



## ▶ Drugs & Crime Data

June 1995, NCJ-153519

# Fact Sheet: Drug Data Summary

As part of ongoing research, the ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse has prepared this fact sheet to summarize current drug-related law enforcement, court, and corrections statistics as well as drug use, drug production, and drug control spending information.

### Law Enforcement

#### *Drug enforcement operations*

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 1990 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey of State and local law enforcement agencies found that 77% of the Nation's local police and sheriffs' departments and 69% of State police departments had primary responsibility for drug law enforcement in their jurisdictions.

Among those agencies with primary drug enforcement responsibilities, many operate special drug enforcement units or participate in multiagency drug enforcement task forces.

#### **Special drug unit operation and multiagency task force participation of agencies with primary drug enforcement responsibility:**

<u>Type of agency</u>	<u>Operation of special drug unit</u>	<u>Participation in multiagency task force</u>
State police departments	85%	91%
All local agencies	28	55
Police departments	25	51
Sheriffs' departments	39	68

#### *Arrests*

In 1993, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reported an estimated 1,126,300 State and local arrests for drug law violations in the United States. The highest number of arrests during the past decade for drug offenses occurred in 1989.

#### **Estimated arrests for drug offenses:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total arrests</u>	<u>Sale/manufacturing</u>	<u>Possession</u>	<u>Percent of all arrests</u>
1984	708,400	155,848	552,552	6.1
1985	811,400	192,302	619,098	6.8
1986	824,100	206,849	617,251	6.6
1987	937,400	241,849	695,551	7.4
1988	1,155,200	316,525	838,675	8.4
1989	1,361,700	441,191	920,509	9.5
1990	1,089,500	344,282	745,218	7.7
1991	1,010,000	337,340	672,660	7.1
1992	1,066,400	338,049	728,351	7.6
1993	1,126,300	334,511	791,789	8.0

In 1984, drug arrests were 6.1% of the total of all arrests reported to the FBI; by 1993, drug arrests had risen to 8.0% of all arrests.

#### *Drug seizures*

Many Federal agencies are involved in removal of illicit drugs from the market. The Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) reflects the combined drug seizure efforts of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the FBI, and the U.S. Customs Service within the jurisdiction of the United States, as well as maritime seizures by the U.S. Coast Guard. FDSS eliminates duplicate reporting of a seizure involving more than one Federal agency. The following statistics indicate the total amount of drugs seized in fiscal years 1990 through 1994 by the Federal agencies participating in FDSS:

#### **Seizures in pounds**

<u>Drug</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>
Heroin	3,030	2,551	3,514	2,824
Cocaine	246,324	303,260	244,302	282,086
Marijuana	499,070	783,475	772,307	778,715
Hashish	178,211	4,048	26,080	1,616

### Asset seizures

In fiscal 1994, the DEA made 13,631 domestic seizures of nondrug property, valued at approximately \$647 million:

Type of asset	Number of seizures	Value
Total	13,631	\$646,787,850
Currency	6,581	314,425,592
Other financial instruments	449	46,654,253
Real property	907	171,745,045
Vehicles	3,744	38,665,356
Vessels	146	18,354,846
Aircraft	37	10,109,200
Other conveyance	196	1,816,928
Other	1,571	45,016,630

### Law enforcement officers killed

Of 70 Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers killed in 1993, the FBI reported that 3 died during drug-related investigations or activities.

### Courts and corrections

#### Federal offenders

According to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, of the 49,717 defendants convicted in Federal courts between August 1993 and September 1994, 17,604 (35%) defendants were convicted of Federal drug offenses. Of these defendants—

- 15,591 pleaded guilty
- 17 pleaded no contest
- 1,947 were convicted in a jury trial
- 49 were convicted in a bench trial.

Of the 17,604 defendants convicted for drug offenses in the Federal courts—

- 15,623 were sentenced to imprisonment (including 238 defendants receiving sentences of life)
- the average sentence length was 84 months
- 1,908 were sentenced to an average 34 months' probation
- 64 were fined and 9 received other sentences, including probation of 4 days or less, no sentence, suspended sentences, and supervisory sentences.

According to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program, the average incarceration sentence length imposed on all Federal offenders increased from 44 months in 1980 to 62 months in 1992, while the average sentence imposed on drug offenders increased from 47 months to 82 months during that time.

### U.S. district court average sentence length imposed:

Most serious offense of conviction	Months			
	1980	1985	1990	1992*
All offenses	44.3	50.7	57.2	62.2
Violent offenses	125.4	135.4	89.2	88.5
Property offenses	29.4	33.0	22.0	19.9
Drug offenses	47.1	58.2	80.9	82.2
Public-order offenses	24.5	32.7	28.3	35.5

\*1992 data are preliminary.

In 1992, Federal offenders who were released from prison for the first time on a sentence imposed in a U.S. district court had served an average of 24 months, which amounted to 38% of the court-imposed sentence. Prisoners sentenced for drug offenses served an average time of 33 months and served 40% of the court-imposed sentence.

### Offenders in State courts

According to the BJS National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), 170,800 persons were convicted of drug trafficking in 1992. That number is more than twice the number convicted in 1986, the year the survey was first conducted. The NJRP also reported 109,400 convictions for drug possession in 1992. Nine out of 10 convictions in 1992 for drug offenses resulted from a guilty plea.

### Average sentence lengths for felony drug offense sentences imposed by State courts, 1992:

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to		
		Incarceration Prison	Jail	Probation
All drug offenses	43 mos.	67 mos.	6 mos.	48 mos.
Possession	32	55	4	45
Trafficking	50	72	8	51

Seven out of 10 persons convicted of drug offenses in 1992 were sentenced to incarceration: 28% to jail and 42% to prison. Of felons sent to State prison for drug offenses, the average sentence length was 67 months, of which the estimated time to be served was 21 months.

## Corrections

Drug offenders have accounted for an increasing percentage of the population in State and Federal correctional facilities. Drug offenders constituted an estimated 22% of the State prison population in 1991, up from 6% of the population in 1979. In Federal correctional facilities, drug offenders accounted for 61% of the population in 1994, up from 16% in 1970, 25% in 1980, and 52% in 1990.

State and Federal correctional authorities reported data to the BJS 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities on drug testing practices in their facilities. About 87% of correctional facilities tested some inmates for illegal drug use between July 1, 1989, and June 30, 1990.

### Criteria used for drug testing inmates:

#### Facility conducts

<u>urine tests on inmates</u>	<u>All facilities</u>	<u>Federal confinement</u>	<u>State confinement</u>
Total*	86.7%	100.0%	82.5%
Systematically on everyone at least once	20.0	31.3	12.3
Randomly on samples	62.7	96.3	56.5
On indication of possible drug use	75.8	93.8	74.1
Other criteria	17.3	23.8	18.4

\*Detail adds to more than totals because some facilities tested on more than one basis.

## Drug use

### Drug use among arrestees and offenders

The National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program tests urine samples voluntarily collected from selected adult male arrestees in 23 cities and adult female arrestees in 20 cities. In 1993, the DUF program found that the percentage of male arrestees

testing positive for an illicit drug at the time of arrest ranged from 54% in Omaha and San Jose to 81% in Chicago. Female arrestees testing positive ranged from 42% in San Antonio to 83% in Manhattan.

The 1991 BJS Survey of State Prison Inmates reported that 49% of State prison inmates committed their offense under the influence of drugs or alcohol; 17% reported committing their offense to get money to buy drugs.

### 1991 State prison inmate drug use at the time of offense:

<u>Current offense</u>	<u>Under the influence of</u>			<u>To get money for drugs</u>
	<u>Drugs only</u>	<u>Alcohol only</u>	<u>Both</u>	
All offenses	17%	18%	14%	17%
Violent offenses	12	21	16	12
Property offenses	21	18	14	26
Drug offenses	26	8	10	22
Public-order offenses	10	31	9	5

The 1989 BJS Survey of Inmates in Local Jails reported that 77.7% of inmates had used a drug at some point in their lives. More than half of the inmates reported being under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense resulting in their incarceration. Overall, 13% of convicted jail inmates said they committed their offense for money to buy drugs.

### 1989 local jail inmate drug use at the time of offense:

<u>Most serious offense</u>	<u>Under the influence of</u>			<u>To get money for drugs</u>
	<u>Drugs only</u>	<u>Alcohol only</u>	<u>Both</u>	
All offenses	15.4%	29.2%	12.1%	13.3%
Violent offenses	8.8	30.7	16.1	11.5
Property offenses	18.2	17.9	12.8	24.4
Drug offenses	28.6	7.3	12.3	14.0
Public-order offenses	6.4	54.1	9.6	3.3

The BJS 1987 Survey of Youth in Custody in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions reported on juveniles under 18 who indicated whether they were under the influence of either drugs, alcohol, or both at the time of their offense.

**1987 youth in custody drug use at the time of offense:**

<u>Most serious offense</u>	<u>Drugs only</u>	<u>Alcohol only</u>	<u>Drugs and alcohol</u>
All offenses	15.7%	8.5%	23.4%
Violent offenses	12.1	8.2	24.2
Property offenses	16.8	9.7	23.1
Drug offenses	34.4	0.0	24.9
Public-order offenses	15.9	7.2	20.6
Juvenile status offenses	15.3	16.5	17.6

**Drug use in the general population**

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 77 million (37.2%) of Americans aged 12 and older reported some use of an illicit drug at least once during their lifetime, 11.8% reported use during the past year, and 5.6% reported use in the month before the survey was conducted.

**1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse past drug use:**

<u>Respondent age</u>	<u>Ever used</u>	<u>Past year</u>	<u>Past month</u>
12-17	17.9%	13.6%	6.6%
18-25	50.9	26.6	13.5
26-34	61.1	17.4	8.5
35 and over	29.9	6.3	2.8

For those age 25 and under, an estimated 1.6 million reported using cocaine (including crack), and 8.6 million reported using marijuana at least once within the past year.

For those age 26 and over, 2.9 million reported using cocaine (including crack), and 10 million reported using marijuana at least once within the past year.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) 1994 High School Senior Survey, 45.6% of high school seniors reported use of an illicit drug at least once in their lives, 35.8% reported use of an illicit drug within the past year, and 21.9% reported use of a drug within the past month.

**1994 High School Senior Survey past drug use:**

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Ever used</u>	<u>Past year</u>	<u>Past month</u>
Marijuana	38.2%	30.7%	19.0%
Cocaine	5.9	3.6	1.5
Crack	3.0	1.9	0.8
Stimulants	15.7	9.4	4.0
LSD	10.5	6.9	2.6
PCP	2.8	1.6	0.7
Heroin	1.2	0.6	0.3

**Emergency room and medical examiner statistics**

In 1993, the SAMHSA Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) reported an estimated 466,900 admissions that involved drug abuse in hospital emergency rooms nationwide.

A total of 8,541 drug abuse deaths were reported in 1993 by 145 medical examiners in 43 metropolitan areas. Drug abuse deaths usually involve drug overdoses, but they also include deaths in which drug usage was a contributory factor.

**Drug availability**

**Price and purity**

Based on field investigations and laboratory analysis of DEA drug buys and seizures, the national ranges for the price and purity of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana for the first half of 1994 were reported as follows:

<u>Drug Type</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Purity</u>
<b>Cocaine</b>		
kilogram	\$10,500-40,000	83%
ounce	300-2,500	73
gram	20-200	65
<b>Heroin<sup>a</sup></b>		
kilogram	\$50,000-\$250,000	77-86%
ounce	1,000-13,000	59
gram <sup>b</sup>	50-600	42-55
<b>Marijuana<sup>c</sup></b>		
pound	\$285-\$3,500	5.07% <sup>d</sup>
ounce	40-450	

<sup>a</sup>Includes Mexican, Southeast Asian, and Southwest Asian heroin.

<sup>b</sup>Price per gram for powder heroin ranged from \$70-\$500; price per gram for black tar heroin ranged from \$50-\$500.

<sup>c</sup>Commercial grade; includes kilobrick, loose plant material, and buds.

<sup>d</sup>Indicates THC potency.

## Production

According to the U.S. Department of State's 1995 *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*, Burma was the world's largest producer of opium, Peru led worldwide cultivation of coca leaf, and Mexico led in marijuana cultivation.

### Worldwide potential net drug production 1991–1994 (in metric tons):

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
<b>Opium</b>				
Total	3,492	3,389	3,745	3,409
Afghanistan	570	640	685	950
India	—	—	66	82
Pakistan	180	175	140	160
Total SW Asia	750	815	891	1,192
Burma	2,350	2,280	2,575	2,030
China	—	—	—	25
Laos	265	230	180	85
Thailand	35	24	42	17
Total SE Asia	2,650	2,534	2,797	2,157
Other countries	92	40	57	60
<b>Coca Leaf</b>				
Total	330,740	333,900	271,700	290,900
Bolivia	78,000	80,300	84,400	89,800
Colombia	30,000	29,600	31,700	35,800
Peru	222,700	223,900	155,500	165,300
Ecuador	40	100	100	—
<b>Marijuana</b>				
Total	13,615	13,208	14,407	13,386
Mexico	7,775	7,795	6,280	5,540
Colombia	1,650	1,650	4,125	4,138
Other countries	4,190	3,763	4,002	3,708

### Federal drug control spending by function (in millions):

	<u>FY</u> <u>1981</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1989</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1990</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1991</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1992</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1993</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1994</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1995</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1996</u> <u>requested</u>
Total	1,531.8	6,663.7	9,758.9	10,957.6	11,910.1	12,177.6	12,184.4	13,264.9	14,550.4
Drug treatment	513.8	1,148.2	1,638.9	1,877.3	2,204.7	2,251.6	2,398.7	2,646.6	2,826.6
Education, community action, and the workplace	86.4	725.4	1,238.0	1,479.2	1,538.7	1,556.4	1,597.4	1,847.6	1,974.9
Criminal justice system	415.6	2,761.4	4,237.5	4,385.6	4,942.9	5,685.1	5,735.3	6,313.3	7,166.7
International	66.8	304.0	500.1	633.4	660.4	523.4	329.4	309.9	399.1
Interdiction	349.7	1,440.7	1,751.9	2,027.9	1,960.2	1,511.1	1,311.6	1,293.3	1,278.4
Research	76.5	230.6	327.7	450.1	504.5	498.1	520.3	538.2	570.7
Intelligence	23.1	53.4	64.9	104.1	98.6	150.9	291.7	316.0	334.0

## Drug control budget

According to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Federal spending on drug control programs has increased from \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1981 to \$13.3 billion in fiscal 1995.

ONDCP also reported that State and local governments spent \$15.9 billion on drug control activities during fiscal 1991, a 13% increase over the \$14.1 billion spent during fiscal 1990.

### State and local spending for drug control, fiscal years 1990 and 1991 (in millions):

	<u>FY</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1991</u>
Total drug control	\$14,075	\$15,907
Justice	\$11,525	\$12,619
Police protection	4,035	4,223
Judicial and legal services	1,346	1,449
Corrections	6,045	6,827
Other	100	120
Health and hospitals	2,184	2,784
Education	366	503

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##### Administration:

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### **Executive Office of the President**

#### Office of National Drug Control Policy:

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This fact sheet was prepared by Candice Byrne at the ONDCP Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse. This clearinghouse is funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to support drug control policy research. The clearinghouse is managed by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and is a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. For further information concerning the contents of this fact sheet or other drugs and crime issues, call:

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