National Drug Control Strategy

Data Supplement

The White House
March 2004

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Two years ago, the President's National Drug Control Strategy set the ambitious goals of reducing past-month, or "current," use of illegal drugs by 10 percent over two years and 25 percent over five years. The Strategy stated at that time that the Administration would measure its success by results.

Those results are in; we have exceeded our two-year goal of reducing drug use among young people, with the most recent survey showing an 11 percent drop between 2001 and 2003 in drug use by teenagers. Among teens, some drugs—such as LSD—have dropped to record low levels of use. For others, we are seeing the lowest levels of use in almost a decade.

Our effectiveness in driving down drug use can be measured in many other, complementary ways. Many such measures are included in this companion volume to the National Drug Control Strategy, including supply as well as production measures.

John P. Walters
Director
Office of National Drug Control Policy

CONTENTS

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:

(I) the burden drug users placed on hospital emergency departments in the United States, such as the quantity of drug-related services provided;

(II) 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;

(III) the extent of drug-related crime and criminal activity; and

(IV) 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:

(I) public and private treatment capacity within each State, including information on the treatment capacity available in relation to the capacity actually used;

(II) the extent, within each State, to which treatment is available;

(III) the number of drug users the Director estimates could benefit from treatment; and

(IV) 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 2004, 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 anticipated FY 2004 budget reductions in funding for NIJ, there will be insufficient funding to continue data collection under the existing ADAM program in 2004. NIJ anticipates implementation of the redesigned program by the end of 2005.

- The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) has several activities to promote state data systems. For example, 20 states now voluntarily collect common process and capacity data using software developed under Minimum Data Set I (MDSI), which permits collection from the provider through the substate, state, and federal system levels. Similarly, states can voluntarily report on five common outcome measures in the pilot Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) block grant application.

- 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 (DoJ) 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 were published in 2003; updates will be produced each year. Results from this project are providing critical measures enabling assessment of the Nation's supply-reduction programs. The next round of estimates are expected to be published in the Spring of 2004.

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, 40, 59, and 60)

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 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.

What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs: 1988-2000
(Source for Tables 3, 41, 42, and 50)

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, and 80-81)

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 (BJS), 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 21-22)

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 (DoD) 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, and 1998 with a representative sample of personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. Results of the 2002 survey are expected in 2004.

The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States
(Source for Tables 24 and 25)
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 is expected to be released by ONDCP in Spring 2004.

National Vital Statistics Report
(Source for Tables 26 and 27)
Data on drug-induced deaths are based on information from all death certificates filed (2.3 million in 1997) 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. The 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 and 74-78)
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.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report
(Source for Tables 29 and 30)
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 31)
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 32)
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 33 and 34)
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 Federal Bureau of Investigation (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 35)

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 35)

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 36-37)

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 38-39, and 61)

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.

Estimation of Cocaine Availability, 1996-1998

(Source for Table 42)

ONDCP is developing a flow model for cocaine, called the Sequential Transition and Reduction (STAR) model. The STAR model is anchored to two annual estimates of cocaine availability: Andean cultivation estimates, and U.S. domestic consumption estimates. Between these endpoints, other cocaine availabilities are calculated by sequentially transitioning from one stage to another. For example, from net cultivation, the model calculates leaf production by applying leaf yield figures and reductions due to leaf seizures and consumption.

Drug Availability Estimates in the United States

(Source for Table 42)

The report Drug Availability Estimates in the United States, published in December 2002, was developed in response to a request from the Attorney General for measurement of the quantity of illicit substances available to drug users in the United States. ONDCP and DoJ 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 (CNC), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), DoJ, NIJ, El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Joint Interagency Task Force West (JIATF-W), National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), ONDCP, SAMHSA, Department of the 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 drug market, and the limited data currently collected to aid in these analyses.

The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs, 1981-2000

(Source for Table 43)

This study commissioned by ONDCP reports national-level drug price and purity trends for the three major drugs: cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. National-level price trends for marijuana are also 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, providing lab analyses of street-level drug purchases. Regional price and

purity trends are weighted by DAWN data to calculate a national-level estimate. Updates to these estimates are expected to be published in Spring 2004.

Federal-Wide Drug Seizure System
(Source for Tables 44 and 58)
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 DHS. 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 45 and 72)
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.

University of Mississippi Potency Monitoring Project
(Source for Table 46)
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 U.S. 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.

International Narcotics Control Strategy Report
(Source for Tables 42, 47, 48, and 51-57)
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 Department of State report.

Crime and Narcotics Center
(Source for Tables 49 and 51)
The annual potential production estimates for each country cultivating significant amounts of illicit coca and poppy are briefed annually by CNC. 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.

DEA System to Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence
(Source for Table 58)

The System to Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence (STRIDE) is operated by DEA and 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. It offers indicators of drug availability in the form of long-term trends in the prices and purities of drug exhibits.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring/Drug Use Forecasting Program
(Source for Tables 62-71)

NIJ 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 reported from 39 sites across the country and data on adult female arrestees were reported from 25 sites.

El Paso Intelligence Center
(Source for Table 73)

EPIC maintains the National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure Database containing information obtained from federal, state, and local law enforcement. EPIC was established in 1974 as a Southwest Border intelligence service center. Today, EPIC concentrates primarily on drug movement and border security issues. 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 own internal database.

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in 30 European Countries
(Source for Table 79)

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.

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DRUG USE

Table 1. Estimated Number of Users of Selected Illegal Drugs, 1979–2002[1] (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	2199	—
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

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 for 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: National Institute on Drug Abuse (1979–1991), and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (1992–2001), *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse;* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2002), *National Survey on Drug Use and Health.*

Table 2. Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Illegal Drugs, 1979–2002[1]

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

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 for 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: National Institute on Drug Abuse (1979–1991), and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (1992–2001), *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse;* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2002), *National Survey on Drug Use and Health.*

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] 1995–2002[2] (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
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
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

[1] Data 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.

[2] In 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 for 2002 are not directly comparable to previous years

[3] Retired, 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).

Table 5. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 8th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2003 (Percent Prevalence)

Selected drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002–03 Change
Any illicit drug	5.7	6.8	8.4	10.9	12.4	14.6	12.9	12.1	12.2	11.9	11.7	10.4	9.7	-0.7
Marijuana/hashish	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.8	9.1	11.3	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.2	8.3	7.5	-0.8
Inhalants[1]	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	+0.3
Hallucinogens	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	-0.1
LSD	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Cocaine	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	-0.2
Amphetamines	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Alcohol (any use)[2]	25.1	26.1	24.3	25.5	24.6	26.2	24.5	23.0	24.0	22.4	21.5	19.6	19.7	+0.1
Approximate Ns	17,500	18,600	18,300	17,300	17,500	17,800	18,600	18,100	16,700	17,300	16,200	15,100	16,500	

Notes: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes. Any inconsistency between the 2002–2003 change estimate and the respective prevalence estimates is due to rounding.

[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 2003).

Table 6. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 10th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2003 (Percent Prevalence)

Selected drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002–03 Change
Any illicit drug	11.6	11.0	14.0	18.5	20.2	23.2	23.0	21.5	22.1	22.5	22.7	20.8	19.5	-1.3
Marijuana/hashish	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2	20.4	20.5	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.8	17.8	17.0	-0.8
Inhalants[1]	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	-0.1
Hallucinogens	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	-0.2
LSD	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Cocaine	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.3	-0.3
Amphetamines	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.3	-0.9ss
Alcohol (any use)[2]	42.8	39.9	38.2	39.2	38.8	40.4	40.1	38.8	40.0	41.0	39.0	35.4	35.4	0.0
Approximate Ns	14,800	14,800	15,300	15,800	17,000	15,600	15,500	15,000	13,600	14,600	14,000	14,300	15,800	

Notes: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: ss=.01. Any inconsistency between the 2002–2003 change estimate and the respective prevalence estimates is due to rounding.

[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 for all grades.

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, *Monitoring the Future* study (December 2003).

Table 7. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 12th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2003 (Percent Prevalence)

Selected drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002–03 Change
Any illicit drug	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	24.6	26.2	25.6	25.9	24.9	25.7	25.4	24.1	-1.2
Marijuana/hashish	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	21.9	23.7	22.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	21.5	21.2	-0.3
Inhalants[1]	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	+0.1
Hallucinogens	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.6	3.3	2.3	1.8	-0.5
LSD	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Cocaine	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	-0.2
Amphetamines	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.0	-0.5
Alcohol (any use)[2]	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3	50.8	52.7	52.0	51.0	50.0	49.8	48.6	47.5	-1.0
Approximate Ns	15,000	15,800	16,300	15,400	15,400	14,300	15,400	15,200	13,600	13,300	12,800	12,900	14,600	

Notes: Any inconsistency between the 2002–2003 change estimate and the respective prevalence estimates is due to rounding.

[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 for all grades.

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, *Monitoring the Future* study (December 2003).

Table 8. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 8th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2003

Drug Behavior	Percentage saying "great risk"[1]													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002–2003 Change
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .														
Try marijuana once or twice	40.4	39.1	36.2	31.6	28.9	27.9	25.3	28.1	28.0	29.0	27.7	28.2	30.2	+2.0s
Smoke marijuana occasionally	57.9	56.3	53.8	48.6	45.9	44.3	43.1	45.0	45.7	47.4	46.3	46.0	48.6	+2.6s
Smoke marijuana regularly	83.8	82.0	79.6	74.3	73.0	70.9	72.7	73.0	73.3	74.8	72.2	71.7	74.2	+2.5s
Try crack once or twice[2]	62.8	61.2	57.2	54.4	50.8	51.0	49.9	49.3	48.7	48.5	48.6	47.4	48.7	+1.3
Take crack occasionally[2]	82.2	79.6	76.8	74.4	72.1	71.6	71.2	70.6	70.6	70.1	70.0	69.7	70.3	+0.6
Try cocaine powder once or twice[2]	55.5	54.1	50.7	48.4	44.9	45.2	45.0	44.0	43.3	43.3	43.9	43.2	43.7	+0.6
Take cocaine powder occasionally[2]	77.0	74.3	71.8	69.1	66.4	65.7	65.8	65.2	65.4	65.5	65.8	64.9	65.8	+0.9
Approximate N	17,437	18,662	18,366	17,394	17,501	17,926	18,765	18,100	16,700	16,700	16,200	15,100	16,500	

Note: s=.05; Any inconsistency between the 2002–2003 change estimate and the respective prevalence estimates is due to rounding.

[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 2003).

Table 9. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 10th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2003

Drug Behavior	Percentage saying "great risk"[1]													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002–2003 Change
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .														
Try marijuana once or twice	30.0	31.9	29.7	24.4	21.5	20.0	18.8	19.6	19.2	18.5	17.9	19.9	21.1	+1.2
Smoke marijuana occasionally	48.6	48.9	46.1	38.9	35.4	32.8	31.9	32.5	33.5	32.4	31.2	32.0	34.9	+2.9ss
Smoke marijuana regularly	82.1	81.1	78.5	71.3	67.9	65.9	65.9	65.8	65.9	64.7	62.8	60.8	63.9	+3.1ss
Try crack once or twice[2]	70.4	69.6	66.6	64.7	60.9	60.9	59.2	58.0	57.8	56.1	57.1	57.4	57.6	+0.2
Take crack occasionally[2]	87.4	86.4	84.4	83.1	81.2	80.3	78.7	77.5	79.1	76.9	77.3	75.7	76.4	+0.7
Try cocaine powder once or twice[2]	59.1	59.2	57.5	56.4	53.5	53.6	52.2	50.9	51.6	48.8	50.6	51.3	51.8	+0.5
Take cocaine powder occasionally[2]	82.2	80.1	79.1	77.8	75.6	75.0	73.9	71.8	73.6	70.9	72.3	71.0	71.4	+0.5
Approximate N	14,719	14,808	15,298	15,880	17,006	15,670	15,640	15,000	13,600	14,300	14,000	14,300	15,800	

Note: ss=.01; Any inconsistency between the 2002–2003 change estimate and the respective prevalence estimates is due to rounding.

[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 2003).

Table 10. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 12th Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2003

Drug Behavior	Percentage saying "great risk"[1]													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002–2003 Change
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .														
Try marijuana once or twice	27.1	24.5	21.9	19.5	16.3	15.6	14.9	16.7	15.7	13.7	15.3	16.1	16.1	0.0
Smoke marijuana occasionally	40.6	39.6	35.6	30.1	25.6	25.9	24.7	24.4	23.9	23.4	23.5	23.2	26.6	+3.4s
Smoke marijuana regularly	78.6	76.5	72.5	65.0	60.8	59.9	58.1	58.5	57.4	58.3	57.4	53.0	54.9	+1.9
Try crack once or twice[2]	60.6	62.4	57.6	58.4	54.6	56.0	54.0	52.2	48.2	48.4	49.4	50.8	47.3	-3.5
Take crack occasionally[2]	76.5	76.3	73.9	73.8	72.8	71.4	70.3	68.7	67.3	65.8	65.4	65.6	64.0	-1.6
Try cocaine powder once or twice[2]	53.6	57.1	53.2	55.4	52.0	53.2	51.4	48.5	46.1	47.0	49.0	49.5	46.2	-3.2
Take cocaine powder occasionally[2]	69.8	70.8	68.6	70.6	69.1	68.8	67.7	65.4	64.2	64.7	63.2	64.4	61.4	-2.9
Approximate Ns	2,549	2,684	2,759	2,591	2,603	2,449	2,579	2,564	2,306	2,130	2,173	2,198	2,466	

Note: s=.05; Any inconsistency between the 2002–2003 change estimate and the respective prevalence estimates is due to rounding.

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

Source: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, *Monitoring the Future* study (December 2003).

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	9th	10th	11th	12th	
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	9th	10th	11th	12th	
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	9th	10th	11th	12th	
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.

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

[2]During 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	Change*
Cigarettes										
6th–8th	15.7	17.2	17.3	15.6	13.2	9.6	9.0	7.3	9.9	+2.6
9th–12th	31.3	33.4	34.7	33.9	31.1	28.7	27.6	22.6	22.6	0.0
12th	34.6	36.2	38.3	40.7	37.5	36.3	35.5	28.7	29.0	+0.3
Beer										
6th–8th	11.8	12.5	12.1	10.7	10.2	8.7	7.9	6.9	9.8	+2.9
9th–12th	33.3	34.3	34.4	31.9	31.5	30.9	30.9	27.5	28.1	+0.6
12th	40.6	41.2	41.7	41.0	39.9	39.1	40.1	36.2	36.7	+0.5
Wine coolers										
6th–8th	9.8	10.8	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	7.7	7.0	10.0	+3.0
9th–12th	23.1	22.3	22.3	21.4	22.9	22.0	22.3	20.6	20.9	+0.3
12th	25.6	22.9	23.7	23.9	25.5	24.7	25.3	24.1	24.1	0.0
Liquor										
6th–8th	8.5	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.0	6.5	6.0	5.1	7.9	+2.8
9th–12th	27.4	28.2	28.7	26.9	28.1	27.6	28.7	25.1	27.0	+1.9
12th	32.5	32.8	34.0	34.1	35.3	35.4	37.0	33.4	36.5	+3.1
Marijuana										
6th–8th	5.7	8.1	8.6	7.1	6.5	5.2	5.3	4.7	7.1	+2.4
9th–12th	18.5	22.3	22.7	20.8	20.3	19.3	20.5	18.5	19.3	+0.8
12th	20.9	24.3	24.4	23.6	23.1	23.4	24.2	21.9	23.1	+1.2
Cocaine										
6th–8th	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	+0.6
9th–12th	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.8	+1.1
12th	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.8	5.3	+1.5
Uppers										
6th–8th	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	+0.7
9th–12th	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	3.9	4.4	+0.5
12th	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.8	6.2	7.2	4.8	5.7	+0.9
Downers										
6th–8th	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	+0.7
9th–12th	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.9	+1.0
12th	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.9	4.7	6.3	+1.6
Inhalants										
6th–8th	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.7	+0.8
9th–12th	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2	+0.9
12th	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.7	+1.2
Hallucinogens										
6th–8th	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7	+0.5
9th–12th	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.3	+0.6
12th	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.4	5.3	3.6	4.4	+0.8

* 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
6th–8th	92,453	58,596	68,071	68,149	58,619	59,243	37,653	48,026	54,520
9th–12th	105,788	70,964	73,006	86,201	79,460	55,075	38,151	53,856	47,014
12th	20,698	14,261	15,532	15,816	16,366	11,680	8,136	10,876	8,385

Source: *PRIDE Questionnaire Report*, 1994–95, 1995–96, 1996–97, 1997–98, 1998–99, 1999–00, 2000–01, 2001–02 and 2002–03.

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	9th	10th	11th	12th	
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.

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

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

[3]Drank 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 Rates[1] for Grades 10–2 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	
		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	4,380	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
1993r[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

[1]Numbers in thousands; civilian noninstitutionalized population.

[2]" ll races" includes whites, blacks, and other races not shown separately.

[3]Hispanics may be of any race.

[4]r = 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 Aged 18 or Older, 2002

	Numberof Users (Thousands)	Percentage who Used
Probationers		
Any Illicit Drug[1]	1,369	28.7
Marijuana	1,091	22.9
Cocaine	283	5.9
Heroin	30	0.6
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug	431	9.0
Parolees[2]		
Any Illicit Drug[1]	522	29.1
Marijuana	397	22.1
Cocaine	108	6.0
Heroin	15	0.9
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug	191	10.6

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

[2]Includes persons on parole or supervised release.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Detailed Tables* (2003), Tables 7.78 and 7.84.

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 Tim 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

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

[2]Convicted 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* (Ma 1998); *Substance Abuse Among State and Federal Prisoners*, *1997* (January 1999); *Drug Use, Testing, and Treatment i 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, 1980–1998 (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

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

DRUG USE CONSEQUENCES

Table 24. Estimated Direct[1] 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* (Forthcoming, 2004).

Table 25. Estimated Indirect[1] Costs to Society of Drug Abuse, 1992–2002 (2002 $, Millions)

Year	Premature death	Drug abuse related illness	Institution-alization/ hospital-ization	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* (Forthcoming, 2004).

Table 26. Number of Deaths from Drug-Induced Causes,[1] by Sex and Race, 1979–2001[2]

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

[1]Causes 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.

[2]In 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.

[3]Black 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 1998–1999 ICD-10 data; and Arias, E., Anderson, R.N., Hsiang-Ching, K, Murphy, S.L., Kochanek, K.D., "Deaths: Final Data for 2001," National Vital Statistics Reports, 52 (3) Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics (2003) for 1999–2001 ICD-10 data.

Table 27. Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Drug-Induced Causes,[1] by Sex and Race, 1979–2001[2]

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

[1]Causes 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.

[2]In 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.

[3]Black 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 Arias, E., Anderson, R.N., Hsiang-Ching, K, Murphy, S.L., Kochanek, K.D., "Deaths: Final Data for 2001," National Vital Statistics Reports, 52 (3) Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics (2003) for 1999–2001 ICD-10 data (1999 and 2000 rates were revised from prior published rates).

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 and later.

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

Table 29. Estimated Number of Persons Living with AIDS[1] by Sex and Exposure Category, 1993–2002

Year/ Sex	Exposure Category							Total	Percent drug-related[3]
	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	Injecting drug use (IDU)	MSM and IDU	Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	Heterosexual contact	Receipt of blood transfusion[2]	Risk not reported or identified		
Male adult/adolescent									
1993	86,074	34,157	14,038	1,607	6,141	865	964	143,846	33.5%
1994	94,249	39,646	15,128	1,687	7,952	883	912	160,457	34.1%
1995	100,131	43,635	16,007	1,710	9,812	922	900	173,117	34.5%
1996	109,335	47,754	16,885	1,718	12,247	987	928	189,854	34.0%
1997	120,951	52,599	18,227	1,771	15,021	1,070	968	210,607	33.6%
1998	131,184	56,450	19,265	1,803	17,725	1,176	1,015	228,618	33.1%
1999	141,080	60,075	20,107	1,830	20,500	1,281	1,061	245,934	32.6%
2000	151,212	63,756	20,756	—	23,412	—	4,348	263,484	32.1%
2001	162,151	67,336	21,520	—	26,660	—	4,453	282,250	31.5%
2002[4]	171,592	68,636	23,495	—	29,973	—	—	298,248	30.9%
Female adult/adolescent									
1993	N/A	13,843	N/A	91	11,837	732	365	26,868	51.5%
1994	N/A	16,244	N/A	109	15,172	812	366	32,703	49.7%
1995	N/A	18,311	N/A	133	18,498	843	367	38,152	48.0%
1996	N/A	20,279	N/A	160	22,596	923	400	44,358	45.7%
1997	N/A	22,557	N/A	196	27,016	1,010	445	51,224	44.0%
1998	N/A	24,307	N/A	224	31,225	1,107	483	57,346	42.4%
1999	N/A	25,737	N/A	243	35,366	1,206	520	63,072	40.8%
2000	N/A	27,395	N/A	—	40,111	—	2,183	69,689	39.3%
2001	N/A	29,145	N/A	—	45,128	—	2,423	76,696	38.0%
2002[4]	N/A	30,158	N/A	—	50,174	—	—	82,764	36.4%

— Data not available.

N/A Not applicable.

[1]Excludes 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.

[2]Includes receipt of blood components or tissue.

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

[4]Total includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk not reported.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 2002,* Vol. 14, Table 11.

Table 30. Estimated Number of Deaths of Persons with AIDS[1] by Sex and Exposure Category, 1993–2002

	Exposure Category								
	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	Injecting drug use (IDU)	MSM and IDU	Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	Heterosexual contact	Receipt of blood transfusion[2]	Risk not reported or identified	Total	Percent drug-related[3]
Male adult/adolescent									
1993	24,032	9,403	3,208	359	1,636	311	164	39,113	32.2%
1994	25,669	10,584	3,571	349	2,064	303	140	42,680	33.2%
1995	25,241	11,008	3,504	333	2,457	258	99	42,900	33.8%
1996	16,877	8,685	2,601	248	2,161	216	64	30,852	36.6%
1997	8,703	5,441	1,470	137	1,511	108	41	17,411	39.7%
1998	7,120	4,735	1,338	120	1,300	79	24	14,561	41.7%
1999	6,615	4,501	1,319	107	1,358	69	33	13,821	42.1%
2000	6,098	4,145	1,287	—	1,363	—	207	12,555	43.3%
2001	5,971	4,129	1,262	—	1,462	—	171	11,736	45.9%
2002[4]	5,418	4,038	1,082	—	1,384	—	—	12,083	42.4%
Female adult/adolescent									
1993	N/A	3,184	N/A	17	2,678	234	77	6,190	51.4%
1994	N/A	3,749	N/A	27	3,525	220	56	7,577	49.5%
1995	N/A	3,867	N/A	32	4,048	228	55	8,230	47.0%
1996	N/A	3,314	N/A	30	3,472	165	31	7,102	46.7%
1997	N/A	2,170	N/A	20	2,317	91	18	4,616	47.0%
1998	N/A	1,970	N/A	14	2,100	70	16	4,167	47.3%
1999	N/A	2,083	N/A	17	2,140	73	20	4,337	48.0%
2000	N/A	1,936	N/A	—	2,134	—	100	4,169	46.4%
2001	N/A	1,947	N/A	—	2,280	—	93	4,328	45.0%
2002[4]	N/A	1,933	N/A	—	2,197	—	—	4,226	45.7%

— Data not available.

N/A Not applicable.

[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 receipt of blood components or tissue.

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

[4] Total includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk not reported.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2002,* Vol. 14, Table 7.

Table 31. Reported Tuberculosis Cases and Percent of Cases in Injecting and Noninjecting Drug Users, 1996–2002

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

[1]Injecting drug use within past 12 months. Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥ 75% of cases.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.*

Table 32. Reported Hepatitis Cases, 1995–2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
				Number of Reported Cases			
Hepatitis A	31,582	31,032	30,021	23,229	17,047	13,397	10,616
Hepatitis B	10,805	10,637	10,416	10,258	7,694	8,036	7,844
Hepatitis C	4,576	3,716	3,816	3,518	3,111	3,197	
				Reported Cases per 100,000 Population			
Hepatitis A	12.13	11.70	11.22	8.59	6.25	4.91	
Hepatitis B	4.19	4.01	3.90	3.80	2.82	2.95	
Hepatitis C	1.78	1.41	1.43	1.30	1.14	1.17	

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 2001," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 50 (53) (May 2003).

Table 33. 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

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

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

[3]Offenses reported to law-enforcement agencies.

[4]Per 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 34. Total Estimated Arrests and Drug Arrests, 1989–2002

Year	Total arrests[1]	Arrests for all drug abuse violations		Distribution of arrests for drug abuse violations[2]					
				Heroin/cocaine[3]		Marijuana		Other drugs	
		Number	Percent	Sale[4]	Posses-sion	Sale[4]	Posses-sion	Sale[4]	Posses-sion
1989	14,340,900	1,361,700	9.4	19.1	34.7	6.2	23.1	7.0	9.8
1990	14,195,100	1,089,500	7.6	21.0	33.3	6.1	23.9	4.5	11.2
1991	14,211,900	1,010,000	7.1	22.5	32.8	6.1	22.4	4.8	11.5
1992	14,075,100	1,066,400	7.5	20.6	32.4	6.6	25.5	4.6	10.4
1993	14,036,300	1,126,300	8.0	19.2	31.1	6.2	27.6	4.3	11.6
1994	14,648,700	1,351,400	9.2	16.8	30.3	5.8	29.8	4.1	13.2
1995	15,119,800	1,476,100	9.7	14.7	27.8	5.8	34.1	4.4	13.3
1996	15,168,100	1,506,200	9.9	14.2	25.6	6.3	36.3	4.3	13.3
1997	15,284,300	1,583,600	10.3	10.3	25.4	5.6	38.3	4.7	15.8
1998	14,528,300	1,559,100	10.7	11.0	25.6	5.4	38.4	4.8	14.8
1999	14,031,070	1,532,200	10.9	10.0	24.5	5.5	40.5	4.1	15.4
2000	13,980,297	1,579,566	10.9	9.3	24.2	5.6	40.9	3.0	13.6
2001	13,699,254	1,586,902	11.5	9.7	23.1	5.2	40.4	4.5	17.1
2002	13,741,438	1,538,813	11.2	8.8	21.3	5.4	39.9	4.0	16.0

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

[2]Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[3]Includes heroin or cocaine and their derivatives.

[4]Includes sale/manufacture of drugs.

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. Adult Drug Offenders in Custody of State or Federal Prisons, 1989–2002

	All Offenders			Prisoners who are drug offenders (%)		Estimated number of drug offenders	
Year	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

— Data not available.

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

[2]All 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.

[3]In 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 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 36. 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 37. Summary of the Monetary Value of Saving a High-Risk Youth ($ 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 38. One-Day Census of Clients in Treatment, by Facility Ownership, 1980–2003[1]

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[2]	278,540	615,609	147,106	36,030	9,467	425	1,087,177

n/a: Not applicable.

[1]Changes 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.

[2]Preliminary data.

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* (2000–2003).

Table 39. One-Day Census of Clients in Alcohol and/or Drug Abuse Treatment, by Age Group and by Type of Care, 1987–2003[1]

Year	Hospital inpatient/residential			Outpatient			All clients
	Under 18	18 or older	Total[2]	Under 18	18 or older	Total[2]	
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[3]	11,325	112,205	123,530	82,176	881,471	963,647	1,087,177

[1]Changes 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.

[2]Totals include persons of unknown age.

[3]Preliminary data.

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* (2000–2003).

Table 40. 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 (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	
Totals	7,748	1,412	6,335	18.2
Age				
12–17	1,414	142	1,272	10.1
18–25	2,680	287	2,393	10.7
26 and older	3,654	983	2,670	26.9
Sex				
Male	4,867	826	4,041	17.0
Female	2,881	587	2,294	20.4
Hispanic origin/race				
Not Hispanic:				
White Only	5,007	894	4,113	17.9
Black	1,252	285	967	22.8
American Indian/or Alaska Native only	72	24	47	*
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	29	1	28	*
Asian only	107	9	98	*
More than one race	121	26	95	*
Hispanic	1,160	172	988	14.9

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, *National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002* (2003).

DRUG USER EXPENDITURES AND AVAILABILITY

Table 41. 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 42. 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 1985–1995 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.

[1]Retail value for 2000 is projected.

[2]Estimates 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 43. Average Price and Purity of Cocaine and Heroin in the United States, 1981–2000

Year	Cocaine				Heroin			
	Purchases of 1 gram or less[1]		Purchases of 10–100 pure grams[2]		Purchases of 0.1 gram or less[1]		Purchases of 1–10 pure grams[2]	
	Price per pure gram ($)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram ($)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram ($)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram ($)	Purity (%)
1981	423	36	201	44	3,295	4	1,207	19
1982	433	36	184	46	3,285	5	1,159	32
1983	399	39	178	50	3,652	6	1,310	29
1984	378	44	153	55	3,485	8	1,293	36
1985	328	40	145	52	3,146	8	1,183	43
1986	315	51	127	64	3,502	9	1,153	37
1987	292	64	104	71	3,306	11	1,164	36
1988	238	75	80	73	3,123	17	960	40
1989	226	78	68	71	2,597	19	790	44
1990	267	69	77	59	2,924	16	878	32
1991	227	78	69	70	3,022	17	872	32
1992	224	76	65	74	2,863	21	687	39
1993	199	74	63	71	2,635	25	536	50
1994	187	73	57	74	2,721	25	433	47
1995	196	67	56	69	2,652	24	384	51
1996	175	72	51	70	2,424	23	378	45
1997	195	65	52	66	2,373	28	336	45
1998	183	68	47	68	2,087	25	331	49
1999	184	64	49	63	1,929	27	304	45
2000[3]	212	61	51	58	2,088	25	269	47

[1]Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.

[2]Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.

[3]2000 data are preliminary, based on first two quarters of data.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The Price of Illicit Drugs, 1981–2000* (October 2001).

Table 44. Federal-wide Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Cannabis Seizures, 1989–2003 (Kilograms)

Year	Cocaine	Heroin	Metham-phetamine	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	102,711	2,773	2,521	1,100,439	621
2003	115,725	2,351	3,573	1,224,213	155

— Data not available.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration, *Federal-wide Drug Seizure System*, 1989–2003, unpublished data (February 2004).

Table 45. Eradicated Domestic Cannabis by Plant Type, 1982–2002 (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

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

— Data not available.

[1]May include tended ditchweed.

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

Table 46. Potency of Tested Cannabis Seizures, by Type, 1985–2003 (Percent Delta-9 THC Concentrations[1] and Number of Samples Tested)

Year	Type of Cannabis						All Types[3]	
	Ditchweed		Marijuana		Sinsemilla			
	Potency[1]	Number[2]	Potency[1]	Number[2]	Potency[1]	Number[2]	Potency[1]	Number[2]
1985	0.30%	9	3.44%	745	7.95%	12	3.48%	767
1986	0.30%	23	2.79%	711	8.78%	14	2.80%	753
1987	0.35%	17	3.16%	1,109	8.29%	17	3.20%	1,146
1988	0.39%	13	3.62%	1,126	8.30%	29	3.70%	1,170
1989	0.30%	7	3.68%	725	7.13%	29	3.78%	761
1990	0.33%	15	3.78%	756	9.59%	16	3.82%	788
1991	0.35%	37	3.18%	1,497	11.20%	29	3.26%	1,563
1992	0.27%	21	3.09%	2,461	9.67%	33	3.16%	2,515
1993	0.35%	11	3.67%	1,993	4.64%	5	3.65%	2,009
1994	0.32%	12	3.76%	2,049	6.92%	10	3.75%	2,071
1995	0.44%	14	3.95%	3,728	9.64%	17	3.96%	3,761
1996	0.62%	3	4.40%	1,385	11.30%	22	4.50%	1,410
1997	0.57%	3	4.92%	1,313	11.62%	19	5.00%	1,335
1998	0.18%	6	4.71%	1,298	11.88%	37	4.89%	1,341
1999	0.56%	13	4.34%	1,756	13.49%	55	4.59%	1,824
2000	0.55%	4	5.10%	1,860	12.71%	63	5.34%	1,927
2001	0.53%	4	5.77%	1,587	12.05%	95	6.11%	1,686
2002	0.31%	8	5.66%	1,378	14.45%	300	7.19%	1,686
2003	0.34%	5	5.62%	1,410	14.10%	312	7.12%	1,727

[1]These 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.

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

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

Source: *Potency Monitoring Proje*ct, Quarterly Report #85. National Center for the Development of Natural Products, Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences Eradication, School of Pharmacy, University of Mississippi (May 2004).

Table 47. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Opium Gum, 1987–2003 (Metric Tons)

Year	Afghanistan	India	Iran[1]	Pakistan	Total Southwest Asia	Burma	China	Laos	Thailand	Vietnam	Total Southeast Asia	Colombia	Lebanon[2]	Guatemala	Mexico	Subtotal	Total All Regions
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]	130	5,074
1998	2,340	—	—	66	2,406	1,750	—	140	16	20	1,926	75[3]	—	—	114[3]	154	4,486
1999	2,861	—	—	37	2,898	1,090	—	140	6	11	1,247	93[3]	—	—	75[3]	135	4,280
2000	3,656	—	—	11	3,667	1,085	—	210	6	15	1,316	93[3]	—	—	38[3]	27	5,010
2001	74	—	—	5	79	865	—	200	6	15	1,086	121[3]	—	—	91[3]	71	1,236
2002	1,278	—	—	5	1,283	630	—	180	9	10	829	91[3]	—	—	58[3]	47	2,159
2003	2,865	—	—	—	2,865	484	—	200	—	—	684	81[3]	—	—	101[3]	—	3,549

— Data not available.

[1]Although 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.

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

[3]Updated number from the Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC) after the release of INCSR 2004.

Sources: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004), except where noted from unpublished March 2004 estimates from CNC. Total and sub-total estimates are based on INCSR. Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 48. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Cannabis, 1987–2003 (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

— Data not available.

[1]Cannabis 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* (March 2004). Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 49. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Oven-Dried Coca Leaf, 1995–2003 (Metric Tons)

Year	Bolivia[1]	Colombia	Peru	Total
1995	71,100	61,200	153,500	285,800
1996	62,800	72,694	107,200	242,694
1997	58,600	83,378	78,100	220,078
1998	44,200	104,074	56,900	205,174
1999	19,100	129,841	43,500	192,441
2000	22,400[1]	125,762	44,900	394,663
2001	16,900[1]	162,390	44,800	376,191
2002	16,600[1]	132,954	48,800	347,755
2003	17,210[1]	104,624	42,600	319,325

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

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center, Unpublished estimates (March 2004).

Table 50. 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

[1]Estimated.

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

Table 51. Amount of Coca Leaf Cultivated and Eradicated, Calendar Years 1987–2003 (Hectares)

Year	Cultivated			Eradicated		
	Bolivia	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	4,910	0
1995	48,600	50,900	115,300	5,493	8,750	0
1996	48,100	67,200	94,400	7,512	5,600	1,259
1997	45,800	79,500	68,800	7,026	19,000	3,462
1998	38,000	101,800	51,000	11,621	—	7,825
1999	21,800	122,500	38,700	16,999	43,246	13,800
2000	14,600	136,200	34,200	7,653	47,371	6,200
2001	19,900	169,800	34,000	—	84,250	3,900
2002	24,400	144,450	36,600	11,839	122,965	7,000
2003	28,450	113,850[1]	31,150	10,000	132,817	11,313

— Data not available.

[1]Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center, Unpublished estimates (March 2004).

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004), except for Colombia in 2003, as noted above. Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 52. Amount of Opium Poppy Cultivated and Eradicated, Calendar Years 1990–2003 (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	26,040	2,110	—	440	438
1994	29,180	7,270	154,070	18,520	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	21,000	820	6,500	—	4,400
2002	30,750	622	78,000	23,200	750	—	—	2,700
2003	—	3,000	100,257	18,900	75	—	—	—
				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	—	1	15,469
2000	—	1,704	0	—	757	9,254	1	15,300
2001	—	1,484	9,317	—	832	2,583	1	15,350
2002	—	—	25,862	—	507	3,371	1	—
2003	—	3,000	683	18,900	767	—	1	—

— Data not available.

[1]The 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). Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 53. Amount of Cannabis Cultivated and Eradicated by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2003 (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	—

— Data not available.

[1]The 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). Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 54. Amount of Cocaine Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2003 (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

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (*March 2004). Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 55. Amount of Heroin Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2003 (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	—

— Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004). Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 56. Amount of Marijuana Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2003 (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

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004). Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 57. Number of Drug Labs Destroyed by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2003

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	Metham-phetamine	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	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (March 2004). Data prior to 1994 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 58. DEA-Reported Seizures of MDMA, 2001–2003 (Kilograms and Dosage Units)

Year	Kilograms	Dosage Units (millions)
2001	96.8	4.5
2002	17.2	3.5
2003	122.3	1.3

Sources: Drug Enforcement Administration, *Federal-wide Drug Seizure System* (FDSS), Unpublished data (February 2004).

Table 59. Estimated Numbers (Thousands) and Percentages of Users of Illicit Drugs, by State or Jurisdiction,[1] Age 12 and Older, 2002

State or jurisdiction[1]	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[3]	19,522	8.30	14,584	6.20	5,902	2.51
Alabama	245	6.63	161	4.35	83	2.26
Alaska	60	12.15	48	9.77	12	2.36
Arizona	372	8.52	242	5.54	138	3.17
Arkansas	170	7.66	120	5.43	52	2.35
California	2,565	9.08	1,914	6.78	690	2.44
Colorado	374	10.21	326	8.92	123	3.36
Connecticut	256	9.08	177	6.27	59	2.10
Delaware	61	9.10	45	6.79	17	2.58
District of Columbia	60	12.43	52	10.82	20	4.06
Florida	1,222	8.84	909	6.58	352	2.55
Georgia	488	7.13	352	5.14	159	2.32
Hawaii	88	9.11	69	7.19	17	1.77
Idaho	75	6.96	60	5.60	20	1.90
Illinois	788	7.68	570	5.55	256	2.50
Indiana	428	8.51	321	6.39	128	2.55
Iowa	149	6.08	113	4.63	52	2.11
Kansas	147	6.67	117	5.32	54	2.44
Kentucky	292	8.59	186	5.48	92	2.72
Louisiana	319	8.82	230	6.36	99	2.73
Maine	100	9.07	77	6.93	25	2.22
Maryland	368	8.27	254	5.72	95	2.13
Massachusetts	460	8.54	340	6.32	150	2.79
Michigan	747	9.05	586	7.10	214	2.59
Minnesota	333	8.01	263	6.33	109	2.62
Mississippi	165	7.12	116	5.02	44	1.89
Missouri	421	9.04	282	6.06	143	3.07
Montana	76	9.98	66	8.71	19	2.53

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 59 (cont.). Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) and Percentages of Users of Illicit Drugs, by State or Jurisdiction,[1] Age 12 and Older, 2002

State or jurisdiction[1]	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	115	8.11	90	6.38	33	2.35
Nevada	189	10.84	150	8.63	54	3.11
New Hampshire	118	11.05	105	9.85	28	2.61
New Jersey	526	7.44	353	5.00	163	2.31
New Mexico	110	7.35	88	5.86	38	2.55
New York	1,494	9.41	1,194	7.52	394	2.48
North Carolina	554	8.24	374	5.57	189	2.81
North Dakota	37	7.05	29	5.57	12	2.32
Ohio	766	8.18	627	6.69	260	2.77
Oklahoma	222	7.85	148	5.23	71	2.51
Oregon	306	10.47	262	8.96	77	2.64
Pennsylvania	781	7.59	556	5.41	223	2.17
Rhode Island	97	10.78	85	9.49	34	3.81
South Carolina	220	6.52	167	4.96	86	2.55
South Dakota	44	7.02	35	5.68	13	2.03
Tennessee	328	6.89	223	4.69	128	2.69
Texas	1,149	6.67	838	4.87	410	2.38
Utah	113	6.22	83	4.59	38	2.08
Vermont	58	11.04	53	10.04	16	2.98
Virginia	478	8.16	377	6.43	143	2.44
Washington	534	10.76	404	8.13	119	2.39
West Virginia	101	6.60	76	4.98	38	2.49
Wisconsin	331	7.33	246	5.44	106	2.34
Wyoming	29	6.95	21	5.18	9	2.11

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1]Excludes jurisdictions outside the United States and the District of Columbia.

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

[3]This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (Forthcoming, 2004).

Table 60. Estimated Number of Persons Age 12 or Older Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem in the Past Year, by State, 2002 (Thousands)

State or jurisdiction	Total	Age groups (years)		
		12–17	18–25	26 or older
Total[1]	6,335	1,271	2,393	2,670
Alabama	85	19	34	33
Alaska	15	3	5	8
Arizona	149	28	44	76
Arkansas	57	10	23	23
California	819	151	266	402
Colorado	107	20	47	40
Connecticut	75	16	27	32
Delaware	18	3	6	9
District of Columbia	16	1	6	9
Florida	399	76	129	193
Georgia	178	37	61	80
Hawaii	21	4	8	9
Idaho	29	7	12	10
Illinois	245	52	86	106
Indiana	123	25	44	54
Iowa	57	13	22	22
Kansas	51	11	23	17
Kentucky	85	16	33	36
Louisiana	101	15	35	52
Maine	29	6	12	11
Maryland	116	23	45	47
Massachusetts	154	33	68	53
Michigan	221	50	85	85
Minnesota	97	24	38	35
Mississippi	61	10	23	28
Missouri	133	20	53	59
Montana	23	5	9	8
Nebraska	37	8	13	16
Nevada	52	11	17	24
New Hampshire	29	8	13	8
New Jersey	164	34	62	68
New Mexico	53	9	21	23
New York	468	86	174	208
North Carolina	192	44	70	78
North Dakota	13	3	6	4
Ohio	261	51	108	102
Oklahoma	73	13	31	28
Oregon	90	15	40	36
Pennsylvania	241	58	94	90
Rhode Island	30	5	15	10
South Carolina	81	16	34	31
South Dakota	16	4	7	5
Tennessee	132	22	51	58
Texas	418	90	165	163
Utah	51	9	25	16
Vermont	16	4	7	4
Virginia	143	33	62	49
Washington	166	31	70	64
West Virginia	39	8	18	13
Wisconsin	98	26	42	30
Wyoming	11	2	5	4

Note: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1]This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (Forthcoming, 2004).

Table 61. Number of Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment Age 18 or Older, by Substance Abuse Problem and State or Jurisdiction,[1] 1997–2003

State or jurisdiction	Substance abuse problem									
	Any substance abuse[2]					Drug abuse[3]				
	1997	1998	2000	2002	2003[4]	1997	1998	2000	2002	2003[4]
United States	916,637	1,030,028	1,127,987	1,240,694	1,092,471	676,075	785,104	752,199	797,395	774,486
Alabama	10,664	8,933	9,141	11,912	13,897	8,193	7,203	7,235	8,888	8,889
Alaska	5,261	2,915	3,770	3,339	2,413	2,995	1,654	1,584	1,684	1,985
Arizona	12,307	19,804	19,665	23,541	23,469	8,909	14,678	17,861	17,555	14,478
Arkansas	4,129	7,006	4,989	6,786	4,300	3,240	5,576	2,623	2,946	2,725
California	88,876	126,340	141,751	159,888	131,003	76,067	99,027	82,998	108,708	111,300
Colorado	13,530	24,079	21,467	28,285	20,615	8,685	15,170	16,749	17,768	17,470
Connecticut	15,592	16,037	19,944	23,868	23,861	13,148	13,271	15,628	17,027	18,049
Delaware	3,567	3,767	6,272	5,591	3,534	2,880	2,971	3,003	3,481	3,928
District of Columbia	8,201	6,499	6,486	7,943	9,378	6,755	5,603	5,282	4,741	4,203
Florida	41,663	45,591	50,730	53,439	52,055	33,266	36,828	34,634	34,707	30,541
Georgia	16,118	15,775	20,036	17,138	16,583	12,182	11,683	9,783	13,506	12,023
Hawaii	2,177	3,012	2,651	3,843	3,116	1,677	2,363	2,209	2,117	2,606
Idaho	2,464	2,896	4,023	3,944	1,259	2,077	2,288	774	2,350	2,182
Illinois	39,040	45,872	45,884	53,755	44,004	28,806	34,726	30,985	31,407	30,758
Indiana	18,458	16,855	22,734	20,567	18,028	11,931	11,079	10,980	17,308	15,620
Iowa	5,373	7,287	7,560	7,666	4,961	3,450	4,674	3,741	5,178	4,426
Kansas	8,288	8,951	9,977	10,900	10,970	5,543	6,579	9,585	6,073	5,738
Kentucky	12,119	14,656	14,239	19,299	15,410	7,458	9,309	11,968	11,528	13,401
Louisiana	12,185	16,991	15,825	18,645	13,670	9,868	13,826	9,766	9,733	9,762
Maine	8,188	8,577	7,593	7,499	5,249	5,444	5,501	3,232	3,676	4,210
Maryland	23,794	23,960	30,815	35,647	35,787	18,956	18,922	24,612	26,916	27,493
Massachusetts	33,219	42,508	40,036	51,593	38,733	24,219	33,652	27,933	27,706	28,982
Michigan	49,788	48,963	47,557	49,758	44,280	32,258	33,124	29,657	28,891	29,286
Minnesota	7,593	10,403	10,393	11,385	7,655	4,896	7,759	6,089	6,890	6,055
Mississippi	5,334	8,877	7,231	9,524	6,824	3,906	6,910	5,693	3,711	4,654
Missouri	11,090	17,596	18,567	24,536	16,544	8,529	14,243	14,008	13,733	13,039
Montana	2,298	2,470	2,612	2,875	1,615	1,617	1,643	1,145	1,452	1,595

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 61 (cont.). Number of Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment Age 18 or Older, by Substance Abuse Problem and State or Jurisdiction[1]

State or jurisdiction	Substance abuse problem									
	Any substance abuse[2]					Any substance abuse[3]				
	1997	1998	2000	2002	2003[4]	1997	1998	2000	2002	2003[4]
Nebraska	4,197	5,515	5,690	6,066	3,493	2,584	3,811	3,196	3,560	2,926
Nevada	5,279	7,962	5,782	9,707	8,366	3,855	6,268	5,877	5,104	5,578
New Hampshire	2,507	3,374	2,610	3,242	2,710	1,493	2,053	2,291	1,701	1,695
New Jersey	20,594	24,666	29,402	34,438	31,894	17,075	20,881	19,834	25,435	25,584
New Mexico	6,452	10,304	8,742	11,064	8,072	3,601	6,331	6,650	7,039	6,624
New York	127,272	115,870	147,380	147,768	172,017	99,435	98,752	100,751	114,598	106,271
North Carolina	17,379	25,358	25,181	31,181	25,753	11,785	18,073	21,447	19,226	18,345
North Dakota	2,086	3,011	2,039	2,340	1,049	1,098	1,783	703	1,008	981
Ohio	40,401	42,490	47,800	48,245	35,720	28,814	31,252	28,218	26,313	23,880
Oklahoma	7,572	8,750	9,162	8,767	8,065	4,926	6,067	5,358	5,680	6,141
Oregon	22,627	18,116	27,180	24,031	22,630	15,885	14,275	17,322	17,051	13,860
Pennsylvania	36,382	36,536	45,254	48,103	41,341	28,188	29,742	30,732	29,678	28,547
Rhode Island	5,084	6,390	5,626	8,041	6,843	3,788	5,100	4,983	4,386	5,438
South Carolina	10,862	9,648	11,084	10,632	10,979	6,456	6,104	7,962	7,641	8,123
South Dakota	1,880	2,785	1,940	2,197	1,370	968	1,466	1,080	1,220	956
Tennessee	13,166	12,903	14,512	12,350	10,610	10,182	9,613	6,436	7,167	8,456
Texas	40,693	47,379	42,989	55,164	51,239	29,206	39,141	37,933	28,434	26,255
Utah	13,621	11,650	13,105	11,135	8,753	9,480	9,246	5,038	5,797	6,291
Vermont	1,638	2,577	2,134	2,986	1,925	936	1,731	1,722	1,404	1,634
Virginia	21,039	20,888	24,776	24,171	22,785	15,649	15,026	16,654	15,452	14,146
Washington	31,260	31,953	40,520	42,201	29,259	21,687	23,302	24,729	24,561	22,953
West Virginia	4,704	4,658	3,962	3,869	3,328	1,907	2,422	2,672	2,701	2,515
Wisconsin	16,535	18,916	17,118	17,281	13,166	8,992	11,368	9,252	11,348	9,886
Wyoming	2,091	1,709	2,051	2,549	1,891	1,130	1,035	1,602	1,211	2,003

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.

[1]Excludes 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.

[2]Includes alcohol or drug problems.

[3]Includes drug problem only as well as both drug and alcohol problems.

[4]Preliminary data.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Uniform Facility Data Set Survey* (1997 and 1998); *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services* (2000–2003).

Table 62. Percentage[1] 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.

[1]Percent 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.

[3]In 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.

[4]Data 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. Percentage[1] 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.

[1]Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.

[2]Data 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. Percentage[1] 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.

[1]Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.

[2]Data 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. Percentage[1] 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.

[1]Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.

[2]Data 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. Percentage[1] 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.

[1] Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year.

[2] Data 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. Percentage[1] 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.

[1]Percent 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.

[3]Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.

[4]In 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.

[5]Data 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. Percentage[1] 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	28	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.

[1]Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.

[2]Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.

[3]Data 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 69. Percentage[1] 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.

[1]Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.

[2]Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.

[3]Data 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. Percentage[1] 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.

[1]Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year. Percentages are rounded.

[2]Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.

[3]Data 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. Percentage[1] 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.

[1]Percent positive by urinalysis, January through December of each year.

[2]Data for 2000 are unweighted and not based on probability sampling.

[3]Data 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 72. Eradicated Domestic Cannabis by Plant Type, by State, 2002 (Number of Plants)

State or jurisdiction	TOTAL	OUTDOOR		INDOOR		Bulk Processed Marijuana
	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated[1]	Grows Seized	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	
Total national	**3,341,840**	**33,329**	**3,128,800**	**2,504**	**213,040**	**24,209**
Alabama	60,444	1,146	60,294	8	150	558
Alaska	8,616	6	271	143	8,345	84
Arizona	3,837	19	3,345	19	492	237
Arkansas	32,537	184	31,940	21	597	61
California	1,267,771	2,104	1,208,672	477	59,099	6,314
Colorado	15,127	128	11,597	39	3,530	150
Connecticut	2,935	62	1,772	18	1163	1
Delaware	108	1	3	5	105	36
Florida	37,854	369	19,506	181	18,348	1,467
Georgia	75,770	476	75,259	8	511	15
Hawaii	435,789	9,865	435,475	3	314	1798
Idaho	1,449	21	570	27	879	201
Illinois	15,852	163	14,289	52	1,563	448
Indiana	15,551	946	7,957	158	7,594	877
Iowa	1,036	5	251	9	785	1,728
Kansas	4,879	69	3,772	15	1,107	961
Kentucky	378,036	7,803	373,117	41	4,919	672
Louisiana	5,299	126	4,403	38	896	1
Maine	7,169	133	4,815	33	2,354	336
Maryland	2,582	234	1,814	16	768	77
Massachusetts	2,371	85	1,888	3	483	0
Michigan	26,443	201	9,947	89	16,496	4
Minnesota	6,929	19	1,400	20	5,529	565
Mississippi	3,973	154	3,709	13	264	503
Missouri	12,612	210	10,919	50	1,693	142
Montana	513	2	98	15	415	7
Nebraska	4,302	6	3225	22	1077	41
Nevada	1,513	1	16	26	1,497	543
New Hampshire	1,055	45	876	8	179	4
New Jersey	2,302	48	957	18	1345	8
New Mexico	2,568	9	2,086	6	482	10
New York	14,414	459	12,289	50	2,125	764
North Carolina	112,017	1,111	110,628	17	1389	0
North Dakota	1,543	22	1,414	9	129	1
Ohio	41,090	1,873	39,975	24	1,115	26
Oklahoma	5,149	213	5,120	4	29	27
Oregon	45,458	391	32,453	194	13,005	841
Pennsylvania	7,308	359	6,508	79	800	10
Rhode Island	551	17	551	NA	NA	183
South Carolina	27,013	118	26,549	9	464	182
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	718
Tennessee	485,819	1,976	485,751	1	68	41
Texas	53,175	586	32,712	143	20,463	1359
Utah	7,820	13	6180	11	1,640	350
Vermont	2,302	103	2,009	11	293	382
Virginia	17,888	435	15,343	31	2,545	368
Washington	45,159	136	22,510	189	22,649	413
West Virginia	30,887	688	30,166	39	721	136
Wisconsin	6,993	189	4,399	107	2,594	558
Wyoming	32	NA	NA	5	32	0

— Data not available.

[1]May include tended ditchweed.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program (2002).

Table 73. Methamphetamine Lab Seizures, by State: 1995–2003

State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003[1]
Alabama	2	5	5	1	30	81	136	198	209
Alaska	0	2	1	6	22	20	11	30	19
Arizona	17	88	116	226	379	372	288	207	79
Arkansas	19	73	126	232	329	216	357	423	605
California	622	1,627	1,679	1,749	2,090	1,631	1,329	1,130	779
Colorado	14	16	25	51	104	130	173	325	181
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Delaware	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
District of Columbia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	3	0	1	6	22	15	28	111	128
Georgia	3	5	9	6	27	52	44	93	159
Hawaii	0	12	13	4	7	4	3	8	2
Idaho	3	3	3	35	132	89	85	69	42
Illinois	0	7	3	54	124	114	205	338	400
Indiana	0	1	3	5	152	218	304	392	506
Iowa	4	10	17	20	349	208	316	365	450
Kansas	15	47	34	74	209	382	423	329	282
Kentucky	1	3	1	19	67	87	126	215	322
Louisiana	1	1	1	5	8	15	15	60	61
Maine	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2
Massachusetts	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan	11	13	9	34	99	103	102	165	159
Minnesota	3	1	3	3	10	18	76	146	138
Mississippi	0	1	0	14	57	97	139	285	206
Missouri	38	246	293	395	432	647	827	1,055	967
Montana	1	1	2	2	26	20	49	55	45
Nebraska	1	1	1	10	17	39	108	87	51
Nevada	23	36	17	16	291	244	194	80	68
New Hampshire	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	0
New Mexico	4	7	16	29	47	48	74	109	148
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	19	8
North Carolina	0	0	2	1	6	14	28	36	89
North Dakota	1	2	1	1	11	22	48	95	62
Ohio	0	1	6	6	14	27	68	61	70
Oklahoma	8	74	103	162	404	302	615	475	527
Oregon	14	60	98	240	221	238	460	397	247
Pennsylvania	2	13	6	5	1	8	7	19	40
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
South Carolina	0	0	0	3	6	4	6	22	24
South Dakota	1	1	3	0	2	7	16	21	20
Tennessee	2	2	21	55	135	225	378	438	550
Texas	10	13	19	43	176	350	468	401	220
Utah	30	62	86	105	240	203	144	109	42
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	1	2	1	8	1	5	10	21
Washington	54	69	85	173	495	712	811	678	447
West Virginia	0	0	0	1	5	3	16	40	51
Wisconsin	2	3	0	1	5	11	24	24	48
Wyoming	1	1	0	13	18	10	27	54	23
Total	912	2,509	2,813	3,811	6,781	6,992	8,546	9,180	8,502

Note: Federal seizures only.

[1]2003 data as of January 15, 2004.

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center, *National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System* (Unpublished data).

Table 74. 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 75. 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	8268	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 76. 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 77. 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 78. 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 79. Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students[1] in Select European Countries and the United States, 1995 and 1999

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	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999
Bulgaria	—	50	—	5	—	14	—	12	—	—	—	3
Croatia	32	38	6	6	8	17	9	16	3	6	13	13
Cyprus	23	16	12	8	6	3	5	2	2	1	—	—
Czech Republic	36	44	9	14	23	35	22	35	7	16	8	7
Denmark	28	38	15	18	18	25	17	24	6	8	6	7
Estonia	28	32	2	4	8	16	7	13	—	—	8	7
Faroe Islands	42	41	4	4	12	8	11	7	2	1	8	5
Finland	37	43	1	1	5	10	5	10	1	2	4	5
France	—	44	—	8	—	35	—	35	—	22	—	11
FYROM[2]	—	37	—	3	—	10	—	8	—	3	—	4
Greece	—	35	—	13	—	10	—	9	—	4	—	14
Greenland	—	67	—	3	—	21	—	23	—	10	—	19
Hungary	34	36	4	5	5	12	4	11	1	4	6	4
Iceland	32	28	1	1	10	16	10	15	4	4	8	11
Ireland	41	37	12	16	37	32	37	32	19	15		22
Italy	36	40	13	7	21	26	19	25	13	14	8	6
Latvia	—	40	—	2	—	22	—	17	—	—	—	6
Lithuania	25	40	2	8	3	15	1	12	0	4	16	10
Malta	31	32	16	20	2	8	8	7	2	3	17	16
Norway	36	40	1	3	6	13	6	11	3	4	7	16
Poland	28	33	4	8	9	18	8	14	3	7	9	9
Portugal	24	31	5	6	8	11	7	8	4	5	—	3
Romania	—	24	—	4	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	1
Russia (Moscow)	—	45	—	8	—	24	—	22	—	5	—	9
Slovak Republic	27	37	—	7	10	20	9	19	3	6	6	7
Slovenia	19	29	5	8	13	26	13	25	5	13	12	4
Sweden	30	30	1	2	6	9	6	8	1	2	12	8
Ukraine	38	40	3	5	14	21	14	20	5	5	5	8
United Kingdom	36	34	13	16	42	36	41	35	24	16	20	15
United States	—	26	—	5	—	—	—	41	—	19	—	17

— Data not available.

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

[2]Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Source: *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).

Table 80. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs by State, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003 State Surveys[1]

State	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	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
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
Arizona	—	—	23.7	—	—	5.8	—	—	3.8	—	—	20.9	—	—	33.6	—	—	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	—
Colorado	—	[30.2]	—	—	[5.0]	—	—	[3.8]	—	—	[26.7]	—	—	[34.3]	—	—	[4.7]	—
Connecticut	[27.8]	—	—	[3.6]	—	—	[3.7]	—	—	[31.2]	—	—	[27.5]	—	—	[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
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
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
Georgia	—	—	19.5	—	—	3.1	—	—	3.1	—	—	20.9	—	—	19.8	—	—	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]	—
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
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]	—
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
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]	—
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
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]	—
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
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
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
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
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
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

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 80 (cont.). Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs by State, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003 State Surveys[1]

State	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	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
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
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
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	—
New Mexico	[31.2]	—	—	[8.5]	—	—	[6.5]	—	—	[36.2]	—	—	[38.1]	—	—	[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
North Carolina	—	20.8	24.3	—	2.7	2.7	—	—	—	—	27.8	24.8	—	20.7	21.0	—	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
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
Oklahoma	—	—	22.0			3.4			3.2			26.5			34.0			4.8
Rhode Island	—	33.2	27.6	—	5.5	4.2	—	4.7	4.6	—	24.8	19.3	—	30.7	26.8	—	5.4	5.1
South Carolina	24.5	[23.9]	—	3.5	[2.7]	—	4.1	[4.3]	—	36.0	[27.6]	—	25.4	[24.7]	—	4.6	[4.9]	—
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
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
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
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
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
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
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	—	—
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

— Data not available.

[1]Percentages 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.

[2]Use at least once on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[3]Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on one or more occasions on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[4]Survey 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 81. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs in Selected Cities, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999, 2001, and 2003 Local Surveys[1]

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	1999	2001	2003
Atlanta[4]	—	—	17.0	—	—	1.4	—	—	3.9	—	—	9.5	—	—	10.1	—	—	2.8
Boston	20.5	21.7	19.6	2.1	—	—	2.0	—	5.0	17.8	15.4	13.1	17.4	18.1	15.7	2.5	3.1	3.0
Chicago	27.3	28.7	22.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	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	3.9	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	—	—	9.2	—	—	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.

[1]Percentages 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.

[2]Use at least once on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[3]Drank 5 or more drinks of alcohol on 1 or more occasions on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[4]DeKalb County.

[5]Broward County in 2003.

[6]Orange 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.

Acronyms

ADAM	Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring system (formerly DUF)
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ALT-YRBS	Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey
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
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency (under DoD)
DoD	Department of Defense
DoJ	Department of Justice

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 immunodefiency virus
ICD-9	International Classification of Diseases, Version 9
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, Version 10
INCSR	International Narcotics Control Strategy Report
JIATF-W	Joint Interagency Task Force West
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

NDIC	National Drug Intelligence Center
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	(-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (the principal psychoactive ingredient of marijuana)

UCR Uniform Crime Reports

UFDS Uniform Facility Data Set

USIC U.S. Interdiction Coordinator

YRBS Youth Risk Behavior Survey

YRBSS Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System