

## Club Drug Facts

The number of MDMA emergency department mentions reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) increased 58% from 2,850 in 1999 to 4,511 in 2000. Preliminary estimates indicate that there were 2,385 MDMA mentions from January to June 2001.

— *Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, [Emergency Department Trends for the Drug Abuse Warning Network \(2002\)](#).*

The number of GHB emergency department mentions totaled 4,969 and the number of ketamine mentions totaled 263 in 2000. These both represent significant increases since 1994 when there were 56 GHB mentions and 19 ketamine mentions.

— *Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, [Emergency Department Trends for the Drug Abuse Warning Network \(2002\)](#).*

The following numbers of club drug emergency department mentions were reported to DAWN in 1994:

- MDMA - 253
- GHB - 56
- Ketamine - 19
- Methamphetamine - 17,537

— *Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Applied Studies, [Emergency Department Trends for the Drug Abuse Warning Network \(2002\)](#).*

11.7 percent of high school seniors, 8 percent of 10th graders, and 5.2 percent of 8th graders surveyed in 2001 reported that they had used MDMA at least one time in their lives

— *Source: [Monitoring the Future National Results on Adolescent Drug Use: Overview of Key Findings, 2001, 2002](#).*

1.7 percent of seniors, 1.5 percent of 10th graders, and 1.1 percent of 8th graders reported lifetime use of Rohypnol.

— *Source: [Monitoring the Future National Results on Adolescent Drug Use: Overview of Key Findings, 2001, 2002](#).*

1.6 percent of seniors, 1.0 percent of 10th graders, and 1.1 percent of 8th graders surveyed in 2001 reported past year GHB use. 2.5 percent of seniors, 2.1 percent of 10th graders, and 1.3 percent of 8th graders reported past year ketamine use.

— *Source: [Monitoring the Future National Results on Adolescent Drug Use: Overview of Key Findings, 2001, 2002](#).*

61.5 percent of high school seniors surveyed in 2001 reported that MDMA was "fairly easy" or "very easy" to obtain, an increase of more than 10 percent from 51.4 percent in 2000.

— *Source: [Monitoring the Future National Results on Adolescent Drug Use: Overview of Key Findings, 2001, 2002](#).*

Rave parties and clubs started to show up in most metropolitan areas of the United States by the early 1990s

— *Source: [Information Bulletin: Raves, 2001](#).*

Attendance at raves can range from 30 people in a small club to tens of thousands in a stadium or open field.

— Source: [Information Bulletin: Raves](#), 2001.

Because MDMA can cause users to involuntarily grind their teeth, ravers often chew on baby pacifiers or lollipops to offset this effect.

— Source: [Information Bulletin: Raves](#), 2001.

Ravers may use chemical "glowsticks" and flashing lights to heighten the hallucinogenic properties of MDMA and the visual distortions brought on by its use.

— Source: [Information Bulletin: Raves](#), 2001.

In 2000, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) seized more than 3 million MDMA tablets. During 1999, slightly over 1 million tablets were seized by DEA

— Source: [Congressional Testimony: Ecstasy \(MDMA\)](#), 2001.

The U.S. Customs Service seized 9.3 million MDMA tablets during 2000, compared to 3.5 million MDMA tablets seized by Customs in 1999

— Source: [Ecstasy News \(MDMA\)](#), 2001.

The number of arrests by DEA for MDMA violations increased from 681 in 1999 to 1,456 in 2000

— Source: [Congressional Testimony: Ecstasy \(MDMA\)](#), 2001.

During 2001, approximately 8,000 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories were seized and reported to the National Clandestine Laboratory Database at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)

— Source: [Drug Descriptions: Amphetamines/Methamphetamine](#), 2002.