



National Drug Control Strategy

Data Supplement

The White House
March 2005



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CONTENTS

Introduction and Legislative History	page 1
Improving Federal Drug-Related Data Systems	page 3
Description of Data Sources	page 5
List of Tables	page 15
Drug-Related Data Tables	page 23
Acronyms	page 101

Introduction and Legislative History

Up-to-date information on the availability and prevalence of illegal drugs and the criminal, health, and social consequences of their use is vital to the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy. Such information is also important for measuring the effectiveness of federal, state, and local drug control programs. The Office of National Drug Control Policy's (ONDCP) Advisory Committee on Research, Data, and Evaluation; Subcommittee on Data, Research, and Interagency Coordination (the Data Subcommittee) coordinates the development and analysis of drug control information in support of the Strategy. The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 defines ONDCP's reporting requirements to include "an assessment of current drug use (including inhalants) and availability, impact of drug use, and treatment availability." The legislation* specifies that this assessment shall include the following:

- (i) estimates of drug prevalence and frequency of use as measured by national, State, and local surveys of illicit drug use and by other special studies of:
 - (I) casual and chronic drug use;
 - (II) high-risk populations, including school dropouts, the homeless and transient, arrestees, parolees, probationers, and juvenile delinquents; and
 - (III) drug use in the workplace and the productivity lost by such use;
- (ii) an assessment of the reduction of drug availability against an ascertained baseline, as measured by:
 - (I) the quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and other drugs available for consumption in the United States;
 - (II) the amount of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and precursor chemicals entering the United States;
 - (III) the number of hectares of marijuana, poppy, and coca cultivated and destroyed domestically and in other countries;
 - (IV) the number of metric tons of marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine seized;
 - (V) the number of cocaine and methamphetamine processing laboratories destroyed domestically and in other countries;
 - (VI) changes in the price and purity of heroin and cocaine, changes in the price of methamphetamine, and changes in tetrahydrocannabinol level of marijuana;
 - (VII) the amount and type of controlled substances diverted from legitimate retail and wholesale sources; and

*The text is quoted directly from PL 105-277.

- (VIII) the effectiveness of Federal technology programs at improving drug detection capabilities in interdiction, and at United States ports of entry;
- (iii) an assessment of the reduction of the consequences of drug use and availability, which shall include estimation of:
 - (IX) the burden drug users placed on hospital emergency departments in the United States, such as the quantity of drug-related services provided;
 - (X) the annual national health care costs of drug use, including costs associated with people becoming infected with the human immuno-deficiency virus and other infectious diseases as a result of drug use;
 - (XI) the extent of drug-related crime and criminal activity; and
 - (XII) the contribution of drugs to the underground economy as measured by the retail value of drugs sold in the United States;
- (iv) a determination of the status of drug treatment in the United States, by assessing:
 - (XIII) public and private treatment capacity within each State, including information on the treatment capacity available in relation to the capacity actually used;
 - (XIV) the extent, within each State, to which treatment is available;
 - (XV) the number of drug users the Director estimates could benefit from treatment; and
 - (XVI) the specific factors that restrict the availability of treatment services to those seeking it and proposed administrative or legislative remedies to make treatment available to those individuals; and
- (v) a review of the research agenda of the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center to reduce the availability and abuse of drugs.

Data are available for many of the areas listed above; however, there are specific areas for which measurement systems are not yet fully operational. The tables presented in this volume contain the most current drug-related data on the areas the 1998 ONDCP Reauthorization Act requires ONDCP to assess.

Improving Federal Drug-Related Data Systems

ONDCP supports improvements to enhance the policy relevance of federal drug-related data systems. The Data Subcommittee has supported the following innovations:

- In 2005, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will be implementing the planning process to effect substantial changes to the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. These changes will enable the production of nationally representative estimates of drug use prevalence among the arrestee population, while continuing to provide representative data at the local level. Originally, NIJ had planned to continue the existing ADAM program uninterrupted while the new program was being designed and implemented. However, due to FY 2004 and FY 2005 budget reductions in funding for NIJ, there were insufficient funds to continue ADAM. NIJ anticipates implementation of a redesigned pilot program by the end of 2005.
- SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies (OAS) is currently undertaking a redesign of the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) system, in efforts to maintain alignment with the health care delivery system. DAWN is an important source of national and local data on substance abuse derived from information on visits to hospital emergency departments (EDs) and drug-related deaths identified by medical examiners (MEs). DAWN collects data on the demographic characteristics of substance abusers and the specific drugs involved in each drug-related ED visit or death. The new design began initial phase-in in 2003 with the following: 1) expanding the sample of emergency departments to include 45 metropolitan areas, 2) establishing a sentinel hospital system for early reporting, 3) changing the criteria for identifying a DAWN case, and 4) converting from paper to electronic forms. The effort is continuing in 2004.
- ONDCP and the Department of Justice are leading an interagency effort to update drug availability estimates—from source countries through availability in the United States—for cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine. The first round of estimates was published in 2003. Results from this project are providing critical measures enabling assessment of the Nation's supply-reduction programs. The next round of estimates is expected to be published in the Spring of 2005.

Description of Data Sources

The following sections provide brief descriptions of the major data sources used to develop this companion volume.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

(Source for Tables 1, 2, 4, 18, 41, 53, and 55)

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), formerly the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), measures the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among household members ages twelve and older. Topics include drug use, health, and demographics. In 1991, it was expanded to include college students in dormitories, people living in homeless shelters, and civilians living on military bases. The NHSDA was administered by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) from 1974 through 1991; SAMHSA has administered the survey since 1992. The data collection methodology was changed from paper-and-pencil interviews (PAPI) to computer-assisted interviews (CAI) in 1999, and the sample was expanded almost fourfold to permit state-level estimates and more detailed subgroup analyses, including racial and ethnic subgroups groups and single-year age categories. These and further changes in 2002, including the name change, payment of an incentive to respondents, and improved training of interviewers, have caused breaks in trend data after 1998 and after 2001. State-level estimates are calculated using the aggregated 2002 and 2003 surveys.

What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs: 1988–2000

(Source for Tables 3, 42, 43, and 51)

This report estimates total U.S. expenditures on illicit drugs based on available drug price, purity, and demand data. Data are provided on estimated numbers of users and both yearly and weekly expenditures for drugs, which are then combined with drug price/purity data to calculate trends in total national drug expenditures and consumption. The first report was published by ONDCP in 1993. It was updated in 1995, 1997, 2000, and 2001. For each update, estimates for all years are adjusted due to changes in the database, methodology improvements, and assumption adjustments. These estimates currently are being updated.

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth

(Source for Tables 5–10)

The Monitoring the Future (MTF) study provides information on drug use trends and changes in values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of American youth. The study examines drug-related issues, including recency of drug use, perceived harmfulness of drugs, disapproval of drug use, and perceived availability of drugs. Although the focus of MTF has been high school seniors and graduates who complete follow-up surveys, 8th and 10th graders were added to the study sample in 1991. The University of Michigan has conducted the study under a grant from NIDA since 1975.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

(Source for Tables 11–13, 15, 17, 54, and 59)

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The YRBSS has the following three complementary components: 1) national school-based surveys, 2) state and local school-based surveys, and 3) a national household-based survey. Each of these components provides unique information about various sub-populations of adolescents in the United States. The school-based survey was initiated in 1990, and the household-based survey was conducted in 1992. The school-based survey is conducted biennially in odd-numbered years throughout the decade among national probability samples of 9th through 12th graders from public and private schools. Schools with a large proportion of black and Hispanic students are oversampled to provide stable estimates for these subgroups. The 1992 Youth Risk Behavior Supplement was administered to one in-school youth and up to two out-of-school youths in each family selected for the National Health Interview Survey. In 1992, 10,645 youth ages 12–21 were included in the YRBS sample. The purpose of the supplement was to provide information on a broader base of youth, including those not currently attending school, than usually is obtained with surveys and to obtain accurate information on the demographic characteristics of the household in which the youth reside. Another component of the YRBSS is the national Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (ALT-YRBS). Conducted in 1998, ALT-YRBS results are based on a nationally representative sample of 8,918 students enrolled in alternative high schools who are at high risk for failing or dropping out of regular high school or who have been expelled from regular high school because of illegal activity or behavioral problems.

PRIDE USA Survey

(Source for Table 14)

The National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) conducts an annual survey of drug use by middle and high school students. The PRIDE survey collects data from students in 6th through 12th grades and is conducted during the school year between September and June. Participating schools are sent the questionnaires with detailed instructions for administering the anonymous self-report instrument. Schools participate on a voluntary basis or in compliance with a school or state request. The study conducted during the 2002–2003 school year involved approximately 110,000 students.

Current Population Survey

(Source for Table 16)

As mandated by the U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 2, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has conducted a census every ten years since 1790. The primary purpose of the census is to provide population counts needed to apportion seats in the U.S. House of

Representatives and subsequently determine state legislative district boundaries. The information collected also provides insight on population size and a broad range of demographic background information on the population living in each geographic area. The individual information in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of people in a given area, their ages, educational background, and the characteristics of their housing enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

Substance Abuse Among Probationers and Inmates (Source for Table 19)

Conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, the 1997 Survey on Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities comprises 14,285 interviews for the state survey and 4,041 for the federal survey using computer-assisted personal interviewing (published in December 1998). The survey is conducted every five or six years. The first national survey of adults on probation was conducted in 1995 by BJS and provides information on drug use from personal interviews with a national representative sample of more than 2,000 adult probationers under active supervision (published in March 1998). About 417,000 jail inmates were surveyed in 1998 as part of the survey of inmates in local facilities. The 1998 survey included a special addendum on drug testing, sanctions, and interventions.

Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve (Source for Tables 20–22)

The National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients gives a full picture of homeless service users in late 1996. It provides updated information about the providers of homeless assistance services and the characteristics of homeless clients who use these services. Information from this survey was intended for use by federal agencies responsible for administering homeless assistance programs and by other interested parties. The survey was conceived, developed, and funded by twelve federal agencies under the auspices of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, a working group of the White House Domestic Policy Council. The Census Bureau carried out the data collection on behalf of the sponsoring agencies. The survey, released in December 1999, offers the first opportunity since 1987 to update the national picture of homelessness in a comprehensive and reliable way.

Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel (Source for Table 23)

The Department of Defense commissioned the Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, a periodic series of surveys on health-related behavior, including illicit drug use, among active-duty military personnel. The survey has been conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 1998, and 2002 with a representative sample of personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States

(Source for Tables 24, 25 and 60)

ONDCP commissioned the study *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States, 1992–2002* to update a previous study sponsored by ONDCP in 2001. Prior to this, the study was conducted by NIDA and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The report, conducted by The Lewin Group, uses a cost-of-illness methodology and was released by ONDCP in December 2004. A companion volume, *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States: Estimates for States and Selected Metropolitan Areas, 2002*, develops cost estimates at the state level and for 25 major metropolitan areas. This report is expected to be released in the summer of 2005.

National Vital Statistics Report

(Source for Tables 26 and 27)

Data on drug-induced deaths are based on information from all death certificates filed (2.4 million in 2002) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Information from the states is provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), a component of CDC. NCHS tabulates causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality, including drug psychoses; drug dependence; nondependent drug use not including alcohol and tobacco; accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; suicide by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; assault from poisoning by drugs and medicaments; and poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted. Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths associated with mother's drug use. The International Classification of Diseases, Version 10 (ICD-10) was implemented in 1999 following conventions defined by the World Health Organization to replace Version 9 (ICD-9), in use since 1979. Because of the change in coding causes of death and the resulting trend discontinuity, death data for 1998 were recalculated by NCHS to provide a benchmark for comparison of ICD-9 and ICD-10 results.

Drug Abuse Warning Network

(Source for Tables 28, 29, and 71–75)

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) provides data on drug-related emergency department episodes and medical examiner cases. DAWN assists federal, state, and local drug policymakers to examine drug use patterns and trends and assess health hazards associated with drug abuse. Data are available on deaths and emergency department episodes by type of drug, reason for taking the drug, demographic characteristics of the user, and metropolitan area. NIDA maintained DAWN from 1982 through 1991; SAMHSA has maintained it since 1992. In 2003, DAWN was redesigned to expand the sample of emergency departments, establish a sentinel hospital system for early

reporting, change the case reporting criteria, and convert from paper to electronic forms. Due to these major changes, historical data from 2002 and earlier are not comparable to 2003 and later.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

(Source for Tables 30 and 31)

The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports contain tabular and graphic information about U.S. AIDS and HIV case reports, including data by state, metropolitan statistical area, mode of exposure to HIV, sex, race/ethnicity, age group, vital status, and case definition category. The Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, a component of CDC, publishes it semiannually. Data on mode of exposure to HIV are of interest to the Strategy in light of the role of injection drug use in HIV transmission.

Reported Tuberculosis in the United States

(Source for Table 32)

The TB Surveillance Reports contain tabular and graphic information about reported tuberculosis cases collected from 59 reporting areas (the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States). The reports include statistics on tuberculosis case counts and case rates by states and metropolitan statistical areas with tables of selected demographic and clinical characteristics (e.g., race/ethnicity, age group, country of origin, form of disease, and drug resistance). The Division of TB Elimination, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, a component of CDC, publishes the reports annually. The reports also include information on injection drug use and non-injection drug use among TB cases.

Summary of Notifiable Diseases

(Source for Table 33)

This publication contains summary tables of the official statistics for the reported occurrence of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States, including hepatitis. These statistics are collected and compiled from reports to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, which is operated by CDC in collaboration with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. These data are finalized and published in CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Review Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States for use by state and local health departments; schools of medicine and public health; communications media; local, state, and federal agencies; and other agencies or individuals interested in following the trends of reportable diseases in the United States. The annual publication of the summary also documents which diseases are considered national priorities for notification and the annual number of cases of such diseases.

Uniform Crime Reports

(Source for Tables 34 and 35)

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) is a nationwide census of thousands of city, county, and state law-enforcement agencies. The goal of the UCR is to count in a standardized manner the number of offenses, arrests, and clearances known to police. Each law-enforcement agency voluntarily reports data on crimes. Data are reported for the following nine index offenses: murder and manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data on drug arrests, including arrests for possession, sale, and manufacturing of drugs, are included in the database. Distributions of arrests for drug abuse violations by demographics and geographic areas also are available. UCR data have been collected since 1930; the FBI has collected data under a revised system since 1991.

Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities

(Source for Table 36)

The Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities (SIFCF) and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) provide comprehensive background data on inmates in federal and state correctional facilities, based on confidential interviews with a sample of inmates. Topics include current offenses and sentences, criminal histories, family and personal backgrounds, gun possession and use, prior alcohol and drug treatment, and educational programs and other services provided in prison. The SIFCF and SISCF were sponsored jointly in 1991 by BJS and the Bureau of Prisons and conducted by the Census Bureau. Similar surveys of state prison inmates were conducted in 1974, 1979, and 1986. The most recent SIFCF and SISCF were conducted in 1997.

National Prisoner Statistics Program

(Source for Table 36)

The National Prisoner Statistics Program provides midyear estimates and year-end counts of federal and state prisoners, some of whom may be in local facilities or facilities located in other states.

The Monetary Value of Saving a High-Risk Youth

(Source for Tables 37–38)

Based on estimates of the social costs associated with the typical career criminal, the typical drug user, and the typical high school dropout, this study calculates the average monetary value of saving a high-risk youth. The base data for establishing the estimates are derived from other studies and official crime data that provide information on numbers and types of crimes committed by career criminals, as well as the costs associated with these crimes and with drug abuse and dropping out of school.

National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services

(Source for Tables 39–40 and 56)

The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) measures the location, scope, and characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment facilities throughout the United States. In 2002, SAMHSA redesigned and renamed the survey N-SSATS. It was previously named the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS) and the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS). The survey collects data on unit ownership, type, and scope of services provided; sources of funding; number of clients; treatment capacities; and utilization rates. Data are reported for a point prevalence date in the fall of the year in which the survey is administered. Many questions focus on the twelve months prior to that date. The N-SSATS, then called NDATUS, was administered jointly by NIDA and the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism from 1974 to 1991. Since 1992, SAMHSA has administered N-SSATS and its predecessors.

Drug Availability Estimates in the United States

(Source for Table 43)

The report Drug Availability Estimates in the United States, published in December 2002, was developed in response to a request from the U.S. Attorney General for measurement of the quantity of illicit substances available to drug users in the United States. ONDCP and the U.S. Department of Justice led an interagency effort to develop drug availability estimates for 2001 for the four major drugs – cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana. Working groups were staffed by members from the following federal agencies: Crime and Narcotics Center, Drug Enforcement Administration, Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, El Paso Intelligence Center, Joint Interagency Task Force West, National Drug Intelligence Center, ONDCP, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Treasury, and the U.S. Interdiction Coordinator. This document is a compendium of the reports from each of the working groups. Updates for 2002 and 2003 are currently underway and are expected for release in Spring 2004. There is significant uncertainty in these estimates due to the illicit and clandestine nature of the various drugs, and the limited data currently collected to aid in these analyses.

The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs, 1981–2003

(Source for Tables 44–47)

This study commissioned by ONDCP updates national-level drug price and purity trends for the three major drugs: cocaine (with crack as a subset), heroin, and methamphetamine. National-level price trends for marijuana also are provided, but purity trends are not because THC content is not typically measured and is not recorded in DEA's database. DEA's System To Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence (STRIDE) is the primary source of data for this study. STRIDE provides

laboratory analyses of street-level drug purchases and of drugs removed from the marketplace where DEA participated in the seizure(s). The system also provides analyses of drug evidence and their physical and chemical attributes to determine geographic origins. Regional price and purity trends are weighted by DAWN data to calculate a national-level estimate. The most recent updates to these estimates were released in November 2004.

University of Mississippi Potency Monitoring Project

(Source for Table 48)

The University of Mississippi (UM) issues a Quarterly Report for the Potency Monitoring Project that publishes average concentrations of THC for various types of cannabis specimens. UM conducts all US government potency testing of eradicated and seized cannabis through a NIDA contract. The specimens of domestically eradicated cannabis are sent to UM from state and local drug labs. Specimens of seized cannabis are sent from DEA's field forensic labs.

Federal-Wide Drug Seizure System

(Source for Table 49)

The Federal-Wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) is a computerized system that deconflicts overlapping information about drug seizures made by and with the participation of the FBI, DEA, and the Department of Homeland Security. The FDSS database includes drug seizures by other Federal agencies (e.g., the Forest Service) to the extent that custody of the drug evidence was transferred to one of the three agencies identified above. The FDSS has been maintained by DEA since 1988.

Drug Enforcement Administration, 1982–1999

(Source for Tables 50 and 57)

DEA's Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program provides resources to state and local law enforcement for cannabis eradication. The data tabulated in this table are from state and local law enforcement reporting of the results of their efforts.

El Paso Intelligence Center

(Source for Table 52)

The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) an intelligence center supported by federal resources to support tactical law enforcement conducting counterdrug operations. EPIC was established in 1974 as a Southwest Border intelligence service center. Staff at the DEA-led center has increased to more than 300 analysts, agents, and support personnel from 15 federal agencies, the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the Texas Air National Guard. Information sharing agreements with other federal law enforcement agencies, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and each of the 50 states ensure that EPIC support is available to those who need it. Real-time information is maintained at EPIC via different federal databases, and EPIC's internal database.

Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System

(Source for Table 58)

The Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System (CLSS) includes data pertaining to clandestine laboratories seized in the United States by local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies. (The entered data must meet Department of Justice 28 CFR Part 23 guidelines.) The CLSS is a Privacy Act System of Records. The records contained in the system are under the control and custody of the DEA, and are maintained in accordance of Federal laws and regulations. Use of the information is limited to law enforcement agencies in connection with activities pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws. EPIC is the central repository for these data. The data are useful in determining, among other criteria, the types, numbers, and locations of laboratories seized; manufacturing trends; precursor and chemical sources; the number of children and law enforcement officers affected; and investigative leads.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring/Drug Use Forecasting Program

(Source for Tables 61–70)

The National Institute of Justice established the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program in 1987 to provide an objective assessment of the drug problem among those arrested and charged with crimes. In 1997, this program became the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. ADAM collected data in 35 major metropolitan sites across the United States in 1998, up from 23 in 1997. Arrestees are interviewed and asked to provide urine specimens that are tested for evidence of drug use. Urinalysis results can be matched to arrestee characteristics to help monitor trends in drug use. The sample size of the data set varies from site to site. Most sites each collect data from 300_700 adult male arrestees. In 2003, adult male arrestee data were collected from 39 sites across the country and data on adult female arrestees and juvenile male arrestees were collected as available. Data collection was suspended in 2004 due to funding constraints.

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in 30 European Countries

(Source for Table 76)

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) was jointly published by the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, CAN Council of Europe, and Co-Operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group). Under this project, data on drug use prevalence were collected from annual school surveys in up to 30 European countries and the United States in 1995 and 1999. The target age of youth surveyed was 15 years, or approximately 10th grade, and the substances focused on included alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The group plans to repeat the surveys every fourth year.

International Narcotics Control Strategy Report

(Source for Tables 43, 77, 78, 80, 82-88)

The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) provides the President with information on the steps taken by the main illicit drug-producing and transit countries to prevent drug production, trafficking, and related money laundering during the previous year. The INCSR helps determine how cooperative a country has been in meeting legislative requirements in various geographic areas. Drug supply figures, such as seizures and cultivation estimates are forwarded from each host nation, through the American embassy, to this U.S. Department of State report.

Colombian National Police (CNP)/US Department of State INL Air Wing

(Source for Tables 78 and 82)

Eradication figures for Colombia represent aerial eradication from 1999 to 2004 and are obtained from the US Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) working with the Policia Nacional de Colombia (CNP). CNP is responsible for airborne coca and poppy eradication. INL and CNP have collaborated in the mounting of a campaign using spray planes to eradicate coca and opium poppy cultivation. INL has assisted the CNP with training, maintenance, logistics, and operational support to make this effort possible. The program also provided logistical and operational support in the form of cargo airplanes and an airborne Multi-spectral Digital Imaging System (MDIS) for identification and mapping of coca. The CNP/INL Air Wing provides unpublished periodic data on coca and poppy eradication.

Crime and Narcotics Center

(Source for Tables 79, 81, and 83)

The annual potential production estimates for each country cultivating significant amounts of illicit coca and poppy are briefed annually by the Crime and Narcotics Center. These presentations provide the figures used to calculate the potential production numbers for each growing area. Those figures include net cultivation, leaf production, and the relevant figures describing the crop yield and processing efficiencies.

List of Tables

National Data

Drug Use

- Table 1. Estimated Number of Users of Selected Illegal Drugs, 1979–2003 (Thousands)
- Table 2. Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Illegal Drugs, 1979–2003
- Table 3. Estimated Number of Chronic and Occasional Users of Cocaine and Heroin, 1988–2000 (Thousands)
- Table 4. Drug Use by Current Employment Status, 1995–2003 (Percent Prevalence)
- Table 5. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 8th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004 (Percent Prevalence)
- Table 6. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 10th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004 (Percent Prevalence)
- Table 7. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 12th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004 (Percent Prevalence)
- Table 8. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 8th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004
- Table 9. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 10th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004
- Table 10. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 12th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004
- Table 11. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Illicit Drugs by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990–2003
- Table 12. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Alcohol or Cigarettes by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990–2003
- Table 13. Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Engaging in Drug-Related Behaviors by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993–2003

Table 14. Prevalence of Monthly Drug Use Among 6th–8th, 9th–12th, and 12th graders, PRIDE 1994–95 through 2002–03

Table 15. Percentage of Alternative High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, 1998

Table 16. Annual High School Dropout Rates for Grades 10–12 by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1980–2002

Table 17. Past-Month Drug Use for Youth Ages 12–21, by Age, Dropout Status, Type of Drug Used, and Race/Ethnicity: 1992 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Percent Prevalence)

Table 18. Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month among Probationers and Parolees in the Past Year Aged 18 or Older, 2002–2003

Table 19. Substance Abuse among State Prison Inmates and Federal Prison Inmates

Table 20. Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health (ADM) Problems Among Homeless Clients, 1996

Table 21. Characteristics Perceived by Respondents to Prevent Exit From Homelessness, 1996

Table 22. Substance Use Experiences by Homeless Status, 1996

Table 23. Illicit Drug Use Among Active-Duty Military Personnel, 1980–2002 (Percent Using)

Drug Use Consequences

Table 24. Estimated Direct Costs to Society of Drug Abuse, 1992–2002 (2002 \$, Millions)

Table 25. Estimated Indirect Costs to Society of Drug Abuse, 1992–2002 (2002 \$, Millions)

Table 26. Number of Deaths from Drug-Induced Causes, by Sex and Race, 1979–2002

Table 27. Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Drug-Induced Causes, by Sex and Race, 1979–2002

- Table 28. Trends in Drug-Related Emergency Room Episodes and Selected Drug Mentions, 1988–2002
- Table 29. Illicit Drugs and Alcohol in Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits by Type of Case, 3rd and 4th Quarters of 2003
- Table 30. Estimated Number of Persons Living with AIDS by Sex and Exposure Category, 1993–2003
- Table 31. Estimated Number of Deaths of Persons with AIDS by Sex and Exposure Category, 1993–2003
- Table 32. Reported Tuberculosis Cases and Percent of Cases in Injecting and Noninjecting Drug Users, 1996–2003
- Table 33. Reported Hepatitis Cases, 1995–2003
- Table 34. Total Crime, Violent Crime, and Property Crime, 1989–2002
- Table 35. Total Estimated Arrests and Drug Arrests, 1989–2003
- Table 36. Adult Drug Offenders in Custody of State or Federal Prisons, 1989–2003
- Table 37. The Lifetime Costs of Dropping Out of High School (1993 \$)
- Table 38. Summary of the Monetary Value of Saving a High-Risk Youth (1993 \$ Thousands)

Drug Treatment

- Table 39. One-Day Census of Clients in Treatment, by Facility Ownership, 1980–2004
- Table 40. One-Day Census of Clients in Alcohol and/or Drug Abuse Treatment, by Type of Care and Age Group, 1987–2004
- Table 41. Estimated Number of Persons Age 12 or Older Who Needed and Received Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem in the Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics, 2002–2003 (Thousands)

Drug User Expenditures and Availability

- Table 42. Total U.S. Expenditures on Illicit Drugs, 1988–2000 (\$ Billions)
- Table 43. Trends in Cocaine Supply, 1989–2001 (Metric Tons)
- Table 44. Average Price and Purity of Cocaine and Crack in the United States, 1981–2003
- Table 45. Average Price and Purity of Heroin in the United States, 1981–2003
- Table 46. Average Price and Purity of Methamphetamine in the United States, 1981–2003
- Table 47. Average Price of Marijuana in the United States, 1981–2003
- Table 48. Potency of Tested Cannabis from Federal Seizure and State and Local Eradication Samples, by Type, 1985–2004 (Percent Delta-9 THC Concentrations and Number of Samples Tested)
- Table 49. Federal-wide Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Cannabis Seizures, 1989–2003 (Kilograms)
- Table 50. Eradicated Domestic Cannabis by Plant Type, 1982–2004 (Plants in Thousands)
- Table 51. Domestic Drug Consumption, Calendar Years 1996–2000 (Metric Tons)
- Table 52. Domestic Seizures of MDMA, 2000–2004

State Data

- Table 53. Estimated Numbers (Thousands) and Percentages of Users of Illicit Drugs, by State or Jurisdiction, Age 12 or Older, Annual Averages for 2002 and 2003
- Table 54. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs by State, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003 State Surveys
- Table 55. Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Age 12 or Older Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem in the Past Year, by State, Annual Averages for 2002 and 2003
- Table 56. Total Number of Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment, by Substance Abuse Problem and State or Jurisdiction, 1997–2004

Table 57. Eradicated Domestic Cannabis by Plant Type, by State, 2003–2004

Table 58. Federal Methamphetamine Lab Seizures, by State: 1995–2004

Local Data

Table 59. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs in Selected Cities, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003 Local Surveys

Table 60. Estimated Economic Costs of Drug Abuse, 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2002

Table 61. Percentage of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Any Drug, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 62. Percentage of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Marijuana, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 63. Percentage of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Cocaine, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 64. Percentage of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Opiates, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 65. Percentage of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Methamphetamine, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 66. Percentage of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Any Drug, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 67. Percentage of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Marijuana, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 68. Percentage of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Cocaine, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 69. Percentage of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Opiates, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 70. Percentage of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Methamphetamine, by Location, 1991–2003

Table 71. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Drug Episodes, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Table 72. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Cocaine Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Table 73. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Heroin/Morphine Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Table 74. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Marijuana/Hashish Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Table 75. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Methamphetamine/Speed Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

International Data

Table 76. Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in Select European Countries and the United States, 1995, 1999, and 2003

Table 77. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Opium Gum, 1987–2004 (Metric Tons)

Table 78. Amount of Opium Poppy Cultivated and Eradicated, Calendar Years 1990–2004 (Hectares)

Table 79. Potential Production of Heroin, 1999–2004

Table 80. Amount of Heroin Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2004 (Kilograms)

Table 81. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Oven-Dried Coca Leaf, 1995–2004 (Metric Tons)

Table 82. Amount of Coca Leaf Cultivated and Eradicated, Calendar Years 1987–2004 (Hectares)

Table 83. Potential Production of Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1999–2004

Table 84. Amount of Cocaine Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2004 (Metric Tons)

- Table 85. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Cannabis, 1987–2004 (Metric Tons)
- Table 86. Amount of Cannabis Cultivated and Eradicated by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2003 (Hectares)
- Table 87. Amount of Marijuana Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2003 (Metric Tons)
- Table 88. Number of Drug Labs Destroyed by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2003

DRUG USE

Table 1. Estimated Number of Users of Selected Illegal Drugs, 1979–2003¹ (Thousands)

Year	Ages 12 and older					Adolescent (Ages 12–17)		
	Current use of any illicit drug ²	Current cocaine use ²	Occasional cocaine use ³	Current marijuana use ²	Lifetime heroin use	Current use of any illicit drug ²	Current marijuana use ²	Lifetime inhalant use ⁴
1979	25,400	4,700	—	23,800	2,300	4,100	3,374	—
1982	—	4,500	—	21,500	1,800	2,800	2,199	—
1985	23,300	5,700	7,100	18,600	1,800	3,200	2,189	—
1988	15,000	3,100	5,100	12,400	1,700	1,900	1,102	—
1990	13,500	1,700	3,700	10,900	1,500	1,600	875	—
1991	13,400	2,000	3,800	10,400	2,400	1,400	722	—
1992	12,000	1,400	3,000	9,700	1,700	1,300	696	—
1993	12,300	1,400	2,700	9,600	2,100	1,400	845	—
1994	12,600	1,400	2,400	10,100	2,100	1,800	1,315	1,500
1995	12,800	1,500	2,500	9,800	2,500	2,400	1,828	1,600
1996	13,000	1,700	2,600	10,100	2,400	2,000	1,600	1,300
1997	13,900	1,500	2,600	11,100	2,000	2,600	2,116	1,600
1998	13,600	1,800	2,400	11,000	2,400	2,300	1,878	1,400
1999	13,829	1,552	1,926	10,458	3,054	2,265	1,676	2,118
2000	14,027	1,213	1,732	10,714	2,779	2,264	1,678	2,079
2001	15,910	1,676	1,995	12,122	3,091	2,556	1,889	2,038
2002	19,522	2,020	3,073	14,584	3,668	2,878	2,023	2,605
2003	19,470	2,281	3,108	14,638	3,744	2,811	1,971	2,670

Note: "Any illicit drug use" includes use of marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants (except in 1982), heroin, or nonmedical use of sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, or analgesics. The exclusion of inhalants in 1982 is believed to have resulted in underestimates of any illicit use for that year, especially for adolescents.

— Data not available.

¹ In 1999, the survey methodology changed from a paper-and-pencil interview (PAPI) to a computer-assisted interview (CAI). Estimates based on the new CAI methodology are not directly comparable to previous years. In 2002, the survey was renamed the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* and methodological changes were implemented that significantly affected reported prevalence rates. Therefore, estimates since 2002 are not directly comparable to previous years.

² Data for past-month (current) use.

³ Used on 1 to 11 days in the past 12 months.

⁴ Prior to a 1994 questionnaire change; data did not allow separate reporting for this age group.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (1997–2002), *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* for 1979–2001; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2004), *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* for 2002–2003.

Table 2. Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Illegal Drugs, 1979–2003¹

Year	Ages 12 and older					Adolescent (Ages 12–17)		
	Current use of any illicit drug ²	Current cocaine use ²	Occasional cocaine use ³	Current marijuana use ²	Lifetime heroin use	Current use of any illicit drug ²	Current marijuana use ²	Lifetime inhalant use ⁴
1979	14.1	2.6	—	13.2	1.3	16.3	14.2	—
1982	—	2.4	—	11.5	1.0	—	9.9	—
1985	12.1	3.0	3.7	9.7	0.9	13.2	10.2	—
1988	7.7	1.6	2.6	6.2	0.9	8.1	5.4	—
1990	6.7	0.9	1.8	5.4	0.8	7.1	4.4	—
1991	6.6	1.0	1.9	5.1	1.2	5.8	3.6	—
1992	5.8	0.7	1.5	4.7	0.8	5.3	3.4	—
1993	5.9	0.7	1.3	4.6	1.0	5.7	4.0	—
1994	6.0	0.7	1.2	4.8	1.0	8.2	6.0	7.0
1995	6.1	0.7	1.2	4.7	1.2	10.9	8.2	7.4
1996	6.1	0.8	1.2	4.7	1.1	9.0	7.1	5.9
1997	6.4	0.7	1.2	5.1	0.9	11.4	9.4	7.2
1998	6.2	0.8	1.1	5.0	1.1	9.9	8.3	6.1
1999	6.3	0.7	0.9	4.7	1.4	9.8	7.2	9.1
2000	6.3	0.5	0.8	4.8	1.2	9.7	7.2	8.9
2001	7.1	0.7	0.9	5.4	1.4	10.8	8.0	8.6
2002	8.3	0.9	1.3	6.2	1.6	11.6	8.2	10.5
2003	8.2	1.0	1.3	6.2	1.6	11.2	7.9	10.7

Note: "Any illicit drug use" includes use of marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants (except in 1982), heroin, or nonmedical use of sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, or analgesics. The exclusion of inhalants in 1982 is believed to have resulted in underestimates of any illicit use for that year, especially for adolescents.

— Data not available.

¹ In 1999, the survey methodology changed from a paper-and-pencil interview (PAPI) to a computer-assisted interview (CAI). Estimates based on the new CAI methodology are not directly comparable to previous years. In 2002, the survey was renamed the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* and methodological changes were implemented that significantly affected reported prevalence rates. Therefore, estimates since 2002 are not directly comparable to previous years.

² Data for past-month (current) use.

³ Used on 1 to 11 days in the past 12 months.

⁴ Prior to a 1994 questionnaire change; data did not allow separate reporting for this age group.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (1997–2002), *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* for 1979–2001; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2004), *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* for 2002–2003.

Table 3. Estimated Number of Chronic and Occasional Users of Cocaine and Heroin, 1988–2000 (Thousands)

Year	Cocaine users		Heroin users	
	Occasional ¹	Chronic ²	Occasional ¹	Chronic ²
1988	6,000	3,984	170	1,341
1989	5,300	3,824	150	1,266
1990	4,600	3,558	140	1,119
1991	4,478	3,379	359	1,015
1992	3,503	3,269	304	955
1993	3,332	3,081	230	945
1994	2,930	3,032	281	932
1995	3,082	2,866	428	923
1996	3,425	2,828	455	910
1997	3,487	2,847	597	904
1998	3,216	2,800	253	901
1999	3,216	2,755	253	898
2000*	3,035	2,707	253	898

Note: Data in this table are preliminary composite estimates derived from the *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (NHSDA) and the *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)* program (see W. Rhodes "Synthetic Estimation Applied to the Prevalence of Drug Use," *Journal of Drug Issues* 23(2):297–321, 1993, for a detailed description of the methodology). The NHSDA was not administered in 1989. Estimates for 1989 are the average for 1988 and 1990.

*Estimates for 2000 are projections.

¹"Occasional" is defined as using drugs fewer than 10 days per month.

²"Chronic" is defined as more than 10 days per month.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988–2000* (December 2001).

Table 4. Drug Use by Current Employment Status,¹ 1995–2003² (Percent Prevalence)

	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	Other ³
Past month use of any illicit drug				
1995	5.5	9.0	14.3	3.1
1996	6.2	8.6	12.5	3.0
1997	6.5	7.7	13.8	3.0
1998	6.4	7.4	18.2	2.8
1999	6.1	8.2	16.2	3.3
2000	6.3	7.7	16.9	3.6
2001	6.9	9.1	17.1	3.9
2002	8.2	10.5	17.4	4.9
2003	7.9	10.7	18.2	4.8
Past month use of marijuana				
1995	4.2	7.5	12.6	1.9
1996	4.9	6.2	10.0	2.3
1997	5.0	6.6	12.2	2.4
1998	5.1	6.5	15.1	2.0
1999	4.7	6.6	12.1	2.2
2000	4.8	6.2	14.4	2.6
2001	5.4	7.6	14.1	2.5
2002	6.2	8.3	12.7	3.6
2003	6.3	8.4	13.8	3.0
Past month use of cocaine				
1995	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.4
1996	0.9	1.1	2.4	0.4
1997	0.7	0.9	2.4	0.3
1998	0.9	0.5	3.4	0.4
1999	0.8	0.8	2.9	0.3
2000	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.3
2001	0.8	1.1	3.5	0.4
2002	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.7
2003	1.1	1.3	2.7	0.4

¹Data on current employment are for persons age 18 and older. Estimates for 2000 and later are based on a revised definition of employment and are not comparable with estimates by employment published in prior NHSDA reports.

²In 1999, the survey methodology changed from a paper-and-pencil interview to a computer-assisted interview (CAI). Estimates based on the new CAI methodology are not directly comparable to previous years. In 2002, the survey was renamed the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* and methodological changes were implemented that significantly affected reported prevalence rates. Therefore, estimates since 2002 are not directly comparable to previous years.

³Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (1995–2001) and *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (2002–2003).

Table 5. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 8th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004 (Percent Prevalence)

Year	Any Illicit Drug	Marijuana/ Hashish	Inhalants ¹	Hallucinogens	LSD	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Alcohol (any use) ²	Approximate Ns
1991	5.7	3.2	4.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.6	25.1	17,500
1992	6.8	3.7	4.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.3	26.1	18,600
1993	8.4	5.1	5.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	3.6	24.3	18,300
1994	10.9	7.8	5.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	3.6	25.5	17,300
1995	12.4	9.1	6.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	4.2	24.6	17,500
1996	14.6	11.3	5.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	4.6	26.2	17,800
1997	12.9	10.2	5.6	1.8	1.5	1.1	3.8	24.5	18,600
1998	12.1	9.7	4.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	3.3	23.0	18,100
1999	12.2	9.7	5.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	3.4	24.0	16,700
2000	11.9	9.1	4.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	3.4	22.4	17,300
2001	11.7	9.2	4.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	3.2	21.5	16,200
2002	10.4	8.3	3.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.8	19.6	15,100
2003	9.7	7.5	4.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.7	19.7	16,500
2004	8.4	6.4	4.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	2.3	18.6	17,000

¹ Unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

² For 1993, the question text was changed slightly in one-half of the forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." For 1993, N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. Data after 1993 were based on all forms.

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, *Monitoring the Future study* (December 2004).

Table 6. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 10th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004 (Percent Prevalence)

Year	Any Illicit Drug	Marijuana/ Hashish	Inhalants ¹	Hallucinogens	LSD	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Alcohol (any use) ²	Approximate Ns
1991	11.6	8.7	2.7	1.6	1.5	0.7	3.3	42.8	14,800
1992	11.0	8.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	3.6	39.9	14,800
1993	14.0	10.9	3.3	1.9	1.6	0.9	4.3	38.2	15,300
1994	18.5	15.8	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.2	4.5	39.2	15,800
1995	20.2	17.2	3.5	3.3	3.0	1.7	5.3	38.8	17,000
1996	23.2	20.4	3.3	2.8	2.4	1.7	5.5	40.4	15,600
1997	23.0	20.5	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.0	5.1	40.1	15,500
1998	21.5	18.7	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.1	5.1	38.8	15,000
1999	22.1	19.4	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	5.0	40.0	13,600
2000	22.5	19.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.8	5.4	41.0	14,600
2001	22.7	19.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.3	5.6	39.0	14,000
2002	20.8	17.8	2.4	1.6	0.7	1.6	5.2	35.4	14,300
2003	19.5	17.0	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.3	4.3	35.4	15,800
2004	18.3	15.9	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.7	4.0	35.2	16,400

¹ Unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

² For 1993, the question text was changed slightly in one-half of the forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." For 1993, N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. Data after 1993 were based on all forms.

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, *Monitoring the Future study* (December 2004).

Table 7. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 12th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004 (Percent Prevalence)

Year	Any Illicit Drug	Marijuana/Hashish	Inhalants ¹	Hallucinogens	LSD	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Alcohol (any use) ²	Approximate Ns
1991	16.4	13.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.2	54.0	15,000
1992	14.4	11.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.8	51.3	15,800
1993	18.3	15.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.3	3.7	48.6	16,300
1994	21.9	19.0	2.7	3.1	2.6	1.5	4.0	50.1	15,400
1995	23.8	21.2	3.2	4.4	4.0	1.8	4.0	51.3	15,400
1996	24.6	21.9	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	4.1	50.8	14,300
1997	26.2	23.7	2.5	3.9	3.1	2.3	4.8	52.7	15,400
1998	25.6	22.8	2.3	3.8	3.2	2.4	4.6	52.0	15,200
1999	25.9	23.1	2.0	3.5	2.7	2.6	4.5	51.0	13,600
2000	24.9	21.6	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.1	5.0	50.0	13,300
2001	25.7	22.4	1.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	5.6	49.8	12,800
2002	25.4	21.5	1.5	2.3	0.7	2.3	5.5	48.6	12,900
2003	24.1	21.2	1.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	5.0	47.5	14,600
2004	23.4	19.9	1.5	1.9	0.7	2.3	4.6	48.0	14,600

¹ Unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. Data for 12th graders only are based on five of six questionnaire forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

² For 1993, the question text was changed slightly in one-half of the forms to indicate that a “drink” meant “more than a few sips.” For 1993, N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. Data after 1993 were based on all forms.

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, *Monitoring the Future* study (December 2004).

Table 8. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 8th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004

Year	Percentage Saying “Great Risk” ¹							Approximate Ns
	<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .</i>							
	<i>... try marijuana once or twice</i>	<i>... smoke marijuana occasionally</i>	<i>... smoke marijuana regularly</i>	<i>... try crack once or twice²</i>	<i>... try crack occasionally²</i>	<i>... try cocaine powder once or twice²</i>	<i>... try cocaine powder occasionally²</i>	
1991	40.4	57.9	83.8	62.8	82.2	55.5	77.0	17,437
1992	39.1	56.3	82.0	61.2	79.6	54.1	74.3	18,662
1993	36.2	53.8	79.6	57.2	76.8	50.7	71.8	18,366
1994	31.6	48.6	74.3	54.4	74.4	48.4	69.1	17,394
1995	28.9	45.9	73.0	50.8	72.1	44.9	66.4	17,501
1996	27.9	44.3	70.9	51.0	71.6	45.2	65.7	17,926
1997	25.3	43.1	72.7	49.9	71.2	45.0	65.8	18,765
1998	28.1	45.0	73.0	49.3	70.6	44.0	65.2	18,100
1999	28.0	45.7	73.3	48.7	70.6	43.3	65.4	16,700
2000	29.0	47.4	74.8	48.5	70.1	43.3	65.5	16,700
2001	27.7	46.3	72.2	48.6	70.0	43.9	65.8	16,200
2002	28.2	46.0	71.7	47.4	69.7	43.2	64.9	15,100
2003	30.2	48.6	74.2	48.7	70.3	43.7	65.8	16,500
2004	31.9	50.5	76.2	49.0	70.4	44.4	66.0	17,000

¹ Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

² Beginning in 1997, data based on two-thirds of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, *Monitoring the Future* study (December 2004).

Table 9. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 10th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004

Year	Percentage Saying "Great Risk" ¹									
	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .									
	... try marijuana once or twice	... smoke marijuana occasionally	... smoke marijuana regularly	... try crack or twice ²	... try crack or ally ²	... try crack occasion-ally ²	... try cocaine powder once or twice ²	... try cocaine powder occasion-ally ²	Approximate Ns	
1991	30.0	48.6	82.1	70.4	87.4	87.4	59.1	82.2	14,719	
1992	31.9	48.9	81.1	69.6	86.4	86.4	59.2	80.1	14,808	
1993	29.7	46.1	78.5	66.6	84.4	84.4	57.5	79.1	15,298	
1994	24.4	38.9	71.3	64.7	83.1	83.1	56.4	77.8	15,880	
1995	21.5	35.4	67.9	60.9	81.2	81.2	53.5	75.6	17,006	
1996	20.0	32.8	65.9	60.9	80.3	80.3	53.6	75.0	15,670	
1997	18.8	31.9	65.9	59.2	78.7	78.7	52.2	73.9	15,640	
1998	19.6	32.5	65.8	58.0	77.5	77.5	50.9	71.8	15,000	
1999	19.2	33.5	65.9	57.8	79.1	79.1	51.6	73.6	13,600	
2000	18.5	32.4	64.7	56.1	76.9	76.9	48.8	70.9	14,300	
2001	17.9	31.2	62.8	57.1	77.3	77.3	50.6	72.3	14,000	
2002	19.9	32.0	60.8	57.4	75.7	75.7	51.3	71.0	14,300	
2003	21.1	34.9	63.9	57.6	76.4	76.4	51.8	71.4	15,800	
2004	22.0	36.2	65.6	56.7	76.7	76.7	50.7	72.2	16,400	

¹Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

²Beginning in 1997, data based on two-thirds of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future study (December 2004).

Table 10. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 12th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2004

Year	Percentage Saying "Great Risk" ¹									
	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .									
	... try marijuana once or twice	... smoke marijuana occasionally	... smoke marijuana regularly	... try crack once or twice ²	... try crack occasionally ²	... try crack ally ²	... try cocaine powder once or twice ²	... try cocaine powder occasionally ²	... try cocaine ally ²	Approximate Ns
1991	27.1	40.6	78.6	60.6	76.5	76.5	53.6	69.8	2,549	
1992	24.5	39.6	76.5	62.4	76.3	76.3	57.1	70.8	2,684	
1993	21.9	35.6	72.5	57.6	73.9	73.9	53.2	68.6	2,759	
1994	19.5	30.1	65.0	58.4	73.8	73.8	55.4	70.6	2,591	
1995	16.3	25.6	60.8	54.6	72.8	72.8	52.0	69.1	2,603	
1996	15.6	25.9	59.9	56.0	71.4	71.4	53.2	68.8	2,449	
1997	14.9	24.7	58.1	54.0	70.3	70.3	51.4	67.7	2,579	
1998	16.7	24.4	58.5	52.2	68.7	68.7	48.5	65.4	2,564	
1999	15.7	23.9	57.4	48.2	67.3	67.3	46.1	64.2	2,306	
2000	13.7	23.4	58.3	48.4	65.8	65.8	47.0	64.7	2,130	
2001	15.3	23.5	57.4	49.4	65.4	65.4	49.0	63.2	2,173	
2002	16.1	23.2	53.0	50.8	65.6	65.6	49.5	64.4	2,198	
2003	16.1	26.6	54.9	47.3	64.0	64.0	46.2	61.4	2,466	
2004	15.9	25.4	54.6	47.8	64.5	64.5	45.4	61.6	2,491	

¹Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

²Beginning in 1997, data based on two-thirds of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, *Monitoring the Future* study (December 2004).

Table 11. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Illicit Drugs by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990–2003

Drug Use Behavior and Year	Sex		Race/Ethnicity			Grade Level				All Groups
	Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	
Lifetime marijuana										
1990	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	27.9	34.7	42.2	31.4
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.0
1993	36.8	28.6	32.7	33.6	35.4	24.4	28.8	36.0	40.8	32.8
1995	46.2	39.4	40.5	47.2	49.2	33.8	41.4	45.8	47.0	42.4
1997	50.7	42.9	45.4	52.2	49.5	38.8	45.9	50.3	52.4	47.1
1999	51.0	43.4	45.9	48.6	51.0	34.8	49.1	49.7	58.4	47.2
2001	46.5	38.4	42.8	40.2	44.7	32.7	41.7	47.2	51.5	42.4
2003	42.7	37.6	39.8	43.3	42.7	30.7	40.4	44.5	48.5	40.2
Current marijuana ¹										
1990	—	—	—	—	—	9.5	13.5	13.9	18.5	13.9
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0
1993	20.6	14.6	17.3	18.6	19.4	13.2	16.5	18.4	22.0	17.7
1995	28.4	22.0	24.6	28.6	27.8	20.9	25.6	27.6	26.2	25.3
1997	30.2	21.4	25.0	28.2	28.6	23.6	25.0	29.3	26.6	26.2
1999	30.8	22.6	26.4	26.4	28.2	21.7	27.8	26.7	31.5	26.7
2001	27.9	20.0	24.4	21.8	24.6	19.4	24.8	25.8	26.9	23.9
2003	25.1	19.3	21.7	23.9	23.8	18.5	22.0	24.1	25.8	22.4
Lifetime cocaine use ²										
1990	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	5.8	7.6	9.3	6.6
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0
1993	5.5	4.2	4.6	1.6	11.3	4.2	3.7	5.1	6.1	4.9
1995	8.8	5.0	6.5	2.0	16.0	5.7	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.0
1997	9.1	7.2	8.0	1.9	14.4	6.7	7.5	9.1	9.2	8.2
1999	10.7	8.4	9.9	2.2	15.3	5.8	9.9	9.9	13.7	9.5
2001	10.3	8.4	9.9	2.1	14.7	7.2	8.6	10.4	12.1	9.4
2003	9.5	7.7	8.7	3.2	12.5	6.8	8.5	9.0	10.5	8.7
Current cocaine use ¹										
1990	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0
1993	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	4.6	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
1995	4.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	7.5	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.1	3.1
1997	4.0	2.4	3.1	0.7	6.2	3.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.3
1999	5.2	2.9	4.1	1.1	6.7	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.8	4.0
2001	4.7	3.7	4.2	1.3	7.1	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.2
2003	4.6	3.5	3.8	2.2	5.7	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.1
Lifetime use of illegal steroids										
1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0
1993	3.1	1.2	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2
1995	4.9	2.4	3.8	1.6	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.7
1997	4.1	2.0	3.1	1.5	3.4	4.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.1
1999	5.2	2.2	4.1	2.2	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.7
2001	6.0	3.9	5.3	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.9	4.3	4.3	5.0
2003	6.8	5.3	6.2	3.6	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	4.9	6.1
Lifetime injected drug use										
1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
1995	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.0
1997	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.1
1999	2.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3	1.8
2001	3.1	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.3
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not available.

¹ Used one or more times during the past 30 days.² Ever tried any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase.Sources: "Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among High School Students—United States," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 40 (45) (1990): 776–84; 41 (37) (1991): 698–703; "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 12. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Alcohol or Cigarettes by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990–2003

Drug Use Behavior and Year	Sex		Race/Ethnicity			Grade Level				All Groups
	Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	
Episodic heavy drinking ¹										
1990	43.5	30.4	—	—	—	27.7	35.7	39.6	44.0	36.9
1991	36.0	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.0
1993	33.7	26.0	32.6	19.1	33.4	22.0	26.2	31.3	39.1	30.0
1995	36.2	28.6	35.6	18.8	37.7	24.5	30.3	34.9	39.0	32.6
1997	37.3	28.6	37.7	16.1	34.9	25.7	29.9	37.5	39.3	33.4
1999	34.9	28.1	35.8	16.0	32.1	21.1	32.2	34.0	41.6	31.5
2001	33.5	26.4	34.0	11.1	30.1	24.5	28.2	32.2	36.7	29.9
2003	29.0	27.5	31.8	15.3	28.9	19.8	27.4	31.8	37.2	28.3
Current cigarette ²										
1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991	28.0	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0
1993	29.8	31.2	33.7	15.4	28.7	27.8	28.0	31.1	34.5	30.5
1995	35.4	34.3	38.3	19.2	34.0	31.2	33.1	35.8	38.2	34.8
1997	37.7	34.7	39.7	22.7	34.0	33.4	35.3	36.6	36.9	36.4
1999	34.7	34.9	38.6	19.7	32.7	27.6	34.7	36.0	42.8	34.8
2001	29.2	27.7	31.9	14.7	26.6	23.9	26.9	29.8	35.2	28.5
2003	21.8	21.9	24.9	15.1	18.4	17.4	21.8	23.6	26.2	21.9

— Data not available.

¹ Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on one or more days during the last 30 days.² Used one or more times during the past 30 days.Sources: "Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among High School Students—United States," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 40 (45) (1990): 776–84; 41 (37) (1991): 698–703; "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003" *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 13. Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Engaging in Drug-Related Behaviors by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993–2003

Drug Use Behavior and Year	Sex		Race/Ethnicity			Grade Level				All Groups
	Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	
Used marijuana on school property ¹										
1993	7.8	3.3	5.0	7.3	7.5	4.4	6.5	6.5	5.1	5.6
1995	11.9	5.5	7.0	12.3	12.9	8.7	9.8	8.6	8.0	8.8
1997	9.0	4.6	5.8	9.1	10.4	8.1	6.4	7.9	5.7	7.0
1999	10.1	4.4	6.5	7.2	10.7	6.6	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.2
2001	8.0	2.9	4.8	6.1	7.4	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.9	5.4
2003	7.6	3.7	4.5	6.6	8.2	6.6	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.8
Offered, sold, or were given an illegal drug on school property ²										
1993	28.5	19.1	24.1	17.5	34.1	21.8	23.7	27.5	23.0	24.0
1995	38.8	24.8	31.7	28.5	40.7	31.0	35.0	32.8	29.1	32.1
1997	37.4	24.7	31.0	25.4	41.1	31.4	33.4	33.2	29.0	31.7
1999	34.7	25.7	28.8	25.3	36.9	27.6	32.1	31.1	30.5	30.2
2001	34.6	22.7	28.3	21.9	34.2	29.0	29.0	28.7	26.9	28.5
2003	31.9	25.0	27.5	23.1	36.5	29.5	29.2	29.9	24.9	28.7
Tried marijuana before age 13										
1993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	10.2	4.8	5.6	11.1	12.6	9.2	9.1	6.7	5.4	7.6
1997	12.2	6.7	7.5	11.0	13.2	14.9	10.4	8.3	5.8	9.7
1999	14.5	8.0	9.4	14.8	13.8	12.7	12.6	9.5	9.5	11.3
2001	13.2	7.5	9.5	11.4	12.9	11.6	12.1	8.5	7.8	10.2
2003	12.6	6.9	8.7	12.1	10.7	11.7	10.8	8.1	7.8	9.9

— Data not available.

¹One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

²During the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sources: "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States (1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003)," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 14. Prevalence of Monthly Drug Use Among 6th–8th, 9th–12th, and 12th graders, PRIDE 1994–95 through 2002–03

Substance/ Grade	Monthly use (Percent)									
	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
Cigarettes										
6th–8 th	15.7	17.2	17.3	15.6	13.2	9.6	9.0	7.3	10.0	8.4
9th–12th	31.3	33.4	34.7	33.9	31.1	28.7	27.6	22.6	22.8	21.9
12 th	34.6	36.2	38.3	40.7	37.5	36.3	35.5	28.7	29.2	28.0
Beer										
6th–8 th	11.8	12.5	12.1	10.7	10.2	8.7	7.9	6.9	9.9	8.9
9th–12th	33.3	34.3	34.4	31.9	31.5	30.9	30.9	27.5	28.2	28.4
12 th	40.6	41.2	41.7	41.0	39.9	39.1	40.1	36.2	36.8	38.1
Wine coolers										
6th–8 th	9.8	10.8	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	7.7	7.0	10.1	8.6
9th–12th	23.1	22.3	22.3	21.4	22.9	22.0	22.3	20.6	20.9	19.7
12th	25.6	22.9	23.7	23.9	25.5	24.7	25.3	24.1	24.1	22.5
Liquor										
6th–8th	8.5	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.0	6.5	6.0	5.1	8.0	7.1
9th–12th	27.4	28.2	28.7	26.9	28.1	27.6	28.7	25.1	26.9	27.0
12th	32.5	32.8	34.0	34.1	35.3	35.4	37.0	33.4	36.3	36.4
Marijuana										
6th–8th	5.7	8.1	8.6	7.1	6.5	5.2	5.3	4.7	7.1	5.6
9th–12th	18.5	22.3	22.7	20.8	20.3	19.3	20.5	18.5	19.1	17.9
12th	20.9	24.3	24.4	23.6	23.1	23.4	24.2	21.9	22.9	22.6
Cocaine										
6th–8th	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9
9th–12th	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.8	4.1
12th	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.8	5.3	5.7
Uppers										
6th–8th	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.9
9th–12th	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	3.9	4.4	4.2
12th	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.8	6.2	7.2	4.8	5.7	5.6
Downers										
6th–8th	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2
9th–12th	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.8	5.1
12th	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.9	4.7	6.3	6.5
Inhalants										
6th–8th	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.9
9th–12th	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2	3.4
12th	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.9
Hallucinogens										
6th–8th	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.8
9th–12th	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.3	3.5
12th	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.4	5.3	3.6	4.5	4.5

* Difference between the 2001–02 and 2002–03 surveys.

Grade	Sample sizes									
	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
6th–8th	92,453	58,596	68,071	68,149	58,619	59,243	37,653	48,026	54,520	57,380
9th–12th	105,788	70,964	73,006	86,201	79,460	55,075	38,151	53,856	55,399	57,022
12th	20,698	14,261	15,532	15,816	16,366	11,680	8,136	10,876	8,385	9,120

Source: PRIDE Questionnaire Report, 1994–95 through 2003–04.

Table 15. Percentage of Alternative High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, 1998

Drug use behavior	Sex		Race/Ethnicity			Grade Level				All Groups
	Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	
Lifetime marijuana	88.0	82.1	89.4	77.7	84.0	81.0	85.3	86.0	86.8	85.4
Current marijuana ¹	58.2	46.7	56.7	47.2	50.6	51.2	52.9	55.7	51.2	53.0
Lifetime cocaine use ²	38.6	33.0	43.8	5.7	46.4	32.7	36.4	37.8	36.5	36.1
Current cocaine use ¹	17.1	13.1	17.7	3.6	19.4	14.8	16.6	15.9	14.1	15.3
Lifetime crack or freebase use	23.5	19.4	26.2	3.5	26.8	20.9	22.9	24.2	18.9	21.6
Lifetime use of illegal steroids	9.8	7.4	10.5	6.6	6.9	12.0	9.6	6.9	7.6	8.7
Lifetime injected drug use	6.8	4.4	7.0	4.1	4.5	7.6	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.7
Episodic heavy drinking ³	55.4	42.9	58.7	28.4	52.4	43.8	48.1	51.5	51.7	49.8
Current cigarette ¹	67.7	59.8	78.6	43.3	53.0	64.5	64.3	64.8	62.2	64.1

— Data not available.

¹Used one or more times during the past 30 days.

²Ever tried any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase.

³Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on one or more days during the past 30 days.

Source: "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 16. Annual High School Dropout Rates¹ for Grades 10–12 by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1980–2002

	All races ² , both sexes						Male			Female			White			Black			Hispanic Origin ³		
	Total students	High school dropouts		Total students	High school dropouts		Total students	High school dropouts		Total students	High school dropouts		Total students	High school dropouts		Total students	High school dropouts		Total students	High school dropouts	
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate
1980	10,891	658	6.0	5,445	362	6.6	5,448	296	5.4	9,177	517	5.6	1,496	124	8.3	646	74	11.5			
1981	10,868	639	5.9	5,379	322	6.0	5,487	316	5.8	9,067	478	5.3	1,516	146	9.6	717	77	10.7			
1982	10,611	577	5.4	5,310	305	5.7	5,301	271	5.1	8,769	444	5.1	1,553	121	7.8	692	65	9.4			
1983	10,331	535	5.2	5,130	294	5.7	5,200	241	4.6	8,531	410	4.8	1,498	103	6.9	691	68	9.8			
1984	10,041	507	5.0	4,986	268	5.4	5,054	238	4.7	8,221	410	5.0	1,524	88	5.8	706	77	10.9			
1985	9,704	504	5.2	4,831	259	5.4	4,874	245	5.0	7,967	384	4.8	1,422	110	7.7	729	71	9.7			
1986	9,829	421	4.3	4,910	213	4.3	4,917	208	4.2	8,011	333	4.2	1,449	68	4.7	764	91	11.9			
1987	9,802	403	4.1	4,921	215	4.4	4,879	187	3.8	7,979	299	3.7	1,463	93	6.4	769	43	5.6			
1988	9,590	461	4.8	4,960	256	5.2	4,628	206	4.5	7,727	362	4.7	1,468	93	6.3	730	77	10.5			
1989	8,974	404	4.5	4,519	203	4.5	4,453	199	4.5	7,243	286	3.9	1,384	106	7.7	762	59	7.7			
1990	8,679	347	4.0	4,356	177	4.1	4,323	170	3.9	6,984	266	3.8	1,303	66	5.1	811	65	8.0			
1991	8,612	348	4.0	4,360	167	3.8	4,231	180	4.3	6,856	254	3.7	1,366	85	6.2	809	59	7.3			
1992	8,939	384	4.3	4,580	175	3.8	4,357	207	4.8	7,077	292	4.1	1,422	70	4.9	917	72	7.9			
1993 ⁴	9,430	404	4.3	4,787	211	4.4	4,640	192	4.1	7,442	306	4.1	1,499	80	5.4	1,061	69	6.5			
1993	9,021	382	4.2	4,570	199	4.4	4,452	183	4.1	7,152	290	4.1	1,447	78	5.3	943	60	6.4			
1994	9,922	497	5.0	5,048	249	4.9	4,873	247	5.1	7,862	371	4.7	1,559	96	6.1	1,179	109	9.2			
1995	10,106	544	5.4	5,161	297	5.8	4,946	247	5.0	7,926	402	5.1	1,598	97	6.1	1,251	145	11.6			
1996	10,249	485	4.7	5,175	240	4.6	5,072	244	4.8	8,005	361	4.5	1,704	107	6.3	1,195	100	8.4			
1997	10,645	454	4.3	5,330	251	4.7	5,313	203	3.8	8,402	355	4.2	1,678	80	4.8	1,377	119	8.6			
1998	10,791	479	4.4	5,486	237	4.3	5,305	243	4.6	8,487	371	4.4	1,759	88	5.0	1,368	115	8.4			
1999	11,067	520	4.7	5,659	243	4.3	5,411	277	5.1	8,665	380	4.4	1,794	107	6.0	1,482	105	7.1			
2000	10,773	488	4.5	5,417	280	5.2	5,356	208	3.9	8,540	371	4.3	1,706	96	5.6	1,465	100	6.8			
2001	10,777	507	4.7	5,534	293	3.5	5,243	214	4.1	8,490	388	4.6	1,655	95	5.7	1,487	121	8.1			
2002	10,989	367	3.3	5,504	193	5.3	5,484	174	3.2	8,636	259	3.0	1,664	73	4.4	1,614	86	5.3			

¹Numbers in thousands; civilian noninstitutionalized population.

² All races² includes whites, blacks, and other races not shown separately.

³Hispanics may be of any race.

⁴ = Revised, controlled to 1990 census-based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 census-based estimates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Education and Social Stratification Branch, *Current Population Survey* (1980–2002).

Table 17. Past-Month Drug Use for Youth Ages 12–21, by Age, Dropout Status, Type of Drug Used, and Race/Ethnicity: 1992 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Percent Prevalence)

Race/ethnicity	Age	Dropout status	Marijuana use past 30 days	Cocaine use past 30 days
White	12–15	Nondropout	4.02	0.34
		Dropout	4.12	*
	16–21	Nondropout	15.93	1.61
		Dropout	27.60	4.12
Black	12–15	Nondropout	1.21	—
		Dropout	16.21	—
	16–21	Nondropout	13.24	1.00
		Dropout	20.80	4.40
Hispanic	12–15	Nondropout	3.96	0.81
		Dropout	*	*
	16–21	Nondropout	14.92	2.89
		Dropout	11.56	2.83
Other	12–15	Nondropout	4.56	*
		Dropout	*	*
	16–21	Nondropout	5.85	*
		Dropout	*	—

*Low precision, no estimate reported.

— No respondents.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Health Interview Survey/Youth Risk Behavior Survey* (1992).

Table 18. Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month among Probationers and Parolees in the Past Year Aged 18 or Older, 2002-2003

	Number of Users (Thousands)		Percentage who Used	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
Probationers				
Any Illicit Drug ¹	1,369	1,334	28.7	28.0
Marijuana	1,091	1,032	22.9	21.7
Cocaine	283	340	5.9	7.1
Heroin	30	20	0.6	0.4
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug	431	426	9.0	9.0
Parolees²				
Any Illicit Drug ¹	522	349	29.1	24.3
Marijuana	397	243	22.1	16.9
Cocaine	108	128	6.0	8.9
Heroin	15	12	0.9	0.8
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug	191	92	10.6	6.4

¹Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

²Includes persons on parole or supervised release.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Results from the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Detailed Tables* (2003), Tables 7.86 and 7.92.

Table 19. Substance Abuse among State Prison Inmates and Federal Prison Inmates

	Number	Ever Used (%)	Used Regularly (%) ¹	Used Month Prior to Offense (%)	Used at Time of Offense (%)
State prison inmates (1997)²	1,059,607	82.0	69.6	56.5	32.6
Federal prison inmates (1997)²	89,072	72.9	57.3	44.8	22.4
Jail inmates (1998)	593,808	84.5	67.2	55.0	35.6

¹Regular use defined as once a week or more for at least a month

²Convicted jail inmates only. Percentages are estimated from personal interviews on drug use conducted in 1996.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice. *1995 Survey of Adults on Probation* (March 1998); *Substance Abuse Among State and Federal Prisoners, 1997* (January 1999); *Drug Use, Testing, and Treatment in Jails, 1998*. (May 2000). and *Correctional Population in the United States, 1997* (May 2001).

Table 20. Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health (ADM) Problems Among Homeless Clients, 1996

ADM combination	Past month (%)	Past year (%)	Lifetime (%)
Any ADM problem	66	74	86
Alcohol problem	38	46	62
Drug problem	26	38	58
Mental health problem	39	45	57
Specific Combinations			
Alcohol problem only	13	12	9
Drug problem only	7	7	6
Mental health problem only	17	15	10
Alcohol and drug problems	7	10	15
Alcohol and mental health problems	10	10	15
Drug and mental health problems	5	7	8
Alcohol, drug, and mental health problems	8	14	30
No ADM problems	34	26	14

Source: *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*, Interagency Council on the Homeless, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (1999).

Table 21. Characteristics Perceived by Respondents to Prevent Exit From Homelessness, 1996

	Percent
Insufficient income	30
Lack of job	24
No suitable housing	11
Addiction to alcohol or drugs	9
Other	24

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*, Interagency Council on the Homeless, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (1999).

Table 22. Substance Use Experiences by Homeless Status, 1996

	Currently homeless (%) (N=2938)	Formerly homeless clients (%) (N=677)	Other service users (%) (N=518)
Started drinking three or more alcoholic beverages a week:			
Before age 15	36	29	13
Between ages 15 and 17	29	28	33
Started using illegal drugs:			
Before age 15	31	28	27
Between ages 15 and 17	32	21	22

Source: *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*. Interagency Council on the Homeless, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (1999).

Table 23. Illicit Drug Use Among Active-Duty Military Personnel, 1980–2002 (Percent Using)

Year	Past 30 days					Past 12 Months				
	Total	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
1980	27.6	30.7	33.7	37.7	14.5	36.7	39.4	43.2	48.0	23.4
1982	19.0	26.2	16.2	20.6	11.9	26.6	32.4	28.1	29.9	16.4
1985	8.9	11.5	10.3	9.9	4.5	13.4	16.6	15.9	14.7	7.2
1988	4.8	6.9	5.4	4.0	2.1	8.9	11.8	11.3	7.8	3.8
1992	3.4	3.9	4.0	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.7	6.6	10.7	2.3
1995	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	1.0	6.5	9.2	7.3	7.3	2.5
1998	2.7	4.5	1.8	3.3	1.2	6.0	9.8	4.2	7.2	2.4
2002	3.3	5.2	2.4	4.0	1.0	6.3	10.9	6.5	6.3	1.6

Source: *1998 Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel*, a report prepared for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) by Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC (1999) and *2002 DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel*, a report prepared for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) by Research Triangle Institute for the (2004).

DRUG USE CONSEQUENCES

Table 24. Estimated Direct¹ Costs to Society of Drug Abuse, 1992–2002 (2002 \$, Millions)

Year	Health care costs	Other costs	Total direct costs
1992	13,719	24,909	38,629
1993	14,736	24,662	39,398
1994	14,761	25,892	40,653
1995	14,087	28,091	42,178
1996	13,249	28,325	41,574
1997	13,337	29,905	43,242
1998	13,569	31,334	44,903
1999	13,873	33,572	47,445
2000	13,974	35,280	49,254
2001	14,700	35,118	49,818
2002	15,675	36,363	52,038

¹"Direct costs" include health care costs attributable to drug abuse and other costs which include the cost of goods and services lost to crime and social welfare costs.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy. *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States, 1992–2002* (November 2004).

Table 25. Estimated Indirect¹ Costs to Society of Drug Abuse, 1992–2002 (2002 \$, Millions)

Year	Premature death	Drug abuse related illness	Institution-alization/hospitalization	Productivity loss of victims of crime	Incarceration	Crime careers	Total
1992	28,961	18,214	1,894	2,640	22,961	24,617	99,287
1993	27,877	17,138	1,870	3,098	24,110	24,595	98,688
1994	28,034	19,234	2,043	3,100	25,607	23,796	101,815
1995	28,406	20,938	2,210	2,806	27,130	23,812	105,301
1996	23,745	23,241	1,758	2,674	28,473	27,241	107,132
1997	19,901	22,323	1,863	2,570	30,511	29,824	106,993
1998	19,323	25,542	1,971	2,279	33,257	27,180	109,553
1999	22,535	26,995	1,873	2,111	35,399	26,952	115,866
2000	23,045	28,654	1,782	1,930	36,244	26,836	118,492
2001	23,686	30,681	1,870	1,835	36,869	26,957	121,897
2002	24,646	33,452	1,996	1,797	39,095	27,576	128,563

¹"Indirect costs" are productivity losses attributable to drug abuse.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy. *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States, 1992–2002* (November 2004).

Table 26. Number of Deaths from Drug-Induced Causes,¹ by Sex and Race, 1979–2002²

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	All non-white	Black ³
1979	7,101	3,656	3,445	6,116	985	897
1980	6,900	3,771	3,129	5,814	1,086	1,006
1981	7,106	3,835	3,271	5,863	1,243	1,152
1982	7,310	4,130	3,180	5,991	1,319	1,212
1983	7,492	4,145	3,347	6,187	1,305	1,194
1984	7,892	4,640	3,252	6,309	1,583	1,480
1985	8,663	5,342	3,321	6,946	1,717	1,600
1986	9,976	6,284	3,692	7,948	2,028	1,906
1987	9,796	6,146	3,650	7,547	2,249	2,101
1988	10,917	7,004	3,913	8,409	2,508	2,395
1989	10,710	6,895	3,815	8,336	2,374	2,236
1990	9,463	5,897	3,566	7,603	1,860	1,703
1991	10,388	6,593	3,795	8,204	2,184	2,037
1992	11,703	7,766	3,937	9,360	2,343	2,148
1993	13,275	9,052	4,223	10,394	2,881	2,688
1994	13,923	9,491	4,432	10,895	3,028	2,780
1995	14,218	9,909	4,309	11,173	3,045	2,800
1996	14,843	10,093	4,750	11,903	2,940	2,682
1997	15,973	10,991	4,982	12,863	3,110	2,816
1998	16,926	11,462	5,464	13,811	3,115	2,831
1998 ICD-10	20,227	13,697	6,529	16,504	3,722	3,383
1999 ICD-10	19,102	12,873	6,229	15,694	3,408	3,094
2000 ICD-10	19,698	13,125	6,573	16,371	3,327	3,032
2001 ICD-10	21,683	14,244	7,439	18,176	3,507	3,163
2002 ICD-10	26,018	16,724	9,294	22,126	3,892	3,461

¹Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality under ICD-9 include drug psychoses (292); drug dependence (304); nondependent use of drugs not including alcohol and tobacco (305.2–305.9); accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals (E850–E858); suicide by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals (E950.0–E950.5); assault from poisoning by drugs and medicaments (E962.0); and poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E980.0–E980.5). Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths associated with mothers' drug use.

²In 1999, cause of death coding was revised to ICD-10. Modified figures for 1998 were calculated based on comparability ratios for drug-induced deaths according to ICD-9 and ICD-10. The new coding scheme yields 19.5 percent more drug-induced deaths compared to the old system using 1998 data. The implementation of ICD-10 represents a break in the trend data.

³Black is a subgroup of all non-white.

Sources: Murphy, S.L. "Deaths: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (11) Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics (2000) for 1979–1998 ICD-9 data; Hoyert, D.L., Arias, E., Smith, B.L., et al., "Deaths: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49 (8), Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics (2001) for 1998 ICD-10 data; and Kochanek, K.D., Murphy, S.L., and Anderson, R. N., "Deaths: Final Data for 2002," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53 (5) Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics (2004) for 1999–2002 data.

Table 27. Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Drug-Induced Causes,¹ by Sex and Race, 1979–2002²

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	All non-white	Black ³
1979	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4
1980	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.8
1981	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.8	4.2
1982	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.0	3.9	4.4
1983	3.2	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.3
1984	3.3	4.0	2.7	3.1	4.5	5.2
1985	3.6	4.6	2.7	3.4	4.8	5.6
1986	4.2	5.4	3.0	3.9	5.5	6.6
1987	4.0	5.2	2.9	3.7	6.0	7.2
1988	4.5	5.9	3.1	4.1	6.5	8.1
1989	4.3	5.7	3.0	4.0	6.0	7.4
1990	3.8	4.9	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.6
1991	4.1	5.4	2.9	3.9	5.3	6.5
1992	4.6	6.2	3.0	4.4	5.6	6.8
1993	5.1	7.2	3.2	4.8	6.7	8.4
1994	5.3	7.5	3.3	5.0	6.9	8.5
1995	5.4	7.7	3.2	5.1	6.8	8.4
1996	5.6	7.8	3.5	5.4	6.5	8.0
1997	6.0	8.4	3.6	5.8	6.7	8.3
1998	6.3	8.7	4.0	6.2	6.6	8.2
1998 ICD-10	7.5	10.4	4.8	7.4	7.9	9.8
1999 ICD-10	6.8	9.4	4.4	6.9	6.8	8.6
2000 ICD-10	7.0	9.5	4.6	7.1	6.5	8.3
2001 ICD-10	7.6	10.2	5.1	7.8	6.7	8.5
2002 ICD-10	9.0	11.8	6.3	9.4	7.3	9.2

¹Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality under ICD-9 include drug psychoses (292); drug dependence (304); nondependent use of drugs not including alcohol and tobacco (305.2–305.9); accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals (E850–E858); suicide by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals (E950.0–E950.5); assault from poisoning by drugs and medicaments (E962.0); and poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E980.0–E980.5). Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths associated with mothers' drug use.

²In 1999, cause of death coding was revised to ICD-10. Modified figures for 1998 were calculated based on comparability ratios for drug-induced deaths according to ICD-9 and ICD-10. The new coding scheme yields 19.5 percent more drug-induced deaths compared to the old system using 1998 data. The implementation of ICD-10 represents a break in the trend data.

³Black is a subgroup of all non-white.

Sources: Murphy, S.L. "Deaths: Final Data for 1998." *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (11) Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics (2000) for 1979–1998 ICD-9 data; Hoyert, D.L., Arias, E., Smith, B.L., et al., "Deaths: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49 (8), Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics (2001) for 1998 ICD-10 data; and Kochanek, K.D., Murphy, S.L., and Anderson, R. N., "Deaths: Final Data for 2002," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53 (5) Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics (2004) for 1999–2002 data.

Table 28. Trends in Drug-Related Emergency Room Episodes and Selected Drug Mentions, 1988–2002

Year	Emergency room episodes and drug mentions				
	Total drug episodes	Total drug mentions	Total cocaine mentions	Total heroin mentions	Total marijuana mentions
1988*	403,578	668,153	101,578	38,063	19,962
1989*	425,904	713,392	110,013	41,656	20,703
1990*	371,208	635,460	80,355	33,884	15,706
1991*	393,968	674,861	101,189	35,898	16,251
1992*	433,493	751,731	119,843	48,003	23,997
1993*	460,910	796,762	123,423	63,232	28,873
1994	518,880	899,600	143,337	63,158	40,034
1995	513,429	899,977	135,711	69,556	45,259
1996	513,841	906,078	152,420	72,980	53,770
1997	526,671	941,627	161,083	70,712	64,720
1998	542,250	981,286	172,011	75,688	76,842
1999	554,570	1,013,688	168,751	82,192	87,068
2000	601,392	1,098,915	174,881	94,804	96,426
2001	638,345	1,165,148	193,034	93,064	110,512
2002	670,307	1,209,938	199,198	93,519	119,472

*In 2001, SAMHSA published recalculated trend data from 1994. Caution must be used in comparing trend data from these years (1998–1993) to 1994–2002.

Source: *Drug Abuse Warning Network*, National Institute on Drug Abuse (1988–1991) and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (1992–2002).

Table 29. Illicit Drugs and Alcohol in Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits by Type of Case, 3rd and 4th Quarters of 2003

Drug category and selected drugs	Type of case								
	Total	Suicide attempt	Seeking detox	Alcohol only (<21)	Adverse reaction	Over-medication	Malicious poisoning	Accidental ingestion	Other
Number of drug-related ED visits									
Total drug-related ED visits	627,923	40,044	61,506	22,552	155,006	105,401	1,300	16,769	225,345
Cocaine	125,921	4,544	29,035				...	...	91,818
Heroin	47,604	495	15,428				14	...	31,667
Marijuana	79,663	3,603	8,705				202	...	67,131
Stimulants	42,538	1,692	5,794		...	1,167	194	...	32,374
Amphetamines	18,129	1,141	1,056		...	1,149	77	...	14,056
Methamphetamine	25,039	...	4,755		...	...	...	...	18,921
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2,221	35	...				23	...	1,886
GHB	990	...	7				...	...	856
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	...				...	...	...
Ketamine	73	...	...				...	...	63
LSD	656	...	183				2	...	326
PCP	4,581	187	453				24	...	3,917
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	684	...	43				...	...	637
Inhalants	1,681	12	392		...		...	640	626
Combination NTA	1,346	...	24				...	...	1,213
Percent of visits									
Cocaine	20%	11%	47%						41%
Heroin	8%	1%	25%				1%		14%
Marijuana	13%	9%	14%				16%		30%
Stimulants	7%	4%	9%			1%	15%		14%
Amphetamines	3%	3%	2%			1%	6%		6%
Methamphetamine	4%	...	8%				...		8%
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0%	0%	...				2%		1%
GHB	0%	...	0%				...		0%
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	...				...		...
Ketamine	0%	...	...				...		0%
LSD	0%	...	0%				0%		0%
PCP	1%	0%	1%				2%		2%
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0%	...	0%				...		0%
Inhalants	0%	0%	1%				...	4%	0%
Combination NTA	0%	...	0%				...	...	1%

*In 2003, SAMHSA implemented a major redesign of the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). Data and estimates for 2003 are not comparable to those for any prior years.

Source: *Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2003: Interim National Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits* (Forthcoming), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Table 30. Estimated Number of Persons Living with AIDS¹ by Sex and Exposure Category, 1993–2003

Year/ Sex	Exposure Category					Total	Percent drug- related ³
	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	Injecting drug use (IDU)	MSM and IDU	Hetero- sexual contact	Other ²		
Male adult/adolescent							
1993	86,074	34,157	14,038	6,141	3,465	143,846	33.5%
1994	94,249	39,646	15,128	7,952	3,482	160,457	34.1%
1995	100,131	43,635	16,007	9,812	3,582	173,117	34.5%
1996	109,335	47,754	16,885	12,247	3,633	189,854	34.0%
1997	120,951	52,599	18,227	15,021	3,809	210,607	33.6%
1998	131,184	56,450	19,265	17,725	3,994	228,618	33.1%
1999	140,216	58,006	21,667	20,595	3,807	244,291	32.6%
2000	150,172	61,249	22,403	23,478	3,922	261,223	32.0%
2001	160,076	63,723	23,033	26,471	4,062	277,366	31.3%
2002	171,035	66,003	23,690	29,835	4,204	294,767	30.4%
2003	182,989	68,191	24,334	33,324	4,345	313,183	29.5%
Female adult/adolescent							
1993		13,843		11,837	1,188	26,868	51.5%
1994		16,244		15,172	1,287	32,703	49.7%
1995		18,311		18,498	1,343	38,152	48.0%
1996		20,279		22,596	1,483	44,358	45.7%
1997		22,557		27,016	1,651	51,224	44.0%
1998		24,307		31,225	1,814	57,346	42.4%
1999		25,744		35,603	1,746	63,093	40.8%
2000		27,317		40,422	1,908	69,647	39.2%
2001		28,602		45,097	2,067	75,765	37.8%
2002		29,670		50,142	2,239	82,052	36.2%
2003		30,710		55,685	2,420	88,815	34.6%

¹Excludes pediatric (<13 years old) AIDS cases. These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons living with AIDS. Rather, they are point estimates of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk but not for incomplete reporting. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available.

²Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk not reported.

³Proportion includes injection drug users and MSM who are injection drug users.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 2002*, Vol. 14 (2003). Data for 1999 to 2003 are from *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2003*, Vol. 15 (2004). Also available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/haslink.htm>.

Table 31. Estimated Number of Deaths of Persons with AIDS¹ by Sex and Exposure Category, 1993–2003

Year/ Sex	Exposure Category					Total	Percent drug- related ³
	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	Injecting drug use (IDU)	MSM and IDU	Hetero- sexual contact	Other ²		
Male adult/adolescent							
1993	24,032	9,403	3,208	1,636	834	39,113	32.2%
1994	25,669	10,584	3,571	2,064	792	42,680	33.2%
1995	25,241	11,008	3,504	2,457	690	42,900	33.8%
1996	16,877	8,685	2,601	2,161	628	30,852	36.6%
1997	8,703	5,441	1,470	1,511	286	17,411	39.7%
1998	7,120	4,735	1,338	1,300	223	14,561	41.7%
1999	6,703	4,425	1,335	1,403	194	14,061	41.0%
2000	6,316	4,182	1,334	1,417	204	13,454	41.0%
2001	6,479	4,298	1,396	1,585	174	13,932	40.9%
2002	6,012	4,126	1,285	1,526	166	13,116	41.3%
2003	6,015	4,166	1,233	1,644	140	13,198	40.9%
Female adult/adolescent							
1993		3,184		2,678	328	6,190	51.4%
1994		3,749		3,525	303	7,577	49.5%
1995		3,867		4,048	315	8,230	47.0%
1996		3,314		3,472	226	7,102	46.7%
1997		2,170		2,317	129	4,616	47.0%
1998		1,970		2,100	100	4,167	47.3%
1999		2,051		2,157	97	4,035	50.8%
2000		1,925		2,192	92	4,209	45.7%
2001		1,985		2,444	92	4,521	43.9%
2002		1,956		2,335	89	4,379	44.7%
2003		2,056		2,584	95	4,736	43.4%

¹ Excludes pediatric (<13 years old) AIDS cases. These numbers do not represent actual deaths of persons with AIDS. Rather, they are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available.

² Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or identified.

³ Proportion includes injection drug users and MSM who are injection drug users.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2002*, Vol. 14 (2003). Data for 1999 to 2003 are from *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2003*, Vol. 15 (2004). Also available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm>, February 2005.

Table 32. Reported Tuberculosis Cases and Percent of Cases in Injecting and Noninjecting Drug Users, 1996–2003

Year	Total Tuberculosis Cases	Number with information on injecting drug use	Percent with information on injecting drug use	Injecting drug users (%) ¹	Number with information on noninjecting drug use	Percent with information on noninjecting drug use	Noninjecting drug users (%) ¹
1996	21,337	18,467	86.5	3.8	18,265	85.6	7.7
1997	19,851	17,678	89.1	3.3	17,555	88.4	7.8
1998	18,361	16,849	91.8	2.9	16,730	91.1	7.7
1999	17,531	16,331	93.2	2.6	16,232	92.6	7.1
2000	16,377	15,495	94.6	2.5	15,454	94.4	7.5
2001	15,989	14,871	93.0	2.3	14,780	92.4	7.2
2002	15,075	14,305	94.9	2.2	14,274	94.7	7.0
2003	14,874	14,347	96.5	2.2	14,293	96.1	7.3

¹Injecting drug use within past 12 months. Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for $\geq 75\%$ of cases.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003*. Also available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb/surv/surv2003/default.htm>, February 2005.

Table 33. Reported Hepatitis Cases, 1995–2003

Year	Number of Reported Cases			Reported Cases per 100,000 Population		
	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C
1995	31,582	10,805	4,576	12.0	4.1	1.7
1996	31,032	10,637	3,716	11.7	4.0	1.4
1997	30,021	10,416	3,816	11.2	3.9	1.4
1998	23,229	10,258	3,518	8.6	3.8	1.3
1999	17,047	7,694	3,111	6.3	2.8	1.1
2000	13,397	8,036	3,197	4.8	2.9	1.1
2001	10,615	7,844	1,640 ¹	3.7	2.8	0.7 ¹
2002	8,795	8,064	1,223 ²	3.1	2.8	0.5 ²
2003	7,653	7,526	891 ²	2.6	2.6	0.4 ²

¹Excludes cases from New York City.

²Excludes cases from Missouri.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hepatitis/resource/PDFs/surv_table.pdf, February 2005.

Table 34. Total Crime, Violent Crime, and Property Crime, 1989–2002

Year	Total crime index		Violent crime index ¹		Murder victims		Property crime ²	
	Number ³	Rate ⁴	Number ³	Rate ⁴	Total ³	Related to narcotic drug laws ³	Number ³	Rate ⁴
1989	14,251,400	5,741.0	1,646,040	663.1	21,500	1,402	12,605,400	5,077.9
1990	14,475,613	5,820.3	1,820,127	731.8	23,438	1,367	12,655,486	5,088.5
1991	14,872,883	5,897.8	1,911,767	758.1	24,703	1,353	12,961,116	5,139.7
1992	14,438,191	5,660.2	1,932,274	757.5	23,760	1,302	12,505,917	4,902.7
1993	14,144,794	5,484.4	1,926,017	746.8	24,526	1,295	12,218,777	4,737.6
1994	13,989,543	5,373.5	1,857,670	713.6	23,326	1,239	12,131,873	4,660.0
1995	13,862,727	5,275.9	1,798,792	684.6	21,606	1,031	12,063,935	4,591.3
1996	13,493,863	5,086.6	1,688,540	636.5	19,645	843	11,805,323	4,450.1
1997	13,194,751	4,930.0	1,636,096	611.3	18,209	802	11,558,475	4,318.7
1998	12,485,714	4,619.3	1,533,887	567.5	16,914	682	10,951,827	4,051.8
1999	11,635,378	4,266.5	1,426,044	523.0	15,522	581	10,208,334	3,743.6
2000	11,608,070	4,124.8	1,425,486	506.5	15,586	589	10,182,854	3,618.3
2001	11,876,669	4,162.6	1,439,480	504.5	16,037	575	10,437,189	3,658.1
2002	11,877,218	4,118.8	1,426,325	494.6	16,204	657	10,450,893	3,624.1

¹Violent crime includes the following four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

²Property crime includes the following offenses: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

³Offenses reported to law-enforcement agencies.

⁴Per 100,000 population.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports 1989 to 2002* (1990–2003).

Table 35. Total Estimated Arrests and Drug Arrests, 1989–2003

Year	Total arrests ¹	Arrests for all drug abuse violations		Distribution of arrests for drug abuse violations ²							
				Heroin/cocaine ³		Marijuana		Synthetics		Other drugs	
		Number	Percent	Sale ⁴	Possession	Sale ⁴	Possession	Sale ⁴	Possession	Sale ⁴	Possession
1989	14,340,900	1,361,700	9.4	19.1	34.7	6.2	23.1	0.7	1.4	6.3	8.4
1990	14,195,100	1,089,500	7.6	21.0	33.3	6.1	23.9	0.6	1.5	3.9	9.7
1991	14,211,900	1,010,000	7.1	22.5	32.8	6.1	22.4	0.8	1.4	4.0	10.1
1992	14,075,100	1,066,400	7.5	20.6	32.4	6.6	25.5	0.7	1.2	3.9	9.2
1993	14,036,300	1,126,300	8.0	19.2	31.1	6.2	27.6	0.6	1.2	3.7	10.4
1994	14,648,700	1,351,400	9.2	16.8	30.3	5.8	29.8	0.5	1.2	3.6	12.0
1995	15,119,800	1,476,100	9.7	14.7	27.8	5.8	34.1	0.7	1.5	3.7	11.8
1996	15,168,100	1,506,200	9.9	14.2	25.6	6.3	36.3	0.6	1.4	3.7	11.9
1997	15,284,300	1,583,600	10.3	10.3	25.4	5.6	38.3	0.8	1.8	3.9	14.0
1998	14,528,300	1,559,100	10.7	11.0	25.6	5.4	38.4	1.0	1.9	3.8	12.9
1999	14,031,070	1,532,200	10.9	10.0	24.5	5.5	40.5	1.2	1.9	2.9	13.5
2000	13,980,297	1,579,566	10.9	9.3	24.2	5.6	40.9	1.1	2.2	3.0	13.6
2001	13,699,254	1,586,902	11.5	9.7	23.1	5.2	40.4	1.4	2.7	3.1	14.4
2002	13,741,438	1,538,813	11.2	8.8	21.3	5.4	39.9	1.4	3.0	4.0	16.0
2003	13,639,479	1,678,192	12.3	8.8	21.5	5.5	39.5	1.5	3.1	3.6	16.6

¹Arrest totals are based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas from Section IV table entitled "Total Estimated Arrests, United States."

²Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

³Includes heroin or cocaine and their derivatives.

⁴Includes sale/manufacture of drugs.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports, 1989 to 2003* (1990–2004).

Table 36. Adult Drug Offenders in Custody of State or Federal Prisons, 1989–2003

Year	All Offenders			Prisoners who are drug offenders (%)		Estimated number of drug offenders	
	State	Federal	Total State and Federal	State	Federal	State ¹	Federal ²
1989	629,995	53,387	683,382	19.1	49.9	120,100	25,300
1990	684,544	58,838	743,382	21.7	53.5	148,600	30,470
1991	728,605	63,930	792,535	21.3	55.9	155,200	36,782
1992	778,495	72,071	850,566	21.6	58.9	168,100	42,879
1993	828,566	80,815	909,381	21.4	59.2	177,000	48,997
1994	904,647	85,500	990,147	21.4	60.5	193,500	49,507
1995	989,004	89,538	1,078,542	21.5	59.9	212,800	51,737
1996	1,032,440	95,088	1,127,528	21.0	60.2	216,900	55,194
1997	1,074,809	101,755	1,176,564	20.7	60.0	221,900	58,610
1998	1,113,672	110,793	1,224,555	20.7	58.7	231,000	63,011
1999 ³	1,156,293	125,682	1,281,975	21.1	61.0	244,100	68,360
2000	1,176,269	133,921	1,310,190	20.8	57.3	244,800	73,389
2001	1,181,128	143,337	1,324,465	20.8	54.8	246,100	78,501
2002	1,209,640	147,995	1,357,635	—	54.9	—	81,303
2003	1,296,986	173,059	1,470,045	—	—	—	—

— Data not available.

¹The number of inmates by offense was estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

²All data are for sentenced inmates, regardless of sentence length. All data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics Federal Justice Database. Data for 1990 through 1995 are for December 31; data for 1996 through 2000 are for September 30.

³In 1999, 15 States expanded their reporting criteria to include inmates held in privately operated facilities. Comparable number in 1999 are 1,135,194 for State prisons and 121,854 for Federal prisons (for a total of 1,257,048).

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Prisoners in 2003* (November 2004); *Prisoners in 2002* (July 2003); *Prisoners in 2001* (August 2002); *Prisoners in 2000* (August 2001); *Prisoners in 1999* (August 2000), *Prisoners in 1998* (August 1999), *Prisoners in 1997* (August 1998). *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996 and 1997*.

Table 37. The Lifetime Costs of Dropping Out of High School (1993 \$)

	Total costs	Present value (2% discount rate)	Present value (10% discount rate)
Lost wage/productivity	\$360,000	\$186,500	\$15,300
Fringe benefits	\$90,000	\$46,600	\$3,800
Nonmarket losses	\$113,000–450,000	\$58,300–233,200	\$4,900–19,200
Total	\$563,000–900,000	\$291,000–466,000	\$24,000–38,300

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Cohen, Mark, *The Monetary Value of Saving a High Risk Youth* (1995).

Table 38. Summary of the Monetary Value of Saving a High-Risk Youth (1993 \$ Thousands)

	Total costs	Present value with 2% discount rate	Present value with 10% discount rate
Career criminal	\$1,200–\$1,500	\$1,000–\$1,300	\$650–\$850
Heavy drug user	\$435–\$1,051	\$333–\$809	\$159–\$391
High school dropout	\$563–\$900	\$291–\$466	\$24–\$38
LESS duplication (crimes committed by heavy drug users)	(\$252–\$696)	(\$196–\$540)	(\$96–\$264)
Total	\$1,900–\$2,700	\$1,500–\$2,000	\$700–\$1,000

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Cohen, Mark, *The Monetary Value of Saving a High Risk Youth* (1995).

DRUG TREATMENT

Table 39. One-Day Census of Clients¹ in Treatment, by Facility Ownership, 1980–2004²

Year	Private for-profit	Private nonprofit	State/local government	Federal government	Tribal government	Other	Total
1980	17,977	284,483	150,356	25,977	n/a	n/a	478,793
1982	25,072	274,927	132,525	30,888	n/a	n/a	463,412
1984	60,191	395,831	164,232	45,595	n/a	4,430	670,279
1987	71,837	362,340	152,643	26,565	n/a	n/a	613,385
1989	94,251	441,247	174,649	24,808	n/a	n/a	734,955
1990	113,522	451,951	172,290	27,025	3,041	n/a	767,829
1991	124,952	463,024	194,842	25,920	3,081	n/a	811,819
1992	166,470	536,628	192,594	37,146	10,328	n/a	943,166
1993	169,470	534,725	192,038	41,511	6,712	n/a	944,456
1995	179,337	575,002	198,579	46,861	9,348	n/a	1,009,127
1996	195,159	529,276	163,861	42,548	9,297	n/a	940,141
1997	168,106	510,680	191,693	48,683	9,646	n/a	928,808
1998	252,369	556,191	178,545	41,627	9,646	n/a	1,038,378
2000	244,184	552,092	151,989	40,549	12,082	n/a	1,000,896
2002	291,122	637,835	156,566	40,637	10,127	n/a	1,136,287
2003	282,161	615,410	147,475	37,155	10,345	n/a	1,092,546
2004	296,533	588,170	140,716	36,378	10,454	n/a	1,072,251

n/a: Not applicable.

¹Numbers of clients represent a one-day census of clients enrolled in substance abuse treatment.

²Changes in data collection methods include: Before 1992, no attempt was made to adjust for survey nonresponse. Beginning in 1992, survey nonrespondents were contacted to obtain a minimum data set. This is reflected in larger and more consistent numbers of clients.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey* (1980–1993); *Uniform Facility Data Set Survey* (1995–1998); *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services* (2000–2004).

Table 40. One-Day Census of Clients¹ in Alcohol and/or Drug Abuse Treatment, by Type of Care and Age Group, 1987–2004²

Year	Hospital inpatient/residential			Outpatient			All clients
	Under 18	18 or older	Total ³	Under 18	18 or older	Total ³	
1987	8,479	81,207	89,686	51,311	472,388	523,699	613,385
1989	8,138	96,465	104,603	61,274	569,078	630,352	734,955
1990	7,587	81,301	93,888	37,998	635,837	673,835	767,723
1991	7,137	85,821	99,150	36,561	676,108	712,669	811,819
1992	10,374	111,723	122,097	42,812	779,970	822,782	944,879
1993	10,463	110,602	121,065	49,357	773,715	823,072	944,137
1995	12,841	132,001	144,842	57,209	807,076	864,285	1,009,127
1996	11,376	103,589	114,965	65,311	759,865	825,176	940,141
1997	10,800	109,330	120,130	70,656	738,300	808,956	929,086
1998	13,842	108,738	122,580	86,480	829,318	915,798	1,038,378
2000	10,443	98,906	109,349	74,474	817,073	891,547	1,000,896
2002	11,468	104,605	116,073	80,383	939,831	1,020,214	1,136,287
2003	11,306	112,521	123,827	80,945	887,774	968,719	1,092,546
2004	11,707	105,993	117,700	79,405	875,146	954,551	1,072,251

¹Numbers of clients represent a one-day census of clients enrolled in substance abuse treatment.

²Changes in data collection methods include: Before 1992, no attempt was made to adjust for survey nonresponse. Beginning in 1992, survey nonrespondents were contacted to obtain a minimum data set. This is reflected in larger and more consistent numbers of clients.

³Totals include persons of unknown age.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey* (1987–1993); *Uniform Facility Data Set Survey* (1995–1998); *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services* (2000–2004).

Table 41. Estimated Number of Persons Age 12 or Older Who Needed and Received Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem in the Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics, 2002-2003 (Thousands)

Demographic characteristics	Needed treatment for an illicit drug problem in the past year						Received treatment at a specialty facility among persons who needed treatment (%)	
	Total		Received treatment at a specialty facility		Did not receive treatment at a specialty facility		2002	2003
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Totals	7,748	7,333	1,412	1,103	6,335	6,230	18.2	15.0
Age								
12-17	1,414	1,327	142	113	1,272	1,214	10.1	8.5
18-25	2,680	2,624	287	340	2,393	2,284	10.7	13.0
26 and older	3,654	3,382	983	649	2,670	2,732	26.9	19.2
Sex								
Male	4,867	4,559	826	732	4,041	3,828	17.0	16.0
Female	2,881	2,774	587	371	2,294	2,403	20.4	13.4
Hispanic origin/race								
Not Hispanic:								
White Only	5,007	4,947	894	757	4,113	4,190	17.9	15.3
Black	1,252	945	285	202	967	743	22.8	21.4
American Indian/or Alaska Native only	72	72	24	21	47	51	*	*
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	29	28	1	*	28	28	*	*
Asian only	107	150	9	9	98	141	*	*
More than one race	121	137	26	24	95	112	*	*
Hispanic	1,160	1,055	172	89	988	966	14.9	8.4

Notes: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met at least one of three criteria during the past year: (1) dependence on any illicit drug; (2) abuse of any illicit drug; or (3) received treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], and mental health centers). Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, and prescription-type psychotherapeutic (nonmedical use).

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2004), *National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2003*.

DRUG USER EXPENDITURES AND AVAILABILITY

Table 42. Total U.S. Expenditures on Illicit Drugs, 1988–2000 (\$ Billions)

Year	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Meth- amphetamine	Other drugs	Total
1988	107.0	26.1	12.1	5.8	3.3	154
1989	88.4	24.3	11.0	5.8	2.8	132
1990	69.9	22.5	15.0	5.7	2.2	115
1991	57.1	20.3	14.0	3.7	2.3	97
1992	49.9	17.2	14.6	4.8	1.5	88
1993	45.0	13.8	12.0	5.1	1.5	77
1994	42.8	13.2	12.2	7.6	2.6	78
1995	40.0	13.2	10.2	9.2	2.7	75
1996	39.2	12.8	9.5	10.1	2.7	74
1997	34.7	11.4	10.5	9.3	2.5	68
1998	34.9	11.1	10.8	8.0	2.3	67
1999	35.6	10.1	10.6	5.8	2.6	65
2000*	35.3	10.0	10.5	5.4	2.4	64

Note: Amounts are in constant 2000 dollars.

*Estimates for 2000 are projections.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988–2000* (December 2001).

Table 43. Trends in Cocaine Supply, 1989–2001 (Metric Tons)

Year	Cocaine HCl available for export from producing countries	Cocaine destined for the United States	Cocaine shipped to the United States	Cocaine available for consumption in the United States	Retail value of cocaine in the United States (2000 \$, billions)
1989	709–842	603–716	547–660	432–545	88.4
1990	714–851	595–709	509–624	413–528	69.9
1991	777–931	635–760	539–664	412–532	57.1
1992	834–972	667–778	583–694	437–555	49.9
1993	581–692	455–542	375–462	364–463	45.0
1994	558–670	428–513	371–456	258–345	42.8
1995	616–738	462–553	421–513	287–376	40.0
1996	608	455	385	301	39.2
1997	560	444	340	275	34.7
1998	521	434	341	267	34.9
1999	518	431	335	271	35.6
2000	501	402	318	259	35.3 ¹
2001 ²	658	424	339	266	—

Notes: Data in the first four columns for 1989–1995 represent ranges estimated by the U.S. Department of State. Data for 1996–2000 are point estimates derived from ONDCP's *Sequential Transition and Reduction (STAR) Model*.

— Not available.

¹Retail value for 2000 is projected.

²Estimates from *Drug Availability Estimates in the United States*.

Sources: U.S. Department of State, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (various years); Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Estimation of Cocaine Availability, 1996–2000* (March 2002); Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988–2000* (December 2001), and Drug Availability Steering Committee, *Availability Estimates in the United States* (December 2002).

Table 44. Average Price and Purity of Cocaine and Crack in the United States, 1981–2003

Year	COCAINE				CRACK					
	Purchases of 2 grams or less ¹		Purchases of 10–50 grams ²		Seizures and purchases greater than 750 grams ¹		Purchases of 1 gram or less ¹		Purchases greater than 15 grams ²	
	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)
1981	544.59	40	280.55	50		88				
1982	590.86	43	267.12	49		90				
1983	471.88	49	215.06	61		92				
1984	400.69	53	170.08	91		89				
1985	389.60	51	170.56	63		89				
1986	296.94	56	130.50	76		90		341.61	113.27	76
1987	250.55	70	98.63	81		89		325.12	84.94	68
1988	223.55	73	73.79	81		89		228.01	71.24	78
1989	189.92	69	67.02	74		87		197.85	66.78	75
1990	234.94	58	84.75	63		86		254.68	97.59	62
1991	198.34	63	67.19	75		88		201.60	72.42	77
1992	153.96	68	62.19	73		88		206.69	66.78	76
1993	156.18	69	63.59	68		87		178.66	65.80	70
1994	147.43	66	55.46	73		86		174.46	57.84	72
1995	181.58	61	57.68	68		86		181.87	59.37	66
1996	150.13	73	50.67	71		86		162.37	54.28	66
1997	145.73	66	52.07	69		85		195.38	58.75	60
1998	132.09	69	47.02	70		83		161.06	52.41	62
1999	135.51	65	50.16	64		81		205.33	59.50	57
2000	161.28	61	55.26	58		78		218.55	63.56	52
2001	168.29	58	53.99	54		74		198.36	61.23	50
2002	124.54	70	47.27	60		78		172.90	54.80	55
2003 ³	106.54	70	44.17	62		84		189.87	47.47	59

¹Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.

²Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.

³2003 data are preliminary, based on first two quarters of data.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs, 1981 through the Second Quarter of 2003* (November 2004).

Table 45. Average Price and Purity of Heroin in the United States, 1981–2003

Year	Purchases of 1 gram or less ¹		Purchases greater than 10 grams ²		Seizures and purchases greater than 200 grams ¹
	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Purity (%)
1981	1974.49	12	1007.61	12	22
1982	1587.69	17	744.49	27	67
1983	1626.58	15	726.13	28	60
1984	1468.39	22	715.19	32	62
1985	1351.66	23	655.44	38	57
1986	1352.37	24	656.25	37	50
1987	1230.13	23	754.27	34	48
1988	1043.78	30	511.39	44	70
1989	933.97	33	485.85	52	81
1990	947.70	24	647.46	37	68
1991	895.80	31	492.31	40	69
1992	743.91	38	402.08	53	82
1993	619.73	41	325.48	58	84
1994	615.16	41	299.03	55	82
1995	544.69	45	237.73	54	86
1996	515.69	38	248.48	49	80
1997	491.04	45	208.32	51	84
1998	432.76	45	185.77	54	83
1999	426.49	42	176.05	55	82
2000	413.90	43	153.60	57	84
2001	398.28	39	134.62	55	81
2002	372.00	41	138.32	48	80
2003 ³	361.95	32	139.22	46	75

¹Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.

²Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.

³2003 data are preliminary, based on first two quarters of data.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs, 1981 through the Second Quarter of 2003* (November 2004).

Table 46. Average Price and Purity of Methamphetamine in the United States, 1981–2003

Year	Purchases of 10 grams or less ¹		Purchases of 10-100 grams ²		Seizures and purchases greater than 500 grams ¹
	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Purity (%)
1981	401.23	44	153.72	51	75
1982	393.62	43	200.02	50	43
1983	396.56	40	202.75	47	14
1984	350.94	44	242.86	41	43
1985	377.34	42	190.64	50	83
1986	292.96	52	234.67	41	73
1987	269.99	51	188.26	46	78
1988	275.85	57	155.62	51	71
1989	349.46	48	162.63	51	79
1990	402.48	39	281.30	29	40
1991	449.78	36	273.82	31	32
1992	237.00	53	166.31	45	91
1993	215.37	58	132.99	53	92
1994	160.35	74	93.58	69	93
1995	254.27	56	146.02	56	88
1996	230.79	54	145.01	44	41
1997	178.26	61	110.69	50	45
1998	256.03	41	200.19	26	19
1999	210.60	43	177.22	32	22
2000	179.87	52	141.22	33	23
2001	181.72	57	113.50	42	28
2002	153.77	64	104.02	48	32
2003 ³	155.61	62	90.77	56	76

¹Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.

²Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.

³2003 data are preliminary, based on first two quarters of data.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs, 1981 through the Second Quarter of 2003* (November 2004).

Table 47. Average Price of Marijuana in the United States, 1981–2003

Year	Purchases of 10 grams or less ¹	Purchases of 10–100 pure grams ²
	Price per gram (\$)	Price per gram (\$)
1981	6.34	3.42
1982	6.97	4.82
1983	12.36	7.59
1984	11.65	4.32
1985	12.75	5.92
1986	15.01	9.44
1987	13.87	6.86
1988	14.56	7.74
1989	13.80	7.92
1990	14.97	9.90
1991	17.63	10.62
1992	15.15	7.20
1993	14.58	10.82
1994	13.05	10.96
1995	11.72	7.31
1996	9.99	6.30
1997	9.25	4.57
1998	8.68	5.93
1999	9.70	8.48
2000	8.77	5.22
2001	9.58	5.20
2002	11.09	8.72
2003 ³	11.37	7.13

¹Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.

²Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.

³2000 data are preliminary, based on first two quarters of data.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs, 1981 through the Second Quarter of 2003* (November 2004).

Table 48. Potency of Tested Cannabis from Federal Seizure and State and Local Eradication Samples, by Type, 1985–2004 (Percent Delta-9 THC Concentrations¹ and Number of Samples Tested)

Year	Federal Seizure Samples						State and Local Eradication Samples									
	Ditchweed		Tvoe of Cannabis		Sinsemilla		All Types ³		Ditchweed		Tvoe of Cannabis		Sinsemilla		All Types ³	
	Potency ¹	Number	Potency ¹	Number	Potency ¹	Number	Potency ¹	Number	Potency ¹	Number	Potency ¹	Number	Potency ¹	Number	Potency ¹	Number
1985	0.30%	9	3.44%	745	7.95%	12	3.48%	767	.50%	102	2.19%	703	7.07%	40	2.22%	845
1986	0.30%	23	2.79%	711	8.78%	14	2.80%	753	.32%	124	1.95%	661	8.16%	18	1.84%	803
1987	0.35%	17	3.16%	1,109	8.29%	17	3.20%	1,146	.34%	86	2.46%	441	7.69%	26	2.38%	553
1988	0.39%	13	3.62%	1,126	8.30%	29	3.70%	1,170	.40%	69	2.20%	513	7.33%	69	2.56%	651
1989	0.30%	7	3.68%	725	7.13%	29	3.78%	761	.29%	104	1.71%	350	6.86%	57	2.00%	511
1990	0.33%	15	3.78%	756	9.59%	16	3.82%	788	.33%	78	2.09%	352	10.29%	45	2.58%	475
1991	0.35%	37	3.18%	1,497	11.20%	29	3.26%	1,563	.31%	246	2.90%	651	10.10%	46	2.57%	943
1992	0.27%	21	3.09%	2,461	9.67%	33	3.16%	2,515	.31%	107	3.05%	875	7.72%	43	2.96%	1,025
1993	0.35%	11	3.67%	1,993	4.64%	5	3.65%	2,009	.37%	189	2.83%	1,039	5.82%	118	2.75%	1,346
1994	0.32%	12	3.76%	2,049	6.92%	10	3.75%	2,071	.29%	136	2.95%	980	7.55%	94	3.02%	1,210
1995	0.44%	14	3.95%	3,728	9.64%	17	3.96%	3,761	.41%	149	2.55%	701	7.26%	147	2.93%	997
1996	0.62%	3	4.40%	1,385	11.30%	22	4.50%	1,410	.37%	115	2.90%	763	8.92%	147	3.48%	1,025
1997	0.57%	3	4.92%	1,313	11.62%	19	5.00%	1,335	.48%	57	3.34%	958	11.61%	102	3.95%	1,117
1998	0.18%	6	4.71%	1,298	11.88%	37	4.89%	1,341	.40%	81	3.38%	775	12.58%	64	3.76%	920
1999	0.56%	13	4.34%	1,756	13.49%	55	4.59%	1,824	.33%	59	3.76%	691	13.31%	81	4.45%	931
2000	0.55%	4	5.10%	1,860	12.71%	63	5.34%	1,927	.34%	69	3.94%	1,066	12.71%	51	4.10%	1,186
2001	0.53%	4	5.77%	1,587	12.05%	95	6.11%	1,686	.42%	59	3.57%	806	7.87%	139	3.98%	1,004
2002	0.31%	8	5.66%	1,378	14.45%	300	7.19%	1,686	.41%	67	3.28%	408	7.31%	225	4.30%	700
2003	0.34%	8	5.62%	1,512	14.02%	342	7.14%	1,862	.39%	48	3.35%	376	7.25%	187	3.70%	611
2004 ⁴	0.49%	4	6.79%	721	14.87%	166	8.27%	891	.31%	20	2.57%	218	8.33%	51	3.43%	289

¹These percentages, indicating potency, are based on simple arithmetic means calculated by dividing the sum of the delta-9THC concentrations of each sample by the number of seizures and are not normalized by weight of seizure.

²Number of tested samples that yield the potency in prior column.

³All tested samples include a small number of Thai sticks.

⁴Preliminary data through November 8, 2004.

Source: Potency Monitoring Project, Quarterly Report #87, National Center for the Development of Natural Products, Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences Eradication, School of Pharmacy, University of Mississippi (January 2005).

Table 49. Federal-wide Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Cannabis Seizures, 1989–2003 (Kilograms)

Year	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Cannabis	
				Marijuana	Hashish
1989	114,903	1,311	—	393,276	23,043
1990	96,085	687	—	233,478	7,683
1991	128,247	1,448	—	224,603	79,110
1992	120,175	1,251	—	344,899	111
1993	121,215	1,502	7	409,922	11,396
1994	129,378	1,285	178	474,856	561
1995	111,031	1,543	369	627,776	14,470
1996	128,555	1,362	136	638,863	37,851
1997	101,495	1,624	1,099	698,799	756
1998	118,436	1,458	2,559	827,149	241
1999	132,063	1,151	2,779	1,075,154	797
2000	106,619	1,674	3,470	1,235,938	10,867
2001	105,748	2,496	4,051	1,214,188	161
2002	102,515	2,773	2,477	1,101,459	621
2003	117,024	2,381	3,853	1,229,615	155
2004	164,537	1,720	2,802	1,025,907	161

— Data not available.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration, *Federal-wide Drug Seizure System*, 1989–2003, unpublished data (March 2005).

Table 50. Eradicated Domestic Cannabis by Plant Type, 1982–2004 (Plants in Thousands)

	Cultivated Plants Outdoors ¹	Cultivated Indoor Plants
1982	2,590	—
1983	3,794	—
1984	3,803	—
1985	3,961	—
1986	4,673	—
1987	7,433	—
1988	5,344	—
1989	5,636	—
1990	7,329	—
1991	5,257	283
1992	7,490	349
1993	4,049	290
1994	4,032	220
1995	3,054	243
1996	2,843	217
1997	3,827	224
1998	2,283	233
1999	3,205	208
2000	2,598	217
2001	3,069	236
2002	3,129	213
2003	3,428	223
2004	2,996	204

Note: Data for eradication supported through DEA Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program.

— Data not available.

¹May include tended ditchweed.

Source: DEA Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1982–2002, unpublished data.

Table 51. Domestic Drug Consumption, Calendar Years 1996–2000 (Metric Tons)

Year	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamine
1988	660	15	894	23
1989	576	17	866	19
1990	447	14	837	16
1991	355	12	793	10
1992	346	12	761	14
1993	331	11	791	19
1994	323	11	874	34
1995	321	12	848	54
1996	301	13	874	54
1997	275	12	960	35
1998	267	14	952	27
1999	271	14	1,028	18
2000 ¹	259	13	1,047	20

¹Estimated.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988–2000* (December 2001).

Table 52. Domestic Seizures of MDMA, 2000–2004

Year	Reported in Dosage Units	Reported in Kilograms	Total in Dosage Units ¹
2000	8,289,023	0	8,289,023
2001	10,710,509	80	10,982,509
2002	4,715,098	1,056	8,305,498
2003	1,888,475	484	3,534,075
2004 ²	594,685	172	1,179,485

¹Conversion of seizures reported in kilograms to dosage units assumes 1 kilogram equals 3,400 impure dosage units, based DEA's *MDMA Drug Intelligence Brief* (June 1999).

²Provisional, based on reporting through March 2005.

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center, Internal database, Unpublished data (January 2005).

Table 53. Estimated Numbers¹ (Thousands) and Percentages of Users of Illicit Drugs, by State or Jurisdiction, Age 12 or Older, Annual Averages for 2002 and 2003

State or jurisdiction	Any Illicit Drug ²		Marijuana		Cocaine	
	Estimated number of users (Thousands)	Percent who are current users	Estimated number of users (Thousands)	Percent who are current users	Estimated number of users (Thousands)	Percent who are past year users
United States	19,497	8.25	14,612	6.18	5,905	2.50
Alabama	245	6.62	160	4.32	83	2.25
Alaska	60	12.01	49	9.78	12	2.40
Arizona	392	8.87	251	5.68	153	3.45
Arkansas	173	7.78	126	5.63	48	2.17
California	2,564	9.01	1,850	6.50	723	2.54
Colorado	410	11.12	313	8.49	144	3.90
Connecticut	249	8.75	198	6.94	61	2.13
Delaware	58	8.74	46	6.89	18	2.76
District of Columbia	56	11.59	46	9.60	17	3.58
Florida	1,218	8.72	919	6.58	354	2.53
Georgia	520	7.54	340	4.93	170	2.47
Hawaii	88	8.90	69	6.95	17	1.76
Idaho	79	7.24	55	5.09	18	1.64
Illinois	772	7.50	576	5.60	251	2.44
Indiana	407	8.07	309	6.12	130	2.57
Iowa	158	6.47	120	4.90	54	2.23
Kansas	149	6.74	108	4.91	49	2.21
Kentucky	282	8.33	191	5.62	87	2.56
Louisiana	292	8.07	209	5.77	100	2.78
Maine	103	9.31	88	7.95	26	2.30
Maryland	338	7.57	255	5.73	91	2.05
Massachusetts	500	9.28	420	7.80	153	2.85
Michigan	750	9.06	596	7.20	215	2.59
Minnesota	317	7.59	266	6.37	105	2.51
Mississippi	152	6.56	107	4.64	47	2.05
Missouri	429	9.17	316	6.76	136	2.90
Montana	81	10.58	70	9.17	19	2.48

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 53 (cont.). Estimated Numbers¹ (in Thousands) and Percentages of Users of Illicit Drugs, by State or Jurisdiction, Age 12 and Older, Annual Averages for 2002 and 2003

State or jurisdiction	Any Illicit Drug ²		Marijuana		Cocaine	
	Estimated number of users	Percent who are current users	Estimated number of users	Percent who are current users	Estimated number of users	Percent who are past year users
Nebraska	109	7.67	85	5.97	30	2.12
Nevada	183	10.30	136	7.62	42	2.38
New Hampshire	120	11.15	110	10.23	32	2.97
New Jersey	494	6.97	358	5.05	160	2.25
New Mexico	151	10.00	111	7.37	46	3.07
New York	1,416	8.90	1,167	7.34	411	2.59
North Carolina	536	7.92	399	5.89	165	2.43
North Dakota	38	7.22	28	5.35	10	1.94
Ohio	756	8.04	610	6.49	238	2.53
Oklahoma	243	8.58	158	5.58	57	2.02
Oregon	319	10.84	262	8.88	72	2.45
Pennsylvania	774	7.50	582	5.64	244	2.37
Rhode Island	99	10.95	86	9.56	34	3.79
South Carolina	245	7.23	191	5.65	89	2.64
South Dakota	45	7.15	33	5.24	12	1.89
South Dakota	321	6.70	220	4.59	113	2.36
Tennessee	1,208	6.97	829	4.79	422	2.44
Texas	115	6.32	73	4.00	36	1.95
Utah	58	10.96	52	9.77	16	2.98
Vermont	453	7.68	352	5.96	132	2.24
Virginia	499	9.96	371	7.41	106	2.11
Washington	101	6.61	79	5.12	35	2.30
West Virginia	339	7.48	245	5.40	111	2.45
Wisconsin	31	7.51	23	5.45	9	2.21
Wyoming						

¹Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

²“Any illicit drug” includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002-2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* (January 2005).

Table 54. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs by State, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003 State Surveys¹

State	Current use ²									Episodic heavy drinking ³						Lifetime Use					
	Marijuana			Cocaine			Inhalant			Cigarette			1999			2001			2003		
	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003
Alabama	22.2	18.8	17.7	3.2	2.4	3.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	36.6	23.7	24.7	29.0	25.0	24.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.9
Alaska	30.7	—	23.9	4.1	—	2.6	4.3	—	2.4	33.9	—	19.2	34.4	—	26.5	5.0	—	3.5	5.0	—	3.5
Arizona	—	—	23.7	—	—	5.8	—	—	3.8	—	—	20.9	—	—	33.6	—	—	4.8	—	—	4.8
Arkansas	24.4	22.6	—	4.6	4.1	—	4.8	4.4	—	39.6	34.7	—	33.4	30.0	—	5.0	6.9	—	5.0	6.9	—
Colorado	—	[30.2]	—	—	[5.0]	—	—	[3.8]	—	—	[26.7]	—	—	[34.3]	—	—	[4.7]	—	—	[4.7]	—
Connecticut	[27.8]	—	—	[3.6]	—	—	[3.7]	—	—	[31.2]	—	—	[27.5]	—	—	[4.1]	—	—	[4.1]	—	—
Dist. of Columbia	25.7	[20.2]	23.5	1.3	[2.8]	3.7	2.1	[3.0]	3.8	19.9	[13.1]	13.2	14.9	[10.6]	10.3	1.4	[4.2]	7.4	1.4	[4.2]	7.4
Delaware	29.0	26.3	27.3	2.7	2.4	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.1	32.2	24.2	23.5	27.1	27.3	26.6	3.2	4.8	4.1	3.2	4.8	4.1
Florida	[23.1]	23.1	21.4	[5.4]	4.0	4.0	[4.4]	4.4	4.2	[27.4]	21.5	18.1	[27.9]	24.8	23.3	[4.9]	5.0	5.0	[4.9]	5.0	5.0
Georgia	—	—	19.5	—	—	3.1	—	—	3.1	—	—	20.9	—	—	19.8	—	—	4.4	—	—	4.4
Hawaii	24.7	[20.5]	—	3.3	[2.4]	—	3.9	[3.2]	—	27.9	[15.0]	—	26.8	[18.8]	—	2.5	[2.8]	—	2.5	[2.8]	—
Idaho	—	17.5	14.7	—	3.2	2.0	—	3.6	3.8	—	19.1	14.0	—	27.2	23.4	—	3.6	3.6	—	3.6	3.6
Illinois	[21.5]	[20.0]	—	[2.6]	[2.5]	—	[4.7]	[3.5]	—	[34.0]	[25.3]	—	[33.1]	[28.4]	—	[2.7]	[3.2]	—	[2.7]	[3.2]	—
Indiana	—	[26.7]	22.1	—	[3.6]	3.1	—	[4.2]	3.7	—	[28.5]	25.6	—	[29.5]	28.9	—	[5.9]	5.6	—	[5.9]	5.6
Iowa	[18.5]	[16.5]	—	[3.0]	[3.7]	—	[3.2]	[3.3]	—	[35.8]	[29.7]	—	[39.6]	[37.0]	—	[3.3]	[4.3]	—	[3.3]	[4.3]	—
Kentucky	[23.6]	[20.4]	21.1	[4.1]	[3.8]	4.0	[5.7]	[4.1]	4.3	[41.5]	[33.0]	32.7	[36.8]	[28.3]	32.8	[5.1]	[5.5]	7.1	[5.1]	[5.5]	7.1
Louisiana	[20.2]	[18.9]	—	[3.2]	[3.8]	—	[3.7]	[4.7]	—	[33.3]	[25.0]	—	[29.4]	[29.3]	—	[5.6]	[6.3]	—	[5.6]	[6.3]	—
Maine	[30.9]	27.2	26.4	[3.8]	4.1	3.4	[5.6]	4.3	4.1	[31.2]	24.8	20.5	[35.1]	31.5	27.3	[6.1]	5.5	4.8	[6.1]	5.5	4.8
Massachusetts	30.6	30.9	27.7	4.3	—	—	4.1	—	5.5	30.3	26.0	20.9	32.6	32.7	26.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6
Michigan	25.9	24.3	24.0	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.3	34.1	25.7	22.6	29.9	29.3	27.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.7
Mississippi	18.9	17.4	20.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	4.5	3.4	2.7	31.5	23.6	25.0	25.4	22.1	24.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Missouri	25.6	24.4	21.8	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.6	2.7	32.8	30.3	24.8	32.0	34.1	30.5	3.5	5.3	4.5	3.5	5.3	4.5
Montana	25.5	27.1	23.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	35.0	28.5	22.9	43.6	41.4	37.3	4.1	5.3	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.7

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 54 (cont.). Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs by State, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003 State Surveys¹

State	Current use ²									Episodic heavy drinking ³						Lifetime Use					
	Marijuana			Cocaine			Inhalant			Cigarette			1999			2001			2003		
	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003
Nebraska	[15.6]	[18.5]	18.3	[2.3]	[2.1]	2.9	[3.5]	[2.3]	3.9	[37.3]	[30.5]	24.1	[40.8]	[39.0]	32.2	[2.6]	[2.6]	3.6	[2.6]	[2.6]	3.6
Nevada	25.9	26.6	22.3	4.9	5.5	4.4	5.1	5.0	3.9	32.6	25.2	19.6	35.6	32.4	27.8	4.0	6.4	6.5	4.0	6.4	6.5
New Hampshire	[30.3]	[28.4]	30.6	[3.4]	[4.7]	4.1	[5.2]	[5.6]	2.9	[34.1]	—	19.1	[33.2]	[32.1]	30.6	[4.3]	[5.3]	5.0	[4.3]	[5.3]	5.0
New Jersey	[22.7]	24.9	—	[2.4]	4.2	—	[4.3]	5.1	—	[33.8]	29.4	—	[30.2]	32.6	—	[2.1]	4.7	—	[2.1]	4.7	—
New Mexico	[31.2]	—	—	[8.5]	—	—	[6.5]	—	—	[36.2]	—	—	[38.1]	—	—	[5.9]	—	—	[5.9]	—	—
New York	23.4	[26.7]	20.7	3.0	[3.9]	2.4	3.7	[5.1]	3.0	31.8	[29.8]	20.2	28.8	[34.7]	25.3	3.7	[5.5]	3.3	3.7	[5.5]	3.3
North Carolina	—	20.8	24.3	—	2.7	2.7	—	—	—	—	27.8	24.8	—	20.7	21.0	—	5.0	5.2	—	5.0	5.2
North Dakota	18.8	22.0	20.6	—	—	—	3.7	3.8	3.3	40.6	35.3	30.2	46.2	41.5	39.5	2.5	4.3	4.8	2.5	4.3	4.8
Ohio	26.1	—	21.4	3.4	—	3.4	4.3	—	3.3	40.3	—	22.2	37.4	—	26.6	4.2	—	5.2	4.2	—	5.2
Oklahoma	—	—	22.0	—	—	3.4	—	—	3.2	—	24.8	19.3	—	30.7	26.8	—	5.4	5.1	—	5.4	5.1
Rhode Island	—	33.2	27.6	—	5.5	4.2	—	4.7	4.6	—	27.6]	—	—	[24.7]	—	—	4.6	—	—	[4.9]	—
South Carolina	24.5	[23.9]	—	3.5	[2.7]	—	4.1	[4.3]	—	36.0	[27.6]	—	25.4	[24.7]	—	4.6	—	—	4.6	—	—
South Dakota	20.7	18.4	21.5	3.3	3.1	3.6	—	4.2	4.0	43.6	33.1	30.0	46.1	36.5	38.3	3.2	5.4	3.2	3.2	5.4	3.2
Tennessee	26.6	[23.8]	23.6	3.8	[3.7]	4.3	5.0	[3.8]	4.0	37.5	[29.1]	27.6	28.5	[27.3]	25.5	5.6	[6.6]	7.0	5.6	[6.6]	7.0
Texas ⁴	—	21.7	20.4	—	6.3	5.5	—	4.5	4.2	—	28.4	24.3	—	31.3	25.7	—	5.7	5.0	—	5.7	5.0
Utah	10.6	9.7	11.4	1.5	2.7	4.2	3.6	5.1	4.6	11.9	8.3	7.3	15.8	10.9	14.3	4.3	4.2	6.6	4.3	4.2	6.6
Vermont	33.7	30.3	28.2	5.4	4.1	5.1	5.3	—	—	33.4	23.7	22.1	32.4	29.0	26.4	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.4
West Virginia	29.3	—	23.1	4.4	—	5.0	6.7	—	4.8	42.2	—	28.5	35.5	—	33.5	5.3	—	5.6	5.3	—	5.6
Wisconsin	21.5	25.1	21.8	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.3	38.1	32.6	23.6	34.4	34.2	28.2	3.4	—	—	3.4	—	—
Wyoming	21.4	20.4	20.4	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.4	35.2	28.4	26.0	39.5	38.1	34.6	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.4

— Data not available.
¹Percentages are based on weighted data, which are representative of the state, except when enclosed in brackets. Bracketed percentages are based on unweighted data. Caution must be used in interpreting unweighted data since these may not be representative of the state high school population. In 2001, three states with unweighted data (New York, Illinois, and Louisiana) did not include students from at least one of the state's largest school districts.
²Use at least once on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.
³Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on one or more occasions on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.
⁴Survey did not include students from one of the state's largest school districts in 2003.
 Source: *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States 1999 (June 2000), 2001 (June 2002), and 2003 (May 2004)*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 55. Estimated Number¹ (in Thousands) of Persons Age 12 or Older Needing but Not Receiving Treatment² for an Illicit Drug Problem in the Past Year, by State, Annual Averages for 2002 and 2003

State or jurisdiction	Total	Age groups (years)		
		12–17	18–25	26 or older
United States	6,283	1,243	2,339	2,701
Alabama	82	16	30	36
Alaska	16	4	5	7
Arizona	142	32	47	62
Arkansas	60	11	23	26
California	798	144	287	367
Colorado	112	18	48	46
Connecticut	80	15	26	39
Delaware	17	3	6	8
District of Columbia	14	1	6	7
Florida	395	70	122	203
Georgia	176	36	56	84
Hawaii	26	6	9	11
Idaho	30	7	12	11
Illinois	255	54	96	105
Indiana	127	22	49	56
Iowa	58	10	21	26
Kansas	48	9	20	19
Kentucky	87	16	32	39
Louisiana	104	17	36	51
Maine	32	6	12	14
Maryland	119	24	46	50
Massachusetts	168	31	70	67
Michigan	215	53	79	84
Minnesota	107	24	40	43
Mississippi	58	10	22	26
Missouri	130	23	50	57
Montana	22	5	8	9
Nebraska	37	8	13	16
Nevada	48	10	17	21
New Hampshire	32	7	14	11
New Jersey	161	33	56	71
New Mexico	53	10	21	22
New York	435	78	171	187
North Carolina	177	36	58	83
North Dakota	14	3	6	5
Ohio	245	52	96	98
Oklahoma	78	15	30	33
Oregon	85	15	35	35
Pennsylvania	231	49	93	89
Rhode Island	29	5	14	10
South Carolina	82	15	34	34
South Dakota	15	4	6	6
Tennessee	122	21	42	59
Texas	427	99	161	167
Utah	49	10	20	19
Vermont	18	4	8	6
Virginia	159	33	59	66
Washington	154	30	65	58
West Virginia	38	7	16	14
Wisconsin	104	27	42	34
Wyoming	10	2	5	4

¹Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

²*Needing But Not Receiving Treatment* refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], and mental health centers). Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, or prescription-type psychotherapeutic (nonmedical use).

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002-2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* (Forthcoming, 2005).

Table 56. Total Number of Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment, by Substance Abuse Problem and State or Jurisdiction, 1997-2004

State or Jurisdiction	Substance abuse problem											
	Any substance abuse ^{2,3}					Drug abuse ^{4,4}						
	1997	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004 ⁵	1997	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004
United States	916,637	1,030,028	972,816	1,114,799	1,070,669	1,054,663	676,150	785,105	753,687	879,428	853,054	845,567
Alabama	10,664	8,933	8,632	10,934	10,734	12,103	8,193	7,203	7,235	9,321	9,341	10,908
Alaska	5,261	2,915	2,762	2,932	3,265	2,385	2,998	1,654	1,584	1,898	2,257	1,647
Arizona	12,307	19,804	25,709	25,960	21,887	23,486	8,915	14,678	17,861	19,990	16,456	18,712
Arkansas	4,129	7,006	3,112	3,789	3,357	3,165	3,241	5,576	2,623	3,155	2,878	2,626
California	88,876	126,340	103,314	155,831	148,893	139,037	76,067	99,027	82,998	120,182	123,040	113,616
Colorado	13,530	24,079	28,698	32,389	31,047	30,501	8,685	15,170	16,749	19,898	19,262	19,270
Connecticut	15,592	16,037	17,917	20,637	20,850	21,303	13,160	13,271	15,628	17,771	18,092	18,381
Delaware	3,567	3,767	3,789	4,077	4,853	3,997	2,884	2,971	3,002	3,681	4,135	3,246
District of Columbia	8,201	6,499	6,145	5,869	5,152	5,365	6,758	5,603	5,283	5,268	4,458	4,676
Florida	41,663	45,591	43,505	43,510	42,452	44,729	33,277	36,828	34,635	38,138	34,582	37,358
Georgia	16,118	15,775	12,845	18,847	15,426	17,145	12,196	11,683	9,783	14,631	12,823	14,224
Hawaii	2,177	3,012	2,601	3,612	3,701	3,428	1,680	2,363	2,209	2,859	3,053	2,972
Idaho	2,464	2,896	2,811	4,149	3,344	4,107	2,080	2,288	2,201	3,198	2,540	3,022
Illinois	39,040	45,872	41,231	45,006	46,151	42,362	28,817	34,726	30,985	34,592	35,303	32,015
Indiana	18,458	16,855	15,420	27,136	22,680	25,396	11,931	11,079	10,980	19,633	16,639	19,147
Iowa	5,373	7,287	5,602	8,262	7,311	8,220	3,447	4,674	3,741	6,080	5,281	5,895
Kansas	8,288	8,951	12,041	9,245	9,325	9,773	5,546	6,579	9,585	7,101	7,010	7,292
Kentucky	12,119	14,656	17,950	17,724	21,146	18,136	7,457	9,309	11,968	12,446	14,450	13,155
Louisiana	12,185	16,991	11,303	12,583	12,459	12,261	9,876	13,826	9,766	10,556	10,531	10,404
Maine	8,188	8,577	4,830	5,970	6,628	7,097	5,440	5,501	3,232	4,358	4,819	5,621
Maryland	23,794	23,960	30,420	36,031	35,837	34,378	18,972	18,922	24,612	29,204	29,994	29,004
Massachusetts	33,219	42,508	34,413	35,673	37,369	35,677	24,219	33,652	27,933	28,914	30,703	29,809
Michigan	49,788	48,963	43,394	43,527	45,339	42,116	32,248	33,124	29,657	31,198	31,680	30,257
Minnesota	7,593	10,403	8,294	9,936	8,691	9,583	4,887	7,759	6,089	7,717	6,702	7,549
Mississippi	5,334	8,877	7,525	5,232	6,756	6,095	3,903	6,910	5,693	3,945	5,092	4,857
Missouri	11,090	17,596	17,359	18,339	17,050	17,560	8,533	14,243	14,008	14,880	14,032	14,575
Montana	2,298	2,470	1,898	2,531	2,593	2,715	1,613	1,643	1,145	1,851	1,868	1,053

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 56 (cont.). Total Number of Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment, by Substance Abuse Problem and State or Jurisdiction 1997–2004

State or jurisdiction	Substance abuse problem											
	Any substance abuse ^{2,3}						Drug abuse ^{2,4}					
	1997	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004 ⁵	1997	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004 ⁵
Nebraska	4,197	5,515	4,559	5,397	4,573	4,976	2,582	3,811	3,196	4,294	3,506	3,878
Nevada	5,279	7,962	7,292	7,189	7,292	8,335	3,852	6,268	5,878	5,634	6,103	6,904
New Hampshire	2,507	3,374	3,253	3,131	2,913	3,517	1,490	2,053	2,291	1,910	2,054	2,568
New Jersey	20,594	24,666	23,011	31,427	31,614	29,612	17,076	20,881	19,833	28,177	27,832	25,944
New Mexico	6,452	10,304	9,800	10,414	10,580	11,517	3,601	6,331	6,650	7,639	7,554	7,808
New York	127,272	115,870	116,030	138,878	128,466	120,256	99,444	98,753	100,746	121,562	113,237	106,574
North Carolina	17,379	25,358	30,635	27,664	28,560	26,044	11,784	18,073	21,507	21,336	20,979	20,060
North Dakota	2,086	3,011	1,290	1,878	1,619	2,383	1,096	1,783	703	1,222	1,214	1,743
Ohio	40,401	42,490	37,956	38,832	34,251	36,067	28,814	31,252	28,218	29,704	26,229	27,693
Oklahoma	7,572	8,750	7,346	8,245	9,357	8,732	4,921	6,067	5,358	6,528	7,000	6,920
Oregon	22,627	18,116	21,564	23,801	19,451	18,435	15,890	14,275	17,322	19,022	15,471	14,630
Pennsylvania	36,382	36,536	37,334	38,593	37,626	38,646	28,189	29,742	30,732	32,598	31,896	32,615
Rhode Island	5,084	6,390	5,884	6,173	6,355	6,590	3,787	5,100	4,984	4,964	5,685	5,908
South Carolina	10,862	9,648	11,942	11,879	12,636	13,603	6,449	6,104	7,962	8,520	8,913	9,269
South Dakota	1,880	2,785	1,797	2,507	2,083	1,991	966	1,466	1,081	1,621	1,275	1,340
Tennessee	13,166	12,903	8,217	9,838	11,527	13,010	10,176	9,613	6,437	1,332	9,441	10,624
Texas	40,693	47,379	44,293	36,896	34,909	33,783	29,215	39,141	37,933	31,956	30,097	29,288
Utah	13,621	11,650	6,250	8,989	9,812	9,732	9,476	9,246	5,038	7,403	7,839	8,000
Vermont	1,638	2,577	2,734	2,426	2,947	2,668	935	1,731	1,722	1,767	2,173	1,951
Virginia	21,039	20,888	22,677	23,563	20,521	22,103	15,648	15,026	16,655	17,689	15,942	17,401
Washington	31,260	31,953	32,974	37,113	33,746	34,538	21,690	23,302	24,729	27,769	25,208	24,964
West Virginia	4,704	4,658	4,869	4,933	4,693	6,215	1,901	2,422	2,672	3,527	3,077	4,766
Wisconsin	16,535	18,916	15,316	20,285	17,272	17,013	8,986	11,368	9,252	12,666	11,013	10,538
Wyoming	2,091	1,709	2,273	2,017	3,570	2,887	1,133	1,035	1,603	1,393	2,295	1,890

Note: Data are based on a one-day census of clients in alcohol and/or drug treatment conducted for the following reference dates: October 1, 1997, October 1, 1998, October 1, 2000, March 29, 2002, and March 31, 2003.

¹Excludes jurisdictions outside the United States and the District of Columbia. Facilities operated by Federal agencies are included in the States in which the facilities are located.

²Tabulations exclude clients in facilities that did not respond to this question: in 2000, 16,482 clients; in 2002, 12,602 clients; in 2003, 8,430 clients; and in 2004, 6,207 clients.

³Includes clients with drug problems only, alcohol problems only, and both drug and alcohol problems.

⁴Includes clients with drug problems only and both drug and alcohol problems.

⁵Preliminary data.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Uniform Facility Data Set Survey (1997 and 1998)*, *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (2000–2004)*.

Table 57. Eradicated Domestic Cannabis by Plant Type, by State, 2003-2004

State or jurisdiction	TOTAL				OUTDOOR				INDOOR				Bulk Processed Marijuana (in Pounds)			
	Cultivated Plants Eradicated		Plots Eradicated		Cultivated Plants Eradicated ¹		Grows Seized		Cultivated Plants Eradicated		Grows Seized		Cultivated Plants Eradicated		2003	2004
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
United States	3,651,106	3,200,040	34,362	29,956	3,427,923	2,996,144	2,678	2,986	223,183	203,896	56,283	48,123	0	0		
Alabama	51,137	54,956	1,160	1,064	50,917	54,379	4	8	220	577	0	0	0	0		
Alaska	7,350	5,337	4	2	74	143	111	100	7,276	5,194	44	42	44	42		
Arizona	19,574	2,128	5	20	19,339	1,280	114	23	235	848	5	1,397	5	1,397		
Arkansas	72,565	34,433	254	205	71,630	33,289	14	15	935	1,144	7	2	7	2		
California	1,181,957	1,214,420	1,880	1,502	1,109,066	1,152,539	451	428	72,891	61,881	9,026	7,049	9,026	7,049		
Colorado	13,981	6,158	31	10	6,618	1,378	84	64	7,363	4,780	1	8,478	1	8,478		
Connecticut	3,027	4,095	31	49	1,393	2,806	10	11	1634	1,289	6	165	6	165		
Delaware	200	187	5	2	200	133	0	2	0	54	132	26	132	26		
Florida	37,744	28,006	393	242	21,442	6,127	227	246	16,302	21,879	2,100	2,909	2,100	2,909		
Georgia	46,985	18,738	675	416	46,762	18,122	6	12	223	616	220	0	220	0		
Hawaii	392,422	379,644	9,662	7,945	388,903	377,332	9	13	3519	2,312	553	4,161	553	4,161		
Idaho	13,664	7,367	29	29	8560	5,747	20	17	5,104	1,620	196	681	196	681		
Illinois	41,806	27,888	752	434	39,440	25,184	54	63	2,366	2,704	338	237	338	237		
Indiana	31,192	27,546	1,715	858	23,816	20,178	166	149	7,376	7,368	636	423	636	423		
Iowa	1,257	417	18	2	368	137	10	3	889	280	22	177	22	177		
Kansas	14,471	3,728	42	45	13,338	2,916	29	28	1,133	812	389	3,728	389	3,728		
Kentucky	527,775	476,803	8,264	7,907	519,986	471,075	56	70	7,789	5,728	6,552	5,247	6,552	5,247		
Louisiana	5,090	6,825	127	123	4,319	5,187	36	59	771	1,638	2	43	2	43		
Maine	16,258	11,773	208	205	14,052	9,819	30	33	2,206	1,954	114	234	114	234		
Maryland	3,445	2,601	170	63	3,409	1,108	7	43	36	1,493	14	31	14	31		
Massachusetts	1,937	2,248	61	0	1,802	2,218	3	2	135	30	0	0	0	0		
Michigan	24,524	30,805	241	263	21,942	28,389	53	54	2,582	2,416	0	59	0	59		
Minnesota	2,967	3,632	8	9	357	526	29	26	2,610	3,106	305	33	305	33		
Mississippi	2,984	2,487	53	74	2,812	1,290	11	6	172	1,197	3	304	3	304		
Missouri	14,285	10,815	346	280	12,825	9,041	70	33	1,460	1,774	805	401	805	401		
Montana	404	892	3	1	210	100	10	4	194	792	271	7	271	7		

See source at end of table (continued).

Table 58. Federal Methamphetamine Lab Seizures, by State: 1995–2004

State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹
Alabama	2	5	5	1	30	82	137	206	268	260
Alaska	0	2	1	6	22	20	11	31	27	48
Arizona	17	88	116	226	379	370	289	208	89	54
Arkansas	19	73	126	232	329	218	362	424	683	564
California	622	1,627	1,679	1,749	2,090	1,627	1,298	1,122	850	449
Colorado	14	16	25	51	104	130	174	326	233	103
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Delaware	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Florida	3	0	1	6	22	15	31	127	205	204
Georgia	3	5	9	6	27	52	45	94	185	172
Hawaii	0	12	13	4	7	4	3	8	2	7
Idaho	3	3	3	35	132	91	85	69	49	26
Illinois	0	7	3	54	124	114	207	338	413	435
Indiana	0	1	3	5	152	216	313	392	592	522
Iowa	4	10	17	20	349	211	320	365	492	370
Kansas	15	47	34	74	209	391	427	330	293	174
Kentucky	1	3	1	19	67	86	127	215	348	370
Louisiana	1	1	1	5	8	15	15	62	61	73
Maine	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	3
Maryland	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1
Massachusetts	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Michigan	3	1	3	3	10	18	76	143	151	132
Minnesota	11	13	9	34	99	105	103	166	180	94
Mississippi	0	1	0	14	57	97	141	278	214	167
Missouri	38	246	293	395	432	643	834	1,053	1,076	939
Montana	1	1	2	2	26	20	49	55	54	35
Nebraska	1	1	1	10	17	39	112	86	65	59
Nevada	23	36	17	16	291	245	195	82	71	50
New Hampshire	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2
New Jersey	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0
New Mexico	4	7	16	29	47	48	75	108	155	88
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	19	9	13
North Carolina	0	0	2	1	6	14	28	37	137	243
North Dakota	1	2	1	1	11	22	48	95	70	60
Ohio	0	1	6	6	14	27	70	62	75	121
Oklahoma	8	74	103	162	404	312	615	481	651	393
Oregon	14	60	98	240	221	237	458	395	334	319
Pennsylvania	2	13	6	5	1	8	8	19	49	59
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	3	6	4	7	22	38	114
South Dakota	1	1	3	0	2	6	16	21	24	11
Tennessee	2	2	21	55	135	224	381	441	684	845
Texas	10	13	19	43	176	352	472	391	482	317
Utah	30	62	86	105	240	204	145	111	53	42
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Virginia	0	1	2	1	8	1	5	10	23	61
Washington	54	69	85	173	495	711	811	680	610	392
West Virginia	0	0	0	1	5	3	16	40	52	78
Wisconsin	2	3	0	1	5	11	24	24	49	24
Wyoming	1	1	0	13	18	11	27	54	25	18
Total	912	2,509	2,813	3,811	6,781	7,009	8,572	9,196	10,132	8,516

¹2004 data are incomplete.Source: El Paso Intelligence Center, *Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System* (Unpublished data, January 11, 2005).

Table 59. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs in Selected Cities, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003 Local Surveys¹

Local Area	Current Use ²									Episodic heavy drinking ³			Lifetime Use					
	Marijuana			Cocaine			Inhalant			Cigarette			Illegal steroid use					
	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003	1999	2001	2003			
Atlanta ⁴	—	—	17.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8		
Boston	20.5	21.7	19.6	2.1	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.4	18.1	15.7	2.5	3.1	3.0
Chicago	27.3	28.7	22.8	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.7	29.0	24.7	16.9	19.3	21.4	20.6	3.4	5.2	3.1
Dallas	23.2	20.4	22.4	4.1	5.2	4.9	3.6	3.4	2.6	25.0	17.8	18.1	21.1	20.7	20.8	3.2	3.9	4.2
Detroit	20.7	[19.5]	22.6	2.0	[2.2]	1.6	3.3	[2.8]	4.3	17.7	[12.4]	9.1	12.6	[11.2]	10.0	4.1	[4.7]	2.7
District of Columbia	25.7	[20.2]	23.5	1.3	[2.8]	3.7	2.1	[3.0]	3.8	19.9	[13.1]	13.2	14.9	[10.6]	10.3	1.4	[4.2]	7.4
Ft. Lauderdale ⁵	20.9	21.8	17.9	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	21.9	18.3	13.4	20.1	21.1	20.2	2.9	4.5	2.9
Houston	19.0	20.4	—	3.7	4.3	—	2.1	3.2	—	25.4	21.8	—	20.5	25.4	—	3.2	5.7	—
Los Angeles	—	22.5	22.2	—	5.9	4.1	—	4.6	4.5	—	14.5	14.4	—	21.9	21.8	—	4.4	3.3
Memphis	—	—	25.3	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	—	—	2.7
Miami	19.3	17.0	15.8	5.2	4.0	3.2	4.0	2.6	3.4	20.9	16.9	13.5	19.5	19.1	16.8	4.2	3.2	3.1
Milwaukee	—	[23.7]	28.7	—	[3.0]	3.8	—	[3.7]	2.4	—	[19.8]	13.6	—	[19.0]	16.6	—	—	—
New Orleans	21.0	[16.8]	17.9	2.4	[2.3]	2.4	3.6	[3.3]	3.9	17.0	[11.9]	11.5	15.2	[12.6]	13.6	4.4	[4.5]	5.0
New York City	17.3	17.8	15.3	1.7	1.2	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.5	24.1	17.6	14.8	16.6	17.9	15.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Orlando ⁶	—	20.2	19.2	—	2.9	2.8	—	4.8	3.5	—	17.8	16.0	—	20.7	17.4	—	4.8	2.8
Palm Beach	26.3	24.0	22.6	5.5	4.5	4.6	5.4	4.2	4.2	26.1	21.4	17.0	31.7	26.1	24.5	5.8	5.4	5.6
Philadelphia	21.4	21.4	23.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	23.0	15.8	13.9	17.0	13.6	12.2	3.8	4.1	2.3
San Bernardino	[19.4]	17.9	19.5	[2.7]	3.6	4.0	[3.4]	3.8	4.2	[19.9]	12.0	12.4	[29.1]	21.1	22.0	[4.7]	5.2	5.5
San Diego	22.2	22.5	22.4	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.3	3.7	23.1	17.1	13.2	22.3	24.3	22.2	3.4	5.2	4.4
San Francisco	[15.2]	18.3	—	[1.6]	—	—	[3.1]	3.1	—	[18.7]	13.3	—	[11.4]	13.2	—	[2.2]	2.3	—
Seattle	26.2	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	—	—	25.9	—	—	21.5	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not available.
¹Percentages are based on weighted data, which are representative of the local area, except when enclosed in brackets. Bracketed percentages are based on unweighted data. Caution must be used in interpreting unweighted data since these may not be representative of the local area high school population.
²Use at least once on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
³Drank 5 or more drinks of alcohol on 1 or more occasions on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
⁴DeKalb County.
⁵Broward County in 2003.
⁶Orange County in 2003.
 Source: *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States 1999 (June 2000), 2001 (June 2002), and 2003 (May 2004). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 60. Estimated Economic Costs of Drug Abuse, 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2002

MSA/PMSA	MSA Total	Proportion of National Total
<i>United States Total</i>	<i>\$180,773.0</i>	<i>100.00%</i>
Atlanta MSA	\$2,906.7	1.69%
Baltimore PMSA	\$2,553.5	1.31%
Boston PMSA	\$2,498.0	1.47%
Chicago PMSA	\$5,787.4	3.70%
Cincinnati PMSA	\$1,042.8	0.46%
Cleveland PMSA	\$1,434.7	0.62%
Dallas PMSA	\$2,747.8	1.26%
Denver PMSA	\$1,688.5	0.86%
Detroit PMSA	\$3,200.8	1.53%
Houston PMSA	\$3,229.1	1.49%
Los Angeles PMSA	\$6,421.2	3.76%
Miami PMSA	\$2,216.2	0.97%
Minneapolis MSA	\$1,701.7	0.78%
New York City PMSA	\$6,894.9	4.32%
Philadelphia PMSA	\$3,169.1	1.80%
Phoenix MSA	\$3,131.3	1.09%
Pittsburgh MSA	\$1,112.0	0.68%
Portland PMSA	\$1,510.5	0.70%
Sacramento PMSA	\$1,132.7	0.63%
St. Louis MSA	\$1,596.7	0.77%
San Diego MSA	\$1,682.0	1.05%
San Francisco PMSA	\$1,338.2	0.79%
Seattle PMSA	\$1,892.8	0.88%
Tampa MSA	\$2,038.0	0.95%
Washington DC PMSA	\$2,898.3	1.42%
Total for 25 MSAs	\$65,825.0	34.98%

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy. *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States: Estimates for States and Selected Metropolitan Areas, 2002* (Forthcoming).

Table 61. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Any Drug,² by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ³	2002 ³	2003 ³
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	63	70	72
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	64	65	64	62	67
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	54	52	52	61	66
Atlanta	63	69	72	69	74	80	72	66	77	70	—	71	72
Birmingham	63	64	68	69	73	70	67	67	64	65	63	64	66
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Charlotte-Metro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	66	62	66
Chicago	74	69	81	79	79	82	80	74	74	—	84	85	86
Cleveland	56	64	64	66	65	67	64	65	71	72	69	72	75
Dallas	56	59	62	57	60	63	63	63	61	55	52	58	62
Denver	50	60	64	67	66	71	71	69	67	64	62	62	66
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	56	55	57	56	69
Detroit	55	58	63	66	67	66	62	68	65	70	64	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	61	64	61	58	58	67	73	74	64	62	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	59	63	63
Houston	65	59	59	48	58	64	63	60	60	57	—	—	62
Indianapolis	45	52	60	69	64	74	63	67	64	64	66	66	65
Kansas City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	58	59	49	46	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	60	59	60	64	65
Los Angeles	62	67	66	66	62	64	59	64	62	—	—	62	69
Miami	68	68	70	66	57	67	61	62	66	63	—	—	63
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	60	67	69	74	65
New Orleans	59	60	62	63	66	67	67	67	69	69	68	72	78
New York City ⁴	73	77	78	82	83	78	79	77	75	80	76	81	70
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	64	71	68	72	71
Omaha	36	48	54	59	54	63	62	60	62	63	69	61	71
Philadelphia	74	78	76	76	76	69	67	79	70	72	71	76	67
Phoenix	42	47	62	65	63	59	64	63	64	66	69	71	74
Portland, OR	61	60	63	65	65	66	71	72	64	64	68	66	72
Rio Arriba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	77
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	68	74	73	79	79
St. Louis	59	64	68	74	77	75	74	72	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	60	54	54	60	56
San Antonio	49	54	55	52	51	57	52	56	50	53	57	63	60
San Diego	75	77	78	79	72	71	73	69	64	64	62	64	67
San Jose	58	50	54	55	52	48	51	48	55	53	62	59	63
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	66	64	64	70	67
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	62	58	62	65	70
Tampa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	68	69	63	71	73
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	70	70
Washington, DC	59	60	60	64	64	66	69	65	69	—	—	64	66
Woodbury, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	42

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.²"Any drug" includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.³In 2001 to 2003, the definition of "any drug" pertains to any one of the NIDA-5 drugs (cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, and PCP), thus these numbers are not directly comparable to prior years.⁴Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, 1997–2003*. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting, the predecessor of ADAM*.

Table 62. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Marijuana, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	47	55	54
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	37	47	38	34	42
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	38	38	38	49	52
Atlanta	12	22	26	25	32	37	36	26	44	38	—	35	42
Birmingham	16	22	28	28	36	44	43	39	39	45	49	42	45
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	48	44	47
Chicago	23	26	40	38	41	47	48	42	45	—	50	49	53
Cleveland	12	17	23	28	29	37	46	37	43	49	47	51	49
Dallas	19	28	28	33	37	44	44	43	39	36	33	35	39
Denver	25	34	36	39	33	42	42	41	44	41	40	40	42
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	43	42	43	42	49
Detroit	18	27	37	38	42	46	44	47	48	50	48	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	28	32	30	29	33	38	38	44	39	43	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	32	31
Houston	17	24	24	23	29	33	24	36	38	36	—	—	48
Indianapolis	23	35	42	39	38	51	44	45	48	49	50	47	45
Kansas City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	33	29	26	26	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	28	33	35	35	34
Los Angeles	19	23	23	20	23	30	27	27	32	—	—	36	41
Miami	23	30	26	28	29	34	32	29	36	39	—	—	41
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	44	54	54	54	48
New Orleans	16	19	25	28	32	40	38	38	40	47	45	47	51
New York City ²	18	22	21	24	28	38	32	39	41	41	41	44	43
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	48	57	51	54	55
Omaha	26	38	42	44	42	52	33	44	51	48	56	41	51
Philadelphia	18	26	32	32	34	39	41	45	41	49	43	48	46
Phoenix	22	22	31	29	29	28	30	32	36	34	40	42	41
Portland, OR	33	28	30	27	29	35	38	37	35	36	36	38	38
Rio Arriba, NM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	50
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44	50	48	51	49
St. Louis	16	21	28	36	39	52	48	50	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	35	34	34	36	32
San Antonio	20	28	32	30	34	39	34	41	36	41	41	42	42
San Diego	33	35	40	36	35	40	38	36	36	39	36	38	41
San Jose	25	24	27	30	27	27	29	25	34	36	38	34	35
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	39	38	35	39	37
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	44	40	42	47	44
Tampa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	45	45	44	47	44
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	52	52
Washington, DC	11	20	26	30	32	40	39	38	35	—	—	41	37
Woodbury, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	34

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.²Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, 1997–2003*. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting, the predecessor of ADAM*.

Table 63. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Cocaine, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	30	26	35
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	43	35	37	38	35
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	26	22	19	20	25
Atlanta	57	58	59	57	57	59	51	51	51	49	—	49	50
Birmingham	52	49	51	50	49	43	39	41	37	33	29	34	34
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	32	34	35
Chicago	61	56	53	57	51	52	49	45	42	—	41	48	51
Cleveland	48	53	48	48	42	41	27	37	40	38	35	35	39
Dallas	43	41	44	35	31	32	32	29	34	28	30	31	33
Denver	30	38	41	40	44	44	40	40	41	35	34	33	38
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	11	9	10	12
Detroit	41	37	34	34	30	27	23	28	27	24	22	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	44	46	43	41	39	44	51	50	41	31	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	9	12
Houston	56	41	41	29	40	39	40	36	36	32	—	—	23
Indianapolis	22	23	32	47	39	42	31	34	34	31	32	35	35
Kansas City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	42	45	35	36	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	30	23	21	24	22
Los Angeles	44	52	48	48	44	44	38	43	36	—	—	32	24
Miami	61	56	61	56	42	52	46	47	49	44	—	—	47
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	29	26	28	31	28
New Orleans	50	49	48	47	47	46	46	46	44	35	37	42	48
New York City ²	62	62	66	68	68	56	58	47	44	49	45	49	36
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	26	22	22	26	25
Omaha	14	16	19	26	19	24	21	25	22	18	20	21	21
Philadelphia	62	63	56	54	51	40	34	45	39	31	37	39	30
Phoenix	20	26	30	28	27	32	32	31	32	32	27	27	23
Portland, OR	30	35	33	32	30	34	37	29	23	22	27	22	30
Rio Arriba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	38
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	18	18	21	22
St. Louis	48	50	50	50	51	43	41	35	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	22	18	16	19	15
San Antonio	31	32	31	31	24	28	26	27	23	20	30	33	31
San Diego	45	45	37	30	28	27	21	19	17	15	14	13	10
San Jose	33	28	23	19	18	16	14	8	14	12	13	13	13
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	33	31	32	38	37
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	15	19	16	15
Tampa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	40	41	36	43	43
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	23	20
Washington, DC	49	44	37	38	35	33	33	33	38	—	—	28	27
Woodbury, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.²Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, 1997–2003*. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 64. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Opiates, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	6	4
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	12	16	10	11
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	4	3	7
Atlanta	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	4	3	—	3	3
Birmingham	5	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	4	10	6	6	8
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2
Chicago	21	19	28	27	22	20	22	18	20	—	22	26	25
Cleveland	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	6	4	4	4	6	5
Dallas	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	2	5	3	5	6	7
Denver	2	2	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	5	4	7
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	2	3
Detroit	8	8	8	7	7	7	5	7	9	8	7	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	5
Houston	3	3	2	3	5	8	10	8	6	7	—	—	6
Indianapolis	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	5	5	5
Kansas City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	10	11	7	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	5	6	6
Los Angeles	10	10	9	10	7	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	2
Miami	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	4	—	—	3
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	5	5	6
New Orleans	4	4	5	5	7	7	11	13	14	16	16	17	14
New York City ²	14	18	20	19	20	17	19	16	15	21	19	15	15
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	5	3	3
Omaha	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	2	5
Philadelphia	11	12	11	14	12	11	11	18	15	12	13	16	12
Phoenix	5	5	6	6	8	9	9	6	8	7	6	5	4
Portland, OR	9	11	11	12	15	13	14	16	13	14	11	11	15
Rio Arriba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	28
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	8	6	7
St. Louis	6	7	9	11	11	10	10	11	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	7	5	9	8
San Antonio	16	15	14	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	11	9
San Diego	17	16	16	12	8	9	7	9	9	6	8	6	5
San Jose	8	4	6	6	5	5	6	4	4	6	3	3	3
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	10	10	10	7
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	8	8	8	8
Tampa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	9	6	7	4
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5
Washington, DC	10	11	10	9	8	9	10	10	16	—	—	10	10
Woodbury, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.²Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, 1997–2003*. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 65. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Methamphetamine, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	5.1	4.7	9.5	6.7	10.1
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.7
Atlanta	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	—	2.1	2.0
Birmingham	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	—	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.6
Chicago	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	—	0.3	0.2	0.0	—	0.2	0.3	1.4
Cleveland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.3
Dallas	0.6	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	—	2.6	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.7	4.0	5.8
Denver	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.1	4.1	—	5.0	5.2	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.7
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	14.0	18.6	22.0	20.2	27.9
Detroit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	—	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.9	37.4	44.8	40.3
Houston	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	—	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	—	—	2.1
Indianapolis	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	—	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.9
Kansas City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.8	16.2	17.8	20.5	22.9	28.6
Los Angeles	5.4	4.8	8.2	7.7	5.8	—	4.7	8.0	8.9	—	—	14.8	28.7
Miami	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.4
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.9	3.3
New Orleans	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	2.6
New York City ²	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	8.7	11.3	10.9	14.3	12.3
Omaha	0.1	0.5	1.4	3.3	7.8	—	9.7	10.2	7.8	11.0	15.6	21.0	21.4
Philadelphia	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Phoenix	4.5	5.1	15.6	25.4	22.0	—	16.4	16.4	16.6	19.1	25.3	31.2	38.3
Portland, OR	7.5	5.9	11.3	16.3	18.1	—	15.9	18.1	19.8	21.4	20.4	21.9	25.4
Rio Arriba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	2.8
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.6	27.6	29.3	29.3	33.5	37.6
St. Louis	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	—	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.3	24.8	17.1	17.2	21.9	25.6
San Antonio	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	—	1.7	2.0	1.8	0.2	2.6	2.3	3.5
San Diego	18.0	23.7	35.5	41.0	36.0	—	39.6	33.2	26.0	26.3	27.9	31.7	36.2
San Jose	6.6	5.9	15.3	19.9	16.3	—	18.4	19.7	24.4	21.5	30.2	29.9	36.9
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	9.0	9.2	11.1	10.9	12.1
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	20.1	20.4	19.5	22.3	32.1
Tampa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	5.8	6.9	5.4	9.2	16.0
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	15.3	17.4
Washington, DC	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	0.0	0.9	—	—	0.0	0.7
Woodbury, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.4	14.3

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year.²Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, 1997–2003*. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 66. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Any Drug,² by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ³	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁴	2003 ⁴
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	63	68	61
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	74	58	66	70	63
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	56	46	55	68	52
Atlanta	70	65	74	72	68	77	74	—	77	72	—	—	—
Birmingham	62	59	55	63	57	59	67	74	53	53	—	—	68
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	64	58
Chicago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	77	80	—	—	61
Cleveland	79	74	77	82	71	70	57	58	68	68	71	64	68
Dallas	56	66	61	63	58	58	53	49	56	39	—	—	—
Denver	54	61	66	68	66	69	69	69	69	71	64	68	69
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	53	59	60	55	64
Detroit	68	72	76	62	78	69	69	60	69	70	—	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	64	62	60	62	60	66	68	67	68	61	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	50	60	75
Houston	59	54	53	48	50	54	45	52	43	52	—	—	—
Indianapolis	54	50	58	69	72	72	67	67	69	72	67	76	75
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	22	31	35	26	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	72	61	53	—	—
Los Angeles	75	72	77	72	68	78	70	71	62	65	—	—	59
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	57	61	—	—	59
New Orleans	50	52	47	32	50	35	40	51	59	57	56	59	60
New York City ⁵	77	85	83	90	84	83	81	82	81	75	77	61	73
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	67	64	67	74
Omaha	—	—	—	58	56	51	54	60	62	53	64	60	57
Philadelphia	75	78	79	76	77	81	75	77	76	59	—	—	—
Phoenix	61	63	62	67	63	65	66	71	67	66	72	71	75
Portland, OR	68	73	74	74	68	74	78	74	68	69	73	67	82
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	75	85	81	—	—
St. Louis	54	70	69	76	69	73	70	69	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	66	59	49	74	70
San Antonio	45	44	42	39	41	44	37	38	31	—	—	—	—
San Diego	73	72	78	76	73	62	73	64	67	66	67	69	69
San Jose	52	56	51	61	50	53	53	42	61	69	71	67	70
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	70	74	—	—	—
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	71	42	—	—	—
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	58	71	58	72	69
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Washington, DC	75	72	71	67	65	58	57	65	—	—	—	74	61

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.²Any drug² includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.³Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.⁴In 2001 to 2003, the definition of "any drug" pertains to any one of the NIDA-5 drugs (cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, and PCP), thus these numbers are not directly comparable to prior years.⁵Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 67. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Marijuana, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ²	2001	2002	2003
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	40	32	35
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	18	25	27	29
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	31	28	31	28	25
Atlanta	8	13	16	15	13	26	28	—	34	26	—	—	—
Birmingham	10	13	12	17	12	22	25	18	26	18	—	—	40
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	38	35
Chicago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	27	26	—	—	39
Cleveland	7	11	13	16	11	22	22	27	28	24	28	26	27
Dallas	11	24	19	22	21	44	28	24	27	21	—	—	—
Denver	16	19	24	22	21	27	32	30	34	34	33	33	34
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	34	36	40	32	39
Detroit	4	11	10	16	18	19	28	22	26	24	—	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	14	21	20	18	18	24	24	25	29	28	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	14	21	30
Houston	8	12	15	13	18	26	17	20	23	27	—	—	—
Indianapolis	22	26	25	22	24	31	30	31	38	38	38	39	42
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	17	14	7	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	23	25	24	—	—
Los Angeles	9	13	15	12	14	38	18	22	21	32	—	—	30
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	29	44	—	—	34
New Orleans	7	8	14	7	16	13	12	22	25	28	25	26	30
New York City ³	11	12	19	15	16	19	25	23	26	26	32	31	37
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	45	41	43	43
Omaha	—	—	—	28	24	33	33	28	36	33	36	28	30
Philadelphia	14	15	20	18	20	21	21	24	26	22	—	—	—
Phoenix	14	15	20	22	19	22	21	25	26	23	27	29	32
Portland, OR	28	17	17	19	16	26	19	23	23	26	24	22	35
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	33	26	28	—	—
St. Louis	8	11	15	15	18	29	31	32	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	23	25	19	25	29
San Antonio	9	16	16	15	16	19	17	18	16	—	—	—	—
San Diego	20	25	25	20	20	23	24	27	29	27	28	33	29
San Jose	13	18	17	18	12	19	17	14	26	31	34	27	29
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	28	48	—	—	—
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	32	25	—	—	—
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	24	29	29	25	29
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Washington, DC	6	8	9	10	18	23	19	29	—	—	—	33	29

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.²Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.³Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)* program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 68. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Cocaine, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ²	2001	2002	2003
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	44	39	35
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	56	41	46	49	38
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	36	24	23	49	36
Atlanta	66	58	68	62	62	63	61	—	62	58	—	—	—
Birmingham	44	46	41	50	48	39	49	57	34	42	—	—	36
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	38	35
Chicago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	64	59	—	—	33
Cleveland	76	66	69	74	63	52	39	41	50	52	50	43	53
Dallas	45	48	43	46	44	36	34	30	40	24	—	—	—
Denver	41	50	47	51	52	53	50	50	51	47	45	45	53
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	22	18	13	13	18
Detroit	62	62	64	46	61	53	48	46	46	42	—	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	55	47	45	52	50	52	57	53	52	45	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	10	7	9
Houston	52	44	43	36	32	34	29	37	23	32	—	—	—
Indianapolis	26	25	36	56	54	52	45	43	45	45	41	32	56
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	21	22	27	4	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	50	28	27	—	—
Los Angeles	62	58	59	53	49	56	49	45	37	33	—	—	26
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	36	33	—	—	41
New Orleans	42	44	37	25	37	26	32	39	41	41	38	42	37
New York City ³	66	72	70	80	71	69	62	67	65	53	57	39	50
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	27	27	30	35
Omaha	—	—	—	34	30	28	17	36	32	22	28	30	35
Philadelphia	64	67	61	61	59	69	58	61	60	41	—	—	—
Phoenix	45	49	38	36	33	42	33	40	43	35	32	26	28
Portland, OR	40	54	47	43	40	46	45	37	33	30	37	28	40
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	30	37	30	—	—
St. Louis	47	62	62	69	57	55	53	44	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	26	15	22	31	19
San Antonio	25	25	24	22	24	23	18	20	19	—	—	—	—
San Diego	40	37	36	18	28	22	23	20	23	26	17	21	15
San Jose	30	32	19	23	16	21	16	10	20	8	15	12	10
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	48	39	—	—	—
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	31	8	—	—	—
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41	49	35	45	40
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Washington, DC	68	64	62	55	46	40	39	40	—	—	—	39	31

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.²Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.³Data prior to the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, 1997–2003*. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 69. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Opiates, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ²	2001	2002	2003
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	13	4
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	31	14	19	16	14
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	8	9	6	5
Atlanta	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	—	5	3	—	—	—
Birmingham	11	4	4	3	3	6	5	18	4	4	—	—	12
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4
Chicago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	32	40	—	—	22
Cleveland	6	5	4	4	6	6	4	1	8	7	5	6	7
Dallas	9	8	10	7	5	5	5	5	7	5	—	—	—
Denver	2	5	6	5	6	5	6	3	3	6	2	5	6
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	7	8	2	4
Detroit	11	15	14	13	15	18	9	22	16	24	—	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	7	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	6	6
Houston	4	4	4	6	3	4	5	7	7	3	—	—	—
Indianapolis	11	7	4	5	7	3	3	5	5	6	7	8	6
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	7	10	7	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	5	6	—	—
Los Angeles	18	13	14	12	10	17	11	9	8	8	—	—	0
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	6	—	—	7
New Orleans	7	6	5	2	4	3	3	3	7	9	8	9	13
New York City ³	21	24	23	30	19	27	20	22	21	19	14	14	23
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	4	6	6
Omaha	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	5	0	1	8	2	0
Philadelphia	9	11	14	18	14	16	16	15	14	11	—	—	—
Phoenix	17	15	14	12	12	13	8	7	12	7	6	5	6
Portland, OR	17	22	19	21	18	26	27	25	19	22	21	18	22
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	11	11	—	—
St. Louis	7	7	16	8	8	7	9	5	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	9	16	17	9
San Antonio	21	14	14	14	13	13	9	9	10	—	—	—	—
San Diego	21	17	20	13	12	10	12	7	11	8	9	6	9
San Jose	7	9	8	10	10	9	12	5	13	4	7	1	3
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20	17	—	—	—
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	8	—	—	—
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	17	10	9	10
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Washington, DC	16	19	21	13	16	11	11	10	—	—	—	18	11

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.²Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.³Data prior to the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 70. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Methamphetamine, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	Year												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ²	2001	2002	2003
Albany (Capital Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	8.9	5.7	4.6	12.3	8.8
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	2.1
Atlanta	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	—	0.7	—	0.8	0.0	—	—	—
Birmingham	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	—	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.2	—	—	0.0
Charlotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.5	1.1
Chicago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.3	—	—	0.0
Cleveland	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4
Dallas	1.5	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.7	—	2.8	4.0	3.2	3.0	—	—	—
Denver	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.1	3.2	—	4.6	4.6	2.4	5.3	4.3	6.8	5.0
Des Moines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.2	22.4	20.5	27.5	24.0	23.3
Detroit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
Ft. Lauderdale	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.2	36.1	50.0	57.4
Houston	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	—	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.7	—	—	—
Indianapolis	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	—	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.3
Laredo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—
Las Vegas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.3	17.9	20.5	15.5	—	—
Los Angeles	6.8	8.0	9.8	9.8	11.3	—	8.9	11.8	12.0	12.3	—	—	18.5
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	2.5	0.0	—	—	2.6
New Orleans	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	—	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8
New York City ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	16.2	15.8	17.7	17.2
Omaha	—	—	2.7	2.7	10.3	—	13.3	13.6	11.1	13.2	10.3	12.0	13.5
Philadelphia	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	—	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
Phoenix	5.6	6.9	26.0	26.0	21.7	—	25.6	22.4	14.3	24.1	32.3	41.7	41.6
Portland, OR	11.5	7.3	21.4	21.4	19.7	—	20.7	22.3	24.8	23.5	20.4	22.7	29.7
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.2	32.4	29.6	42.6	—	—
St. Louis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	—	2.1	2.5	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	34.1	28.9	18.8	37.7	45.6
San Antonio	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.5	—	2.4	1.7	1.4	—	—	—	—
San Diego	24.9	25.5	53.0	53.0	40.2	—	42.2	33.3	36.3	28.7	37.4	36.8	47.1
San Jose	7.1	11.3	23.3	23.3	23.6	—	24.9	21.1	31.6	40.8	38.2	42.8	45.3
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	9.5	21.7	—	—	—
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	26.6	8.3	—	—	—
Tucson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	9.6	9.0	12.4	14.3	23.9
Tulsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9
Washington, DC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.5	—	—	—	0.0	0.0

— Data not available.

¹Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year.²Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.³Data prior to the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.Sources: National Institute of Justice, *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 71. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Drug Episodes, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Metro area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total U.S.	460,910	518,880	513,429	513,841	526,671	542,250	554,570	601,329	638,345	670,307
Atlanta	7,728	10,660	11,060	9,399	8,003	10,717	10,189	11,111	14,452	14,211
Baltimore	13,474	15,863	15,966	15,993	12,754	13,735	14,170	11,503	11,625	12,904
Boston	12,644	15,374	16,065	13,530	12,224	13,656	11,668	14,901	16,853	17,965
Buffalo	2,522	2,745	2,712	3,586	2,809	2,683	2,711	2,899	3,356	3,844
Chicago	17,978	21,484	21,883	23,514	26,874	26,204	26,139	30,319	32,643	32,454
Dallas	4,739	5,141	5,228	4,974	6,194	7,198	6,241	6,789	6,498	5,572
Denver	3,791	4,951	4,602	3,416	4,331	4,087	4,814	4,943	5,468	5,266
Detroit	19,169	17,653	18,625	20,794	17,600	17,477	16,125	17,042	19,265	20,979
L.A.-Long Beach	20,611	19,250	19,258	20,275	17,187	17,103	20,677	25,279	24,669	24,592
Miami-Hialeah	5,588	5,908	6,416	6,283	6,283	6,424	7,128	8,558	8,886	9,213
Minn.-St. Paul	4,558	4,364	4,325	4,828	4,952	4,319	4,643	5,197	6,521	6,552
New Orleans	4,092	4,737	5,866	5,842	5,208	5,088	4,459	4,664	3,729	4,566
New York	45,116	42,980	40,792	40,468	37,111	36,141	30,662	31,880	32,307	33,645
Newark	9,216	9,394	10,870	9,909	8,893	8,944	8,301	7,747	7,217	7,677
Philadelphia	19,801	17,731	20,501	21,627	23,222	24,923	24,397	23,428	25,790	27,753
Phoenix	5,930	6,808	7,909	7,427	7,327	7,055	8,289	9,071	10,084	10,292
St. Louis	4,020	6,038	5,656	6,175	5,663	5,718	6,331	6,906	8,216	9,641
San Diego	5,310	5,043	4,659	5,804	6,747	6,977	7,033	7,093	6,962	6,597
San Francisco	11,763	12,115	10,161	9,533	9,422	9,068	8,928	7,857	8,575	8,571
Seattle	7,266	10,363	8,501	8,471	10,583	8,326	8,421	11,111	11,495	11,003
Washington, DC	12,339	14,152	11,830	11,720	11,193	11,595	10,282	10,303	10,566	10,554
National panel	223,256	266,126	260,611	260,331	282,212	294,967	313,108	342,920	363,297	386,456

Note: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous United States.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002* (July 2003). Data for 1993 are from *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network* (July 2001). Data for 1994 are from *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001* (August 2002).

Table 72. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Cocaine Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Metro Area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total U.S.	123,423	143,337	135,711	152,420	161,083	172,011	168,751	174,881	193,034	199,198
Atlanta	4,384	6,190	6,515	5,434	4,244	5,980	5,236	6,229	8,891	8,947
Baltimore	7,643	8,882	8,603	8,515	6,253	6,871	6,921	4,943	4,930	5,969
Boston	3,912	4,810	5,267	4,106	3,332	4,526	3,560	4,099	4,933	5,611
Buffalo	974	1,136	1,333	2,203	1,526	1,225	1,119	1,018	1,220	1,441
Chicago	8,640	10,733	10,702	12,688	14,373	13,642	13,399	14,879	16,202	16,227
Dallas	1,345	1,442	1,457	1,393	1,778	2,586	2,106	2,180	1,770	1,467
Denver	968	1,273	1,144	811	1,072	1,154	1,382	1,342	1,343	1,613
Detroit	8,991	8,268	8,763	10,435	8,093	8,617	7,699	7,870	7,730	7,608
L.A.-Long Beach	5,362	5,069	4,980	5,708	4,703	5,779	6,768	9,094	9,999	9,364
Miami-Hialeah	2,662	2,748	3,078	3,104	3,254	3,553	4,018	4,383	4,641	5,055
Minn.-St. Paul	457	562	465	674	736	775	814	841	1,105	1,454
New Orleans	1,686	1,883	2,018	2,380	2,363	2,395	2,139	1,998	1,422	1,674
New York	21,085	20,145	19,715	21,592	20,202	19,549	14,799	14,250	13,898	13,961
Newark	3,825	4,228	4,658	4,436	3,571	3,743	3,124	2,726	2,631	3,242
Philadelphia	9,943	8,481	9,502	10,383	11,202	13,048	12,434	10,497	11,358	12,437
Phoenix	838	1,057	1,165	1,382	1,337	1,486	1,877	1,775	1,752	1,727
St. Louis	1,220	2,329	1,841	1,852	1,494	2,072	2,329	2,403	3,080	3,536
San Diego	869	667	644	906	844	971	1,063	1,002	812	807
San Francisco	3,035	3,227	2,560	2,310	1,979	1,843	1,935	2,054	2,482	2,353
Seattle	1,760	3,029	2,158	2,143	2,850	2,399	2,519	3,338	3,409	3,547
Washington, DC	4,275	4,849	3,542	3,881	3,223	3,718	3,150	2,830	2,894	3,033
National panel	29,550	42,329	35,601	46,084	62,654	66,078	70,360	75,130	86,532	88,125

Note: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous United States.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002 (July 2003). Data for 1993 are from Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (July 2001). Data for 1994 are from Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001 (August 2002).

Table 73. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Heroin/Morphine Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Metro Area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total U.S.	63,232	63,158	69,556	72,890	70,712	75,688	82,192	94,804	93,064	93,519
Atlanta	250	443	404	388	384	473	415	485	848	732
Baltimore	5,719	7,471	8,207	8,093	5,863	6,711	6,999	5,405	4,481	4,715
Boston	2,319	2,563	2,956	2,729	2,500	2,738	2,861	3,867	4,358	3,999
Buffalo	279	314	379	443	468	538	522	681	607	785
Chicago	3,581	4,737	4,702	6,268	8,602	9,316	9,629	12,454	11,902	12,982
Dallas	297	242	264	331	505	500	428	478	443	304
Denver	276	472	463	336	465	492	629	666	769	855
Detroit	2,380	2,160	2,390	3,188	3,028	2,879	2,653	3,328	3,870	3,881
L.A.-Long Beach	3,724	2,928	3,060	3,278	2,471	2,601	2,923	3,177	2,878	2,525
Miami-Hialeah	251	258	333	388	591	767	917	1,452	1,666	1,784
Minn.-St. Paul	138	65	83	105	138	145	182	228	338	426
New Orleans	140	191	263	303	422	510	649	982	530	617
New York	11,351	11,129	10,706	11,132	9,481	9,218	9,302	11,009	10,644	10,397
Newark	4,526	4,493	5,681	5,386	4,364	5,072	4,733	4,399	3,718	3,731
Philadelphia	2,478	2,385	3,839	3,864	3,712	3,445	4,087	4,661	5,362	4,918
Phoenix	487	472	485	632	827	873	839	841	777	672
St. Louis	215	392	369	489	447	622	851	1,084	1,309	1,167
San Diego	842	687	675	970	911	984	1,063	1,031	733	708
San Francisco	3,694	3,654	3,113	3,132	2,719	2,360	3,050	2,756	2,790	2,672
Seattle	1,727	2,137	2,023	2,418	2,894	2,421	2,470	2,490	1,927	2,779
Washington, DC	1,414	1,254	1,295	1,527	1,689	2,097	1,771	1,946	1,888	1,597
National panel	17,146	14,711	17,866	17,490	18,231	20,926	26,220	31,384	31,226	31,273

Note: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous United States.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002 (July 2003). Data for 1993 are from Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (July 2001). Data for 1994 are from Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001 (August 2002).

Table 74. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Marijuana/Hashish Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Metro area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total U.S.	28,873	40,034	45,259	53,770	64,720	76,842	87,068	96,426	110,512	119,472
Atlanta	849	1,544	1,671	1,547	1,577	2,633	2,515	2,431	3,486	3,602
Baltimore	625	770	945	1,194	1,402	1,495	1,679	1,620	1,786	2,044
Boston	1,185	1,859	2,401	2,127	1,768	2,907	1,960	2,945	3,423	4,273
Buffalo	138	219	295	512	472	451	493	553	561	474
Chicago	1,366	2,226	2,922	3,531	4,424	5,002	4,555	5,398	5,186	4,588
Dallas	367	470	549	553	916	1,510	1,172	1,225	1,049	851
Denver	202	395	497	288	505	578	677	817	979	742
Detroit	2,716	2,955	3,875	4,210	3,742	4,335	4,100	4,344	5,017	6,104
LA-Long Beach	1,745	1,656	1,706	2,132	2,084	3,422	5,472	5,846	5,729	5,593
Miami-Hialeah	472	713	966	1,011	1,024	1,113	1,283	1,768	1,932	2,337
Minn.-St. Paul	391	411	469	543	604	490	625	803	1,200	1,233
New Orleans	610	884	1,025	1,247	1,345	1,196	1,044	1,068	814	832
New York	2,092	2,578	2,974	3,571	3,839	3,682	3,491	3,544	3,501	3,923
Newark	436	628	742	627	500	532	533	539	647	944
Philadelphia	1,955	2,086	3,059	3,432	4,560	5,302	5,465	4,928	5,496	6,787
Phoenix	226	451	474	610	741	727	1,028	1,073	1,284	1,366
St. Louis	155	897	861	924	1,109	1,338	1,639	1,763	2,311	2,866
San Diego	479	512	480	626	970	1,128	923	955	1,107	1,174
San Francisco	451	500	506	424	388	391	469	627	704	607
Seattle	406	910	993	899	1,663	936	808	1,414	1,596	1,403
Washington, DC	2,102	2,712	2,035	2,167	2,394	2,360	2,516	2,510	2,135	2,332
National panel	9,905	14,658	15,814	21,595	28,693	35,314	44,621	50,255	60,569	65,397

Note: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous United States.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002 (July 2003). Data for 1993 are from Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (July 2001). Data for 1994 are from Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001 (August 2002).

Table 75. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Methamphetamine/Speed Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Metro area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total U.S.	9,926	17,537	15,933	11,002	17,154	11,486	10,447	13,505	14,923	17,696
Atlanta	55	95	147	135	214	162	83	109	172	246
Baltimore	5	4	4	6	7	6	10	6	6	8
Boston	15	4	7	—	—	6	12	14	14	13
Buffalo	7	8	6	9	8	9	7	5	4	2
Chicago	20	17	34	28	29	31	22	—	45	42
Dallas	79	152	203	115	159	186	100	135	111	98
Denver	55	139	175	105	292	120	101	110	98	99
Detroit	24	17	15	—	—	0	—	—	—	12
LA-Long Beach	1,226	1,399	1,276	1,268	1,229	786	910	1,375	1,517	1,713
Miami-Hialeah	4	8	5	9	10	16	9	15	27	15
Minn.-St. Paul	42	57	93	108	217	109	112	153	321	319
New Orleans	10	12	18	22	26	25	23	27	—	53
New York	16	21	23	21	—	36	17	31	—	63
Newark	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	0	1
Philadelphia	110	91	91	66	101	48	47	67	60	50
Phoenix	481	802	777	725	800	446	341	600	604	501
St. Louis	29	51	76	39	67	66	104	162	115	150
San Diego	929	911	686	666	976	721	584	747	673	598
San Francisco	992	1,301	1,106	934	1,012	616	554	591	611	727
Seattle	177	309	258	195	479	266	353	540	395	541
Washington, DC	20	33	24	11	—	16	33	62	24	31
National panel	5,628	12,106	10,909	6,518	11,483	7,808	7,025	8,750	10,126	12,414

Note: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous United States.

— Estimate does not meet standard of precision.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002* (July 2003). Data for 1993 are from *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network* (July 2001). Data for 1994 are from *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001* (August 2002).

Table 76. Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students¹ in Select European Countries and the United States, 1995, 1999, 2003, and 2003

Country	Cigarette use in past 30 days		Alcohol use in past 30 days		Lifetime any illicit drug use		Lifetime marijuana use		Marijuana use in past 30 days		Lifetime inhalant use	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
Austria	—	49	—	82	—	23	—	21	—	10	—	14
Belgium	—	32	—	73	—	33	—	32	—	17	—	7
Bulgaria	—	50	—	65	—	14	—	12	—	8	—	3
Croatia	32	36	46	63	8	17	23	9	16	22	3	13
Cyprus	23	16	22	62	6	3	5	5	2	4	—	17
Czech Republic	36	44	43	77	23	35	44	22	35	44	7	9
Denmark	28	38	30	85	18	25	23	17	24	23	6	8
Estonia	28	32	37	62	8	16	24	7	13	23	—	8
Faroe Islands	42	41	41	48	12	8	10	11	7	9	2	1
Finland	37	43	38	61	5	10	11	5	10	11	1	8
France	—	44	33	60	—	35	38	—	35	38	—	5
FYROM ²	—	37	—	36	—	10	30	—	8	—	—	11
Germany	—	45	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Greece	—	35	28	77	—	10	6	—	9	6	—	11
Greenland	—	67	60	59	—	21	27	—	23	27	—	15
Hungary	34	36	39	51	5	12	16	4	11	16	—	22
Iceland	32	28	20	43	10	16	13	10	15	13	1	5
Ireland	41	37	33	74	37	32	40	37	32	39	4	12
Isle of Man	—	30	—	79	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	18
Italy	36	40	38	54	21	26	28	19	25	27	8	19
Latvia	—	40	40	58	—	22	17	—	17	16	—	6
Lithuania	25	40	41	73	3	15	16	1	12	13	0	7
Malta	31	32	27	75	2	8	11	8	7	10	2	5
Netherlands	—	31	—	66	—	29	—	—	—	28	—	16
Norway	36	40	28	55	6	13	9	6	11	9	3	6
Poland	28	33	31	61	9	18	19	8	14	18	7	5
Portugal	24	31	28	49	8	11	18	7	8	15	4	9
Romania	—	24	29	55	—	11	3	—	1	3	—	8
Russia ³ (Moscow)	—	45	44	63	—	24	22	—	22	22	—	1
												7

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 76 (cont'd.). Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students¹ in Select European Countries and the United States, 1995, 1999, and 2003

Country	Cigarette use in past 30 days			Alcohol use in past 30 days			Lifetime any illicit drug use			Lifetime marijuana use			Marijuana use in past 30 days			Lifetime inhalant use		
	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003
Spain	—	—	27	—	—	55	—	—	37	—	—	36	—	—	23	—	—	8
Slovak Republic	27	37	37	—	60	63	10	20	27	9	19	27	3	6	10	6	7	9
Slovenia	19	29	36	—	62	60	13	26	29	13	25	28	5	13	14	12	4	15
Sweden	30	30	23	—	56	51	6	9	8	6	8	7	1	2	1	12	8	8
Switzerland	—	—	34	—	—	75	—	—	41	—	—	40	—	—	20	—	—	7
Turkey	—	—	18	—	—	20	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	4
Ukraine	38	40	39	—	56	58	14	21	21	14	20	21	5	5	5	5	8	6
United Kingdom	36	34	29	—	76	74	42	36	38	41	35	38	24	16	20	20	15	12
United States ⁴	28	26	17	39	40	35	41	46	41	34	41	36	17	19	17	16	17	13

— Data not available.

¹Students surveyed were in the 15–16 year age range, approximately equivalent to 10th graders in the United States.

²Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

³Moscow only in 1999.

⁴Data for the United States are for 10th graders in the *Monitoring the Future* study.

Sources: *The 1999 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in 30 European Countries*. The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, CAN Council of Europe, Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs, Pompidou Group (2000); *The ESPAD Report 2003: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in 35 European Countries*, Stockholm: The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, CAN Council of Europe, Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group), November 2004.

Table 77. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Opium Gum, 1987–2004 (Metric Tons)

Year	Total Southeast Asia										Sub-total	Total All Regions					
	Afghan- istan	India	Iran ¹	Paki- stan	Total Southwest Asia	Burma	China	Laos	Thailand	Viet- nam			Total Southeast Asia				
1987	600	—	300	205	1,105	835	—	225	24	—	1,084	—	—	3	50	53	2,242
1988	750	—	—	205	955	1,280	—	255	25	—	1,560	—	—	8	67	75	2,590
1989	585	—	—	130	715	2,430	—	380	50	—	2,860	—	45	12	66	123	3,698
1990	415	—	—	165	580	2,255	—	275	40	—	2,570	—	32	13	62	107	3,257
1991	570	—	—	180	750	2,350	—	265	35	—	2,650	—	34	11	41	86	3,486
1992	640	—	—	175	815	2,280	—	230	24	—	2,534	—	—	—	40	40	3,389
1993	685	—	—	140	825	2,575	—	180	42	—	2,797	—	4	—	49	53	3,675
1994	950	90	—	160	1,200	2,030	25	85	17	—	2,157	—	—	—	60	60	3,417
1995	1,250	77	—	155	1,482	2,340	19	180	25	—	2,564	65	1	—	53	119	4,165
1996	2,174	47	—	75	2,296	2,560	—	200	30	25	2,815	63	1	—	54	118	5,229
1997	2,184	30	—	85	2,299	2,365	—	210	25	45	2,645	66	—	—	84 ³	150	5,094
1998	2,340	—	—	66	2,406	1,750	—	140	16	20	1,926	75	—	—	114 ³	189	4,521
1999 ³	2,432	—	—	32	2,464	1,090	—	140	6	11	1,247	93	—	—	75	168	3,879
2000 ³	3,108	—	—	9	3,117	1,090	—	140	6	15	1,251	70	—	—	38	108	4,475
2001 ³	63	—	—	4	67	865	—	200	6	15	1,086	92	—	—	91	183	1,336
2002 ³	1,278	—	—	4	1,282	630	—	180	9	10	829	68	—	—	58	126	2,237
2003 ³	2,865	—	—	—	2,865	484	—	200	—	—	684	63	—	—	101	164	3,713
2004 ³	4,950	—	—	44	4,994	292	—	49	—	—	341	30	—	—	—	30	5,365

— Data not available.

¹Although there is no solid information on Iranian opium production, the U.S. Government estimates that Iran potentially may produce between 35 and 75 metric tons of opium gum annually.

²There was no information for 1992 production. For 1994, a vigorous eradication campaign reduced potential production to insignificant levels.

³Data from the Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC).

Sources: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005), (<http://www.state.gov/g/oin/ircrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>), except where noted from CNC, *Major Narcotics-Producing Nations: Cultivation and Production Estimates, 1999-2003* (June 2004) and unpublished updated estimates after the release of INCSR 2005 (March 2005). Data prior to 1989 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 78. Amount of Opium Poppy Cultivated and Eradicated, Calendar Years 1990–2004 (Hectares)

Year	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Burma	Laos	Thailand	Colombia	Guatemala	Mexico ¹
Cultivated								
1990	12,370	8,220	150,100	30,580	3,435	—	845	5,450
1991	17,190	8,205	160,000	29,625	3,000	1,160	1,145	3,765
1992	19,470	8,170	153,700	25,610	2,050	—	—	730
1993	21,080	6,280	146,600	18,520	2,110	—	440	438
1994	29,180	7,270	154,070	19,650	2,110	—	—	50
1995	38,740	6,950	154,070	19,650	1,750	6,540	39	5,050
1996	37,950	3,400	163,100	25,250	2,170	6,300	—	5,100
1997	39,150	4,100	155,150	28,150	1,650	6,600	—	4,000
1998	41,720	3,030	130,300	26,100	1,350	6,100	—	5,500
1999	51,500	1,570	89,500	21,800	835	7,500	—	3,600
2000	64,510	515	108,700	23,150	890	7,500	—	1,900
2001	1,685	213	105,000	22,000	820	6,500	—	4,400
2002	30,750	622	78,000	23,200	750	6,500	—	2,700
2003	61,000	—	47,130	18,900	—	—	—	—
2004	206,700	3,100	30,900	10,000	—	—	—	—
Eradicated								
1990	—	185	—	0	720	—	1,085	4,650
1991	—	440	1,012	0	1,200	1,156	576	6,545
1992	—	977	1,215	0	1,580	12,858	470	11,583
1993	—	856	604	0	0	9,821	426	13,015
1994	—	463	3,345	0	0	3,906	150	11,036
1995	—	0	0	0	580	3,760	86	15,389
1996	—	867	0	0	880	6,028	12	14,671
1997	—	654	10,501	0	1,050	6,972	3	17,732
1998	—	2,194	16,194	—	715	—	5	17,449
1999	—	1,197	9,800	—	808	5,947 ²	1	15,469
2000	—	1,704	0	—	757	7,540 ²	1	15,300
2001	—	1,484	9,317	—	832	1,819 ²	1	15,350
2002	—	—	25,862	—	507	3,043 ²	1	—
2003	—	3,000	683	18,900	767	2,821 ²	1	—
2004	—	—	—	—	—	2,899 ²	—	—

— Data not available.

¹The eradication figures shown for 1992–2001 are derived from data supplied by Mexican authorities to INCSR. The effective eradication figure is an estimate of the actual amount of crop destroyed—factoring in replanting, repeated spraying of one area, and other factors.²Eradication figures shown for Colombia represent aerial eradication from 1999 to 2004.Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005, <http://www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>), except for Colombian eradication data from 1999–2004, which are obtained from the Policia Nacional de Colombia (CNP)/US Department of State INL Air Wing unpublished data (February 2005).**Table 79. Potential Production of Heroin, 1999–2004 (Metric Tons)**

Year	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Burma	Laos	Thailand	Vietnam ¹	Colombia ²	Mexico
1999	218	4	104	13	0.5	1.0	—	8.8
2000	365	19	103	20	0.6	1.4	8.7	4.5
2001	7	0.5	82	19	0.6	1.4	11.4	10.7
2002	150	0.5	60	17	0.9	1.0	8.5	6.8
2003	337	5.2	46	19	—	—	7.8	11.8
2004	582 ³	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	—

— Data not available.

¹Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC), *Major Narcotics-Producing Nations: Cultivation and Production Estimates, 1999–2002* (June 2003)²CNC, 2004 Colombia Coca and Opium Poppy Estimates (Unpublished, March 2005).³CNC, Afghanistan Opium Estimate 2004 (Unpublished, November 2004).Source: Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center, *Major Narcotics-Producing Nations: Cultivation and Production Estimates, 1999–2003* (June 2004), unless otherwise noted.

Table 80. Amount of Heroin Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2004 (Kilograms)

Year	Pakistan		Thailand		China		Laos		Colombia	
	Heroin	Opium	Heroin	Opium	Heroin	Opium	Heroin	Opium	Heroin	Opium
1990	6,400	8,200	1,100	800	1,445	720	40	575	0	0
1991	5,700	5,900	1,500	1,500	2,621	2,327	15	165	0	0
1992	2,900	3,400	992	600	4,489	2,660	2	281	50	430
1993	3,900	4,400	2,100	2,200	4,459	3,354	1	54	261	261
1994	6,200	14,360	1,100	600	3,881	1,737	62	54	181	128
1995	18,040	215,520	690	920	2,376	1,110	43	194	419	78
1996	4,050	8,080	390	620	3,500	1,400	16	216	183	36
1997	5,070	8,540	320	720	5,470	1,600	72	200	261	120
1998	3,330	5,020	530	1,500	—	—	80	442	317	100
1999	4,980	16,320	310	440	—	—	15	226	504	183
2000	7,410	7,840	290	630	—	—	20	78	572	—
2001	6,000	5,200	417	2,053	—	—	52	478	780	2
2002	8,900	2,400	525	—	—	—	19	260	770	110
2003	34,000	5,400	423	10,098	—	—	39	209	500	—
2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	687	835

— Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004) and *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005, <http://www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>). Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 81. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Oven-Dried Coca Leaf, 1995–2004 (Metric Tons)

Year	Bolivia	Colombia	Peru	Total
1995	—	61,200	153,500	285,800
1996	—	72,694	107,200	242,694
1997	—	83,378	78,100	220,078
1998	44,340	104,074	56,900	205,174
1999	18,860	129,841	43,500	192,441
2000	22,220	125,762	44,900	394,663
2001	16,440	162,390	44,800	376,191
2002	16,100	132,954	48,800	347,755
2003	17,250	104,624	42,600	319,325
2004	17,465	—	—	—

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center, Unpublished estimates (March 2005).

Table 82. Amount of Coca Leaf Cultivated and Eradicated, Calendar Years 1987–2004 (Hectares)

Year	Cultivated			Eradicated		
	Bolivia ¹	Colombia	Peru	Bolivia	Colombia	Peru
1987	41,300	25,600	108,800	1,040	460	355
1988	48,900	34,000	110,400	1,475	230	5,130
1989	52,900	42,400	120,400	2,500	640	1,285
1990	50,300	40,100	121,300	8,100	900	—
1991	47,900	37,500	120,800	5,486	972	—
1992	45,500	37,100	129,100	3,152	959	—
1993	47,200	39,700	108,800	2,397	793	0
1994	48,100	45,000	108,600	1,058	541 ²	0
1995	48,600	50,900	115,300	5,493	3,243 ²	0
1996	48,100	67,200	94,400	7,512	15,407 ²	1,259
1997	45,800	79,500	68,800	7,026	31,663 ²	3,462
1998	38,000	101,800	51,000	11,621	49,641 ²	7,825
1999	21,800	122,500	38,700	16,999	39,113 ²	13,800
2000	14,600	136,200	34,200	7,653	42,283 ²	6,200
2001	19,900	169,800	34,000	—	77,165 ²	3,900
2002	24,400	144,450	36,600	11,839	102,225 ²	7,000
2003	28,450	113,850	31,150	10,000	116,342 ²	11,313
2004	24,600	—	—	8,437	120,714 ²	10,339

— Data not available.

¹Beginning in 2001, USG surveys of Bolivian coca take place over the period June to June.

²Colombian figures pertain to aerial eradication from 1994 to 2004.

Sources: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005, <http://www.state.gov/g/inl/ris/nrcrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>), except for Colombian eradication data from 1994–2004, which are obtained from the Policia Nacional de Colombia (CNP)/US Department of State INL Air Wing unpublished data (February 2005). All data prior to 1989 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 83. Potential Net Production of Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1995–2004 (Metric Tons)

Year	Bolivia ¹	Colombia	Peru	Total
1998	150	445	175	770
1999	70	530	130	730
2000	80	530	160	770
2001	60	700	160	920
2002	60	585	175	820
2003	60	460	155	675
2004	65	430	145	640

¹From 2000 through 2003, Bolivia estimates are mid-year. All other estimates are end-of-year figures.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center, *Major Narcotics-Producing Nations: Cultivation and Production Estimates, 199–2003* (June 2004) and unpublished estimates (March 2005).

Table 84. Amount of Cocaine Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2004 (Metric Tons)

Year	South America	Caribbean	Central America	Mexico
1990	71	7	21	49
1991	112	7	28	50
1992	69	8	24	39
1993	65	3	25	46
1994	102	3	15	22
1995	91	5	10	22
1996	94	3	18	24
1997	95	4	28	35
1998	142	7	24	23
1999	82	7	15	34
2000	110	6	10	18
2001	132	7	17	30
2002	177	7	13	13
2003	212	7	26	20
2004	—	—	—	25

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004) and *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005, <http://www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>). Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 85. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Cannabis, 1987–2004 (Metric Tons)

Year	Mexico ¹	Colombia	Jamaica	Belize	Other	Total
1987	5,933	5,600	460	200	1,500	13,693
1988	5,655	7,775	405	120	3,500	17,455
1989	30,200	2,800	190	65	3,500	36,775
1990	19,715	1,500	825	60	3,500	25,600
1991	7,775	1,650	641	49	3,500	13,615
1992	7,795	1,650	263	—	3,500	13,208
1993	6,280	4,125	502	—	3,500	14,407
1994	5,540	4,138	208	—	3,500	13,386
1995	12,400	4,133	206	—	3,500	20,239
1996	11,700	4,133	356	—	3,500	19,689
1997	8,600	4,133	214	—	3,500	16,447
1998	8,300	4,000	—	—	3,500	15,800
1999	3,700	4,000	—	—	3,500	11,200
2000	7,000	4,000	—	—	3,500	14,500
2001	7,400	4,000	—	—	3,500	14,900
2002	7,900	4,000	—	—	3,500	15,400
2003	—	—	—	—	3,500	3,500
2004	—	4,000	—	—	3,500	7,500

— Data not available.

¹Cannabis yield figures updated in November 1999, based on information provided by the Mexican Attorney General's Office.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005, <http://www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>). Data prior to 1989 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 86. Amount of Cannabis Cultivated and Eradicated by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2004 (Hectares)

Year	Cultivated			Eradicated		
	Mexico	Jamaica	Colombia	Mexico ¹	Jamaica	Colombia
1990	35,050	1,220	1,500	6,750	1,030	500
1991	17,915	950	2,000	10,795	833	0
1992	16,420	398	2,000	16,872	811	49
1993	21,190	1,200	5,050	16,645	456	50
1994	19,045	1,000	5,000	14,227	692	14
1995	18,650	1,000	5,000	21,573	695	20
1996	18,700	1,000	5,000	22,961	473	—
1997	15,300	1,060	5,000	23,576	743	—
1998	14,100	—	5,000	23,928	705	—
1999	23,100	—	5,000	33,583	894	—
2000	16,900	—	5,000	33,000	517	—
2001	4,100	—	5,000	28,699	332	—
2002	7,900	—	5,000	30,775	80	—
2003	—	—	5,000	—	445	—
2004	—	—	5,000	29,606	—	—

— Data not available.

¹The eradication figures shown for 1992–2001 are derived from data supplied by Mexican authorities to INCSR. The effective eradication figure is an estimate of the actual amount of crop destroyed—factoring in replanting, repeated spraying of one area, and other factors.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004) and *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005, <http://www.state.gov/q/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>). Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 87. Amount of Marijuana Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2004 (Metric Tons)

Year	Mexico	Jamaica	Colombia	Pakistan	Thailand
1990	408	29	664	241	130
1991	255	43	329	237	54
1992	405	35	206	188	87
1993	495	75	549	189	98
1994	528	46	2,000	178	71
1995	780	37	166	544	46
1996	1,015	53	235	202	44
1997	1,038	24	136	109	9
1998	1,062	36	69	65	6
1999	1,459	56	65	81	45
2000	1,619	56	46	108	7
2001	1,839	68	37	53	8
2002	1,633	27	77	71	—
2003	2,019	37	126	88	11
2004	1,838	—	—	—	—

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004) and *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005, <http://www.state.gov/q/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>). Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 88. Number of Drug Labs Destroyed by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2004

Year	Bolivia		Brazil	Colombia		Ecuador	Peru	Mexico	Thailand		Pakistan
	Coca base	Cocaine HCl	Cocaine HCl	Cocaine & base	Morphine & Heroin	Cocaine HCl	Coca base	Not specified	Heroin labs	Methamphetamine	Not specified
1990	1,446	33	3	269	—	1	151	13	2	—	—
1991	1,461	34	3	239	5	4	89	9	5	—	18
1992	1,393	17	0	224	7	0	88	4	0	—	11
1993	1,300	10	5	401	10	0	38	5	2	—	13
1994	1,891	32	0	560	9	0	21	9	0	—	18
1995	2,226	18	0	396	11	0	21	19	1	—	15
1996	2,033	7	0	861	9	1	14	19	2	1	10
1997	1,022	1	0	213	9	0	18	8	3	19	4
1998	1,205	1	2	311	10	2	—	7	1	13	0
1999	893	1	2	156	10	2	—	—	0	14	2
2000	620	2	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	9	0
2001	877	1	—	—	—	4	—	28	0	9	0
2002	1,420	2	—	—	—	0	—	13	—	—	0
2003	1,769	2	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
2004	2,254	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004) and *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report – 2005* (March 2005, <http://www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2005/vol1/html/42753.htm>). Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Acronyms

ADAM	Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring system (formerly DUF)
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
CAI	computer-assisted interview
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CNC	Crime and Narcotics Center (under the Central Intelligence Agency)
CPS	Current Population Survey
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (under SAMHSA)
CSAT	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (under SAMHSA)
Data Subcommittee	Advisory Committee on Research, Data, and Evaluation; Subcommittee on Data, Research, and Interagency Coordination Improving Federal Drug-Related Data Systems
DAWN	Drug Abuse Warning Network
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DSM-IV	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, fourth edition
DUF	Drug Use Forecasting program
ED	hospital emergency department
EPIC	El Paso Intelligence Center
ESPAD	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDSS	Federal-Wide Drug Seizure System
FinCEN	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICD-9	International Classification of Diseases, Version 9
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, Version 10
INCSR	International Narcotics Control Strategy Report
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy)
ME	medical examiner
MTF	Monitoring the Future study
N-SSATS	National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (under CDC)
NDATUS	National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey
NDCS	National Drug Control Strategy
NHSDA	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NSDUH	National Survey on Drug Use and Health
NTOMS	National Treatment Outcome Monitoring System

OAS	Office of Applied Studies
OCDETF	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
PAPI	paper and pencil interview
PRIDE	Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education
RSAT	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAPT	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (a Federal block grant program)
SIFCF	Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities
SISCF	Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities
STAR	Sequential Transition and Reduction Model
STRIDE	System To Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence
STD	sexually transmitted disease
TCE	Targeted Capacity Expansion program
THC	delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (the principal psychoactive ingredient of marijuana)
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports
UFDS	Uniform Facility Data Set
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey
YRBSS	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System