



National Drug Control Strategy

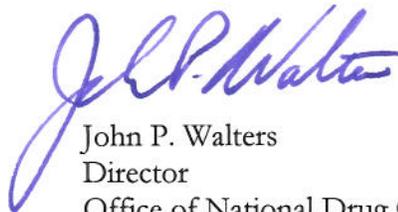
Data Supplement 2008

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

In 2002, 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 2 years and 25 percent over 5 years. Those results are in, with the most recent survey showing a 24 percent drop between 2001 and 2007 in drug use by teenagers.

Our effectiveness in driving down drug use can be measured in many other, complementary ways. Measures of various facets of the drug situation are compiled in this document as a reference on what we know about drug use and abuse, its consequences, illicit drug production and trafficking, and other related statistics. America is a diverse country, and many of these measures vary across regions, demographic subgroups, and specific drugs of abuse.

Many such measures are included in this companion volume to the National Drug Control Strategy.



John P. Walters
Director
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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 also is important for measuring the effectiveness of Federal, State, and local drug control programs. The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Reauthorization Act of 2006 defines ONDCP's reporting requirements, citing specific provisions of HR 6344 that address the contents of the National Drug Control Strategy, as follows:

- (v) An assessment of current illicit drug use (including inhalants and steroids) and availability, impact of drug use, and treatment availability, which assessment shall include—
 - (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 nondependent and dependent illicit drug use;
 - (II) illicit drug use in the workplace and the productivity lost by such use; and
 - (III) illicit drug use by arrestees, probationers, and parolees.
- (vi) An assessment of the reduction of illicit drug activity, as measured by—
 - (I) the quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and other drugs available for consumption in the United States;
 - (II) the amount of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and precursor chemicals entering the United States;
 - (III) the number of illicit drug manufacturing laboratories seized and destroyed and 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 and other drugs; and
- (V) changes in the price and purity of heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine; changes in the price of ecstasy; and changes in tetrahydrocannabinol level of marijuana and other drugs.
- (vii) An assessment of the reduction of the consequences of illicit drug use and availability, which shall include—
 - (I) the burden illicit drug users placed on hospital emergency departments in the United States, such as the quantity of illicit drug-related services provided;
 - (II) the annual national health care costs of drug use; and
 - (III) the extent of drug-related crime and criminal activity.
- (viii) A determination of the status of drug treatment in the United States, by assessing—
 - (I) public and private treatment utilization; and

(II) the number of illicit drug users the Director estimates meet diagnostic criteria for treatment.

(ii) the inclusion of data and information to permit a standardized and uniform assessment of the effectiveness of drug treatment programs in the United States.

A further provision stipulates the following:

“(C) SELECTION OF DATA AND INFORMATION—In selecting data and information for inclusion under subparagraph (A), the Director shall ensure—

(i) the inclusion of data and information that will permit analysis of current trends against previously compiled data and information where the Director believes such analysis enhances long-term assessment of the National Drug Control Strategy; and

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 2006 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. These include the following innovations:

- In 2006, ONDCP implemented the planning process to resume the *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program. Previously conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the ADAM program was discontinued in 2003. In 2007, new data collection began from 10 sentinel locations across the country, using both self-report and urinalysis-based measurement of recent drug use. This process enables the production of local estimates of drug use prevalence among the arrestee population. The new round of ADAM data, designated as *ADAM II*, will permit trend comparisons with the earlier series collected in 2000–2003 for each data collection site.
- SAMHSA’s Office of Applied Studies (OAS) undertook a redesign of the *Drug Abuse Warning Network* (DAWN) system in 2003, in

efforts to maintain alignment with the health care delivery system. The new DAWN, now available to participating sites as *DAWN Live!*, 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.

- ONDCP and the Department of Justice are leading an interagency effort to update drug availability estimates—from source countries through availability in the United States—for cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine. The first round of estimates was published in 2003, and a new round of estimates is expected in fall 2008. Results from this project are providing critical measures enabling assessment of the Nation’s supply-reduction programs.

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, 13, 14, 21, 45, 46, 58-60, and 64)

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 12 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. State-level estimates also are calculated using single-year data for more common behaviors and aggregated multiyear data for less common phenomena.

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

(Source for Tables 3, 47, 48, and 56)

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 5–7, 15–17)

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 followup 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, and new data are released in December of each year.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

(Source for Tables 8–12, 18, 20, 61–63, 75, and 76)

The *Youth Risk Behavior Survey* (YRBS) is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), conducted 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) special population surveys, which thus far have included a national household-based survey conducted in 1992 and a survey of alternative schools. Each of these components provides unique information about various subpopulations of adolescents in the United States. The school-based survey was initiated in 1990, and thereafter, has been conducted biennially in odd-numbered years 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 national *Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey* (ALT-YRBS), conducted in 1998, is 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. The most recent YRBS was conducted in 2007.

Current Population Survey

(Source for Table 19)

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is the primary source of information on the labor force characteristics of the U.S. population. The sample is scientifically selected to represent the civilian noninstitutional population. The sample provides estimates for the Nation as a whole and serves as part of model-based estimates for individual States and other geographic areas. Estimates obtained from the CPS include employment, unemployment, earnings, hours of work, and other indicators. Supplemental questions to produce estimates on a variety of topics—including school enrollment, income, previous work experience, health, employee benefits, and work schedules—often are added to the regular CPS questionnaire. Data on high school dropouts are generated from CPS by the Census Bureau.

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

(Source for Table 22)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, conducts the *Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities* (SIFCF) and *Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities* (SISCF) every 5 or 6 years. These surveys provide comprehensive background data on inmates in Federal and State correctional facilities, based on confidential interviews with a nationally representative 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. The most recent surveys were conducted in 2004, and before that, in 1997. About 417,000 jail inmates were surveyed in 1998 as part of the survey of inmates in local facilities. This 1998 survey included a special addendum on drug testing, sanctions, and interventions. These surveys also provide information on substance use among prison and jail inmates.

Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve

(Source for Tables 23–25)

The *National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients* gives a full picture of homeless service users in late 1996. It provides 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 12 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, offered 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 26)

The Department of Defense commissioned the *Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel*, a periodic series of surveys on health-related behavior, including illicit drug use, among active-duty military personnel. The survey was conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2002, and 2005, with a representative sample of personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. Because of changes in the drug questions implemented in 2005, the latest data are not comparable with those of previous years.

The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States

(Source for Tables 27, 28, and 77)

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

National Vital Statistics Data

(Source for Tables 29 and 30)

Data on drug-induced deaths are based on information from all death certificates filed (2.4 million in 2002) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Information from the States is provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), a

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

Drug Abuse Warning Network

(Source for Tables 31–33 and 88–92)

The *Drug Abuse Warning Network* (DAWN) provides data on drug-related emergency department episodes and medical examiner cases. DAWN helps Federal, State, and local drug policymakers to examine drug-use patterns and trends and assess health hazards associated with drug abuse. Data are available on deaths and emergency department episodes by type of drug, reason for taking the drug, demographic characteristics of the user, and metropolitan area. NIDA maintained DAWN from 1982 through 1991; SAMHSA has maintained it since 1992. In 2003, DAWN was redesigned to accommodate enhancements, including establishing a sentinel hospital system for early reporting, changing the case-reporting criteria, and converting from paper to electronic forms. The redesigned system included immediate access to data by participating sites (*DAWN Live!*). Due to these major changes, historical data from 2002 and earlier are not comparable to 2003 and later.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports

(Source for Tables 34 and 35)

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 this report 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 36)

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 State and metropolitan statistical area, 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 report 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 37)

This data system publishes 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 38 and 39)

The *Uniform Crime Reports* (UCR) is a nationwide census of thousands of city, county, and State law enforcement agencies compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 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 area also are available. UCR data have been collected since 1930; the FBI has collected data under a revised system since 1991.

National Prisoner Statistics Program

(Source for Table 40)

The *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) program, operated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, collects statistics on prisoners at midyear and yearend. The Census Bureau serves as the data collection agent for BJS. BJS depends upon the voluntary participation of State departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons for NPS data. BJS compiles an annual report on the number of persons in State and Federal prisons at yearend. The most recent annual report, *Prisoners in 2006*, compares the increase in the prison population during 2006 with the previous year, and presents

prison growth rates since 2000. The report also provides the number of male and female prisoners on December 31, 2006, and the rates of incarceration by jurisdiction. It includes the number of prisoners held at yearend in the U.S. territories and commonwealths, in military facilities, and in facilities operated by or for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Data are presented on prison capacities and the use of local jails and privately operated prisons. Estimates are provided on the number of sentenced prisoners by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, and type of offense, including prisoners who are drug offenders.

The Monetary Value of Saving a High-Risk Youth (Source for Tables 41–42)

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 by Mark A. Cohen 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 43–44 and 65)

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 12 months prior to that date. The N-SSATS, then called NDATUS, was administered jointly by NIDA and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism from 1974 to 1991. Since 1992, SAMHSA has administered N-SSATS and its predecessors.

Drug Availability Estimates in the United States (Source for Table 48)

The report *Drug Availability Estimates in the United States*, published in December 2002, was developed in response to a request from the U.S. Attorney General for measurement of the quantity of illicit substances available to drug users in the United States. ONDCP and the U.S. Department of Justice led an interagency effort to develop drug availability estimates for 2001 for the four major drugs—cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana. Working groups were staffed by members from the following Federal agencies: Crime and Narcotics Center, Drug Enforcement Administration, Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, El Paso Intelligence Center, Joint

Interagency Task Force West, National Drug Intelligence Center, ONDCP, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Treasury, and the U.S. Interdiction Coordinator. This document is a compendium of the reports from each of the working groups. An update is currently underway and is expected in fall 2008. There is significant uncertainty in these estimates due to the illicit and clandestine nature of the various drugs, and the limited data currently collected to aid in these analyses.

The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs, 1981–2007

(Source for Tables 49–52)

This study commissioned by ONDCP updates national-level drug price and purity trends for the three major drugs: cocaine (with crack as a subset), heroin, and methamphetamine. National-level price trends for marijuana also are provided, but purity trends are not because THC content is not typically measured and is not recorded in DEA's database. DEA's *System To Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence* (STRIDE) is the primary source of data for this study. STRIDE provides laboratory analyses of street-level drug purchases and of drugs removed from the marketplace where DEA participated in the seizure(s). The system also provides analyses of drug evidence and their physical and chemical attributes to determine geographic origins. Regional price and purity trends are weighted by DAWN data to calculate a national-level estimate. The most recent updates to these estimates became available in July 2008, prepared by the Institute for Defense Analyses.

University of Mississippi Potency Monitoring Project

(Source for Table 53)

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.

Federal-Wide Drug Seizure System

(Source for Table 54)

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, the DEA, and the Department of Homeland Security. The FDSS database includes drug seizures by other Federal agencies (e.g., the Forest Service) to the extent that custody of the drug evidence was transferred to one of the three agencies identified above. The FDSS has been maintained by DEA since 1988.

Drug Enforcement Administration

(Source for Tables 55 and 66–71)

DEA's Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program provides resources to State and local law enforcement for cannabis eradication. The data

tabulated in this table are from State and local law enforcement reporting of the results of their efforts.

El Paso Intelligence Center

(Source for Table 57)

The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is an intelligence center supported by Federal resources to bolster tactical law enforcement officers conducting counterdrug operations. EPIC was established in 1974 as a Southwest border intelligence service center. Real-time information is maintained at EPIC via different Federal databases and EPIC's internal database.

Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System

(Source for Table 72–74)

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

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring/Drug Use Forecasting Program

(Source for Tables 78–87)

The National Institute of Justice established the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program in 1987 to provide an objective assessment of the drug problem among those arrested and charged with crimes. In 1997, this program became the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. ADAM collected data in 35 major metropolitan sites across the United States in 1998, up from 23 in 1997. Arrestees were interviewed and asked to provide urine specimens that were tested for evidence of drug use. Urinalysis results could be matched to arrestee characteristics to help monitor trends in drug use. In 2003, adult male arrestee data were collected from 39 sites across the country, and data on adult female arrestees and juvenile male arrestees were collected as available. Data collection was suspended in 2004 due to funding constraints. In 2007, ONDCP resumed collection of ADAM data from 10 sites, focusing on male arrestees. The new data, referred to as *ADAM II*, are designed to be trendable with 2003 and earlier, and are slated for public release in summer 2008.

**The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in 30 European Countries
(Source for Table 93)**

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 a number of European countries in 1995, 1999, and 2003. The target age of youth surveyed was 15 years, comparable to 10th-graders in the United States. The substances focused on included alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. A new round of ESPAD surveys was conducted in 2007, but results are not yet released.

**International Narcotics Control Strategy Report
(Source for Tables 48, 94, 95, 97, 100–105)**

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

**Colombian National Police (CNP)/U.S. Department of State INL Air Wing
(Source for Tables 95 and 99)**

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

**Crime and Narcotics Center
(Source for Tables 96 and 98)**

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

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DRUG USE

Table 1. Estimated Number of Users of Selected Illegal Drugs, 1979–2006¹ (Thousands)

Year	Ages 12 and older					Adolescent (Ages 12–17)		
	Current use of any illicit drug ²	Current cocaine use ²	Occasional cocaine use ³	Current marijuana use ²	Lifetime heroin use	Current use of any illicit drug ²	Current marijuana use ²	Lifetime inhalant use ⁴
1979	25,400	4,700		23,800	2,300	4,100	3,374	
1982		4,500		21,500	1,800	2,800	2,199	
1985	23,300	5,700	7,100	18,600	1,800	3,200	2,189	
1988	15,000	3,100	5,100	12,400	1,700	1,900	1,102	
1990	13,500	1,700	3,700	10,900	1,500	1,600	875	
1991	13,400	2,000	3,800	10,400	2,400	1,400	722	
1992	12,000	1,400	3,000	9,700	1,700	1,300	696	
1993	12,300	1,400	2,700	9,600	2,100	1,400	845	
1994	12,600	1,400	2,400	10,100	2,100	1,800	1,315	1,500
1995	12,800	1,500	2,500	9,800	2,500	2,400	1,828	1,600
1996	13,000	1,700	2,600	10,100	2,400	2,000	1,600	1,300
1997	13,900	1,500	2,600	11,100	2,000	2,600	2,116	1,600
1998	13,600	1,800	2,400	11,000	2,400	2,300	1,878	1,400
1999 ¹	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 ¹	19,522	2,020	3,073	14,584	3,668	2,878	2,023	2,605
2003	19,470	2,281	3,108	14,638	3,744	2,811	1,971	2,670
2004	19,071	2,021	2,778	14,576	3,145 ^a	2,674	1,909	2,762
2005	19,720	2,397	2,596	14,626	3,534	2,511	1,730	2,658
2006	20,357	2,421	2,904	14,813	3,785	2,481	1,689	2,561

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.

^a Difference between estimate and 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

² Data for past-month (current) use.

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

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

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (1997–2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for the years 1979–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 2. Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Illegal Drugs, 1979–2006¹

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 ¹	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 ¹	8.3	0.9	1.3	6.2	1.6	11.6	8.2	10.5
2003	8.2	1.0	1.3	6.2	1.6	11.2	7.9	10.7
2004	7.9	0.8	1.2	6.1	1.3	10.6	7.6	11.0
2005	8.1	1.0	1.1	6.0	1.5	9.9	6.8	10.5
2006	8.3	1.0	1.2	6.0	1.5	9.8	6.7	10.1

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

▨ Data not available.

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

² Data for past-month (current) use.

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

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

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (1997–2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for the years 1979–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

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 composite estimates derived from the *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (NHSDA) and the *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)* program. For a detailed description of the methodology, see Rhodes, W. (1993), Synthetic Estimation Applied to the Prevalence of Drug Use, *Journal of Drug Issues* 23(2):297–321. 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 (December 2001). *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988–2000*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President.

Table 4. Illicit Drug Use by Current Employment Status,¹ 1995–2006² (Percent Prevalence)

	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	Other ³
Past month use of any illicit drug				
1995	5.5	9.0	14.3	3.1
1996	6.2	8.6	12.5	3.0
1997	6.5	7.7	13.8	3.0
1998	6.4	7.4	18.2	2.8
1999	6.1	8.2	16.2	3.3
2000	6.3	7.7	16.9	3.6
2001	6.9	9.1	17.1	3.9
2002	8.2	10.5	17.4	4.9
2003	7.9	10.7	18.2	4.8
2004	8.0	10.3	19.2	4.3
2005	8.2	10.4	17.1	5.0
2006	8.8	9.4	18.5	5.0
Past month use of marijuana				
1995	4.2	7.5	12.6	1.9
1996	4.9	6.2	10.0	2.3
1997	5.0	6.6	12.2	2.4
1998	5.1	6.5	15.1	2.0
1999	4.7	6.6	12.1	2.2
2000	4.8	6.2	14.4	2.6
2001	5.4	7.6	14.1	2.5
2002	6.2	8.3	12.7	3.6
2003	6.3	8.4	13.8	3.0
2004	6.2	8.5	14.5	3.1
2005	6.3	8.1	13.1	3.2
2006	6.5	7.2	14.0	3.4
Past month use of cocaine				
1995	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.4
1996	0.9	1.1	2.4	0.4
1997	0.7	0.9	2.4	0.3
1998	0.9	0.5	3.4	0.4
1999	0.8	0.8	2.9	0.3
2000	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.3
2001	0.8	1.1	3.5	0.4
2002	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.7
2003	1.1	1.3	2.7	0.4
2004	0.8	1.1	3.4	0.6
2005	1.0	1.3	2.7	0.8
2006	1.0	1.3	3.4	0.8

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

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

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

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2002–2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for the years 1995–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 5. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 8th-Graders, 1991–2007 (Percent Prevalence)

Year	Any Illicit Drug	Marijuana/Hashish	Inhalants ¹	Hallucinogens	LSD	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Alcohol (any use) ²	Approximate Ns
1991	5.7	3.2	4.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.6	25.1	17,500
1992	6.8	3.7	4.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.3	26.1	18,600
1993	8.4	5.1	5.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	3.6	24.3	18,300
1994	10.9	7.8	5.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	3.6	25.5	17,300
1995	12.4	9.1	6.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	4.2	24.6	17,500
1996	14.6	11.3	5.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	4.6	26.2	17,800
1997	12.9	10.2	5.6	1.8	1.5	1.1	3.8	24.5	18,600
1998	12.1	9.7	4.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	3.3	23.0	18,100
1999	12.2	9.7	5.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	3.4	24.0	16,700
2000	11.9	9.1	4.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	3.4	22.4	16,700
2001	11.7	9.2	4.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	3.2	21.5	16,200
2002	10.4	8.3	3.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.8	19.6	15,100
2003	9.7	7.5	4.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.7	19.7	16,500
2004	8.4	6.4	4.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	2.3	18.6	17,000
2005	8.5	6.6	4.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	2.3	17.1	16,800
2006	8.1	6.5	4.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.1	17.2	16,500
2007	7.4	5.7	3.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	2.0	15.9	16,100

¹Unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

²For 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: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (December 2007). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, Vols. I and II*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 6. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 10th-Graders, 1991–2007 (Percent Prevalence)

Year	Any Illicit Drug	Marijuana/Hashish	Inhalants ¹	Hallucinogens	LSD	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Alcohol (any use) ²	Approximate Ns
1991	11.6	8.7	2.7	1.6	1.5	0.7	3.3	42.8	14,800
1992	11.0	8.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	3.6	39.9	14,800
1993	14.0	10.9	3.3	1.9	1.6	0.9	4.3	38.2	15,300
1994	18.5	15.8	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.2	4.5	39.2	15,800
1995	20.2	17.2	3.5	3.3	3.0	1.7	5.3	38.8	17,000
1996	23.2	20.4	3.3	2.8	2.4	1.7	5.5	40.4	15,600
1997	23.0	20.5	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.0	5.1	40.1	15,500
1998	21.5	18.7	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.1	5.1	38.8	15,000
1999	22.1	19.4	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	5.0	40.0	13,600
2000	22.5	19.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.8	5.4	41.0	14,300
2001	22.7	19.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.3	5.6	39.0	14,000
2002	20.8	17.8	2.4	1.6	0.7	1.6	5.2	35.4	14,300
2003	19.5	17.0	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.3	4.3	35.4	15,800
2004	18.3	15.9	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.7	4.0	35.2	16,400
2005	17.3	15.2	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	3.7	33.2	16,200
2006	16.8	14.2	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	3.5	33.8	16,200
2007	16.9	14.2	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.3	4.0	33.4	16,100

¹Unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

²For 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: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (December 2007). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, Vols. I and II*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 7. Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Selected Drugs Among 12th-Graders, 1991–2007 (Percent Prevalence)

Year	Any Illicit Drug	Marijuana/Hashish	Inhalants ¹	Hallucinogens	LSD	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Alcohol (any use) ²	Approximate Ns
1991	16.4	13.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.2	54.0	15,000
1992	14.4	11.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.8	51.3	15,800
1993	18.3	15.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.3	3.7	48.6	16,300
1994	21.9	19.0	2.7	3.1	2.6	1.5	4.0	50.1	15,400
1995	23.8	21.2	3.2	4.4	4.0	1.8	4.0	51.3	15,400
1996	24.6	21.9	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	4.1	50.8	14,300
1997	26.2	23.7	2.5	3.9	3.1	2.3	4.8	52.7	15,400
1998	25.6	22.8	2.3	3.8	3.2	2.4	4.6	52.0	15,200
1999	25.9	23.1	2.0	3.5	2.7	2.6	4.5	51.0	13,600
2000	24.9	21.6	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.1	5.0	50.0	12,800
2001	25.7	22.4	1.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	5.6	49.8	12,800
2002	25.4	21.5	1.5	2.3	0.7	2.3	5.5	48.6	12,900
2003	24.1	21.2	1.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	5.0	47.5	14,600
2004	23.4	19.9	1.5	1.9	0.7	2.3	4.6	48.0	14,600
2005	23.1	19.8	2.0	1.9	0.7	2.3	3.9	47.0	14,700
2006	21.5	18.3	1.5	1.5	0.6	2.5	3.7	45.3	14,200
2007	21.9	18.8	1.2	1.7	0.6	2.0	3.7	44.4	14,500

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

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

Source: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (December 2007). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, Vols. I and II*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 8. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Marijuana by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990–2007

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										31.3
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
2005	40.9	35.9	38.0	40.7	42.6	29.3	37.4	42.3	47.6	38.4
2007	41.6	34.5	38.0	39.6	38.9	27.5	36.9	42.4	49.1	38.1
Current marijuana¹										
1990						9.5	13.5	13.9	18.5	13.9
1991										14.7
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
2005	22.1	18.2	20.3	20.4	23.0	17.4	20.2	21.0	22.8	20.2
2007	22.4	17.0	19.9	21.5	18.5	14.7	19.3	21.4	25.1	19.7

▨ Data not available.

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

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (1991, November 15). Alcohol and other drug use among high school students—United States, 1990. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 40(45):776–784.
 CDC (1992, September 18). Alcohol and other drug use among high school students—United States, 1991. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 41(37):698–703.
 CDC (1995). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-01):1–56.
 CDC (1996). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45(SS-04):1–86.
 CDC (1998). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47(SS-03):1–92.
 CDC (2000). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-05):1–96.
 CDC (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.
 CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.
 CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.
 CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.
 Available at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/data/1991_2005_index.htm and <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 9. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Cocaine by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990–2007

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 cocaine use²										
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
2005	8.4	6.8	7.7	2.3	12.2	6.0	7.2	8.7	8.9	7.6
2007	7.8	6.5	7.4	1.8	10.9	4.8	7.2	7.7	9.5	7.2
Current cocaine use¹										
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
2005	4.0	2.8	3.2	1.5	6.1	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.4
2007	4.0	2.5	3.0	1.1	5.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	4.4	3.3

▨ 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: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (1991, November 15). Alcohol and other drug use among high school students—United States, 1990. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 40(45):776–784.

CDC (1992, September 18). Alcohol and other drug use among high school students—United States, 1991. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 41(37):698–703.

CDC (1995). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-01):1–56.

CDC (1996). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45(SS-04):1–86.

CDC (1998). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47(SS-03):1–92.

CDC (2000). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-05):1–96.

CDC (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.

CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.

CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.

CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.

Available at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/data/1991_2005_index.htm and

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 10. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Other Illicit Drugs by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990–2007

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 use of illegal steroids										
1990	[Data not available]									
1991	[Data not available]									
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
2005	4.8	3.2	4.2	2.4	3.9	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.0
2007	5.1	2.7	4.1	2.2	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.9
Lifetime injected drug use										
1990	[Data not available]									
1991	[Data not available]									
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]									
2005	3.0	1.1	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.1
2007	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.0

[Hatched box] Data not available.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (1991, November 15). Alcohol and other drug use among high school students—United States, 1990. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 40(45):776–784.
 CDC (1992, September 18). Alcohol and other drug use among high school students—United States, 1991. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 41(37):698–703.
 CDC (1995). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-01):1–56.
 CDC (1996). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45(SS-04):1–86.
 CDC (1998). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47(SS-03):1–92.
 CDC (2000). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-05):1–96.
 CDC (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.
 CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.
 CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.
 CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.
 Available at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/data/1991_2005_index.htm and <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 11. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Alcohol or Cigarettes by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990–2005

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 drinking¹										
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
2005	27.5	23.5	29.9	11.1	25.3	19.0	24.5	27.6	32.8	25.5
2007	27.8	24.1	29.8	12.5	26.8	17.0	23.7	29.9	36.5	26.0
Current cigarette²										
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
2005	22.9	23.0	25.9	12.9	22.0	19.7	21.4	24.3	27.6	23.0
2007	21.3	18.7	23.2	11.6	16.7	14.3	19.6	21.6	26.5	20.0

▨ Data not available.

¹ Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more days during the last 30 days.

² Used one or more times during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (1991, November 15). Alcohol and other drug use among high school students—United States, 1990. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 40(45):776–784.

CDC (1992, September 18). Alcohol and other drug use among high school students—United States, 1991. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 41(37):698–703.

CDC (1995). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-01):1–56.

CDC (1996). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45(SS-04):1–86.

CDC (1998). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47(SS-03):1–92.

CDC (2000). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-05):1–96.

CDC (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.

CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.

CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.

CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.

Available at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/data/1991_2005_index.htm and

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 12. Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Engaging in Drug-Related Behaviors by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993–2007

Drug Use Behavior and Year	Sex		Race/Ethnicity			Grade Level				All Groups
	Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	
Used marijuana on school property¹										
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
2005	6.0	3.0	3.8	4.9	7.7	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.5
2007	5.9	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.4	4.0	4.8	4.1	5.1	4.5
Offered, sold, or were given an illegal drug on school property²										
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
2005	28.8	21.8	23.6	23.9	33.5	24.0	27.5	24.9	24.9	25.4
2007	25.7	18.7	20.8	19.2	29.1	21.2	25.3	22.8	19.6	22.3
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
2005	11.0	6.3	7.7	9.1	12.5	11.2	9.1	7.1	6.2	8.7
2007	11.2	5.2	7.2	9.5	9.8	9.8	8.7	7.2	6.6	8.3

▨ Data not available.

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

²During the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (1995). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-01):1–56.
 CDC (1996). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45(SS-04):1–86.
 CDC (1998). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47(SS-03):1–92.
 CDC (2000). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44(SS-05):1–96.
 CDC (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.
 CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.
 CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.
 CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.
 Available at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/data/1991_2005_index.htm and <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 13. Number of Past-Year Initiates Among Persons Ages 12 or Older, 2002–2006 (Thousands)

Substance	Number of Past-Year Initiates (1,000s) ¹				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Illicit Drug²	2,656	2,627	2,784	2,908	2,789
Marijuana and Hashish	2,196	1,973	2,142	2,114	2,063
Cocaine	1,032	986	998	872	977
Crack	337	269	215	230	245
Heroin	117	92	118	108	91
Hallucinogens	1,152	886	934	953	1,116
LSD	338	200	235	243	264
PCP	123	105	106	77	69
Ecstasy	1,206	642	607	615 ^b	860
Inhalants	849	871	857	877	783
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics³	2,552	2,583	2,836	2,526	2,576
Pain Relievers	2,320	2,456	2,422	2,193	2,150
OxyContin®			615	526	533
Tranquilizers	1,184	1,071	1,180	1,286	1,112
Stimulants	783	715	793	647 ^a	845
Sedatives	209	194	240	247	267
Nonmedical Use of Methamphetamine	299	260	318	192	259
Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ³	2,569	2,523	2,664	2,768	2,719
Cigarettes	1,940	1,983	2,122	2,282	2,449
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	1,016	1,064	1,101	965	1,051
Alcohol	3,942	4,082	4,396	4,274	4,381

□ Data not available.

^a Difference between estimate and 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^b Difference between estimate and 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

¹ Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the substance(s) for the first time in the 12 months prior to date of interview.

² Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

³ Nonmedical use of prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2005–2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for the years 2002–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 14. Mean Age at First Use Among Past-Year Initiates of Substance Use, Ages 12 or Older, by Gender: 2004, 2005, and 2006

Substance	Mean Age								
	Total			Male			Female		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Illicit Drug¹	20.1	22.0	19.1	18.5	19.2	19.2	21.2	24.1	19.0
Marijuana and Hashish	18.0	20.6	17.4	16.7	19.0	17.4	19.0	22.0	17.4
Cocaine	20.0	20.2	20.7	20.0	20.8	21.0	20.2	19.4	20.3
Crack	21.9	23.4	24.1	20.5	22.0	23.9	23.1	24.5	24.5
Heroin	24.4	22.2	20.7	22.7	22.6	20.0	26.4	21.7	21.8
Hallucinogens	18.7	18.7	19.7	18.7	19.2 ^a	17.8	18.7	18.0 ^b	21.2
LSD	18.4	18.3	19.4	18.2	18.9	19.3	18.6	16.8	19.6
PCP	18.9	16.5	16.3	17.7	16.6	15.8	20.3	16.4	16.7
Ecstasy	19.5	20.8	21.1	20.5	21.3 ^a	19.1	18.3	20.2	22.6
Inhalants	16.0	16.1	15.7	15.7	16.4	15.7	16.3	15.8	15.6
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics²	24.7	24.8	23.1	24.1	22.6	21.5	25.1	26.3	24.2
Pain Relievers	23.3	23.6	22.4	22.9	21.9	21.9	23.8	24.9	22.8
OxyContin [®]	24.5	26.3	23.8	25.2	27.4	23.6	23.6	24.8	24.1
Tranquilizers	25.2	26.7 ^a	24.2	23.1	25.8	22.9	26.5	27.4	25.1
Stimulants	24.1	20.1 ^a	23.0	27.2	20.2	19.7	21.7	20.1 ^b	24.7
Sedatives	29.3	35.0	30.0	21.6	28.4	19.9	33.1	38.4	33.4
Nonmedical Use of Methamphetamine	22.1	18.6	22.2	20.8	19.1	19.8	23.1	18.1	23.5
Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana¹	21.7	22.5	20.9	20.5	19.9	20.1	22.7	24.3 ^a	21.5
Cigarettes	16.7	17.3	17.1	16.6	17.2	16.7	16.8	17.3	17.4
Daily Cigarette Use ³	18.8	19.7	19.3	19	19.2	19.9	18.6	20.2	18.7
Smokeless Tobacco	19.7	18.5	20.3	19.1	18.3	19.9	21.3	18.9	21.3
Cigars	21.3	22.2	21.4	20.1	19.8	20.0	22.7	24.8	23.1
Alcohol	17.5	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.5	18.3	16.9	16.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the substance(s) for the first time in the 12 months prior to date of interview.

^a Difference between estimate and 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level

^b Difference between estimate and 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

¹ Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

² Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2005–2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for the years 2004–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 15. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 8th-Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2007

Year	Percentage Saying "Great Risk" ¹							Approximate Ns
	<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .</i>							
	<i>... try marijuana once or twice</i>	<i>... smoke marijuana occasion- ally</i>	<i>... smoke marijuana regularly</i>	<i>... try crack once or twice²</i>	<i>... take crack occasion- ally²</i>	<i>... try cocaine powder once or twice²</i>	<i>... take cocaine powder occasion- ally²</i>	
1991	40.4	57.9	83.8	62.8	82.2	55.5	77.0	17,400
1992	39.1	56.3	82.0	61.2	79.6	54.1	74.3	18,700
1993	36.2	53.8	79.6	57.2	76.8	50.7	71.8	18,400
1994	31.6	48.6	74.3	54.4	74.4	48.4	69.1	17,400
1995	28.9	45.9	73.0	50.8	72.1	44.9	66.4	17,500
1996	27.9	44.3	70.9	51.0	71.6	45.2	65.7	17,900
1997	25.3	43.1	72.7	49.9	71.2	45.0	65.8	18,800
1998	28.1	45.0	73.0	49.3	70.6	44.0	65.2	18,100
1999	28.0	45.7	73.3	48.7	70.6	43.3	65.4	16,700
2000	29.0	47.4	74.8	48.5	70.1	43.3	65.5	16,700
2001	27.7	46.3	72.2	48.6	70.0	43.9	65.8	16,200
2002	28.2	46.0	71.7	47.4	69.7	43.2	64.9	15,100
2003	30.2	48.6	74.2	48.7	70.3	43.7	65.8	16,500
2004	31.9	50.5	76.2	49.0	70.4	44.4	66.0	17,000
2005	31.4	48.9	73.9	49.6	69.4	44.2	65.3	16,800
2006	32.2	48.9	73.2	47.6	68.7	43.5	64.0	16,500
2007	32.8	50.2	74.3	47.3	68.3	43.5	64.2	16,100

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

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

Source: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (December 2007). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, Vols. I and II*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 16. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 10th-Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2007

Year	Percentage Saying "Great Risk" ¹							Approximate Ns
	<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .</i>							
	<i>... try marijuana once or twice</i>	<i>... smoke marijuana occasion- ally</i>	<i>... smoke marijuana regularly</i>	<i>... try crack once or twice²</i>	<i>... take crack occasion- ally²</i>	<i>... try cocaine powder once or twice²</i>	<i>... take cocaine powder occasion- ally²</i>	
1991	30.0	48.6	82.1	70.4	87.4	59.1	82.2	14,700
1992	31.9	48.9	81.1	69.6	86.4	59.2	80.1	14,800
1993	29.7	46.1	78.5	66.6	84.4	57.5	79.1	15,300
1994	24.4	38.9	71.3	64.7	83.1	56.4	77.8	15,900
1995	21.5	35.4	67.9	60.9	81.2	53.5	75.6	17,000
1996	20.0	32.8	65.9	60.9	80.3	53.6	75.0	15,700
1997	18.8	31.9	65.9	59.2	78.7	52.2	73.9	15,600
1998	19.6	32.5	65.8	58.0	77.5	50.9	71.8	15,000
1999	19.2	33.5	65.9	57.8	79.1	51.6	73.6	13,600
2000	18.5	32.4	64.7	56.1	76.9	48.8	70.9	14,300
2001	17.9	31.2	62.8	57.1	77.3	50.6	72.3	14,000
2002	19.9	32.0	60.8	57.4	75.7	51.3	71.0	14,300
2003	21.1	34.9	63.9	57.6	76.4	51.8	71.4	15,800
2004	22.0	36.2	65.6	56.7	76.7	50.7	72.2	16,400
2005	22.3	36.6	65.5	57.0	76.9	51.3	72.4	16,200
2006	22.2	35.6	64.9	56.6	76.2	50.2	71.3	16,200
2007	22.2	36.0	64.5	56.4	76.0	49.5	70.9	16,100

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

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

Source: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (December 2007). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, Vols. I and II*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 17. Trends in Harmfulness of Drugs as Perceived by 12th-Graders, Monitoring the Future Study, 1991–2007

Year	Percentage Saying "Great Risk" ¹							Approximate Ns
	<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .</i>							
	<i>... try marijuana once or twice</i>	<i>... smoke marijuana occasion- ally</i>	<i>... smoke marijuana regularly</i>	<i>... try crack once or twice²</i>	<i>... take crack occasion- ally²</i>	<i>... try cocaine powder once or twice²</i>	<i>... take cocaine powder occasion- ally²</i>	
1991	27.1	40.6	78.6	60.6	76.5	53.6	69.8	2,549
1992	24.5	39.6	76.5	62.4	76.3	57.1	70.8	2,684
1993	21.9	35.6	72.5	57.6	73.9	53.2	68.6	2,759
1994	19.5	30.1	65.0	58.4	73.8	55.4	70.6	2,591
1995	16.3	25.6	60.8	54.6	72.8	52.0	69.1	2,603
1996	15.6	25.9	59.9	56.0	71.4	53.2	68.8	2,449
1997	14.9	24.7	58.1	54.0	70.3	51.4	67.7	2,579
1998	16.7	24.4	58.5	52.2	68.7	48.5	65.4	2,564
1999	15.7	23.9	57.4	48.2	67.3	46.1	64.2	2,306
2000	13.7	23.4	58.3	48.4	65.8	47.0	64.7	2,130
2001	15.3	23.5	57.4	49.4	65.4	49.0	63.2	2,173
2002	16.1	23.2	53.0	50.8	65.6	49.5	64.4	2,198
2003	16.1	26.6	54.9	47.3	64.0	46.2	61.4	2,466
2004	15.9	25.4	54.6	47.8	64.5	45.4	61.6	2,491
2005	16.1	25.8	58.0	48.4	63.8	46.2	60.8	2,512
2006	17.8	25.9	57.9	47.8	64.8	45.8	61.8	2,407
2007	18.6	27.1	54.8	47.3	63.6	45.1	59.9	2,450

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

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

Source: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (December 2007). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, Vols. I and II*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 18. 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

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

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

³Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more days during the past 30 days.

Source: Grunbaum, J., Kann, L., Kinchen, S.A., Ross, J.G., Gowda, V.R., Collins, J.L., and Kolbe, L.J. (October 29, 1999). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48(SS07):1–44

Table 19. Annual High School Dropout Rates¹ for Grades 10–12 by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1980–2006

	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
1993 ⁴	9,430	404	4.3	4,787	211	4.4	4,640	192	4.1	7,442	306	4.1	1,499	80	5.4	1,061	69	6.5
1993	9,021	382	4.2	4,570	199	4.4	4,452	183	4.1	7,152	290	4.1	1,447	78	5.3	943	60	6.4
1994	9,922	497	5.0	5,048	249	4.9	4,873	247	5.1	7,862	371	4.7	1,559	96	6.1	1,179	109	9.2
1995	10,106	544	5.4	5,161	297	5.8	4,946	247	5.0	7,926	402	5.1	1,598	97	6.1	1,251	145	11.6
1996	10,249	485	4.7	5,175	240	4.6	5,072	244	4.8	8,005	361	4.5	1,704	107	6.3	1,195	100	8.4
1997	10,645	454	4.3	5,330	251	4.7	5,313	203	3.8	8,402	355	4.2	1,678	80	4.8	1,377	119	8.6
1998	10,791	479	4.4	5,486	237	4.3	5,305	243	4.6	8,487	371	4.4	1,759	88	5.0	1,368	115	8.4
1999	11,067	520	4.7	5,659	243	4.3	5,411	277	5.1	8,665	380	4.4	1,794	107	6.0	1,482	105	7.1
2000	10,773	488	4.5	5,417	280	5.2	5,356	208	3.9	8,540	371	4.3	1,706	96	5.6	1,465	100	6.8
2001	10,777	507	4.7	5,534	293	5.3	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	3.5	5,484	174	3.2	8,636	259	3.0	1,664	73	4.4	1,614	86	5.3
2003	11,378	429	3.8	5,705	225	4.0	5,674	203	3.6	8,781	321	3.7	1,698	76	4.5	1,792	116	6.5
2004	11,166	486	4.4	5,624	266	4.7	5,542	220	4.0	8,585	359	4.2	1,716	90	5.2	1,723	138	8.0
2005	11,494	414	3.6	5,843	233	4.0	5,651	181	3.2	8,855	271	3.1	1,763	122	6.9	1,814	86	4.7
2006	11,604	407	3.5	5,932	227	3.8	5,672	180	3.2	8,924	311	3.5	1,767	65	3.7	1,923	124	6.4

¹Numbers in thousands; civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

³Hispanics may be of any race.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Education and Social Stratification Branch (2008). *Current Population Survey* for the years 1980–2006. Unpublished data.

Table 20. 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 (1995). *Health-Risk Behaviors Among Our Nation's Youth: United States, 1992*. Series 10, Data from the National Health Interview Survey, No. 192. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 21. Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month Among Probationers and Parolees in the Past Year, Ages 18 or Older, 2002–2006

	Number of Users (Thousands)					Percentage Who Used				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Probationers										
Any Illicit Drug ¹	1,369	1,334	1,239	1,367	1,468	28.7	28.0	26.2	29.2	31.9
Marijuana	1,091	1,032	982	1,061	1,114	22.9	21.7	20.8	22.7	24.2
Cocaine	283	340	294	326	295	5.9	7.1	6.2	6.9	6.4
Heroin	30	20	64	16 ^a	90	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.3 ^a	2.0
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug	431	426	450	413	520	9.0	9.0	9.5	8.8	11.3
Parolees²										
Any Illicit Drug ¹	522	349	374	412	476	29.1	24.3	25.3	26.3	29.7
Marijuana	397	243	274	290	317	22.1	16.9	18.6	18.5	19.8
Cocaine	108	128	121	97	134	6.0	8.9	8.2	6.2	8.4
Heroin	15	12	32	5	51	0.9	0.8	2.1	0.3	3.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug	191	92	133	155	158	10.6	6.4	9.0	9.9	9.9

^a Difference between estimate and 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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 (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2003–2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for the years 2002–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 22. Substance Abuse among State Prison Inmates and Federal Prison Inmates

	Number	Ever Used (%)	Used Regularly (%) ¹	Used Month Prior to Offense (%)	Used at Time of Offense (%)
State prison inmates					
1997 ²	1,059,607	82.0	69.6	56.5	32.6
2004	1,226,200	83.2	69.2	56.0	32.1
Federal prison inmates					
1997 ²	89,072	72.9	57.3	44.8	22.4
2004	129,300	78.7	64.3	50.2	26.4
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: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (1998). *Survey of Adults on Probation, 1995*; (January 1999). *Substance Abuse Among State and Federal Prisoners, 1997*; (May 2000). *Drug Use, Testing, and Treatment in Jails, 1998*; (May 2001). *Correctional Population in the United States, 1997*; (October 2006). *Drug Use and Dependence, State and Federal Prisoners, 2004*.

Table 23. 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: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Interagency Council on the Homeless (December 1999). *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*. Washington, DC: HUD.

Table 24. 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: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Interagency Council on the Homeless (December 1999). *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*. Washington, DC: HUD.

Table 25. 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: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Interagency Council on the Homeless (December 1999). *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*. Washington, DC: HUD.

Table 26. Illicit Drug Use Among Active-Duty Military Personnel, 1980–2005 (Percent Using)

Year	Past 30 days					Past 12 Months				
	Total	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
1980	27.6	30.7	33.7	37.7	14.5	36.7	39.4	43.2	48.0	23.4
1982	19.0	26.2	16.2	20.6	11.9	26.6	32.4	28.1	29.9	16.4
1985	8.9	11.5	10.3	9.9	4.5	13.4	16.6	15.9	14.7	7.2
1988	4.8	6.9	5.4	4.0	2.1	8.9	11.8	11.3	7.8	3.8
1992	3.4	3.9	4.0	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.7	6.6	10.7	2.3
1995	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	1.0	6.5	9.2	7.3	7.3	2.5
1998	2.7	4.5	1.8	3.3	1.2	6.0	9.8	4.2	7.2	2.4
2002	3.3	5.2	2.4	4.0	1.0	6.3	10.9	6.5	6.3	1.6
2005*	5.0	6.9	4.6	6.2	2.8	10.9	15.1	10.1	12.6	6.1

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year and Service who were classified as any illicit drug users in the past 30 days and past 12 months. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

* Because of wording changes in the questionnaire, the 2005 data on illicit drug use are not comparable with data from prior survey years.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense (2006). *2005 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.

DRUG USE CONSEQUENCES

Table 27. Estimated Direct¹ Costs to Society of Drug Abuse, 1992–2002 (2002 \$, Millions)

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

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

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

Table 28. Estimated Indirect¹ Costs to Society of Drug Abuse, 1992–2002 (2002 \$, Millions)

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

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

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

Table 29. Number of Deaths from Drug-Induced Causes,¹ by Sex and Race, 1979–2005²

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	19,128	12,885	6,243	15,714	3,414	3,100
2000 ICD-10	19,720	13,137	6,583	16,388	3,332	3,034
2001 ICD-10	21,705	14,253	7,452	18,195	3,510	3,165
2002 ICD-10	26,040	16,734	9,306	22,146	3,894	3,463
2003 ICD-10	28,723	18,426	10,297	24,683	4,040	3,527
2004 ICD-10	30,711	19,362	11,349	26,474	4,237	3,633
2005 ICD-10	33,541	21,208	12,333	28,804	4,737	4,098

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

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

³Black is a subgroup of all non-white.

Sources: Murphy, S.L. (2000). Deaths: Final data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 48(11) for 1979–1998 ICD-9 data; Hoyert, D.L., Arias, E., Smith, B.L., et al. (2001). Deaths: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 49(8) for 1998 ICD-10 data; and Kung, H.C., Hoyert, D.L., Xu, J., and Murphy, S. (2008). Deaths: Final data for 2005. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 56(10) for 1999–2005 data.

Table 30. Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Drug-Induced Causes,¹ by Sex and Race, 1979–2005²

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	6.9	9.4	4.4	6.9	6.8	8.6
2000 ICD-10	7.0	9.5	4.6	7.1	6.5	8.3
2001 ICD-10	7.6	10.2	5.1	7.8	6.7	8.5
2002 ICD-10	9.0	11.8	6.3	9.4	7.3	9.2
2003 ICD-10	9.9	12.9	7.0	10.4	7.4	9.2
2004 ICD-10	10.5	13.4	7.6	11.1	7.6	9.4
2005 ICD-10	11.3	14.5	8.2	12.0	8.4	10.5

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

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

³Black is a subgroup of all non-white.

Sources: Murphy, S.L. (2000). Deaths: Final data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 48(11) for 1979–1998 ICD-9 data; Hoyert, D.L., Arias, E., Smith, B.L., et al. (2001). Deaths: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 49(8) for 1998 ICD-10 data; and Kung, H.C., Hoyert, D.L., Xu, J., and Murphy, S. (2008). Deaths: Final data for 2005. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 56(10) for 1999–2005 data.

Table 31. 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 (1988–1993) to 1994–2002.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2003). Emergency Department Trends from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002. DAWN Series D-24, DHHS Publication (SMA) 03-3780. Rockville, MD. Available at <http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/> (accessed June 30, 2008).
 Data for 1994 available at: http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/old_dawn/pubs_94_02/edpubs/2001/default.asp
 SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies (1996). Statistical Series—Annual Emergency Department Data 1993. Data from DAWN, Series 1, No. 13-A, DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 96-3080.
 SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies (1994). Statistical Series—Annual Emergency Room Data 1992. Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Series 1, No. 12-A. Rockville, MD.
 National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) (1991). Statistical Series—Annual Emergency Room Data 1991. Data from DAWN, Series 1, No. 11-A. Rockville, MD.
 NIDA (1990). Statistical Series—Annual Emergency Room Data 1990. Data from DAWN, Series 1, No. 10-A. Rockville, MD.
 NIDA (1989). Statistical Series—Annual Data 1989. Data from the DAWN, Series 1, No. 9. Rockville, MD.
 NIDA (1989). Statistical Series—Annual Data 1988. Data from the DAWN, Series 1, No. 8. Rockville, MD.

Table 32. Selected Illicit Drugs and Alcohol in Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits by Type of Case, 2004 and 2005

Drug category and selected drugs	Estimated Number of Visits	
	2004	2005
Cocaine	383,350	448,481
Heroin	162,138	164,572
Marijuana	215,665	242,200
Stimulants	102,843	138,950
Amphetamines	32,686	35,827
Methamphetamine	73,400	108,905
MDMA (Ecstasy)	8,621	10,752
GHB	2,340	1,861
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	473	596
Ketamine	227	275
LSD	1,953	1,864
PCP	8,928	7,535
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	3,445	3,792
Inhalants	9,275	4,312
Combination NTA	1,522	1,755
ED visits, illicit drugs	717,405	816,696
Total drug-related ED visits	1,253,956	1,449,154

Note: In 2003, SAMHSA implemented a major redesign of the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). Data and estimates for 2004 are not comparable to those for any prior years.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (March 2007). *Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2005: Interim National Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 33. Illicit Drug Group Combinations and Alcohol in Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits by Type of Case, 2005

Drug category and selected drugs	Type of case								
	Total	Suicide attempt	Seeking detox	Alcohol only (<21)	Adverse reaction	Over-medication	Malicious poisoning	Accidental ingestion	Other
Number of drug-related ED visits									
Illicit drugs only	450,296	4,435	51,097		303	61	693	258	393,449
Illicit drugs and Alcohol	199,008	3,766	39,915		2	28	1,117	0	154,180
Illicit drugs and Pharmaceuticals	110,652	9,682	20,056		189	365	313	52	79,995
Illicit drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Alcohol	56,740	7,424	11,868		4	151	117	1	37,174
Pharmaceutical only	1,602,009	74,534	40,855		1,040,266	233,135	1,703	50,737	160,778
Alcohol and Pharmaceuticals	138,477	31,640	9,954		11,619	40,441	2,484	452	41,887
Alcohol only (age<21)	98,364	1,094	337	96,933					
Total drug-related ED visits	2,655,546	132,576	174,081	96,933	1,052,384	274,181	6,427	51,501	867,463
Percent of visits									
Illicit drugs only	31	3	29		0	0	11	1	45
Illicit drugs and Alcohol	14	3	23		0	0	17	0	18
Illicit drugs and Pharmaceutical	8	7	12		0	0	5	0	9
Illicit drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Alcohol	4	6	7		0	0	2	0	4
Pharmaceutical only	27	56	23		99	85	26	99	19
Alcohol and Pharmaceuticals	10	24	6		1	15	39	1	5
Alcohol only (age<21)	7	1	0	100					

▨ Data not applicable.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (March 2007). *Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2005: Interim National Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 34. Estimated Number of Persons Living with AIDS¹ by Sex and Exposure Category, 1994–2006

Year/ Sex	Exposure Category					Total	Percent drug- related ³
	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	Injecting drug use (IDU)	MSM and IDU	Hetero- sexual contact	Other ²		
Male adult/ adolescent							
1994	94,249	39,646	15,128	7,952	3,482	160,457	34.1
1995	100,131	43,635	16,007	9,812	3,582	173,117	34.5
1996	109,335	47,754	16,885	12,247	3,633	189,854	34.0
1997	120,951	52,599	18,227	15,021	3,809	210,607	33.6
1998	131,184	56,450	19,265	17,725	3,994	228,618	33.1
1999	140,216	58,006	21,667	20,595	3,807	244,291	32.6
2000	150,172	61,249	22,403	23,478	3,922	261,224	32.0
2001	149,245	56,070	23,313	24,398	3,650	256,676	30.9
2002	159,143	58,089	24,030	27,531	3,760	272,553	30.1
2003	181,771	57,651	23,965	40,084	3,218	306,689	26.6
2004	193,245	58,149	24,434	42,559	3,278	321,665	25.7
2005	205,423	58,369	24,725	44,915	3,325	336,756	24.7
2006	218,676	59,077	25,085	47,562	3,424	353,825	23.8
Female adult/ adolescent							
1994		16,244		15,172	1,287	32,703	49.7
1995		18,311		18,498	1,343	38,152	48.0
1996		20,279		22,596	1,483	44,358	45.7
1997		22,557		27,016	1,651	51,224	44.0
1998		24,307		31,225	1,814	57,346	42.4
1999		25,744		35,603	1,746	63,093	40.8
2000		27,317		40,422	1,908	69,647	39.2
2001		27,140		42,074	1,875	71,089	38.2
2002		28,176		46,763	2,012	76,930	36.6
2003		32,346		80,324	2,036	114,705	28.2
2004		32,735		85,348	2,123	120,206	27.2
2005		32,973		90,185	2,212	125,370	26.3
2006		33,470		95,403	2,321	131,195	25.5

▨ Data not applicable.

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

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

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

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2003). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 2002*, Vol. 14; (2004). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2003*, Vol. 15 for years 1999–2000; (June 2007). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2005*, Vol. 17, Revised Edition for years 2001–2005; Cases of HIV Infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2006. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, Vol. 18 for 2006. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2006report/> (accessed July 2, 2008).

Table 35. Estimated Number of Deaths of Persons with AIDS¹ by Sex and Exposure Category, 1994–2006

Year/ Sex	Exposure Category					Total	Percent drug- related ³
	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	Injecting drug use (IDU)	MSM and IDU	Hetero- sexual contact	Other ²		
Male adult/ adolescent							
1994	25,669	10,584	3,571	2,064	792	42,680	33.2
1995	25,241	11,008	3,504	2,457	690	42,900	33.8
1996	16,877	8,685	2,601	2,161	628	30,852	36.6
1997	8,703	5,441	1,470	1,511	286	17,411	39.7
1998	7,120	4,735	1,338	1,300	223	14,561	41.7
1999	6,703	4,425	1,335	1,403	194	14,061	41.0
2000	6,316	4,182	1,334	1,417	204	13,454	41.0
2001	5,995	3,749	1,342	1,485	169	12,740	40.0
2002	5,960	3,738	1,278	1,465	160	12,601	39.8
2003	5,937	3,547	1,299	1,501	149	12,431	40.0
2004	5,735	3,315	1,237	1,625	125	12,038	37.8
2005	5,641	3,314	1,289	1,571	117	11,932	38.6
2006	4,930	2,641	1,064	1,470	80	10,184	36.4
Female adult/ adolescent							
1994		3,749		3,525	303	7,577	49.5
1995		3,867		4,048	315	8,230	47.0
1996		3,314		3,472	226	7,102	46.7
1997		2,170		2,317	129	4,616	47.0
1998		1,970		2,100	100	4,167	47.3
1999		2,051		2,157	97	4,035	50.8
2000		1,925		2,192	92	4,209	45.7
2001		1,829		2,258	86	4,172	43.8
2002		1,923		2,281	84	4,289	44.8
2003		1,825		2,292	87	4,204	43.4
2004		1,855		2,373	72	4,300	43.1
2005		1,768		2,458	68	4,295	41.1
2006		1,456		2,258	70	3,784	38.5

▨ Data not applicable.

¹Excludes 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.

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

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

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2003). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 2002*, Vol. 14; (2004). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2003*, Vol. 15 for years 1999–2000; (June 2007). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2005*, Vol. 17, Revised Edition for years 2001–2005. Cases of HIV Infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2006. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, Vol. 18 for 2006. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2006report/> (accessed February 2008).

Table 36. Reported Tuberculosis Cases and Percent of Cases in Injecting and Noninjecting Drug Users, 1996–2006

Year	Total Tuberculosis Cases	Number with information on injecting drug use	Percent with information on injecting drug use	Injecting drug users (%) ¹	Number with information on noninjecting drug use	Percent with information on noninjecting drug use	Noninjecting drug users (%) ¹
1996	21,210	18,467	86.5	3.8	18,265	85.6	7.7
1997	19,751	17,678	89.1	3.3	17,555	88.4	7.8
1998	18,287	16,849	91.8	2.9	16,730	91.1	7.7
1999	17,501	16,331	93.2	2.6	16,232	92.6	7.1
2000	16,310	15,495	94.6	2.5	15,454	94.4	7.5
2001	15,945	14,871	93.0	2.3	14,780	92.4	7.2
2002	15,056	14,305	94.9	2.2	14,274	94.7	7.0
2003	14,838	14,347	96.5	2.2	14,293	96.1	7.3
2004	14,502	14,135	97.4	1.8	14,114	97.2	7.4
2005 ²	14,080	12,938	97.8	2.2	12,915	97.6	7.8
2006	13,779	12,655	97.6	2.0	12,611	97.2	7.9

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

²Age ≥ 15 .

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (September 2007). *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006*. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/tb/surv/surv2006/default.htm> (accessed February 2008).

Table 37. Reported Hepatitis Cases, 1995–2006

Year	Number of Reported Cases			Reported Cases per 100,000 Population		
	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C
1995	31,582	10,805	4,576	12.0	4.1	1.7
1996	31,032	10,637	3,716	11.7	4.0	1.4
1997	30,021	10,416	3,816	11.2	3.9	1.4
1998	23,229	10,258	3,518	8.6	3.8	1.3
1999	17,047	7,694	3,111	6.3	2.8	1.1
2000	13,397	8,036	3,197	4.8	2.9	1.1
2001	10,615	7,844	1,640 ¹	3.7	2.8	0.7 ¹
2002	8,795	8,064	1,223 ²	3.1	2.8	0.5 ²
2003	7,653	7,526	891 ²	2.6	2.6	0.3 ²
2004	5,683	6,212	758	1.9	2.1	0.3
2005	4,488	5,494	671	1.5	1.8	0.2
2006	3,579	4,713 ³	802	1.2	1.6 ³	0.3

¹Excludes cases from New York City.

²Excludes cases from Missouri.

³Excludes cases from Arizona.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2008). *National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System* for the years 1995–2006. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/ss/ss5702.pdf> (accessed June 2008).

Table 38. Total Crime, Violent Crime, and Property Crime, 1989–2006

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	14,251,449	5,774.0	1,646,037	666.9	21,500	1,402	12,605,412	5,107.1
1990	14,475,613	5,802.7	1,820,127	729.6	23,438	1,367	12,655,486	5,073.1
1991	14,872,883	5,898.4	1,911,767	758.2	24,703	1,353	12,961,116	5,140.2
1992	14,438,191	5,661.4	1,932,274	757.7	23,760	1,302	12,505,917	4,903.7
1993	14,144,794	5,487.1	1,926,017	747.1	24,526	1,295	12,218,777	4,740.0
1994	13,989,543	5,373.8	1,857,670	713.6	23,326	1,239	12,131,873	4,660.2
1995	13,862,727	5,275.0	1,798,792	684.5	21,606	1,031	12,063,935	4,590.5
1996	13,493,863	5,087.6	1,688,540	636.6	19,645	843	11,805,323	4,451.0
1997	13,194,571	4,927.3	1,636,096	611.0	18,208	802	11,558,475	4,316.3
1998	12,485,714	4,620.1	1,533,887	567.6	16,974	682	10,951,827	4,052.5
1999	11,634,378	4,266.6	1,426,044	523.0	15,522	581	10,208,334	3,743.6
2000	11,608,340	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	11,878,954	4,125.0	1,423,677	494.4	16,229	664	10,455,277	3,630.6
2003	11,826,538	4,067.0	1,383,676	475.8	16,528	679	10,442,862	3,591.2
2004	11,695,264	3,982.6	1,367,009	465.5	16,137	558	10,328,255	3,517.1
2005	11,556,854	3,899.0	1,390,695	469.2	16,692	589	10,166,159	3,429.8
2006	11,401,313	3,808.0	1,417,745	473.5	17,034	796	9,983,568	3,334.5

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

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

³Offenses reported to law enforcement agencies.

⁴Per 100,000 population.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice (1990–2007). *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports* for 1989 to 2006. Available at <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 39. Total Estimated Arrests and Drug Arrests, 1989–2006

Year	Total arrests ¹	Arrests for all drug abuse violations		Distribution of arrests for drug abuse violations ²							
		Number	Percent	Heroin/cocaine ³		Marijuana		Synthetics		Other drugs	
				Sale ⁴	Possession	Sale ⁴	Possession	Sale ⁴	Possession	Sale ⁴	Possession
1989	14,340,900	1,361,700	9.4	19.1	34.7	6.2	23.1	0.7	1.4	6.3	8.4
1990	14,195,100	1,089,500	7.6	21.0	33.3	6.1	23.9	0.6	1.5	3.9	9.7
1991	14,211,900	1,010,000	7.1	22.5	32.8	6.1	22.4	0.8	1.4	4.0	10.1
1992	14,075,100	1,066,400	7.5	20.6	32.4	6.6	25.5	0.7	1.2	3.9	9.2
1993	14,036,300	1,126,300	8.0	19.2	31.1	6.2	27.6	0.6	1.2	3.7	10.4
1994	14,648,700	1,351,400	9.2	16.8	30.3	5.8	29.8	0.5	1.2	3.6	12.0
1995	15,119,800	1,476,100	9.7	14.7	27.8	5.8	34.1	0.7	1.5	3.7	11.8
1996	15,168,100	1,506,200	9.9	14.2	25.6	6.3	36.3	0.6	1.4	3.7	11.9
1997	15,284,300	1,583,600	10.3	10.3	25.4	5.6	38.3	0.8	1.8	3.9	14.0
1998	14,528,300	1,559,100	10.7	11.0	25.6	5.4	38.4	1.0	1.9	3.8	12.9
1999	14,031,070	1,532,200	10.9	10.0	24.5	5.5	40.5	1.2	1.9	2.9	13.5
2000	13,980,297	1,579,566	10.9	9.3	24.2	5.6	40.9	1.1	2.2	3.0	13.6
2001	13,699,254	1,586,902	11.5	9.7	23.1	5.2	40.4	1.4	2.7	3.1	14.4
2002	13,741,438	1,538,813	11.2	8.8	21.3	5.4	39.9	1.4	3.0	4.0	16.0
2003	13,639,479	1,678,192	12.3	8.8	21.5	5.5	39.5	1.5	3.1	3.6	16.6
2004	13,938,071	1,746,670	12.5	8.3	22.0	5.0	39.3	1.6	3.5	3.3	17.0
2005	14,094,186	1,846,351	13.1	8.0	22.2	4.9	37.7	1.4	3.4	4.0	18.3
2006	14,380,370	1,889,810	13.1	8.0	22.8	4.8	39.1	1.5	3.4	3.2	17.2

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

²Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

³Includes heroin or cocaine and their derivatives.

⁴Includes sale/manufacture of drugs.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice (1990–2007). *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports* for 1989 to 2006. Available at <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 40. Adult Drug Offenders in Custody of State or Federal Prisons, 1989–2006

Year	All Offenders			Prisoners who are drug offenders (%)		Estimated number of drug offenders	
	State	Federal	Total State and Federal	State	Federal	State ¹	Federal ²
1989	629,995	52,568	682,563	19.1	48.1	120,300	25,300
1990	684,544	58,838	743,382	21.7	53.5	148,500	31,500
1991	728,605	63,930	792,535	21.3	55.9	155,200	35,700
1992	778,495	72,071	850,566	22.1	58.9	172,000	42,400
1993	828,566	80,815	909,381	22.1	59.2	183,100	47,800
1994	904,647	85,500	990,147	22.4	60.5	202,600	51,700
1995	989,004	89,538	1,078,542	22.8	59.9	225,500	53,600
1996	1,032,440	95,088	1,127,528	21.0	60.2	216,800	57,200
1997	1,074,809	101,755	1,176,564	20.7	60.0	222,500	61,100
1998	1,113,676	110,793	1,224,469	20.7	57.8	230,500	64,000
1999 ³	1,161,490	125,682	1,287,172	21.1	57.4	245,100	72,100
2000	1,176,269	140,064	1,316,333	20.8	56.4	244,700	79,000
2001	1,180,155	149,852	1,330,007	20.4	55.0	240,800	82,400
2002	1,209,331	158,216	1,367,547	21.4	54.9 [^]	258,800	86,900
2003	1,222,135	168,144	1,390,279	20.0	54.9	244,400	92,300
2004	1,243,745	177,600	1,421,345	19.6	54.3 [^]	243,800	96,400
2005	1,261,980	186,364	1,448,344	19.6 [*]	53.8 [^]	247,300	100,300
2006	1,302,129	190,844	1,492,973	19.6 [*]	53.2 [^]	255,200	101,500

* Data not yet available. Percentages shown for 2005 and 2006 represent most recent estimate (2004).

[^] Data not yet available for 2002, 2004, and 2005. Percentage shown for 2002 reflects 2003 estimates; percentage shown for 2004 and 2005 represent estimates based on 2003 and 2006 data.

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

²All data are for sentenced inmates, regardless of sentence length. All data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics Federal Justice Database. Data for 1990 through 1994 and for 2000 through 2005 are for December 31; data for 1995 through 1999 are for September 30.

³In 1999, 15 States expanded their reporting criteria to include inmates held in privately operated facilities. Comparable numbers 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 (BJS) (December 2007). *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin. Prisoners in 2006*; BJA (November 2006). *Prisoners in 2005*; BJS (October 2005). *Prisoners in 2004*; BJS (November 2004). *Prisoners in 2003*; BJS (July 2003). *Prisoners in 2002*; (August 2002). *Prisoners in 2001*; (August 2001). *Prisoners in 2000*; BJS (August 2000). *Prisoners in 1999*; BJS (August 1999). *Prisoners in 1998*; BJS (August 1998). *Prisoners in 1997*. BJS. *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993, 1995, and 1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Table 41. 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, M.A. (1998). The monetary value of saving a high-risk youth. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 14(1).

Table 42. Summary of the Monetary Value of Saving a High-Risk Youth (1993 \$ Thousands)

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

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

Source: Cohen, M.A. (1998). The monetary value of saving a high-risk youth. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 14(1).

DRUG TREATMENT

Table 43. One-Day Census of Clients¹ in Treatment, by Facility Ownership, 1980–2006²

Year	Private for-profit	Private nonprofit	State/local government	Federal government	Tribal government	Total ³
1980	17,977	284,483	150,356	25,977		478,793
1982	25,072	274,927	132,525	30,888		463,412
1984	60,191	395,831	164,232	45,595		670,279
1987	71,837	362,340	152,643	26,565		613,385
1989	94,251	441,247	174,649	24,808		734,955
1990	113,522	451,951	172,290	27,025	3,041	767,829
1991	124,952	463,024	194,842	25,920	3,081	811,819
1992	166,470	536,628	192,594	37,146	10,328	943,166
1993	169,470	534,725	192,038	41,511	6,712	944,456
1995	179,337	575,002	198,579	46,861	9,348	1,009,127
1996	195,159	529,276	163,861	42,548	9,297	940,141
1997	168,106	510,680	191,693	48,683	9,646	928,808
1998	252,369	556,191	178,545	41,627	9,646	1,038,378
2000	244,184	552,092	151,989	40,549	12,082	1,000,896
2002	291,122	637,835	156,566	40,637	10,127	1,136,287
2003	282,161	615,410	147,475	37,155	10,345	1,092,546
2004	296,533	588,170	140,716	36,378	10,454	1,072,251
2005	302,595	595,633	138,098	36,194	8,529	1,081,049
2006	328,763	623,604	130,988	36,660	10,866	1,130,881

 Data not applicable.

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

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

³Total includes other category.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey* for 1980–1993; *Uniform Facility Data Set Survey* for 1995–1998; *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services* for 2000–2006.

Table 44. One-Day Census of Clients¹ in Alcohol and/or Drug Abuse Treatment, by Type of Care and Age Group, 1987–2006²

Year	Hospital inpatient/residential			Outpatient			All clients
	Under 18	18 or older	Total ³	Under 18	18 or older	Total ³	
1987	8,479	81,207	89,686	51,311	472,388	523,699	613,385
1989	8,138	96,465	104,603	61,274	569,078	630,352	734,955
1990	7,587	81,301	93,888	37,998	635,837	673,835	767,723
1991	7,137	85,821	99,150	36,561	676,108	712,669	811,819
1992	10,374	111,723	122,097	42,812	779,970	822,782	944,879
1993	10,463	110,602	121,065	49,357	773,715	823,072	944,137
1995	12,841	132,001	144,842	57,209	807,076	864,285	1,009,127
1996	11,376	103,589	114,965	65,311	759,865	825,176	940,141
1997	10,800	109,330	120,130	70,656	738,300	808,956	929,086
1998	13,842	108,738	122,580	86,480	829,318	915,798	1,038,378
2000	10,443	98,906	109,349	74,474	817,073	891,547	1,000,896
2002	11,468	104,605	116,073	80,383	939,831	1,020,214	1,136,287
2003	11,306	112,521	123,827	80,945	887,774	968,719	1,092,546
2004	11,707	105,993	117,700	79,405	875,146	954,551	1,072,251
2005	11,371	107,873	119,244	76,240	885,565	961,805	1,081,049
2006	11,621	110,345	121,966	80,252	928,663	1,008,915	1,130,881

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

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

³Totals include persons of unknown age.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey* for 1987–1993; *Uniform Facility Data Set Survey* for 1995–1998; *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services* for 2000–2006.

Table 45. 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, 2002–2006 (Thousands)

Demographic characteristics	Needed treatment for an illicit drug problem in the past year														
	Total					Received treatment at a specialty facility					Did not receive treatment at a specialty facility				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Age															
12–17	1,414	1,327	1,397	1,254	1,215	142	113	134	142	136	1,272	1,214	1,262	1,112	1,079
18–25	2,680	2,624	2,856	2,854	2,721	287	340	352	350	340	2,393	2,284	2,505	2,504	2,382
26 and older	3,654	3,382	3,801	3,442	3,820	983	649	941	789 ^a	1,100	2,670	2,732	2,860	2,653	2,720
Sex															
Male	4,867	4,559	5,049	4,626	4,947	826	732	914	748	979	4,041	3,828	4,135	3,877	3,968
Female	2,881	2,774	3,004	2,924	2,809	587	371	513	532	597	2,294	2,403	2,492	2,392	2,212
Hispanic origin/race															
Not Hispanic:	6,588	6,278	6,938	6,611	6,489	1,240	1,014	1,285	1,098	1,272	5,348	5,264	5,652	5,513	5,217
White Only	5,007	4,947	5,158	4,853	4,795	894	757	845	722	919	4,113	4,190	4,313	4,131	3,876
Black	1,252	945	1,268	1,372	1,308	285	202	334	343	299	967	743	933	1,028	1,009
American Indian/or Alaska Native only	72	72	108	98	84	24	21	7	11	14	47	51	101	87	70
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	29	28	*	21	23	1	*	*	1	3	28	28	24	20	20
Asian only	107	150	171	121	155	9	9	46	2	16	98	141	125	119	139
More than one race	121	137	190	146	124	26	24	34	19	21	95	112	156	127	103
Hispanic	1,160	1,055	1,116	939 ^a	1,268	172	89	142	182	304	988	966	974	757	963
Totals	7,748	7,333	8,053	7,550	7,756	1,412	1,103	1,427	1,280	1,576	6,335	6,230	6,626	6,269	6,180

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.

^a Difference between estimate and 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2005–2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for the years 2002–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 46. Estimated Number and Percentage of Persons Age 12 or Older Who Needed and Received Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem in the Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics, 2002–2006 (Thousands)

Demographic characteristics	Total					Received treatment at a specialty facility among persons who needed treatment (%)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Age										
12–17	1,414	1,327	1,397	1,254	1,215	10.1	8.5	9.6	11.3	11.2
18–25	2,680	2,624	2,856	2,854	2,721	10.7	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.5
26 and older	3,654	3,382	3,801	3,442	3,820	26.9	19.2	24.8	22.9	28.8
Sex										
Male	4,867	4,559	5,049	4,626	4,947	17.0	16.0	18.1	16.2	19.8
Female	2,881	2,774	3,004	2,924	2,809	20.4	13.4	17.1	18.2	21.3
Hispanic origin/race										
Not Hispanic:	6,588	6,278	6,938	6,611	6,489	18.8	16.1	18.5	16.6	19.6
White Only	5,007	4,947	5,158	4,853	4,795	17.9	15.3	16.4	14.9 ^a	19.2
Black	1,252	945	1,268	1,372	1,308	22.8	21.4	26.4	25.0	22.9
American Indian/or Alaska Native only	72	72	108	98	84	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	29	28	*	21	23	*	*	*	*	*
Asian only	107	150	171	121	155	*	*	*	*	*
More than one race	121	137	190	146	124	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	1,160	1,055	1,116	939 ^a	1,268	14.9	8.4	12.7	19.4	24.0
Totals	7,748	7,333	8,053	7,550	7,756	18.2	15.0	17.7	17.0	20.3

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.

^a Difference between estimate and 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2005–2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for the years 2002–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

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Table 47. 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 (December 2001). *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988–2000*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President.

Table 48. Trends in Cocaine Supply, 1989–2001 (Metric Tons)

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

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

☐ Data not available.

¹Retail value for 2000 is projected.

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

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

Table 49. Average Price and Purity of Cocaine and Crack in the United States, 1981–2007 (2007 Dollars)

Year	Cocaine					Crack			
	Purchases of 2 grams or less ¹		Purchases of 10–50 grams ²		Seizures and purchases greater than 50 grams ¹	Purchases of 1 gram or less ¹		Purchases greater than 15 grams ²	
	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)
1981	613.10	40	327.15	49	56				
1982	666.87	43	310.97	49	60				
1983	537.22	49	249.30	61	73				
1984	456.68	54	197.21	67	73				
1985	455.99	51	197.73	62	67				
1986	345.00	61	151.04	75	80	418.44	85	141.81	76
1987	294.46	73	114.07	81	83	387.59	83	96.05	68
1988	250.80	74	85.32	80	82	270.47	87	82.20	77
1989	218.36	69	77.55	74	77	245.01	87	76.64	75
1990	265.09	58	98.13	63	66	294.66	81	111.71	62
1991	225.59	63	77.99	74	76	224.48	86	83.41	77
1992	177.63	67	72.19	73	76	247.88	83	76.61	76
1993	174.79	69	73.84	67	74	207.89	82	75.25	70
1994	165.90	67	64.46	72	77	200.87	83	66.23	72
1995	202.35	61	67.19	68	68	212.86	76	67.65	66
1996	164.51	73	58.75	70	72	187.63	76	61.93	66
1997	161.23	65	60.60	69	68	226.35	73	66.59	61
1998	148.63	69	55.02	69	71	181.38	75	59.62	62
1999	155.35	65	58.05	64	63	235.70	71	67.68	57
2000	186.21	62	63.97	58	56	252.65	68	72.03	52
2001	194.11	58	62.47	53	54	226.64	67	69.55	50
2002	137.09	70	54.90	60	59	206.63	70	62.33	56
2003	147.67	69	51.89	62	64	187.48	74	54.50	60
2004	134.04	69	48.22	66	64	178.55	76	50.87	62
2005	132.07	68	42.80	68	69	159.20	78	47.15	65
2006	130.38	74	39.11	71	73	152.58	79	44.43	64
2007	121.82	64	48.32	59	62	167.15	75	48.84	58

¹Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.²Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy (July 2008). *The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs: 1981–2007*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President. Report prepared by the Institute for Defense Analyses for ONDCP.

Table 50. Average Price and Purity of Heroin in the United States, 1981–2007 (2007 Dollars)

Year	Purchases of 1 gram or less ¹		Purchases greater than 1 gram, up to 10 grams ²		Seizures and purchases greater than 10 grams ¹
	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Purity (%)
1981	1,887.61	11	1,795.72	9	12
1982	1,647.19	18	1,353.59	18	27
1983	1,601.32	15	1,719.25	12	28
1984	1,499.53	22	1,634.64	16	31
1985	1,469.05	22	1,326.64	24	38
1986	1,506.13	26	1,202.41	25	38
1987	1,332.95	23	1,206.14	21	33
1988	1,125.50	29	985.05	30	43
1989	994.56	32	786.14	31	52
1990	1,016.07	22	1,005.35	25	36
1991	932.37	28	943.26	27	40
1992	801.08	37	700.26	38	53
1993	671.50	41	501.30	41	59
1994	667.72	41	471.44	41	56
1995	593.29	43	449.12	41	55
1996	557.85	38	420.53	37	49
1997	528.72	44	362.43	40	51
1998	469.04	44	327.39	41	54
1999	467.56	42	297.18	40	56
2000	458.18	42	299.88	40	58
2001	431.59	38	270.39	37	55
2002	405.05	39	270.31	40	49
2003	406.07	37	264.56	34	45
2004	418.29	34	297.02	30	40
2005	384.03	36	253.80	32	44
2006	388.17	34	265.32	28	40
2007	364.01	36	222.76	32	42

¹Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.²Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy (July 2008). *The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs: 1981-2007*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President. Report prepared by the Institute for Defense Analyses for ONDCP.

Table 51. Average Price and Purity of Methamphetamine in the United States, 1981–2007 (2007 Dollars)

Year	Purchases of 10 grams or less ¹		Purchases of 10–100 grams ²		Seizures and purchases greater than 100 grams ³
	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Price per pure gram (\$)	Purity (%)	Purity (%)
1981	433.40	45	162.34	49	
1982	434.36	43	220.82	48	31
1983	444.06	40	222.79	44	51
1984	395.68	44	256.10	38	45
1985	435.40	42	212.44	48	42
1986	341.92	52	259.12	40	47
1987	314.23	51	211.44	44	29
1988	317.05	55	180.61	48	52
1989	412.53	48	180.32	49	45
1990	454.86	38	299.97	28	22
1991	528.77	37	305.54	31	43
1992	280.61	52	190.50	44	47
1993	258.45	56	150.46	52	66
1994	191.11	74	105.64	68	70
1995	306.73	56	165.34	54	49
1996	271.60	53	163.86	42	34
1997	210.75	59	125.82	48	44
1998	301.46	40	219.48	24	14
1999	249.19	43	194.98	31	17
2000	213.35	52	158.78	33	20
2001	212.94	57	128.09	42	24
2002	179.05	66	116.15	48	30
2003	172.23	68	95.03	58	47
2004	165.51	65	85.26	62	55
2005	119.83	86	64.34	85	78
2006	160.53	64	95.37	59	55
2007	185.81	61	113.87	53	52

¹Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.²Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.³Evaluated at 225g.Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy (July 2008). *The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs: 1981-2007*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President. Report prepared by the Institute for Defense Analyses for ONDCP.

Table 52. Average Price of Marijuana in the United States, 1981–2007 (2007 Dollars)

Year	Purchases of 10 grams or less ¹	Purchases greater than 10 but less than 100 grams ²
	Price per gram (\$)	Price per gram (\$)
1981	5.97	3.91
1982	6.49	5.58
1983	8.29	9.50
1984	8.39	4.95
1985	7.81	6.94
1986	16.78	10.78
1987	15.44	7.76
1988	14.30	8.90
1989	15.62	9.03
1990	15.87	11.08
1991	17.57	12.35
1992	16.41	8.34
1993	15.04	12.45
1994	12.67	12.03
1995	9.79	8.41
1996	8.83	7.28
1997	8.21	5.40
1998	7.87	6.79
1999	8.87	9.61
2000	8.25	6.02
2001	9.04	6.57
2002	10.83	10.18
2003	11.54	9.34
2004	10.44	7.15
2005	10.38	8.82
2006	10.55	10.26
2007	10.41	10.03

¹Quantities purchased at the "retail" level.

²Quantities purchased at the "dealer" level.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy (July 2008). *The Price and Purity of Illicit Drugs: 1981-2007*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President. Report prepared by the Institute for Defense Analyses for ONDCP.

Table 53. Potency of Tested Cannabis from Federal Seizure and State and Local Eradication Samples, by Type, 1985–2007 (Percent Delta-9 THC Concentrations¹ and Number of Samples Tested)

Year	Federal Seizure Samples								State and Local Eradication Samples							
	Type of Cannabis								Type of Cannabis							
	Ditchweed		Marijuana		Sinsemilla		All Types ³		Ditchweed		Marijuana		Sinsemilla		All Types ³	
	Potency ¹	Number ²	Potency ¹	Number ²	Potency ¹	Number ²	Potency ¹	Number ²	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	.50%	102	2.19%	703	7.07%	40	2.22%	845
1986	0.30%	23	2.75%	711	8.78%	14	2.80%	753	.32%	124	1.95%	661	8.16%	18	1.84%	803
1987	0.35%	17	3.16%	1,110	8.29%	17	3.20%	1,147	.34%	86	2.46%	441	7.69%	26	2.38%	553
1988	0.39%	13	3.62%	1,127	8.30%	29	3.70%	1,171	.40%	69	2.20%	513	7.33%	69	2.56%	651
1989	0.30%	7	3.68%	725	7.13%	29	3.78%	761	.29%	104	1.71%	350	6.86%	57	2.00%	511
1990	0.33%	15	3.78%	756	9.59%	16	3.82%	788	.33%	78	2.09%	352	10.29%	45	2.58%	475
1991	0.35%	37	3.18%	1,498	11.20%	29	3.26%	1,564	.31%	246	2.90%	651	10.10%	46	2.57%	943
1992	0.27%	21	3.09%	2,461	9.67%	33	3.16%	2,515	.31%	107	3.05%	875	7.72%	43	2.96%	1,025
1993	0.35%	11	3.67%	1,994	4.64%	5	3.65%	2,010	.37%	189	2.83%	1,039	5.82%	118	2.75%	1,346
1994	0.32%	12	3.76%	2,052	6.92%	10	3.75%	2,074	.39%	136	2.95%	980	7.55%	94	3.02%	1,210
1995	0.44%	14	3.95%	3,729	9.64%	17	3.96%	3,762	.41%	149	2.55%	701	7.26%	147	2.93%	997
1996	0.62%	3	4.40%	1,385	11.30%	22	4.50%	1,405	.37%	115	2.90%	763	8.92%	147	3.48%	1,025
1997	0.57%	3	4.92%	1,313	11.62%	19	5.01%	1,334	.48%	57	3.34%	958	11.61%	102	3.95%	1,117
1998	0.18%	6	4.71%	1,300	11.88%	37	4.91%	1,342	.40%	81	3.38%	775	12.58%	64	3.74%	920
1999	0.56%	13	4.34%	1,759	13.49%	55	4.59%	1,828	.33%	59	3.76%	691	13.31%	81	4.45%	831
2000	0.54%	4	5.10%	1,861	12.87%	62	5.34%	1,930	.34%	69	3.94%	1,066	12.71%	51	4.10%	1,186
2001	0.53%	4	5.77%	1,590	12.05%	95	6.10%	1,690	.42%	59	3.56%	808	7.86%	140	3.98%	1,007
2002	0.30%	8	5.66%	1,381	14.41%	302	7.20%	1,690	.41%	67	3.28%	408	7.29%	226	4.29%	701
2003	0.34%	9	5.63%	1,516	14.00%	347	7.14%	1,871	.35%	57	2.35%	377	7.21%	191	3.70%	625
2004 ⁴	0.43%	9	6.17%	1,416	13.98%	489	8.13%	1,916	.37%	53	2.55%	395	7.67%	246	4.21%	694
2005	0.79%	4	5.91%	1,606	13.03%	682	8.02%	2,292	.34%	52	2.25%	354	7.81%	251	4.23%	657
2006	0.50%	4	6.51%	1,403	13.58%	660	8.75%	2,070	.29%	49	1.99%	363	6.82%	365	4.16%	419
2007	0.67%	4	7.18%	1,173	13.50%	739	9.60%	1,916	.34%	37	1.92%	363	7.10%	482	4.78%	852

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

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

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

⁴Preliminary data through November 8, 2004.

Source: National Center for Natural Products Research (NCNPR), Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (December 16, 2007–March 15, 2008). *Potency Monitoring Project, Quarterly Report 100*. University, MS: NCNPR, Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Pharmacy, University of Mississippi.

Table 54. Federal-wide Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Cannabis Seizures, 1989–2007 (Kilograms)

Year	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Cannabis	
				Marijuana	Hashish
1989	114,903	1,311		393,276	23,043
1990	96,085	687		233,478	7,683
1991	128,247	1,448		224,603	79,110
1992	120,175	1,251		344,899	111
1993	121,215	1,502	7	409,922	11,396
1994	129,378	1,285	178	474,856	561
1995	111,031	1,543	369	627,776	14,470
1996	128,555	1,362	136	638,863	37,851
1997	101,495	1,624	1,099	698,799	756
1998	118,436	1,458	2,559	827,149	241
1999	132,063	1,151	2,779	1,075,154	797
2000	106,619	1,674	3,470	1,235,938	10,867
2001	105,748	2,496	4,051	1,214,188	161
2002	102,515	2,773	2,477	1,101,459	621
2003	117,024	2,381	3,853	1,229,615	155
2004	172,804	2,116	3,899	1,180,688	166
2005	174,679	1,692	4,772	1,117,189	388
2006	154,047	1,790	4,739	1,143,924	178
2007	145,103	2,517	2,871	1,461,474	338

▣ Data not available.

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (July 2008). *Federal-Wide Drug Seizure System, 1989–2007*. Unpublished data.

Table 55. Eradicated Domestic Cannabis by Plant Type, 1982–2007 (Plants in Thousands)

Year	Cultivated Plants Outdoors ¹	Cultivated Indoor Plants
1982	2,590	
1983	3,794	
1984	3,803	
1985	3,961	
1986	4,673	
1987	7,433	
1988	5,344	
1989	5,636	
1990	7,329	
1991	5,257	283
1992	7,490	349
1993	4,049	290
1994	4,032	220
1995	3,054	243
1996	2,843	217
1997	3,827	224
1998	2,283	233
1999	3,205	208
2000	2,598	217
2001	3,069	236
2002	3,129	213
2003	3,428	223
2004	2,996	204
2005	3,938	271
2006	4,834	403
2007	4,005	370

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

▨ Data not available.

¹May include tended ditchweed.

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (July 2008). Unpublished data for 1982–2007.

Table 56. Domestic Drug Consumption, Calendar Years 1996–2000 (Metric Tons)

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

¹Estimated.

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

Table 57. Domestic Seizures of MDMA, 2000–2007

Year	Reported in Dosage Units	Reported in Kilograms	Total in Dosage Units ¹
2000	8,289,023	0	8,289,023
2001	10,710,509	80	10,982,509
2002	4,715,098	1,056	8,305,498
2003	1,888,475	484	3,534,075
2004	2,326,434	107	2,690,234
2005	4,357,631	242	5,180,431
2006	5,168,566	477	6,790,366
2007	4,121,389	463	5,695,589

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

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (July 2008). Federal-Wide Seizure Drug System, 1989–2007). Unpublished data for the years 2004–2007.

El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) [U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies] (July 2008). Internal database. Unpublished data for the years 2000–2003.

Table 58. Estimated Numbers¹ (Thousands) and Percentages of Users of Any Illicit Drugs, by State or Jurisdiction, Age 12 or Older, Annual Averages for 2003–2004, 2004–2005, and 2005–2006

State or jurisdiction	Annual Average for 2003–2004		Annual Average for 2004–2005		Annual Average for 2005–2006	
	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 current users
Alabama	258	6.94	275	7.33	279	7.36
Alaska	60	11.79	63	12.16	58	11.10
Arizona	377	8.29	345	7.33	395	8.07
Arkansas	170	7.54	173	7.63	192	8.35
California	2,571	8.92	2,575	8.85	2,675	9.09
Colorado	379	10.18	375	9.94	384	9.99
Connecticut	247	8.54	262	9.02	268	9.18
Delaware	58	8.56	58	8.33	57	8.07
District of Columbia	45	9.56	44	9.51	53	11.05
Florida	1,110	7.77	1,216	8.30	1,218	8.13
Georgia	560	8.00	539	7.52	578	7.80
Hawaii	81	7.96	86	8.38	83	8.03
Idaho	77	6.94	80	6.98	84	7.19
Illinois	788	7.62	780	7.49	772	7.36
Indiana	377	7.41	378	7.37	417	8.08
Iowa	161	6.52	146	5.88	157	6.32
Kansas	148	6.66	161	7.19	177	7.88
Kentucky	294	8.63	288	8.39	242	6.98
Louisiana	278	7.66	299	8.18	299	8.37
Maine	104	9.31	107	9.45	113	9.99
Maryland	317	7.03	301	6.57	287	6.22
Massachusetts	547	10.16	503	9.37	537	9.96
Michigan	750	9.00	730	8.72	734	8.76
Minnesota	313	7.41	349	8.17	349	8.15
Mississippi	135	5.79	157	6.65	177	7.49
Missouri	384	8.13	366	7.66	385	8.00
Montana	75	9.70	77	9.79	84	10.65
Nebraska	98	6.86	93	6.47	102	7.05
Nevada	161	8.68	161	8.31	188	9.39
New Hampshire	108	9.87	98	8.88	98	8.85
New Jersey	490	6.86	517	7.21	537	7.44
New Mexico	173	11.25	139	8.87	132	8.34
New York	1,451	9.10	1,478	9.24	1,508	9.38
North Carolina	497	7.23	511	7.31	549	7.69
North Dakota	39	7.47	33	6.16	30	5.66
Ohio	745	7.88	743	7.82	754	7.93
Oklahoma	241	8.44	233	8.07	244	8.43
Oregon	283	9.47	291	9.63	295	9.58
Pennsylvania	808	7.80	823	7.91	798	7.65
Rhode Island	98	10.84	97	10.67	101	11.21
South Carolina	261	7.65	253	7.32	255	7.25
South Dakota	44	6.96	41	6.50	44	6.89
Tennessee	331	6.80	394	7.99	442	8.89
Texas	1,226	6.96	1,213	6.76	1,247	6.78
Utah	126	6.88	142	7.55	133	6.83
Vermont	56	10.44	57	10.66	59	11.01
Virginia	434	7.25	411	6.76	448	7.26
Washington	434	8.52	438	8.45	528	10.03
West Virginia	113	7.36	119	7.70	123	7.95
Wisconsin	356	7.77	346	7.48	333	7.17
Wyoming	33	7.87	32	7.62	37	8.67
United States	19,272	8.06	19,397	8.02	20,040	8.19

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

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

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies, Office of Applied Studies (2005–2007). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for 2003–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 59. Estimated Numbers¹ (Thousands) and Percentages of Users of Marijuana, by State or Jurisdiction, Age 12 or Older, Annual Averages for 2003–2004, 2004–2005, and 2005–2006

State or jurisdiction	Annual Average for 2003–2004		Annual Average for 2004–2005		Annual Average for 2005–2006	
	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 current users
Alabama	175	4.71	184	4.90	181	4.76
Alaska	50	9.88	52	10.12	46	8.83
Arizona	268	5.90	251	5.33	254	5.18
Arkansas	130	5.80	125	5.52	131	5.70
California	1,933	6.71	1,951	6.70	1,970	6.70
Colorado	273	7.33	284	7.53	295	7.68
Connecticut	204	7.06	220	7.59	222	7.61
Delaware	43	6.26	43	6.19	42	5.93
District of Columbia	35	7.41	34	7.27	40	8.44
Florida	840	5.88	863	5.90	850	5.68
Georgia	383	5.47	404	5.63	436	5.87
Hawaii	66	6.52	63	6.16	57	5.54
Idaho	54	4.83	58	5.05	62	5.31
Illinois	594	5.74	582	5.59	562	5.36
Indiana	285	5.59	263	5.12	286	5.53
Iowa	116	4.70	105	4.24	116	4.66
Kansas	111	5.02	118	5.27	131	5.81
Kentucky	219	6.44	210	6.11	171	4.93
Louisiana	191	5.25	202	5.54	198	5.55
Maine	93	8.27	97	8.55	102	8.97
Maryland	250	5.54	233	5.10	221	4.79
Massachusetts	468	8.70	407	7.57	429	7.96
Michigan	603	7.23	561	6.71	539	6.43
Minnesota	258	6.10	297	6.96	307	7.17
Mississippi	99	4.23	113	4.79	120	5.11
Missouri	301	6.16	265	5.54	261	5.42
Montana	62	7.95	64	8.17	73	9.21
Nebraska	76	5.31	72	5.02	75	5.21
Nevada	114	6.16	118	6.10	136	6.78
New Hampshire	95	8.68	84	7.60	85	7.63
New Jersey	357	5.01	368	5.12	379	5.26
New Mexico	133	8.65	104	6.64	96	6.08
New York	1,186	7.43	1,162	7.27	1,139	7.09
North Carolina	386	5.62	395	5.65	399	5.59
North Dakota	30	5.62	25	4.71	23	4.37
Ohio	577	6.11	570	6.00	584	6.14
Oklahoma	160	5.60	149	5.18	153	5.27
Oregon	240	8.03	253	8.36	242	7.86
Pennsylvania	624	6.02	636	6.11	605	5.80
Rhode Island	83	9.14	81	8.92	83	9.21
South Carolina	196	5.74	189	5.46	191	5.43
South Dakota	31	4.89	32	4.98	33	5.22
Tennessee	245	5.03	288	5.85	303	6.09
Texas	825	4.69	834	4.65	800	4.35
Utah	77	4.21	91	4.80	85	4.33
Vermont	48	8.99	49	9.04	52	9.74
Virginia	323	5.39	297	4.89	341	5.54
Washington	324	6.36	364	7.01	434	8.25
West Virginia	86	5.61	90	5.83	92	5.96
Wisconsin	264	5.75	278	6.01	259	5.58
Wyoming	24	5.70	24	5.66	29	6.84
United States	14,608	6.11	14,601	6.04	14,720	6.02

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

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2005–2007). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for 2003–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 60. Estimated Numbers¹ (Thousands) and Percentages of Users of Cocaine, by State or Jurisdiction, Age 12 or Older, Annual Averages for 2003–2004, 2004–2005, and 2005–2006

State or jurisdiction	Annual Average for 2003–2004		Annual Average for 2004–2005		Annual Average for 2005–2006	
	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 current users
Alabama	80	2.16	80	2.13	84	2.22
Alaska	13	2.48	13	2.56	13	2.55
Arizona	150	3.30	126	2.68	133	2.72
Arkansas	43	1.91	46	2.03	49	2.15
California	735	2.55	625	2.15	653	2.22
Colorado	127	3.42	106	2.80	107	2.77
Connecticut	65	2.24	74	2.54	79	2.72
Delaware	17	2.57	17	2.47	17	2.40
District of Columbia	14	2.91	16	3.39	23	4.90
Florida	360	2.52	386	2.64	390	2.61
Georgia	156	2.22	131	1.82	152	2.05
Hawaii	17	1.72	20	1.93	19	1.81
Idaho	20	1.78	23	2.00	23	2.00
Illinois	253	2.44	241	2.32	245	2.33
Indiana	121	2.37	120	2.33	116	2.24
Iowa	54	2.21	46	1.84	45	1.82
Kansas	45	2.04	56	2.51	66	2.93
Kentucky	84	2.47	84	2.45	74	2.14
Louisiana	90	2.47	74	2.02	76	2.12
Maine	29	2.57	28	2.48	25	2.18
Maryland	100	2.22	104	2.27	97	2.10
Massachusetts	148	2.75	158	2.95	183	3.40
Michigan	209	2.51	199	2.38	183	2.19
Minnesota	91	2.16	97	2.27	99	2.30
Mississippi	47	2.01	48	2.02	46	1.95
Missouri	123	2.60	117	2.46	106	2.21
Montana	18	2.27	18	2.33	20	2.53
Nebraska	30	2.08	32	2.21	34	2.37
Nevada	36	1.96	37	1.91	42	2.07
New Hampshire	31	2.84	25	2.31	27	2.45
New Jersey	144	2.02	145	2.03	152	2.11
New Mexico	48	3.14	37	2.34	36	2.30
New York	403	2.53	398	2.49	452	2.81
North Carolina	135	1.96	142	2.02	167	2.33
North Dakota	10	1.88	9	1.73	8	1.59
Ohio	202	2.13	190	2.00	229	2.41
Oklahoma	59	2.08	56	1.96	56	1.93
Oregon	66	2.22	63	2.08	59	1.91
Pennsylvania	273	2.63	256	2.46	232	2.22
Rhode Island	32	3.52	28	3.04	32	3.50
South Carolina	83	2.44	81	2.34	78	2.22
South Dakota	12	1.87	11	1.76	11	1.80
Tennessee	103	2.12	111	2.25	136	2.74
Texas	424	2.41	430	2.40	447	2.43
Utah	39	2.14	45	2.39	47	2.40
Vermont	15	2.80	15	2.86	15	2.87
Virginia	142	2.37	146	2.41	146	2.37
Washington	115	2.25	123	2.36	130	2.47
West Virginia	39	2.52	43	2.80	40	2.60
Wisconsin	123	2.68	105	2.26	85	1.84
Wyoming	10	2.30	9	2.11	10	2.28
United States	5,784	2.42	5,591	2.31	5,797	2.37

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

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (2005–2007). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) for 2003–2006. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 61. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Marijuana or Cocaine by State, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007 State Surveys¹

State	Current use ²							
	Marijuana				Cocaine			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Alabama	18.8	17.7	18.5		2.4	3.2	3.5	
Alaska		23.9		20.5		2.6		2.9
Arizona		23.7	20.0	22.0		5.8	6.1	6.6
Arkansas	22.6		18.9	16.4	4.1		5.2	3.3
Colorado	[30.2]		22.7		[5.0]		2.7	
Connecticut			23.1	23.2			4.1	4.4
Delaware	26.3	27.3	22.8	25.1	2.4	3.8	3.3	2.7
District of Columbia	[20.2]	23.5			[2.8]	3.7		
Florida	23.1	21.4	16.8	18.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9
Georgia		19.5	18.9	19.6		3.1	3.0	2.6
Hawaii	[20.5]		17.2	15.7	[2.4]		3.0	2.0
Idaho	17.5	14.7	17.1	17.9	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.8
Illinois	[20.0]			20.3	[2.5]			3.1
Indiana	[26.7]	22.1	18.9	18.9	[3.6]	3.1	3.0	3.8
Iowa	[16.5]		15.6	11.5	[3.7]		2.4	1.7
Kansas			15.6	15.3			3.3	3.9
Kentucky	[20.4]	21.1	15.8	16.4	[3.8]	4.0	3.9	3.4
Louisiana	[18.9]				[3.8]			
Maine	27.2	26.4	22.2	22.0	4.1	3.4	3.2	4.3
Maryland			18.5	19.4			2.4	2.6
Massachusetts	30.9	27.7	26.2	24.6				
Michigan	24.3	24.0	18.8	18.0	3.6	3.9	3.6	2.5
Mississippi	17.4	20.6		16.7	2.3	2.3		2.7
Missouri	24.4	21.8	18.1	19.0	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.5
Montana	27.1	23.1	22.3	21.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.9
Nebraska	[18.5]	18.3	17.5		[2.1]	2.9	3.3	
Nevada	26.6	22.3	17.3	15.5	5.5	4.4	5.4	2.4
New Hampshire	[28.4]	30.6	25.9	22.9	[4.7]	4.1	3.3	3.4
New Jersey	24.9		19.9		4.2		2.0	
New Mexico			26.2	25.0			7.9	5.4
New York	[26.7]	20.7	18.3	18.6	[3.9]	2.4	2.2	
North Carolina	20.8	24.3	21.4	19.1	2.7	2.7		
North Dakota	22.0	20.6	15.5	14.8				2.0
Ohio		21.4	20.9	17.7		3.4	3.4	3.7
Oklahoma		22.0	18.7	15.9		3.4	2.6	3.0
Rhode Island	33.2	27.6	25.0	23.2	5.5	4.2	3.4	3.4
South Carolina	[23.9]		19.0	18.6	[2.7]		3.9	3.1
South Dakota	18.4	21.5	16.8	17.7	3.1	3.6	4.1	3.4
Tennessee	[23.8]	23.6	19.5	19.4	[3.7]	4.3	3.1	2.9
Texas ³	21.7	20.4	21.7	19.3	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.4
Utah	9.7	11.4	7.6	8.7	2.7	4.2	2.3	4.3
Vermont	30.3	28.2	25.3	24.1	4.1	5.1	4.5	5.1
West Virginia		23.1	19.6	23.5		5.0	4.9	5.0
Wisconsin	25.1	21.8	15.9	20.3	3.4	4.0	2.7	3.1
Wyoming	20.4	20.4	17.8	14.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.6

▨ Data not available.

¹Percentages are based on weighted data, which are representative of the state, except when enclosed in brackets. Bracketed percentages are based on unweighted data. Caution must be used in interpreting unweighted data, as 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.

²Used at least once on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

³Survey did not include students from one of the state's largest school districts in 2003.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.
 CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.
 CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.
 CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.
 Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 62. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Inhalants or Illegal Steroids by State, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007 State Surveys¹

State	Current use ² of inhalants				Lifetime use of illegal steroids			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Alabama	4.0	3.8			4.8	4.9	6.5	
Alaska		2.4				3.5		3.3
Arizona		3.8				4.8	5.6	5.6
Arkansas	4.4				6.9		6.4	4.5
Colorado	[3.8]				[4.7]		2.0	
Connecticut							4.9	3.7
Delaware	3.2	4.1			4.8	4.1	3.4	3.3
District of Columbia	[3.0]	3.8			[4.2]	7.4		
Florida	4.4	4.2			5.0	5.0	4.0	4.2
Georgia		3.1				4.4	4.0	3.9
Hawaii	[3.2]				[2.8]		2.9	4.3
Idaho	3.6	3.8			3.6	3.6	2.9	3.6
Illinois	[3.5]				[3.2]			3.0
Indiana	[4.2]	3.7			[5.9]	5.6	4.8	4.5
Iowa	[3.3]				[4.3]		3.0	1.8
Kansas							3.6	3.9
Kentucky	[4.1]	4.3			[5.5]	7.1	5.7	6.1
Louisiana	[4.7]				[6.3]			
Maine	4.3	4.1			5.5	4.8	4.0	3.4
Maryland							3.6	2.5
Massachusetts		5.5			4.8	4.6	4.0	3.7
Michigan	3.6	4.3			4.3	3.7	3.2	2.8
Mississippi	3.4	2.7			4.4	4.3		4.0
Missouri	3.6	2.7			5.3	4.5	3.5	3.2
Montana	4.2	4.2			5.3	4.7	4.4	2.8
Nebraska	[2.3]	3.9			[2.6]	3.6	4.0	
Nevada	5.0	3.9			6.4	6.5	5.5	3.8
New Hampshire	[5.6]	2.9			[5.3]	5.0	3.0	3.3
New Jersey	5.1				4.7		2.4	
New Mexico								
New York	[5.1]	3.0			[5.5]	3.3	3.1	4.1
North Carolina					5.0	5.2	4.2	3.9
North Dakota	3.8	3.3			4.3	4.8	3.0	2.6
Ohio		3.3				5.2	3.6	5.0
Oklahoma		3.2				4.8	3.7	4.7
Rhode Island	4.7	4.6			5.4	5.1	3.7	4.1
South Carolina	[4.3]				[4.9]		6.1	3.6
South Dakota	4.2	4.0			5.4	3.2	3.5	2.2
Tennessee	[3.8]	4.0			[6.6]	7.0	3.9	5.0
Texas ³	4.5	4.2			5.7	5.0	4.3	3.9
Utah	5.1	4.6			4.2	6.6	2.6	5.6
Vermont					5.1	5.4	4.7	2.9
West Virginia		4.8				5.6	5.6	5.0
Wisconsin	3.2	3.3						
Wyoming	4.2	3.4			5.3	4.4	4.8	5.8

▨ Data not available.

¹Percentages are based on weighted data, which are representative of the state, except when enclosed in brackets. Bracketed percentages are based on unweighted data. Caution must be used in interpreting unweighted data, as 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.

²Used at least once on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

³Survey did not include students from one of the state's largest school districts in 2003.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.

CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.

CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.

CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.

Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 63. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Cigarettes or Alcohol by State, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007 State Surveys¹

State	Current use ² of cigarettes				Episodic heavy drinking ³			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Alabama	23.7	24.7	24.4		25.0	24.2	23.8	
Alaska		19.2		17.8		26.5		25.8
Arizona		20.9	21.4	22.2		33.6	30.8	30.4
Arkansas	34.7		25.9	20.7	30.0		29.7	25.2
Colorado	[26.7]		18.7		[34.3]		30.6	
Connecticut			18.1	21.1			27.8	26.2
Delaware	24.2	23.5	21.2	20.2	27.3	26.6	24.4	25.4
District of Columbia	[13.1]	13.2			[10.6]	10.3		
Florida	21.5	18.1	17.2	15.9	24.8	23.3	21.3	22.8
Georgia		20.9	17.2	18.6		19.8	20.8	19.0
Hawaii	[15.0]		16.4	12.8	[18.8]		18.8	14.9
Idaho	19.1	14.0	15.8	20.0	27.2	23.4	28.3	30.4
Illinois	[25.3]			19.9	[28.4]			28.0
Indiana	[28.5]	25.6	21.9	22.5	[29.5]	28.9	24.6	28.2
Iowa	[29.7]		22.2	18.9	[37.0]		31.0	26.1
Kansas			21.0	20.6			29.0	27.1
Kentucky	[33.0]	32.7	26.2	26.0	[28.3]	32.8	25.2	27.1
Louisiana	[25.0]				[29.3]			
Maine	24.8	20.5	16.2	14.0	31.5	27.3	25.2	23.3
Maryland			16.5	16.8			20.8	23.9
Massachusetts	26.0	20.9	20.5	17.7	32.7	26.9	26.5	27.9
Michigan	25.7	22.6	17.0	18.0	29.3	27.4	22.5	24.6
Mississippi	23.6	25.0		19.2	22.1	24.6		21.2
Missouri	30.3	24.8	21.3	23.8	34.1	30.5	24.9	29.1
Montana	28.5	22.9	20.1	20.0	41.4	37.3	34.4	32.7
Nebraska	[30.5]	24.1	21.8		[39.0]	32.2	29.8	
Nevada	25.2	19.6	18.3	13.6	32.4	27.8	24.8	21.1
New Hampshire		19.1	20.5	19.0	[32.1]	30.6	28.4	28.4
New Jersey	29.4		19.8		32.6		27.2	
New Mexico			25.7	24.2			28.6	27.4
New York	[29.8]	20.2	16.2	13.8	[34.7]	25.3	23.9	24.9
North Carolina	27.8	24.8	24.9	22.5	20.7	21.0	23.1	21.1
North Dakota	35.3	30.2	22.1	21.1	41.5	39.5	33.8	32.5
Ohio		22.2	24.4	21.6		26.6	26.1	28.8
Oklahoma		26.5	28.6	23.2		34.0	26.6	27.9
Rhode Island	24.8	19.3	15.9	15.1	30.7	26.8	24.5	23.3
South Carolina	[27.6]		23.5	17.8	[24.7]		23.6	20.1
South Dakota	33.1	30.0	28.2	24.7	36.5	38.3	34.2	30.0
Tennessee	[29.1]	27.6	26.3	25.5	[27.3]	25.5	24.9	21.7
Texas ⁴	28.4	24.3	24.2	21.1	31.3	25.7	29.6	29.0
Utah	8.3	7.3	7.4	7.9	10.9	14.3	8.8	11.7
Vermont	23.7	22.1	17.9	18.2	29.0	26.4	24.9	26.1
West Virginia		28.5	25.3	27.6		33.5	28.8	29.5
Wisconsin	32.6	23.6	22.8	20.5	34.2	28.2	31.0	31.6
Wyoming	28.4	26.0	22.5	20.8	38.1	34.6	32.0	29.4

▨ Data not available.

¹Percentages are based on weighted data, which are representative of the state, except when enclosed in brackets. Bracketed percentages are based on unweighted data. Caution must be used in interpreting unweighted data, as 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.

²Used at least once on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

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

⁴Survey did not include students from one of the state's largest school districts in 2003.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.

CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.

CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.

CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.

Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 64. Estimated Number¹ (in Thousands) of Persons Age 12 or Older Needing but Not Receiving Treatment² for an Illicit Drug Problem in the Past Year, by State, Annual Averages for 2004–2005 and 2005–2006

State or jurisdiction	Total		Age groups (years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or older	
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2004–2005	2005–2006	2004–2005	2005–2006	2004–2005	2005–2006
Alabama	92	85	17	14	36	32	39	39
Alaska	18	16	3	3	6	6	9	8
Arizona	126	124	32	26	45	44	49	54
Arkansas	67	69	13	15	29	26	26	29
California	849	802	169	144	316	316	364	342
Colorado	119	110	20	20	50	47	48	44
Connecticut	89	82	16	16	42	38	30	28
Delaware	19	20	3	3	8	8	8	9
District of Columbia	15	16	1	1	5	5	8	9
Florida	394	395	70	69	139	141	186	185
Georgia	175	197	29	32	63	75	82	90
Hawaii	25	25	4	4	8	8	13	13
Idaho	30	33	6	6	13	14	12	12
Illinois	265	258	43	45	104	100	118	113
Indiana	133	132	27	24	53	56	53	52
Iowa	52	50	9	9	21	19	22	22
Kansas	54	53	11	10	23	21	21	22
Kentucky	97	81	14	15	32	28	51	38
Louisiana	108	98	17	17	38	34	53	47
Maine	35	34	7	7	14	14	14	14
Maryland	109	106	21	21	38	38	50	47
Massachusetts	150	142	27	26	63	60	60	56
Michigan	231	217	41	36	97	90	92	91
Minnesota	104	100	18	18	45	41	41	41
Mississippi	63	66	10	10	23	24	30	32
Missouri	136	118	25	20	57	47	53	51
Montana	21	23	4	5	9	9	7	9
Nebraska	32	32	6	5	14	13	13	13
Nevada	48	48	8	9	15	16	25	23
New Hampshire	28	28	6	6	12	13	10	10
New Jersey	161	138	37	27	63	54	61	57
New Mexico	45	39	9	7	19	16	17	15
New York	424	433	76	66	171	176	178	190
North Carolina	196	192	34	33	66	70	96	89
North Dakota	11	11	2	2	5	5	4	4
Ohio	228	236	44	40	83	87	101	108
Oklahoma	82	77	16	14	31	27	35	36
Oregon	83	75	15	13	32	30	36	32
Pennsylvania	252	228	44	39	100	93	108	96
Rhode Island	29	29	5	5	14	15	10	10
South Carolina	95	95	16	16	33	35	47	45
South Dakota	14	14	3	3	6	6	5	5
Tennessee	146	138	23	22	58	57	65	58
Texas	460	452	92	84	196	181	172	187
Utah	60	55	10	10	26	25	24	21
Vermont	15	15	3	2	7	7	5	6
Virginia	136	138	25	27	53	54	58	57
Washington	155	148	21	24	57	59	78	65
West Virginia	40	42	7	6	18	18	15	17
Wisconsin	122	100	25	19	43	40	54	42
Wyoming	11	10	2	2	5	5	4	4
United States	6,448	6,225	1,187	1,095	2,505	2,443	2,756	2,687

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

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

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (2007, 2008). State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2004–2005 and 2005–2006 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (formerly *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*). Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> (accessed on June 30, 2008).

Table 65. Total Number of Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment, by Substance Abuse Problem and State or Jurisdiction,¹ 2000–2006

State or jurisdiction	Substance abuse problem											
	Any substance abuse ^{2,3}						Drug abuse ^{2,4}					
	2000	2002	2003	2004 ⁵	2005	2006	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alabama	8,632	10,934	10,734	12,103	11,670	14,953	7,235	9,321	9,341	10,908	10,687	11,894
Alaska	2,762	2,932	3,265	2,385	3,226	2,683	1,584	1,898	2,257	1,647	2,196	1,573
Arizona	25,709	25,960	21,887	23,486	21,849	26,913	17,861	19,990	16,456	18,712	17,814	10,115
Arkansas	3,112	3,789	3,357	3,165	3,108	3,624	2,623	3,155	2,878	2,626	2,557	1,764
California	103,314	155,831	148,893	139,037	134,058	138,342	82,998	120,182	123,040	113,616	112,032	104,785
Colorado	28,698	32,389	31,047	30,501	31,501	33,264	16,749	19,898	19,262	19,270	19,809	20,495
Connecticut	17,917	20,637	20,850	21,303	21,432	22,809	15,628	17,771	18,092	18,381	18,997	15,518
Delaware	3,789	4,077	4,853	3,997	4,254	4,042	3,002	3,681	4,135	3,246	3,708	2,624
District of Columbia	6,145	5,869	5,152	5,365	4,370	4,310	5,283	5,268	4,458	4,676	3,729	3,171
Florida	43,505	43,510	42,452	44,729	42,732	52,734	34,635	38,138	34,582	37,358	35,710	37,328
Georgia	12,845	18,847	15,426	17,145	16,268	17,848	9,783	14,631	12,823	14,224	13,580	11,599
Hawaii	2,601	3,612	3,701	3,428	3,717	3,787	2,209	2,859	3,053	2,972	3,108	3,068
Idaho	2,811	4,149	3,344	4,107	3,511	3,824	2,201	3,198	2,540	3,022	2,632	2,172
Illinois	41,231	45,006	46,151	42,362	40,131	43,724	30,985	34,592	35,303	32,015	31,693	31,693
Indiana	15,420	27,136	22,680	25,396	25,472	28,045	10,980	19,633	16,639	19,147	19,586	12,338
Iowa	5,602	8,262	7,311	8,220	8,318	7,229	3,741	6,080	5,281	5,895	6,184	5,795
Kansas	12,041	9,245	9,325	9,773	9,723	10,470	9,585	7,101	7,010	7,292	7,658	6,746
Kentucky	17,950	17,724	21,146	18,136	21,131	19,510	11,968	12,446	14,450	13,155	15,787	8,680
Louisiana	11,303	12,583	12,459	12,261	11,839	9,280	9,766	10,556	10,531	10,404	10,197	7,851
Maine	4,830	5,970	6,628	7,097	8,423	7,833	3,232	4,358	4,819	5,621	6,473	3,871
Maryland	30,420	36,031	35,837	34,378	34,918	35,224	24,612	29,204	29,994	29,004	29,318	30,845
Massachusetts	34,413	35,673	37,369	35,677	34,615	39,065	27,933	28,914	30,703	29,809	29,081	20,781
Michigan	43,394	43,527	45,339	42,116	43,051	45,290	29,657	31,198	31,680	30,257	31,249	21,349
Minnesota	8,294	9,936	8,691	9,583	10,177	10,078	6,089	7,717	6,702	7,549	8,052	8,336
Mississippi	7,525	5,232	6,756	6,095	5,343	5,912	5,693	3,945	5,092	4,857	4,207	2,844
Missouri	17,359	18,339	17,050	17,560	17,370	20,163	14,008	14,880	14,032	14,575	14,711	13,909
Montana	1,898	2,531	2,593	2,715	3,048	3,047	1,145	1,851	1,868	1,053	2,212	1,991

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 65 (cont.). Total Number of Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment, by Substance Abuse Problem and State or Jurisdiction, 2000–2006

State or jurisdiction	Substance abuse problem											
	Any substance abuse ^{2,3}						Drug abuse ^{2,4}					
	2000	2002	2003	2004 ⁵	2005	2006	2000	2002	2003	2004 ⁵	2005	2006
Nebraska	4,559	5,397	4,573	4,976	4,952	4,893	3,196	4,294	3,506	3,878	3,961	1,579
Nevada	7,292	7,189	7,292	8,335	5,864	7,248	5,878	5,634	6,103	6,904	4,839	4,974
New Hampshire	3,253	3,131	2,913	3,517	3,258	4,083	2,291	1,910	2,054	2,568	2,591	2,002
New Jersey	23,011	31,427	31,614	29,612	32,763	30,106	19,833	28,177	27,832	25,944	28,595	21,218
New Mexico	9,800	10,414	10,580	11,517	10,208	12,634	6,650	7,639	7,554	7,808	7,112	5,203
New York	116,030	138,878	128,466	120,256	118,519	118,892	100,746	121,562	113,237	106,574	104,722	108,264
North Carolina	30,635	27,664	28,560	26,044	27,893	25,855	21,507	21,336	20,979	20,060	21,907	15,626
North Dakota	1,290	1,878	1,619	2,383	2,036	2,301	703	1,222	1,214	1,743	1,615	767
Ohio	37,956	38,832	34,251	36,067	33,690	34,988	28,218	29,704	26,229	27,693	26,567	19,546
Oklahoma	7,346	8,245	9,357	8,732	12,477	11,804	5,358	6,528	7,000	6,920	9,670	7,391
Oregon	21,564	23,801	19,451	18,435	20,345	22,353	17,322	19,022	15,471	14,630	16,255	15,490
Pennsylvania	37,334	38,593	37,626	38,646	39,063	44,349	30,732	32,598	31,896	32,615	32,983	34,768
Rhode Island	5,884	6,173	6,355	6,590	5,938	6,415	4,984	4,964	5,685	5,908	5,327	4,512
South Carolina	11,942	11,879	12,636	13,603	13,290	13,469	7,962	8,520	8,913	9,269	9,227	12,505
South Dakota	1,797	2,507	2,083	1,991	2,232	2,314	1,081	1,621	1,275	1,340	1,461	1,336
Tennessee	8,217	9,838	11,527	13,010	13,603	15,053	6,437	1,332	9,441	10,624	10,925	6,179
Texas	44,293	36,896	34,909	33,783	34,348	34,099	37,933	31,956	30,097	29,288	30,279	27,918
Utah	6,250	8,989	9,812	9,732	12,321	12,977	5,038	7,403	7,839	8,000	10,884	6,597
Vermont	2,734	2,426	2,947	2,668	2,698	3,726	1,722	1,767	2,173	1,951	2,095	2,168
Virginia	22,677	23,563	20,521	22,103	21,228	22,847	16,655	17,689	15,942	17,401	16,768	10,095
Washington	32,974	37,113	33,746	34,538	36,104	42,701	24,729	27,769	25,208	24,964	26,468	34,620
West Virginia	4,869	4,933	4,693	6,215	6,564	8,691	2,672	3,527	3,077	4,766	5,341	5,718
Wisconsin	15,316	20,285	17,272	17,013	17,417	17,846	9,252	12,666	11,013	10,538	11,554	7,743
Wyoming	2,273	2,017	3,570	2,887	3,434	3,246	1,603	1,393	2,295	1,890	2,285	962
United States	972,816	1,114,799	1,070,669	1,054,663	1,055,500	1,130,881	753,687	879,428	853,054	845,567	856,398	771,962

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

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

²Tabulations exclude clients in facilities that did not respond to this question: In 2000, 16,482 clients; in 2002, 12,602 clients; in 2003, 8,430 clients; in 2004, 5,900 clients, and in 2005, 14,189.

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

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

⁵Preliminary data.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies (2000, 2002–2006). *National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services* (N-SSATS). Data are based on a 1-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; March 31, 2003; March 31, 2004; March 31, 2005; and October 2007.

Table 66. Eradicated Domestic Cannabis, Total Cultivated Plants, by State, 2002–2007

State or jurisdiction	Total Cultivated Plants Eradicated					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	60,444	51,137	54,956	91,614	48,177	26,530
Alaska	8,616	7,350	5,337	5,836	6,163	4,094
Arizona	3,837	19,574	2,128	113,523	82,781	11,245
Arkansas	32,537	72,565	34,433	46,082	13,501	20,023
California	1,267,771	1,181,957	1,214,420	2,011,277	2,995,285	2,628,386
Colorado	15,127	13,981	6,158	7,383	7,486	4,703
Connecticut	2,935	3,027	4,095	1,349	1,543	1,936
Delaware	108	200	187	319	298	0
Florida	37,854	37,744	28,006	74,863	46,526	61,696
Georgia	75,770	46,985	18,738	27,709	66,605	21,436
Hawaii	435,789	392,422	379,644	255,113	201,100	138,199
Idaho	1,449	13,664	7,367	19,433	4,899	251
Illinois	15,852	41,806	27,888	14,461	7,669	55,843
Indiana	15,551	31,192	27,546	35,045	25,873	26,088
Iowa	1,036	1,257	417	5,244	169	3,161
Kansas	4,879	14,471	3,728	3,690	3,739	2,173
Kentucky	378,036	527,775	476,803	510,502	558,756	415,567
Louisiana	5,299	5,090	6,825	3,700	5,167	2,631
Maine	7,169	16,258	11,773	9,076	12,427	2,773
Maryland	2,582	3,445	2,601	1,953	4,510	3,432
Massachusetts	2,371	1,937	2,248	1,302	1,401	1,762
Michigan	26,443	24,524	30,805	29,902	26,813	35,157
Minnesota	6,929	2,967	3,632	7,371	4,762	8,925
Mississippi	3,973	2,984	2,487	3,104	2,399	2,340
Missouri	12,612	14,285	10,815	9,970	21,144	15,424
Montana	513	404	892	518	691	342
Nebraska	4,302	2,632	1,818	1,419	524	1,202
Nevada	1,513	1,877	3,375	1,148	1,836	4,882
New Hampshire	1,055	547	975	789	11,878	1,833
New Jersey	2,302	1,260	2,068	1,960	1,956	3,674
New Mexico	2,568	1,507	2,621	5,065	3,255	3,804
New York	14,414	99,423	17,364	19,616	14,466	9,414
North Carolina	112,017	34,283	35,965	70,882	101,489	16,132
North Dakota	1,543	1,811	4,004	136	288	570
Ohio	41,090	44,597	49,551	48,250	42,300	41,304
Oklahoma	5,149	4,297	7,154	13,682	12,776	22,394
Oregon	45,458	32,346	62,621	47,620	113,608	170,576
Pennsylvania	7,308	5,622	4,389	9,930	12,888	11,931
Rhode Island	551	76	187	79	0	0
South Carolina	27,013	15,038	6,404	12,686	35,336	38,781
South Dakota		340	199	0	75	314
Tennessee	485,819	679,105	416,012	440,362	483,271	172,322
Texas	53,175	33,404	9,706	10,303	12,804	40,157
Utah	7,820	173	1,702	343	6,603	972
Vermont	2,302	3,427	2,126	1,171	1,710	2,747
Virginia	17,888	11,419	9,611	33,838	20,001	11,653
Washington	45,159	65,675	134,474	136,165	144,181	271,449
West Virginia	30,887	74,690	54,728	57,600	57,582	44,732
Wisconsin	6,993	8,523	9,009	5,353	8,425	9,236
Wyoming	32	33	48	350	129	149
United States	3,341,840	3,651,106	3,200,040	4,209,086	5,237,265	4,374,346

 Data not available.

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (Unpublished data for 2002–2007).

Table 67. Eradicated Plots of Domestic Outdoor Cannabis, by State, 2002–2007

State or jurisdiction	Plots Eradicated					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	1,146	1,160	1,064	1,799	929	334
Alaska	6	4	2	7	3	8
Arizona	19	5	20	20	46	29
Arkansas	184	254	205	138	133	172
California	2,104	1,880	1,502	1,624	1,517	1,868
Colorado	128	31	10	17	14	30
Connecticut	62	31	49	16	8	18
Delaware	1	5	2	8	6	0
Florida	369	393	242	284	308	257
Georgia	476	675	416	432	414	323
Hawaii	9,865	9,662	7,945	5,096	3,974	2,000
Idaho	21	29	29	20	35	9
Illinois	163	752	434	353	216	373
Indiana	946	1,715	858	885	885	766
Iowa	5	18	2	6	4	0
Kansas	69	42	45	29	25	14
Kentucky	7,803	8,264	7,907	7,411	6,330	5,095
Louisiana	126	127	123	75	144	52
Maine	133	208	205	187	183	240
Maryland	234	170	63	41	40	46
Massachusetts	85	61	0	40	24	46
Michigan	201	241	263	1,903	2,581	1,706
Minnesota	19	8	9	17	5	8
Mississippi	154	53	74	63	67	109
Missouri	210	346	280	352	228	262
Montana	2	3	1		0	0
Nebraska	6	3	2	5	5	3
Nevada	1	4	11	3	3	19
New Hampshire	45	20	30	25	29	38
New Jersey	48	43	46	37	32	66
New Mexico	9	7	9	22	27	16
New York	459	384	323	369	258	271
North Carolina	1,111	848	753	451	506	561
North Dakota	22	4	22	1	4	2
Ohio	1,873	1,429	1,779	2,889	1,803	1,871
Oklahoma	213	184	146	182	125	205
Oregon	391	316	372	390	253	202
Pennsylvania	359	318	245	242	297	522
Rhode Island	17	2	8	5	NA	0
South Carolina	118	138	87	63	71	67
South Dakota		0	0		0	1
Tennessee	1,976	2,506	2,123	2,741	3,208	1,696
Texas	586	256	164	98	82	39
Utah	13	0	2	2	3	4
Vermont	103	191	115	83	83	120
Virginia	435	290	294	302	259	300
Washington	136	228	319	250	204	192
West Virginia	688	793	703	675	629	668
Wisconsin	189	261	288	292	112	136
Wyoming		0	5		0	0
United States	33,329	34,362	29,956	29,950	26,112	20,764

▨ Data not available.

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (Unpublished data for 2002–2007).

Table 68. Eradicated Cultivated Plants of Domestic Outdoor Cannabis, by State, 2002–2007

State or jurisdiction	Cultivated Plants Eradicated ¹					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	60,294	50,917	54,379	91,475	47,920	26,239
Alaska	271	74	143	456	262	61
Arizona	3,345	19,339	1,280	113,449	82,244	9,796
Arkansas	31,940	71,630	33,289	46,030	12,821	19,227
California	1,208,672	1,109,066	1,152,539	1,904,230	2,791,726	2,491,419
Colorado	11,597	6,618	1,378	3,464	3,819	2,370
Connecticut	1,772	1,393	2,806	946	1,124	738
Delaware	3	200	133	182	153	0
Florida	19,506	21,442	6,127	29,646	10,354	8,995
Georgia	75,259	46,762	18,122	27,067	64,995	11,851
Hawaii	435,475	388,903	377,332	251,163	188,742	131,335
Idaho	570	8,560	5,747	18,411	4,560	39
Illinois	14,289	39,440	25,184	12,297	5,218	52,188
Indiana	7,957	23,816	20,178	30,960	21,122	19,575
Iowa	251	368	137	4,561	169	0
Kansas	3,772	13,338	2,916	3,346	3,303	1,613
Kentucky	373,117	519,986	471,075	507,862	557,628	414,525
Louisiana	4,403	4,319	5,187	2,460	3,562	1,444
Maine	4,815	14,052	9,819	7,266	9,787	1,925
Maryland	1,814	3,409	1,108	873	720	1,143
Massachusetts	1,888	1,802	2,218	1,182	677	1,376
Michigan	9,947	21,942	28,389	26,837	20,913	22,769
Minnesota	1,400	357	526	2,652	825	878
Mississippi	3,709	2,812	1,290	897	2,346	2,167
Missouri	10,919	12,825	9,041	9,054	19,140	11,289
Montana	98	210	100		0	0
Nebraska	3,225	2,056	460	913	183	171
Nevada	16	23	591	89	54	120
New Hampshire	876	332	597	485	793	1,520
New Jersey	957	726	1,060	1,002	987	1,910
New Mexico	2,086	1,068	1,529	4,676	2,502	3,750
New York	12,289	95,385	13,974	14,855	8,445	7,540
North Carolina	110,628	32,793	32,572	68,491	99,379	15,108
North Dakota	1,414	1,116	3,461	120	275	390
Ohio	39,975	41,183	39,952	39,877	34,428	32,344
Oklahoma	5,120	3,008	6,964	13,238	12,332	22,133
Oregon	32,453	16,402	45,766	40,284	106,703	155,435
Pennsylvania	6,508	3,833	3,761	6,803	4,284	7,611
Rhode Island	551	16	91	79	0	0
South Carolina	26,549	13,396	5,996	12,040	35,142	38,651
South Dakota		340	199		56	12
Tennessee	485,751	678,635	415,059	439,709	483,160	171,685
Texas	32,712	21,682	6,960	3,767	4,899	34,340
Utah	6,180	0	1,581	310	5,413	295
Vermont	2,009	2,351	1,313	1,096	1,241	2,078
Virginia	15,343	8,981	8,109	30,384	18,272	8,006
Washington	22,510	42,118	117,874	103,229	100,765	220,086
West Virginia	30,166	73,345	53,407	56,758	55,388	43,090
Wisconsin	4,399	5,554	4,396	3,180	5,134	5,571
Wyoming		0	29		0	0
United States	3,128,800	3,427,923	2,996,144	3,938,151	4,833,965	4,004,808

 Data not available.

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (Unpublished data for 2002–2007).

Table 69. Eradicated Domestic Indoor Cannabis Grow Sites, by State, 2002–2007

State or jurisdiction	Grows Seized					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	8	4	8	5	3	6
Alaska	143	111	100	89	103	74
Arizona	19	114	23	12	13	37
Arkansas	21	14	15	4	8	18
California	477	451	428	572	575	502
Colorado	39	84	64	97	47	42
Connecticut	18	10	11	6	6	12
Delaware	5	0	2	6	9	0
Florida	181	227	246	384	480	704
Georgia	8	6	12	1	8	104
Hawaii	3	9	13	13	49	50
Idaho	27	20	17	24	11	9
Illinois	52	54	63	47	55	45
Indiana	158	166	149	143	133	116
Iowa	9	10	3	6	0	5
Kansas	15	29	28	17	14	17
Kentucky	41	56	70	52	40	26
Louisiana	38	36	59	25	50	25
Maine	33	30	33	58	39	24
Maryland	16	7	43	45	62	63
Massachusetts	3	3	2	1	4	2
Michigan	89	53	54	44	81	96
Minnesota	20	29	26	21	14	27
Mississippi	13	11	6	21	4	7
Missouri	50	70	33	56	55	60
Montana	15	10	4	17	11	4
Nebraska	22	16	12	13	14	22
Nevada	26	19	42	18	27	34
New Hampshire	8	11	20	7	31	8
New Jersey	18	19	23	33	25	26
New Mexico	6	5	8	6	7	3
New York	50	97	96	93	80	55
North Carolina	17	23	230	95	28	18
North Dakota	9	19	9	4	2	7
Ohio	24	43	295	99	172	63
Oklahoma	4	12	9	19	8	6
Oregon	194	199	210	155	189	204
Pennsylvania	79	49	24	77	96	38
Rhode Island		2	1			0
South Carolina	9	7	8	6	2	5
South Dakota		0	0		2	5
Tennessee	1	9	15		111	5
Texas	143	107	49	102	170	55
Utah	11	2	11	2	4	4
Vermont	11	25	18	11	14	13
Virginia	31	33	18	54	49	48
Washington	189	196	204	242	225	219
West Virginia	39	46	34	35	60	52
Wisconsin	107	121	134	117	92	129
Wyoming	5	4	4	5	4	8
United States	2504	2,678	2,986	2,959	3,286	3,102

 Data not available.

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (Unpublished data for 2002–2007).

Table 70. Eradicated Cultivated Plants of Domestic Indoor Cannabis, by State, 2002–2007

State or jurisdiction	Cultivated Plants Eradicated					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	150	220	577	139	257	291
Alaska	8,345	7,276	5,194	5,380	5,901	4,033
Arizona	492	235	848	74	537	1,449
Arkansas	597	935	1,144	52	680	796
California	59,099	72,891	61,881	107,047	203,559	136,967
Colorado	3,530	7,363	4,780	3,919	3,667	2,334
Connecticut	1,163	1634	1,289	403	419	1,198
Delaware	105	0	54	137	145	0
Florida	18,348	16,302	21,879	45,217	36,172	52,701
Georgia	511	223	616	642	1,610	9,585
Hawaii	314	3519	2,312	3,950	12,358	6,864
Idaho	879	5,104	1,620	1,022	339	212
Illinois	1,563	2,366	2,704	2,164	2,451	3,655
Indiana	7,594	7,376	7,368	4,085	4,751	6,513
Iowa	785	889	280	683	0	3,161
Kansas	1,107	1,133	812	344	436	560
Kentucky	4,919	7,789	5,728	2,640	1,128	1,042
Louisiana	896	771	1,638	1,240	1,605	1,187
Maine	2,354	2,206	1,954	1,810	2,640	848
Maryland	768	36	1,493	1,080	3,790	2,289
Massachusetts	483	135	30	120	724	386
Michigan	16,496	2,582	2,416	3,065	5,900	12,388
Minnesota	5,529	2,610	3,106	4,719	3,937	8,047
Mississippi	264	172	1,197	2,207	53	173
Missouri	1,693	1,460	1,774	916	2,004	4,135
Montana	415	194	792	518	691	342
Nebraska	1,077	576	1,358	506	341	1,031
Nevada	1,497	1,854	2,784	1,059	1,782	4,762
New Hampshire	179	215	378	304	11,085	313
New Jersey	1,345	534	1,008	958	969	1,764
New Mexico	482	439	1,092	389	753	54
New York	2,125	4,038	3,390	4,761	6,021	1,874
North Carolina	1,389	1,490	3,393	2,391	2,110	1,024
North Dakota	129	695	543	16	13	180
Ohio	1,115	3,414	9,599	8,373	7,872	8,960
Oklahoma	29	1,289	190	444	444	261
Oregon	13,005	15,944	16,855	7,336	6,905	15,141
Pennsylvania	800	1,789	628	3,127	8,604	4,320
Rhode Island	////	60	96	////	////	0
South Carolina	464	1,642	408	646	194	130
South Dakota	////	0	0	////	19	302
Tennessee	68	470	953	653	111	637
Texas	20,463	11,722	2,746	6,536	7,905	5,817
Utah	1,640	173	121	33	1,190	677
Vermont	293	1,076	813	75	469	669
Virginia	2,545	2,438	1,502	3,454	1,729	3,647
Washington	22,649	23,557	16,600	32,936	43,416	51,363
West Virginia	721	1,345	1,321	842	2,194	1,642
Wisconsin	2,594	2,969	4,613	2,173	3,291	3,665
Wyoming	32	33	19	350	129	149
United States	213,040	223,183	203,896	270,935	403,300	369,538

//// Data not available.

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (Unpublished data for 2002–2007).

Table 71. Eradicated Domestic Bulk-Processed Marijuana, by State, 2002–2007

State or jurisdiction	Bulk-Processed Marijuana (in Pounds)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	558	0	0	11	0	2
Alaska	84	44	42	36	283	838
Arizona	237	5	1,397	1207	255	173
Arkansas	61	7	2	83	108	83
California	6,314	9,026	7,049	11,956	14	17,069
Colorado	150	1	8,478	2,391	1,727	55
Connecticut	1	6	165	27	8	31
Delaware	36	132	26	384	13	0
Florida	1,467	2,100	2,909	3,568	3,424	9,104
Georgia	15	220	0	3,930	7	2,286
Hawaii	1,798	553	4,161	598	304	433
Idaho	201	196	681	110	721	169
Illinois	448	338	237	339	106	860
Indiana	877	636	423	138	718	138
Iowa	1,728	22	177	53	116	2
Kansas	961	389	3,728	127	45	34
Kentucky	672	6,552	5,247	12,689	1,463	0
Louisiana	1	2	43	5	5	15
Maine	336	114	234	440	120	2
Maryland	77	14	31	0	469	2
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	71	0
Michigan	4	0	59	153	119	706
Minnesota	565	305	33	33	1,205	287
Mississippi	503	3	304	27	0	0
Missouri	142	805	401	111	132	167
Montana	7	271	7	3,265	4	1
Nebraska	41	83	3	858	118	53
Nevada	543	38	297	234	346	646
New Hampshire	4	123	7	15	80	2
New Jersey	8	96	216	66	54	120
New Mexico	10	9	5	0	0	0
New York	764	4	2,279	3,440	70	551
North Carolina	0	185	0	19	0	0
North Dakota	1	12	2	0	0	7
Ohio	26	107	246	497	6,113	268
Oklahoma	27	52	25	38	104	18
Oregon	841	914	2,864	2,872	769	231
Pennsylvania	10	46	108	185	320	1001
Rhode Island	183	28	0	0	////	0
South Carolina	182	23	1,642	102	100	400
South Dakota	718	0	105	0	2	0
Tennessee	41	26,411	1,235	14	16	52
Texas	1,359	1,897	298	64,396	82,679	115
Utah	350	1	341	668	0	0
Vermont	382	606	188	10	72	220
Virginia	368	3,396	1,452	320	246	216
Washington	413	308	330	518	321	889
West Virginia	136	131	181	407	107	133
Wisconsin	558	70	457	1153	483	1242
Wyoming	0	2	4	10	1	30
United States	24,209	56,283	48,123	117,503	103,436	38,649

▣ Data not available.

Source: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (Unpublished data for 2002–2007).

Table 72. Methamphetamine Seizure Incidents,² by State, 2000–2006

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹
Alabama	84	166	263	343	419	285	108
Alaska	26	14	33	40	66	37	4
Arizona	382	312	252	142	128	75	14
Arkansas	242	404	456	780	805	417	208
California	2,195	1,888	1,743	1,280	766	470	185
Colorado	142	240	452	356	233	151	60
Connecticut	0	0	1	1	0	3	2
Delaware	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Florida	15	35	157	238	280	276	80
Georgia	54	59	127	253	266	293	93
Hawaii	5	3	10	5	13	11	0
Idaho	127	131	119	89	42	21	8
Illinois	126	320	551	758	1,101	931	490
Indiana	356	522	722	979	1,073	981	449
Iowa	281	578	863	1,317	1,383	761	222
Kansas	640	853	768	640	589	375	105
Kentucky	103	175	373	487	576	574	185
Louisiana	15	16	133	94	122	98	12
Maine	2	2	0	0	4	5	4
Maryland	0	2	1	2	1	2	1
Massachusetts	0	2	0	1	1	3	1
Michigan	21	122	225	270	293	341	145
Minnesota	122	154	250	305	167	88	22
Mississippi	125	229	477	332	277	187	73
Missouri	881	2,181	2,758	2,885	2,798	2,182	750
Montana	28	65	91	72	73	26	10
Nebraska	36	208	357	253	263	230	16
Nevada	282	259	104	131	81	52	20
New Hampshire	1	2	1	1	2	6	2
New Jersey	0	1	3	0	0	3	2
New Mexico	50	103	120	195	120	59	5
New York	2	8	26	18	48	20	18
North Carolina	14	32	47	167	318	322	133
North Dakota	34	85	207	249	232	159	20
Ohio	29	89	101	131	302	335	156
Oklahoma	398	806	885	1,058	667	222	83
Oregon	349	587	525	419	471	189	16
Pennsylvania	8	17	30	64	107	80	33
Rhode Island	0	1	2	1	0	0	1
South Carolina	4	10	39	87	170	143	56
South Dakota	7	18	34	38	31	16	8
Tennessee	248	495	611	965	1,430	873	261
Texas	429	620	545	683	473	270	74
Utah	208	161	121	81	71	54	6
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Virginia	1	5	10	30	75	52	12
Washington	942	1,479	1,440	1,019	954	532	79
West Virginia	3	17	52	73	168	214	41
Wisconsin	26	45	79	98	77	55	20
Wyoming	12	30	60	26	21	9	0
Total	9,056	13,551	16,224	17,458	17,562	12,489	4,293

¹ 2006 numbers for the first half of the year (January to June) only.

² Incidents include laboratories, glassware, or dump sites.

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) (2005 and 2006). *Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System*. Unpublished data.

Table 73. Seizure of Methamphetamine Small Toxic Labs (STL),* by State, 2000–2006

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹
Alabama	61	120	199	277	329	217	84
Alaska	13	7	25	29	55	29	3
Arizona	246	235	194	94	96	49	10
Arkansas	89	238	399	665	601	269	143
California	422	995	992	727	479	252	114
Colorado	110	164	302	224	148	97	41
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Delaware	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Florida	5	15	106	196	217	204	60
Georgia	20	38	88	183	198	194	63
Hawaii	2	0	4	4	12	8	0
Idaho	63	78	68	46	27	16	4
Illinois	21	158	327	409	501	324	179
Indiana	153	282	381	570	597	401	175
Iowa	69	219	352	501	468	189	66
Kansas	144	375	308	298	206	129	33
Kentucky	47	93	204	336	399	348	127
Louisiana	9	11	60	63	80	34	8
Maine	0	1	0	0	3	3	3
Maryland	0	2	1	2	1	2	0
Massachusetts	0	1	0	1	1	3	1
Michigan	7	62	139	145	170	183	60
Minnesota	54	66	160	166	98	43	9
Mississippi	39	111	254	212	178	90	43
Missouri	275	552	1,013	1,071	1,113	711	217
Montana	17	43	56	49	35	10	5
Nebraska	10	86	85	66	79	46	4
Nevada	137	157	67	77	51	27	11
New Hampshire	0	0	1	1	2	6	2
New Jersey	0	0	2	0	0	3	2
New Mexico	25	41	90	151	93	44	5
New York	0	4	17	9	35	19	16
North Carolina	13	26	36	135	243	178	58
North Dakota	22	46	94	70	64	36	2
Ohio	20	59	56	72	170	150	61
Oklahoma	236	569	549	655	414	124	64
Oregon	120	256	298	337	383	135	11
Pennsylvania	5	5	17	46	64	30	16
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
South Carolina	4	6	17	50	123	103	47
South Dakota	1	8	19	23	12	11	2
Tennessee	145	344	436	741	1,009	519	171
Texas	208	361	364	489	348	169	43
Utah	103	89	89	49	52	28	5
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Virginia	1	2	3	22	64	47	10
Washington	301	252	626	595	504	209	26
West Virginia	2	7	38	54	102	99	29
Wisconsin	6	19	23	34	23	22	4
Wyoming	10	26	53	24	19	9	0
Total	3,236	6,229	8,612	9,971	9,871	5,823	2,040

¹ 2006 numbers for the first half of the year (January to June) only.

*STL capacity is less than 10 pounds.

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) (2005 and 2006). *Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System*. Unpublished data.

Table 74. States with Methamphetamine Seizures of Super Labs (10 pounds or more) by State, 2000–2006

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹
Alabama	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
California	122	223	124	125	43	29	12
Colorado	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Nevada	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	2	0	1	2	0
Oregon	3	5	2	1	4	1	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Texas	3	9	1	0	2	1	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Washington	1	5	2	0	1	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	130	245	142	130	56	36	14

¹ 2006 numbers for the first half of the year (January to June) only.

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) (2005 and 2006). *Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System*. Unpublished data.

Table 75. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Selected Drugs in Selected Cities, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007 Local Surveys¹

Local Area	Current Use ²												Lifetime Use of Illegal Steroids				
	Marijuana				Cocaine				Inhalant				2001	2003	2005	2007	
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007					
Atlanta ³		17.0	17.4			1.4				3.9				2.8	2.4		
Baltimore			21.4	21.4			2.4	1.2						2.6	2.0		
Boston	21.7	19.6	21.2	17.4			1.5			5.0				3.1	3.0	2.3	2.9
Charlotte-Mecklenburg			22.7	19.5			1.8								3.3	2.9	
Chicago	28.7	22.8	22.5	21.7	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.7			5.2	3.1	2.9	4.0	
Dallas	20.4	22.4	21.6	21.2	5.2	4.9	1.9	6.2	3.4	2.6			3.9	4.2	4.6	5.2	
Detroit	[19.5]	22.6	18.5	17.4	[2.2]	1.6	1.0	1.3	[2.8]	4.3			4.7	2.7	1.9	2.4	
Ft. Lauderdale ⁴	21.8	17.9	17.3	17.0	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.9	3.5			4.5	2.9	3.2	2.5	
Houston	20.4			16.3	4.3			4.6	3.2				5.7			5.3	
Los Angeles	22.5	22.2	18.1	21.4	5.9	4.1	1.5	4.2	4.6	4.5			4.4	3.3	3.6	2.3	
Memphis		25.3	23.5	22.9		1.0	1.5	0.5		1.5				2.7	2.7	1.6	
Miami	17.0	15.8	12.8	14.5	4.0	3.2	1.8	3.8	2.6	3.4			3.2	3.1	2.3	3.5	
Milwaukee	[23.7]	28.7	24.0	26.8	[3.0]	3.8		2.3	[3.7]	2.4							
New Orleans	[16.8]	17.9	20.3		[2.3]	2.4	5.9		[3.3]	3.9			4.5	5.0	7.7		
New York City	17.8	15.3	12.3	12.4	1.2	1.7	2.1		2.2	2.5			2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	
Orlando ⁵	20.2	19.2	18.6	16.4	2.9	2.8	2.3		4.8	3.5			4.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	
Palm Beach	24.0	22.6	18.7	20.7	4.5	4.6	2.7	2.8	4.2	4.2			5.4	5.6	4.1	3.9	
Philadelphia	21.4	23.9		18.8	1.3	0.8		1.1	1.8	1.4			4.1	2.3		3.0	
San Bernardino	17.9	19.5	17.9	15.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	2.2	3.8	4.2			5.2	5.5	5.3	3.0	
San Diego	22.5	22.4	18.6	16.6	3.8	3.0	2.3	3.6	3.3	3.7			5.2	4.4	4.1	3.8	
San Francisco	18.3		15.6	11.4			2.0	2.0	3.1				2.3		2.6	2.7	
Seattle																	
Tampa ⁶			19.1	18.1			3.7	4.3							4.8	5.3	
Washington, DC	[20.2]	23.5	14.5		[2.8]	3.7	1.3		[3.0]	3.8			4.2	7.4	1.6		
United States	23.9	22.4	20.2	19.7	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.3	14.7	12.1			5.0	6.1	4.0	3.9	

□ Data not available.

¹Percentages are based on weighted data, which are representative of the local area, except when enclosed in brackets. Bracketed percentages are based on unweighted data. Caution must be used in interpreting unweighted data, as these may not be representative of the local area high school population.

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

³DeKalb County in 2003 and 2005; ⁴Broward County; ⁵Orange County in 2003 and 2005; ⁶Hillsborough County in 2005.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.

CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.

CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.

CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.

Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 76. Percentage of High School Students Who Used Cigarettes or Alcohol in Selected Cities, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007 Local Surveys¹

Local Area	Current Use ²								Episodic heavy drinking ³			
	Alcohol				Cigarette							
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Atlanta ³		28.7	27.1			9.5	8.8			10.1		
Baltimore			29.4	26.8			10.1	9.2			11.5	10.8
Boston	41.7	38.1	35.7	36.9	15.4	13.1	15.3	7.5	18.1	15.7	15.4	18.5
Charlotte-Mecklenburg			39.0	33.8			19.7	15.3			19.6	15.8
Chicago	42.3	42.8	43.4	38.9	24.7	16.9	14.4	13.2	21.4	20.6	22.2	20.0
Dallas	44.0	42.4	44.3	39.9	17.8	18.1	17.5	15.0	20.7	20.8	21.9	20.6
Detroit	[32.0]	30.9	31.1	26.7	[12.4]	9.1	6.4	6.2	11.2		8.6	8.7
Ft. Lauderdale ⁴	43.9	42.0	38.3	26.3	18.3	13.4	13.7	8.5	21.1	20.2	17.6	8.7
Houston	43.9			36.8	21.8			11.7	25.4			19.8
Los Angeles	39.8	42.5	38.7	41.6	14.5	14.4	11.8	12.8	21.9	21.8	19.7	24.6
Memphis		30.2	33.2	26.8		9.2	9.6	8.8		10.1	13.0	9.0
Miami	39.9	37.4	40.8	41.0	16.9	13.5	12.8	11.2	19.1	16.8	18.7	20.6
Milwaukee	[36.3]	37.1	35.5	30.8	[19.8]	13.6	13.1	12.3	19.0	16.6	15.2	14.0
New Orleans	[35.7]	33.7	36.0		[11.9]	11.5	11.0		12.6	13.6	12.5	
New York City	41.8	35.5	35.5	33.5	17.6	14.8	11.2	8.5	17.9	15.7	13.6	14.8
Orlando ⁵	39.4	39.6	39.4	42.6	17.8	16.0	17.6		20.7	17.4	20.9	20.5
Palm Beach	45.4	44.4	39.2	44.3	21.4	17.0	12.9	14.4	26.1	24.5	21.1	24.3
Philadelphia	31.6	29.8		31.7	15.8	13.9		10.7	13.6	12.2		13.5
San Bernardino	34.9	37.8	39.2	36.7	12.0	12.4	14.7	11.7	21.1	22.0	23.9	21.4
San Diego	41.0	38.5	38.8	36.7	17.1	13.2	14.2	11.0	24.3	22.2	22.2	21.8
San Francisco	29.1		24.0	22.3	13.3		10.9	8.0	13.2		11.6	10.4
Seattle												
Tampa ⁶			41.3	36.2			17.6	13.1			22.5	20.5
Washington, DC	[28.3]	33.8	23.1		[13.1]	13.2	9.2		10.6	10.3	9.2	
United States	47.1	44.9	43.3	44.7	28.5	21.9	23.0	20.0	29.9	28.3	25.5	26.0

□ Data not available.

¹Percentages are based on weighted data, which are representative of the local area, except when enclosed in brackets. Bracketed percentages are based on unweighted data. Caution must be used in interpreting unweighted data, as these may not be representative of the local area high school population.

²Used at least once on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

³Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on one or more occasions on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

⁴DeKalb County.

⁵Broward County in 2003.

⁶Orange County in 2003.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51(SS-04):1–64.

CDC (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(SS-02):1–96.

CDC (2006). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 55(SS-05):1–108.

CDC (2008). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(SS-04):1–131.

Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS/data/index.htm>

Table 77. Estimated Economic Costs of Drug Abuse, 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2002

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

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy (2004). *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States: Estimates for States and Selected Metropolitan Areas, 2002*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President (Unpublished data).

Table 78. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Any Drug,² by Location, 1991–2003

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

▨ Data not available.

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

²“Any drug” includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

³In 2001 to 2003, the definition of “any drug” pertains to any one of the NIDA-5 drugs (cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, and PCP); thus these numbers are not directly comparable to prior years.

⁴Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 79. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Marijuana, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	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													
Laredo								39	33	29	26	26	
Las Vegas								26	28	33	35	35	34
Los Angeles	19	23	23	20	23	30	27	27	32			36	41
Miami	23	30	26	28	29	34	32	29	36	39			41
Minneapolis								45	44	54	54	54	48
New Orleans	16	19	25	28	32	40	38	38	40	47	45	47	51
New York City ²	18	22	21	24	28	38	32	39	41	41	41	44	43
Oklahoma City								53	48	57	51	54	55
Omaha	26	38	42	44	42	52	33	44	51	48	56	41	51
Philadelphia	18	26	32	32	34	39	41	45	41	49	43	48	46
Phoenix	22	22	31	29	29	28	30	32	36	34	40	42	41
Portland, OR	33	28	30	27	29	35	38	37	35	36	36	38	38
Rio Arriba, NM												38	50
Sacramento								44	44	50	48	51	49
St. Louis	16	21	28	36	39	52	48	50					
Salt Lake City								37	35	34	34	36	32
San Antonio	20	28	32	30	34	39	34	41	36	41	41	42	42
San Diego	33	35	40	36	35	40	38	36	36	39	36	38	41
San Jose	25	24	27	30	27	27	29	25	34	36	38	34	35
Seattle								35	39	38	35	39	37
Spokane								43	44	40	42	47	44
Tampa													45
Tucson								39	45	45	44	47	44
Tulsa											48	52	52
Washington, DC	11	20	26	30	32	40	39	38	35			41	37
Woodbury, IA												28	34

▨ Data not available.

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

²Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 80. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Cocaine, by Location, 1991–2003

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

▨ Data not available.

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

²Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 81. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Opiates, by Location, 1991–2003

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

▨ Data not available.

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

²Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 82. Percentage¹ of Adult Male Booked Arrestees Who Used Methamphetamine, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	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
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 83. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Any Drug,^{2,4} by Location, 1991–2003

Location	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ³	2001	2002	2003
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	67	74
Omaha				58	56	51	54	60	62	53	64	60	57
Philadelphia	75	78	79	76	77	81	75	77	76	59			
Phoenix	61	63	62	67	63	65	66	71	67	66	72	71	75
Portland, OR	68	73	74	74	68	74	78	74	68	69	73	67	82
Sacramento								73	75	85	81		
St. Louis	54	70	69	76	69	73	70	69					
Salt Lake City								69	66	59	49	74	70
San Antonio	45	44	42	39	41	44	37	38	31				
San Diego	73	72	78	76	73	62	73	64	67	66	67	69	69
San Jose	52	56	51	61	50	53	53	42	61	69	71	67	70
Seattle								81	70	74			
Spokane								68	71	42			
Tucson								57	58	71	58	72	69
Tulsa													68
Washington, DC	75	72	71	67	65	58	57	65				74	61

▨ Data not available.

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

²“Any drug” includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

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

⁴In 2001 to 2003, the definition of “any drug” pertains to any one of the NIDA-5 drugs (cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, and PCP); thus these numbers are not directly comparable to prior years.

⁵Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 84. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Marijuana, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ³	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.

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

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

³Data before the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 85. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Cocaine, by Location, 1991–2003

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

▨ Data not available.

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

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

³Data prior to the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 86. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Opiates, by Location, 1991–2003

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

▨ Data not available.

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

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

³Data prior to the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 87. Percentage¹ of Adult Female Booked Arrestees Who Used Methamphetamine, by Location, 1991–2003

Location	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
Omaha			2.7	2.7	10.3		13.3	13.6	11.1	13.2	10.3	12.0	13.5
Philadelphia	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1		0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0			
Phoenix	5.6	6.9	26.0	26.0	21.7		25.6	22.4	14.3	24.1	32.3	41.7	41.6
Portland, OR	11.5	7.3	21.4	21.4	19.7		20.7	22.3	24.8	23.5	20.4	22.7	29.7
Sacramento								29.2	32.4	29.6	42.6		
St. Louis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		2.1	2.5					
Salt Lake City								31.4	34.1	28.9	18.8	37.7	45.6
San Antonio	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.5		2.4	1.7	1.4				
San Diego	24.9	25.5	53.0	53.0	40.2		42.2	33.3	36.3	28.7	37.4	36.8	47.1
San Jose	7.1	11.3	23.3	23.3	23.6		24.9	21.1	31.6	40.8	38.2	42.8	45.3
Seattle								5.2	9.5	21.7			
Spokane								22.0	26.6	8.3			
Tucson								2.5	9.6	9.0	12.4	14.3	23.9
Tulsa													22.9
Washington, DC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.5				0.0	0.0

▨ Data not available.

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

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

³Data prior to the third quarter of 1998 pertain to Manhattan only.

Sources: National Institute of Justice. *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring* (ADAM) program, 1997–2003. Data for 1991–1996 are from *Drug Use Forecasting*, the predecessor of ADAM.

Table 88. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Drug Episodes, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

Metro Area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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
Total U.S.	460,910	518,880	513,429	513,841	526,671	542,250	554,570	601,329	638,345	670,307

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.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (July 2003). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
 SAMHSA (July 2001). *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network* for 1993 data.
 SAMHSA (August 2002). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001* for 1994 data.

Table 89. Estimated Number of Emergency Department Cocaine Mentions, by Metropolitan Area, 1993–2002

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

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.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (July 2003). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
 SAMHSA (July 2001). *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network* for 1993 data.
 SAMHSA (August 2002). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001* for 1994 data.

Table 90. 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
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
Total U.S.	63,232	63,158	69,556	72,890	70,712	75,688	82,192	94,804	93,064	93,519

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.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (July 2003). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
 SAMHSA (July 2001). *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network* for 1993 data.
 SAMHSA (August 2002). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001* for 1994 data.

Table 91. 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
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
L.A.–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
Total U.S.	28,873	40,034	45,259	53,770	64,720	76,842	87,068	96,426	110,512	119,472

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.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (July 2003). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
 SAMHSA (July 2001). *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network* for 1993 data.
 SAMHSA (August 2002). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001* for 1994 data.

Table 92. 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
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
L.A.–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
Total U.S.	9,926	17,537	15,933	11,002	17,154	11,486	10,447	13,505	14,923	17,696

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.

Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (July 2003). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995–2002*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

SAMHSA (July 2001). *Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network* for 1993 data.

SAMHSA (August 2002). *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994–2001* for 1994 data.

Table 93. Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students¹ in Select European Countries and the United States, 1995, 1999, and 2003

Country	Cigarette use in past 30 days			Alcohol use in past 30 days			Lifetime any illicit drug use			Lifetime marijuana use			Marijuana use in past 30 days			Lifetime inhalant use		
	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003	1995	1999	2003
Austria																		
Belgium																		
Bulgaria		49	46		82	65		23	22		21	21		10			14	3
Croatia	32	38 ³²	36		46 ⁷³	63	8	13 ³³	23	9	16 ³²	22	3	6 ⁷	8	13	13	14
Cyprus	23 ⁵⁰	16	22	57	61	62	61 ⁴	3	5	51 ²	2	4	2	1 ⁸	2	3	7	
Czech Republic	36	44	43		77	77	23	35	44	22	35	44	7	16	19	8	7	9
Denmark	28	38	30		85	81	18	25	23	17	24	23	6	8	8	6	7 ⁷	8
Estonia	28	32	37		62	61	8	16	24	7	13	23			6	8	7	8
Faroe Islands	42	41	41		48	62	12	8	10	11	7	9	2	1	1	8	5	11
Finland	37	43	38		61	54	5	10	11	5	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	8
France			33			58			38			38			22			11
FYROM ²		37							30									
Germany	44		45	60			35			35			22			11		
Greece			28	36		75	10		6	8		6	3		2	4		15
Greenland			60		78	51			27	8	27	27		12	11		11	22
Hungary	34 ³⁵	36	39	77	51	56	51 ¹⁰	12	16	4 ⁹	11	16	1 ⁴	4	6	61 ⁴	4	5
Iceland	32 ⁶⁷	28	20	59	43	37	10 ²¹	16	13	10 ²³	15	13	4 ¹⁰	4	4	8 ¹⁹	11	12
Ireland	41	37	33		74	73	37	32	40	37	32	39	19	15	17		22	18
Isle of Man			30			79			40			39			21			19
Italy	36	40	38		54	64	21	26	28	19	25	27	13	14	15	8	6	6
Latvia			40			61			17			16						7
Lithuania	25	40	41	58	73	77	3	15	16	1	12	13	0	4	6	16	10	5
Malta	31 ⁴⁰	32	27		75	75	22 ²	8	11	81 ⁷	7	10	2	3 ⁴	4	17 ⁶	16	16
Netherlands						73												
Norway	36	40	28	66	55	51	6	13	9	6	11	9	3	4	3	7	16	5
Poland	28	33 ³¹	31		61	65	9	18 ²⁹	19	8	14 ²⁸	18	3	7 ¹³	8	9	9 ⁶	9
Portugal	24	31	28		49	48	8	11	18	7	8	15	4	5	8		3	8
Romania		24	29		55	55		11	3		1	3		1	0		1	1
Russia ³ (Moscow)		45	44		63	62		24	22		22	22		5	7		9	7

See notes at end of table (continued).

Table 93 (cont'd). Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students¹ in Select European Countries and the United States, 1995, 1999, and 2003

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

▨ Data not available.

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

²Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

³Moscow only in 1999.

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

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

Table 94. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Opium Gum, 1987–2007 (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	4,285
1997	2,184	30		85	2,299	2,365		210	25	45	2,645	66			46	112	5,056
1998	2,340			66	2,406	1,750		140	16	20	1,926	61			60	121	4,453
1999	2,861			37	2,898	1,090		140	6	11	1,247	75			43	118	4,263
2000	3,656			11	3,667	1,085		210	6	15	1,316				21	21	5,004
2001	74			5	79	865		200	6	15	1,086				71	71	1,236
2002	1,278			5	1,283	630		180	9	10	829	68			58	126	2,238
2003	2,865			44	2,909	484		200			684	63			101	164	3,757
2004	4,950				4,950	330		50			380	30		12	73	115	5,445
2005	4,475			32	4,507	380		28			408			4	71	75	4,990
2006	5,644			36	5,680	230		9			239	37			108	145	6,064
2007	8,000				8,000	270		6			276					0	8,276

▨ Data not available.

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

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

Sources: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (February 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Data prior to 2002 are from earlier editions of INCSR. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 95. Amount of Opium Poppy Cultivated and Eradicated, Calendar Years 1990–2007 (Hectares)

Year	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Burma	Laos	Thailand	Colombia	Guatemala	Mexico ¹
Cultivated								
1990	12,370	8,220	150,100	30,580	3,435		845	5,450
1991	17,190	8,205	160,000	29,625	3,000	1,160	1,145	3,765
1992	19,470	8,170	153,700	25,610	2,050			730
1993	21,080	6,280	146,600	18,520	2,110		440	438
1994	29,180	7,270	154,070	19,650	2,110			50
1995	38,740	6,950	154,070	19,650	1,750	6,540	150	5,050
1996	37,950	3,400	163,100	25,250	2,170	6,300	90	5,100
1997	39,150	4,100	155,150	28,150	1,650	6,600		4,000
1998	41,720	3,030	130,300	26,100	1,350	6,100		5,500
1999	51,500	1,570	89,500	21,800	835	7,500		3,600
2000	64,510	515	108,700	23,150	890	7,500		1,900
2001	1,685	213	105,000	22,000	820	6,500		4,400
2002	30,750	213	77,700	23,200	750	4,900		2,700
2003	61,000	1,714	47,130	18,900		4,400		4,800
2004	206,700		36,000	10,000		2,100	330	3,500
2005	107,400	769	40,000	5,600			100	3,300
2006	172,600	984	21,000	1,700		2,300		5,000
2007	202,000		21,700	1,100				
Eradicated								
1990		185		0	720		1,085	4,650
1991		440	1,012	0	1,200	1,156	576	6,545
1992		977	1,215	0	1,580	12,858	470	11,583
1993		856	604	0	0	9,821	426	13,015
1994		463	3,345	0	0	3,906	150	11,036
1995		0	0	0	580	3,760	86	15,389
1996		867	0	0	880	6,028	12	14,671
1997		654	10,501	0	1,050	6,972	3	17,732
1998		2,194	16,194		715		5	17,449
1999		1,197	9,800		808	5,947 ²	1	15,469
2000		1,704	0		757	7,540 ²	1	15,300
2001		1,484	9,317		832	1,819 ²	1	19,115
2002			25,862		507	3,043 ²	1	19,157
2003		3,000	683	18,900	767	2,821 ²	1	20,034
2004						2,899 ²		15,925
2005								21,609
2006								16,889
2007								11,046

▨ Data not available.

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

²Eradication figures shown for Colombia represent aerial eradication from 1999 to 2004.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (February 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008). Colombian eradication data for 1999–2004 are obtained from the Policia Nacional de Colombia (CNP)/US Department of State INL Air Wing unpublished data (February 2005).

Table 96. Potential Production of Heroin, 1999–2006 (Metric Tons)

Year	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Burma	Laos	Thailand	Vietnam ¹	Colombia ²	Mexico
1999	218	4	104	13	0.5	1.0		8.8
2000	365	19	103	20	0.6	1.4	8.7	4.5
2001	7	1	82	19	0.6	1.4	11.4	10.7
2002	150	1	60	17	0.9	1.0	8.5	6.8
2003	337	5	46	19			7.8	11.9
2004	582		32	5			3.8	8.6
2005	526	4	36	3				8.0
2006								13.0

▨ Data not available.

¹Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC) (June 2003). *Major Narcotics-Producing Nations: Cultivation and Production Estimates, 1999-2002*.

²CIA, CNC (March 2005). *2004 Colombia Coca and Opium Poppy Estimates*. Unpublished data.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, Crime and Narcotics Center (June 2004). *Major Narcotics-Producing Nations: Cultivation and Production Estimates, 1999–2000*; (August 2006). 2001–2005; (2007) for 2006 data.

Table 97. Amount of Heroin Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2007 (Kilograms)

Year	Pakistan		Thailand		China		Laos		Colombia	
	Heroin	Opium	Heroin	Opium	Heroin	Opium	Heroin	Opium	Heroin	Opium
1990	6,400	8,200	1,100	800	1,445	720	40	575	0	0
1991	5,700	5,900	1,500	1,500	2,621	2,327	15	165	0	0
1992	2,900	3,400	992	600	4,489	2,660	2	281	50	430
1993	3,900	4,400	2,100	2,200	4,459	3,354	1	54	261	261
1994	6,200	14,360	1,100	600	3,881	1,737	62	54	181	128
1995	18,040	215,520	690	920	2,376	1,110	43	194	419	78
1996	4,050	8,080	390	620	3,500	1,400	16	216	183	36
1997	5,070	8,540	320	720	5,470	1,600	72	200	261	120
1998	3,330	5,020	530	1,500			80	442	317	100
1999	4,980	16,320	310	440			15	226	504	183
2000	7,410	7,840	290	630			20	78	572	
2001	6,000	5,200	417	2,053			52	478	780	2
2002	8,900	2,400	525				19	260	770	110
2003	34,000	5,400	423	10,098			39	209	500	
2004			820	1,595					687	835
2005			955	5,768						
2006			92	788						
2007			257	1,159						

▨ Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (March 2007). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*; (March 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 98. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Oven-Dried Coca Leaf, 1995–2004 (Metric Tons)

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

▨ Data not available.

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

Table 99. Amount of Coca Leaf Cultivated and Eradicated, Calendar Years 1987–2006 (Hectares)

Year	Cultivated			Eradicated		
	Bolivia ¹	Colombia	Peru	Bolivia	Colombia	Peru
1987	41,300	25,600	108,800	1,040	460	355
1988	48,900	34,000	110,400	1,475	230	5,130
1989	52,900	42,400	120,400	2,500	640	1,285
1990	50,300	40,100	121,300	8,100	900	
1991	47,900	37,500	120,800	5,486	972	
1992	45,500	37,100	129,100	3,152	959	
1993	47,200	39,700	108,800	2,397	793	0
1994	48,100	45,000	108,600	1,058	541 ²	0
1995	48,600	50,900	115,300	5,493	3,243 ²	0
1996	48,100	67,200	94,400	7,512	15,407 ²	1,259
1997	45,800	79,500	68,800	7,026	31,663 ²	3,462
1998	38,000	101,800	51,000	11,621	49,641 ²	7,825
1999	21,800	122,500	38,700	16,999	39,113 ²	13,800
2000	14,600	136,200	34,200	7,653	42,283 ²	6,200
2001	19,900	169,800	34,000		77,165 ²	3,900
2002	21,600	144,450	34,700	11,839	102,225 ²	7,000
2003	23,200	113,850	29,250	10,000	116,342 ²	11,313
2004	24,600	27,500	27,500	8,437	120,714 ²	10,339
2005	26,500	26,500	34,000	6,073		
2006	25,800	25,800	37,000	5,070		

▨ Data not available.

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

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

Sources: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (February 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Colombian eradication data for 1999–2004 are obtained from the Policia Nacional de Colombia (CNP)/US Department of State INL Air Wing unpublished data (February 2005). All data prior to 1989 are from earlier editions of INCSR.

Table 100. Potential Net Production of Cocaine Hydrochloride, 2002–2006 (Metric Tons)

Year	Bolivia ¹	Colombia	Peru	Total
2002	110	585	280	975
2003	100	460	245	805
2004 ²	115	430	230	775
2005	115	545	250	910
2006	115	610	245	970

¹From 2000 through 2004, Bolivia estimates are mid-year. All other estimates are end-of-year figures.

²Figures for 2004 are unpublished estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (March 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 101. Amount of Cocaine Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2007 (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	34
1998	142	7	24	22
1999	82	7	15	33
2000	110	6	10	18
2001	132	7	17	30
2002	177	7	13	12
2003	212	7	26	21
2004	Data not available			27
2005	Data not available			30
2006	Data not available			21
2007	Data not available			48

☐ Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (March 2004). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 102. Estimated Worldwide Potential Net Production of Cannabis, 1987–2007 (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	13,500				3,500	17,000
2004	10,440	4,000			3,500	17,940
2005	10,100					10,100
2006	15,500					15,500
2007						

▨ Data not available.

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

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (March 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Data prior to 1989 are from earlier editions of INCSR. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 103. Amount of Cannabis Cultivated and Eradicated by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2007 (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	4,600		5,000	23,928	705	
1999	3,700		5,000	33,583	894	
2000	3,900		5,000	33,000	517	
2001	4,100		5,000	28,699	332	
2002	4,400		5,000	30,775	80	
2003	7,500		5,000		445	
2004	5,800		5,000	29,606		
2005	5,600					
2006	8,600					
2007						

▣ Data not available.

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

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (March 2004). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*; (March 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 104. Amount of Marijuana Seized by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2007 (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	2,248	37	126	88	11
2004	2,208				
2005	1,786				
2006	1,849				
2007	2,174				

▨ Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (March 2004). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*; (March 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Table 105. Number of Drug Labs Destroyed by Foreign Countries, Calendar Years 1990–2007

Year	Bolivia		Brazil	Colombia		Ecuador	Peru	Mexico	Thailand		Pakistan
	Coca base	Cocaine HCl	Cocaine HCl	Cocaine & base	Morphine & heroin	Cocaine HCl	Coca base	Not specified	Heroin labs	Methamphetamine	Not specified
1990	1,446	33	3	269		1	151	13	2		
1991	1,461	34	3	239	5	4	89	9	5		18
1992	1,393	17	0	224	7	0	88	4	0		11
1993	1,300	10	5	401	10	0	38	5	2		13
1994	1,891	32	0	560	9	0	21	9	0		18
1995	2,226	18	0	396	11	0	21	19	1		15
1996	2,033	7	0	861	9	1	14	19	2	1	10
1997	1,022	1	0	213	9	0	18	8	3	19	4
1998	1,205	1	2	311	10	2		7	1	13	0
1999	893	1	2	156	10	2			0	14	2
2000	620	2				0			0	9	0
2001	877	1				4		28	0	9	0
2002	1,420	2				0		13			0
2003	1,769	2				0		22			
2004	2,254	4						23			
2005	2,619	3						39			
2006	4,070	3						10			
2007	3,087	6						26			

☐ Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (March 2004). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*; (March 2008). *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2008*. Data prior to 1995 are from earlier editions of INCSR. Available at <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2008/vol1/pdf/index.htm> (accessed June 30, 2008).

Acronyms

ADAM	Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring system (formerly DUF)
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
CAI	computer-assisted interview
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CNC	Crime and Narcotics Center (under the Central Intelligence Agency)
CPS	Current Population Survey
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (under SAMHSA)
CSAT	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (under SAMHSA)
Data Subcommittee	Advisory Committee on Research, Data, and Evaluation; Subcommittee on Data, Research, and Interagency Coordination Improving Federal Drug-Related Data Systems
DAWN	Drug Abuse Warning Network
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
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
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICD-9	International Classification of Diseases, Version 9
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, Version 10
INCSR	International Narcotics Control Strategy Report
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy)
ME	medical examiner
MTF	Monitoring the Future study
N-SSATS	National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (under CDC)
NDATUS	National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey
NDCS	National Drug Control Strategy
NHSDA	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (now NSDUH)
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 (formerly NHSDA)
NTOMS	National Treatment Outcome Monitoring System
OAS	Office of Applied Studies
OCDETF	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
PAPI	paper-and-pencil interview
RSAT	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAPT	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (a Federal block grant program)
SIFCF	Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities
SISCF	Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities
STAR	Sequential Transition and Reduction Model
STRIDE	System To Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence
STD	sexually transmitted disease
TCE	Targeted Capacity Expansion program
THC	delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (the principal psychoactive ingredient of marijuana)
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports
UFDS	Uniform Facility Data Set
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey
YRBSS	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System



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