

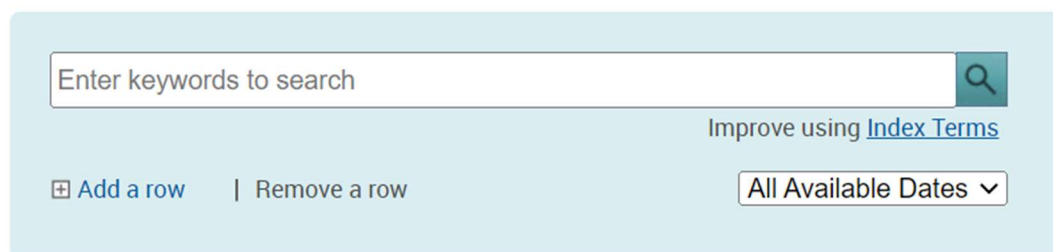
# Statistical Insight - Help


## Starting Your Search

You can start your search from the Basic Search page or the Advanced Search page.


From **Basic Search** you can :


1. Receive suggested search terms from the type ahead function.
2. Add additional rows and combine your search with Boolean “And, Or, and Not” phrases.
3. Add subject terms and issuing source names from the “Index Terms” link.
4. Adjust the date range you want to retrieve (*note: this is based on date published/issued rather than the date the statistics cover*)



Enter keywords to search 

Improve using [Index Terms](#)

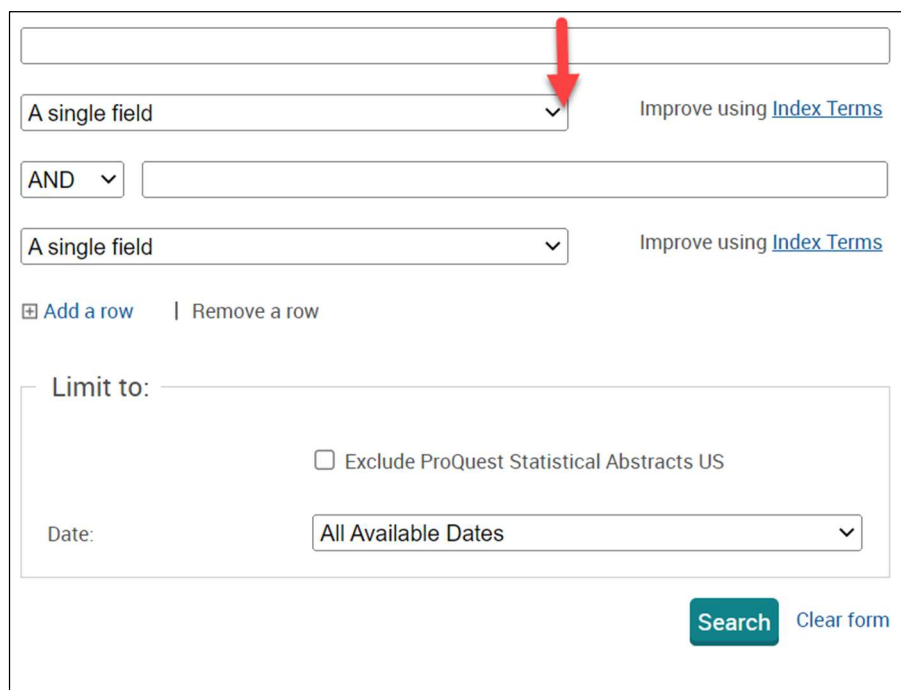
 Add a row | Remove a row

All Available Dates 

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From **Advanced Search** you can do everything you do in Basic, and also limit your search to specific fields:

<b>A single field</b>	Search word(s) occurring in the title field, notation of content, single paragraph in abstract, a single table description, a single table record.
<b>All fields except full text</b>	Searches all fields, except tables and PDFs.
<b>All fields including full text</b>	Searches all fields including tables and PDFs.
<b>Document Title</b>	The term must appear in the title of the document.
<b>Table Title</b>	Searches against the titles of tables.
<b>Tables Only</b>	Searches for your terms appearing specifically within a table. Returns table records by default, but you can also access the PDFs containing the tables.
<b>Source/Publisher</b>	Any document found by your query must have come from the specified source or publisher.
<b>Document number</b>	Searches both the accession number and the SuDoc number. (SuDoc, which stands for Superintendent of Documents, is a classification number assigned to federal documents by the Government Printing Office).
<b>Subject/Index Terms</b>	Searches within the subjects and indexing terms. You can also click the Index Terms link to browse a list.



The screenshot shows the Advanced Search interface. At the top, there is a search input field. Below it, a dropdown menu is set to "A single field", with a red arrow pointing to it. To the right of this dropdown is a link that says "Improve using [Index Terms](#)". Below this is a second search input field, also with a dropdown set to "A single field" and a link to "Improve using [Index Terms](#)". Underneath the search fields are two buttons: "Add a row" and "Remove a row". Below these is a "Limit to:" section with a checkbox for "Exclude ProQuest Statistical Abstracts US" and a "Date:" dropdown menu set to "All Available Dates". At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "Search" and "Clear form".

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## Results Page

From the **Results Page** you can:

1. View your results in three groups.
  - a. All results
  - b. Tables
  - c. PDFs
2. Refine your search using the facets on the left. Facets are applied at both the publication and table level.
  - a. *Date covered* represents the date the statistics are for (e.g. a table may be published in 2020, but includes data from 1990-2000. This table would be retrieved if you applied a dates covered limit that includes any dates in the range of 1990 to 2000, such as 1980-1991, 1999, 2000-2010, etc).
  - b. *Date published* represents the date the table or publication was issued or published.
  - c. Additional facets such as *Subject* and *Countries/Regions* allow you to further target your search.
3. Change your sort order (default is relevance, you can change to sort by most recent or oldest first)
4. Search within your current results.

Results 1 - 20 of 1986

Sort Results by:

Relevance

Sort

Narrow Results by:

Date covered: 1932 - 2050

Date published: 1973 - 2023

Apply

Source

Countries & Regions

Local Area

Data Breakdowns By...

Subject

All Results (1986) Tables (265) PDFs (1649)

0 selected items: [View selected items](#)

Select 1 - 20 [Email](#) [Print](#)

1 [Afghanistan Opium Survey, 2019. Socio-Economic Survey Report: Drivers, Causes and Consequences of Opium Poppy Cultivation](#)

(76 p.) Published: Feb. 2021, Source: United Nations- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Record Number: 2021 IIS 4387-S7.43885

*Data Summary:* Afghanistan opium production, monitoring efforts, and eradication activities, with related indicators, by district, province, or internal region, 2000s-2019, annual rpt

[ABSTRACT](#) [PDF](#)

2 [Mexico, Monitoreo de Plantios de Amapola 2018-2019 \[Mexico, Monitoring Poppy Plants 2018-2019\]](#)

(92 p.) Published: June 2021, Source: United Nations- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Record Number: 2021 IIS 4387-S7.49222

*Data Summary:* Mexico opium production, monitoring efforts, and eradication activities, with related indicators, 2010s-2017, annual rpt

[ABSTRACT](#) [PDF](#)

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Holding your mouse over a TABLE icon in search results allows you to see the table. From that view, you can click to open the spreadsheet.

3 [Amount Of Opium Poppy Cultivated, 1990-2017 \[By Country\]\(Page no.196 Table no.155\)](#)

Published: 2019, Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy (Executive Office of the President), Record Number: 2019 ASI 234-11

From Publication: *National Drug Control Strategy, Data Supplement, 2019*

**TABLE**

Amount Of Opium Poppy Cultivated, 1990-2017 [By Country](Page no.196 Table no.155)

XLS

Table 155. Amount of Opium Poppy Cultivated, 1990–2017 (Hectares)

Year	Afghanistan	Pakistan <sup>1</sup>	Burma	Laos	Thailand	Colombia <sup>2</sup>	Guatemala <sup>3</sup>	Mexico <sup>4</sup>
1990	12,370	8,220	150,100	30,580	3,435		845	5,450
1991	17,190	8,205	160,000	29,625	3,000	1,160	1,145	3,765
1992	19,470	8,170	153,700	25,610	2,050			730
1993	21,080	6,280	146,600	18,520	2,110		440	438
1994	29,180	7,270	154,070	19,650	2,110			50
1995	38,740	6,950	154,070	19,650	1,750	6,540	150	5,050
1996	37,950	3,400	163,100	25,250	2,170	6,300	90	5,100
1997	39,150	4,100	155,150	28,150	1,650	6,600		4,000
1998	41,720	3,030	130,300	26,100	1,350	6,100		5,500
1999	51,500	1,570	89,500	21,800	835	7,500		3,600
2000	64,510	515	108,700	23,150	890	7,500		1,900
2001	1,685	213	105,000	22,000	820	6,500		4,400
2002	30,750	213	77,700	23,200	750	4,900		2,700
2003	61,000	1,714	47,130	18,900		4,400		4,800
2004	206,700		36,000	10,000		2,100	330	3,500
2005	107,400	770	40,000	5,600			100	3,300
2006	172,600	980	21,000	1,700		2,300		5,100
2007	202,000		21,700	1,100		1,000		6,900
2008	157,000	700	22,500	1,900				15,000
2009	131,000	705	19,000	940		1,100		19,500
2010	119,000		45,500	1,800				14,000
2011	115,000		36,500	4,400			220	12,000
2012	180,000	755					310	10,500
2013	198,000	4,300	51,000				650	11,000
2014	211,000	2,800	52,000			800	640	17,000
2015	201,000	930				1,100	260	28,000
2016	207,000	1,400	44,800	4,200			310	32,000
2017	329,000							44,100

Data not available.

<sup>1</sup> 2015 Pakistan estimate is unpublished from USG (May 2016).

<sup>2</sup> 2015 Colombia estimate is unpublished from USG (September 2016).

<sup>3</sup> 2015 Guatemala estimate is unpublished from USG (June 2016).

<sup>4</sup> 2015 estimate is published online by ONDCP at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/mexico>, accessed on October 14, 2016.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, International Narcotics Control Strategy Report—2019 [NCSR] (March 2019, forthcoming) for data from 2008 to 2017, except as noted. Data

Within the PDF results tab, the results with tables include the grayed-out TABLE icon. View the Abstract to see the tables that match search hits, or toggle to see all tables.

[National Drug Control Strategy, FY2019 Budget and Performance Summary](#)

(312 p.) Published: Apr. 2019, Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy (Executive Office of the President), SuDoc: PREX26.1/2:2019, Record Number: 2019 ASI 234-2

**Data Summary:** Drug abuse and trafficking reduction programs funding, and budget request, FY2017-2019 with trends from FY2010, annual rpt

**ABSTRACT** **PDF** **TABLE**

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## Additional Search Tips

### CONNECTORS

**AND** Using the logical connector AND between terms narrows a search by requiring that all terms be present. Adding AND to a search generally reduces the number of records retrieved.

*Dogs AND cats = both terms in a single field*

**OR** Using the logical connector OR between terms broadens a search by adding terms to the search query. Use OR to add synonyms or similar terms to a search. Adding OR to a search generally increases the number of records retrieved.

*Dogs OR cats = both terms or either term*

**NOT** The logical connector NOT narrows a search by eliminating records in which the term after NOT appears. Adding NOT to a search generally reduces the number of records retrieved. NOT=AND NOT.

*Dogs NOT cats = dogs occurring in a single field without any cats to bother them*

Tip: The single field search largely eliminates the need for a proximity search of the abstract.

### QUOTATION MARKS

“ “ To find an occurrence of an exact phrase, enclose it in quotation marks. The search is not case-sensitive or punctuation-sensitive. “Flow-of-funds” returns the same number of results as “flow of funds.” The quoted search works across all of our data including Tables and PDF text. If you put parentheses around a quoted phrase, you get the same results you would without parentheses.

Tip: Do not combine quoted and unquoted words in a single search.

Tip: Do not use a wildcard within quotation marks; the search engine will interpret the \* or the ? literally

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## PARENTHESES

- ( ) Enclose part of a Boolean expression in ( ) to establish precedence—i.e. establish which operation should occur first.

*(dog food) OR (cat food) = dog food and/or cat food occurs*

Tip: The use of quotation marks disables automatic stemming feature and forces an exact match.

## STEMMING

**Singular/Plural** Stemming automatically retrieves plurals and other valid alternative word forms. Plurals are converted to their stem (or root) forms at index-time for a fast, accurate search. Stemming will work on any unquoted search.

*Mine retrieves mine, mines, mineral, minerals.*

Tip: The use of quotation marks turns stemming off and forces an exact match.

**Alternative Words** A stemmed search for a word finds the exact same term as well as terms that derive from the same meaning and part of speech as the search term. The stem of a word is not based on spelling. For example, card and cardiac have different stems even though the spelling of cardiac begins with card. On the other hand, running and ran have the same stem (run) even though their spellings are quite different. A search on card will not return “cardiac,” but a search on ran will return “running.” *Mine (also) retrieves mineral, minerals.*

Tip: To search beyond a word stem, you should use a wildcard.

## WILDCARDS

? replaces a single letter *mari?uana = marijuana and marihuana*

\* replaces an infinite number of letter following a root word

*foreclos\* = foreclose, foreclosed, and foreclosure*

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**Alternative Spellings** A thesaurus automatically retrieves and highlights alternative versions of words like Al Qaeda. The thesaurus will also support access to synonyms.

***GDP = Gross Domestic Product; Consumer spending = consumer expenditures and personal consumption; cars = automobiles***