



Citizenship Status and Drug Use:

The present analysis examines drug use by citizenship status. Initial findings revealed that nearly 10 percent of arrestees interviewed reported that they were non-United States citizens (not shown in table above). Further analysis indicated that U.S. citizens were significantly more likely to test positive for drug use when compared to non-U.S. citizen arrestees. For example, 9.4 percent of U.S. citizens tested positive for alcohol, whereas only 7.2 percent of non-U.S. citizens tested positive for alcohol. Forty percent of U.S. citizens tested positive for marijuana yet only 22.2 percent of non-U.S. citizens tested positive for marijuana. Similarly, 5 percent of citizens tested positive for opiate use compared to 1.9 percent of non-citizens. The most significant difference in drug use between U.S. citizens and non-U.S. citizen arrestees was related to methamphetamine use, with 43 percent of U.S. citizens testing positive for methamphetamine compared to less than 19 percent of non-citizens. Non-U.S. citizens, however, were significantly more likely to test positive for cocaine use than U.S. citizens. Specifically, 26.4 percent of non-U.S. citizen arrestees tested positive for cocaine use versus 17.5 percent for U.S. citizens.