

**SB**

**74**

**DOCUMENTS**

**FOR**

**(FILE 1)**

## Marijuana: Things Have Changed

- **Average THC content in Alaska marijuana today is nearly 14%. This is twice the national average and more than 14 times stronger than the THC levels when the Alaska Supreme Court issued *State v. Ravin*, 537 P.2d 494, 505 (Alaska 1975) ("Most marijuana available in the United State has a THC content of less than one percent.")**
- **In 1997, 40% of adults arrested in Anchorage tested positive for marijuana. By 2002 that had increased to more than 50%, including 69% of domestic violence offenders. In Anchorage, 15% of adults arrested for sexual assault, and 10% of victims, had been using marijuana just before the assault.**
- **Marijuana affects driving for up to three hours after use, and residual effects have been reported 24 hours after use. Epidemiology data from traffic arrests and fatal accidents show that marijuana is second only to alcohol as the most frequent substance of abuse among the drivers. Mixing alcohol and marijuana may dramatically produce effects greater than either on its own.**
- **Marijuana can lead to dependence and abuse, particularly for young users. Nationally, more teens are in treatment each year for marijuana dependence than for alcohol and all other illegal drugs combined. Teens using marijuana are more likely to engage in theft and assault than non-users.**
- **In 1976 there were only 59 treatment admissions in Alaska with marijuana as the primary drug of abuse. By 2000-2003, that increased 600% to an average of 434 marijuana treatment admissions a year, with half of patients aged 12-17.**
- **Marijuana use complicates treatment for alcoholism (63% of Alaska natives with alcohol dependence had a secondary marijuana dependence).**
- **Marijuana smoke can harm the cardiopulmonary and respiratory systems, and contains 50-70% more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than tobacco smoke.**
- **One in eight Alaska high school students has smoked marijuana before age 13, and a regional study in found one in 10 rural middle school students reported using marijuana before age 11.**
- **Alaska native high school students were significantly more likely to have tried marijuana (69.7% to 41.2%) and to be current users (use within past 30 days) than non-natives (35.5% to 20.6%)**
- **Marijuana use in rural Alaska villages among parents of preschool children has been recorded at levels three times the national average.**
- **If you are a parent in Alaska and you do not strongly disapprove of marijuana, or if you use marijuana, your children are four times more likely to start using the drug.**

## Marijuana: Things Have Changed and Parents Choices Matter

### A Parent's Choice to Use Marijuana Affects Their Children

- **“More adolescents who report their parents use marijuana frequently use marijuana themselves compared with youths whose parents do not use marijuana” (22.6% to 5%).** *The State of Adolescent Health in Alaska, May, 1990, p.41.*
- **“Among youths in 2003 who perceived that their parents would strongly disapprove of trying marijuana or hashish once or twice, 5.4% used marijuana in the past month, vs. 28.7% of youths whose parents would not strongly disapprove”** *Overview of Findings from the 2003 National Survey On Drug Use and Health, Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, 2004, p.23.*

### The THC Content of Today's Alaska Marijuana is 14 Times Levels Found in Ravin

- **Average THC content in Alaska marijuana has steadily increased and averaged nearly 14% in 2003. This is approximately twice the national average THC content and 14 times stronger than THC content levels assumed and relied upon by the Alaska Supreme Court in weighing the harmful effects of marijuana.** *State v. Ravin, 537 P.2d 494, 505 (Alaska 1975) (“Most marijuana available in the United State has a THC content of less than one percent.”)* *Average THC Levels for Alaska, National Averages, Reports Prepared by Dr. Elsohly, University of Mississippi, National Center for Natural Products Research.*

## The Face of Alaska Marijuana Use: Who Is Using Alaska's Powerful Marijuana?

### *Pregnant Mothers*

- **Between 1990 and 2000, the rate of pregnant mothers in Alaska using marijuana remained fairly constant at about 5%. (400 to 450 newborns each year) This rate was approximately 67% higher than the national average (3%) for this time period and just slightly below the rate for Alaskan mother's prenatal alcohol use. (5.3%).** *Alaska Maternal and Child Health Data Book, 2003, State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Section of Maternal Child and Family Health, pp. 52-55; 150-151.*
- **The prevalence of prenatal marijuana use among Alaska Native pregnant mothers has been significantly higher than the overall state prevalence over the last decade. More than twice the state average in 2002. (3.5% Alaska average for prenatal marijuana use vs. 7.8% for Alaska Natives).** *Women's and Children's & Health Fact Sheet, 2005, State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, (Information from Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, PRAMS, 2002).*
- **Recent progress has been made and the overall rate of pregnant mothers in Alaska using marijuana was down to 3.5% in 2002. (Nearly 1 in 29)** *Women's, Children's, & Family Health Fact Sheet, 2005, State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. (Information from Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 2002.*
- **The approximately 400 to 450 Alaskan newborns exposed to marijuana may suffer negative physical and behavioral effects. (Three recently published scientific studies found evidence a pregnant mother's marijuana use has negative physical and behavioral effects).** *Porath AJ, Fried PA "Effects of Prenatal Cigarette and Marijuana Exposure on Drug Use Among Offspring" ("[m]ale offspring of mothers who reported using marijuana while pregnant had nearly four times the odds of initiating marijuana use compared to offspring whose mothers did not report using marijuana during pregnancy ... As data indicates that cannabinoid receptors are present in the placenta, and the fetal and neonatal brain, it is possible that prenatal exposure to marijuana also sensitizes the brain to the subsequent*

*influence of marijuana consumed later in life. ... In summary ...the data suggest that in utero exposure to marijuana is associated with cigarette smoking and marijuana use initiation ... a reduction in rates of use may not only yield direct health benefits for the substance users ... it may also have unanticipated benefits for their offspring) ; Neurotoxicology Teratology, 2005 Mar-Apr; 27(2):267-77; Hurd, YL, Wang X, et.al., "Marijuana Impairs Growth in Mid-Gestation Fetuses"; Neurotoxicology Teratology, 2005 Mar-Apr; 27(2):267-77; Wang X, et.al., "In Utero Marijuana Exposure Associated with Abnormal Amygdala Dopamine D2 Gene Expression in the Human Fetus", Biological Psychiatry, Dec. 2004, pages 909-915.*

#### *Pre-School Age Children and Their Parents*

- **A study of rural Alaska villages found preschool parents aged 26-34 were using marijuana at a rate roughly 3 times the national average. (19% vs. 6.7%) Stillner, V, et.al., Drug Use in Very Rural Alaska Villages, Substance Use and Misuse, 1999.**

#### *Elementary School Students*

- **By sixth grade, (age 11) 7-10% of Alaskan students have tried marijuana. 1995, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (7% of middle school students started smoking marijuana before age 11); 1999, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (8.5% of middle school respondents (excluding Anchorage) started smoking marijuana before age 11; 2003, Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results, Northwest Arctic Borough School District Middle School Survey: Unweighted (10.2% of students tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 11)**
- **Students who started smoking marijuana before the age of 11 usually make up from 25-30% of the overall group of middle school students reporting a lifetime use of marijuana. Id.**
- **Kids who started smoking marijuana before the age of 11 made up 40% of the juveniles placed in Alaska's secure juvenile facilities in a survey done in 1998. 1999, Division of Juvenile Justice Survey of Youths in Secure Facilities.**
- **Kids who smoked marijuana 10 to 40 times or more a month made up 46% of the juveniles placed in Alaska's secure juvenile facilities. Id.**

- **67% of the youth in Alaska's secure juvenile facilities have smoked marijuana 100 or more times in their lives. *Id.***

#### *Middle School Students*

- **Roughly one in four of all Alaska middle school students has at least tried marijuana. 1995, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (26.1%); 1999, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (28.9%, unweighted excluding Anchorage).**
- **These middle school students make up some of the 3-4,000 youth aged 12-17 in Alaska that initiate marijuana use each year. (100 to 150 a day). *Initiation of Marijuana Use, Trends, Patterns, and Implications, Gfroerer, J, Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, 2002, Table 4.1.***
- **Many of the middle school students using marijuana are doing so before or during school. *Middle school students were part of a 1990 survey of students in grades 7-12 which found 25% of students reporting marijuana use in the past year used marijuana before or during school. The State of Adolescent Health in Alaska, May, 1990.***
- **Middle school students may also start to make up the roughly 150-170 Alaskan youth aged 12-17 (on average for the years 2000-2003) admitted into a treatment facility primarily for marijuana abuse. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, SAMHSA TEDS data.***

#### *High School Students*

- **If you are one of the 6% of Alaska high school age students in an alternative high school due to being at risk for not graduating from a regular high school, there is an about an 85% chance you have used marijuana and a 53% chance you are a current marijuana user. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998.***
- **If you are a Alaska Native high school student there is a 70% chance you have tried marijuana and a 35.5% chance you are a current user. 2003, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey.**

- **In high schools across the state, (excluding Anchorage) 18.8% of male students and 14.7% of female students have already tried marijuana for the first time by their freshmen year. 1999 Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The national average for 2003 was 9.9% for all students. 2003 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results.**
- **The average age of first marijuana use in Alaska is 16 years, but for American Indian / Alaska Native students (nationally), it is 14.1 years. SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, "Trends in Marijuana Incidence, Initiation of Marijuana Use: Trends, Patterns, and Implications Report", Table 3.6 and SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, Youth Substance Use: State Estimates from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Table C.5.**
- **If you are high school age, a current user of marijuana, and have a predisposition to psychosis, your marijuana use increases the chances you will express a psychotic disorder or experience. Os, J., et.al., "Prospective Cohort Study of Cannabis Use, Predisposition for Psychosis, and Psychotic Symptoms in Young People", British Medical Journal, January, 2005.**
- **Daily use of marijuana by teenage females will also greatly increase (5 times) the chances of suffering from depression and anxiety. Weekly or more frequent use of marijuana by any teenager doubles the odds that you will suffer from depression and anxiety. Patton, G. et.al., Cannabis Use and Mental Health in Young People: Cohort Study, British Medical Journal, November, 2002.**
- **You may also be the one in six teenage drivers who drives while under the influence of marijuana. O'Malley, P., et.al., "Unsafe Driving by High School Seniors: National Trends from 1976 to 2001 in Tickets and Accidents After Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Illegal Drugs", Journal of Studies on Alcohol, May, 2003 (Data shows that 15% of U.S. high school seniors surveyed said they drove after using marijuana and 16% drove under the influence of alcohol).**
- **The New England Journal of Medicine has published results from a roadside study of reckless drivers (not impaired by alcohol) in which 45 % tested positive for marijuana. Another survey found that 68% of teen drivers who use drugs regularly reported they drive while under the influence of drugs. ONDCP, Press Release, Nov. 19, 2002.**

- **If you are a teenage driver who consumes both alcohol and marijuana and drives, the negative effects on your driving ability are magnified.** *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Traffic Tech, Number 201, June 1999, "Marijuana and Alcohol Combined Increase Impairment", ("The effect of combining moderate doses of alcohol and moderate doses of marijuana resulted in a dramatic performance decrement and levels of impairment as great as observed when at .14 BAC alone").*
- **If you are one of the approximately 75% of tobacco smokers who initiate their use as adolescents and you are a marijuana smoker, the additive effect of the carcinogens and other chemicals in marijuana increase the risk you will develop many respiratory symptoms associated with disorders common to tobacco use such as chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cancer.** *State of Alaska, DHSS-Epidemiology Bulletin "Youth Tobacco Use", Results from the 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey; Moore, et.al., "Respiratory Effects of Marijuana and Tobacco Use in a U.S. Sample", Journal of General Internal Medicine, 2004.*

#### *Adulthood*

- **By the time you reach adulthood, if you are still using marijuana and have committed a crime and are incarcerated, you will be one of the 93% of Alaska inmates who have ever tried marijuana and may be one of the 23% of Alaska inmates with a marijuana disorder that needed treatment in the year prior to incarceration.** *State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, "Substance Abuse Treatment Needs of Alaska's Newly Incarcerated Prisoner Population Prior to Incarceration, 2000.*
- **If your crime was rape, there is a 15% chance you used marijuana just prior to the assault and a little less than 10% chance that your victim was impaired by marijuana at the time of the rape.** *Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage, October 2003.*

- **If you are Alaska Native and have a primary alcohol disorder for which you need treatment, it is more likely than not that you also have a secondary or co-occurring marijuana disorder.** *Alaska Natives Combatting Substance Abuse and Related Violence Through Self Healing, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, January, 1999, (63% of native men and women with severe drinking problems surveyed in 1997 were also dependent on marijuana).*
- **If you are an Alaska Native male using marijuana, and you are seen at a community mental health center in rural Alaska, you may be one of the 17.4% of such patients with a diagnosis of marijuana dependence.** *Mental Disorders of Eskimos Seen at a Community Mental Health Center in Rural Alaska, Auon, S, et.al., Psychiatric Services, November 1998, vol.49, no. 11.*
- **If you committed a domestic violence crime and were arrested, there is a 69% chance you will test positive at the time of arrest for marijuana use.** *April, 2004, ONDCP Anchorage, Alaska, Profile of Drug Indicators. In comparison, there is only a 23% chance you would test positive for cocaine if you committed any type of violent crime. Id.*
- **If you somehow end up a drowning victim, you will be one of the 11% of drowning victims in Alaska that were found to have marijuana in their system.** *Drowning In Alaska Waters, Public Health Reports, v111, p.531-5, 1996.*

*Tougher Criminal Penalties and Fines Have A Deterrent Effect  
And Individuals Respond To Changes in How  
The Government Treats Illegal Drugs*

- **“The marijuana arrest rate has a strong negative effect [on use by adults] ... enforcement of drug possession violations reduces drug demand ... Changes in arrest rates [increase] for possession predict percentage point decreases of ... 3.0% in marijuana participation among juveniles”;** *Price and Enforcement Effects on Cocaine and Marijuana Demand, Economic Inquiry, Desimone, J et.al., January, 2003; “[b]oth higher fines for marijuana possession and increased probability of arrest decrease the probability that young adults will use marijuana ...” Farrelly, MC, et.al., The Joint Demand for Cigarettes and Marijuana: Evidence from the National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse” Journal of Health Economics, 2001;*

*Chaloupka, FJ, et.al., "Do Higher Cigarette Prices Encourage Youth to Use Marijuana", National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 6938, 1999 (Study of the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade surveys found marijuana decriminalization had a positive and significant effect on both the prevalence and quantity consumed of marijuana when median jail terms and fines were included in the model); Chaloupka, F.J., et.al, "The Demand for Cocaine and Marijuana by Youth", University of Chicago Press, 1999 (Data from the 1982 and 1989 Monitoring the Future Study showed individuals living in decriminalized states were significantly more likely to report use of marijuana in the past year); Saffer, H, and Chaloupka, FJ, "The Demand for Illicit Drugs", Economic Inquiry, 1999, (Analyzing data from the 1988, 1990, and 1991 NHSDA's and finding that decriminalization had a positive and significant effect on [reducing] marijuana prevalence).*



AN OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS:

## HERE'S WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY ABOUT MARIJUANA AND TEENS.

- "Marijuana is not a benign drug. Use impairs learning and judgment, and may lead to the development of mental health problems."  
- *American Medical Association*
- "Smoking marijuana can injure or destroy lung tissue. In fact, marijuana smoke contains 50 to 70 percent more of some cancer causing chemicals than does tobacco smoke."  
- *American Lung Association*
- "Teens who are high on marijuana are less able to make safe, smart decisions about sex—including saying no. Teens who have used marijuana are four times more likely to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant than teens who haven't."  
- *National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy*
- "Marijuana can impair perception and reaction time, putting young drivers, their passengers and others on the road in danger. Teens, the highest risk driving population, should avoid anything that might impair their ability to operate a vehicle safely."  
- *American Automobile Association*
- "Marijuana use may trigger panic attacks, paranoia, and even psychoses, especially if you are suffering from anxiety, depression or having thinking problems."  
- *American Psychiatric Association*
- "Marijuana can impair concentration and the ability to retain information during a teens peak learning years."  
- *National Education Association*
- "Recent research has indicated that for some people there is a correlation between frequent marijuana use and aggressive or violent behavior. This should be a concern to parents, community leaders, and to all Americans."  
- *The National Crime Prevention Council*

And, according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, marijuana can be addictive. In fact, more teens are in treatment with a primary diagnosis of marijuana dependence than for all other illicit drugs combined.

Teens say their parents are the single most important influence when it comes to drugs. Know their friends. Ask them where they are going and when they will be home. Take time to listen. Talk to your teens about marijuana.

**PARENTS.**  
THE ANTI-DRUG.

- A. Marijuana Growing, Availability, and Crime in Alaska
- B. Marijuana and State Prisoners
- C. Marijuana and Behavioral Health
- D. Marijuana and Public Health
- E. Demographics of Marijuana Use In Alaska
- F. Impact of Marijuana on Children

A

# MARIJUANA GROWING, AVAILABILITY AND CRIME IN ALASKA

(Department of Public Safety)

## I. Alaska Now Leads Other States In Growing Highly Potent Marijuana.

- In 1984 approximately 900 marijuana plants were eradicated in Alaska. *Alaska State Troopers Annual Drug Report, 1985.*
- Today, law enforcement eradicates thousands of marijuana plants a year. *Alaska State Troopers Annual Drug Report, 2003.*
- Based on the number of indoor grows seized and indoor plants eradicated, Alaska has ranked in the top ten indoor marijuana growing states every year since 1998. *DEA / Domestic Cannabis Eradication / Suppression Program Statistical Reports, 1997-2003.*
- If rankings were based on a "per capita" basis, Alaska would be at or very near the top indoor producing state in the nation.
- Troopers often find children and weapons present at grow sites or in dealers homes. *Major Drug Bust Rids Quinhagak of Dope Hub*
- Growing occurs statewide, but the Mat-Su borough has a heavy concentration of growers. In the 1996 Big Lake Wildfire, 5% of the 400 buildings and homes that burned contained remnants of marijuana grows. If that figure is representative, the Mat-Su

borough is home to more than 1,200 pot farms.  
*November 12, 2000, Juneau Empire Article.*

- Since 1975, the average THC content in marijuana seized in Alaska has increased to almost 14% in 2003.

## II. Marijuana and Arrest Statistics.

- 15% of rape suspects and nearly 10% of victims in Anchorage had used marijuana just prior to the assault. (Confirmed with author of study this was use just prior to the assault, not days or weeks prior that showed up in a drug test) *Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage, Alaska, Final Report, October, 2003.*
- 52.5% of adult male arrestees in Anchorage in 2002 tested positive for marijuana use. *ONDACP, Profile of Drug Indicators, April, 2004, citing, National Institute of Justice, ADAM Annualized Site Reports, 2002, October 2003.*
- 69.2% of adult male arrestees in Anchorage in 2002 for domestic violence tested positive for marijuana use. *ONDACP, Profile of Drug Indicators, April, 2004, citing, National Institute of Justice, ADAM Annualized Site Reports, 2002, October 2003.*
- In the 1997 "Substance Abuse Need for Treatment Among Arrestees" study, 62% of male arrestees at the Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center tested positive for marijuana compared to 40% of adult male arrestees at Anchorage and Fairbanks. *Information supplied by DOC, 3/9/2005.*

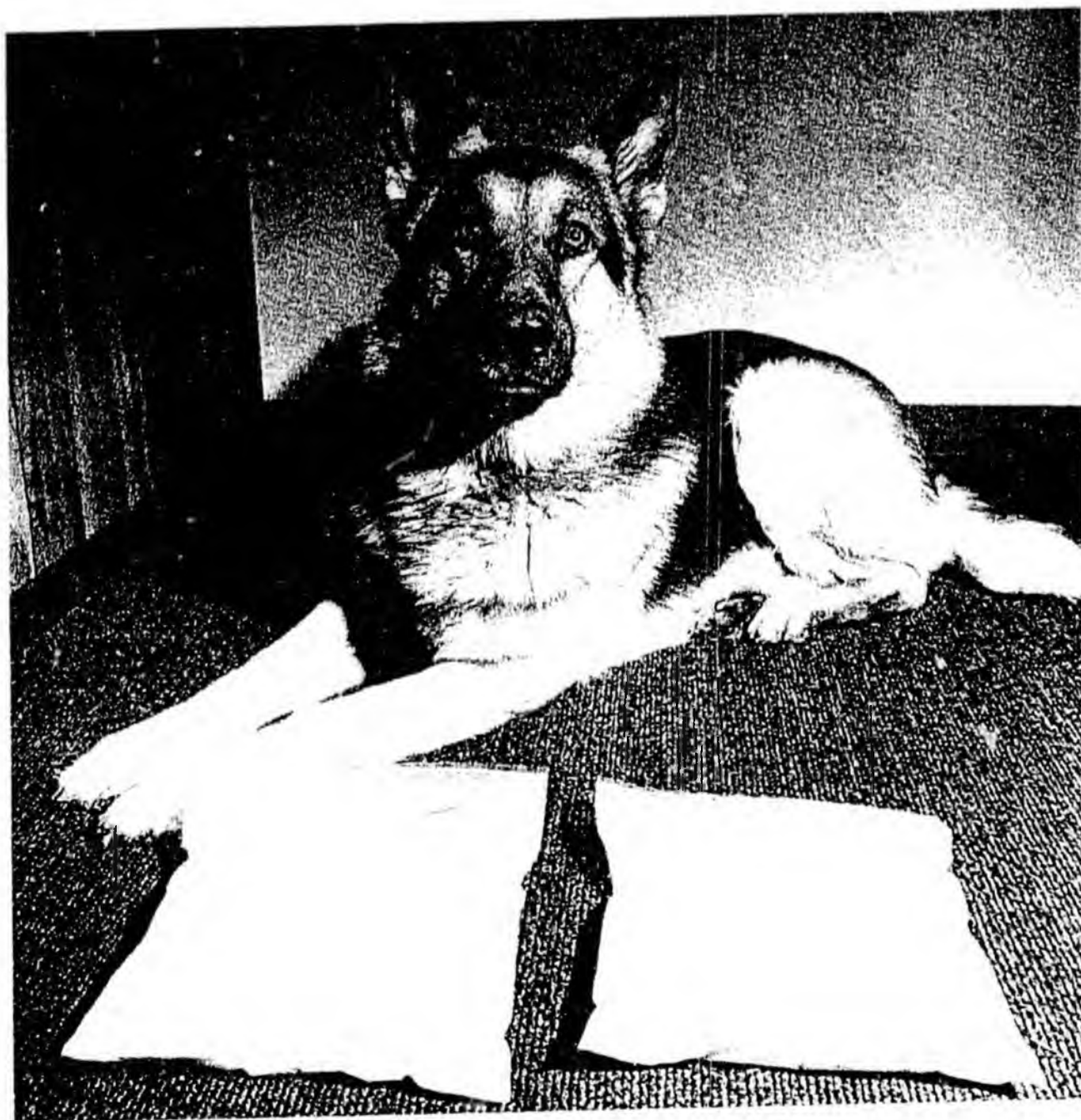
### III. Marijuana and Juvenile Crime.

- In a 2002 national report, it was noted the percentage of youth engaging in six types of delinquent behavior increased with frequency of marijuana use. (Serious fighting, sold illegal drugs, tried to steal anything worth \$50 or more, attacked someone with intent to seriously hurt them, took part in a group against group fight, and carrying a handgun) *The NSDUH Report, January 9, 2004.*
- In a 1999 national report it was found that youth who had ever used marijuana were more likely to have sold marijuana (24% v. 1%) carried a handgun (21% v. 7%) and sold hard drugs like cocaine, heroin, or LSD (40% to 1%) than youth who never used marijuana. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims, 1999, National Report.*
- In a 1999 state survey of youth in the Alaska juvenile justice system:
  - 9% met the criteria for a DSM IV marijuana disorder diagnosis
  - 68% had started smoking marijuana before age 12
  - 87% had started smoking marijuana before age 14 (a figure 28.5% higher than a national survey)
  - 46% had smoked marijuana 10-40 times in the past 30 days*1999 DSM IV Survey of Youth; Gender Differences In Juvenile Arrestees' Drug Use, Self-Reported Dependence, and Need for Treatment, January, 2002.*

*Press Release, citing the New England Journal of  
Medicine*



1984  
ANNUAL DRUG REPORT  
to the Alaska Legislature



Robert J. Sundberg  
*Commissioner*

Michael C. Kolivosky  
*Director Alaska State Troopers*

were in addition to costs incurred by DEA for conducting the training program.

Conclusions:

From this first attempt to eradicate Marijuana being cultivated in Alaska, certain conclusions emerge:

- (1) The cost of the enforcement activity compared to the number of plants seized was very high. However, Alaska's environment does not permit cultivation of Marijuana on a scale comparable to California or Oregon. Alaska's Marijuana crop has been found in greenhouses which are small in size and they must be spotted from the air, which is very expensive.

Another cost related aspect must be considered. The 900 plants were seized from only a portion of the total greenhouses spotted. Had the entire operation occurred two or three weeks earlier, the total plants seized may have been several times more than the 900 actually seized, at a small incremental cost, thus reducing the per-plant cost.

- (2) The number of greenhouses spotted, and the degree of sophistication employed by some of the growers - and in particular, the grower with Sinsemilla plants in the large greenhouse in Fairbanks - proves conclusively that Marijuana can be grown quite successfully using greenhouses in Alaska, if in comparatively smaller plots than in other states.
- (3) Marijuana growing for resale is not only a viable, but can be an extremely profitable, enterprise. The grower in Fairbanks, referred to earlier, was raising very high quality Sensimilla plants. His crop of 176 plants, based on the value of \$10.00/gram for high grade Sensimilla means that just the crop seized was worth about \$200,000 on the retail market. This is an endeavor of only three or four months per year with little overhead.
- (4) The most concentrated area of Marijuana cultivation in Alaska has long been thought to be the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, North of Anchorage. This enforcement effort resulted in more sightings and seizures in the interior parts of the state. The Mat-Su Valley, however, was not really surveyed adequately from the air. The few flights in the valley were all of local nature, not exceeding 25 miles from Wasilla. The Kenai Peninsula also has not been adequately surveyed by air. While the interior may be the most concentrated area of Marijuana growth, a definitive statement about which area experiences the greatest amount of Marijuana cultivation must await at least one more year's experience.
- (5) Aerial identification of greenhouses used to grow Marijuana was very successful. The identifying characteristics were accurate.

**Alaska State Troopers  
Alaska Bureau of Alcohol  
and Drug Enforcement**



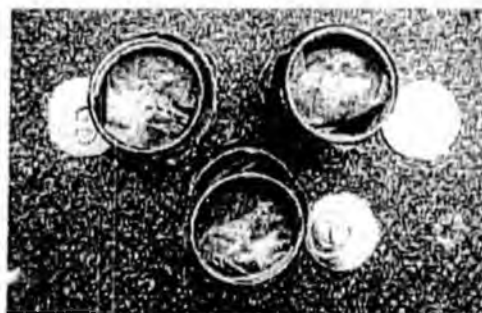
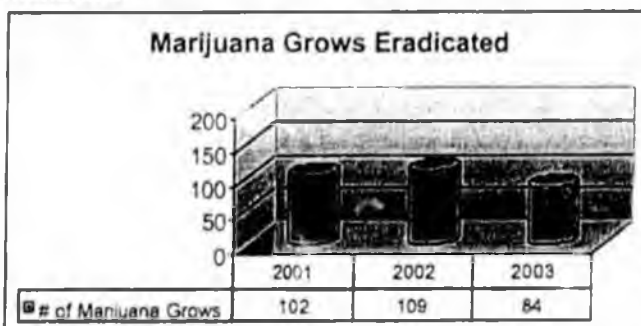
**2003 Annual Drug Report**

## Marijuana

Marijuana is available throughout the state and is viewed as a gateway drug to other drugs for young adults and teenagers. Demand for Alaskan-grown marijuana continues to be high as a result of its exceptional tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content. Because Alaskan produced marijuana is extremely high quality; Alaska is considered a marijuana exporting state.

ABADE teams continue to find extremely sophisticated indoor growing operations. Most commercial marijuana grows take place along the road system in the south central part of Alaska from Anchorage to Fairbanks. The Mat-Su Valley area is the "Marijuana Growing Capital of Alaska", followed by Fairbanks and the Kenai Peninsula. It is not unusual for sites to be located in homes with hidden or underground rooms specifically designed for the cultivation of marijuana. These rooms are often equipped with surveillance cameras and state-of-the-art timers controlling temperature, lighting, water, humidity and air purifiers.

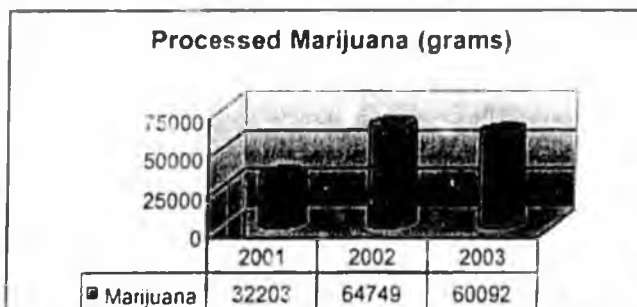
In some parts of the state, the local economy is directly affected by the influx of money from illegally produced marijuana. Proceeds from marijuana production are used for a multitude of purchases including fuel, grow equipment/supplies, utilities, vehicles, ATV's and building materials.



Marijuana hidden in empty beer cans



Vacuum sealed marijuana hidden in a spare tire



## ***Mat-Su Drug Enforcement Team***

The Mat-Su Drug Enforcement Team focuses on drug investigations within the Matanuska-Susitna region to include Palmer, Wasilla, Talkeetna, Glennallen, Valdez, and Cordova. The team is comprised of one AST sergeant, two AST investigators, one officer from the Palmer Police Department, one officer from the Wasilla Police Department, and three individuals from CDSP. The Mat-Su team works closely with the local police departments and the uniformed patrol section of the Alaska State Troopers to educate, train, and support their efforts related to drug enforcement.

This team's primary enforcement duties are marijuana cultivation, with more than 80% of their work directly related to marijuana grows. The Mat-Su region comprises the bulk of marijuana related seizures throughout Alaska and has long been recognized as the primary area of marijuana cultivation and distribution in the state.

The Mat-Su Drug team continued its aggressive marijuana grow eradication efforts during 2003, eradicating more than 44 marijuana grows and seizing over 3800 plants. Marijuana grows are not just large city or bedroom community problems.

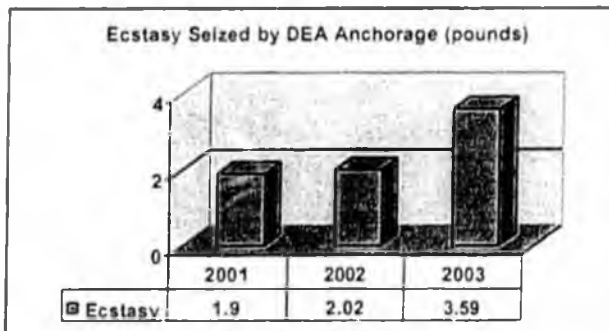
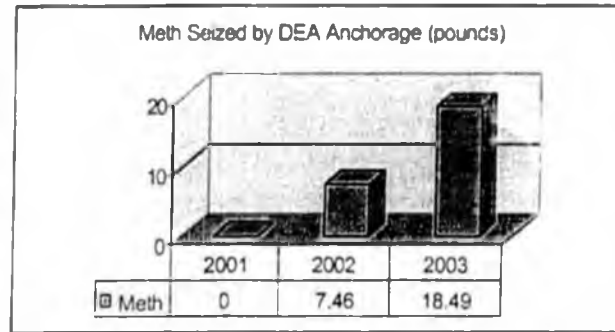
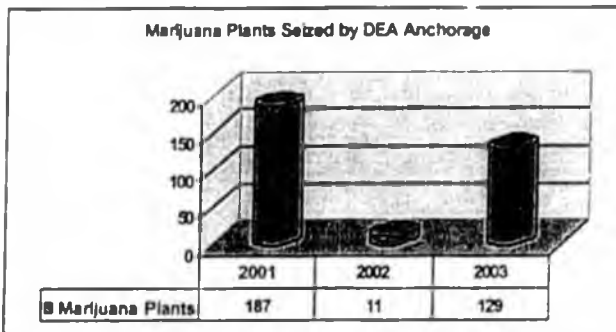
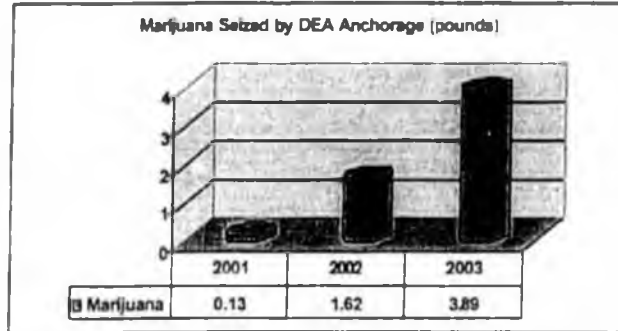
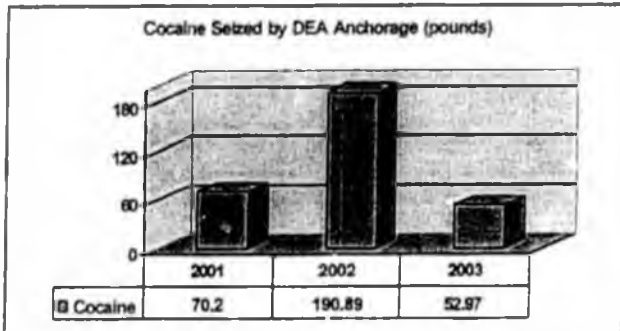
The production of methamphetamine in illegal clandestine laboratories was also a significant problem across the Mat-Su area. During 2003, 10 meth labs were eradicated, compared to 6 labs in 2002. The rise in the number of seized meth labs indicates that meth use and manufacturing is a steadily growing problem in the Mat-Su area. ABADE is continually analyzing this situation and adjusting resources as needed to maintain an aggressive enforcement effort.

In February, the Mat-Su team investigated a large commercial marijuana growing operation in Wasilla. Based on information provided by Palmer patrol, investigators obtained a search warrant and discovered the operation in the crawl space of the residence. There were 2,034 marijuana plants and 441 un-rooted starter plants seized. After drying and processing, the marijuana had a weight of 6.64 pounds. Several recreational vehicles valued over \$17,000 were suspected of being purchased with proceeds from the operation and were subsequently seized.

During October, the Mat-Su team concluded two long-term investigations into the illegal trafficking of prescription medications, cocaine, psilocybin mushrooms, and weapons. ABADE worked in conjunction with Palmer AST, Palmer Police Department, Wasilla Police Department, Counter Drug Support Program, and the Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). As a result of the combined effort, 27 arrest warrants were obtained for drug and weapons charges throughout the Mat-Su Valley. ABADE coordinated the use of over 60 state, federal and local law enforcement personnel to serve 20 search warrants on two separate days. As a result, over \$20,000 in cash, 45 weapons, and 5 vehicles were seized.

The Mat-Su team also utilized funds provided by the Alcohol Beverage Control Board for conducting alcohol sales compliance checks. These efforts are conducted at liquor package stores in order to detect whether the facilities are selling alcohol to underage customers.

## Seizure Statistics for DEA Anchorage

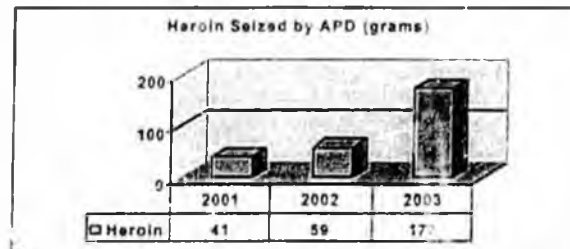
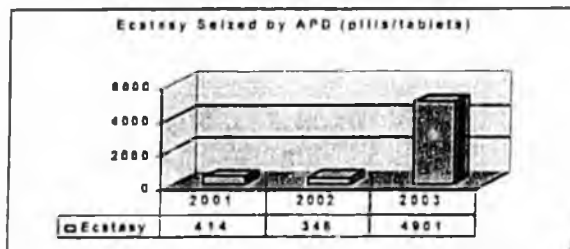
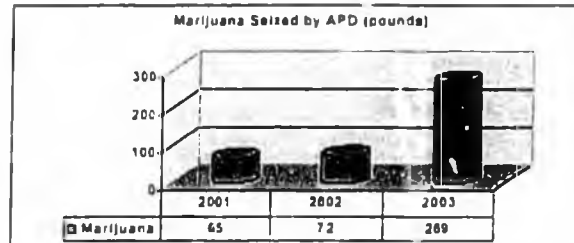
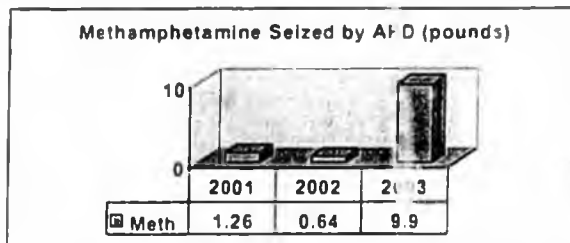
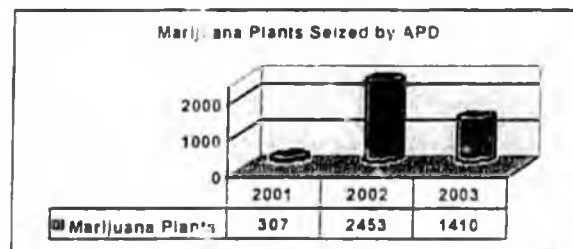
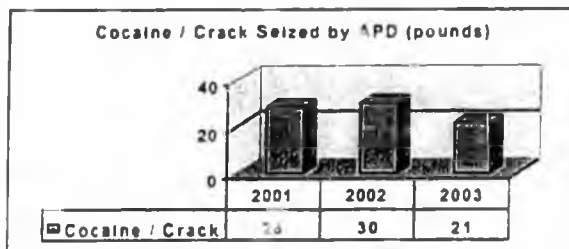




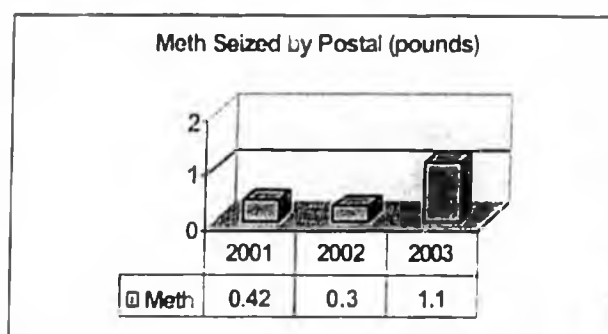
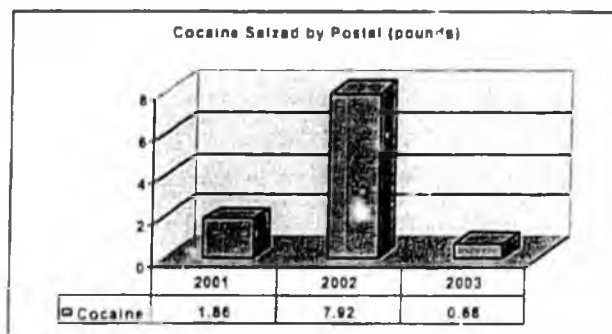
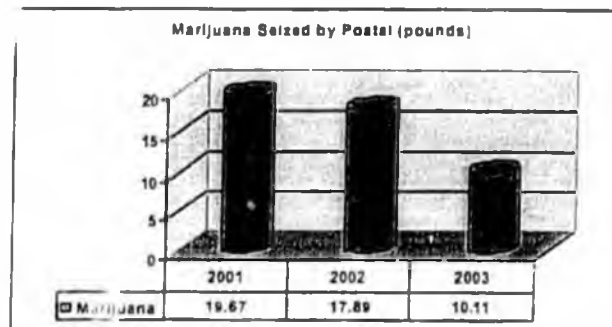
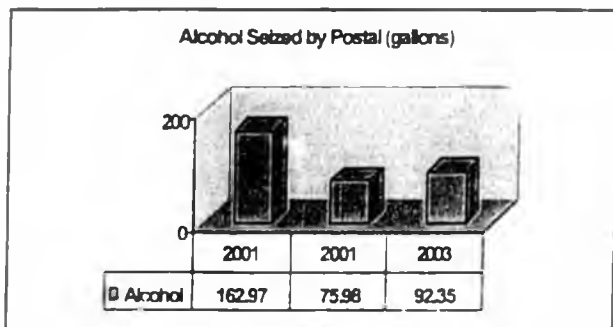
## ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Anchorage Police Department (APD) reports another eventful year. The APD Drug Enforcement Unit, the Special Assignment and the Patrol Division had a total of 2,250 calls for service in 2003. Of those calls, 1,199 reports were written, 845 people were arrested and 956 drug charges were filed. This year there were 15 meth labs seized and dismantled and 1,410 marijuana plants were seized from 33 marijuana grows.

Anchorage is seeing an increase in methamphetamine and Ecstasy being imported from the lower 48 and beyond. One case in point, DEA was brought in on a case initiated by APD that had rapidly grew beyond APD's resources. That case was brought to a successful conclusion and 26 people were arrested on conspiracy and other drug charges. Seizures in that case included approximately \$60,000 in cash, 1.8 pounds of meth powder, 6.5 pounds of crystal meth, 2 kilos of cocaine and 4,000 tablets of Ecstasy.



## US Postal Statistics for 2003



As of: December 31, 2003

2003 Final Statistics

## 2003 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT

STATES	ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR		CULTIVATED PLANTS OUTDOOR		INDOOR GROWS SEIZED		CULTIVATED PLANTS INDOOR		CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED		(Cultivated Plants Outdoor and Indoor Grows) TOTAL PLOTS		BULK PROCESSED MARIJUANA		NUMBER OF ARRESTS		ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE)		WEAPON SEIZURE	
		RANK		RANK		RANK		RANK		RANK		RANK		RANK		RANK		RANK		RANK
ALABAMA	1,160	7	50,917	8	4	45	220	40	51,137	9	1,164	7	0	49	90	22	\$0.00	-	-	
ALASKA	4	43	74	46	111	8	7,276	9	7,350	28	115	31	44	30	157	15	\$243,277.56	-	81	
ARIZONA	5	41	19,339	18	114	7	235	38	19,574	19	119	29	5	40	127	18	\$112,548.73	-	31	
ARKANSAS	254	20	71,630	7	14	31	935	30	72,585	7	268	22	7	38	56	31	\$113,329.00	-	45	
CALIFORNIA	1,880	4	1,109,066	1	451	1	72,691	1	1,181,957	1	2,331	4	9,026	2	812	3	\$2,378,403.00	-	869	
COLORADO	31	34	6,618	28	84	11	7,363	8	13,981	24	115	31	1	46	241	10	\$1,872,189.00	-	133	
CONNECTICUT	31	34	1,393	36	10	36	1,634	23	1,727	34	41	37	6	39	16	43	\$43,100.00	-	10	
DELAWARE	5	41	200	45	0	50	0	50	200	47	5	46	132	20	4	48	\$7,906.00	-	26	
FLORIDA	393	12	21,442	17	227	2	16,302	3	37,744	13	620	12	2,100	5	403	6	\$503,852.00	-	187	
GEORGIA	675	11	46,762	9	6	42	223	39	46,985	10	681	11	220	17	80	26	\$378,467.00	-	98	
HAWAII	9,662	1	388,903	4	9	39	3,519	12	392,422	4	9,671	1	553	11	969	2	\$36,889.00	-	25	
IDAHO	29	35	8,560	25	20	26	5,104	10	13,664	25	49	36	196	18	71	29	\$239,209.87	-	22	
ILLINOIS	752	10	39,440	12	54	14	2,366	18	41,806	12	806	10	338	13	127	18	\$210,806.00	-	54	
INDIANA	1,715	5	23,816	14	166	5	7,376	7	31,192	17	1,881	5	636	9	1,021	1	\$925,851.00	-	96	
IOWA	18	37	368	40	10	36	889	31	1,257	43	28	40	22	34	17	42	\$17,800.00	-	38	
KANSAS	42	32	13,338	22	29	23	1,133	28	14,471	22	71	32	389	12	45	33	\$78,486.00	-	23	
KENTUCKY	8,264	2	519,986	3	56	13	7,789	6	527,775	3	8,320	2	6,552	3	647	4	\$3,579,875.59	-	590	
LOUISIANA	127	28	4,319	28	36	19	771	32	5,090	30	163	27	2	44	80	26	\$6,750.00	-	3	
MAINE	208	23	14,052	20	30	21	2,206	19	16,258	20	238	23	114	23	165	14	\$191,463.00	-	55	
MARYLAND	170	26	3,409	30	7	41	36	47	3,445	32	177	26	14	35	85	24	\$101,641.00	-	45	
MASSACHUSETTS	61	29	1,802	35	3	46	135	45	1,937	38	64	34	0	49	10	45	\$0.00	-	-	
MICHIGAN	241	21	21,942	15	53	15	2,582	16	24,524	18	294	21	0	49	140	16	\$555,512.00	-	131	
MINNESOTA	8	38	357	41	29	23	2,610	15	2,967	36	37	38	305	15	37	36	\$363,760.00	-	68	
MISSISSIPPI	53	30	2,812	32	11	34	172	44	2,984	35	64	34	3	42	55	32	\$48,800.00	-	-	
MISSOURI	346	14	2,825	23	70	12	1,460	25	14,285	23	416	16	805	8	398	7	\$614,295.27	-	104	
MONTANA	3	46	210	44	10	36	194	42	404	45	13	44	271	16	25	40	\$1,300.00	-	46	
NEBRASKA	3	46	2,056	34	16	30	576	34	2,632	37	19	43	83	26	26	39	\$17,429.00	-	19	
NEVADA	4	43	23	47	19	28	1,854	20	1,877	39	23	42	38	31	18	41	\$64,364.00	-	91	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	36	332	43	11	34	215	41	547	44	31	39	123	22	27	38	\$1,000.00	-	4	
NEW JERSEY	43	31	726	39	19	28	534	35	1,260	42	62	35	96	25	39	35	\$40,250.00	-	-	
NEW MEXICO	7	39	1,068	38	5	43	439	37	1,507	41	12	45	9	37	10	45	\$29,560.00	-	1	
NEW YORK	384	13	95,385	8	97	10	4,038	11	99,423	5	481	14	4	41	281	9	\$1,491,747.16	-	49	
NORTH CAROLINA	845	6	32,793	13	23	25	1,490	24	34,283	14	871	8	185	19	125	19	\$84,877.00	-	38	
NORTH DAKOTA	4	43	1,116	37	19	28	695	33	1,811	40	23	42	12	36	31	37	\$0.00	-	4	
OHIO	1,429	6	41,183	11	43	18	3,414	13	44,597	11	1,472	6	107	24	41	34	\$41,875.00	-	87	
OKLAHOMA	184	25	3,008	31	12	32	1,289	27	4,297	31	196	25	52	28	73	28	\$230,050.00	-	96	
OREGON	316	16	16,402	19	199	3	15,944	4	32,346	16	515	13	914	7	231	11	\$2,957,171.00	-	333	
PENNSYLVANIA	318	15	3,833	29	49	16	1,789	21	5,622	29	367	18	46	29	97	21	\$21,599.00	-	1	
RHODE ISLAND	2	47	16	48	2	48	60	46	76	49	4	48	28	32	2	50	\$198,919.49	-	3	
SOUTH CAROLINA	138	27	13,396	21	7	41	1,642	22	15,038	21	145	28	23	33	66	30	\$37,983.00	-	59	
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	49	340	42	0	50	0	50	340	46	0	50	0	49	8	46	\$74,905.37	-	-	
TENNESSEE	2,506	3	678,635	2	9	39	470	36	679,105	2	2,515	3	26,411	1	476	5	\$234,760.00	-	7	
TEXAS	256	19	21,682	16	107	9	11,722	5	33,404	15	363	19	1,897	6	86	23	\$460,138.00	-	48	
UTAH	0	49	0	50	2	48	173	43	173	48	2	49	1	46	2	50	\$0.00	-	-	
VERMONT	191	24	2,351	33	25	24	1,076	29	3,427	33	216	24	606	10	77	27	\$11,171.00	-	2	
VIRGINIA	290	17	8,981	24	33	20	2,438	17	11,419	26	323	20	3,396	4	203	13	\$45,040.00	-	35	
WASHINGTON	228	22	42,118	10	196	4	23,557	2	67,575	8	424	15	308	14	355	8	\$6,132,981.00	-	379	
WEST VIRGINIA	793	9	73,345	6	46	17	1,345	26	74,690	6	839	9	131	21	114	20	\$26,933.00	-	35	
WISCONSIN	261	18	5,554	27	121	6	2,969	14	8,523	27	382	17	70	27	209	12	\$460,947.00	-	105	
WYOMING	0	49	0	50	4	45	33	48	33	50	4	48	2	44	5	47	\$0.00	-	-	
TOTAL	34,362		3,427,823		2,678		223,183		3,651,106		37,040		56282.7134		8,480		\$25,062,873.84		4,176	

TOTAL DITCHWEED ERADICATED	DITCHWEED RELATED COST	REPORTING PERIOD
-	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	01/30/04
8	\$0.00	01/18/04
-	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	02/02/04
220,217	\$7,572.96	01/13/04
-	\$0.00	01/08/04
-	\$0.00	01/12/04
-	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
-	\$0.00	01/09/04
-	\$0.00	01/23/04
701,503	\$0.00	01/27/04
124,925	\$85,302.00	01/23/04
181,421	\$46.50	01/15/04
619,049	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	01/20/04
-	\$0.00	01/08/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
-	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	01/15/04
3,095,172	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	02/03/04
4,489,850	\$215,271.10	02/11/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
362,313	\$1,035.00	01/20/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
-	\$0.00	01/21/04
-	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	01/05/04
387	\$0.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	01/26/04
3,200,000	\$5,000.00	01/26/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
9,995,153	\$0.00	01/14/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
-	\$0.00	02/04/04
-	\$0.00	02/11/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
33,010	\$45,650.00	01/15/04
-	\$0.00	01/21/04
448,000	\$0.00	02/11/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
0	\$0.00	01/16/04
-	\$0.00	01/15/04
34,000	\$1,000.00	01/27/04
925,656	\$0.00	01/07/04
-	\$0.00	01/14/04
243,400	\$360,877.56	

As of: March 7, 2003

December Final

## 2002 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT

STATES	ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR		CULTIVATED PLANTS OUTDOOR		INDOOR GROWS SEIZED		CULTIVATED PLANTS INDOOR		TOTAL CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED		P.M.K. PROCESSED MARIJUANA		NUMBER OF ARREST		ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE)		WEAPON SEIZURE		TOTAL DOMESTIC ERADICATION	
	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK
ALABAMA	1,146	6	60,294	7	8	40	150	43	60,444	7	1,154	6	558	14	185	13	\$179,197.78	3	-	-
ALASKA	6	44	271	44	143	7	8,345	7	8,616	23	149	29	84	30	206	11	\$141,014.00	125	-	-
ARIZONA	19	39	3,346	31	19	26	492	34	3,837	34	38	39	237	23	179	15	\$209,162.00	12	-	-
ARKANSAS	184	22	31,940	11	21	24	597	32	32,537	13	205	24	61	32	55	30	\$279,017.00	28	-	-
CALIFORNIA	2,104	3	1,208,672	1	477	1	59,099	1	1,267,771	1	2,581	3	6,314	1	1,316	1	\$6,552,825.00	861	-	-
COLORADO	128	27	11,597	19	39	16	3,530	11	15,127	20	167	26	150	27	105	22	\$15,194.00	6	23,360	-
CONNECTICUT	62	33	1,772	37	18	28	1,163	22	2,935	35	80	34	1	46	29	38	\$94,420.00	16	-	-
DELAWARE	1	48	3	48	5	44	105	45	108	46	6	48	36	35	5	49	\$3,747.00	14	-	-
FLORIDA	369	15	19,506	15	181	4	18,348	4	37,854	12	550	12	1,467	4	344	6	\$5,113,630.48	174	-	-
GEORGIA	476	11	75,259	6	8	40	511	33	75,770	6	484	14	15	38	126	16	\$219,500.00	43	-	-
HAWAII	9,865	1	435,475	3	3	47	314	39	435,789	3	9,866	1	1,796	2	739	4	\$455.00	9	-	-
IDaho	21	37	570	42	27	20	879	27	1,449	43	48	37	201	24	63	29	\$104,925.75	8	-	-
ILLINOIS	163	23	14,289	17	52	11	1,563	18	15,852	18	215	23	448	17	93	25	\$104,330.00	31	633,778	-
INDIANA	946	8	7,957	22	158	5	7,594	8	15,551	19	1,104	8	877	7	861	2	\$719,910.71	219	53,789,434	-
IOWA	5	45	251	45	9	37	785	29	1,036	45	14	47	1,728	3	75	27	\$89,413.00	8	121,335	-
KANSAS	69	32	3,772	29	15	32	1,107	24	4,879	31	84	33	961	6	26	41	\$21,016.00	32	550,843	-
KENTUCKY	7,803	2	373,111	4	41	14	4,919	10	378,036	4	7,844	2	672	11	409	5	\$1,644,413.80	197	-	-
LOUISIANA	126	28	4,403	27	38	17	896	26	5,279	29	164	28	1	46	105	22	\$0.00	-	-	-
MAINE	133	26	4,815	26	33	18	2,354	14	7,169	26	166	27	336	22	94	24	\$117,518.00	76	-	-
MARYLAND	234	17	1,814	36	16	30	768	30	2,582	36	250	21	77	31	107	20	\$1,152,069.00	68	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	85	31	1,888	35	3	47	483	35	2,371	38	88	32	0	49	10	46	\$350,000.00	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	201	20	9,947	21	89	9	16,496	5	26,443	16	290	19	4	44	43	32	\$1,000,758.00	12	-	-
MINNESOTA	19	39	1,400	39	20	25	5,529	9	6,929	28	39	38	565	12	34	34	\$141,304.00	19	3,375,825	-
MISSISSIPPI	151	24	3,709	30	13	33	264	41	3,973	33	167	26	503	16	113	18	\$5,250.00	19	-	-
MISSOURI	210	19	10,919	20	50	13	1,693	16	12,612	22	260	20	142	28	744	3	\$295,894.00	31	3,372,244	-
MONTANA	2	46	98	46	15	32	415	38	513	47	17	45	7	42	26	41	\$10,976.00	4	-	-
NEBRASKA	6	44	3,225	32	22	23	1,077	25	4,302	32	28	41	41	34	30	36	\$3,000.00	19	70,100	-
NEVADA	1	48	15	47	26	21	1,497	19	1,513	42	27	42	543	15	14	44	\$23,019.00	92	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	35	876	41	8	40	179	42	1,055	44	53	36	5	43	29	38	\$72,203.00	32	-	-
NEW JERSEY	48	34	957	40	18	28	1,345	21	2,302	40	66	35	8	41	34	34	\$47,253.00	1	-	-
NEW MEXICO	9	42	2,086	33	6	42	482	36	2,568	37	15	46	10	40	10	46	\$89,750.00	15	-	-
NEW YORK	459	12	12,289	18	50	13	2,125	15	14,414	21	509	13	764	9	222	10	\$2,613,667.00	54	2,085	-
NORTH CAROLINA	1,111	7	110,628	5	17	29	1,389	20	112,017	5	1,128	7	0	49	75	27	\$78,070.00	6	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	22	36	1,414	38	9	37	129	44	1,543	41	31	40	1	46	5	49	\$1.00	-	3,638,056	-
OHIO	1,873	5	39,975	8	24	22	1,115	23	41,090	11	1,897	5	26	37	24	42	\$534,715.00	54	-	-
OKLAHOMA	213	18	5,120	25	4	45	29	48	5,149	30	217	22	27	36	29	38	\$5,550.00	9	15,589,968	-
OREGON	391	14	32,453	10	194	2	13,005	6	45,458	9	505	11	841	8	256	8	\$1,961,495.00	378	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	359	16	6,508	23	79	10	800	28	7,308	25	438	16	10	40	73	28	\$8,871.00	40	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	17	40	551	43	0	50	0	50	551	46	17	45	183	25	4	50	\$1.00	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	118	29	26,549	13	9	37	464	37	27,013	15	127	30	182	26	53	31	\$372,725.52	6	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	718	10	30	36	\$48,731.55	1	31,002,195	-
TENNESSEE	1,976	4	485,751	2	1	48	68	46	485,819	2	1,977	4	41	34	110	19	\$18,980.00	46	-	-
TEXAS	586	10	32,712	9	143	7	20,463	3	53,175	8	729	9	1,359	5	182	14	\$1,117,085.00	185	416,000	-
UTAH	13	41	6,180	24	11	35	1,640	17	7,820	24	24	43	350	21	14	44	\$10,650.00	-	-	-
VERMONT	103	30	2,009	34	11	35	293	40	2,302	40	114	31	382	19	100	23	\$401,164.50	7	3	-
VIRGINIA	435	13	15,343	16	31	19	2,545	13	17,888	17	466	15	368	20	243	9	\$381,887.50	121	0	-
WASHINGTON	136	25	22,510	14	189	3	22,649	2	45,159	10	325	17	413	18	290	7	\$1,016,854.00	298	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	688	9	30,166	12	39	16	721	31	30,887	14	727	10	136	29	117	17	\$26,200.00	32	345	-
WISCONSIN	189	21	4,399	28	107	8	2,594	12	6,993	27	296	18	558	14	204	12	\$725,569.00	98	578,316	-
WYOMING	0	50	0	50	5	44	32	47	32	49	5	49	0	49	7	47	\$0.00	-	-	-
TOTAL	33,329		3,128,800		2,504		213,040		3,341,840		35,833		24208.997		8,247		\$28,213,420.56	3,511	113,165,885	

DITCHWEED RELATED COST	REPORTING PERIOD
\$0.00	01/16/03
\$0.00	03/04/03
\$0.00	03/07/03
\$0.00	03/03/03
\$0.00	01/24/03
\$536.00	01/10/03
\$0.00	02/26/03
\$0.00	01/14/03
\$0.00	01/21/03
\$0.00	01/18/03
\$0.00	01/24/03
\$0.00	02/12/03
\$54,760.00	02/03/03
\$20,224.00	01/14/03
\$0.00	01/30/03
\$0.00	
\$0.00	01/17/03
\$0.00	01/06/03
\$0.00	02/26/03
\$0.00	01/27/03
\$0.00	12/05/02
\$0.00	01/14/03
\$0.00	01/08/03
\$0.00	01/14/03
\$0.00	01/12/03
\$0.00	02/24/03
\$1,800.00	03/06/03
\$0.00	03/05/03
\$0.00	12/20/02
\$0.00	01/29/03
\$0.00	12/17/02
\$1,180.00	01/22/03
\$0.00	01/27/03
\$0.00	02/06/03
\$0.00	01/21/03
\$0.00	03/06/03
\$0.00	01/23/03
\$0.00	02/26/03
\$0.00	
\$0.00	02/26/03
\$8,000.00	03/04/03
\$0.00	01/16/03
\$0.00	01/22/03
\$0.00	01/14/03
\$0.00	01/28/03
\$0.00	01/14/03
\$0.00	03/04/03
\$13,000.00	03/05/03
\$0.00	01/21/03
\$0.00	12/31/02
\$99,270.00	

2001 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT

DECEMBER FINAL	2001 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT																	
STATES	ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR	CULTIVATED PLANTS OUTDOOR		INDOOR GROWS SEIZED		CULTIVATED PLANTS INDOOR		TOTAL CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED		BULK PROCESSED MARIJUANA	NUMBER OF ARREST		WEAPON SEIZURE	ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE)	TOTAL (DITCHWEED) (ERADICATED)			
	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK			
ALABAMA	1,407	7	38,474	8	4	48	123	65	38,597	10	1,395	8	110	21	43	18	488,918.00	
ALASKA	1	50	88	47	135	8	9,042	5	9,128	22	48	38	178	14	108	7	182,750.00	
ARIZONA	28	38	2,818	32	10	34	158	40	2,980	37	23	38	78	28	17	32	18,984.00	29
ARKANSAS	264	17	39,197	8	23	23	308	37	39,503	9	11	41	78	29	42	23	0.00	
CALIFORNIA	1,900	5	1,088,808	1	372	1	113,008	1	1,199,818	1	5,254	1	838	2	627	1	7,888,880.00	
COLORADO	75	30	1,948	38	28	25	2,222	19	4,170	30	303	18	78	28	28	28	20,115.00	134,188
CONNECTICUT	32	34	1,191	40	2	48	129	41	1,320	45	3	48	18	43	15	34	4,208.00	
DELAWARE	14	39	1,283	39	4	45	78	46	1,361	44	0	48	8	45	4	43	0.00	983
FLORIDA	341	14	13,855	17	210	3	18,151	3	28,286	15	3,242	3	325	9	46	28	584,583.98	
GEORGIA	315	15	88,372	8	27	28	1,182	28	57,534	6	52	34	218	12	80	18	1,881,238.00	
HAWAII	11,934	1	525,041	2	7	38	372	35	525,413	2	139	24	881	3	24	27	581,585.85	
IDAHO	5	45	11	45	11	32	1,388	23	1,509	42	29	37	10	43	52	17	81,038.00	
ILLINOIS	422	12	30,511	12	50	14	2,884	18	32,985	13	688	9	99	24	44	22	41,782.00	3,098,888
INDIANA	1,399	8	24,383	14	84	9	3,184	11	27,587	16	275	18	887	4	74	13	178,582.00	712,884,738
IOWA	17	38	1,838	41	8	37	338	38	1,375	43	2,738	4	379	7	25	28	1,822,482.00	14,528
KANSAS	51	33	1,548	38	18	34	1,175	25	2,721	38	135	25	22	38	11	37	48,838.00	188,472
KENTUCKY	8,858	2	413,851	4	54	13	7,873	6	421,724	4	3,113	3	511	8	248	4	857,387.88	
LOUISIANA	110	28	3,348	31	23	23	488	31	3,814	33	5	44	106	22	8	41	8.00	
MAINE	192	20	8,314	20	42	18	1,722	28	11,038	19	74	32	135	19	77	11	488,428.00	
MARYLAND	122	27	3,878	27	33	18	384	34	4,054	31	113	30	78	27	47	18	882,223.00	
MASSACHUSETTS	81	32	1,353	38	6	41	418	33	1,761	41	350	13	10	43	3	45	358,888.00	
MICHIGAN	154	25	27,135	13	59	11	4,982	8	32,837	14	244	28	105	23	118	8	1,314,888.00	
MINNESOTA	18	37	1,432	37	42	18	2,128	15	3,552	35	183	23	59	32	75	12	318,838.00	4,588,438
MISSISSIPPI	183	23	10,888	18	8	41	38	49	10,118	20	728	8	68	38	5	41	3,788.00	
MISSOURI	346	13	8,885	19	87	18	2,182	14	12,827	18	278	21	534	5	88	18	578,877.75	81,882,818
MONTANA	8	42	983	42	12	31	863	28	1,866	39	132	27	25	37	18	38	75,487.00	
NEBRASKA	2	48	15	58	5	43	85	47	88	58	2	47	8	47	8		1,878,855	
NEVADA	9	41	3,983	28	22	24	4,139	8	7,732	24	272	18	25	37	17	32	38,834.00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	31	35	888	44	12	31	214	38	988	47	11	41	28	38	8	38	18,485.00	288
NEW JERSEY	81	32	831	43	18	34	182	38	1,813	46	1,788	5	1,827	1	38	25	451,274.00	
NEW MEXICO	13	48	4,784	24	8	38	1,528	21	6,318	28	49	35	17	41	15	34	115,327.88	
NEW YORK	732	18	8,381	27	37	17	1,283	24	7,864	25	468	11	182	13	98	8	2,817,814.00	478
NORTH CAROLINA	1,482	8	88,825	5	18	27	875	27	89,988	5	285	22	148	12	12	38	2,288,888.00	
NORTH DAKOTA	5	45	3,785	28	8	43	85	45	3,868	32	5	44	7	48	3	45	588.00	2,755,431
OHIO	1,976	4	32,183	11	25	21	1,887	17	34,818	12	343	14	41	34	39	25	23,888.00	15,817,883
OKLAHOMA	108	28	8,148	23	1	58	14	58	8,183	29	13	38	33	35	45	21	38,188.00	
OREGON	213	19	2,844	34	138	7	5,284	7	7,828	23	128	28	152	18	284	3	188,488.00	
PENNSYLVANIA	532	11	4,588	25	184	4	1,778	18	6,358	27	54	33	81	31	12	38	18,583.00	
RHODE ISLAND	2	48	32	49	2	48	124	42	158	48	0	49	8	58	8		8.00	
SOUTH CAROLINA	122	27	9,228	21	15	28	888	38	9,827	21	5	44	81	33	5	41	1,824,485.00	
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	48	3,428	29	3	48	34	48	3,454	36	278	17	18	48	1	47	14,488.00	283,288,815
TENNESSEE	2,896	3	477,984	3	14	28	1,487	22	478,381	3	438	12	122	28	18	38	1,888,328.00	
TEXAS	867	8	48,133	7	84	8	8,877	4	58,118	7	814	7	171	15	183	8	823,488.00	712,888
UTAH	8	43	113	48	7	38	1,738	19	1,848	48	9	42	5	48	8	38	237,488.00	
VERMONT	163	23	3,351	38	18	28	418	32	3,788	34	133	28	88	25	3	45	288.00	188
VIRGINIA	283	16	13,278	18	54	13	2,891	12	18,178	17	332	15	256	11	124	5	283,858.00	8
WASHINGTON	155	24	23,487	15	218	2	25,778	2	48,248	8	0	48	352	8	432	2	441,211.00	
WEST VIRGINIA	564	18	35,287	18	38	18	848	28	38,135	11	114	28	148	18	88	18	381,812.00	2,587,118
WISCONSIN	191	21	2,853	33	154	5	3,787	18	6,388	28	484	18	288	18	71	14	783,177.00	188,588
WYOMING	4	48	35	48	2	48	118	44	145	49	85	31	1	48	8		8.00	
TOTAL	37,928		3,888,832		2,378		238,128		3,384,768		25,328,287		8,538		3,284		28,133,488.48	588,712,728



2008 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT																				
DECEMBER	02/27/01	FINAL		TOTAL											REPORTING PERIOD					
STATES	ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR	RANK	CULTIVATED PLANTS OUTDOOR	RANK	INDOOR GROWS SEIZED	RANK	CULTIVATED PLANTS INDOOR	RANK	CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED	RANK	BULK PROCESSED MARIJUANA	RANK	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	RANK	WEAPON SEIZURE	RANK	ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE)	TOTAL DITCHWEED ERADICATED	DITCHWEED RELATED COST	REPORTING PERIOD
ALABAMA	1,086	7	40,218	8	31	23	2,408	18	42,818	8	537	15	287	11	55	21	\$375,765	-	\$0	12/31/08
ALASKA	12	40	709	38	87	8	18,888	4	11,817	24	21	38	17	22	84	12	\$256,800	-	\$0	12/31/08
ARIZONA	29	35	814	38	9	41	184	45	888	42	29	38	66	28	53	25	\$67,854	-	\$0	12/31/08
ARKANSAS	475	11	88,133	5	18	31	823	28	88,096	5	254	24	88	29	88	18	\$458,710	-	\$0	12/31/08
CALIFORNIA	1,507	5	727,247	1	307	1	78,184	1	808,401	1	8,829	2	1,838	2	510	1	\$2,164,432	-	\$0	12/31/08
COLORADO	371	17	18,882	20	199	8	3,884	11	14,448	22	1,385	8	342	8	78	14	\$1,388,568	9,176	\$2,724	12/31/08
CONNECTICUT	34	34	1,388	36	11	37	333	41	1,841	38	14	38	20	40	11	34	\$20,136	-	\$0	12/31/08
DELAWARE	14	38	1,447	35	13	34	828	38	2,275	37	88	38	17	41	1	43	\$30,580	803	\$0	12/31/08
FLORIDA	424	14	23,794	13	188	2	15,343	3	38,139	10	1,482	7	407	7	128	9	\$889,275	-	\$0	12/31/08
GEORGIA	848	8	38,488	10	38	18	1,773	21	38,271	11	43	35	138	21	83	13	\$133,888	-	\$0	12/31/08
HAWAII	14,038	1	488,801	2	12	35	845	37	487,548	2	474	18	1,058	1	71	17	\$484,588	-	\$0	12/31/08
IDAHO	8	42	288	44	8	42	318	42	588	47	8	48	11	48	1	43	\$0	-	\$0	12/31/08
ILLINOIS	261	21	14,488	17	80	15	3,273	12	17,882	18	327	23	120	23	22	32	\$65,059	4,268,342	\$0	12/31/08
INDIANA	1,470	6	27,140	11	31	23	1,748	22	28,888	13	1,358	9	518	5	63	20	\$84,588	132,675	\$4,285	12/31/08
IOWA	2	48	778	43	3	48	388	39	888	45	22,148	1	851	3	3	40	\$66,088	28,310	\$0	12/31/08
KANSAS	38	33	2,785	33	32	21	843	35	3,338	35	888	12	31	38	42	27	\$70,285	33,832	\$0	12/31/08
KENTUCKY	8,415	2	481,888	3	88	11	2,844	16	488,833	3	1,878	11	357	8	122	10	\$507,678	35	\$0	12/31/08
LOUISIANA	184	25	2,387	34	28	28	2,888	36	2,888	36	1	48	107	25	5	38	\$0	-	\$0	12/31/08
MAINE	184	25	8,385	23	70	11	8,852	6	18,817	21	82	31	187	14	138	8	\$187,221	-	\$0	12/31/08
MARYLAND	244	22	8,212	28	23	28	742	31	8,854	28	84	34	188	24	76	15	\$541,783	-	\$0	12/31/08
MASSACHUSETTS	51	32	4,583	28	3	48	40	48	4,833	33	10	42	8	47	0	48	\$448,888	-	\$0	12/31/08
MICHIGAN	353	18	24,571	12	71	10	5,838	8	38,888	12	78	32	183	17	288	5	\$884,888	12,888	\$0	12/31/08
MINNESOTA	8	43	252	45	13	34	857	29	1,188	40	8	44	15	44	53	25	\$81,388	1,125,874	\$3,888	12/31/08
MISSISSIPPI	82	38	3,517	27	11	37	1,888	20	7,422	28	781	17	57	38	1	43	\$0	-	\$0	12/31/08
MISSOURI	448	13	21,782	14	88	12	2,288	18	24,872	16	188	25	478	6	84	12	\$188,888	38,356,576	\$6,358	12/31/08
MONTANA	4	48	45	48	18	31	584	33	788	48	3	44	24	38	27	31	\$77,288	-	\$0	12/31/08
NEBRASKA	7	44	86	48	18	31	848	34	85	44	2,528	5	35	35	5	38	\$8,888	18,377,758	\$2,848	12/31/08
NEVADA	2	48	88	47	23	28	418	37	588	48	114	27	25	37	0	48	\$81,743	-	\$0	12/31/08
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	38	555	41	11	37	214	44	788	41	4	45	14	45	21	33	\$8,888	-	\$0	12/31/08
NEW JERSEY	135	28	3,713	30	25	28	1,171	27	4,884	3	2,842	4	317	18	54	23	\$781,378	-	\$0	12/31/08
NEW MEXICO	12	48	1,148	37	8	43	388	40	1,518	38	0	48	15	44	28	38	\$381,888	-	\$0	12/31/08
NEW YORK	188	28	8,578	21	24	27	8,511	7	17,887	20	1,788	8	188	18	33	28	\$1,143,134	185	\$0	12/31/08
NORTH CAROLINA	488	12	38,831	7	82	14	2,433	17	48,484	7	1,184	10	158	20	10	35	\$58,183	-	\$0	12/31/08
NORTH DAKOTA	4	48	12,887	18	4	48	18	58	12,823	23	0	48	7	48	2	41	\$4,588	3,188,888	\$0	12/31/08
OHIO	2,873	4	38,862	9	34	20	3,885	13	48,847	8	12	41	48	33	6	19	\$338,188	-	\$0	12/31/08
OKLAHOMA	488	18	8,548	22	4	48	112	47	8,527	27	88	33	38	34	138	8	\$22,758	18,878,215	\$0	12/31/08
OREGON	337	18	12,777	18	181	3	7,823	8	28,788	17	478	18	183	16	251	3	\$1,877,741	-	\$0	12/31/08
PENNSYLVANIA	813	18	7,358	25	84	8	2,888	15	10,338	28	184	28	54	31	4	38	\$23,181	-	\$0	12/31/08
RHODE ISLAND	14	38	388	42	2	58	18,815	5	10,375	25	0	48	0	58	0	48	\$0	-	\$0	12/31/08
SOUTH CAROLINA	188	28	4,145	28	8	41	1,383	24	5,538	31	381	22	82	28	7	36	\$188,852	-	\$0	12/31/08
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	48	18	48	5	44	18	48	28	58	120	26	23	38	0	48	\$82,888	68,823,888	\$188,835	12/31/08
TENNESSEE	3,387	3	388,184	4	28	24	1,317	26	381,481	4	3,811	3	886	4	271	2	\$878,253	-	\$0	12/31/08
TEXAS	414	15	21,758	15	37	18	4,874	18	28,433	15	382	21	78	27	54	23	\$1,213,821	388,388	\$34,685	12/31/08
UTAH	18	41	581	48	188	7	422	38	1,883	41	12	41	18	42	0	48	\$18,888	-	\$0	12/31/08
VERMONT	243	23	3,838	12	15	32	388	38	4,836	34	27	37	53	32	37	28	\$8,778	488	\$0	12/31/08
VIRGINIA	388	28	18,445	18	58	18	1,387	25	17,812	18	875	14	228	13	51	28	\$14,388	-	\$0	12/31/08
WASHINGTON	81	31	8,282	24	148	4	88	2	28,851	14	88	28	185	18	222	4	\$2,887,827	-	\$0	12/31/08
WEST VIRGINIA	884	8	37,757	8	83	17	1,828	23	38,288	8	448	20	183	18	141	6	\$54,488	1,882,125	\$14,888	12/31/08
WISCONSIN	118	27	1,873	31	137	5	3,888	14	8,747	48	527	18	253	12	72	16	\$785,483	182,854	\$5,436	12/31/08
WYOMING	8	58	8	58	2	58	115	48	115	48	483	17	4	48	0	48	\$0	-	\$0	12/31/08
TOTAL	48,828		2,587,788		2,381		217,185		2,814,883		58,848		8,438		3,463		\$18,288,887	138,588,728	\$183,864	

\* MAY INCLUDE TENDED DITCHWEED

1999 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT

FINAL STATES	06/02/00 ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR	CULTIVATED* PLANTS OUTDOOR	INDOOR GROWS SEIZED	CULTIVATED PLANTS INDOOR	TOTAL CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED	BULK PROCESSED MARIJUANA	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	WEAPON SEIZURE	ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE)	TOTAL DITCHWEED ERADICATED	DITCHWEED RELATED COST	REPORTING PERIOD								
	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK									
ALABAMA	1,716	5	46,668	7	18	32	2,017	18	48,685	8	5,793	3	145	20	33	29	\$285,174	-	\$0	12/31
ALASKA	0	50	0	50	144	4	18,261	3	18,261	22	44	35	211	13	183	8	\$125,354	-	\$0	12/31
ARIZONA	47	37	2,082	38	27	24	1,247	25	3,329	38	994	10	413	8	87	13	\$781,875	-	\$0	12/31/99
ARKANSAS	332	19	79,069	5	16	33	334	38	79,403	5	177	28	73	9	66	17	\$29,145	-	\$0	12/31/99
CALIFORNIA**	4,877	3	831,193	1	1,048	1	87,019	1	918,212	1	42,303	1	1,457	2	931	1	\$4,428,878	-	\$0	12/31/99
COLORADO	53	34	2,865	29	82	10	2,720	12	4,785	33	1,033	8	274	11	51	21	\$417,649	25,517	\$3,944	12/31/99
CONNECTICUT	59	31	4,882	32	5	46	36	48	4,718	35	0	48	10	48	0	47	\$800	-	\$0	12/31/99
DELAWARE	15	41	1,119	40	9	41	221	40	1,340	41	152	25	17	43	2	43	\$18,898	1,127	\$0	12/31/99
FLORIDA	362	17	35,489	12	211	2	21,343	2	56,838	7	857	12	466	7	89	12	\$1,685,828	-	\$0	12/31/99
GEORGIA	593	11	41,348	9	30	22	849	29	42,198	11	22	38	149	19	18	33	\$1,895	-	\$0	12/31/99
HAWAII	31,462	1	627,823	2	11	37	1,489	22	629,312	2	141	28	1,100	3	63	19	\$31** 115	-	\$0	12/31/99
IDAHO	11	42	4,718	31	20	31	2,490	15	7,200	30	3	44	20	41	0	47	\$383,100	-	\$0	12/31/99
ILLINOIS	494	13	25,885	18	55	14	1,335	23	21,820	18	158	24	117	24	57	20	\$56,233	7,266,324	\$80,000	12/31/99
INDIANA	1,400	7	26,277	17	26	25	2,811	13	28,880	17	429	15	399	9	37	28	\$72,823	-	\$4,321	12/31/99
IOWA	50	35	42,529	8	6	43	146	44	42,877	18	1,011	9	31	36	0	47	\$2,000	456,366	\$0	12/31/99
KANSAS	0	51	14,294	21	14	35	473	35	14,767	24	80	31	21	40	10	35	\$18,519	1,036,726	\$0	12/31/99
KENTUCKY	8,567	2	570,202	3	54	15	8,188	7	528,388	3	879	13	576	6	155	7	\$179,888	57	\$0	12/31/99
LOUISIANA	138	28	2,195	37	34	19	378	32	2,773	39	0	48	113	25	8	37	\$27,718	-	\$0	12/31/99
MAINE	249	20	9,218	25	10	29	210	41	9,428	28	85	29	161	17	48	22	\$52,014	-	\$0	12/31/99
MARYLAND	206	21	2,875	35	81	12	935	27	3,810	36	30	38	143	21	86	14	\$1,087,181	-	\$0	12/31/99
MASSACHUSETTS	56	33	5,475	30	9	43	81	48	5,566	32	5	43	16	44	40	27	\$198,000	25	\$0	12/31/99
MICHIGAN	360	18	38,537	10	78	9	5,802	8	44,439	9	415	18	224	12	268	2	\$2,989,053	13,159	\$0	12/31/99
MINNESOTA	168	24	77,187	18	24	29	3,029	11	30,198	15	315	18	30	38	94	11	\$441,190	1,568,803	\$0	12/31/99
MISSISSIPPI	85	30	7,625	36	2	40	10	49	2,875	40	1,088	6	25	39	3	42	\$22,786	-	\$0	12/31/99
MISSOURI	674	10	30,378	14	109	8	1,707	19	32,083	14	1,088	7	822	5	94	11	\$421,945	73,314,662	\$6,310	12/31/99
MONTANA	6	43	46	48	24	28	588	34	815	40	17	40	54	33	40	27	\$80,560	-	\$0	12/31/99
NEBRASKA	3	46	71	47	27	24	656	30	727	44	84	30	32	35	8	39	\$12,532	168,640	\$1,032	12/31/99
NEVADA	3	46	97	45	9	41	880	28	887	43	593	14	96	27	44	24	\$296,961	-	\$0	12/31/99
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	38	923	41	14	35	382	37	1,305	42	0	48	0	50	0	47	\$0	-	\$0	12/31/99
NEW JERSEY	122	29	2,873	34	23	30	629	31	3,982	37	3,811	5	1,880	1	102	9	\$605,858	-	\$0	12/31/99
NEW MEXICO	0	50	418	42	0	50	418	48	418	48	0	48	0	50	0	47	\$0	-	\$0	12/31/99
NEW YORK	148	26	9,388	24	32	20	3,128	10	12,514	28	881	11	168	18	64	18	\$1,390,892	-	\$0	12/31/99
NORTH CAROLINA	727	9	29,215	15	25	24	424	38	29,838	16	0	48	112	26	8	39	\$28,950	-	\$0	12/31/99
NORTH DAKOTA	4	44	152	44	11	37	589	34	721	45	0	48	13	45	0	47	\$7,289	4,200,000	\$0	12/31/99
OHIO	1,402	6	38,482	11	57	13	2,264	19	40,726	12	178	22	71	30	88	16	\$675,282	-	\$0	12/31/99
OKLAHOMA	430	15	18,814	19	2	40	86	45	18,910	21	89	33	36	34	75	15	\$43,044	44,265	\$0	12/31/99
OREGON	195	22	12,802	22	150	3	7,154	8	20,058	20	287	20	151	18	195	4	\$3,823,272	-	\$0	12/31/99
PENNSYLVANIA	400	16	7,853	27	61	12	1,820	21	9,273	28	11,889	2	371	10	184	5	\$1,817,616	-	\$0	12/31/99
RHODE ISLAND	16	39	390	43	5	48	221	40	811	47	14	41	8	48	4	40	\$5,705	-	\$0	12/31/99
SOUTH CAROLINA	148	27	4,563	33	11	37	201	47	4,784	34	18	38	17	43	3	42	\$10,250	-	\$0	12/31/99
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	48	96	46	5	46	158	43	255	49	52	34	9	47	0	47	\$81,205	37,581,624	\$111,762	12/31/99
TENNESSEE	3,454	4	510,574	4	87	8	7,881	4	518,285	4	4,881	4	977	4	107	8	\$626,398	-	\$0	12/31/99
TEXAS	535	12	58,164	8	24	28	2,523	14	80,887	6	299	19	81	32	42	25	\$1,488,500	441,230	\$0	12/31/99
UTAH	15	41	8,870	26	43	18	1,259	24	10,128	27	12	42	70	31	17	34	\$53,120	-	\$0	12/31/99
VERMONT	179	23	5,886	28	30	22	1,112	28	7,000	31	88	27	86	28	19	32	\$39,421	18,882	\$300	12/31/99
VIRGINIA	444	14	12,725	23	38	18	2,178	17	14,904	23	362	17	210	14	24	30	\$8,800	-	\$0	12/31/99
WASHINGTON	58	32	5,868	29	83	7	7,484	5	13,152	25	28	37	119	23	210	3	\$1,121,418	-	\$0	12/31/99
WEST VIRGINIA	812	8	35,342	13	41	17	1,648	20	38,000	13	89	33	139	22	20	31	\$21,090	279,000	\$8,000	12/31/99
WISCONSIN	163	25	18,250	20	114	5	3,858	8	22,168	18	292	21	195	15	45	23	\$675,086	159,081	\$5,140	12/31/99
WYOMING	1	48	0	50	5	48	88	47	88	50	87	28	4	49	0	47	\$0	4,428	\$0	12/31/99
TOTAL	61,276		3,205,858		1,812		208,027		3,413,083		80,762		11,922		3,707		\$28,811,262	130,192,389	\$220,808	

\* MAY INCLUDE TENDED DITCHWEED  
 \*\*CHANGED STATE INDOOR GROWS SEIZED & BULK PROCESSED MARIJUANA

FINAL STATES	ERADICATED PLOTS			CULTIVATED PLANTS			DITCHWEED ERADICATED			1998 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION			TOTAL PLANTS ERADICATED			BULK PROCESSED MARIJUANA			PROGRAM STATISTICAL REF.			ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE)	REPORTING PERIOD
	OUTDOOR	RANK	RANK	OUTDOOR	RANK	RANK	ERADICATED	RANK	RANK	INDOOR GROWS SEIZED	RANK	INDOOR PLANTS	RANK	ERADICATED	RANK	PROCESSED MARIJUANA	RANK	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	RANK	WEAPON SEIZURE	RANK		
ALABAMA	2,708	4	56,803	5	-	-	-	-	7	42	1,183	23	58,086	19	2	46	89	28	80	20	\$12,098	12/31/1998	
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	7	14,891	4	14,891	29	120	25	198	18	84	15	\$601,973	12/31/1998	
ARIZONA	27	40	5,019	24	180	21	-	-	15	32	251	44	5,450	58	50,330	1	823	6	26	30	\$1,173,808	12/31/1998	
ARKANSAS	478	15	32,151	12	-	-	-	-	18	28	842	32	32,793	23	115	26	97	26	88	13	\$50,455	12/31/1998	
CALIFORNIA	1,841	7	213,187	4	-	-	-	-	543	1	82,343	1	405,440	14	5,158	4	1,748	2	1,564	2	\$5,988,717	12/31/1998	
COLORADO	77	32	3,031	33	107,778	14	-	-	78	10	5,219	8	118,027	17	2,378	5	294	13	4,108	1	\$1,182,538	12/31/1998	
CONNECTICUT	53	36	2,384	38	-	-	-	-	6	44	311	41	2,675	44	7	43	19	43	-	-	\$22,575	12/31/1998	
DELAWARE	21	41	1,820	40	2,284	16	-	-	7	42	55	48	3,939	39	29	37	15	44	-	-	\$2,825	12/31/1998	
FLORIDA	442	16	33,083	11	-	-	-	-	182	3	22,228	2	85,311	20	717	15	404	10	100	12	\$1,778,158	12/31/1998	
GEORGIA	834	11	27,038	15	-	-	-	-	28	21	858	27	27,898	26	2	46	178	17	21	34	\$28,980	12/31/1998	
HAWAII	26,079	1	828,174	1	-	-	-	-	15	32	3,058	14	831,232	10	86	31	879	4	87	14	\$687,890	12/31/1998	
IDAHO	15	43	4,823	27	-	-	-	-	14	34	1,213	21	5,838	33	-	-	20	42	3	44	\$10,000	12/31/1998	
ILLINOIS	278	19	4,225	29	1,350,571	8	-	-	80	8	3,310	13	1,358,106	8	80	32	143	21	101	11	\$37,068	12/31/1998	
INDIANA	2,337	8	38,188	10	8,087,488	4	-	-	88	11	1,751	17	8,135,585	4	838	12	844	7	38	24	\$170,321	12/31/1998	
IOWA	7	46	1,115	41	134,820	12	-	-	9	39	550	35	136,285	18	442	17	30	39	30	27	\$4,188	12/31/1998	
KANSAS	168	25	8,833	21	464,503	11	-	-	12	38	337	40	471,473	12	299	18	44	35	48	21	\$85,839	12/31/1998	
KENTUCKY	5,819	2	351,291	3	490	18	-	-	81	13	13,802	5	385,283	15	1,800	8	857	5	111	10	\$784,418	12/31/1998	
LOUISIANA	229	21	5,545	23	-	-	-	-	17	30	215	45	5,780	35	3	44	87	30	1	48	\$3,000	12/31/1998	
MAINE	198	23	5,706	22	-	-	-	-	37	16	4,975	9	10,881	32	127	24	158	20	117	8	\$333,931	12/31/1998	
MARYLAND	129	29	2,724	35	-	-	-	-	29	20	718	30	3,442	40	28	38	86	28	39	24	\$507,348	12/31/1998	
MASSACHUSETTS	73	33	2,979	34	-	-	-	-	8	44	1,154	24	4,133	38	151	23	13	48	-	-	\$175,500	12/31/1998	
MICHIGAN	1,048	10	15,488	17	-	-	-	-	85	12	4,487	10	19,835	27	582	16	182	18	217	5	\$1,965,524	12/31/1998	
MINNESOTA	72	34	38,272	9	1,583,288	7	-	-	20	28	3,724	12	1,825,282	7	151	23	41	37	118	9	\$877,797	12/31/1998	
MISSISSIPPI	117	30	3,323	32	-	-	-	-	2	50	39	50	5,382	42	1,899	8	473	8	389	4	\$343,501	12/31/1998	
MISSOURI	1,280	8	52,298	6	45,814,428	2	-	-	129	6	1,931	18	45,888,857	2	1,381	11	2,187	1	389	4	\$1,584,315	12/31/1998	
MONTANA	2	48	14	48	-	-	-	-	19	27	586	34	580	50	12	41	58	32	5	42	\$70,800	12/31/1998	
NEBRASKA	70	42	552	43	113,050	13	-	-	38	17	847	29	114,449	18	44	36	48	34	23	32	\$13,887	12/31/1998	
NEVADA	2	48	308	45	-	-	-	-	4	48	2,903	15	3,211	43	2	48	14	45	8	41	\$23,411	12/31/1998	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	37	2,097	37	219	20	-	-	23	25	1,111	25	3,427	41	19	39	43	38	21	34	\$58,358	12/31/1998	
NEW JERSEY	142	28	1,850	39	-	-	-	-	27	22	343	39	2,183	45	5,310	3	1,167	3	27	29	\$370,192	12/31/1998	
NEW MEXICO	11	45	821	42	-	-	-	-	10	38	950	28	1,571	47	104	27	12	47	7	40	\$0	12/31/1998	
NEW YORK	171	24	8,886	20	1,807	17	-	-	43	15	3,787	11	12,535	31	741	14	114	24	11	30	\$790,113	12/31/1998	
NORTH CAROLINA	1,051	9	30,045	14	-	-	-	-	15	32	588	33	30,613	25	-	-	128	22	21	34	\$45,731	12/31/1998	
NORTH DAKOTA	35	39	130	47	3,400,522	5	-	-	12	36	391	38	3,401,043	5	45	35	20	42	2	45	\$8,800	12/31/1998	
OHIO	3,770	3	43,639	7	-	-	-	-	43	15	1,222	20	44,861	21	205	19	111	25	162	7	\$257,711	12/31/1998	
OKLAHOMA	289	18	30,337	13	12,505,303	3	-	-	5	48	302	42	12,535,942	3	50	34	82	31	78	18	\$25,525	12/31/1998	
OREGON	893	13	13,587	19	-	-	-	-	325	2	17,942	3	30,629	24	772	13	315	11	428	3	\$4,582,808	12/31/1998	
PENNSYLVANIA	478	14	4,593	28	-	-	-	-	79	9	1,202	22	5,795	34	7,358	2	490	8	75	17	\$528,625	12/31/1998	
RHODE ISLAND	37	38	291	48	-	-	-	-	5	46	421	37	712	48	-	-	7	49	3	44	\$5,842	12/31/1998	
SOUTH CAROLINA	99	31	1,934	38	-	-	-	-	5	46	126	47	2,060	48	17	40	28	40	7	40	\$21,500	12/31/1998	
SOUTH DAKOTA	244	20	371	44	54,960,544	1	-	-	2	50	40	49	54,960,855	1	100	28	10	48	-	-	\$104,810	12/31/1998	
TENNESSEE	2,449	5	415,143	2	-	-	-	-	17	30	275	43	415,418	13	3,382	5	311	12	28	28	\$581,188	12/31/1998	
TEXAS	181	26	26,274	16	808,842	9	-	-	25	23	1,557	19	834,673	9	181	21	30	39	17	38	\$289,880	12/31/1998	
UTAH	12	44	1,924	30	-	-	-	-	11	37	210	46	4,134	37	2,332	7	51	33	-	-	\$8,447	12/31/1998	
VERMONT	180	27	4,806	25	35,224	15	-	-	30	19	1,579	18	41,809	22	97	29	75	29	13	37	\$15,845	12/31/1998	
VIRGINIA	409	17	14,752	18	429	18	-	-	34	16	699	31	15,490	28	50	34	185	19	25	31	\$12,175	12/31/1998	
WASHINGTON	81	35	4,707	26	-	-	-	-	139	4	8,911	6	14,813	30	89	30	213	15	187	6	\$1,892,219	12/31/1998	
WEST VIRGINIA	846	12	40,149	8	470,875	10	-	-	24	24	549	36	511,573	11	162	20	110	3	33	25	\$15,172	12/31/1998	
WISCONSIN	216	22	3,504	27	2,757,485	6	-	-	133	5	8,685	7	2,787,474	6	1,501	10	257	14	72	19	\$1,219,368	12/31/1998	
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	40	854	28	854	48	7	43	5	50	30	27	\$13,500	12/31/1998	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,229</b>		<b>2,283,137</b>		<b>132,407,888</b>				<b>2,616</b>		<b>232,879</b>		<b>134,823,864</b>		<b>89,303</b>		<b>13,803</b>		<b>8,725</b>		<b>\$29,309,414</b>		
<b>*MAY INCLUDE TENDED DITCHWEED</b>																							
<b>TOTAL 1997</b>																							
<b>FINAL FIGURES</b>	<b>89,685</b>		<b>3,827,133</b>		<b>237,140,322</b>				<b>2,944</b>		<b>225,232</b>		<b>241,182,887</b>		<b>138,990</b>		<b>17,070</b>		<b>4,713</b>		<b>\$39,562,185</b>		
<b>TOTAL 1998</b>																							
<b>FINAL FIGURES</b>	<b>57,796</b>		<b>2,842,961</b>		<b>419,862,422</b>				<b>3,812</b>		<b>217,194</b>		<b>422,722,577</b>		<b>77,259</b>		<b>18,733</b>		<b>4,899</b>		<b>\$37,828,428</b>		
<b>TOTAL 1995</b>																							
<b>FINAL FIGURES</b>	<b>84,798</b>		<b>3,051,788</b>		<b>370,274,718</b>				<b>3,559</b>		<b>243,174</b>		<b>373,571,718</b>		<b>83,382</b>		<b>14,274</b>		<b>4,151</b>		<b>\$44,327,534</b>		

FINAL STATES	ERADICATED PLOTS		CULTIVATED PLANTS		DITCHWEED ERADICATED	INDOOR GR. W/S SEIZED	INDOOR PLANTS	TOTAL PLANTS ERADICATED	BULK-PROCESSED MARIJUANA		NUMBER OF ARRESTS		WEAPON SEIZURES		ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE)	REPORTING PERIOD					
	OUTDOOR	RANK	OUTDOOR	RANK					RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK			RANK				
ALABAMA	5,822	3	80,824	8	0	36	14	35	1,481	25	82,305	20	0	47	82	33	14	35	\$92,250	12/31/1997	
ALASKA	1	49	8	49	0	36	57	14	7,270	8	7,278	38	56	35	87	27	43	20	\$49,718	12/31/1997	
ARIZONA	68	36	31,092	18	1,237	18	15	34	6,800	7	36,829	27	59,544	1	365	11	25	28	\$545,340	12/31/1997	
ARKANSAS	1,296	10	47,411	13	0	36	18	33	841	31	48,252	24	89	32	178	19	87	16	\$28,978	12/31/1997	
CALIFORNIA	1,979	6	622,583	2	0	36	457	1	71,020	1	683,603	12	9,187	3	2,227	2	1,092	1	\$4,188,271	12/31/1997	
COLORADO	179	25	24,473	19	82,709	13	140	7	5,010	9	92,192	19	1,830	10	217	14	95	13	\$5,038,364	12/31/1997	
CONNECTICUT	34	38	1,920	38	0	36	8	41	25	46	1,945	45	20	38	18	42	0	47	\$38,987	12/31/1997	
DELAWARE	27	42	5,054	32	3,025	17	13	37	172	41	8,251	37	460	15	17	43	0	47	\$4,235	12/31/1997	
FLORIDA	849	11	81,943	7	0	36	197	4	28,235	2	108,178	18	1,290	12	477	8	198	6	\$1,658,011	12/31/1997	
GEORGIA	851	14	44,158	15	0	36	45	17	1,002	28	45,160	20	375	20	129	23	188	9	\$398,000	12/31/1997	
HAWAII	34,675	1	599,551	3	0	36	13	37	2,810	19	602,181	14	73	33	1,044	6	63	17	\$1,200,832	12/31/1997	
IDAHO	30	40	114,003	5	4	19	19	31	1,831	22	118,838	17	3	42	42	36	24	30	\$220,671	12/31/1997	
ILLINOIS	752	15	7,654	30	9,728,281	4	74	12	2,102	21	9,738,037	4	202	25	155	22	38	23	\$92,914	12/31/1997	
INDIANA	2,845	4	41,805	17	12,533,166	3	70	13	3,437	15	12,578,400	3	5,400	7	3,124	1	84	14	\$448,884	12/31/1997	
IOWA	29	41	1,423	41	777,989	10	0	50	0	49	779,412	11	0	47	7	48	3	41	\$4,110	12/31/1997	
KANSAS	135	31	9,327	28	142,163	12	13	37	1,940	24	153,039	16	53	36	36	38	36	24	\$48,430	12/31/1997	
KENTUCKY	6,655	2	441,643	4	14,462	15	117	8	12,243	4	468,348	15	1,832	9	1,278	5	297	4	\$1,110,936	12/31/1997	
LOUISIANA	439	18	11,778	27	0	36	41	18	395	36	12,173	34	107	31	83	28	17	34	\$283,870	12/31/1997	
MAINE	141	28	8,009	29	0	36	76	11	3,897	14	11,706	35	129	29	204	15	144	11	\$73,706	12/31/1997	
MARYLAND	142	28	3,990	34	0	36	40	19	838	32	4,828	41	89	34	120	24	17	34	\$580,488	12/31/1997	
MASSACHUSETTS	70	35	2,298	36	0	36	1	47	0	49	2,298	44	572	17	5	48	10	36	\$538,277	12/31/1997	
MICHIGAN	1,538	8	19,185	20	0	36	105	9	8,155	8	24,340	30	7,325	5	198	18	144	11	\$828,837	12/31/1997	
MINNESOTA	88	33	13,133	25	2,540,813	7	26	25	958	29	2,654,104	7	704	15	40	37	39	22	\$811,121	12/31/1997	
MISSISSIPPI	151	27	15,009	22	0	36	0	50	0	49	15,009	32	8,675	4	471	9	33	25	\$140,210	12/31/1997	
MISSOURI	1,414	9	52,175	11	65,375,802	2	141	6	1,181	26	65,429,184	2	1,688	11	1,809	3	594	2	\$322,478	12/31/1997	
MONTANA	4	47	80	47	0	36	38	21	4,059	10	4,119	42	19	39	82	30	46	19	\$290,380	12/31/1997	
NEBRASKA	18	43	1,466	40	8,434	16	24	28	757	33	8,657	36	139	27	45	35	9	37	\$18,520	12/31/1997	
NEVADA	3	48	300	45	0	36	7	40	250	39	550	49	0	47	12	45	1	43	\$350	12/31/1997	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	40	37	844	43	0	36	21	30	245	40	889	47	3	42	35	39	8	38	\$7,850	12/31/1997	
NEW JERSEY	67	34	1,835	39	0	36	21	30	880	34	2,515	43	211	24	77	31	27	26	\$407,737	12/31/1997	
NEW MEXICO	15	44	2,097	37	0	36	18	33	2,844	18	4,941	40	14	40	27	40	4	40	\$32,300	12/31/1997	
NEW YORK	133	32	43,981	18	0	36	52	15	3,903	11	47,884	25	1,050	13	517	7	24	30	\$1,360,398	12/31/1997	
NORTH CAROLINA	1,592	7	50,707	12	0	36	27	28	0	49	50,787	23	0	47	192	17	18	32	\$15,811	12/31/1997	
NORTH DAKOTA	31	39	58	48	3,425,000	6	1	39	334	38	3,425,392	6	1	43	15	44	0	47	\$4,550	12/31/1997	
OHIO	813	12	73,259	9	0	36	27	24	1,129	27	74,388	21	254	22	83	29	41	21	\$1,711,210	12/31/1997	
OKLAHOMA	912	13	85,984	8	566,339	11	3	45	3,838	12	659,772	13	21,977	2	57	34	93	15	\$2,817,825	12/31/1997	
OREGON	479	17	14,264	23	0	36	370	2	23,905	3	28,171	28	680	16	334	12	325	3	\$5,108,042	12/31/1997	
PENNSYLVANIA	188	24	4,053	33	0	36	89	10	2,245	20	6,298	39	952	14	161	21	99	12	\$73,835	12/31/1997	
RHODE ISLAND	7	46	534	44	0	36	3	45	338	37	878	48	0	47	3	50	0	47	\$0	12/31/1997	
SOUTH CAROLINA	374	21	12,258	26	0	36	5	42	98	42	12,356	33	0	47	23	41	0	47	\$0	12/31/1997	
SOUTH DAKOTA	284	23	238	46	130,485,962	1	1	47	82	43	130,486,200	1	173	28	6	47	0	47	\$0	12/31/1997	
TENNESSEE	2,218	5	1,113,732	1	0	36	11	16	2,790	13	1,117,522	10	6,887	6	1,739	4	192	7	\$8,792,202	12/31/1997	
TEXAS	327	22	54,956	16	2,090,515	8	29	23	1,661	23	2,147,132	8	414	19	75	32	59	18	\$378,200	12/31/1997	
UTAH	8	45	1,321	42	0	36	1	47	58	45	1,377	46	3,707	8	175	20	8	38	\$109,820	12/31/1997	
VERMONT	165	26	3,419	35	58,207	14	22	28	578	35	63,202	22	51	37	97	28	2	42	\$22,527	12/31/1997	
VIRGINIA	435	19	18,135	21	2	20	37	22	3,328	16	21,465	31	128	30	186	18	24	30	\$108,761	12/31/1997	
WASHINGTON	137	30	13,413	24	0	36	148	5	11,514	5	24,927	29	131	28	235	13	205	5	\$478,001	12/31/1997	
WEST VIRGINIA	578	16	45,071	14	1,170,164	9	38	21	927	30	1,218,182	9	311	21	103	25	25	28	\$31,400	12/31/1997	
WISCONSIN	409	20	5,289	31	8,057,792	5	205	3	2,979	17	8,066,060	5	244	23	397	10	190	8	\$279,009	12/31/1997	
WYOMING	0	50	0	50	0	36	4	43	85	44	85	50	0	47	3	50	0	47	\$0	12/31/1997	
TOTAL	69,665		3,827,133		237,140,322		2,944		225,232		241,192,687		138,990		17,070		4,713		\$ 39,562,165		
*MAY INCLUDE TENDED DITCHWEED																					
TOTAL 1996 FINAL FIGURES	57,798		2,842,961		419,662,422		3,812		217,194		422,722,577		77,259		18,733		4,899		\$ 37,928,426		
TOTAL 1995 FINAL FIGURES	84,798		3,053,766		378,274,778		3,559		243,174		373,571,718		83,362		14,274		4,151		\$ 44,327,334		
TOTAL 1994 FINAL FIGURES	53,589		4,031,893		504,413,848		3,213		219,753		508,865,294		73,787		13,115		5,959		\$ 56,767,528		

# Major drug bust rids Quinhagak of dope hub

by K.J. Lincoln

After a couple months of investigation and cooperation with villagers, Alaska State Troopers were successful in seizing a pound and a half of marijuana and \$17,020 in cash from a residence in the village of Quinhagak, and closing down a central hub for marijuana.

"Each vacuum-sealed bag had 2 ounces of marijuana," said Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team Investigator Joe Hazelaar. "1 1/2 pounds of marijuana at \$50 a gram equals a \$28,000.00 street value. This amount is not uncommon in villages."

The success of the drug bust can be attributed to the citizens of Quinhagak who worked with the local village police, calling in tips and complaints. The overwhelming calls about the house were enough grounds to issue a search warrant.

"It was done in reference to the support we've gotten from the citizens and the Chief of police," said Trooper Sgt. Anthony April. "The tips from the local villagers led to the execution of the search warrant."

Community members had stepped forward and asked to help with the investigation, including going undercover and making drug purchases.

"They helped rid the village of a pretty prominent problem of the drug dealers," Hazelaar said.

Four adults have charges pending against them as a result of the bust, said Hazelaar.

"They were very uncooperative during the raid," he said. Their case is being forwarded to the District Attorney and it will be handled federally, instead of through the state.

The four adults were not the only ones in the house.

"There were three small children at the time of the search warrant," said Hazelaar. "An 18-month old baby was sleeping less than a foot away from a pound of marijuana."

The children, who have been taken into protective custody, had also been present during the transactions when the undercover informants purchased marijuana.

The house, which was also seized, will be donated back to the City of Quinhagak. "We're hoping the village will currently find a family that is need of a house," said Hazelaar. "I can't say thanks enough for the community involvement."

"If a community would just ban together and drive the dealers out - think about what that money could do for that community. The only one getting rich off the deal is the dealers," he added.

JUNEAU WEATHER

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## Cultivating Alaska's most lucrative ca\$h crop

The Mat-Su area may be home to as many as 1,200 marijuana farms - most of them undetected

**By S.J. KOMARNITSKY**  
The Anchorage Daily News

The police knew they were close. They could smell it.

The resinous reek in the Wasilla workshop could mean only one thing: marijuana. But where was the crop? There were no plants, no grow lights in sight.

Behind a panel in the back wall was a secret room. From there, it was a 10-foot drop by ladder to a concrete bunker. Inside a space the size of a small cabin, 400 green leafy plants sported enough bud, about 12 pounds, to keep dozens of tokers happily glazed for months. Estimated street value: between \$36,000 and \$48,000.



A sophisticated hydroponic marijuana growing operation is among those uncovered in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.  
*Courtesy of the National Guard*

Alaska's Matanuska and Susitna valleys are home to carrots, potatoes and giant vegetables, all displayed as the public face of northern agriculture. But the undisputed king of Alaska farming, the most profitable crop, is marijuana. A good batch sells, ounce for ounce, for as much as gold.

Over the past two decades the state has done its best to put this homegrown crop out of business. Police and drug agents have arrested growers by the hundreds, ripped up plants by the thousands and burned them in smoky pyres.

Nowhere in Alaska have pot growing and efforts to stop it been as concentrated as in the bedroom communities some 40 miles north of Anchorage.


But despite the nonstop multimillion-dollar effort that draws from state and local police, the National Guard and the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, marijuana farming remains rampant here.

Last year, 211 people in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough were arrested on suspicion of, or charged with, growing or selling marijuana. They were men and women, young and old, married and single, employed and unemployed. Some were first-timers. Some had been busted before. So far this year, another 60 have been busted.



Indoor crop: Bright lights

Statewide, as many as 113 people are in jail on state marijuana offenses. Another 600 are on probation. A quarter of them are in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, where the cases make up nearly a third of the local probation office caseload. Because no agency tracks marijuana cases, those numbers are estimates based



shine on a marijuana growing operation in a crawl space in the Mat-Su Borough.

*Courtesy of the National Guard*

on the most common marijuana charge: misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree.

Some people question whether this expense of time and money is worth the trouble.

"It's absurd," said Ken Goldman, who was Palmer district attorney for 10 years. "We're penalizing people that are average citizens whose only crime for the most part is they enjoy smoking."

Law enforcement officials defend the effort as necessary to keep marijuana use in check. But even they estimate at best they intercept 10 percent of the crop. New pot farms pop up to replace old ones, sometimes even in the same place.

Alaska and marijuana have had a long and curious relationship. It was illegal for years. Then in 1975, for all practical purposes, its use in small amounts became legal. In 1990, residents voted to make it illegal. Two years ago, voters made it legal again for people with certain medical conditions to use marijuana with a doctor's recommendation. A much broader legalization ballot measure failed last week.

Meanwhile, enforcement of marijuana laws, especially aimed at growers, has escalated. Since the early 1980s, when a drug unit was first set up in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the number of marijuana-grow busts has climbed from a few a year to nearly 100 last year.

Thirty to 40 tips a week pour in, so many that the officers rarely travel to the farther-flung areas unless there are at least two or three locations to check during the trip. It's not worth their time otherwise. They joke about how easy it is to find pot farms. But they know they

face an uphill battle.

While no one knows exactly how widespread marijuana growing is in the area, one amazing statistic turned up during the 1996 Big Lake wildfire. Of the 400 buildings and homes burned, 20 of them, 5 percent, contained remnants of marijuana grows, according to trooper Sgt. Tim Bleicher, who headed the local drug team. If that figure is representative, it would make the Matanuska-Susitna Borough home to more than 1,200 pot farms.

If anything, that estimate is probably conservative, said trooper Steve Adams, who spent the past two years on the Mat-Su drug team.

"It's everywhere," he said.

Entire cul-de-sacs are populated with people growing marijuana, said Rick Manrique, a Wasilla police officer and former member of the drug team.

Growers say the attraction is simple: easy money. A good crop of Alaska weed, costing relatively little to produce, sells for \$3,000 to \$4,000 a pound locally. Growers can easily produce 2 to 3 pounds every three months, and some are set up to harvest each month.

An ounce, about enough to fit in a small sandwich bag, can sell for up to \$360, said Keith Berggren, who was fined \$5,000 and is serving five years' probation for his 60-plant growing operation. That kind of money makes for a better living than Wal-Mart wages.



---

Underground horticulture: Above, a National Guard Counterdrug Support Program member processes marijuana in preparation for an appearance in court.

*Courtesy of the National Guard*

---

His growing days ended three years ago when troopers came to his door to serve a warrant on an old DWI case.

"I had just got done blowing a bowl, and I guess I got them high on the landing there," he said, laughing in retrospect. "That's how it all went down the tubes."

Steve Baker's growing operation came to a similarly unexpected end when, in 1996, police officers responded to a domestic violence call at his house. The officers said they smelled pot. Baker thinks otherwise.

"I think somebody told them," he said.



Fruits of the business: An Uzi 9mm automatic weapon with a silencer lies on about \$200,000 seized by the Alaska State Troopers in the Willow area in February 1998.

*Courtesy of the National Guard*

A heavy-equipment operator, Baker said he grew solely for profit. He was making a tax-free \$30,000 every three months with an 80-plant grow he kept in a garage next to his house north of Wasilla. He held power costs down by tapping directly into an underground electric line, something that he says is done "very carefully" and never when it's raining. Electric bills for heat and the high-wattage lights are among the biggest expenses for growers.

In addition to being sentenced to three years' probation, Baker was ordered to pay back \$20,000 to Matanuska Electric Association for power he stole.

People trying to put growers out of business say the laws are too lenient and should be toughened. Most first-time offenders get probation, community work service and a fine, usually \$2,000 a pound.

That's not enough to deter people from growing a crop that can bring in several thousand dollars in a few months, Adams said.

Federal sentences are much stiffer up to five years for a small first-time offense and potential loss of homes and property. But federal authorities take on few marijuana cases in Alaska, typically fewer than a dozen a year.

In the nine months ending Oct. 1, Palmer Assistant District Attorney Jack Smith, who handled only drug cases, never took a marijuana case to trial. People don't fight the charges because they know they'll get little or no jail time, he said.

"It's like a get-out-of-jail-free card," he said.

Lt. Al Storey, who heads the troopers' statewide drug enforcement unit, said his work and that of other officers holds a line on marijuana use in Alaska.

"It's not a war on drugs," he said. "It's a drug enforcement effort. We're not going to win this. What we're trying to do is make society better overall through the enforcement effort."

Victory, he says, is measured in what doesn't happen: People who aren't killed in car accidents, teen-agers who never start smoking pot. He worries about people driving, flying aircraft or operating heavy equipment while high.

Though marijuana is grown all over the state, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is the center of the pot battle. The area's farming history, relatively cheap land, isolated but road-accessible houses and proximity to the main population base in Anchorage make it attractive to growers, Storey said.



Of the 144 grow busts in Alaska last year, 97 were in the borough. Local pot farms raised 13,611 of the more than 18,000 plants confiscated statewide. Most busts involved a couple hundred plants or fewer. But some were much larger. One turned up more than 1,300.

Adams said he knows of entire streets lined with homes growing pot. He calls one of them Dope Street. Residents of nearly every house have been busted, he said.


"Some places are just constructed ideally for growing marijuana," Adams said. Growing operations are often tucked on back roads in sparsely populated areas and in homes that have built-in crawl spaces and other nooks good for hiding plants, he said. Some people even advertise to growers with a real estate code, he said, selling property described as "secluded," with a "large unfinished basement" or a "generator shed."

Drug officers say they almost never catch the smart growers and rarely catch someone a second time.

Officers joke about the abundance of growers. They acknowledge they are catching only a fraction of them. But there's no question which side they are on in the drug war. They view marijuana as a gateway drug that leads to harder drugs. It makes people lazy and neglectful of their kids. It causes brain damage.

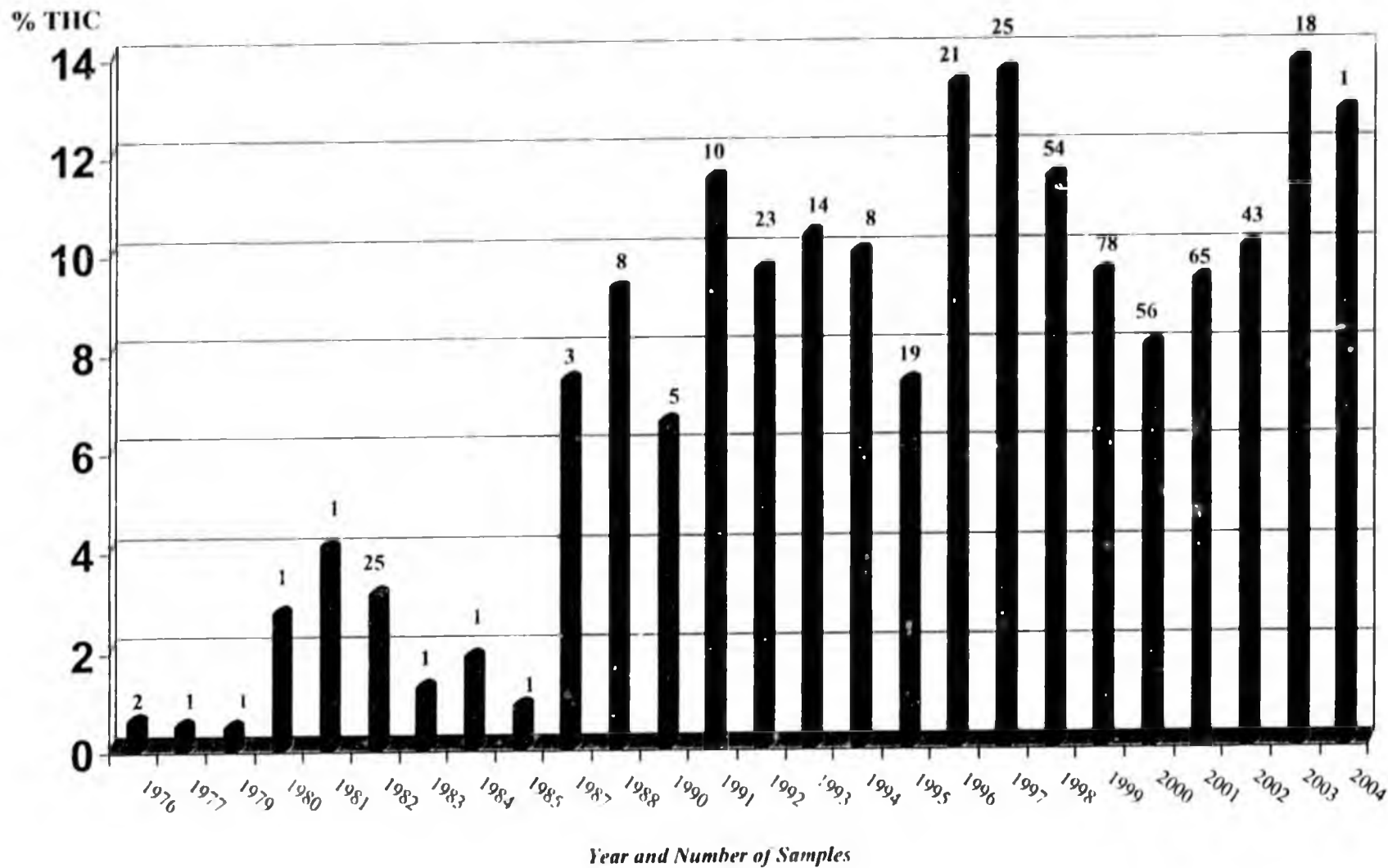
"Why do you think they call it dope?" says Sgt. Bleicher, the gray-haired 42-year-old who heads the unit. He talks of homes without furniture with moldy walls and overflowing toilets, where all the rooms are being used to grow pot and the kids are walking around in dirty diapers.

Adams said he doesn't judge his success by whether he's catching all or even most of the growers.

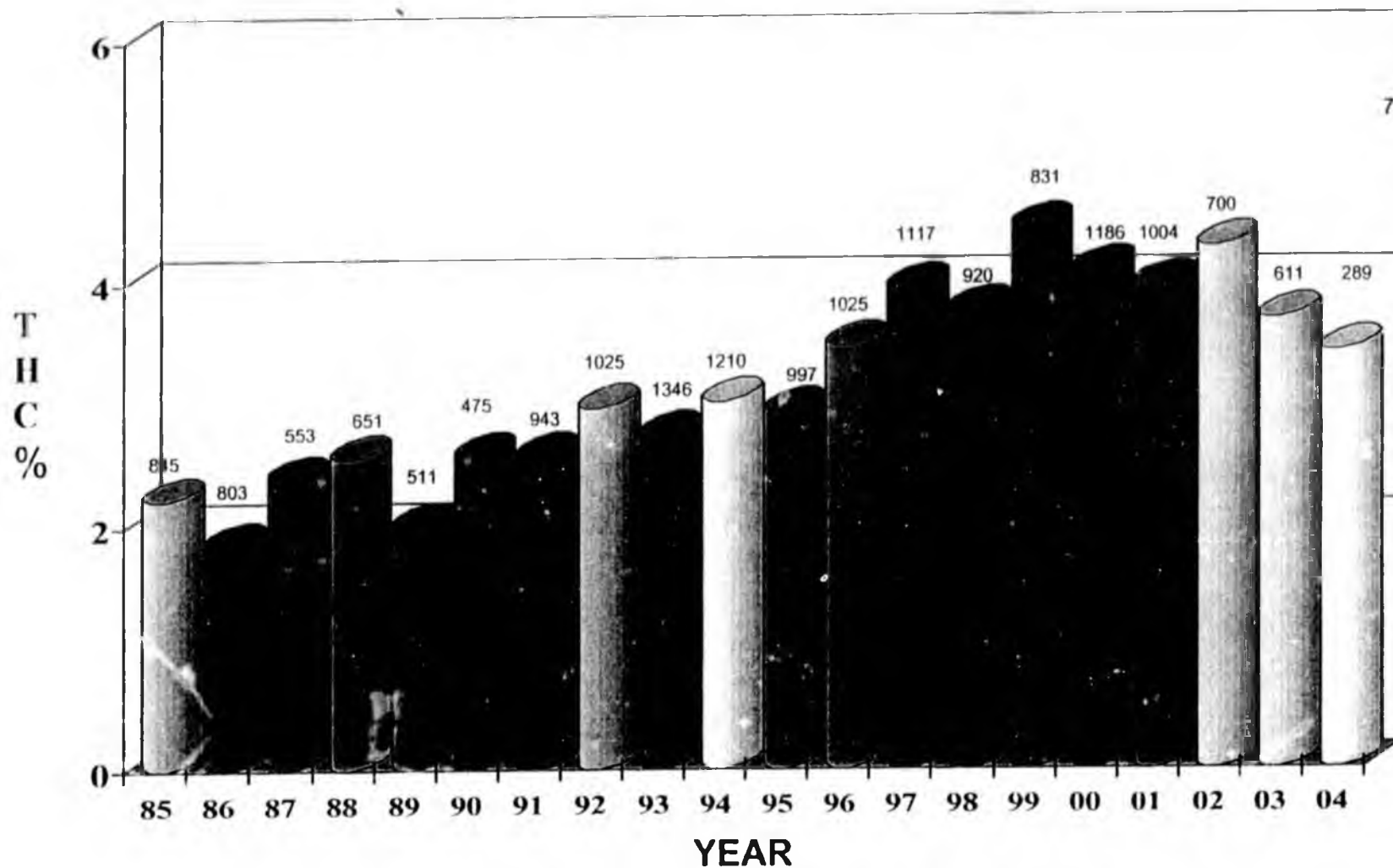
 "If you start worrying about that, how are you going to get up and go to work?"

# Average THC Levels for Alaska

Years 1975-2004

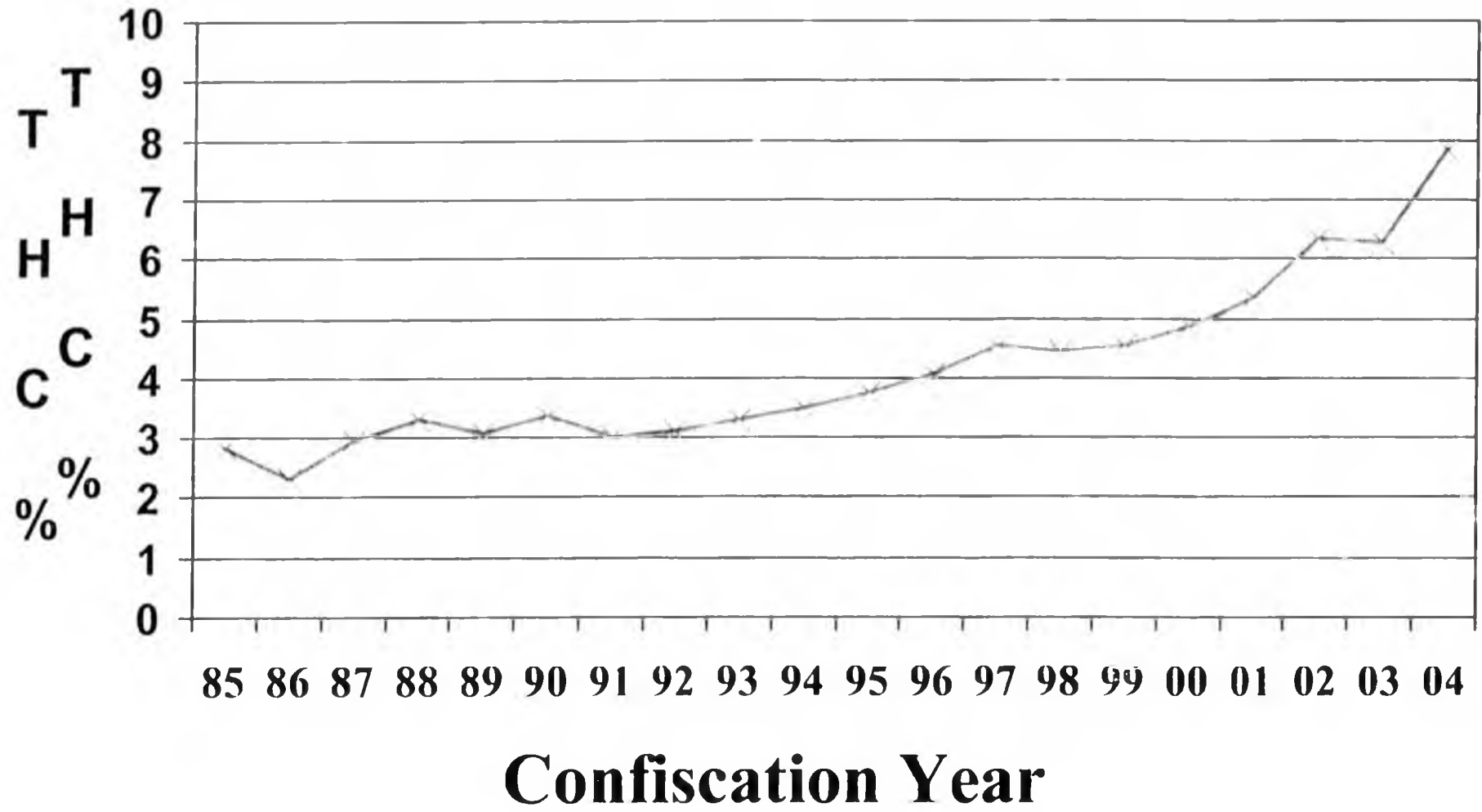


# FIGURE 2: DOMESTIC CANNABIS THC% VS YEAR OF CONFISCATION

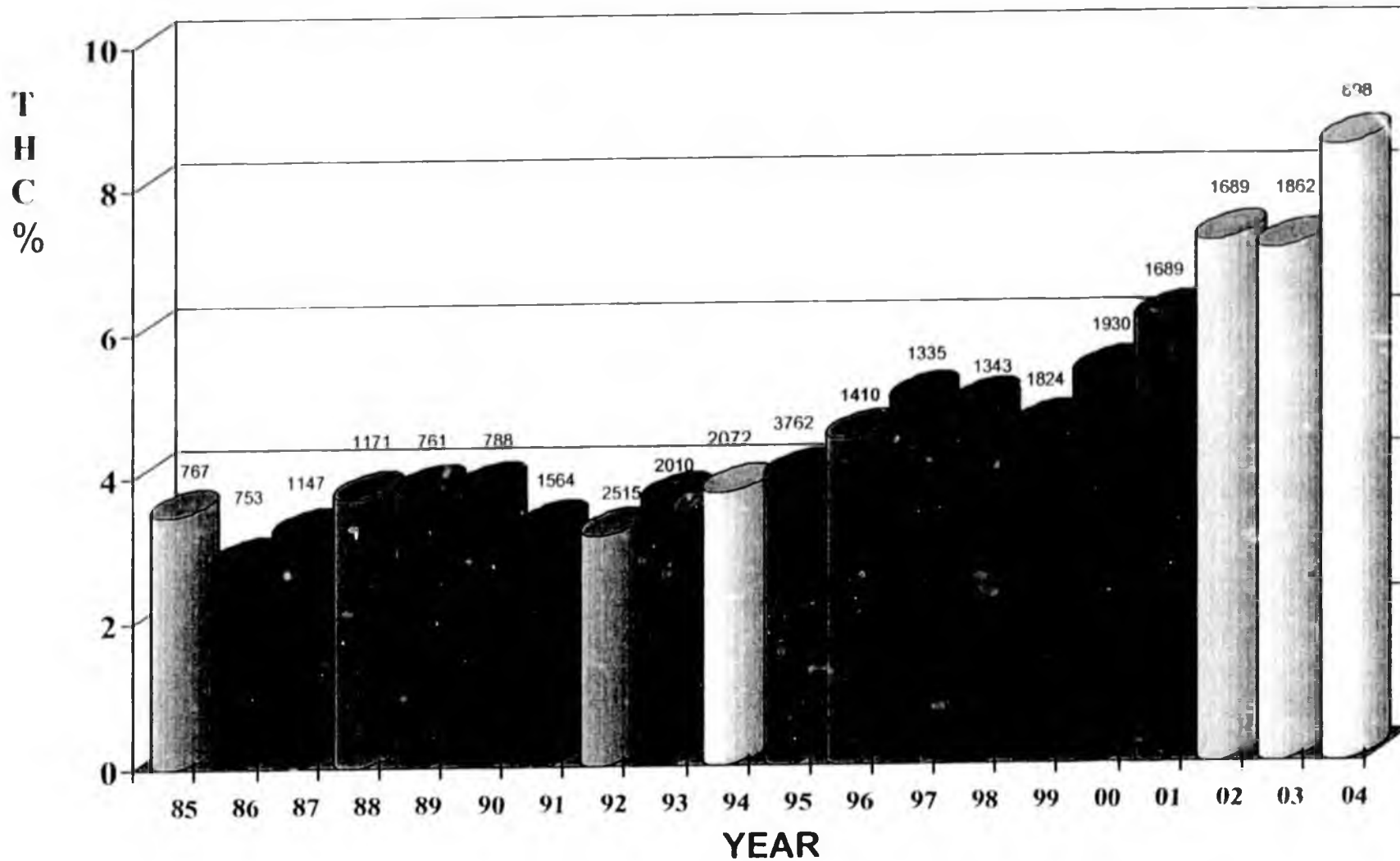


(The number above the graph represents the number of seizures)

**FIGURE 1: NON-NORMALIZED AVERAGE  
THC % VS. YEAR OF CONFISCATION**



**FIGURE 3:  
NON-DOMESTIC CANNABIS THC% VS YEAR OF CONFISCATION**



(The number above the graph represents the number of seizures)



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**NATIONAL CENTER FOR NATURAL PRODUCTS RESEARCH**

a division of The Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

October 15, 2003

Sgt. Patrick Davis  
AK State Troopers, DEU  
P.O. Box 874571  
Wasilla, AK 99687

The following is a list of samples that have been received from you. Only samples that have been analysed or those that are ineligible for analysis have been listed.

Supplier code: 75

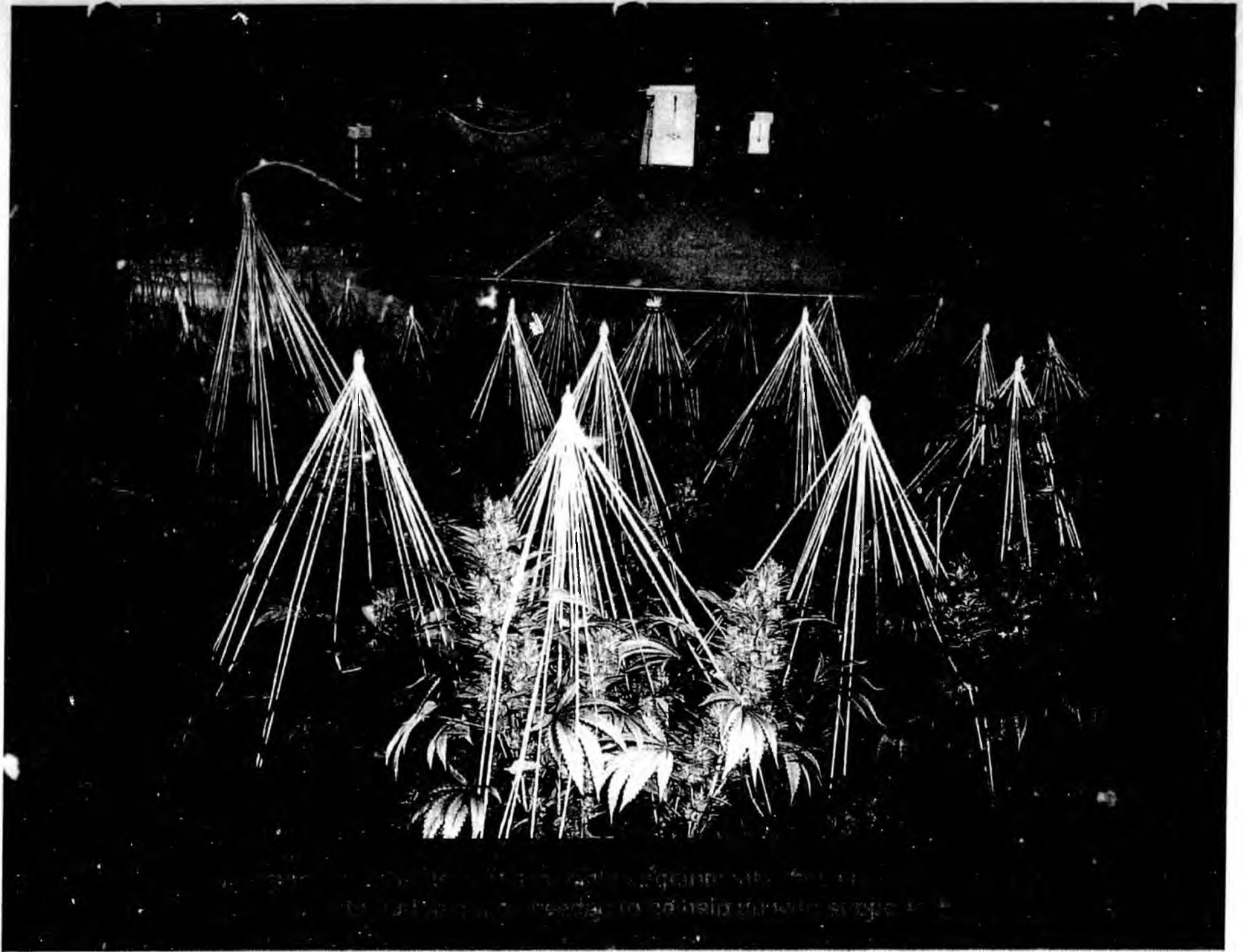
PK Num	Case Number	Date Recd	Date Anal.	Percentage of Chemicals					
				CBD	CBC	THC	THCV	CBG	CBN
52109	03-43269	08/03	09/03	0.04	0.24	16.04	0.12	1.10	0.04
52110	02-25810	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.28	13.26	0.09	0.40	0.07
52111	03-11503	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.19	13.10	0.12	0.25	0.07
52112	03-7708	08/03	09/03	0.05	0.78	14.49	0.07	0.47	0.05
52113	03-7703	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.30	13.56	0.09	0.37	0.04
52114	03-683	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.21	13.13	0.12	0.21	0.08
52115	03-28232	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.13	8.06	0.07	0.43	0.07
52116	03-15153	08/03	09/03	0.04	0.33	13.89	0.06	0.38	0.27
52117	03-12034	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.23	15.01	0.12	1.36	0.04
52118	03-12032	08/03	09/03	0.04	0.19	15.53	0.09	0.31	0.15
52119	02-91309	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.16	11.43	0.05	0.97	0.15
52120	02-86087	08/03	09/03	0.04	0.38	17.42	0.11	1.35	0.05
52121	02-86067	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.20	11.47	0.05	1.53	0.05
52122	02-86040	08/03	09/03	0.03	0.21	12.25	0.06	0.86	0.09
52123	02-81536	08/03	09/03	0.02	0.05	9.85	0.03	0.32	0.04

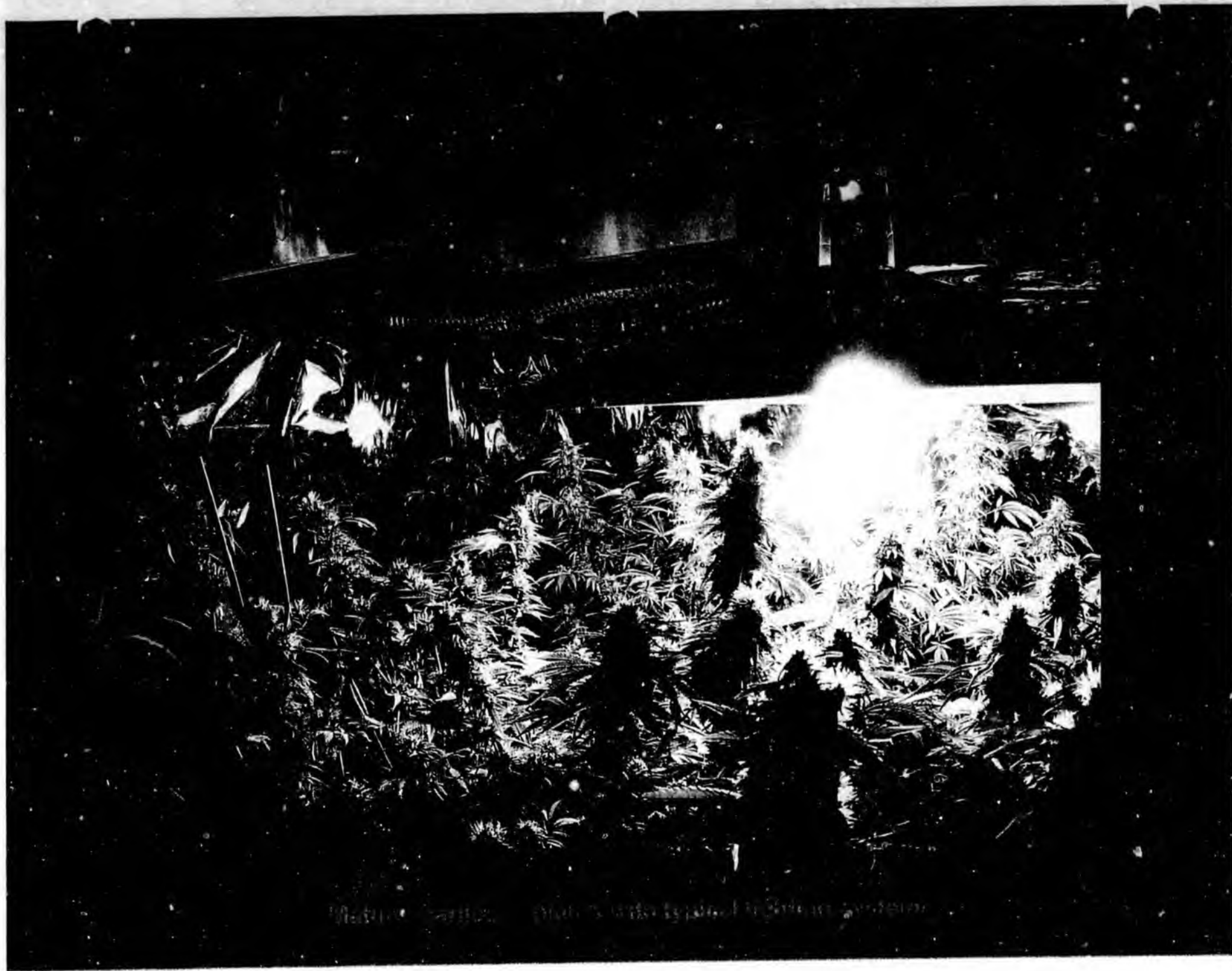
If you need any additional information about these samples, please contact our staff at (662)915-5926.

Sincerely

*Samir A. Ross*

Dr. Samir A. ROSS  
Co-Project Director







1942 - 24 to 26 miles with numerous  
mounds of earth on path in middle of forest



# Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage, Alaska

Final report to the  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

by

André Rosay —  
Robert H. Langworthy

Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center  
Justice Center  
University of Alaska Anchorage



JC 0107

October 2003

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## Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage, Alaska

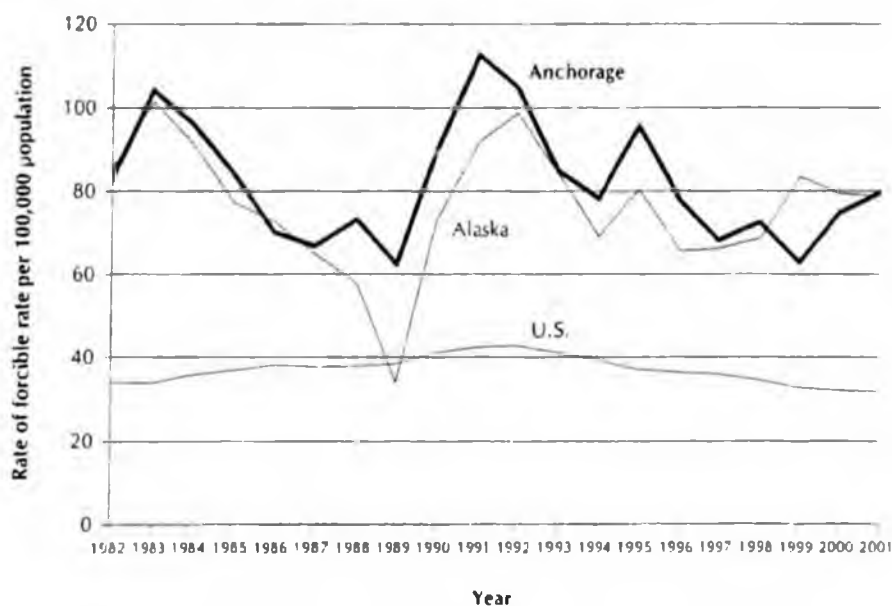
Alaska generally and Anchorage specifically have been plagued by the incidence of sexual assaults. As the data below demonstrate, Anchorage routinely ranks among cities with the highest incidence of forcible rape and sexual assault. This study is an initial effort to begin the process of understanding sexual assault in Anchorage so that criminal justice practitioners, service providers, and policy makers might have a more complete understanding of this scourge. We trust that improved understanding will provide a foundation that leads to more effective crime prevention and service delivery.

This report describes the findings of a review of sexual assault incidents (N=541) that were reported to the Anchorage Police Department during the period between January 2000 and December 2001. The report is descriptive in that it describes the gravity of the problem by comparison to other jurisdictions, the characteristics of victims and suspects, the nature of the relationship between victim and suspects, and characteristics of the assault. The aim for the report is to provide an initial description of the problem as a guide for future inquiry.

### Gravity of the Problem: How Does Anchorage Compare?

As defined in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, forcible rape is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will" (*Crime in the United States*, 2001). Attempted forcible rapes are also included in the UCR's measure. Figure 1

Figure 1. Rates of Forcible Rape in the U.S., Alaska, and Anchorage, 1982-2001



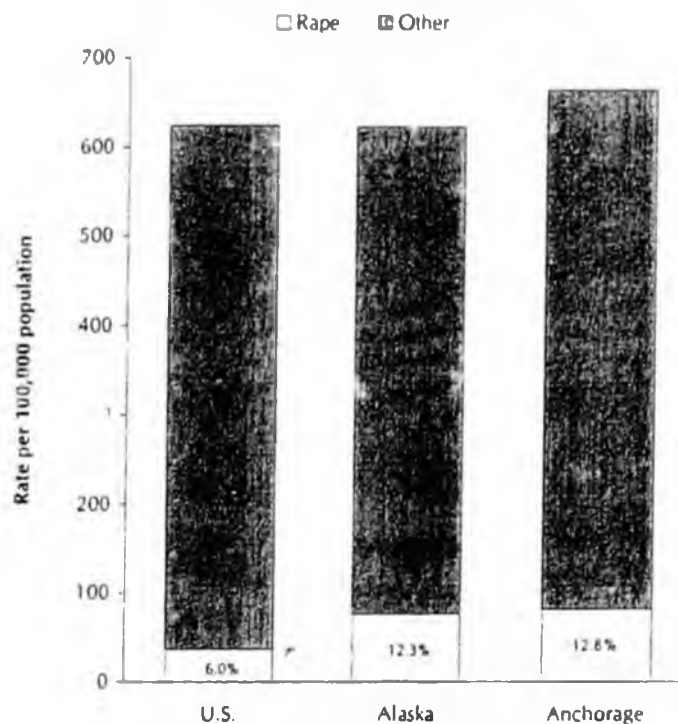
Source: Uniform Crime Reports

displays the rates of forcible rape from 1982 to 2001 for the United States, Alaska, and Anchorage. In 2001, the state of Alaska had the highest rate of forcible rape among the 50 states (78.9 per 100,000) and Anchorage had the fifth highest rate of forcible rape among metropolitan statistical areas in the U.S. (79.7 per 100,000; *Crime in the United States, 2001*). From 1982 to 2001, the average rate of forcible rape per 100,000 in Anchorage was 82.01 ( $s = 14.49$ ) while the average rate in the United States was 39.95 ( $s = 3.27$ ). Stated differently, the rate of forcible rape per 100,000 in Anchorage was, on average, 122.39 percent higher than the U.S. rate ( $s = 0.37$ ).

As shown in Figure 2, forcible rape is a more common form of violent crime in Anchorage and Alaska than in the U.S. as a whole. More specifically, from 1982 to 2001, 13 percent of the Anchorage violent crime rate per 100,000 was attributable to forcible rape while only 6 percent of the US violent crime rate per 100,000 was attributable to forcible rape ( $s = 0.030$  and  $0.004$  respectively). These data clearly show that (1) Anchorage has a higher rate of forcible rape than most metropolitan areas and (2) forcible rape is a more common form of violent crime in Anchorage than in other metropolitan areas. Recent trends in forcible rape are also alarming. From 1999 to 2001, the rate of forcible rape per 100,000 has increased by 27 percent in Anchorage while it has declined by 3 percent in the US (see Figure 1). This recent increase may be due to an increase in reporting, a true increase in forcible rape, or to both.

Figure 2. Rates of Forcible Rape and Other Violent Crimes in the U.S., Alaska, and Anchorage, 1982-2001

Other violent crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, and aggravated assault.



Source: Uniform Crime Reports

## 1. The Current Study

To better understand the characteristics of sexual assaults and rapes in Anchorage, the Justice Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage analyzed all sexual assaults and rapes reported to the Anchorage Police Department in 2000 and 2001<sup>1</sup>. Project staff collected information from 541 reports of sexual assault cases reported to the Anchorage Police Department in 2000 and 2001. These sexual assault cases include reports of rape and attempted rape as defined both by the UCR and the State of Alaska. The State's definition is less restrictive than the UCR's. It is not gender specific and includes the sexual penetration or contact with another person without the consent of that other person (AS §11.41, Article 4). Among the 541 reports analyzed, 70.2 percent were for UCR-defined rapes, 8.9 percent for UCR-defined attempted rapes, 19.6 percent for state-defined rapes, and 1.3 percent for state-defined attempted rapes (see Table 1). Using the more inclusive state definition results in 113 (26%) more events of sexual assault<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 1. Types of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001**

Type of report	N	%
UCR-defined rape	380	70.2 %
UCR-defined attempted rape	48	8.9
State-defined rape	106	19.6
State-defined attempted rape	7	1.3
Total	541	

All data collection was performed in the records room of the Anchorage Police Department. Data collection occurred on most weeknights for a two-month period in eight-hour shifts. Data entry personnel retrieved sexual assault case files and entered all data directly into Microsoft Access Databases (see Appendices A and B). The 2001 data contain detailed information on the assault(s), the victim(s), and the suspect(s) from 282 reports (see Appendix A). A total of 226 variables were collected from these cases. Reliability checks were performed on 53 (19%) of the 282 reports. The 2000 data contain limited information on the assault(s), the victim(s), and the suspect(s) from 259 reports (see Appendix B). Only 87 variables were collected from these cases. Given the objective nature of these data and the established experience and quality of the data entry personnel, it was deemed unnecessary to perform reliability checks on the 2000 data.

1. Project staff included Robert H. Langworthy (Director) and André Rosay (Assistant Professor) as co-principal investigators, Melissa S. Green (Publication Specialist) as database designer, and James Stoneking III, Kara McComas, Corrin Magro Karge, and SaraMae Clark (students) as data entry personnel. The project could not have been successful without the assistance of Tara Henry (SART Coordinator) and the Anchorage Police Department, particularly of Steven Smith (Lieutenant, retired), Mark Mew (Deputy Chief, retired), and Mike Fortuny (Clerk III). We are especially grateful for the assistance of all records personnel.

2. These additional events are not included in Figures 1 and 2. In these figures, only UCR-defined rapes and attempted rapes are included.

From the 541 reports collected, we gathered information on 551 victims. More precisely, 529 (97.8%) of the reports included one victim, 8 (1.5%) included two victims, and two (0.4%) included three victims. Two (0.4%) of the reports did not include any victim information. We also gathered information on 644 suspects. More precisely, 471 (87.1%) of the reports included one suspect, 35 (6.5%) included two suspects, 15 (2.8%) included three suspects, 12 (2.2%) included four suspects, and two (0.4%) included five suspects. Six (1.1%) of the reports did not include any suspect information. Finally, we gathered information on 585 assault locations. More precisely, 505 (93.3%) of the reports contained information on one assault location, 26 (4.8%) on two assault locations, five (0.9%) on three assault locations, one (0.2%) on five assault locations, and another one (0.2%) on eight assault locations. Three (0.5%) of the reports did not contain information on assault locations.

This final report focuses on some of the key findings from our descriptive analysis regarding victims, suspects, and assaults.

## II. Victims

The race of the victim was known for 539 (97.8%) of the 551 victims. As shown in Table 2, most victims were either White (46.6%) or Native (44.1%). Few victims were Hispanic (1.5%), Black (4.9%), or Asian (1.5%) and none were Pacific Islander. The racial and ethnic make-up of sexual assault victims was substantially different than that of the general Anchorage population. In particular, Natives were vastly over-represented in sexual assault victimizations. While 10.6 percent of the Anchorage population is Native, 44.1 percent of sexual assault victims in 2000 and 2001 were Native. The rate of sexual assault victimization for Natives was 8.86 per 1,000. Natives were 7.6 times more likely than others to be victims of sexual assaults.

Table 2. Race of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Race <sup>1</sup>	Victims <sup>2</sup> N = 539		Percentage of Anchorage population, 2001 <sup>3</sup>	Sexual assault rate per 1,000 population <sup>4</sup>
	N	%		
White	257	47.7%	77.6%	1.28
Native	243	45.1%	10.6%	8.86
Hispanic	8	1.5%	6.0%	0.52
Black	27	5.0%	7.2%	1.45
Asian	8	1.5%	7.3%	0.42
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1.3%	0.00

<sup>1</sup> Categories are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Detail adds to greater than total N because victims may be of more than one race.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both males and females (95.5% of victims were female).

<sup>4</sup> Base population includes both males and females.

Source of data: 2000 and 2001 data (N = 539), U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey (Anchorage, AK, AISA). <[www.census.gov/ac/s/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/SS01/Tabular/380/38000US03801.htm](http://www.census.gov/ac/s/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/SS01/Tabular/380/38000US03801.htm)>

The vast majority (95.5%) of victims were female and most (93.2%) resided in Anchorage. On average, victims were 26.4 years old ( $s = 12.1$ ). The youngest victims were 4 years old ( $n=2$ ) and the oldest was 87 years old. As shown in Table 3, almost half of the victims (45.0%) were between the ages of 15 and 24 and 66.8 percent of victims were between the ages of 15 and 34. The rates of sexual assaults were highest for 15 to 19 year olds (6.76 per 1,000), followed by 20 to 24 year olds (4.74 per 1,000) and 25 to 34 year olds (2.78 per 1,000). Fifteen to 19 year olds were 4.7 times more likely than others to be victims of sexual assaults.

Few victims were mentally or physically disabled (4.2 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively). Impairments due to alcohol use, however, were frequent among victims. Over 60 percent of victims had used alcohol prior to the assault, either intentionally or unintentionally (see Table 4). Drug use, both intentional and unintentional, was substantially less frequent. Less than 10 percent of victims had intentionally used marijuana, 3.3 percent had intentionally used cocaine, and 4.5 percent had intentionally used another drug. Few victims had unintentionally used a drug (i.e., used a drug

**Table 3. Age of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001**

Age	N	Percentage of Anchorage population, 2001 <sup>1</sup>				Sexual assault rate per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup>
		Victims		Anchorage population		
		%	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %	
15 or less	42	8.8 %	8.8 %	24.8 %	24.8 %	0.66
15 to 19	138	28.9	37.7	7.9	32.7	6.76
20 to 24	77	16.1	53.9	6.3	39.0	4.74
25 to 34	104	21.8	75.7	14.5	53.5	2.78
35 to 44	77	16.1	91.8	17.9	71.4	1.67
45 to 54	31	6.5	98.3	15.6	87.0	0.77
55 or older	8	1.7	100.0	13.0	100.0	0.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>477</b>					

<sup>1</sup> Includes both males and females (95.5% of victims were female)

<sup>2</sup> Base population includes both males and females

Source of data: 2000 and 2001 data, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplemental Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <[www.census.gov/ac/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/SS01/Tabular/380/380001/303801.htm](http://www.census.gov/ac/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/SS01/Tabular/380/380001/303801.htm)>

**Table 4. Intentional and Unintentional Drug Use by Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Drug use	Row percentages				Total
	Yes		No		
	N	%	N	%	
<b>Intentional use</b>					
Alcohol	161	59.9 %	108	40.1 %	269
Marijuana	24	9.7	223	90.3	247
Cocaine	8	3.3	234	96.7	242
Other drug	11	4.5	231	95.5	242
<b>Unintentional use</b>					
Alcohol	8	3.1 %	252	96.9 %	260
Marijuana	1	0.4	256	99.6	259
Other drug	4	1.6	251	98.4	255

**Table 5. Injuries Incurred by Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Type of injury	Row percentages				Total
	Yes		No		
	N	%	N	%	
Bruise	87	33.9 %	170	66.1 %	257
Broken bone	4	1.5	265	98.5	269
Burn	1	0.4	270	99.6	271
Cut	14	5.1	258	94.9	272
Gun shot	1	0.4	280	99.6	281
Scratch	45	17.4	213	82.6	258
Puncture	2	0.7	268	99.3	270
Tear	19	7.1	249	92.9	268
Internal injury	30	11.1	240	88.9	270
Lost hair	4	1.5	255	98.5	259
Black eye	10	3.8	256	96.2	266

unknowingly). The most typical drug-facilitated assault occurred after the victim knowingly used alcohol.

As a result of their victimizations, victims suffered a myriad of injuries (see Table 5) ranging from lost hair (N=4) to gunshots (N=1). Overall, over 40 percent of victims reported at least one injury (2001 data). Among victims who suffered injuries, the average number of different types of injuries was 1.9 (s = 1.2; minimum = 1; maximum = 6). The most common injuries included bruises, scratches, and internal injuries. The majority of victims, however, considered their injuries to be minor and were not hospitalized. Nonetheless, about 25 percent of victims received medical attention from a sexual assault nurse examiner.

Victims employed a variety of resistance or self-defense strategies. In addition, these strategies ranged in effectiveness (see Table 6). Strategies were labeled as effective if they caused the assault to end. The most common form of resistance was arguing, reasoning, pleading, and bargaining with the suspect. This form of resistance, however, was usually not effective. The second most common form of resistance was cooperating or pretending to cooperate. Clearly, this form of resistance was not effective either. The most effective forms of resistance included running or driving away and getting help from others, but these forms of resistance were rarely used. Generally, victims tended to use more ineffective strategies than effective ones. It is likely, however, that suspects did not allow victims to use effective strategies (e.g., running away).

**Table 6. Victim Resistance and Effectiveness in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Strategies were labeled as effective if they caused the assault to end.

N = 201

Type of resistance	N	% of incidents	% effective
Attacked with gun	0	0.0 %	-- %
Attacked with mace	0	0.0	--
Attacked with other weapon	4	1.4	0.0
Attacked without weapon	30	10.6	50.0
Threatened with gun	0	0.0	--
Threatened with mace	0	0.0	--
Threatened with other weapon	0	0.0	--
Threatened without weapon	0	0.0	--
Chased, caught, held offender	1	0.4	0.0
Yelled at offender	46	16.2	32.6
Turned on lights	0	0.0	--
Threatened to call police	6	2.1	50.0
Cooperated or pretended to cooperate	88	31.0	2.3
Argued, reasoned, pleaded, bargained	122	43.0	17.2
Ran or drove away	26	9.2	84.6
Hid or locked door	2	0.7	0.0
Called police or guard	4	1.4	50.0
Got help or gave alarm	9	3.2	77.8
Tried to attract attention or help	18	6.3	44.4
Screamed from pain or fear	29	10.2	20.7
Other self-defense	45	15.8	44.4
Victim was unconscious	60	21.1	0.0

Out of 325 known victim-suspect relationships, 144 (44.3%) involved strangers while the remaining 181 (55.7%) involved family, friends, or acquaintances (see Table 7). Among non-stranger relationships, the most common included acquaintances (30.4%) and friends (27.1%).

**Table 7. Victim-Offender Relationship in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Suspect's relationship to victim	N	% of total	% of non-stranger
<b>Total non-stranger</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>55.7 %</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>
Spouse	8	2.5	4.4
Parent	2	0.6	1.1
Sibling	5	1.5	2.8
Grandchild	1	0.3	0.6
Stepparent	3	0.9	1.7
Other family	9	2.8	5.0
Acquaintance	55	16.9	30.4
Friend	49	15.1	27.1
Neighbor	2	0.6	1.1
Babysitter	2	0.6	1.1
Boy/girlfriend	21	6.5	11.6
Homosexual	1	0.3	0.6
Ex-spouse	5	1.5	2.8
Employer	1	0.3	0.6
Otherwise known	17	5.2	9.4
<b>Stranger</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>44.3 %</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>		

### III. Suspects

Though we obtained information on 644 suspects, gender was known for only 628 suspects (97.5%), race was known for only 567 suspects (88.0%), and age was known for only 308 suspects (47.8%). Almost all suspects (99.4%) were male. Only four of the 644 suspects were female. Most suspects (91%) were not present at the scene when police arrived.

The average age of suspects was 29.6 years ( $s = 11.8$ ). The youngest suspects were nine years old ( $n = 2$ ) and the oldest suspect was 78 years old. As shown in Table 8, 64.6 percent of suspects were between the ages of 15 and 34 and 85.1 percent were between the ages of 15 and 44. The rates of sexual assaults were highest for 20 to 24 year olds (3.75 per 1,000), followed by 15 to 19 year

Table 8. Age of Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Age	Suspects			Percentage of Anchorage population, 2001 <sup>1</sup>		Sexual assault suspects per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup>
	N	%	Cumulative	Cumulative		
			%	%	%	
15 or less	9	2.9 %	2.9 %	24.8 %	24.8 %	0.14
15 to 19	56	18.2	21.1	7.9	32.7	2.74
20 to 24	61	19.8	40.9	6.3	39.0	3.75
25 to 34	82	26.6	67.5	14.5	53.5	2.19
35 to 44	63	20.5	88.0	17.9	71.4	1.37
45 to 54	29	9.4	97.4	15.6	87.0	0.72
55 or older	8	2.6	100.0	13.0	100.0	0.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>					

<sup>1</sup> Includes both males and females (99.4% of suspects were male).

<sup>2</sup> Base population includes both males and females.

Source of data: 2000 and 2001 data, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplemental Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <[www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single2001/SS01/Tabular/38038000US03801.htm](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single2001/SS01/Tabular/38038000US03801.htm)>

Table 9. Race of Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Race <sup>1</sup>	Suspects <sup>2</sup> N = 567		Percentage of Anchorage population, 2001 <sup>3</sup>	Sexual assault suspects per 1,000 population <sup>4</sup>
	N	%		
White	231	40.7 %	77.6 %	1.15
Native	126	22.2	10.6	4.60
Hispanic	47	8.3	6.0	3.05
Black	137	24.2	7.2	7.38
Asian	30	5.3	7.3	1.59
Pacific Islander	4	0.7	1.3	1.20

<sup>1</sup> Categories are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Detail adds to greater than total N because suspects may be of more than one race.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both males and females (99.4% of suspects were male).

<sup>4</sup> Base population includes both males and females.

Source of data: 2000 and 2001 data (N = 539); U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplemental Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <[www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single2001/SS01/Tabular/38038000US03801.htm](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single2001/SS01/Tabular/38038000US03801.htm)>

olds (2.74 per 1,000) and 25 to 34 year olds (2.19 per 1,000). Race of suspects is shown in Table 9. Most suspects (40.7%) were White. Other common racial groups included Native (22.2%) and Black (24.2%). Overall, suspects appear more racially diverse than victims. Native and Black suspects, however, were clearly over-represented in 2000 and 2001. While 10.6 percent of the Anchorage population is Native, 22.2 percent of suspects of sexual assault in 2000 and 2001 were Native and while 7.2 percent of the Anchorage population is Black, 24.2 percent of suspects of sexual assaults in 2000 and 2001 were Black. The rates of sexual assaults were highest for Blacks (7.38 per 1,000) and Natives (4.60 per 1,000). Though few suspects were Hispanic, the rate of sexual assaults for Hispanic was also high (3.05 per 1,000).

Similar to victims, most suspects had used alcohol prior to the assault. As shown in Table 10, 76.2 percent of suspects has used alcohol while 15.0 percent had used marijuana, 2.8 percent had used cocaine, and 4.2 percent had used another drug.

**Table 10. Intentional Drug Use by Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Row percentages.

Intentional drug use	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Alcohol	157	76.2 %	49	23.8 %	206
Marijuana	21	15.0	119	85.0	140
Cocaine	4	2.8	138	97.2	142
Other drug	6	4.2	136	95.8	142

IV. Victims and Suspects

In this section, we examine the relationships between victims and suspects in terms of age, race, and intentional drug use. In Table 11, we examine the race of victims and suspects simultaneously for only one victim of a single racial group and one suspect of a single racial group per case (85.2% of all cases). Slightly over half (52.3%) of these assaults were intra-racial. White victims were most likely victimized by White suspects, Native victims by Native suspects, Hispanic victims by Hispanic suspects, Black victims by Black suspects, and Asian victims by Asian suspects. Inter-racial assaults were more likely with Native victims than with others. For example, while 60.2 percent of White victims were assaulted by White suspects, only 42.9 percent of Native victims were assaulted by Native suspects. When Native victims were assaulted, suspects were also likely to be White (26.8%) or Black (21.0%), and, to a lesser extent, Hispanic (6.8%).

**Table 11. Victim Race by Suspect Race in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001**

Analysis includes only those cases in which one victim and one suspect, each of only one racial group, were involved.

Suspect's race	Victim's race						Total
	White	Native	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	
White	130	55	1	8	3	-	197
Native	23	88	-	-	-	-	111
Hispanic	10	14	5	2	-	-	31
Black	41	43	1	13	-	-	98
Asian	11	4	1	1	5	-	22
Pacific Islander	1	1	-	-	-	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>461</b>

In Table 12, we examine the relationship between victims' and suspects' intentional alcohol use prior to the assault (analysis includes only 62 percent of all cases because suspect alcohol use was known for only 62% of cases). We focused on alcohol because of its high occurrence in both

**Table 12. Victim and Suspect Alcohol Use in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Analysis includes only those cases in which one victim and one suspect were involved.

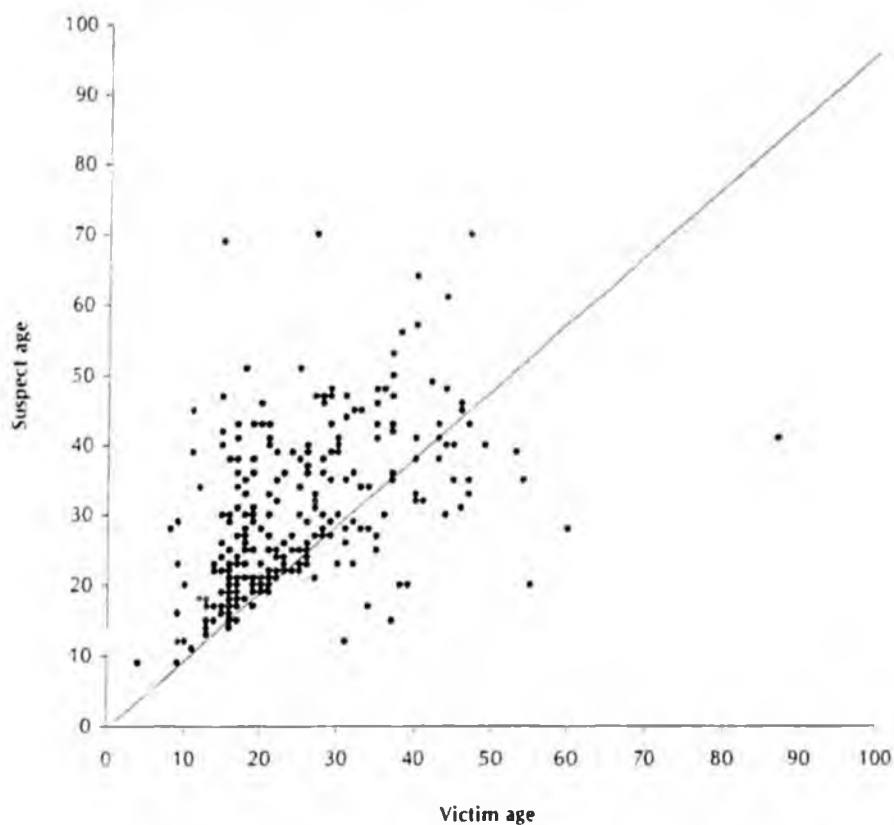
Alcohol use by suspect	Alcohol use by victim		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	105	23	128
No	3	45	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>176</b>

victims and suspects. As shown in Table 12, both the suspect and the victim had used alcohol in 59.7 percent of these cases. Only the suspect had used alcohol in 13.1 percent of these cases. Only the victim had used alcohol in 1.7 percent of these cases and neither the suspect nor the victim used alcohol in 25.6 percent of these cases.

Finally, in Figure 3, we examine the relationship between victims' and suspects' ages. Most suspects (67.4%) were older than their victim. On average, suspects were five years older than victims ( $s = 11.4$ ).

**Figure 3. Victim and Suspect Age in Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001**

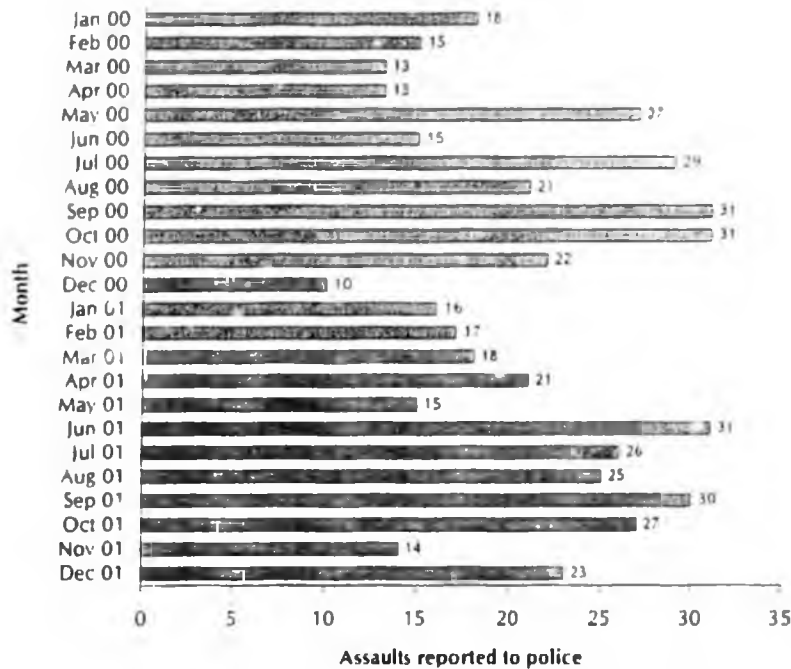
Analysis includes only those cases with one victim and one suspect (N = 264).



V. Assaults

The precise month and year of the assault could be determined in 520 (96%) of the 541 reports. Of these 520 assaults, 508 (98%) occurred in 2000 and 2001. The temporal distribution of these 508 assaults is shown in Figure 4. On average, 21.2 assaults occurred (and were reported) per month ( $s = 6.68$ ). The lowest number of assaults was ten in December of 2000 and the highest number was 31 in September and October of 2000 and in June of 2001. Strong seasonal effects were recorded. An increase in the number of reported assaults was typically observed from May to October.

Figure 4. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Month of Assault, 2000-2001  
N = 508



As shown in Figure 5, assaults were more likely to occur on the weekends. More specifically, 24 percent occurred on Saturday and 16 percent occurred on Sunday. Most of the assaults that occurred on Saturday occurred very early Saturday morning (i.e., late Friday night). Similarly, most of the assaults that occurred on Sunday occurred very early Sunday morning (i.e., late Saturday night). Assaults were less likely to occur during the week, with 11 percent occurring on Mondays, 13 percent occurring on Tuesdays, 14 percent occurring on Wednesdays, 10 percent occurring on Thursdays, and 12 percent occurring on Fridays. Precise time estimates were difficult to obtain. We were only able to obtain precise time estimates for 188 (37%) of the 508 reports. As shown in Figure 6, nonetheless, most assaults (60%) occurred between 10 PM and 6 AM.

Figure 5. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Day of the Week, 2000-2001

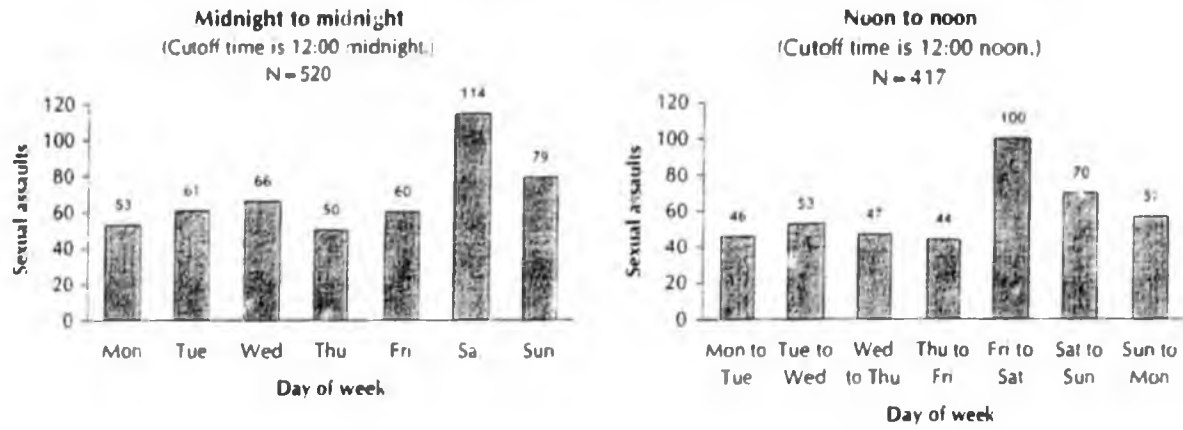
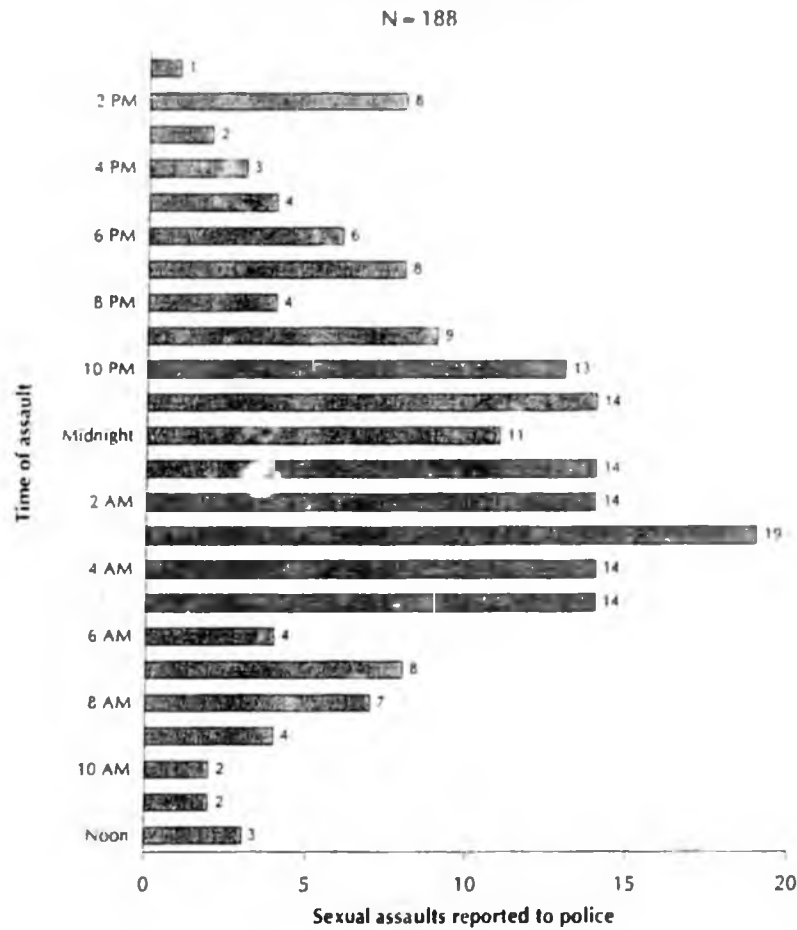


Figure 6. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Time of Assault, 2000-2001



Pick-ups are defined as the time/location where the victim and suspect met just prior to the assault. If, for instance, the victim and suspect are friends, the pick-up is not the time/location where they first met, but the time/location where they last met just prior to the assault. Location types for pick-ups are shown in Table 13. The most common pick-up locations were the victim's residence (20.6%) and the offender's residence (12.8%). Less common pick-up locations included roads and streets (10.6%) and bars (8.5%). Parks were not common pick-up places. In 2000 and 2001, only 17 (6.0%) of sexual assaults originated in parks. Twenty four percent of pick-ups involved a vehicle.

Data on the method of pick-up were only collected from the 2001 cases (see Table 14). Most pick-ups did not involve an attack or a ruse. Many pick-ups (13.8%) occurred when the victim and suspect were friends or acquaintances who simply agreed to meet elsewhere than a bar or party.

Table 13. Location Type for Pick-Up of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Location type	N	%
Airport	1	0.4
Bus or train terminal	2	0.7
Bar	24	8.5
Convenience store	3	1.1
Department store	3	1.1
Doctor's office	5	1.8
Field, woods, park	17	6.0
Construction site	0	0.0
Public building	0	0.0
Office building	0	0.0
Supermarket	3	1.1
Road, street	30	10.6
Jail, prison	1	0.4
Liquor store	1	0.4
Parking lot	10	3.5
Storage rental	0	0.0
Restaurant	2	0.7
Gas station	1	0.4
Victim's hotel	5	1.8
Offender's hotel	10	3.5
Victim and offender's hotel	3	1.1
Other's hotel	5	1.8
Victim's residence	58	20.6
Offender's residence	36	12.8
Victim and offender's residence	7	2.5
Other's residence	19	6.7
Victim's school	2	0.7
Suspect's school	0	0.0
Victim's and suspect's school	0	0.0
Other's school	1	0.4
Police station	1	0.4
Military station	0	0.0
Recreation center	3	1.1
Homeless shelter	1	0.4
Unknown	28	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	

Table 14. Method of Pick-up of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Method of pick-up	N	%
Unauthorized entry without force	4	1.4
Unauthorized entry with force	1	0.4
Suspect followed the victim	2	0.7
Suspect gained entrance/access by ruse	3	1.1
Suspect asked victim for help	3	1.1
Suspect was performing legitimate service	10	3.5
Suspect used alleged employment	1	0.4
Victim was hitchhiking	8	2.8
Victim accepted a ride from suspect	9	3.2
Suspect was given a ride by victim	1	0.4
Victim was waiting for a bus or taxi	5	1.8
Victim was jumped in a parking lot	8	2.8
Victim was jumped while walking	14	5.0
Victim was jumped in public building	1	0.4
Victim was jumped in a park	10	3.5
Victim was jumped elsewhere	9	3.2
Victim attended suspect's party	16	5.7
Suspect attended victim's party	5	1.8
Victim was a solicitor	1	0.4
Victim was invited to suspect's by a friend	6	2.1
Victim and suspect met in a bar	24	8.5
Victim and suspect met at a party	12	4.3
Victim and suspect met elsewhere	39	13.8
Victim and suspect live together	33	11.7
Victim invited the suspect over	21	7.4
Victim went to the suspect's residence	15	5.3
Unknown	21	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	

Many pick-ups (11.7%) also occurred when the victim and suspect lived together. Other common pick-ups included meeting at a bar (8.5%) and the suspect being invited over by the victim (7.4%). Weapon use was very infrequent during pick-ups (see Table 15). Most suspects (over 54%) did not use any weapons. The most common weapons used were personal weapons such as hands and feet. Thirty five percent of suspects used personal weapons during the pick-up.

**Table 15. Weapons Used During Pick-up of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Row percentages

Weapon	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Handgun	6	2.2 %	269	97.8 %	275
Rifle	0	0.0	275	100.0	275
Shotgun	0	0.0	275	100.0	275
Unclassified firearm	0	0.0	275	100.0	275
Knife	14	5.1	261	94.9	275
Blunt object	5	1.8	271	98.2	276
Motor vehicle	4	1.4	272	98.6	276
Personal weapons	92	34.7	173	65.3	265
Poison	1	0.4	275	99.6	276
Explosives	0	0.0	276	100.0	276
Fire	0	0.0	276	100.0	276
Drugs	7	2.6	265	97.4	272
Mace	0	0.0	276	100.0	276
Asphyxiation	12	4.5	255	95.5	267
Syringe	0	0.0	276	100.0	276
Rope	3	1.1	273	98.9	276
Pillow	2	0.7	274	99.3	276

Data on the nature of the assaults were only collected from the 2001 cases. Table 16 shows the different types of assaults mentioned in each case. By far, the most common form of assault was vaginal penetration by penis. This form of assault was mentioned in 65 percent of cases. Other common forms of assaults included touching breast (39%), touching vagina (39%), kissing, licking, biting, and scratching (33%), vaginal penetration by finger (22%), oral copulation of suspect genitals (18%), oral copulation of victim genitals (17%), and anal penetration by penis (13%).

The type of location for each assault is shown in Table 17. The most common assault locations included the victim's residence (22.1%) and the suspect's residence (20.7%). Residences accounted for more than half of all assault locations. Again, parks were not common places for assaults. During 2000 and 2001, 44 sexual assaults (7.5%) occurred in parks, fields, or woods.

A map of assault locations is shown in Figure 7. Of the 585 assault locations, 536 (91.6%) were known and 428 (79.8%) of these were successfully geocoded. Density surfaces were created in ArcMap 8.2 as raster layers. To obtain density values, we first superimposed a grid containing

**Table 16. Nature of Assault in Incidents of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Categories are not mutually exclusive

Row percentages.

Nature of assault	Yes		Attempted		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Kissing, licking, biting, and scratching	67	33.0 %	2	1.0 %	134	66.0 %	203
Touching breast	80	39.2 %	3	1.5 %	121	59.3 %	204
Touching penis	20	9.2	1	0.5	197	90.4	218
Touching vagina	82	38.7	3	1.4	127	59.9	212
Touching anus	7	3.2	0	0.0	211	96.8	218
Oral copulation of suspect's genitals	42	18.4 %	3	1.3 %	183	80.3 %	228
Oral copulation of victim's genitals	38	17.1	1	0.5	183	82.4	222
Oral copulation of suspect's anus	0	0.0	0	0.0	225	100.0	225
Oral copulation of victim's anus	2	0.9	0	0.0	219	99.1	221
Masturbation of suspect	6	2.7 %	0	0.0 %	214	97.3 %	220
Masturbation of victim	4	1.8	0	0.0	216	98.2	220
Anal penetration by finger	12	5.2 %	1	0.4 %	216	94.3 %	229
Anal penetration by foreign object	2	0.9	0	0.0	228	99.1	230
Anal penetration by penis	31	13.4	3	1.3	198	85.3	232
Vaginal penetration by finger	48	22.1 %	2	0.9 %	167	77.0 %	217
Vaginal penetration by foreign object	6	2.6	0	0.0	222	97.4	228
Vaginal penetration by penis	157	64.6	7	2.9	79	32.5	243

22,500 square-foot cells on a map of the Municipality of Anchorage. Each cell was defined as 150 feet by 150 feet (i.e., 22,500 square feet or 0.52 acres). Given that the Municipality of Anchorage is 1,251,640 acres, we superimposed approximately 2,407,000 cells on a map of the Municipality. For each cell, we then defined neighborhoods by examining all contingent cells within a 3,000-foot radius (28,260,000 square feet or 648.8 acres) and within a 5,000-foot radius (78,500,000 square feet or 1,802.1 acres). For each cell, a density value was then calculated as a function of the number of sexual assaults that occurred within that cell and within its neighboring cells (i.e., all cells within a 3,000-foot and 5,000-foot radius from the cell center). The density function weighted each sexual assault with the inverse of its distance from the cell center so as to assign more importance to sexual assaults occurring closer to the cell center<sup>3</sup>. These weighted tabulations were then divided by the area of each neighborhood and transformed to correspond to densities per square mile. The densities reported in Figures 7, 8, and 9 are therefore the number of sexual assaults in 2000 and 2001 per square mile.

Figure 7 shows that, irrespective of the search radius, sexual assaults are concentrated in five community councils—Downtown, Fairview, Spenard, Mountain View and, to a lesser extent, Northeast Anchorage. In Figures 8 and 9, we compare the sexual assault locations of White and Native victims

3. Though mathematically more complex than a simple additive function, the weighted (or kernel) function produces more discernable patterns. The conclusions, however, are not affected by this tabulation method.

**Table 17. Location Type for Assault of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001**

Location type	N	%
Airport	0	0.0
Bus or train terminal	2	0.3
Bar	1	0.2
Convenience store	2	0.3
Department store	0	0.0
Doctor's office	16	2.7
Field, woods, park	44	7.5
Construction site	1	0.2
Public building	0	0.0
Office building	2	0.3
Supermarket	0	0.0
Residential street	52	8.9
Jail, prison	2	0.3
Liquor store	1	0.2
Parking lot	31	5.3
Storage rental	1	0.2
Restaurant	2	0.3
Gas station	0	0.0
Victim's hotel	17	2.9
Offender's hotel	25	4.3
Victim and offender's hotel	4	0.7
Other's hotel	11	1.9
Victim's residence	129	22.1
Offender's residence	121	20.7
Victim and offender's residence	15	2.6
Other's residence	58	9.9
Victim's school	3	0.5
Suspect's school	0	0.0
Victim's and suspect's school	1	0.2
Other's school	0	0.0
Police station	1	0.2
Military station	1	0.2
Recreation center	0	0.0
Homeless shelter	0	0.0
Unknown	42	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>585</b>	

using a search radius of 5,000 feet and 3,000 feet, respectively. Of the 258 assault locations for Natives, 230 (89.1%) were known and 187 (81.3%) of these were successfully geocoded and of the 270 assault locations for Whites, 230 (85.2%) were known and 195 (84.8%) of these were successfully geocoded. In both figures, the locations for sexual assaults of Native victims appear more spatially concentrated than the locations for sexual assaults of White victims. For Native victims, sexual assault locations are concentrated in four community councils—Downtown, Fairview, Spenard, and Mountain View. For White victims, sexual assault locations are concentrated (though to a lesser extent) mostly in Fairview and Spenard. Clearly, the high spatial concentrations noted in Figure 7 are mostly attributable to the spatial concentrations of sexual assault locations for Native victims.

Figure 7a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 5,000 feet

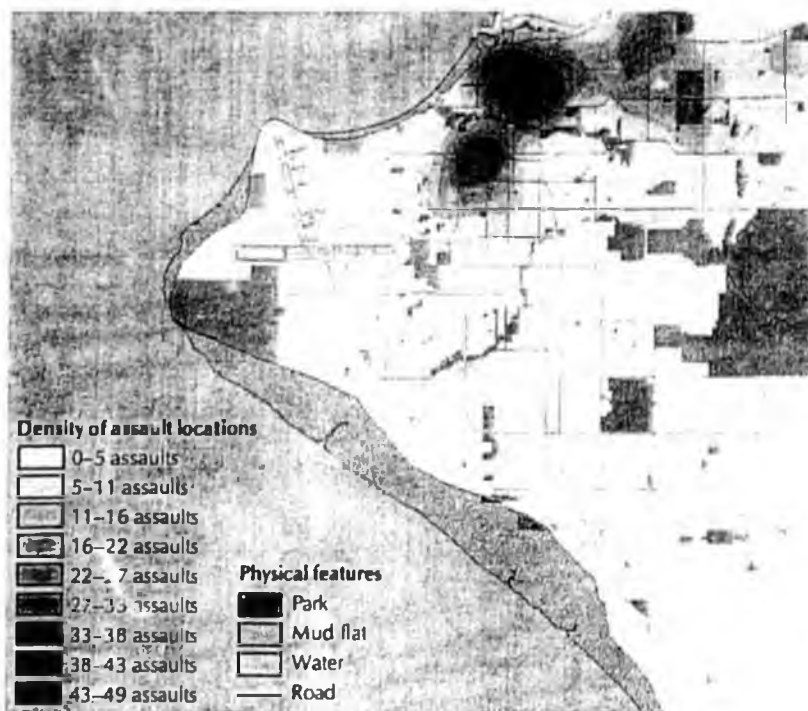


Figure 7b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 3,000 feet



Figure 8a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving White Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 5,000 feet



Figure 8b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving Native Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 5,000 feet



Figure 9a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving White Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 3,000 feet



Figure 9b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving Native Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 3,000 feet



The type of location for each drop-off is only available from the 2001 cases. Location types for drop-offs are shown in Table 18. The most common drop-off locations included the victim's residence (23.4%) and the suspect's residence (16.0%). Less common drop-off locations included roads and streets (9.6%) and fields, woods, and parks (8.9%). Information is also available regarding the person who reported the assault from the 2001 cases (see Table 19). The majority (70.6%) of reports were filed by the victims themselves. Another 8.9 percent were filed by the parents of the victims.

**Table 18. Location Type for Drop-off of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Location type	N	%
Airport	0	0.0 %
Bus or train terminal	1	0.4
Bar	1	0.4
Convenience store	1	0.4
Department store	1	0.4
Doctor's office	7	2.5
Field, woods, park	25	8.9
Construction site	0	0.0
Public building	1	0.4
Office building	1	0.4
Supermarket	0	0.0
Road, street	27	9.6
Jail, prison	1	0.4
Liquor store	2	0.7
Parking lot	7	2.5
Storage rental	0	0.0
Restaurant	2	0.7
Gas station	2	0.7
Victim's hotel	6	2.1
Offender's hotel	13	4.6
Victim and offender's hotel	4	1.4
Other's hotel	6	2.1
Victim's residence	66	23.4
Offender's residence	45	16.0
Victim and offender's residence	8	2.8
Other's residence	21	7.4
Victim's school	5	1.8
Other's school	0	0.0
Victim's and suspect's school	0	0.0
Other's school	0	0.0
Police station	0	0.0
Military station	0	0.0
Recreation center	0	0.0
Homeless shelter	2	0.7
Unknown	27	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	

**Table 19. Person Reporting Assault in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

Relation of person reporting sexual assault to victim	N	% of total
Spouse	2	0.7 %
Parent	25	8.9
Sibling	2	0.7
Child	3	1.1
Grandparent	1	0.4
Other family member	2	0.7
Acquaintance	1	0.4
Friend	8	2.8
Boyfriend or girlfriend	3	1.1
Employee	1	0.4
Employer	1	0.4
Guardian	1	0.4
Otherwise known	2	0.7
Stranger	10	3.5
Doctor or nurse	9	3.2
Psychologist	3	1.1
Suspect	1	0.4
Officer	4	1.4
Victim	199	70.6
Unknown	4	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	

In Figure 10, we examine delay in reporting by calculating the time lapse between the drop-off and the report—71 percent of assaults were reported to the police within 36 hours (N=531), 69 percent within 24 hours (N=531), and 33 percent within one hour (N=468). Clear race differences in reporting delay were also found (see Figure 11). Among assaults of White victims, 27 percent were reported to the police within one hour, 36 percent within one to 24 hours, and 36 percent after 24 hours. Among assaults of Native victims, 45 percent were reported to the police within one hour, 37 percent within one to 24 hours, and 17 percent after 24 hours.

Figure 10. Delay in Reporting: Hours Between End of Sexual Assault and Call to Police, 2000-2001  
N = 476

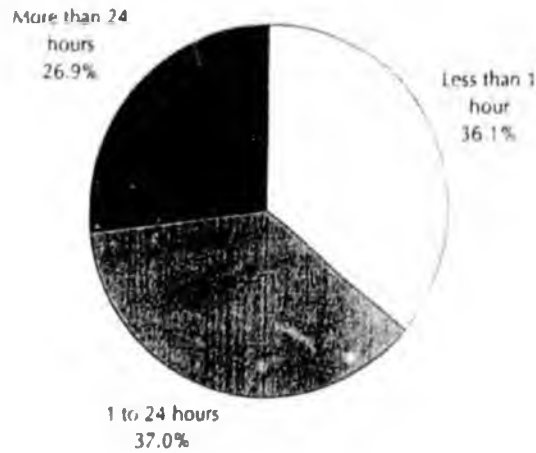
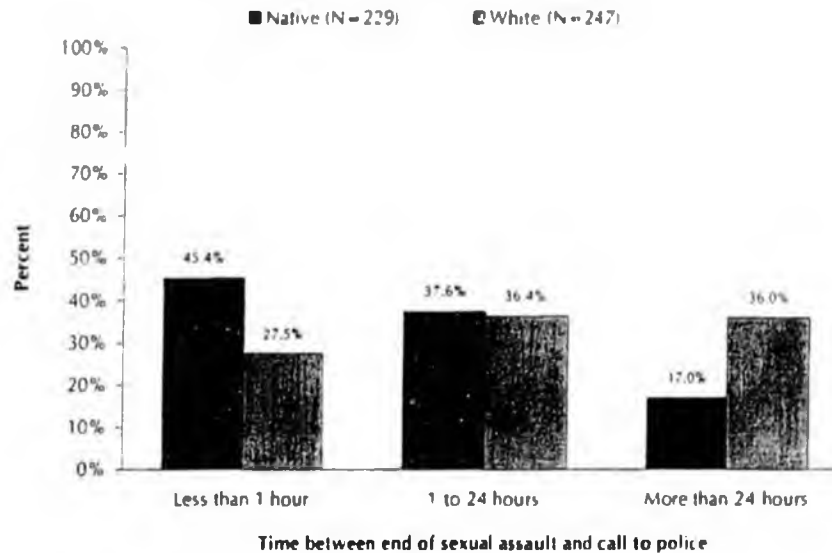


Figure 11. Delay in Reporting: Hours Between End of Sexual Assault and Call to Police, by Racial Group, 2000-2001  
N = 476



Data on case outcomes were collected from the 2001 cases (see Figure 12). Of the 282 cases in 2001, 117 (41%) appeared to still be pending, 78 (28%) were suspended, and 68 (24%) were closed. The case outcome for 19 of the 282 cases (7%) could not be determined. We also recorded the reason for each case outcome. These data, presented in Figure 13, should, however, be interpreted cautiously as their reliability is questionable. In addition, we were able to assess the reason for

Figure 12. Case Outcomes for Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

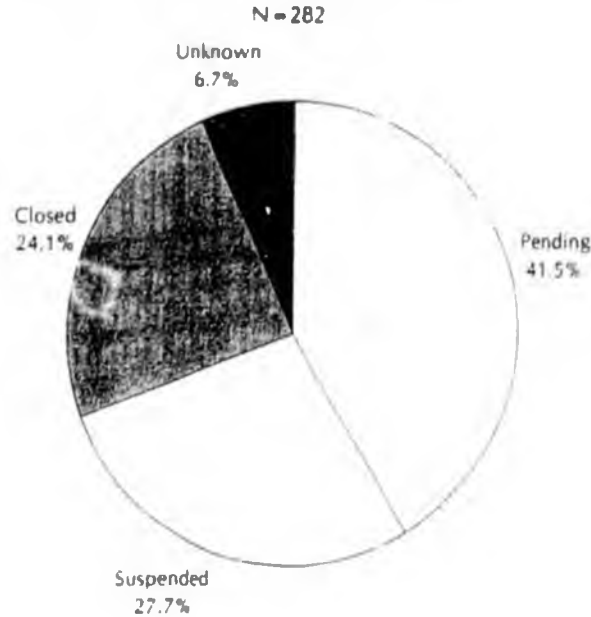
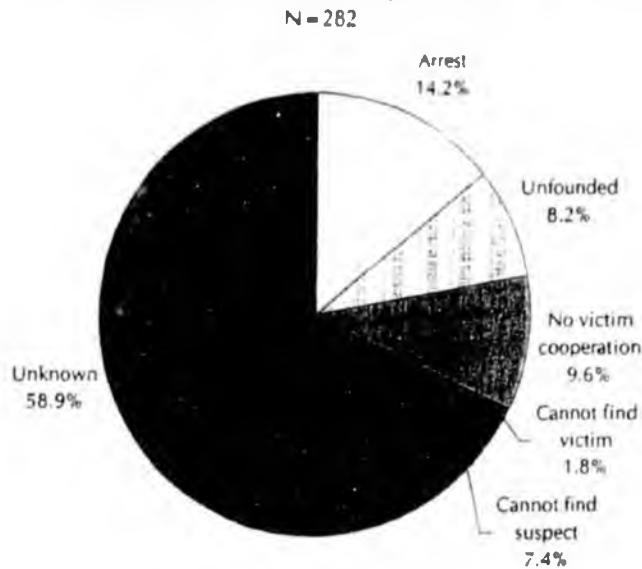


Figure 13. Reasons for Case Outcomes for Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001



Note: The reliability of these data is questionable.

**Table 20. Reason for Case Outcome for Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001**

The reliability of these data is questionable.

Reason for case outcome	Case outcome				Total
	Pending	Suspended	Closed	Unknown	
Arrest	0	0	40	0	40
Unfounded	0	14	9	0	23
No victim cooperation	4	16	7	0	27
Cannot find victim	0	5	0	0	5
Cannot find suspect	16	5	0	0	21
Unknown	97	38	12	19	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>282</b>

each outcome in only 116 of the 282 cases (41%). Nonetheless, the data indicate that an arrest was made in 40 of the 282 cases (14%). Twenty-three cases (8%) were unfounded. In 27 (9%) of the cases, victim cooperation was too low to further investigate the case. For the remaining 26 cases, the victim could not be found in 5 (2%) and the suspect could not be found in 21 (7%). In Table 20, we show the reasons for each case outcome. Again, the reliability of these data is questionable. Further results (not shown) indicate that, 60 percent of the 27 cases in which victims did not cooperate with the police investigation were suspended, 26 percent were closed, and 15 percent were still pending. Seventy-six percent of the 21 cases in which a suspect could not be found were thought to still be pending. The remaining 24 percent were suspended.

## VI. Conclusion

Alaska has a long history of sexual assault as a significant problem. This study is an initial effort to put an empirical face on this criminal event and to set the stage for developing a better understanding of it. By providing a better understanding of sexual assaults in Anchorage, we hope to better inform criminal justice practitioners, service providers, and policy makers. At the same time, we hope to generate additional interest by guiding future inquiry.

To summarize this initial analysis of sexual assault cases reported to the Anchorage Police Department in 2000 and 2001, the most typical victim was a young White or Native female that resided in Anchorage. The most typical victim was voluntarily drinking alcohol prior to the assault. About half of all assaults involved strangers while the other half involved family members, acquaintances, and friends. The most typical suspect was a young White male who had also been drinking alcohol prior to the assault. In the most typical case, the suspect and the victim were of the same racial group but the suspect was slightly older than the victim. Most assaults occurred on the weekends from 10PM to 6AM. Typical places for pick-up locations included the residences of the victims and/or suspects. Most pick-ups did not involve an attack or a ruse and did not include weapons. Nonetheless, the most typical victim did suffer from at least one physical injury. The most common form of assault was vaginal penetration by penis, although other forms of assault were also common. Most assaults occurred in private residences located in Downtown, Fairview, Spenard, Mountain View, and Northeast Anchorage community councils. During the assaults, victims tended to use ineffective forms of resistance, but whether effective forms could have been used is unknown. Most assaults also ended in the residences of the victims and/or suspects. The victims themselves were the most likely person to report the assault.

Future research efforts should begin to explain some of the key patterns that were noted in this descriptive analysis. In particular, we should begin to explore the correlates of sexual assault and further examine race differences. For example, we noted that sexual assaults were strongly geographically and temporally concentrated. Sexual assaults do not occur randomly throughout the Municipality of Anchorage and do not occur randomly in time. Furthermore, the geographical concentration of sexual assaults appears to vary substantially by the race of the victim. There is much to learn about these patterns and the extent to which they vary by race. A thorough understanding of the spatial distribution of sexual assaults will be an important step toward effective problem-oriented policing and other problem-oriented interventions. Furthermore, we also noted strong racial differences in reporting delay. White victims were substantially more likely to delay reporting than Native victims. Minimizing reporting delay is important because it will increase the ability of a sexual assault nurse examiner to provide necessary treatment and to successfully collect forensic evidence. Again, there is much to learn about reporting delay and its causes and consequences. A thorough understanding of reporting delay will be an important step toward assisting both the recovery of victims and the prosecution of offenders.

While we believe that the information in this report has the potential to inform criminal justice practitioners, service providers, and policy makers, we must recognize that the key limitation of this

study is that we necessarily relied on police records of sexual assaults. As such, we have no data or information from victims of sexual assaults that did not report their victimization to the police. The descriptive analysis in this report is not an analysis of all sexual assault victims in Anchorage but rather an analysis of sexual assault victims in Anchorage who reported their victimization to the police. Nationally, only 36 percent of forcible rapes, 34 percent of attempted forcible rapes, and 26 percent of sexual assaults are reported to the police<sup>4</sup>. Reasons for not reporting generally include, among others, that the victimization was a personal matter, a fear of reprisal, situational barriers, previous negative experiences with the criminal justice system, and offense characteristics. In addition, research shows that sexual assaults among family members, acquaintances, and friends are less likely to be reported to the police than others. Consequently, our descriptive analysis underestimates the true proportion of sexual assaults in Anchorage that occur among family members, acquaintances, and friends.

Nonetheless, this report is still a beginning to achieve a greater understanding of the characteristics of sexual assaults in Anchorage. For instance, the data clearly show that only 6.0 percent of (reported) sexual assaults **originate** in parks, fields, or woods and that only 7.5 percent **occur** in these places. As such, although the Municipality's Trail Watch Program may reduce the fear of crime among trail users (and may reduce other forms of crime), it will likely have negligible effects on the occurrence of sexual assaults. Different strategies must be used to lower the rate of sexual assault in Anchorage. As another example, it is clear that victims will often delay reporting. As such, decreasing police response time to sexual assault incidents will not enhance our ability to arrest, prosecute, and convict sexual offenders. Although the Municipality's past efforts to reduce police response time may have some positive effects, it will likely have negligible (if any) effects on the occurrence of sexual assaults.

Promising interventions must take into account the key findings in this report. For instance, interventions to reduce sexual assaults must target intimates and acquaintances as well as strangers because assaults are as likely (and probably more likely) to occur among family members, acquaintances, and friends as among strangers. We must also take into account that alcohol use is very common in sexual assault incidents and that most sexual assaults occur in specific places at specific times. Promising interventions to reduce sexual assaults must be informed by the high frequency of alcohol involvement in assaults and prevention efforts must be cognizant of spatial and temporal concentrations. It is clear that interventions that target place and time concentrations could have a substantiated and efficient impact. Finally, we must continue to encourage sexual assault victims to report their victimizations to the police and must continue to encourage them to do so without delay. In order to achieve this last goal, we must ensure that expert medical and psychological assistance for victims of sexual assaults remains available and that victims are aware of its availability. The empirical picture presented here is of known offenses only. We therefore still do not know the "true face" of sexual assault in Anchorage.

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4. Rennison, C. M. (2002). *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000* (NCJ 194530). Washington: U.S. Department of Justice.

Appendix A  
Data Collection Instrument for 2001 Data

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 12

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B. Pickup weapons | 2B. Sexual theft | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

### 1. File contents

Report#  *The Report# will be the key identifier for this file in the database*

Entered by:

SART file  Det. case report  Narrative report  Property report

Enter SART file as below

SART case#

Final outcome

Reason for final outcome

Record: 14, 4 | 1 of 2

Form View NUM

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B. Pickup weapons | 2B. Sexual theft | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

### 2. Incident report

Report#

#### A. Information from police report

Date and time of incident

Year  Month  Day  Time  *If exact time unknown enter eadman* Day of week

Location of incident

Area

Date and time of report

Year  Month  Day

Property

Total value damaged \$

Total value stolen/recovered \$

Record: 14, 4 | 1 of 3

Four digits if unknown, enter 9999 NUM

Microsoft Access - {FILECONTENTS}

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

File contents: 201 Incident, 201a Pickup weapons, 201b Sexual theft, 202 Assault battery, 203 Dropoff report, 3 Victims, 4 Suspects

2. Incident report Report#

B. Information from complete file

1a. Pick-up information; method of pick-up; tools/weapons

Date and time of pick-up

Year  Month  Day  Time

Method of pick-up

*(If Other, describe)*

*Exact time unknown, enter estimate*

Pick-up address/location

Address

Location type

*If Other, describe*

Vehicle involvement for pick-up

Body style of pick-up vehicle

Tools/weapons used:

Firearm (type not stated) <input type="text"/>	Poison <input type="text"/>
Handgun <input type="text"/>	Explosives <input type="text"/>
Rifle <input type="text"/>	Pyrotechnical device <input type="text"/>
Shotgun <input type="text"/>	Drugs/narcotics/sleeping pills <input type="text"/>
Knife/cutting instrument (e.g. pick, screwdriver, ax, etc.) <input type="text"/>	Mace <input type="text"/>
Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.) <input type="text"/>	Asphyxiation (crowbar, strangulation, suffocation, gas, etc.) <input type="text"/>
Motor vehicle <input type="text"/>	Syringe <input type="text"/>
Personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.) <input type="text"/>	Other <input type="text"/>
	<i>If Other, describe tool/weapon used</i>

Records: 1 of 1

Form New: Four digits, if unknown, enter 9999

NUM

Microsoft Access - {FILECONTENTS}

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

File contents: 201 Incident, 201a Pickup weapons, 201b Sexual theft, 202 Assault battery, 203 Dropoff report, 3 Victims, 4 Suspects

2. Incident report Report#

B. Information from complete file

1b. Sexual acts reported; theft

Sexual acts reported:

<i>Kissing (lips, neck, etc.)</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<i>Touching/fondling with hands of the:</i>	breast <input type="text"/>	penis <input type="text"/>
	vagina <input type="text"/>	anus <input type="text"/>
<i>Oral copulation of penis:</i>	of victim by assailant <input type="text"/>	of assailant by victim <input type="text"/>
<i>Oral copulation of anus:</i>	of victim by assailant <input type="text"/>	of assailant by victim <input type="text"/>
<i>Penetration of vagina by:</i>	finger <input type="text"/>	<i>Describe foreign object</i>
	penis <input type="text"/>	
	foreign object <input type="text"/>	
<i>Penetration of anus by:</i>	finger <input type="text"/>	<i>Describe foreign object</i>
	penis <input type="text"/>	

Theft:

Cash, purse, wallet, bank cards

Jewelry/watch

Clothing

Other

*Describe*

Records: 1 of 1

Form New: NUM

Microsoft Access - [HIF1001.DAT] Type a question for help

File Edit View Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

2001 Consents | 2001 Incident | 2014 Pickup weapons | 2015 Sexual Assault | 202 Assault Locations | 203 Dropoff report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

Report# [ ]

### 2. Incident report

#### B. Information from complete file

#### 2. Assault locations

Number of places for assault: [1]

**Fill in this subform for each assault location.**

Date/time of assault  
 Check if date is unknown or estimate  
Year: [ ] Month: [ ] Day: [ ] Time: [ ]  
*If exact time unknown, enter estimate*

Assault location  
Address: [ ]  
Location type: [ ]  
*If Other, describe*

Vehicle involved  [ ]  
UNASSIGNED  [ ]  
Other  [ ]

Record: 14 of 3

Record: 14 of 3

Enter 99 if Unknown.

Microsoft Access - [HIF1001.DAT] Type a question for help

File Edit View Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

2001 Consents | 2001 Incident | 2014 Pickup weapons | 2015 Sexual Assault | 202 Assault Locations | 203 Dropoff report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

Report# [ ]

### 2. Incident report

#### B. Information from complete file

#### 3. Drop-off; report of incident

Date/time of drop-off  
 Check if date is unknown or estimate  
Year: [ ] Month: [ ] Day: [ ] Time: [ ]  
*If exact time unknown, enter estimate*

<b>Drop-off location</b>	<b>Report of incident</b>
Address: [ ]	Report address: [ ]
Location type: [ ]	Location type: [ ]
<i>If Other, describe</i>	<i>If Other, describe</i>
Vehicle involvement for drop-off <input type="checkbox"/>	Person reporting abuse: [ ]
	<i>If Other, describe</i>

Record: 14 of 3

Record: 14 of 3

Enter 99 if Unknown, enter 999 if Unknown.

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Tables Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman

File contents | 2A Incident | 2B Pickup weapons | 2C Sexual trait | 2D Assault by force | 2E Location report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

**3. Victim information**      Number of victims:       Report#

3A Victim information from police report    3B Victim information from file    3C (Automated) Victim instances

Victim information:

Sex:     Age:

Height:     Weight:     Eye color:

Hair color:     Build:

Complexion:     Scars:

Alcohol consumption:     Cigarettes:

Heroin:     Pacific Ink:

Other (specify):

Fill in all 3 tabs of this subform for each victim.

Record: 1 of 2

Record: 10 of 3    Enter 99 if unknown.    NUM

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Tables Format Records Tools Window Help

Verdana

File contents | 2A Incident | 2B Pickup weapons | 2C Sexual trait | 2D Assault by force | 2E Location report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

**3. Victim information**      Number of victims:       Report#

3A Victim information from police report    3B Victim information from file    3C (Automated) Victim instances

Victim information:

Sex:     Age:

Height:     Weight:     Eye color:

Hair color:     Build:

Complexion:     Scars:

Alcohol consumption:     Cigarettes:

Heroin:     Pacific Ink:

Other (specify):

Record: 1 of 3

Record: 10 of 3    Enter 99 if unknown.    NUM

THE  
FOLLOWING  
DOCUMENT(S)  
ARE  
POOR  
ORIGINAL  
COPIES



Microsoft Access [REPORTS]

Times New Roman

261a.Pickup weapons 261b Sexual theft 262 Assault locations 263.Drone report 3.Victim 4.Suspect

### 4. Suspect information

Number of suspects:  Report#

AA.Suspect information from police report AA.Suspect information from complete file

Offender (if female use  
Offender (if male use

Offender present at  
scene upon police arrival

DNA/physical evidence recovered

Record: 14 of 3

Form View

**Appendix B**  
**Data Collection Instrument for 2000 Data**

Microsoft Access - [TELECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Record Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 12

File contents | 201 Incident | 201a Pickup weapons | 202 Assault locations | 203 Dropoff report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

**1. File contents**

Reports:

Entered by:

SART file  Enter SART file #

Record: 1 of 1 | 1 of 1 | of 1

Form View | NLM

Microsoft Access - [TELECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Record Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 19

File contents | 201 Incident | 201a Pickup weapons | 202 Assault locations | 203 Dropoff report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

**2. Incident report** Reports:

**A. Information from police report**

**Date and time of incident**

Year:  Month:  Day:  Time:  *If exact time unknown, enter estimate* Day of week:

**Location of incident**

**Area**

**Date and time of report**

Year:  Month:  Day:

Record: 1 of 1 | 1 of 1 | of 1

Four digits; if unknown, enter 9999

Form View | NLM

Microsoft Access - [III] [CONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B1a. Pick-up weapons | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

Report#

**2. Incident report**

**B. Information from complete file**

**1a. Pick-up information**

Date and time of pick-up

Year:  Month:  Day:  Time:

If exact time unknown, enter estimate

Pick-up address/location

Address:

Location type:

If Other, describe:

Record: 14 of 1

Four digits, if unknown, enter 9999

NJM

Microsoft Access - [III] [CONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B1a. Pick-up weapons | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

Report#

**2. Incident report**

**B. Information from complete file**

**2. Assault locations**

Number of places for assault:

**Fill in this subform for each assault location.**

Date/Time of Assault

Year:  Month:  Day:  Time:

If exact time unknown, enter estimate

Assault location

Address:

Location type:

If Other, describe:

Record: 14 of 1

Enter 99 if unknown

NJM

Microsoft Access - [HILUCON1.NDS]

2. Incident report Report#

B. Information from complete file

3. Drop-off; report of incident

Date/time of drop-off

Year  Month  Day  Time  *If exact time unknown, enter estimate*

Drop-off location Report of incident

Address  Report address

Location type  Location type

If Other, describe  If Other, describe

Record: 14 of 117 1 of 177

Form View NUM

Microsoft Access - [HILUCON1.NDS]

3. Victim information Number of victims  Report#

Victim information

Victim name

Victim address

Victim phone

Victim gender

Victim race

Victim age

Victim height

Victim weight

Victim hair

Victim eyes

Victim build

Victim occupation

Victim education

Victim marital status

Victim employment

Victim income

Victim insurance

Victim vehicle

Victim other information

Fill in this subform for each victim.

Record: 14 of 117 1 of 177

Form View NUM

Microsoft Access - [11:11:11 AM] [11:11:11 AM]

Type a question for help

Times New Roman 9

4. Suspect Information      Number of suspects:       Reports:

1. Suspect Information from police report

Name:

Sex:

Race:

Birthdate:

Fill in this subform for each suspect.

Record: 14 of 15

Record: 14 of 15

Enter 99 if Unknown

# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### Anchorage, Alaska

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

April 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics**

- Population: 262,125 (2002 American Community Survey);<sup>1</sup> 260,283 (2000 Census)<sup>2</sup>
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 69.2% white; 5.6% black/African American; 5.4% American Indian/Alaska Native; 6.1% Asian; 0.8% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.2 % some other race; 6.7% two or more races; 6.1% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)<sup>3</sup>

### **Politics**

- Mayor: Mark Begich<sup>4</sup>
- Assembly Members (Section): Allan Tesche (1); Anna Fairclough (2); Dan Kendall (2); Dan Sullivan (3); Fay Von Gemmingen (3); Dick Traini (4); Doug Van Etten (4); Brian Whittle (5); Melinda Taylor (5); Dick Tremaine (6); Janice Shamberg (6)<sup>5</sup>
- Chief of Police: Walt Monegan<sup>6</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- Reclaiming Futures Anchorage<sup>7</sup>  
Reclaiming Futures Anchorage serves an average of 40 teenagers annually who are arrested 2 or more times and who have a delinquency petition filed in the juvenile court. Teens involved in Reclaiming Futures receive an assessment for substance abuse and an immediate referral for treatment. A multi-disciplinary team made up of agency representatives, a case manager and a mentor oversees each case, and a local court monitors progress.
- SAFE City Program<sup>8</sup>  
The purpose of Anchorage's SAFE City Program is to develop and maintain community prevention and intervention systems that provide strategies, education, and planning in the areas of substance abuse in high risk populations, sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, homelessness, and emergency alcohol services for the public inebriate.

### **Federal Funding**

- Drug Free Communities Support Program<sup>9</sup>  
There have been no Anchorage recipients of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program grant.
- Office of Weed and Seed<sup>10</sup>  
One site in Anchorage has received Federal funding and official recognition as a Weed and Seed site.
- FY 2003 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Discretionary Funds awarded to Anchorage:<sup>11</sup>
  - Center for Mental Health Services: \$129,992
  - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention: \$0
  - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment: \$6,668,785

- Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Discretionary Grant:
  - FY 2003:<sup>12</sup>
    - \$299,879 to Alaska Court System Administration, Anchorage
  - FY 2002: no Anchorage grantees<sup>13</sup>
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant:
  - FY 2003: no Anchorage grantees<sup>14</sup>
  - FY 2002: no Anchorage grantees<sup>15</sup>
- FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services grant amounts received in Anchorage:<sup>16</sup>
  - Communities: 2 awards valued at \$469,059
  - Counter-Terrorism: 0 awards
  - Juvenile Justice:
    - discretionary: 2 awards valued at \$345,418
    - formula: 0 awards
  - Law Enforcement:
    - discretionary: 11 awards valued at \$7,837,015
    - formula: 2 awards valued at \$667,879
  - Substance Abuse:
    - discretionary: 4 awards valued at \$4,606,640
    - formula: 2 awards valued at \$2,500,612
  - Victims: 0 awards
- There were no Anchorage recipients of the FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant.<sup>17</sup>

#### Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- Preliminary data indicate that there were 7 murders known to police in Anchorage from January to June 2003.<sup>18</sup>

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, Anchorage, January-June 2003

Offense	# of Offenses
Murder	7
Forcible rape	133
Robbery	157
Aggravated assault	587
Burglary	681
Larceny-theft	4,849
Motor vehicle theft	653

- During 2002, there were 19 homicides known to the Anchorage Police Department. This is up from 11 homicides known to police in 2001.<sup>19</sup>

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, Anchorage, 1998-2002

Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Homicide	22	21	14	11	19
Rape	184	161	195	210	254
Robbery	373	398	346	384	382
Aggravated assault	1,056	1,106	973	1,144	1,067
Burglary	1,617	1,543	1,533	1,606	1,521
Theft	8,834	8,471	8,799	8,648	9,255
Motor vehicle theft	1,281	1,251	1,010	1,212	1,173
Total index offenses	13,567	12,951	12,870	13,215	13,671

- There were 21 total arrests (includes adult and juvenile arrests) for murder in Anchorage during 2002.<sup>20</sup>

Number of Arrests, Index Offenses, Anchorage 1998-2002

Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Murder	13	14	13	12	21
Rape	24	25	19	22	32
Robbery	117	116	72	109	110
Aggravated assault	327	326	332	382	374
Burglary	182	147	157	172	182
Theft	2,235	2,001	2,405	2,013	2,425
Motor vehicle theft	215	225	156	166	229

- During 2002, there were 509 total arrests (includes adult and juvenile arrests) for drug possession/use in Anchorage.<sup>21</sup>

Number of Substance-Related Arrests, Anchorage, 1998-2002

Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drug sale/manufacturing	254	143	108	74	87
Drug possession/use	733	543	499	412	509
Driving under influence	1,768	1,797	1,700	1,695	1,851
Liquor laws	139	252	181	193	240

- According to the Anchorage Police Department, 24% of the municipality's homicides during 2002 involved drugs.<sup>22</sup>

Alcohol and Drug Involvement in Select Offenses, Anchorage, 2002

Offense	Alcohol		Drugs		Both	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homicide	5	24%	5	24%	3	14%
Sexual assault	171	50	16	5	33	10
Robbery	84	22	35	9	14	4
All assault	1,712	47	98	3	92	3

- During 2002, there were 52 persons arrested/charged by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in Anchorage.<sup>23</sup>
- Data from 2002 indicate that 48.7% of adult male arrestees and 27.7% of adult female arrestees in Anchorage tested positive for marijuana at arrest.<sup>24</sup>

**Adult Arrestee Positive Drug Results, Anchorage, 2002**

Drug Type	Male	Female
Cocaine	20.4%	48.2%
Opiates	3.4	6.0
Marijuana	48.7	27.7
Methamphetamine	1.5	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0
Any of above drugs	61.4	66.3
Multiple drugs	11.0	15.7

- More than half of the Anchorage adult male arrestees reported using marijuana at least once during the past year.<sup>25</sup>

**Adult Male Arrestee Drug Use, Anchorage, 2002**

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marijuana	Heroin	Meth.
Past year	19.1%	18.8%	61.7%	2.7%	5.6%
Past 30 days	14.6	10.2	50.8	1.5	2.0

- Approximately 48% of the Anchorage adult female arrestees reported using marijuana at least once during the past year.<sup>26</sup>

**Adult Female Arrestee Drug Use, Anchorage, 2002**

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marijuana	Heroin	Meth.
Past year	42.5%	29.9%	48.3%	5.8%	10.3%
Past 30 days	34.1	21.2	34.5	3.5	3.6

- Approximately 64% of the Anchorage adult male arrestees who committed violent offenses tested positive for drugs.<sup>27</sup>

**Percent of Adult Male Arrestees Positive for Drugs, by Offense, Anchorage, 2002**

Drug Type	Violent	Property	Drug	Domest. violence	DUI	Other
Any drug	64.2%	66.2%	60.8%	75.8%	58.0%	63.0%
Cocaine	23.1	28.0	15.1	26.6	14.7	1.1
Marijuana	52.5	52.8	49.9	69.2	46.7	48.0
Opiate	2.5	3.3	3.6	0.0	3.1	3.0
Methamphet.	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3
Multiple drugs	14.5	14.6	7.9	20.1	6.5	7.7

- Nearly 73% of the Anchorage adult female arrestees who committed violent offenses tested positive for drugs.<sup>28</sup>

Percent of Adult Female Arrestees Positive for Drugs, by Offense, Anchorage, 2002

Drug Type	Violent	Property	Drug	Domest. violence	DUI	Other
Any drug	72.7%	68.2%	60.9%	100.0%	52.9%	67.4%
Cocaine	27.3	54.5	43.5	0.0	35.3	47.8
Marijuana	45.5	31.8	26.1	100.0	23.5	26.1
Opiate	9.1	9.1	4.3	0.0	5.9	6.5
Methamphet.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple drugs	9.1	27.3	13.0	0.0	11.8	13.0

#### Drugs

- Cocaine<sup>29</sup>

Cocaine is readily available in major urban areas such as Anchorage.

#### Juveniles

- During FY 2003, 4,373 juveniles were charged in Anchorage. Of the juveniles charged, 299 of the charges were drug- or alcohol-related.<sup>30</sup>

Number of Juvenile Charges, Anchorage, FY 2003

Charge Type	# of Charges
Against person	728
Against property	2,352
Against public order	211
Drug and alcohol	299
Weapon	61
Miscellaneous	722
Total	4,373

- There were 2 juvenile arrests for murder in Anchorage during 2002.<sup>31</sup>

Number of Juvenile Arrests, Index Offenses, Anchorage, 1998-2002

Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Murder	3	2	2	0	2
Rape	2	4	3	2	5
Robbery	37	28	21	23	33
Aggravated assault	64	57	71	74	74
Burglary	102	87	97	94	98
Theft	891	883	1,059	854	1,113
Motor vehicle theft	73	108	78	81	114

- During 2002, there were 224 juvenile arrests for drug possession/use in Anchorage.<sup>32</sup>

**Number of Juvenile Substance-Related Offenses, Anchorage, 1998-2002**

Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drug sale/manufacturing	25	13	11	6	19
Drug possession/use	228	183	186	164	224
Driving under influence	35	21	28	24	40
Liquor laws	8	8	8	21	22

**Enforcement**

- As of October 2002, there were 463 full-time law enforcement employees in Anchorage (113 officers and 150 civilians).<sup>33</sup>
- Alaska Interdiction Task Force (AITF)<sup>34</sup>  
Previously known as the Anchorage Detail, the AITF is responsible for investigations that involve drug trafficking at various ports of entry. The AITF is based in the Anchorage International Airport because the majority of passengers and packages arrive at facilities located at or near the airport.

**Trafficking and Seizures**

- During 2001, the Anchorage Police Department seized 307 marijuana plants. This number increased to 2,453 during 2002.<sup>35</sup>

**Amount of Drugs Seized, Anchorage Police Department, 2001-2002**

Drug Type	2001	2002
Cocaine/crack (pounds)	28	30
Marijuana plants	307	2,453
Marijuana (processed- pounds)	65.1	72
Methamphetamine (pounds)	1.26	0.64
Ecstasy-MDMA (tablets)	414	346
Heroin (pounds)	0.09	0.13
LSD (dosage units)	128.73	14.95
Opium (pounds)	0.05	1.8

- During 2002, the DEA seized 190.89 pounds of cocaine in Anchorage.<sup>36</sup>

**Amount of Drugs Seized, DEA, Anchorage, 2002**

Drug Type	2002
Cocaine/crack (pounds)	190.89
Marijuana plants	11
Marijuana (processed- pounds)	1.62
Methamphetamine (pounds)	7.46
Ecstasy-MDMA (tablets)	2.02
Heroin (pounds)	0.36

- Lead by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and DEA, Operation Arctic Heat resulted in a total of 52 defendants charged and 41 persons arrested. This investigation also resulted in the seizure of \$1.6 million from drug traffickers as well as 365 pounds of cocaine.<sup>37</sup>

#### Courts

##### ➤ Drug Courts<sup>38</sup>

As of November 2003, there were 2 drug courts in Anchorage that had been in operation for more than 2 years, 1 that was recently implemented, and 2 that were being planned.

#### Corrections

- On December 31, 2002, there were 364 inmates in the Anchorage Jail. Approximately 7.5% of the inmates were charged with alcohol-related offenses and 5.5% were charged with drug-related offenses.<sup>36</sup>
- There were 431 offenders in Community Residential Centers in Anchorage on December 31, 2002.<sup>40</sup>
- The probation/parole population in Anchorage on December 31, 2002 was 2,369.<sup>41</sup>

#### Consequences of Use

- During 2002, there were 20 fatal accidents in Anchorage in which alcohol or drugs were involved.<sup>42</sup>

#### Alcohol/Drug Involvement in Fatal Accidents, Anchorage, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
# of fatal accidents	17	19	28	27	34
# with drug/alcohol involved	11	10	12	16	20
% with drug/alcohol involved	65%	53%	43%	59%	59%

#### Treatment

- Approximately 80% of the Anchorage adult male arrestees who reported being heroin users in 2002 said that they have received inpatient treatment in their lives.<sup>43</sup>

#### Percent of Adult Male Arrestees Reporting Past Drug Treatment, Anchorage, 2002

Drug Type	Inpatient		Outpatient	
	Ever	Past Year	Ever	Past Year
Crack cocaine	66.2%	6.1%	54.4%	24.4%
Powder cocaine	54.1	10.8	41.6	25.1
Marijuana	41.5	6.4	34.7	23.2
Methamphetamine	31.9	5.2	38.3	39.9
Heroin	79.9	0.0	56.8	0.0

- Eighty percent of the Anchorage adult female arrestees who reported being heroin users in 2002 said that they have received inpatient treatment in their lives.<sup>44</sup>

Percent of Adult Female Arrestees Reporting Past Drug Treatment, Anchorage, 2002

Drug Type	Inpatient		Outpatient	
	Ever	Past Year	Ever	Past Year
Crack cocaine	64.9%	26.5%	40.5%	33.3%
Powder cocaine	61.5	17.8	42.3	16.7
Marijuana	35.7	37.4	40.5	19.4
Methamphetamine	77.8	10.4	44.4	25.0
Heroin	80.0	9.5	20.0	0.0

Sources

- <sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 American Community Survey: Anchorage: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/Tabular/16016000US02030001.htm>
- <sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>
- <sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 American Community Survey: Anchorage: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/Tabular/16016000US02030001.htm>
- <sup>4</sup> Anchorage Mayor's Web site: <http://www.muni.org/mayor/mayor.cfm>
- <sup>5</sup> Anchorage Assembly Members' Web site: <http://www.muni.org/assembly2/assemblymembers.cfm>
- <sup>6</sup> Anchorage Police Department Web site, Chiefs of Police: <http://www.muni.org/apd1/chiefs.cfm>
- <sup>7</sup> Reclaiming Futures Locations: <http://www.reclaimingfutures.org/sites.asp>
- <sup>8</sup> Anchorage Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City Program: <http://www.muni.org/healthssd/safe.cfm>
- <sup>9</sup> Drug Free Communities Support Program Web site, Alaska section: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/ak.html>
- <sup>10</sup> Office of Weed and Seed Data Center, Alaska section: <http://www.weedandseeddatacenter.org/map.aspx?state=AK>
- <sup>11</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2003 Discretionary Funds, Alaska: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/content/states/ak.htm>
- <sup>12</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/03DrugCtAwd.pdf>
- <sup>13</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/DrugCourts/02DCgrants.htm>
- <sup>14</sup> Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, FY 2003 COPS Methamphetamine Grant: <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=951>
- <sup>15</sup> Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS Methamphetamine Grant Announcement, November 14, 2002: [http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth\\_grantees.pdf](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth_grantees.pdf)
- <sup>16</sup> Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services FY 2002 Awards to Alaska, Listed by Locality Broken Down by Function: [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2002grants/map\\_aksubi.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2002grants/map_aksubi.htm)
- <sup>17</sup> Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federally Assisted Low-Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report, FY 2001: <http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf>
- <sup>18</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports January-June 2003, December 15, 2003: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/2003/03semimaps.pdf>
- <sup>19</sup> Anchorage Police Department, 2002 Annual Statistical Report: <http://www.muni.org/apd1/stats.cfm>
- <sup>20</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>21</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>22</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>23</sup> Alaska State Troopers, 2002 Annual Drug Report: [http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/cib\\_graphics/2002AnnualReport.pdf](http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/cib_graphics/2002AnnualReport.pdf)
- <sup>24</sup> National Institute of Justice, ADAM Annualized Site Reports 2002, October 2003: [http://www.adam-nij.net/files/2002\\_Annualized\\_Site\\_Reports.pdf](http://www.adam-nij.net/files/2002_Annualized_Site_Reports.pdf)
- <sup>25</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> Alaska State Troopers, *2002 Annual Drug Report*:

<http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/cib/graphics/2002AnnualReport.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Web site, Charge Type by Region and Office for Fiscal Year 2003: [http://health.hss.state.ak.us/dij/information/stats\\_fy2003/charge\\_type.htm](http://health.hss.state.ak.us/dij/information/stats_fy2003/charge_type.htm)

<sup>31</sup> Anchorage Police Department, *2002 Annual Statistical Report*: <http://www.muni.org/apd1/stats.cfm>

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002*, October 2003:

<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm>

<sup>34</sup> Alaska State Troopers, *2002 Annual Drug Report*:

<http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/cib/graphics/2002AnnualReport.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, *Summary of Drug Court Activity by State and County*, November 7, 2003:

<http://www.american.edu/spa/justice/publications/drugchart2k.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> Alaska Department of Corrections, *2002 Offender Profile*:

<http://www.correct.state.ak.us/corrections/admin/docs/profile2002.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Anchorage Police Department, *2002 Annual Statistical Report*: <http://www.muni.org/apd1/stats.cfm>

<sup>43</sup> National Institute of Justice, *A 4M Annualized Site Report 2002*, October 2003: [http://www.adam-nij.net/files/2002\\_Annualized\\_Site\\_Reports.pdf](http://www.adam-nij.net/files/2002_Annualized_Site_Reports.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

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PO Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
1-800-666-3332  
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
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**From:** Sarah Williams <sarah\_williams@correct.state.ak.us>  
**To:** <Randy\_Ruaro@law.state.ak.us>  
**Date:** 3/9/2005 3:58:30 PM  
**Subject:** Marijuana use in the offender population

Randy, DOC has some information regarding the prevalence of marijuana as a substance of abuse or dependence in the offender population. I did not receive a fax from you yet, but I thought I would go ahead and give you what I have. The treatment staff are standing by at the Wildwood Correctional Center (WCC) Men's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program to speak with you if you wish. They can arrange to have offenders in treatment speak with you also. I told the treatment staff to tell you about their observations and knowledge of offenders who are battling addiction and marijuana is one of their drugs of choice, if you should call. I told them not to even worry about any political context. The Coordinator of the program is Mark Gornik who can be reached at (907) 260-7242.

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) study conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for several years in Anchorage found that in Anchorage, from 2000--2002, 38.2% of the inmates who voluntarily participated in the study, tested positive for marijuana in urinalysis testing. The participants in the study had been booked into the correctional center and tested within 48 hours of arrest.

The precursor to the ADAM study was the Substance Abuse Need for Treatment among Arrestees (SANTA) study conducted in 1997 at the Sixth Avenue Correctional Center (SACC) and Cook Inlet Pretrial Correctional Center (CIPT) in Anchorage, as well as the Fairbanks Correctional Center (FCC) in Fairbanks, and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center (YKCC) in Bethel. As in the ADAM study, NIJ sponsored this national study and had strict protocols in place for studying arrestees shortly after booking. Among its many findings we learned that at SACC 39% of the men volunteers tested through urinalysis, were positive for marijuana as were 21.2% of the women. At CIPT 38.8% of the men tested positive for marijuana. At FCC 40% of the men and 21.1% of the women tested positive for marijuana. At YKCC we learned that 61.8% of the men and 7.7% of the women tested positive for marijuana. It is interesting to note that out of the ten drugs that the offenders were tested for, at YKCC marijuana was the only drug for which offenders had positive test results.

Extra Information:

The ADAM study also showed that 92.3 % of the inmate population has a problem (abuse or dependence) with either alcohol or drugs, or most often both. Most of the offenders in DOC are polydrug abusers. Marijuana use is more prevalent among men than women, and its use is greater in rural areas than it is in urban areas. It is frequently used with alcohol. Just for the record, cocaine is the primary drug of choice for women especially in urban areas, and it is frequently used with alcohol.

Randy, you had asked me for the cost of the substance abuse treatment programs within DOC. The Hilland Mountain Correctional Center (HMCC) Women's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program costs \$391,719.00 a year. The Wildwood Correctional Center (WCC) Men's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program costs \$319,000.00 a year. Both RSAT Programs are funded primarily through federal dollars with some state funding.

attached. We have another residential treatment program for men at the Florence Correctional Center (FCC) in Arizona. Its cost is under the umbrella of the contract DOC has with Corrections Corporation of America (CCA), so its funding is not broken out. The program is modeled closely after the WCC RSAT Program, so its cost would be similar. DOC also has a small (one counselor) substance abuse assessment/education/referral program, funded by the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA), at the Spring Creek Correctional Center (SCCC) for the inmates in the Youthful Offender Program (YOP) and the Men's Sub-Acute Care Mental Health Unit.

Please feel free to call me if I can provide you with further information.  
Thank you. Sarah Williams, DOC Program Coordinator (269-7417).

CC: Portia Ck Parker <portia\_parker@correct.state.ak.us>

# The NSDUH Report

January 9, 2004

## Marijuana Use and Delinquent Behaviors among Youths

**R**esearch suggests that among youths, frequency of marijuana use is associated with problem behaviors,<sup>1,2</sup> including delinquent behaviors. The National Survey on

Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), formerly the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), asks youths aged 12 to 17 to report how often they engaged in the following delinquent behaviors during the past year: (a) serious fighting at school or work, (b) taking part in a fight where a group of friends fought against another group, (c) attacking someone with the intent to seriously hurt them, (d) stealing or trying to steal anything worth more than \$50, (e) selling illegal drugs, or (f) carrying a handgun.<sup>3</sup> Youths also are asked whether they used marijuana or hashish during the past 12 months. Past year marijuana users are asked how many days they used marijuana or hashish during the past year.

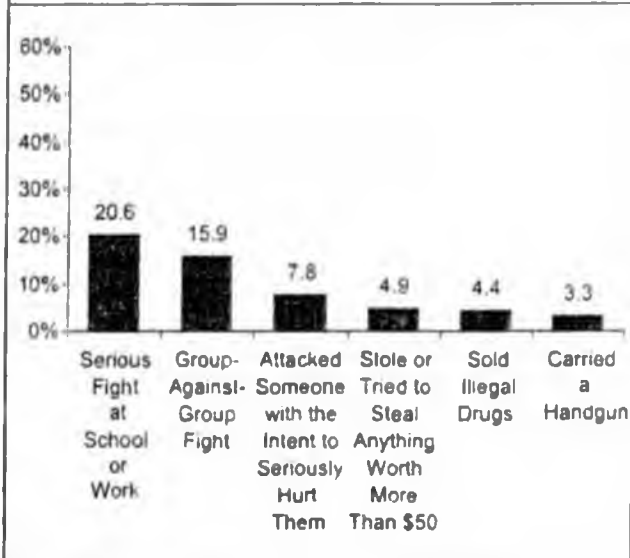
### In Brief

- More than 5 million youths (21 percent) engaged in serious fighting at school or work, and almost 4 million (16 percent) took part in a group-against-group fight in the past year
- In 2002, 4 million youths (16 percent of those aged 12 to 17) used marijuana in the past year
- The percentages of youths engaging in delinquent behaviors in the past year rose with increasing frequency of marijuana use

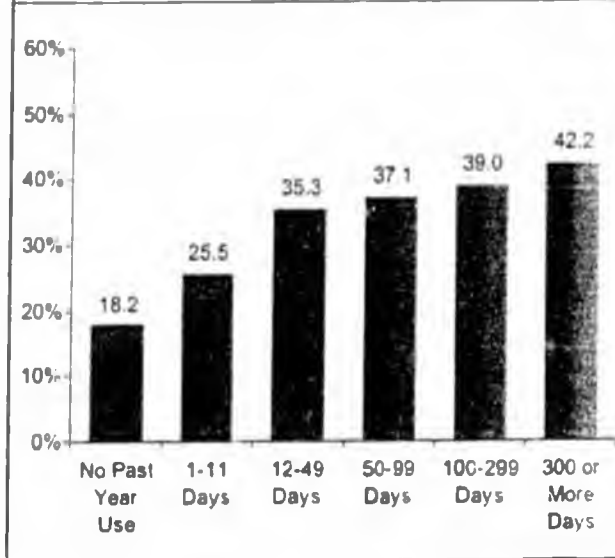
### Frequency of Marijuana Use among Youths

In 2002, almost 4 million youths aged 12 to 17 (16 percent) reported using marijuana during the past year. Nearly 1.5 million (38 percent of past year users) used marijuana on 1 to 11 days in the past year, 21 percent used on 12-49 days, 9 percent used on 50-99 days, 23 percent used on 100-299 days, and 9 percent (358,000 youths) used marijuana 300 or more days in the past year.

**Figure 1. Percentages of Youths Aged 12 to 17 Participating in Delinquent Behaviors One or More Times in the Past Year: 2002**



**Figure 2. Percentages of Youths Aged 12 to 17 Who Took Part in Serious Fighting at School or Work in the Past Year, by Frequency of Past Year Marijuana Use: 2002**



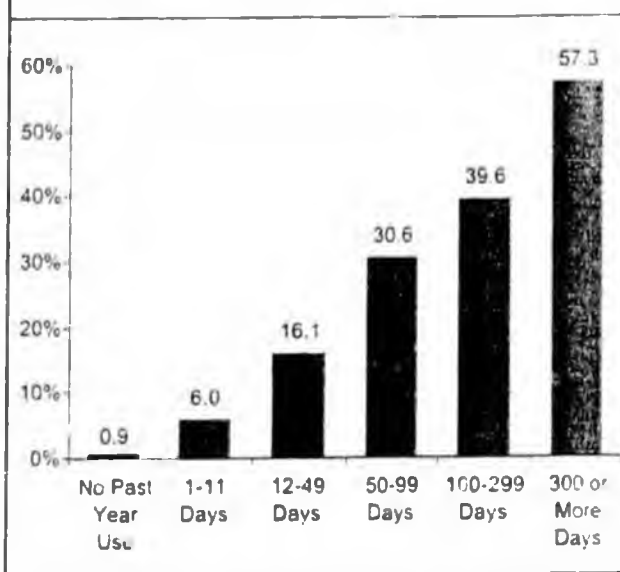
### Prevalence of Delinquent Behaviors among Youths

In 2002, approximately 21 percent of youths (5 million) engaged in serious fighting at school or work, almost 16 percent (4 million) took part in a group-against-group fight, and almost 8 percent (2 million) attacked someone with the intent to seriously hurt them during the past year (Figure 1). Nearly 5 percent of youths (1.2 million) stole or tried to steal something worth more than \$50, more than 4 percent (1.1 million) sold illegal drugs, and more than 3 percent (800,000) carried a handgun during the past year.

### Delinquent Behaviors and Frequency of Marijuana Use

In 2002, the percentages of youths engaging in delinquent behaviors was higher among past year marijuana users than among those who had not used marijuana. For all six of the delinquent behaviors examined, the percent of youths engaging in the behavior rose with increasing frequency of past year marijuana use (Figures 2-7).

**Figure 3. Percentages of Youths Aged 12 to 17 Who Sold Illegal Drugs in the Past Year, by Frequency of Past Year Marijuana Use: 2002**



3 Youths were asked how many times in the past year they had participated in each delinquent behavior. The response options are (a) 0 times, (b) 1 or 2 times, (c) 3 to 5 times, (d) 6 to 9 times, and (e) 10 or more times in the past year. For this report, youths were counted as engaging in the behavior if they reported participating one or more times.

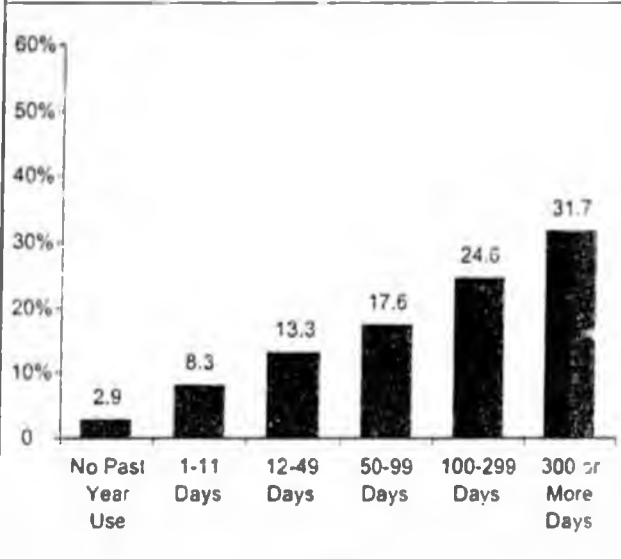
### End Notes

1. Donovan, J. E. (1996). Problem-behavior theory and the explanation of adolescent marijuana use. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 26, 379-404.
2. Greenblatt, J.C. (1998). Adolescent self-reported behaviors and their association with marijuana use. In Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Analysis of Substance Abuse and Treatment Need Issues* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 98-3227, Analytic Series A-7). Rockville, MD.

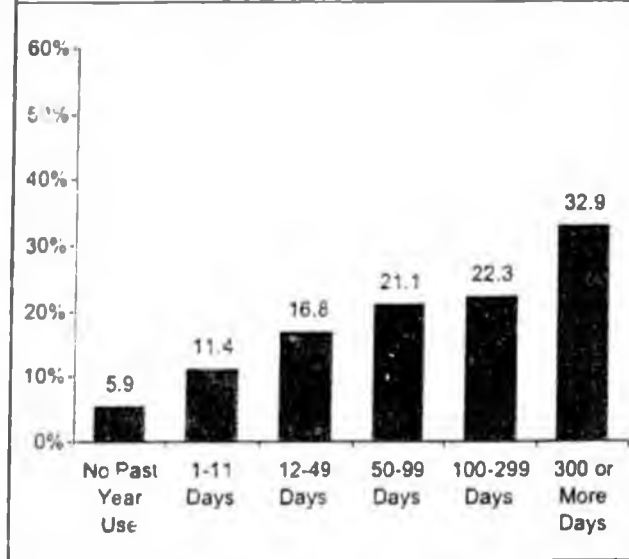
### Figure Note

Source: SAMSHA 2002 NSDUH

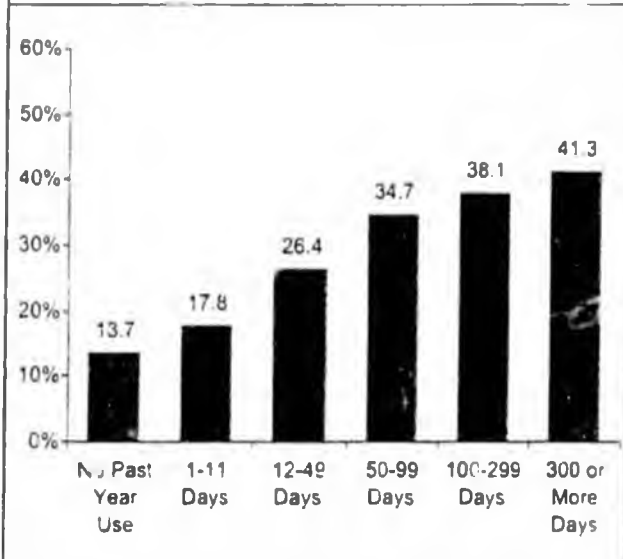
**Figure 4. Percentages of Youths Aged 12 to 17 Who Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50 in the Past Year, by Frequency of Past Year Marijuana Use: 2002**



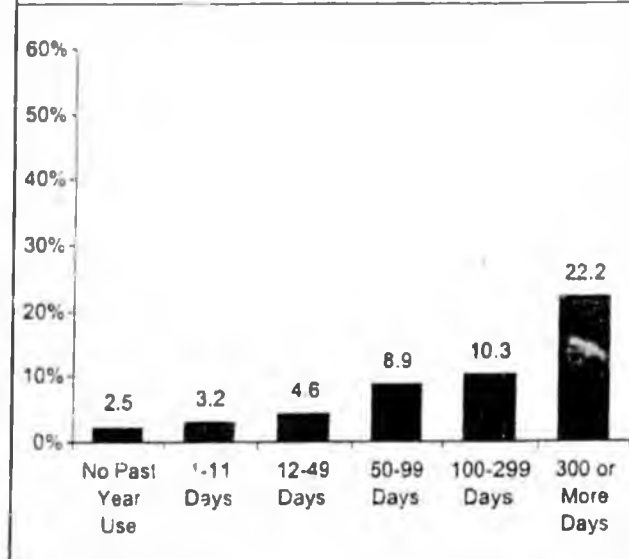
**Figure 5. Percentages of Youths Aged 12 to 17 Who Attacked Someone With the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them in the Past Year, by Frequency of Past Year Marijuana Use: 2002**



**Figure 6. Percentages of Youths Aged 12 to 17 Who Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight in the Past Year, by Frequency of Past Year Marijuana Use: 2002**



**Figure 7. Percentages of Youths Aged 12 to 17 Who Carried a Handgun in the Past Year, by Frequency of Past Year Marijuana Use: 2002**



The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is an annual survey sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Prior to 2002, this survey was called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The 2002 data are based on information obtained from 69,216 persons aged 12 or older, including 23,845 youths aged 12 to 17. The survey collects data by administering questionnaires to a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their place of residence.

The NSDUH Report is prepared by the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), SAMHSA, and by RTI in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

Information and data for this issue are based on the following publication and statistics:

Office of Applied Studies. (2003). *Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 03-3836, NHSDA Series H-22). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Also available on-line: <http://www.DrugAbuseStatistics.samhsa.gov>

Because of improvements and modifications to the 2002 NSDUH, estimates from the 2002 survey should not be compared with estimates from the 2001 or earlier versions of the survey to examine changes over time.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES  
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration  
Office of Applied Studies  
[www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)

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# Chapter 3

## Juvenile offenders

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Public perceptions of juvenile offending have been influenced by attention focused on high-profile incidents. Do these incidents accurately reflect the majority of crimes by juveniles? How many children are involved in law-violating behavior? What proportion of all crime is committed by juveniles? What are the trends? Are there gender differences in the law-violating careers of juvenile offenders? How many murders are committed by juveniles annually, and whom do they murder? What proportion of students are involved in crime at school? Are youth carrying weapons to school? Are students fearful of crime at school? At what time of day are violent crimes by juveniles most likely to occur? What is known about juveniles and gangs? What is the prevalence and incidence of drug and alcohol use? How much does youth crime cost society?

Many offenders are not arrested; and many arrested are not referred to juvenile courts and, thus, are not captured in official law enforcement

or court data. This chapter presents what is known about the prevalence and incidence of juvenile offending. It relies on data developed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey; the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident-Based Reporting System and its Uniform Crime Reports; the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Monitoring the Future Study, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) National Juvenile Court Data Archive. Also included are summaries of the first wave of self-report data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey. Information on gangs is drawn from the National Youth Gang Survey, supported by OJJDP, and other published and unpublished gang studies. In addition, the chapter includes information from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative.

## Self-reports and official records are the primary sources of information on juvenile offending

### Self-report studies ask victims or offenders to report on their experiences and behaviors

There has been an ongoing debate about the relative ability of self-report studies and official statistics to describe juvenile crime and victimization.

Self-report studies can capture information on behavior that never comes to the attention of juvenile justice agencies. Compared with official studies, self-report studies find a much higher proportion of the juvenile population involved in delinquent behavior.

Self-report studies, however, have their own limitations. A youth's memory limits the information that can be captured. This, along with other problems associated with interviewing young children, is the reason that the National Crime Victimization Survey does not attempt to interview children below age 12. Some victims and offenders are also unwilling to disclose all law violations. Finally, it is often difficult for self-report studies to collect data from large enough samples to develop a sufficient understanding of relatively rare events, such as serious violent offending.

### Official statistics describe the cases handled by the justice system

Official records underrepresent juvenile delinquent behavior. Many crimes by juveniles are never reported to authorities. Many juveniles who commit offenses are never arrested. Or, if they are arrested, they are not arrested for all of their delinquencies. As a result, official records may systematically underestimate the scope of juvenile

crime. In addition, to the extent there is bias in the types of crimes or offenders that enter the justice system, official records distort the attributes of juvenile crime.

### Official statistics are open to multiple interpretations

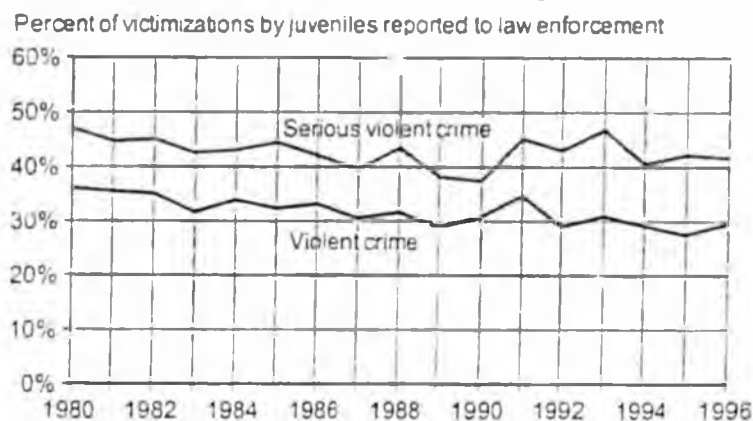
Juvenile arrest rates for drug abuse violations in recent years are substantially above those of a decade ago. One interpretation of these official statistics could be that juveniles have been breaking the drug laws more often in recent years. National self-report studies (e.g., *Monitoring the Future*), however, find that illicit drug use is substantially below the levels of the mid-1980's. If drug use is actually down, the higher arrest rates for drug crimes may represent a change in society's tolerance for such behavior and a greater willingness to bring these youth into the justice system for treatment or punishment.

Although official records may be inadequate measures of the level of juvenile offending, they do monitor justice system activity. Analysis of variation in official statistics across time and jurisdictions provides an understanding of justice system caseloads.

### Carefully used, self-report and official statistics provide insight into crime and victimization

As Delbert Elliot has argued, to abandon either self-report or official statistics in favor of the other is "rather shortsighted; to systematically ignore the findings of either is dangerous, particularly when the two measures provide apparently contradictory findings." He argued that a full understanding of the etiology and development of delinquent behavior is enhanced by using and integrating both self-report and official record research.

The proportion of violent crimes committed by juveniles that victims reported to law enforcement has changed little since 1980



Note: Serious violent crime includes incidents involving rape and other sexual assaults, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crime includes simple assault in addition to the serious violent crime offenses. Data are collected through personal interviews with persons age 12 and older; thus, murder is not included for obvious reasons. Data collected prior to 1992 were adjusted to be consistent with newer data collection procedures.

Source: Authors' analyses of data for the years 1980–1996 from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' *National Crime Victimization Survey* [machine-readable data files]

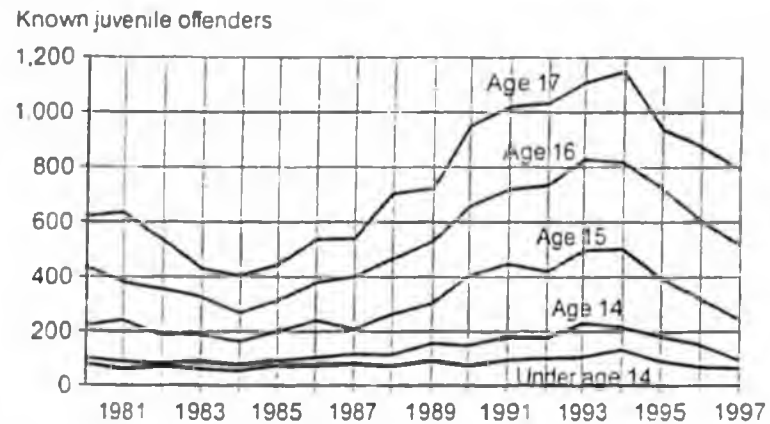
## In 1997, juvenile homicides were the lowest in the decade but still 21% above the average of the 1980's

It is difficult to assess the exact number of murders committed by juveniles

Based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR) data, 18,200 persons were murdered in the U.S. in 1997—the lowest number in more than a generation. Of these murders, about 1,400 were determined by law enforcement to involve a juvenile offender; however, the actual number is greater than this. In 1997, the FBI had no information on the offender(s) for about 6,900 reported murders (38% of the total). These may have been homicides for which no one was arrested or the offender was otherwise not identified, or these may have been cases for which the local agency did not report complete information to the FBI. Regardless, the number of murders committed by juveniles in 1997 was undoubtedly greater than 1,400, but just how much greater is difficult to determine. If it were assumed that the murders without offender information were similar to those with offender information, then about 2,300 murders (or 12% of all murders) in 1997 had at least one offender who was under the age of 18 at the time of the crime.

The 1,400 murders known to involve a juvenile offender in 1997 involved about 1,700 juveniles and 900 adults. Of all murders involving a juvenile, 31% also involved an adult, and 13% involved another juvenile. In all, 44% of all murders involving a juvenile involved more than one person.

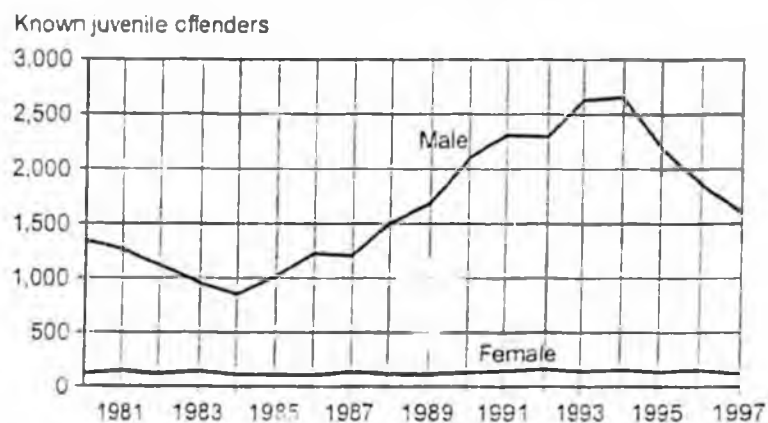
The number of murder offenders in each age group between 14 and 17 increased substantially and proportionately from 1984 through 1993



- The declines in the number of offenders were also large and roughly proportionate between 1994 and 1997 in all age groups: under age 14 (51%), age 14 (57%), age 15 (52%), age 16 (37%), and age 17 (31%).

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

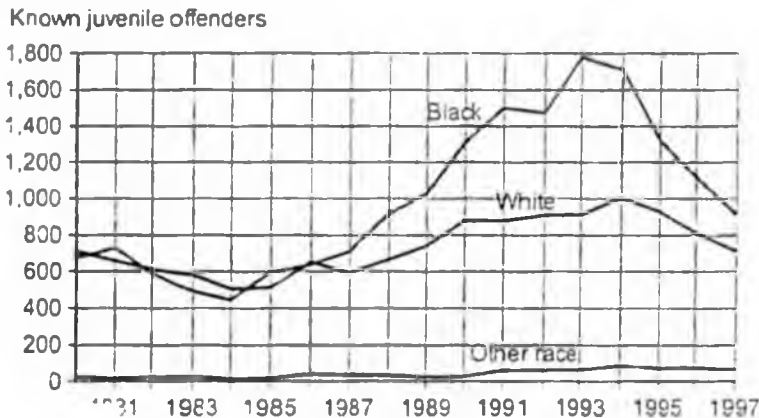
Between 1980 and 1997, the number of juvenile female offenders implicated in murders remained essentially constant



- Between 1980 and 1997, about 130 juvenile females were implicated in homicides in the U.S. each year.
- Males were responsible for all of the fluctuations in juvenile homicides between 1980 and 1997.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

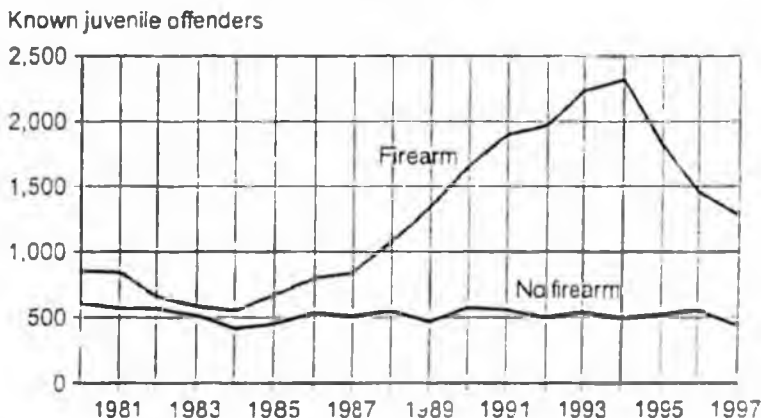
Between 1980 and 1986, there were roughly equal numbers of white and black juvenile homicide offenders; but after 1986, blacks have outnumbered whites



- While youth of all races contributed to the growth in homicides by juveniles, black youth were responsible for the majority of the increase between 1986 and 1994—and the majority of the decline thereafter.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980–1997 [machine-readable data files]

All of the increase in homicides by juveniles between the mid-1980's and mid-1990's was firearm related



- Between 1980 and 1987, firearms were used in just over half (54%) of all homicides involving a juvenile offender. Then firearm-related homicides began to increase, so that, by 1994, most homicides by juvenile offenders (82%) involved the use of a firearm.
- The sharp decline in homicides by juveniles between 1994 and 1997 was attributable entirely to a decline in homicides by firearm.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980–1997 [machine-readable data files]

### Whom do juveniles kill?

Between 1980 and 1997, most victims in homicides involving juveniles were male (83%). Slightly more victims were white (50%) than black (47%). In 27% of homicides by juveniles, the victim was also a juvenile. Victims in 70% of homicides by juveniles were killed with a firearm. Of all victims killed by juveniles, 14% were family members, 55% were acquaintances, and 31% were strangers.

### Who are the juvenile murderers?

Between 1980 and 1997, the large majority (93%) of known juvenile homicide offenders were male. More than half (56%) were black. Of known juvenile homicide offenders, 42% were age 17, 29% were age 16, and 17% were age 15; 88% of juvenile homicide offenders were age 15 or older.

### Murders by the very young are rare

Annually between 1980 and 1997, fewer than 10 juveniles age 10 or younger were identified as participants in murders—a figure that has remained essentially constant over the time period. The majority of these young homicide offenders were male (88%), and more than half (54%) were black. In these cases, the victim was equally likely to be either a family member or an acquaintance (43%). A firearm was involved in 50% of the murders committed by these young offenders.

### Boys and girls tend to kill different types of victims

Between 1980 and 1997, 54% of male juvenile homicide offenders killed an acquaintance, 37% killed a

stranger, and 9% killed a family member. In comparison, the victims of females were more likely to be family members (39%) and far less likely to be strangers (15%).

Between 1980 and 1997, about 1% of male offenders killed persons under age 6, while 18% of the female offenders killed young children. Because there were so many more male offenders than female offenders, however, roughly equal numbers of male and female juvenile offenders were involved in the murder of young children. Annually between 1980 and 1997, about 25 male and 25 female juvenile offenders were tied to the death of a child under age 6.

Males were far more likely than females to kill with a firearm. Between 1980 and 1997, 73% of male juvenile homicide offenders used a firearm, while 14% used a knife. In contrast, 41% of female juvenile homicide offenders used a firearm and 32% used a knife. While 27% of females used other means to kill (e.g., hands or feet, strangulation, drowning, or fire), only 13% of males killed by these means.

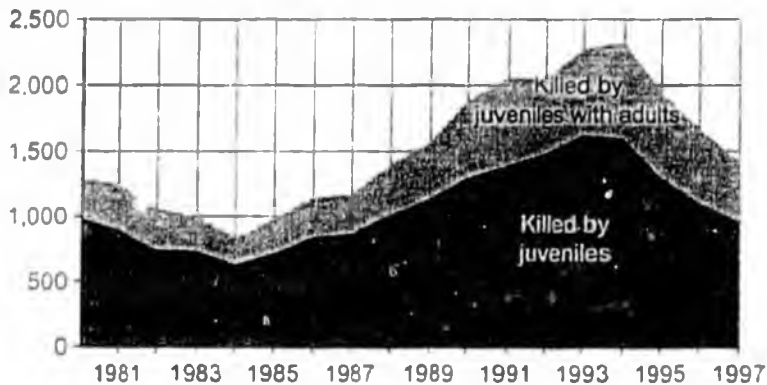
**Black juveniles were more likely to commit murders with firearms than were youth of other races**

In the U.S. in 1997, about 1 of every 16,000 youth between the ages of 10 and 17 was identified as participating in a homicide. This is a rate of 56 known offenders for every 1 million youth in the U.S. population ages 10-17. This rate was greater for black youth than youth of other races: black (194), Asian/Pacific Islanders (44), American Indians (34), and whites (30).

Between 1980 and 1997, 72% of black juvenile homicide offenders

**In 1997, juvenile offenders were known to be involved in about 1,400 murders in the U.S.**

Homicide victims of known juvenile offenders

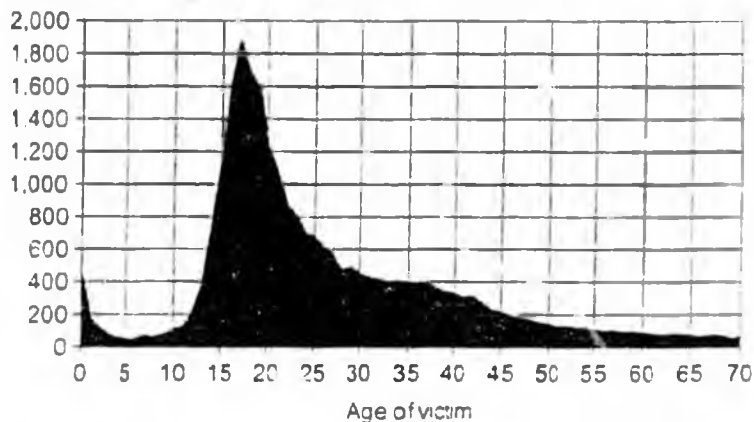


- From the peak year of 1994, the number of murders known to involve juvenile offenders dropped 39%.
- Between 1980 and 1997, 28% of all murders involving a juvenile offender also involved an adult offender.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

**Between 1980 and 1997, about half (51%) the victims of juvenile homicide offenders were ages 13 through 24**

Homicide victims of known juvenile offenders, 1980-1997



- Of all persons murdered by juveniles, 6% were under age 13, 21% were ages 13-17, 30% were ages 18-24, and 10% were age 50 or older.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

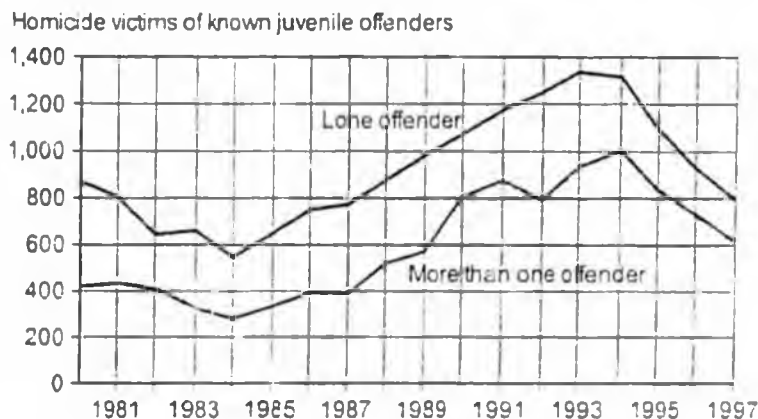
During the period from 1987 to 1994, while the total annual number of murders by juveniles doubled, murders of family members held constant



- Murder victims of juvenile offenders are more likely to be acquaintances than strangers. In 1997, 56% of juvenile murder victims were acquaintances and 34% were strangers.
- In 1997, the number of acquaintances and the number of strangers murdered by juveniles were the lowest since 1989.

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

Between 1980 and 1997, there were two or more offenders in 39% of all murders involving a juvenile



- The proportion of multiple-offender murders involving a juvenile offender increased from the 1980's (35%) to the 1990's (42%).

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports* for the years 1980-1997 [machine-readable data files].

used a firearm in their crimes. This proportion was higher than that for Asian/Pacific Islander (67%), white (59%) or American Indian (48%) youth.

Youth were most likely to kill persons of their own race. Between 1980 and 1997, 81% of juvenile offenders were involved in murders of persons of their own race. Same race killing was most common for white youth (90%) and less common for blacks (76%), Asian/Pacific Islanders (58%), and American Indians (48%).

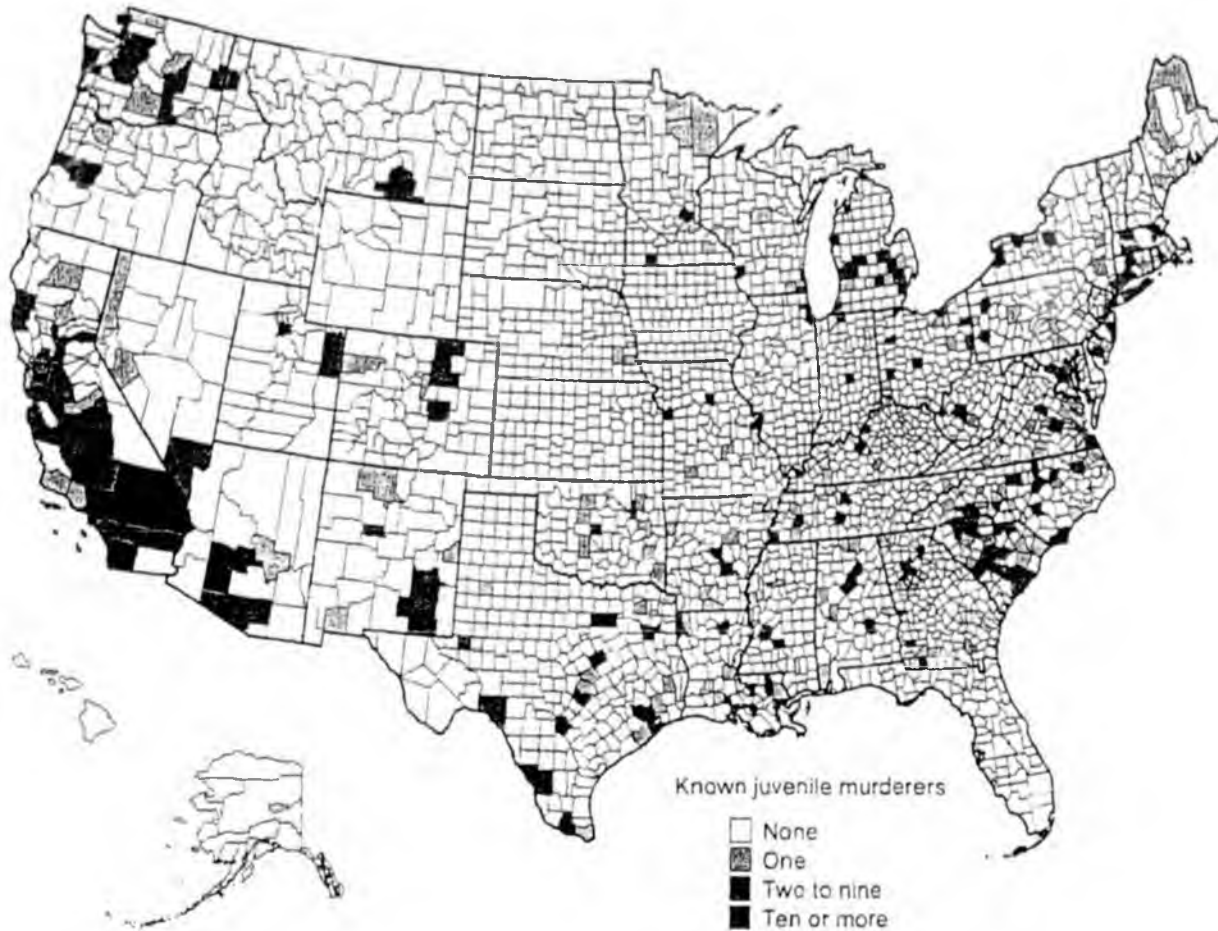
A greater proportion of white youth and American Indian youth killed family members than did youth of other races: American Indian (17%), white (16%), black (7%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (7%).

Older juveniles are more likely than younger juveniles to commit murders with other juveniles and with adults

Between 1980 and 1997, half of all juvenile homicide offenders acted alone, while half committed their acts with other juveniles or adults. Older offenders were more likely than younger offenders to commit their acts with adults.

Age of offender	Percent of juvenile homicide offenders		
	Acted alone	With juveniles	With adults
Total	50%	21%	29%
<10	86	11	3
10	72	13	15
11	75	16	9
12	68	20	12
13	58	25	17
14	50	28	22
15	49	25	27
16	49	22	29
17	50	16	34

## More than 1 in 4 identified juvenile murderers in 1997 were in 8 of the Nation's more than 3,000 counties



Source: Author's analyses of the FBI's *Supplementary Homicide Reports for 1997* [machine-readable data files]

In 1997, the FBI's Supplemental Homicide Reporting (SHR) Program collected detailed information on 87% of all murder victims known to law enforcement. The map above presents an analysis of these data. Note that no data were reported for the States of Florida, Kansas, and New Hampshire. Many individual counties in other States also under-reported. In addition, an offender was identified in just 62% of the re-

ported homicides. Consequently many juvenile homicide offenders are not represented on the map.

Based on SHR data, 88% of the more than 3,000 counties in the U.S. reported no juvenile murderers in 1997. Another 6% of the counties had just one identified juvenile homicide offender in 1997. In fact, more than 1 in 4 juvenile homicide offenders (26%) in 1997 were in

eight counties. The major cities in these eight counties (beginning with the city in the county with the greatest number of identified juvenile homicide offenders) are Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston, New York, Baltimore, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Dallas. As these eight counties contain just 12% of the U.S. population, it is clear that homicide by juveniles is concentrated in a small portion of the U.S. geographic area.

## A new self-report survey documents the deviant and delinquent behaviors of U.S. youth ages 12-16

A new survey will follow a cohort of youth as they make the transition from school to work

The first wave of the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97) interviewed a nationally representative sample of 9,000 youth who were between the ages of 12 and 16 at year-end 1996. The survey asked youth to report whether they had engaged in a variety of deviant and delinquent behaviors.

Plans are to interview members of this cohort every 2 years to track changes in delinquent and criminal activity over the life course.

**Youth who had ever used or sold drugs were more likely to engage in other problem behavior**

One of the strengths of the survey is its ability to assess which delin-

quent behaviors cluster together. Members of the NLSY97 cohort were asked a variety of questions regarding drugs, guns, and gangs, including whether and how recently they had engaged in these activities. Analysis of these items demonstrates the connection between drug use or sale and other problem behaviors, such as carrying handguns, belonging to a gang, and consuming alcohol.

The proportion of youth engaging in deviant and delinquent behaviors varied significantly by age, sex, and race/ethnicity

Behavior	Total	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Age 16	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite	Rural	Urban
<b>Had sex</b>										
Ever	29%	—	23%	43%	30%	28%	26%	37%	29%	30%
Last 12 months	21	—	16	32	22	21	19	27	21	22
<b>Became pregnant</b>										
Ever	6	—	4	10	—	6	5	9	5	7
<b>Smoked cigarettes</b>										
Ever	42	27	48	58	42	42	45	34	43	41
Last 30 days	20	10	23	33	20	20	22	14	21	19
<b>Drank alcohol</b>										
Ever	39	26	52	68	46	44	48	26	45	45
Last 30 days	21	8	25	37	21	21	23	16	20	21
Before or during school or work in the last 30 days	5	2	6	9	6	4	5	5	5	5
<b>Used marijuana</b>										
Ever	21	8	25	38	22	20	22	19	19	22
Last 30 days	4	4	11	17	10	9	10	8	8	10
Before or during school or work in the last 30 days	4	1	5	7	4	3	4	3	4	4
<b>Ran away from home</b>										
Ever	11	6	12	17	10	11	10	11	10	12
<b>Carried a handgun</b>										
Ever	10	8	11	12	16	3	10	9	11	9
Last 12 months	6	4	6	7	9	2	6	5	6	5
Last 30 days	3	2	3	3	5	1	3	3	3	3
To school in last 30 days	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<b>Belonged to a gang</b>										
Ever	5	3	6	6	6	3	4	7	5	5
Last 12 months	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2
<b>Purposely destroyed property</b>										
Ever	28	25	31	30	37	20	30	25	29	28
Last 12 months	16	14	17	15	20	11	16	14	15	16
<b>Stole something worth over \$50*</b>										
Ever	8	4	10	11	10	5	7	9	7	9
Last 12 months	5	3	6	7	7	3	5	6	4	6

- Youth who had ever used marijuana were more likely to have sold marijuana (24% vs. <1%), carried a handgun (21% vs. 7%), or been in a gang (14% vs. 2%) at some point than youth who never used marijuana.
- Youth who had ever sold marijuana were more likely to have sold hard drugs (i.e., cocaine, LSD, or heroin) (40% vs. 1%), carried a handgun (35% vs. 8%), or been in a gang (24% vs. 4%) than youth who never sold marijuana.
- Active marijuana users (i.e., youth who used marijuana during the month prior to the survey) were more likely to have consumed alcohol (78% vs. 14%) or carried a handgun (12% vs. 2%) during that period than youth who did not use marijuana.
- Youth who had carried a handgun in the last 12 months were also more likely to have been in a gang than youth who did not carry a handgun during this period (15% vs. 1%).

Behavior	Total	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Age 16	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite	Rural	Urban
<b>Stole a vehicle for use or sale</b>										
Ever	1%	< 0.5%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Sold any drugs</b>										
Ever	7	2	9	12	9	5	8	5	7	7
Last 12 months	5	2	7	9	7	4	6	4	5	6
<b>Sold hard drugs (e.g., cocaine, LSD, or heroin)</b>										
Ever	3	1	3	6	3	2	3	3	3	3
<b>Sold marijuana</b>										
Ever	5	2	7	10	7	4	6	4	5	6
<b>Committed assault</b>										
Ever	18	15	19	22	23	12	16	21	17	18
Last 12 months	12	10	13	13	16	8	11	14	12	12
<b>Was arrested</b>										
Ever	8	4	10	12	10	5	7	9	6	9
Number of times										
Once	5	2	6	7	6	3	4	5	4	5
2 or more	3	1	4	5	4	2	3	4	2	4

- Of all youth, 3% had carried a handgun in the month prior to the interview, and fewer than 1 in 100 had carried a handgun to school during that time.
- With a few exceptions, urban and rural youth reported participation in problem behaviors in equal proportions; however, urban youth were significantly more likely than rural youth to have run away from home (12% vs. 10%), ever used marijuana (22% vs. 19%), or ever been arrested (9% vs. 6%).
- Of all youth, 9% used marijuana in the last 30 days, and less than 4% used marijuana before or during school or work hours during this time. Similarly, 21% of all youth drank alcohol in the last 30 days, and 5% drank alcohol before or during school or work hours during this time.
- The proportion of youth who had ever used marijuana increased dramatically with age, from 8% of youth ages 12 and 13 to 25% of youth ages 14 and 15. The proportion of youth ages 14 and 15 who had ever used alcohol (52%) was double that of youth ages 12 and 13 (26%).

Note. Only youth 14 and older were asked about their sexual activity and pregnancy. Only females were asked about pregnancy.

\* Includes stealing a vehicle for use or sale.

Source: Authors' analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997* [machine-readable data file].

Recent participation (i.e., within the last 12 months or 30 days prior to the interview) in delinquent and deviant acts varied by race and ethnicity for males and females

Behavior	Males ages 12-16			Females ages 12-16		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
<b>Smoked cigarettes</b>						
Last 30 days	22%	14%	19%	23%	9%	15%
<b>Drank alcohol</b>						
Last 30 days	23	13	22	23	13	20
Before or during school or work in last 30 days	6	4	6	4	3	6
<b>Used marijuana</b>						
Last 30 days	10	9	9	9	5	9
Before or during school or work in last 30 days	4	4	5	3	2	3
<b>Carried a handgun</b>						
Last 12 months	10	8	8	2	2	2
Last 30 days	5	5	4	1	1	1
To school in last 30 days	< 1	1	1	0	0	< 1
<b>Had sex</b>						
Last 12 months*	17	38	26	20	26	19
<b>Belonged to a gang</b>						
Last 12 months	2	6	5	1	2	2
<b>Destroyed property</b>						
Last 12 months	21	18	17	11	10	11
<b>Stole something worth over \$50</b>						
Last 12 months	7	7	8	3	4	4
<b>Committed assault</b>						
Last 12 months	15	21	13	7	12	10

- Black males and females were significantly less likely to drink or smoke cigarettes in the month preceding the interview than their white and Hispanic peers.
- Among youth age 14 and older, a greater proportion of black males and females had sex in the 12 months before the survey than either white or Hispanic males and females.
- In the year preceding the interview, white males were less likely to have been in a gang than black and Hispanic males but more likely to have carried a gun.
- The proportion of youth who used marijuana in the last 30 days was the same for white, black, and Hispanic males, while black females were less likely to have used marijuana in the last month than their white and Hispanic peers.

\*Only youth 14 and older were asked about their sexual activity

Note: The white and black racial categories do not include youth of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic youth can be of any race.

Source: Authors' analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997* [machine-readable data file]

Less than one-tenth (8%) of youth ages 12-16 said they had ever been arrested

Of the 8% of youth who had ever been arrested, a substantial proportion (40%, or 3% of all youth) reported two or more arrests.

The proportion of youth ever arrested varied significantly by race and ethnicity for males but not for females

White males (9%) were less likely to have ever been arrested than black males (13%) or Hispanic males (12%). Further, a greater proportion of black males (7%) and Hispanic males (6%) than white males (4%) were arrested more than once

Equal proportions of white (5%), black (6%), and Hispanic (7%) females had ever been arrested. In addition, white (2%), black (2%), and Hispanic (3%) females were equally likely to have been arrested more than once.

One-fifth (21%) of 16-year-olds who had been arrested were first arrested by the age 12

One of the strengths of the NLSY is its ability to assess the age at which deviant and delinquent behaviors begin. Specifically, these data provide estimates of the proportion of youth who ever engaged in various deviant and delinquent behaviors at ages 12 and 16. Assuming that members of the cohort share common life experiences and that these experiences contribute to participation in specific acts of deviance and delinquency, then one can speculate about what proportion of 16-year-

olds who exhibited this behavior did so by the age of 12

For example, nearly one-fourth (24%) of 12-year-olds and 30% of 16-year-olds had ever purposely destroyed property. Based on these data, it is estimated that more than three-fourths (79%) of 16-year-olds who had ever destroyed property did so for the first time by age 12.

Similar analyses show that some behaviors appear for the first time early in a youth's life, while others first appear later.

Behavior	Proportion of 16-year-olds engaging in behavior who did so by age 12
Purposely destroyed property	79%
Committed assault	63
Carried a handgun	60
Belonged to a gang	52
Smoked cigarettes	33
Ran away from home	34
Stole something worth over \$50	34
Drank alcohol	31
Was arrested	21
Used marijuana	15
Sold hard drugs (cocaine, LSD, or heroin)	11
Sold any drugs	10

More than half of all 16-year-olds who had ever committed assault, carried a handgun, or belonged to a gang had done so for the first time by age 12. In contrast, less than one-fifth of all 16-year-olds who had ever used marijuana, sold any drugs, or sold hard drugs (i.e., cocaine, LSD, or heroin) had done so for the first time by age 12.

#### Employed and unemployed youth were equally likely to participate in most delinquent behaviors

Behavior	15-year-olds		16-year-olds	
	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed
<b>Smoked cigarettes</b>				
Last 30 days	24%	30%	32%	34%
<b>Drank alcohol</b>				
Last 30 days	28	34	35	40
Before or during school or work in last 30 days	7	7	9	9
<b>Used marijuana</b>				
Last 30 days	13	15	18	16
Before or during school or work in last 30 days	5	6	7	6
<b>Carried a handgun</b>				
Last 12 months	5	8	7	6
Last 30 days	3	4	4	3
<b>Had sex</b>				
Last 12 months	21	19	32	32
<b>Belonged to a gang</b>				
Last 12 months	2	2	4	2
<b>Destroyed property</b>				
Last 12 months	16	16	15	15
<b>Stole something worth over \$50</b>				
Last 12 months	7	9	8	5
<b>Committed assault</b>				
Last 12 months	12	13	14	12

■ Regardless of age, employed youth were significantly more likely to have smoked cigarettes and consumed alcohol during the last month than unemployed youth.

■ Among 15-year-olds, employed youth were significantly more likely to have carried a gun in the last 12 months than unemployed youth.

Source: Authors' analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997* [machine-readable data file]

## Serious violence by juveniles dropped 33% between 1993 and 1997—violence by adults was down 25%

### Victims' survey captures information on violent crime

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) asks a nationally representative sample of persons ages 12 and older about violent crimes in which they were the victim. Since 1973, the NCVS has been a national barometer of crime trends. In 1997, NCVS reported that just over 3 million serious violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) occurred in the U.S., while the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program estimated that 1.6 million such crimes were reported to law enforcement. Therefore, the NCVS provides a more complete picture of violent crime trends than the UCR Program, even though it excludes murder and violence against children younger than age 12.

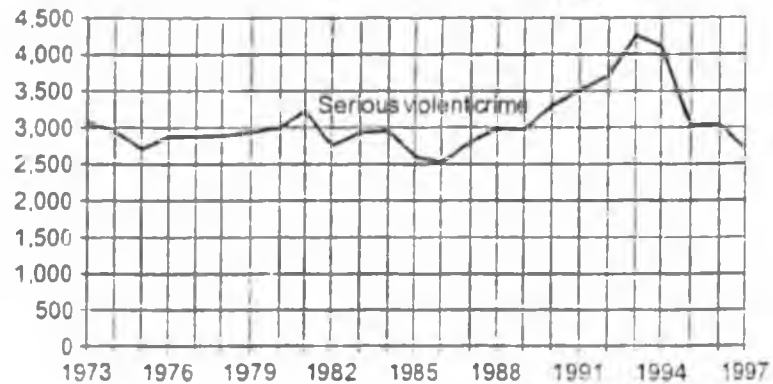
### The drop in serious violence was led by reductions in victimizations by juveniles

According to the NCVS, in 1997 juveniles under age 18 were involved in 27% of all serious violent victimizations, including 14% of sexual assaults, 30% of robberies, and 27% of aggravated assaults.

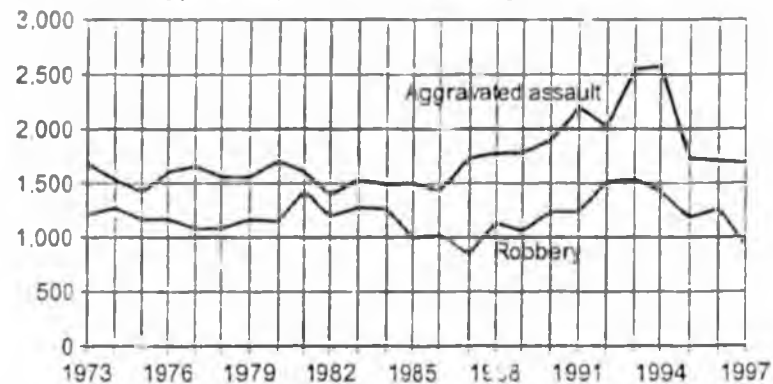
Serious violent victimizations in the U.S. peaked in 1993 at 4.2 million, the highest level since the NCVS began in 1973. Between 1993 and 1997, the number of these victimizations dropped by 27%—to 3 million, the lowest level since the NCVS began. Between 1993 and 1997, the number of serious violent victimizations with at least one juvenile offender dropped 33%, from 1,230,000 to 830,000. Between 1993 and 1997, the number of serious violent victimizations in which all offenders were

The rate at which juveniles committed serious violent crimes changed little between 1973 and 1989, peaked in 1993, then declined to the lowest level since 1986

Victimizations by juveniles per 100,000 persons ages 10–17



Victimizations by juveniles per 100,000 persons ages 10–17

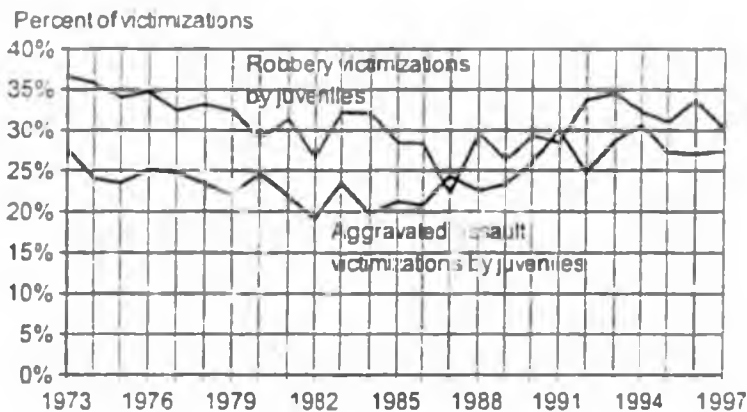
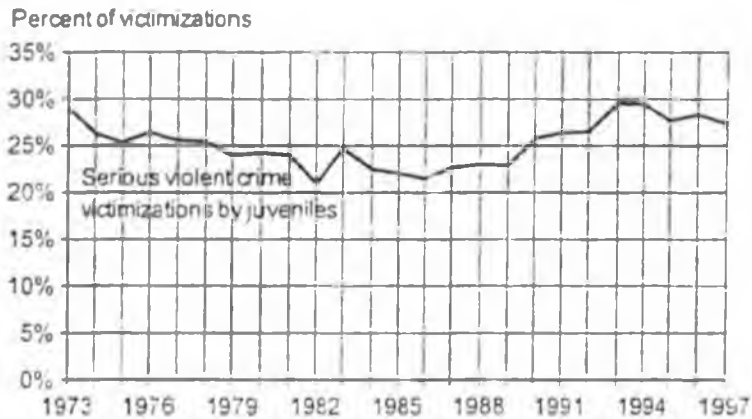


- The rate at which juveniles committed aggravated assaults declined 33% between 1994 and 1995 and remained relatively stable thereafter
- The rate of robberies by juveniles rose in 1981 and 1993, but by 1997, had dropped below the rates seen in the 1970's.

Note: Serious violent crime includes incidents involving rape and other sexual assaults, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data are collected through personal interviews with persons ages 12 and older; thus, murder is not included for obvious reasons. Data collected prior to 1992 were adjusted to be consistent with newer data collection procedures

Source: Authors' analyses of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 1973–1997 National Crime Victimization Survey data [Web site data files].

On average, juveniles were involved in one-quarter of serious violent victimizations annually over the last 25 years



- Between 1973 and 1997, the juvenile proportion of robbery victimizations ranged from a low of 22% to a high of 37%.
- The juvenile proportion of aggravated assault victimizations peaked at 31% in 1994 before declining to 27% in 1997.

Note: Serious violent crime includes incidents involving rape and other sexual assaults, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data are collected through personal interviews with persons ages 12 and older, thus, murder is not included for obvious reasons. Data collected prior to 1992 were adjusted to be consistent with newer data collection procedures.

Source: Authors' analyses of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 1973-1997 National Crime Victimization Survey data [Web site data files]

adults dropped 25%, from 2,940,000 to 2,190,000.

Juvenile crime dropped more than adult crime between 1993 and 1997 in each of the three individual offense categories in NCVS's serious violence group: robberies (37% vs. 22%), aggravated assault (30% vs. 25%), and violent sexual assaults (45% vs. 37%).

**Juveniles were twice as likely as adults to commit serious violent crimes in groups**

In 1997, multiple offenders were involved in 1 in 2 violent victimizations by youth under age 18. In contrast, just 1 in 5 violent crimes by adults involved multiple offenders.

Type of victimization	Percent of serious violence involving multiple offenders	
	Juvenile	Adult
Serious violence	52%	21%
Rape	23	4
Robbery	60	29
Aggravated assault	49	19

**Fewer than half of serious violent crimes by juveniles are reported to law enforcement**

Many crimes are never reported to police and never become part of official crime statistics. The NCVS found that in 1997, 42% of the serious violent crimes committed by juveniles were ever reported to law enforcement. In 1997, law enforcement agencies learned about 51% of sexual assaults by juveniles, 40% of robberies by juveniles, and 42% of aggravated assaults by juveniles. These percentages have not changed appreciably in the last 20 years.

## Juvenile violence peaks in the afterschool hours on school days and in the evenings on nonschool days

### Juveniles commit crimes at different times than adults do

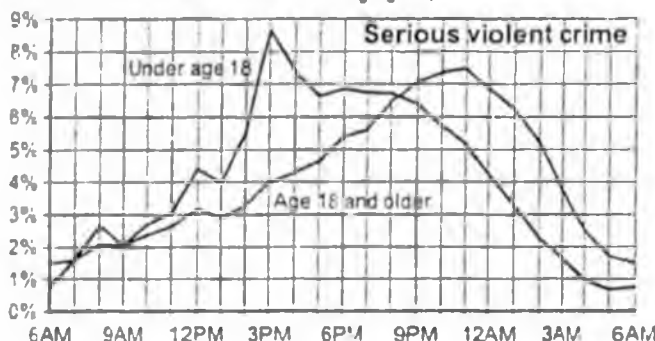
The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) collects information on each crime reported to law enforcement agencies, including the date and time that the crime was committed. Analyses of these data document that the most likely time for committing a violent crime is different for juveniles and adults.

A new analysis of NIBRS data using the FBI's master files from 1991 through 1996 confirms earlier findings. In general, the number of violent crimes committed by adults increases hourly from 6 a.m. through the afternoon and evening hours, peaks at 11 p.m., and then drops sharply to a low point at 6 a.m. In stark contrast, violent crimes by juveniles peak in the afternoon between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., the hour at the end of the school day.

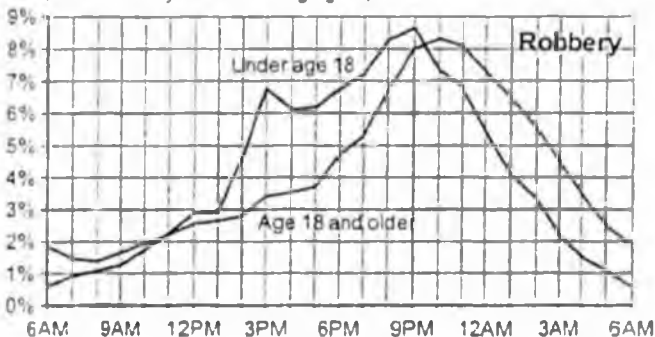
The importance of this afterschool period in understanding the patterns of juvenile violence is confirmed when the days of the year are divided into two groups: school days (i.e., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, in September through May) and nonschool days (all days in June through August, all weekends, and holidays). A comparison of the crime patterns for school and nonschool days finds that the 3 p.m. peak occurs only on school days. The time pattern of juvenile violent crimes on nonschool days is similar to that of adults, with a gradual increase during the afternoon and evening hours, a peak between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m., and a decline thereafter. Therefore, on both school and nonschool days, the level of juvenile violence is relatively low during the time period when juvenile curfew laws are in effect.

### While adult robberies and aggravated assaults present similar temporal patterns, the juvenile patterns differ

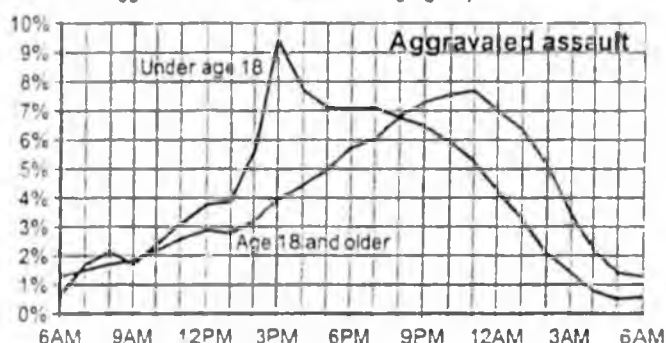
Percent of serious violent incidents in age group



Percent of robbery incidents in age group



Percent of aggravated assault incidents in age group

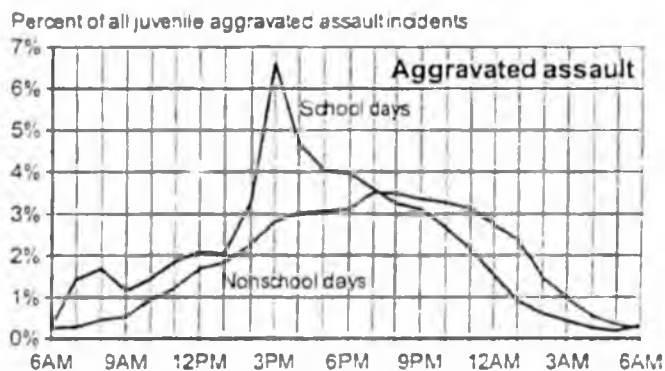
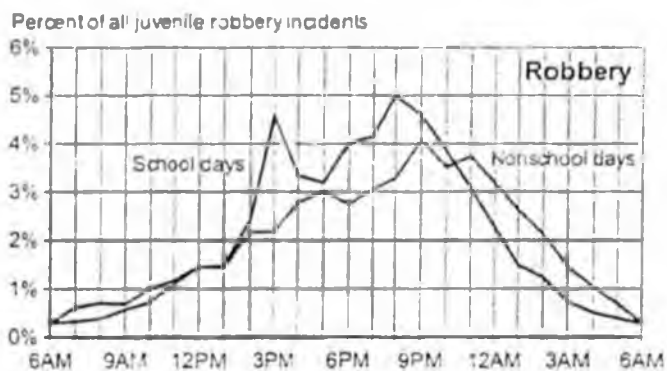
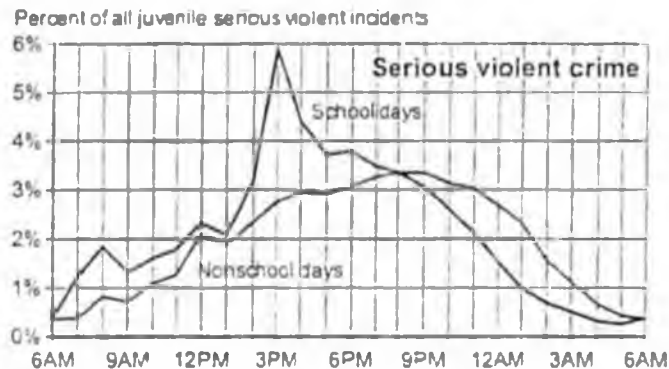


- Aggravated assaults by juveniles are most common around 3 p.m., while the number of juvenile robberies peaks around 9 p.m.
- About two-thirds of all serious violent crimes are aggravated assaults, so they control the overall temporal pattern of serious violent crime.

Note: Serious violent crimes include murder, violent sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data are from 12 States (Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia).

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System master files for the years 1991-1996 [machine-readable data files].

### Serious juvenile crimes cluster in the hours immediately after the close of school



- On school days, robberies and aggravated assaults by juveniles both peak at 3 p.m.; unlike aggravated assaults, robberies also peak at night.
- The temporal pattern of juvenile violence on nonschool days is similar to the overall pattern for adults; juvenile violence peaks at night on nonschool days.

Note: Serious violent crimes include murder, violent sex assaults, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data are from 12 States (Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia).

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System master files for the years 1991-1996 [machine-readable data files].

### Afterschool programs have more crime reduction potential than juvenile curfews

The number of school days in a year is essentially equal to the number of nonschool days in a year. Based on NIBRS data, 57% of all violent crimes by juveniles (i.e., murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault) occur on school days. In fact, 19% of all juvenile violent crimes occur in the 4 hours between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. on school days. A similar proportion of juvenile violent crime (21%) occurs during the standard juvenile curfew hours of 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. However, the annual number of hours in the curfew period (i.e., 8 hours every day) is four times greater than the number of hours in the 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. period on school days (i.e., 4 hours on one-half of the days in the year). Therefore, the rate of juvenile violence in the afterschool period is four times the rate in the juvenile curfew period. This analysis suggests that the potential for reducing a community's juvenile violent crime rate is greater for efforts to reduce juvenile crime after school than for juvenile curfews.

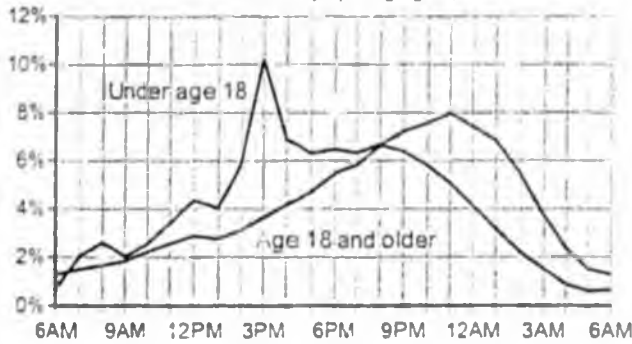
### Sexual assaults by juveniles peak in the hours after school

The most likely hour of a school day for a juvenile to commit a sexual assault is between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. In fact, more than 1 in 7 sexual assaults by juveniles occur in the 4 hours between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. on school days. Unlike other violent crimes, sexual assaults by juveniles on nonschool days are most likely to occur between noon and 1 p.m.

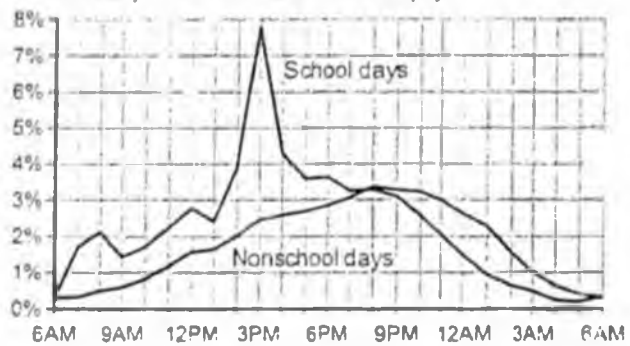
**Juveniles injure more victims in the hours around the close of school than at any other time**

**Violent crime with injury**

Percent of violent incidents with injury in age group



Percent of all juvenile violent incidents with injury

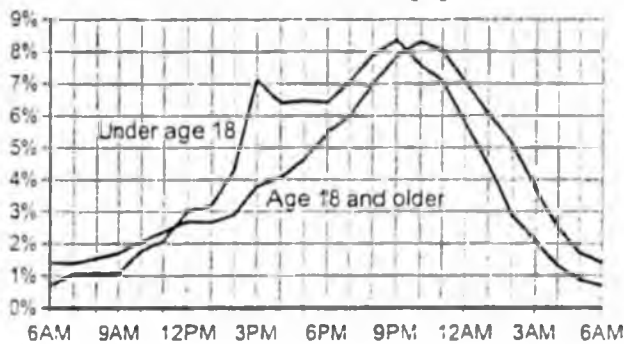


■ The number of persons injured by adult offenders increases through the afternoon and evening hours and peaks around 11 p.m.

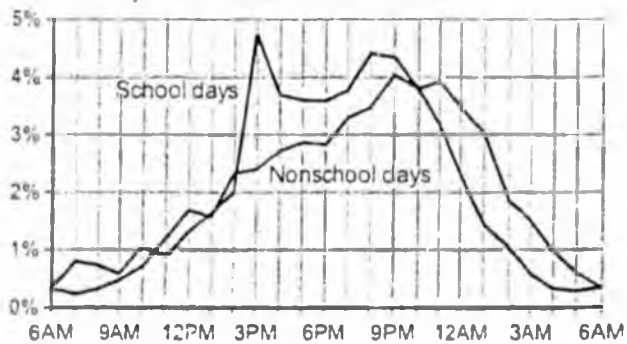
■ In general, the temporal pattern of violent crimes committed by juveniles with firearms is similar to the overall pattern, except for the high proportion of juvenile firearm-involved crimes that occur immediately after school on school days

**Violent crime committed with a firearm**

Percent of violent incidents with firearm in age group



Percent of all juvenile violent incidents with firearm



Note: Violent crime includes murder, violent sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Data are from 12 States (Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia)

Source: Authors' analyses of the FBI's *National Incident-Based Reporting System master files* for the years 1991-1996 [machine-readable data files]

## School crime was not uncommon, but fear kept few high schoolers home during a typical month in 1997

### Nearly 4 in 10 high school students were in a physical fight—4 in 100 were injured

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 37% of high school students said they had been in one or more physical fights during the past 12 months. Males were more likely than females to engage in fighting regardless of grade level or race/ethnicity. Males and females in grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely to fight than those in grade 12.

Percent who were in a physical fight in the past 12 months

	Total	Male	Female
Total	37%	46%	26%
9th grade	45	56	32
10th grade	40	48	30
11th grade	34	44	23
12th grade	29	37	19
White	34	43	21
Black	43	49	38
Hispanic	41	50	30

Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks were more likely than non-Hispanic whites to fight. This was especially true for females.

Although physical fighting was fairly common among high school students, the proportion of students injured and treated by a doctor or nurse was relatively small (4%).

Percent who were injured in a physical fight in the past 12 months

	Total	Male	Female
Total	4%	5%	2%
9th grade	5	7	3
10th grade	4	5	3
11th grade	3	4	2
12th grade	3	4	2
White	3	3	1
Black	6	7	4
Hispanic	4	6	2

Males were more likely than females to have been injured in a fight. Black and Hispanic students were more likely than white students to suffer fight injuries.

### Fights at high school are fairly common—especially for minority males

Nationwide, 15% of high school students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times in the 12 months preceding the survey. Male students were substantially more apt to fight at school than female students at all grade levels. Males and females in grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely to fight than those in grade 12.

Percent who were in a physical fight at school in the past 12 months

	Total	Male	Female
Total	15%	20%	9%
9th grade	21	29	12
10th grade	17	22	11
11th grade	13	18	6
12th grade	10	13	5
White	13	19	6
Black	21	25	17
Hispanic	19	25	12

Hispanic and black students were more likely than white students to fight at school. This was especially true for females.

### One-third of high school students had property stolen or vandalized at school

High school students were more likely to experience property crime than fights at school. One-third said they had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months. A greater proportion of

male than female students reported such property crimes at school. Students' reports of school property crime did not vary significantly across grade or racial/ethnic groups.

Percent who had property stolen or deliberately damaged at school in the past 30 days

	Total	Male	Female
Total	33%	36%	29%
9th grade	37	40	34
10th grade	35	40	30
11th grade	32	36	28
12th grade	28	30	25
White	33	36	29
Black	34	38	31
Hispanic	32	33	31

### Fear of school-related crime kept 4 in 100 high schoolers home at least once in the past month

Nationwide, 4% of high school students missed at least 1 day of school in the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or when traveling to or from school.

Males and females in grade 9 were more likely than those in grade 12 to have felt too unsafe to go to school. Hispanic and black students were more likely than white students to have missed school because they felt unsafe.

Percent who felt too unsafe to go to school in the past 30 days

	Total	Male	Female
Total	4%	4%	4%
9th grade	6	5	6
10th grade	4	4	4
11th grade	4	5	3
12th grade	3	2	3
White	2	2	3
Black	7	8	6
Hispanic	7	7	8

## Half of high school students who said they carried a weapon said they took that weapon to school

9% of high school students carried a weapon on school property in the past month

The 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System found that 9% of high school students said that in the past 30 days they had carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) on school property. This was half the proportion of students (18%) who said they had carried a weapon anywhere in the past month. Males were more likely than females to say they carried a weapon at school.

Percent who had carried a weapon on school property in the past 30 days

	Total	Male	Female
Total	9%	13%	4%
9th grade	10	15	5
10th grade	8	11	4
11th grade	9	15	3
12th grade	7	10	3
White	8	12	2
Black	9	11	8
Hispanic	10	16	4

In a year, 7% of high school students were threatened or injured with a weapon at school

The vast majority of students did not report weapon-related threats or injuries during the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, 7% had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, including 4% of females and 10% of males.

Percent threatened or injured with a weapon at school in the past year

	Total	Male	Female
Total	7%	10%	4%
9th grade	10	14	6
10th grade	8	10	5
11th grade	6	9	2
12th grade	6	8	3
White	6	8	4
Black	10	14	6
Hispanic	9	13	5

Across States, the proportion of high school students carrying weapons to school in 1997 ranged from 5% to 17%

Reporting States	Percent reporting they carried a weapon on school property in the past 30 days			Percent reporting they were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total*	9%	13%	4%	7%	10%	4%
Alabama	11	17	5	8	10	5
Arkansas	12	18	6	8	11	6
California <sup>†</sup>	7	12	3	7	11	4
Los Angeles	6	9	3	9	13	5
Colorado	11	19	4	9	11	6
Connecticut	7	10	3	6	8	5
Delaware	9	13	4	8	9	6
Dist. of Columbia	17	19	13	13	15	9
Florida	8	12	3	8	10	6
Hawaii	6	9	3	6	8	5
Iowa	9	14	3	7	10	4
Kentucky	15	27	4	7	10	4
Louisiana	7	11	4	8	9	5
Maine	11	19	3	8	9	5
Massachusetts	8	12	4	8	10	4
Michigan	8	13	4	9	13	5
Mississippi	10	15	5	9	13	6
Missouri	10	16	3	8	11	4
Montana	12	19	5	7	9	6
Nevada	10	15	5	9	11	6
New Hampshire	7	13	2	7	10	4
New Jersey	8	13	3	7	9	5
New York	9	14	4	7	10	4
North Carolina	8	13	3	8	10	5
North Dakota	8	15	2	6	8	4
Ohio	8	13	3	7	9	5
Rhode Island	8	11	4	8	11	6
South Carolina	10	14	5	9	11	7
South Dakota	9	15	2	5	8	3
Tennessee	11	19	4	7	8	6
Utah	11	18	3	8	11	4
Vermont	12	19	5	7	10	4
West Virginia	11	19	3	8	10	6
Wisconsin	5	8	3	8	9	6
Wyoming	13	22	4	7	11	4

\*U.S. total is based on a national sample

<sup>†</sup>Data do not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

Note: Bold indicates data are unweighted because the overall response rate was less than 60%. Thus, data apply only to respondents.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Kann et al.'s Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 1997. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(SS-3)

# 1 in 5 juvenile arrestees carried a gun all or most of the time

## Gun use and crime among male arrestees/detainees is studied

The National Institute of Justice interviewed a sample of arrested and/or detained individuals during the first 6 months of 1995 to learn about gun acquisition and use. Seven of eleven study sites provided data on juvenile males: Denver, District of Columbia, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Phoenix, St. Louis, and San Diego.

Although sites varied, the juvenile males studied were disproportionately black or Hispanic, and most were age 15 or older. Because 5 of the 7 sites limited the study to juveniles in detention rather than all juveniles arrested, the offense profile for juveniles studied was skewed to more serious offenses (crimes against persons ranged from 15% to 29%). Also, the proportion of juveniles who admitted to current membership in a gang ranged from 2% to 41%.

## Juveniles are more likely than arrestees overall to commit a crime with a gun

The proportion of respondents who were charged with a weapons offense ranged from 1% to 12%. Among the juvenile males interviewed, however, 20% said they carried a gun all or most of the time, compared with 14% of arrestees overall.

Juvenile arrestees were nearly twice as likely as arrestees overall to say they had stolen a gun (25% vs. 13%). Gang members and drug sellers were also more likely than other arrestees to have stolen a gun (each about 30%).

Overall, 23% of arrestees who owned a gun had used one in a crime. The proportion was higher for juveniles (33%) and higher still for drug sellers (42%) and gang members (50%).

## Arrestees were often the victims of gun violence

Juvenile males and gang members were more likely than arrestees overall to have been shot at. The proportion who said they had been shot at was about 4 in 10 overall, compared with about 5 in 10 for juvenile males and about 8 in 10 for gang members.

Although juveniles were more likely than adults to be shot at, they were not more likely to suffer gunshot injury. Overall, 16% of arrestees reported gunshot injuries.

## Arrestees say they carry guns for protection and respect

Two-thirds of respondents said they had a gun for protection/self-defense. Almost one-third of arrestees agreed that, "Your crowd respects you if you have a gun." Among drug sellers and gang members, the proportion agreeing was higher (4 in 10). When asked when using a gun was appropriate, 9% of arrestees agreed that, "It is okay to shoot someone who disrespected you." Among juveniles, the proportion agreeing was double (18%). Among drug sellers, 21% agreed; among gang members, 34% agreed.

## More crime guns were recovered from youth ages 16 and 17 than from adults of any age over 26

In 1996, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms established the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to trace crime guns (i.e., any firearm illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected to have been used in a crime) recovered by law enforcement. More than 76,000 crime guns were traced from 27 cities during a 1-year period between 1997 and 1998. Almost one-half (44%) of crime guns were recovered from persons under the age of 25; 11% were recovered from youth age 17 or younger.

Age	Percent of crime guns
All	100%
17 or younger	11
18-24	32
25 or older	56

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

## 4 in 5 recovered firearms were handguns

A handgun was the most common type of recovered firearm traced by law enforcement. Of these, a semiautomatic pistol was the most frequently possessed handgun among all age groups (52%). Semiautomatic pistols were more common among youth under age 18 (58%) and those ages 18-24 (60%) than among persons age 25 or older (47%).

Type of gun	Age		
	17 or younger	18-24	25 or older
Total	100%	100%	100%
Semiautomatic pistol	58	60	47
Revolver	29	24	27
Long gun	12	15	25

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

## More than half of high school seniors have used an illicit drug at least once—more have used alcohol

### The Monitoring the Future Study tracks the drug use of secondary school students

In 1998, the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study asked a nationally representative sample of nearly 50,000 secondary school students in public and private schools to describe their drug use patterns through self-administered questionnaires. Surveying seniors annually since 1975, the study expanded in 1991 to include 8th and 10th graders. By design, MTF excludes dropouts and institutionalized, homeless, and runaway youth.

### More than half of seniors in 1998 said they used illicit drugs

In 1998, 54% of all seniors said they had at least tried illicit drugs. Marijuana was by far the most commonly used illicit drug: in 1998, 49% of high school seniors said they had tried marijuana. About half of those who said they had used marijuana (or 25% of all seniors) said they had not used any other illicit drug. About 3 in 10 seniors (29%) (or slightly more than half of seniors who used illicit drugs) had used an illicit drug other than marijuana. While almost half of high school seniors used marijuana at least once, 37% said they had used it in the past year, and 23% said they used it in the previous month. A large number of seniors used marijuana on nearly a daily basis. MTF asked students if they had used marijuana on 20 or more occasions in the previous 30 days. In 1998, 6% of high school seniors said they used marijuana that frequently.

Sixteen percent (16%) of high school seniors reported using inhalants, making stimulants the

second most prevalent illicit drug after marijuana. Inhalants were the next most prevalent drug: 15% of seniors reported they had used inhalants. Stimulants also ranked second to marijuana in terms of current use.

In 1998, almost 1 in 10 seniors (9%) said they had used cocaine. More than half of this group (6%) reported that they used it in the previous year, and about one-quarter of users (2% of seniors) had used it in the preceding 30 days. About 1 in 20 seniors reported previous use of crack cocaine: about 1 in 40 in the previous year and about 1 in 100 in the previous month.

Heroin was the least commonly used illicit drug, with 2.0% of seniors reporting they had used it at

least once. MTF found that a greater proportion of younger students (2.3% each for 8th and 10th graders) reported heroin use. These higher rates for younger age groups may reflect the fact that heroin users are more likely than other students to drop out of school before their senior year.

### Alcohol and tobacco use is more widespread than use of any illicit drug

In 1998, 4 in 5 high school seniors said they had tried alcohol at least once; half said they had used it in the previous month. Even among 8th graders, the use of alcohol was high: one half had tried alcohol, and almost one-quarter had used it in the month prior to the survey.

### More high school seniors use marijuana on a daily basis than drink alcohol daily

	Proportion of seniors who used			
	in lifetime	in last year	in last month	daily*
Alcohol	81.4%	74.3%	52.0%	3.9%
Been drunk	62.4	52.0	32.9	—
Cigarettes	65.3	—	35.1	22.4
Marijuana/hashish	49.1	37.5	22.8	5.6
Stimulants	16.4	10.1	4.6	0.3
Inhalants	15.2	6.2	2.3	0.2
LSD	12.6	7.6	3.2	0.1
Cocaine, not crack	9.3	5.7	2.4	0.2
Tranquilizers	8.5	5.5	2.4	0.1
MDMA (ecstasy)	5.8	3.6	1.5	0.2
Crack cocaine	4.4	2.5	1.0	0.1
PCP	3.9	2.1	1.0	0.3
Steroids	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.3
Heroin	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.1

■ More than 1 in 5 high school seniors smoked cigarettes on a regular basis, with more than 1 in 10 smoking half a pack or more per day.

\*Used on 20 or more occasions in the last 30 days.

—Not included in survey

Source: Authors' adaptation of Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman's *Drug use by American young people begins to turn downward*.

Perhaps of greater concern are the juveniles who indicated heavy drinking (defined as five or more drinks in a row) in the preceding 2 weeks: 31% of seniors, 24% of 10th graders, and 14% of 8th graders reported this behavior.

Tobacco use was less prevalent than alcohol use. In 1998, 65% of 12th graders and 46% of 8th graders had tried cigarettes, and 35% of seniors and 19% of 8th graders had smoked in the preceding month. Of more concern is the fact that 22% of seniors, 16% of 10th graders, and 9% of 8th graders were currently smoking cigarettes on a regular basis.

#### **Males were more likely than females to drink alcohol and to use drugs**

Males were more likely than females to drink alcohol at all or to drink heavily. Alcohol use in the past 30 days was reported by 57% of males and 47% of females. Almost 2 in 5 males and more than 1 in 4 females had five or more drinks in a row in the previous 2 weeks.

Males were more likely than females to have used marijuana in the previous year (42% vs. 33%), but the proportions of male and female high school seniors using illicit drugs other than marijuana in the previous year were more similar (22% vs. 18%). Males had higher annual use rates for inhalants, LSD, crack, cocaine, steroids, and heroin. Annual use rates were similar for males and females for stimulants, barbiturates, and tranquilizers.

#### **Blacks had lower drug, alcohol, and tobacco use rates than whites**

In 1998, 42% of white seniors said they had smoked in the past 30 days, compared with 15% of blacks. More than one-half of white seniors reported alcohol use in the past 30 days, compared with one-third of black seniors. Whites were three times more likely than blacks to have had five or more drinks in a row in the previous 2 weeks (36% vs. 12%).

The same general pattern held for illicit drugs. The proportion of seniors who reported using marijuana in the past year was lower among blacks than whites (30% vs. 40%).

Whites were seven times more likely than blacks to have used cocaine in the previous year. White seniors were also three times as likely as blacks to have tried heroin at least once and nine times as likely to have tried LSD.

#### **Fewer than 1 in 10 high school students used alcohol or marijuana at school**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, 6% of high school students said they had had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the past month. Similarly, 7% said they had used marijuana on school property during the same time period.

#### **Drug use was more common among males than females, and among whites than blacks**

	Proportion of seniors who used in previous year				
	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Alcohol*	57.3%	46.9%	57.7%	33.3%	49.8%
Been drunk*	39.0	26.6	39.3	13.8	25.9
Marijuana/hashish	41.7	33.0	39.9	30.0	37.2
Cigarettes*	36.3	33.3	41.7	14.9	26.6
Stimulants	10.3	9.8	12.1	2.8	7.0
Inhalants	7.5	5.1	7.9	1.7	4.5
LSD	9.3	5.7	9.5	1.1	5.9
Cocaine, not crack	6.8	4.5	6.3	0.9	6.7
Barbiturates	6.3	4.8	6.5	1.4	3.3
Tranquilizers	6.3	4.7	6.2	1.0	3.3
Crack cocaine	3.1	2.0	2.6	0.3	3.9
Steroids	2.8	0.3	1.5	0.9	2.4
Heroin	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.8

Note: Race proportions include data for 1997 in addition to 1998, to increase subgroup sample size and provide more stable estimates.

\*Alcohol and cigarette proportions are based on use in the prior 30 days.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman's *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1998, Volume I: Secondary school students*.

Overall, males were more likely than females to drink alcohol or use marijuana at school. This was true for all grades and all racial/ethnic groups. Only females showed significant variation across grade levels, with a greater proportion of 9th graders drinking alcohol or using marijuana at school than 12th graders. Hispanic students were more likely than non-Hispanic white students to drink alcohol or use marijuana at school.

Percent who had used on school property in the past 30 days

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Alcohol</b>			
Total	6%	7%	4%
9th grade	6	6	5
10th grade	5	6	3
11th grade	6	8	4
12th grade	6	9	2
White	5	6	3
Black	6	7	4
Hispanic	8	9	8
<b>Marijuana</b>			
Total	7%	9%	5%
9th grade	8	10	7
10th grade	6	8	4
11th grade	8	10	5
12th grade	6	8	3
White	6	7	4
Black	9	13	5
Hispanic	10	14	6

**High school students were three times more likely to use alcohol than to use marijuana before age 13**

	Percent who had used before age 13					
	Alcohol			Marijuana		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	31%	36%	26%	10%	12%	7%
9th grade	42	45	39	15	19	11
10th grade	32	36	28	10	12	8
11th grade	30	35	23	8	11	5
12th grade	23	29	15	6	8	4
White	29	33	24	8	9	6
Black	33	39	27	11	16	7
Hispanic	38	43	32	13	17	8

- Nearly one-third of high school students said they had drunk alcohol (more than just a few sips) before they turned 13; marijuana use before age 13 was reported by 1 in 10 students, and cocaine use before age 13 was reported by 1 in 100.
- Females were less likely than males to have used alcohol or marijuana before age 13. Males and females in grade 9 were more likely than those in grade 12 to have tried alcohol and marijuana before age 13.
- Compared with non-Hispanic white students, a greater proportion of Hispanic students had tried alcohol or marijuana before age 13.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Kann et al.'s Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 1997, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(SS-3).

One in three high school students said they had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property at least once during the past 12 months. For all grades and all racial/ethnic groups, males were more likely than females to say they had been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs at school. Hispanic students were more likely than white or black students to report being offered, sold, or given illegal drugs at school.

Percent who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in past 12 months

	Total	Male	Female
Total	32%	37%	25%
9th grade	31	35	28
10th grade	33	40	25
11th grade	33	39	26
12th grade	29	36	20
White	31	36	25
Black	25	35	17
Hispanic	41	47	34

Across States, the proportion of high school students who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the year ranged from 15% to 42%

	Percent who had used alcohol on school property in the past 30 days			Percent who had used marijuana on school property in the past 30 days			Percent who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in the past year		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. Total	6%	7%	4%	7%	9%	5%	32%	37%	25%
Alabama	6	8	5	5	8	2	29	36	23
Arkansas	6	7	4	8	11	4	26	31	21
California*	7	8	6	8	13	5	37	46	30
Los Angeles	9	9	8	10	13	7	36	42	31
Colorado	7	9	5	8	10	7	30	35	27
Connecticut	7	8	6	8	10	6	29	33	26
Delaware	6	8	5	8	10	5	39	45	33
Dist. of Columbia	12	17	7	14	18	9	25	29	20
Florida	4	5	4	7	9	4	36	42	29
Hawaii	9	9	8	13	15	10	41	47	35
Iowa	4	6	3	5	6	3	23	27	18
Kentucky	7	7	6	8	11	4	34	40	28
Louisiana	5	7	4	5	7	3	28	33	23
Maine	6	7	5	10	12	6	41	45	36
Massachusetts	6	8	5	10	13	7	42	47	38
Michigan	7	8	6	9	12	6	36	43	30
Mississippi	7	9	5	5	9	2	24	30	19
Missouri	5	7	4	9	12	5	26	31	20
Montana	8	10	7	9	11	7	35	38	31
Nevada	8	8	8	10	11	8	38	42	33
New Hampshire	5	6	5	8	10	6	35	39	31
New Jersey	5	7	3	6	8	3	28	34	22
New York	6	8	5	8	10	5	27	33	22
North Carolina	6	8	5	7	10	4	31	38	26
North Dakota	7	8	6	8	8	7	29	31	27
Ohio	4	5	3	7	9	5	28	33	23
Rhode Island	7	9	6	9	12	7	29	34	25
South Carolina	6	8	4	7	10	3	-	-	-
South Dakota	8	11	5	5	8	2	30	34	26
Tennessee	5	6	3	5	9	2	28	34	23
Utah	5	6	4	5	6	3	27	29	25
Vermont	6	8	4	11	14	7	40	46	34
West Virginia	7	9	4	9	14	5	34	39	29
Wisconsin	4	5	3	8	10	5	23	31	25
Wyoming	7	9	6	8	10	6	32	36	27

\*Data do not include students from the Los Angeles Unified School District

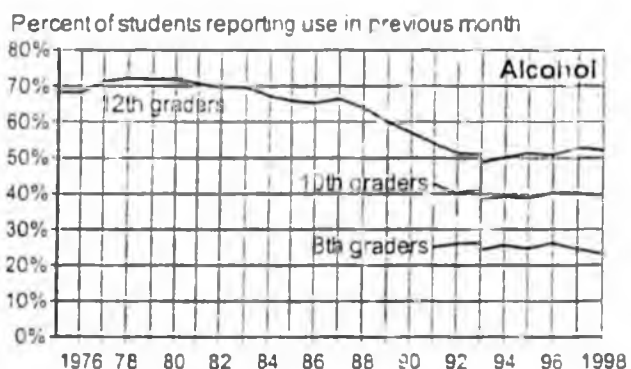
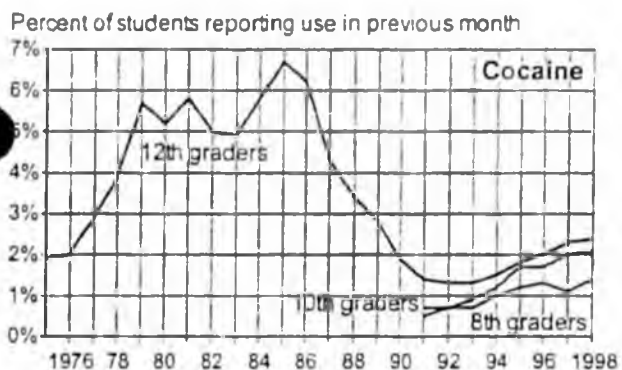
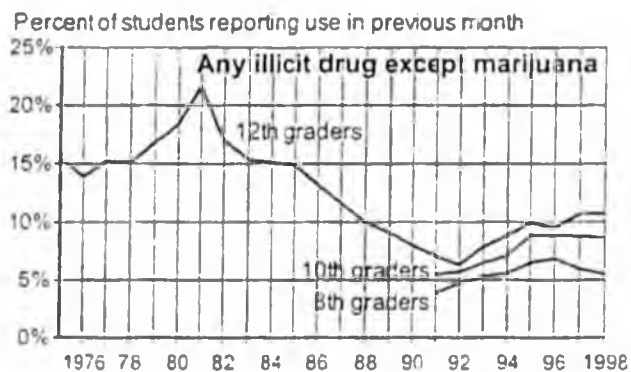
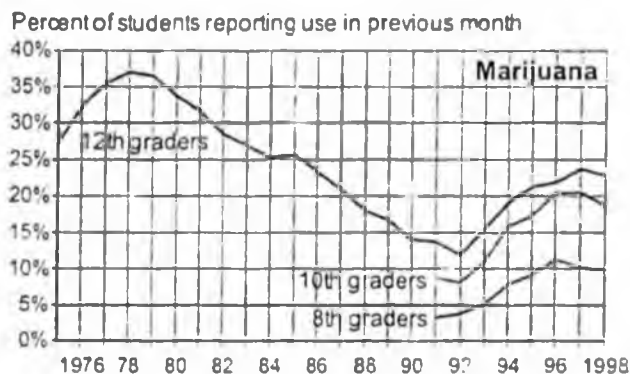
-Data not available

Note: Bold indicates data are unweighted because the overall response rate was less than 60%. Thus, data apply only to respondents.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Kann et al.'s Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 1997, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(SS-3)

## Illicit drug use by juveniles declined during the 1980's but has increased since 1992

In 1998, the proportion of high school seniors who reported they had used illicit drugs in the previous month, while above the 1992 levels, was well below the levels reported in the early 1980's



- After years of continuous decline, reported drug use by high school seniors grew in several categories after 1992. Similar increases in drug use were reported by 8th and 10th graders, although their levels of use were below those of 12th graders.
- In recent years, the proportion of students reporting use of illicit drugs during the 30 days prior to the survey appears to have stabilized for some categories of drug use. There was a statistically significant decline in reported marijuana use among 10th graders between 1997 and 1998.
- In 1998, the proportion of seniors who said they had used marijuana in the past month was more than double the proportion who reported past-month use of illicit drugs other than marijuana (23% vs. 11%) but less than half the proportion who reported past-month alcohol use (52%).
- Past-month cocaine use among seniors peaked in 1985 at nearly 7%. Although use levels for cocaine have increased recently, the 1998 level is slightly above 2%.
- Between 1997 and 1998, alcohol use among 8th and 10th graders remained unchanged.

Note: The survey question on alcohol use was revised in 1993 to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1993, half the sample responded to the original question and half to the revised question. In 1994 through 1998, all respondents were asked the revised question.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman's *Drug use by American young people begins to turn downward*.

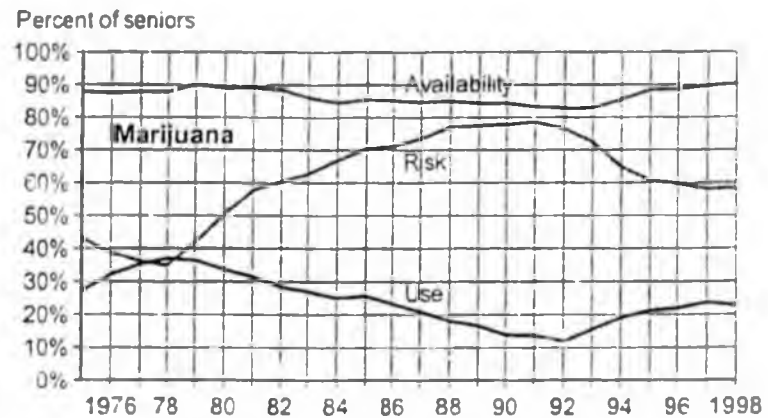
### Change in students' use of marijuana and alcohol is tied to their perception of possible harm from use

The annual Monitoring the Future Study, in addition to collecting information about students' use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, also collects data on students' perceptions regarding the availability of these substances and the risk of harm from using them.

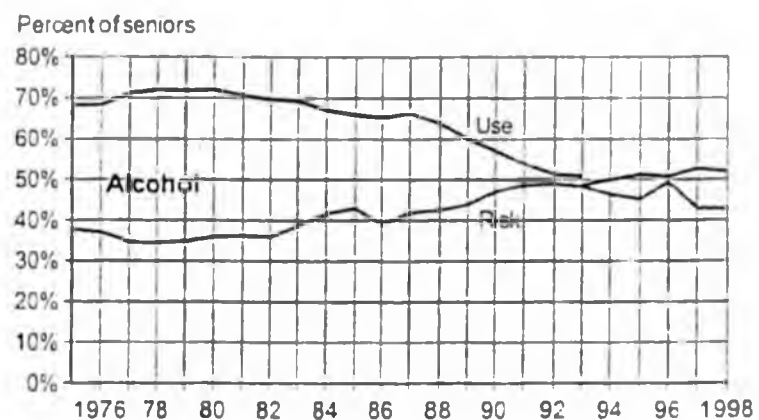
Between 1975 and 1998, the proportion of high school seniors reporting use of marijuana in the 30 days prior to the survey fluctuated, peaking in 1978 and then declining consistently through 1992. Since then, reported use has increased, but the 1998 rate was still far below the peak level of 1978. When the perceived risk of "great harm" from either regular or occasional use of marijuana increased, use declined; when perceived risk declined, use increased. The perception that obtaining marijuana was "fairly easy" or "very easy" remained relatively constant between 1975 and 1998.

Students' reported use of alcohol also shifted from 1975 to 1998. After 1978, alcohol use declined through 1993. Alcohol use fluctuated within a limited range thereafter, but the 1998 rate was far lower than the 1978 rate. As with marijuana, when the perceived risk of "great harm" from either weekend "binge" drinking or daily drinking increased, use declined; when perceived risk declined, use increased.

Over the past 20 years, while availability remained constant, changes in marijuana and alcohol use reflected changes in perceived harm



Availability: Percent saying fairly easy or very easy to get  
 Risk: Percent saying great risk of harm in regular use  
 Use: Percent using once or more in the past 30 days



Risk: Percent saying great risk of harm in having five or more drinks once or twice each weekend.  
 Use: Percent using once or more in the past 30 days.

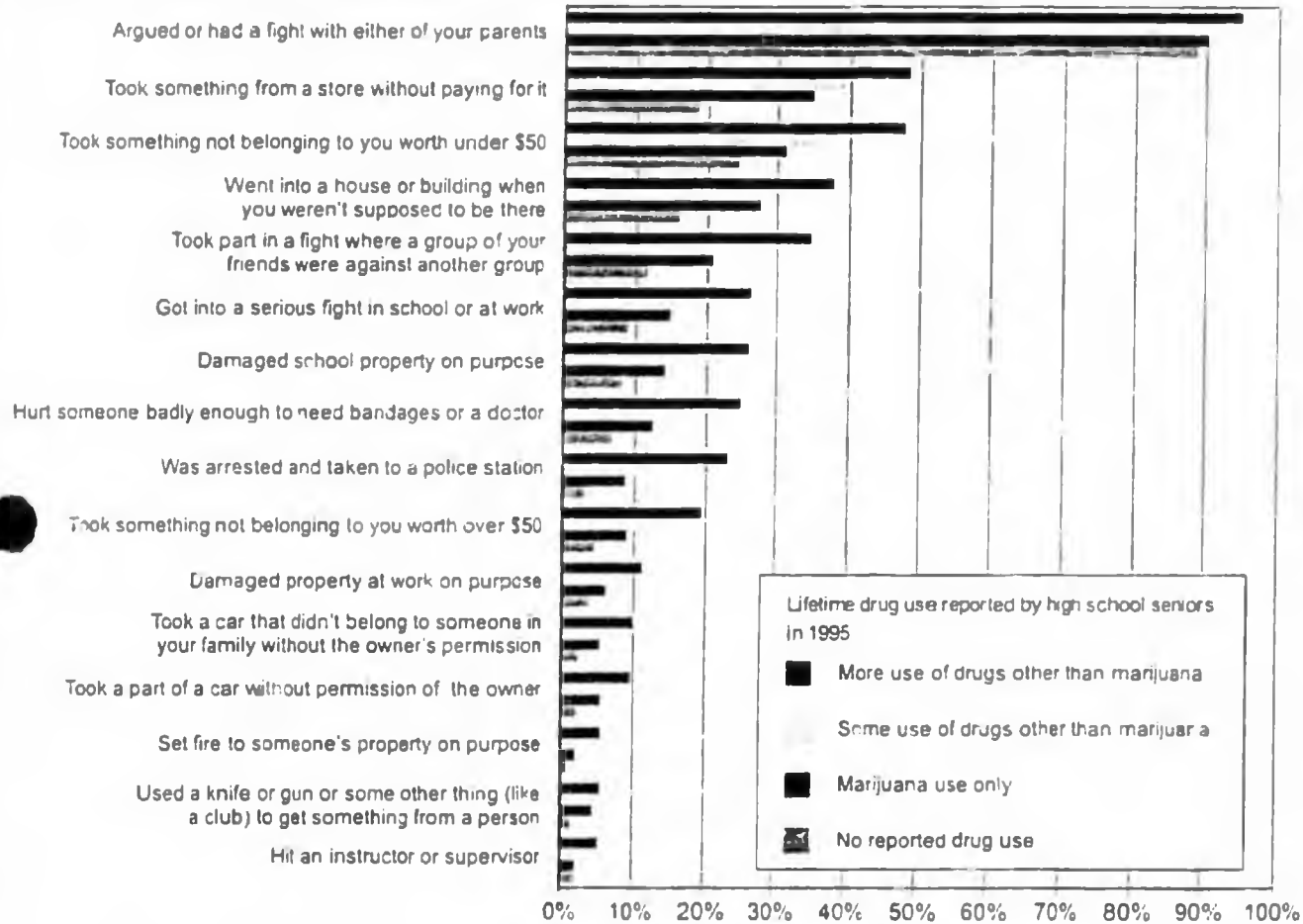
Note: The survey question on alcohol use was revised in 1993 to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1993, half the sample responded to the original question. In 1994 through 1998, all respondents were asked the revised question.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman's *Drug use by American young people begins to turn downward*.

## The proportion of seniors who reported breaking the law was greater among drug users than nonusers

Nearly all high school seniors said they had argued with their parents, and substantial proportions reported breaking the law—law-violating behavior was more common for those who used drugs

Behavior reported by high school seniors in the past 12 months:



- Half of seniors (50%) reported no drug use; 21% reported using only marijuana (or hashish); 11% said they had used drugs other than marijuana (LSD/psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates) but had never used any one class of them more than twice and had never used heroin; 14% said they had used drugs other than marijuana three or more times and had never used heroin; and 2% said they had used heroin at least once.
- Nearly 2 in 10 seniors who said they had never used illicit drugs reported that in the past year they had taken something from a store without paying. Among those who had used marijuana only, the figure was more than 3 in 10; for those reporting some use of other drugs, the figure was nearly 4 in 10; for those reporting more use of other drugs, it was nearly 5 in 10.
- Of seniors who said they had used drugs other than marijuana three or more times, 35% reported that in the past year they had taken part in a fight where a group of their friends was against another group; the proportion for those in the "some use" and "marijuana only" categories was 21%, among seniors reporting no drug use the proportion was 12%.

Note: Detailed data for those reporting heroin use are not presented because there were too few cases.

Source: Graph developed from data presented in Johnston, Bachman, and O'Malley's *Monitoring the Future*, questionnaire responses from Nation's high school seniors, 1995.

## Gang problems now affect more jurisdictions than before—including rural and suburban areas

Information about gangs in the U.S. has increased markedly, but forming an accurate national picture remains difficult

Until recently, no national level data were collected on the number of gangs or gang members, the juvenile proportion of gang members, or the volume of gang crime. This has begun to change in the past few years. A National Youth Gang Survey is now conducted annually for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention by the National Youth Gang Center. The survey gathers basic data on gangs from police and sheriffs' departments across the country. The 1996 survey, which collected information for the year 1995 from a nationally representative sample of 2,629 law enforcement agencies, was extensive enough to shed considerable

light on the scope of youth gang activity nationwide. In addition, analyses of several large-scale youth surveys have yielded insight into the dynamics of gang involvement and patterns of gang membership and gang crime.

Nevertheless, it remains difficult to form a clear statistical picture of youth gangs in America. While most youth gang definitions share a handful of common elements—a self-formed, recurrently interacting group; a common involvement in crime; communication through symbols; control of a particular territory or enterprise—there are no universally agreed-upon criteria for identifying gangs and gang members. Crucial distinctions between active core members, fringe members, and mere "wannabes" are typically lost in gang membership statistics. Since

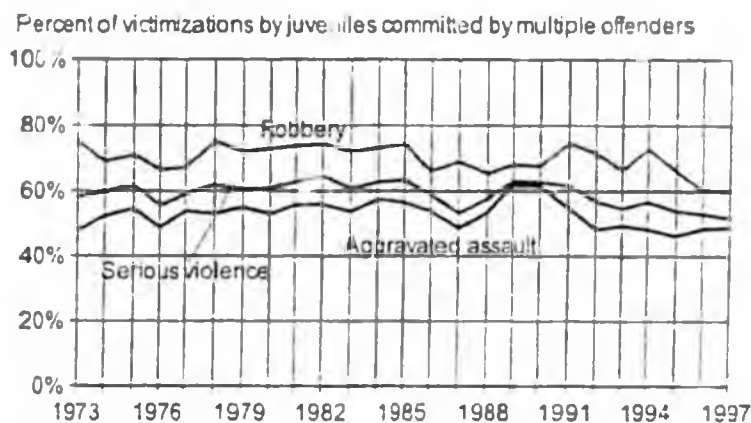
there is no uniform procedure for purging the files of no-longer-active gang members, law enforcement agencies' estimates of the number and age range of gang members in their jurisdictions may be artificially inflated. Also, political pressures to deny or minimize local gang problems—not to mention monetary incentives to exaggerate them—undoubtedly play a role in distorting gang membership statistics.

Estimating the volume of gang crime is also difficult. Some jurisdictions that acknowledge gang problems—even some that maintain files on gangs and gang members—do not keep track of gang-related criminal activity as such in their records. Some do so only for certain kinds of incidents, such as gang-related homicides. Even the definition of "gang crime" varies from place to place. In some cities, gang crime is member defined—all offenses involving gang members as perpetrators or victims, alone or in groups, are counted as gang crimes. In others, gang crime is motive defined—only offenses committed on behalf of the gang, such as crimes committed in defense of territory, retaliations, intimidation of witnesses, and graffiti, are counted.

**The Nation's youth gang problem is substantial and affects all sorts of communities**

The 1996 National Youth Gang Survey indicates that an estimated 31,000 gangs were operating in close to 4,800 U.S. cities in 1995. These gangs had more than 846,000 members, half of whom were under age 18. These estimates are higher than those emerging from most previous gang studies. Regardless of whether this reflects actual growth in gang membership, more comprehensive

**The proportion of juvenile crime committed in groups did not change appreciably between 1973 and 1997**



Note: It is improper to use these data to estimate the proportion of juvenile crime that is gang crime. Most juvenile crime has been committed in groups over the entire time period represented. It is, however, interesting to note that the large reported increase in juvenile gang activity in the late 1980's and early 1990's did not result in any apparent increase in the proportion of juvenile crime committed in groups.

Source: Authors' analyses of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 1973-1997 National Crime Victimization Survey data [Web site data files]

surveying, or other factors, the 1996 survey makes clear that gang problems now affect more jurisdictions than before, including many smaller cities and rural and suburban areas with no previous gang experience. Proportionally more big-city police departments (population 25,000 or more) responding to the survey reported an active gang presence in their jurisdictions in 1995 than did departments in other types of jurisdictions. However, substantial proportions of the police and sheriffs' departments in suburbs, smaller towns (population between 2,500 and 25,000), and even rural counties reported active gangs in 1995.

Type of jurisdiction	Percent reporting active gangs	Average year of gang problem onset
Big cities	74%	1989
Suburbs	57	1990
Small cities	34	1992
Rural areas	25	1993

Gang problems have emerged more recently in rural areas and small towns than in big cities and suburbs.

**The spread of gang problems is not due to gang migration**

While it is true that gangs have proliferated in recent years and that the problem has spread from large cities to small towns and rural areas, this does not mean that the physical migration of gang members is the cause. Most studies have concluded that, while such migration does occur, it does not play a major role in gang proliferation. Some exceptionally well-organized gangs are thought to be engaged in interstate drug trafficking and to be deliberately expanding their reach through member relocation. But overall, migrating gang members are relatively

few, and their movements are attributable to normal residential relocation. Most law enforcement agencies regard their local gang problems as "home grown."

**Gang demographics are changing as gangs emerge in new areas**

Law enforcement agencies surveyed were asked to report the ages and racial and ethnic backgrounds of gang members in their jurisdictions.

Total number	846,000
	100%
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	90%
Female	10
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic	44%
Black	35
White	14
Asian	5
Other	2
<b>Age</b>	
14 or younger	16%
15-17	34
18-24	37
25 or older	13

A comparison between these figures and those emerging from previous surveys suggests that white participation in gangs is on the rise. The change may be associated with the proliferation of gangs in rural counties and small cities, where the white proportion of gang membership (reported at 32% and 31%, respectively) is much higher than in large cities.

The proportion of female gang members, while small, may also be increasing. While respondents reported that in 1995 about 10% of gang members were female, the best

estimate of female gang participation emerging from a similar 1992 survey was only 6%. Here again, part of this change may be associated with the emergence of new gangs in smaller cities, where female gang participation is higher. The change may also be associated with the fact that the percentage of female gang members also increased in nearly three-quarters of the 55 cities that reported female gang members in both the 1992 and 1996 surveys.

It should be noted that there are some marked differences between gang demographic profiles based on law enforcement records (like those described above) and those emerging from youth surveys. Most notably, those who identify themselves as gang members in response to youth surveys tend to include many more females and many more non-minority males than are found in law enforcement records on gangs. For example, in a survey of nearly 6,000 8th graders completed in 1995 as part of a national evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program, 25% of self-reported gang members were white and 38% were female.

**The criminal activities of gang members are extensive and varied**

Crimes that are designated "gang-related" in law enforcement agencies' records tend to be overwhelmingly violent. In 93 cities that kept data on gang-related criminal activity in 1992, homicides and other violent crimes accounted for more than half of the recorded gang crimes, while property crimes accounted for less than 15% and drug crimes only about 10%. But this is not necessarily an accurate reflection of

gang members' criminal activities. Law enforcement agencies responding to the 1996 National Youth Gang Survey reported significant youth gang involvement in a range of non-violent crimes in their jurisdictions in 1995, especially larceny, burglary, and auto theft. The types of crimes in which youth gangs were involved varied according to locality, however. Large-city and suburban youth gangs were more prone to aggravated assault and robbery than were those in small towns and rural areas. Gang involvement in burglary was more common in suburban and rural areas than in small and large cities.

In any case, self-report studies indicate that youth gang members are responsible for a disproportionate share of all offenses, violent and nonviolent. For example, in a large-scale survey of Rochester, NY, youth by Thornberry and Burch, gang members making up less than a third of the sample accounted for 69% of the violent acts, 68% of the property crimes, and 70% of the drug sales reported in interviews. Surveys in other cities have yielded even more disproportionate results. Even when compared with similarly situated (that is, comparably at risk) young people—including those

who associate to the same extent with delinquent peers—gang members commit crimes at considerably higher rates than nonmembers. Also, individual gang members tend to be more deeply involved in crime while active in gangs than either before joining or after leaving. These findings strongly suggest that a gang is much more than a mere association of criminally inclined young people and that the gang structure itself may encourage, facilitate, or even demand a heightened level of criminality among members.

#### **The typical gang member's progress from "wannabe" status to serious crime is gradual**

According to data compiled by Huff from confidential gang interviews in selected urban and suburban communities in Colorado, Florida, and Ohio, the median age for beginning to associate with gangs was 13, while the median age for actually joining—as well as the median age for first arrest—was 14. A companion study tracking the arrest histories of 83 gang members in Columbus, OH, found a clear progression in offense seriousness, beginning with property crimes and moving, within about 1.5 to 2 years, to violent crimes and drug crimes.

#### **The extent of organized gang involvement in drug trafficking is difficult to gauge**

On average, law enforcement agencies canvassed in the 1996 survey reported that gangs were involved in 43% of the illegal drug sales in their jurisdictions. While this percentage is remarkably high, it may be indicative only of the activities of individual gang members or drug-selling cliques within gangs, rather than the gangs themselves. Generally, researchers have concluded that, with some notable exceptions, street gang structures do not organizationally support drug distribution.

#### **Gang presence in schools is increasing**

While the overall amount of school crime reported by students showed no significant increase between 1989 and 1995, the proportion of those students who reported the presence of gangs in their schools increased from 15% to 28%. Moreover, the violent victimization rate for students in schools where gangs were reported was 7.5%, considerably higher than the 2.7% rate for students in schools with no reported gang presence.

## 54% of males and 73% of females who enter the juvenile justice system never return on a new referral

### Official records can highlight gender differences in law-violating behavior

Information on the delinquent behavior of youth captured in the official records of law enforcement agencies and juvenile courts forms the picture of juvenile offenders available to the juvenile justice system. Self-report surveys of offending certainly yield more (and more varied) law-violating behavior. Official records, however, can highlight differences in the behaviors of various categories of juveniles—for example, differences in the law-violating behaviors of males and females.

To investigate gender differences in law-violating behavior, the records of the Maricopa County Juvenile Court (in Phoenix, AZ) were studied. Maricopa County is a large, urban area with a total population of nearly 2.5 million in 1995. The court's automated information system contains a description of each referral made to court intake since 1969. Records studied capture the complete juvenile court careers of more than 150,000 youth born between 1962 and 1977—youth who reached age 18 (and therefore were outside the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court) between 1980 and 1995.

During these years, there was a standing policy in the county that all youth arrested be referred to juvenile court for screening. Therefore, the court records actually provide a complete history of a youth's official contacts with the juvenile justice system.

### 3 in 10 youth with official delinquent careers are female

In this community, 31% of the youth with an official record of delinquency were female. This means that for every two males with an official delinquency record, there was one female whose behavior brought her to the attention of the juvenile justice system.

Males who came to the attention of the justice system were likely to have substantially more court contacts before they became an adult than were females: 46% of males referred to court intake in Maricopa County for the first time were referred at least one more time, compared with only 27% of females. In fact, 19% of males eventually accrued four or more referrals, compared with only 5% of females.

### A smaller proportion of female careers contained a serious offense

Serious offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, kidnapping, violent sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, serious larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, weapons offenses, and drug trafficking. Female careers were less likely to include a serious crime than were male careers: 16% of female careers and 42% of male careers included at least one serious offense referral. Even for youth with four or more referrals in their careers, a smaller proportion of female (62%) than male (86%) careers included a serious referral. Violent referrals were also found in a smaller proportion of female than

male careers (3% vs. 10%), even in those careers with four or more total referrals (18% vs. 30%).

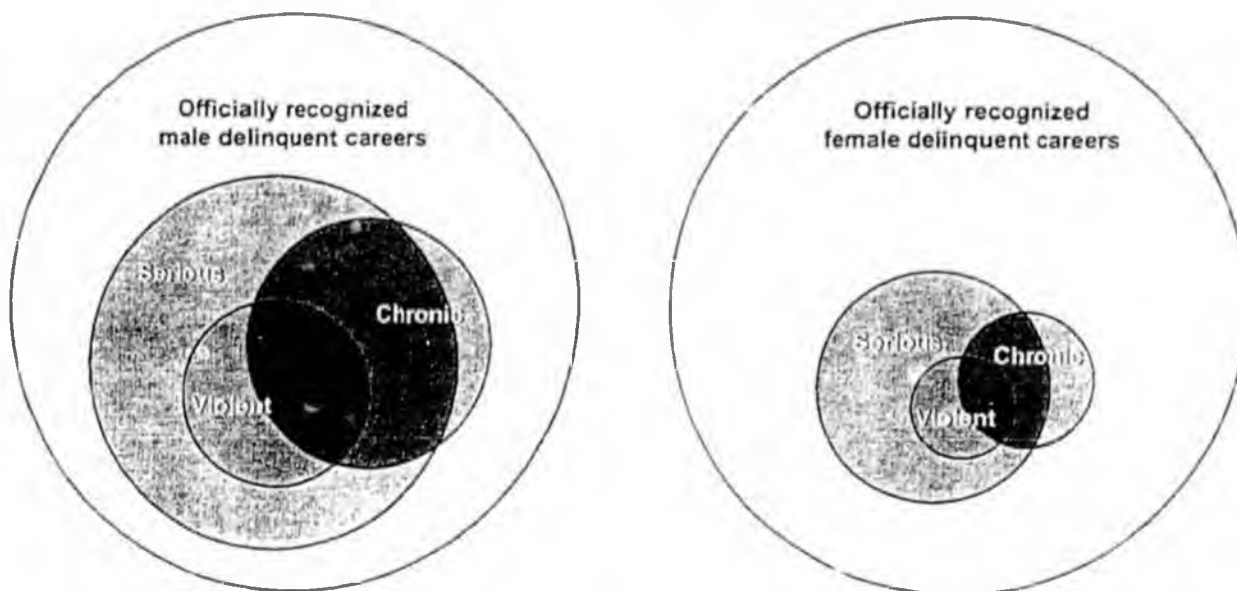
A chronic offender is defined as a youth with four or more referrals to court intake. Male chronic offenders were responsible for 52% of all male delinquency referrals, 62% of all male serious referrals, and 63% of all male violent referrals. In contrast, female chronic offenders were responsible for just 19% of all female delinquency referrals, 32% of all female serious referrals, and 33% of all female violent referrals.

### About 1 in 4 males and females with delinquency records was first referred before age 14

The ages at which females and males enter the juvenile justice system were similar: 28% of males and 23% of females who would eventually have an official juvenile delinquency record were referred for the first time before age 14. A similar proportion of males (21%) and females (19%) had their first referral at age 17.

Youth who were known to the juvenile justice system by age 13 were responsible for a disproportionate share of the serious and the violent careers: 40% of all males with a violent career and 34% of all females with a violent career had been seen by the justice system by age 13. These early-onset offenders were also more likely to have long careers. Of chronic offenders, 52% of males and 53% of females had their first referral by age 13.

10% of males and 3% of females who had contact with the juvenile justice system for a delinquent offense were charged with at least one violent offense by the time they reached age 18



- The portion of the large circle not covered by the circles for serious, chronic, and violent offenders represents offender careers with fewer than four referrals and no referrals for a serious offense. Overlaps represent careers with multiple attributes. The circles and their overlaps are drawn in proportion to the number of careers with those attributes.
- **Violent offenses** include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, kidnaping, violent sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- **Serious offenses** include the violent offenses plus burglary, serious larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, weapons offenses, and drug trafficking.
- **Chronic offenders** are youth with four or more referrals to the juvenile justice system.
- The delinquency careers of 1,000 typical males with officially recognized delinquent behavior prior to age 18 had the following characteristics: 557 careers involved fewer than four referrals, with no referrals for a serious offense; 188 careers involved four or more referrals; 416 careers involved a referral for a serious offense; 103 careers involved at least one referral for a violent offense; and 57 careers involved at least four referrals, with at least one for a violent crime.
- The delinquency careers of 1,000 typical females with officially recognized delinquent behavior prior to age 18 had the following characteristics: 821 careers involved fewer than four referrals, with no referrals for a serious offense; 55 careers involved four or more referrals; 158 careers involved a referral for a serious offense; 32 careers involved at least one referral for a violent offense; and 10 careers involved at least four referrals, with at least one for a violent crime.

Note: The data supporting this presentation capture the court careers of all 150,000 youth born between 1962 and 1977 (i.e., youth who turned age 18 between 1980 and 1995) who were referred to the Maricopa County Juvenile Court in Phoenix, AZ, for a delinquent act. Of these youth, 69% were male and 31% were female. The figures above represent the male and female cohorts with circles of equal size for ease of reading. If the two circles were drawn in proportion to the number of youth in each cohort, the male circle would have more than twice the area of the female circle.

Source: Authors' analysis of data supplied to the National Center for Juvenile Justice's *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Maricopa County Juvenile Court case records, birth cohort 1962-1977* [machine-readable data file].

# Allowing one youth to leave high school for a life of crime and drug abuse costs society \$1.7–\$2.3 million

A 1998 study by Mark Cohen estimated the external marginal costs imposed on society by the average career criminal, heavy drug abuser, and high school dropout. Though necessarily somewhat speculative, cost estimates of this kind help to convey a sense of the actual "waste" involved in a wasted life—as well as the substantial potential benefits to be expected from even modestly successful prevention efforts aimed at high-risk youth.

The portion of the study that focused on crime costs was based on estimates of the number and range of crimes committed by the average career criminal (68–80 crimes of various levels of seriousness, over an active career of about 10 years, including 4 as a juvenile), the tangible and intangible costs that such crimes impose on their victims; the expenses borne by the criminal justice system in connection with investigation, processing, and punishment; and productivity losses caused by incarceration. Discounted to a present-value dollar amount, the total crime costs imposed by a single lifetime of crime were estimated at \$1.3–\$1.5 million.

Note that these are *external* costs borne by those other than the perpetrator—victims, fellow citizens, and taxpayers. About half are intangible costs—pain, suffering, and diminished quality of life—imposed on victims alone and monetized according to widely accepted techniques developed by economists for

Invoice	
To:	American public
For:	One lost youth
Description	Cost
<b>Crime:</b>	
Juvenile career (4 years @ 1–4 crimes/year)	
Victim costs	\$62,000–\$250,000
Criminal justice costs	\$21,000–\$84,000
Adult career (6 years @ 10.6 crimes/year)	
Victim costs	\$1,000,000
Criminal justice costs	\$335,000
Offender productivity loss	\$64,000
<b>Total crime cost</b>	<b>\$1.5–\$1.8 million</b>
<b>Present value*</b>	<b>\$1.3–\$1.5 million</b>
<b>Drug abuse:</b>	
Resources devoted to drug market	\$84,000–\$168,000
Reduced productivity loss	\$27,600
Drug treatment costs	\$10,200
Medical treatment of drug-related illnesses	\$11,000
Premature death	\$31,800–\$223,000
Criminal justice costs associated with drug crimes	\$40,500
<b>Total drug abuse cost</b>	<b>\$200,000–\$480,000</b>
<b>Present value*</b>	<b>\$150,000–\$360,000</b>
<b>Costs imposed by high school dropout:</b>	
Lost wage productivity	\$300,000
Fringe benefits	\$75,000
Nonmarket losses	\$95,000–\$375,000
<b>Total dropout cost</b>	<b>\$470,000–\$750,000</b>
<b>Present value*</b>	<b>\$243,000–\$388,000</b>
<b>Total loss</b>	<b>\$2.2–\$3 million</b>
<b>Present value*</b>	<b>\$1.7–\$2.3 million</b>

\* Present value is the amount of money that would need to be invested today to cover the future costs of the youth's behavior.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Cohen's "The monetary value of saving a high-risk youth," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 14(1).

purposes of cost-benefit analysis. The analysis, however, includes only marginal cost items—those associated with adding a single individual to the pool of career criminals. No attempt was made to gauge a single criminal's share of *aggregate* crime costs (expenses incurred because of the fear of crime generally, for example), which would have yielded a much higher figure.

#### Drug abuse and lack of education impose heavy costs on society as well

The study calculated external marginal costs associated with the average lifetime of heavy cocaine or heroin abuse on the basis of estimated drug treatment and rehabilitation costs, emergency and other medical costs, lost productivity costs, criminal justice costs incurred in connection with drug possession and other drug-defined crime, and the cost of resources diverted away from productive uses and into the drug market itself. The present-value total of all such costs for the average heavy drug abuser was estimated at \$150,000–\$360,000. (This figure does not include costs associated with additional drug-motivated and drug-related crime, which were estimated at \$283,000–\$781,000, or \$220,000–\$606,000 discounted to present value.)

The external marginal costs imposed by the average high school dropout were estimated largely on the basis of productivity losses and other "nonmarket" educational benefits foregone. Discounted to present value, the total loss suffered by society over the lifetime of the average high school dropout came to \$243,000–\$388,000.

#### Quantitative analysis of this kind suggests the practical wisdom of early investment in high-risk youth

Adding all of these marginal cost estimates together produces an estimate of the present value of preventing a single youth from leaving school and turning to drugs and crime as a way of life: \$1.7–\$2.3 million.

Obviously, it is not possible to arrive at an estimate of this kind without making a number of assumptions, including some about matters that are at least controversial, if not unknowable. The figures do, however, serve to illustrate that, under almost any reasonable set of assumptions, intervention efforts that are narrowly focused on high-risk youth and that succeed at least some of the time are likely to pay for themselves many times over.

#### What is present value?

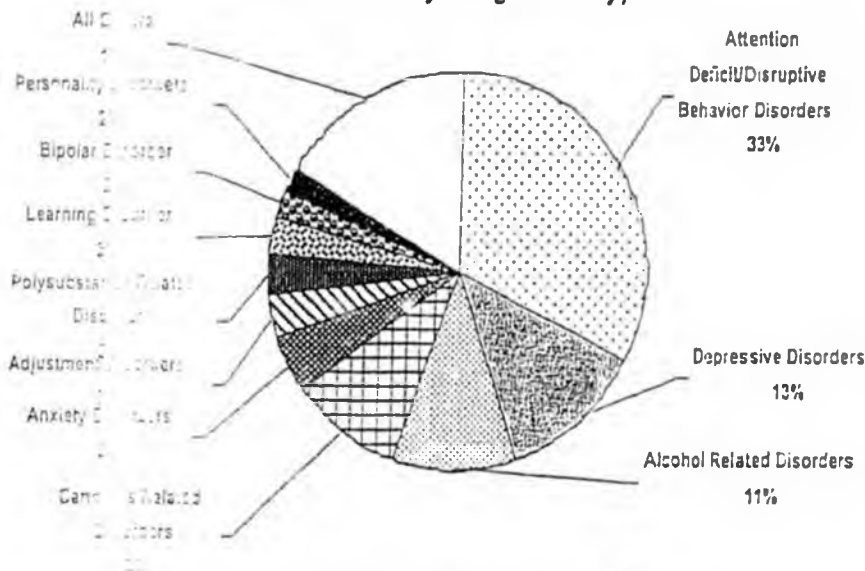
To determine the savings produced by an action, economists employ the concept of *present value*. Present value is the amount that would have to be set aside today to pay for a related series of events that occur now and in the future. From this pool of funds, amounts can be deducted as expenses are realized. For the case of a criminal career, some expenses occur early in the career (e.g., the costs associated with the first referral to juvenile court). These expenses would be subtracted from the *present value* amount, while the remaining funds accrue interest before they are expended. As a result, the present value of a savings is somewhat less than the total amount of the savings realized by diverting a person from a criminal career.

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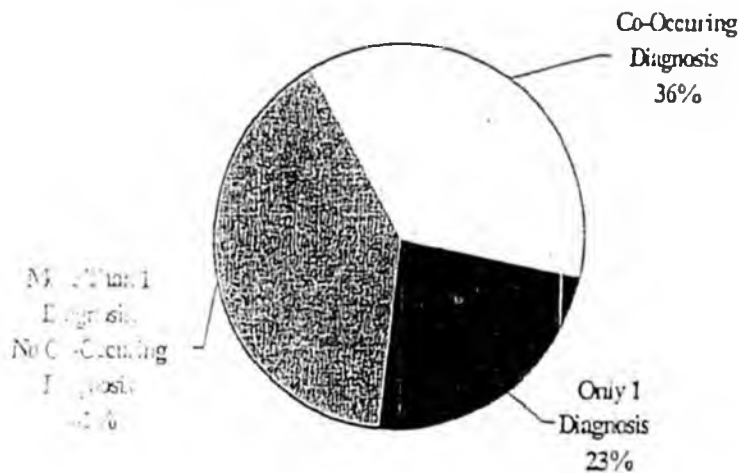
The graphs below display the results of a DSM IV survey done on all of the youth in the state juvenile justice system in FY 99. The DJJ continues to see a population with a high incidence of co-occurring substance abuse disorders. A co-occurring diagnosis is a substance-related disorder along with a clinical mental health order. Survey as of January 2000.

*DJJ Youth by Diagnosis Type*



This count represents the diagnoses of 459 youth.

*DJJ Youth With a Co-Occurring Diagnoses*



The next four questions ask about marijuana use.  
 Marijuana is also called grass or pot.

69. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time? n=285
- |     |                             |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 7%  | 1 has never tried marijuana |
| 20% | 8 years old or younger      |
| 20% | 9 to 10 years old           |
| 28% | 11 to 12 years old          |
| 19% | 13 to 14 years old          |
| 6%  | 15 to 16 years old          |
| 1%  | 17 years old or older       |
70. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana? n=285
- |     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| 7%  | 0 times           |
| 3%  | 1 or 2 times      |
| 4%  | 3 to 4 times      |
| 6%  | 10 to 19 times    |
| 6%  | 20 to 39 times    |
| 8%  | 40 to 99 times    |
| 67% | 100 or more times |
71. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana? n=285
- |     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| 39% | 0 times          |
| 7%  | 1 or 2 times     |
| 9%  | 3 to 9 times     |
| 7%  | 10 to 19 times   |
| 10% | 20 to 39 times   |
| 29% | 40 or more times |
72. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property? n=285
- |     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| 63% | 0 times          |
| 7%  | 1 or 2 times     |
| 11% | 3 to 9 times     |
| 9%  | 10 to 19 times   |
| 6%  | 20 to 39 times   |
| 5%  | 40 or more times |

# Gender Differences in Juvenile Arrestees' Drug Use, Self-Reported Dependence, and Perceived Need for Treatment

Julia Yun Soo Kim, Ph.D.  
Michael Fendrich, Ph.D.

**Objectives:** The authors examined gender differences in drug use, self-reported dependence, and perceived need for treatment in a national sample of juvenile arrestees and detainees between the ages of nine and 18 years. **Method:** A sample of 4,644 boys and girls, drawn from the Juvenile Drug Use Forecasting Survey from 1992 to 1995, was matched by sex within each of seven sites by survey year. In anonymous interviews, respondents were asked about their living arrangements, drug use, and need for drug treatment. Questions about drug use covered marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, crystal methamphetamine, amphetamines, and phencyclidine (PCP). Logistic regression was used to identify significant predictors of drug dependence and perceived need for treatment. **Results:** Girls were significantly more likely than boys to report dependence but were no more likely to report a need for treatment. Among those who reported current, frequent drug use, girls were significantly less likely than boys to report a need for treatment. Girls who reported having more drug problems were more likely than their male counterparts to report dependence and a need for treatment. **Conclusions:** The ways in which juvenile arrestees report drug dependence and need for treatment differ by gender. Clinicians should assess and reduce barriers to treatment perceived by girls in particular to engage them in services before their drug use escalates. (*Psychiatric Services* 53:70-75, 2002)

The most common psychiatric problem among women in the criminal justice system is drug abuse and dependence (1). Women have more severe drug-related and other mental health problems than men and are more likely to identify their drug use as a problem (2). Studies have found that women who are involved with the criminal justice system are no more likely than their

male counterparts to report a need for treatment (3,4). In fact, women with substance use problems are less likely than their male counterparts to participate in treatment (5,6).

It is unknown whether similar gender differences in self-reported dependence and need for treatment exist among juvenile arrestees or detainees. In this study we evaluated gender differences in self-reported

drug use, dependence, and perceived need for treatment in a sample of juvenile arrestees. (Throughout this article, "arrestees" will be used to refer to both arrestees and detainees.)

Factors hypothesized to be associated with participation in treatment include predisposing variables, such as gender and need, that influence an individual's inclination to use health services (7-10). Need for treatment refers to health status, symptoms, or degree of illness and can be assessed professionally—with clinical criteria—or subjectively—by self-appraisal.

More women than men report symptoms, seek help, and use health care services in general (11). In the juvenile justice system, girls and boys differ significantly in the type and degree of their problems. Delinquent girls are more likely than their male counterparts to have experienced severe neglect (12), out-of-home placement (13,14), and sexual or physical abuse (6,15). Given these differences, the degree and type of drug involvement and attitudes toward help-seeking are expected to differ by gender.

Perceived need for treatment is a subjective self-assessment of problem severity (10). It can be measured indirectly by an individual's own admission of dependence on a drug or directly by a self-reported need for professional help. In a study of adult arrestees by Longshore and colleagues (3), self-reported dependence was the strongest predictor of perceived need for treatment, indicating that these two variables are highly correlated.

However, admitting dependence is not the same as expressing a desire

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for treatment. Some people who acknowledge dependence on drugs may not consider their dependence a problem that is serious enough to warrant professional intervention. Others may be reluctant to admit a need for treatment because of perceived barriers to treatment. For example, a lack of sensitivity to women's particular needs and concerns among treatment providers has been cited as one barrier to women's seeking treatment (16,17).

Unlike perceived need, evaluated need for treatment is measured objectively according to clinical judgment and criteria. Clinical interviews or self-administered instruments are used to assess the severity of an individual's drug problem according to established standards, such as those in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (18). The magnitude of a drug problem is indicated by criteria such as age at first use, frequency of use, polydrug use, and number of years of regular drug use (19). An individual's admission of problematic behaviors according to these indicators alone, even in the absence of self-reported dependence or need for treatment, informs clinicians the degree of the need for treatment. Both evaluated and perceived need for treatment are influenced by the degree of drug use problems. In a study of adult arrestees by Fiorentine and Anglin (4), the severity of drug use was one of the strongest predictors of perceived need for treatment.

In our study, measures of drug use problems were included as predictors of self-reported dependence and perceived need for treatment. We hypothesized that the severity of drug problems and current use—that is, evaluated need for treatment—would be greater among girls than boys. In terms of perceived need for treatment, we predicted that girls would be more likely than boys to identify their drug use as problematic and therefore would report more dependence. However, we did not expect boys and girls to differ significantly in their self-reported need for treatment. Further, we hypothesized that the severity of the drug problem and frequent current use would interact with gender in predicting self-reported dependence and perceived need for treatment.

## Methods

### Sample and procedures

The sample was drawn from the National Institute of Justice Drug Use Forecasting Program, which has since been converted to the Arrestee Drug Use Monitoring Program. In selected cities throughout the United States, locally trained nonuniformed staff are contracted by the National Institute of Justice to conduct anonymous interviews and drug screenings among juvenile arrestees within two days of their arrival at a booking facility. Consenting youths are asked questions about their current living arrangements, drug use, and perceived need for drug treatment. Response rates for adult arrestees have been consistently high: more than 90 percent of potential participants consent to be interviewed, and more than 80 percent agree to provide a urine specimen (20).

Data from the survey years 1992 to 1995 were combined across seven program sites that included juvenile females in all four years—Birmingham, Denver, Indianapolis, Phoenix, Portland, San Antonio, and San Jose. The sample of 11,186, which was restricted to participants between the ages of nine and 18 years, comprised 5,864 boys (79.2 percent) and 2,322 girls (20.8 percent). To produce an even sex ratio, respondents were matched by sex within each site by survey year, producing 25 stratified groups. Overall, about 26 percent of the male sample was randomly selected, resulting in a matched group of 2,325 boys, for a total sample of 4,644.

### Variables

This study focused on seven drugs for which perceived need for treatment was measured: marijuana; cocaine; crack; heroin, including black tar heroin; crystal methamphetamine; amphetamines; and phencyclidine (PCP). Respondents who answered that they could use treatment for drug use, with or without treatment for alcohol use, were asked to specify the drug for which they could use treatment. Participants were then asked whether they had used each drug during their lifetime, during the previous month, and during the previous 72 hours. They were also asked the age at which they first used each

drug and whether they had ever felt dependent on the drug. Self-reported dependence and perceived need for treatment were coded 1 for an affirmative response in relation to any one of the seven drugs and 0 for a negative response.

Drug use problems were measured by five dichotomous indicators: first use before the age of 14; polydrug use, defined as ever having tried three or more drugs; injection drug use, defined as ever having injected a drug; recent drug use, measured by a positive urinalysis for marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, or PCP; and highly frequent drug use, defined as use of marijuana six or more times or any of the "hard" drugs three or more times in the previous month.

The five drug use indicators were entered into a principal components factor analysis with a varimax rotation. This procedure yielded a two-factor solution that accounted for 56.5 percent of the variance. The first factor comprised injection drug use, polydrug use, and early age at first use. This factor was used to create a scale called "severity," which had a range of 0 to 3. The items that loaded on the second factor, urinalysis results and frequency of drug use over the previous month, were used to create a second scale, labeled "current use," which ranged from 0 to 2.

Lifetime prevalence of use by gender for each of the seven drugs was estimated on the basis of self-report. Gender differences were examined on a bivariate level for each of the five drug problem indicators, drug problem severity and current use indexes, self-reported dependence, and perceived need for treatment. Logistic regression models were run separately for dependence and perceived need for treatment to examine the effect of gender while controlling for drug problem severity, current use, and key demographic variables.

After evaluating main effects, we included two-way interactions between gender and drug problem severity and between gender and current use to examine how drug-related problems interact with gender to predict self-perceptions of drug dependence and need for treatment. The survey site was included in the logis-

**Table 1**

Characteristics of 4,644 boys and girls from the Drug Use Forecasting Survey sample between 1992 and 1995, matched by sex and site

Variable	Boys (N=2,325)		Girls (N=2,319)		$\chi^2$	df
	N	%	N	%		
Age group (years)					36.72*	3
9 to 11	34	1.5	31	1.3		
12 to 14	790	34	967	41.7		
15 or 16	1,095	47.1	1,022	44.1		
17 or 18	406	17.5	299	12.9		
Race or ethnicity					30.49*	4
Black	800	34.4	715	30.8		
Hispanic	763	32.8	664	28.6		
White	669	28.8	823	35.5		
Other	71	3.1	86	3.7		
Data not obtained	22	.9	31	1.3		
Family living situation					26.71*	2
No parent or stepparent	507	21.8	657	28.4		
One parent or stepparent	1,057	45.8	986	42.6		
Two parents or stepparents	730	31.4	671	29		
Most serious arrest charge					83.73*	3
Violent offense	506	21.8	377	16.3		
Property offense	731	31.5	733	31.6		
Drug-related offense	193	8.3	85	3.6		
Other offense	891	38.4	1,115	48.3		
Drug treatment experience	300	12.9	300	12.9		
Interview year						
1992	497	21.4	509	21.9		
1993	673	28.9	675	29.1		
1994	720	31	724	31.2		
1995	435	18.7	411	17.7		
Site						
Birmingham	270	11.6	266	11.5		
Denver	364	15.7	351	15.4		
Indianapolis	409	17.6	433	18.7		
Phoenix	352	15.4	374	16.1		
Portland	259	11.1	226	9.7		
San Antonio	53	2.3	431	18.6		
San Jose	188	8.1	205	9		

\* $p < .001$ , statistical data not shown for nonsignificant comparisons

**Table 2**

Lifetime drug use in a sample of 4,644 boys and girls from the Drug Use Forecasting Survey sample between 1992 and 1995

Drug	Boys (N=2,325)		Girls (N=2,319)		$\chi^2$
	N	%	N	%	
Any of seven drugs	1,684	72.4	1,617	69.7	4.12*
Marijuana	1,669	71.8	1,601	69	4.2*
Cocaine	409	17.6	453	19.5	2.9
Crack	146	6.3	208	9	11.90***
Amphetamines	215	9.2	277	11.9	6.92**
Heroin, including black tar heroin	50	2.2	69	3.0	11.38***
Crystal methamphetamine	197	8.5	258	11.2	19.33***
Phencyclidine (PCP)	64	2.8	97	4.2	7.10**

df=1

.05

.01

\* $p < .001$

tic regressions for cluster adjustment. We addressed potential clustering of observations within a site by using a robust variance estimator through the STATA statistical software program (21). According to the STATA manual, this procedure is a variant of the procedure outlined by Huber (22) and White (23,24). The use of this procedure limits the generalizability of the results to the study sites.

**Results**

Demographic and other characteristics of the sample are summarized in Table 1. The mean±SD age of the boys and girls in the sample was 14.9±1.53 years. Black, white, and Hispanic youths each made up about a third of the overall sample. Older adolescents, blacks, and Hispanics were overrepresented among boys, who were more likely than girls to be arrested for violent, property, and drug-related offenses. Girls were significantly more likely than boys to be arrested for status offenses, such as running away and truancy, and to be living with no parents or stepparents. No significant gender difference in drug treatment experience was found.

The estimates of lifetime prevalence of drug use by gender are listed in Table 2. For all drugs except cocaine, significant differences between boys and girls were found. Marijuana was the only drug for which the prevalence of use was higher among boys. More girls than boys reported trying crack, heroin, amphetamines, crystal methamphetamine, and PCP.

Significant gender differences were found for four of the five drug problem indicators, as can be seen in Table 3. Nearly 16 percent of girls, compared with 11 percent of boys, were classified as polydrug users. One percent of boys and 5 percent of girls reported ever having injected drugs. A high frequency of drug use in the previous month and a positive urinalysis result were significantly more common among boys than girls. About 24 percent of boys and 20 percent of girls were classified as high-frequency drug users. A positive urinalysis result was reported for 34 percent of the boys, compared with 18 percent of the girls. Age at first use did not differ significantly between girls and boys. Girls

had a significantly higher mean score on the severity index, and boys had a significantly higher mean score on the current use composite.

Data on self-reported dependence and perceived need for treatment are presented in Table 4. Nearly 10 percent of the girls and 8 percent of the boys reported that they had ever felt dependent on at least one of the seven drugs. Girls reported significantly higher rates of dependence on cocaine, amphetamines, and crystal methamphetamine. However, girls were no more likely than boys to report a need for treatment for drug abuse overall. About 6 percent of boys and girls stated that they could use treatment for any one of the seven drugs. Of those who reported a need for treatment, more girls than boys reported a need for treatment for use of cocaine, crack, heroin, or amphetamines. However, significantly more boys than girls reported needing treatment for marijuana use.

The results of the logistic regression analyses predicting dependence and perceived need for treatment are summarized in Table 5. Gender was a significant predictor of self-reported dependence or perceived need for treatment. The only signifi-

**Table 3**

Indicators of drug problems in a sample of 4,644 boys and girls from the Drug Use Forecasting Survey sample between 1992 and 1995

Variable	Boys (N=2,325)		Girls (N=2,319)		Test statistic <sup>a</sup>
	N or mean±SD	%	N or mean±SD	%	
First use before age 14	982	58.5	990	61.3	$\chi^2=2.64$
Polydrug use	255	11	365	15.7	$\chi^2=22.85^*$
Ever injected drugs	20	1.2	80	5	$\chi^2=39.65^*$
High frequency of use in previous month	563	24.2	462	19.9	$\chi^2=12.44^*$
Positive urinalysis result	791	34	425	18.3	$\chi^2=147.96^*$
Severity (mean)	.75±.7		.89±.81		$t=-5.36^*$
Current use (mean)	.76±.79		.53±.71		$t=8.92^*$

<sup>a</sup> df=1  
\*p<.001

cant predictors of dependence were drug problem severity and current use. Compared with respondents who had no severity indicators, those who had one, two, or three indicators were significantly more likely to report dependence on at least one drug. Respondents who had one or two current use indicators were also more likely than those with no current use indicators to report dependence. Perceived need for treatment was predicted by the severity of the drug problem and current use, race or ethnicity, and in-

terview year. Greater severity and higher current use scores were associated with a greater likelihood of a perceived need for treatment.

We further investigated sex differences by entering two interaction terms—sex by severity and sex by current use—into the logistic regression models (data not shown). The sex-by-severity interaction significantly predicted dependence. Girls who had one severity indicator were 1.47 times as likely as boys to report that they were dependent on a drug (95 per-

**Table 4**

Self-reported dependence and perceived need for treatment: among 2,325 boys and 2,319 girls from the Drug Use Forecasting Survey sample between 1992 and 1995

Drug	Dependence					Perceived need for treatment				
	Boys		Girls		$\chi^2$ <sup>a</sup>	Boys		Girls		$\chi^2$ <sup>a</sup>
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
Any of seven drugs <sup>b</sup>	179	7.8	215	9.5	4.05*	132	5.7	136	5.9	.05
Marijuana	147	6.8	143	9	.20	109	63.6	55	64.4	12.9***
Cocaine	27	6.9	60	13.5	9.72**	20	15.3	35	28.6	6.61**
Crack	20	13.9	33	16.4	.41	13	9.9	25	18.8	4.22*
Amphetamines	3	1.5	20	7.5	8.65**	4	3	13	9.6	4.88*
Heroin, including black tar heroin	1	2	5	9	2.56	1	.8	9	6.6	6.4*
Crystal methamphetamine	15	7.6	40	13.9	4.27*	19	14.6	25	18.7	.78
Phencyclidine (PCP)	4	6.5	7	7.5	.07	7	5.3	2	1.5	3.03

<sup>a</sup> For each drug, the percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported lifetime use.

<sup>b</sup> The percentages are based on all the boys and girls in the sample.

<sup>c</sup> df=1

\*p<.05  
\*\*p<.01  
\*\*\*p<.001

**Table 5**

Results of logistic regression predicting self-reported dependence and perceived need for treatment among juvenile arrestees, with cluster adjustment for site

Variable	Dependence (N=3,097) <sup>a</sup>		Perceived need for treatment (N=3,150) <sup>b</sup>	
	Odds ratio	95% CI	Odds ratio	95% CI
Age	1.06	.99-1.16	1.05	.93-1.16
Race or ethnicity				
White	1.00		1.00	
Black	.87	.70-1.06	.50	.25-.89*
Hispanic	.89	.67-1.16	.50	.41-.62***
Sex				
Male	1.00		1.00	
Female	1.35	.97-2.21	.91	.69-1.21
Severity index				
No indicators	1.00		1.00	
One indicator	2.44	1.66-3.54***	1.65	1.12-2.43*
Two indicators	7.11	4.99-10.34***	4.79	2.75-8.34***
Three indicators	15.99	9.65-26.51***	10.15	5.11-20.17***
Current use index				
No indicators	1.00		1.00	
One indicator	2.91	2.02-4.19***	2.31	1.70-3.15***
Two indicators	5.46	4.19-7.09***	3.41	2.16-5.35***
Interview year				
1992	1.00		1.00	
1993	.77	.45-1.24	.66	.49-.86**
1994	.96	.48-1.92	.77	.50-1.19
1995	1.04	.49-2.20	.65	.34-1.37
Family situation				
Two parents or step-parents	1.00		1.00	
No parents or step-parents	1.14	.61-1.59	1.25	.66-1.77
One parent or step-parent	1.03	.71-1.47	.95	.70-1.25

<sup>a</sup> Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test:  $\chi^2=11.9$ , *df*=1, *p*=.16

<sup>b</sup> Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test:  $\chi^2=3.99$ , *df*=1, *p*=.86

\**p*<.05

\*\**p*<.01

\*\*\**p*<.001

cent confidence interval=1.02 to 2.12). Among arrestees who had three severity indicators, girls were 3.32 times as likely as boys to admit dependence (CI=3.32 to 5.33).

For perceived need for treatment, the sex-by-severity interaction was significant at the level of only three severity indicators. Among the most severe drug users, girls were 7.1 times as likely as boys to say that they were dependent (CI=2.23 to 22.65). Current use interacted significantly with gender in predicting perceived need for treatment. Among respondents with either one current use indicator (odds ratio=.53; CI=.30 to .92) or two indicators (odds ratio=.40; CI=.24 to .65), were significantly less likely to report a need for treatment

**Discussion and conclusions**

The female juvenile arrestees in our study were more likely than their male counterparts to endorse indicators of severe or chronic drug use. The boys, on the other hand, were more likely to be engaged in current frequent drug use. Thus our hypothesis that the evaluated need for treatment would be greater among girls than boys was only partially supported. As we expected, the perceived need for treatment was higher among girls than boys, but they were equally likely to state that they could use treatment. Our findings parallel those from studies of adult arrestees, in which a greater proportion of women than men reported dependence but women were no more likely to report a need for treatment.

For both sexes, the severity of the drug problem was the strongest predictor of self-reported dependence and perceived need for treatment. The severity of the problem also interacted significantly with gender in predicting dependence and perceived need for treatment. In support of our hypothesis, girls were significantly more likely than boys to admit dependence at higher levels of severity and to acknowledge a need for help. By contrast, among those who were actively engaged in current drug use, girls were significantly less likely than boys to report a need for treatment.

These findings may be interpreted in the context of the relative proportions of males and females in the juvenile justice system. The vast majority of juvenile arrestees are boys, which suggests two major differences. First, adolescent girls who are arrested are more deviant relative to their same-sex peers than is the case for males. Research indicates that many delinquent girls are more likely than boys to have experienced trauma, such as physical and sexual abuse (6,15). The risk of drug abuse among persons who have been traumatized is significantly greater than among those who have not (25).

In addition, depression is significantly more common among jailed women than among their male counterparts (26). In the general population, adolescent girls have twice the rate of depression as adolescent boys (27). For many women who use drugs, drug use has been conceptualized as a coping strategy for escaping from stress (28). The girls in our study who currently used drugs frequently were more reluctant than the boys to state that they needed treatment, perhaps because they were more likely to rely on self-medication.

Second, because fewer girls are arrested than boys, it is possible that fewer services are available that are appropriate for girls. The smaller proportion of females in the criminal justice system means that the per capita expense of providing services similar to those provided for men is too high (29). Females in the criminal justice system are confronted with more barriers and have fewer options for drug treatment (16,30). Thus for girls to be willing to consider drug treatment as a potential-

ly helpful resource, their level of drug use may need to be more extreme.

One implication of this finding is that delinquent girls perceived barriers to treatment should be identified and reduced to increase their willingness to accept treatment, before the severity of their drug use becomes chronic and progresses to the point of injection and polydrug use. We could not determine whether girls who abuse drugs might be more willing to accept treatment that addresses past trauma or current mental health problems than substance abuse treatment per se. Future surveys of high-risk adolescents, such as the Arrestee Drug Use Monitoring Program, would be enhanced by obtaining information about psychiatric symptoms.

Our study used a convenience sample and was limited to juvenile arrestees in seven sites across the United States. Because of adjustment for possible clustering effects of site in the logistic regressions, the results are not generalizable beyond the sites used in these analyses (21), and caution is warranted in applying these findings to other samples. Nevertheless, the limitations of using a convenience sample were balanced by the strengths of the Drug Use Forecasting Program data. Large, multisite surveys of adolescents in the juvenile detention system are rare, and the inclusion of drug testing is costly.

As in many studies that rely on self-report, our study was limited by the possibility of differences in reporting patterns across demographic groups. In a previous study with a similar sample of juvenile arrestees, girls were more willing than boys to validly disclose marijuana use (31). This finding raises the possibility that the prevalence of marijuana use among boys in our study was an underestimate that influenced the results. However, in treatment research the validity of reporting a need for help is not necessarily problematic. A reluctance to report a need for professional help on the part of persons who are clinically evaluated as needing treatment is in itself an important topic of inquiry.

Our study showed how the perception of a need for help differs by gender and by drug problem severity. Service providers who work with high-

risk delinquent youths in the juvenile justice system should consider these differences when attempting to engage such individuals in treatment. ♦

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Phencyclidine (PCP)	64	2.8	97	4.2	7.10**

df=1

\*p<.05

\*\*p<.01

\*\*\*p<.001

Drug	Dependence					Tolerated need for more drug				
	Boys		Girls		$\chi^2$	Boys		Girls		$\chi^2$
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
of seven drugs <sup>a</sup>	179	2.5	214	2.2	4.05*	122	5.7	136	2.9	1.9
of nine	147	8.5	143	9	.29	102	13.5	95	11.4	12.9**
of ten	87	13.9	69	13.2	0.72**	59	25.3	36	26.6	6.61**
of six	29	17.9	23	16.4	.11	13	30.9	27	25.5	4.22**
Amphetamine	3	1.2	29	7.5	8.65**	4	3	13	11.6	4.95*
Heroin, including look up heroin	1	2	0	0	2.36	1	1	0	0.6	6.4*
Crack amphetamine	15	7.5	46	12.9	4.27*	19	14.6	27	16.7	7*
Phencyclidine (PCP)	4	6.5	7	7.5	.07	7	5.7	2	1.8	3.95*

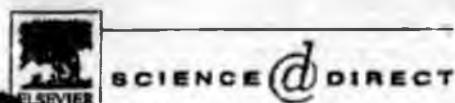
<sup>a</sup> For each drug, the percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported 2 or more uses.

<sup>b</sup> The percentages are based on all the boys and girls in the sample.

\*p < .1

\*\*p < .05

\*\*\*p < .01


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# The relationship between performance on the standardised field sobriety tests, driving performance and the level of $\Delta 9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in blood

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## Abstract

The consumption of  $\Delta 9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) as cannabis has been shown to result in impaired and culpable driving. Testing drivers for the presence of THC in blood is problematic as THC and its metabolites may remain in the blood for several days following its consumption, even though the drug may no longer have an influence on driving performance. In the present study, the aim was to assess whether performance on the standardised field sobriety tests (SFSTs) provides a sensitive measure of impaired driving behaviour following the consumption of THC. In a repeated measures design, 40 participants consumed cigarettes that contained either 0% THC (placebo), 1.74% THC (low dose) or 2.93% THC (high dose). For each condition, after smoking a cigarette, participants performed the SFSTs on three occasions (5, 55 and 105 min after the smoking procedure had been completed) as well as a simulated driving test on two occasions (30 and 80 min after the smoking procedure had been completed). The results revealed that driving performance was not significantly impaired 30 min after the consumption of THC but was significantly impaired 80 min after the consumption of THC in both the low and high dose conditions. The percentage of participants whose driving performance was correctly classified as either impaired or not impaired based on the SFSTs ranged between 65.8 and 76.3%, across the two THC conditions. The results suggest that performance on the SFSTs provides a moderate

predictor of driving impairment following the consumption of THC and as such, the SFSTs may provide an appropriate screening tool for authorities that wish to assess the driving capabilities of individuals suspected of being under the influence of a drug other than alcohol.

**Keywords:** Marijuana;  $\Delta 9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol; SFSTs; Driving impairment

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NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

# Drugs and Human Performance Fact Sheets



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16. Abstract A panel of international experts on drug-impaired driving met in Seattle during August 2000 to review developments in the field of drugs and human performance over the last 10 years; to identify the specific effects that both illicit and prescription drugs have on driving, and to develop guidance for others when dealing with drug-impaired driving problems. Delegates represented the fields of psychopharmacology, behavioral psychology, drug chemistry, forensic toxicology, medicine, and law enforcement experts trained in the recognition of drug effects on drivers in the field.  These Fact Sheets represent the conclusions of the Panel and include the state of current scientific knowledge in the area of drugs and human performance for the 16 drugs selected for evaluation. The selected drugs include over-the-counter medications such as dextromethorphan and diphenhydramine; prescription medications such as carisoprodol, diazepam and zolpidem; and abused and/or illegal drugs such as cocaine, GHB, ketamine, LSD, marijuana, methadone, methamphetamine, MDMA, morphine, PCP and toluene.  Keyword continuation: illicit and licit drugs and traffic safety, drugs and driving, drug-impaired driving.					
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## Introduction

The use of psychoactive drugs followed by driving has been an issue of continual concern to law enforcement officers, physicians, attorneys, forensic toxicologists and traffic safety professionals in the U.S. and throughout the world. At issue are methods for identifying the impaired driver on the road, the assessment and documentation of the impairment they display, the availability of appropriate chemical tests, and the interpretation of the subsequent results. A panel of international experts on drug-related driving issues met to review developments in the field of drugs and human performance over the last 10 years; to identify the specific effects that both illicit and prescription drugs have on driving; and to develop guidance for others when dealing with drug-impaired driving problems.

This publication is based on the deliberations of the International Consultative Panel on Drugs and Driving Impairment held in Seattle, WA in August 2000. This meeting was sponsored by the National Safety Council, Committee on Alcohol and other Drugs; the State of Washington Traffic Safety Commission; and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Delegates represented the fields of psychopharmacology, behavioral psychology, drug chemistry, forensic toxicology, medicine, and law enforcement experts trained in the recognition of drug effects on drivers in the field. The Fact Sheets reflect the conclusions of the Panel and have been designed to provide practical guidance to toxicologists, pharmacologists, law enforcement officers, attorneys and the general public on issues related to drug impaired driving.

Sixteen drugs were selected for review and include over-the-counter medications, prescription drugs, and illicit and/or abused drugs. The selected drugs are cannabis/marijuana, carisoprodol, cocaine, dextromethorphan, diazepam, diphenhydramine, gamma-hydroxybutyrate, ketamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methadone, methamphetamine/amphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, morphine/heroin, phencyclidine, toluene, and zolpidem.

The Fact Sheets are based on the state of current scientific knowledge and represent the conclusions of the panel. They have been designed to provide practical guidance to toxicologists, pharmacologists, law enforcement officers, attorneys and the general public to use in the evaluation of future cases. Each individual drug Fact Sheet covers information regarding drug chemistry, usage and dosage information, pharmacology, drug effects, effects on driving, drug evaluation and classification (DEC), and the panel's assessment of driving risks. A list of key references and recommended reading is also provided for each drug. Readers are encouraged to use the Fact Sheets in connection with the other cited impaired driving-related texts.

The information provided is uniform for all the Fact Sheets and provides details on the physical description of the drug, synonyms, and pharmaceutical or illicit sources; medical and recreational uses, recommended and abused doses, typical routes of administration, and potency and purity; mechanism of drug action and major receptor sites; drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination data; blood and urine concentrations; psychological and physiological effects, and drug interactions; drug

effects on psychomotor performance effects; driving simulator and epidemiology studies; and drug recognition evaluation profiles. Each Fact Sheet concludes with general statements about the drugs' ability to impair driving performance. The authors strongly believe that all the above information needs to be taken into account when evaluating a drug.

Case interpretation can be complicated by a number of factors and one of the main limitations of the Fact Sheets is that they primarily relate to single drug use. Other factors which influence the risk of effects on driving for any drug include the dose, the dosage frequency, acute and residual effects, chronic administration, route of administration, the concentration of the drug at the site of action, idiosyncrasies of metabolism, drug tolerance or hypersensitivity, and the combined effects of the drug with other drugs or alcohol, to name but a few.

### Individual Fact Sheets

Cannabis/Marijuana  
Carisoprodol (and Meprobamate)  
Cocaine  
Dextromethorphan  
Diazepam  
Diphenhydramine  
Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate (GHB, GFL, and 1,4-BD)  
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Phencyclidine (PCP)  
Toluene  
Zolpidem (and Zaleplon, Zopiclone)

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*Disclaimer*

The information contained in the Drugs and Human Performance Fact Sheets represents the views of the contributors and not necessarily those of their place of employment or the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.



## **Cannabis / Marijuana ( $\Delta^9$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol, THC)**

Marijuana is a green or gray mixture of dried shredded flowers and leaves of the hemp plant *Cannabis sativa*. Hashish consists of resinous secretions of the cannabis plant. Dronabinol (synthetic THC) is a light yellow resinous oil.

**Synonyms:** Cannabis, marijuana, pot, reefer, buds, grass, weed, dope, ganja, herb, boom, gangster, Mary Jane, sinsemilla, shit, joint, hash, hash oil, blow, blunt, green, kilobricks, Thai sticks; Marinol®

**Source:** Cannabis contains chemicals called cannabinoids, including cannabidiol, cannabidiol, cannabinolic acids, cannabigerol, cannabichromene, and several isomers of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). One of these isomers,  $\Delta^9$ -THC, is believed to be responsible for most of the characteristic psychoactive effects of cannabis. Marijuana refers to the leaves and flowering tops of the cannabis plant; the buds are often preferred because of their higher THC content. Hashish consists of the THC-rich resinous secretions of the plant, which are collected, dried, compressed and smoked. Hashish oil is produced by extracting the cannabinoids from plant material with a solvent. In the U. S. , marijuana, hashish and hashish oil are Schedule I controlled substances. Dronabinol (Marinol®) is a Schedule III controlled substance and is available in strengths of 2.5, 5 or 10 mg in round, soft gelatin capsules.

**Drug Class:** *Cannabis/Marijuana:* spectrum of behavioral effects is unique, preventing classification of the drug as a stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or hallucinogen.

*Dronabinol:* appetite stimulant, antiemetic.

**Medical and Recreational Uses:** *Medicinal:* Indicated for the treatment of anorexia associated with weight loss in patients with AIDS, and to treat mild to moderate nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy. *Recreational:* Marijuana is used for its mood altering effects, euphoria, and relaxation. Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug throughout the world.

**Potency, Purity and Dose:** THC is the major psychoactive constituent of cannabis. Potency is dependent on THC concentration and is usually expressed as %THC per dry weight of material. Average THC concentration in marijuana is 1-5%, hashish 5-15%, and hashish oil  $\geq 20\%$ . The form of marijuana known as *sinsemilla* is derived from the unpollinated female cannabis plant and is preferred for its high THC content (up to 17% THC). Recreational doses are highly variable and users often titer their own dose. A single intake of smoke from a pipe or joint is called a hit (approximately 1/20th of a gram). The lower the potency or THC content the more hits are needed to achieve the desired effects; 1-3 hits of high potency *sinsemilla* is typically enough to produce the desired effects. In terms of its psychoactive effect, a drop or two of hash oil on a cigarette is equal to a single "joint" of marijuana. Medicinally, the initial starting dose of Marinol® is 2.5 mg, twice daily.

**Route of Administration:** Marijuana is usually smoked as a cigarette ('joint') or in a pipe or bong. Hollowed out cigars packed with marijuana are also common and are called

Joints and blunts are often laced with adulterants including PCP or crack cocaine. Joints can also be dipped in liquid PCP or in codeine cough syrup. Marijuana is also orally ingested.

**Pharmacodynamics:** THC binds to cannabinoid receptors and interferes with important endogenous cannabinoid neurotransmitter systems. Receptor distribution correlates with brain areas involved in physiological, psychomotor and cognitive effects.

Correspondingly, THC produces alterations in motor behavior, perception, cognition, memory, learning, endocrine function, food intake, and regulation of body temperature.

**Pharmacokinetics:** Absorption is slower following the oral route of administration with lower, more delayed peak THC levels. Bioavailability is reduced following oral ingestion due to extensive first pass metabolism. Smoking marijuana results in rapid absorption with peak THC plasma concentrations occurring prior to the end of smoking.

Concentrations vary depending on the potency of marijuana and the manner in which the drug is smoked, however, peak plasma concentrations of 100-200 ng/mL are routinely encountered. Plasma THC concentrations generally fall below 5 ng/mL less than 3 hours after smoking. THC is highly lipid soluble, and plasma and urinary elimination half-lives are best estimated at 3-4 days, where the rate-limiting step is the slow redistribution to plasma of THC sequestered in the tissues. Shorter half-lives are generally reported due to limited collection intervals and less sensitive analytical methods. Plasma THC concentrations in occasional users rapidly fall below limits of quantitation within 8 to 12 h. THC is rapidly and extensively metabolized with very little THC being excreted unchanged from the body. THC is primarily metabolized to 11-hydroxy-THC which has equipotent psychoactivity. The 11-hydroxy-THC is then rapidly metabolized to the 11-nor-9-carboxy-THC (THC-COOH) which is not psychoactive. A majority of THC is excreted via the feces (~65%) with approximately 30% of the THC being eliminated in the urine as conjugated glucuronic acids and free THC hydroxylated metabolites.

**Molecular Interactions / Receptor Chemistry:** THC is metabolized via cytochrome P450 2C9, 2C11, and 3A isoenzymes. Potential inhibitors of these isoenzymes could decrease the rate of THC elimination if administered concurrently, while potential inducers could increase the rate of elimination.

**Blood to Plasma Concentration Ratio:** 0.55

**Interpretation of Blood Concentrations:** It is difficult to establish a relationship between a person's THC blood or plasma concentration and performance impairing effects. Concentrations of parent drug and metabolite are very dependent on pattern of use as well as dose. THC concentrations typically peak during the act of smoking, while peak 11-OH THC concentrations occur approximately 9-23 minutes after the start of smoking. Concentrations of both analytes decline rapidly and are often < 5 ng/mL at 3 hours. Significant THC concentrations (7 to 18 ng/mL) are noted following even a single puff or hit of a marijuana cigarette. Peak plasma THC concentrations ranged from 46-188 ng/mL in 6 subjects after they smoked 8.8 mg THC over 10 minutes. Chronic users can have mean plasma levels of THC-COOH of 45 ng/mL, 12 hours after use; corresponding

THC levels are, however, less than 1 ng/mL. Following oral administration, THC concentrations peak at 1-3 hours and are lower than after smoking. Dronabinol and THC-COOH are present in equal concentrations in plasma and concentrations peak at approximately 2-4 hours after dosing.

It is inadvisable to try and predict effects based on blood THC concentrations alone, and currently impossible to predict specific effects based on THC-COOH concentrations. It is possible for a person to be affected by marijuana use with concentrations of THC in their blood below the limit of detection of the method. Mathematical models have been developed to estimate the time of marijuana exposure within a 95% confidence interval. Knowing the elapsed time from marijuana exposure can then be used to predict impairment in concurrent cognitive and psychomotor effects based on data in the published literature.

**Interpretation of Urine Test Results:** Detection of total THC metabolites in urine, primarily THC-COOH-glucuronide, only indicates prior THC exposure. Detection time is well past the window of intoxication and impairment. Published excretion data from controlled clinical studies may provide a reference for evaluating urine cannabinoid concentrations; however, these data are generally reflective of occasional marijuana use rather than heavy, chronic marijuana exposure. It can take as long as 4 hours for THC-COOH to appear in the urine at concentrations sufficient to trigger an immunoassay (at 50ng/mL) following smoking. Positive test results generally indicate use within 1-3 days; however, the detection window could be significantly longer following heavy, chronic, use. Following single doses of Marinol®, low levels of dronabinol metabolites have been detected for more than 5 weeks in urine. Low concentrations of THC have also been measured in over-the-counter hemp oil products – consumption of these products may produce positive urine cannabinoid test results.

**Effects:** Pharmacological effects of marijuana vary with dose, route of administration, experience of user, vulnerability to psychoactive effects, and setting of use.

**Psychological:** At recreational doses, effects include relaxation, euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, sense of well-being, disorientation, altered time and space perception, lack of concentration, impaired learning and memory, alterations in thought formation and expression, drowsiness, sedation, mood changes such as panic reactions and paranoia, and a more vivid sense of taste, sight, smell, and hearing. Stronger doses intensify reactions and may cause fluctuating emotions, flights of fragmentary thoughts with disturbed associations, a dulling of attention despite an illusion of heightened insight, image distortion, and psychosis.

**Physiological:** The most frequent effects include increased heart rate, reddening of the eyes, dry mouth and throat, increased appetite, and vasodilatation.

**Side Effect Profile:** Fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis, memory problems, depersonalization, mood alterations, urinary retention, constipation, decreased motor coordination, lethargy, slurred speech, and dizziness. Impaired health including lung damage, behavioral changes, and reproductive, cardiovascular and immunological effects have been associated with regular marijuana use. Regular and chronic marijuana smokers may have many of the same respiratory problems that tobacco smokers have (daily cough

and phlegm, symptoms of chronic bronchitis), as the amount of tar inhaled and the level of carbon monoxide absorbed by marijuana smokers is 3 to 5 times greater than among tobacco smokers. Smoking marijuana while shooting up cocaine has the potential to cause severe increases in heart rate and blood pressure.

***Duration of Effects:*** Effects from smoking cannabis products are felt within minutes and reach their peak in 10-30 minutes. Typical marijuana smokers experience a high that lasts approximately 2 hours. Most behavioral and physiological effects return to baseline levels within 3-5 hours after drug use, although some investigators have demonstrated residual effects in specific behaviors up to 24 hours, such as complex divided attention tasks. Psychomotor impairment can persist after the perceived high has dissipated. In long term users, even after periods of abstinence, selective attention (ability to filter out irrelevant information) has been shown to be adversely affected with increasing duration of use, and speed of information processing has been shown to be impaired with increasing frequency of use. Dronabinol has an onset of 30-60 minutes, peak effects occur at 2-4 hours, and it can stimulate the appetite for up to 24 hours.

***Tolerance, Dependence and Withdrawal Effect:*** Tolerance may develop to some pharmacological effects of dronabinol. Tolerance to many of the effects of marijuana may develop rapidly after only a few doses, but also disappears rapidly. Marijuana is addicting as it causes compulsive drug craving, seeking, and use, even in the face of negative health and social consequences. Additionally, animal studies suggests marijuana causes physical dependence. A withdrawal syndrome is commonly seen in chronic marijuana users following abrupt discontinuation. Symptoms include restlessness, irritability, mild agitation, hyperactivity, insomnia, nausea, cramping, decreased appetite, sweating, and increased dreaming.

***Drug Interactions:*** Cocaine and amphetamines may lead to increased hypertension, tachycardia and possible cardiotoxicity. Benzodiazepines, barbiturates, ethanol, opioids, antihistamines, muscle relaxants and other CNS depressants increase drowsiness and CNS depression. When taken concurrently with alcohol, marijuana is more likely to be a traffic safety risk factor than when consumed alone.

***Performance Effects:*** The short term effects of marijuana use include problems with memory and learning, distorted perception, difficulty in thinking and problem-solving, and loss of coordination. Heavy users may have increased difficulty sustaining attention, shifting attention to meet the demands of changes in the environment, and in registering, processing and using information. In general, laboratory performance studies indicate that sensory functions are not highly impaired, but perceptual functions are significantly affected. The ability to concentrate and maintain attention are decreased during marijuana use, and impairment of hand-eye coordination is dose-related over a wide range of dosages. Impairment in retention time and tracking, subjective sleepiness, distortion of time and distance, vigilance, and loss of coordination in divided attention tasks have been reported. Note however, that subjects can often "pull themselves together" to concentrate on simple tasks for brief periods of time. Significant performance impairments are

usually observed for at least 1-2 hours following marijuana use, and residual effects have been reported up to 24 hours.

**Effects on Driving:** The drug manufacturer suggests that patients receiving treatment with Marinol® should be specifically warned not to drive until it is established that they are able to tolerate the drug and perform such tasks safely. Epidemiology data from road traffic arrests and fatalities indicate that after alcohol, marijuana is the most frequently detected psychoactive substance among driving populations. Marijuana has been shown to impair performance on driving simulator tasks and on open and closed driving courses for up to approximately 3 hours. Decreased car handling performance, increased reaction times, impaired time and distance estimation, inability to maintain headway, lateral travel, subjective sleepiness, motor incoordination, and impaired sustained vigilance have all been reported. Some drivers may actually be able to improve performance for brief periods by overcompensating for self-perceived impairment. The greater the demands placed on the driver, however, the more critical the likely impairment. Marijuana may particularly impair monotonous and prolonged driving. Decision times to evaluate situations and determine appropriate responses increase. Mixing alcohol and marijuana may dramatically produce effects greater than either drug on its own.

**DEC Category:** Cannabis

**DEC Profile:** Horizontal gaze nystagmus not present; vertical gaze nystagmus not present; lack of convergence present; pupil size normal to dilated; reaction to light normal to slow; pulse rate elevated; blood pressure elevated; body temperature normal to elevated. Other characteristic indicators may include odor of marijuana in car or on subject's breath, marijuana debris in mouth, green coating of tongue, bloodshot eyes, body and eyelid tremors, relaxed inhibitions, incomplete thought process, and poor performance on field sobriety tests.

**Panel's Assessment of Driving Risks:** Low doses of THC moderately impair cognitive and psychomotor tasks associated with driving, while severe driving impairment is observed with high doses, chronic use and in combination with low doses of alcohol. The more difficult and unpredictable the task, the more likely marijuana will impair performance.

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## Carisoprodol (and Meprobamate)

Carisoprodol is a white, crystalline powder. Meprobamate is a white powder. Both are available in tablet form.

**Synonyms:** *Carisoprodol:* N-isopropyl-2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate; Soma®, Sodol®, Soprodol®, Soridol®. *Meprobamate:* Miltown®, Equanil®, Equagesic®, Meprospan®.

**Source:** Carisoprodol and meprobamate are available by prescription only. Carisoprodol itself is not a federally scheduled compound, while meprobamate is a Schedule IV drug. Soma® is available as a 350 mg strength round, white tablet; Soma® Compound is a 250 mg strength two-layered, white and light orange round tablet (also contains aspirin); and Soma® Compound with Codeine is a 250 mg strength two-layered, white and yellow oval tablet (also contains aspirin and codeine phosphate) and is a schedule III controlled substance. Miltown® is available as a 200 mg and 400 mg strength white tablet; Equanil® is a 200 mg and 400 mg strength tablet; and Equagesic® is a 200 mg strength two-layered, pink and yellow, round tablet (also contains aspirin).

**Drug Class:** *Carisoprodol:* muscle relaxant, CNS depressant; *Meprobamate:* antianxiety, CNS depressant.

**Medicinal and Recreational Uses:** Carisoprodol is a centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxant prescribed for the treatment of acute, musculoskeletal pain. Meprobamate is a major metabolite of carisoprodol, and is a CNS depressant in its own right, indicated for the management of anxiety disorders or for short-term treatment of anxiety symptoms. Use of these drugs begins with prescription for muscular pain or anxiety, and abuse develops for their sedative-hypnotic effects, resulting in increased dosage without medical advice, or continued use after pain or anxiety has subsided.

**Potency, Purity and Dose:** Carisoprodol is present as a racemic mixture. During treatment, the recommended dose of carisoprodol is for one 350 mg tablet taken three times daily and at bedtime (1400 mg/day). The usual dose for meprobamate is one 400 mg taken four times daily, or daily divided doses of up to 2400 mg. To control chronic pain, carisoprodol is often taken concurrently with other drugs, particularly opiates, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and other muscle relaxants.

**Route of Administration:** Oral.

**Pharmacodynamics:** The pharmacological effects of carisoprodol appear to be due to the combination of the effects of carisoprodol and its active metabolite, meprobamate. Meprobamate is equipotent to carisoprodol. There is some evidence suggesting carisoprodol is a GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor indirect agonist with CNS chloride ion channel conductance effects. In animals, carisoprodol produces muscle relaxation by blocking interneuronal activity and depressing transmission of polysynaptic neurons in the descending reticular formation and spinal cord. It is unknown if this mechanism of action is also present in humans. In addition to the desired skeletal muscle relaxing effects,

carisoprodol and meprobamate produce weak anticholinergic, antipyretic and analgesic properties.

**Pharmacokinetics:** Carisoprodol is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and rapidly distributed throughout the CNS. Protein binding is approximately 60%. Carisoprodol is predominantly dealkylated to meprobamate in the liver, and to a lesser extent hydroxylated to hydroxycarisoprodol and hydroxymeprobamate, followed by conjugation and excretion. The half-life of carisoprodol is approximately 100 minutes. Some individuals have impaired metabolism of carisoprodol, and exhibit a half life of 2-3 times that in normal subjects. The half-life of meprobamate is many times longer, between 6 and 17 hours. As a result of the significantly longer half-life of meprobamate relative to carisoprodol, accumulation of meprobamate during chronic therapy may occur.

**Molecular Interactions / Receptor Chemistry:** The cytochrome P450 2C19 isoenzyme is responsible for the conversion of carisoprodol to meprobamate. Potential inhibitors of the 2C19 isoenzyme could decrease the rate of drug elimination if administered concurrently, while potential inducers of the 2C19 isoenzyme could increase the rate of elimination.

**Blood to Plasma Concentration Ratio:** Data not available for carisoprodol; 3.3 to 5.0 for meprobamate.

**Interpretation of Blood Concentrations:** Following therapeutic doses of carisoprodol, blood concentrations are typically between 1 and 5 mg/L for carisoprodol, and between 2 and 6 mg/L for meprobamate. A single oral dose of 350 mg carisoprodol produced average peak plasma concentrations of 2.1 mg/L carisoprodol at one hour, declining to 0.24 mg/L at 6 hours. Following a single oral dose of 700 mg, average peak plasma concentrations of carisoprodol were 3.5 mg/L at 45 minutes, and meprobamate concentrations of 4.0 mg/L were obtained in 220 minutes. A single oral dose of 700 mg carisoprodol has also produced peak plasma concentrations of 4.8 mg/L carisoprodol. Following administration of meprobamate in the treatment of anxiety, concentrations are typically around 10 mg/L, but can range between 3 and 26 mg/L. A single oral dose of 1200 mg meprobamate produced concentrations of 15.6 mg/L at 4 hours. Plasma meprobamate concentrations of greater than 100 mg/L have been associated with deep coma; light coma between 60 and 120 mg/L; and patients with levels below 50 mg/L are invariably conscious.

**Interpretation of Urine Test Results:** Both drugs are excreted into the urine and are likely be detectable for several days following cessation of use. Less than 1% of a single oral dose of carisoprodol is excreted unchanged in the 24 hour urine, with meprobamate accounting for 4.7% of the dose. Following administration of meprobamate, up to 11% of a single dose is excreted in the urine in 24 hours.

**Effects:**

**Psychological:** Dizziness, drowsiness, sedation, confusion, disorientation, slowed thinking, lack of comprehension, drunken behavior, obtunded, coma.

**Physiological:** CNS depression, nystagmus (becoming more evident as concentrations increase), loss of balance and coordination, sluggish movements, slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, ataxia, tremor, sleep disturbances.

**Side Effect Profile:** Agitation, tremor, paresthesia, irritability, depression, facial flushing, headache, vertigo, postural hypotension, fainting, weakness, loss of balance and coordination, impairment of visual accommodation, tachycardia, nausea, vomiting, and stomach upset. In abuse or overdose, subjects are consistently sedated and obtunded, frequently becoming comatose. Overdose symptoms may include shallow breathing, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, paradoxical excitement and insomnia, convulsions, and possible death. Meprobamate overdose can produce drowsiness, ataxia, severe respiratory depression, severe hypotension, shock, heart failure, and death.

**Duration of Effects:** The effects of carisoprodol begin within 30 minutes of oral administration, and last for up to 4-6 hours. In overdose, coma may last from several hours to a day or more. Meprobamate has a much longer duration of effect than carisoprodol due to a much longer half-life.

**Tolerance, Dependence and Withdrawal:** Development of abuse and moderate physical and psychological dependence can occur with chronic use of both carisoprodol and meprobamate. Abrupt discontinuation of long-term use can be followed by mild withdrawal symptoms such as anxiety, abdominal cramps, insomnia, headache, nausea, vomiting, ataxia, tremor, muscle twitching, confusion, and occasionally chills, convulsions and hallucinations. Onset of withdrawal from meprobamate occurs within 12-48 hours following cessation of use, and can last a further 12-48 hours. Carisoprodol has been shown to produce cross-tolerance to barbiturates.

**Drug Interactions:** Alcohol enhances the impairment of physical abilities produced by carisoprodol, and increased sedation, extreme weakness, dizziness, agitation, euphoria and confusion may be observed. Alcohol also inhibits the metabolism of meprobamate and produces an additive depressant effect on the CNS that includes sleepiness, disorientation, incoherence and confusion. The concurrent administration of other centrally acting drugs such as opiates, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and other muscle relaxants can contribute to impairment. Meprobamate may enhance the analgesic effects of other drugs.

**Performance Effects:** Very limited studies are available for carisoprodol, however, single oral doses of 700 mg have not been shown to affect psychomotor and cognitive tests within 3 hours of dosing, to a significant degree. In contrast, single doses of meprobamate are capable of causing significant performance impairment. Performance effects include impaired divided attention, impaired coordination and balance, slowed reflexes and increased reaction time. With chronic dosing of either drug, it is likely that decrements in psychomotor performance would be even more pronounced.

**Effects on Driving:** The drug manufacturer suggests patients should be warned that carisoprodol and meprobamate may impair the mental and/or physical abilities required

for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks, such as driving a motor vehicle. Reported signs of psychomotor and cognitive impairment in subjects found to be driving under the influence of carisoprodol/meprobamate include poor perception, impaired reaction time, slow driving, confusion, disorientation, inattentiveness, slurred or thick speech, slow responses, somnolence, lack of balance and coordination, unsteadiness, and difficulty standing, walking or exiting vehicles.

Logan et al., 2000 describes 21 driving under the influence cases where carisoprodol and/or meprobamate were the only drugs detected. The mean carisoprodol and meprobamate concentrations were 4.6 mg/L (range 0-15 mg/L) and 14.5 mg/L (range 1-36 mg/L), respectively. Signs of impairment were noted at blood concentrations as low as 1 mg/L of meprobamate, however, the most severe driving impairment and the most overt symptoms of intoxication occurred in drivers whose combined carisoprodol and meprobamate blood concentrations were greater than 10 mg/L. Signs consistent with CNS depression were typically observed, including poor balance and coordination, horizontal gaze nystagmus, slurred speech, dazed or groggy appearance, depressed reflexes, slow movements, disorientation to place and time, and a tendency to dose off or fall asleep. Many subjects were involved in accidents, and other observed driving behaviors included extreme lane travel and weaving, striking other vehicles and fixed objects, slow speed, and hit and run accidents where the subject appeared unaware they had hit another vehicle.

**DEC Category:** CNS depressant

**DEC Profile:** Horizontal gaze nystagmus present; vertical gaze nystagmus may be present in high doses; lack of convergence present; pupil size normal to dilated, reaction to light slow; pulse rate normal to down; blood pressure normal to down; body temperature normal to down. Other characteristic indicators may include slurred speech, drowsiness, disorientation, drunken behavior without the odor of alcohol, and poor performance on field sobriety tests.

**Panel's Assessment of Driving Risks:** A single therapeutic dose of carisoprodol is unlikely to cause significant performance impairment. However, single therapeutic doses of meprobamate and chronic doses of carisoprodol may produce moderate to severe impairment of psychomotor skills associated with safe driving.

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## Cocaine

Cocaine hydrochloride is a white to light brown crystalline powder, shiny rather than dull in appearance. Cocaine base is white to beige in color; waxy/soapy to flaky solid chunks.

**Synonyms:** Methylbenzoyllecgonine. *Cocaine hydrochloride:* coke, snow, flake, blow, cane, dust, shake, toot, nose candy, white lady. *Cocaine base:* crack, rock, free-base.

**Source:** Naturally derived CNS stimulant extracted and refined from the leaves of the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), grown primarily in the Andean region of South America and to a lesser extent in India, Africa and Indonesia. The picked coca leaves are dried in the open air and then "stomped" as part of the process to extract the alkaloid, resulting in coca paste and eventually cocaine hydrochloride. It is illegal to possess and sell cocaine in the U.S. and cocaine is a Schedule II controlled substance. "Crack" is the street name given to cocaine that has been processed from cocaine hydrochloride. It is prepared by adding baking soda to aqueous cocaine hydrochloride and heating it until the free-base cocaine precipitates into small pellets. The mixture is cooled and filtered, and then the "rocks" are smoked in a crack pipe.

**Drug Class:** CNS stimulant, local anesthetic.

**Medical and Recreational Uses:** Minor use as a topical local anesthetic for ear, nose and throat surgery. Traditionally, the coca leaves are chewed or brewed into a tea for refreshment and to relieve fatigue. Recreationally, cocaine is used to increase alertness, relieve fatigue, feel stronger and more decisive, and is abused for its intense euphoric effects.

**Potency, Purity and Dose:** In ear, nose and throat surgery cocaine is commercially supplied as the hydrochloride salt in a 40 or 100 mg/mL solution. Depending on the demographic region, street purity of cocaine hydrochloride can range from 20-95%, while that of crack cocaine is 20-80%. The hydrochloride powder is often diluted with a variety of substances such as sugars for bulk (lactose, sucrose, inositol, mannitol), other CNS stimulants (caffeine, ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine), or other local anesthetics (lidocaine, procaine, benzocaine). Commonly abused doses are 10-120 mg. Repeated doses are frequently taken to avoid the dysphoric crash that often follows the initial intense euphoric effects. Cocaine is frequently used in combination with other drugs; injected with heroin ("speedball") or taken with alcohol to reduce irritability; smoked with phencyclidine ("tick"); and smoked in marijuana blunts ("turbo").

**Route of Administration:** Topically applied for use as a local anesthetic. Recreationally, coca leaves can be chewed, however, cocaine abusers typically smoke "crack" in a glass pipe or inject the hydrochloride salt intravenously. Cocaine hydrochloride can be smoked to some effect but this is very inefficient as the powder tends to burn rather than vaporize. Snorting (insufflation/intranasal) is also popular. Subcutaneous injection (skin-popping) is rarely used.



## STEER CLEAR

### Teens, Drugs and Driving: Steer Clear of Pot Fact Sheet

**Teens of driving age are at a higher risk for using marijuana than other teens.**

- A recent study found that high school students are more likely to drink, smoke cigarettes, and smoke marijuana during the period immediately after earning their drivers' licenses and their driving behaviors become riskier with more driving experience.<sup>1</sup>
- One in four (27 percent) 16-year-olds reported using marijuana in the past year compared to 18 percent of 15 year olds.<sup>2</sup>
- Approximately 271,000 16-year-olds reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs in 2003.<sup>3</sup>

**Today's teens are just as likely to drive under the influence of marijuana as alcohol.**

- According to Monitoring the Future data, approximately one in six (15 percent) teens reported driving under the influence of marijuana, a number nearly equivalent to those who reported driving under the influence of alcohol (16 percent), despite higher prevalence of alcohol consumption among teens.<sup>4</sup>
- A majority (68 percent) of licensed teen drivers who use drugs regularly report that they "drug and drive."<sup>5</sup>
- Only 18 percent of teens cited "planning to drive" as a top reason to not use drugs. Nearly twice as many (30 percent) cited "planning to drive" as a reason not to drink.<sup>6</sup>
- Sixteen percent of 12th graders reported smoking marijuana in a car and 10 percent reported drinking beer in a car. Cars were second to a friend's house as the most common place for high school seniors to report smoking marijuana.<sup>7</sup>

**Marijuana impairs driving. Marijuana is harmful and can lead to risky decisions, such as driving while high or riding with someone under the influence of marijuana.**

- Marijuana affects concentration, perception, coordination and reaction time, many of the skills required for safe driving. These effects can last up to 24 hours after smoking marijuana.<sup>8</sup>
- An ongoing study of a large shock trauma unit found that 19 percent of crash victims under age 18 tested positive for marijuana.<sup>9</sup>
- An estimated 38,000 high school seniors in the U.S. reported in 2001 that they crashed while driving under the influence of marijuana and 46,000 reported that they crashed while impaired by alcohol.<sup>10</sup>
- Alcohol and marijuana are also frequently used together, which results in a dramatic decrease in driving performance and spike in impairment levels.<sup>11</sup>

**Combining drug use and alcohol with teens' inexperience on the road and risk-taking behavior is a recipe for disaster. While the rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes involving teen drivers is declining they still have the highest overall crash risk of any age group.<sup>12</sup>**

- Traffic crashes continue to be the leading cause of death for 15 to 20 year olds.<sup>13</sup>
- Nearly one in five 16-year-old drivers is involved in a collision in their first year of driving.<sup>14</sup>
- Young people aged 15 to 20 years of age make up 6 percent of licensed drivers in the U.S., but are involved in 14 percent of all fatal crashes, and 18 percent of all police-reported crashes.<sup>15</sup>
- The risk of crashing per mile driven, among 16- to 19-year-olds is four times higher than the risk among older drivers.<sup>16</sup>

**Parents are the most important influence on their teen when it comes to marijuana use and other risky behaviors, including risky driving. Parents of new drivers can use the milestone of getting a driver's license to discuss the dangers of marijuana and being responsible behind the wheel. They can help keep kids drug-free and reduce other risks by closely supervising their time, knowing who they are with, and setting clear rules.**

- Greater parent involvement, setting driving rules and parental supervision are associated with less risky teen driving behavior. Crashes were one-seventh as likely to occur and traffic violations were one-fourth as likely to occur among teens with strong parental monitoring.<sup>17</sup>
- Fifty-nine percent of teens who drive say their parents have the most influence on their driving, followed by 27% who say their friends are most influential.<sup>18</sup>
- One in three high school students report they "want" or "need" to spend more time with their parents.<sup>19</sup>
- Two-thirds of youth aged 13 to 17 say that upsetting their parents or losing the respect of family and friends is one of the main reasons they don't smoke marijuana or use other drugs.<sup>20</sup>
- Kids who learn about the risks of drug abuse from their parents or caregivers are about 36 percent less likely to smoke marijuana than kids who don't.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Illicit Drug Use Tables (1.20A and 1.20B), September 2004

<sup>3</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Illicit Drug Use Table (7.b2A), September 2004

<sup>4</sup> Unpublished estimates derived from U.S. Census Bureau and Monitoring the Future data from O'Malley, Patrick and Johnston, Lloyd, "Unsafe Driving by High School Seniors: National Trends from 1976 to 2001 in Tickets and Accidents After Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Illegal Drugs," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, (64, 305-12), May 2003. [Data show that 15% of U.S. high school seniors surveyed said they drove after using marijuana and 16% drove under the influence of alcohol. Monitoring the Future data are nationally representative.]

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<sup>1</sup> Students Against Destructive Decisions and Liberty Mutual Group, "Teens Today," 2004.

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<sup>3</sup> National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know," Revised, November 1998.

<sup>4</sup> Epidemiology of Alcohol & Other Drug Use Among Motor Vehicle Crash Victims Admitted to a Trauma Center, J. Michael Walsh, et al. 2004.

<sup>10</sup> Unpublished estimate derived from U.S. Census Bureau and Monitoring the Future data from O'Malley, Patrick and Johnston, Lloyd, "Unsafe Driving by High School Seniors: National Trends from 1976 to 2001 in Tickets and Accidents After Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Illegal Drugs," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, (64: 305-12), May 2003 [Data show that 0.94% of U.S. high school seniors surveyed said they were drivers in collisions after using marijuana and 1.16% were drivers in collisions after using alcohol. Monitoring the Future data are nationally representative.]

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<sup>12</sup> U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Young Drivers," 2003.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Williams, Alan, *Journal of Safety Research*, "Teenage Drivers: Patterns of Risk," 34 (2003) 5-15

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Young Drivers," 2003.

<sup>16</sup> Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, "Fatality Facts: Teenagers," November 2002.

<sup>17</sup> Simons-Morton, Bruce and Hartos, Jessica, *Journal of Safety Research*, "How Well Do Parents Manage Young Driver Crash Risks?" (34: 91-97), 2003.

<sup>18</sup> Students Against Destructive Decisions and Liberty Mutual Group, "Teens Today," 2004.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Partnership for a Drug-Free America (PDFA), Partnership Attitude Tracking Study, 2002.

<sup>21</sup> PDFA, Partnership Attitude Tracking Study, 1999.

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**Drugged Driving Poses Serious Safety Risk to Teens**

***Campaign to Urge Teens to 'Steer Clear of Pot' During National Drunk and Drugged Driving (3D) Prevention Month***

(Washington, D.C.)—Today the Nation's Drug Czar announced a renewed effort to educate parents and teens about the driving-related risks of marijuana use. Joined by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD), GEICO and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), the Drug Czar cited higher marijuana rates among young driving crash victims and urged teens to "steer clear of pot" at the start of National Drunk and Drugged Driving (3D) Prevention Month.

RESOURCES  
[Download 'Steer Clear of Pot' Resources](#)

"Unfortunately, many young drivers don't yet understand the risks associated with marijuana and driving," said John P. Walters, Director of National Drug Control Policy. "Marijuana impairs driving and leads to risky decisions. Parents of new drivers can use the milestone of earning a driver's license to discuss the dangers of marijuana and being responsible behind the wheel—before they hand over the car keys."

"Teens' inexperience on the road and risk-taking behavior, combined with drug and alcohol use, is a recipe for disaster," said NHTSA Administrator Jeffrey W. Runge, M.D. "As we look back at a year marred by several high-profile teen crashes and fatalities, we are reminded that we still have a lot of work to do to steer new drivers in the right direction."

Results of an ongoing study at a large shock trauma unit found that one in six (17 percent) crash victims tested positive for marijuana. These rates were higher among the younger crash victims with 19 percent under age 18 testing positive for marijuana (*Epidemiology of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Motor Vehicle Crash Victims Admitted to a Trauma Center*, 2004).

Recent findings published in the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* show that

high school students are more likely to drink, smoke cigarettes, and smoke marijuana during the period immediately after earning their drivers' licenses and their driving behaviors become riskier with more driving experience.

Teens are just as likely to drive under the influence of marijuana as alcohol. According to Monitoring the Future data, approximately one in six (15 percent) teens reported driving under the influence of marijuana, a number nearly equivalent to those who reported driving under the influence of alcohol (16 percent), despite higher prevalence of alcohol consumption among teens.

Additionally, only 18 percent of teens cited "planning to drive" as a top reason to not use drugs in the SADD/Liberty Mutual Group *Teens Today* 2004 report released earlier this week by SADD. Nearly twice as many (30 percent) cited "planning to drive" as a reason not to drink.

Marijuana affects concentration, perception, coordination, and reaction time, many of the skills required for safe driving and other tasks. These effects can last up to 24 hours after smoking marijuana.

Greater parent involvement, clear rules, and parental supervision are associated with less risky teen behavior, such as marijuana use and driving while high or under the influence of alcohol. This year's SADD/Liberty Mutual Group *Teens Today* 2004 report found that nearly 60 percent of teens who drive say their parents have the most influence on their driving, followed by 27 percent who say their friends are most influential. In addition, one in three high school students in the survey reported they "want to" or "need to" spend more time with their parents.

The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and its partners will raise public awareness on the issues of drugged driving and the harmful effects of teen marijuana use through the promotion of free "Steer Clear of Pot" materials; new Web content on [www.TheAntiDrug.com](http://www.TheAntiDrug.com) and [www.Freevibe.com](http://www.Freevibe.com), a drivers' safety kit for teens and parents; and partnerships with GEICO, SADD, the AAMVA, and others to distribute drugged driving and marijuana prevention materials to drivers' education teachers, teens, and parents.

SADD, a national peer-to-peer youth education and prevention organization, will help distribute teen materials through its estimated 10,000 middle school, high school, and college SADD chapters nationwide. And, AAMVA will distribute materials to state officials and to DMVs across the nation.

GEICO, the fifth-largest private passenger auto insurer in the United States, unveiled a new DVD that promotes safe driving and responsible behavior that will be distributed to policy holders who have new teen drivers in the family. In addition, GEICO has incorporated the Media Campaign's messages into its existing "Can I Borrow the Car?" teen driving and safety materials and will also provide co-branded versions of those materials through the Campaign's "New Teen Driver Kit." Overall, the company will distribute co-branded Steer Clear of Pot materials and promote the Media Campaign's resources to its 5.5 million policyholders and 22,000 GEICO associates.

Since 1981, every President of the United States has demonstrated his commitment to preventing impaired driving by proclaiming December as National Drunk and Drugged Driving (3D) Prevention Month. Stopping

impaired driving requires a commitment from communities nationwide. Throughout 3D Month NHTSA cautions the public not to drive impaired by alcohol or drugs and encourages the use of sober designated drivers.

To learn more about preventing youth marijuana and other illicit drug use, log on to [www.TheAntiDrug.com](http://www.TheAntiDrug.com) for parents and [www.Freevibe.com](http://www.Freevibe.com) for teens.

In 1998, with bipartisan support, Congress created the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign with the goal of educating and enabling young people to reject illicit drugs. The Campaign is a strategically integrated communications effort that combines advertising with public communications outreach to deliver anti-drug messages and skills to America's youth, their parents, and other influential adults.

For more information on the ONDCP National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, visit [www.mediacampaign.org](http://www.mediacampaign.org)

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