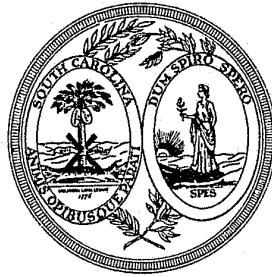


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MISSION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

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DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA - 1980-1984

Catherine N. Blume

January 1986

NCJRS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the study described in this report was to examine drug-related arrest and client data:

- 1) to determine if trends exist in patterns of illegal drug use in South Carolina,
- 2) to describe the demographic characteristics of the arrest and client populations, and
- 3) to provide more drug-specific information on arrests for drug law violations and client admissions for drug abuse problems than is found in standard reports which are generated from these data.

This study represents the first time this type of analysis has been conducted with arrest and client data. The principal findings are summarized below.

Cocaine use is increasing dramatically in South Carolina; client admissions for cocaine problems increased over 600 percent between 1980 and 1984 and cocaine arrests increased over 300 percent between these years.

Changes in the number of arrests and client admissions associated with marijuana and narcotic drugs appear to be random, indicating relatively stable patterns of use of these drugs.

Between 1980 and 1984, the proportion of individuals age 26 and older increased in both the arrest and client populations for all types of drugs.

Females are found in higher proportions in the client than arrest population; the highest proportion was among clients seeking services for problems with tranquilizers, where females represented over 50 percent of the client population in 1984.

In 1984, almost four times as many individuals sought services for heroin problems than were arrested for heroin violations; blacks represented half of the client population, but almost 90 percent of those arrested.

In 1984, there were 8,308 arrests for marijuana violations but only 2,115 marijuana client admissions. Not only do marijuana arrests far exceed client admissions, only 5 percent of these admissions were

through Drug Diversion, an intervention program established for individuals arrested for certain drug law violations.

Detoxification admissions of drug clients increased significantly between 1980 and 1984, most notably among clients seeking services for problems with cocaine, heroin and other narcotic drugs.

These findings, especially those concerning cocaine and marijuana, have implications for future intervention and treatment programming for drug clients. Persons arrested for drug law violations, for example, are shown to be greatly underrepresented in the client population. It seems only reasonable to conclude that a much higher proportion of these individuals are in need of intervention and treatment services, and further investigation toward developing more effective intervention mechanisms for this target group is needed.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide a comparative analysis of arrests for drug law violations and drug client admissions to local alcohol and drug abuse programs. While such data cannot indicate the true extent of drug abuse problems in South Carolina, it may provide some insight into the nature of the problem in the state.

The arrest data presented in this report are from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System, an incident-based records management system which is maintained by the State Law Enforcement Division. The data base consists of incident records which indicate the type and date of offense as well as the race, sex and age of the offender. When an arrested individual is charged with multiple offenses, only one record is created reflecting the most serious offense. As a result, arrests for drug law violations are underreported in the UCR data base. It is important to recognize that arrest data reflect the level of enforcement activity directed at the illegal possession, sale and manufacturing of drugs as well as the actual level of illegal drug activity.

The client data presented in this report are from the Substance Abuse Agencies Management Information System (SAAMIS). The SAAMIS is a client and personnel management system used by local alcohol and drug abuse programs. This system, which is maintained by the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, contains extensive client demographic and service data. Although this data base does not represent all individuals who seek treatment for drug abuse problems, it is the largest one available to represent this population. It should be noted that the availability of treatment services and the existence of intervention mechanisms, in addition to the extent of drug problems, can be important determinants of the number of admissions to treatment.

METHOD

Five calendar years (1980-1984) of Uniform Crime Report arrest data were used for this report. All arrest records representing drug law violations during that time period were included. Both yearly and quarterly arrest totals were calculated from this data for the following drugs or drug categories:

Heroin

Other Opiates and Synthetics (includes all narcotic drugs except heroin)

Cocaine

Marijuana (includes THC and hashish)

Hallucinogens

Stimulants (includes amphetamines and appetite sedatives)

Sedatives (includes barbiturates and other sedatives)

Tranquilizers (includes antidepressants)

Non-Narcotic Prescription Drugs (includes all non-narcotic prescription drugs)

This reporting format was constructed in order to create comparable arrest and admission data based on the reporting codes used by the UCR and SAAMIS data bases, while allowing for the maximum detail in reporting the drugs involved. For example, the UCR uses three separate codes for narcotic drug arrests; one for heroin, one for other opiates and one for synthetic narcotics. In the SAAMIS, heroin and methadone problems are each reported separately with an additional code for the remaining opiate and synthetic narcotics. Because of these reporting differences, of the narcotic drugs, only heroin can be distinguished in both data bases. Another difference between the UCR and SAAMIS reporting formats resulted in the establishment of the Non-Narcotic Prescription Drug category. The SAAMIS has a problem code called "other drugs" that contains admissions which might be categorized as stimulant, sedative or tranquilizer-related. In order to include these clients in the analysis, the Non-Narcotic Prescription Drug category was established. This category of admissions includes those reported in the Stimulant, Sedative and Tranquilizer categories as well as those reported as "other drugs" to the SAAMIS. This category of arrests is simply an aggregate of arrests reported in the Stimulant, Sedative and Tranquilizer categories.

Six fiscal years (FY80 through FY85) of client data were used for this report. Clients included were those who reported a drug as the primary problem or as a secondary problem in combination with a non-substance primary problem. These client data represent only admissions during each year and do not reflect the actual number of clients receiving services during those times. In order to compare annual arrest and admission totals, calendar rather than fiscal year admission figures were calculated for the various drug categories. However, since the client data represent six fiscal years, the quarterly admission series begins two quarters ahead of the arrest series and extends two quarters past it.

Yearly arrest and admission data are displayed in summary tables at the end of this document. Because of SAAMIS confidentiality policies, the admission data are displayed only for the state, although the arrest data are displayed by county and state.

It was anticipated that similarities between arrest and client admission trends might be due to client admissions resulting from drug arrests. In order to control for this, the client data were separated into two quarterly series, one representing client admissions resulting from drug arrests and one representing the remaining client admissions. It is important to note that a client who enters as a result of a drug arrest may have been arrested for a drug other than the one which is reported as the problem. After the quarterly arrest and admission data were calculated, these figures were adjusted for seasonal patterns and outliers using the SAS X-11 procedure.

References to national trends in drug use in this document are based on information from 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking published by the White House, Office of Policy Development.

RESULTS

Heroin

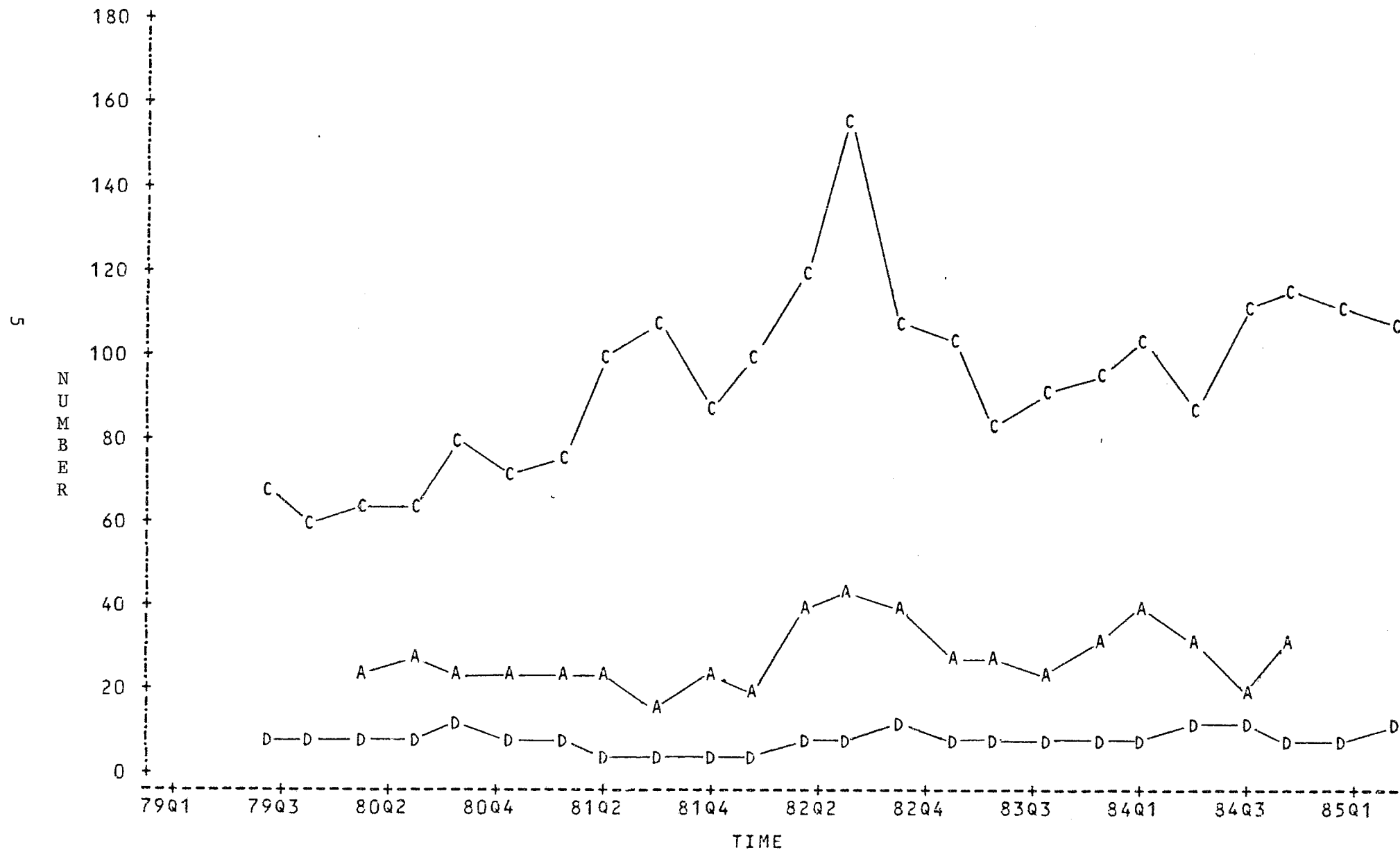
In South Carolina, arrests for heroin violations increased during the second quarter of 1982 and have exhibited quarterly variation since then, but no consistent trend is apparent (Figure A). Client admissions not resulting from drug arrests increased early in 1981, prior to the increase noted for arrests, and continued through the third quarter of that year. Since then, these admissions have fluctuated between quarters but have not exhibited a consistent trend. Client admissions resulting from drug arrests maintained a low, steady trend for the entire period and accounted for only 7 percent of all heroin client admissions between 1980 and 1984.

Estimates of the number of heroin addicts in the United States have been relatively stable since the mid-70s. National data indicate that current users are predominantly older addicts and that use among new, younger users is decreasing. The arrest and client data for South Carolina support the notion of the aging of the heroin-abusing population (Tables 1 and 2). In 1984, individuals aged 26 and older represented higher proportions of both the arrest and client populations than they had in 1980. The average age of heroin offenders increased from 28 in 1980 to 31 in 1984 and a similar increase occurred in the client population.

Females, who account for 51 percent of the state population, are underrepresented in both the client and arrest populations although the proportions of females in the client and arrest populations were higher in 1984 than in 1980. Although females made up only 30 percent of admissions in 1984, the increase in admissions in 1984 over 1980 was greater in number among females than males. Blacks are also disproportionately represented in the arrest and client populations; but in the opposite direction than females. Blacks, in both 1980 and 1984, accounted for over 80 percent of those arrested for heroin violations yet they comprise only 31 percent of the state population. Although the arrest data indicate that heroin use may be a more serious problem among blacks than whites, the proportions of whites in the client population increased substantially between 1980 and 1984. The increase in client

FIGURE A
HEROIN ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
A = ARRESTS



admissions for heroin problems in 1984 over 1980 is totally accounted for by admissions of whites.

TABLE 1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
HEROIN VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	14	17	14	12
Black	69	83	105	88
Sex				
Male	73	88	96	81
Female	10	12	23	19
Age				
Under 18	0	0	1	1
18-25	34	41	22	18
26 and Older	49	59	96	81
Total	83	100	119	100

TABLE 2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HEROIN CLIENTS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	119	36	252	56
Black	209	64	196	44
Sex				
Male	260	79	315	70
Female	68	21	133	30
Age				
Under 18	3	1	3	1
18-25	85	26	80	18
26 and Older	240	73	365	81
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	245	75	242	54
Detox	30	9	155	35
Residential	4	1	8	2
Offender-Based Intervention	15	5	18	4
Drug Diversion	9	3	6	1
School Intervention	2	1	1	0
Other	23	7	18	4
Total	328	100	448	100

In South Carolina, arrests for heroin violations occur more frequently in counties where there are major metropolitan areas. Between 1980 and 1984, over 80 percent of the heroin clients were served by local alcohol and drug abuse programs in these counties, two of which have methadone maintenance components in their outpatient treatment program. In both 1980 and 1984, the majority of heroin client admissions occurred in outpatient treatment programs, although increases in detoxification admissions more than accounted for the total numerical increase in heroin clients in 1984 over 1980.

Other Opiates and Synthetic Narcotics

As is true for heroin, client admissions for other narcotic drugs far exceed the number of arrests for these drugs each year, and the majority of these clients do not enter as a result of a drug arrest (Figure B). Other narcotic admissions not resulting from arrests began increasing during the first quarter of 1981 and continued to increase through the first quarter of 1983. Admissions then dropped each quarter for the rest of 1983 but increased again during 1984 and decreased during the first two quarters of 1985. Throughout the period, admissions resulting from drug arrests exhibited a low, fairly stable pattern. Arrests for other narcotic violations were up slightly during the last half of 1981 and most of 1982 but decreased and have remained relatively low since then.

Very few individuals are arrested each year for other opiate and synthetic narcotic violations, but, unlike heroin arrestees, the majority of these are white (Table 3). Whites also constitute the majority of the client population (Table 4). Females are underrepresented in the arrest and client populations, although their representation increased in 1984. The average age of individuals arrested for other opiate and synthetic narcotic violations increased from 24 in 1980 to 36 in 1984. The average age of clients also increased from 29 years in 1980 to 33 in 1984.

FIGURE B
OTHER OPIATE AND SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
A = ARRESTS

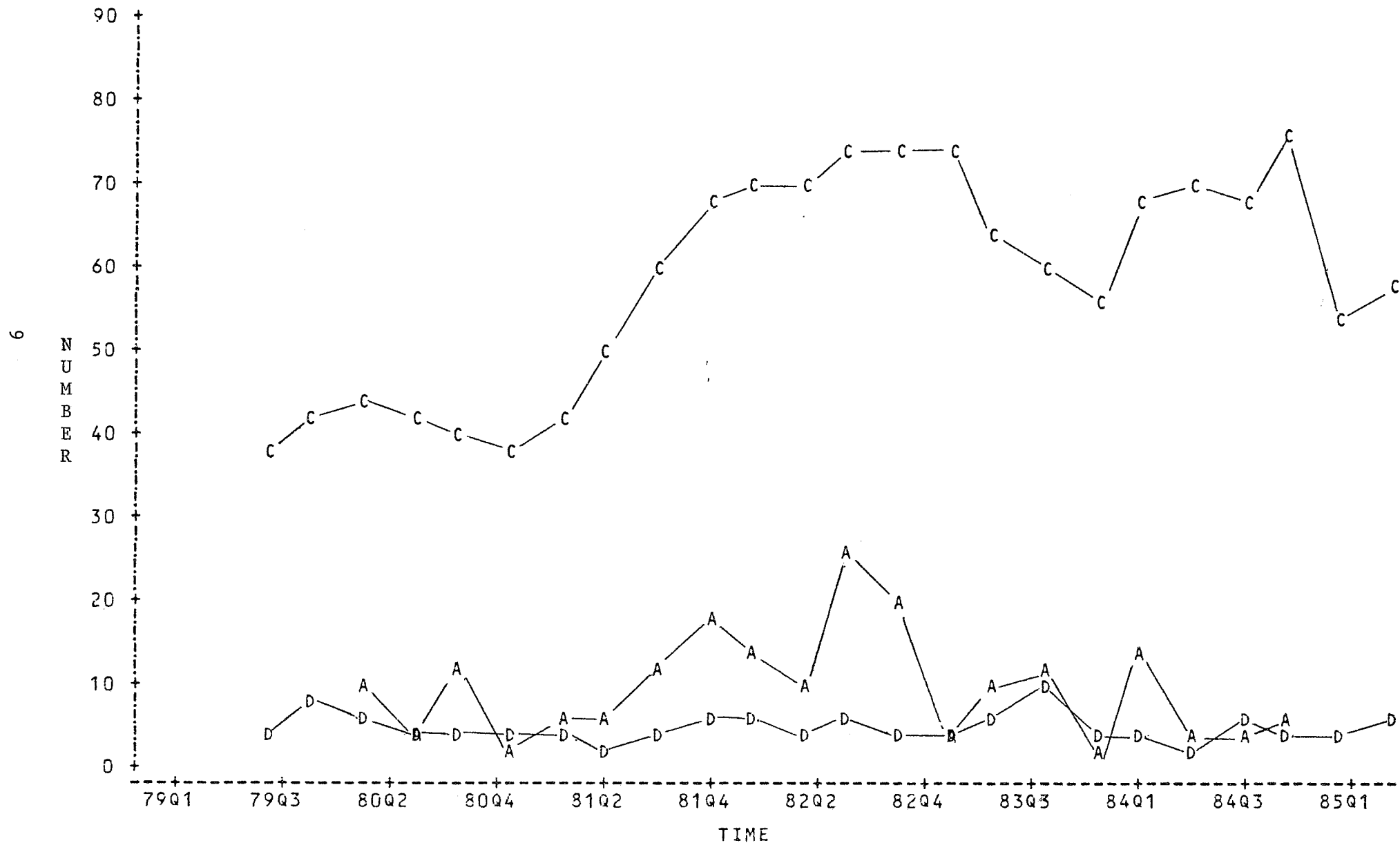


TABLE 3
 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
 OTHER OPIATE AND SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	21	81	23	92
Black	5	19	2	8
Sex				
Male	22	85	15	60
Female	4	15	10	40
Age				
Under 18	2	8	0	0
18-25	17	65	4	16
26 and Older	7	27	21	84
Total	26	100	25	100

TABLE 4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF OTHER OPIATE AND SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC CLIENTS:
1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	182	93	254	85
Black	13	7	44	15
Sex				
Male	142	73	202	68
Female	53	27	96	32
Age				
Under 18	7	4	1	0
18-25	73	37	58	20
26 and Older	115	59	239	80
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	132	68	116	39
Detox	23	12	140	47
Residential	12	6	4	1
Offender-Based Intervention	18	9	13	4
Drug Diversion	7	4	4	1
School Intervention	0	0	0	0
Other	3	2	21	7
Total	195	100	298	100

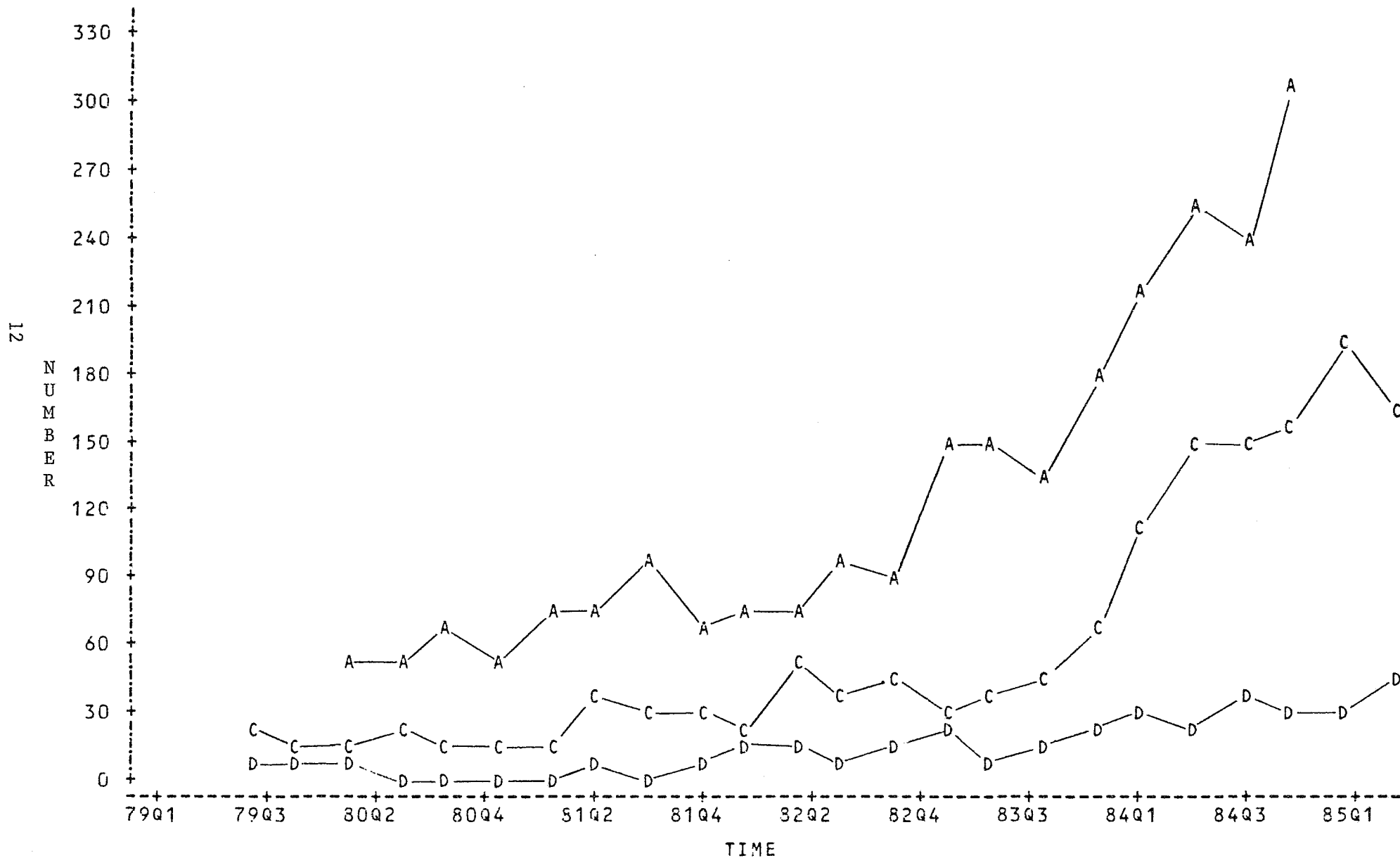
In both 1980 and 1984, the majority of clients seeking service for problems with narcotic drugs other than heroin entered through outpatient or detoxification programs, although detoxification programs accounted for six times as many clients in 1984 as in 1980, and for the entire client increase in 1984 over 1980.

Cocaine

Cocaine use has been increasing throughout the United States in recent years and this trend is apparent in South Carolina. The quarterly data in Figure C show gradual increases in arrests and admissions not resulting from arrests between 1980 and 1982, followed by marked increases for almost every quarter since then. There has been a gradual

FIGURE C
COCAINE ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
A = ARRESTS



increase in cocaine clients entering as a result of drug arrests during this five-year period. Clients entering as a result of drug arrests accounted for only 20 percent of all cocaine clients between 1980 and 1984, although cocaine arrests have exceeded client admissions throughout this period.

Accompanying the overall increase in cocaine arrests and client admissions between 1980 and 1984 were some interesting changes in the racial and age composition of these populations. Blacks represented higher proportions of the arrest and client populations in 1984 than in 1980 (Tables 5 and 6), but this change was more pronounced in the arrest population. In 1984, over half of the arrest and client populations were age 26 and older, although in 1980 the majority of the cocaine offenders and clients were 18 to 25 years old. This shift, combined with dramatic increases in cocaine arrests and client admissions of individuals age 26 and older, indicates a much greater incidence of cocaine use among these individuals than in younger age groups. In both 1980 and 1984, females were underrepresented in the arrest and client populations.

TABLE 5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
COCAINE VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	180	74	547	53
Black	62	26	481	47
Sex				
Male	196	81	872	85
Female	46	19	156	15
Age				
Under 18	7	3	6	1
18-25	139	57	392	38
26 and Older	96	40	630	61
Total	242	100	1,028	100

TABLE 6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF COCAINE CLIENTS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	62	68	435	63
Black	29	32	252	37
Sex				
Male	70	77	523	76
Female	21	23	164	24
Age				
Under 18	9	10	27	4
18-25	53	58	257	37
26 and Older	29	32	403	59
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	47	52	304	44
Detox	8	9	206	30
Residential	6	7	20	3
Offender-Based Intervention	19	21	108	16
Drug Diversion	8	9	19	3
School Intervention	1	1	9	1
Other	2	2	21	3
Total	91	100	687	100

Between 1980 and 1984, only one county did not report cocaine arrests and only two local alcohol and drug programs did not admit cocaine clients. The greatest proportion of cocaine clients are admitted through outpatient treatment programs, although detoxification admissions increased substantially in 1984, accounting for almost one-third of the cocaine client admissions during that year.

Marijuana

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug in the United States, and this is also true in South Carolina, where marijuana-related arrests and client admissions exceed by far those for other drugs. Each year, arrests for marijuana violations account for over 80 percent of

all drug arrests, and over half of all drug clients report marijuana problems. Since 1980, quarterly arrests for marijuana violations have been characterized by upward and downward swings rather than a consistent increasing or decreasing trend (Figure D). As shown in Figure D, marijuana admissions resulting from drug arrests have been declining gradually while the remaining marijuana admissions, following a decrease between 1980 and 1981, have not demonstrated a consistent increasing or decreasing trend.

In both 1980 and 1984, the arrest population was predominantly male (Table 7). This was true in the client population as well, although females represented a larger proportion of the client than the arrest population (Table 8). In both 1980 and 1984, blacks constituted a higher proportion of the arrest than the client population. Individuals under age 18 represent significantly larger proportions of the client than the arrest population.

In both 1980 and 1984, the majority of marijuana client admissions were through intervention programming; however, Drug Diversion admissions were significantly lower in 1984 than in 1980. School Intervention (ScIP) admissions accounted for the largest proportion of marijuana clients in both 1980 and 1984.

FIGURE D
MARIJUANA ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
A = ARRESTS

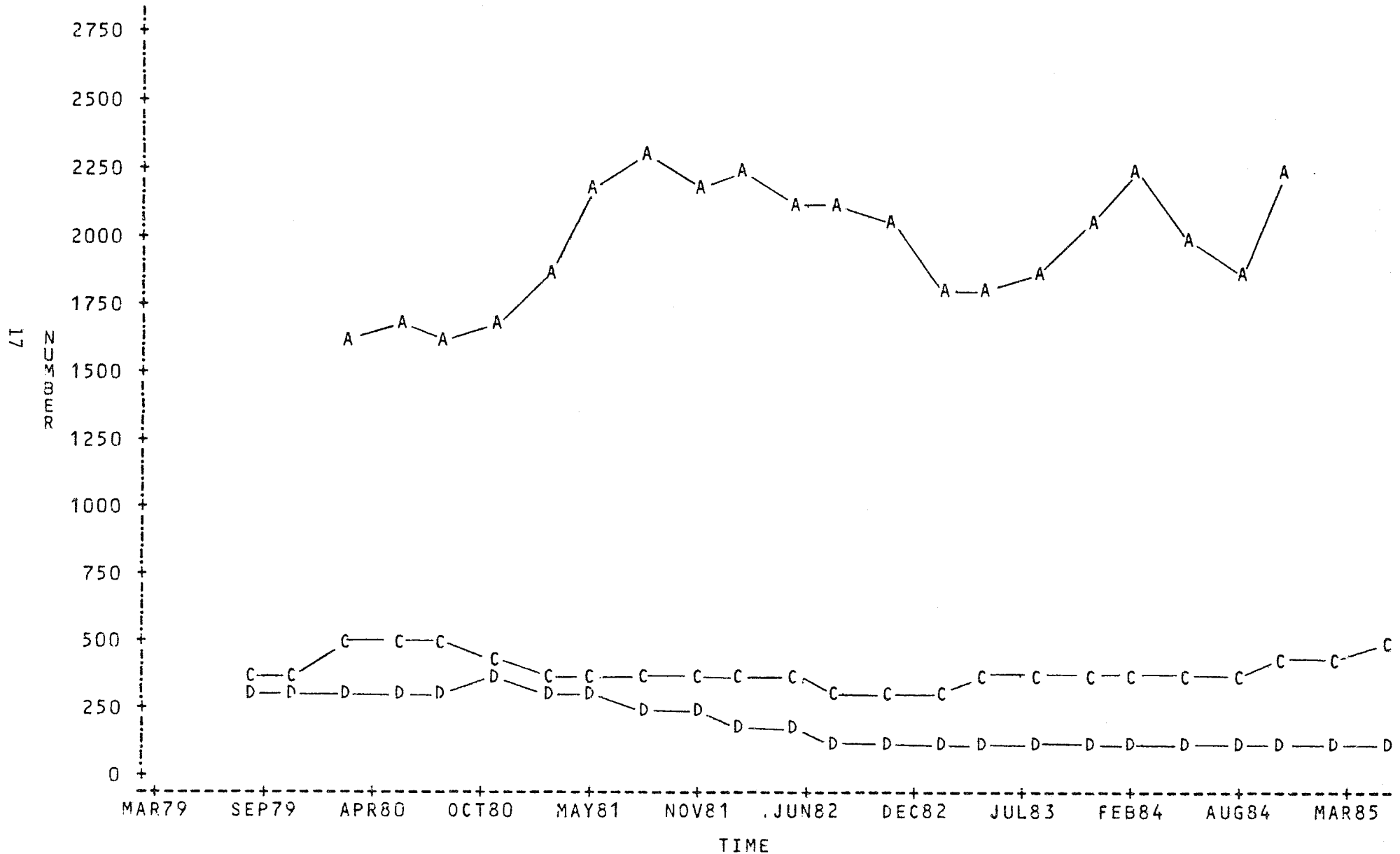


TABLE 7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
MARIJUANA VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	4,672	74	5,274	63
Black	1,603	26	3,034	37
Sex				
Male	5,513	88	7,338	88
Female	762	12	970	12
Age				
Under 18	765	12	619	7
18-25	3,880	62	4,358	52
26 and Older	1,630	26	3,331	40
Total	6,275	100	8,308	100

TABLE 8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MARIJUANA CLIENTS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	2,583	79	1,559	74
Black	680	21	556	26
Sex				
Male	2,495	76	1,624	77
Female	768	24	491	23
Age				
Under 18	1,180	36	955	45
18-25	1,370	42	683	32
26 and Older	713	22	477	23
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	738	23	477	23
Detox	17	1	26	1
Residential	36	1	3	0
Offender-Based Intervention	499	15	601	28
Drug Diversion	915	28	116	5
School Intervention	982	30	771	36
Other	76	2	121	6
Total	3,263	100	2,115	100

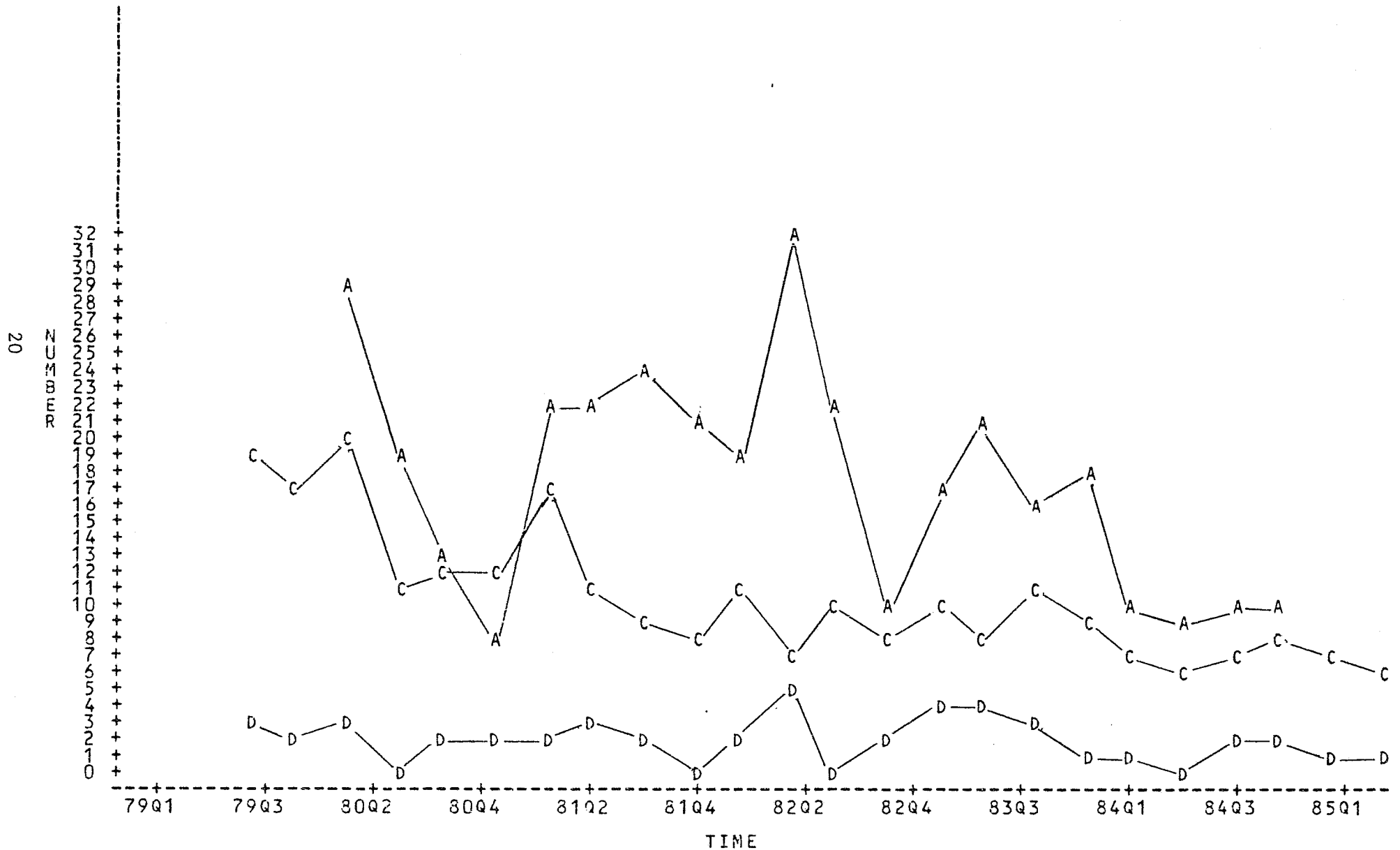
Hallucinogens

Arrests and client admissions associated with hallucinogens in South Carolina are so infrequent that it appears that very few individuals are using these drugs in this state. National data indicate decreases in the use of hallucinogens, although PCP use continues to be a problem in some urban areas. This drug has replaced LSD as the drug of choice among users of hallucinogenic substances.

Graphs of the quarterly arrest and admission data are presented in Figure E, but since the quarterly figures are so low there is no purpose in examining trends in these data. Tables 9 and 10 display selected characteristics of individuals in the arrest and client populations. According to these data, hallucinogen offenders and clients are most

FIGURE E
HALLUCINOGEN ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
A = ARRESTS



frequently white and male. Individuals under age 18 are found in greater proportions among clients than offenders. In fact, there were no reported arrests of individuals under age 18 for hallucinogen violations in 1984.

TABLE 9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
HALLUCINOGEN VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	63	82	26	67
Black	14	18	13	33
Sex				
Male	57	74	31	79
Female	20	26	8	21
Age				
Under 18	4	5	0	0
18-25	51	66	18	46
26 and Older	22	29	21	54
Total	77	100	39	100

TABLE 10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HALLUCINOGEN CLIENTS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	52	88	27	82
Black	7	12	6	18
Sex				
Male	51	86	24	73
Female	8	14	9	27
Age				
Under 18	17	29	7	21
18-25	34	58	12	36
26 and Older	8	13	14	42
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	37	63	13	40
Detox	7	12	8	24
Residential	3	5	0	0
Offender-Based Intervention	9	15	7	21
Drug Diversion	2	3	1	3
School Intervention	0	0	4	12
Other	1	2	0	0
Total	59	100	33	100

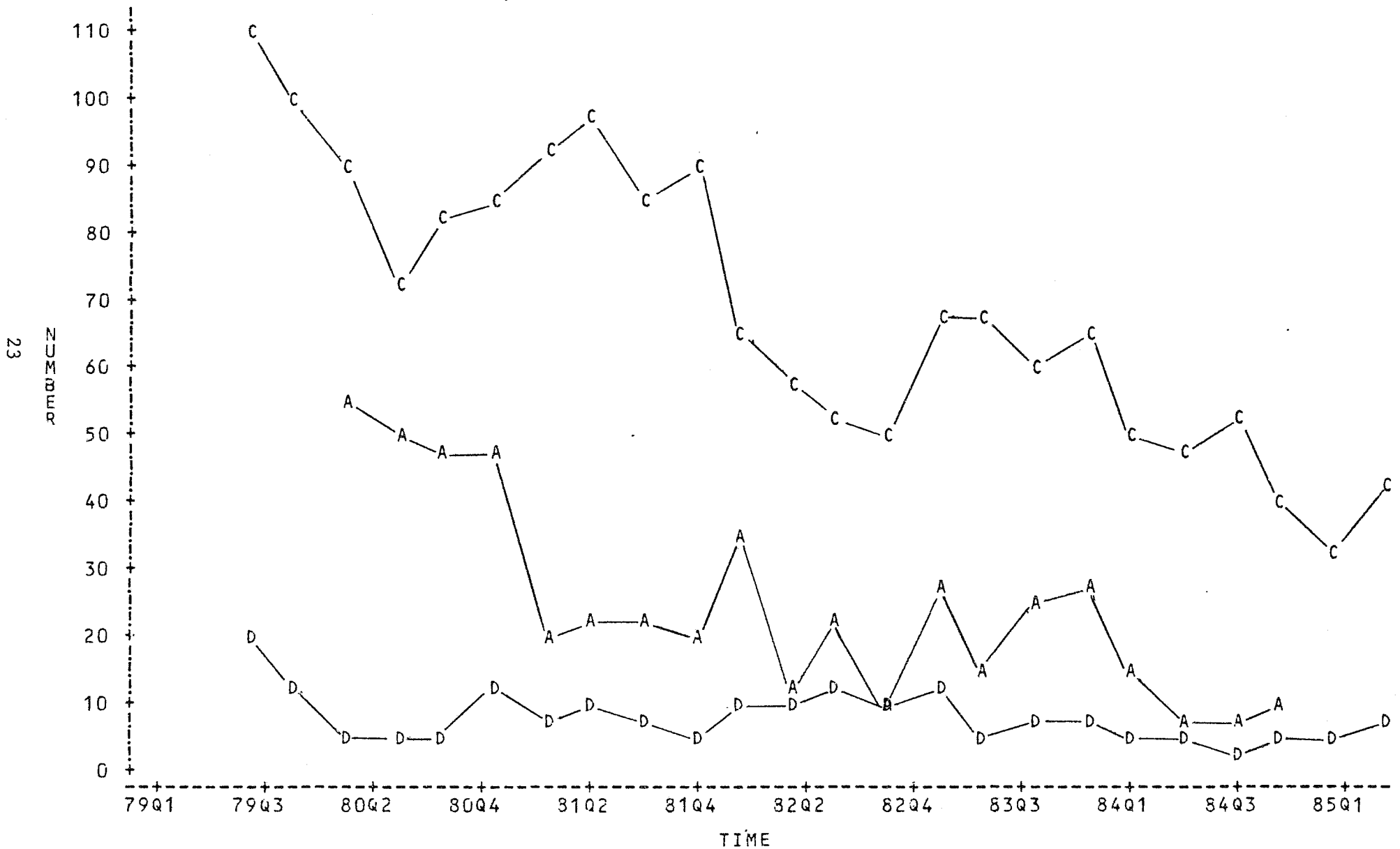
In both 1980 and 1984, three-quarters of the hallucinogen clients were admitted through outpatient treatment or detoxification programs, although detoxification admissions accounted for a larger proportion of these clients in 1984 than in 1980.

Stimulants

Arrests for stimulant drug violations dropped significantly between the last quarter of 1980 and the first quarter of 1981 and have remained at a fairly low level since that time (Figure F). Since 1980, stimulant client admissions not resulting from drug arrests have exhibited a few quarterly increases but overall have been gradually declining. Intakes resulting from drug arrests have maintained a low and relatively stable

FIGURE F
STIMULANT ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
A = ARRESTS



pattern since 1980. There are more client admissions reporting problems with stimulant drugs than arrests for stimulant violations each year.

Whites dominate both the arrest and client populations, although blacks were represented in higher proportions in the client population than in the arrest population (Tables 11 and 12). Females represented 41 percent of the client population in both 1980 and 1984 although they represented less than a third of the arrest population in each of those years. In both years, approximately one quarter of the client population was under age 18, yet only one individual under age 18 was arrested for a stimulant drug violation in 1984.

TABLE 11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
STIMULANT VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	177	90	55	96
Black	20	10	2	4
Sex				
Male	153	78	40	70
Female	44	22	17	30
Age				
Under 18	19	10	1	2
18-25	112	57	18	32
26 and Older	66	33	38	67
Total	197	100	57	100

TABLE 12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF STIMULANT CLIENTS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	276	83	181	89
Black	58	17	23	11
Sex				
Male	196	59	120	59
Female	138	41	84	41
Age				
Under 18	79	24	53	26
18-25	139	42	63	31
26 and Older	116	35	88	43
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	207	62	67	33
Detox	24	7	50	25
Residential	10	3	4	2
Offender-Based Intervention	39	12	25	12
Drug Diversion	21	6	2	1
School Intervention	24	7	52	25
Other	9	3	4	2
Total	334	100	204	100

In 1980, over 60 percent of the stimulant clients entered through outpatient treatment programs, compared to 33 percent in 1984. Detoxification admissions were twice as high in 1984 as they had been in 1980, and accounted for one-quarter of the stimulant client admissions in 1984. SCIP clients with a stimulant problem doubled between 1980 and 1984, but this is likely due to increased SCIP programming rather than an indication of increased stimulant use among teenagers, particularly since there were fewer clients age 18 and under in 1984 than there were in 1980.

Sedatives

According to national data, non-medical use of barbiturates and other sedatives, particularly methaqualone, has been declining in the United States. In South Carolina, both arrests and client admissions for sedative drugs have been declining since 1980 (Figure G). Overall, client admissions have been higher than arrests, with admissions resulting from drug arrests contributing 16 percent of the total sedative client population between 1980 and 1984.

Whites dominate both the client and arrest populations, as do males (Tables 13 and 14). Females are found in significantly higher proportions in the client than the arrest population. Representation of individuals under age 18 dropped in both the arrest and client populations between 1980 and 1984.

In both 1980 and 1984, the largest proportion of client admissions was in outpatient treatment programs.

TABLE 13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
SEDATIVE VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	223	94	30	79
Black	14	6	8	21
Sex				
Male	196	83	34	89
Female	41	17	4	11
Age				
Under 18	29	12	0	0
18-25	140	59	16	42
26 and Older	68	29	22	58
Total	237	100	38	100

FIGURE G
 SEDATIVE ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
 IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
 D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
 A = ARRESTS

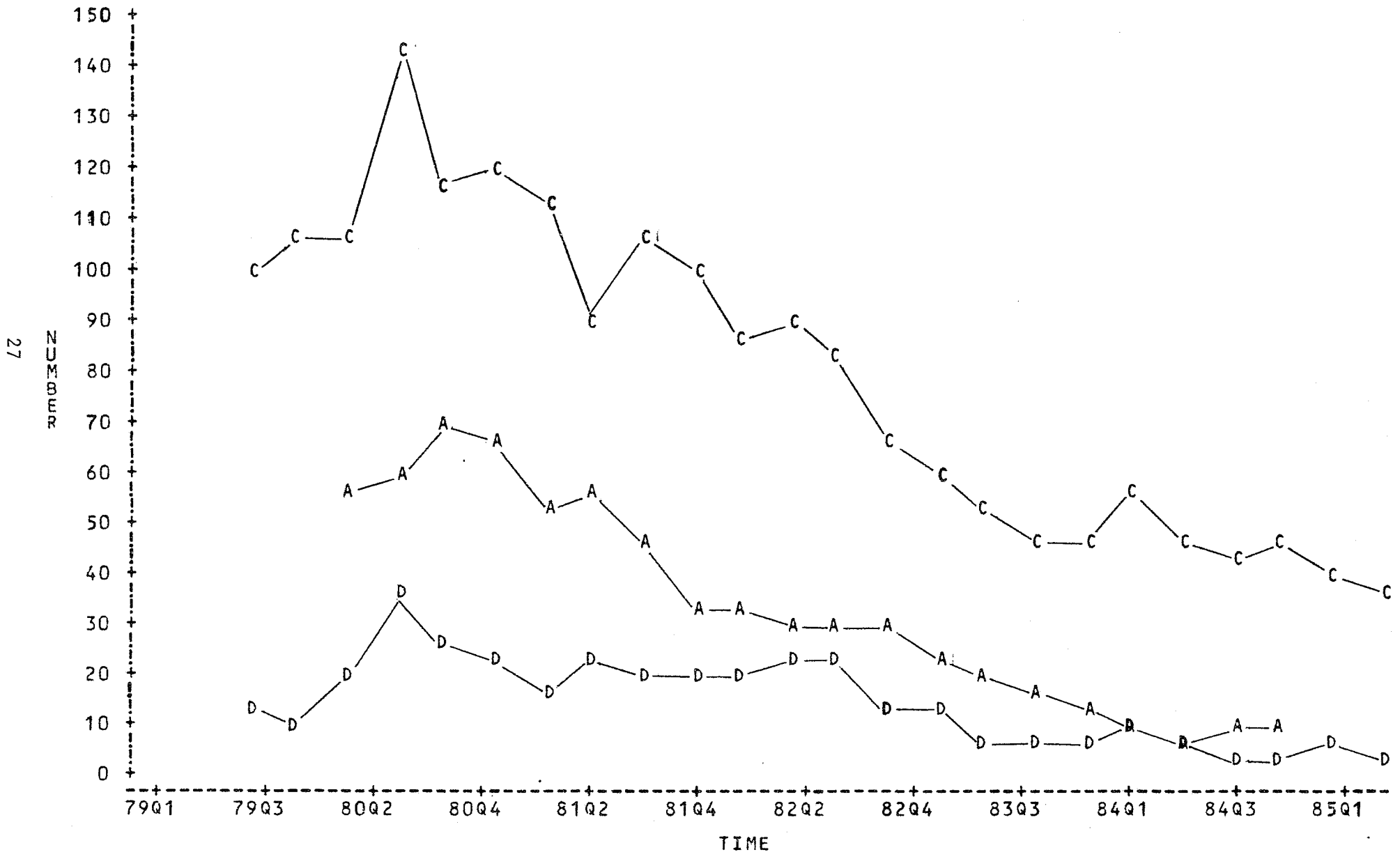


TABLE 14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SEDATIVE CLIENTS: 1980 AND 1984

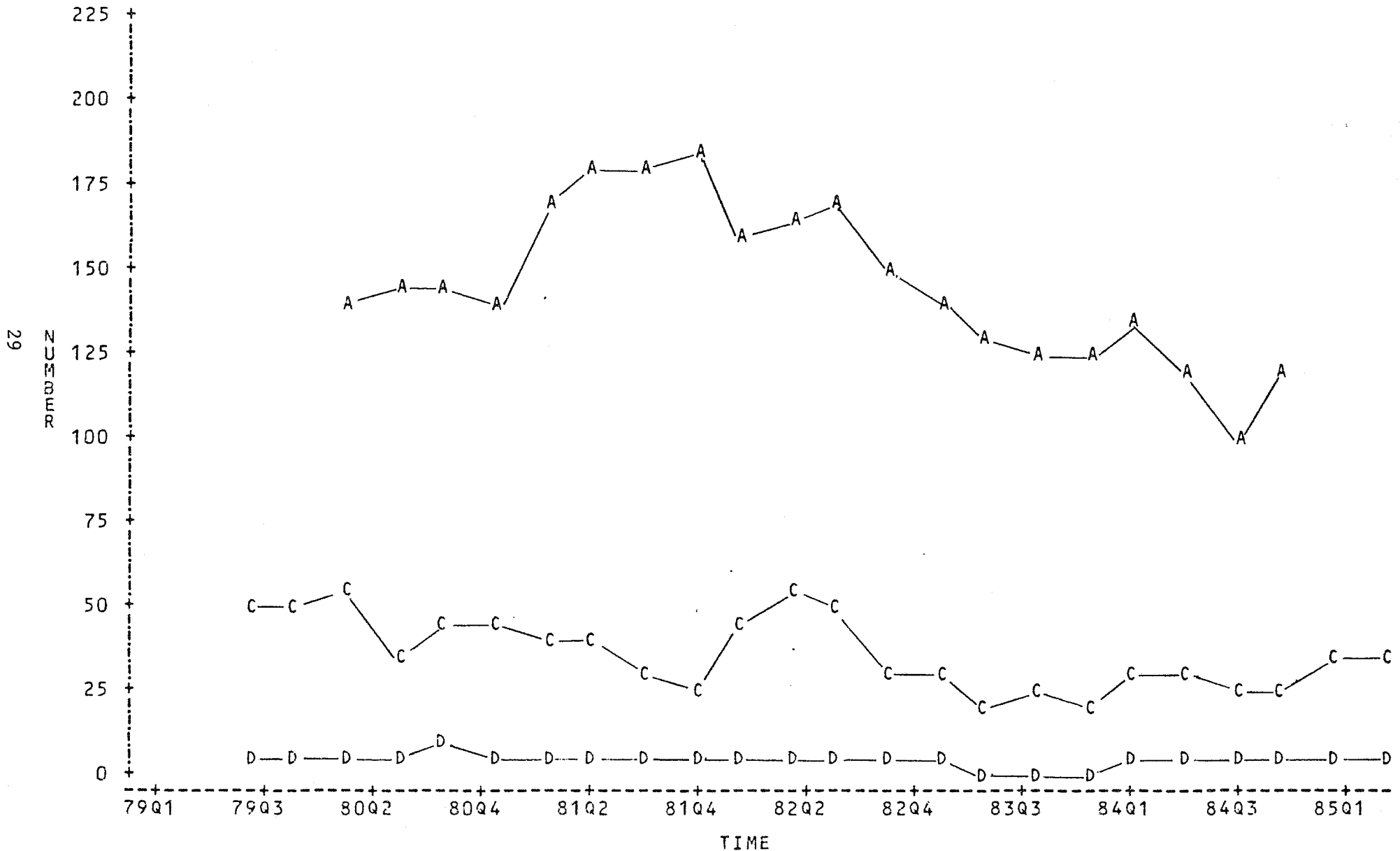
<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	535	91	204	91
Black	52	9	21	9
Sex				
Male	385	66	132	59
Female	202	34	93	41
Age				
Under 18	139	24	25	11
18-25	295	50	67	30
26 and Older	153	26	133	59
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	323	55	102	45
Detox	79	13	53	24
Residential	23	4	6	3
Offender-Based Intervention	67	11	18	8
Drug Diversion	57	10	13	6
School Intervention	15	3	22	10
Other	23	4	11	5
Total	587	100	225	100

Tranquilizers

Since 1980, arrests for tranquilizer and antidepressant drug violations have represented the majority of arrests for non-narcotic prescription drugs each year. As shown in Figure H, arrests for these drugs increased between the last quarter of 1980 and the first quarter of 1981, continued to increase through 1981, and have exhibited a declining trend since then. Client admissions associated with tranquilizers and antidepressant drugs fluctuated slightly between quarters but have been gradually declining since 1980. Client admissions resulting from drug arrests have maintained a stable pattern of between two to 10 per quarter throughout the five-year period.

FIGURE H
TRANQUILIZER ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
A = ARRESTS



Whites constitute the majority of both the arrest and client populations although blacks represent a larger proportion of the arrest than client population (Tables 15 and 16). Females, who represented only 19 percent of the arrest population in both 1980 and 1984, are found in much greater proportions in the client population. Individuals under age 18 decreased proportionately in both the arrest and client populations between 1980 and 1984.

TABLE 15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
TRANQUILIZER VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	480	84	412	86
Black	94	16	66	14
Sex				
Male	467	81	387	81
Female	107	19	91	19
Age				
Under 18	89	16	51	11
18-25	318	55	217	45
26 and Older	167	29	210	44
Total	574	100	478	100

TABLE 16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANQUILIZER CLIENTS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	193	92	137	94
Black	16	8	8	6
Sex				
Male	111	53	69	48
Female	98	47	76	52
Age				
Under 18	41	20	14	10
18-25	79	38	31	21
26 and Older	89	43	100	69
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	112	54	62	43
Detox	23	11	40	28
Residential	6	3	2	1
Offender-Based Intervention	21	10	13	9
Drug Diversion	16	8	3	2
School Intervention	21	10	11	8
Other	10	5	14	10
Total	209	100	145	100

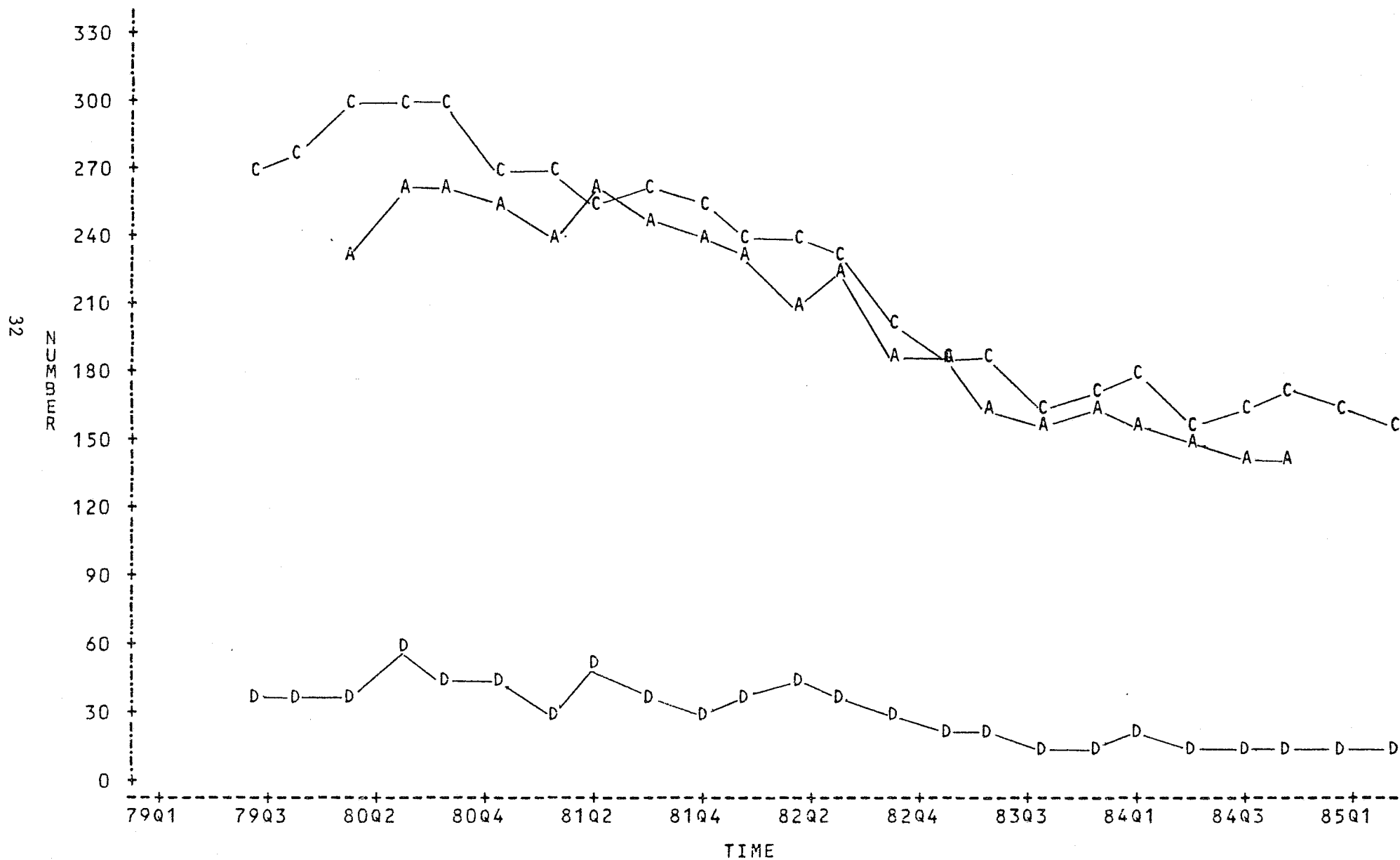
About half of clients who seek services for problems with tranquilizers and antidepressant drugs enter through outpatient treatment programs. Detoxification admissions almost doubled between 1980 and 1984.

Non-Narcotic Prescription Drugs

Arrests for non-narcotic prescription drugs since 1981 have most often been made for violations associated with tranquilizers and antidepressants. Client admissions, on the other hand, have most frequently been for problems with sedatives and barbiturates. As shown in Figure I, quarterly arrests and admissions for non-narcotic prescription drugs decreased during 1981 and 1982 but have remained fairly

FIGURE I
NON-NARCOTIC PRESCRIPTION DRUG ARRESTS AND CLIENT ADMISSIONS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

C = CLIENT ADMISSIONS NOT RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
D = CLIENT ADMISSIONS RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS
A = ARRESTS



stable since then. Admissions resulting from drug arrests have shown a slight decreasing trend throughout the five-year period. Admissions have been slightly higher than arrests, with admissions resulting from drug arrests representing only a small proportion of all non-narcotic prescription drug admissions.

Blacks are underrepresented in both the arrest and client populations (Tables 17 and 18). Females are found in the client population in proportions fairly consistent with their representation in the general population although they were underrepresented in the arrest population in both years. In 1984, both the arrest and client populations were composed of more individuals in the 26 and older age group than in 1980. Individuals under 18 were found less frequently in the arrest and client populations in 1984 than they were in 1980.

In both 1980 and 1984, the largest proportion of these clients entered through outpatient treatment programs. Although SCIP client admissions increased in 1984, this is probably due to expanded SCIP programming rather than an indication of increased non-narcotic prescription drug use among teenagers, particularly since there were fewer clients under age 18 in 1984 than in 1980.

TABLE 17
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
NON-NARCOTIC PRESCRIPTION DRUG VIOLATIONS: 1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	880	87	497	87
Black	128	13	76	13
Sex				
Male	816	81	461	80
Female	192	19	112	20
Age				
Under 18	137	14	52	9
18-25	570	56	251	44
26 and Older	301	30	270	47
Total	1,008	100	573	100

TABLE 18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-NARCOTIC PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLIENTS:
1980 AND 1984

<u>Characteristic</u>	1980		1984	
	N	%	N	%
Race				
White	1,206	89	675	90
Black	156	11	77	10
Sex				
Male	822	60	410	55
Female	540	40	342	45
Age				
Under 18	316	23	134	18
18-25	584	43	191	25
26 and Older	462	34	427	57
Program of Entry				
Outpatient	741	54	307	41
Detox	164	12	172	23
Residential	46	3	15	2
Offender-Based Intervention	151	11	70	9
Drug Diversion	111	8	21	3
School Intervention	87	6	119	16
Other	62	5	48	6
Total	1,362	100	752	100

DISCUSSION

While there are many reasons to be cautious in interpreting the information in this document, there are some interesting observations that result from the data provided. If the arrest and client data are indications of trends in drug use in South Carolina, it appears that abuse of non-narcotic prescription drugs and hallucinogens is declining, cocaine use is increasing, and marijuana and narcotic drug use is relatively stable. These findings are consistent with national trends, although changes in patterns of drug use in South Carolina tend to lag somewhat behind those noted for the United States.

In general, clients entering as a result of drug arrests account for only a small proportion of clients who receive services for drug problems. With the exception of clients who seek service for marijuana problems, many more clients enter through outpatient treatment than intervention programs. The proportion of drug clients entering through Drug Diversion, an intervention program established for individuals arrested for certain drug law violations, was lower in 1984 than in 1980. Because arrests for drug law violations are far in excess of the numbers of drug clients entering as a result of drug arrests, it appears that current intervention programming is not adequately serving the population of individuals who are arrested for drug law violations. There are legal impediments to serving this population; for example, penalties for some drug law violations require incarceration, and a first offense conviction for simple possession of marijuana has been virtually decriminalized in this state. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to conclude that many individuals arrested for drug law violations need some type of intervention or treatment services and are not receiving them.

Another change that occurred in admissions of drug clients to local alcohol and drug abuse programs between 1980 and 1984 was an increase in the proportion and number of clients being admitted to detoxification programs. Increases in detoxification admissions were particularly dramatic among clients seeking services for problems with cocaine, heroin and other narcotic drugs. Largely because of the increase in

detoxification admissions, admissions to outpatient treatment programs accounted for smaller proportions of clients in 1984 than in 1980.

National data indicate that drug use among individuals under age 18 has stabilized or been decreasing, depending on the type of drug involved. In South Carolina, arrest and client data indicate patterns of drug use among teenagers that is consistent with the national trends. Arrests of individuals under 18 for all types of drugs were either unchanged or lower in 1984 than they were in 1980. Admissions for cocaine problems were the only type of drug admissions for this age group to increase in 1984.

Along with the decline in arrests and admissions of youths were other changes in the age composition of the arrest and client populations. Individuals age 18-25 accounted for smaller proportions of the arrest and client populations in 1984 than in 1980, while the proportion of individuals age 26 and older increased in the arrest and client populations in 1984.

Females, who represent 51 percent of the general population in South Carolina, are underrepresented in the arrest and client populations for all types of drugs in relation to their presence in the general population. This underrepresentation of females is more pronounced in the arrest population than it is in the client population. This indicates that although females are somewhat less likely to abuse drugs than males, they are much less likely to be arrested for drug law violations than males. As a result, client data are probably a better indication of patterns of illegal drug use among females than the arrest data. Because marijuana use is so prevalent, more females seek services for marijuana problems each year than for other drugs. However, females are found in higher proportions among clients seeking services for problems with non-narcotic prescription drugs, particularly tranquilizers, than among clients seeking services for other drugs, including marijuana.

Blacks are also disproportionately represented in the arrest and client populations, although in a somewhat inconsistent pattern. For example, blacks, who represent 31 percent of the general population, account for almost 90 percent of the heroin arrests but make up less than half of the heroin client population. In contrast, blacks are

underrepresented in both the arrest and client populations associated with other narcotic drugs and non-narcotic prescription drugs. Blacks do appear in the cocaine and marijuana arrest and client populations in proportions more consistent with their representation in the general population although they tend to be found in higher proportions in the arrest population than in the client population.

TABLE 19

HEROIN ARRESTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	83	82	142	94	119
ABBEVILLE	0	0	0	0	0
AIKEN	0	0	0	0	2
ALLENDALE	0	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON	0	0	4	4	1
BAMBERG	0	0	0	0	0
BARNWELL	0	0	0	0	0
BEAUFORT	1	0	0	0	0
BERKELEY	0	0	0	0	0
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	20	17	37	32	37
CHEROKEE	0	0	0	0	0
CHESTER	0	0	0	0	0
CHESTERFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
CLARENDON	0	1	0	0	0
COLLETON	0	2	0	0	0
DARLINGTON	0	1	0	0	0
DILLON	0	0	0	0	0
DORCHESTER	0	0	6	0	2
EDGEFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FLORENCE	4	5	8	4	3
GEORGETOWN	1	10	0	0	4
GREENVILLE	23	1	26	13	15
GREENWOOD	0	1	5	2	0
HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0
HORRY	7	13	14	9	0
JASPER	0	0	0	0	0
KERSHAW	1	0	1	0	0
LANCASTER	0	0	0	0	1
LAURENS	0	0	0	0	0
LEE	0	0	0	0	0
LEXINGTON	5	4	9	2	1
MCCORMICK	0	0	0	0	0
MARION	0	0	0	0	0
MARLBORO	0	0	0	0	0
NEWBERRY	0	0	0	0	0
OCONEE	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGEBURG	1	2	0	0	0
PICKENS	0	0	0	0	0
RICHLAND	10	14	25	11	37
SALUDA	0	0	0	0	0
SPARTANBURG	4	5	4	17	11
SUMTER	2	1	1	0	1
UNION	0	0	0	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	0	0	0	0	4
YORK	4	5	2	0	0

TABLE 20

OTHER OPIATE AND SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC ARRESTS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	26	39	69	25	25
ABBEVILLE	0	0	0	0	0
AIKEN	2	1	0	0	0
ALLENDALE	0	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON	0	0	0	0	0
BAMBERG	0	0	0	0	0
BARNWELL	0	0	0	0	0
BEAUFORT	0	0	0	0	0
BERKELEY	0	5	0	0	0
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	3	15	11	2	6
CHEROKEE	0	0	0	0	2
CHESTER	0	1	0	0	0
CHESTERFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
CLARENDON	0	0	0	0	0
COLLETON	0	0	0	0	0
DARLINGTON	1	0	0	0	1
DILLON	0	0	0	0	0
DORCHESTER	0	0	1	0	0
EDGEFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FLORENCE	0	1	2	1	3
GEORGETOWN	0	0	0	0	0
GREENVILLE	7	9	4	1	4
GREENWOOD	0	0	0	0	0
HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0
HORRY	5	3	8	2	0
JASPER	0	0	0	0	0
KERSHAW	0	0	0	0	0
LANCASTER	1	0	0	0	0
LAURENS	0	0	0	0	0
LEE	0	0	0	0	0
LEXINGTON	1	0	5	0	0
MCCORMICK	2	0	0	0	0
MARION	0	0	0	0	0
MARLBORO	0	0	0	0	0
NEWBERRY	0	2	1	0	0
OCONEE	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGEBURG	0	0	0	0	0
PICKENS	0	0	0	0	0
RICHLAND	3	0	1	0	2
SALUDA	0	0	0	0	0
SPARTANBURG	0	0	34	19	7
SUMTER	0	0	0	0	0
UNION	0	0	2	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	0	0	0	0	0
YORK	1	2	0	0	0

TABLE 21

COCAINE ARRESTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	242	318	346	614	1028
ABBEVILLE	0	0	0	0	1
AIKEN	5	11	8	11	26
ALLENDALE	0	0	0	0	8
ANDERSON	6	1	5	35	13
BAMBERG	0	0	0	0	2
BARNWELL	0	0	0	0	1
BEAUFORT	28	2	10	12	42
BERKELEY	12	2	0	7	12
CALHOUN	0	0	0	1	0
CHARLESTON	54	100	64	167	198
CHEROKEE	0	6	1	11	9
CHESTER	0	0	0	0	5
CHESTERFIELD	1	0	0	2	4
CLARENDON	0	1	0	4	1
COLLETON	0	3	1	0	0
DARLINGTON	0	0	6	10	13
DILLON	0	0	0	0	5
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0	3
EDGEFIELD	0	1	0	0	7
FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	0	4
FLORENCE	10	13	14	19	44
GEORGETOWN	3	1	6	7	37
GREENVILLE	26	44	59	87	113
GREENWOOD	1	1	5	3	9
HAMPTON	0	3	0	0	0
HORRY	27	22	37	51	64
JASPER	0	1	4	2	2
KERSHAW	4	2	1	0	1
LANCASTER	1	5	3	1	14
LAURENS	0	0	0	2	4
LEE	0	0	0	0	0
LEXINGTON	8	3	4	14	29
MCCORMICK	0	0	2	2	1
MARION	0	2	1	4	1
MARLBORO	0	0	1	2	1
NEWBERRY	0	0	0	6	2
OCONEE	0	2	3	2	1
ORANGEBURG	0	7	2	1	28
PICKENS	2	4	5	2	5
RICHLAND	21	28	20	53	132
SALUDA	0	0	3	0	1
SPARTANBURG	16	32	44	71	116
SUMTER	7	8	4	4	22
UNION	0	3	11	1	2
WILLIAMSBURG	0	2	0	1	9
YORK	10	8	22	19	31

TABLE 22

MARIJUANA ARRESTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	6275	8619	8530	7571	8308
ABBEVILLE	37	23	12	21	20
AIKEN	160	238	251	255	320
ALLENDALE	17	27	39	32	37
ANDERSON	157	225	209	219	261
BAMBERG	15	13	12	9	6
BARNWELL	5	33	34	14	30
BEAUFORT	111	118	193	156	244
BERKELEY	229	263	262	113	184
CALHOUN	8	2	0	11	8
CHARLESTON	959	1374	1278	1244	1213
CHEROKEE	72	89	44	67	105
CHESTER	51	57	125	86	78
CHESTERFIELD	48	93	91	65	114
CLARENDON	18	92	62	47	61
COLLETON	41	51	63	53	22
DARLINGTON	85	150	111	86	132
DILLON	17	20	15	26	63
DORCHESTER	47	89	98	57	37
EDGEFIELD	12	32	19	28	25
FAIRFIELD	15	43	31	35	55
FLORENCE	148	348	286	239	223
GEORGETOWN	41	64	78	91	110
GREENVILLE	453	599	578	539	584
GREENWOOD	90	98	153	158	181
HAMPTON	8	11	9	25	13
HORRY	624	808	754	528	617
JASPER	17	23	47	31	41
KERSHAW	91	96	66	40	87
LANCASTER	101	218	135	123	131
LAURENS	47	68	73	41	65
LEE	36	50	50	30	26
LEXINGTON	274	340	333	189	214
MCCORMICK	19	21	39	22	14
MARION	28	41	49	62	45
MARLBORO	95	163	78	83	78
NEWBERRY	125	115	122	102	129
OCONEE	30	115	85	92	57
ORANGEBURG	58	50	60	60	82
PICKENS	151	211	173	175	184
RICHLAND	455	667	940	959	703
SALUDA	29	7	26	18	38
SPARTANBURG	782	860	789	821	960
SUMTER	143	202	243	174	245
UNION	74	93	99	33	58
WILLIAMSBURG	13	19	45	40	44
YORK	239	300	271	272	364

TABLE 23

HALLUCINOGEN ARRESTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	77	89	83	72	39
ABBEVILLE	0	0	0	0	0
AIKEN	0	0	0	0	1
ALLENDALE	0	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON	1	1	2	1	1
BAMBERG	0	0	0	0	0
BARNWELL	0	0	0	0	0
BEAUFORT	2	2	2	1	1
BERKELEY	2	5	2	2	1
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	19	35	22	21	9
CHEROKEE	1	2	0	3	1
CHESTER	0	0	1	0	0
CHESTERFIELD	0	0	0	1	0
CLARENDON	0	0	0	0	0
COLLETON	0	0	0	0	0
DARLINGTON	0	0	1	1	0
DILLON	0	0	0	0	0
DORCHESTER	1	0	2	0	0
EDGEFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FLORENCE	0	1	1	3	1
GEORGETOWN	1	0	1	0	1
GREENVILLE	2	6	6	7	3
GREENWOOD	0	0	0	1	1
HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0
HORRY	18	8	8	6	2
JASPER	0	0	0	0	0
KERSHAW	0	0	0	0	0
LANCASTER	0	0	2	0	0
LAURENS	0	0	0	0	0
LEE	0	0	0	1	0
LEXINGTON	4	11	6	4	3
MCCORMICK	0	0	0	0	0
MARION	0	0	0	0	0
MARLBORO	0	0	3	2	0
NEWBERRY	0	1	0	0	0
OCONEE	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGEBURG	0	0	0	0	0
PICKENS	0	0	1	0	0
RICHLAND	7	6	18	6	8
SALUDA	0	0	1	0	0
SPARTANBURG	15	5	1	8	6
SUMTER	4	0	0	1	0
UNION	0	0	0	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	0	0	0	0	0
YORK	0	6	3	3	0

TABLE 24

STIMULANT ARRESTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	197	83	83	94	57
ABBEVILLE	0	0	0	0	0
AIKEN	9	3	7	1	0
ALLENDALE	0	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON	0	0	0	3	14
BAMBERG	0	0	0	0	0
BARNWELL	0	1	0	0	0
BEAUFORT	6	1	0	0	0
BERKELEY	8	4	2	2	0
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	33	10	18	13	4
CHEROKEE	0	1	0	0	0
CHESTER	0	0	0	0	0
CHESTERFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
CLARENDON	0	0	0	0	0
COLLETON	0	0	0	0	0
DARLINGTON	2	2	0	0	2
DILLON	0	0	0	0	0
DORCHESTER	0	0	1	0	0
EDGEFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FLORENCE	0	1	0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	0	0	0	0	0
GREENVILLE	28	11	24	46	25
GREENWOOD	0	0	0	0	0
HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0
HORRY	30	13	8	3	0
JASPER	0	0	0	0	0
KERSHAW	0	0	0	0	0
LANCASTER	0	2	0	0	2
LAURENS	0	0	0	0	1
LEE	0	0	0	1	0
LEXINGTON	0	0	1	0	1
MCCORMICK	0	0	1	0	0
MARION	0	0	1	0	0
MARLBORO	1	2	0	0	0
NEWBERRY	1	1	0	0	0
OCONEE	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGESBURG	0	0	0	0	0
PICKENS	6	2	0	6	4
RICHLAND	4	0	2	4	3
SALUDA	0	0	0	0	0
SPARTANBURG	56	15	11	6	1
SUMTER	2	0	0	0	0
UNION	2	1	1	1	0
WILLIAMSBURG	0	0	0	0	0
YORK	9	13	6	8	0

TABLE 25

SEDATIVE ARRESTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	237	192	125	67	38
ABBEVILLE	0	0	0	0	0
AIKEN	6	2	2	0	0
ALLENDALE	0	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON	2	1	2	0	0
BAMBERG	0	0	0	0	0
BARNWELL	0	0	1	0	1
BEAUFORT	4	3	0	0	3
BERKELEY	3	1	2	0	0
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	55	57	28	27	15
CHEROKEE	1	1	2	0	1
CHESTER	0	0	0	0	0
CHESTERFIELD	0	1	0	0	2
CLARENDON	0	0	0	0	0
COLLETON	0	0	0	0	0
DARLINGTON	0	1	0	1	1
DILLON	0	0	0	0	2
DORCHESTER	1	0	0	0	0
EDGEFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRFIELD	0	0	3	0	0
FLORENCE	4	2	0	3	0
GEORGETOWN	1	0	0	1	0
GREENVILLE	27	25	50	24	3
GREENWOOD	1	0	0	0	0
HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0
HORRY	65	45	5	2	0
JASPER	0	0	0	0	0
KERSHAW	0	0	0	1	0
LANCASTER	0	2	1	1	1
LAURENS	0	0	0	0	0
LEE	0	0	0	2	0
LEXINGTON	3	4	9	0	0
MCCORMICK	0	0	0	0	0
MARION	0	0	0	0	0
MARLBORO	1	0	0	0	0
NEWBERRY	2	0	0	0	0
OCONEE	0	5	0	0	0
ORANGEBURG	1	1	0	0	0
PICKENS	3	2	0	0	0
RICHLAND	1	1	2	2	4
SALUDA	0	0	0	0	0
SPARTANBURG	46	29	13	3	3
SUMTER	2	0	0	0	0
UNION	0	5	1	0	1
WILLIAMSBURG	0	0	0	0	0
YORK	8	4	4	0	1

TABLE 26

TRANQUILIZER ARRESTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	574	715	644	486	478
ABBEVILLE	1	6	2	4	3
AIKEN	21	25	20	18	18
ALLENDALE	3	1	4	9	1
ANDERSON	154	121	69	50	63
BAMBERG	1	6	3	1	5
BARNWELL	0	3	1	0	6
BEAUFORT	13	5	6	10	11
BERKELEY	7	5	9	5	12
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	19	28	20	15	11
CHEROKEE	6	5	14	13	11
CHESTER	0	1	16	1	2
CHESTERFIELD	1	5	0	2	1
CLARENDON	0	0	1	1	0
COLLETON	3	4	2	2	0
DARLINGTON	4	9	5	5	11
DILLON	6	6	5	8	4
DORCHESTER	1	9	8	0	1
EDGEFIELD	0	4	4	0	0
FAIRFIELD	3	3	5	2	1
FLORENCE	16	27	28	16	20
GEORGETOWN	3	3	5	13	7
GREENVILLE	51	62	70	83	68
GREENWOOD	4	6	10	4	14
HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0
HORRY	9	28	18	9	14
JASPER	7	4	6	2	8
KERSHAW	14	12	4	5	1
LANCASTER	9	38	31	14	13
LAURENS	15	5	3	2	6
LEE	9	2	1	0	0
LEXINGTON	25	15	30	8	13
MCCORMICK	0	1	0	0	1
MARION	1	4	7	3	5
MARLBORO	2	8	5	0	3
NEWBERRY	2	6	4	7	8
OCONEE	1	21	15	5	2
ORANGEBURG	1	2	0	0	3
PICKENS	25	30	22	17	19
RICHLAND	76	65	49	36	9
SALUDA	0	0	1	0	2
SPARTANBURG	33	90	89	85	73
SUMTER	13	21	23	6	6
UNION	8	5	9	3	6
WILLIAMSBURG	0	0	0	6	4
YORK	7	14	20	16	12

TABLE 27

NON-NARCOTIC PRESCRIPTION DRUG ARRESTS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
STATE TOTAL	1008	990	852	647	573
ABBEVILLE	1	6	2	4	3
AIKEN	36	30	29	19	18
ALLENDALE	3	1	4	9	1
ANDERSON	156	122	71	53	77
BAMBERG	1	6	3	1	5
BARNWELL	0	4	2	0	7
BEAUFORT	23	9	6	10	14
BERKELEY	18	10	13	7	12
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	107	95	66	55	30
CHEROKEE	7	7	16	13	12
CHESTER	0	1	16	1	2
CHESTERFIELD	1	6	0	2	3
CLARENDON	0	0	1	1	0
COLLETON	3	4	2	2	0
DARLINGTON	6	12	5	6	14
DILLON	6	6	5	8	6
DORCHESTER	2	9	9	0	1
EDGEFIELD	0	4	4	0	0
FAIRFIELD	3	3	8	2	1
FLORENCE	20	30	28	19	20
GEORGETOWN	4	3	5	14	7
GREENVILLE	106	98	144	153	96
GREENWOOD	5	6	10	4	14
HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0
HORRY	104	86	31	14	14
JASPER	7	4	6	2	8
KERSHAW	14	12	4	6	1
LANCASTER	9	42	32	15	16
LAURENS	15	5	3	2	7
LEE	9	2	1	3	0
LEXINGTON	28	19	40	3	14
MCCORMICK	0	1	1	0	1
MARION	1	4	8	3	5
MARLBORO	4	10	5	0	3
NEWBERRY	5	7	4	7	8
OCONEE	1	26	15	5	2
ORANGEBURG	2	3	0	0	3
PICKENS	34	34	22	23	23
RICHLAND	81	66	53	42	16
SALUDA	0	0	1	0	2
SPARTANBURG	135	134	113	94	77
SUMTER	17	21	23	6	6
UNION	10	11	11	4	7
WILLIAMSBURG	0	0	0	6	4
YORK	24	31	30	24	13

TABLE 28
ARRESTS FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS
BY TYPE OF DRUG IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1980-1984

<u>Drug Type</u>	<u>Year</u>					<u>% Change 1980-1984</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	
Heroin	83	82	142	94	119	+43%
Other Opiates and Synthetic Narcotics	26	39	69	25	25	-4%
Cocaine	242	318	346	614	1,028	+325%
Marijuana	6,275	8,619	8,530	7,571	8,308	+32%
Hallucinogens	77	89	83	72	39	-49%
Stimulants*	197	83	83	94	57	-71%
Sedatives*	237	192	125	67	38	-84%
Tranquilizers*	574	715	644	486	478	-17%
Non-Narcotic Prescription Drugs	1,008	990	852	647	573	-43%
Total	7,711	10,137	10,022	9,023	10,092	+31%

*Included in Non-Narcotic Prescription Drugs

TABLE 29
CLIENT ADMISSIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS
BY TYPE OF DRUG IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1980-1984

<u>Drug Type</u>	<u>Year</u>					<u>% Change 1980-1984</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	
Heroin	328	393	494	402	448	+37%
Other Opiates and Synthetic Narcotics	195	220	304	282	298	+53%
Cocaine	91	133	205	250	687	+655%
Marijuana	3,263	2,712	2,050	1,942	2,115	-35%
Hallucinogens	59	52	45	47	33	-44%
Stimulants*	334	397	269	269	204	-39%
Sedatives*	587	509	441	252	225	-62%
Tranquilizers*	209	151	203	115	145	-31%
Non-Narcotic Prescription Drugs	1,362	1,231	1,086	809	752	-45%
Total	5,298	4,741	4,184	3,732	4,333	-18%

*Included in Non-Narcotic Prescription Drugs

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