A Comparative History of Criminalization of Alcohol and Marijuana

Presenter: Josh Grove

Lit Review Summary

- Related to my topic, scholars have found that proven by prohibition, it is predicted that regulated sale of illicit substances is technically practical and reasonable
- Studies show the connection between the war on drug and prohibition, this is important to see legislative and public opinion on both alcohol and marijuana through periods of time.
- As stated in scholarly literature, legalization of recreational marijuana affects not just the one state but other states as well.
- This study will highlight the patterns of alcohol and marijuana use in adolescence, this is important to see the affects of both substances on young adults and predict usage patterns for both their use, and future young adults.
- My topic is important because it shows the discrepancy of information given to the public by the media versus data and statistics given to policy makers for legislation regarding medical marijuana, this also affects public opinion on recreational use of marijuana.

Hypotheses

I. In analyzing the history of these substances comparatively through criminalization, history in usage, ways of use, and social acceptance, I believe we will find a pattern between the two radically different substances; a pattern that may follow generational lines as well.

Data Sets

А	В	С	D	E F	G	н	1	1	К	L M	N	0	P
Rank	State	County	2012 Both Sexes		Rank	State	County	Percent Change 2005- 2012, Both Sexes		Rank	State	County	Percent Change 2005- 2012, Both Sexes
	1 Wisconsin	Menominee County	36.0%		-	Texas	Loving County	73.4%			1 West Virginia	Brooke County	-28.7
	2 Texas	Loving County	35.5%			2 Kentucky	Lawrence County	52.8%			2 West Virginia	Hancock County	-27.2
	3 Nebraska	Nance County	35.2%		3	Kentucky	Martin County	51.7%			3 Texas	Borden County	-20.2
	4 North Dakota	Renville County	34.2%		4	Kentucky	Pike County	48.6%			4 Virginia	Buena Vista City	-17.9
	5 Nevada	Esmeralda County	33.8%			Kentucky	Johnson County	45.5%			5 Texas	Briscoe County	-16.9
	6 North Dakota	Steele County	33.6%			Kentucky	Meade County	44.2%			6 Texas	Jeff Davis County	-15.9
	7 North Dakota	Nelson County	33.5%			7 Georgia	Baker County	43.8%			7 Pennsylvania	Cameron County	-15.5
	8 Michigan	Ontonagon County	33.3%		1	3 Kentucky	Owsley County	43.7%			8 Wisconsin	Marquette County	-14.5
	9 Montana	Toole County	33.2%		9	South Dakota	Harding County	41.5%			9 Colorado	Kiowa County	-14.4
	10 North Dakota	Burke County	33.0%		10	Kentucky	Knox County	41.2%		:	LO Texas	Edwards County	-12.6
Counties	with highest rates of	of binge drinking, women	,		Counties wit	h highest increase	es of binge drinking, v	women		Counties	with highest decre	ases of binge drinking, women	
Rank	State	County	2012 Females		Rank	State	County	Percent Change 2005- 2012, Females		Rank	State	County	Percent Change 2005- 2012, Females
	1 Wisconsin	Menominee County	29.3%			Texas	Loving County	147.9%			1 West Virginia	Brooke County	-41.0
	2 Montana	Petroleum County	28.9%			Kentucky	Pike County	90.0%			2 South Dakota	Mellette County	-35.3
	3 Montana	Mineral County	28.0%			Kentucky	Gallatin County	88.0%			3 West Virginia	Hancock County	-34.:
	4 North Dakota	Steele County	27.9%			Kentucky	Lawrence County	86.0%			4 Texas	Baylor County	-30.0
	5 Texas	Loving County	27.7%			Kentucky	Martin County	80.9%			5 South Dakota	Buffalo County	-29.4
	6 North Dakota	Nelson County	27.5%			Kentucky	Owsley County	79.6%			6 Texas	Jeff Davis County	-29.0
	7 Nevada	Esmeralda County	27.5%			7 Kentucky	Meade County	77.3%			7 South Dakota	Bennett County	-27.5
	8 North Dakota	Renville County	27.5%			Montana	Treasure County	76.8%			8 Texas	Borden County	-27.0
	9 North Dakota	Traill County	27.5%			9 Kentucky	Anderson County	76.7%			9 South Dakota	Roberts County	-24.8
	10 Montana	Judith Basin County	27.2%			Kentucky	Fleming County	75.5%			LO South Dakota	Lyman County	-24.0
Counties	with highest rates of	of binge drinking, men			Counties wit	h highest increase	es of binge drinking, r	nen		Counties	with highest decre	ases of binge drinking, men	
					countries in			Percent Change 2005-					Percent Change 2005-
Rank	State	County	2012 Males		Rank	State	County	2012, Males		Rank	State	County	2012, Males
	1 North Dakota	Rolette County	47.2%			Texas	Loving County	44.7%			1 West Virginia	Hancock County	-24.5
	2 Nebraska	Nance County	45.9%			Kentucky	Martin County	44.5%			2 West Virginia	Brooke County	-23.5
	3 lowa	Dubuque County	45.1%			B Kentucky	Lawrence County	44.0%			3 Montana	Daniels County	-20.0
	4 North Dakota	Dunn County	44.5%			Kentucky	Johnson County	39.2%			4 Wisconsin	Marquette County	-19.6
	5 South Dakota	Sanborn County	43.9%			Kentucky	Menifee County	38.3%			5 Texas	Borden County	-18.3
	6 Texas	Loving County	43.5%			Kentucky	Wolfe County	37.0%			6 Texas	Briscoe County	-16.7
	7 Nebraska	Greeley County	43.4%			Georgia	Baker County	37.0%			7 Virginia	Buena Vista City	-16.0
	8 Wisconsin	Menominee County	42.9%			3 Kentucky	Pike County	36.7%			8 Colorado	Kiowa County	-15.6
	9 lowa	Winneshiek County	42.9%			9 Kentucky	Elliott County	36.1%			9 Alaska	Northwest Arctic Borough	-15.2
	10 Nebraska	Butler County	42.8%		10	Kentucky	Owsley County	35.0%			LO Pennsylvania	Cameron County	-14.7
- N	Anv	Heavy	Binge	+									

Counties	B with highest rates of	C	D	E F		H with highestine	resear of house decision is	J J	K		M	N th highest decre	 ases of heavy drinking, bo 	P
Counties	with highest rates of	heavy drinking, both se			Counties	with nignest inc	reases of heavy drinking, b			Cour	ities w	th highest decre	ases of heavy drinking, bo	
Rank	State	County	2012 Both Sexes		Rank	State	County	Percent Change 2005- 2012, Both Sexes		Rank		State	County	Percent Change 2005- 2012, Both Sexes
	1 Nevada	Esmeralda County	22.4%		1	Texas	Loving County	155.2%			1	Texas	Jeff Davis County	-39.29
	2 North Dakota	Sioux County	21.4%		2	Kentucky	Bracken County	94.0%			2	Texas	Briscoe County	-33.29
	3 North Dakota	Rolette County	19.6%		3	Kentucky	Mason County	85.2%			3	Texas	Edwards County	-31.99
	4 Michigan	Ontonagon County	19.3%		4	Kentucky	Bullitt County	84.7%			4	Texas	Armstrong County	-31.79
	5 Montana	Petroleum County	19.0%		5	Kentucky	Spencer County	84.5%			5	Texas	Menard County	-23.09
	6 Colorado	San Miguel County	18.9%		6	Kentucky	Rowan County	84.4%			6	Texas	Mason County	-22.19
	7 Nevada	Storey County	18.6%		7	Nebraska	Nance County	83.2%			7	Texas	Gillespie County	-21.69
	8 Colorado	Summit County	18.6%		8	Kentucky	Lewis County	82.2%			8	Texas	Collingsworth County	-21.49
	9 South Dakota	Buffalo County	18.3%		9	Kentucky	Owen County	79.9%			9	Texas	Baylor County	-18.59
	10 Colorado	Hinsdale County	18.2%		10	Kentucky	Menifee County	79.4%			10	Pennsylvania	Cameron County	-18.29
	with highest rates of	heavy drinking, women			Counties	with highest inc	reases of heavy drinking, v	women		Cour	nties wi	ith highest decre	ases of heavy drinking, wo	men
Rank	State	County	2012 Females		Rank	State	County	Percent Change 2005- 2012, Females		Rank		State	County	Percent Change 2005- 2012, Females
	1 Nevada	Esmeralda County	22.2%		1	Texas	Loving County	347.8%			1	Texas	Jeff Davis County	-50.99
	2 Colorado	Summit County	19.7%		2	Oklahoma	Roger Mills County	160.7%			2	Texas	Edwards County	-36.39
	3 Colorado	San Miguel County	19.1%		3	Texas	Crockett County	153.2%			3	Texas	Briscoe County	-33.79
	4 Colorado	Pitkin County	18.4%		4	Nebraska	Nance County	145.5%			4	Texas	Gillespie County	-20.29
	5 Montana	Petroleum County	18.0%		5	Oklahoma	Harmon County	126.8%			5	Colorado	Kiowa County	-19.99
	6 Michigan	Ontonagon County	17.2%		6	Kentucky	Lawrence County	124.4%			6	Mississippi	Copiah County	-18.49
	7 Nevada	Storey County	17.0%		7	Arkansas	Woodruff County	122.3%			7	Pennsylvania	Cameron County	-17.89
	8 Montana	Mineral County	17.0%		8	North Dakota	Golden Valley County	120.8%			8	Texas	Baylor County	-17.49
	9 Washington	San Juan County	16.8%		9	Arkansas	Lee County	120.2%			9	Mississippi	Panola County	-16.79
	10 Colorado	Clear Creek County	16.4%		10	Kansas	Lane County	118.7%				California	Alpine County	-15.09
	with highest rates of	heavy drinking, men			Counties	with highest inc	reases of heavy drinking,	men		Cour	nties wi	ith highest decre	ases of heavy drinking, me	n
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Rank	State	County	2012 Males		Rank	State	County	2012, Males		Rank		State	County	2012, Males
nalik	1 North Dakota	Sioux County	35.9%			Texas	Loving County	2012, males 113.9%		Raili		Texas	Armstrong County	-38.79
	2 North Dakota	Rolette County	31.9%			Kentucky	Bracken County	88.8%				Texas	Briscoe County	-33.19
	3 South Dakota	Buffalo County	31.5%			Kentucky	Mason County	86.3%				Texas	Mason County	-32.79
	4 South Dakota	Todd County	29.0%			Kentucky	Rowan County	84.2%				Texas	Jeff Davis County	-32.77
	5 South Dakota	Ziebach County	28.9%			Kentucky	Spencer County	83.8%				Texas	Edwards County	-30.39
	6 South Dakota	Corson County	27.7%			Kentucky	Bullitt County	82.6%				Texas	Menard County	-29.19
	7 South Dakota	Shannon County	26.8%			Kentucky	Menifee County	82.1%				Texas	Collingsworth County	-25.59
	8 South Dakota	Bennett County	25.1%			Kentucky	Lewis County	82.0%				Texas	Gillespie County	-22.69
	9 North Dakota	Benson County	24.7%			Kentucky	Larue County	81.0%				Texas	Kimble County	-21.49
	10 Texas	Loving County	23.8%			North Dakota		77.7%		-		Texas	Sherman County	-20.49
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	Any	Heavy	Binge	+										
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	A	В	С	D	E
1	age	n	alcohol-use	alcohol-frequ	marijuana-us
2	12	2798	3.9	3	1.1
3	13	2757	8.5	6	3.4
4	14	2792	18.1	5	8.7
5	15	2956	29.2	6	14.5
6	16	3058	40.1	10	22.5
7	17	3038	49.3	13	28
8	18	2469	58.7	24	33.7
9	19	2223	64.6	36	33.4
10	20	2271	69.7	48	34
11	21	2354	83.2	52	33
12	22-23	4707	84.2	52	28.4
13	24-25	4591	83.1	52	24.9
14	26-29	2628	80.7	52	20.8
15	30-34	2864	77.5	52	16.4
16	35-49	7391	75	52	10.4
17	50-64	3923	67.2	52	7.3
18	65+	2448	49.3	52	1.2
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◀	drug	j-use-by-age	+		

	1	A	В	С	D	E
ı	1	Year	Туре	Substance	Past 30 Day l	Jse Percent
	2	2016	Survey Respo	Alcohol	24.3	
	3	2016	Survey Respo	Marijuana	16.1	
	4		Survey Respo	,	5.4	
	5		Survey Respo		4.2	
	6		Survey Respo		18.2	
	7		Survey Respo	-	18.3	
	8		Survey Respo		5.6	
	9		Survey Respo		3.9	
	10		Target Date		0	
	11		Target Date	-	0	
	12		Target Date	-	0	
	13	2020	Target Date	Prescription	0	
	14					
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DEPARTMENT OF
PSYCHOLOGY, CRIMINAL
JUSTICE AND SOCIOLOGY

Methods

• Being a research paper, all information was found from peer review journals, scientific articles, and government datasets.

Results

- Data and research found during the study show that heavy and binge drinking rates and percentages are higher in states that have not made recreational marijuana use legal.
- Statistics also show that alcohol use increases from adolescence till the age range 35-49. Then drops dramatically from ages fifty onward.
- More data also shows a substantial difference in between the usage of alcohol and marijuana showing that there is less of a dramatic increase in marijuana usage over time, and that the age drop off for marijuana is around age 21 as opposed to 50 with alcohol.
- Research has shown an increase in social acceptance of marijuana, similar to the social acceptance of alcohol after prohibition.

 While marijuana is currently is in a rather similar prohibition, it is following patterns related to alcohol's criminalization and usage.
- Studies have shown that marijuana usage has increased at similar rates to alcohol use after prohibition.

Conclusion

- Data shows that drug use changes throughout one's lifetime.
- It is clear that policies regarding alcohol and marijuana have affected both usage and public opinion of the two substances.
- Marijuana and Alcohol are closely related and affect one another, as more states continue to legalize recreational use, alcohol use especially, in the younger population, will likely decrease.