# Article information:

Drugs In Hip-Hop: A 30-Year Analysis | Genius  
<https://genius.com/a/drugs-in-hip-hop-a-30-year-analysis>

# Article summary:

1. The most popular drug in hip-hop history is marijuana, which peaked in popularity in 1993.

2. Lean (codeine syrup) became a trend in the late 2000s, popularized by Lil Wayne, but has since died down.

3. Xanax is currently a popular drug mentioned in hip-hop music, but only makes up a small percentage of overall drug mentions.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Drugs in Hip-Hop: A 30-Year Analysis" by Genius provides a comprehensive overview of drug trends in hip-hop music over the past three decades. The article uses the Genius lyrics database to track drug references in rap songs and highlights the evolution of drug use and abuse in hip-hop culture.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on drug use rather than drug abuse. While the article acknowledges that some rappers warn against the pitfalls of drugs, it primarily focuses on the prevalence of drug references in hip-hop music. This could be seen as promoting drug use rather than discouraging it.

Another potential bias is the article's emphasis on certain drugs over others. For example, while marijuana and cocaine are discussed at length, other drugs such as heroin and methamphetamine are not mentioned at all. This could give readers a skewed view of which drugs are most prevalent or problematic in hip-hop culture.

The article also makes some unsupported claims, such as stating that cocaine overtook marijuana as rap's most talked-about drug in 1998 without providing evidence to support this claim. Additionally, while the article notes that Xanax has become popular among rappers, it does not explore why this might be the case or provide any evidence for its assertion that prescription pills are becoming more prevalent in hip-hop.

One-sided reporting is also evident in the article's discussion of lean (a mixture of codeine cough syrup and soda). While it notes that DJ Screw and Pimp C both died from codeine overdoses, it does not mention any potential risks associated with lean use or discuss efforts to discourage its use among young people.

Overall, while "Drugs in Hip-Hop: A 30-Year Analysis" provides an interesting overview of drug trends in rap music, it could benefit from a more balanced approach that considers both positive and negative aspects of drug use and abuse in hip-hop culture.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks and dangers of lean use in hip-hop culture
* Heroin and methamphetamine use in rap music
* The impact of drug references in hip-hop on young listeners
* The role of record labels in promoting drug use in rap music
* The connection between mental health and drug use in hip-hop culture
* The effectiveness of drug prevention and education programs in the hip-hop community

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8151e7abbbfc144549291ad63fe6d9f9>