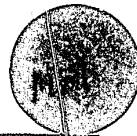


U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Drugs and Crime Facts, 1988

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For more information call
1-800-666-3332 toll-free

Drugs & Crime Data

Data Center &
Clearinghouse for
Drugs & Crime



Illicit drugs— Cultivation to consequences

The worldwide drug business

Cultivation & production
Foreign
Domestic

Distribution
Export
Transshipment
Import into U.S.

Finance
Money laundering
Profits

The fight against drugs

Enforcement
Border interdiction
Investigation
Seizure & forfeiture
Prosecution

Consumption reduction
Prevention
Education
Treatment

Consequences of drug use

Abuse
Addiction
Overdose
Death

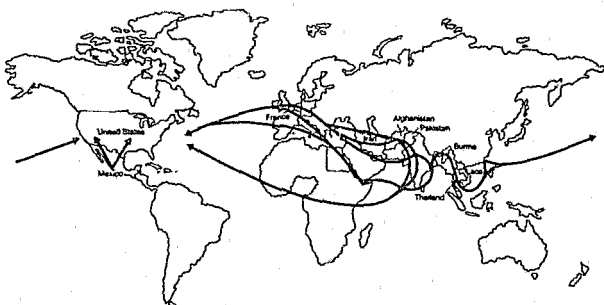
Crime
While on drugs
For drug money
Trafficking

Impact on justice system

Social disruption

The Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Major heroin smuggling routes into the United States



DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends

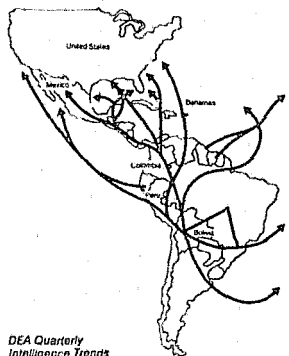
One free phone call can give you access to a growing data base on drugs & crime

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- Let you know about new drugs and crime data reports.
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- Prepare a comprehensive, concise report that will bring together a rich array of data to trace and quantify the full flow of illicit drugs from cultivation to consequences.

Major cocaine smuggling routes into the United States



DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends

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Joseph M. Bessette
Acting Director

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NCJ-118312
September 1989

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BJS reports on . . .

Drugs

Many BJS programs produce data on drug law enforcement, drug offenders, and drugs and crime. For example —

- court processing studies compare sentences given to drug offenders with those given to other offenders
- reports on State prisoners, jail inmates, and incarcerated youth include data on their histories of drug use and drug offenses
- the second edition of *Report to the Nation on crime and justice* adds drug statistics not covered in the first edition
- the annual *BJS Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics* presents data on drug use in the general population and on public opinion toward drugs and enforcement of drug laws
- the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, November 1987, released findings from a BJS public opinion poll of American attitudes on the seriousness of various drug and non-drug crimes and on appropriate punishment for persons committing them.

During fiscal 1988 BJS published five Special Reports and one Bulletin with information on drug use and crime and on drug law enforcement:

- *Time served in prison and on parole, 1984* (BJS Special Report, December 1987) compared the amount of time served by drug offenders vs. other offenders.
- *Profile of State prison inmates, 1986* (BJS Special Report, January 1988) revealed that more than a third of State prison inmates had been under the influence of a drug at the time of their offense.
- *Tracking offenders, 1984* (BJS Bulletin, January 1988) presented Offender-Based

Transaction Statistics (OBTS) data on criminal justice processing of felony offenders, including drug offenders, in 11 States. The States supplying OBTS data for this report were Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

- *Drug law violators, 1980-86: Federal offenses and offenders* (BJS Special Report, June 1988) reported a 134% increase from 1980 to 1986 in the number of defendants convicted of Federal drug law violations in Federal courts.
- *Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986* (BJS Special Report, July 1988) reported on the temporal progression of inmates' drug and criminal careers.
- *Survey of youth in custody, 1987* (BJS Special Report, September 1988) found that half the drug-using offenders in State juvenile institutions began using drugs at age 12 and younger.

In fiscal 1988, with funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, BJS established the Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime to provide policymakers, criminal justice practitioners, researchers, and the general public with ready access to understandable information on drug law violations and drug-related law enforcement. The clearinghouse is a central source of data from diverse Federal, State, and local agencies as well as the private sector.

The Data Center & Clearinghouse is coordinating with, and referring persons to, the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) established by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), which focuses on epidemiological, prevention, and treatment

BJS reports on ...

aspects of the substance abuse problem. The Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime has two major components: Data user services and data analysis and evaluation.

Data user services include —

- determining the specific needs of policy-makers, government officials, and others in need of drug data
- assembling drug enforcement data reports and announcing their availability through the clearinghouse
- maintaining a toll-free 800 number staffed with qualified statistical personnel
- filling requests for specific drug enforcement data reports
- advising users of the availability of the data they seek and suggesting alternative sources when the requested data are not available.

Data analysis and evaluation include —

- evaluating existing drug data for statistical quality and utility for policymaking and reporting on methodological flaws
- identifying gaps in drug data
- preparing special analyses of existing drug data to inform Federal policymakers on topics of immediate Federal drug policy concern
- preparing a comprehensive report (modeled on the BJS *Report to the Nation on crime and justice*) that will assemble drug data from various sources into a single, easy-to-understand, comprehensive, and readily available reference volume.

During fiscal 1988 the Data Center & Clearinghouse —

- prepared *Drugs and crime: A guide to BJS data* (February 1988); it presents exist-

ing BJS data on the subject from diverse BJS reports

- developed a conference display for use at professional meetings
- produced and widely distributed a brochure describing the Data Center & Clearinghouse
- developed and widely distributed a Rolodex card with the clearinghouse address and toll-free telephone number
- mailed personalized letters announcing the opening of the clearinghouse to all governors, State attorneys general, State criminal justice planning and statistical agencies, criminal justice editors, and public interest groups
- held meetings of potential clearinghouse users and researchers and statisticians working with drug and crime data
- made courtesy calls to Federal drug agencies
- developed an outline for the *Report to the Nation on drugs and crime*, selected authors and reviewers, and began research and writing.

The Data Center & Clearinghouse began operations on October 1, 1987. The toll-free line, 800-666-3332, became operational in January 1988.

Other BJS drug-data initiatives include:

- the National Crime Survey (NCS) redesign added a question during fiscal 1986 on apparent drug use on the part of the offender; these data will be released in fiscal 1989
- the National Judicial Reporting Program collected data on drug offenders and is preparing a report for fiscal 1989 publication on the sentences handed down to these and other felony offenders.

Drug use and criminal offenders

Data from BJS surveys show the extent of drug and alcohol use by State prisoners, jail inmates, and youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile facilities at the time of the offense for which they are incarcerated and at other times in their lives. These incarcerated adults and youth report high levels of drug use:

- 75% of jail inmates, 79.5% of State prisoners, and 82.7% of youth in long-term public juvenile facilities had used drugs at some point in their lives.
- A third of State prisoners, a quarter of convicted jail inmates, and two-fifths of the incarcerated youth said they had been under the influence of an illegal drug at the time of their offense.

Most State prison inmates (54%) in 1986 reported that they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol or both at the time they committed the offense for which they were currently sentenced — 17% were under the influence of drugs only; 18% were under the influence of drugs and alcohol. More than half (52%) of the State prisoners said they had taken illegal drugs during the month before committing the crime, and 43% said they had used drugs on a daily basis in that month.

Three-fourths of all jail inmates in 1983 reported using illegal drugs at some time in their lives —

- 72% used marijuana
- 38% used cocaine
- 32% used amphetamines
- 27% used barbiturates
- methaqualone, LSD, and heroin each had been used by more than a fifth of the inmates.

Nearly 83% of youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile facilities in 1987 reported use of an illegal drug in the past, and 63% had used an illegal drug on a regular basis. The most commonly mentioned drugs were marijuana, cocaine, and amphetamines. Almost 40% of the incarcerated youth said they were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offense.

Among State prisoners —

- drug offenders and burglars were the most likely to have been under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense
- 19% had used a major drug (heroin, cocaine, PCP, or LSD) daily in the month before the offense for which they were imprisoned, and 70% of these (13% of all inmates) were convicted of a crime for gain, (including robbery, burglary, drug trafficking, and larceny)
- half of those sentenced for robbery, burglary, larceny, or a drug offense were daily drug users, and about 40% were under the influence of an illegal drug when they committed the crime — a higher proportion than for inmates convicted of other crimes
- male inmates were somewhat more likely than female inmates to use drugs
- the proportion who used heroin was somewhat greater among women than men.

The convicted jail inmates most likely to have used drugs just prior to the offense were drug offenders and property offenders.

In 1986, 28% of prison inmates reported a past drug dependency. The drugs most often mentioned were heroin (14%), cocaine (10%), and marijuana or hashish (9%).

In 1986, 30% of prison inmates reported that they had participated in a drug treatment program at some time — 12% more than once. About half the inmates who had participated in a program had received their most recent treatment while incarcerated.

Sources: Profile of State prison inmates, 1986. Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986. Jail inmates 1983. Survey of youth in custody, 1987.

Trends in offender drug use

Between 1978 and 1983 the proportion of all jail inmates —

- who reported using illegal drugs at some time in their lives grew from two-thirds to three-fourths
- who ever used heroin fell
- who ever used cocaine and marijuana grew.

Between 1974 and 1986 the proportion of State prisoners —

- under the influence of an illegal drug at the time of the offense for which they were incarcerated grew from 32% to 35%
- under the influence of cocaine at the time of the offense grew from 1% to 11%
- under the influence of heroin fell from 16% to 7%.

More than half the State prisoners who had ever used a major drug (heroin, methadone, cocaine, PCP, or LSD) reported that they had not done so until after their first arrest. Nearly three-fifths of those who had used a major drug regularly said such use began after their first arrest — 51% not until more than a year after.

For the typical State prisoner who used drugs —

- first use of any drug occurred at age 15
- first use of a major drug occurred at age 17
- first regular use of a major drug began at age 18.

First use and first regular use of major drugs began an average of 2 years earlier among white than among black inmates.

Among drug-using youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile facilities, 19% said they first used drugs before age 10; 38% reported their first use was before age 12.

Sources: Profile of State prison inmates, 1986. Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986. Jail inmates 1983. Survey of youth in custody, 1987.

Arrests and seizures

Federal, State, and local agencies share responsibility for enforcing the Nation's drug laws. Most drug arrests are made by State and local authorities (more than 690,000 such arrests were reported in 1986), but 21,188 drug suspects were arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the FBI during the Federal fiscal year ending September 30, 1986. Federal agents took part in joint Federal/State efforts leading to the arrest of suspects by State or local officials.

As reported in the BJS *Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1987* —

- the Federal Government seized 3,365 clandestine drug laboratories between 1975 and 1987
- in 1987, 682 labs were seized; 561 of them were used to manufacture methamphetamines
- in 1987, DEA's program for eradicating domestic marijuana resulted in the destruction of 113 million plants.

Sources: Drug law violators, 1980-86: Federal offenses and offenders. The General Accounting Office and the Drug Enforcement Administration as reported in the BJS Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1987.

Prosecution and sentencing of drug law violators

Of all persons or organizations referred to U.S. Attorneys during the Federal fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, 20% were suspected of drug law violations.

Among the suspected drug offenders —

- 87% were alleged to have distributed or illegally manufactured drugs
- 9% were suspected of importing drugs
- 4% were suspected of simple possession.

During the period, criminal charges were filed against 80% of all suspected drug offenders in matters referred to U.S. Attorneys. This was a higher rate than for any other crime category.

The number of persons convicted of violating Federal drug laws rose to 12,285 in 1986 from 5,244 in 1980. This 134% increase exceeded the 27% growth in U.S. court convictions for other Federal crimes during the same years.

More than three-fifths of the Federal drug law offenders convicted during 1986 had been charged with heroin or cocaine violations. Such convictions rose 190% between 1980 and 1986.

The percent of convicted Federal offenders charged with drug violations who were sentenced to jail or prison terms rose from 71% to 77% during the 6-year period, and the average sentence length grew 33% from less than 4 years to more than 5 years.

The average prison sentence for convicted offenders charged with Federal drug violations was longer than for all other offenses except violent crimes.

Average sentence length for persons sentenced to Federal prisons for drug and non-drug offenses, 1986

All offenses	51 mos.
Drug offenses	61 mos.
Distribution/ manufacture	60
Importation	66
Possession	45
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	195
Non-drug offenses	44 mos.
Violent	127
General property	34
Fraudulent property	31
Regulatory	43
Public-order	31

Federal sentences for drug offenses are longer than in the past. The average Federal prison sentence for drug offenses rose from 3 years 10 months in 1980 to 5 years 1 month in 1986 — a rise of 33%, a higher percent increase in average sentence length than for all offenses combined (24%).

A study of 28 local jurisdictions found that 67% of the persons convicted of drug trafficking were sentenced to some kind of incarceration — 27% of them to incarceration for at least 1 year. This may reflect the small amounts of illegal drugs (sometimes only ounces) needed to allow a defendant to be charged with "possession with intent to sell" rather than possession only. This could mean that relatively minor cases are pulling down the percentage sentenced to incarceration.

**Percent of convicted felons sent to prison
in 28 local jurisdictions, 1985**

Homicide	84%
Rape	65
Robbery	67
Burglary	49
Aggravated assault	42
Larceny	32
Drug trafficking	27

In the 28 jurisdictions the average
prison sentence lengths were —

- 157 months for rape
- 104 for robbery
- 81 for aggravated assault
- 65 for burglary
- 56 for drug trafficking.

**Average minimum time to be served
by persons admitted to prison
in 33 States, 1984**

All offenses	40.3 mos.
Violent	63.3
Property	27.7
Drug	30.5
Possession	28.9
Trafficking	32.4
Other drug	27.3
Public-order	25.0
Other	29.1

In 1984, of adults arrested
for felony drug offenses
in 11 States —

- 78% were prosecuted
- 54% were convicted
- 35% were sentenced
to incarceration — 10%
for more than 1 year.

Disposition of felony arrests in 11 States, 1984

Arrest offense	Percent of persons arrested who were :			
	Prose- cuted	Con- victed	Sentenced to incarceration	
			Total	For more than 1 yr.
Violent	82 %	55 %	35 %	18 %
Property	86	66	40	13
Drug	78	54	35	10
Public-order	90	73	29	9

Sources: Drug law violators, 1980-86: Federal offenses and offenders. Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts. Time served in prison and on parole, 1984. Tracking of offenders, 1984.

Time served in prison by drug offenders

Typically, only part of the sentence handed down by the court is actually served in prison.

Median time served by persons released from State prisons, 1984

Offense	Time served in jail and prison	Percent of sentence in confinement
All	17 mos.	45.4%
Violent	28	50.5
Property	15	44.0
Drugs	14	38.8
Possession	12	39.2
Trafficking	16	38.7
Other	13	38.7
Public order	9	39.5
Other	15	50.6

The 38.5-month average time served by Federal drug offenders was about 59% of their court-ordered maximum sentences. Offenders who received sentences of between—

- 1 and 5 years served an average of 2 years 1 month (70% of their sentences)
- 15 and 20 years served an average of 7 years 4 months (39% of their sentences).

Sources: Time served in prison and on parole, 1984. Drug law violators, 1980-86: Federal offenses and offenders. Sentencing and time served: Federal offenses and offenders.

Average time served by Federal prisoners^a

Offense	Average time served	Percent of sentence served
All	43.3 mos.	59.1%
Robbery	72.9	49.0
Drugs	38.5	58.6
Weapons	31.5	69.4
Monetary crime ^b	26.5	63.8

^a Federal prison inmates who were sentenced to more than 1 year in prison, who had their first parole hearing during the year prior to June 30, 1980, and who were released or scheduled for release as of January 1, 1987.

^b Monetary crime includes counterfeiting, forgery, fraud, mail theft, embezzlement, interstate transportation of stolen securities, and receiving stolen property with intent to sell; it excludes burglary and robbery.

Drug offenders in correctional populations

Drug law violators make up a growing share of Federal prison admissions:

- 22% of all admissions in fiscal 1980
- 34% in fiscal 1986.

Between 1979 and 1986 the percent of inmates in prison for —

- any drug law offense rose from 6.4% to 8.6%
- drug possession rose from 1.6% to 2.9%
- drug trafficking rose from 4.4% to 5.4%.

In 1986 persons sentenced for drug trafficking made up 26.1% of State prison inmates with no known prior sentence to probation or incarceration. This was a larger proportion than for any other offense.

Offense composition of long-term, State-operated juvenile facilities (1987) and State adult prisons (1986)

Current offense	Percent of youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions		Percent of inmates in State prisons
	Under age 18	Age 18 and older	
Violent	39.3%	52.3%	54.6%
Property	45.6	28.0	31.0
Drug	5.6	11.3	8.6
Public order	7.2	6.8	5.2
Other *	2.4	.6	.7

* Includes juvenile status offenses in State institutions.

The proportion of drug offenders in local jails was about the same in 1978 and 1983:

Current offense	Percent of all inmates	
	1978	1983
Any drug offense	9%	10%
Trafficking	4	4
Possession/use	4	5
Other drug	1	1

In 1983, among drug offenders in local jails —

- 64% had been convicted and were awaiting sentencing, awaiting transfer to a State or Federal prison, or serving the sentence in jail
- 36% were on trial, awaiting trial, or not yet arraigned.

Sources: Drug law violators, 1980-86: Federal offenses and offenders. Profile of State prison inmates, 1986. Survey of youth in custody, 1987. Jail inmates 1983.

Drug offender profiles

The typical accused Federal drug law offender —

- is male
- is about age 30
- is most likely to be white
- has a 7% chance of opiate use or addiction and a 14% chance of current or past abuse of other drugs.

Persons charged with drug possession tend to be younger than those charged with the sale of drugs and to be less well educated, less often married, less wealthy, and less often repeat offenders than persons charged with other drug offenses.

Illegal drug producers tend to be the oldest of all.

Source: Federal drug law violators.

Public opinion about drugs

As presented in the *BJS Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1987*, the number of Gallup Poll respondents describing drug abuse as the most important problem facing our country today has grown steadily over the past several years:

Date of poll	Drug abuse most serious problem
January 1985	2%
May 1985	6
July 1986	8
April 1987	11

Respondents to a 1986 ABC News/Washington Post Poll were asked if they agreed or disagreed with these statements:

	Agree	Disagree
Drug abuse will never be stopped because a large number of Americans will continue to want drugs and be willing to pay lots of money for them	79%	20%
Convicted heroin dealers should get the death penalty	32	65
People should be allowed to take any drug they want so long as they don't hurt someone else	15	84
The current fears of an illegal drug crisis are bigger than the crisis itself	39	58
Illegal drug use has become a central part of American society	78	20
The best place for most drug users is a drug treatment program and not jail	85	14
All drugs should be made legal	4	96

The 1987 BJS Survey of Public Attitudes on Punishment and the Seriousness of Crime asked what types of punishment should be received by persons selling cocaine to others for resale and by persons using cocaine. The answers were —

	Most severe punishment preferred		
	Prison or jail	Probation	Fine or restitution
Cocaine —			
Sold for resale	89.9%	7.6%	2.5%
Used	57.9	35.3	6.8

The BJS survey also found that the public thinks selling cocaine to someone who will resell it is very serious. The respondents ranked it ninth in seriousness of the crimes they were asked about, higher than assault with injury and breaking into a home and stealing \$1,000. The higher ranking offenses involved death, rape, shooting a robbery victim, and intentional arson with \$500,000 damages. Use of cocaine ranked 18th out of the 24 offenses, higher than larceny of \$1,000 or less, assault with no injury, and burglary of \$10.

People with first-time convictions for selling cocaine or crack should be punished as follows, according to respondents to a 1986 New York Times/CBS News Poll:

More than 1 year in jail	42%
1 year in jail	22
30 days in jail	16
Fine and probation	12
Death (response volunteered)	1

BJS reports on ...

When asked about spending for various social problems, 65% of the respondents to a 1987 National Opinion Research Center (NORC) Poll said we are spending too little to deal with drug addiction.

NORC has asked adults (age 18 and older) about legalization of marijuana since 1973.

During that time those who say marijuana should be made legal —

- peaked at 30% in 1978
- fell to 16% in 1987.

High school seniors have been surveyed each year since 1975. In 1986 —

- 15% felt using marijuana should be entirely legal, down from 34% feeling that way in 1977
- 69.2% reported worrying often or sometimes about drug abuse.

1986 high school seniors reporting they could obtain drugs fairly easily or very easily

Marijuana/hashish	85.2%
Amphetamines	64.3
Cocaine	51.5
Tranquilizers	51.2
Barbiturates	48.3
LSD	28.5
Heroin	22.0

The students were asked about the harmfulness of drug use. The percent of those who answered by saying people are taking a "great risk" of harming themselves in regularly using the following were —

- marijuana/hashish, 71%, up from a low of 35% in 1978
- cocaine, 82%, up from a low of 68% in 1977 and 1978
- LSD, 83%, and heroin, 87%, both virtually stable across the 12-year period.

In 1986 a New York Times/CBS News Poll asked respondents to consider the effectiveness of various proposals to reduce illegal drug use in this country. The responses are shown in this box.

Proposals	Effect of proposal on illegal drug use				Don't know/ no answer
	Reduce a great deal	Reduce a little	No real effect	Depends*	
Stiffer penalties for persons caught selling drugs	48 %	31 %	15 %	2 %	4 %
Stiffer penalties for persons caught using drugs	42	36	16	2	5
More educational programs about drug abuse	45	36	15	2	3
More drug treatment programs	31	42	20	2	6
Requiring drug testing in the workplace	51	28	13	1	6
Having celebrities come out against drugs	26	41	26	2	5
Having the United States military make raids into other countries to destroy drugs produced there	35	28	26	2	8
*Response volunteered.					

When asked in 1986 if they thought most officeholders were serious when they made proposals for Federal programs to deal with drug abuse —

- 24% thought they were serious
- 60% thought most of them were using the issue for publicity.

Sources: New York Times/CBS News Poll data; National Opinion Research Center data made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center; Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the future 1975-1986; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, National trends in drug use and related factors among American high school students and young adults: 1975-1986; Peter Begans, ABC News/Washington Post Poll; and Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National survey on punishment for criminal offenses, executive summary" (paper as presented at the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, November 1987); all as reported in the BJS Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1987.

BJS reports on ...

Drug use in the general population

As presented in the 1987 BJS *Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics* —

- 50.9% of 1986 high school seniors reported having ever used marijuana/hashish
- 16.9% reported having ever used cocaine
- 1.1% reported having ever used heroin.

Reported illegal drug use of high school seniors, 1986

Drug	Used within the last:	
	12 months*	30 days
Marijuana/hashish	38.8%	23.4%
Inhalants	8.9	3.2
Hallucinogens	7.8	3.5
Cocaine	12.7	6.2
Heroin	.5	.2
Other opiates	5.2	2.0
Sedatives	5.2	2.2
Tranquilizers	5.8	2.1

*Including the last 30 days.

Reported marijuana use by high school seniors in the previous 12 months fell to 38.8% in 1986, the lowest level since the survey began in 1975; similarly, the 23.4%

reporting such use in the past 30 days was also the lowest in the period.

Self-reports of drug use among high school seniors underrepresent drug use among youth of that age group because high school dropouts and truants are not included, and these groups are expected to have more involvement with drugs than those who stay in school.

Cocaine use among high school seniors during the late 1970's and early 1980's may have peaked in 1985

Year	Used cocaine within the past:	
	12 months	30 days
1975	5.6%	1.9%
1976	6.0	2.0
1977	7.2	2.9
1978	9.0	3.9
1979	12.0	5.7
1980	12.3	5.2
1981	12.4	5.8
1982	11.5	5.0
1983	11.4	4.9
1984	11.6	5.8
1985	13.1	6.7
1986	12.7	6.2

Reported recency of marijuana and cocaine use among college students, 1980-86

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Marijuana							
Daily in past month	7.2%	5.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%
Past month	34.0	33.2	26.8	26.2	23.0	23.6	22.3
Past year	51.2	51.3	44.7	45.2	40.7	41.7	40.9
Cocaine							
Daily in past month	.2	0	.3	.1	.4	.1	.1
Past month	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.4	7.6	6.9	7.0
Past year	16.9	15.9	17.2	17.2	16.4	17.3	17.1

As reported in the 1987 BJS *Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics*, data from the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse show that marijuana and cocaine use are related to age:

Drug	Age of respondent		
	18-25	26-34	35+
Marijuana			
Past month	21.7%	16.6%	2.2%
Past year	36.9	25.1	3.8
Lifetime	60.5	58.5	15.9
Cocaine			
Past month	7.6	6.1	—
Past year	16.3	12.6	...
Lifetime	25.2	24.1	4.2

— Less than .5%.

... Not available.

Sources: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Monitoring the future; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, National trends in drug use and related factors among American high school students and young adults, 1975-86; National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population estimates 1985; all as presented in the BJS Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1987.

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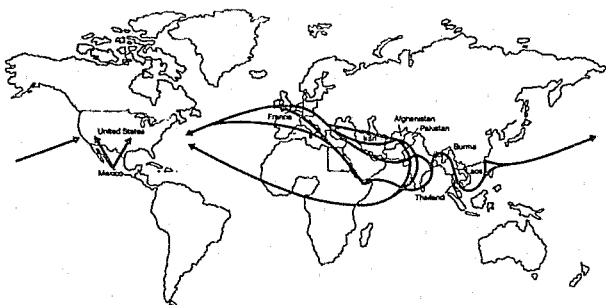
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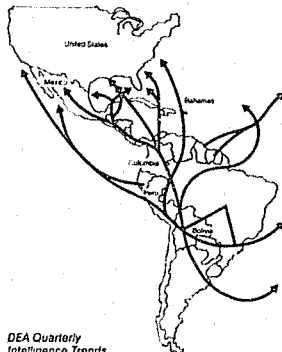
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