and race of defendants were available for 89% of all cases.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
–Less than 0.5%.

Convicted felon populations: Sex, race, and age

In 1992 men comprised nearly 50% of the adult U.S. population but 87% of persons convicted of a felony and 93% of persons convicted of a violent felony (table 5). Whites were 86% of the adult U.S. population but 52% of persons convicted of a felony and 48% of the persons convicted of a violent felony. Corresponding figures for blacks were 11% of the adult U.S. population but 47% of convicted felons and 50% of felons convicted of a

Table 5. Demographic characteristics of persons convicted of felonies by State courts, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felons													
		Sex		Race			Age at sentencing							
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	13-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Mean	Median
All offenses	100%	87%	13%	52%	47%	1%	9%	46%	31%	10%	3%	1%	30	28
Violent offenses	100%	93%	7%	48%	50%	2%	13%	46%	27%	9%	3%	2%	29	27
Murder[a]	100	90	10	41	58	1	18	46	23	9	3	1	28	25
Rape	100	98	2	66	30	4	6	38	33	13	6	4	33	31
Robbery	100	94	6	34	65	1	18	53	23	5	1	–	26	25
Aggravated assault	100	90	10	50	48	2	10	45	29	10	4	2	30	28
Other violent[b]	100	93	7	72	27	1	7	37	32	15	5	4	33	31
Property offenses	100%	83%	17%	58%	41%	1%	11%	48%	29%	9%	2%	1%	29	27
Burglary	100	95	5	60	39	1	14	52	26	7	1	–	27	25
Larceny[c]	100	81	19	57	42	1	12	46	29	10	2	1	29	27
Fraud[d]	100	62	38	57	42	1	4	45	35	12	3	1	31	30
Drug offenses	100%	85%	15%	44%	55%	1%	7%	46%	34%	10%	2%	1%	30	29
Possession	100	83	17	44	55	1	7	42	37	12	2	–	31	30
Trafficking	100	86	14	44	55	1	7	49	33	9	2	–	30	28
Weapons offenses	100%	96%	4%	39%	60%	1%	13%	49%	25%	10%	2%	1%	29	27
Other offenses[e]	100%	90%	10%	64%	34%	2%	7%	41%	34%	13%	4%	1%	31	30

Note: Data on sex were available for 781,681 cases; on race, 550,405; and on age, 712,679.
–Less than 0.5%.
[a]Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b]Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.
[c]Includes motor vehicle theft.
[d]Includes forgery and embezzlement.
[e]Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Felony convictions and sentences relative to the numbers of arrests, 1992

Using data from the NJRP and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) on offenses and arrests, the number of felony convictions in 1992 was compared with the number of crimes reported to police for offenses likely to be felonies and the number of arrests made for these crimes in 1992. These numbers are aggregates and should not be interpreted as representing the disposition of individual cases tracked across processing stages of the criminal justice system. In fact, a person arrested for a specific offense may be convicted of a different crime. Nevertheless, the comparisons illustrate the approximate odds of conviction and a prison sentence, given an arrest for a felony.

For example, the FBI reports that in 1992 about 19,246 adults were arrested for murder (including nonnegligent manslaughter). NJRP data show that 12,548 persons were convicted of murder and 11,670 murderers received a prison sentence. Together the data show that for every 100 persons arrested for murder in the United States in 1992, 65 were convicted of murder, and 61 were sentenced to prison for that offense. Corresponding figures for drug traffickers were 55 convictions and 26 prison sentences for every 100 arrests for drug trafficking.

Offense	Uniform Crime Reports		Number of felony convictions	Number of felony sentences		For 100 arrests		
	Number of crimes reported to police	Number of adults arrested		Incarceration	Prison	Number of felony convictions	Number of felony sentences: Incarceration	Prison
Murder*	23,760	19,246	12,548	12,172	11,670	65	63	61
Rape	109,060	32,805	21,655	18,840	14,725	66	57	45
Robbery	672,480	127,729	51,878	45,653	38,390	41	36	30
Aggravated assault	1,126,970	432,650	58,969	42,458	25,946	14	10	6
Burglary	2,979,900	279,416	114,630	85,973	59,608	41	31	21
Motor vehicle theft	1,610,800	110,063	19,332	14,112	7,926	18	13	7
Drug trafficking	...	311,005	170,806	128,105	81,987	55	41	26

Note: The offenses selected have the greatest comparability across reporting series. A majority, but not all of the presented offenses, are felonies. The offense designations in convictions and sentences came from the most serious offense.
...Data not available.
*Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
Source: *Crime in the United States, 1992* (FBI, 1993) provided data on reported crime and arrests.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, January 1995.

The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails

The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails included interviews with a nationally representative sample of 5,675 jail inmates in 424 jails across the Nation. Interviews were conducted for BJS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in July, August, and September 1989. Inmates responded to questions about their current detention status, current and previous offenses, prior drug and alcohol use, and various personal, social, and family characteristics. (See *Methodology* for further information.)

Inmates in jail with drug charges

The percentage of jail inmates charged with drug offenses more than doubled between 1983 and 1989 (table 1). The proportion of inmates in jail with drug charges as their most serious offense increased from 9% in 1983 to 23% in 1989. When multiple charges against each inmate were considered, the percentage of inmates with at least one drug charge rose from 11% in 1983 to 26% in 1989. This growth occurred as the total number of inmates held in local jails increased by 77%. The number of inmates with a drug charge as their most serious offense rose from 20,479 in 1983 to 87,551 in 1989, a 328% increase. Over the same period, the number of persons held for all other offenses rose from 199,094 to 292,649, a 47% increase.

Table 1. Jail inmates charged with drug offenses, 1989 and 1983

Status and drug offenses of jail inmates	Percent of jail inmates 1989	1983
Drugs, most serious charge		
Total	23.0%	9.3%
Convicted	22.5	10.0
Unconvicted	23.8	8.3
Drugs, any charge		
Total	25.8%	11.0%
Convicted	25.5	11.4
Unconvicted	26.1	10.3
Number of jail inmates	380,160	219,573

Note: Excludes an estimated 15,394 inmates in 1989 and 3,979 inmates in 1983 because their offense was unknown.

Characteristics of inmates charged with drug offenses

Among inmates held for drug charges, the percentage of women increased from an estimated 9% in 1983 to almost 14% in 1989 (table 2). In 1989 an estimated 13,426 women were charged with drug offenses, an almost sixfold increase from the 2,243 reported in 1983. In 1989, about 1 in 3 women and 1 in 5 men in local jails were held for drug charges.

The increase in the number of women in local jails for drug charges is reflected in the statistics on arrests for drug violations. Women accounted for less than 14% of adult arrests for drug offenses in 1983 but nearly 17% of the arrests in 1989. Over the same period, the number of arrests of women for drug violations increased at a rate exceeding that for men:

Adult arrests for drug violations*

	1983	1989	Percent change
Total	583,500	1,247,800	114%
Female	79,800	208,300	161
Male	503,600	1,039,500	106

*The number of adult drug arrests was estimated by applying the sex and age distributions from reported arrests to the total estimated number of arrests. Adults are defined as persons age 18 or older.

The racial and ethnic composition of the jail population held on drug charges also changed significantly from 1983 to 1989. Hispanic inmates, who could be of any race, were 20% of those charged with drug offenses in 1983 but 25% in 1989. The percentage of black, non-Hispanic inmates increased from 35% of persons in jail for drugs to 48%, while the percentage of white, non-Hispanic inmates decreased

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of jail inmates, by type of offense, 1989 and 1983

Demographic characteristic	Percent of jail inmates charged with: Any drug offense 1989	1983	A nondrug offense 1989	1983
Sex				
Male	86.3%	90.7%	92.1%	93.3%
Female	13.7	9.3	7.9	6.7
Race and Hispanic origin				
White non-Hispanic	25.5%	43.7%	43.3%	46.8%
Black non-Hispanic	48.3	34.6	39.6	37.8
Hispanic	24.7	19.9	14.6	13.6
Other*	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.8
Age				
17 or younger	.7%	.2%	1.8%	1.5%
18-24	33.6	32.0	32.4	41.4
25-29	25.4	30.2	23.0	22.3
30-34	19.9	19.6	19.0	15.0
35-44	15.9	14.0	17.0	12.2
45-54	3.3	3.0	5.0	5.0
55 or older	1.2	.9	1.8	2.6
Median age	28 yrs.	27 yrs.	28 yrs.	26 yrs.
Education				
8th grade or less	15.2%	14.8%	15.7%	18.0%
Some high school	39.0	36.7	38.3	42.1
High school graduate	32.7	33.3	33.2	28.6
Some college or more	13.0	15.2	12.8	11.4
Number of jail inmates	97,999	24,118	282,161	219,573

Note: Excludes an estimated 15,394 inmates in 1989 and 3,979 in 1983 because their offense was unknown. In 1989 data were missing on education for 0.5% of cases. In 1983 data were missing on race and Hispanic origin for 0.2% of cases and on education for 1.1% of cases.
*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991.

from 44% to 26%. In 1989 nearly three-fourths of those confined in local jails for drug charges were either black or Hispanic, while slightly over half of those charged with nondrug offenses were black or Hispanic. For nondrug offenses the racial and ethnic composition of the population in jail remained stable during the period.

Just as drug arrests of women paralleled the increase of women in jail for drugs, statistics on arrests for drug violations reflected an increase in the percentage of black arrestees from 1983 to 1989. In 1983, 32% of persons arrested for drug violations were black, while in 1989, 42% were black:

Race	Percent of adult arrests for drug violations 1983	1989
White	67.5%	57.7%
Black	31.5	41.5
Other	1.0	.7

Despite the dramatic increase in the number of persons in local jails for a drug offense, the age distribution of these inmates remained relatively unchanged between 1983 and 1989. In both years roughly a third of these inmates were between ages 18 and 24; however, the median age rose from 27 in 1983 to 28 in 1989.

Jail inmates charged with nondrug offenses were significantly older in 1989 than in 1983, so that in 1989 the distribution of their ages resembled that of persons with drug charges. An estimated 32% of the inmates charged with nondrug offenses were between ages 18 and 24 in 1989, compared to 41% in 1983. The percentage of those age 35 to 44 rose from 12% in 1983 to 17% in 1989.

More than half of jail inmates in both 1983 and 1989 had not received a high school diploma or its equivalent. Those in jail for drugs were as likely as other inmates to have failed to complete high school.

Table 3. Where jail inmates were sentenced to serve their sentence, by type of offense and median maximum sentence, 1989 and 1983

Location of sentence to be served	Percent of jail inmates convicted of: Any drug offense 1989	Any drug offense 1983	Other offenses 1989	Other offenses 1983
Prison	18.9%	11.8%	12.8%	10.7%
Jail	65.9	73.4	74.4	76.2
Not known	15.2	14.8	12.8	13.1
Median maximum sentence				
Prison	60 mos.	48 mos.	84 mos.	48 mos.
Jail	9	9	6	6
Not known	60	36	36	36

Note: Inmates sentenced for any drug offense, even if the offense was not the most serious of multiple offenses, were categorized as being convicted of a drug offense. The maximum sentence length is for the most serious offense. The table excludes 331 cases in 1989 and 623 cases in 1983 because of missing data for offense or location where the sentence was to be served. Data were missing on sentence length for 4.7% of cases in 1989 and 4.0% of cases in 1983.

Table 4. Criminal history of jail inmates, by the most serious current offense, 1989

Criminal history	Most serious current offense: Total	Drug	Violent	Property	Public-order
First offense	22.6%	28.4%	28.0%	19.0%	15.3%
Previous offense	77.4%	71.6%	72.0%	81.0%	84.7%
Drug	18.6	36.7	12.6	12.5	14.5
Violent	19.5	15.8	29.8	16.9	16.7
Property	42.9	31.4	39.4	62.9	32.8
Public-order	41.1	31.9	33.3	35.3	66.8
Number of jail inmates	373,349	85,837	84,306	111,963	85,278

Note: Excludes an estimated 22,204 inmates for unknown present or prior offense. Types of previous offense do not add to total previous offenses because inmates may have had more than one type of offense. Criminal history includes offenses for which inmates received probation or served time in a correctional facility.

Sentences

Some convicted and sentenced offenders in local jails serve the incarceration portion of their sentence only in jail, while others are moved to a State prison. Among convicted offenders in local jails in 1989, an estimated 19% of drug offenders and 13% of all other offenders were expecting to serve their sentences in a prison. In 1983, 12% of convicted drug offenders in local jails were to serve their sentence in prison.

The sentences that drug offenders in jail were serving in 1989 were the same on average as the sentences of drug offenders in 1983. Half the drug offenders sentenced to jail in both 1983 and 1989 were to serve 9 months or less, according to the maximum sentence that they reported (table 3). In 1989 those drug offenders awaiting transfer to a State prison reported maximum sentences with a median of 60 months, not a statistically significant increase from the 48-month median in 1983.

Drug offenders received longer sentences to jail on average than other types of offenders. In 1989 the median jail sentence for a drug offense was 9 months; for other offenses, 6 months. Among offenders to be transferred to State prison, however, drug offenders had a somewhat shorter median prison sentence (60 months) than other offenders (84 months).[1]

[1]The difference between medians was significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Criminal histories

Overall, 77% of inmates in local jails had previously served time in a jail, prison, or other correctional facility or had been sentenced to probation in the past (table 4). Those charged with drug crimes were about as likely as those charged with violent crimes to have had a prior record as a juvenile or as an adult: about 72% had been on probation or incarcerated in the past.

More than a third of those held for drug offenses had prior convictions for drug law violations. About 1 of 8 inmates charged with nondrug offenses had a prior conviction for drugs. Overall, about 1 in every 3 jail inmates in 1989 were either currently in jail for a drug law violation or had a prior sentence for a drug law violation.

Current drug offenders were about as likely as property and public-order offenders to have a prior sentence for a violent crime (16%); however, they were considerably less likely than current violent offenders

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991.

The use of drugs other than cocaine or crack declined from 1983 to 1989. In the latter year, lower percentages of inmates reported the use of heroin, LSD, PCP, methadone taken outside a treatment program, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, and methaqualone. Only the reported use of amphetamines and barbiturates taken together, often referred to as "uppers and downers" or "*T*'s and blues," remained the same between 1983 and 1989.

Characteristics of drug users

Among convicted offenders in local jails in 1989, female inmates were more likely than male inmates to report that they had used a drug during the month preceding their offense (table 7). Fifty-five percent of all convicted women and 43% of the men had used a drug in the month before their offense; 44% of the convicted women and 26% of the men had used a major drug (heroin, cocaine or crack, LSD, PCP, or methadone); and 32% of the convicted women, compared to 16% of the men, had used a major drug daily.

Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic inmates awaiting or serving sentences were more likely to have used major drugs in the month before the offense than white, non-Hispanic inmates. More than 30% of the convicted Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic inmates had used a major drug in the month before their offense, compared to 23% of non-Hispanic whites. About 20% of convicted Hispanics and black, non-Hispanic inmates and 15% of the white non-Hispanics had been daily users of a major drug. Convicted and unconvicted inmates of different racial and ethnic groups reported similar lifetime experience with drugs, over 71% having used drugs and over 53% having used a major drug.

Nearly 50% of convicted jail inmates between age 18 and 34 had used drugs in the month before their current offense; about 30% had used a major drug during that month; and slightly less than 20% had been daily users. The proportion of inmates who had used any drug or a major drug at any time or in the month before their offense was lower for those older than 44.

The reported drug use of inmates with different educational backgrounds had no consistent pattern. Those inmates with less than a ninth grade education were less likely than other inmates to have used any drug (66%, compared to about 80%) or a major drug (44%, compared to about 58%). Among convicted inmates, however, similar percentages of the least educated and of those with other educational backgrounds reported drug use at any time in the month or daily in the month before their offense. Regardless of the level of education, nearly 17% of convicted jail inmates had used a major drug daily in the month before their current offense.

Table 7. Drug use history of jail inmates, by selected demographic characteristics, 1989

Characteristic	Number of jail inmates	Percent of jail inmates who had ever used: Any drug	Percent of jail inmates who had ever used: A major drug	Number of convicted jail inmates	Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used: Drugs in the month before the offense: Any drug	Drugs in the month before the offense: Major drug	Drugs daily in the month before the offense: Any drug	Drugs daily in the month before the offense: Major drug
Sex								
Male	357,515	77.3%	54.1%	196,620	42.7%	25.9%	28.6%	15.7%
Female	37,293	82.0	67.8	21,782	55.1	43.9	40.1	31.8
Race and Hispanic origin								
White non-Hispanic	152,170	81.4%	57.9%	92,738	43.6%	23.3%	31.4%	14.7%
Black non-Hispanic	164,841	76.8	52.7	81,236	44.8	30.2	28.9	19.1
Hispanic	68,762	71.6	55.7	38,168	44.0	34.4	27.8	20.0
Other[a]	9,035	79.9	60.0	6,260	36.9	19.2	26.2	15.1
Age								
17 or younger	5,825	68.5%	39.0%	2,428	37.5%	11.3%	21.2%	3.3%
18-24	128,816	80.2	53.2	67,422	48.7	28.4	32.7	16.1
25-29	93,646	83.8	61.3	54,266	48.0	30.3	31.5	18.8
30-34	75,772	81.7	62.3	41,743	48.0	32.1	35.1	20.9
35-44	66,146	74.4	57.0	37,265	37.3	26.4	24.5	18.4
45-54	18,037	46.4	25.2	10,929	16.6	11.0	11.4	9.1
55 or older	6,566	22.6	14.3	4,350	6.7	4.9	4.2	0.4
Education[b]								
8th grade or less	61,460	66.1%	44.3%	34,735	37.2%	25.4%	27.6%	16.7%
Some high school	149,921	82.2	58.1	82,727	48.2	30.2	31.0	18.0
High school graduate	129,828	79.4	58.3	69,715	46.1	27.0	31.7	16.9
Any college	51,228	76.6	55.3	29,839	36.6	25.8	25.0	17.6

Note: Major drug includes heroin, crack, cocaine, PCP, LSD, and methadone. Any drug includes the major drugs, marijuana or hashish, amphetamines, barbiturates, and methaqualone. Data were missing on drug use for 0.2% of cases and on education for 0.5% of cases.

[a]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

[b]Education is categorized by the last completed year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991.

Jail inmates who had used cocaine or crack, 1989

Convicted jail inmates reported relatively widespread use of cocaine and crack only after 1983. In that year, 12% of the convicted inmates said they had used cocaine or crack during the month before their offense; within 6 years the percentage doubled. Cocaine and crack were the only types of drugs that proportionately more jail inmates used in 1989 than in 1983. In several ways these offenders differed as a group from other drug users and from offenders who were using no drugs.

How many jail inmates used cocaine or crack in the month before their arrest?

- Nearly 1 in every 4 convicted jail inmates in 1989 were users of cocaine or crack in the month before they were arrested for their current offense.

What are the characteristics of inmates who used cocaine or crack in the month before their offense?

- Users of cocaine or crack were more likely to be female and black non-Hispanic than were inmates who used other drugs or had not used drugs in the month before their offense. Cocaine and crack users were more likely to be under age 30 than were inmates who had used no drugs.
- About 57% of cocaine and other drug users had failed to complete high school, compared to 54% of those who were not using drugs in the month before their offense.
- Users of cocaine or crack were more likely to be unemployed (47%) than other drug users (34%) or those who did not use drugs (29%).
- A third of cocaine and crack users had been convicted of drug trafficking or possession.
- Cocaine or crack users were 3 times more likely than other drug users to have committed their current offense to obtain money for drugs — 39% of the users of cocaine or crack said they were trying to get money for drugs when they committed their crime.
- Cocaine or crack users were more likely to have prior criminal records than inmates who used other drugs or did not use drugs. About 67% of users of cocaine or crack had at least one previous incarceration, and 84% had in the past been either on probation or incarcerated.
- About 42% of cocaine users had participated in some kind of drug treatment program, compared to 36% of other drug users and 13% of those who had not used drugs in the month before their current offense.

Characteristics of convicted jail inmates who had used cocaine or crack, other drugs, or no drugs in the month before their offense, 1989

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates who in the month before the offense used: Cocaine or crack	Another drug	No drug
Sex			
Male	83.6%	92.0%	92.1%
Female	16.4	8.0	7.9
Race and ethnicity			
White non-Hispanic	35.2%	50.2%	42.6%
Black non-Hispanic	45.2	29.6	36.7
Hispanic	18.0	17.0	17.5
Other	1.6	3.3	3.1
Age			
17 or younger	.5%	1.5%	1.2%
18-24	31.7	37.3	28.2
25-29	28.2	26.0	23.0
30-34	22.1	19.5	17.7
35-44	15.3	13.5	19.1
45 or older	2.2	2.2	10.8
Education			
8th grade or less	14.4%	12.4%	18.0%
9th to 11th grade	42.1	41.1	35.3
High school graduate	31.3	36.1	31.1
Some college or more	12.2	10.4	15.6
Employment			
Employed	53.4%	65.6%	70.3%
Full time	43.2	55.6	58.7
Part time	10.2	10.0	11.6
Unemployed	46.6	34.1	28.7
Looking for work	27.4	20.7	17.9
Not looking for work	19.2	13.4	10.8
Sources of income			
Wages	69.6%	76.7%	79.1%
Benefits	20.1	18.8	18.2
Family or friends	21.8	18.7	17.2
Illegal income	25.2	15.8	4.9
Other	2.2	2.7	3.4
Current offense			
Violent	15.4%	15.2%	17.5%
Robbery	7.9	3.8	4.3
Assault	3.4	4.4	6.0
Property	33.7	32.4	26.2
Burglary	12.9	11.5	7.9
Larceny	9.3	10.7	7.3
Drug	34.2	28.6	15.4
Possession	16.0	16.8	6.3
Trafficking	16.4	10.4	8.5
Other drug	1.7	1.3	.5
Public-order	15.9	22.7	39.1
Other	.9	1.3	1.8
Committed current offense for money for drugs	38.6%	12.9%	2.6%
Incarcerated in past	67.3%	63.7%	52.4%
Ever convicted in past	84.3%	84.5%	74.1%
Received drug treatment in past	42.2%	36.5%	13.3%
Number of jail inmates	51,337	44,550	121,962

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991.

Convicted and unconvicted female inmates differed greatly in the types of offenses for which they were currently held (table 5). Convicted female inmates were more likely than those awaiting trial or arraignment to be in jail for a property or public-order offense, but less likely to be in jail for a violent offense. Nearly 20% of the unconvicted female inmates were in jail for a violent offense, compared to less than 10% of the convicted female inmates.

Among convicted female inmates, the percentage of black women in jail for a violent offense was almost twice that of white women (12.6% compared to 6.4%). More than 1 in 4 white women were convicted of a public-order offense, compared to about 1 in 8 black women.

Sentence length

About half of the female jail inmates in 1989 were sentenced. More than three-quarters of these women expected to serve their sentences in a local jail (table 6). An estimated 15.4% of the sentenced female inmates were expected to serve their time in prison, compared to 11.6% of the sentenced male inmates.

On average, women and men sentenced to jail received very similar sentences: half of both women and men reported a jail sentence of 6 months or less. Among female jail inmates sentenced to State or Federal prison, half received a maximum, sentence of 60 months or less. On average, women received shorter sentences than men; the mean prison sentence for women was 72 months and for men, 103 months. This difference is explained in part by the larger percentage of violent offenders among men awaiting transfer to prison.

More than a third of the sentenced female jail inmates had special conditions imposed as part of their sentence, while about a quarter of the male inmates had a special condition imposed. Women were more likely than men to have a sentence that included drug treatment (13.7% versus 4.5%), victim restitution (9.4% versus 5.5%), or community service (7.7% versus 3.0%).

Table 5. Most serious current offense of female jail inmates, by conviction status and race, 1989

Most serious offense	Percent of convicted female inmates			Percent of unconvicted female inmates		
	All*	White	Black	All*	White	Black
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	9.2%	6.4%	12.6%	19.6%	16.7%	20.0%
Homicide	1.1	.8	1.7	3.9	3.7	4.4
Robbery	3.5	2.0	5.3	4.6	3.1	6.6
Assault	3.6	2.9	4.4	7.7	7.4	8.4
Other violent	.9	.7	1.1	3.4	2.5	0.6
Property offenses	34.5%	31.8%	38.8%	27.9%	26.3%	30.1%
Burglary	2.9	3.5	2.4	5.7	5.6	5.6
Larceny/theft	15.4	13.7	17.9	9.0	7.5	11.4
Fraud	13.3	11.5	15.6	8.9	9.3	8.2
Other property	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.2	3.9	4.9
Drug offenses	32.7%	32.2%	33.8%	35.1%	36.2%	36.5%
Possession	16.5	15.1	17.7	12.3	11.4	14.5
Trafficking	15.4	16.1	15.3	19.3	21.5	18.2
Other drug	.8	.9	.8	3.6	3.3	3.8
Public-order offense	21.4%	27.9%	11.9%	15.3%	18.2%	11.7%
Obstruction of justice	2.8	3.8	1.7	5.0	5.5	4.8
Driving while intoxicated	5.3	9.4	.4	1.0	2.0	0
Commercialized vice	5.7	5.5	5.0	2.2	1.5	2.5
Violation of parole/probation	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.0
Other public-order	3.5	4.9	1.7	4.4	6.1	2.3
Other offenses	2.3%	1.7%	2.9%	2.1%	2.6%	1.8%
Number of inmates	21,854	11,596	9,637	13,771	6,703	6,457

Note: Excludes an estimated 1,758 jail inmates whose conviction status or offense was unknown.
Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.
*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

Table 6. Sentence length and special sentencing conditions of jail inmates, by sex, 1989

	Sentenced jail inmates, 1989	
	Female	Male
Location where sentence was to be served		
Jail	77.0%	76.1%
Prison	15.4	11.6
Unknown	7.6	12.3
Maximum sentence length		
Sentenced to jail		
Median	6 mos.	6 mos.
Mean	16	18
Awaiting transfer to State or Federal prison		
Median	60 mos.	72 mos.
Mean	72	103
Special conditions*		
Any condition or restriction	35.8%	26.8%
Restitution	9.2	5.5
Community service	7.7	3.0
Drug treatment	13.7	4.5
Alcohol treatment	7.2	6.4
Psychiatric/psychological counseling	1.3	1.9
Regular employment	6.1	2.4
House arrest	1.6	1.0
Other	15.5	13.0
Number of inmates	16,375	147,281

Note: Data include only those inmates who were new court commitments with a valid sentence length.
*Detail may add to more than 100% because an inmate may have received more than one special sentencing condition.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, March 1992.

State prison admissions Most of the 431,279 admissions to State prison in 1992 were members of a racial minority, men, under age 30, and entering directly from court. Almost three-quarters of them were entering for a nonviolent offense.

- 92% male
- 54% black and 45% white
- 20% Hispanic of any race
- 54% under age 30

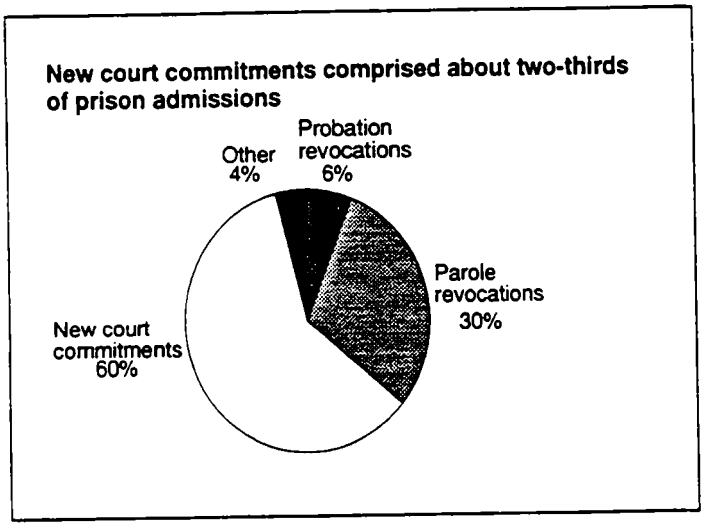


Fig 1a

Black, Asian, Native American, and Hispanic inmates made up 67% of all new court commitments.

Race	Percent of new court commitments with a sentence greater than a year: All	Male	Female
All	100%	100%	100%
White	33	33	36
Black	47	47	52
Other	1	1	1
Hispanic	19	20	12
Total number	204,197	187,043	17,154

Offenses Nonviolent inmates comprised 71% of new court admissions, while violent offenders made up 29%. Six offenses made up 65% of the admissions to prison following a court sentence. Two of the six were drug offenses, which were responsible for almost a quarter of the admissions.

Offenses	Percent of new court commitments
Drug trafficking	19%
Burglary	13
Robbery	10
Assault	8
Larceny/theft	8
Drug possession	7

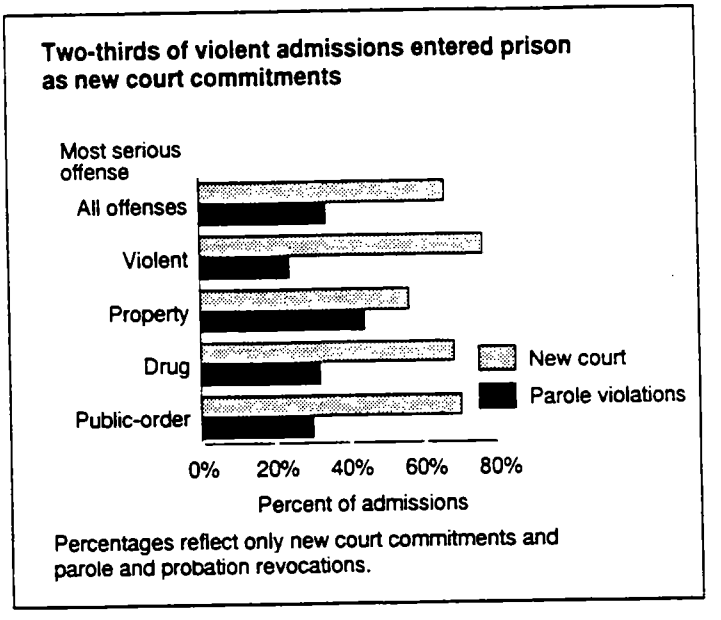


Fig 1b

- Murderers comprised 2% of new court commitments.

Drug trafficking accounted for the largest percentage of both men (18%) and women (24%) admitted to prison for the first time on their sentence in 1992. Whites were more likely to enter prison for burglary, and blacks, for drug trafficking.

New court commitments			
Male inmates		Female inmates	
18%	Drug trafficking	24%	Drug trafficking
14	Burglary	16	Larceny/theft
10	Robbery	12	Fraud
White inmates		**Black inmates**	
17%	Burglary	22%	Drug trafficking
14	Drug trafficking	13	Robbery
9	Larceny/theft	11	Burglary

Sentence length Almost 94% of new court commitments entered prison with a maximum sentence greater than 1 year but less than life. Half of State prison admissions were serving a maximum sentence of 4 years or less.

- Violent offenders entering prison in 1992 had an average sentence of 104 months, almost twice the sentence of property and drug offenders and almost 2½ times that of public-order offenders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, October 1994.

Table 1–10. Parole revocations returned to State prison, 1992: Offense, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin

Most serious offense	Parole revocations returned to State prison						
		Sex		Race			
	All	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	24.0 %	24.7 %	14.3 %	21.6 %	26.1 %	33.4 %	20.6 %
Homicide	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	4.0	1.5
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.2
Murder	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Negligent manslaughter	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.3
Unspecified homicide	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.1	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.2	0.0 *
Kidnaping	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4
Rape	1.8	1.9	0.1	1.9	1.7	3.4	1.0
Other sexual assault	1.5	1.6	0.1	2.2	0.9	3.1	1.2
Robbery	12.2	12.5	7.5	9.0	15.0	9.0	10.5
Assault	5.6	5.8	3.8	5.5	5.6	12.2	5.6
Other violent	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3
Property offenses	40.3 %	40.1 %	43.6 %	45.7 %	35.6 %	44.5 %	37.1 %
Burglary	20.0	20.7	9.2	22.3	17.7	21.2	19.7
Larceny/theft	10.8	10.2	20.5	12.2	9.9	12.3	10.9
Motor vehicle theft	3.6	3.8	1.1	4.5	2.8	4.8	4.3
Arson	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Fraud	3.6	3.0	11.2	4.4	2.9	3.9	1.3
Stolen property	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.6
Other property	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.1
Drug offenses	26.4 %	25.7 %	36.1 %	20.4 %	31.3 %	11.4 %	32.7 %
Possession	5.2	5.1	6.7	4.2	5.8	1.9	4.8
Trafficking	14.8	14.6	17.4	10.2	18.4	6.5	18.3
Other/unspecified drug	6.3	5.9	12.0	5.9	7.1	3.0	9.6
Public-order offenses	6.8 %	6.9 %	4.2 %	9.2 %	4.7 %	9.2 %	6.8 %
Weapons	2.5	2.6	0.9	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.6
Driving while intoxicated	1.9	2.0	0.6	3.7	0.4	3.5	3.1
Other public-order	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	3.9	1.1
Other offenses	2.5 %	2.6 %	1.9 %	3.1 %	2.3 %	1.5 %	2.7 %
Number of admissions	123,637	115,786	7,795	54,147	61,925	953	20,899

*Less than 0.05%.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, October 1994.

Table 1–11. New court commitments to State prison, 1992: Offense, by sex and race

Most serious offense	New court commitments to State prison			
	Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	29.4 %	29.7 %	15.2 %	17.4 %
Homicide	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.4
Murder	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.7
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Negligent manslaughter	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.5
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kidnaping	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2
Rape	3.4	1.8	0.4	0.1
Other sexual assault	6.4	1.7	0.9	0.1
Robbery	6.7	13.2	4.3	6.1
Assault	7.4	7.8	3.8	6.2
Other violent	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.7
Property offenses	37.3 %	26.5 %	41.3 %	35.0 %
Burglary	17.4	11.5	7.3	3.7
Larceny/theft	8.6	6.9	15.2	17.5
Motor vehicle theft	3.0	2.2	1.4	0.6
Arson	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8
Fraud	4.1	2.5	14.7	10.2
Stolen property	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.8
Other property	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4
Drug offenses	20.5 %	35.7 %	34.7 %	42.2 %
Possession	3.5	8.7	6.1	8.8
Trafficking	13.3	21.3	20.3	25.0
Other/unspecified drug	3.6	5.7	8.3	8.4
Public–order offenses	11.6 %	7.4 %	7.1 %	4.7 %
Weapons	1.8	3.1	0.4	0.9
Driving while intoxicated	5.1	0.8	2.4	0.2
Other public–order	4.7	3.4	4.3	3.5
Other offenses	1.3 %	0.8 %	1.7 %	0.8 %
Number of admissions	108,272	129,702	9,198	13,335

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, October 1994.

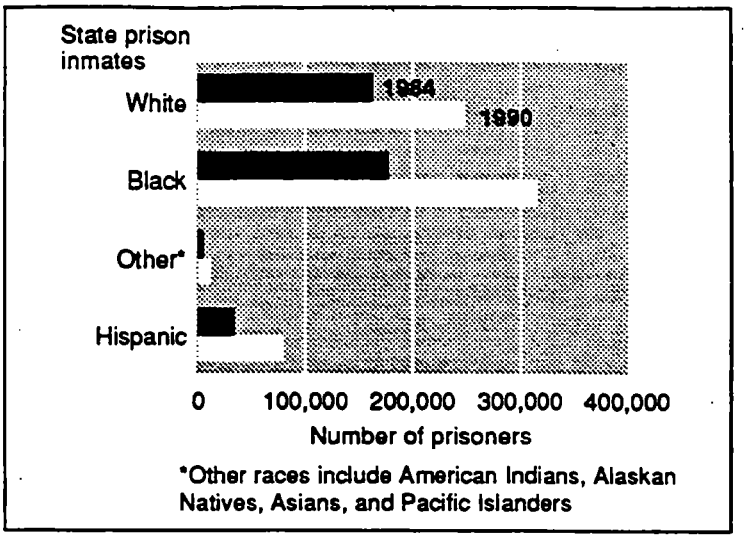
Table 3–4. First entries to parole supervision from State prison, 1992: Offense, by sex and race

Most serious offense	First entries to parole supervision			
	Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	24.4 %	27.7 %	12.6 %	16.7 %
Homicide	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2
Murder	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
Negligent manslaughter	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4
Unspecified homicide	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0
Kidnaping	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Rape	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.2
Other sexual assault	4.3	1.4	0.6	0.1
Robbery	7.2	14.5	4.4	6.5
Assault	6.7	6.9	3.0	5.5
Other violent	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6
Property offenses	37.7 %	29.0 %	41.9 %	34.7 %
Burglary	18.9	13.3	8.3	4.1
Larceny/theft	8.6	7.6	14.5	17.7
Motor vehicle theft	3.2	2.6	1.6	0.6
Arson	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7
Fraud	3.9	2.7	15.6	10.2
Stolen property	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.2
Other property	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3
Drug offenses	22.3 %	34.8 %	35.7 %	42.2 %
Possession	4.5	10.2	9.2	12.3
Trafficking	14.0	21.1	18.6	24.1
Other/unspecified drug	3.8	3.5	7.9	5.8
Public–order offenses	13.9 %	7.7 %	7.9 %	5.4 %
Weapons	1.7	2.8	0.4	0.8
Driving while intoxicated	7.4	1.3	2.8	0.3
Other public–order	4.8	3.6	4.6	4.2
Other offenses	1.7 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	1.0 %
Number of parole entries	65,044	77,966	6,136	8,301

*Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, October 1994.

Racial and ethnic composition of State prison population changing: percentage of blacks remains stable; Hispanics increase



• Over the last 17 years, the racial and ethnic composition of State prison populations has been changing — the percentage of white non-Hispanics has declined, the percentage of blacks as well as persons of other races (American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Alaska Natives) has remained stable, and the percentage of Hispanics has increased.

• In 1974, blacks accounted for 47% of State prisoners, the same percentage as in 1990. In 1974, Hispanics accounted for just over 6% of State prisoners; in 1990, Hispanics accounted for more than 12% of State prisoners. In 1974, an estimated 45% of State prisoners were white and not of Hispanic ethnicity; in 1990, about 38% were white, non-Hispanic.

• The disproportionate presence of blacks in State prisons, compared to their share of the U.S. resident population, has been an issue of continuing interest. In 1990, blacks accounted for 47% of State prisoners and 12% of the population. Of adult arrests for those offenses accounting for 60% of State prisoners, the percentages of blacks were as follows:

— 54% of arrests for murder
— 43% of arrests for forcible rape
— 61% of arrests for robbery
— 38%, for aggravated assault
— 40%, for drug violations
— 41%, for weapons violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisons and Prisoners in the United States*, April 1992.

Relative to the general population, female inmates were nearly twice as likely to have grown up in a single-parent household. In 1975 — when most of the inmates in 1991 were between ages 10 and 18 — 80% of the 66.1 million children in the Nation's households were living with both parents.*

The composition of the childhood household differed among white, black, and Hispanic women in prison. More than half of white women and less than a third of black women grew up with both parents present. Black female inmates were the most likely to have grown up in a home with only their mothers (46%). Hispanic women were equally likely to have lived with both parents (40%) or their mothers only (41%).

Among female inmates of all races, about 17% had lived in a foster home, agency, or other institution at some time while they were growing up. White women were more likely than other women to have ever lived in such an alternative care facility when young.

Women in prison were more likely than the men to have had at least one member of their immediate family who had been incarcerated: 47% of female inmates and 37% of male inmates. About 35% of the women had a brother and 10% had a sister who had served a jail or prison sentence.

Higher percentages of black women than of white women had family members who had been in jail or prison. Among women 42% of black inmates, 36% of Hispanic inmates, and 26% of white inmates said a brother had been incarcerated. White women (11%) were more likely than black women (5%) to have had a father with jail or prison time.

A third of the female inmates and a quarter of the males said that a parent or guardian had abused drugs or alcohol while the inmate was growing up. Alcohol was more often cited than drugs. Thirty-two percent of the women had a parent who abused alcohol, and 7% had a parent who used drugs. Of white women in prison, 42% reported parental abuse of drugs or alcohol, compared to 33% of Hispanic women and 26% of black women.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1978, U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 68.

Table 7. Family structure, incarceration of family members, and parental abuse of alcohol or drugs reported by State prison inmates, 1991

	Percent of female inmates				Percent of male inmates
	All[a]	White	Black	Hispanic	All[a]
Person(s) lived with most of the time while growing up:					
Both parents	42.0%	55.1%	31.9%	40.3%	43.1%
Mother only	38.9	29.3	46.1	41.0	39.2
Father only	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.8	4.0
Grandparents	9.3	6.1	11.3	10.3	7.6
Other relatives	3.0	1.1	4.7	2.8	3.0
Friends	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4
Foster home	1.8	2.7	1.5	.8	1.5
Agency or institution	.8	1.1	.6	.2	.8
Other	.5	.5	.5	.2	.5
Ever lived in a foster home, agency, or institution while growing up					
No	82.8%	78.9%	85.9%	85.6%	82.7%
Yes	17.2	21.1	14.1	14.4	17.3
Family member ever incarcerated					
No	53.4%	61.1%	47.3%	53.0%	63.1%
Yes[b]	46.6	38.9	52.7	47.0	36.9
Spouse	1.8%	3.1%	1.1%	1.4%	.2%
Mother	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.6	1.5
Father	7.8	10.9	5.4	6.7	6.3
Brother	35.1	26.1	42.0	35.9	30.9
Sister	10.0	5.6	12.4	14.6	4.2
Child	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.3	.2
Parent/guardian abused alcohol or drugs					
No	66.4%	57.7%	74.0%	67.1%	73.5%
Yes	33.6	42.3	26.0	32.9	26.5
Alcohol only	26.3%	32.7%	20.7%	25.4%	21.9%
Drugs only	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.2	.8
Both alcohol and drugs	5.7	8.6	3.2	5.2	3.6
Number of inmates	38,630	13,969	17,739	5,521	669,578

Note: Excludes 3,435 inmates for whom information on family history was missing.
[a]Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.
[b]Detail adds to more than total because more than one family member may have been incarcerated.

Physical and sexual abuse of prisoners

In 1991 survey participants responded to a series of questions about any abuse experienced and their age at the time of abuse. For the first time in a BJS inmate survey, inmates reported their relationship to their abusers, and female inmates indicated if sexual abuse involved rape.

More than 4 in every 10 women reported that they had been abused at least once before their current admission to prison (table 8). An estimated 34% of female inmates reported being physically abused, and 34% reported being sexually abused. About 32% said the abuse had occurred before age 18, and 24% said they had been abused since age 18.

Table 8. Prior physical or sexual abuse of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991

	Percent of State prison inmates		
	Total	Female	Male
Ever physically or sexually abused before current incarceration			
No	86.1%	56.8%	87.8%
Yes	13.9	43.2	12.2
Before age 18	11.9%	31.7%	10.7%
After age 18	4.2	24.5	3.0
Physically abused	11.3	33.5	10.0
Sexually abused	6.8	33.9	5.3
Number of inmates	700,475	38,109	662,367
Relationship of abuser to inmate*			
Intimate	11.2%	49.8%	3.0%
Spouse/ex-spouse	6.1	30.5	1.0
Boyfriend/girlfriend	6.6	27.6	2.2
Relative	68.1	56.1	70.6
Parent/guardian	53.7	37.7	57.1
Other relative	22.6	26.5	21.7
Friend/acquaintance	22.8	20.1	23.4
Someone else	21.2	19.6	21.6
Refusal to answer	1.1	1.3	1.1

Note: Sexual abuse includes fondling, incest, molestation, sodomy, rape, and other types of sexual assault. Detail adds to more than total because some inmates were abused both before and after age 18 or were both sexually and physically abused; inmates may also have reported more than one abuser.
*Based on those inmates who were abused and knew their abuser.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, March 1994.

Among inmates with children, women were more likely than men to have had contact with their children since admission to prison, regardless of the children's ages (table 10). Nearly 90% of women with children under age 18 had contact with their children, compared to about 80% of men. An estimated 87% of women with only adult children, compared to 72% of men, had contact with those children during their incarceration.

Since entering prison, half of the women had been visited by their children, four-fifths had corresponded by mail, and three-quarters had talked with them on the phone.

An estimated 46% of women with minor children said they talked with those children on the phone at least once a week; 45% had contact by mail at least once a week; and 9% were visited by their children. Female inmates with children younger than 18 were more likely than those with only adult children to make daily telephone calls to their children (16% versus 11%).

Drug use history

Women in prison in 1991 used more drugs and used those drugs more frequently than men (table 11). About 54% of the women had used drugs in the month before their current offense, compared to 50% of the men. Female inmates were also more likely than male inmates to have used drugs regularly (65% versus 62%), to have used drugs daily in the month preceding their offense (41% versus 36%), and to have been under the influence at the time of the offense (36% versus 31%). Nearly 1 in 4 female inmates reported committing their offense to get money to buy drugs, compared to 1 in 6 males.

Compared to the women in prison in 1986, higher percentages of female inmates in 1991 reported that they had used drugs in the month before their offense (54% compared to 50%) (table 12). Among women using a drug in the month before the offense, the percentage using cocaine or crack rose from 23% in 1986 to 36% in 1991. However, marijuana use during the same period declined from 30% of the women to 20%. The use of other types of drugs either declined or remained about the same during this period.

About the same percentage of women in both years said they were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offense. At the time of their offense, 23% of female inmates were using cocaine or crack in 1991, up from 12% in 1986. Marijuana use dropped from 8% to 5%. Use of heroin and other opiates remained about the same.

Table 10. State prison inmates' contact with their children, by age of children and sex of inmate, 1991

Type of contact	Percent of female inmates: Children under age 18	Percent of female inmates: Adult children only	Percent of male inmates: Children under age 18	Percent of male inmates: Adult children only
Any contact	89.6%	87.2%	79.5%	71.9%
Calls to/from children	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Daily	16.4	11.0	8.2	3.1
Once a week	29.7	29.2	22.4	19.1
Once a month	17.0	19.6	16.9	16.5
Less than once a month	8.8	13.7	12.5	15.2
Never	28.1	26.6	39.9	46.0
Mail to/from children	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Daily	8.9	8.4	6.9	3.6
Once a week	36.4	32.6	24.2	20.0
Once a month	22.5	24.8	22.0	21.8
Less than once a month	11.0	14.4	15.3	20.2
Never	21.3	19.8	31.6	34.4
Visits by children	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Daily	.4	.2	1.0	.1
Once a week	8.7	9.5	7.4	4.0
Once a month	18.0	16.8	14.9	12.6
Less than once a month	20.8	25.2	21.8	25.9
Never	52.2	48.4	54.9	57.4
Number of inmates	25,610	4,393	373,770	50,698

Note: Detail does not add to total because inmates may have reported more than one type of contact.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, March 1994.

Table 11. Drug use history of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991

Drug use	Percent of inmates: Female	Percent of inmates: Male
Ever used	79.5%	79.4%
Ever used regularly*	65.3	62.0
Used in the month before current offense	53.9	49.6
Used daily in the month before current offense	41.4	35.7
Under the influence at the time of the current offense	36.3	30.6
Committed offense to get money to buy drugs	23.9	16.5
Number of inmates	38,743	672,055

Note: Excludes an estimated 844 inmates who did not report their use of drugs.
*Regular use is defined as once a week or more for at least 1 month.

Among inmates, women were more likely than men to report having used a needle to inject illegal drugs: a third of female inmates, compared to a quarter of male inmates. An estimated 18% of the women and 12% of the men also said that they had shared a needle at least once in the past.

Prisoners	Ever used a needle	Ever shared a needle
Female*	34.0%	18.0%
White	41.6	25.0
Black	24.0	10.3
Hispanic	45.9	24.5
Male	24.3%	11.5%

*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

Injecting drugs was more widespread among Hispanic and white women than among black women. About 46% of the Hispanic women, 42% of the white women, and 24% of the black women used a needle to inject illegal drugs before admission to prison. About a fourth of the Hispanic and white women and about a tenth of the black women had shared a needle for drugs.

Male inmates were more likely than female inmates to be in prison for a violent offense

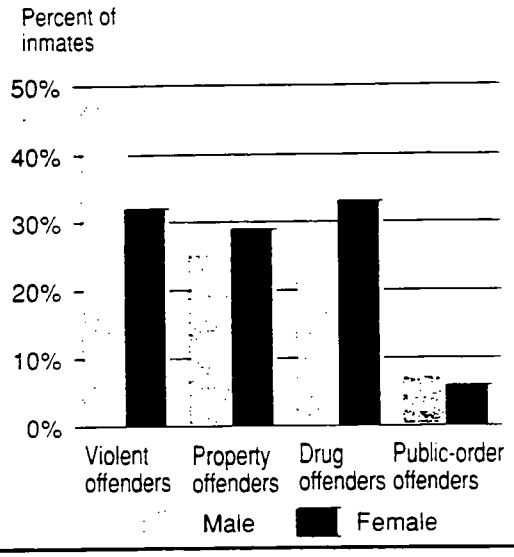


Fig. 3

• Women were about equally likely to be in prison for a violent, a property, or a drug offense.

• 12,600 women were serving a sentence for drug offenses in 1991, a 432%-increase from about 2,400 female inmates serving time for drugs in 1986.

• 137,700 male drug offenders in 1991 represented a 281%-increase from the 36,100 in prison in 1986.

• In 1991 women in prison were more likely than men to be serving time for —
homicide (15% versus 12%)
larceny (11% versus 5%)
fraud (10% versus 2%)
drugs (33% versus 21%).

• Men were more likely than women to be in prison for —
robbery (15% versus 8%)
assault (8% versus 6%)
burglary (13% versus 5%).

In 1991 black and Hispanic inmates were more likely than white inmates to be serving a sentence for a drug offense

• From 1986 to 1991, the number of black inmates serving a sentence for drugs increased 447%, the number of convicted Hispanic drug offenders went up 324%, and the number of whites in prison for drugs grew 115%.

• In 1991, among inmates serving time for a drug offense—

— 77% of whites, 75% of Hispanics, and 85% of blacks had been sentenced in the past to probation or incarceration

— 16% of whites, 15% of Hispanics, and 28% of blacks had served time for a prior violent offense.

In 1986 and 1991 about half the white inmates were serving time for violent crimes

• The percentage of white inmates serving a sentence for —
— sexual assault rose, from 11% in 1986 to 15% in 1991
— robbery declined, from 15% to 10%
— homicide remained 14%
— assault remained 7%.

The percentages of black and Hispanic inmates in prison for violent offenses declined between 1986 and 1991

• The percentage of black inmates serving a sentence for —
— homicide declined, from 15% to 12%
— robbery declined, from 26% to 19%.

• The percentage of Hispanic inmates serving a sentence for —
— homicide declined, from 15% to 11%
— robbery declined, from 19% to 13%.

The current offense of white, black, and Hispanic inmates was more likely to be a drug offense in 1991 than in 1986

	Percent of inmates							
Most serious	White		Black		Other race		Hispanic	
offense	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986
Violent	49%	50%	47%	59%	54%	62%	39%	52%
Property	30	36	22	29	28	29	21	26
Drug	12	8	25	7	10	6	33	16
Public-order	8	6	5	4	8	3	8	5
Number	248,705	177,181	321,217	202,872	16,627	11,381	117,632	56,505

See the *Explanatory notes* for definitions of racial and Hispanic-origin categories.

Fig. 4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

31% of inmates committed their offense under the influence of drugs, and 17% committed their offense to get money for drugs

Drug use was common among inmates serving time for burglary, robbery, or drug offenses

Among inmates serving a sentence for burglary or robbery, about 6 in 10 inmates had used drugs in the month before the arrest for the current offense, and about 4 in 10 were under the influence at the time of the offense.

Overall, violent and public-order offenders were less likely than property offenders to have used drugs in the month before their offense and to have committed their current offense under the influence of drugs. For violent offenders using drugs in the month before their offense, only inmates convicted of robbery had about the same percentage of drug use as property offenders. Among inmates in prison for violent offenses other than robbery, those sentenced for sexual assault (20%), assault (23%), or homicide (28%) were less likely than property offenders (35%) to have committed their offense under the influence.

Money for drugs motivated more than a quarter of the inmates sentenced for robbery, burglary, or larceny

Twenty-seven percent of inmates in prison for robbery and 30% of those serving time for burglary reported committing their offense to get money for drugs. About 25% of inmates in prison for drug trafficking reported money for drugs as a motive.

Drug users were more likely to have committed crimes that could get them money

Current offense	Percent of inmates who: Used drugs in the month before the offense	Committed offense: Under the influence of drugs	Committed offense: To get money for drugs
All inmates	50%	31%	17%
Violent offenses	46%	28%	12%
Homicide	43	28	5
Sexual assault	31	20	2
Robbery	59	38	27
Assault	42	23	6
Property offenses	54%	35%	26%
Burglary	59	40	30
Larceny	54	38	31
Drug offenses	60%	37%	22%
Possession	61	38	16
Trafficking	59	36	25
Public-order offenses	35%	18%	5%

Fig. 48

Inmates' drug use varied according to prisoner characteristics

Characteristic	Percent of inmates who: Used drugs in the month before the offense	Committed offense: Under the influence of drugs	Committed offense: To get money for drugs
All inmates	50%	31%	17%
Sex			
Male	50%	31%	16%
Female	54%	36%	24%
Race/Hispanic origin			
White	49%	32%	15%
Black	49	29	17
Hispanic	54	34	20
Age			
17 or younger	51%	22%	9%
18-24	52	31	16
25-29	55	34	18
30-34	56	37	21
35-44	48	30	17
45-54	28	15	10
55 or older	9	6	3

Fig. 49

Compared to men in prison, women had used drugs and had committed crimes to buy drugs relatively more often

Female inmates were more likely than male inmates to have used drugs in the month before the offense (54% versus 50%) and to have been under the influence at the time of the offense (36% versus 31%).

Nearly 1 in 4 women in prison reported committing their crimes to obtain money for drugs compared to about 1 in 6 men.

By most measures, Hispanic inmates had higher rates of drug use than non-Hispanic inmates

Hispanic inmates were more likely than other inmates to have used drugs in the month prior to the offense (54% compared to 49%). While Hispanic (34%) and white (32%) inmates were almost equally likely to have been under the influence at the time of the offense, black inmates were less likely (29%).

Twenty percent of Hispanic inmates reported getting money for drugs as a reason for committing their crimes, compared to 15% of white inmates and 17% of black inmates.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

Current offenses of whites, blacks, and Hispanics

In both Federal and State prisons, black and Hispanic inmates were more likely than whites to be serving a sentence for drug charges (table 4). Among Federal inmates about 80% of the Hispanics, 55% of the blacks, and 46% of the whites were in prison for a drug offense. In State prisons drug offenders accounted for 33% of Hispanic inmates, 25% of black inmates, and 12% of white inmates.

White and black inmates were imprisoned for violent crimes more often than Hispanics.

- Violent offenses:
  - Federal prison inmates
    - 19% of whites
    - 22 of blacks
    - 6 of Hispanics
  - State prison inmates
    - 49% of whites
    - 47 of blacks
    - 39 of Hispanics

Table 4. Current offense of sentenced Federal and State prison inmates, by race and Hispanic origin, 1991

	Percent of sentenced prison inmates							
	White[a]		Black[a]		Other[a,b]		Hispanic[c]	
Current offense	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	18.8%	49.1%	22.4%	47.2%	44.4%	53.4%	6.0%	38.9%
Murder	1.3	11.8	2.7	10.3	9.6	12.1	.9	8.8
Negligent manslaughter	.1	2.0	.4	1.7	4.0	.7	0	2.0
Kidnapping	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.8	.4	.9
Rape	.1	4.8	.4	3.1	4.4	6.3	0	1.7
Other sexual assault	.4	10.6	.2	2.9	3.3	5.9	.1	4.3
Robbery	13.7	10.3	15.4	19.2	7.3	12.8	3.7	12.7
Assault	.9	7.4	1.9	8.4	11.6	13.5	.7	8.1
Other violent	1.0	.7	.4	.4	1.1	.4	.3	.4
Property offenses	15.0%	30.2%	11.0%	22.1%	8.0%	28.5%	3.0%	20.5%
Burglary	.5	15.4	1.4	10.5	1.0	12.0	.3	11.5
Larceny/theft	1.1	5.4	1.3	5.0	1.4	4.3	.2	3.5
Motor vehicle theft	.9	2.4	.3	1.9	0	2.3	.1	2.3
Arson	.7	1.1	.1	.4	.5	.9	.1	.5
Fraud	10.4	3.8	6.9	2.5	4.7	5.0	2.2	1.2
Stolen property	1.2	1.5	.8	1.3	.5	3.3	.2	1.0
Other property	.2	.5	.1	.4	0	.6	.1	.4
Drug offenses	46.3%	12.0%	55.0%	25.0%	32.4%	9.8%	80.5%	32.8%
Possession	6.9	4.0	11.4	8.6	6.1	2.0	26.2	13.1
Trafficking	38.2	7.7	42.1	15.7	25.1	7.4	52.8	19.4
Other/unspecified	1.2	.3	1.6	.6	1.2	.3	1.4	.4
Public-order offenses	17.6%	8.3%	10.1%	5.4%	10.2%	8.2%	8.1%	7.5%
Weapons	7.0	1.2	6.7	2.2	8.0	1.1	2.6	2.0
Other public-order	10.6	7.1	3.4	3.2	2.2	7.1	5.5	5.5
Other offenses	2.3%	.5%	1.5%	.4%	5.0%	.1%	2.3%	.3%
Number of inmates	20,629	247,480	16,024	319,351	2,021	16,553	15,015	116,317

Note: Data were available for 99.4% of Federal prison inmates and 99.4% of State prison inmates. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[a]Non-Hispanic inmates only.
[b]Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, and Native American inmates.
[c]Includes Hispanic inmates of any race.

Current offenses of citizens and noncitizens

Associated with the relatively large percentage of Hispanic inmates serving a sentence for drug offenses, especially Federal offenses, noncitizens were more likely than citizens in both Federal and State prisons to be drug offenders (table 5). In Federal prisons 85% of noncitizen inmates and 52% of citizens were serving a sentence for drug offenses; in State prisons, 45% of noncitizens and 20% of citizens. By contrast, noncitizens were less likely than citizens to be in prison for violent offenses:

In Federal facilities 2% of noncitizens and 21% of citizens and

In State prisons 35% of noncitizens and 47% of citizens.

Table 5. Current offense of sentenced Federal and State prison inmates, by citizenship, 1991

	Percent of sentenced inmates			
	Citizens		Noncitizens	
Current offense	Federal	State	Federal	State
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	20.7%	47.1%	1.9%	35.2%
Homicide	2.7	12.5	.2	12.1
Sexual assault	.8	9.6	.2	6.0
Robbery	13.5	15.1	.7	8.3
Assault	1.8	8.2	.2	6.9
Other violent	1.9	1.7	.6	1.9
Property offenses	12.0%	25.4%	2.4%	13.0%
Burglary	.9	12.7	.1	8.0
Larceny/theft	1.1	5.0	.2	2.1
Fraud	8.0	2.9	1.6	.2
Other property	2.0	4.8	.5	2.8
Drug offenses	51.8%	20.2%	85.1%	45.2%
Possession	10.3	7.0	28.5	19.7
Trafficking	40.4	12.8	54.3	25.1
Other/unspecified	1.2	.5	2.2	.4
Public-order offenses	13.6%	6.8%	7.4%	6.6%
Weapons	6.5	1.8	2.4	1.4
Other public-order	7.1	5.0	5.1	5.3
Number of inmates	43,773	668,983	9,916	30,718

Note: Data were available for 99.4% of Federal prison inmates and 99.4% of State prison inmates. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991*, September 1994.

Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Admissions
White, not of Hispanic origin	44.7%
Black, not of Hispanic origin	40.3%
Hispanic	12.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5%
Native American (American Indian or Alaska Native)	1.0%
Other	0.5%
Not Reported	0.9%

A comparison of total drug client admissions with total alcohol client admissions in terms of race/ethnicity during FY 1993 indicates that Black persons represent a higher proportion of other drug treatment admissions than of alcohol admissions (40.3 percent and 16.6 percent respectively). Similarly, Hispanic persons represent a higher proportion of other drug admissions (12.0 percent) than of alcohol admissions (7.4 percent). White persons represent a higher proportion of alcohol treatment admissions than of other drug admissions (67.8 percent and 44.7 percent respectively).

4. Drug Client Admissions Data by Primary Drug of Abuse (Table 18)

Each State Alcohol and Drug Agency was asked to provide information on the number of client admissions by the primary drug of abuse. Forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided data in response to this question (see Table 18).

The largest number of treatment admissions for drugs other than alcohol for FY 1993 were cocaine treatment admissions, which totaled 312,830 (44.5 percent of drug admissions). Of the 26 States reporting the percentage of cocaine admissions that were crack cocaine, Alabama reported the highest percentage with 91.2 percent of its cocaine admissions being for crack cocaine. Texas reported the highest absolute number of crack cocaine admissions (15,688). The lowest reporting of crack cocaine admissions was from Nebraska (0) and Rhode Island (10 percent or 136 admissions). Heroin treatment admissions had the second largest number with 154,522 (22.0 percent) treatment admissions. The third highest number of treatment admissions during FY 1993 by primary drug of abuse was for marijuana/hashish at 119,444 admissions (17.0 percent). The fourth, fifth, and sixth highest primary drugs of abuse specified related to treatment admissions were, respectively, amphetamines at 28,523 admissions (4.1 percent), other opiates/synthetics (beyond heroin and non-treatment methadone) at 12,137 admissions (1.7 percent), and tranquilizers at 4,802 admissions (0.7 percent). Although the national statistics on primary drug of abuse as related to treatment admissions are as noted above, it is important to recognize that there exists tremendous variance among States as to the primary drug of abuse. For example, among the 52 jurisdictions that reported relevant data, the findings with regard to the specific primary drug of abuse, excluding the "other" and "not reported" categories, on drugs that ranked highest in each State were as follows:

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

- Cocaine was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within 29 States, and the District of Columbia;

- Marijuana/hashish was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within 15 States and Guam;

- Heroin was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within five States and Puerto Rico; and

- No other single drug of abuse was ranked first among treatment admissions within any State.

A careful review of Table 18 demonstrates that during FY 1993 different States had very different drug abuse patterns, at least as related to the primary drug of abuse for client treatment admissions.

After subtracting information from the two States that did not provide admissions data in FY 1992 but did do so in FY 1993 (i.e., Oregon and Washington), a comparison of the national treatment admissions totals by primary drug of abuse for those two years indicates the following:

- Substantial increase (defined as over 10 percent) in admissions related to amphetamines (15.0 percent), marijuana/hashish (14.8 percent), heroin (14.5 percent), PCP (14.5 percent), and inhalants (11.6 percent). However, it should also be noted that from FY 1992 to FY 1993 the State data reporting systems improved and the percent of admissions that were "Not reported" as to primary drug of abuse decreased by 43.9 percent, from 50,141 in FY 1992 to 32,652 in FY 1993, while overall drug admissions increased by only 21,761 (from 654,399 to 676,160) during that same time period. Therefore, it is likely that some of the apparent increase in admissions for different primary drugs of abuse in FY 1993 are due in part to a reporting artifact.

- Substantial decreases (defined as at least 10 percent) in admissions related to the "other" drug category (25.7 percent), other hallucinogens (19.0 percent), barbiturates (13.2 percent), other opiates/synthetics (11.7 percent), and non-treatment methadone (10.9 percent). Due to the reporting artifact noted above, it is possible that some of the apparent decreases in various drugs would have been even larger if the percent of admissions that were "Not reported" had not decreased from FY 1992 to FY 1993.

5. *Comparisons of Client Admissions Data for Fiscal Years 1988-1993*

This subsection includes comparisons of alcohol and other drug client treatment admissions data reported for FY 1993 with that reported for FYs 1988-1992. It includes data only from those States that reported in all 6 years. This material is organized under two topic headings as follows:

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF DRUG CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN STATE-SUPPORTED FACILITIES BY PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993

STATE	HEROIN	NON-RX METHADONE	OTHER OPIATES/ SYNTHETICS	BARBITURATES	TRANQUILIZERS	OTHER SEDATIVES/ HYPNOTICS	AMPHETAMINES	COCAINE
ALABAMA	91	43	412	9	118	39	56	4,733
ALASKA	46	2	38	9	5	3	26	536
ARIZONA	1,585	65	235	12	35	21	612	2,438 A
ARKANSAS	116	3	217	45	57	60	379	2,541
CALIFORNIA	31,196	35	683	115	148	161	16,002	20,902
COLORADO	1,611	32	358	22	106	10	537	4,274
CONNECTICUT	6,886	30	185	24	37	31	24	5,652
DELAWARE	750	0	23	7	21	12	18	1,303
DISTRICT OF COL	4,520	9	20	1	5	1	9	7,864
FLORIDA	1,111	21	638	48	109	46	117	16,593
GEORGIA	1,005	0	0	0	0	349	276	17,978
GUAM	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	37
HAWAII	179	2	45	1	9	1	408	349
IDAHO	55	1	17	5	13	9	127	238
ILLINOIS	8,749	13	330	50	59	37	247	27,014
INDIANA	440	8	273	41	150	89	128	3,233
IOWA	128	3	52	9	12	7	46	828
KANSAS	101	2	71	11	6	29	160	2,603
KENTUCKY	205	13	391	79	140	94	128	1,519
LOUISIANA	163	8	284	69	77	72	88	10,724
MAINE	84	4	35	20	34	12	17	238
MARYLAND	6,473	34	185	18	39	39	57	6,528
MASSACHUSETTS	17,470	80	390	53	401	22	85	15,874
MICHIGAN	4,313	67	641	59	80	139	194	13,541
MINNESOTA	365	11	229	42	102	23	243	3,663
MISSISSIPPI	12	2	124	17	14	87	45	2,618
MISSOURI	723	11	309	53	85	76	329	6,203
MONTANA	56	1	82	17	41	12	203	294
NEBRASKA	77	10	53	10	17	12	30	731
NEVADA	394	12	53	2	22	4	398	809
NEW HAMPSHIRE	236	4	24	2	7	6	9	1,035
NEW JERSEY	15,156	104	326	69	285	47	181	9,522
NEW MEXICO	450	46	24	4	17	4	85	473
NEW YORK	16,726	179	366	96	189	74	145	23,262
NORTH CAROLINA	1,274	10	534	17	185	91	46	11,235
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	9	9	0	0	28	1
OHIO	1,535	31	850	125	222	201	555	11,501
OKLAHOMA	72	2	66	23	33	27	169	978
OREGON	3,226	11	255	34	60	59	3,069	3,998
PENNSYLVANIA	5,919	48	538	136	278	110	414	19,203
PUERTO RICO	7,118	2	2	12	25	6	0	1,537
RHODE ISLAND	1,921	13	143	15	40	3	22	1,359
SOUTH CAROLINA	390	5	128	36	102	92	52	4,599
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	1	21	1	9	2	19	91
TENNESSEE	35	4	390	15	244	98	6	2,587
TEXAS	5,342	41	356	61	118	157	1,070	20,642
UTAH	339	9	165	28	17	44	206	1,180
VERMONT	57	0	41	6	5	8	58	224
VIRGINIA	1,884	14	335	21	118	60	68	7,197
WASHINGTON	3,431	43	267	36	76	17	578	4,052
WEST VIRGINIA	84	13	223	20	128	27	54	686
WISCONSIN	412	21	701	701	701	701	700	5,610
WYOMING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	154,522	1,123	12,137	2,315	4,802	3,332	28,523	312,830
PERCENT OF TOTAL	22.0%	.2%	1.7%	.3%	.7%	.5%	4.1%	44.5%

A = Figures represent clients "served."

N/A = Information not available.

Source: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), FY 1993; data are included for "ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS that received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 1993."

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF DRUG CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN STATE-SUPPORTED FACILITIES BY PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 (con't.)

STATE	MARIJUANA/ HASHISH	PCP	OTHER HALLUCINOGENS	INHALANTS	OVER THE COUNTER	OTHER	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
ALABAMA	1,604	3	42	60	0	30	108	7,348
ALASKA	612	1	11	16	2	41	194	1,542
ARIZONA	1,053	3	29	51	4	538	391	7,072 A
ARKANSAS	1,742	5	34	48	10	255	0	5,512
CALIFORNIA	8,082	1,190	294	99	34	318	0	79,259
COLORADO	3,106	10	116	232	22	93	0	10,529
CONNECTICUT	1,730	19	23	6	4	30	554	15,235
DELAWARE	200	34	8	0	3	13	194	2,586
DISTRICT OF COL	531	386	3	0	0	0	0	13,349
FLORIDA	7,121	21	186	97	6	170	2,672	28,956
GEORGIA	1,846	7	40	49	0	2,665	4,629	28,844
GUAM	66	0	0	3	0	7	0	122
HAWAII	608	2	10	3	0	10	0	1,627
IDAHO	619	1	47	19	9	18	2	1,180
ILLINOIS	5,585	265	109	128	27	3,679	0	46,292
INDIANA	1,905	0	39	49	6	60	7	6,428
IOWA	1,301	1	44	46	2	237	0	2,716
KANSAS	1,642	6	43	30	3	130	0	4,837
KENTUCKY	1,542	2	33	78	290	1,571	1,459	7,544
LOUISIANA	1,848	42	64	34	6	160	2,492	16,131
MAINE	845	0	10	6	3	49	0	1,357
MARYLAND	1,896	411	61	103	14	15	2	15,875
MASSACHUSETTS	3,024	81	94	12	21	92	0	37,699
MICHIGAN	5,741	18	62	80	20	82	2,877	27,914
MINNESOTA	2,598	16	92	98	20	40	0	7,542
MISSISSIPPI	490	0	17	12	6	547	467	4,458
MISSOURI	2,782	65	64	110	14	60	0	10,884
MONTANA	839	4	38	26	5	12	0	1,630
NEBRASKA	837	4	122	21	10	75	1,045	3,054
NEVADA	365	6	10	17	4	0	0	2,096
NEW HAMPSHIRE	527	0	32	2	2	18	207	2,111
NEW JERSEY	2,193	106	98	23	42	82	0	28,234
NEW MEXICO	558	6	14	40	2	426	12	2,161
NEW YORK	7,907	230	194	34	41	5,258	99	54,800
NORTH CAROLINA	2,350	4	32	60	16	163	153	16,170
NORTH DAKOTA	191	10	0	0	0	24	71	343
OHIO	4,577	15	135	155	22	115	8,302	28,341
OKLAHOMA	499	10	23	45	3	8	0	1,958
OREGON	4,525	5	184	75	14	32	64	15,611
PENNSYLVANIA	4,032	208	191	82	34	201	0	31,394
PUERTO RICO	625	0	3	24	1	882	4,196	14,433
RHODE ISLAND	838	2	27	7	8	15	51	4,464
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,325	4	20	98	19	68	0	6,938
SOUTH DAKOTA	561	2	19	140	2	61	1,145	2,078
TENNESSEE	1,269	2	28	98	8	98	0	4,882
TEXAS	6,166	18	170	564	11	92	114	34,922
UTAH	1,154	2	66	48	21	182	469	3,930
VERMONT	402	0	16	4	2	14	30	867
VIRGINIA	2,100	126	100	42	15	0	0	12,080
WASHINGTON	2,428	3	164	31	11	57	382	11,576
WEST VIRGINIA	901	16	30	131	4	68	242	2,627
WISCONSIN	12,156	468	234	468	234	234	468	23,809
WYOMING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	119,444	3,840	3,525	3,704	1,057	19,095	33,098	703,347
PERCENT OF TOTAL	17.0%	.5%	.5%	.5%	.2%	2.7%	4.7%	100%

A = Figures represent clients "served."

N/A = Information not available.

Note: Rounding increases total percent (100%) to 100.1%.

Source: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), FY 1993; data are included for "ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS that received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 1993."

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

b. *Comparisons of Drug Client Admissions Data*[4]

A number of comparisons were conducted on data provided by those State Agencies that submitted drug client admissions information for FYs 1988-1993. Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were able to provide relevant information for all 6 years. The total drug client admissions reported for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1988 were as follows:

FISCAL YEAR	Total Drug Client Admissions
1988	504,890
1989	581,328
1990	651,300
1991	647,240
1992	642,997
1993	667,508

Close examination of the SADAP data over the 6-year period reveals considerable variability across States in terms of increases and/or decreases in drug client admissions. The overall trend in previous fiscal years of significant increases in the number of drug client admissions is confirmed by the fact that most of the States and Territories that have comparable drug client treatment admissions data reported an increase in admissions. However, in the past few years a number of the States have implemented and/or begun to use improved and more reliable reporting systems. Therefore, considerable caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these data, since it is possible that the levels of drug admissions reported by States may be related not only to numbers of actual drug clients being admitted to treatment, but also to more reliable reporting through improved data systems. Also, some of the Federal Government's legislative mandates and regulations on the Substance Abuse Block Grant may have encouraged some States and/or treatment providers to use a diagnosis for a drug other than alcohol for those many clients who have problems with alcohol and other drugs.

Another comparison of drug client treatment admissions over FYs 1988-1993 is focused on some specific primary drugs of abuse that are of special national interest. Information in the discussion that follows should not be confused with data presented earlier in this

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[4]*Data used in this section do not include drug client admissions for American Samoa, Guam, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, the Virgin Islands, Washington State, and Wyoming since they did report information for all 6 years.*

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

chapter on admissions by primary drug of abuse for FY 1993. The following analysis was conducted on roughly comparable data provided by 43 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico on the top three primary drugs of abuse (i.e., heroin, cocaine, and marijuana/hashish). The findings were as follows:

CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS
BY TOP THREE PRIMARY DRUGS OF ABUSE

FISCAL YEAR	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana/ Hashish
1988	115,308	137,343	76,948
1989	122,612	206,480	95,253
1990	153,852	235,202	106,885
1991	142,372	229,703	96,421
1992	128,044	289,644	94,685
1993	147,175	302,245	109,686

It is clear that the above data exhibit considerable variation from year to year, and caution must be exercised in attempting to extract trend data. However, the increases in client treatment admissions related to heroin, cocaine, and marijuana/hashish as primary drugs of abuse are of particular interest. After steady declines in heroin treatment admissions from FY 1990 to FY 1991 (7.5 percent decrease) and from FY 1991 to FY 1992 (10.1 percent decrease), admissions for heroin increased in FY 1993 by 14.9 percent (19,131 admissions). Similarly, the treatment admissions for marijuana/hashish increased by 15,001 admissions (15.8 percent) from FY 1992 to FY 1993 after declining by 9.8 percent from FY 1990 to FY 1991 and 1.8 percent from FY 1991 to FY 1992. Admissions for cocaine treatment admissions as the primary drug of abuse continued to increase from FY 1992 to FY 1993 (4.4 percent), although at a lesser rate than between FY 1991 and FY 1992 (26 percent). Overall, from FY 1988 to FY 1993, cocaine admissions increased by 120.1 percent, marijuana/hashish admissions increased by 42.5 percent, and heroin admissions increased by 27.6 percent.

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Full copies of publications used to produce this information packet may be obtained by contacting the agencies below:

ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse
PO Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
1-800-666-3332

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991*, September 1994. Order # NCJ-145864.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991. Order # NCJ-130836.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90*, June 1992. Order # NCJ-134727.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1992*, July 1995. Order # NCJ-148826.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, January 1995. Order # NCJ-151167.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, May 1993. Order # NCJ-140614.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, October 1994. Order # NCJ-145862.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisons and Prisoners in the United States*, April 1992. Order # NCJ-137002.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter?*, December 1993. Order # NCJ-145332.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993. Order # NCJ-136949.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail, 1989*, March 1992. Order # NCJ-134732.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, March 1994. Order # NCJ-145321.

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
PO Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345
1-800-729-6686 or
301-468-2600 in the metropolitan Washington, DC area

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Drug Use Among Racial/Ethnic Minorities*, 1995.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from The Monitoring The Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume I: Secondary School Students*, 1995.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from The Monitoring The Future Study, 1975-1993, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, 1994.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995. Order # BKD160.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994: Population Estimates*, September 1995.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report 11*, December 1995. Order # NCJ-AR011.

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Mail Stop: SSOP
Washington, DC 20402-9328
202-512-8100

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

U.S. Sentencing Commission
One Columbus Circle, NW
Washington, DC 20002-8002

U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Special Report to Congress: Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy*, February 1995.

National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 642
Washington, DC 20001
202-783-6868

Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

Office of National Drug Control Policy
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Drugs & Crime Data

Heroin

Facts and Figures

January 1996

PK26

INTRODUCTION

This information packet includes excerpts from selected Federal government, or Federally-sponsored publications which contain information on heroin. These data include production estimates, trafficking patterns, arrests, usage patterns, adjudication, incarceration, and treatment admissions. Information from the following publications is presented in this information packet:

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse 1994: Population Estimates
Monitoring the Future Study, December 1, 1995 press release
National Survey Results on Drug Use from The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II, College Students and Young Adults, preliminary tables
Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995
Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report 11
Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993
Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States, 1994
DEA Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994
Drug Use Forecasting, 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees
Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992
Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989
Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991
Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991
Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990
Illegal Drug Price/Purity Report, United State: January 1992-March 1995
Federal-wide Drug Seizure System
The NNICC Report 1994, The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States
International Narcotics Control Strategy Report
Southeast Asian Heroin Trafficking: Emerging Trends
South American Heroin Trafficking in the United States
Heroin Trafficking Proceeds
What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993
State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993

Complete citations and ordering instructions for full copies of publications used in producing this information packet may be found on the last page.

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Table 18. Heroin Use by Age, Sex, Race, and Region for Total Population in 1994

	Ever Used		Used Past Year	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)				
AGE				
12-17	0.3	(0.1 - 0.7)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.5)
18-25	0.8	(0.5 - 1.2)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.3)
26-34	1.5	(1.2 - 2.0)	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)
≥35	1.0	(0.7 - 1.4)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)
SEX				
Male	1.6	(1.2 - 2.0)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
Female	0.4	(0.3 - 0.6)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.2)
RACE				
White	0.9	(0.7 - 1.1)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)
Black	1.5	(1.1 - 2.1)	0.5	(0.3 - 0.9)
Hispanic	1.1	(0.8 - 1.6)	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)
REGION				
Northeast	0.9	(0.6 - 1.3)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
North Central	0.9	(0.6 - 1.4)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
South	0.7	(0.5 - 1.1)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.2)
West	1.6	(1.1 - 2.3)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
TOTAL	1.0	(0.8 - 1.2)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.2)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)				
AGE				
12-17	68	(32 - 144)	49	(22 - 111)
18-25	212	(138 - 325)	30	(11 - 80)
26-34	563	(435 - 729)	103	(62 - 172)
≥35	1,240	(918 - 1,674)	98	(33 - 286)
SEX				
Male	1,597	(1,254 - 2,031)	147	(83 - 261)
Female	486	(361 - 654)	133	(76 - 234)
RACE				
White	1,377	(1,069 - 1,773)	113	(51 - 249)
Black	358	(259 - 492)	116	(65 - 210)
Hispanic	210	(146 - 300)	51	(29 - 89)
REGION				
Northeast	364	(250 - 528)	64	(26 - 155)
North Central	471	(310 - 715)	65	(27 - 159)
South	544	(360 - 823)	89	(44 - 181)
West	703	(476 - 1,037)	62	(28 - 140)
TOTAL	2,083	(1,709 - 2,537)	281	(188 - 419)

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

TABLE 2

Long-Term Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

	Percent ever used																				
	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	55.2	58.3	61.6	64.1	65.1	65.4	65.6	64.4	62.9	61.6	60.6	57.6	56.6	53.9	50.9	47.9	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4	+2.8
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	36.2	35.4	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.7	42.8	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.7	37.7	35.8	32.5	31.4	29.4	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1	+0.5
Marijuana/Hashish	47.3	52.8	56.4	59.2	60.4	60.3	59.5	58.7	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9	50.2	47.2	43.7	40.7	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	+3.5s
Inhalants[c]	—	10.3	11.1	12.0	12.7	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.6	14.4	15.4	15.9	17.0	16.7	17.6	18.0	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	-0.3
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	16.2	17.3	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.1	20.1	18.6	17.5	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.0	17.7	18.3	17.8	-0.5
Amyl & Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	11.1	11.1	10.1	9.8	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.6	4.7	3.2	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	-0.2
Hallucinogens	16.3	15.1	13.9	14.3	14.1	13.3	13.3	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.3	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	+1.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	17.7	15.6	15.3	14.3	13.6	12.3	12.1	11.9	10.6	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.4	11.3	11.7	13.1	+1.4
LSD	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	+1.2
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	12.8	9.6	7.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Cocaine	9.0	9.7	10.8	12.9	15.4	15.7	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1	10.3	9.4	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	+0.1
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	0.0
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.0	12.1	8.5	8.6	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	-0.1
Heroin[j]	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	+0.4s
Other Opiates[k]	9.0	9.6	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	+0.6
Stimulants[b,k]	22.3	22.6	23.0	22.9	24.2	26.4	32.2	27.9	26.9	27.9	26.2	23.4	21.6	19.8	19.1	17.5	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	-0.4
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	+0.5
Sedatives[b,m]	18.2	17.7	17.4	16.0	14.6	14.9	16.0	15.2	14.4	13.3	11.8	10.4	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.6	+0.3
Barbiturates[b]	16.9	16.2	15.6	13.7	11.8	11.0	11.3	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.4	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.2	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.4	+0.4
Methaqualone[b,m]	8.1	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.1	8.3	6.7	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Tranquilizers[b]	17.0	16.8	18.0	17.0	16.3	15.2	14.7	14.0	13.3	12.4	11.9	10.9	10.9	9.4	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	+0.5
Alcohol[n]	90.4	91.9	92.5	93.1	93.0	93.2	92.6	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3	92.2	92.0	90.7	89.5	88.0	87.5	87.0	—	—	—
																			80.0	80.4	80.7	+0.3
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.4	63.4	62.5	62.9	63.2	+0.3
Cigarettes	73.6	75.4	75.7	75.3	74.0	71.0	71.0	70.1	70.6	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.2	66.4	65.7	64.4	63.1	61.8	61.9	62.0	64.2	+2.2s
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	32.2	30.4	29.2	—	—	32.4	31.0	30.7	30.9	+0.2
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	-0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

Footnotes for Table 2–Table 5

[a]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, or heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (excluded since 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[b]Beginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e., amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

[c]Data based on four of five forms in 1976–88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five of six forms in 1989–95; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

[d]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. See text for details.

[e]Data based on one form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979–88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989–95.

[f]Question text changed slightly in 1987.

[g]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP. See text for details.

[h]Data based on one of five forms in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two forms in 1987–89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987–88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six forms in 1990–95.

[i]Data based on one form in 1987–89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987–88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four of six forms in 1990–95; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

[j]In 1995 the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represents the combined data from all forms.

[k]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[l]Data based on two of six forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on one of six forms in 1989–90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989–90. Steroid data based on two of six forms since 1991; N is two-sixths of N indicated since 1991.

[m]Sedatives: Data based on five forms in 1975-88, six forms in 1989, one form in 1990 (N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990), and six forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991. Methaqualone: Data based on five forms in 1975–88, six forms in 1989, and one of six forms beginning in 1990 (N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990).

[n]Data based on five forms in 1975–88 and on six forms in 1989–92. In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line for alcohol came from the three forms using the original wording (N is three-sixths of N indicated), while the data in the lower line came from the three forms containing the revised wording (N is three-sixths of N indicated). Data for 1994–95 were based on all six forms.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 3

Long-Term Trends in Annual Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

	Percent who used in last twelve months																					
	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	45.0	48.1	51.1	53.8	54.2	53.1	52.1	49.4	47.4	45.8	46.3	44.3	41.7	38.5	35.4	32.5	29.4	27.1	31.0	35.8	39.0	+3.2s
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	26.2	25.4	26.0	27.1	28.2	30.4	34.0	30.1	28.4	28.0	27.4	25.9	24.1	21.1	20.0	17.9	16.2	14.9	17.1	18.0	19.4	+1.4
Marijuana/Hashish	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2	50.8	48.8	46.1	44.3	42.3	40.0	40.6	38.8	36.3	33.1	29.6	27.0	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	+4.0ss
Inhalants[c]	—	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	+0.3
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	8.9	7.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	+0.2
Amyl/Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	+1.7ss
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	+1.9ss
LSD	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	+1.5ss
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	+0.2
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	+0.4
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	+0.2
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	+0.4
Heroin[j]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	+0.5sss
Other Opiates[k]	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	+0.9ss
Stimulants[h,k]	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	-0.1
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	+0.6
Sedatives[h,m]	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	+0.7s
Barbiturates[k]	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	+0.6
Methaqualone[h,m]	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Tranquilizers[k]	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	+0.7s
Alcohol[n]	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	76.0	—	—	—
																			72.7	73.0	73.7	+0.7
Been Drunk[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.7	50.3	49.6	51.7	52.5	+0.8
Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steroids[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	+0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 4

Long-Term Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

Percent who used in last thirty days

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*16400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*16900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	30.7	34.2	37.6	38.9	38.9	37.2	36.9	32.5	30.5	29.2	29.7	27.1	24.7	21.3	19.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	+1.9
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	15.4	13.9	15.2	15.1	16.8	18.4	21.7	17.0	15.4	15.1	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0	+1.2s
Marijuana/Hashish	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5	33.7	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	+2.2s
Inhalants[c]	—	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	+0.5
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	+0.6
Amyl/Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	+1.3sss
Hallucinogens; Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	+1.4sss
LSD	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	+1.4sss
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	+0.2
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.0
Heroin[j]	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	+0.3sss
Other Opiates[k]	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3
Stimulants[b,k]	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	0.0
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	+0.4
Sedatives[b,m]	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	+0.5s
Barbiturates[k]	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	+0.5ss
Methaqualone[b,m]	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Tranquilizers[k]	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	+0.4s
Alcohol[n]	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	51.0	—	—	—
																			48.6	50.1	51.3	+1.2
Been Drunk[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.6	29.9	28.9	30.8	33.2	+2.4
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	+2.3s
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	11.3	10.3	8.4	—	—	11.4	10.7	11.1	12.2	+1.1
Steroids[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 5

Long-Term Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Daily Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

	Percent who used daily in last thirty days																					
	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*16400*	*17100*	*17800*	*16500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Marijuana/Hashish	6.0	8.2	9.1	10.7	10.3	9.1	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.6	+1.0ss
Inhalants[e]	—	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Inhalants, Adjusted[e,g]	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
Amyl & Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
LSD	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Heroin[j]	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[k]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Stimulants[b,k]	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.0
Sedatives[b,m]	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Barbiturates[k]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Methaqualone[b,m]	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tranquilizers[k]	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.0
Alcohol																						
Daily[n]	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.5	—	—	—
																			3.4	2.9	3.5	+0.6ss
Been drunk daily[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	+0.1
5+ drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.8	37.1	39.4	40.3	41.2	41.2	41.4	40.5	40.8	38.7	36.7	36.8	37.5	34.7	33.0	32.2	29.8	27.9	27.5	28.2	29.8	+1.6
Cigarettes																						
Daily	26.9	28.8	28.8	27.5	25.4	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.2	18.7	19.5	18.7	18.7	18.1	18.9	19.1	18.5	17.2	19.0	19.4	21.6	+2.2s
Half-pack or more per day	17.9	19.2	19.4	18.8	16.5	14.3	13.5	14.2	13.8	12.3	12.5	11.4	11.4	10.6	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.0	10.9	11.2	12.4	+1.2
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	5.1	4.3	3.3	—	—	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	-0.4
Steroids[j]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. '*' indicates less than .05 percent. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent classes is due to rounding error. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 1

Trends in Lifetime[e] Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime															
Approx. Wtd. N =	1980 *(1040)*	1981 *(1130)*	1982 *(1150)*	1983 *(1170)*	1984 *(1110)*	1985 *(1080)*	1986 *(1190)*	1987 *(1220)*	1988 *(1310)*	1989 *(1300)*	1990 *(1400)*	1991 *(1410)*	1992 *(1490)*	1993 *(1490)*	1994 *(1410)*	'93-'94 change
Any Illicit Drug[f]	69.4	66.8	64.6	66.9	62.7	65.2	61.8	60.0	58.4	55.6	54.0	50.4	48.8	45.9	45.5	-0.4
Any Illicit Drug[f] Other than Marijuana	42.2	41.3	39.6	41.7	38.6	40.0	37.5	35.7	33.4	30.5	28.4	25.8	26.1	24.3	22.0	-2.4
Marijuana	65.0	63.3	60.5	63.1	59.0	60.6	57.9	55.8	54.3	51.3	49.1	46.3	44.1	42.0	42.2	+0.2
Inhalants[b]	10.2	8.8	10.6	11.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	13.2	12.6	15.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	14.8	12.0	-2.8s
Hallucinogens	15.0	12.0	15.0	12.2	12.9	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.0	-1.8
LSD	10.3	8.5	11.5	8.8	9.4	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	9.1	9.6	10.6	10.6	9.2	-1.4
Cocaine	22.0	21.5	22.4	23.1	21.7	22.9	23.3	20.6	15.8	14.6	11.4	9.4	7.9	6.3	5.0	-1.4
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.4
MDMA ("ecstasy")[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	3.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.1	-0.2
Heroin	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.5s
Other Opiates[a]	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.9	6.3	8.8	7.6	6.3	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.2	5.1	-1.1
Stimulants[a]	29.5	29.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	30.1	27.8	27.8	25.4	22.3	19.8	17.7	14.6	13.2	13.0	10.5	10.1	9.2	-0.9
Crystal meth. (ice)[h]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.3	-0.4
Sedatives[a]	13.7	14.2	14.1	12.2	10.8	9.3	8.0	6.1	4.7	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	8.1	7.8	8.2	6.6	6.4	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	-0.3
Methaqualone[a]	10.3	10.4	11.1	9.2	9.0	7.2	5.8	4.1	2.2	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	15.2	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.8	9.8	10.7	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.3	4.4	-1.9s
Alcohol[i]	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.0	94.2	95.3	94.9	94.1	94.9	93.7	93.1	93.6	91.8	91.2	—	—
More than a few sips														*87.1*	*88.1*	*+1.0*
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Data are uncorrected for cross-time inconsistencies in the answers.
[f]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[i]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 2

Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months															'93-'94
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	change
Approx. Wtd. N =	*(1040)*	*(1130)*	*(1150)*	*(1170)*	*(1110)*	*(1080)*	*(1190)*	*(1220)*	*(1310)*	*(1300)*	*(1400)*	*(1410)*	*(1490)*	*(1490)*	*(1410)*	
Any Illicit Drug[e]	56.2	55.0	49.5	49.8	45.1	46.3	45.0	40.1	37.4	36.7	33.3	29.2	30.6	30.6	31.4	+0.7
Any Illicit Drug[e] Other than Marijuana	32.3	31.7	29.9	29.9	27.2	26.7	25.0	21.3	19.2	16.4	15.2	13.2	13.1	12.5	12.2	-0.3
Marijuana	51.2	51.3	44.7	45.2	40.7	41.7	40.9	37.0	34.6	33.6	29.4	26.5	27.7	27.9	29.3	+1.5
Inhalants[b]	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	-0.8
Hallucinogens	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	+0.2
LSD	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	+0.1
Cocaine	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	-0.7
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.2
MDMA ("ecstasy")[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	-0.3
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Stimulants[a]	22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	0.0
Crystal meth. (ice)[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	+0.1
Sedatives[a]	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	-0.3
Methaqualone[a]	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	-0.6
Alcohol[h]	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5	NA	NA
More than just a few sips														*83.8***	*82.7*	*-1.1*
Cigarettes	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	-1.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 3

Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days															
Approx. Wtd. N =	1980 *(1040)*	1981 *(1130)*	1982 *(1150)*	1983 *(1170)*	1984 *(1110)*	1985 *(1080)*	1986 *(1190)*	1987 *(1220)*	1988 *(1310)*	1989 *(1300)*	1990 *(1400)*	1991 *(1410)*	1992 *(1490)*	1993 *(1490)*	1994 *(1410)*	'93-'94 change
Any Illicit Drug[e]	38.4	37.6	31.3	29.3	27.0	26.1	25.9	22.4	18.5	18.2	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.1	16.0	+0.9
Any Illicit Drug[e] Other than Marijuana	20.7	18.6	17.1	13.9	13.8	11.8	11.6	8.8	8.5	6.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.6	-0.8
Marijuana	34.0	33.2	26.8	26.2	23.0	23.6	22.3	20.3	16.8	16.3	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.2	15.1	+0.8
Inhalants[b]	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	-0.7
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	-0.4
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	+0.2
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
MDMA ("ecstasy")[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	-0.3
Stimulants[a]	13.4	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	-0.1
Crystal meth. (ice)[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	+0.2
Sedatives[a]	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
Alcohol[h]	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	72.0	—	—
More than a few sips														*67.7*	*67.5*	*-0.2*
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	-1.0

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Studen and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 5

Trends in Lifetime[k] Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approx. Weighted N's =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	70.5	69.9	67.9	66.4	64.5	62.2	60.2	59.6	57.5	-2.2s
Any Illicit Drug[h] Other than Marijuana	48.4	47.0	44.6	42.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	34.6	33.4	-1.2
Marijuana	66.5	66.0	63.8	62.8	60.2	58.6	56.4	55.9	53.7	-2.1s
Inhalants[b]	12.3	12.7	12.6	13.2	12.5	13.4	13.5	14.1	13.2	-0.8
Inhalants, Adjusted[g]	18.6	15.7	15.0	NA	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.5	13.5	-1.0
Nitrites[f]	12.6	6.9	6.2	NA	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	-0.4
Hallucinogens	18.5	17.1	17.0	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.4	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	20.1	17.2	17.2	NA	16.5	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.5	-0.1
LSD	14.6	13.7	13.8	12.7	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.6	13.8	+0.3
PCP[f]	8.4	4.8	5.0	NA	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	+0.1
Cocaine	32.0	29.3	28.2	25.8	23.7	21.0	19.5	16.9	15.2	-1.8ss
Crack[c]	NA	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.4	+0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	28.2	25.2	25.4	22.1	19.8	18.4	15.1	13.9	-1.2
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	+0.1
Heroin	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.1	8.2	+0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	32.3	30.8	28.8	25.3	24.4	22.4	20.2	18.7	17.1	-1.6s
"Ice"[m]	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Sedatives[a]	16.7	15.0	13.2	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	11.1	9.7	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.4	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	13.1	11.6	9.7	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	17.6	16.5	15.1	13.5	12.9	11.8	11.3	10.5	9.9	-0.6
Alcohol[l]	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	94.1	93.4	93.7	—	—
More than a few sips								*90.4*	*91.2*	*+0.8*
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.

Footnotes continue on next page.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 6

Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approx. Weighted N's =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	41.9	39.3	36.3	32.8	30.7	27.0	28.3	28.4	28.4	0.0
Any Illicit Drug[h] Other than Marijuana	27.0	23.9	21.3	18.3	16.7	14.3	14.1	13.0	13.0	+0.1
Marijuana	36.5	34.8	31.8	29.0	26.1	23.8	25.2	25.1	25.5	+0.5
Inhalants[b]	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.0
Inhalants, Adjusted[g]	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	-0.1
Nitrites[f]	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	+0.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	+0.3
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	+0.2
PCP[f]	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	-0.4
Crack[c]	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	-0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	-0.3
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	+0.3
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	+0.5
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	+0.1
Sedatives[a]	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Methaqualone[a]	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	-0.2
Alcohol[l]	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	86.5	–	–
More than a few sips								*84.2*	*83.7*	*-0.5*
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	+0.5
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.
See footnotes at end of Table 7.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Stud and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 7

Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days									'93-'94
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	change
Approximate Weighted N =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	25.8	23.4	20.5	17.7	15.9	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.3	+0.4
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[h]	13.0	10.7	9.5	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	+0.4
Marijuana	22.0	20.7	17.9	15.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	14.1	+0.6
Inhalants[b]	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.2
Inhalants, Adjusted[c]	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Nitrites[f]	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	+0.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	+0.2
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	+0.3
PCP[f]	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.0
Crack[c]	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	-0.1
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	+0.3
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.5	+0.2
Sedatives[a]	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.2
Alcohol[l]	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	69.7	—	—
More than a few sips								*66.9*	*67.7*	*+0.7*
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.9	0.0
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.

See footnotes at end of table 5.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 5-8

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N is approximately 5400 in 1994.

[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.

[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

[e]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

[f]This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1100.

[g]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

[h]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[i]This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2200.

[j]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 is approximately 4300.

[k]Lifetime prevalence is uncorrected for any cross-time inconsistencies in responding. See text.

[l]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 3700 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording (N was approximately 2400 in 1993 – one of the questionnaire forms, added in 1990, was deleted to insure a representative age distribution in the ten-year age grouping). Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Stude and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

street levels. Prices were either stable or down in virtually all areas, but purity has increased in Denver and Honolulu. Crack and powdered cocaine prices range widely both within and across CEWG sites.

HEROIN

The reemergence of heroin as a drug of choice includes a new cohort of young users whose different needs, motivations, and use patterns present a new challenge to the prevention, treatment, and criminal justice communities.

Heroin-related mortality increased between 1993 and 1994 in 7 of the 10 areas where such data were available. Similarly, heroin ED rates increased between 1992 and 1993 in the majority of CEWG cities in DAWN.

Among treatment admissions, heroin is now the leading primary drug of abuse in Newark, Los Angeles, New York City, San Francisco, and Boston; and it nearly ties cocaine in Seattle.

As purity levels have increased, intranasal use and, to a lesser extent, smoking have continued to replace injection in the East and Midwest. While injection remains most common in the West, inhalation and smoking have become steadily increasing minority choices in several areas, especially among youth. Users are increasingly mixing heroin with other drugs, including crack, marijuana, alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, and "club drugs."

Emergency, treatment, and ethnographic data indicate three emerging types of heroin users: the aging addicts who are switching to intranasal use (and sometimes to smoking); crack users who are starting to combine their crack with heroin; and, in some areas, a smaller, but growing cohort of younger new users (sometimes as part of the club scene). These young initiates are evident in the data from several cities, particularly Newark, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, New York, and Boston.

Observers note that these young users have a positive image of heroin; they look down on heroin injectors and crack users; they do not identify with the addicts of their parents' generation; and they come from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. Thus, the prevention and treatment systems are beginning to confront a different set of motivations, needs, and use patterns. Additionally, the criminal justice system in several areas, such as Texas and Seattle, faces a growing number of violent youth gangs involved in street-level dealing.

Males predominate in all heroin mortality, ED, and treatment figures. Women, however, are increasingly entering treatment for opiate abuse in many areas. The proportion of women is particularly high in Chicago, Newark, San Diego, and St. Louis.

While whites dominate heroin mortality figures, racial/ethnic breakdowns for the other indicators vary widely from city to city. Multiple ethnic groups are mentioned as major traffickers and distributors in an increasing number of CEWG areas, such as New York City, Boston, Miami, Detroit, and the Pacific Northwest.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995*, 1995.

The increased consequences of heroin use parallels the increasingly low prices and high purity and availability of white heroin (mostly from Southeast and Southwest Asia and—more recently—from Colombia) in several CEWG areas, particularly in most northeastern cities and some midwestern areas (such as Chicago). Lower purity black tar and brown heroin (from Mexico), however, still predominate in western areas.

OPIATES OTHER THAN HEROIN

A variety of other opiates are abused (generally in combination with other substances), diverted, and overprescribed in different CEWG cities.

Other opiates continue to be involved in overdose deaths in Seattle (three in first quarter 1995); most involve propoxyphene.

Codeine ED rates per 100,000 population in 1993 were highest in Detroit, San Francisco, and Minneapolis/St. Paul. Codeine products are commonly abused in Chicago, New York City, Texas, Detroit, and Phoenix. In the latter two cities, these products are often combined with carisoprodol (Soma).

Hydrocodone (Vicodoin and Hycodan) is also frequently combined with carisoprodol in Detroit and Phoenix. The highest ED rates for hydrocodone were in Dallas, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and diversion was reported in New Orleans and Texas.

Propoxyphene (Darvon-N and Darvocet-N) ED rates were highest in New Orleans, Dallas, and Phoenix. Its combination products are frequently abused by narcotic addicts in Chicago.

Oxycodone (Percodan and Percocet) ED rates were highest in Boston, Philadelphia, and Newark, and abuse or diversion were reported in New Orleans, Phoenix, and Texas.

Hydromorphone abuse, overprescription, and diversion is reported in Atlanta, New Orleans, New York City, Phoenix, St. Louis, and Texas. Availability and abuse has been declining in Chicago.

Opium smoking remains ingrained within segments of the Southeast Asian refugee communities in Minneapolis/St. Paul and Seattle. Local growing of opium poppies is now reported in both of those areas in addition to the smuggling of packages from Southeast Asia.

Fentanyl has reportedly reappeared in Boston, sometimes mixed with heroin in bags and bundles. It is also occasionally seized in New Jersey.

MARIJUANA

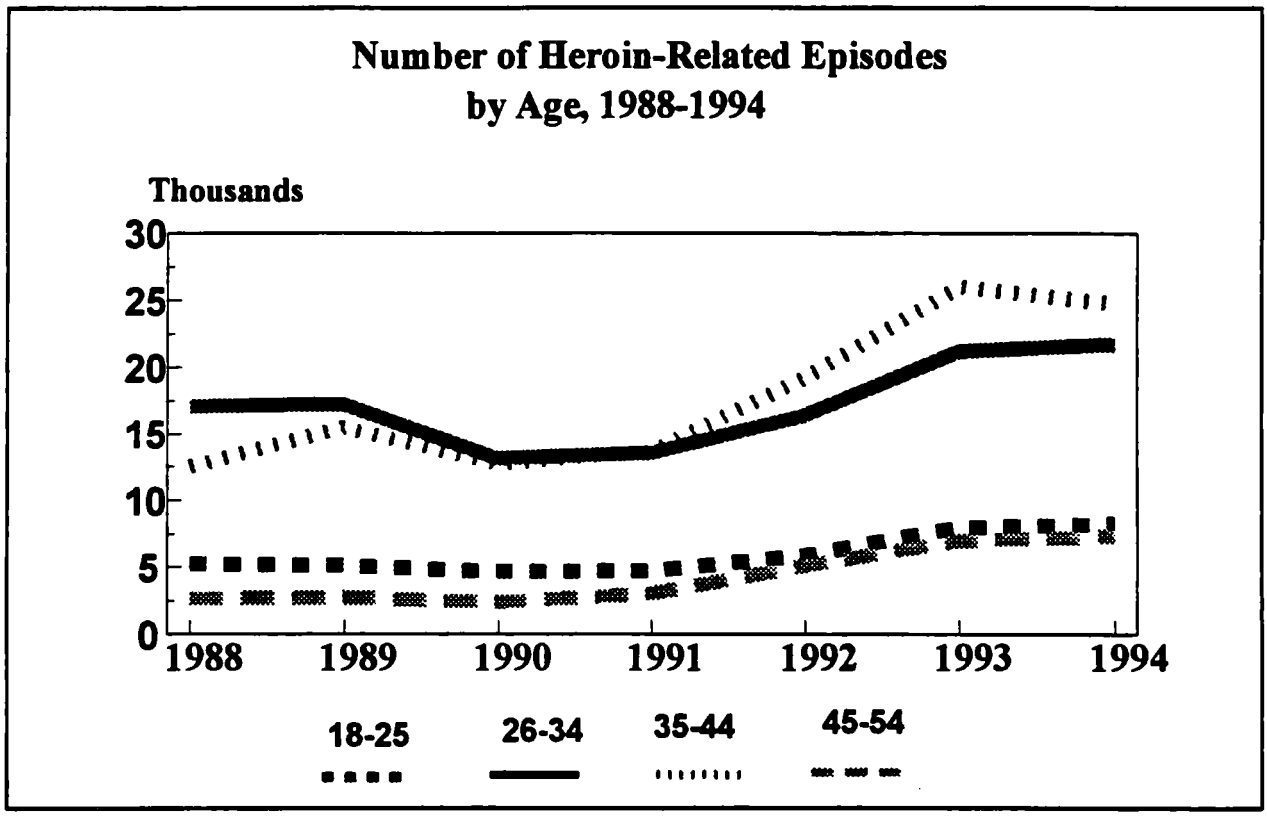
Qualitative and quantitative data continue to indicate increasing marijuana use, especially among adolescents, across the country—highlighting the need for targeted education and prevention efforts.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995*, 1995.

ANNUAL TRENDS IN HEROIN-RELATED EPISODES

This section presents data from the DAWN survey on the estimated number of heroin-related emergency department episodes.

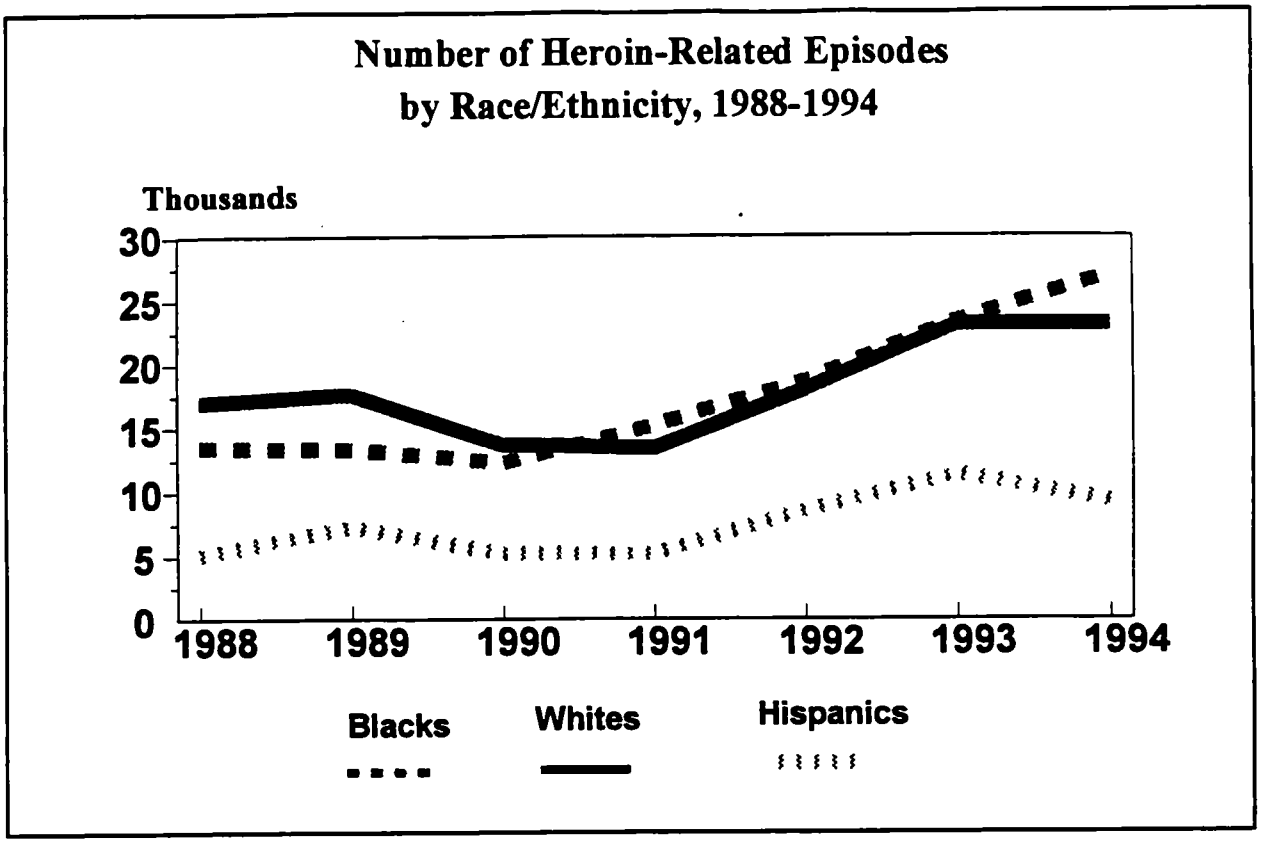
- Thirteen percent of all drug-related episodes were heroin-related in 1994. Heroin is sometimes used in combination with other drugs. Therefore one person could have a heroin mention and a mention of another drug during the same episode. The rate of heroin-related episodes per 100,000 population increased 82 percent, from 15 in 1990 to 28 in 1994 and the rate per 100,000 emergency department visits increased 81 percent, from 41 in 1990 to 75 in 1994. Between 1993 and 1994, there was no change in the number of heroin-related emergency department episodes (from 63,200 to 64,200); however, from 1990 through 1994, there was a 90 percent increase (from 33,900 to 64,200).



- In 1994, 39 percent of heroin-related episodes occurred among persons aged 35-44 years and since 1988, heroin-related episodes have nearly doubled for this age group.

- Between 1993 and 1994, no statistically significant changes were found in the number of heroin-related episodes in any age group.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.

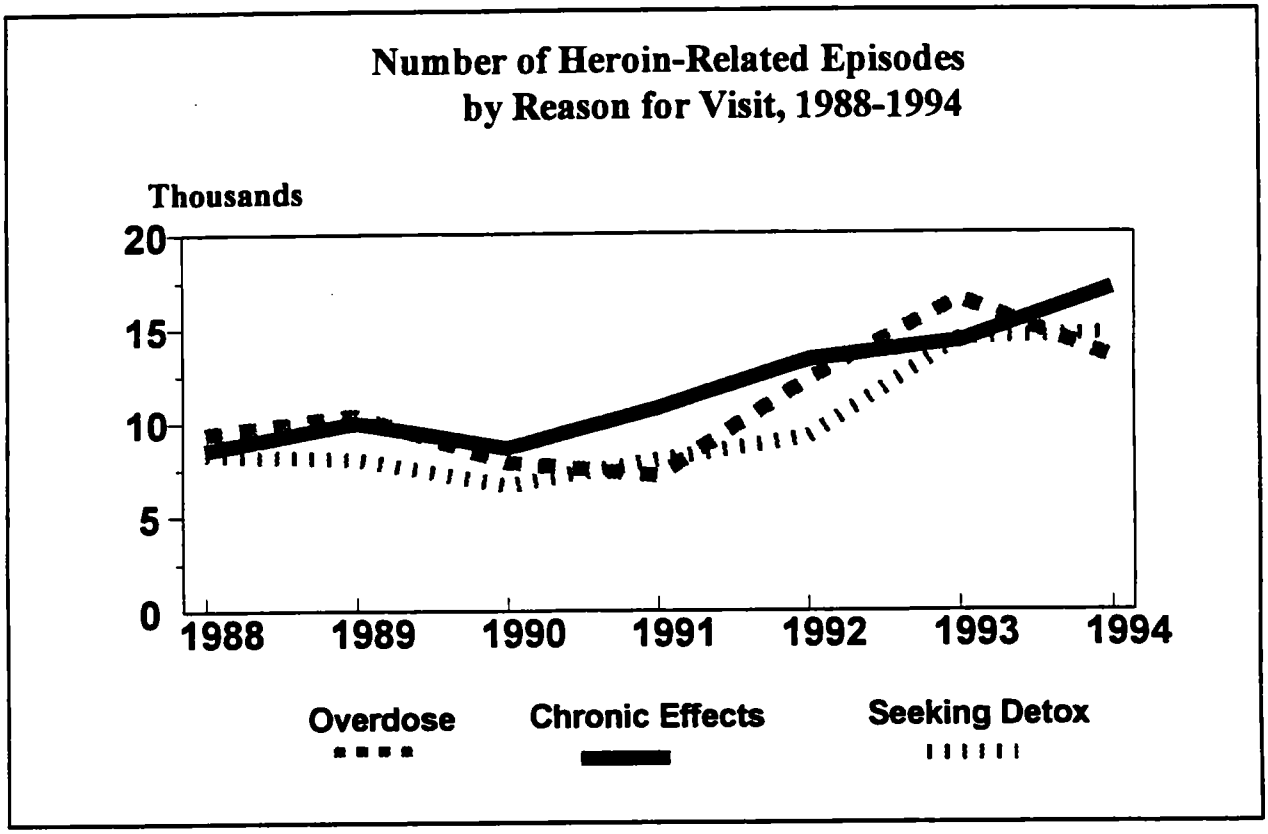


- Forty-two percent of heroin-related episodes occurred among blacks, 36 percent among whites, and 14 percent among Hispanics in 1994. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of heroin-related episodes rose by 15 percent for blacks (from 23,300 to 26,900). There was no change among whites or Hispanics. Since 1990, heroin-related episodes have increased by 119 percent for blacks (from 12,300 to 26,900).

- From 1988 through 1994, there was a 526 percent increase in heroin-related episodes where the route of administration was recorded as "sniffed, snorted" (from 1,100 to 6,900) compared with a 30 percent increase (from 28,600 to 37,200) for "injection." "Sniffed, snorted" composed 22 percent of the increase in heroin-related episodes from 1988 through 1994. The following East Coast cities experienced dramatic increases in heroin-related episodes, from 1988 through 1993, where the route of administration was reported as "sniffed, snorted": Baltimore (from 20 to 560); Boston (from 50 to 340); and Philadelphia (from 10 to 210). However, between 1993 and 1994, only Baltimore had a significant increase (from 560 to 920).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.

- In 1994, 69 percent of heroin-related episodes occurred among men. Between 1993 and 1994, there was no change in the number of heroin-related episodes for either men or women.

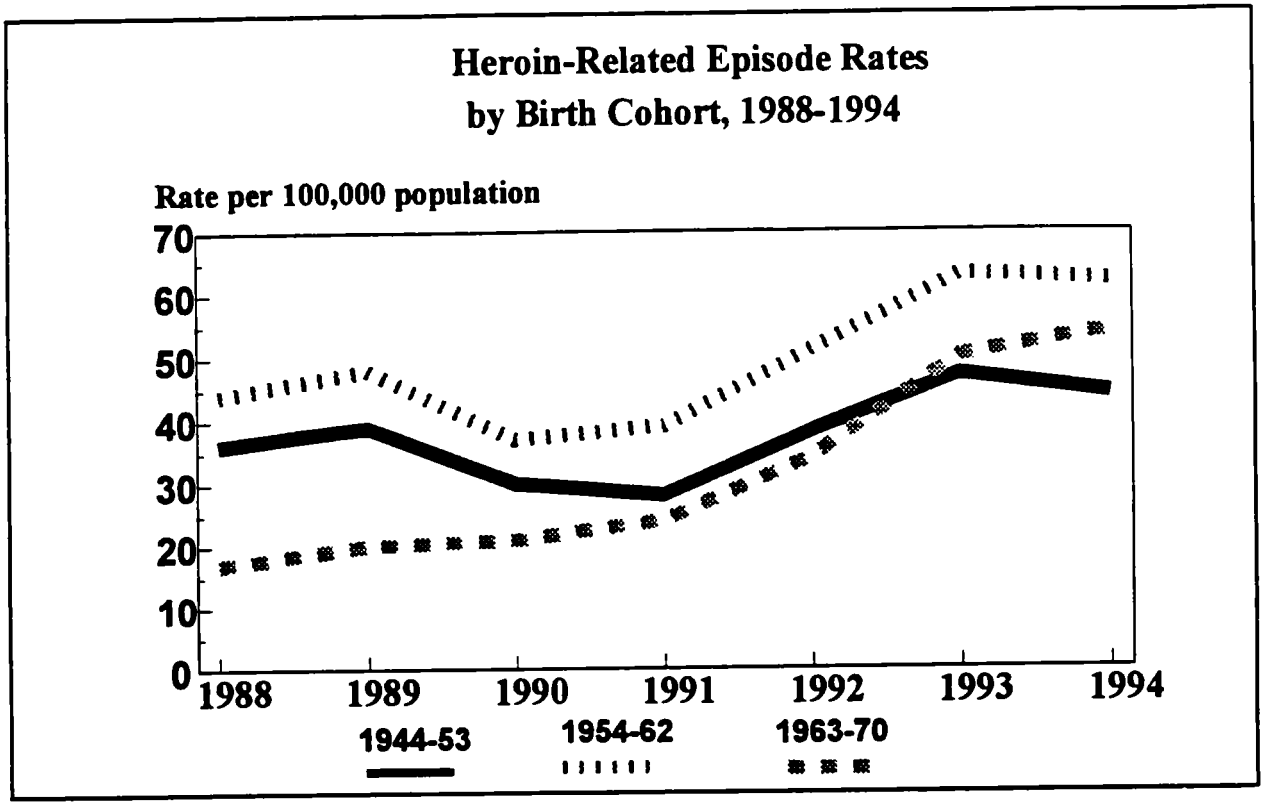


- The most frequently recorded reasons for an emergency department visit among heroin-related episodes in 1994, were "overdose" (13,400), "seeking detoxification" (14,700), and "chronic effects" (17,100).

- Among heroin-related episodes, "dependence" was the most commonly reported motive for drug use (50,700) in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.

Cohort Analysis



In an attempt to explain the recent increase in heroin-related emergency department episodes, episodes among three birth cohorts (i.e., 1944-53, 1954-62, 1963-70) were examined and rates of heroin-related episodes per 100,000 population were calculated. By following these cohorts from 1988 through 1994, aging effects and user characteristics of the different cohorts could possibly be assessed. The cohorts were selected so that they would correspond to the standard age groups for which DAWN reports data. In 1988, the ages of the three cohorts were as follows: 18-25 years, 26-34 years, and 35-44 years.

- From 1991 through 1993, each birth cohort experienced an increase in the rate of heroin-related episodes; however, between 1993 and 1994, the 1963-70 cohort was the only one to show an increase. The 1954-62 birth cohort had higher rates than the other two groups throughout the time period studied.

- A possible explanation of the rise in the rate of heroin-related episodes for the 1963-70 cohort is that as the cohort matured the number of new heroin users increased. The increase in the rate among the older cohorts from 1991 through 1993 could be the result of the cumulative health effects of prolonged heroin use.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.

Table 2.06c - Drugs mentioned most frequently by medical examiners in 1993 according to age of decedent

(Drugs with fewer than 10 mentions are excluded)

Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes
Decedents 6 to 17 years old			
1	Marijuana/Hashish	26	26.53
2	Cocaine	17	17.35
3	Alcohol-in-combination	16	16.33
4	Heroin/Morphine [1]	12	12.24
Decedents 18 to 25 years old			
1	Cocaine	354	43.98
2	Alcohol-in-combination	301	37.39
3	Heroin/Morphine [1]	294	36.52
4	Marijuana/Hashish	122	15.16
5	Codeine	69	8.57
6	Methamphetamine/Speed	54	6.71
7	PCP/PCP Combinations	50	6.21
8	Amphetamine	41	5.09
9	Diphenhydramine	38	4.72
10	Diazepam	34	4.22
11	Acetaminophen	25	3.11
12	Nortriptyline	23	2.86
13	Amitriptyline	21	2.61
14	D-Propoxyphene	20	2.48
15	Desipramine	14	1.74
Decedents 26 to 34 years old			
1	Cocaine	1,228	53.05
2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	1,073	46.35
3	Alcohol-in-combination	1,013	43.76
4	Codeine	243	10.50
5	Marijuana/Hashish	162	7.00
6	Diazepam	150	6.48
7	Methamphetamine/Speed	133	5.75
8	Methadone	103	4.45
9	Amphetamine	88	3.80
10	PCP/PCP Combinations	81	3.50
11	D-Propoxyphene	79	3.41
12	Amitriptyline	74	3.20
13	Acetaminophen	68	2.94
14	Nortriptyline	65	2.81
15	Diphenhydramine	60	2.59
Decedents 35 years of age and older			
1	Heroin/Morphine [1]	2,410	45.62
2	Cocaine	2,286	43.27
3	Alcohol-in-combination	2,097	39.69
4	Codeine	668	12.64
5	Diazepam	415	7.86
6	Methadone	342	6.47
7	Amitriptyline	307	5.81
8	Diphenhydramine	265	5.02
9	Nortriptyline	258	4.88
10	D-Propoxyphene	237	4.49
11	Acetaminophen	203	3.84
12	Methamphetamine/Speed	190	3.60
13	Marijuana/Hashish	147	2.78
14	Doxepin	134	2.54
15	Amphetamine	128	2.42

NOTE: Percentages are based on total raw medical examiner drug abuse case counts of 98 decedents 6 to 17 years old, 805 decedents 18 to 25 years old, 2,315 decedents 26 to 34 years old, and 5,283 decedents aged 35 years and older.

[1] Includes opiates not specified as to type.

See general footnotes at end of table.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

Table 2.06d - Drugs mentioned most frequently by medical examiners in 1993 according to race/ethnicity of decedent

(Drugs with fewer than 10 mentions are excluded)

Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes
White decedents			
1	Heroin/Morphine [1]	1,988	41.30
2	Alcohol-in-combination	1,893	39.33
3	Cocaine	1,566	32.54
4	Codeine	592	12.30
5	Diazepam	504	10.47
6	Methamphetamine/Speed	304	6.32
7	D-Propoxyphene	297	6.17
8	Amitriptyline	293	6.09
9	Marijuana/Hashish	283	5.88
10	Diphenhydramine	258	5.36
11	Nortriptyline	255	5.30
12	Acetaminophen	243	5.05
13	Methadone	239	4.97
14	Amphetamine	215	4.47
15	Doxepin	148	3.08
Black decedents			
1	Cocaine	1,758	69.73
2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	1,138	45.14
3	Alcohol-in-combination	1,000	39.67
4	Codeine	268	10.63
5	Methadone	131	5.20
6	Quinine	111	4.40
7	Marijuana/Hashish	109	4.32
8	Amitriptyline	87	3.45
9	Lidocaine	81	3.21
10	Diphenhydramine	77	3.05
11	Nortriptyline	75	2.98
12	PCP/PCP Combinations	72	2.86
13	Diazepam	67	2.66
14	Acetaminophen	37	1.47
15	Hydantoin	34	1.35
Hispanic decedents			
1	Heroin/Morphine [1]	632	60.54
2	Cocaine	532	50.96
3	Alcohol-in-combination	498	47.70
4	Codeine	119	11.40
5	Methadone	81	7.76
6	Marijuana/Hashish	55	5.27
7	PCP/PCP Combinations	50	4.79
8	Methamphetamine/Speed	43	4.12
9	Lidocaine	26	2.49
10	Amphetamine	26	2.49
11	Diazepam	20	1.92
12	Amitriptyline	17	1.63
13	Diphenhydramine	17	1.63
14	Nortriptyline	17	1.63
15	Acetaminophen	15	1.44

NOTE: Percentages are based on total raw medical examiner drug abuse case counts of 4,813 white decedents, 2,521 black decedents, and 1,044 Hispanic decedents.

[1] Includes opiates not specified as to type.

See general footnotes at end of table.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

Table 2.06e - Drugs mentioned most frequently by medical examiners in 1993 according to sex of decedent

(Drugs with fewer than 10 mentions are excluded)

Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes	Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes
Male decedents				**Female Decedents**			
1	Cocaine	3,129	48.79	1	Cocaine	772	37.03
2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	3,116	48.59	2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	672	32.23
3	Alcohol-in-combination	2,787	43.46	3	Alcohol-in-combination	640	30.70
4	Codeine	758	11.82	4	Codeine	230	11.03
5	Diazepam	427	6.66	5	Amitriptyline	189	9.06
6	Marijuana/Hashish	405	6.32	6	Diazepam	176	8.44
7	Methadone	313	4.88	7	Nortriptyline	167	8.01
8	Methamphetamine/Speed	307	4.79	8	Diphenhydramine	159	7.63
9	Amitriptyline	213	3.32	9	D-Propoxyphene	148	7.10
10	Diphenhydramine	208	3.24	10	Methadone	143	6.86
11	Amphetamine	199	3.10	11	Acetaminophen	141	6.76
12	D-Propoxyphene	190	2.96	12	Doxepin	85	4.08
13	Nortriptyline	180	2.81	13	Phenobarbital	77	3.69
14	PCP/PCP Combinations	179	2.79	14	Methamphetamine/Speed	71	3.41
15	Acetaminophen	158	2.46	15	Fluoxetine	61	2.93

[1] Includes opiates not specified as to type.

NOTES: Percentages are based on raw medical examiner drug abuse case counts of 6,413 male decedents and 2,085 female decedents.

In using this table the reader should be aware that individual drugs are frequently mentioned in combination with other drugs and that the population at risk of an adverse consequence relating to the abuse of any particular drug is unknown, i.e., the number of people abusing a particular substance, either alone or in any combination, is unknown. Thus the relative frequency of mentions of any drug pertains only to the DAWN system and not to the larger population at risk.

The drug categories represented in this table are mote detailed than those in other tables in this report. Specifically, codeine combination drugs and individual inhalants are listed separately in this table but are grouped in aggregate categories in the main tables of this report. Diphenylhydantoin sodium is listed as hydantoin. Also the benzodiazepine category includes benzodiazepines other than alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flurazepam, lorazepam, nitrazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, trialzolam, and temazepam.

Within the context of the DAWN drug classification scheme, some specific drugs, e.g., certain combination drugs, are not grouped together at the roughly generic level reflected in most of the tables in this report. Some of these "ungrouped" drugs were reported frequently enough to meet the criteria for inclusion in this table but are not shown. These drugs, however, are included in the other tables in this report under the categories of "other/unspecified" drugs within therapeutic classes or under "all other drugs," as appropriate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

SECTION IV

Persons Arrested

Primarily a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrest counts also provide definitive data concerning the age, sex, and race of perpetrators. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community from time to time as, for example, during a local police campaign against residential burglary. While the practices for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and related violations may differ among agencies, those for robbery, burglary, and other serious crime arrests are more likely to be uniform and consistent throughout all jurisdictions. The Program's procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses.

Nationwide, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 14.6 million arrests in 1994 for all criminal infractions except traffic violations. The highest arrest counts among the specific crime categories were for larceny-theft, 1.5 million, and drug abuse violations and driving under the influence, each 1.4 million. Simple assault arrests numbered 1.2 million. (See Table 29.)

When the overall arrest volume was related to the total United States population, the rate was 5,715 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants. Among the city population groupings, those with more than 250,000 inhabitants recorded the highest arrest rate, 7,824, while those with populations from 25,000 to 49,999 recorded the lowest rate, 5,341. (See Table 31.) For suburban county agencies overall, the arrest rate was 4,278, and for rural county law enforcement, it was 3,795 per 100,000 inhabitants. Regionally, the arrest rates per 100,000 population ranged from 5,435 in the Northeast to 5,918 in the South. (See Table 30.)

Due to NIBRS conversion efforts, no arrest data for Kansas, Montana, and most Illinois law enforcement agencies were available for 1994. Therefore, tables showing the age, sex, or race of persons arrested contain limited or no data for these states. Arrest totals were, however, estimated for inclusion in Table 29, "Total Estimated Arrests, United States, 1994."

Arrest Trends

The number of arrests for all offenses except traffic violations increased 6 percent in 1994 as compared to the 1993 volume. An increase of 1 percent was reported for violent and property crime arrests.

During the same time period, adult arrests for all offenses increased 5 percent, and those of juveniles were up 11 percent. Violent crime arrests showed virtually no change for adults and increased 7 percent for juveniles. For the 2-year period, property crime arrests declined 2 percent for adults but were up 5 percent for juveniles. (See Table 36.)

Two-year arrest trends showed a 6-percent increase in overall arrests for cities and 4-percent increases in arrests for suburban and rural counties. (See Tables 44, 50, and 56.)

For the 5-year period, 1990 versus 1994, total arrests were up 1 percent and juvenile arrests rose 21 percent. Adult arrests declined 2 percent for the same timeframe. (See Table 34.) Total Crime Index arrests declined 3 percent, and those of adults, 8 percent; but those of juveniles rose 9 percent. During the same years, 1990-1994, total violent crime arrests increased 4 percent, but property crime arrests fell 6 percent.

For the decade, 1985-1994, increases in arrest volumes were recorded for all offenses, 20 percent; Crime Index arrests, 17 percent; violent crime arrests, 52 percent; and property crime arrests, 8 percent.

The 1994 drug abuse violation arrest total was up 18 percent above the 1993 level, 20 percent higher than in 1990, and 61 percent higher than in 1985. The following table shows the types of drugs involved in violations resulting in arrests during 1994 by geographic region.

Table 4.1—Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations, 1994
[Percent distribution]

	United States total	Northeastern States	Midwestern States	Southern States	Western States
Total[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sale/manufacture:	26.7	37.4	27.8	23.6	21.5
Heroin or cocaine and their derivatives	16.8	30.0	9.3	15.5	10.8
Marijuana	5.8	6.0	7.8	5.6	5.1
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	.5	.5	.4	.8	.3
Other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	3.6	.9	10.3	1.7	5.2
Possession:	73.3	62.6	72.2	76.4	78.5
Heroin or cocaine and their derivatives	30.3	32.4	18.2	31.2	32.2
Marijuana	29.8	27.5	40.2	38.9	19.2
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	1.2	.8	1.0	1.6	1.2
Other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	12.0	2.1	12.7	4.7	25.9

[1]Because of rounding, percentages may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

Age

Seven percent of all persons arrested nationally in 1994 were under the age of 15; 19 percent were under 18; 31 percent were under 21; and 45 percent were under 25. Persons in the under-25 age group accounted for 46 percent of arrests in the cities and 41 percent of those in the suburban and rural counties.

Age distribution figures for persons arrested for Crime Index offenses showed 31 percent were under the age of 18; 44 percent, under 21; and 56 percent, under 25. The under-25 age group was also responsible for 47 percent of the violent crime arrests and 59 percent of property crime arrests in 1994.

Larceny-theft was the offense resulting in the most arrests of persons under age 18, while adults were most often arrested for driving under the influence. (See Table 38.)

Sex

Eighty percent of the persons arrested in the Nation during 1994 were males. (See Table 42.) They accounted for 77 percent of Index crime arrests, 86 percent of those for violent crimes, and 73 percent of the property crime arrests. Men were most often arrested for drug abuse violations and driving under the influence, which jointly accounted for 20 percent of all male arrests.

As in past years, larceny-theft was the crime for which females were most often arrested. This single offense accounted for 74 percent of arrests of women for Index crimes and 17 percent of all female arrests. Fifty-five percent of all female larceny-theft arrestees were under 25 years of age.

Two-year trends showed a 5-percent increase in the number of male arrests from 1993 to 1994, and a 7-percent rise in female arrests for the same period. (See Table 37.) Arrests of males declined 1 percent, while those of females were up 9 percent for the 5-year period from 1990 to 1994.

Race

Race distribution figures for the total number of arrests in the United States during 1994 showed 67 percent of the arrestees were white, 31 percent were black, and the remainder were of other races. (See Table 43.) Whites accounted for 61 percent of the Index crime arrests, 53 percent of the arrests for violent crimes, and 64 percent of those for property crimes.

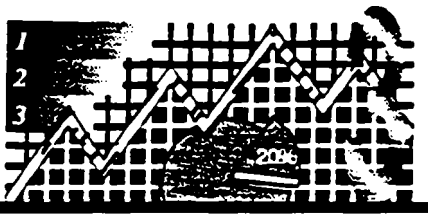
Table 29.—Total Estimated Arrests[1], United States, 1994

Total[2]	**14,648,700**	Embezzlement	14,300
		Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	164,700
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	22,100	Vandalism	323,300
Forcible rape	36,610	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	259,400
Robbery	172,290	Prostitution and commercialized vice	98,800
Aggravated assault	547,760	Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	100,700
Burglary	396,100	Drug abuse violations	1,351,400
Larceny-theft	1,514,500	Gambling	18,500
Motor vehicle theft	200,200	Offenses against family and children	117,200
Arson	20,900	Driving under the influence	1,384,600
		Liquor laws	541,800
Violent crime[3]	778,730	Drunkenness	713,200
Property crime[4]	2,131,700	Disorderly conduct	746,200
Crime Index total[5]	2,910,400	Vagrancy	25,300
		All other offenses	3,743,200
		Suspicion (not included in totals)	14,000
Other assaults	1,223,600	Curfew and loitering law violations	128,400
Forgery and counterfeiting	115,300	Runaways	248,800
Fraud	419,800		

[1]Arrest totals are based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
[2]Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.
[3]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[4]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[5]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration



Domestic Statistical Summary

NATIONWIDE
FY 1994

Average Number of Special Agents on Board*	2,775.6
Average Number of Intelligence Specialists on Board	166.6
Average Number of Special Agents Assigned to Intelligence Positions	85.2
Average Number of Diversion Investigators on Board	355.3

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	% CHANGE FY 93-94
Total Arrests	23,287	24,689	21,591	21,920 /1	1.5
Case Class I & II	15,461	15,775	13,769	13,711 /1	-0.4
Violator Class I & II	6,688	6,672	5,626	5,608 /1	-0.3
Total Convictions	15,895	17,372	18,358	14,923	-18.7
Case Class I & II	10,858	11,813	11,996	9,708	-19.1
Violator Class I & II	5,456	5,664	5,673	4,438	-21.8
Drug Removals					
Analyzed Drug Removals					
Heroin (kgs.)	1,147.2	695.6	721.5	470.9	-34.7
Cocaine (kgs.)	59,320.0	78,802.7	60,666.3	64,424.9	6.2
Cannabis (kgs.)	108,191.4	204,241.1	142,592.4	154,730.3	8.5
Dangerous Drugs (d.u.)	32,380,896	49,117,945	83,841,110	157,698,974	88.1
Non-Analyzed (Gross Weight)					
Heroin (kgs.)	45.9	109.8	75.5	87.4	15.8
Cocaine (kgs.)	30,424.4	32,302.8	26,278.4	29,783.5	13.3
Cannabis (kgs.)	105,047.3	105,212.5	108,724.5	88,322.1	-18.8
Dangerous Drugs (d.u.)	37,177,928	10,961,008	26,927,771	24,442,764	-9.2
Clandestine Laboratory Seizures	408	335	286	272	-4.9
Assets					
Total Seizures (Millions)	$957.0	$877.7	$687.2	$646.8	-5.9
Total Forfeitures (Millions)	$550.0	$584.2	$501.5	$428.6	-14.5

NOTE: Headquarters data are not included in any figures.

** Does not include Special Agents assigned to Intelligence Positions.*

/1 FY 94 arrests are estimated from current data and prior reporting patterns.

FY 94 figures reflect a leveling off in the decline in statistical accomplishments that was very pronounced during FY 93 and the first half of FY 94, the first 18 months of the Kingpin initiative. This decline was the expected result of the decision to devote significant resources to long-term conspiracy investigations.

03/08/95

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994*, January 1995.

NATIONAL SUMMARY
FY 1994

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	PERCENT CHANGE FY 93-94
TOTAL ARRESTS BY CASE DRUG	23,287	24,689	21,591	21,920 /1	1.5
HEROIN	2,576	2,510	2,167	2,238 /1	3.3
COCAINE	12,585	13,225	11,264	11,498 /1	2.1
CANNABIS	4,867	5,818	5,172	4,986 /1	-3.6
DANGEROUS DRUGS	3,259	3,136	2,988	3,198 /1	7.0
OCDETF ARRESTS BY CASE DRUG	4,219	5,087	4,852	4,882 /1	0.6
HEROIN	650	498	657	613 /1	-6.7
COCAINE	2,532	3,281	2,968	3,156 /1	6.3
CANNABIS	604	800	719	632 /1	-12.1
DANGEROUS DRUGS	433	508	508	481 /1	-5.3
S/L TASK FORCE ARRESTS	6,555	7,206	6,373	6,161 /1	-3.3
CASE CLASS I & II	3,252	3,402	3,234	3,119 /1	-3.6
VIOLATOR CLASS I & II	1,212	1,398	1,336	1,230 /1	-7.9
ANALYZED DRUG REMOVALS (D.U.)					
METHAMPHETAMINE	28,081,812	43,419,435	80,211,392	129,403,225	61.3
AMPHETAMINE	379,927	314,328	224,281	65,651	-70.7
PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP)	1,464,574	532,644	547,175	1,098,611	100.8
LYSERGIDE (LSD)	289,154	3,129,344	2,229,962	1,224,942	-45.1
CLANDESTINE LABORATORY SEIZURES	408	335	286	272	-4.9
METHAMPHETAMINE	345	290	237	220	-7.2
AMPHETAMINE	26	15	8	11	37.5
PCP	5	4	3	12	300.0
ALL OTHER	32	26	38	29	-23.7
ASSET SEIZURES (MILLIONS)	$956.9	$877.6	$687.5	$646.8	-5.9
CURRENCY	$282.6	$273.4	$250.4	$314.4	25.6
REAL PROPERTY	$370.4	$325.1	$254.1	$171.7	-32.4
CONVEYANCES	$104.3	$87.6	$96.2	$69.0	-28.3
OTHER	$199.6	$191.5	$86.8	$91.7	5.6

/1 FY 94 arrests are estimated from current data and prior reporting patterns.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994*, January 1995.

1994 DUF Annual Report on Drug Use Among Arrestees

In 1994, the DUF program collected data from 20,015 adult male booked arrestees at 23 sites in major metropolitan areas across the United States. Data from 7,839 adult female booked arrestees were collected at 21 of these sites. In addition, 12 sites collected data from 4,558 juvenile male arrestees/detainees.[1]

The 1994 DUF Annual Report differs from previous DUF reports in one important respect. Whereas prior reports showed only the frequency distribution of offense at arrest, this report includes urinalysis results (percentages positive for cocaine, marijuana, or any drug) by offense at arrest. The number of cases in a particular offense category is small for some sites. However, the overall distribution of urinalysis results by offense at arrest helps to illuminate the drugs-crime nexus in a new way. Information about the categorization of offense at arrest is provided in the Guide to the DUF site data tables on page 47.

Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees

- In general, the 1994 data for adult male arrestees reveal somewhat lower rates of cocaine use, increased rates of marijuana use, and largely unchanged rates of opiate use.
- At most sites, cocaine remained the most prevalent drug used by male arrestees.

In a pattern that is consistent with DUF data from previous years, the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for cocaine was consistently higher than the percentage testing positive for marijuana. Rates of marijuana use exceeded cocaine use at only five sites, compared with seven sites in 1993 and only two sites in 1992.

Use of marijuana:

- Eleven of the 23 sites reported an increased percentage of arrestees testing positive for marijuana, with increases of 5 percent or more at 3 sites. Eleven sites reported lower percentages, but no rate declined by more than 3 or 4 percent.

Rates of marijuana use continued the slight upward trend noted in 1993. The median rate across sites increased from 26 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 1993 to 30 percent in 1994. Urinalysis results for marijuana in 1994 ranged from 20 to 44 percent, compared with a range of 21 to 42 percent for 1993. The greatest increases in marijuana use were reported among the youngest adult arrestees: these results are discussed in detail later in this report.

Use of cocaine:

- The percentage of adult male arrestees testing positive for cocaine decreased slightly in 1994, although cocaine remained the most commonly used drug among male arrestees.

Rates of cocaine use decreased at 13 of the 23 sites from 1993 to 1994; only 6 sites reported higher rates of cocaine use. Four sites reported a drop of at least 5 percent: Dallas, Houston, Miami, and San Diego. Only two sites—Omaha and Indianapolis—reported increases of 5 percent or more. The outliers that constitute the range of values across sites changed only slightly (19 to 66 percent in 1993 compared with 19 to 68 percent in 1994), while the median rate fell from 43 percent in 1993 to 41 percent in 1994.

Use of opiates:

- Use of opiates showed little change among male arrestees and remained at relatively low levels.

Overall rates of opiate use showed little change from 1993, and rates at specific sites fluctuated only slightly. Ten sites reported lower rates, five sites reported increases, and eight sites reported no change. The range and median rate remained virtually unchanged, with a low rate of 1 percent, a high of 28 percent (in Chicago, which reported a rate of 27 percent in 1993), and a median rate of 6 percent. Opiate use is clearly linked to the age of arrestees: at 14 of the 23 sites, those age 36 and older had higher rates of opiate use than any other age group.

Use of at least one drug:

- In 1994, 13 of the 23 sites reported an increase in the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for at least 1 drug, and the median increased to 66 percent from 63 percent in 1993.

The percentage of male arrestees testing positive for any of the 10 illicit drugs included in the DUF survey ranged from 48 to 82 percent, slightly wider than the range reported for 1993 (54 to 81 percent). However, the median increased by 3 percentage points, establishing a trend that began in 1992, when the median rate was 60 percent.

Drug Use Among the Youngest Adult Male Arrestees

Drug use among adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 continued in a pattern first noted in the 1993 data. (See the Guide to the DUF Site Data Tables on page 47 regarding the interpretation of age categories used in this report.)

- At all 23 sites, male arrestees ages 15 to 20 had the lowest rates of cocaine use.
- Eighteen of the 23 sites reported that the rate of marijuana use among male arrestees ages 15 to 20 was higher than the rate for any other age group.

Cocaine use among the youngest adult male arrestees ranged from 9 to 38 percent, with a median rate of 21 percent. Among older male arrestees, the rate of cocaine use ranged from 21 to 74 percent, with a median of 44 percent. Similarly, opiate use was generally lower for the youngest adult male arrestees.

For marijuana, however, rates were highest among the youngest adult arrestees. Across

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

the sites, marijuana use among 15- to 20-year-old male arrestees ranged from 26 to 66 percent, with a median rate of 49 percent. Among older male arrestees, rates ranged from 18 to 42 percent, with a median of 26 percent. This difference in rates was established in the 1993 data, though rates among the youngest male arrestees have increased slightly in the past year. (In 1993, rates of marijuana use among 15- to 20-year-old male arrestees ranged from 30 to 60 percent, with a median of 44 percent.)

The percentage of adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 testing positive for at least one drug was somewhat lower than the rate for older arrestees. Percentages positive for at least one drug among 15- to 20-year-old arrestees ranged from 50 to 73 percent, with a median rate of 60 percent. Among all older male arrestees, rates ranged from 47 to 84 percent, with a median of 66 percent.

Drug Use Among Adult Female Arrestees

Data on a total of 7,839 adult female booked arrestees were collected at 21 sites during 1994. (Data from 20 sites were included in the 1993 DUF Annual Report on Adult Arrestees. Presented for the first time in 1994 are adult female arrestee data from Omaha.)

- Adult female arrestees showed a slight increase in cocaine use and relatively unchanged rates of marijuana and opiate use.
- Cocaine remained the most widely used drug among adult female arrestees.

At all but one site, San Diego, the percentage of female arrestees testing positive for cocaine was higher than the percentage testing positive for marijuana. In many cases, the rate of cocaine use was at least double the rate of marijuana use, a pattern consistent with the 1993 data.

Use of marijuana:

- Marijuana use among adult female arrestees remained largely unchanged from 1993 to 1994. Rates of use in 1994 ranged from 7 to 28 percent, with a median rate of 17 percent. These rates were considerably lower than those for male arrestees.

Compared with rates in 1993, rates of marijuana use in 1994 were higher at 8 sites and lower at 11 sites. Changes of greatest magnitude tended to be downward, with three sites—Manhattan, New Orleans, and San Diego—reporting decreases of 5 or more percentage points and only a single site—Birmingham—reporting an increase of at least 5 percent.

Use of cocaine:

- In 1994, the percentage of adult female arrestees testing positive for cocaine increased slightly and cocaine remained the most common drug used, with rates typically higher than those for adult male arrestees.

Both the range and the median rate of cocaine use increased slightly from 1993 to 1994. The range was from 18 to 80 percent, compared with a range of 19 to 70 percent in 1993. The median rate in 1994 rose to 50 percent from 46 percent in 1993. Rates of cocaine use increased at 9 sites and decreased at 10 sites, and many of these increases and decreases were of substantial magnitude. Increases of 5 percentage points or more were reported at six sites; the largest increase over 1993 was 20 percent, reported in Indianapolis. Decreases of 5 percentage points or more were reported at seven sites, with the largest drops, 18 and 12 percent, occurring in Detroit and New Orleans, respectively.

Use of opiates:

- Use of opiates showed little change among female arrestees but remained generally higher than use by male arrestees.

Overall rates of use showed little change from 1993. Seven sites reported increases and nine sites reported decreases. Opiate use rates ranged from 2 to 30 percent, compared with 3 to 23 percent in 1993. The median rate in 1994 was 8 percent, compared with 9 percent the previous year. Among the various age groups, a general tendency was found toward higher rates of use among older age brackets, with 17 sites reporting that the highest age-specific rate was for arrestees ages 36 and over.

Use of at least one drug:

- Overall drug use, as indicated by the use of at least one drug, remained largely unchanged from 1993 to 1994.

In 1994, 10 sites reported an increase in the percentage of female arrestees testing positive for at least one drug, whereas 9 reported lower rates in 1994. The range of rates across sites widened slightly (32 to 90 percent in 1994, compared with 42 to 83 percent in 1993), but the median rate was essentially unchanged at 67 percent.

Drug Use Among the Youngest Adult Female Arrestees

- Among adult female arrestees ages 15 to 20, use of marijuana is very common, while the use of cocaine and other drugs is fairly limited. Female arrestees in this age group recorded rates of marijuana use higher than all other age groups at 14 of the 21 sites, but this age group also recorded the lowest rates of cocaine use at 18 sites.

In 1994, the overall percentage of 15- to 20-year-old female arrestees testing positive for at least one drug—23 to 68 percent—was generally lower than the rate for older arrestees—33 to 91 percent. The range of cocaine use among these youngest female arrestees was 0 to 53 percent, compared with 19 to 82 percent for older arrestees. For marijuana, however, the range for the youngest arrestees was 16 to 45 percent, whereas the range for older arrestees was 6 to 25 percent. Opiate use continued to be less common than cocaine or marijuana use among these youngest arrestees, ranging from 0 to 29 percent.[2]

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*. November 1995.

Drug Use Among Juvenile Male Arrestees/Detainees

- In general, data for juvenile male arrestees/detainees showed a continued dramatic increase in marijuana use (an increase that was first noted in the 1993 DUF annual report on juvenile arrestees/detainees), a slight increase in the rate of cocaine use, and a continued very low rate of opiate use. Influenced largely by the increased use of marijuana, rates for any drug also increased markedly.

- Marijuana remained the most prevalent drug used by juvenile male arrestees/detainees, exceeding cocaine by a wide margin at all sites.

Eleven of the 12 juvenile sites reported increased rates of marijuana use among male juvenile arrestees/detainees, continuing a broad trend established in 1993, when all 12 sites reported increases in marijuana use. Eight sites reported increases of 5 percent or more over 1993 rates, and five of these sites reported increases of 10 percent or more. (See the chart on the back cover for marijuana trends over the past 3 years.)

- There was a slight upward trend in the percentage of juvenile male arrestees/detainees testing positive for cocaine, though cocaine use remained much less common among juvenile arrestees/detainees than use of marijuana.

Rates for cocaine use increased at eight sites and decreased at four sites. The median percentage positive across the sites rose to 8.5 percent, up from 6.5 percent in 1993.

Drug use and school attendance:

On each site data page for juvenile arrestees/detainees, urinalysis results are presented by correlation to school attendance. (See the Guide to DUF Site Tables on page 47 for an explanation of how school attendance was measured.) These data reveal important information about the relationship between drug use and school attendance.

The proportion of arrestees/detainees who reported attending school ranged from 65 to 90 percent (excluding graduates), figures that are comparable to results for 1993.

- At 11 of 12 sites, the percentage of juvenile arrestees/detainees not in school testing positive for cocaine was higher than the percentage among those in school.

- The rate of cocaine use among those not attending school was up to 3.7 times as high as the rate among those who reported attending school.

- Marijuana use tended to be slightly higher among juveniles not attending school—up to 2.2 times higher than the rate among those who reported attending school.

Of particular interest is the percentage positive for cocaine and marijuana use among juveniles not in school compared with the percentage positive for those in school. For both drugs, rates tended to be higher among those not in school. However, cocaine use distinguished the two groups more than marijuana use. Sharp increases over 1993 in the use of marijuana and cocaine was reported for both groups at most sites.

Drug Use Related to the Offense at Arrest

Researchers have identified links between drug use and several specific categories of crime. Many studies have linked drug use to particular income-generating crimes such as robbery, burglary, or prostitution. Others have focused on the connection between drug use and violent crime.

Researchers frequently rely on self-reports for measuring drug use and other criminal activity. Data from the DUF program, however, provide a unique assessment of these behaviors because they contain an objective measure of drug use (urinalysis) and because they focus on arrestees/detainees apprehended for specific offenses.

At the same time, DUF data have certain limitations for positing a relationship between drug use and other criminal activity. In particular, the DUF urinalysis reveals evidence of drug use within the hours prior to arrest (for most drugs) and cannot be universally interpreted as evidence of drug use at the time of an alleged offense. This is because arrest may occur days or weeks after the alleged offense was committed. The data are further complicated by the possibility that an arrestee may be booked for several offenses. Only the most serious offense is currently recorded in the DUF data, and this offense may be unrelated to the arrestee's use of drugs.[3] Finally, an alleged offense at arrest may or may not adequately characterize an individual's typical criminal activities or the full range of his or her criminal activities.

Data in this report on adult and juvenile offense at arrest is presented for four broad categories (five for female arrestees) and for specific offenses within each category. Offense at arrest is taken from the official arrest register at the site. (See the Guide to the Site Data Tables on page 47 for a description of the categorization of offenses.)

Urinalysis results are reported by offense categories for each site. A thorough examination of the relationship between drug use and offense at arrest requires a multivariate model that controls for a host of other factors including age, ethnicity, and site differences. NIJ is planning a comprehensive analysis of these data for a later publication.

Conclusions

As a number of law enforcement professionals and drug use experts have reported, marijuana use is increasing across the country. For the second year in a row, broad increases in the level of marijuana use among juvenile arrestees/detainees were reported at nearly all juvenile DUF sites. Young adult arrestees—both male and female—also showed significant increases in marijuana use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

This increase has occurred just as many sites are reporting a slight downturn in cocaine use, especially among adult male arrestees. Because adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 are already among the least likely to test positive for cocaine, it is tempting to forecast a cohort effect that will result in a continued overall decline in cocaine rates as these cohorts age.

Unfortunately, the 1994 juvenile DUF data temper this forecast somewhat: cocaine use was higher in 1994 at 8 of 12 sites. This trend, coupled with high rates of marijuana use, raises questions concerning the relatedness of cocaine use and marijuana use. For instance, to what extent does marijuana use serve as a gateway to cocaine use? To what degree do marijuana and cocaine markets overlap, exposing marijuana users to sources of other drugs?

Although the data presented here cannot answer these questions completely, they give dramatic testimony to the need for a continued focus on the extensive use of drugs among persons entering the criminal justice system. Particular attention must be given to juveniles and young adults. As succeeding cohorts of young persons wrestle with the decision of whether to use drugs, our cities and neighborhoods continue to face the consequences of their decisions. Over the next decade, as the number of teenagers grows in proportion to the general population, drug use and its attendant delinquency may exact an even greater cost from society.

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DUF Program Director

[1] Eight sites gathered data on juvenile female arrestees/detainees. Because these samples were typically very small, these data are not presented.

[2] Small sample sizes at some sites limits the statistical significance of some age-specific rates. Sample size is reported on each site data page.

[3] In July 1995, a revised DUF interview form was implemented that will capture information on multiple offenses at arrest.

Methodology

Each quarter, trained local DUF staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from adult arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees who have been in a booking facility for not more than 48 hours. Data and urine samples are collected at selected booking facilities throughout the United States. At each of the 23 adult sites, approximately 225 adult males are interviewed each quarter. In all except 2 sites, approximately 100 adult females are also sampled. At 12 of these sites, data and samples are collected each quarter for approximately 100 juvenile male arrestees/detainees. Ten of these sites also collect data on female juvenile arrestees/detainees. However, given the small sample size of DUF female juvenile arrestees/detainees, these data are not presented here.

Response rates for both adults and juveniles are consistently high. More than 90 percent of the total sample consent to be interviewed and over 80 percent agree to provide a urine specimen.

Adult arrestees are selected at the discretion of site personnel, who are guided by a target sample size and crime charge priority system. To obtain samples of adult male arrestees with a sufficient distribution of serious arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, place a priority on felony arrestees and those arrested for offenses other than the sale or possession of drugs. Analyses have shown that those arrested for drug offenses are more likely than other arrestees to be using drugs; as a result, DUF statistics are likely minimum estimates of drug use among the population of those adults arrested for serious offenses. With the exception of Omaha, where all arrestees are included to obtain a sample of sufficient size, males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the sample due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. Because they are fewer in number, all adult female arrestees and all juvenile male and female arrestees/detainees brought to the booking center during the data collection period are included in the DUF sample, regardless of the charge.

At most sites, adult and juvenile catchment areas are identical. In 10 adult sites, the catchment area is the entire city. In another 10 adult sites and in 9 of 12 juvenile sites, it is the entire county or parish. (The city of Denver is Denver County in its entirety.) However, in Birmingham and San Diego, the catchment area includes the city and part of the county. In St. Louis and Washington, D.C., it is only the city, excluding the surrounding county, and in Los Angeles it comprises parts of the city and county.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate those caused only by over-the-counter medications. For most drugs, urinalysis can detect use within the previous 2 to 3 days; use of marijuana and PCP can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees* November 1995.

Defendants convicted

Table 7a. Number of Federal defendants convicted, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders convicted								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All offenses	40,924	43,920	44,519	43,552	46,805	47,494	48,946	51,936	27 %
Drug offenses	10,289	11,989	13,428	13,376	15,804	16,310	17,349	18,698	82 %
Drug distribution	7,449	9,163	10,109	10,444	12,530	13,410	14,273	15,133	103
Continuing criminal enterprise	131	111	123	117	144	82	105	105	-20
Importation	841	957	872	815	1,051	1,199	1,484	1,930	129
Manufacture	91	105	119	185	303	318	324	409	349
Possession and other	1,777	1,653	2,205	1,815	1,776	1,301	1,163	1,121	-37
Non-drug offenses									
Violent offenses	2,226	2,192	2,242	2,140	2,182	2,331	2,513	2,919	31 %
Fraudulent property offenses	8,958	10,520	10,443	9,583	9,919	10,127	9,473	10,253	14
Other property offenses	4,316	4,026	3,906	3,854	3,636	3,466	3,705	3,964	-8
Regulatory offenses	2,167	2,010	1,847	1,966	2,032	2,054	2,337	2,179	1
Other public order offenses	12,965	13,183	12,653	12,633	13,232	13,204	13,569	13,922	7

Table 7b. Number of Federal drug defendants convicted, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders convicted								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All drug offenses	10,289	11,989	13,428	13,376	15,804	16,310	17,349	18,698	82 %
Heroin or cocaine	5,568	7,421	7,817	8,490	10,351	10,897	11,133	11,309	103
Marijuana	3,275	3,159	4,137	3,587	4,117	4,087	4,688	4,948	51
Other *	1,446	1,409	1,474	1,299	1,336	1,326	1,528	2,441	69

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 7c. Percent of Federal defendants convicted, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants convicted							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	80 %	81 %	81 %	80 %	81 %	81 %	81 %	84 %
Drug offenses	82 %	84 %	85 %	83 %	83 %	84 %	84 %	86 %
Drug distribution	84	86	85	84	84	84	85	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	75	91	95	95	92	90	87	82
Importation	79	80	76	78	81	84	84	89
Manufacture	81	74	85	79	84	86	80	84
Possession and other	72	71	80	76	74	76	72	76
Non-drug offenses								
Violent offenses	83 %	82 %	83 %	83 %	82 %	83 %	82 %	86 %
Fraudulent property offenses	85	86	86	85	87	88	87	89
Other property offenses	78	80	80	80	79	77	76	80
Regulatory offenses	78	76	74	74	78	81	79	81
Other public order offenses	76	76	76	75	76	74	76	80

Table 7d. Percent of Federal drug defendants convicted, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants convicted							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	82 %	84 %	85 %	83 %	83 %	84 %	84 %	86 %
Heroin or cocaine	84	86	86	84	85	85	80	83
Marijuana	77	78	82	80	79	81	85	86
Other *	82	84	85	82	83	82	83	87

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

ource: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 994.

Sentencing

Incarceration rate

Table 10a. Number of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders incarcerated								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All offenses	20,605	23,058	23,579	23,450	27,377	28,659	30,555	33,622	63 %
Drug offenses	7,774	9,272	10,196	10,599	13,310	14,091	15,012	16,401	111
Drug distribution	6,108	7,599	8,658	9,231	11,486	12,190	12,862	13,792	126
Continuing criminal enterprise	119	109	121	115	135	80	98	101	-15
Importation	706	797	710	687	931	1,086	1,305	1,735	146
Manufacture	78	83	95	164	284	283	293	358	359
Possession and other	763	684	612	402	474	452	454	415	-46
Non-drug offenses									
Violent offenses	1,807	1,813	1,837	1,733	1,892	2,032	2,260	2,618	45 %
Fraudulent property offenses	3,696	4,416	4,610	4,182	4,401	4,464	4,542	5,039	36
Other property offenses	1,916	1,875	1,624	1,541	1,574	1,421	1,491	1,518	-21
Regulatory offenses	661	688	601	640	747	799	884	856	30
Other public order offenses	4,749	4,994	4,711	4,755	5,453	5,850	6,366	7,189	51

Table 10b. Number of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Number of offenders incarcerated								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All drug offenses	7,774	9,272	10,196	10,599	13,310	14,091	15,012	16,401	111 %
Heroin or cocaine	4,455	6,037	6,490	7,369	9,336	9,874	10,099	10,390	133
Marijuana	2,179	2,144	2,548	2,253	2,880	3,128	3,683	3,984	83
Other *	1,140	1,091	1,158	977	1,094	1,089	1,230	2,027	78

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 10c. Percent of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent of offenders incarcerated							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	50 %	53 %	53 %	54 %	58 %	60 %	62 %	65 %
Drug offenses	76 %	77 %	76 %	79 %	84 %	86 %	87 %	88 %
Drug distribution	82	83	86	88	92	91	90	91
Continuing criminal enterprise	91	98	98	98	94	98	93	96
Importation	84	83	81	84	89	91	88	90
Manufacture	86	79	80	89	94	89	90	88
Possession and other	43	42	28	22	27	35	39	37
Non-drug offenses								
Violent offenses	81 %	83 %	82 %	81 %	87 %	87 %	90 %	90 %
Fraudulent property offenses	41	42	44	44	44	44	48	49
Other property offenses	44	47	42	40	43	41	40	38
Regulatory offenses	31	34	33	33	37	39	38	39
Other public order offenses	37	38	37	38	41	44	47	52

Table 10d. Percent of convicted Federal drug offenders sentenced to incarceration, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent of offenders incarcerated							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	76 %	77 %	76 %	79 %	84 %	86 %	87 %	88 %
Heroin or cocaine	80	81	83	87	90	91	91	92
Marijuana	67	68	62	63	70	77	79	81
Other *	79	77	79	75	82	82	80	83

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 1994.

Length of imposed sentence

Table 11a. Average length of incarceration sentences (months), by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Average length of imposed sentence							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	51 mo	53 mo	55 mo	55 mo	55 mo	57 mo	62 mo	62 mo
Drug offenses	58 mo	62 mo	68 mo	71 mo	75 mo	81 mo	86 mo	82 mo
Drug distribution	59	63	67	73	76	83	87	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	167	204	217	207	232	243	238	189
Importation	55	53	58	56	73	73	78	62
Manufacture	74	63	84	82	94	88	85	75
Possession and other	34	41	48	14	8	15	22	22
Non-drug offenses	135 mo	132 mo	126 mo	111 mo	91 mo	89 mo	91 mo	89 mo
Violent offenses	31	33	31	31	26	22	20	19
Fraudulent property offens	37	38	36	33	26	22	25	22
Other property offenses	38	47	42	30	24	27	27	35
Regulatory offenses	29	31	32	31	28	28	39	49
Other public order offense								

Table 11b. Average length of incarceration sentences (months), by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Average length of imposed sentence							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	58 mo	62 mo	68 mo	71 mo	75 mo	81 mo	86 mo	82 mo
Heroin or cocaine	62	64	72	77	80	89	96	96
Marijuana	46	49	50	47	50	48	51	46
Other *	66	75	80	80	96	97	100	85

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 1994.

to have past convictions for violent crime. Nearly 30% of jail inmates charged with a violent offense in 1989 had previously been on probation or incarcerated for a violent offense.

Inmates charged with drug offenses were more likely than those charged with property or public-order offenses to have never before been sentenced for a crime (28%, compared to 19% and 15%). Inmates charged with drug offenses and those charged with violent offenses were equally likely (28%) to have never been sentenced in the past.

In 1989 about a quarter of the inmates charged with drug offenses and a third of the violent and property offenders had juvenile records (table 5). About 65% of the drug offenders had been convicted as adults, almost the same percentage as those charged with violent offenses but lower than the 81% for public-order offenders and the 71% for property offenders.

Drug offenders had somewhat shorter criminal records than other offenders. About 12% of the drug offenders, 14% of the violent offenders, 20% of the property offenders, and 23% of the public-order offenders had at least six prior sentences to probation or incarceration. Overall, 17% of all jail inmates in 1989 had six or more sentences to probation or incarceration before their arrest for their current offense.

Table 5. Prior sentences of jail inmates, by the most serious current offense, 1989

Prior sentence	All inmates	Most serious current offense: Drug	Violent	Property	Public-order
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
None	23.2%	28.9%	29.0%	19.4%	15.9%
Juvenile only	7.6	6.2	9.6	10.1	3.3
Adult only	46.3	45.7	38.6	45.3	56.7
Both	23.0	19.2	22.8	25.3	24.1
Number of times					
0	23.2%	28.9%	29.0%	19.4%	15.9%
1	20.5	24.0	19.6	20.5	17.4
2	16.5	15.5	16.8	16.3	17.7
3-5	22.9	19.6	20.8	24.3	26.2
6-10	10.7	7.6	10.2	11.3	14.1
11 or more	6.3	4.4	3.6	8.2	8.7
Number of jail inmates	363,443	84,311	81,618	109,679	82,112

Note: Total includes "other offenses" not shown separately. Excludes an estimated 32,111 inmates whose offense or prior status was unknown.

Prior drug use by jail inmates

About 78% of all jail inmates in 1989 reported that they had used at least one illegal drug during their life, and 58% reported they had used drugs regularly, that is, once or more a week for at least 1 month (table 6). Among convicted inmates, 44% had used drugs in the month before their current offense: 30% daily or almost daily and 27% under the influence when they committed their current offense.

Jail inmates were twice as likely as persons in the general population to have ever used drugs and 7 times more likely than those in the general population to have been current users of drugs. (For jail inmates *current use* refers to the month before the arrest; for the general population, to the month before the interview.) Based on estimates from the 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 37% of all persons age 12 or older had used some illicit drug at some time, and more than 6% were current users.[5]

About half the inmates in local jails in 1989 had used cocaine or crack; in 1983, 38% reported having used these drugs. Cocaine and crack were the only drugs for which proportionately more inmates reported use in 1989 than in 1983. By every measure applied — ever using the drugs, ever using them regularly, using them in the month preceding the offense, and using them at the time of the offense — use of cocaine and crack increased.

[5]National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990*, 1990, table 2-A.

Table 6. Drug use history of jail inmates, by type of drug, 1989 and 1983

Type of drug	Percent of jail inmates who had used drugs: Ever 1989	Ever 1983	Regularly 1989	Regularly 1983	Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used drugs: In the month before the offense 1989	In the month before the offense 1983	Daily in the month before the offense 1989	Daily in the month before the offense 1983	At the time of the offense 1989	At the time of the offense 1983
Any drug	77.7%	76.1%	58.1%	60.8%	43.9%	46.1%	29.7%	32.9%	27.0%	29.8%
Major drug	55.4%	46.2%	37.4%	30.5%	27.7%	18.6%	17.3%	11.0%	18.2%	12.1%
Cocaine or crack	50.4	38.0	30.7	17.8	23.6	11.8	14.2	6.4	13.7	5.5
Heroin	18.2	22.4	11.4	16.0	7.0	7.9	5.1	5.8	4.6	5.6
LSD	18.6	22.3	6.3	8.5	1.6	3.0	.2	.9	.4	1.3
PCP	13.9	15.6	4.6	6.3	1.7	3.0	.6	1.2	1.3	1.9
Methadone	4.8	6.9	1.9	3.1	.6	.8	.2	.4	.5	.8
Other drug	71.9%	74.5%	49.8%	57.9%	31.3%	41.8%	18.9%	28.2%	12.0%	22.8%
Marijuana	70.7	73.0	47.9	55.0	28.1	38.6	16.8	25.6	9.1	16.9
Amphetamines	22.1	32.8	12.1	19.6	5.4	9.4	3.2	5.1	2.2	4.2
Barbiturates	17.2	27.8	7.2	13.9	3.3	5.9	1.4	2.8	.9	2.9
Methaqualone	14.7	23.0	4.2	8.8	.8	3.8	.2	1.5	.3	1.7
'Ts and blues'	11.0	10.9	5.4	5.9	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.8	.2	1.7

*A combination of amphetamines and barbiturates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991.

About 4% of State prison inmates were not U.S. citizens

About 31,300 inmates were aliens

• About 1 in 23 inmates were not U.S. citizens. These aliens were from at least 49 countries in North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

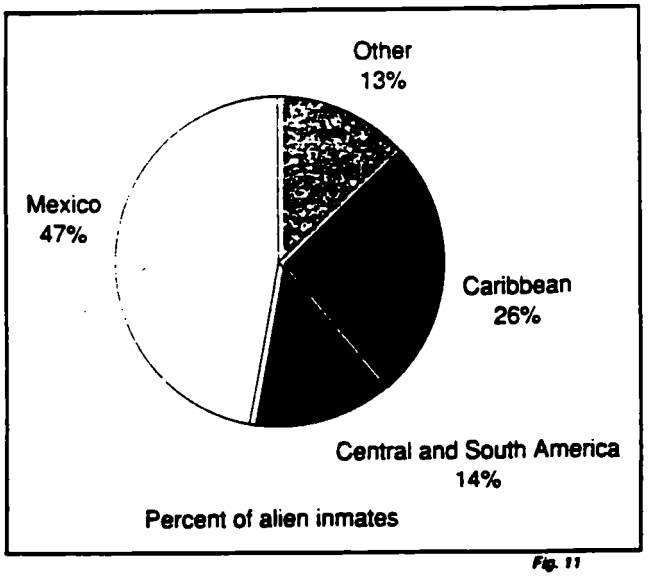


Fig. 11

• Mexicans accounted for about half of the aliens—

Country of origin	Percent of alien inmates in State prisons
Mexico	47%
Cuba	10
Dominican Republic	9
Colombia	4
Jamaica	4
El Salvador	4
Guatemala	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2
United Kingdom	1
Vietnam	1
Others	16

Young, Hispanic men predominated

• Nearly all aliens were male, more than four-fifths were of Hispanic origin, and about half were age 25 to 34.

• About a third of aliens were married, nearly two-thirds had not completed high school, and nearly four-fifths had a job at the time of their current offense.

• Approximately 1 in 10 aliens were non-Hispanic black inmates. About 1 in 25 were non-Hispanic white inmates, and about 1 in 25, Asian-Pacific Islanders.

About three-fifths of alien inmates had ever used drugs

• About two-fifths of alien inmates used drugs during the month prior to arrest for their current offense, and about a fifth were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense.

Percent of alien inmates using drugs —

	In the month before the offense	At the time of the offense
Any drug	38%	22%
Cocaine/crack	25	12
Marijuana	19	6
Heroin/other opiates	10	6
Amphetamines/ methamphetamines	2	<1
Hallucinogens	2	1
Barbiturates	1	<1

Fig. 12

• About 14,000 aliens were incarcerated for drug offenses, including 7,900 for trafficking and 6,100 for possession.

• 87% of an estimated 1,400 aliens from Colombia and 67% of an estimated 2,700 aliens from the Dominican Republic were incarcerated for a drug offense.

Most alien inmates were serving time for drugs (45%) or violence (34%)

• Approximately 10,800 aliens were incarcerated for violent crimes, including homicide, robbery, assault, and sexual assault.

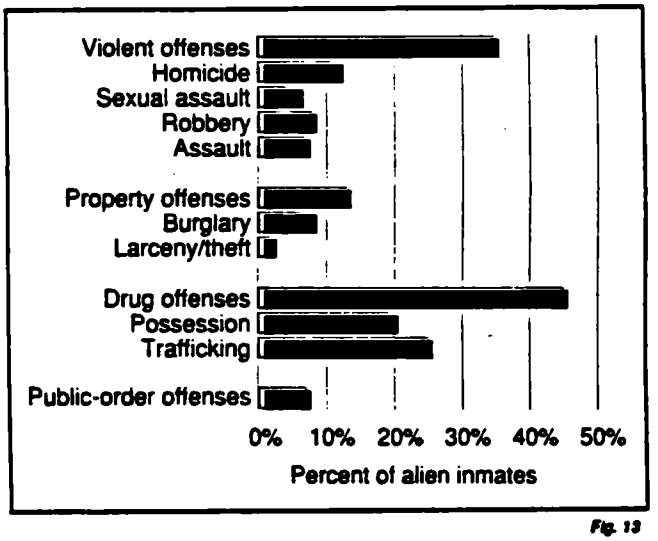


Fig. 13

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

Compared to 1986, inmates reported increased use of cocaine or crack and decreased use of marijuana

Half of all inmates in 1991 had used cocaine in some form

Thirty-two percent had used cocaine or crack on a regular basis, compared to 22% in 1986.

Percent of inmates who reported —	Ever used		Used regularly	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Any drug	79%	80%	62%	63%
Marijuana	74	76	52	55
Cocaine/crack	50	44	32	22
Heroin/opiates	25	26	15	18

Fig. 45

About a quarter of the inmates in 1991 said they had used cocaine or crack in the month before the offense, compared to a fifth of inmates in 1986. About 14% committed their offense under the influence of cocaine or crack in 1991, up from 10%.

The percentage of inmates using marijuana in the month before the offense decreased from 46% in 1986 to 32% in 1991. Eleven percent of inmates were under the influence of marijuana at the time of the offense in 1991, compared to 18% in 1986.

About 80% of inmates in both 1986 and 1991 reported ever using a drug, and 62% reported regular use of a drug at some time in their lives.

Inmates in 1991 were less likely than those in 1986 to have used drugs in the month before or at the time of the offense

Type of drug	Percent of inmates using drugs: In the month before the offense		At the time of the offense	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Any drug	50%	56%	31%	36%
Marijuana	32	46	11	18
Cocaine/crack	25	20	14	10
Heroin/opiates*	10	11	6	7
Barbiturates*	4	9	1	4
Stimulants*	8	10	3	4
Hallucinogens*	4	7	2	3

*For components of drug categories, see page 30.

Fig. 46

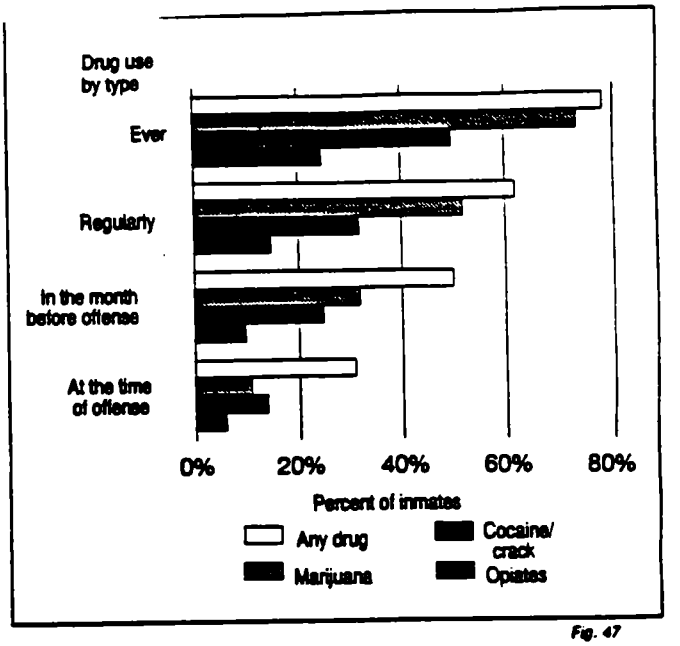


Fig. 47

About the same proportion of inmates in 1986 and 1991 reported using heroin or other opiates. In the month before the offense for which they were sentenced, about 1 in 10 had used heroin or other opiates, and about 1 in 16 had committed the offense under the influence of these drugs.

Marijuana was still the most commonly used drug

Inmates in 1991 were more likely to have used marijuana than any other drug. More than half reported using marijuana on a regular basis, and a third had used marijuana in the month before the offense. One in five inmates reported using marijuana daily in the month before their offense.

About 14% of inmates committed their offense under the influence of cocaine or crack

Sixteen percent of inmates were daily users of cocaine or crack in the month before their offense —

- 12% were using cocaine and 7% were using crack .

Inmates were twice as likely to report using cocaine as to report using crack —

- For the month before the offense, 20% reported cocaine use and 10% reported crack use.
- At the time of the offense, 10% were under the influence of cocaine and 5% were under the influence of crack.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

2.2% of inmates who reported the results of the test for the virus that causes AIDS said they were HIV-positive

51.2% of all inmates had ever been tested for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and reported the results

Inmates	Percent of inmates tested for HIV and reporting the results: Total	HIV-positive
All	51.2%	2.2%
Male	50.3	2.1
Female	66.8	3.3
White	52.6%	1.1%
Black	52.1	2.6
Other	50.5	.9
Hispanic	46.0	3.7
Male		
White	51.7%	1.0%
Black	51.2	2.5
Hispanic	45.2	3.5
Female		
White	68.2%	1.9%
Black	67.3	3.5
Hispanic	62.7	6.8

Fig. 54

Among all inmates—
51.2% reported HIV-test results
32.2 had never been tested
9.0 did not know if they had been tested
7.5 had been tested but did not know the results
.1 refused to report whether they had been tested or refused to report the test results.

Of those inmates who were ever tested for the presence of HIV and who reported the results—

- Women (3.3%) were more likely than men (2.1%) to test HIV-positive.
- 3.7% of Hispanic inmates and 2.6% of black inmates tested HIV-positive, compared to 1.1% of white inmates.
- Hispanic men (3.5%) were more likely than white men (1.0%) to test HIV-positive. HIV-positive tests accounted for 2.5% of the black men who had ever tested and who reported the outcome.
- Hispanic women (6.8%) had higher HIV-positive rates than white women (1.9%). Black women had a positive rate of 3.5%.

Of all prison inmates, 55.9% said they had been tested after the most recent admission.

Drug users and needle users had higher positive rates than other inmates

- For inmates reporting test results, 2.5% of drug users, compared to 0.8% of other inmates, reported that they tested HIV-positive.
- The percentage of HIV-positive was higher among inmates who—
used drugs in the month before their offense (2.8%),
used needles to inject drugs intravenously (4.9%),
and shared needles with other drug users (7.1%).

A quarter of inmates had used a needle to inject drugs

	Percent of inmates who: All	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense
Ever injected a drug for nonmedical purposes	25%	31%	40%
Type of drug			
Heroin/other opiate	17	22	28
Cocaine	16	21	28
Crank (methamphetamine)	6	8	11
Other	4	5	7
Ever shared a needle	12%	15%	20%

Fig. 55

- 40% of inmates who used drugs in the month before their offense had in the past used a needle to inject drugs.
- 1 in 6 inmates used a needle to inject heroin or other opiates, and 1 in 6, to inject cocaine.
- More than 10% of all inmates and 20% of users in the month before their offense had shared a needle.

Table 12. Current offense of sentenced Federal and State prison inmates, by criminal history, 1991

	Percent of sentenced inmates					
			Recidivists			
	No previous sentence		No prior violent offenses		Prior violent offense	
Current offense	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	9.9%	64.6%	14.6%	35.0%	43.2%	54.7%
Homicide	1.9	23.4	1.9	9.5	3.8	10.3
Sexual assault	.8	18.1	.5	6.2	.7	9.4
Robbery	4.6	13.2	9.7	11.5	32.4	21.6
Assault	1.0	8.1	1.2	6.2	3.6	11.3
Other violent	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.1
Property offenses	7.8%	9.8%	13.4%	32.3%	8.4%	22.1%
Burglary	.1	4.4	1.2	16.4	1.1	11.1
Larceny	.5	1.8	1.1	6.3	1.3	4.3
Fraud	6.5	1.7	8.1	3.8	4.4	1.9
Other property	.8	1.8	2.9	5.8	1.6	4.7
Drug offenses	68.7%	21.8%	57.2%	24.5%	31.1%	15.7%
Possession	17.0	6.5	13.1	9.2	6.1	5.5
Trafficking	50.0	14.6	42.7	14.9	24.7	9.6
Other drug	1.7	.5	1.4	.4	.4	.5
Public-order offenses	11.0%	3.4%	12.8%	7.9%	15.8%	7.3%
Number of inmates	23,005	133,487	21,377	352,296	8,769	207,590

Note: *Other offenses* are omitted. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Criminal history and current offense

Most Federal inmates without prior offenses or with a history of only nonviolent offenses were serving a sentence for a drug offense (table 12). Five in ten first time inmates and over 4 in 10 nonviolent recidivists were drug traffickers. About 7 in 10 Federal inmates with no prior offenses and 2 in 10 State inmates were in prison for drugs. Compared to inmates with no prior offense and to recidivists with no prior violent offense, Federal and State inmates who were convicted in the past of a violent offense were less likely to be in prison for a current drug offense.

In both Federal and State prisons, inmates with prior violent offenses were likely to be in prison for another violent offense. About 43% of these Federal inmates and 55% of State violent recidivists were in prison for another violent offense. Of violent recidivists, a third of Federal inmates and a fifth of State inmates were in prison for robbery. About 10% of Federal prisoners and 65% of State inmates with no previous sentences were in prison for a violent offense.

Drug use

Although Federal inmates were much more likely than those in State prisons to be serving a sentence for drug offenses, they were less likely than State inmates to have used drugs (table 13). Asked if they had ever used drugs, had ever used drugs at least once a week for a month (regularly), or had used drugs in the month before their last arrest, Federal inmates reported less use than did State prison inmates. Federal inmates were almost half as likely as State inmates to have been using drugs at the time of the current offense (17% and 31%).

Marijuana was the drug most common for both Federal and State inmates, followed by cocaine-based drugs and heroin and other opiates. A fifth of all Federal inmates and almost a third of State inmates had used cocaine at least once a week for a month or more. Just under 10% of Federal inmates and 15% of State inmates had used heroin or other opiates regularly.

Table 13. Drug use of sentenced Federal and State prison inmates, 1991

	Percent of sentenced inmates							
	Ever used drugs		Ever used drugs regularly		Used drugs in the month before offense		Used drugs at the time of the offense	
Type of drug	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
Any drug	60.1%	79.4%	42.1%	62.2%	31.8%	49.9%	16.8%	31.0%
Marijuana	52.8	73.8	32.2	51.9	19.2	32.2	5.9	11.4
Cocaine/crack	37.3	49.4	20.8	31.9	15.4	25.2	7.7	14.5
Heroin/opiates	14.1	25.2	9.3	15.3	5.5	9.6	3.7	5.8
Barbiturates	13.1	24.0	5.3	10.8	1.4	3.8	.3	1.0
Stimulants	16.8	29.7	8.3	16.6	3.9	7.4	1.8	2.9
Hallucinogens	14.8	26.9	4.8	11.5	1.2	3.7	.5	1.6

Note: Data are missing on 1% of Federal prison inmates and .5% of State prison inmates.

Amount of drugs involved in the current offense, by race/Hispanic origin of sentenced Federal inmates, 1991

Race/Hispanic origin of inmates and type of current drug offense	Heroin			Crack			Cocaine			Marijuana		
	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean
All inmates[a]												
Total[b]	3,127	240	2,510	2,980	40	940	16,528	1,580	77,690	6,015	100,000	3,028,330
Trafficking	2,436	300	2,770	2,358	40	970	12,515	1,500	82,990	4,420	136,080	3,353,580
Possession	665	170	1,420	535	50	680	3,702	2,000	63,910	1,506	45,360	2,100,560
White non-Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	407	600	6,900	106	20	470	4,525	1,000	97,640	2,825	100,000	4,008,790
Trafficking	334	590	8,090	106	20	470	3,832	1,000	97,650	2,321	200,000	4,687,060
Possession	70	2,000	1,480	...	...	...	588	1,970	112,060	454	30,840	581,990
Black non-Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	1,156	230	1,960	2,513	30	690	4,439	500	13,860	442	910	491,390
Trafficking	947	400	2,050	1,986	30	650	3,356	500	17,760	263	660	761,040
Possession	189	60	970	463	50	700	992	500	1,720	178	910	93,480
Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	1,314	170	1,090	348	250	2,980	7,297	3,000	106,960	2,675	129,730	2,452,230
Trafficking	957	170	880	257	280	3,880	5,111	4,000	118,340	1,773	145,150	2,161,140
Possession	357	150	1,660	...	...	...	2,071	3,000	81,490	864	79,000	3,131,860

...The sampled number of inmates was too small to estimate the number, the median, and the mean.

[a]Includes inmates of all races and ethnic backgrounds.
[b]Includes inmates convicted of drug offenses other than trafficking and possession.

Federal inmates in prison for drugs had committed crimes that usually involved large amounts of illegal drugs and large amounts of money. The amount of drugs involved in a case can serve as one measure of the seriousness of the crimes. For example, at least half of the cocaine traffickers in Federal prisons in 1991 had been convicted in a case which had concerned 3 or more pounds of cocaine (500 grams = 17.5 ounces or a little more than a pound). The average trafficking case involved over 180 pounds.

According to Drug Enforcement Administration estimates for 1991, the ultimate value of 180 pounds of cocaine ranged from $2.9 million to $14.5 million. (Other estimates: 1 gram of heroin, $40-$450, and 1 pound of marijuana, $400-$3,000.)

In estimating the weight of drugs involved in the current offense, the offender may have been charged with all the drugs in the entire operation. An offender who served a sentence for laundering money from illegal drug sales, for example, could have been charged with the total amount sold. Three interviewed prisoners convicted in the same case could also have cited the total amount of drugs.

- Among offenders convicted of heroin offenses, half were involved with at least 240 grams of heroin. The average case concerned 2,510 grams. In Federal crack cases, half of the offenders were involved with at least 40 grams of crack (an average of 940 grams). Half of the cocaine offenders were sentenced for at least 1,580 grams of the drug (an average of 77,690 grams).

- White offenders were sentenced for larger amounts of heroin on average than black or Hispanic inmates. Half of the whites in heroin cases were involved with at least 600 grams of heroin, while half of the blacks were convicted for 230 grams and half of the Hispanics for 170 grams.

- In offenses involving crack, half of the Hispanic inmates were convicted in cases involving at least 250 grams; half of the black inmates were in cases having at least 30 grams; and half of the white inmates, at least 20 grams.

- In cocaine cases, Hispanic and white drug offenders were involved with larger amounts of cocaine than black inmates. Half of the Hispanics in cocaine cases had at least 3,000 grams of cocaine, half of the whites at least 1,000 grams, and half of the blacks at least 500 grams.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991*, September 1994.

random groups of inmates in addition to inmates suspected of drug use. About 70% of community-based facilities tested either all inmates or random groups and inmates suspected of using drugs.

Almost all work release facilities tested for drugs

About 92% of facilities that provided special work release or prerelease programs tested inmates for drugs (table 10). Ninety-three percent of facilities that separately handled offenders reincarcerated for violating some condition of their supervised release also checked inmates for drugs. Over 90% of facilities that performed "other" functions, such as presentence, psychiatric, or geriatric services also tested their residents. Nearly 60% of facilities for youthful offenders tested inmates.

For all inmates tested, State prisons reported higher positive rates than Federal prisons

Nationwide, 3.1% of the tests for cocaine in the 12 months before June 30, 1990, were positive, as were 1.2% of the tests for heroin, 1.5% for methamphetamines, and 5.6% for marijuana. State facilities reported higher positive rates for drug tests than Federal facilities (table 11). In State institutions, 3.6% of tests for cocaine were positive, compared to 0.4% in Federal prisons. State facilities found 2.0% of the tests showing recent methamphetamine use and 6.3% showing marijuana use; Federal prisons found 0.1% and 1.1%, respectively.

Table 10. Facilities testing inmates or residents for drug use, by function of correctional facility, June 1990

Facility function	Number of facilities	Percent
General adult population confinement	1,048	85.2%
Boot camp	23	82.6
Reception/diagnosis and classification	147	87.8
Medical treatment/ hospitalization confinement	86	88.4
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	117	88.0
Youthful offenders	27	59.3
Work release/prerelease	411	92.2
Persons returned to custody from a supervised release	91	93.4
Other	140	92.9

Note: Facilities may be classified with more than one function.

Table 11. Number of facilities testing for specific drugs, number of tests given, and percent positive, from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990

Type of drug	Tests: Number given	Tests: Percent positive	Facilities: Number testing	Facilities: Percent positive
All facilities				
Amphetamines	256,946	.9%	513	32.6%
Barbiturates	225,855	.8	472	34.1
Cocaine	379,970	3.1	712	60.0
Heroin	283,281	1.2	454	38.3
LSD	137,362	.6	275	9.8
Marijuana/hashish	396,993	5.6%	764	79.7%
Methadone	150,725	.6	304	8.6
Methamphetamines	176,300	1.5	327	21.4
Unspecified drug	124,815	.7	235	24.3
Other	83,608	1.4	162	60.5
Federal facilities				
Amphetamines	51,874	.2%	55	30.9%
Barbiturates	51,274	.1	54	33.3
Cocaine	55,393	.4	59	59.3
Heroin	45,496	.4	51	31.4
LSD	40,297	.0*	45	4.4
Marijuana/hashish	53,809	1.1%	57	77.2%
Methadone	43,338	.0*	48	6.3
Methamphetamines	49,191	.1	54	24.1
Unspecified drug	39,225	.1	42	14.3
Other	12,840	.4	13	92.3
State facilities				
Amphetamines	205,072	1.1%	458	32.8%
Barbiturates	174,581	1.0	418	34.2
Cocaine	324,577	3.6	653	60.0
Heroin	237,785	1.3	403	39.2
LSD	97,065	.8	230	10.9
Marijuana/hashish	343,184	6.3%	707	79.9%
Methadone	107,387	.8	256	9.0
Methamphetamines	127,109	2.0	273	20.9
Unspecified drug	85,590	1.0	193	26.4
Other	70,768	1.6	149	57.7

Note: Data are for 61 Federal facilities and 776 State facilities with data on all variables.
*Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

Same percentage of State and Federal facilities reported positive drug tests

When facilities rather than individual drug tests are considered, Federal and State facilities were about equally likely to have found drug use in their institutions. Around 6 in 10 of both Federal and State facilities which tested for cocaine had at least one positive test. In over 2 in 10 facilities testing for methamphetamines, the use of the drug was discovered. Marijuana was detected in about 8 in 10 facilities testing.

Community-based facilities found higher rates of drug use than confinement facilities

Tests had positive outcomes for 8.9% of the cocaine tests and 8.1% of the marijuana tests administered by community-based facilities, compared to 1.4% of the cocaine tests and 5.8% of marijuana tests in confinement facilities (table 12). Methamphetamines, however, were found more often in confinement facilities (2.3% tested positive) than in community-based facilities (1.1% positive).

Among State confinement facilities, positive test results were highest in those testing on suspicion only

How inmates were selected for testing affected the rate of positive results. Those State confinement facilities testing only when drug use was suspected recorded higher rates of positive results than other facilities that tested randomly or comprehensively. When facilities tested only on suspicion of drug use, 6% of cocaine tests and 14% of marijuana tests were positive, compared to 1.5% or less for cocaine and 5% or less for marijuana when facilities tested everyone or at random.

The results for State community-based facilities were opposite those of confinement facilities. Testing on suspicion only produced a lower percentage of positive results than testing everyone or a random selection. In community-based facilities which tested on suspicion only, 4.8% were positive for cocaine and 6.4% for marijuana; in community-based facilities using other selection methods, around 9% of tests for cocaine and 8% for marijuana were positive.

The percentages of positive tests were higher in large facilities

Large prisons, whether Federal or State, had higher rates of positive drug tests. In Federal facilities with 1,000 or more inmates, 1.4% of the marijuana tests, 0.6% of the cocaine, and 0.6% of the heroin tests were positive (table 13). In Federal facilities holding fewer than 500 inmates, the percentages were 0.5% for marijuana, 0.2% for cocaine, and none for heroin. Among State prisons, the largest facilities with 2,500 or more inmates had the highest percentages of positive tests for amphetamines, cocaine, and heroin.

Table 12. Number of drug tests given in State facilities and percent positive from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by type of drug and criteria for testing

Type of drug and facility	Number of tests given	Percent positive when facility tests inmates/residents based on: Total	Combination of suspicion and either random or systematic	Random or systematic only	Suspicion only
State confinement					
Amphetamines	136,121	1.1%	.6%	.4%	5.0%
Barbiturates	126,162	1.0	.6	.3	4.0
Cocaine	230,800	1.4	1.0	1.5	6.0
Heroin	172,284	1.0	.7	.5	3.7
LSD	71,064	1.0	.4	1.7	4.1
Marijuana/hashish	270,963	5.8%	5.1%	4.7%	14.3%
Methadone	76,807	1.1	.7	0	3.3
Methamphetamines	92,101	2.3	1.1	.0*	7.8
Unspecified drug	65,818	1.1	.5	.2	4.8
Other	52,559	1.8	1.2	0	13.8
State community-based					
Amphetamines	68,951	1.0%	.8%	1.4%	.2%
Barbiturates	48,419	.8	.6	1.3	.2
Cocaine	93,777	8.9	9.4	8.9	4.8
Heroin	65,501	2.2	2.4	2.0	0
LSD	26,001	.2	.3	.0*	0
Marijuana/hashish	72,221	8.1%	7.7%	8.6%	6.4%
Methadone	30,580	.2	.2	.0*	0
Methamphetamines	35,008	1.1	1.0	1.2	.2
Unspecified drug	19,772	.7	1.1	.0*	1.5
Other	18,209	.9	.9	.9	0

Note: Data are for 569 State confinement facilities and 207 State community-based facilities with data on all variables.
*Less than 0.05%.

Table 13. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by security level and size of confinement facilities

Security level and size of facility	Percent of positive tests: Amphetamine	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamine
Federal					
Security level					
Maximum	.2%	.7%	1.4%	2.8%	.3%
Medium	.3	.4	.3	1.0	.2
Minimum	.0*	.3	.0*	.3	.0*
Average daily population					
1-499 inmates	.0*	.2	.0*	.5	.1
500-999	.1	.4	.3	1.0	.1
1,000-2,499	.4	.6	.6	1.4	.2
State					
Security level					
Maximum	1.6	1.0	.5	5.0	.6
Medium	1.2	1.7	1.4	6.8	4.2
Minimum	.5	1.4	.8	4.6	.5
Average daily population					
1-499 inmates	.6	1.4	1.0	6.1	2.4
500-999	.5	.9	.6	4.4	.1
1,000-2,499	.9	1.5	.6	6.9	4.7
2,500 or more	3.8	2.7	3.3	4.6	3.1

Note: Data are from 734 State confinement facilities and 62 Federal facilities with data on the number tested and number positive for a drug.
*Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

The facilities holding 1,000 to 2,499 inmates had the highest rates for marijuana and methamphetamines. Among Federal prisons, the maximum security facilities had higher rates for positive drug tests than minimum security facilities. In maximum security prisons, 2.5% of the tests for marijuana, .7% of the tests for cocaine, and 1.4% of the tests for heroin were positive. In minimum security, 0.3% for marijuana, 0.3% for cocaine, and none for heroin were positive.

State medium security facilities generally had higher positive rates than maximum or minimum security prisons. For each drug in medium security facilities, the percentage positive was as follows: 6.8% for marijuana, 4.2% for methamphetamines, 1.7% for cocaine, and 1.4% for heroin. In maximum and minimum facilities, the equivalent findings were 5.0% or less for marijuana, 0.6% or less for methamphetamines, 1.4% or less for cocaine, and 0.8% or less for heroin.

Positive results from drug tests varied among facilities performing different functions

Facilities which confined inmates returned to custody for parole violations had relatively high percentages of positive drug tests (table 14). More than 9% of tests for marijuana were positive, as were 6.2% of tests for methamphetamines, 3.5% for cocaine, and 2.9% for heroin. Facilities holding inmates who participated in work release programs or who were preparing for discharge also had relatively high positive test rates: 7% for cocaine, 6.9% for marijuana, and 1.8% for heroin. Drug/alcohol treatment in facilities was associated with relatively high positive results on tests for cocaine and marijuana use — 3% for cocaine and 7.6% for marijuana.

Facilities handling youthful offenders generally had relatively low positive test results: 2.1% for marijuana and 1.5% for cocaine.

Positive drug tests were linked to interdiction activities

The State confinement facilities that questioned and frisked inmates but did not exchange clothes or search body cavities had higher rates of positive drug tests than facilities doing all these measures (table 15). The tests in the facilities using less stringent measures were 5.2% positive for cocaine, 13.5% for marijuana, and 16.2% for methamphetamines. Tests in facilities performing all types of specific drug interdiction activities were 1.2% positive for cocaine, 4.6% for marijuana, and 0.6% for methamphetamines. Facilities which performed all types of interdiction activities had higher positive drug test rates than facilities which did body cavity searches and/or clothing exchanges. The facilities doing all types of interdiction may have

Table 14. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by function of facility

Facility function	Percent of positive tests				
	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamines
General adult population confinement	.7%	1.4%	.9%	5.1%	1.5%
Boot camp	.7	1.7	1.9	5.2	1.1
Reception/diagnosis and classification	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.2	.5
Medical treatment/hospitalization confinement	.4	2.0	.9	5.8	5.1
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	1.8	3.0	1.6	7.6	1.2
Youthful offenders	.1	1.5	.5	2.1	0
Work release/prerelease	1.0	7.0	1.8	6.9	1.0
Returned to custody	2.7	3.5	2.9	9.1	6.2
Other	.6	4.3	.6	4.8	.3

Note: Data include 807 facilities with data on number of drug tests and number positive for each drug.

Table 15. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by drug interdiction activities of State confinement facilities

Interdiction activity and group targeted	Number of inmates tested	Percent of positive tests				
		Amphetamines	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamines
Inmates						
All types	101,824	1.4%	1.2%	.8%	4.6%	.8%
Body cavity search and clothing exchange	17,444	.5	1.2	.1	2.8	0
Body cavity search	41,497	.3	.5	.8	5.1	.1
Clothing exchange	88,430	.9	1.5	1.4	6.3	.7
Verbal questioning and patdown	23,321	3.8	5.2	4.0	13.5	16.2
Patdown	17,111	.0*	.5	.2	3.9	.1
Verbal questioning	2,377	.1	1.1	.4	4.8	.2
Other	3,114	.2	1.1	1.0	2.7	0
No reported interdiction activity	254	8.3	40.2	0	28.4	0
Visitors						
All types	55,414	1.8%	.8%	.7%	3.8%	.8%
Body cavity and belongings searches	23,835	6.0	2.8	2.9	4.4	12.0
Body cavity search	4,067	.0*	.2	.1	2.1	0
Belongings search	193,121	.7	1.8	1.0	6.7	2.8
Verbal questioning and patdown	2,893	0	1.6	.2	6.0	0
Patdown	4,899	.2	.4	.2	9.9	0
Verbal questioning	8,757	.1	.8	.1	2.2	.1
Other	1,541	0	0	0	8.6	0
No reported interdiction activity	1,345	.4	7.4	0	8.3	0
Staff						
All types	26,002	3.3%	1.0%	.9%	5.4%	.9%
Verbal questioning and patdown	60,065	1.0	1.2	.6	5.5	.6
Questioning	42,529	.4	.5	1.1	5.3	6.6
Patdown	62,209	.3	1.2	.6	6.6	.0*
Other	60,704	.6	2.1	1.3	5.3	4.9
No reported interdiction activity	44,363	3.1	2.8	2.2	6.5	6.6

Note: Interdiction activities are mutually exclusive categories. "All types" for inmates and visitors includes body cavity search, clothing exchange or belongings search, patdown, and verbal questioning and may include other interdictions. For staff, "all types" includes verbal questioning, patdown and other interdiction. "Body cavity search and clothing exchange" and "body cavity and belongings searches" include both and may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Body cavity search," "clothing exchange," and "belongings search" may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Verbal questioning and patdown," "patdown," and "verbal questioning" may include other. "Other" does not include any of the specified interdiction activities. *Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

HEROIN

HEROIN: ANNUAL PRICE DATA National Range (dollars)					
Quantity	Source	1992	1993	1994	1995 (Jan - Mar)
Kilogram	Mexican (MEX)	50,000 - 150,000	50,000 - 250,000	50,000 - 250,000	80,000 - 250,000
	South American[1] (SA)	NA	NA	85,000 - 180,000	80,000 - 185,000
	Southeast Asian (SEA)	90,000 - 250,000	150,000 - 250,000	100,000 - 260,000	100,000 - 250,000
	Southwest Asian (SWA)	80,000 - 200,000	70,000 - 200,000	75,000 - 200,000	75,000 - 260,000
Ounce[2]	Powder	1,000 - 12,000	1,000 - 13,000	900 - 13,000	900 - 18,000
	Black Tar			750 - 12,000	800 - 12,000
Gram	Powder	100 - 600	90 - 600	70 - 500	70 - 800
	Black Tar	100 - 500	50 - 600	50 - 500	80 - 500

[1] Kilogram prices for South American heroin were not reported until the 4th quarter of 1994.
[2] Separate prices for powdered heroin and black tar heroin were not reported until 1994.

HEROIN: ANNUAL PURITY DATA[1] National Average (percent)								
Quantity	1992		1993		1994		1995 (Jan - Mar)	
	Purchases	Seizures	Purchases	Seizures	Purchases	Seizures	Purchases	Seizures
Kilogram	86	75	86	73	86	80	N/A	76
Ounce	53	64	66	68	63	62	59	68
Gram	37	49	58	59	58	52	56	64

[1] Purity data are based on STRIDE printouts of average purities for the 1-to-10-gram, 1-to-10-ounce, and 1-to-10-kilogram ranges. STRIDE is a computerized data base program used to record, collate, and display the results of qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis of all drug evidence submitted to the DEA laboratory system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Illegal Drug Price/Purity Report, United States: January 1992-March 1995*, October 1995.

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration

Federal-wide Drug Seizure System

	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995*
HEROIN	**1,594.8 KGS.** *(3,516.0LBS.)*	**1,270.4 KGS.** *(2,800.9LBS.)*	**1,146.3 KGS.** *(2,527.3LBS.)*
COCAINE	**110,821.5 KGS.** *(244,320.8LBS.)*	**129,951.6 KGS.** *(286,495.8LBS.)*	**100,492.6 KGS.** *(221,549.4LBS.)*
CANNABIS	**362,148.9 KGS.** *(798,405.9LBS.)*	**360,906.4 KGS.** *(795,666.5LBS.)*	**469,680.9 KGS.** *(1,035,474.7LBS.)*
Marijuana	350,319.1 KGS. *(772,325.5LBS.)*	360,173.4 KGS. *(794,050.5LBS.)*	455,156.8 KGS. *(1,003,454.3LBS.)*
Hashish	11,829.8 KGS. *(26,080.4LBS.)*	733.0 KGS. *(1,616.0LBS.)*	14,524.1 KGS. *(32,020.4LBS.)*

**FY 1995 figures are preliminary and subject to updating.*

The Federal–wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) contains information about drug seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U. S. Customs Service, as well as maritime seizures made by the U. S. Coast Guard. Drug seizures made by other Federal Agencies are included in the FDSS data base when custody of the drug evidence was transferred to one of the four agencies identified above. Hence, FDSS statistics reflect the combined Federal drug seizure effort.

1/31/96

Heroin available in the United States was produced in four source areas: Southeast Asia (principally Burma), Southwest Asia/Middle East (Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon), Mexico, and South America (Colombia). In 1994, worldwide opium production fell to 3,409 metric tons due primarily to drought in Southeast Asia. However, opium poppy cultivation in Southwest and Central Asia expanded.

The U.S. market was dominated by high-purity Southeast Asian heroin, which remained prevalent in the Northeast and along the East Coast. Ethnic warlord armies in Southeast Asia produced abundant supplies, which were transported by independent brokers and shippers. Links between suppliers and brokers connected overseas Chinese criminal populations to ethnic Chinese wholesale distributors in the United States. United States-based ethnic Chinese groups consorted with local criminal organizations through connections initially established in U.S. prisons. Nigerian and West African groups smuggled Southeast Asian heroin internationally and distributed it in the United States through contacts with United States-based criminal groups.

Middle Eastern traffickers smuggled Southwest Asian heroin to ethnic enclaves in the United States. Lebanese, Israelis, Pakistanis, Turks, and Afghan groups all were involved in supplying the drug to United States-based groups for retail distribution.

Virtually all of the heroin produced in Mexico was destined exclusively for distribution in the United States. Black tar heroin was produced by Mexican traffickers and sold in the western United States by Mexican-American criminal networks.

South American heroin, produced in Colombia, was readily available in the Northeast and along the East Coast, and was trafficked primarily by independent Colombian traffickers. In fact, data obtained from DEA's Domestic Monitor Program (DMP), a retail level heroin purchase program, indicated that the availability of South American heroin was steadily increasing in Northeast U.S. cities. Although South America ranked far behind Southeast Asia as a source region for heroin destined for the United States, it appeared that Colombian drug traffickers expanded their foothold in the U.S. heroin market.

Heroin was readily available in many U.S. cities as evidenced by the high level of retail purity. Indicators reflected significant use in many East Coast cities, due to increased availability of high-purity Southeast Asian as well as South American heroin. Growing domestic demand was reflected in high worldwide opium poppy cultivation, opium/heroin production, and trafficking.

Nationally, in 1994, Southeast Asian heroin ranged in price from $100,000 to $260,000 per kilogram. Southwest Asian heroin ranged from $75,000 to $200,000. Wholesale-level prices for Mexican heroin were the lowest of any type, ranging from $50,000 to $250,000. South American heroin sold for $85,000 to $180,000. The wide range in kilogram prices reflected variables such as buyer/seller relationships, quantities purchased, purchase frequencies, purities, and transportation costs.

On the street, heroin purity was directly related to availability. Retail heroin purity was tracked by the DMP. For 1994, the nationwide average purity for retail heroin from all sources was 40.0 percent, much higher than the average of 7 percent reported a decade ago, and considerably higher than the 26.6 percent recorded in 1991. The significant rise in average purity corresponded directly to the increase in availability of high-purity Southeast Asian and South American heroin.

In 1994, the retail purity of South American heroin was the highest for any source, averaging 59 percent, followed by Southeast Asian heroin with an average of 39.7 percent. Southwest Asian heroin averaged 35.9 percent at the retail level and Mexican heroin averaged 27.0 percent, almost double its 1991 average.

Heroin purity at the street level was generally highest in the northeastern United States, where a large percentage of the nation's user population lives. New York City was one of the major importation and distribution centers for Southeast Asian and South American heroin. The average purity at the street level in New York City for Southeast Asian and South American heroin in 1994 was 60.9 percent and 71.0 percent, respectively. Of all of the DMP cities, Philadelphia, with an average of 64.3 percent, recorded the highest average purity of retail heroin during the same time period.

Seizures of heroin in excess of 100 kilograms continued to occur in Southeast Asia, but no such large seizures occurred in the United States during 1994. Worldwide seizures of heroin amounted to about 23.8 metric tons. In the United States, 1.3 metric tons were seized.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The NNICC Report 1994: The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States*, August 1995.

In the Golden Triangle, the Shan United Army, headed by drug lord Khun Sa, found itself under increasing pressure as the Burmese Army attacked its positions and Thai authorities limited the flow of goods and services to the Shan State. Khun Sa was dealt a serious blow in November when Thai police arrested several key Shan brokers. Khun Sa shifted operations to make greater use of Laos and possibly Cambodia and Vietnam to ship heroin westward. Nigerian courier organizations continued to smuggle large quantities of heroin to the United States, making use of transit locations in Asia, Africa, and Europe. Russian organized crime expanded its worldwide activities and involvement in the heroin trade.

Marijuana was the most widely abused and readily available illicit drug in the United States. A resurgence of marijuana trafficking and abuse took place in urban centers across the United States, spurred by the smoking of marijuana-filled cigars known as blunts. Marijuana from Mexican sources (whether grown in-country or transshipped from other sources) supplied more than 50 percent of the marijuana available in the United States. However, drug law enforcement reported a continued increase in shipments from Colombia, Venezuela, and, possibly, Jamaica. Domestic cultivation supplied approximately 25 percent of the U.S. market.

Cannabis was cultivated illicitly in the United States in remote locations, occasionally on public lands. Major domestic outdoor cannabis cultivation took place in Alabama, Hawaii, Kentucky, Tennessee, and California. Significant quantities of marijuana also were produced domestically in indoor growing operations, where sophisticated agronomic techniques were used to enhance potency and production. Effective eradication of outdoor crops, fear of detection, drought, plant disease, and theft also contributed to increasing illicit indoor cultivation.

Domestic cultivators have increased the delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content—the primary psychoactive component—through selective breeding and cloning. Moving operations indoors permited growers to use advanced cultivation techniques and produce crops year round. Most indoor operations grow potent sinsemilla, the unpollinated female plant. The number of indoor operations seized in 1994 was 3,209, compared to the record high of 3,849 seized in 1992.

Mexican polydrug trafficking organizations have smuggled marijuana into the United States for over 20 years and were responsible for between 50 and 60 percent of the marijuana available in the United States during 1994, with all of it smuggled across the Southwest border. In addition to the Mexican organizations, marijuana traffickers from Colombia, the Caribbean, and the Far East smuggled the drug to the United States. These traffickers used cargo vessels, pleasure boats, and fishing boats to transport marijuana shipments via traditional maritime routes.

Mexican polydrug organizations employed a wide variety of transportation and concealment methods for smuggling marijuana. Shipments of 50 kilograms or less were smuggled by pedestrians, who crossed at border checkpoints, and backpackers, alone or in "mule" trains, who crossed at more remote locations. Mexican traffickers also concealed marijuana in an array of vehicles, including commercial vehicles, private automobiles, pickup trucks, vans, mobile homes, and horse trailers that were driven through ports of entry. Shipments larger than 50 kilograms, ranging up to multithousand kilogram amounts, usually were smuggled in tractor-trailer trucks. Once the marijuana was successfully smuggled across the border, traffickers consolidated the shipments at central sites in cities such as Tucson, Arizona; El Paso, Houston, and McAllen, Texas; Los Angeles, California; and, Las Cruces, New Mexico. From these distribution hubs, marijuana was shipped to cities in the Midwest, North, and along the Gulf Coast and eastern seaboard.

Domestically, distribution was controlled by a variety of groups and individuals, ranging from large, sophisticated organizations that controlled cultivation and interstate trafficking to small independent traffickers operating on the local level. State and local drug law enforcement officials reported that small groups (5 to 10 individuals) controlled distribution at the retail level. Domestic street gangs, as well as ethnic groups (usually immigrants from source countries), made for a wide range of retail dealers.

Prices for marijuana, which vary in accordance with quality, availability, source of origin, and/or proximity to the point of entry into the United States, have increased dramatically during the past decade at the high end of the price range. Commercial grade marijuana that sold for $400 to $600 per pound in 1984, sold for $285 to $4,000 per pound in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The NNICC Report 1994: The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States*, August 1995.

Although Belizean police had seized only 141 kg of cocaine by the end of 1994, in early 1995 they made a record haul of over half a metric ton. While this increase in the quantity of cocaine seized may simply reflect more effective performance, it also suggests that traffickers are looking for weak points through which to divert routes blocked by USG and other interdiction forces.

This was certainly the case in the **Eastern Caribbean**, a gateway to drugs entering the US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. In 1994, the region emerged as a major transit corridor for US-bound drugs. The success of US interdiction efforts in **The Bahamas** and **Turks and Caicos** islands, as well as US military activity around **Hispaniola**, contributed to the use of the area, which also includes British, Dutch, and French territories offering excellent conduits to Europe. The growing presence of drug traffickers also shook the political stability of the region, as drug lords attempted to muscle in on governments. The most violent events occurred in **St. Kitts**, where a deputy Prime Minister resigned after one son was killed and another two were arrested on drug trafficking charges. While the security forces of the seven independent Eastern Caribbean countries are grouped in a Regional Security System, their capability is limited. We can expect the drug trade to keep pressure on this region, especially if US, UK, and Canadian funding for regional interdiction forces declines as projected.

OPIUM AND HEROIN.

Judging from the quantities seized and the efforts to expand opium cultivation, the world's craving for heroin did not diminish in 1994. Heroin, which has long been the hard core addict's preferred drug in Europe and Asia, has gradually been staging a comeback in the United States. The US heroin addict population, which had remained stable at about 500,000 persons for nearly two decades, has grown to about 600,000 and may well be higher. A disturbing trend of multiple drug use suggests that more of America's 2.1 million hard-core cocaine addicts are using heroin to cushion the "crash" that follows the euphoria of crack use. The availability of a more potent, high purity heroin that can be snorted or smoked instead of injected may also add to its appeal. The drug trade appears to be counting on heroin's track record as a drug that can be used over longer periods of time. Unlike cocaine, which burns out its addicts in five years or less, heroin destroys its victims more slowly, in some cases allowing users to take the drug for decades.

Heroin is also taking its toll outside of the Western Hemisphere. Europe continues to suffer massive heroin addiction problems as larger shipments of the opiate move to the farthest reaches of Northern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. Heroin markets are emerging in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and other countries in Eastern Europe, as more open borders facilitate transit of the drug. Heroin seizures are now commonplace in Africa, where Nigeria plays a pivotal role as a distribution center. In Southeast Asia, more addicts are switching from opium to heroin. China's addict population is on the rise, while Thailand has reported that heroin has replaced opium as the main drug of addiction among the hilltribes.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* March 1995.

Wholesale Advantage. One should not overlook the economics of the heroin trade. Although heroin and cocaine are priced competitively at the street-level (sales per gram), at the wholesale level heroin provides a much higher return to the drug syndicates. A kilo of cocaine sells wholesale for between $10,500 and $40,000; a kilo of heroin brings in between $150,000 to $250,000. As heroin gains in appeal in the US, the South American cocaine trafficking syndicates are well positioned to take advantage of the wholesale profitability of the heroin trade.

Source and Transit Highlights. In the Western Hemisphere, **Colombia** again towered above other countries as the major opium poppy cultivation center, with an estimated 20,000 hectares of poppies under cultivation. While the opium gum yield is probably low--a yield study has yet to be conducted--Colombia may now be growing three and a half times more opium poppy than Mexico, even after the Colombian police reported eradicating nearly 4,700 hectares. Opium poppy cultivation in 1994 also spread across the border to **Venezuela**, where government authorities effectively eliminated incipient opium poppy cultivation by eradicating over 1,000 hectares in the Serrania de Perija frontier region. In **Peru**, the government destroyed numerous small poppy plots and in December made its first seizure of a commercial quantity of raw opium material. This move toward opium poppy cultivation should be a major source of worry to all governments concerned, since it represents an escalation of Latin America's already serious drug production problems. It is also a matter of concern to the United States, since the quality of South American heroin is improving. In its 1993 NNICC Report, issued in August 1994, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) noted that South American heroin had the highest purity (average 59.3 percent) of any samples analyzed under its Domestic Monitor Program.

Since **Guatemala** has successfully eliminated all but a negligible amount of poppy cultivation--another testimonial to the critical importance of aerial eradication--**Mexico** remains the second largest Latin America grower of opium poppy. At the end of the year, the Mexican government had eradicated over 6,600 hectares, leaving approximately 5,800 hectares under cultivation. Mexico's cultivation levels in 1994 were the highest since 1989, when the Salinas government began an aggressive campaign to reduce opium production.

Nigeria remained a center for heroin trafficking networks in 1994. Nigerian couriers move heroin to all points of the compass, especially to Europe. Like Colombians in the cocaine trade, Nigerians are all but ubiquitous figures in heroin distribution networks. Nigerian trafficking organizations have been using **Ethiopia** as a regional hub to move heroin to and from Europe via Pakistan and India. Pakistani authorities arrested eight Nigerians with heroin aboard an Addis Ababa-bound flight in October. Ethiopian officials, in turn, arrested five Nigerian heroin traffickers in Addis Ababa in December. In addition, Thai prisons are full of Nigerians arrested for supplying heroin to US-based distribution rings.

Heroin continued to pour into **Europe** in 1994 along the "Balkan route," a network of roads and water conduits that carry drugs from Turkey to Western Europe. According to the Drug Enforcement Administration's 1993 NNICC Report, three quarters of all the heroin seized in Europe in the

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*, March 1995.

past few years has moved along this route. The original Balkan Route, which ran from Turkey to Austria through the former Yugoslavia has now forked into a Southern Route through Greece to Italy and a Northern Route running through Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania to Germany. Much of the traffic is controlled by Turkish drug syndicates working with distributors in ethnic enclaves in large European cities.

The countries of the **Commonwealth of Independent States**(CIS) have also seen a growing influx of heroin, much of it coming up from Afghanistan and Pakistan through the Central Asian Republics, as well as from offshoots of the Balkan Route. All countries in the region report growing addiction to opiates ranging from crude products such as extract of poppy straw to high purity heroin. The breakdown of central authority in many countries has left the field open to drug traffickers, who are taking full advantage of the situation. It is also likely that opium poppy cultivation is spreading in many of the CIS countries, since many had once had traditional poppy plots. **Ukraine** reported an increase in poppy cultivation in its Ciscarpathian region, where a crude, potent, and cheap poppy extract reportedly has been competing successfully with more costly Pakistani opium. **Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan,** and **Uzbekistan** are important poppy growing regions whose scarce enforcement resources, and in some cases civil wars, allow trafficking bands under local "khans" to operate with relative impunity in the region's remote mountainous areas. According to Russian authorities, in 1994 increasing amounts of opium from Tajikistan moved through Kyrgyzstan and on to Russia and the Baltic countries.

Southwest Asia experienced an expansion of opium poppy cultivation thanks to favorable growing conditions and minimal government intervention. **Afghanistan** set a new record of 29,100 hectares, more than double the 12,370 hectares reported in 1990, when active intervention by tribal leaders significantly reduced the crop. Most of the expansion in 1994 came from a tripling of cultivation in Helmand province. The USG estimates that the 1994 Afghan opium poppy crop potentially could have produced 950 metric tons of opium gum, six times more than **Pakistan**, which had 7,270 hectares under cultivation at the end of 1994 with a potential yield of 160 metric tons of gum. Pakistan did not conduct a significant eradication effort in 1994, eliminating just over half the amount eradicated in 1993. DEA estimates that half of all the opiates arriving in Turkey were transshipped from Karachi or the Makram coast of Baluchistan. A USG crop survey revealed that **India** in 1994 had 5,500 hectares of illicit opium poppy under cultivation, with a potential yield of 82 metric tons of opium gum, equal to 20 percent of the licit opium that Indian farmers produce for pharmaceutical use in India and overseas, principally the US.

Despite poor growing conditions in the Golden Triangle area of **Southeast Asia**, there was no shortage of opium. The 2,157 metric tons of opium potentially available could have yielded over 202 metric tons of heroin. **Burma** remains the undisputed leader in world illicit opium output, providing over 50 percent of known global illicit production. Even with a 21 percent drop in potential production over 1993's estimate, Burma's 2,030 metric tons of opium gum alone would probably meet most of the world's heroin needs. While there were modest signs of greater Burmese

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Repo* March 1995.

government counternarcotics efforts, these efforts fell far short of the measures necessary to make serious progress against the drug trade in Burma. As in previous years, heroin seizures (one third of a metric ton) were disproportionately low in comparison to either the total potential crop or achievements of other countries.

China is a major transit route for heroin from Burma, Laos, and Vietnam to the US and other overseas markets. In 1994, the USG completed a crop survey of China's Yunnan Province showing 1,965 hectares of illicit opium poppy, with an estimated potential yield of 25 metric tons of gum. China led its neighbors by a wide margin in heroin seizures--over three metric tons in the first nine months of 1994. In **Laos**, opium poppy cultivation dropped to an historical low of 18,520 hectares, yielding an estimated potential 85 metric tons, less than half the 1993 estimated yield of 180 metric tons. Seizures in Laos remained disappointingly low at less than 62 kilos seized in the first eleven months of 1994. This was an improvement over 1993, however, when Laotian authorities seized less than one kilo. **Thailand**, the main transit route for drugs from the Golden Triangle, is no longer a significant producer of opium gum. It had 2,110 hectares of opium poppy under cultivation in 1994, with a potential yield of 17 metric tons of gum. In a precedent-setting cooperative law enforcement operation pursuant to a USG extradition request, the Thai government arrested and is processing US extradition requests for ten of drug warlord Khun Sa's most important associates. Thai authorities seized nearly a metric ton of heroin during the first ten months of 1994.

1988 UN CONVENTION

At the end of 1994, 105 countries were parties to the 1988 UN Convention. During the year, nine countries--Colombia, Ethiopia, Kyrgystan, Latvia, Norway, Panama, Poland, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Sierra Leone--ratified or acceded to the Convention. We hope that those countries that are not yet parties to the Convention will become parties in 1995.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International organizational efforts continue to be a key component of the overall US counternarcotics strategy. Through multilateral organizations the United States has the opportunity to multiply contributions from other donors and decrease the perception that drugs are exclusively a US problem. The US participation in multilateral programs also supports indigenous capabilities in regions where the US is unable to operate bilaterally for political or logistical reasons. Moreover, US contributions to the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) have had significant impact on the operations and expansion of UN counternarcotics programs and policy.

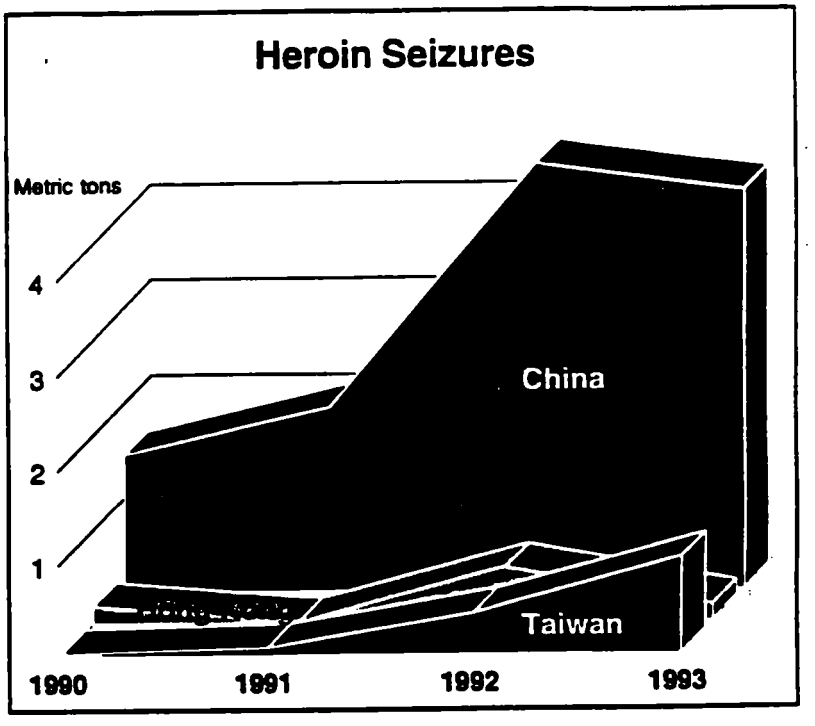
UNDCP. UNDCP has increased the number of projects as well as expanded the scope of its effort to include emerging drug source areas such as Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Central Asian states. Although forty percent of its total budget in 1993 went for supply reduction (alternative development), UNDCP expanded its support for institution building and demand reduction in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*, March 1995.

U.S. Depart ıt of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration

June 1994
DEA-94049

Southeast Asian Heroin Trafficking: Emerging Trends



Overview

Heroin from Southeast Asia continues to be smuggled to the United States in consistently large amounts. However, traffickers are diversifying shipping routes. China and Taiwan have joined Hong Kong as transshipment points, supplementing traditional air and sea routes from Thailand. Meanwhile, Nigerian trafficking organizations, which primarily use couriers to smuggle heroin, now are attempting to move larger shipments from Southeast Asia in maritime cargo.

Chemical analysis of a sampling of heroin seizures and purchases conducted under DEA's Heroin Signature Program (HSP) indicates that 68 percent of the total net weight of heroin seized by U.S. law enforcement agencies in 1993 originated in Southeast Asia. Ethnic Chinese groups smuggled much of this heroin in commercial cargo. For example, ethnic Chinese were associated with 170 kilograms of heroin discovered in a maritime consignment of lychee nuts and with the seizure of over 200 kilograms of heroin concealed in print roller pipes shipped from South Korea to New York City.

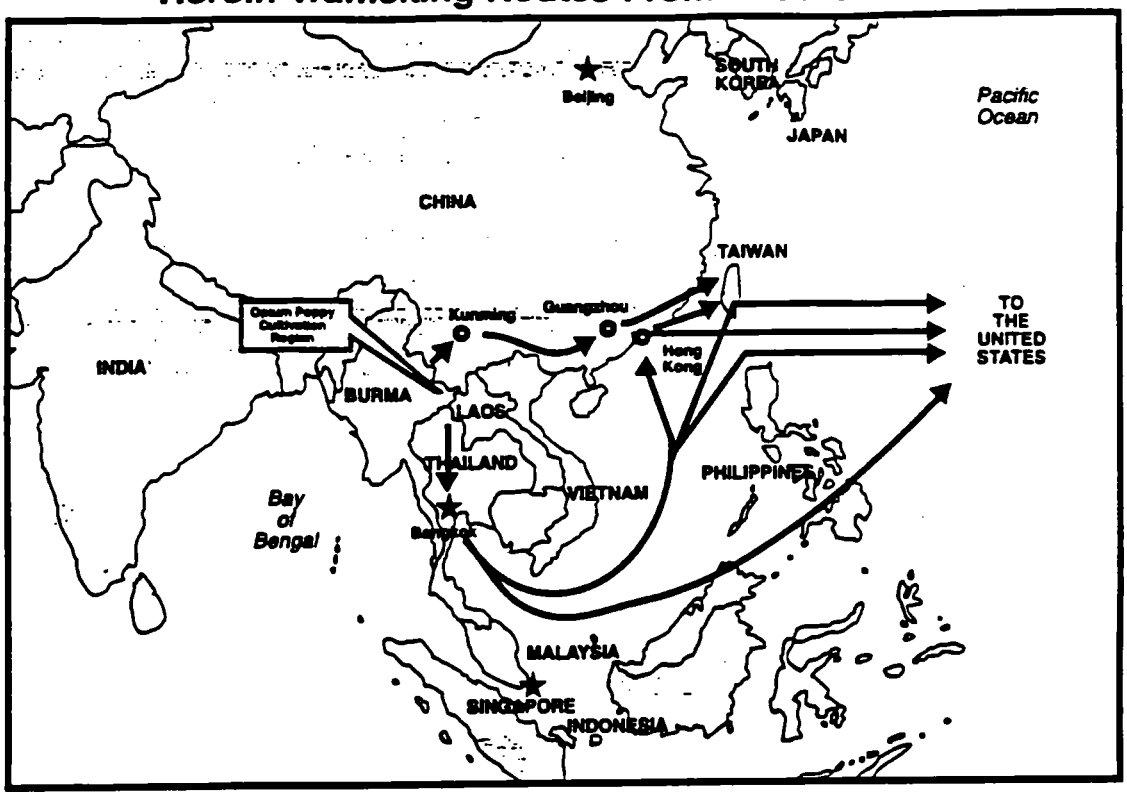
Shifting Routes in Asia

For decades, Thailand has served as the primary conduit for Southeast Asian heroin supplied to world markets from Burma. Large amounts of heroin continue to be seized in Thailand (1.9 metric tons in 1993). Traffickers have concealed heroin within legitimate cargo shipped from Thailand to the West either directly or by way of Hong Kong. Hong Kong has been a popular transshipment point, due to the territory's extensive shipping facilities and the impossibility of thoroughly inspecting the millions of containers handled annually.

However, increasingly larger amounts of heroin now also are being transported overland from Burma through China. In 1993, Chinese authorities seized 3.5 metric tons of opium, 4.2 metric tons of heroin, and over 42 metric tons of essential chemicals. In addition, Chinese police have arrested growing numbers of Burmese and Vietnamese nationals on drug-related charges, attesting to the rise in opiate trafficking both from Burma and Vietnam, where illicit opium poppy cultivation occurs.

Heroin smuggled through China has been shipped predominantly to international markets from Hong Kong. Recent reporting indicates, however, that traffickers are using Hong Kong less frequently as a transshipment point, and instead have begun to cache heroin in China. From there, heroin destined for the West is shipped from Chinese ports, either by way of Taiwan or directly to major consuming nations. Heroin is smuggled to the local Hong Kong market in smaller, kilogram quantities.

Heroin Trafficking Routes From Southeast Asia



While Hong Kong's role as a heroin transshipment point apparently is declining, Taiwan's seems to be increasing. In 1993, Taiwanese authorities seized 1.1 metric tons of heroin. Moreover, in May 1993 and March 1994, authorities in Taiwan seized two multihundred kilogram shipments of heroin that had been transported to the island by fishing vessel. A Taiwanese fishing vessel typically receives a heroin shipment either in the South China Sea from ships sailing from Thai ports, or in the Taiwan Strait or East China Sea from trawlers sailing from Chinese ports in the Provinces of Fujian and Guangdong.

Heroin also continues to be trafficked from Thailand through Malaysia. During 1993, indicators also pointed to increased heroin trafficking from Thailand and Malaysia to Australia for local consumption as well as for onward shipment to other destinations. For example: in January, three Russians were arrested in Melbourne following the attempted delivery of 5.5 kilograms of heroin; in June, 74 kilograms were seized in Sydney from a Malaysian national; and, throughout the year, growing numbers of Nigerian couriers were encountered in Australia en route to Europe and the United States.

This report was prepared by the Europe-Asia-Africa Unit of the Strategic Intelligence Section. Comments and requests for copies are welcome and may be directed to the Publications Unit, Intelligence Division, DEA Headquarters at (202) 307-8726.

Growing Nigerian Connection

In another development, Nigerian trafficking organizations are demonstrating a growing willingness to smuggle bulk heroin shipments from Southeast Asia in commercial maritime cargo. In July 1993, port authorities in Bangkok seized 79 kilograms of heroin concealed in a shipment of pocketbooks and dolls manifested for Lagos. Also in December, two significant heroin seizures—of 120 and 138 kilograms—were made in Nigeria. Both shipments were concealed inside water coolers from Thailand. The December seizures were the largest in Africa to date, and are a departure from Nigerian traffickers' traditional reliance on commercial airlines. West African, European, and U.S. couriers typically are used to smuggle numerous, small amounts of heroin by ingestion or concealment in carry-on luggage.

Outlook

- China and Taiwan will remain significant transshipment points for heroin being moved to the United States. Hong Kong will be a major transit point for heroin smuggled across China to international markets.
- South Korea, Vietnam, and other nations in the region also will be used increasingly.
- Nigerians will move bulk quantities of heroin by commercial air and sea cargo, initially to staging locations in Nigeria.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Southeast Asian Heroin Trafficking: Emerging Trends*, June 1994.

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
Intelligence Division

South American Heroin Trafficking in the United States

Drug Intelligence Bulletin

INTRODUCTION

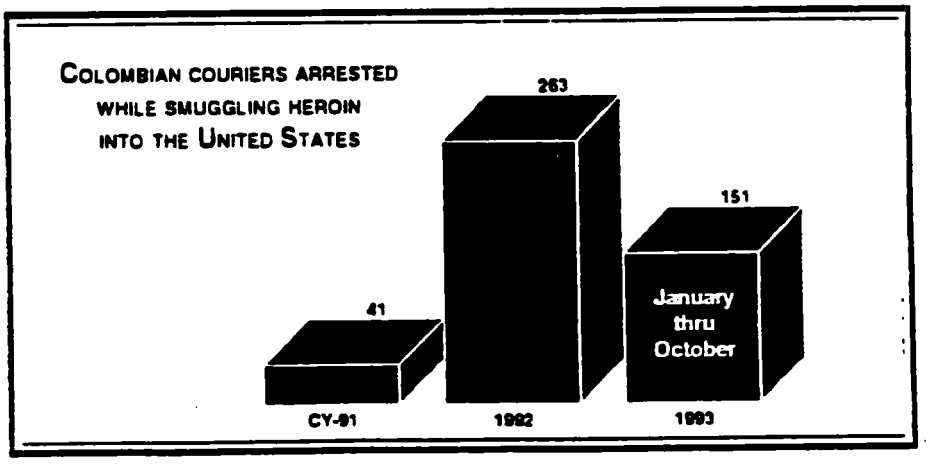
The availability of South American heroin in the United States has increased during the past two years according to seizure analysis and investigative reporting. While most reporting indicates that Colombian heroin traffickers operate on a limited scale, South American heroin poses a potentially serious threat, primarily because of the trafficking resources controlled by the Colombian cocaine cartels.

SMUGGLING METHODS

Since 1991, most of the South American heroin smuggled into the United States has been transported by Colombian couriers aboard commercial airlines, a method requiring numerous couriers who carry small amounts ranging up to 1 kilogram per trip. The couriers commonly transport the heroin in false-sided briefcases and luggage, inside hollowed-out shoe soles, or by internal body carry. Much of this smuggling currently is controlled by independent Colombian traffickers rather than by the Colombian cocaine cartels according to investigative reporting from the DEA Bogota Country Office.

The El Paso Intelligence Center reports that the number of Colombian couriers who were arrested while smuggling heroin into the United States on commercial airlines increased from 41 in 1991 to 263 in 1992, and 151 have been arrested through October of 1993. Most of these arrests occurred either at Miami or New York international airports. Most Colombian couriers arrested in Miami admitted to being en route to New York City or possessed follow-on tickets for that destination.

The primary smuggling method employed by Colombian traffickers combined with the shipment size (averaging 500 grams) indicates that Colombian traffickers are not yet able to supply bulk quantities of heroin as large as those supplied by Chinese and Pakistani traffickers. To date, the largest seizure of heroin from Colombia was a June 1992 airdrop of just under 15 kilograms on a beach in Puerto Rico. However, current investigative reporting indicates increased efforts are being made to supply multikilogram quantities of Colombian heroin for delivery to the U.S. market. As Colombian heroin production and distribution become more developed, it is likely that the cocaine cartels will attempt to exercise greater influence and control over this activity. The cocaine cartels would be able to maximize their profits by transporting heroin through their cocaine smuggling channels.



TRAFFICKING AND AVAILABILITY

Currently, Colombian heroin traffickers are attempting to establish distribution outlets in the United States, particularly in the metropolitan areas of the Northeast. In New York City, Boston, Newark, and Philadelphia, street-level heroin purity averages over 60 percent. High purity heroin, therefore, is essential for Colombian traffickers to break into this fiercely competitive heroin market. As a result, these traffickers are smuggling heroin that is 80 to 99 percent pure.

Since the July 1993 announcement by DEA's Special Testing and Research Laboratory of a signature for South American heroin, the heroin from 34 Domestic Monitor Program (retail-level) purchases has been identified as being of South American origin. The heaviest concentrations of these purchases occurred in:

Newark, New Jersey (8);
New York City, New York (7);
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (4);
Washington, D.C. (4); and
Boston, Massachusetts (3).

While this confirms that Colombian heroin traffickers are focusing on markets in the northeastern United States, the remainder of the purchases show the wide geographic distribution of South American heroin to other areas, such as:

San Juan, Puerto Rico (3);
Atlanta, Georgia (2);
Miami, Florida (2); and
New Orleans, Louisiana (1).

In addition to the major northeastern metropolitan areas, South American heroin is available in mid-size southern New England cities such as Hartford and Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island, where, according to reporting from the DEA Boston Division, Cali Cartel cocaine distribution networks are operating. These cities are ideal locations for Colombian traffickers to gain a foothold in heroin distribution for two reasons:

- *They face less competition from Chinese and other ethnic heroin importers and wholesalers who dominate the major northeastern markets and, consequently, may have easier access to mid-level distributors; and*
- *They are able to utilize the cocaine transportation and distribution networks already established over the last decade.*

MARKETING STRATEGY

Colombian traffickers are using a variety of tactics to establish mid-level and retail-level outlets for their heroin. In addition to providing heroin of unusually high purity, Colombian traffickers have offered free samples of heroin to potential distributors, have offered to front ounce and multiounce quantities of heroin to first-time buyers, and have been persuading their established cocaine distributors to purchase and to sell heroin as a condition of doing business. For example, a typical transaction may require the distributor who seeks to purchase 20 kilograms of cocaine to purchase 1 kilogram of heroin as part of a package deal. Finally, Colombian traffickers are underselling competitors in some cities in an effort to win over customers. This is most evident at the mid-level and retail level where South American heroin is most available; ounce and gram prices for South American heroin are well below those for Southeast Asian heroin. In the Northeast, South American heroin sells for $3,500 to $6,000 per ounce and $80 to $150 per gram. Southeast Asian heroin sells for $5,500 to $8,000 per ounce and $300 to $400 per gram. Kilogram quantities of South American heroin are not widely available but sell for $105,000 to $185,000, roughly comparable to the price of Southeast Asian heroin.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *South American Heroin Trafficking in the United States*, November 1993.

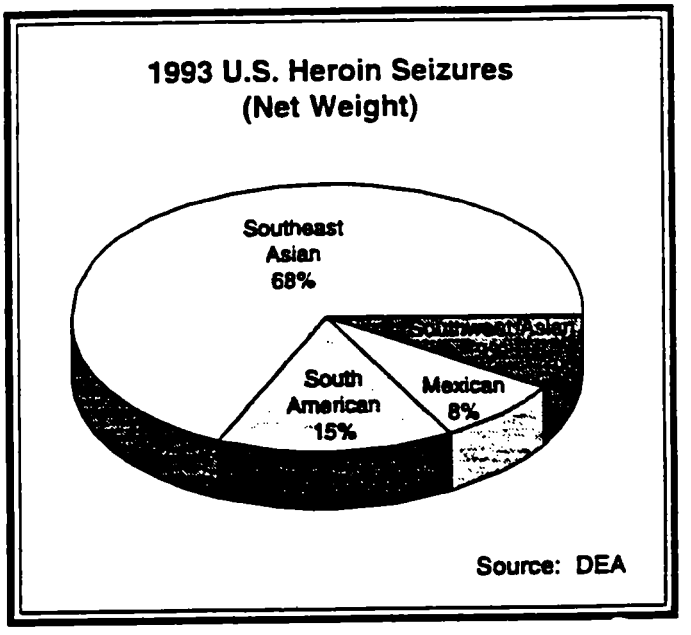
U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration

April 1994
DEA-94044

Heroin Trafficking Proceeds

Drug Intelligence Bulletin

Intelligence Division



INTRODUCTION

Because most of the major heroin traffickers are not U.S. citizens, the proceeds from their trafficking usually are taken out of the United States and held either in offshore tax havens or in the traffickers' home country. The methods used to move or launder these proceeds generally differ according to four heroin trafficking groups; Southeast Asian, South American, Southwest Asian, and Mexican.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN HEROIN TRAFFICKERS

Ethnic Chinese or Sino-Thais use simple but effective money moving techniques. Profits from their heroin trade are smuggled from the United States in luggage with bulk amounts up to $1,000,000, or in smaller amounts on the person of a courier. To facilitate handling, proceeds may be converted to cashier's checks or money orders and carried overseas. However, these monetary instruments often are mailed overseas either by parcel post or by one of the private overnight delivery services, such as Federal Express or DHL. In addition, bank transfers under the $10,000 reporting threshold are used, with Asian traffickers frequently opening accounts under the names of relatives or spouses in both the United States and in the receiving country to facilitate the wire transfers. These traffickers' assets usually are stored in bank accounts in Hong Kong, or used to purchase real estate and businesses in transit or home countries, such as China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, or Thailand.

Among those Southeast Asian countries where heroin smuggling takes place, the well-established Chinese underground banking system is used to move the operating funds and the illicit profits. Consequently, Asian heroin traffickers can transfer proceeds from country to country within hours by simply visiting their local underground banker at one of the many front companies used in the system. For example, a trafficker in the Western Market area of Hong Kong can place the funds to be transferred with one of the well-established gold shops or finance companies. These businesses will have sister companies throughout Asia where the trafficker's funds can subsequently be picked up by the trafficker's source of supply. Although this system is being abused by traffickers, its use is a common business practice among ethnic Chinese, Indians, and Pakistanis. It has a long history in the area, predating the orthodox banking structure used today. Because the underground system is based on trust and the fear of community ostracism if that trust is betrayed, law enforcement authorities have found it very difficult to penetrate.

Newly enacted money laundering, asset forfeiture, and conspiracy legislation in many Asian countries is beginning to have a positive effect. For example, measures adopted in Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand and most recently Singapore, have created significant obstructions to Southeast Asian heroin-trafficker operations. South Korea also is drafting such legislation. China, a totalitarian state, can impose severe restrictions without notice. The joint Hong Kong-United States effort is a strong example of effective, international law enforcement cooperation. As of October 1993, Hong Kong had seized approximately $47 million in assets ($19 million from U.S. orders), and the United States had seized more than $11 million, based on Hong Kong information.*

SOUTHWEST ASIAN HEROIN TRAFFICKERS

In the Persian Gulf States and south Asian countries, Southwest Asian (SWA) heroin traffickers extensively use their own version of the underground banking systems. The systems, known in India as *hawala* and in Pakistan as *hundi*, are as traditional and well-accepted as the Chinese system is in Hong Kong. These underground bankers not only move traffickers' funds for them, but also maximize their own profits by investing the funds in gold. For example, a Pakistani underground banker may take the U.S. dollars he or she collects overseas from Southwest Asian heroin traffickers for transit back to Pakistan, use those dollars to buy gold in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and then smuggle the gold into India or Pakistan where it is sold at a significant profit for the money mover. These systems operate outside formal banking structures and beyond the scrutiny of government officials. Invoice manipulation, another common money laundering method, also is very popular among *hundi* dealers.

*All values expressed in U.S. dollars.

This report was prepared by the Financial Unit of the Strategic Intelligence Section. Comments and requests for copies are welcome and may be directed to the Publications Unit, Intelligence Division, DEA Headquarters, at (202) 307-8726.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN HEROIN TRAFFICKERS

South American and Mexican heroin-trafficking groups use a wider variety of money laundering methods than their Asian counterparts. If the heroin is smuggled to the United States from cocaine- source countries, (e.g., Colombia) or cocaine-transshipment countries (e.g., Mexico), then the heroin proceeds are handled similar to the cartels' cocaine proceeds, either in bulk form or by bank-to-bank wire transfers. However, there are many Colombian heroin traffickers who operate independent of the cartels. They usually deal on a lower level, and their methods of sending trafficking proceeds back to Colombia more closely resemble the Asian models. For example, they may use one individual as a drug courier in one direction, and a money courier on the return trip.

OUTLOOK

Although money laundering and asset seizure/ forfeiture laws vary from country to country, and are dependent on the will of governments to enforce them, the ability of law enforcement authorities to target illicit finances has improved tremendously. As a result, traffickers now face considerable risk in attempting to transfer proceeds through the legitimate banking system. However, money laundering legislation and other supporting legislation, such as Currency Transaction Reporting and Currency and Monetary Instrument Reporting laws, will have little impact on the underground money movement systems because they are crafted to regulate legitimate bank and non-bank financial institutions, not underground businesses.

In many countries of the world, the underground systems are not considered immoral or illegal, but simply another way of conducting international business. However, the introduction, enactment, and enforcement of legislation to prohibit businesses and other institutions from carrying on unlicensed banking activities may provide an effective deterrent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Heroin Trafficking Proceeds*, April 1994.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of an ongoing project to determine how much Americans spend on illegal drugs, this report focuses on the amount and retail sales value of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and other illegal drugs Americans consumed from 1988 through 1993. We used two approaches to make these estimates. First, from a demand-based approach, we investigated the dollar expenditures by Americans on illicit drugs. We estimated that:

- In 1993, Americans spent $49 billion on these drugs: $31 billion on cocaine, $7 billion on heroin, $9 billion on marijuana, and $2 billion on other illegal drugs and legal drugs used illicitly (Table A).[1]

- Between 1988 and 1993, the expenditures on cocaine and heroin appear to have fallen. This trend results partly from a decrease in the number of users, but is due mostly to a decrease in the street prices of these two drugs.

- Between 1988 and 1993, the amount spent on marijuana has remained constant.

- Between 1988 and 1993, expenditures on other illicit drugs fell, as did the amount spent on legal drugs used illicitly.

A second approach to estimating the retail sales value of illicit drugs consumed in the United States is to estimate the amounts of drugs supplied to the domestic market. From this supply-based perspective, we estimate that:

- A high-range estimate of 340 metric tons of cocaine were available for domestic consumption in 1993 (see Table B).[2] Between 1988 and 1993, the amount of cocaine available for consumption in the United States remained at a fairly constant level. But because of declining prices, the street value of that cocaine has fallen over time.

- The street value of domestically available cocaine is from $33 to $46 billion (Table B).[3] Between 1988 and 1993, Americans spent from $33 billion to $90 billion, annually, on cocaine.

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[1] Money is not the only form of payment for illicit drugs. Dealers often keep drugs for personal use, users help dealers in exchange for drugs, and users perform sex for drugs (especially crack cocaine). When such "income in kind" is valued at current retail prices, an additional $3 billion to $5 billion must be added to the total for cocaine and an additional $2 billion to $3 billion to the total for heroin. In this report, all expenditures are in 1994 dollar equivalents. These expenditure estimates do not include income in kind.

[2] Between 581 and 711 metric tons of cocaine hydrochloride were available for export during 1993. To arrive at the total available for domestic consumption, we subtracted from this amount losses in shipment, shipments to other consumer countries, and Federal seizures.

[3] Prevailing retail prices are used to convert drug supply to a dollar equivalent value when sold to final users.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995.

Indeed, cocaine prices have fallen from roughly $290 per pure gram in 1988 to $240 per pure gram in 1993. This decrease might be attributed to the small decrease in the number of hardcore users and to a large decrease in the number of occasional users. (According to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the number of occasional users fell from about 7.3 million in 1988 to about 4.0 million in 1993.)

Putting these data together provides a mosaic of drug use trends in America. It allows us to see that data from the State Department (crop data), the Drug Enforcement Administration (price data), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (household survey data), and the Department of Justice (arrestee drug testing data) provide a consistent picture of major drug use trends. Of equal importance, it forces us to question our interpretation of other data, such as the Drug Abuse Warning Network, enabling us to better integrate these data into the mosaic.

TABLE A

Total U.S. Expenditures on Illicit Drugs, 1988–1993
($ in billions, 1994 dollar equivalents)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Cocaine	$41.1	$42.5	$38.9	$35.2	$33.1	$30.8
Heroin	$11.2	$11.5	$10.3	$8.2	$7.0	$7.1
Marijuana	$8.9	$9.0	$9.6	$9.0	$10.1	$9.0
Other Drugs	$3.2	$2.8	$2.3	$2.4	$2.2	$1.8
Total	$64.4	$65.8	$61.1	$54.8	$52.4	$48.7

Note: Columns may not add due to rounding.
Source: See Tables 1 through 8

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995.

Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Admissions
White, not of Hispanic origin	44.7%
Black, not of Hispanic origin	40.3%
Hispanic	12.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5%
Native American (American Indian or Alaska Native)	1.0%
Other	0.5%
Not Reported	0.9%

A comparison of total drug client admissions with total alcohol client admissions in terms of race/ethnicity during FY 1993 indicates that Black persons represent a higher proportion of other drug treatment admissions than of alcohol admissions (40.3 percent and 16.6 percent respectively). Similarly, Hispanic persons represent a higher proportion of other drug admissions (12.0 percent) than of alcohol admissions (7.4 percent). White persons represent a higher proportion of alcohol treatment admissions than of other drug admissions (67.8 percent and 44.7 percent respectively).

4. Drug Client Admissions Data by Primary Drug of Abuse (Table 18)

Each State Alcohol and Drug Agency was asked to provide information on the number of client admissions by the primary drug of abuse. Forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided data in response to this question (see Table 18).

The largest number of treatment admissions for drugs other than alcohol for FY 1993 were cocaine treatment admissions, which totaled 312,830 (44.5 percent of drug admissions). Of the 26 States reporting the percentage of cocaine admissions that were crack cocaine, Alabama reported the highest percentage with 91.2 percent of its cocaine admissions being for crack cocaine. Texas reported the highest absolute number of crack cocaine admissions (15,688). The lowest reporting of crack cocaine admissions was from Nebraska (0) and Rhode Island (10 percent or 136 admissions). Heroin treatment admissions had the second largest number with 154,522 (22.0 percent) treatment admissions. The third highest number of treatment admissions during FY 1993 by primary drug of abuse was for marijuana/hashish at 119,444 admissions (17.0 percent). The fourth, fifth, and sixth highest primary drugs of abuse specified related to treatment admissions were, respectively, amphetamines at 28,523 admissions (4.1 percent), other opiates/synthetics (beyond heroin and non-treatment methadone) at 12,137 admissions (1.7 percent), and tranquilizers at 4,802 admissions (0.7 percent). Although the national statistics on primary drug of abuse as related to treatment admissions are as noted above, it is important to recognize that there exists tremendous variance among States as to the primary drug of abuse. For example, among the 52 jurisdictions that reported relevant data, the findings with regard to the specific primary drug of abuse, excluding the "other" and "not reported" categories, on drugs that ranked highest in each State were as follows:

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

- Cocaine was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within 29 States, and the District of Columbia;

- Marijuana/hashish was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within 15 States and Guam;

- Heroin was the primary drug of abuse related to treatment admissions within five States and Puerto Rico; and

- No other single drug of abuse was ranked first among treatment admissions within any State.

A careful review of Table 18 demonstrates that during FY 1993 different States had very different drug abuse patterns, at least as related to the primary drug of abuse for client treatment admissions.

After subtracting information from the two States that did not provide admissions data in FY 1992 but did do so in FY 1993 (i.e., Oregon and Washington), a comparison of the national treatment admissions totals by primary drug of abuse for those two years indicates the following:

- Substantial increase (defined as over 10 percent) in admissions related to amphetamines (15.0 percent), marijuana/hashish (14.8 percent), heroin (14.5 percent), PCP (14.5 percent), and inhalants (11.6 percent). However, it should also be noted that from FY 1992 to FY 1993 the State data reporting systems improved and the percent of admissions that were "Not reported" as to primary drug of abuse decreased by 43.9 percent, from 50,141 in FY 1992 to 32,652 in FY 1993, while overall drug admissions increased by only 21,761 (from 654,399 to 676,160) during that same time period. Therefore, it is likely that some of the apparent increase in admissions for different primary drugs of abuse in FY 1993 are due in part to a reporting artifact.

- Substantial decreases (defined as at least 10 percent) in admissions related to the "other" drug category (25.7 percent), other hallucinogens (19.0 percent), barbiturates (13.2 percent), other opiates/synthetics (11.7 percent), and non-treatment methadone (10.9 percent). Due to the reporting artifact noted above, it is possible that some of the apparent decreases in various drugs would have been even larger if the percent of admissions that were "Not reported" had not decreased from FY 1992 to FY 1993.

5. *Comparisons of Client Admissions Data for Fiscal Years 1988-1993*

This subsection includes comparisons of alcohol and other drug client treatment admissions data reported for FY 1993 with that reported for FYs 1988-1992. It includes data only from those States that reported in all 6 years. This material is organized under two topic headings as follows:

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF DRUG CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN STATE-SUPPORTED FACILITIES BY PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993

STATE	HEROIN	NON-RX METHADONE	OTHER OPIATES/ SYNTHETICS	BARBITURATES	TRANQUILIZERS	OTHER SEDATIVES/ HYPNOTICS	AMPHETAMINES	COCAINE
ALABAMA	91	43	412	9	118	39	56	4,733
ALASKA	46	2	38	9	5	3	26	536
ARIZONA	1,585	65	235	12	35	21	612	2,438 A
ARKANSAS	116	3	217	45	57	60	379	2,541
CALIFORNIA	31,196	35	683	115	148	161	16,002	20,902
COLORADO	1,611	32	358	22	106	10	537	4,274
CONNECTICUT	6,886	30	185	24	37	31	24	5,652
DELAWARE	750	0	23	7	21	12	18	1,303
DISTRICT OF COL	4,520	9	20	1	5	1	9	7,864
FLORIDA	1,111	21	638	48	109	46	117	16,593
GEORGIA	1,005	0	0	0	0	349	276	17,978
GUAM	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	37
HAWAII	179	2	45	1	9	1	408	349
IDAHO	55	1	17	5	13	9	127	238
ILLINOIS	8,749	13	330	50	59	37	247	27,014
INDIANA	440	8	273	41	150	89	128	3,233
IOWA	128	3	52	9	12	7	46	828
KANSAS	101	2	71	11	6	29	160	2,603
KENTUCKY	205	13	391	79	140	94	128	1,519
LOUISIANA	163	8	284	69	77	72	88	10,724
MAINE	84	4	35	20	34	12	17	238
MARYLAND	6,473	34	185	18	39	39	57	6,528
MASSACHUSETTS	17,470	80	390	53	401	22	85	15,874
MICHIGAN	4,313	67	641	59	80	139	194	13,541
MINNESOTA	365	11	229	42	102	23	243	3,663
MISSISSIPPI	12	2	124	17	14	87	45	2,618
MISSOURI	723	11	309	53	85	76	329	6,203
MONTANA	56	1	82	17	41	12	203	294
NEBRASKA	77	10	53	10	17	12	30	731
NEVADA	394	12	53	2	22	4	398	809
NEW HAMPSHIRE	236	4	24	2	7	6	9	1,035
NEW JERSEY	15,156	104	326	69	285	47	181	9,522
NEW MEXICO	450	46	24	4	17	4	85	473
NEW YORK	16,726	179	366	96	189	74	145	23,262
NORTH CAROLINA	1,274	10	534	17	185	91	46	11,235
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	9	9	0	0	28	1
OHIO	1,535	31	850	125	222	201	555	11,501
OKLAHOMA	72	2	66	23	33	27	169	978
OREGON	3,226	11	255	34	60	59	3,069	3,998
PENNSYLVANIA	5,919	48	538	136	278	110	414	19,203
PUERTO RICO	7,118	2	2	12	25	6	0	1,537
RHODE ISLAND	1,921	13	143	15	40	3	22	1,359
SOUTH CAROLINA	390	5	128	36	102	92	52	4,599
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	1	21	1	9	2	19	91
TENNESSEE	35	4	390	15	244	98	6	2,587
TEXAS	5,342	41	356	61	118	157	1,070	20,642
UTAH	339	9	165	28	17	44	206	1,180
VERMONT	57	0	41	6	5	8	58	224
VIRGINIA	1,884	14	335	21	118	60	68	7,197
WASHINGTON	3,431	43	267	36	76	17	578	4,052
WEST VIRGINIA	84	13	223	20	128	27	54	686
WISCONSIN	412	21	701	701	701	701	700	5,610
WYOMING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	154,522	1,123	12,137	2,315	4,802	3,332	28,523	312,830
PERCENT OF TOTAL	22.0%	.2%	1.7%	.3%	.7%	.5%	4.1%	44.5%

A = Figures represent clients "served."

N/A = Information not available.

Source: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), FY 1993; data are included for "ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS that received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 1993."

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF DRUG CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN STATE-SUPPORTED FACILITIES BY PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 (con't.)

STATE	MARIJUANA/ HASHISH	PCP	OTHER HALLUCINOGENS	INHALANTS	OVER THE COUNTER	OTHER	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
ALABAMA	1,604	3	42	60	0	30	108	7,348
ALASKA	612	1	11	16	2	41	194	1,542
ARIZONA	1,053	3	29	51	4	538	391	7,072 A
ARKANSAS	1,742	5	34	48	10	255	0	5,512
CALIFORNIA	8,082	1,190	294	99	34	318	0	79,259
COLORADO	3,106	10	116	232	22	93	0	10,529
CONNECTICUT	1,730	19	23	6	4	30	554	15,235
DELAWARE	200	34	8	0	3	13	194	2,586
DISTRICT OF COL	531	386	3	0	0	0	0	13,349
FLORIDA	7,121	21	186	97	6	170	2,672	28,956
GEORGIA	1,846	7	40	49	0	2,665	4,629	28,844
GUAM	66	0	0	3	0	7	0	122
HAWAII	608	2	10	3	0	10	0	1,627
IDAHO	619	1	47	19	9	18	2	1,180
ILLINOIS	5,585	265	109	128	27	3,679	0	46,292
INDIANA	1,905	0	39	49	6	60	7	6,428
IOWA	1,301	1	44	46	2	237	0	2,716
KANSAS	1,642	6	43	30	3	130	0	4,837
KENTUCKY	1,542	2	33	78	290	1,571	1,459	7,544
LOUISIANA	1,848	42	64	34	6	160	2,492	16,131
MAINE	845	0	10	6	3	49	0	1,357
MARYLAND	1,896	411	61	103	14	15	2	15,875
MASSACHUSETTS	3,024	81	94	12	21	92	0	37,699
MICHIGAN	5,741	18	62	80	20	82	2,877	27,914
MINNESOTA	2,598	16	92	98	20	40	0	7,542
MISSISSIPPI	490	0	17	12	6	547	467	4,458
MISSOURI	2,782	65	64	110	14	60	0	10,884
MONTANA	839	4	38	26	5	12	0	1,630
NEBRASKA	837	4	122	21	10	75	1,045	3,054
NEVADA	365	6	10	17	4	0	0	2,096
NEW HAMPSHIRE	527	0	32	2	2	18	207	2,111
NEW JERSEY	2,193	106	98	23	42	82	0	28,234
NEW MEXICO	558	6	14	40	2	426	12	2,161
NEW YORK	7,907	230	194	34	41	5,258	99	54,800
NORTH CAROLINA	2,350	4	32	60	16	163	153	16,170
NORTH DAKOTA	191	10	0	0	0	24	71	343
OHIO	4,577	15	135	155	22	115	8,302	28,341
OKLAHOMA	499	10	23	45	3	8	0	1,958
OREGON	4,525	5	184	75	14	32	64	15,611
PENNSYLVANIA	4,032	208	191	82	34	201	0	31,394
PUERTO RICO	625	0	3	24	1	882	4,196	14,433
RHODE ISLAND	838	2	27	7	8	15	51	4,464
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,325	4	20	98	19	68	0	6,938
SOUTH DAKOTA	561	2	19	140	2	61	1,145	2,078
TENNESSEE	1,269	2	28	98	8	98	0	4,882
TEXAS	6,166	18	170	564	11	92	114	34,922
UTAH	1,154	2	66	48	21	182	469	3,930
VERMONT	402	0	16	4	2	14	30	867
VIRGINIA	2,100	126	100	42	15	0	0	12,080
WASHINGTON	2,428	3	164	31	11	57	382	11,576
WEST VIRGINIA	901	16	30	131	4	68	242	2,627
WISCONSIN	12,156	468	234	468	234	234	468	23,809
WYOMING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	119,444	3,840	3,525	3,704	1,057	19,095	33,098	703,347
PERCENT OF TOTAL	17.0%	.5%	.5%	.5%	.2%	2.7%	4.7%	100%

A = Figures represent clients "served."

N/A = Information not available.

Note: Rounding increases total percent (100%) to 100.1%.

Source: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile (SADAP), FY 1993; data are included for "ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS that received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year (FY) 1993."

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

b. *Comparisons of Drug Client Admissions Data*[4]

A number of comparisons were conducted on data provided by those State Agencies that submitted drug client admissions information for FYs 1988-1993. Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were able to provide relevant information for all 6 years. The total drug client admissions reported for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1988 were as follows:

FISCAL YEAR	Total Drug Client Admissions
1988	504,890
1989	581,328
1990	651,300
1991	647,240
1992	642,997
1993	667,508

Close examination of the SADAP data over the 6-year period reveals considerable variability across States in terms of increases and/or decreases in drug client admissions. The overall trend in previous fiscal years of significant increases in the number of drug client admissions is confirmed by the fact that most of the States and Territories that have comparable drug client treatment admissions data reported an increase in admissions. However, in the past few years a number of the States have implemented and/or begun to use improved and more reliable reporting systems. Therefore, considerable caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these data, since it is possible that the levels of drug admissions reported by States may be related not only to numbers of actual drug clients being admitted to treatment, but also to more reliable reporting through improved data systems. Also, some of the Federal Government's legislative mandates and regulations on the Substance Abuse Block Grant may have encouraged some States and/or treatment providers to use a diagnosis for a drug other than alcohol for those many clients who have problems with alcohol and other drugs.

Another comparison of drug client treatment admissions over FYs 1988-1993 is focused on some specific primary drugs of abuse that are of special national interest. Information in the discussion that follows should not be confused with data presented earlier in this

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[4]*Data used in this section do not include drug client admissions for American Samoa, Guam, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, the Virgin Islands, Washington State, and Wyoming since they did report information for all 6 years.*

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

chapter on admissions by primary drug of abuse for FY 1993. The following analysis was conducted on roughly comparable data provided by 43 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico on the top three primary drugs of abuse (i.e., heroin, cocaine, and marijuana/hashish). The findings were as follows:

CLIENT TREATMENT ADMISSIONS BY TOP THREE PRIMARY DRUGS OF ABUSE

FISCAL YEAR	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana/ Hashish
1988	115,308	137,343	76,948
1989	122,612	206,480	95,253
1990	153,852	235,202	106,885
1991	142,372	229,703	96,421
1992	128,044	289,644	94,685
1993	147,175	302,245	109,686

It is clear that the above data exhibit considerable variation from year to year, and caution must be exercised in attempting to extract trend data. However, the increases in client treatment admissions related to heroin, cocaine, and marijuana/hashish as primary drugs of abuse are of particular interest. After steady declines in heroin treatment admissions from FY 1990 to FY 1991 (7.5 percent decrease) and from FY 1991 to FY 1992 (10.1 percent decrease), admissions for heroin increased in FY 1993 by 14.9 percent (19,131 admissions). Similarly, the treatment admissions for marijuana/hashish increased by 15,001 admissions (15.8 percent) from FY 1992 to FY 1993 after declining by 9.8 percent from FY 1990 to FY 1991 and 1.8 percent from FY 1991 to FY 1992. Admissions for cocaine treatment admissions as the primary drug of abuse continued to increase from FY 1992 to FY 1993 (4.4 percent), although at a lesser rate than between FY 1991 and FY 1992 (26 percent). Overall, from FY 1988 to FY 1993, cocaine admissions increased by 120.1 percent, marijuana/hashish admissions increased by 42.5 percent, and heroin admissions increased by 27.6 percent.

Source: Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 199

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Full copies of publications used to produce this information packet may be obtained by contacting the agencies below:

ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse
PO Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
1-800-666-3332

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995. Order # NCJ-153852.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991*, September 1994. Order # NCJ-145864.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992. Order # NCJ-134724.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991. Order # NCJ-130836.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 1994. Order # NCJ-144392.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993. Order # NCJ-136949.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting, 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995. Order # NCJ-157644.

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
PO Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345
1-800-729-6686 or
301-468-2600 in the metropolitan Washington, DC area

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Summary Tables: Annualized Estimates From the National Pregnancy and Health Survey" in *NIDA Press Briefing*, September 12, 1994. Order # RP0861.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995. Order # BKD160.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994: Population Estimates*, September 1995.

(continued)

(continued)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report 11*, December 1995.

National Institute on Drug Abuse
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 9-A-53
Rockville, MD 20857
301-443-6543

U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995*, 1995.

Drug Enforcement Administration
Office of Intelligence Liaison and Policy
Intelligence Division
Washington, DC
202-307-8265

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994*, January 1995.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Federal-wide Drug Seizure System*, January 1996.

Drug Enforcement Administration
Intelligence Production Unit
Intelligence Division
Washington, DC
202-307-8726

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Adminstration, *Heroin Trafficking Proceeds*, April 1994.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Illegal Drug Price/Purity Report, United States: January 1992-March 1995*, October 1995.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The NNICC Report: The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States*, August 1995.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *South American Heroin Trafficking in the United States*, November 1993.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Southeast Asian Heroin Trafficking: Emerging Trends*, June 1994.

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Mail Stop: SSOP
Washington, DC 20402-9328
202-512-8100

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

U.S. Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*, March 1995.

National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors
Suite 642
444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
202-783-6868

Gustafson, John S., et.al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993*, January 1995.

University of Michigan
News and Information Services
412 Maynard
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1399
(313) 763-5043

Johnston, Lloyd, et.al., *Monitoring the Future Study*, "Drug Use Rises Again in 1995 Among American Teens," December 11, 1995 press release.

Johnston, Lloyd, et.al., *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 17, 1995.

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse



Drugs & Crime Data

Cocaine

Facts and Figures

January 1996

PK24

INTRODUCTION

This information packet includes excerpts from selected Federal government, or Federally-sponsored publications which contain information on cocaine. These data include production estimates, trafficking patterns, arrests, usage patterns, adjudication, incarceration, and treatment admissions. Information from the following publications is presented in this information packet:

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse 1994: Population Estimates
Monitoring the Future Study, December 1, 1995 press release
National Survey Results on Drug Use from The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II, College Students and Young Adults, preliminary tables
Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995
Summary Tables: Annualized Estimates From the National Pregnancy and Health Survey in *NIDA Press Briefing, September 12, 1994.*
Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report 11
Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993
Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States, 1994
DEA Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994
Drug Use Forecasting, 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees
Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992
Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989
Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991
Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991
Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990
Illegal Drug Price/Purity Report, United State: January 1992-March 1995
Federal-wide Drug Seizure System
The NNICC Report 1994, The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States
The Cocaine Threat to the United States
What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993
State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems for Fiscal Year 1993

Complete citations and ordering instructions for full copies of publications used in producing this information packet may be found on the last page.

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Table 4A. Cocaine Use by Sex Within Age Group for Total Population in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
			RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)			
12-17	**1.7**	*(1.3 - 2.2)*	**1.1**	*(0.8 - 1.6)*	**0.3**	*(0.2 - 0.6)*
Male	**1.4**	*(0.9 - 2.0)*	**0.8**	*(0.5 - 1.3)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 0.7)*
Female	**2.0**	*(1.4 - 2.9)*	**1.4**	*(0.9 - 2.3)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 0.7)*
18-25	**12.1**	*(10.4 - 14.0)*	**3.6**	*(2.9 - 4.4)*	**1.2**	*(0.9 - 1.7)*
Male	**14.1**	*(11.9 - 16.6)*	**5.0**	*(3.9 - 6.3)*	**1.9**	*(1.3 - 2.8)*
Female	**10.1**	*(8.1 - 12.4)*	**2.3**	*(1.5 - 3.3)*	**0.6**	*(0.3 - 1.1)*
26-34	**23.0**	*(21.1 - 24.9)*	**3.5**	*(2.9 - 4.2)*	**1.3**	*(1.0 - 1.7)*
Male	**26.6**	*(23.9 - 29.5)*	**4.9**	*(4.0 - 6.1)*	**1.9**	*(1.3 - 2.6)*
Female	**19.4**	*(17.5 - 21.6)*	**2.1**	*(1.6 - 2.7)*	**0.8**	*(0.5 - 1.2)*
≥35	**7.9**	*(6.9 - 8.9)*	**0.9**	*(0.7 - 1.3)*	**0.4**	*(0.2 - 0.7)*
Male	**10.5**	*(9.0 - 12.3)*	**1.4**	*(0.9 - 2.0)*	**0.5**	*(0.2 - 1.0)*
Female	**5.5**	*(4.4 - 7.0)*	**0.5**	*(0.3 - 0.9)*	**0.3**	*(0.1 - 0.7)*
TOTAL	**10.4**	*(9.7 - 11.2)*	**1.7**	*(1.5 - 2.0)*	**0.7**	*(0.5 - 0.8)*
Male	**12.9**	*(11.6 - 14.3)*	**2.4**	*(2.0 - 2.9)*	**0.9**	*(0.7 - 1.2)*
Female	**8.2**	*(7.3 - 9.1)*	**1.1**	*(0.9 - 1.4)*	**0.4**	*(0.3 - 0.7)*
			POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)			
12-17	**365**	*(279 - 477)*	**240**	*(167 - 343)*	**70**	*(36 - 136)*
Male	**153**	*(105 - 223)*	**89**	*(54 - 145)*	**35**	*(15 - 83)*
Female	**212**	*(145 - 309)*	**151**	*(95 - 240)*	**35**	*(15 - 78)*
18-25	**3,384**	*(2,919 - 3,911)*	**1,008**	*(824 - 1,232)*	**346**	*(248 - 481)*
Male	**1,958**	*(1,655 - 2,305)*	**688**	*(542 - 871)*	**259**	*(174 - 384)*
Female	**1,426**	*(1,152 - 1,756)*	**320**	*(217 - 470)*	**87**	*(48 - 158)*
26-34	**8,398**	*(7,723 - 9,114)*	**1,273**	*(1,065 - 1,521)*	**477**	*(356 - 638)*
Male	**4,763**	*(4,278 - 5,282)*	**884**	*(717 - 1,089)*	**331**	*(234 - 467)*
Female	**3,635**	*(3,263 - 4,039)*	**389**	*(301 - 501)*	**146**	*(93 - 229)*
≥35	**9,674**	*(8,543 - 10,940)*	**1,142**	*(835 - 1,561)*	**490**	*(297 - 806)*
Male	**6,036**	*(5,146 - 7,059)*	**785**	*(524 - 1,174)*	**282**	*(143 - 553)*
Female	**3,638**	*(2,855 - 4,618)*	**357**	*(210 - 607)*	**208**	*(96 - 448)*
TOTAL	**21,821**	*(20,255 - 23,494)*	**3,664**	*(3,188 - 4,209)*	**1,382**	*(1,102 - 1,733)*
Male	**12,911**	*(11,626 - 14,314)*	**2,447**	*(2,042 - 2,929)*	**907**	*(693 - 1,186)*
Female	**8,910**	*(7,956 - 9,968)*	**1,217**	*(956 - 1,548)*	**475**	*(315 - 716)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 22A. Frequency of Cocaine Use During Past Year by Sex Within Age Group for Total Population in 1994

AGE/SEX	At Least Once		12 or More Days		51 or More Days	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
12-17	1.1	(0.8 - 1.6)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.5)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
Male	0.8	(0.5 - 1.3)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.6)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.6)
Female	1.4	(0.9 - 2.3)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.6)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.5)
18-25	3.6	(2.9 - 4.4)	1.0	(0.7 - 1.4)	0.3	(0.2 - 0.6)
Male	5.0	(3.9 - 6.3)	1.5	(1.0 - 2.3)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.8)
Female	2.3	(1.5 - 3.3)	0.5	(0.2 - 0.9)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.6)
26-34	3.5	(2.9 - 4.2)	1.3	(1.0 - 1.7)	0.8	(0.6 - 1.1)
Male	4.9	(4.0 - 6.1)	2.0	(1.5 - 2.7)	1.2	(0.8 - 1.8)
Female	2.1	(1.6 - 2.7)	0.7	(0.4 - 1.0)	0.4	(0.3 - 0.8)
≥35	0.9	(0.7 - 1.3)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.6)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.5)
Male	1.4	(0.9 - 2.0)	0.5	(0.3 - 1.0)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.8)
Female	0.5	(0.3 - 0.9)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.5)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.5)
TOTAL	1.7	(1.5 - 2.0)	0.6	(0.5 - 0.7)	0.4	(0.3 - 0.5)
Male	2.4	(2.0 - 2.9)	0.9	(0.7 - 1.2)	0.5	(0.3 - 0.7)
Female	1.1	(0.9 - 1.4)	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
12-17	240	(167 - 343)	51	(26 - 99)	43	(20 - 90)
Male	89	(54 - 145)	31	(13 - 71)	27	(11 - 66)
Female	151	(95 - 240)	20	(7 - 59)	16	(5 - 56)
18-25	1,008	(824 - 1,232)	279	(195 - 399)	87	(49 - 155)
Male	688	(542 - 871)	214	(141 - 325)	54	(25 - 115)
Female	320	(217 - 470)	65	(32 - 131)	33	(13 - 82)
26-34	1,273	(1,065 - 1,521)	491	(383 - 629)	296	(210 - 416)
Male	884	(717 - 1,089)	363	(268 - 491)	214	(138 - 331)
Female	389	(301 - 501)	128	(83 - 196)	82	(47 - 141)
≥35	1,142	(835 - 1,561)	434	(261 - 722)	309	(169 - 565)
Male	785	(524 - 1,174)	305	(159 - 584)	202	(91 - 448)
Female	357	(210 - 607)	129	(52 - 322)	107	(37 - 312)
TOTAL	3,664	(3,188 - 4,209)	1,255	(1,010 - 1,560)	734	(540 - 997)
Male	2,447	(2,042 - 2,929)	914	(705 - 1,183)	497	(351 - 702)
Female	1,217	(956 - 1,548)	342	(227 - 513)	238	(136 - 415)

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 4B. Cocaine Use by Age Group and Sex for Whites in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	1.8	*(1.3 - 2.5)*	1.2	*(0.8 - 1.9)*	0.3	*(0.1 - 0.8)*
18-25	14.3	*(11.9 - 17.0)*	3.9	*(3.0 - 5.0)*	1.2	*(0.8 - 1.8)*
26-34	26.4	*(23.9 - 28.9)*	3.2	*(2.5 - 4.0)*	1.1	*(0.7 - 1.6)*
≥35	8.1	*(7.0 - 9.3)*	0.6	*(0.4 - 1.1)*	0.3	*(0.1 - 0.7)*
SEX						
Male	13.4	*(11.8 - 15.2)*	2.0	*(1.5 - 2.5)*	0.7	*(0.5 - 1.0)*
Female	9.3	*(8.1 - 10.5)*	1.0	*(0.8 - 1.4)*	0.4	*(0.2 - 0.6)*
TOTAL	11.3	*(10.3 - 12.3)*	1.5	*(1.2 - 1.8)*	0.5	*(0.4 - 0.7)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	270	*(190 - 382)*	185	*(119 - 288)*	45	*(17 - 118)*
18-25	2,764	*(2,313 - 3,287)*	747	*(579 - 963)*	232	*(151 - 356)*
26-34	6,943	*(6,308 - 7,618)*	837	*(671 - 1,044)*	279	*(187 - 414)*
≥35	7,938	*(6,862 - 9,167)*	599	*(346 - 1,035)*	294	*(134 - 643)*
SEX						
Male	10,297	*(9,089 - 11,638)*	1,508	*(1,177 - 1,931)*	542	*(374 - 785)*
Female	7,619	*(6,685 - 8,668)*	861	*(635 - 1,165)*	308	*(178 - 534)*
TOTAL	17,916	*(16,404 - 19,548)*	2,369	*(1,971 - 2,845)*	850	*(626 - 1,155)*

Table 4C. Cocaine Use by Age Group and Sex for Hispanics in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	2.7	*(1.8 - 4.0)*	1.4	*(0.8 - 2.4)*	0.7	*(0.4 - 1.5)*
18-25	11.1	*(8.7 - 14.0)*	3.7	*(2.3 - 5.9)*	2.2	*(1.2 - 4.0)*
26-34	13.5	*(10.8 - 16.7)*	4.1	*(2.7 - 6.0)*	1.4	*(0.6 - 3.0)*
≥35	5.7	*(4.2 - 7.8)*	1.3	*(0.8 - 2.2)*	0.7	*(0.3 - 1.4)*
SEX						
Male	11.3	*(9.5 - 13.4)*	3.5	*(2.6 - 4.7)*	1.7	*(1.1 - 2.7)*
Female	4.8	*(4.0 - 5.9)*	1.3	*(0.9 - 1.9)*	0.5	*(0.3 - 1.0)*
TOTAL	8.1	*(6.9 - 9.4)*	2.4	*(1.9 - 3.0)*	1.1	*(0.8 - 1.6)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	73	*(48 - 109)*	39	*(23 - 66)*	20	*(10 - 41)*
18-25	399	*(314 - 504)*	134	*(84 - 211)*	79	*(43 - 142)*
26-34	586	*(470 - 725)*	176	*(118 - 259)*	59	*(27 - 129)*
≥35	486	*(356 - 659)*	110	*(65 - 185)*	59	*(29 - 121)*
SEX						
Male	1,079	*(907 - 1,280)*	333	*(249 - 444)*	164	*(105 - 256)*
Female	464	*(380 - 565)*	125	*(87 - 180)*	52	*(28 - 97)*
TOTAL	1,543	*(1,325 - 1,793)*	458	*(367 - 571)*	217	*(150 - 313)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

Table 4D. Cocaine Use by Age Group and Sex for Blacks in 1994

AGE/SEX	Ever Used		Used Past Year		Used Past Month	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES (Percent)						
AGE						
12-17	**0.7**	*(0.3 - 1.8)*	**0.5**	*(0.2 - 1.3)*	**0.1**	*(0.0 - 1.0)*
18-25	**3.8**	*(2.5 - 5.7)*	**1.7**	*(1.0 - 3.1)*	**0.7**	*(0.3 - 1.5)*
26-34	**15.4**	*(13.1 - 18.0)*	**5.5**	*(4.1 - 7.2)*	**3.2**	*(2.2 - 4.6)*
≥35	**8.2**	*(6.3 - 10.5)*	**2.9**	*(2.0 - 4.3)*	**1.1**	*(0.6 - 2.1)*
SEX						
Male	**11.0**	*(8.9 - 13.5)*	**4.5**	*(3.4 - 6.0)*	**1.9**	*(1.2 - 3.1)*
Female	**5.3**	*(4.2 - 6.7)*	**1.6**	*(1.0 - 2.5)*	**0.8**	*(0.5 - 1.3)*
TOTAL	**7.8**	*(6.7 - 9.2)*	**2.9**	*(2.2 - 3.7)*	**1.3**	*(0.9 - 1.9)*
POPULATION ESTIMATES (In Thousands)						
AGE						
12-17	**23**	*(9 - 56)*	**16**	*(6 - 41)*	**4**	*(1 - 31)*
18-25	**144**	*(95 - 216)*	**66**	*(36 - 118)*	**25**	*(10 - 58)*
26-34	**673**	*(573 - 787)*	**238**	*(180 - 315)*	**140**	*(97 - 200)*
≥35	**992**	*(766 - 1,277)*	**355**	*(240 - 523)*	**136**	*(74 - 250)*
SEX						
Male	**1,143**	*(926 - 1,402)*	**472**	*(352 - 629)*	**200**	*(123 - 325)*
Female	**689**	*(542 - 873)*	**203**	*(129 - 318)*	**105**	*(64 - 170)*
TOTAL	**1,831**	*(1,564 - 2,141)*	**675**	*(524 - 867)*	**305**	*(210 - 442)*

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, New Questionnaire Data (1994-B Sample)

TABLE 1

Trends in Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders

	Lifetime						Annual						30-Day						Daily					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change
Any Illicit Drug[a]																								
8th Grade	18.7	20.6	22.5	25.7	28.5	+2.8ss	11.3	12.9	15.1	18.5	21.4	+2.9sss	5.7	6.8	8.4	10.9	12.4	+1.5s	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	30.6	29.8	32.8	37.4	40.9	+3.5ss	21.4	20.4	24.7	30.0	33.3	+3.3ss	11.6	11.0	14.0	18.5	20.2	+1.7s	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4	+2.8	29.4	27.1	31.0	35.8	39.0	+3.2s	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	+1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Any Illicit Drug[a] Other Than Marijuana																								
8th Grade	14.3	15.6	16.8	17.5	18.8	+1.3	8.4	9.3	10.4	11.3	12.6	+1.3s	3.8	4.7	5.3	5.6	6.5	+0.9s	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	19.1	19.2	20.9	21.7	24.3	+2.6ss	12.2	12.3	13.9	15.2	17.5	+2.3ss	6.5	6.7	8.5	7.1	8.9	+1.8sss	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1	+0.5	16.2	14.9	17.1	18.0	19.4	+1.4	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0	+1.2s	—	—	—	—	—	—
Any Illicit Drug[a,b] Including Inhalants																								
8th Grade	28.5	29.6	32.3	35.1	38.1	+3.0ss	16.7	18.2	21.1	24.2	27.1	+2.9sss	8.8	10.0	12.0	14.3	16.1	+1.8ss	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	36.1	36.2	38.7	42.7	45.9	+3.2ss	23.9	23.5	27.4	32.5	35.6	+3.1ss	13.1	12.6	15.5	20.0	21.6	+1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	47.6	44.4	46.6	49.1	51.5	+2.4	31.2	28.8	32.5	37.6	40.2	+2.6	17.8	15.5	19.3	23.0	24.8	+1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marijuana/Hashish																								
8th Grade	10.2	11.2	12.6	16.7	19.9	+3.2sss	6.2	7.2	9.2	13.0	15.8	+2.8sss	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.6	9.1	+1.3s	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	+0.1
10th Grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	34.1	+3.7ss	16.5	15.2	19.2	25.2	28.7	+3.5sss	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2	+1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.8	+0.6ss
12th Grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	+3.5s	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	+4.0ss	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	+2.2s	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.6	+1.0ss
Inhalants[b,c]																								
8th Grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	21.6	+1.7s	9.0	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	+1.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	+0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
10th Grade	15.7	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.0	+1.0	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.6	+0.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
12th Grade	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	-0.3	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	+0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	+0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Nitrites[d]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	-0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Hallucinogens[e]																								
8th Grade	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.2	+0.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	+0.9s	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	+0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
10th Grade	6.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.3	+1.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.2	+1.4ss	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	+0.9ss	•	0.1	0.1	0.1	•	0.0
12th Grade	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	+1.3	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	+1.7ss	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	+1.3sss	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
LSD																								
8th Grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	+0.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	+0.8s	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	+0.3	•	•	•	•	0.1	0.0
10th Grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	8.4	+1.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.5	+1.3ss	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	+1.0sss	•	0.1	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	+1.2	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	+1.5ss	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	+1.4sss	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
PCP[d]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	-0.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	+0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0

(Table continued on next page)

Source: University of Michigan, *The Monitoring the Future Study*, December 11, 1995 press release.

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Trends in Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders

	Lifetime						Annual						30-Day						Daily					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94–'95 change
Hallucinogens Other Than LSD																								
8th Grade	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	+0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.7	+0.4s	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	+0.1	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
10th Grade	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.9	+0.1	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.8	+0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.4	+0.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.1	3.8	+0.7s	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.3	+0.1	•	•	•	•	0.1	+0.1
Cocaine																								
8th Grade	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.2	+0.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	+0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	+0.2	0.1	•	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
10th Grade	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.0	+0.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.5	+0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	+0.5s	0.1	•	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
12th Grade	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	+0.1	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	+0.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Crack																								
8th Grade	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	+0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	+0.3s	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	•	•	0.1	•	•	0.0
10th Grade	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	+0.7ss	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	+0.4s	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	+0.3ss	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	+0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	+0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Cocaine[e]																								
8th Grade	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	+0.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	+0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	+0.1	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
10th Grade	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.4	+0.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.0	+0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4	+0.4s	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	-0.1	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	+0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	•	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Heroin[f]																								
8th Grade	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	+0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	+0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	•	•	•	0.1	•	0.0
10th Grade	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	+0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	+0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	+0.2s	•	•	•	•	•	0.0
12th Grade	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	+0.4s	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	+0.5sss	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	+0.3sss	•	•	•	•	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[g]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	+0.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	+0.9ss	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3	0.1	•	•	0.1	0.1	0.0
Stimulants[g]																								
8th Grade	10.5	10.8	11.8	12.3	13.1	+0.8	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	+0.8	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.2	+0.6s	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
10th Grade	13.2	13.1	14.9	15.1	17.4	+2.3ss	8.2	8.2	9.6	10.2	11.9	+1.7ss	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.3	+0.8s	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
12th Grade	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	-0.4	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	-0.1	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Ice[h]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	+0.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	+0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	+0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	•	0.1	0.0
Barbiturates[g]																								
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	6.2	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.4	+0.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	+0.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	+0.5ss	0.1	•	0.1	•	0.1	+0.1

(Table continued on next page)

Source: University of Michigan, *The Monitoring the Future Study*, December 11, 1995 press release.

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. '*' indicates less than .05 percent. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two years is due to rounding error.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

Approximate Weighted Ns	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
8th Grade	17,500	18,600	18,300	17,300	17,500
10th Grade	14,800	14,800	15,300	15,800	17,000
12th Grade	15,000	15,800	16,300	15,400	15,400

[a] For 12th graders only: Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, or heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders. For 8th and 10th graders: The use of other opiates and barbiturates has been excluded, because these younger respondents appear to overreport use (perhaps because they include the use of nonprescription drugs in their answers).

[b] For 12th graders only: Data based on five of six forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

[c] Inhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

[d] For 8th, 10th, and 12th graders: Data based on one form; N for 12th graders is one-sixth of N indicated and N for 8th and 10th graders is one-half of N indicated.

[e] For 12th graders only: Data based on four of six forms; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

[f] In 1995 the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represents the combined data from all forms.

[g] Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[h] For 12th graders only: Data based on two of six forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated.

[i] For all grades: In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in half of the forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line for alcohol came from forms using the original wording, while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. In 1993, each line of data was based on one of two forms for the 8th and 10th graders and on three of six forms for the 12th graders. N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. Data for 1994–95 were based on all forms for all grades.

TABLE 2

Long-Term Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

	Percent ever used																				
	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	55.2	58.3	61.6	64.1	65.1	65.4	65.6	64.4	62.9	61.6	60.6	57.6	56.6	53.9	50.9	47.9	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4	+2.8
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	36.2	35.4	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.7	42.8	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.7	37.7	35.8	32.5	31.4	29.4	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1	+0.5
Marijuana/Hashish	47.3	52.8	56.4	59.2	60.4	60.3	59.5	58.7	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9	50.2	47.2	43.7	40.7	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	+3.5s
Inhalants[c]	—	10.3	11.1	12.0	12.7	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.6	14.4	15.4	15.9	17.0	16.7	17.6	18.0	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	-0.3
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	18.2	17.3	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.1	20.1	18.6	17.5	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.0	17.7	18.3	17.8	-0.5
Amyl & Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	11.1	11.1	10.1	9.8	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.6	4.7	3.2	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	-0.2
Hallucinogens	16.3	15.1	13.9	14.3	14.1	13.3	13.3	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.3	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	+1.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	17.7	15.6	15.3	14.3	13.6	12.3	12.1	11.9	10.6	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.4	11.3	11.7	13.1	+1.4
LSD	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	+1.2
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	12.8	9.6	7.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Cocaine	9.0	9.7	10.8	12.9	15.4	15.7	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1	10.3	9.4	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	+0.1
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	0.0
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.0	12.1	8.5	8.6	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	-0.1
Heroin[j]	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	+0.4s
Other Opiates[k]	9.0	9.6	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	+0.6
Stimulants[b,k]	22.3	22.6	23.0	22.9	24.2	26.4	32.2	27.9	26.9	27.9	26.2	23.4	21.6	19.8	19.1	17.5	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	-0.4
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	+0.5
Sedatives[k,m]	18.2	17.7	17.4	16.0	14.6	14.9	16.0	15.2	14.4	13.3	11.8	10.4	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.6	+0.3
Barbiturates[k]	16.9	16.2	15.6	13.7	11.8	11.0	11.3	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.4	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.2	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.4	+0.4
Methaqualone[k,m]	8.1	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.1	8.3	6.7	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Tranquilizers[k]	17.0	16.8	18.0	17.0	16.3	15.2	14.7	14.0	13.3	12.4	11.9	10.9	10.9	9.4	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	+0.5
Alcohol[n]	90.4	91.9	92.5	93.1	93.0	93.2	92.6	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3	92.2	92.0	90.7	89.5	88.0	87.5	87.0	—	—	—
																			80.0	80.4	80.7	+0.3
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.4	63.4	62.5	62.9	63.2	+0.3
Cigarettes	73.6	75.4	75.7	75.3	74.0	71.0	71.0	70.1	70.6	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.2	66.4	65.7	64.4	63.1	61.8	61.9	62.0	64.2	+2.2s
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	32.2	30.4	29.2	—	—	32.4	31.0	30.7	30.9	+0.2
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	-0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

Footnotes for Table 2–Table 5

[a]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, or heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (excluded since 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[b]Beginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e., amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

[c]Data based on four of five forms in 1976–88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five of six forms in 1989–95; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

[d]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. See text for details.

[e]Data based on one form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979–88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989–95.

[f]Question text changed slightly in 1987.

[g]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP. See text for details.

[h]Data based on one of five forms in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two forms in 1987–89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987–88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six forms in 1990–95.

[i]Data based on one form in 1987–89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987–88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four of six forms in 1990–95; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

[j]In 1995 the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represents the combined data from all forms.

[k]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[l]Data based on two of six forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on one of six forms in 1989–90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989–90. Steroid data based on two of six forms since 1991; N is two-sixths of N indicated since 1991.

[m]Sedatives: Data based on five forms in 1975-88, six forms in 1989, one form in 1990 (N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990), and six forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991. Methaqualone: Data based on five forms in 1975–88, six forms in 1989, and one of six forms beginning in 1990 (N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990).

[n]Data based on five forms in 1975–88 and on six forms in 1989–92. In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line for alcohol came from the three forms using the original wording (N is three-sixths of N indicated), while the data in the lower line came from the three forms containing the revised wording (N is three-sixths of N indicated). Data for 1994–95 were based on all six forms.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 3

Long-Term Trends in Annual Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

	Percent who used in last twelve months																				
	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	45.0	48.1	51.1	53.8	54.2	53.1	52.1	49.4	47.4	45.8	46.3	44.3	41.7	38.5	35.4	32.5	29.4	27.1	31.0	35.8	39.0	+3.2s
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	26.2	25.4	26.0	27.1	28.2	30.4	34.0	30.1	28.4	28.0	27.4	25.9	24.1	21.1	20.0	17.9	16.2	14.9	17.1	18.0	19.4	+1.4
Marijuana/Hashish	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2	50.8	48.8	46.1	44.3	42.3	40.0	40.6	38.8	36.3	33.1	29.6	27.0	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	+4.0ss
Inhalants[c]	—	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	+0.3
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	8.9	7.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	+0.2
Amyl/Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	+1.7ss
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	+1.9ss
LSD	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	+1.5ss
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	+0.2
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	+0.4
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	+0.2
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	+0.4
Heroin[j]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	+0.5sss
Other Opiates[k]	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	+0.9ss
Stimulants[h,k]	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8	20.0	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	-0.1
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	+0.6
Sedatives[k,m]	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	+0.7s
Barbiturates[k]	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	+0.6
Methaqualone[k,m]	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Tranquilizers[k]	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	+0.7s
Alcohol[n]	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	76.0	—	—	—
																			72.7	73.0	73.7	+0.7
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.7	50.3	49.6	51.7	52.5	+0.8
Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	+0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 4

Long-Term Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

Percent who used in last thirty days

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Any Illicit Drug[a,b]	30.7	34.2	37.6	38.9	38.9	37.2	36.9	32.5	30.5	29.2	29.7	27.1	24.7	21.3	19.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	+1.9
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[a,b]	15.4	13.9	15.2	15.1	16.8	18.4	21.7	17.0	15.4	15.1	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0	+1.2s
Marijuana/Hashish	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5	33.7	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	+2.2s
Inhalants[c]	—	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	+0.5
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	+0.6
Amyl/Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	+1.3sss
Hallucinogens; Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	+1.4sss
LSD	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	+1.4sss
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	+0.2
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.0
Heroin[j]	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	+0.3sss
Other Opiates[k]	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	+0.3
Stimulants[b,k]	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	0.0
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	+0.4
Sedatives[b,m]	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	+0.5s
Barbiturates[k]	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	+0.5ss
Methaqualone[k,m]	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Tranquilizers[k]	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	+0.4s
Alcohol[n]	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	51.0	—	—	—
																			48.6	50.1	51.3	+1.2
Been Drunk[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.6	29.9	28.9	30.8	33.2	+2.4
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	+2.3s
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	11.3	10.3	8.4	—	—	11.4	10.7	11.1	12.2	+1.1
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.
SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 5

Long-Term Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Daily Use of Various Types of Drugs for Twelfth Graders

	Percent who used daily in last thirty days																				
	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	'94–'95 change
Approx. N =	*9400*	*15400*	*17100*	*17800*	*15500*	*15900*	*17500*	*17700*	*16300*	*15900*	*16000*	*15200*	*16300*	*16300*	*16700*	*15200*	*15000*	*15800*	*16300*	*15400*	*15400*	
Marijuana/Hashish	6.0	8.2	9.1	10.7	10.3	9.1	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.6	+1.0ss
Inhalants[c]	—	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Inhalants, Adjusted[c,d]	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
Amyl & Butyl Nitrites[e,f]	—	—	—	—	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
LSD	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
PCP[e,f]	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Crack[h]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Cocaine[i]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Heroin[j]	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[k]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Stimulants[b,k]	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Crystal Meth. (Ice)[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.0
Sedatives[k,m]	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Barbiturates[k]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Methaqualone[k,m]	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tranquilizers[k]	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.0
Alcohol																						
Daily[n]	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.5	—	—	—
																			3.4	2.9	3.5	+0.6ss
Been drunk daily[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	+0.1
5+ drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.8	37.1	39.4	40.3	41.2	41.2	41.4	40.5	40.8	38.7	36.7	36.8	37.5	34.7	33.0	32.2	29.8	27.9	27.5	28.2	29.8	+1.6
Cigarettes																						
Daily	26.9	28.8	28.8	27.5	25.4	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.2	18.7	19.5	18.7	18.7	18.1	18.9	19.1	18.5	17.2	19.0	19.4	21.6	+2.2s
Half-pack or more per day	17.9	19.2	19.4	18.8	16.5	14.3	13.5	14.2	13.8	12.3	12.5	11.4	11.4	10.6	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.0	10.9	11.2	12.4	+1.2
Smokeless Tobacco[o]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	5.1	4.3	3.3	—	—	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	-0.4
Steroids[l]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. '—' indicates data not available. '*' indicates less than .05 percent. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent classes is due to rounding error. See Table 2 for relevant footnotes.

SOURCE: The Monitoring the Future Study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 1

Trends in Lifetime[e] Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime															'93-'94
Approx. Wtd. N =	1980 *(1040)*	1981 *(1130)*	1982 *(1150)*	1983 *(1170)*	1984 *(1110)*	1985 *(1080)*	1986 *(1190)*	1987 *(1220)*	1988 *(1310)*	1989 *(1300)*	1990 *(1400)*	1991 *(1410)*	1992 *(1490)*	1993 *(1490)*	1994 *(1410)*	change
Any Illicit Drug[f]	69.4	66.8	64.6	66.9	62.7	65.2	61.8	60.0	58.4	55.6	54.0	50.4	48.8	45.9	45.5	-0.4
Any Illicit Drug[f] Other than Marijuana	42.2	41.3	39.6	41.7	38.6	40.0	37.5	35.7	33.4	30.5	28.4	25.8	26.1	24.3	22.0	-2.4
Marijuana	65.0	63.3	60.5	63.1	59.0	60.6	57.9	55.8	54.3	51.3	49.1	46.3	44.1	42.0	42.2	+0.2
Inhalants[b]	10.2	8.8	10.6	11.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	13.2	12.6	15.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	14.8	12.0	-2.8s
Hallucinogens	15.0	12.0	15.0	12.2	12.9	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.0	-1.8
LSD	10.3	8.5	11.5	8.8	9.4	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	9.1	9.6	10.6	10.6	9.2	-1.4
Cocaine	22.0	21.5	22.4	23.1	21.7	22.9	23.3	20.6	15.8	14.6	11.4	9.4	7.9	6.3	5.0	-1.4
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.4
MDMA ("ecstasy")[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	3.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.1	-0.2
Heroin	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.5s
Other Opiates[a]	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.9	6.3	8.8	7.6	6.3	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.2	5.1	-1.1
Stimulants[a]	29.5	29.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	30.1	27.8	27.8	25.4	22.3	19.8	17.7	14.6	13.2	13.0	10.5	10.1	9.2	-0.9
Crystal meth. (ice)[h]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.3	-0.4
Sedatives[a]	13.7	14.2	14.1	12.2	10.8	9.3	8.0	6.1	4.7	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	8.1	7.8	8.2	6.6	6.4	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	-0.3
Methaqualone[a]	10.3	10.4	11.1	9.2	9.0	7.2	5.8	4.1	2.2	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	15.2	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.8	9.8	10.7	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.3	4.4	-1.9s
Alcohol[i]	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.0	94.2	95.3	94.9	94.1	94.9	93.7	93.1	93.6	91.8	91.2	—	—
More than a few sips														*87.1*	*88.1*	*+1.0*
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Data are uncorrected for cross-time inconsistencies in the answers.
[f]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[i]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 2

Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months															
Approx. Wtd. N =	1980 *(1040)*	1981 *(1130)*	1982 *(1150)*	1983 *(1170)*	1984 *(1110)*	1985 *(1080)*	1986 *(1190)*	1987 *(1220)*	1988 *(1310)*	1989 *(1300)*	1990 *(1400)*	1991 *(1410)*	1992 *(1490)*	1993 *(1490)*	1994 *(1410)*	'93-'94 change
Any Illicit Drug[c]	56.2	55.0	49.5	49.8	45.1	46.3	45.0	40.1	37.4	36.7	33.3	29.2	30.6	30.6	31.4	+0.7
Any Illicit Drug[c] Other than Marijuana	32.3	31.7	29.9	29.9	27.2	26.7	25.0	21.3	19.2	16.4	15.2	13.2	13.1	12.5	12.2	-0.3
Marijuana	51.2	51.3	44.7	45.2	40.7	41.7	40.9	37.0	34.6	33.6	29.4	26.5	27.7	27.9	29.3	+1.5
Inhalants[b]	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	-0.8
Hallucinogens	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	+0.2
LSD	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	+0.1
Cocaine	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	-0.7
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.2
MDMA ("ecstasy")[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	-0.3
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Stimulants[a]	22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	0.0
Crystal meth. (ice)[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	+0.1
Sedatives[a]	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	-0.3
Methaqualone[a]	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	-0.6
Alcohol[h]	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5	NA	NA
More than just a few sips														*83.8***	*82.7*	*-1.1*
Cigarettes	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	-1.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.

[c]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.

[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

[e]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.

[g]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.

[h]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 3

Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School

(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days															'93-'94
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	change
Approx. Wtd. N =	*(1040)*	*(1130)*	*(1150)*	*(1170)*	*(1110)*	*(1080)*	*(1190)*	*(1220)*	*(1310)*	*(1300)*	*(1400)*	*(1410)*	*(1490)*	*(1490)*	*(1410)*	
Any Illicit Drug[e]	38.4	37.6	31.3	29.3	27.0	26.1	25.9	22.4	18.5	18.2	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.1	16.0	+0.9
Any Illicit Drug[e] Other than Marijuana	20.7	18.6	17.1	13.9	13.8	11.8	11.6	8.8	8.5	6.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.6	-0.8
Marijuana	34.0	33.2	26.8	26.2	23.0	23.6	22.3	20.3	16.8	16.3	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.2	15.1	+0.8
Inhalants[b]	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	-0.7
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	-0.4
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	+0.2
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2
Crack[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
MDMA ("ecstasy")[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	-0.3
Stimulants[a]	13.4	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	-0.1
Crystal meth. (ice)[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	+0.2
Sedatives[a]	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
Alcohol[h]	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	72.0	—	—
More than a few sips														*67.7*	*67.5*	*-0.2*
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	-1.0

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.
[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 1175.
[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.
[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.
[e]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.
[f]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[g]This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 (for college students) is 470.
[h]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 750 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording. Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 5

Trends in Lifetime[k] Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approx. Weighted N's =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	70.5	69.9	67.9	66.4	64.5	62.2	60.2	59.6	57.5	-2.2s
Any Illicit Drug[h] Other than Marijuana	48.4	47.0	44.6	42.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	34.6	33.4	-1.2
Marijuana	66.5	66.0	63.8	62.8	60.2	58.6	56.4	55.9	53.7	-2.1s
Inhalants[b]	12.3	12.7	12.6	13.2	12.5	13.4	13.5	14.1	13.2	-0.8
Inhalants, Adjusted[g]	18.6	15.7	15.0	NA	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.5	13.5	-1.0
Nitrites[f]	12.6	6.9	6.2	NA	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	-0.4
Hallucinogens	18.5	17.1	17.0	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.4	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	20.1	17.2	17.2	NA	16.5	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.5	-0.1
LSD	14.6	13.7	13.8	12.7	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.6	13.8	+0.3
PCP[f]	8.4	4.8	5.0	NA	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	+0.1
Cocaine	32.0	29.3	28.2	25.8	23.7	21.0	19.5	16.9	15.2	-1.8ss
Crack[c]	NA	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.4	+0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	28.2	25.2	25.4	22.1	19.8	18.4	15.1	13.9	-1.2
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	+0.1
Heroin	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.1	8.2	+0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	32.3	30.8	28.8	25.3	24.4	22.4	20.2	18.7	17.1	-1.6s
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Sedatives[a]	16.7	15.0	13.2	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	11.1	9.7	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.4	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	13.1	11.6	9.7	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	17.6	16.5	15.1	13.5	12.9	11.8	11.3	10.5	9.9	-0.6
Alcohol[l]	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	94.1	93.4	93.7	—	—
More than a few sips								*90.4*	*91.2*	*+0.8*
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	-0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.

Footnotes continue on next page.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 6

Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approx. Weighted N's =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	41.9	39.3	36.3	32.8	30.7	27.0	28.3	28.4	28.4	0.0
Any Illicit Drug[h] Other than Marijuana	27.0	23.9	21.3	18.3	16.7	14.3	14.1	13.0	13.0	+0.1
Marijuana	36.5	34.8	31.8	29.0	26.1	23.8	25.2	25.1	25.5	+0.5
Inhalants[b]	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.0
Inhalants, Adjusted[g]	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	-0.1
Nitrites[f]	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	+0.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	+0.3
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	+0.2
PCP[f]	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	-0.4
Crack[c]	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	-0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	-0.3
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	+0.3
Stimulants, Adjusted[a,d]	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	+0.5
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	+0.1
Sedatives[a]	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Methaqualone[a]	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	-0.2
Alcohol[l]	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	86.5	--	--
More than a few sips								*84.2*	*83.7*	*-0.5*
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	+0.5
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.
See footnotes at end of Table 7.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Studen and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

TABLE 7

Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	'93-'94 change
Approximate Weighted N =	*(6900)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6700)*	*(6600)*	*(6800)*	*(6700)*	*(6500)*	
Any Illicit Drug[h]	25.8	23.4	20.5	17.7	15.9	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.3	+0.4
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[h]	13.0	10.7	9.5	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	+0.4
Marijuana	22.0	20.7	17.9	15.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	14.1	+0.6
Inhalants[b]	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.2
Inhalants, Adjusted[c]	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Nitrites[f]	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	+0.3
Hallucinogens, Adjusted[g]	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	+0.2
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	+0.3
PCP[f]	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.0
Crack[c]	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Other Cocaine[j]	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	-0.1
MDMA ("Ecstasy")[i]	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates[a]	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	+0.3
"Ice"[i]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.5	+0.2
Sedatives[a]	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates[a]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Methaqualone[a]	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers[a]	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.2
Alcohol[l]	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	69.7	—	—
More than a few sips								*66.9*	*67.7*	*+0.7*
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.9	0.0
Steroids[f]	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001. Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

'NA' indicates data not available.

See footnotes at end of table 5.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 5-8

[a]Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

[b]This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N is approximately 5400 in 1994.

[c]This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994.

[d]Based on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

[e]Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

[f]This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1100.

[g]Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

[h]Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

[i]This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2200.

[j]This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1994. Total N in 1994 is approximately 4300.

[k]Lifetime prevalence is uncorrected for any cross-time inconsistencies in responding. See text.

[l]In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." The data in the upper line came from forms using the original wording (N was approximately 3700 in 1993), while the data in the lower line came from forms using the revised wording (N was approximately 2400 in 1993 – one of the questionnaire forms, added in 1990, was deleted to insure a representative age distribution in the ten-year age grouping). Data is based on all six forms again in 1994, using the revised question wording.

Source: University of Michigan, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*, preliminary tables, November 1995.

HIGHLIGHTS

COCAINE AND CRACK

Cocaine (including crack) remains the Nation's most serious drug problem. However, according to ethnographic reports, youth are increasingly viewing crack users with disdain. Indicator data, too, suggest an aging pool of cocaine addicts and generally stable or even declining trends in many areas.

Cocaine mortality trends between 1993 and 1994 varied in the 10 cities where such data were available: increases were reported in six cities, and declines in four.

Cocaine ED rates, however, apparently declined or were stable between 1992 and 1993 in the majority of the CEWG cities in DAWN (declines in 3 of those cities were statistically significant at $p<0.05$). Nevertheless, cocaine remains the most frequently reported nonalcohol illicit drug ED mention in all but three CEWG cities in DAWN: heroin is more frequently mentioned in Newark and San Francisco, and the two drugs are mentioned approximately equally in Seattle. The highest population-based rates during 1993 occurred in New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Newark, and the lowest occurred in Minneapolis/St. Paul.

In 11 of the 18 CEWG areas where treatment data were available, cocaine (including crack) as the primary drug of abuse accounts for the largest proportions of admissions (excluding alcohol-only, but including alcohol-in-combination).

The oldest age groups generally comprise the largest and fastest growing percentages of cocaine mortality, ED mention, and treatment figures—suggesting a generally aging population of cocaine users in most cities. These indicator data support observational data that cocaine is increasingly acquiring a negative image among youth: their involvement in the cocaine scene in most areas appears limited largely to sales and distribution, often involving gangs.

Males generally continue to dominate the mortality, emergency, and treatment data; females, however, account for the majority of cocaine admissions in Newark and San Diego, and they predominate at most arrestee urinalysis sites. New Orleans has the widest gender gaps in both ED and treatment figures.

Racial/ethnic breakdowns are mixed in cocaine mortality figures, but African-Americans predominate in most cities' ED and treatment data.

In all reporting cities, the vast majority of cocaine admissions report smoking the drug. Interestingly, however, crack injection has been reported in some areas, including Texas and Chicago. Mode of administration is often correlated with gender, race/ethnicity, age, and other demographics. Cocaine is often smoked with marijuana, or it is smoked or injected with heroin.

Cocaine remains the most prevalent drug at all sites where 1994 arrestee urinalysis data were available.

Cocaine remains readily available in all CEWG areas at both the distribution and

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995*, 1995.

street levels. Prices were either stable or down in virtually all areas, but purity has increased in Denver and Honolulu. Crack and powdered cocaine prices range widely both within and across CEWG sites.

HEROIN

The reemergence of heroin as a drug of choice includes a new cohort of young users whose different needs, motivations, and use patterns present a new challenge to the prevention, treatment, and criminal justice communities.

Heroin-related mortality increased between 1993 and 1994 in 7 of the 10 areas where such data were available. Similarly, heroin ED rates increased between 1992 and 1993 in the majority of CEWG cities in DAWN.

Among treatment admissions, heroin is now the leading primary drug of abuse in Newark, Los Angeles, New York City, San Francisco, and Boston; and it nearly ties cocaine in Seattle.

As purity levels have increased, intranasal use and, to a lesser extent, smoking have continued to replace injection in the East and Midwest. While injection remains most common in the West, inhalation and smoking have become steadily increasing minority choices in several areas, especially among youth. Users are increasingly mixing heroin with other drugs, including crack, marijuana, alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, and "club drugs."

Emergency, treatment, and ethnographic data indicate three emerging types of heroin users: the aging addicts who are switching to intranasal use (and sometimes to smoking); crack users who are starting to combine their crack with heroin; and, in some areas, a smaller, but growing cohort of younger new users (sometimes as part of the club scene). These young initiates are evident in the data from several cities, particularly Newark, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, New York, and Boston.

Observers note that these young users have a positive image of heroin; they look down on heroin injectors and crack users; they do not identify with the addicts of their parents' generation; and they come from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. Thus, the prevention and treatment systems are beginning to confront a different set of motivations, needs, and use patterns. Additionally, the criminal justice system in several areas, such as Texas and Seattle, faces a growing number of violent youth gangs involved in street-level dealing.

Males predominate in all heroin mortality, ED, and treatment figures. Women, however, are increasingly entering treatment for opiate abuse in many areas. The proportion of women is particularly high in Chicago, Newark, San Diego, and St. Louis.

While whites dominate heroin mortality figures, racial/ethnic breakdowns for the other indicators vary widely from city to city. Multiple ethnic groups are mentioned as major traffickers and distributors in an increasing number of CEWG areas, such as New York City, Boston, Miami, Detroit, and the Pacific Northwest.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume 1: Highlights and Executive Summary, June 1995*, 1995.

Table 1

Estimated use of selected substances during pregnancy: Total U.S.

Substance	Percentage		Population (*Thousands*)	
	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
Illicit drug use and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics				
Any illicit drug use[1]	5.5	4.2 - 7.2	220.9	168.1 - 289.2
Marijuana	2.9	1.9 - 4.5	118.7	77.1 - 181.6
Cocaine	1.1	0.8 - 1.7	45.1	30.5 - 66.6
Crack	0.9	0.6 - 1.4	34.8	22.3 - 54.3
Other cocaine	0.3	0.1 - 0.7	12.7	6.0 - 26.6
Methamphetamine	0.1	0.0 - 0.4	4.5	1.2 - 17.3
Heroin	0.1	0.0 - 0.4	3.6	0.8 - 17.1
Methadone	0.1	0.0 - 0.4	3.4	0.8 - 14.2
Inhalants	0.3	0.1 - 0.7	12.1	5.1 - 28.6
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.1 - 0.6	8.7	3.0 - 25.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics[2]	1.5	1.0 - 2.3	61.2	40.1 - 93.2
Amphetamines	0.0	0.0 - 0.3	1.2	0.1 - 13.4
Sedatives	0.3	0.1 - 0.8	10.3	3.4 - 30.8
Tranquilizers	0.0	0.0 - 0.3	1.9	0.3 - 12.9
Analgesics	1.2	0.8 - 1.9	48.7	30.2 - 78.4
Alcohol	18.8	16.2 - 21.7	756.9	653.4 - 872.7
Cigarettes	20.4	18.5 - 22.4	819.7	744.0 - 901.0
Medical use of any psychotherapeutics[3]	10.2	7.7 - 13.6	412.3	308.2 - 546.3
Amphetamines	0.3	0.2 - 0.7	13.4	6.4 - 28.0
Sedatives	3.6	2.3 - 5.6	144.1	91.3 - 225.7
Tranquilizers	1.4	0.8 - 2.4	55.4	31.2 - 97.9
Analgesics	7.6	5.6 - 10.2	305.2	226.2 - 408.9

[1]Use of marijuana, cocaine (all forms), methamphetamine, heroin, methadone, inhalants, hallucinogens, or nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics during pregnancy.
[2]Nonmedical use of any prescription amphetamines, sedatives, tranquilizers, or analgesics during pregnancy.
[3]Medical use of any prescription amphetamines, sedatives, tranquilizers, or analgesics during pregnancy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Summary Tables: Annualized Estimates From the National Pregnancy and Health Survey" in *NIDA Press Briefing*, September 12, 1994.

Highlights

This report presents the first results from the 1994 Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). It shows trends since the late 1970's of the estimated number of hospital emergency department episodes that were directly related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug. The report also presents rates of drug-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits which helps identify the differences across population groups after controlling for their overall level of emergency department use.

Cocaine

- Cocaine-related episodes reached their highest level in history, indicating a continuing demand for drug abuse treatment services. An estimated 142,400 cocaine-related episodes were reported in 1994, a 15 percent increase from 1993 (123,400) and a 40 percent increase from 1988 (101,600).

- Between 1993 and 1994, increases were seen among both sexes, whites, persons aged 26-34 years, persons aged 35-44 years, and persons aged 45-54 years.

- In 1993, persons aged 26-34 and 35-44 years had 364 and 316 cocaine-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits, respectively, compared with 166 for those aged 18-25 years. Blacks had 483 cocaine-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 166 for Hispanics and 59 for whites in 1993. Men had 226 cocaine-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 95 for women in 1993.

Heroin

- Although heroin-related episodes had been increasing steadily since the early 1980's, there was no change in the number of heroin-related episodes reported from 1993 (63,200) to 1994 (64,200). From 1988 through 1993, there had been a 66 percent increase (from 38,100 to 63,200).

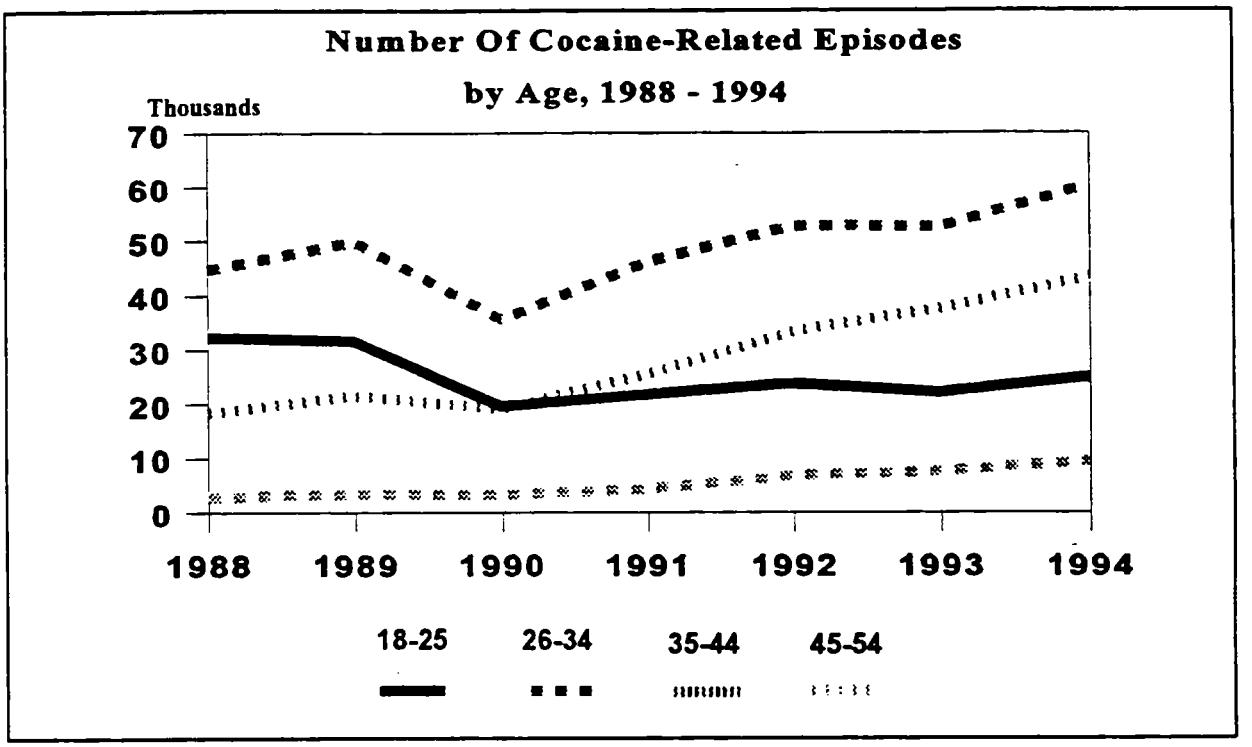
- In 1993, persons aged 26-34 years and 35-44 years had 147 and 217 heroin-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits, respectively, compared with 60 for those aged 18-25 years. Blacks had 164 heroin-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 42 for whites in 1993. Men had 122 heroin-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits compared with 43 for women in 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.

ANNUAL TRENDS IN COCAINE-RELATED EPISODES

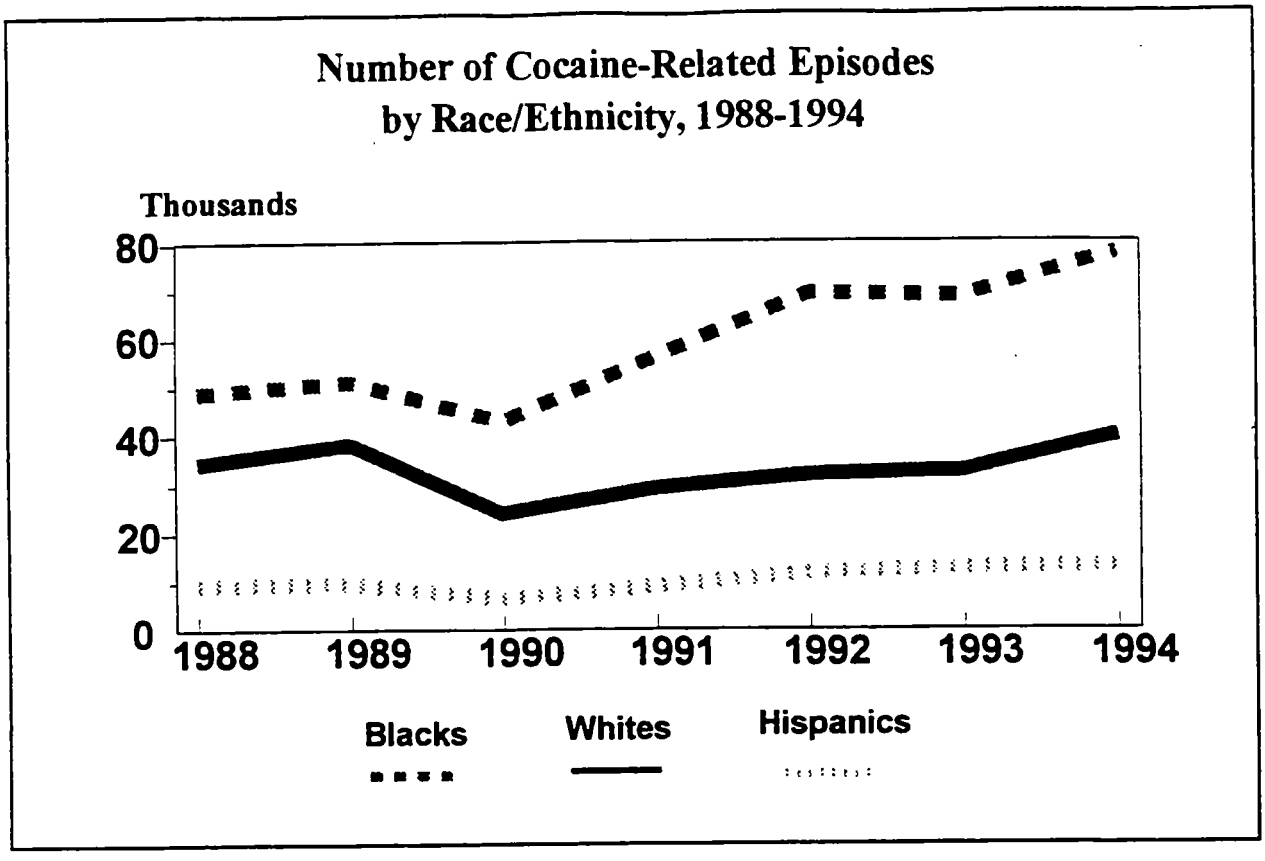
This section presents data from the DAWN survey on the estimated number of cocaine-related emergency department episodes.

- In 1994, cocaine-related episodes composed 28 percent of all emergency department drug-related episodes. Cocaine is sometimes used in combination with other drugs. Therefore one person could have a cocaine mention and a mention of another drug during the same episode. Between 1993 and 1994, the rate of cocaine-related episodes per 100,000 population increased 15 percent (from 54 to 62). The rate of cocaine-related episodes per 100,000 emergency department visits increased 17 percent, from 141 in 1993 to 165 in 1994. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of cocaine-related episodes increased 15 percent (from 123,400 to 142,400).



- In 1994, 42 percent of cocaine-related episodes occurred among persons aged 26-34 years and 30 percent occurred among persons aged 35-44 years. Since 1988, cocaine-related episodes for persons aged 35-44 years have more than doubled. Comparing age groups, statistically significant increases between 1993 and 1994 occurred among persons aged 26-34 years (from 52,700 to 60,300), 35-44 years (from 37,600 to 43,400), and those aged 45-54 years (from 7,600 to 9,600).

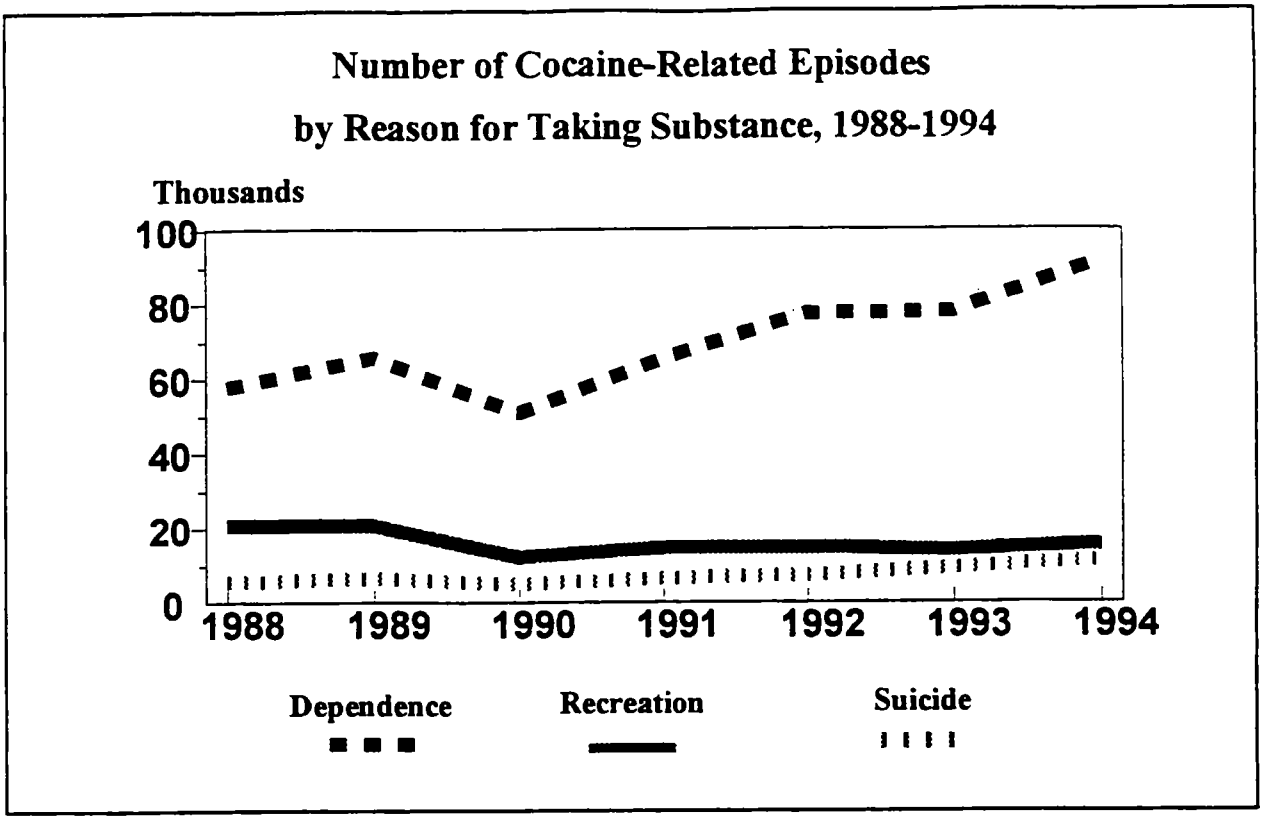
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.



- In 1994, 55 percent of cocaine-related episodes occurred among blacks, 28 percent among whites, and 9 percent among Hispanics. Significant changes were seen between 1993 and 1994, for whites (from 32,700 to 40,100). Since 1990, cocaine-related episodes have increased by 97 percent for Hispanics (from 6,600 to 13,000), by 81 percent for blacks (from 43,000 to 77,800), and by 66 percent for whites (from 24,100 to 40,100).

- Between 1993 and 1994, cocaine-related episodes increased 16 percent for men (from 82,700 to 96,000) and 13 percent for women (from 39,900 to 45,300).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.



- Among cocaine-related episodes, "dependence" was the most commonly reported motive for drug use (91,300) in 1994. "Recreational use" and "suicide attempt or gesture" were recorded as the motives for 15,700 and 11,500 of these episodes, respectively.

- The most frequently recorded reasons for an emergency department visit among visits involving cocaine in 1994, were "seeking detoxification" (35,400) and "unexpected reaction" (33,700).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, Advance Report Number 11*, November 1995.

Table 2.06a - Drugs mentioned most frequently by medical examiners in 1993

(Drugs with fewer than 10 mentions are excluded.)

Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes	Rank	Drug name	Number of mentions	Percent of total episodes
1	Cocaine	3,910	45.78	39	Meperidine HCl	55	0.64
2	Heroin/Morphine [1]	3,805	44.55	40	Oxycodone	48	0.56
3	Alcohol-in-combination	3,444	40.32	41	Mesoridazine	47	0.55
4	Codeine	990	11.59	42	Trazodone	47	0.55
5	Diazepam	605	7.08	43	Chlorpromazine	45	0.53
6	Marijuana/Hashish	457	5.35	44	Flurazepam	45	0.53
7	Methadone	457	5.35	45	Oxazepam	43	0.50
8	Amitriptyline	404	4.73	46	Promethazine	41	0.48
9	Methamphetamine/Speed	382	4.47	47	Pseudoephedrine	39	0.46
10	Diphenhydramine	369	4.32	48	Fentanyl	36	0.42
11	Nortriptyline	351	4.11	49	Ephedrine	36	0.42
12	D-Propoxyphene	338	3.96	50	Pentobarbital	30	0.35
13	Acetaminophen	301	3.52	51	Lorazepam	30	0.35
14	Amphetamine	259	3.03	52	Hydroxyzine	25	0.29
15	PCP/PCP Combinations	206	2.41	53	Lithium Carbonate	25	0.29
16	Doxepin	197	2.31	54	Theophylline	25	0.29
17	Lidocaine	192	2.25	55	Benztropine	25	0.29
18	Quinine	179	2.10	56	Phenylpropanolamine	24	0.28
19	Phenobarbital	169	1.98	57	Clomipramine	24	0.28
20	Unspec Benzodiazepine	152	1.78	58	Ibuprofen	24	0.28
21	Desipramine	127	1.49	59	Hydromorphone	21	0.25
22	Fluoxetine	118	1.38	60	Cyclobenzaprine	21	0.25
23	Hydantoin	115	1.35	61	Caffeine	20	0.23
24	Aspirin	113	1.32	62	Propanolol HCl	20	0.23
25	Alprazolam	113	1.32	63	Clonazepam	17	0.20
26	Hydrocodone	105	1.23	64	Brompheniramine Maleate	15	0.18
27	Imipramine	99	1.16	65	Amoxapine	15	0.18
28	Butalbital	95	1.11	66	Phentermine	14	0.16
29	Chlordiazepoxide	88	1.03	67	Glutethimide	14	0.16
30	Temazepam	76	0.89	68	Haloperidol	14	0.16
31	Thioridazine	70	0.82	69	Quinidine Sulfate	14	0.16
32	Meprobamate	66	0.77	70	Amobarbital	12	0.14
33	Chlorpheniramine	65	0.76	71	Hydrocarbon	12	0.14
34	Secobarbital	63	0.74	72	Glues	11	0.13
35	Doxylamine Succinate	62	0.73	73	Loxapine	11	0.13
36	Carisoprodol	61	0.71	74	Triazolam	11	0.13
37	Carbamazepine	60	0.70	75	Valproic Acid	10	0.12
38	Dextromethorphan	59	0.69	76	Metoclopramide	10	0.12

NOTE: Percentages are based on a total raw medical examiner drug abuse case count of 8,541.

[1] Includes opiates not specified as to type.

See general footnotes at end of table.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network, Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1993*, 1995.

SECTION IV

Persons Arrested

Primarily a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrest counts also provide definitive data concerning the age, sex, and race of perpetrators. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community from time to time as, for example, during a local police campaign against residential burglary. While the practices for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and related violations may differ among agencies, those for robbery, burglary, and other serious crime arrests are more likely to be uniform and consistent throughout all jurisdictions. The Program's procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses.

Nationwide, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 14.6 million arrests in 1994 for all criminal infractions except traffic violations. The highest arrest counts among the specific crime categories were for larceny-theft, 1.5 million, and drug abuse violations and driving under the influence, each 1.4 million. Simple assault arrests numbered 1.2 million. (See Table 29.)

When the overall arrest volume was related to the total United States population, the rate was 5,715 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants. Among the city population groupings, those with more than 250,000 inhabitants recorded the highest arrest rate, 7,824, while those with populations from 25,000 to 49,999 recorded the lowest rate, 5,341. (See Table 31.) For suburban county agencies overall, the arrest rate was 4,278, and for rural county law enforcement, it was 3,795 per 100,000 inhabitants. Regionally, the arrest rates per 100,000 population ranged from 5,435 in the Northeast to 5,918 in the South. (See Table 30.)

Due to NIBRS conversion efforts, no arrest data for Kansas, Montana, and most Illinois law enforcement agencies were available for 1994. Therefore, tables showing the age, sex, or race of persons arrested contain limited or no data for these states. Arrest totals were, however, estimated for inclusion in Table 29, "Total Estimated Arrests, United States, 1994."

Arrest Trends

The number of arrests for all offenses except traffic violations increased 6 percent in 1994 as compared to the 1993 volume. An increase of 1 percent was reported for violent and property crime arrests.

During the same time period, adult arrests for all offenses increased 5 percent, and those of juveniles were up 11 percent. Violent crime arrests showed virtually no change for adults and increased 7 percent for juveniles. For the 2-year period, property crime arrests declined 2 percent for adults but were up 5 percent for juveniles. (See Table 36.)

Two-year arrest trends showed a 6-percent increase in overall arrests for cities and 4-percent increases in arrests for suburban and rural counties. (See Tables 44, 50, and 56.)

For the 5-year period, 1990 versus 1994, total arrests were up 1 percent and juvenile arrests rose 21 percent. Adult arrests declined 2 percent for the same timeframe. (See Table 34.) Total Crime Index arrests declined 3 percent, and those of adults, 8 percent; but those of juveniles rose 9 percent. During the same years, 1990-1994, total violent crime arrests increased 4 percent, but property crime arrests fell 6 percent.

For the decade, 1985-1994, increases in arrest volumes were recorded for all offenses, 20 percent; Crime Index arrests, 17 percent; violent crime arrests, 52 percent; and property crime arrests, 8 percent.

The 1994 drug abuse violation arrest total was up 18 percent above the 1993 level, 20 percent higher than in 1990, and 61 percent higher than in 1985. The following table shows the types of drugs involved in violations resulting in arrests during 1994 by geographic region.

Table 4.1—Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations, 1994
[Percent distribution]

	United States total	Northeastern States	Midwestern States	Southern States	Western States
Total[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sale/manufacture:	26.7	37.4	27.8	23.6	21.5
Heroin or cocaine and their derivatives	16.8	30.0	9.3	15.5	10.8
Marijuana	5.8	6.0	7.8	5.6	5.1
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	.5	.5	.4	.8	.3
Other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	3.6	.9	10.3	1.7	5.2
Possession:	73.3	62.6	72.2	76.4	78.5
Heroin or cocaine and their derivatives	30.3	32.4	18.2	31.2	32.2
Marijuana	29.8	27.5	40.2	38.9	19.2
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	1.2	.8	1.0	1.6	1.2
Other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	12.0	2.1	12.7	4.7	25.9

[1]Because of rounding, percentages may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

Age

Seven percent of all persons arrested nationally in 1994 were under the age of 15; 19 percent were under 18; 31 percent were under 21; and 45 percent were under 25. Persons in the under-25 age group accounted for 46 percent of arrests in the cities and 41 percent of those in the suburban and rural counties.

Age distribution figures for persons arrested for Crime Index offenses showed 31 percent were under the age of 18; 44 percent, under 21; and 56 percent, under 25. The under-25 age group was also responsible for 47 percent of the violent crime arrests and 59 percent of property crime arrests in 1994.

Larceny-theft was the offense resulting in the most arrests of persons under age 18, while adults were most often arrested for driving under the influence. (See Table 38.)

Sex

Eighty percent of the persons arrested in the Nation during 1994 were males. (See Table 42.) They accounted for 77 percent of Index crime arrests, 86 percent of those for violent crimes, and 73 percent of the property crime arrests. Men were most often arrested for drug abuse violations and driving under the influence, which jointly accounted for 20 percent of all male arrests.

As in past years, larceny-theft was the crime for which females were most often arrested. This single offense accounted for 74 percent of arrests of women for Index crimes and 17 percent of all female arrests. Fifty-five percent of all female larceny-theft arrestees were under 25 years of age.

Two-year trends showed a 5-percent increase in the number of male arrests from 1993 to 1994, and a 7-percent rise in female arrests for the same period. (See Table 37.) Arrests of males declined 1 percent, while those of females were up 9 percent for the 5-year period from 1990 to 1994.

Race

Race distribution figures for the total number of arrests in the United States during 1994 showed 67 percent of the arrestees were white, 31 percent were black, and the remainder were of other races. (See Table 43.) Whites accounted for 61 percent of the Index crime arrests, 53 percent of the arrests for violent crimes, and 64 percent of those for property crimes.

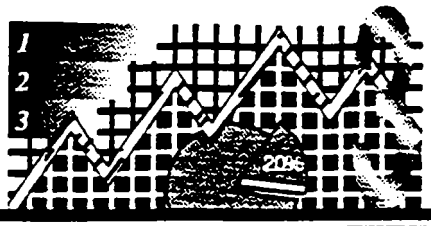
Table 29.—Total Estimated Arrests[1], United States, 1994

Total[2]	**14,648,700**	Embezzlement	14,300
		Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	164,700
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	22,100	Vandalism	323,300
Forcible rape	36,610	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	259,400
Robbery	172,290	Prostitution and commercialized vice	98,800
Aggravated assault	547,760	Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	100,700
Burglary	396,100	Drug abuse violations	1,351,400
Larceny-theft	1,514,500	Gambling	18,500
Motor vehicle theft	200,200	Offenses against family and children	117,200
Arson	20,900	Driving under the influence	1,384,600
		Liquor laws	541,800
Violent crime[3]	778,730	Drunkenness	713,200
Property crime[4]	2,131,700	Disorderly conduct	746,200
Crime Index total[5]	2,910,400	Vagrancy	25,300
		All other offenses	3,743,200
Other assaults	1,223,600	Suspicion (not included in totals)	14,000
Forgery and counterfeiting	115,300	Curfew and loitering law violations	128,400
Fraud	419,800	Runaways	248,800

[1]Arrest totals are based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
[2]Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.
[3]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[4]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[5]Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994, Uniform Crime Reports*, November 1995.

Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration



Domestic Statistical Summary

NATIONWIDE
FY 1994

Average Number of Special Agents on Board*	2,775.6
Average Number of Intelligence Specialists on Board	166.6
Average Number of Special Agents Assigned to Intelligence Positions	85.2
Average Number of Diversion Investigators on Board	355.3

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	% CHANGE FY 93-94
Total Arrests	23,287	24,689	21,591	21,920 /1	1.5
Case Class I & II	15,461	15,775	13,769	13,711 /1	-0.4
Violator Class I & II	6,688	6,672	5,626	5,608 /1	-0.3
Total Convictions	15,895	17,372	18,358	14,923	-18.7
Case Class I & II	10,858	11,813	11,996	9,708	-19.1
Violator Class I & II	5,456	5,664	5,673	4,438	-21.8
Drug Removals					
Analyzed Drug Removals					
Heroin (kgs.)	1,147.2	695.6	721.5	470.9	-34.7
Cocaine (kgs.)	59,320.0	78,802.7	60,666.3	64,424.9	6.2
Cannabis (kgs.)	108,191.4	204,241.1	142,592.4	154,730.3	8.5
Dangerous Drugs (d.u.)	32,380,896	49,117,945	83,841,110	157,698,974	88.1
Non-Analyzed (Gross Weight)					
Heroin (kgs.)	45.9	109.8	75.5	87.4	15.8
Cocaine (kgs.)	30,424.4	32,302.8	26,278.4	29,783.5	13.3
Cannabis (kgs.)	105,047.3	105,212.5	108,724.5	88,322.1	-18.8
Dangerous Drugs (d.u.)	37,177,928	10,961,008	26,927,771	24,442,764	-9.2
Clandestine Laboratory Seizures	408	335	286	272	-4.9
Assets					
Total Seizures (Millions)	$957.0	$877.7	$687.2	$646.8	-5.9
Total Forfeitures (Millions)	$550.0	$584.2	$501.5	$428.6	-14.5

NOTE: Headquarters data are not included in any figures.

** Does not include Special Agents assigned to Intelligence Positions.*

/1 FY 94 arrests are estimated from current data and prior reporting patterns.

FY 94 figures reflect a leveling off in the decline in statistical accomplishments that was very pronounced during FY 93 and the first half of FY 94, the first 18 months of the Kingpin initiative. This decline was the expected result of the decision to devote significant resources to long-term conspiracy investigations.

03/08/95

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994*, January 1995.

NATIONAL SUMMARY
FY 1994

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	PERCENT CHANGE FY 93-94
TOTAL ARRESTS BY CASE DRUG	23,287	24,689	21,591	21,920 /1	1.5
HEROIN	2,576	2,510	2,167	2,238 /1	3.3
COCAINE	12,585	13,225	11,264	11,498 /1	2.1
CANNABIS	4,867	5,818	5,172	4,986 /1	-3.6
DANGEROUS DRUGS	3,259	3,136	2,988	3,198 /1	7.0
OCDETF ARRESTS BY CASE DRUG	4,219	5,087	4,852	4,882 /1	0.6
HEROIN	650	498	657	613 /1	-6.7
COCAINE	2,532	3,281	2,968	3,156 /1	6.3
CANNABIS	604	800	719	632 /1	-12.1
DANGEROUS DRUGS	433	508	508	481 /1	-5.3
S/L TASK FORCE ARRESTS	6,555	7,206	6,373	6,161 /1	-3.3
CASE CLASS I & II	3,252	3,402	3,234	3,119 /1	-3.6
VIOLATOR CLASS I & II	1,212	1,398	1,336	1,230 /1	-7.9
ANALYZED DRUG REMOVALS (D.U.)					
METHAMPHETAMINE	28,081,812	43,419,435	80,211,392	129,403,225	61.3
AMPHETAMINE	379,927	314,328	224,281	65,651	-70.7
PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP)	1,464,574	532,644	547,175	1,098,611	100.8
LYSERGIDE (LSD)	289,154	3,129,344	2,229,962	1,224,942	-45.1
CLANDESTINE LABORATORY SEIZURES	408	335	286	272	-4.9
METHAMPHETAMINE	345	290	237	220	-7.2
AMPHETAMINE	26	15	8	11	37.5
PCP	5	4	3	12	300.0
ALL OTHER	32	26	38	29	-23.7
ASSET SEIZURES (MILLIONS)	$956.9	$877.6	$687.5	$646.8	-5.9
CURRENCY	$282.6	$273.4	$250.4	$314.4	25.6
REAL PROPERTY	$370.4	$325.1	$254.1	$171.7	-32.4
CONVEYANCES	$104.3	$87.6	$96.2	$69.0	-28.3
OTHER	$199.6	$191.5	$86.8	$91.7	5.6

/1 FY 94 arrests are estimated from current data and prior reporting patterns.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Annual Statistical Report, FY 1994*, January 1995.

1994 DUF Annual Report on Drug Use Among Arrestees

In 1994, the DUF program collected data from 20,015 adult male booked arrestees at 23 sites in major metropolitan areas across the United States. Data from 7,839 adult female booked arrestees were collected at 21 of these sites. In addition, 12 sites collected data from 4,558 juvenile male arrestees/detainees.[1]

The 1994 DUF Annual Report differs from previous DUF reports in one important respect. Whereas prior reports showed only the frequency distribution of offense at arrest, this report includes urinalysis results (percentages positive for cocaine, marijuana, or any drug) by offense at arrest. The number of cases in a particular offense category is small for some sites. However, the overall distribution of urinalysis results by offense at arrest helps to illuminate the drugs-crime nexus in a new way. Information about the categorization of offense at arrest is provided in the Guide to the DUF site data tables on page 47.

Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees

- In general, the 1994 data for adult male arrestees reveal somewhat lower rates of cocaine use, increased rates of marijuana use, and largely unchanged rates of opiate use.
- At most sites, cocaine remained the most prevalent drug used by male arrestees.

In a pattern that is consistent with DUF data from previous years, the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for cocaine was consistently higher than the percentage testing positive for marijuana. Rates of marijuana use exceeded cocaine use at only five sites, compared with seven sites in 1993 and only two sites in 1992.

Use of marijuana:

- Eleven of the 23 sites reported an increased percentage of arrestees testing positive for marijuana, with increases of 5 percent or more at 3 sites. Eleven sites reported lower percentages, but no rate declined by more than 3 or 4 percent.

Rates of marijuana use continued the slight upward trend noted in 1993. The median rate across sites increased from 26 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 1993 to 30 percent in 1994. Urinalysis results for marijuana in 1994 ranged from 20 to 44 percent, compared with a range of 21 to 42 percent for 1993. The greatest increases in marijuana use were reported among the youngest adult arrestees; these results are discussed in detail later in this report.

Use of cocaine:

- The percentage of adult male arrestees testing positive for cocaine decreased slightly in 1994, although cocaine remained the most commonly used drug among male arrestees.

Rates of cocaine use decreased at 13 of the 23 sites from 1993 to 1994; only 6 sites reported higher rates of cocaine use. Four sites reported a drop of at least 5 percent: Dallas, Houston, Miami, and San Diego. Only two sites—Omaha and Indianapolis—reported increases of 5 percent or more. The outliers that constitute the range of values across sites changed only slightly (19 to 66 percent in 1993 compared with 19 to 68 percent in 1994), while the median rate fell from 43 percent in 1993 to 41 percent in 1994.

Use of opiates:

- Use of opiates showed little change among male arrestees and remained at relatively low levels.

Overall rates of opiate use showed little change from 1993, and rates at specific sites fluctuated only slightly. Ten sites reported lower rates, five sites reported increases, and eight sites reported no change. The range and median rate remained virtually unchanged, with a low rate of 1 percent, a high of 28 percent (in Chicago, which reported a rate of 27 percent in 1993), and a median rate of 6 percent. Opiate use is clearly linked to the age of arrestees: at 14 of the 23 sites, those age 36 and older had higher rates of opiate use than any other age group.

Use of at least one drug:

- In 1994, 13 of the 23 sites reported an increase in the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for at least 1 drug, and the median increased to 66 percent from 63 percent in 1993.

The percentage of male arrestees testing positive for any of the 10 illicit drugs included in the DUF survey ranged from 48 to 82 percent, slightly wider than the range reported for 1993 (54 to 81 percent). However, the median increased by 3 percentage points, establishing a trend that began in 1992, when the median rate was 60 percent.

Drug Use Among the Youngest Adult Male Arrestees

Drug use among adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 continued in a pattern first noted in the 1993 data. (See the Guide to the DUF Site Data Tables on page 47 regarding the interpretation of age categories used in this report.)

- At all 23 sites, male arrestees ages 15 to 20 had the lowest rates of cocaine use.
- Eighteen of the 23 sites reported that the rate of marijuana use among male arrestees ages 15 to 20 was higher than the rate for any other age group.

Cocaine use among the youngest adult male arrestees ranged from 9 to 38 percent, with a median rate of 21 percent. Among older male arrestees, the rate of cocaine use ranged from 21 to 74 percent, with a median of 44 percent. Similarly, opiate use was generally lower for the youngest adult male arrestees.

For marijuana, however, rates were highest among the youngest adult arrestees. Across

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

the sites, marijuana use among 15- to 20-year-old male arrestees ranged from 26 to 66 percent, with a median rate of 49 percent. Among older male arrestees, rates ranged from 18 to 42 percent, with a median of 26 percent. This difference in rates was established in the 1993 data, though rates among the youngest male arrestees have increased slightly in the past year. (In 1993, rates of marijuana use among 15- to 20-year-old male arrestees ranged from 30 to 60 percent, with a median of 44 percent.)

The percentage of adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 testing positive for at least one drug was somewhat lower than the rate for older arrestees. Percentages positive for at least one drug among 15- to 20-year-old arrestees ranged from 50 to 73 percent, with a median rate of 60 percent. Among all older male arrestees, rates ranged from 47 to 84 percent, with a median of 66 percent.

Drug Use Among Adult Female Arrestees

Data on a total of 7,839 adult female booked arrestees were collected at 21 sites during 1994. (Data from 20 sites were included in the 1993 DUF Annual Report on Adult Arrestees. Presented for the first time in 1994 are adult female arrestee data from Omaha.)

- Adult female arrestees showed a slight increase in cocaine use and relatively unchanged rates of marijuana and opiate use.
- Cocaine remained the most widely used drug among adult female arrestees.

At all but one site, San Diego, the percentage of female arrestees testing positive for cocaine was higher than the percentage testing positive for marijuana. In many cases, the rate of cocaine use was at least double the rate of marijuana use, a pattern consistent with the 1993 data.

Use of marijuana:

- Marijuana use among adult female arrestees remained largely unchanged from 1993 to 1994. Rates of use in 1994 ranged from 7 to 28 percent, with a median rate of 17 percent. These rates were considerably lower than those for male arrestees.

Compared with rates in 1993, rates of marijuana use in 1994 were higher at 8 sites and lower at 11 sites. Changes of greatest magnitude tended to be downward, with three sites—Manhattan, New Orleans, and San Diego—reporting decreases of 5 or more percentage points and only a single site—Birmingham—reporting an increase of at least 5 percent.

Use of cocaine:

- In 1994, the percentage of adult female arrestees testing positive for cocaine increased slightly and cocaine remained the most common drug used, with rates typically higher than those for adult male arrestees.

Both the range and the median rate of cocaine use increased slightly from 1993 to 1994. The range was from 18 to 80 percent, compared with a range of 19 to 70 percent in 1993. The median rate in 1994 rose to 50 percent from 46 percent in 1993. Rates of cocaine use increased at 9 sites and decreased at 10 sites, and many of these increases and decreases were of substantial magnitude. Increases of 5 percentage points or more were reported at six sites; the largest increase over 1993 was 20 percent, reported in Indianapolis. Decreases of 5 percentage points or more were reported at seven sites, with the largest drops, 18 and 12 percent, occurring in Detroit and New Orleans, respectively.

Use of opiates:

- Use of opiates showed little change among female arrestees but remained generally higher than use by male arrestees.

Overall rates of use showed little change from 1993. Seven sites reported increases and nine sites reported decreases. Opiate use rates ranged from 2 to 30 percent, compared with 3 to 23 percent in 1993. The median rate in 1994 was 8 percent, compared with 9 percent the previous year. Among the various age groups, a general tendency was found toward higher rates of use among older age brackets, with 17 sites reporting that the highest age-specific rate was for arrestees ages 36 and over.

Use of at least one drug:

- Overall drug use, as indicated by the use of at least one drug, remained largely unchanged from 1993 to 1994.

In 1994, 10 sites reported an increase in the percentage of female arrestees testing positive for at least one drug, whereas 9 reported lower rates in 1994. The range of rates across sites widened slightly (32 to 90 percent in 1994, compared with 42 to 83 percent in 1993), but the median rate was essentially unchanged at 67 percent.

Drug Use Among the Youngest Adult Female Arrestees

- Among adult female arrestees ages 15 to 20, use of marijuana is very common, while the use of cocaine and other drugs is fairly limited. Female arrestees in this age group recorded rates of marijuana use higher than all other age groups at 14 of the 21 sites, but this age group also recorded the lowest rates of cocaine use at 18 sites.

In 1994, the overall percentage of 15- to 20-year-old female arrestees testing positive for at least one drug—23 to 68 percent—was generally lower than the rate for older arrestees—33 to 91 percent. The range of cocaine use among these youngest female arrestees was 0 to 53 percent, compared with 19 to 82 percent for older arrestees. For marijuana, however, the range for the youngest arrestees was 16 to 45 percent, whereas the range for older arrestees was 6 to 25 percent. Opiate use continued to be less common than cocaine or marijuana use among these youngest arrestees, ranging from 0 to 29 percent.[2]

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

Drug Use Among Juvenile Male Arrestees/Detainees

- In general, data for juvenile male arrestees/detainees showed a continued dramatic increase in marijuana use (an increase that was first noted in the 1993 DUF annual report on juvenile arrestees/detainees), a slight increase in the rate of cocaine use, and a continued very low rate of opiate use. Influenced largely by the increased use of marijuana, rates for any drug also increased markedly.
- Marijuana remained the most prevalent drug used by juvenile male arrestees/detainees, exceeding cocaine by a wide margin at all sites.

Eleven of the 12 juvenile sites reported increased rates of marijuana use among male juvenile arrestees/detainees, continuing a broad trend established in 1993, when all 12 sites reported increases in marijuana use. Eight sites reported increases of 5 percent or more over 1993 rates, and five of these sites reported increases of 10 percent or more. (See the chart on the back cover for marijuana trends over the past 3 years.)

- There was a slight upward trend in the percentage of juvenile male arrestees/detainees testing positive for cocaine, though cocaine use remained much less common among juvenile arrestees/detainees than use of marijuana.

Rates for cocaine use increased at eight sites and decreased at four sites. The median percentage positive across the sites rose to 8.5 percent, up from 6.5 percent in 1993.

Drug use and school attendance:

On each site data page for juvenile arrestees/detainees, urinalysis results are presented by correlation to school attendance. (See the Guide to DUF Site Tables on page 47 for an explanation of how school attendance was measured.) These data reveal important information about the relationship between drug use and school attendance.

The proportion of arrestees/detainees who reported attending school ranged from 65 to 90 percent (excluding graduates), figures that are comparable to results for 1993.

- At 11 of 12 sites, the percentage of juvenile arrestees/detainees not in school testing positive for cocaine was higher than the percentage among those in school.
- The rate of cocaine use among those not attending school was up to 3.7 times as high as the rate among those who reported attending school.
- Marijuana use tended to be slightly higher among juveniles not attending school—up to 2.2 times higher than the rate among those who reported attending school.

Of particular interest is the percentage positive for cocaine and marijuana use among juveniles not in school compared with the percentage positive for those in school. For both drugs, rates tended to be higher among those not in school. However, cocaine use distinguished the two groups more than marijuana use. Sharp increases over 1993 in the use of marijuana and cocaine was reported for both groups at most sites.

Drug Use Related to the Offense at Arrest

Researchers have identified links between drug use and several specific categories of crime. Many studies have linked drug use to particular income-generating crimes such as robbery, burglary, or prostitution. Others have focused on the connection between drug use and violent crime.

Researchers frequently rely on self-reports for measuring drug use and other criminal activity. Data from the DUF program, however, provide a unique assessment of these behaviors because they contain an objective measure of drug use (urinalysis) and because they focus on arrestees/detainees apprehended for specific offenses.

At the same time, DUF data have certain limitations for positing a relationship between drug use and other criminal activity. In particular, the DUF urinalysis reveals evidence of drug use within the hours prior to arrest (for most drugs) and cannot be universally interpreted as evidence of drug use at the time of an alleged offense. This is because arrest may occur days or weeks after the alleged offense was committed. The data are further complicated by the possibility that an arrestee may be booked for several offenses. Only the most serious offense is currently recorded in the DUF data, and this offense may be unrelated to the arrestee's use of drugs.[3] Finally, an alleged offense at arrest may or may not adequately characterize an individual's typical criminal activities or the full range of his or her criminal activities.

Data in this report on adult and juvenile offense at arrest is presented for four broad categories (five for female arrestees) and for specific offenses within each category. Offense at arrest is taken from the official arrest register at the site. (See the Guide to the Site Data Tables on page 47 for a description of the categorization of offenses.)

Urinalysis results are reported by offense categories for each site. A thorough examination of the relationship between drug use and offense at arrest requires a multivariate model that controls for a host of other factors including age, ethnicity, and site differences. NIJ is planning a comprehensive analysis of these data for a later publication.

Conclusions

As a number of law enforcement professionals and drug use experts have reported, marijuana use is increasing across the country. For the second year in a row, broad increases in the level of marijuana use among juvenile arrestees/detainees were reported at nearly all juvenile DUF sites. Young adult arrestees—both male and female—also showed significant increases in marijuana use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

This increase has occurred just as many sites are reporting a slight downturn in cocaine use, especially among adult male arrestees. Because adult male arrestees ages 15 to 20 are already among the least likely to test positive for cocaine, it is tempting to forecast a cohort effect that will result in a continued overall decline in cocaine rates as these cohorts age.

Unfortunately, the 1994 juvenile DUF data temper this forecast somewhat: cocaine use was higher in 1994 at 8 of 12 sites. This trend, coupled with high rates of marijuana use, raises questions concerning the relatedness of cocaine use and marijuana use. For instance, to what extent does marijuana use serve as a gateway to cocaine use? To what degree do marijuana and cocaine markets overlap, exposing marijuana users to sources of other drugs?

Although the data presented here cannot answer these questions completely, they give dramatic testimony to the need for a continued focus on the extensive use of drugs among persons entering the criminal justice system. Particular attention must be given to juveniles and young adults. As succeeding cohorts of young persons wrestle with the decision of whether to use drugs, our cities and neighborhoods continue to face the consequences of their decisions. Over the next decade, as the number of teenagers grows in proportion to the general population, drug use and its attendant delinquency may exact an even greater cost from society.

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DUF Program Director

[1] Eight sites gathered data on juvenile female arrestees/detainees. Because these samples were typically very small, these data are not presented.

[2] Small sample sizes at some sites limits the statistical significance of some age-specific rates. Sample size is reported on each site data page.

[3] In July 1995, a revised DUF interview form was implemented that will capture information on multiple offenses at arrest.

Methodology

Each quarter, trained local DUF staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from adult arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees who have been in a booking facility for not more than 48 hours. Data and urine samples are collected at selected booking facilities throughout the United States. At each of the 23 adult sites, approximately 225 adult males are interviewed each quarter. In all except 2 sites, approximately 100 adult females are also sampled. At 12 of these sites, data and samples are collected each quarter for approximately 100 juvenile male arrestees/detainees. Ten of these sites also collect data on female juvenile arrestees/detainees. However, given the small sample size of DUF female juvenile arrestees/detainees, these data are not presented here.

Response rates for both adults and juveniles are consistently high. More than 90 percent of the total sample consent to be interviewed and over 80 percent agree to provide a urine specimen.

Adult arrestees are selected at the discretion of site personnel, who are guided by a target sample size and crime charge priority system. To obtain samples of adult male arrestees with a sufficient distribution of serious arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, place a priority on felony arrestees and those arrested for offenses other than the sale or possession of drugs. Analyses have shown that those arrested for drug offenses are more likely than other arrestees to be using drugs; as a result, DUF statistics are likely minimum estimates of drug use among the population of those adults arrested for serious offenses. With the exception of Omaha, where all arrestees are included to obtain a sample of sufficient size, males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the sample due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. Because they are fewer in number, all adult female arrestees and all juvenile male and female arrestees/detainees brought to the booking center during the data collection period are included in the DUF sample, regardless of the charge.

At most sites, adult and juvenile catchment areas are identical. In 10 adult sites, the catchment area is the entire city. In another 10 adult sites and in 9 of 12 juvenile sites, it is the entire county or parish. (The city of Denver is Denver County in its entirety.) However, in Birmingham and San Diego, the catchment area includes the city and part of the county. In St. Louis and Washington, D.C., it is only the city, excluding the surrounding county, and in Los Angeles it comprises parts of the city and county.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate those caused only by over-the-counter medications. For most drugs, urinalysis can detect use within the previous 2 to 3 days; use of marijuana and PCP can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, November 1995.

Defendants convicted

Table 7a. Number of Federal defendants convicted, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders convicted								Percent change 1985-92
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	
All offenses	40,924	43,920	44,519	43,552	46,805	47,494	48,946	51,936	27 %
Drug offenses	**10,289**	**11,989**	**13,428**	**13,376**	**15,804**	**16,310**	**17,349**	**18,698**	**82 %**
Drug distribution	7,449	9,163	10,109	10,444	12,530	13,410	14,273	15,133	103
Continuing criminal enterprise	131	111	123	117	144	82	105	105	-20
Importation	841	957	872	815	1,051	1,199	1,484	1,930	129
Manufacture	91	105	119	185	303	318	324	409	349
Possession and other	1,777	1,653	2,205	1,815	1,776	1,301	1,163	1,121	-37
Non-drug offenses									
Violent offenses	2,226	2,192	2,242	2,140	2,182	2,331	2,513	2,919	31 %
Fraudulent property offenses	8,958	10,520	10,443	9,583	9,919	10,127	9,473	10,253	14
Other property offenses	4,316	4,026	3,906	3,854	3,636	3,466	3,705	3,964	-8
Regulatory offenses	2,167	2,010	1,847	1,966	2,032	2,054	2,337	2,179	1
Other public order offenses	12,965	13,183	12,653	12,633	13,232	13,204	13,569	13,922	7

Table 7b. Number of Federal drug defendants convicted, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders convicted								Percent change 1985-92
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	
All drug offenses	10,289	11,989	13,428	13,376	15,804	16,310	17,349	18,698	82 %
Heroin or cocaine	5,568	7,421	7,817	8,490	10,351	10,897	11,133	11,309	103
Marijuana	3,275	3,159	4,137	3,587	4,117	4,087	4,688	4,948	51
Other *	1,446	1,409	1,474	1,299	1,336	1,326	1,528	2,441	69

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 7c. Percent of Federal defendants convicted, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants convicted							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	80 %	81 %	81 %	80 %	81 %	81 %	81 %	84 %
Drug offenses	**82 %**	**84 %**	**85 %**	**83 %**	**83 %**	**84 %**	**84 %**	**86 %**
Drug distribution	84	86	85	84	84	84	85	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	75	91	95	95	92	90	87	82
Importation	79	80	76	78	81	84	84	89
Manufacture	81	74	85	79	84	86	80	84
Possession and other	72	71	80	76	74	76	72	76
Non-drug offenses								
Violent offenses	83 %	82 %	83 %	83 %	82 %	83 %	82 %	86 %
Fraudulent property offenses	85	86	86	85	87	88	87	89
Other property offenses	78	80	80	80	79	77	76	80
Regulatory offenses	78	76	74	74	78	81	79	81
Other public order offenses	76	76	76	75	76	74	76	80

Table 7d. Percent of Federal drug defendants convicted, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants convicted							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	82 %	84 %	85 %	83 %	83 %	84 %	84 %	86 %
Heroin or cocaine	84	86	86	84	85	85	80	83
Marijuana	77	78	82	80	79	81	85	86
Other *	82	84	85	82	83	82	83	87

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 1994.

Sentencing

Incarceration rate

Table 10a. Number of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of offenders incarcerated								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All offenses	20,605	23,058	23,579	23,450	27,377	28,659	30,555	33,622	63 %
Drug offenses	**7,774**	**9,272**	**10,196**	**10,599**	**13,310**	**14,091**	**15,012**	**16,401**	**111**
Drug distribution	6,108	7,599	8,658	9,231	11,486	12,190	12,862	13,792	126
Continuing criminal enterprise	119	109	121	115	135	80	98	101	-15
Importation	706	797	710	687	931	1,086	1,305	1,735	146
Manufacture	78	83	95	164	284	283	293	358	359
Possession and other	763	684	612	402	474	452	454	415	-46
Non-drug offenses									
Violent offenses	1,807	1,813	1,837	1,733	1,892	2,032	2,260	2,618	45 %
Fraudulent property offenses	3,696	4,416	4,610	4,182	4,401	4,464	4,542	5,039	36
Other property offenses	1,916	1,875	1,624	1,541	1,574	1,421	1,491	1,518	-21
Regulatory offenses	661	688	601	640	747	799	884	856	30
Other public order offenses	4,749	4,994	4,711	4,755	5,453	5,850	6,366	7,189	51

Table 10b. Number of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense charged	Number of offenders incarcerated								
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992	Percent change 1985-92
All drug offenses	**7,774**	**9,272**	**10,196**	**10,599**	**13,310**	**14,091**	**15,012**	**16,401**	**111 %**
Heroin or cocaine	4,455	6,037	6,490	7,369	9,336	9,874	10,099	10,390	133
Marijuana	2,179	2,144	2,548	2,253	2,880	3,128	3,683	3,984	83
Other *	1,140	1,091	1,158	977	1,094	1,089	1,230	2,027	78

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 10c. Percent of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent of offenders incarcerated							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	50 %	53 %	53 %	54 %	58 %	60 %	62 %	65 %
Drug offenses	**76 %**	**77 %**	**76 %**	**79 %**	**84 %**	**86 %**	**87 %**	**88 %**
Drug distribution	82	83	86	88	92	91	90	91
Continuing criminal enterprise	91	98	98	98	94	98	93	96
Importation	84	83	81	84	89	91	88	90
Manufacture	86	79	80	89	94	89	90	88
Possession and other	43	42	28	22	27	35	39	37
Non-drug offenses								
Violent offenses	81 %	83 %	82 %	81 %	87 %	87 %	90 %	90 %
Fraudulent property offenses	41	42	44	44	44	44	48	49
Other property offenses	44	47	42	40	43	41	40	38
Regulatory offenses	31	34	33	33	37	39	38	39
Other public order offenses	37	38	37	38	41	44	47	52

Table 10d. Percent of convicted Federal drug offenders sentenced to incarceration, by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent of offenders incarcerated							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	76 %	77 %	76 %	79 %	84 %	86 %	87 %	88 %
Heroin or cocaine	80	81	83	87	90	91	91	92
Marijuana	67	68	62	63	70	77	79	81
Other *	79	77	79	75	82	82	80	83

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 1994.

Length of imposed sentence

Table 11a. Average length of incarceration sentences (months), by offense, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Average length of imposed sentence							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All offenses	51 mo	53 mo	55 mo	55 mo	55 mo	57 mo	62 mo	62 mo
Drug offenses	**58 mo**	**62 mo**	**68 mo**	**71 mo**	**75 mo**	**81 mo**	**86 mo**	**82 mo**
Drug distribution	59	63	67	73	76	83	87	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	167	204	217	207	232	243	238	189
Importation	55	53	58	56	73	73	78	62
Manufacture	74	63	84	82	94	88	85	75
Possession and other	34	41	48	14	8	15	22	22
Non-drug offenses								
Violent offenses	135 mo	132 mo	126 mo	111 mo	91 mo	89 mo	91 mo	89 mo
Fraudulent property offens	31	33	31	31	26	22	20	19
Other property offenses	37	38	36	33	26	22	25	22
Regulatory offenses	38	47	42	30	24	27	27	35
Other public order offense	29	31	32	31	28	28	39	49

Table 11b. Average length of incarceration sentences (months), by type of drug, 1985-92

Most serious offense of conviction	Average length of imposed sentence							
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Preliminary 1992
All drug offenses	58 mo	62 mo	68 mo	71 mo	75 mo	81 mo	86 mo	82 mo
Heroin or cocaine	62	64	72	77	80	89	96	96
Marijuana	46	49	50	47	50	48	51	46
Other *	66	75	80	80	96	97	100	85

* Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, March 1994.

to have past convictions for violent crime. Nearly 30% of jail inmates charged with a violent offense in 1989 had previously been on probation or incarcerated for a violent offense.

Inmates charged with drug offenses were more likely than those charged with property or public-order offenses to have never before been sentenced for a crime (28%, compared to 19% and 15%). Inmates charged with drug offenses and those charged with violent offenses were equally likely (28%) to have never been sentenced in the past.

In 1989 about a quarter of the inmates charged with drug offenses and a third of the violent and property offenders had juvenile records (table 5). About 65% of the drug offenders had been convicted as adults, almost the same percentage as those charged with violent offenses but lower than the 81% for public-order offenders and the 71% for property offenders.

Drug offenders had somewhat shorter criminal records than other offenders. About 12% of the drug offenders, 14% of the violent offenders, 20% of the property offenders, and 23% of the public-order offenders had at least six prior sentences to probation or incarceration. Overall, 17% of all jail inmates in 1989 had six or more sentences to probation or incarceration before their arrest for their current offense.

Table 5. Prior sentences of jail inmates, by the most serious current offense, 1989

Prior sentence	All inmates	Most serious current offense: Drug	Violent	Property	Public-order
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
None	23.2%	28.9%	29.0%	19.4%	15.9%
Juvenile only	7.6	6.2	9.6	10.1	3.3
Adult only	46.3	45.7	38.6	45.3	56.7
Both	23.0	19.2	22.8	25.3	24.1
Number of times					
0	23.2%	28.9%	29.0%	19.4%	15.9%
1	20.5	24.0	19.6	20.5	17.4
2	16.5	15.5	16.8	16.3	17.7
3-5	22.9	19.6	20.8	24.3	26.2
6-10	10.7	7.6	10.2	11.3	14.1
11 or more	6.3	4.4	3.6	8.2	8.7
Number of jail inmates	363,443	84,311	81,618	109,679	82,112

Note: Total includes "other offenses" not shown separately. Excludes an estimated 32,111 inmates whose offense or prior status was unknown.

Prior drug use by jail inmates

About 78% of all jail inmates in 1989 reported that they had used at least one illegal drug during their life, and 58% reported they had used drugs regularly, that is, once or more a week for at least 1 month (table 6). Among convicted inmates, 44% had used drugs in the month before their current offense: 30% daily or almost daily and 27% under the influence when they committed their current offense.

Jail inmates were twice as likely as persons in the general population to have ever used drugs and 7 times more likely than those in the general population to have been current users of drugs. (For jail inmates *current use* refers to the month before the arrest; for the general population, to the month before the interview.) Based on estimates from the 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 37% of all persons age 12 or older had used some illicit drug at some time, and more than 6% were current users.[2]

About half the inmates in local jails in 1989 had used cocaine or crack; in 1983, 38% reported having used these drugs. Cocaine and crack were the only drugs for which proportionately more inmates reported use in 1989 than in 1983. By every measure applied — ever using the drugs, ever using them regularly, using them in the month preceding the offense, and using them at the time of the offense — use of cocaine and crack increased.

[2]National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990*, 1990, table 2-A.

Table 6. Drug use history of jail inmates, by type of drug, 1989 and 1983

Type of drug	Percent of jail inmates who had used drugs: Ever 1989	Ever 1983	Regularly 1989	Regularly 1983	Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used drugs: In the month before the offense 1989	In the month before the offense 1983	Daily in the month before the offense 1989	Daily in the month before the offense 1983	At the time of the offense 1989	At the time of the offense 1983
Any drug	77.7%	76.1%	58.1%	60.8%	43.9%	46.1%	29.7%	32.9%	27.0%	29.6%
Major drug	55.4%	46.2%	37.4%	30.5%	27.7%	18.6%	17.3%	11.0%	18.2%	12.1%
Cocaine or crack	50.4	38.0	30.7	17.8	23.6	11.8	14.2	6.4	13.7	5.5
Heroin	18.2	22.4	11.4	16.0	7.0	7.9	5.1	5.8	4.6	5.6
LSD	18.6	22.3	6.3	8.5	1.6	3.0	.2	.9	.4	1.3
PCP	13.9	15.6	4.6	6.3	1.7	3.0	.6	1.2	1.3	1.9
Methadone	4.8	6.9	1.9	3.1	.6	.8	.2	.4	.5	.6
Other drug	71.9%	74.5%	49.8%	57.9%	31.3%	41.8%	18.9%	28.2%	12.0%	22.8%
Marijuana	70.7	73.0	47.9	55.0	28.1	38.6	16.8	25.6	9.1	16.9
Amphetamines	22.1	32.8	12.1	19.6	5.4	9.4	3.2	5.1	2.2	4.2
Barbiturates	17.2	27.8	7.2	13.9	3.3	5.9	1.4	2.8	.9	2.9
Methaqualone	14.7	23.0	4.2	8.8	.8	3.8	.2	1.5	.3	1.7
T's and blues*	11.0	10.9	5.4	5.9	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.8	.2	1.7

*A combination of amphetamines and barbiturates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991.

Jail inmates who had used cocaine or crack, 1989

Convicted jail inmates reported relatively widespread use of cocaine and crack only after 1983. In that year, 12% of the convicted inmates said they had used cocaine or crack during the month before their offense; within 6 years the percentage doubled. Cocaine and crack were the only types of drugs that proportionately more jail inmates used in 1989 than in 1983. In several ways these offenders differed as a group from other drug users and from offenders who were using no drugs.

How many jail inmates used cocaine or crack in the month before their arrest?

- Nearly 1 in every 4 convicted jail inmates in 1989 were users of cocaine or crack in the month before they were arrested for their current offense.

What are the characteristics of inmates who used cocaine or crack in the month before their offense?

- Users of cocaine or crack were more likely to be female and black non-Hispanic than were inmates who used other drugs or had not used drugs in the month before their offense. Cocaine and crack users were more likely to be under age 30 than were inmates who had used no drugs.
- About 57% of cocaine and other drug users had failed to complete high school, compared to 54% of those who were not using drugs in the month before their offense.
- Users of cocaine or crack were more likely to be unemployed (47%) than other drug users (34%) or those who did not use drugs (29%).
- A third of cocaine and crack users had been convicted of drug trafficking or possession.
- Cocaine or crack users were 3 times more likely than other drug users to have committed their current offense to obtain money for drugs — 39% of the users of cocaine or crack said they were trying to get money for drugs when they committed their crime.
- Cocaine or crack users were more likely to have prior criminal records than inmates who used other drugs or did not use drugs. About 67% of users of cocaine or crack had at least one previous incarceration, and 84% had in the past been either on probation or incarcerated.
- About 42% of cocaine users had participated in some kind of drug treatment program, compared to 36% of other drug users and 13% of those who had not used drugs in the month before their current offense.

Characteristics of convicted jail inmates who had used cocaine or crack, other drugs, or no drugs in the month before their offense, 1989

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates who in the month before the offense used: Cocaine or crack	Another drug	No drug
Sex			
Male	83.6%	92.0%	92.1%
Female	16.4	8.0	7.9
Race and ethnicity			
White non-Hispanic	35.2%	50.2%	42.6%
Black non-Hispanic	45.2	29.6	36.7
Hispanic	18.0	17.0	17.5
Other	1.6	3.3	3.1
Age			
17 or younger	.5%	1.5%	1.2%
18-24	31.7	37.3	28.2
25-29	28.2	26.0	23.0
30-34	22.1	19.5	17.7
35-44	15.3	13.5	19.1
45 or older	2.2	2.2	10.8
Education			
8th grade or less	14.4%	12.4%	18.0%
9th to 11th grade	42.1	41.1	35.3
High school graduate	31.3	36.1	31.1
Some college or more	12.2	10.4	15.6
Employment			
Employed	53.4%	65.8%	70.3%
Full time	43.2	55.8	58.7
Part time	10.2	10.0	11.6
Unemployed	46.6	34.1	28.7
Looking for work	27.4	20.7	17.9
Not looking for work	19.2	13.4	10.8
Sources of income			
Wages	69.8%	76.7%	79.1%
Benefits	20.1	18.8	18.2
Family or friends	21.8	18.7	17.2
Illegal income	25.2	15.8	4.9
Other	2.2	2.7	3.4
Current offense			
Violent	15.4%	15.2%	17.5%
Robbery	7.9	3.8	4.3
Assault	3.4	4.4	6.0
Property	33.7	32.4	26.2
Burglary	12.9	11.5	7.9
Larceny	9.3	10.7	7.3
Drug	34.2	28.6	15.4
Possession	16.0	16.8	6.3
Trafficking	16.4	10.4	8.5
Other drug	1.7	1.3	.5
Public-order	15.9	22.7	39.1
Other	.9	1.3	1.8
Committed current offense for money for drugs	38.6%	12.9%	2.6%
Incarcerated in past	67.3%	63.7%	52.4%
Ever convicted in past	84.3%	84.5%	74.1%
Received drug treatment in past	42.2%	36.5%	13.3%
Number of jail inmates	51,337	44,550	121,962

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, August 1991

About 4% of State prison inmates were not U.S. citizens

About 31,300 inmates were aliens

• About 1 in 23 inmates were not U.S. citizens. These aliens were from at least 49 countries in North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

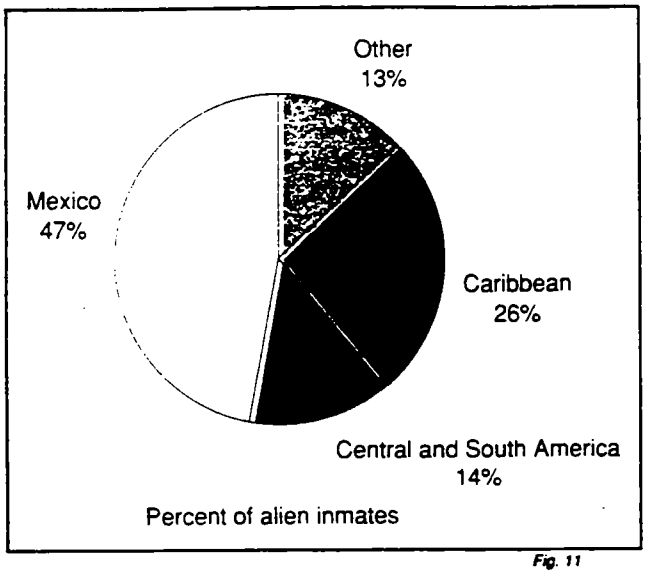


Fig. 11

• Mexicans accounted for about half of the aliens—

Country of origin	Percent of alien inmates in State prisons
Mexico	47%
Cuba	10
Dominican Republic	9
Colombia	4
Jamaica	4
El Salvador	4
Guatemala	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2
United Kingdom	1
Vietnam	1
Others	16

Young, Hispanic men predominated

• Nearly all aliens were male, more than four-fifths were of Hispanic origin, and about half were age 25 to 34.

• About a third of aliens were married, nearly two-thirds had not completed high school, and nearly four-fifths had a job at the time of their current offense.

• Approximately 1 in 10 aliens were non-Hispanic black inmates. About 1 in 25 were non-Hispanic white inmates, and about 1 in 25, Asian-Pacific Islanders.

About three-fifths of alien inmates had ever used drugs

• About two-fifths of alien inmates used drugs during the month prior to arrest for their current offense, and about a fifth were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense.

Percent of alien inmates using drugs —

	In the month before the offense	At the time of the offense
Any drug	38%	22%
Cocaine/crack	25	12
Marijuana	19	6
Heroin/other opiates	10	6
Amphetamines/ methamphetamines	2	<1
Hallucinogens	2	1
Barbiturates	1	<1

Fig. 12

• About 14,000 aliens were incarcerated for drug offenses, including 7,900 for trafficking and 6,100 for possession.

• 87% of an estimated 1,400 aliens from Colombia and 67% of an estimated 2,700 aliens from the Dominican Republic were incarcerated for a drug offense.

Most alien inmates were serving time for drugs (45%) or violence (34%)

• Approximately 10,800 aliens were incarcerated for violent crimes, including homicide, robbery, assault, and sexual assault.

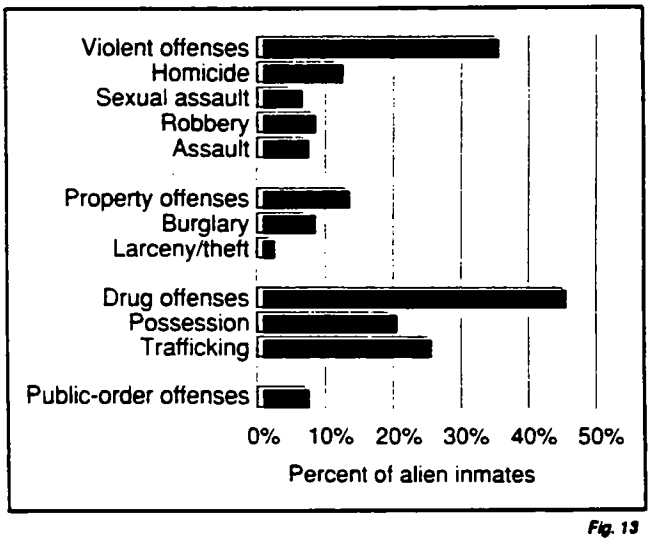


Fig. 13

 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

Compared to 1986, inmates reported increased use of cocaine or crack and decreased use of marijuana

Half of all inmates in 1991 had used cocaine in some form

Thirty-two percent had used cocaine or crack on a regular basis, compared to 22% in 1986.

Percent of inmates who reported —	Ever used		Used regularly	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Any drug	79%	80%	62%	63%
Marijuana	74	76	52	55
Cocaine/crack	50	44	32	22
Heroin/opiates	25	26	15	18

Fig. 45

About a quarter of the inmates in 1991 said they had used cocaine or crack in the month before the offense, compared to a fifth of inmates in 1986. About 14% committed their offense under the influence of cocaine or crack in 1991, up from 10%.

The percentage of inmates using marijuana in the month before the offense decreased from 46% in 1986 to 32% in 1991. Eleven percent of inmates were under the influence of marijuana at the time of the offense in 1991, compared to 18% in 1986.

About 80% of inmates in both 1986 and 1991 reported ever using a drug, and 62% reported regular use of a drug at some time in their lives.

Inmates in 1991 were less likely than those in 1986 to have used drugs in the month before or at the time of the offense

Type of drug	Percent of inmates using drugs: In the month before the offense		At the time of the offense	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Any drug	50%	56%	31%	36%
Marijuana	32	46	11	18
Cocaine/crack	25	20	14	10
Heroin/opiates*	10	11	6	7
Barbiturates*	4	9	1	4
Stimulants*	8	10	3	4
Hallucinogens*	4	7	2	3

*For components of drug categories, see page 30.

Fig. 46

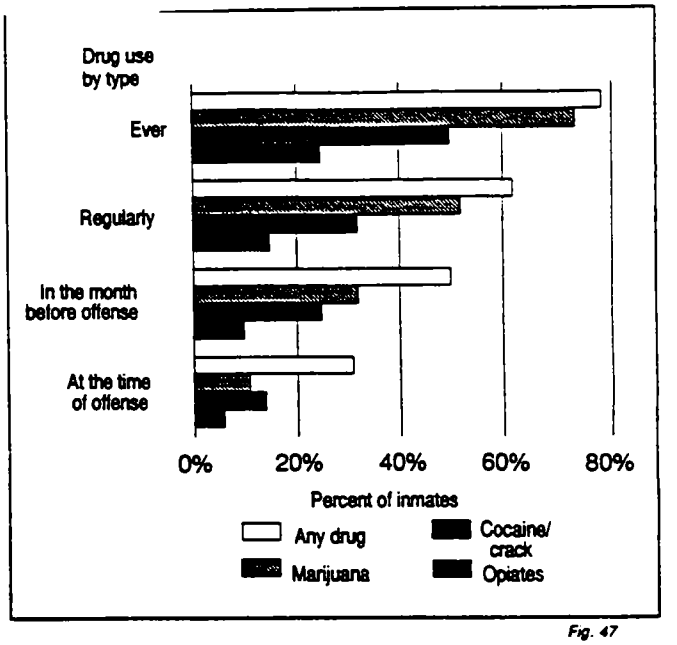


Fig. 47

About the same proportion of inmates in 1986 and 1991 reported using heroin or other opiates. In the month before the offense for which they were sentenced, about 1 in 10 had used heroin or other opiates, and about 1 in 16 had committed the offense under the influence of these drugs.

Marijuana was still the most commonly used drug

Inmates in 1991 were more likely to have used marijuana than any other drug. More than half reported using marijuana on a regular basis, and a third had used marijuana in the month before the offense. One in five inmates reported using marijuana daily in the month before their offense.

About 14% of inmates committed their offense under the influence of cocaine or crack

Sixteen percent of inmates were daily users of cocaine or crack in the month before their offense —

- 12% were using cocaine and 7% were using crack .

Inmates were twice as likely to report using cocaine as to report using crack —

- For the month before the offense, 20% reported cocaine use and 10% reported crack use.
- At the time of the offense, 10% were under the influence of cocaine and 5% were under the influence of crack.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

Female inmates were more likely than male inmates — and black inmates more likely than white inmates — to have used crack

Crack users identified among the inmates may have used other drugs, including powder cocaine, in the month before their offense. Powder cocaine users may have used other drugs but not crack. Users of other drugs had not used crack or cocaine.

- 19% of women in prison had used crack in the month before the offense, compared to 10% of the men. About equal percentages of female and male inmates used powder cocaine.
- 14% of black inmates, compared to 6% of white inmates, had used crack. For black inmates, cocaine users accounted for the same percentage as crack users.
- Hispanic inmates of all races were more likely than non-Hispanic inmates to have used cocaine powder (21% versus 14%).

Characteristic	Percent of inmates who in the month before the offense used: Total	Crack	Powder cocaine	Another drug	No drug
All offenders	100%	10%	15%	25%	50%
Sex					
Male	100%	10%	15%	25%	50%
Female	100	19	17	18	46
Race/Hispanic origin					
White	100%	6%	14%	29%	51%
Black	100	14	14	21	51
Other	100	5	14	29	52
Hispanic	100	8	21	25	46
Age					
18-24	100%	10%	13%	29%	48%
25-29	100	12	16	27	45
30-34	100	13	18	26	44
35-44	100	8	16	23	52
45 or older	100	3	8	10	78

Fig. 51

Characteristic	Percent of inmates who in the month before the offense used: Crack	Powder cocaine	Another drug	No drug
Current offense	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	33%	39%	48%	51%
Homicide	5	10	14	14
Sexual assault	4	5	7	13
Robbery	19	17	17	12
Assault	5	6	8	10
Property offenses	31%	25%	26%	23%
Burglary	16	14	14	10
Larceny	7	6	5	4
Drug offenses	32%	30%	20%	17%
Possession	12	11	7	6
Trafficking	20	18	12	11
Public-order offenses	4%	5%	5%	9%
Committed current offense for money for drugs	55%	43%	20%	...

Fig. 50

- Inmates who had used crack in the month before their offense were less likely to be in prison for a violent offense than those who had used other drugs or no drug.
- About a third of the crack users were in prison for a violent offense, slightly less than a third for a property offense, and about a third for a drug offense.
- The percentage of crack users indicating that they had committed their offense to get money for drugs (55%) was over 2½ times the percentage of users of drugs other than cocaine or crack (20%).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

2.2% of inmates who reported the results of the test for the virus that causes AIDS said they were HIV-positive

51.2% of all inmates had ever been tested for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and reported the results

Inmates	Percent of inmates tested for HIV and reporting the results: Total	HIV-positive
All	51.2%	2.2%
Male	50.3	2.1
Female	66.8	3.3
White	52.6%	1.1%
Black	52.1	2.6
Other	50.5	.9
Hispanic	46.0	3.7
Male		
White	51.7%	1.0%
Black	51.2	2.5
Hispanic	45.2	3.5
Female		
White	68.2%	1.9%
Black	67.3	3.5
Hispanic	62.7	6.8

Fig. 54

Among all inmates—
51.2% reported HIV-test results
32.2 had never been tested
9.0 did not know if they had been tested
7.5 had been tested but did not know the results
.1 refused to report whether they had been tested or refused to report the test results.

Of those inmates who were ever tested for the presence of HIV and who reported the results —

- Women (3.3%) were more likely than men (2.1%) to test HIV-positive.
- 3.7% of Hispanic inmates and 2.6% of black inmates tested HIV-positive, compared to 1.1% of white inmates.
- Hispanic men (3.5%) were more likely than white men (1.0%) to test HIV-positive. HIV-positive tests accounted for 2.5% of the black men who had ever tested and who reported the outcome.
- Hispanic women (6.8%) had higher HIV-positive rates than white women (1.9%). Black women had a positive rate of 3.5%.

Of all prison inmates, 55.9% said they had been tested after the most recent admission.

Drug users and needle users had higher positive rates than other inmates

- For inmates reporting test results, 2.5% of drug users, compared to 0.8% of other inmates, reported that they tested HIV-positive.
- The percentage of HIV-positive was higher among inmates who —
used drugs in the month before their offense (2.8%),
used needles to inject drugs intravenously (4.9%),
and shared needles with other drug users (7.1%).

A quarter of inmates had used a needle to inject drugs

	Percent of inmates who: All	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense
Ever injected a drug for nonmedical purposes	25%	31%	40%
Type of drug			
Heroin/other opiate	17	22	28
Cocaine	16	21	28
Crank (methamphetamine)	6	8	11
Other	4	5	7
Ever shared a needle	12%	15%	20%

Fig. 55

- 40% of inmates who used drugs in the month before their offense had in the past used a needle to inject drugs.
- 1 in 6 inmates used a needle to inject heroin or other opiates, and 1 in 6, to inject cocaine.
- More than 10% of all inmates and 20% of users in the month before their offense had shared a needle.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, May 1993.

Table 12. Current offense of sentenced Federal and State prison inmates, by criminal history, 1991

Current offense	Percent of sentenced inmates					
			Recidivists			
	No previous sentence		No prior violent offenses		Prior violent offense	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	9.9%	64.6%	14.6%	35.0%	43.2%	54.7%
Homicide	1.9	23.4	1.9	9.5	3.8	10.3
Sexual assault	.8	18.1	.5	6.2	.7	9.4
Robbery	4.6	13.2	9.7	11.5	32.4	21.6
Assault	1.0	8.1	1.2	6.2	3.6	11.3
Other violent	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.1
Property offenses	7.8%	9.8%	13.4%	32.3%	8.4%	22.1%
Burglary	.1	4.4	1.2	16.4	1.1	11.1
Larceny	.5	1.8	1.1	6.3	1.3	4.3
Fraud	6.5	1.7	8.1	3.8	4.4	1.9
Other property	.6	1.8	2.9	5.8	1.6	4.7
Drug offenses	68.7%	21.6%	57.2%	24.5%	31.1%	15.7%
Possession	17.0	6.5	13.1	9.2	6.1	5.5
Trafficking	50.0	14.6	42.7	14.9	24.7	9.6
Other drug	1.7	.5	1.4	.4	.4	.5
Public-order offenses	11.0%	3.4%	12.6%	7.9%	15.8%	7.3%
Number of inmates	23,005	133,487	21,377	352,296	8,769	207,590

Note: *Other offenses* are omitted. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Criminal history and current offense

Most Federal inmates without prior offenses or with a history of only nonviolent offenses were serving a sentence for a drug offense (table 12). Five in ten first time inmates and over 4 in 10 nonviolent recidivists were drug traffickers. About 7 in 10 Federal inmates with no prior offenses and 2 in 10 State inmates were in prison for drugs. Compared to inmates with no prior offense and to recidivists with no prior violent offense, Federal and State inmates who were convicted in the past of a violent offense were less likely to be in prison for a current drug offense.

In both Federal and State prisons, inmates with prior violent offenses were likely to be in prison for another violent offense. About 43% of these Federal inmates and 55% of State violent recidivists were in prison for another violent offense. Of violent recidivists, a third of Federal inmates and a fifth of State inmates were in prison for robbery. About 10% of Federal prisoners and 65% of State inmates with no previous sentences were in prison for a violent offense.

Drug use

Although Federal inmates were much more likely than those in State prisons to be serving a sentence for drug offenses, they were less likely than State inmates to have used drugs (table 13). Asked if they had ever used drugs, had ever used drugs at least once a week for a month (regularly), or had used drugs in the month before their last arrest, Federal inmates reported less use than did State prison inmates. Federal inmates were almost half as likely as State inmates to have been using drugs at the time of the current offense (17% and 31%).

Marijuana was the drug most common for both Federal and State inmates, followed by cocaine-based drugs and heroin and other opiates. A fifth of all Federal inmates and almost a third of State inmates had used cocaine at least once a week for a month or more. Just under 10% of Federal inmates and 15% of State inmates had used heroin or other opiates regularly.

Table 13. Drug use of sentenced Federal and State prison inmates, 1991

Type of drug	Percent of sentenced inmates							
	Ever used drugs		Ever used drugs regularly		Used drugs in the month before offense		Used drugs at the time of the offense	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
Any drug	60.1%	79.4%	42.1%	62.2%	31.8%	49.9%	16.8%	31.0%
Marijuana	52.8	73.8	32.2	51.9	19.2	32.2	5.9	11.4
Cocaine/crack	37.3	49.4	20.6	31.9	15.4	25.2	7.7	14.5
Heroin/opiates	14.1	25.2	9.3	15.3	5.5	9.6	3.7	5.8
Barbiturates	13.1	24.0	5.3	10.8	1.4	3.8	.3	1.0
Stimulants	16.8	29.7	8.3	16.6	3.9	7.4	1.8	2.9
Hallucinogens	14.8	26.9	4.8	11.5	1.2	3.7	.5	1.6

Note: Data are missing on 1% of Federal prison inmates and .5% of State prison inmates.

Amount of drugs involved in the current offense, by race/Hispanic origin of sentenced Federal inmates, 1991

Race/Hispanic origin of inmates and type of current drug offense	Heroin			Crack			Cocaine			Marijuana		
	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean	Number of inmates	Grams Median	Grams Mean
All inmates[a]												
Total[b]	3,127	240	2,510	2,980	40	940	16,528	1,580	77,690	6,015	100,000	3,028,330
Trafficking	2,436	300	2,770	2,358	40	970	12,515	1,500	82,990	4,420	136,080	3,353,580
Possession	665	170	1,420	535	50	680	3,702	2,000	63,910	1,506	45,360	2,100,560
White non-Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	407	600	6,900	106	20	470	4,525	1,000	97,640	2,825	100,000	4,008,790
Trafficking	334	590	8,090	106	20	470	3,832	1,000	97,650	2,321	200,000	4,687,060
Possession	70	2,000	1,480	. . .	. . .	. . .	588	1,970	112,060	454	30,840	581,990
Black non-Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	1,156	230	1,960	2,513	30	690	4,439	500	13,860	442	910	491,390
Trafficking	947	400	2,050	1,986	30	650	3,356	500	17,760	263	660	761,040
Possession	189	60	970	463	50	700	992	500	1,720	178	910	93,480
Hispanic inmates												
Total[b]	1,314	170	1,090	348	250	2,980	7,297	3,000	106,960	2,675	129,730	2,452,230
Trafficking	957	170	880	257	280	3,880	5,111	4,000	118,340	1,773	145,150	2,161,140
Possession	357	150	1,660	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,071	3,000	81,490	864	79,000	3,131,860

. . .The sampled number of inmates was too small to estimate the number, the median, and the mean.

[a]Includes inmates of all races and ethnic backgrounds.
[b]Includes inmates convicted of drug offenses other than trafficking and possession.

Federal inmates in prison for drugs had committed crimes that usually involved large amounts of illegal drugs and large amounts of money. The amount of drugs involved in a case can serve as one measure of the seriousness of the crimes. For example, at least half of the cocaine traffickers in Federal prisons in 1991 had been convicted in a case which had concerned 3 or more pounds of cocaine (500 grams = 17.5 ounces or a little more than a pound). The average trafficking case involved over 180 pounds.

According to Drug Enforcement Administration estimates for 1991, the ultimate value of 180 pounds of cocaine ranged from $2.9 million to $14.5 million. (Other estimates: 1 gram of heroin, $40-$450, and 1 pound of marijuana, $400-$3,000.)

In estimating the weight of drugs involved in the current offense, the offender may have been charged with all the drugs in the entire operation. An offender who served a sentence for laundering money from illegal drug sales, for example, could have been charged with the total amount sold. Three interviewed prisoners convicted in the same case could also have cited the total amount of drugs.

- Among offenders convicted of heroin offenses, half were involved with at least 240 grams of heroin. The average case concerned 2,510 grams. In Federal crack cases, half of the offenders were involved with at least 40 grams of crack (an average of 940 grams). Half of the cocaine offenders were sentenced for at least 1,580 grams of the drug (an average of 77,690 grams).

- White offenders were sentenced for larger amounts of heroin on average than black or Hispanic inmates. Half of the whites in heroin cases were involved with at least 600 grams of heroin, while half of the blacks were convicted for 230 grams and half of the Hispanics for 170 grams.

- In offenses involving crack, half of the Hispanic inmates were convicted in cases involving at least 250 grams; half of the black inmates were in cases having at least 30 grams; and half of the white inmates, at least 20 grams.

- In cocaine cases, Hispanic and white drug offenders were involved with larger amounts of cocaine than black inmates. Half of the Hispanics in cocaine cases had at least 3,000 grams of cocaine, half of the whites at least 1,000 grams, and half of the blacks at least 500 grams.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991*, September 1994.

random groups of inmates in addition to inmates suspected of drug use. About 70% of community-based facilities tested either all inmates or random groups and inmates suspected of using drugs.

Almost all work release facilities tested for drugs

About 92% of facilities that provided special work release or prerelease programs tested inmates for drugs (table 10). Ninety-three percent of facilities that separately handled offenders reincarcerated for violating some condition of their supervised release also checked inmates for drugs. Over 90% of facilities that performed "other" functions, such as presentence, psychiatric, or geriatric services also tested their residents. Nearly 60% of facilities for youthful offenders tested inmates.

For all inmates tested, State prisons reported higher positive rates than Federal prisons

Nationwide, 3.1% of the tests for cocaine in the 12 months before June 30, 1990, were positive, as were 1.2% of the tests for heroin, 1.5% for methamphetamines, and 5.6% for marijuana. State facilities reported higher positive rates for drug tests than Federal facilities (table 11). In State institutions, 3.6% of tests for cocaine were positive, compared to 0.4% in Federal prisons. State facilities found 2.0% of the tests showing recent methamphetamine use and 6.3% showing marijuana use; Federal prisons found 0.1% and 1.1%, respectively.

Table 10. Facilities testing inmates or residents for drug use, by function of correctional facility, June 1990

Facility function	Number of facilities	Percent
General adult population confinement	1,048	85.2%
Boot camp	23	82.6
Reception/diagnosis and classification	147	87.8
Medical treatment/ hospitalization confinement	86	88.4
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	117	88.0
Youthful offenders	27	59.3
Work release/prerelease	411	92.2
Persons returned to custody from a supervised release	91	93.4
Other	140	92.9

Note: Facilities may be classified with more than one function.

Table 11. Number of facilities testing for specific drugs, number of tests given, and percent positive, from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990

	Tests		Facilities	
Type of drug	Number given	Percent positive	Number testing	Percent positive
All facilities				
Amphetamines	256,946	.9%	513	32.6%
Barbiturates	225,855	.8	472	34.1
Cocaine	379,970	3.1	712	60.0
Heroin	283,281	1.2	454	38.3
LSD	137,362	.6	275	9.8
Marijuana/hashish	396,993	5.6%	764	79.7%
Methadone	150,725	.6	304	8.6
Methamphetamines	176,300	1.5	327	21.4
Unspecified drug	124,815	.7	235	24.3
Other	83,608	1.4	162	60.5
Federal facilities				
Amphetamines	51,874	.2%	55	30.9%
Barbiturates	51,274	.1	54	33.3
Cocaine	55,393	.4	59	59.3
Heroin	45,496	.4	51	31.4
LSD	40,297	.0*	45	4.4
Marijuana/hashish	53,809	1.1%	57	77.2%
Methadone	43,338	.0*	48	6.3
Methamphetamines	49,191	.1	54	24.1
Unspecified drug	39,225	.1	42	14.3
Other	12,840	.4	13	92.3
State facilities				
Amphetamines	205,072	1.1%	458	32.8%
Barbiturates	174,581	1.0	418	34.2
Cocaine	324,577	3.6	653	60.0
Heroin	237,785	1.3	403	39.2
LSD	97,065	.8	230	10.9
Marijuana/hashish	343,184	6.3%	707	79.9%
Methadone	107,387	.8	256	9.0
Methamphetamines	127,109	2.0	273	20.9
Unspecified drug	85,590	1.0	193	26.4
Other	70,768	1.6	149	57.7

Note: Data are for 61 Federal facilities and 776 State facilities with data on all variables.
*Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

Same percentage of State and Federal facilities reported positive drug tests

When facilities rather than individual drug tests are considered, Federal and State facilities were about equally likely to have found drug use in their institutions. Around 6 in 10 of both Federal and State facilities which tested for cocaine had at least one positive test. In over 2 in 10 facilities testing for methamphetamines, the use of the drug was discovered. Marijuana was detected in about 8 in 10 facilities testing.

Community-based facilities found higher rates of drug use than confinement facilities

Tests had positive outcomes for 8.9% of the cocaine tests and 8.1% of the marijuana tests administered by community-based facilities, compared to 1.4% of the cocaine tests and 5.8% of marijuana tests in confinement facilities (table 12). Methamphetamines, however, were found more often in confinement facilities (2.3% tested positive) than in community-based facilities (1.1% positive).

Among State confinement facilities, positive test results were highest in those testing on suspicion only

How inmates were selected for testing affected the rate of positive results. Those State confinement facilities testing only when drug use was suspected recorded higher rates of positive results than other facilities that tested randomly or comprehensively. When facilities tested only on suspicion of drug use, 6% of cocaine tests and 14% of marijuana tests were positive, compared to 1.5% or less for cocaine and 5% or less for marijuana when facilities tested everyone or at random.

The results for State community-based facilities were opposite those of confinement facilities. Testing on suspicion only produced a lower percentage of positive results than testing everyone or a random selection. In community-based facilities which tested on suspicion only, 4.8% were positive for cocaine and 6.4% for marijuana; in community-based facilities using other selection methods, around 9% of tests for cocaine and 8% for marijuana were positive.

The percentages of positive tests were higher in large facilities

Large prisons, whether Federal or State, had higher rates of positive drug tests. In Federal facilities with 1,000 or more inmates, 1.4% of the marijuana tests, 0.6% of the cocaine, and 0.6% of the heroin tests were positive (table 13). In Federal facilities holding fewer than 500 inmates, the percentages were 0.5% for marijuana, 0.2% for cocaine, and none for heroin. Among State prisons, the largest facilities with 2,500 or more inmates had the highest percentages of positive tests for amphetamines, cocaine, and heroin.

Table 12. Number of drug tests given in State facilities and percent positive from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by type of drug and criteria for testing

Type of drug and facility	Number of tests given	Percent positive when facility tests inmates/residents based on: Total	Combination of suspicion and either random or systematic	Random or systematic only	Suspicion only
State confinement					
Amphetamines	136,121	1.1%	.6%	.4%	5.0%
Barbiturates	126,162	1.0	.6	.3	4.0
Cocaine	230,800	1.4	1.0	1.5	6.0
Heroin	172,284	1.0	.7	.5	3.7
LSD	71,064	1.0	.4	1.7	4.1
Marijuana/hashish	270,963	5.8%	5.1%	4.7%	14.3%
Methadone	76,807	1.1	.7	0	3.3
Methamphetamines	92,101	2.3	1.1	.0*	7.8
Unspecified drug	65,818	1.1	.5	.2	4.8
Other	52,559	1.8	1.2	0	13.8
State community-based					
Amphetamines	68,951	1.0%	.8%	1.4%	.2%
Barbiturates	48,419	.8	.6	1.3	.2
Cocaine	93,777	8.9	9.4	8.9	4.8
Heroin	65,501	2.2	2.4	2.0	0
LSD	26,001	.2	.3	.0*	0
Marijuana/hashish	72,221	8.1%	7.7%	8.6%	6.4%
Methadone	30,580	.2	.2	.0*	0
Methamphetamines	35,008	1.1	1.0	1.2	.2
Unspecified drug	19,772	.7	1.1	.0*	1.5
Other	18,209	.9	.9	.9	0

Note: Data are for 569 State confinement facilities and 207 State community-based facilities with data on all variables.
*Less than 0.05%.

Table 13. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by security level and size of confinement facilities

Security level and size of facility	Percent of positive tests: Amphetamine	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamine
Federal					
Security level					
Maximum	.2%	.7%	1.4%	2.5%	.3%
Medium	.3	.4	.3	1.0	.2
Minimum	.0*	.3	.0*	.3	.0*
Average daily population					
1-499 inmates	.0*	.2	.0*	.5	.1
500-999	.1	.4	.3	1.0	.1
1,000-2,499	.4	.6	.6	1.4	.2
State					
Security level					
Maximum	1.6	1.0	.5	5.0	.6
Medium	1.2	1.7	1.4	6.8	4.2
Minimum	.5	1.4	.8	4.6	.5
Average daily population					
1-499 inmates	.6	1.4	1.0	6.1	2.4
500-999	.5	.9	.6	4.4	.1
1,000-2,499	.9	1.5	.6	6.9	4.7
2,500 or more	3.8	2.7	3.3	4.6	3.1

Note: Data are from 734 State confinement facilities and 62 Federal facilities with data on the number tested and number positive for a drug.
*Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

The facilities holding 1,000 to 2,499 inmates had the highest rates for marijuana and methamphetamines. Among Federal prisons, the maximum security facilities had higher rates for positive drug tests than minimum security facilities. In maximum security prisons, 2.5% of the tests for marijuana, .7% of the tests for cocaine, and 1.4% of the tests for heroin were positive. In minimum security, 0.3% for marijuana, 0.3% for cocaine, and none for heroin were positive.

State medium security facilities generally had higher positive rates than maximum or minimum security prisons. For each drug in medium security facilities, the percentage positive was as follows: 6.8% for marijuana, 4.2% for methamphetamines, 1.7% for cocaine, and 1.4% for heroin. In maximum and minimum facilities, the equivalent findings were 5.0% or less for marijuana, 0.6% or less for methamphetamines, 1.4% or less for cocaine, and 0.8% or less for heroin.

Positive results from drug tests varied among facilities performing different functions

Facilities which confined inmates returned to custody for parole violations had relatively high percentages of positive drug tests (table 14). More than 9% of tests for marijuana were positive, as were 6.2% of tests for methamphetamines, 3.5% for cocaine, and 2.9% for heroin. Facilities holding inmates who participated in work release programs or who were preparing for discharge also had relatively high positive test rates: 7% for cocaine, 6.9% for marijuana, and 1.8% for heroin. Drug/alcohol treatment in facilities was associated with relatively high positive results on tests for cocaine and marijuana use — 3% for cocaine and 7.6% for marijuana.

Facilities handling youthful offenders generally had relatively low positive test results: 2.1% for marijuana and 1.5% for cocaine.

Positive drug tests were linked to interdiction activities

The State confinement facilities that questioned and frisked inmates but did not exchange clothes or search body cavities had higher rates of positive drug tests than facilities doing all these measures (table 15). The tests in the facilities using less stringent measures were 5.2% positive for cocaine, 13.5% for marijuana, and 16.2% for methamphetamines. Tests in facilities performing all types of specific drug interdiction activities were 1.2% positive for cocaine, 4.6% for marijuana, and 0.6% for methamphetamines. Facilities which performed all types of interdiction activities had higher positive drug test rates than facilities which did body cavity searches and/or clothing exchanges. The facilities doing all types of interdiction may have

Table 14. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by function of facility

Facility function	Percent of positive tests				
	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamines
General adult population confinement	.7%	1.4%	.9%	5.1%	1.5%
Boot camp	.7	1.7	1.9	5.2	1.1
Reception/diagnosis and classification	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.2	.5
Medical treatment/hospitalization confinement	.4	2.0	.9	5.8	5.1
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	1.8	3.0	1.6	7.6	1.2
Youthful offenders	.1	1.5	.5	2.1	0
Work release/prerelease	1.0	7.0	1.8	6.9	1.0
Returned to custody	2.7	3.5	2.9	9.1	6.2
Other	.6	4.3	.6	4.8	.3

Note: Data include 807 facilities with data on number of drug tests and number positive for each drug.

Table 15. Positive drug tests from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, by drug interdiction activities of State confinement facilities

Interdiction activity and group targeted	Number of inmates tested	Percent of positive tests				
		Amphetamines	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamines
Inmates						
All types	101,824	1.4%	1.2%	.6%	4.6%	.6%
Body cavity search and clothing exchange	17,444	.5	1.2	.1	2.6	0
Body cavity search	41,497	.3	.5	.8	5.1	.1
Clothing exchange	88,430	.9	1.5	1.4	6.3	.7
Verbal questioning and patdown	23,321	3.6	5.2	4.0	13.5	16.2
Patdown	17,111	.0*	.5	.2	3.9	.1
Verbal questioning	2,377	.1	1.1	.4	4.8	.2
Other	3,114	.2	1.1	1.0	2.7	0
No reported interdiction activity	254	8.3	40.2	0	28.4	0
Visitors						
All types	55,414	1.8%	.8%	.7%	3.8%	.5%
Body cavity and belongings searches	23,835	6.0	2.6	2.9	4.4	12.0
Body cavity search	4,067	.0*	.2	.1	2.1	0
Belongings search	193,121	.7	1.6	1.0	6.7	2.8
Verbal questioning and patdown	2,893	0	1.6	.2	6.0	0
Patdown	4,899	.2	.4	.2	9.9	0
Verbal questioning	8,757	.1	.8	.1	2.2	.1
Other	1,541	0	0	0	8.6	0
No reported interdiction activity	1,345	.4	7.4	0	8.3	0
Staff						
All types	26,002	3.3%	1.0%	.9%	5.4%	.9%
Verbal questioning and patdown	60,065	1.0	1.2	.6	5.5	.6
Questioning	42,529	.4	.5	1.1	5.3	6.6
Patdown	62,209	.3	1.2	.6	6.6	.0*
Other	60,704	.6	2.1	1.3	5.3	4.9
No reported interdiction activity	44,363	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.5	6.6

Note: Interdiction activities are mutually exclusive categories. "All types" for inmates and visitors includes body cavity search, clothing exchange or belongings search, patdown, and verbal questioning and may include other interdictions. For staff, "all types" includes verbal questioning, patdown and other interdiction. "Body cavity search and clothing exchange" and "body cavity and belongings searches" include both and may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Body cavity search," "clothing exchange," and "belongings search" may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Verbal questioning and patdown," "patdown," and "verbal questioning" may include other. "Other" does not include any of the specified interdiction activities. *Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, July 1992.

COCAINE

COCAINE: ANNUAL PRICE DATA (dollars)					
Quantity	**Metropolitan Area**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995 (Jan - Mar)**
Kilogram	National Range	11,000 - 42,000	10,500 - 40,000	10,500 - 40,000	10,500 - 36,000
	Miami	13,500 - 25,000	16,000 - 24,000	16,000 - 22,000	15,000 - 19,500
	New York City	12,500 - 35,000	17,000 - 25,000	16,000 - 23,000	17,000 - 23,000
	Chicago	17,500 - 37,000	20,000 - 30,000	21,000 - 25,000	21,000 - 25,000
	Los Angeles	11,000 - 20,000	14,000 - 20,000	15,000 - 20,000	15,000 - 20,000
Ounce	National Range	350 - 2,200	300 - 2,600	300 - 2,600	400 - 2,000
	Miami	800 - 1,000	800 - 1,000	800 - 1,000	800 - 1,000
	New York City	800 - 1,600	800 - 1,200	800 - 1,200	800 - 1,200
	Chicago	800 - 1,500	900 - 1,500	900 - 1,100	900 - 1,100
	Los Angeles	700 - 1,200	600 - 1,000	800 - 1,200	800 - 1,200
Gram	National Range	15 - 150	15 - 200	25 - 200	30 - 200
	Miami	60 - 95	60 - 80	60 - 80	60 - 90
	New York City	50 - 90	50 - 90	30 - 90	30 - 60
	Chicago	100 - 150	100 - 150	100 - 150	100 - 150
	Los Angeles	80 - 125	80 - 100	75 - 100	75 - 100

COCAINE: ANNUAL PURITY DATA National Average (percent)				
Quantity	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995 (Jan - Mar)**
Kilogram	83	82	83	85
Ounce	74	70	74	70
Gram	64	63	63	63

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Illegal Drug Price/Purity Report, United States: January 1992-March 1995*, October 1995.

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration

Federal-wide Drug Seizure System

	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995*
HEROIN	**1,594.8 KGS.** *(3,516.0LBS.)*	**1,270.4 KGS.** *(2,800.9LBS.)*	**1,146.3 KGS.** *(2,527.3LBS.)*
COCAINE	**110,821.5 KGS.** *(244,320.8LBS.)*	**129,951.6 KGS.** *(286,495.8LBS.)*	**100,492.6 KGS.** *(221,549.4LBS.)*
CANNABIS	**362,148.9 KGS.** *(798,405.9LBS.)*	**360,906.4 KGS.** *(795,666.5LBS.)*	**469,680.9 KGS.** *(1,035,474.7LBS.)*
Marijuana	350,319.1 KGS. *(772,325.5LBS.)*	360,173.4 KGS. *(794,050.5LBS.)*	455,156.8 KGS. *(1,003,454.3LBS.)*
Hashish	11,829.8 KGS. *(26,080.4LBS.)*	733.0 KGS. *(1,616.0LBS.)*	14,524.1 KGS. *(32,020.4LBS.)*

**FY 1995 figures are preliminary and subject to updating.*

The Federal–wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) contains information about drug seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U. S. Customs Service, as well as maritime seizures made by the U. S. Coast Guard. Drug seizures made by other Federal Agencies are included in the FDSS data base when custody of the drug evidence was transferred to one of the four agencies identified above. Hence, FDSS statistics reflect the combined Federal drug seizure effort.

1/31/96

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1994, **cocaine** hydrochloride (commonly referred to as cocaine) was readily available in virtually all major U.S. cities. Trafficking was managed primarily by Colombian drug mafias that exerted control over the Andean source nations' potential cocaine production of 820 to 855 metric tons. In 1994, 303 metric tons of cocaine were seized worldwide. U.S. Federal law enforcement agencies seized 115 metric tons of cocaine during the year, according to the Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS). Colombian drug mafias—loose consortiums of independent groups—directly managed all aspects of the cocaine trade, from coca cultivation to Andean Ridge cocaine production and transportation to wholesale distribution in the United States. These organizations, as well as other smaller groups, were serviced by a complex infrastructure that transported cocaine by land, sea, and air conveyances principally to the United States and Europe.

At the U.S. wholesale level, the Colombian drug mafias operated cocaine distribution and drug money laundering networks comprised of multiple cells functioning in a number of major metropolitan areas. They maintained meticulous records and used the latest technology—computers, pagers, and facsimile machines—in their daily operations. Their actions were coordinated on a daily basis by key managers in Colombia.

Colombian cells remained in contact with North American criminal organizations and maintained relationships with third-country traffickers as well. During the last several years, Colombians have used Mexican and Caribbean-based transportation groups to ship cocaine to the Southwest and Southeast United States, respectively. Primary U.S. bulk distribution centers included southern California, southern Texas, New York City, and southern Florida. From these centers, the cocaine was shipped throughout the United States for delivery to lower level distribution groups in secondary source cities. Chief among those groups were African-American street gangs and ethnic Dominican, Cuban, Haitian, Jamaican, Mexican, and Puerto Rican criminal groups that controlled retail cocaine and crack sales.

In 1994, cocaine prices ranged from $10,500 to $40,000 per kilogram nationally. Kilogram prices in virtually all major metropolitan areas remained at the lower end of the price range. Average purity for cocaine at the gram, ounce, and kilogram levels has remained high for the past several years. Average purity at the gram (retail) level for 1994 was 63 percent. The average purity per kilogram (wholesale) was 83 percent for the same time period.

Prices for kilogram quantities of cocaine in Europe fell as Colombian traffickers innundated European markets. Nigerian trafficking groups moved cocaine from Brazil to the African continent and on to Europe. Eastern European nations such as Poland emerged as new transit zones.

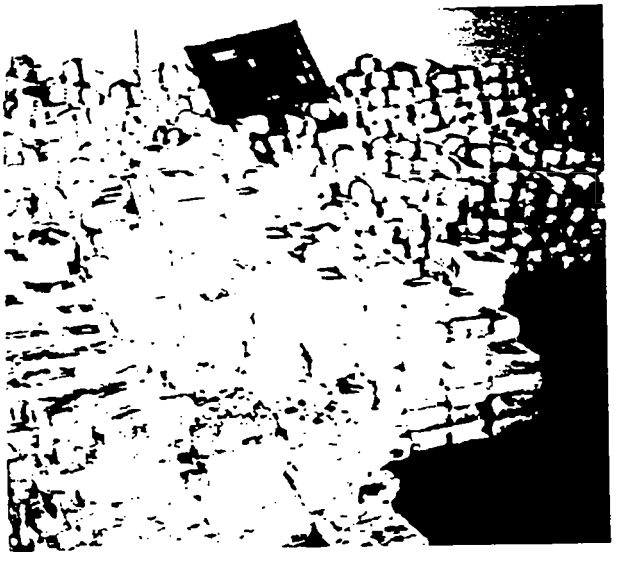
Large cocaine seizures, often metric-ton sized, occurred in the source and transit regions in 1994. Traffickers continued to use intermodal means of transport and often concealed larger shipments in commercial maritime containerized or bulk cargo. Traffickers also are believed to have experimented with the use of semi-submersible and fully-submersible vessels to smuggle cocaine from Colombia to northern Caribbean islands or Puerto Rico. General aviation aircraft and large capacity cargo airplanes, to include jets, were used to convey cocaine to Mexico from South America.

Since June 1995, three Cali drug mafia kingpins—Gilberto Rodriguez-Orejuela, Jose Santacruz-Londono, and Miguel Rodriguez-Orejuela—have been arrested by the Colombian authorities. The Colombian Government is to be commended for these arrests. The long-term value of these actions, however, only can be evaluated in accordance with the successful prosecution of the criminal cases against these Cali kingpins. The Rodriguez-Orejuela brothers and Santacruz-Londono must be incarcerated for a lengthy period of time under conditions that do not allow them to continue their drug operations.

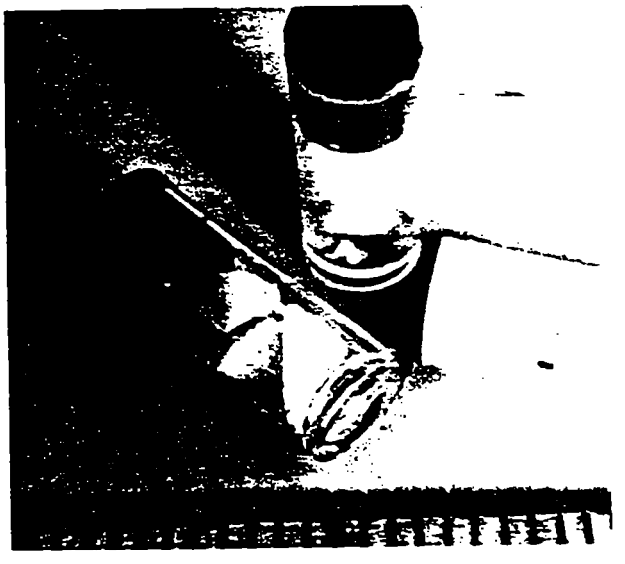
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The NNICC Report 1994: The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States*, August 1995.

BACKGROUND

The trafficking and abuse of cocaine, particularly in its highly addictive, smokable base form known as "crack," combined with the severe and chronic social trauma they generate, represent the gravest problems for U.S. drug law enforcement authorities. Cocaine HCl (hereafter referred to as cocaine) is produced in South America and smuggled into the United States on a massive scale by sophisticated criminal organizations. These drug mafias also are responsible for most of the wholesale domestic cocaine traffic, supplying primary source cities with the drug. From these source cities, loosely structured but extremely violent gangs distribute cocaine to and within other U.S. cities, smaller towns, and rural areas. It is these gangs that are responsible, in large part, for converting the cocaine into crack.



Cocaine.



Crack.

The cocaine threat first emerged in the United States during the mid- to late-1970's when both the trafficking and abuse of cocaine escalated rapidly. The trade was centered in South America where Chilean, Bolivian, and Peruvian suppliers dominated coca cultivation and cocaine processing. These groups supplied cocaine to Cubans and other groups of wholesale and retail (or street level) distributors in the United States. At that time, the volume of trafficking was nowhere near today's level. Large segments of the U.S. population were unaffected by cocaine trafficking and abuse, due in large part to cocaine's high price—$100 or more per gram. Expense, however, was no deterrent to those who tolerated the use of cocaine or viewed it as a nonaddictive "party" drug.

Circa 1980, the "cocaine wars"—a bloody spate of murders and shootings in Miami between rival cocaine trafficking organizations vying for control of wholesale cocaine distribution—focused the public's attention on the violence that accompanied the expanding cocaine trade. As a result of the struggle to control the U.S. cocaine market, Colombian traffickers replaced Cubans as the primary wholesale distributors. Two distinct Colombian groups emerged: a band of violence-prone, Medellin-based traffickers operating primarily in Miami and Los Angeles, and a group from Cali that established operations in New York City. As domestic demand for cocaine grew, the infrastructure associated with drug trafficking at the importation and wholesale levels—the production, transportation, and distribution elements—also grew as dealers competed to cash in on the boom market.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

In the mid-1980's, the cocaine threat further evolved as crack cocaine trafficking and abuse swept through many metropolitan areas, particularly economically depressed, inner-city neighborhoods. In a gruesome parody of Colombian traffickers at the wholesale level, crack distributors at the mid- and retail-levels institutionalized drug distribution nationwide. Independent dealers/users—who frequently had distributed cocaine or other drugs to support their own habit—were replaced by structured, hierarchical organizations motivated by profit. Further, these groups established reliable sources of supply while creating transportation and distribution networks that employed salaried workers and enforcers.

Examined in its entirety, crack trafficking has had a devastating social impact on many metropolitan areas across the United States. Beyond the psychological and physical damage to individual users, crack distribution and abuse have degraded entire communities, particularly low-income, inner-city neighborhoods ill-equipped to cope with the wide range of social problems created by the drug. In communities across the country, the ongoing crack plague has undermined the quality of life more than any previous drug episode in U.S. history.

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF COCAINE

Cocaine is the most powerful stimulant of natural origin. In both hydrochloride and base forms, it is classified as a Schedule II drug under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970. In order to be classified in Schedule II, a drug must have a high potential for abuse and a currently accepted medical use in the United States. Furthermore, use of that drug may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Technically, crack has an accepted medical use only because it is one form of the cocaine alkaloid, which, as cocaine HCl, is used as an anesthetic in some surgeries. However, there is no legitimate medical use for crack itself.

Because of the intensity of its pleasurable effects, cocaine has the potential for extraordinary psychological dependency, particularly among cocaine injectors and crack smokers. Recurrent users may resort to larger doses at shorter intervals, leading to hard-core cocaine addiction. The onset of cocaine addiction varies according to the route of administration. Users who snort cocaine can maintain their addiction without the need for treatment assistance for a period of 3 to 5 years, while crack smokers often seek treatment within 6 months of first use.

The euphoria induced by cocaine use is similar regardless of the method of administration. However, different routes of administration may vary the intensity of this exaggerated feeling of excitement. For example, the effects of inhaling cocaine are felt in approximately 20 minutes and may linger for up to 40 minutes. The effects of smoking or injecting cocaine are felt almost immediately and persist for roughly 10 minutes. The resulting depression or "crash," therefore, is much greater with smoking or injecting cocaine than with inhaling it. This depression is the primary trigger of cocaine addiction; the cocaine abuser's desire to avoid this crash frequently results in compulsive use and psychological dependency.

Excessive doses may cause seizures and/or death from respiratory failure, stroke, cerebral hemorrhage, or heart failure. Psychological effects include various psychiatric disorders such as paranoia and suicidal tendencies. No specific treatments exist for cocaine overdose; nor does tolerance develop to cocaine's toxicity. There is no "safe" dose of cocaine.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

THE COCAINE TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION

Cocaine is derived from the coca plant grown primarily in Peru and Bolivia. As seen from the chart, smaller amounts of coca also are cultivated in Colombia. The leaves are stripped from the plant, dried, and then processed into cocaine base through simple chemical procedures. These procedures occur in crude laboratories located in remote regions of Peru and Bolivia.[1]

COCAINE PRODUCTION
Potential Cocaine HCl Production by Country, 1993-1994

		Net Coca Cultivation (hectares)	Estimated Coca Leaf Yield (metric tons)	Potential Cocaine HCl Capacity (metric tons)
Bolivia	1994	48,100	89,800	270
	1993	47,200	84,400	255
Colombia	1994	45,000	36,000	70
	1993	39,700	31,700	65
Peru	1994	108,600	165,300	480-515
	1993	108,800	155,500	450-485
Potential Cocaine HCl Production			1994	820-855
			1993	770-805

Source: *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, March 1995*

While there is some cocaine production in Bolivia and Peru, most cocaine is refined in Colombia. Colombian cocaine trafficking organizations import cocaine base from Peru and Bolivia, refine it into finished cocaine at clandestine laboratories throughout Colombia, then smuggle the finished cocaine abroad for wholesale distribution. Independent Peruvian and Bolivian trafficking organizations also supply limited amounts of finished cocaine to the United States.

Some Colombian laboratory operations involve large, "industrial-type" facilities that employ 20 or more workers and produce over 250 kilograms of cocaine per week. The cocaine produced in these laboratories is smuggled to foreign markets by traffickers using a combination of air, land, and sea routes.

[1] For more information on coca cultivation and production, see *Coca Cultivation and Cocaine Processing*, Drug Enforcement Administration, Intelligence Division, Washington, DC, September 1993 (DEA-93054).



Typical cocaine base processing site in Bolivia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

COCAINE SMUGGLING TO THE UNITED STATES

Transportation Groups

In order to transport cocaine shipments from South America to U.S. markets, the Cali drug mafia uses the services of well-entrenched smuggling groups located throughout the Caribbean, Central America, and Mexico. These smuggling groups transport multiton shipments of cocaine from Colombia by air, land, and sea conveyances to the United States directly or by way of transshipment countries.

The Colombian drug mafias often use Mexican transportation groups to smuggle cocaine through Mexico into the United States. Many of these Mexican transportation groups are polydrug traffickers with extensive experience in smuggling drugs and other contraband across the southwest border into the United States. Frequently, the transportation groups receive a percentage of the cocaine shipments in exchange for their services. In addition, these Mexican groups have become wholesale distributors of cocaine in Chicago, Denver, Detroit, and other U.S. cities.

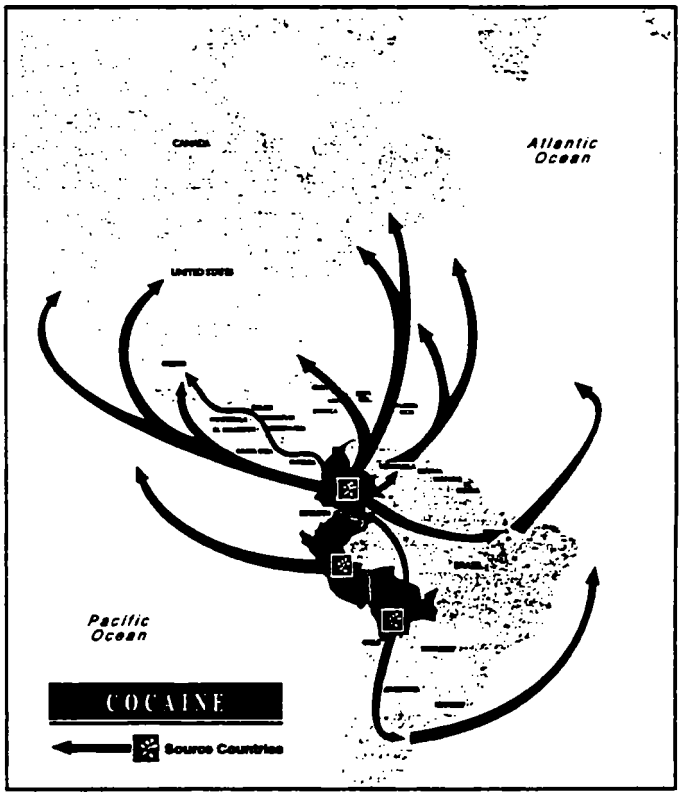
These groups control routes and pipelines into the United States. To aid smuggling ventures, they employ high-technology equipment, including night-vision goggles and radios with scramblers, as well as military hardware, such as assault rifles, hand grenades, and bulletproof vests. These Mexican organizations also use scouts with radios and scanners tuned to police frequencies to monitor law enforcement acitivities along the U.S.-Mexican border. Further demonstrating their smuggling resourcefulness, these traffickers have built sophisticated tunnels underneath the southwest border.

Mexican transportation groups receive cocaine shipments from Colombian traffickers and assume complete responsibility for the shipments until delivery in the United States. Multiton quantities of cocaine are warehoused in Mexico near the northern border. Frequently, smuggling organizations divide shipments into smaller quantities and transport them into the United States by smuggling organizations using passenger cars, tractor trailers, and other land vehicles.

Routes and Methods

The principal cocaine smuggling routes from South America to the United States commonly transit Mexico, where cocaine shipments often are warehoused near the U.S.-Mexican border before they are transported into the United States. Other primary cocaine smuggling routes from South America to the United States transit the Caribbean. Caribbean islands, such as Puerto Rico and The Bahamas, are used as transshipment areas for U.S.-bound cocaine. While airdrops are used by traffickers to transport cocaine from South America to Caribbean transit areas, maritime conveyances are believed to be used predominantly throughout the region.

Traffickers use **maritime** vessels to transport bulk quantities of cocaine from South America to the United States or Mexico. Maritime craft used by traffickers include commercial cargo vessels, fishing boats, specially designed low-profile vessels, and pleasure craft. Of these, commercial cargo vessels pose the greatest cocaine smuggling threat to the United States as evidenced by



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

numerous multiton cocaine seizures. For example, during February 1994, the U.S. Customs Service seized 3.8 metric tons of cocaine from a cargo container that had been transported from Cartagena, Colombia, to Miami, Florida.

Traffickers use a variety of **aircraft** to transport cocaine from South America to Mexico and the United States, including general aviation, large cargo, and commercial aircraft. General aviation aircraft are used to transport cocaine from Colombia to clandestine airstrips in Mexico and Central America. Increasingly, traffickers are turning to the use of larger, longer-range jet and cargo aircraft to expand their smuggling capabilities. For example, in August 1994, a Caravelle jet and shipment of 2.5 metric tons of cocaine were seized in Mexico upon arrival from Colombia. Bulk quantities of cocaine also are transported from South America directly into the United States concealed within commercial air cargo.

The use of private and commercial **land** vehicles is the predominant means of transporting cocaine from Mexico into the United States. In one incident during July 1994, DEA El Paso seized 5.4 metric tons of cocaine that had been warehoused in northern Mexico and transported by cargo van to El Paso, Texas. Since 1992, seizures along the southwest border have accounted for the majority of cocaine seized annually in the United States. The primary importation points for U.S.-bound cocaine are Arizona, southern California, southern Florida, and Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

THE COCAINE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

CALI DRUG MAFIA

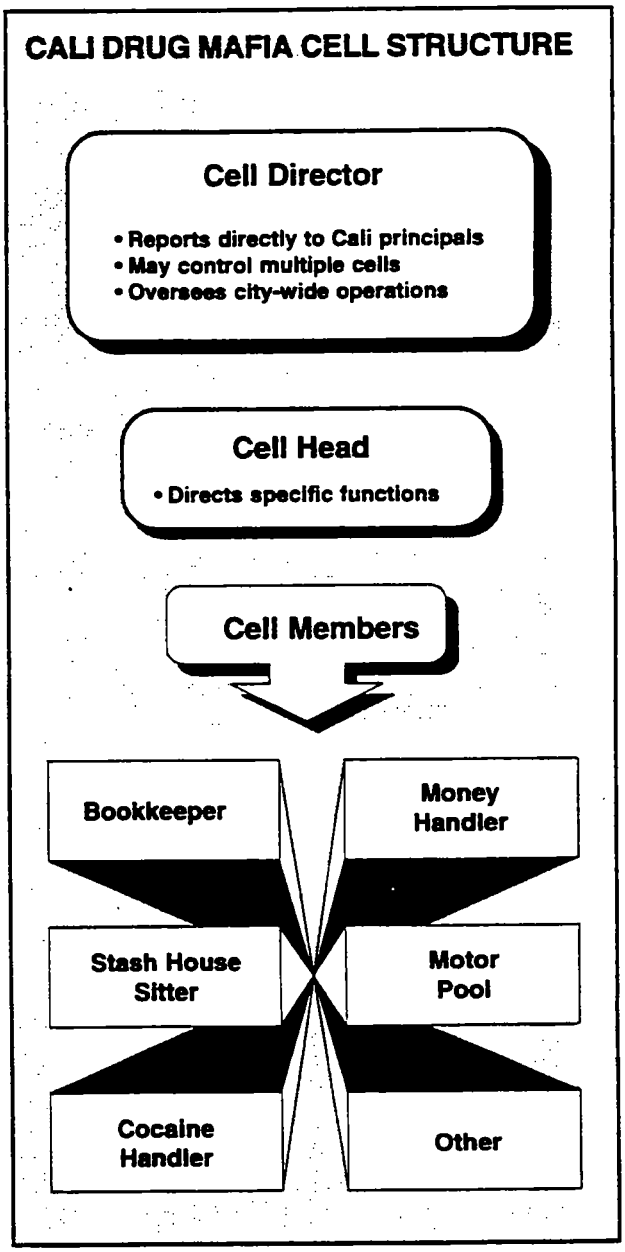
The principal Cali drug mafia trafficking groups have established "cells" that operate within a given geographic area in the United States. Primary U.S. bases of operation are comprised of cells operating independently of each other within major metropolitan areas, notably Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Each cell, which may be comprised of 10 or more employees, operates with little or no knowledge about the membership or drug operations of other cells. Within these cells, smaller units may specialize in particular facets of the drug trade, such as cocaine transportation, storage, wholesale distribution, communications, or money laundering.

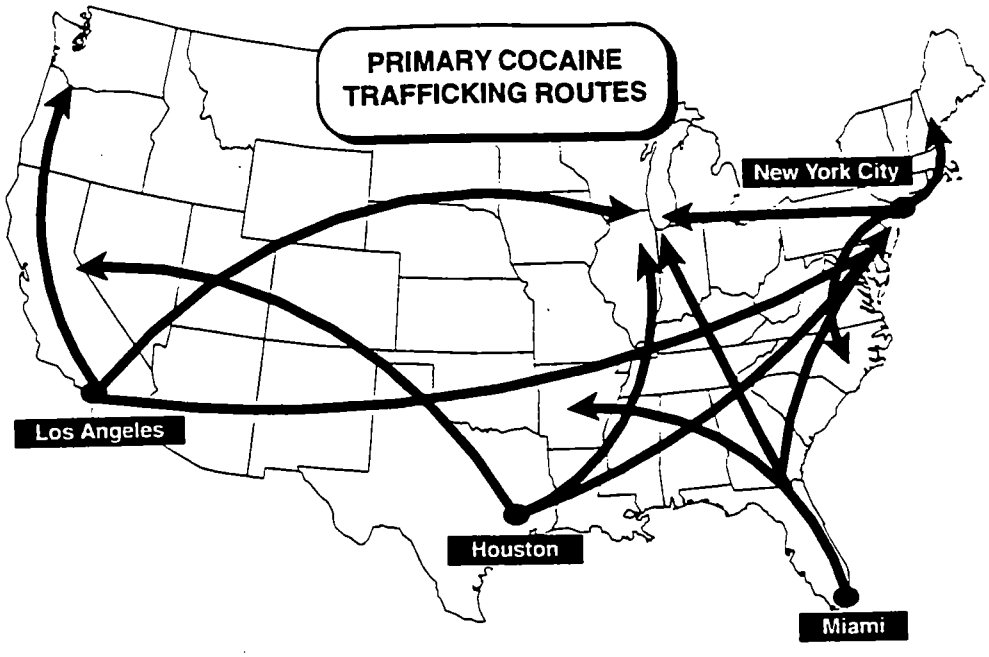
Each unit has minimal contact with other units and is directed by a manager who reports to the cell manager. Each cell manager reports to a regional director who is responsible for the overall management of several cells. The regional director, in turn, reports directly to one of the Cali leaders or their chiefs of operations in Colombia. Strict adherence to this compartmentalization insulates the leaders and other cells from drug law enforcement operations.

The cellular structure requires frequent contact between the cell manager in the United States and top-level drug mafia managers in Colombia. Cell managers use the latest technology, such as computers, pagers, and facsimile machines in their daily operations. Cellular telephones often are bought in bulk quantities and discarded after several months to thwart drug law enforcement efforts at telephone interception.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has dismantled many Cali drug mafia cells operating in the United States. Most recently, during September and October 1994, special agents from 10 DEA field divisions conducted the primary arrest phase of Operation FOXHUNT, a 2-year investigation. Among the 199 subjects arrested were 2 regional directors who managed Cali drug mafia operations in New York City and Los Angeles. In addition, 6.5 metric tons of cocaine and $13 million were seized during the investigation.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.



MEDELLIN DRUG MAFIA

In general, the Medellin drug mafia's method of operation in the United States is less compartmentalized than that of the Cali drug mafia. The drug trafficking elements comprising the Medellin drug mafia employ a group decision-making process at the top level, as opposed to the hierarchical decision-making process employed by the Cali drug mafia. At the lower levels, Medellin trafficking groups transact business with fewer restrictions on their choice of business associates.

DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING AND DISTRIBUTION

Once smuggled into the United States, cocaine shipments are consolidated in either a gateway city or a warehouse facility near the U.S.-Mexican border. The principal gateway cities used for stashing multihundred or multithousand kilogram quantities of cocaine are Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York City. After the shipments are received at a gateway city, control is relinquished back to the Colombian drug mafias.

Once the Colombians regain control over the shipments, the cocaine is divided again into multihundred kilogram quantities and is transported to cells in other metropolitan areas for local distribution. At this point, the individual cells, as well as Mexican transportation groups that were paid a percentage of cocaine shipments, divide the cocaine into smaller amounts for sale to local wholesalers who distribute 15-kilogram or less quantities. The local wholesalers sell kilogram amounts to retail distribution groups that further divide the cocaine for retail sales.

Retail distribution groups repackage cocaine purchases in ounce and gram quantities for sale by that group or other, smaller retailers. These groups include a diverse assortment of ethnic gangs that are responsible for most of the domestic street trade in cocaine and crack. While there continues to be a market for cocaine at the retail level, primarily among casual users and cocaine injectors, crack distribution and abuse now constitute the driving force behind the cocaine threat in the United States.[3] Although importation of crack has occurred sporadically (small quantities occasionally are transported into Florida from a few Caribbean islands), virtually all of the crack sold and consumed in the United States is manufactured domestically.

[3] For more information on crack trafficking, see *Crack Cocaine*, Drug Intelligence Report, Drug Enforcement Administration, Intelligence Division, Washington, DC, April 1994 (DEA-94016).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Europe

The dynamics of the cocaine trade in Europe have not evolved to the same extent as in the United States. The threat to Europe is similar to the situation in the United States circa 1980.

Western Europe is the second-largest cocaine market in the world after the United States. Since 1990, Colombian trafficking organizations, the Cali drug mafia in particular, increasingly have been smuggling larger amounts of cocaine to Europe, as evidenced by increasing annual seizures.

In addition, the Colombian drug mafias have established relations with Italian organized crime families, Russian criminal groups, and Spanish criminal organizations to coordinate the transportation of multiton cocaine shipments from South America to Europe.

Although the Iberian Peninsula has served as the traditional "Gateway to Europe" for South American cocaine since the 1980's, authorities in the Netherlands and Belgium, as well as in the major markets of France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, have been seizing increasingly larger amounts of cocaine. Colombian traffickers have exploited historical ties with Spain to smuggle large amounts of cocaine through Spain to the rest of Europe.

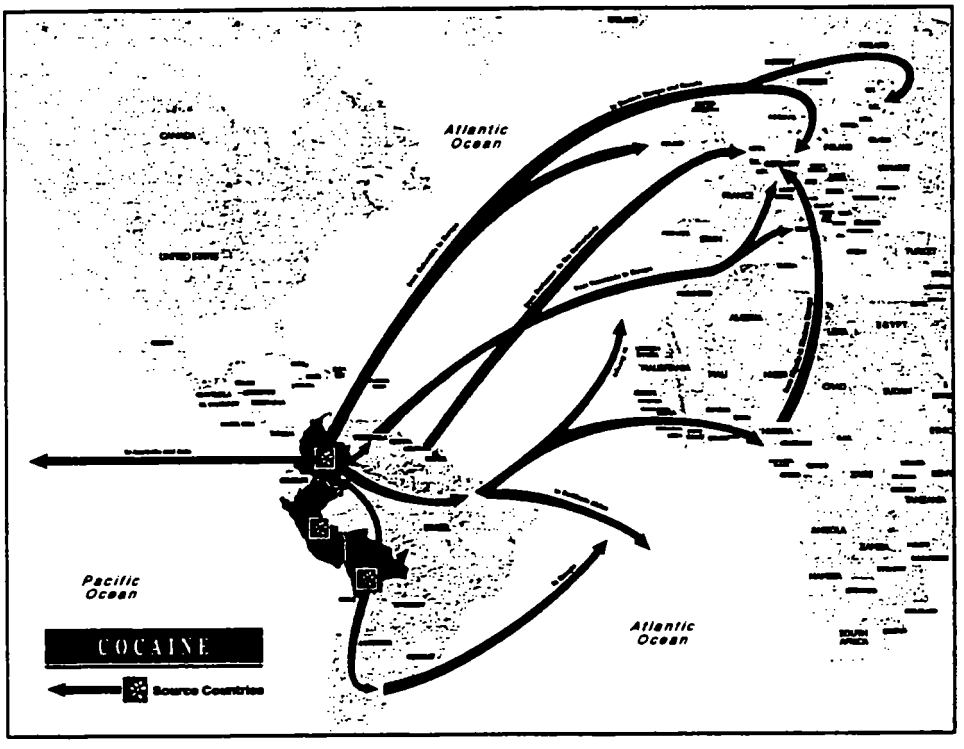
To date, crack distribution and abuse have not gained a foothold in Europe, with the exception of the United Kingdom where the market mirrors that of the United States in many ways. For example, violent Jamaican posses distribute crack in inner-city areas of major U.K. cities.

Asia

Australia is threatened by the illicit trafficking and abuse of cocaine more than any other country in the Far East. Colombian organizations have selected Australia as both a potential market and a transit country for cocaine being shipped to Japan. Since 1988, South American traffickers have been attempting to cultivate a demand for cocaine in Japan, but have met with only limited success.

Africa

Several countries in Africa also are experiencing a surge in cocaine trafficking, including Ghana, Nigeria, and South Africa. Likewise, Colombian trafficking organizations are making use of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and other countries in northern Africa to smuggle cocaine to Western Europe.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

OUTLOOK

The trafficking and abuse of cocaine will remain the primary threat to drug law enforcement authorities in the United States. The drug is produced, transported, and distributed by large, well-entrenched criminal organizations that will continue to supply large quantities of cocaine to the illicit market in the United States.

Domestically, the most serious problem resulting from the cocaine trade is crack-related violence. The typical crack marketplace is defined by spontaneous, random acts of violence, punctuated by turf wars, rip-offs, drive-by shootings, and arson. A chilling by-product of crack-related violence is the greatly increased risk of victimizing innocent bystanders—violent interactions often are played out on densely populated city streets.

Because crack distribution typically is perceived as a local threat in most communities, the municipal police department is the lead law enforcement agency in targeting crack distributors. However, many of the larger crack distribution groups also are involved in intrastate and interstate shipments of the drug from source cities to secondary markets. Consequently, Federal and State authorities are engaged to dismatle these higher-level distribution groups.

Furthermore, State and local law enforcement agencies and judicial systems are overwhelmed by the increasing numbers of violators and the escalating magnitude of crack trafficking activities. Consequently, assistance from Federal and State authorities is essential to dismantling these higher-level trafficking groups.

Federal targeting of the most significant crack traffickers has been effective. Destroying these organizations is the most daunting challenge facing U.S. drug law enforcement officials.

To support this mission, the Department of Justice has established several programs and funding mechanisms that target crack distribution groups, directly or through ancillary channels, and are geared to support State and local law enforcement agencies. Examples include State and local task forces, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, grants from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the designation of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.

DEA is committed to dismantling cocaine trafficking organizations. DEA will accomplish this goal by targeting the highest-level violators both in Colombia—the primary source country for cocaine—and in every community across the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *The Cocaine Threat to the United States*, March 1995.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of an ongoing project to determine how much Americans spend on illegal drugs, this report focuses on the amount and retail sales value of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and other illegal drugs Americans consumed from 1988 through 1993. We used two approaches to make these estimates. First, from a demand-based approach, we investigated the dollar expenditures by Americans on illicit drugs. We estimated that:

- In 1993, Americans spent $49 billion on these drugs: $31 billion on cocaine, $7 billion on heroin, $9 billion on marijuana, and $2 billion on other illegal drugs and legal drugs used illicitly (Table A).[1]

- Between 1988 and 1993, the expenditures on cocaine and heroin appear to have fallen. This trend results partly from a decrease in the number of users, but is due mostly to a decrease in the street prices of these two drugs.

- Between 1988 and 1993, the amount spent on marijuana has remained constant.

- Between 1988 and 1993, expenditures on other illicit drugs fell, as did the amount spent on legal drugs used illicitly.

A second approach to estimating the retail sales value of illicit drugs consumed in the United States is to estimate the amounts of drugs supplied to the domestic market. From this supply-based perspective, we estimate that:

- A high-range estimate of 340 metric tons of cocaine were available for domestic consumption in 1993 (see Table B).[2] Between 1988 and 1993, the amount of cocaine available for consumption in the United States remained at a fairly constant level. But because of declining prices, the street value of that cocaine has fallen over time.

- The street value of domestically available cocaine is from $33 to $46 billion (Table B).[3] Between 1988 and 1993, Americans spent from $33 billion to $90 billion, annually, on cocaine.

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[1] Money is not the only form of payment for illicit drugs. Dealers often keep drugs for personal use, users help dealers in exchange for drugs, and users perform sex for drugs (especially crack cocaine). When such "income in kind" is valued at current retail prices, an additional $3 billion to $5 billion must be added to the total for cocaine and an additional $2 billion to $3 billion to the total for heroin. In this report, all expenditures are in 1994 dollar equivalents. These expenditure estimates do not include income in kind.

[2] Between 581 and 711 metric tons of cocaine hydrochloride were available for export during 1993. To arrive at the total available for domestic consumption, we subtracted from this amount losses in shipment, shipments to other consumer countries, and Federal seizures.

[3] Prevailing retail prices are used to convert drug supply to a dollar equivalent value when sold to final users.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995.

It should be noted that the range for cocaine expenditures derived from the supply model is larger than the consumption-based expenditure estimates (Table A). There are two reasons for this. First, the supply model does not take into account most losses and consumption within the producer countries or State and local seizures in this country. Second, the United States may transship more drugs to Europe than our model assumes. Had we been able to account for these factors, the $33 billion to $90 billion supply-based estimate (Table B) would have been lower. Still, the estimates based on drug consumption are remarkably close to those based on drug supply.

Although the estimates provided in this paper are somewhat imprecise, they are sufficiently reliable to conclude that, according to consumption-based estimates (Table A),[4] the trade in illicit substances ranged from $49 billion to $66 billion between 1988 and 1993. However, the costs to society from drug consumption far exceed this amount. Drug use fosters crime; facilitates the spread of catastrophic health problems, such as hepatitis, endocarditis, and AIDS; and disrupts personal, familial, and legitimate economic relationships. The public bears much of the burden of these indirect costs because it finances the criminal justice response to drug-related crime, a public drug-treatment system, and anti-drug prevention programs.

The importance of these estimates is not that they provide an accurate accounting of the retail sales from illicit drugs and from legal drugs used illegally. The estimates have an appreciable margin of error, and it seems unnecessary to have a study that says that the illicit drug trade is immense. Public officials already know that.

Although the estimate of retail sales is interesting, the greatest value of the exercise described in this report is that it forces an integration of sometimes disparate data sources into a composite view of drug use trends in America. For example, the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) reports 102,000 emergency room admissions in 1988; 80,000 in 1990; and a preliminary estimate of 123,000 in 1993.[5] Do these data imply that cocaine use has increased over the past six years?

Perhaps it has, but other indicators suggest otherwise. According to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), the number of people who use cocaine on a weekly basis fell from 884,000 in 1988 to 642,000 in 1993. Best estimates based on the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data suggest that there were about 2.1 million hardcore cocaine users in 1988 (another 200,000 were incarcerated) and about 1.9 million in 1993 (another 400,000 were incarcerated). In contrast to DAWN, these estimates suggest that the number of hardcore cocaine users has remained fairly constant over the last six years.

Furthermore, the crop production estimates presented in this report strongly imply that the amount of cocaine available for consumption has not changed much over time. Of course, this is consistent with the observations that the number of hardcore users has remained fairly constant. Otherwise, we would expect cocaine prices to have risen as increased demand put pressure on a constant supply. This has not happened.

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[4] By comparison, Americans spent about $43 billion on tobacco in 1993. The Tobacco Institute , *The Tax Burden on Tobacco* (Washington, D.C.; 1993).

[5] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1993 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 8 (Rockville, MD; October 1994).

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995.

Indeed, cocaine prices have fallen from roughly $290 per pure gram in 1988 to $240 per pure gram in 1993. This decrease might be attributed to the small decrease in the number of hardcore users and to a large decrease in the number of occasional users. (According to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the number of occasional users fell from about 7.3 million in 1988 to about 4.0 million in 1993.)

Putting these data together provides a mosaic of drug use trends in America. It allows us to see that data from the State Department (crop data), the Drug Enforcement Administration (price data), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (household survey data), and the Department of Justice (arrestee drug testing data) provide a consistent picture of major drug use trends. Of equal importance, it forces us to question our interpretation of other data, such as the Drug Abuse Warning Network, enabling us to better integrate these data into the mosaic.

TABLE A

Total U.S. Expenditures on Illicit Drugs, 1988–1993
($ in billions, 1994 dollar equivalents)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Cocaine	$41.1	$42.5	$38.9	$35.2	$33.1	$30.8
Heroin	$11.2	$11.5	$10.3	$8.2	$7.0	$7.1
Marijuana	$8.9	$9.0	$9.6	$9.0	$10.1	$9.0
Other Drugs	$3.2	$2.8	$2.3	$2.4	$2.2	$1.8
Total	$64.4	$65.8	$61.1	$54.8	$52.4	$48.7

Note: Columns may not add due to rounding.
Source: See Tables 1 through 8

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995.

TABLE B

Trends in the Cocaine Supply, 1989-1993
(in metric tons unless otherwise noted)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Cocaine HCl available for export from producing countries[1]	708–857	705–858	748–941	771–989	581–711
Cocaine destined for the United States	531–643	529–643	561–705	578–742	436–533
Foreign seizures of cocaine destined for the United States[2]	55	85	96	83	82
Cocaine shipped to the United States	476–588	444–559	465–609	495–659	353–450
Federal Seizures[3]	115	96	128	120	110
Cocaine available for consumption in the United States	361–473	348–463	337–481	376–539	243–340
Retail value of cocaine in the United States (in billions of dollars)	$52–68	$67–90	$51–72	$55–79	$33–46

[1] Estimates of cocaine HCl come from the computer model of cocaine production. The range is based on the error band reported by the Department of State for the area under cultivation.

[2] Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (Washington, D.C.: Department of State Publication, April 1994 and previous years); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), *National Drug Intelligence Estimate, 1994* (and previous years) and International Narcotics Control Board, Narcotic Drugs Statistic for 1991 (and previous years).

[3] Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal-wide Drug Seizure System, 1989–1993.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988-1993*, Spring 1995.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Full copies of publications used to produce this information packet may be obtained by contacting the agencies below:

ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse
PO Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
1-800-666-3332

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