

National Institute on Drug Abuse

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE:

Highlights 1988

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

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U.S. Department of Justice
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of This Report

This report presents highlights of the findings from the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Its purpose is to provide basic information about the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among the members of the U.S. household population aged 12 and over. It is one of a series of reports from the 1988 NHSDA. (See a description of the other reports, below.) Specifically, the Highlights Report:

- provides data about the prevalence of use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco for the total population and for four age groups: youth, young adults, middle adults, and older adults;
- examines the demographic correlates of the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco;
- provides information about patterns of illicit drug and alcohol use, trends in drug, alcohol, and cigarette use since 1972, and perceptions of the risk from using drugs and alcohol.

Unlike the two other major 1988 NHSDA reports, much of the data in the Highlights is presented in graphic displays. Estimates for the data points in most of the figures are presented in the Appendix.

B. The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

The 1988 National Household Survey is the ninth in a series, the primary purpose of which is to measure the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. The current study was sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) with additional support provided by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the U.S. Department of Education.

A description of the 1988 survey, including information on sampling, data collection, and a more detailed presentation of prevalence estimates and correlates, is found in two other volumes from the study.

- The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988. This report provides estimates of the percentages and numbers of people in the U.S. household population who have ever used illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco as well as estimates of use in the past year and past month.
- The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988. This report provides additional information on the prevalence of use and information on demographic correlates of use, frequency of use, patterns of use, problems from use, and perceptions of risk of use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

C. Survey Methodology

Essentially, the methodology used for the 1988 NHSDA was the same as that used for each of the eight previous National Household Surveys. A national probability sample of households in the coterminous United States was selected from 100 primary sampling units. Alaska and Hawaii have not been included in the sample since the first National Household Survey because of logistic and cost considerations.

In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included use of self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

The 1988 NHSDA surveyed a representative sample of 8,814 individuals from the 1988 household population aged 12 and older in the coterminous United States. A small proportion (less than 2%) of the total U.S. population, however, is not part of the household population and so were excluded from the sample: those in group quarters (military installations, correctional institutions, college dormitories, and hospitals) and those without a permanent residence (the homeless and residents of single rooms in hotels). To the extent that some of these groups (prisoners or transients, for example) have higher rates of use than the household population, the NHSDA may yield somewhat conservative estimates of drug use in the total population. This may be particularly true for prevalence estimates of rarely used drugs such as heroin.

Sample sizes for the major demographic groups examined in the NHSDA are found in the Appendix, Table A.1. This includes sample sizes for the total sample and for age, sex, race/ethnicity, region, and population density groups. These numbers are not shown in the text tables. Sample sizes for other subgroups are presented in the text tables. The estimated number of persons in the total U.S. household population aged 12 and over and in demographic subgroups is found in the Appendix, Table A.2.

D. Drugs Examined in This Report

The following drugs or classes of drugs were examined in the 1988 NHSDA:

- marijuana (including hashish),
- cocaine (including crack),
- inhalants,
- hallucinogens (including PCP),
- heroin,
- nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics),
- alcohol,
- cigarettes, and
- smokeless tobacco.

Because drug users may use several different substances, it is impossible to determine the total proportion of the population using illicit drugs by adding together the proportion using each individual drug. Therefore, a composite measure, "any illicit drug use," was also constructed for purposes of analysis. Throughout this report, both "(any) illicit drugs" and "illicit use of drugs" refer to the use of any illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, or heroin, as well as nonmedical use of prescription stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, or analgesics.

Many figures in this report include a scale for estimating the values of the data points but not the data values themselves. These estimates for key figures are presented in the Appendix.

E. Prevalence Measures Used in This Report

In this report, the prevalence of use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco is examined for three time periods.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Lifetime use: | used one or more times in the individual's lifetime. |
| Past year use: | used one or more times in the year before the survey. |
| Past month use:
(also referred to
as <i>current use</i>) | used one or more times in the month before the survey. |

F. Demographic Characteristics of Drug Users

Demographic characteristics of drug users examined in the report are: age, sex, race/ethnicity, population density, and region. These terms are defined below and estimates are given of the numbers of individuals with such characteristics in the U.S. household population aged 12 and over.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Age | Age of respondents is defined as age at the time of interview. The discussion in much of the report centers on four age groups. Those aged 12 to 17 constitute the age group referred to as "youth." "Young adults" are aged 18 to 25. "Middle adults" include those aged 26 to 34, and "older adults" are those aged 35 or older. The estimated numbers of individuals in the household population in these four age groups are: youth, 20 million; young adults, 30 million; middle adults, 39 million; and older adults, 110 million. For some presentations, middle and older adults are combined. |
| Sex | Males constitute approximately 95 million of the U.S. population aged 12 and older and females approximately 103 million. |
| Race/
Ethnicity | In line with the current Census classification, individuals are grouped into four racial/ethnic groups. Individuals referred to as "white" are those who state that they are "white," but "not of Hispanic origin." Approximately 157 million people in the U.S. household population aged 12 or older meet this |

definition. Individuals referred to as "black" are those who report being "black," but "not of Hispanic origin." This includes about 22 million people in the U.S. household population aged 12 and older. "Hispanic" includes anyone of Hispanic origin--whether racially black, white, or other; this category comprises about 15 million individuals. The category "other" includes all other individuals, of which there are about 4 million in the U.S. household population aged 12 and older. Because the NHSDA included very few individuals classified as "other," separate prevalence estimates were not developed for this group although they were included in the prevalence rates for the total population.

Population Density Individuals in the U.S. household population are divided into three categories based on the density of the population where they live. Two of the categories are considered urban: large metro and small metro. "Large metro" includes metropolitan areas with a population of 1,000,000 or more; approximately 84 million live in large metro areas. "Small metro" includes metropolitan areas with populations of 50,000 to 999,999; approximately 64 million individuals live in small metro areas. The third category is "nonmetro" and includes small towns and rural nonfarm and farm areas outside the large and small metro areas; approximately 50 million individuals live in these areas.

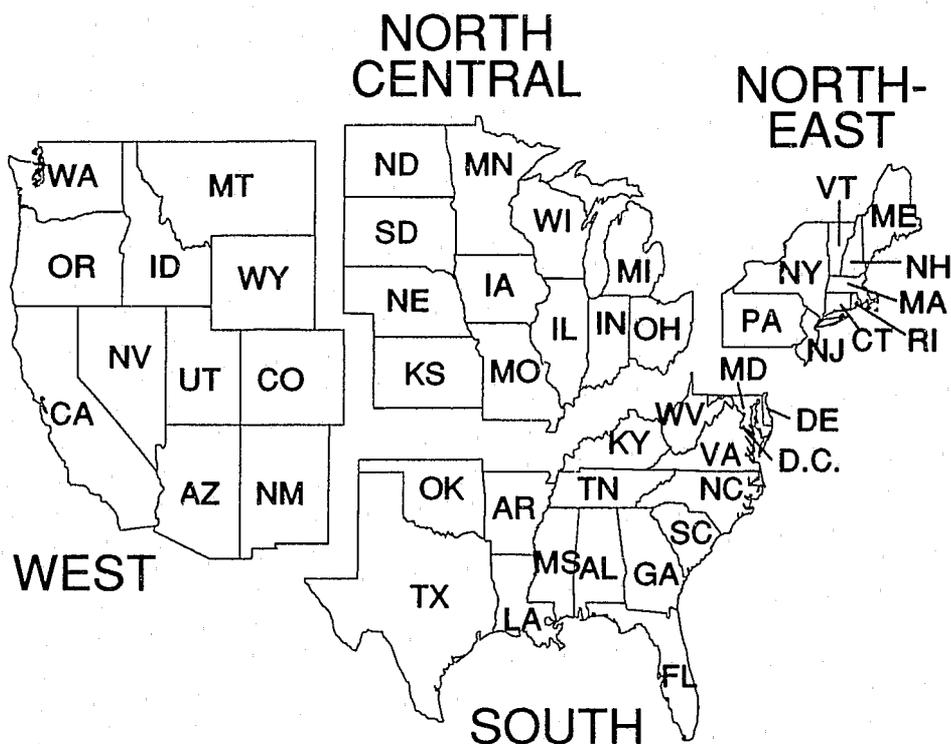
Region "Region" corresponds to the Census categorization of the contiguous U.S. into four areas. Exhibit 1 presents the locations of these regions and the U.S. Postal Service abbreviations for each state included in that region. The Northeast comprises approximately 40 million individuals in the U.S. household population aged 12 and older; the North Central, the South, and the West include 47 million, 73 million, and 38 million individuals, respectively.

G. Presentation of Figures

Data for demographic correlates of drug use are presented in two ways in this report. Bar graphs are used to present the prevalence of use for the various demographic subgroups, for example, rates for males and females. Pie charts are used to present the proportion of drug users with those characteristics. For example, a whole "pie" is used to represent all past month marijuana users, and the pieces of the pie represent the proportion of past month marijuana users who are male and who are female.

In some of the figures presented in this report, there are notations that data for certain groups in certain years are "not available." Data may be unavailable for two reasons. First, the type of drugs and the age groups for which data were collected varied slightly across the different years of the study. Estimates which are missing because the data were not collected are noted with a double dash ("--") in the corresponding Appendix table. The second reason data may be unavailable is that the estimates were suppressed because they were considered to be unreliable. (This is discussed in Section H which follows.) Suppressed estimates are noted with asterisks in the corresponding Appendix table.

Exhibit 1. Census Regions of the United States



H. Analytic Approach and Statistical Significance

Analyses of the 1988 NHSDA data were designed to provide estimates of current drug use prevalence and information about 1988 demographic differences in use. In addition, 1988 data were combined with data from previous National Household Surveys to examine trends in drug, alcohol, and cigarette use since 1972. Differences in rates of use between 1985 and 1988 and among the demographic subgroups were tested for statistical significance using z tests. A difference in rates is defined as "(statistically) significant" when (taking into account the size of the sample and the variation among sample members) there is a .95 or greater probability that the two populations being compared actually have different prevalence rates. If the rate of use is low, however, statistically significant differences may not be found even though the rate for one year or group may be 50% to 100% higher or lower than for the comparison year or group. For example, if the rate for one group is 1% and for another group is 1.5%, the difference between these groups is unlikely to be statistically significant because the magnitude of the difference (one-half of a percentage point) is so small that there is no way to detect if the two groups truly differ in their rates of use or if the difference is due to sampling error.

Estimates (of proportions) that were considered to be unreliable were omitted from all tables and figures. For purposes of this report, an estimate of a proportion was considered to be unreliable if the standard error was equal to or greater than 50% of the estimated proportion.

II. PREVALENCE OF USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND TOBACCO

This chapter provides an overview of the prevalence of use in 1988 of any illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco. It also provides estimates of the current number of users in 1988 of the major types of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

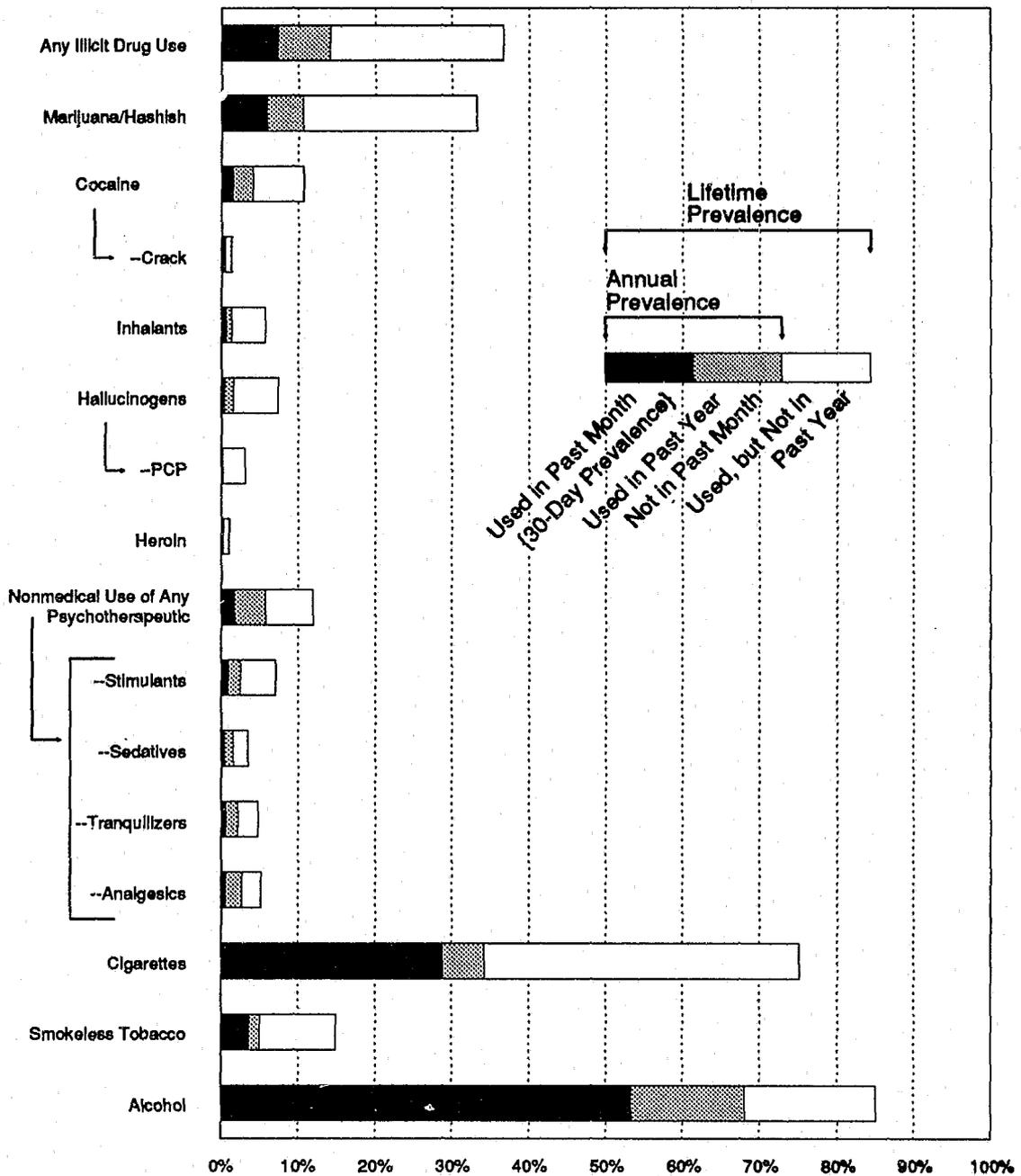
- As reported in 1988, 37% of the household population aged 12 and older had used illicit drugs one or more times in their lives; 85% had used alcohol and 75% had used cigarettes (Figure 1).
- Approximately 7% of the household population used drugs illicitly in the month before the interview, 53% had used alcohol, and 29% had used cigarettes (Figure 1).
- These rates of illicit drug use mean that, of the 198.3 million members of the U.S. household population aged 12 and over, about 72.5 million have used an illicit drug in their lifetimes and about 14.5 million have used one in the past month (Table 1).

TABLE 1. Numbers of Lifetime and Past Month Users of Illicit Drugs, Tobacco, and Alcohol in the U.S. Household Population Aged 12 and Older: 1988

Drug	Period of Use	
	Lifetime	Past Month
Any Illicit Drug Use	72,496,000	14,479,000
Marijuana/Hashish	65,748,000	11,616,000
Cocaine	21,171,000	2,923,000
Crack	2,483,000	484,000
Inhalants	11,262,000	1,223,000
Hallucinogens	14,607,000	776,000
Heroin	1,907,000	Not Available
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutics	23,526,000	3,393,000
Cigarettes	149,005,000	57,121,000
Smokeless Tobacco	29,467,000	7,073,000
Alcohol	168,498,000	105,845,000

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Figure 1. Percentage of the Household Population Aged 12 and Older in the United States Reporting Use of Illicit Drugs, Tobacco, and Alcohol: 1988



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

- Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug. Thirty-three percent of the household population aged 12 and over have used marijuana one or more times in their lives and approximately 6% currently use marijuana.
- As reported in 1988, the next most prevalent illicitly used drugs were psychotherapeutics and cocaine. The rate of use of these drugs in the past month was less than 2%.
- There were no other illicit drugs for which the prevalence of use in the past month was greater than 1% or for which the lifetime prevalence of use was greater than 10%.
- The lifetime prevalence rates of heroin and crack use were both low, about 1%.
- In 1988, almost one-fourth, or approximately 5 million, of those aged 12 to 17 had used drugs illicitly one or more times in their lives. Half of the individuals in this age group had used alcohol.
- Almost 1 in 10, or 1.9 million, of those aged 12 to 17 had used a drug illicitly in the past month.
- Among 18- to 25-year-olds in the household population, the *lifetime* rate of illicit drug use was approximately 59%. This means that approximately 17.5 million 18- to 25-year-olds have used drugs illicitly one or more times in their lives.
- Approximately 18%, or 5.3 million, 18- to 25-year-olds in the household population had used a drug illicitly in the month before the interview.
- The *lifetime* prevalence of illicit drug use among those aged 26 and older in the household population was 34%. This means that approximately 50 million individuals aged 26 and older have used one or more illicit drugs in their lives.
- Among those aged 26 and older, 5%, or approximately 7.3 million individuals, used a drug illicitly one or more times in the past month.

III. TRENDS IN THE USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND CIGARETTES

This chapter of the report provides information on the trends in the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes since 1972. Statistically significant differences between 1985 and 1988 are also discussed. In this chapter, middle adults (aged 26-34) and older adults (aged 35 and older) are combined into one group for most analyses and discussions. Figures 2 through 4 illustrate the use of any illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes since 1972 for the three age groups. Although not presented graphically, trends in the use of specific illicit drugs are also discussed.

A. General Trends in Substance Use (Figures 2 through 4)

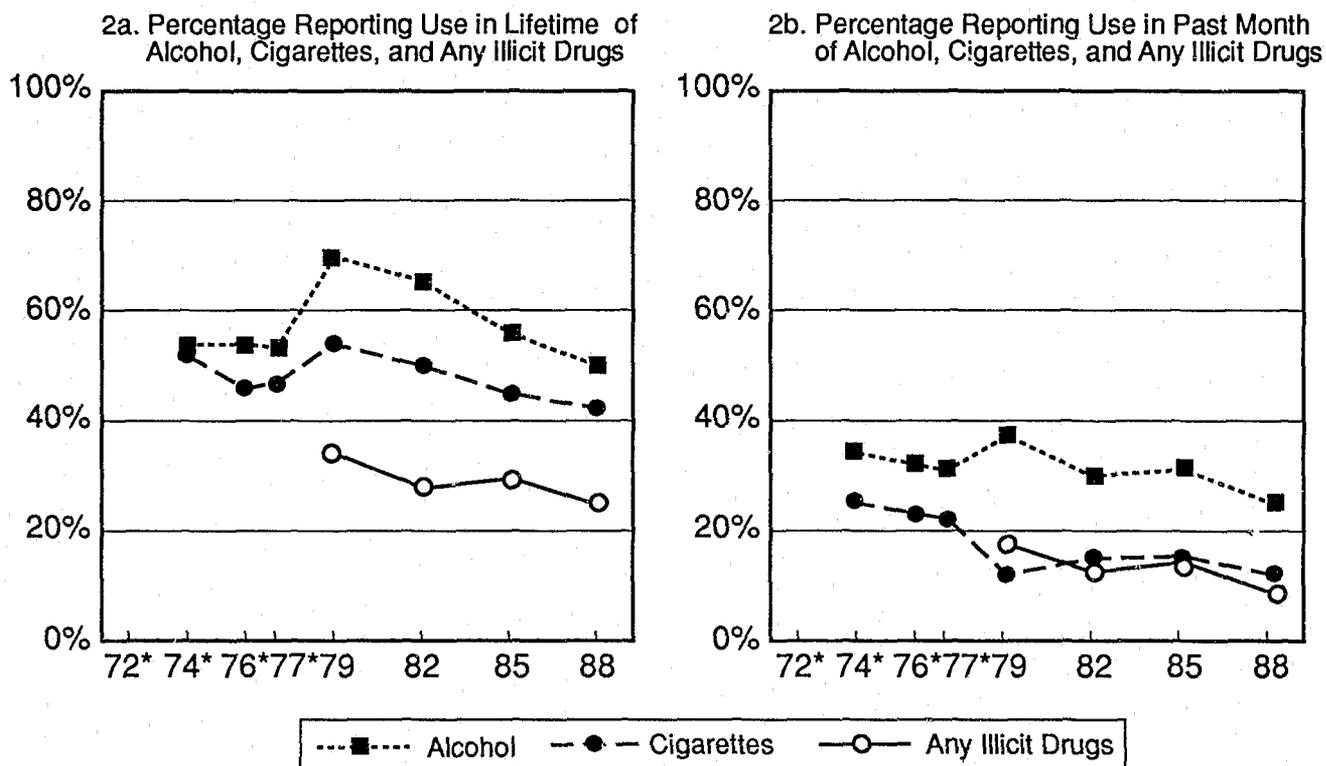
- Use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes generally peaked in the late 1970s and declined thereafter.
- Between 1985 and 1988, the *current* prevalence of any illicit drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use decreased significantly for *all three* age groups except for cigarette use among 18- to 25-year-olds.
- Among 12- to 17-year-olds and 18- to 25-year-olds in 1988, the percentage who had ever used illicit drugs also decreased significantly from 1985. This decrease is *not* found for the older age groups because many individuals over 25 were drug users during the peak drug use years of the 1970s.

B. Trends In Substance Use Among 12- to 17-Year-Olds

Lifetime Prevalence (Figure 2a)

- Among persons 12 to 17 years old, there was a *statistically significant* decrease from 1985 to 1988 in the lifetime rate of use of *alcohol* and in *any illicit drugs*--a continuation of the trend toward decreased use which began after 1979 (Figure 2a).
- In this age group there were no specific drugs for which lifetime prevalence significantly *increased* between 1985 and 1988, and there were *statistically significant decreases* in the lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine, sedatives, tranquilizers, and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug.

Figure 2. Trends in Past Month and Lifetime Use of Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Illicit Drugs Among 12- to 17-Year-Olds: 1974-1988



*Note: Data not available for some years.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1974-1988.

Past Month Prevalence (Figure 2b)

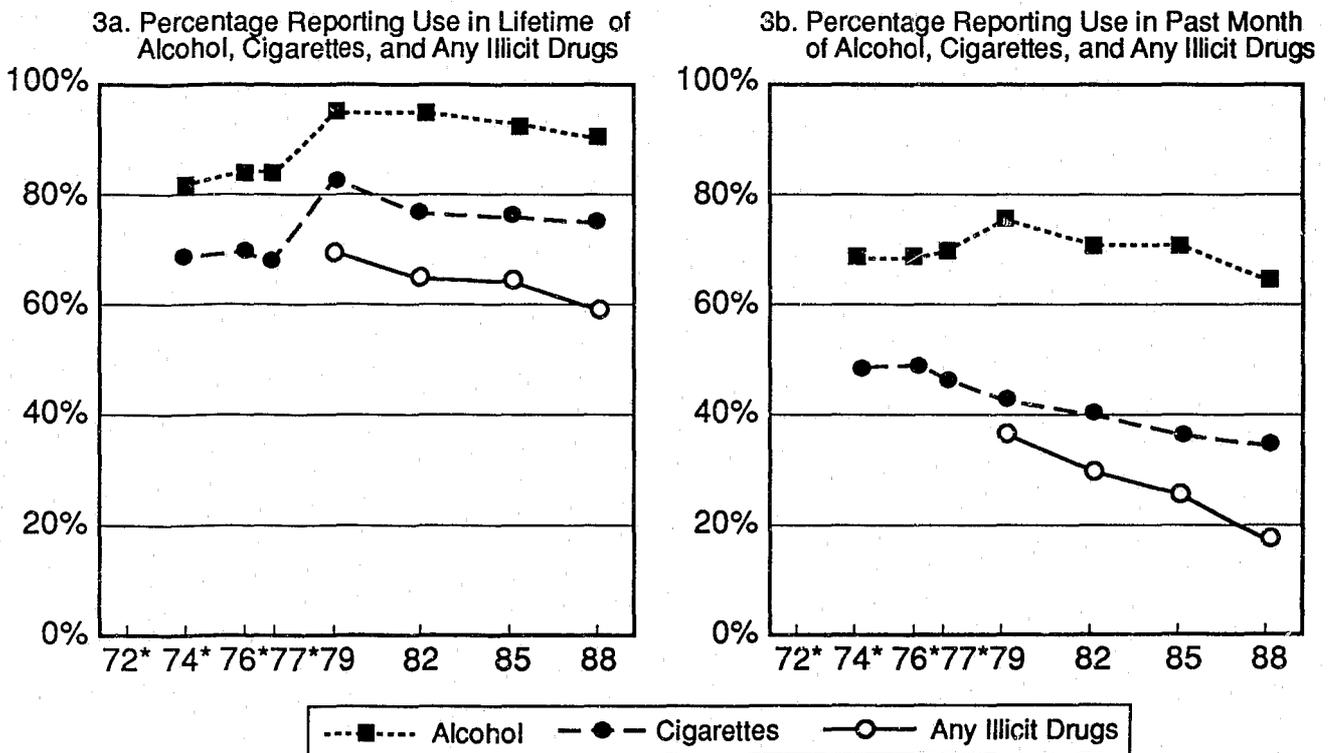
- Among persons 12 to 17 years old, there were statistically significant decreases from 1985 to 1988 in past month use of alcohol, cigarettes, and any illicit drugs (Figure 2b).
- Among 12- to 17-year-olds there were *no specific drugs* for which the rate of current use *increased* between 1985 and 1988. There were also *statistically significant decreases* in the current use of marijuana and inhalants.
- The fact that statistically significant decreases were not found for drugs other than marijuana and inhalants may be due, at least in part, to the low rate of past month use of most other drugs in 1985.

C. Trends in Substance Use Among 18- to 25-Year-Olds

Lifetime Prevalence (Figure 3a)

- The rate of lifetime use for "any illicit drug" decreased from 1985 to 1988, part of a pattern of decreased use that started sometime subsequent to the 1979 NHSDA (Figure 3a).
- The lifetime prevalence of cigarette and alcohol use did not change substantially from 1985 to 1988.
- For many specific drugs and drug classes, the *lifetime rate* of use among young adults was significantly *lower* in 1988 than it was in 1985.

Figure 3. Trends in Past Month and Lifetime Use of Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Illicit Drugs Among 18- to 25-Year-Olds: 1974-1988



*Note: Data not available for some years.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1974-1988.

Past Month Prevalence (Figure 3b)

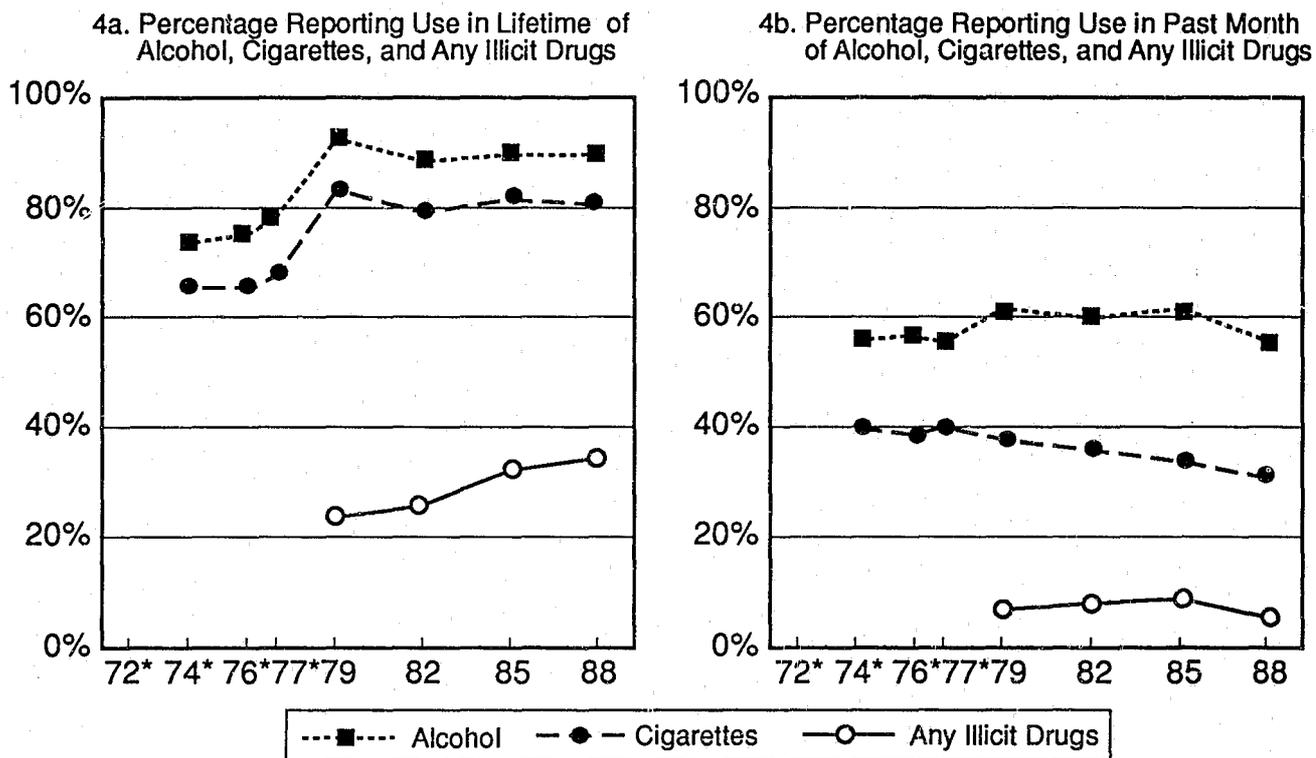
- From 1985 to 1988, the past month prevalence rates for alcohol and any illicit drugs decreased significantly, but the prevalence of cigarette use remained about the same (Figure 3b).
- Except for inhalants and hallucinogens, past month drug use declined among persons 18 to 25 years of age between 1985 and 1988. These decreases in rates, however, were only significant for marijuana, cocaine, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.
- As with the 12- to 17-year-olds, the fact that more drug classes did not show statistically significant decreases in past month prevalence is in large part due to the low use of these drugs in 1985.

D. Trends in Substance Use Among Persons Aged 26 and Older

Lifetime Prevalence (Figure 4a)

- Trends in lifetime use of illicit drugs among those 26 years old and older differ from the trends for the younger age groups in that rates for those 26 and older have tended to increase over time rather than decrease (Figure 4a).
- The lifetime rate of drug use among those over 25 increased because many of those individuals were drug users in their teens and twenties during the 1970s when drug use among youth and young adults was common. As these individuals entered the 26+ age category, the lifetime rate of illicit drug use in this age group increased, a trend which started in the late 1970's.
- Lifetime rates of alcohol and cigarette use remained stable between 1985 and 1988.

Figure 4. Trends in Past Month and Lifetime Use of Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Illicit Drugs Among Persons Aged 26 and Older: 1974-1988



*Note: Data not available for some years.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1974-1988.

Past Month Prevalence (Figure 4b)

- Trends for past month use differ from trends in lifetime use. Between 1985 and 1988, not only was there a significant decrease in the percentage of those 26 and older using cigarettes, alcohol, and any illicit drugs, there was also no class of illicit drug for which the prevalence of use increased.
- The specific drugs for which past month prevalence rates declined significantly from 1985 to 1988 among those 26 and older were marijuana, cocaine, psychotherapeutics, and analgesics.

IV. MARIJUANA

Marijuana (including hashish) has been the most widely used illicit drug in this country since the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse began in 1971. This chapter presents information on the prevalence of marijuana use by age group, trends in marijuana use, demographic differences in marijuana use, and the frequency of marijuana use.

A. Prevalence of Marijuana Use

- Approximately 65.7 million members of the household population in the United States have used marijuana one or more times in their lives, 21.1 million in the past year and 11.6 million in the past month (Table 1).
- Thirty-three percent of the household population have used marijuana one or more times in their lives, 11% in the past year and 6% in the past month (Figure 1).
- Rates of use were lowest among youth; only 17% of the individuals in this age group have ever used marijuana (Figure 5a).
- The majority of those aged 18 to 25 have used marijuana one or more times in their lives, and the individuals in this age group were significantly more likely than those in other age groups to have used marijuana in the year before the interview. Among 18- to 25-year-olds, 28% had used marijuana in the previous year and 16% had used it in the previous month.
- The majority of those aged 26 to 34 have also used marijuana one or more times in their lives.
- Between one-tenth and one-quarter of the individuals in the three younger age groups used marijuana in the past year. The use of marijuana in the past year among those aged 35 and over was 3%.

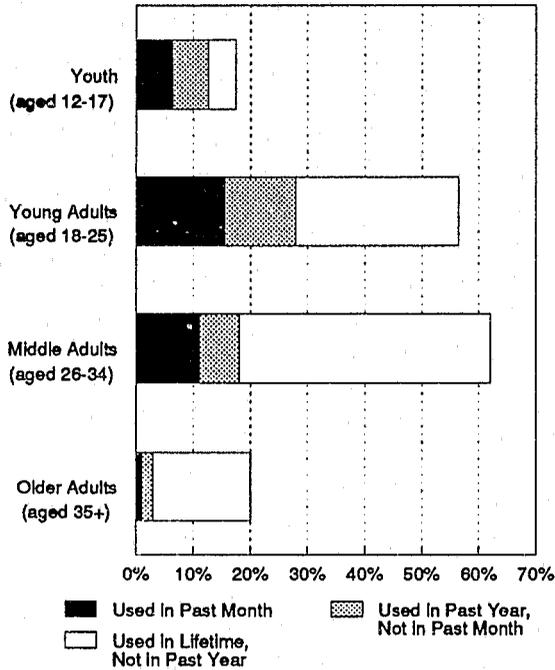
B. Trends in Marijuana Use (Figures 5b, 5c, and 5d)

Youth (Aged 12 to 17) (Figure 5b)

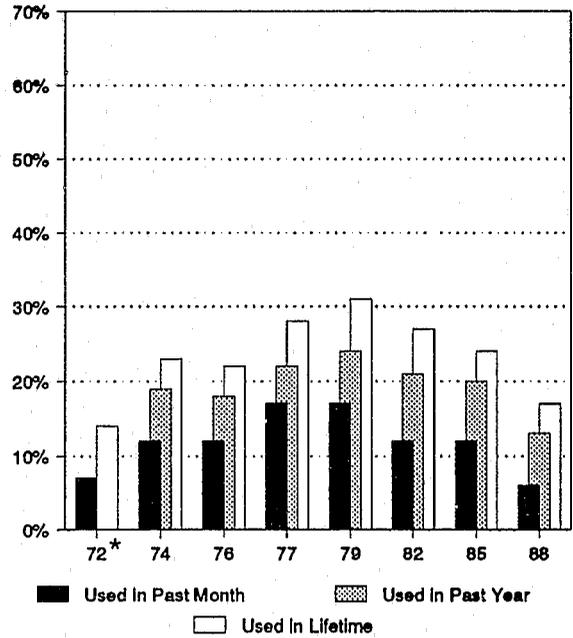
- Lifetime, past year, and past month use of marijuana among youth peaked in 1979 and decreased subsequently.

Figure 5. Trends in Past Month, Past Year, and Lifetime Marijuana Use: 1972-1988

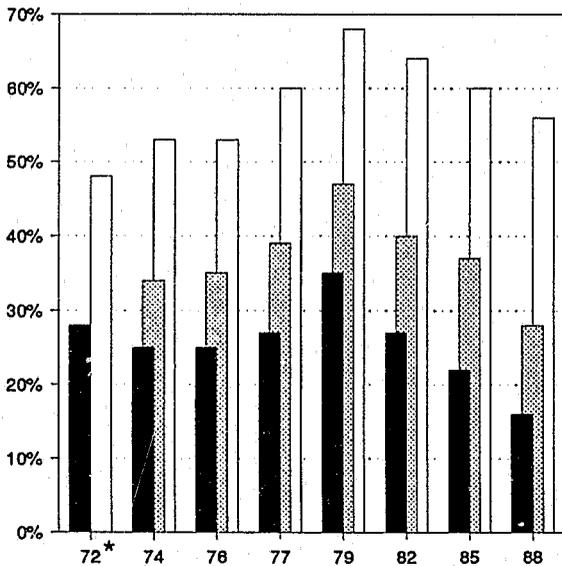
5a. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Marijuana Use: 1988



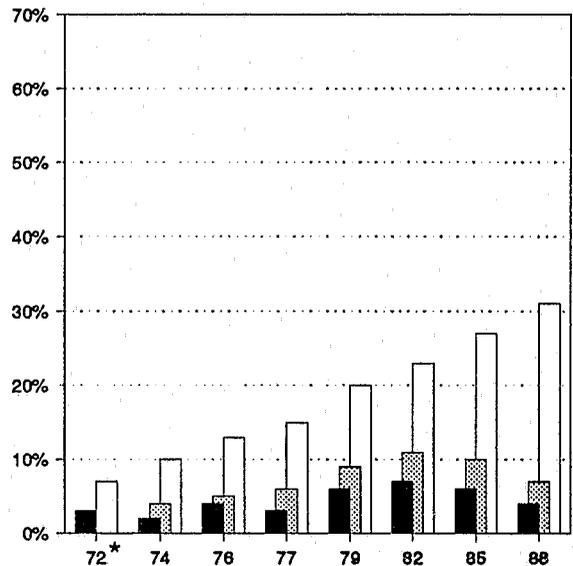
5b. Percentage of Youth (12-17) Reporting Marijuana Use



5c. Percentage of Young Adults (18-25) Reporting Marijuana Use



5d. Percentage of Middle Adults and Older Adults (26+) Reporting Marijuana Use



Used in Past Month
 Used in Past Year
 Used in Lifetime

*Note: Data not available for past year use estimates for 1972.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1972-1988.

- Decreases from 1985 to 1988 for lifetime, past year, and past month use were all statistically significant.
- Despite the decrease in use among youth, in 1988 more than 1 in 10 used marijuana one or more times in the past year.

Young Adults (Aged 18 to 25) (Figure 5c)

- Since 1972, the data have shown the majority (or close to a majority in 1972) of those aged 18 to 25 to be lifetime marijuana users. Past year and past month use among this age group have declined by almost one-half, however, since the peak year of 1979.
- Among young adults, decreases in the prevalence of past year and past month use were statistically significant from 1985 to 1988.
- Although use has decreased, in 1988 more than one-quarter of those aged 18 to 25 used marijuana in the past year.

Middle to Older Adults (Aged 26+) (Figure 5d)

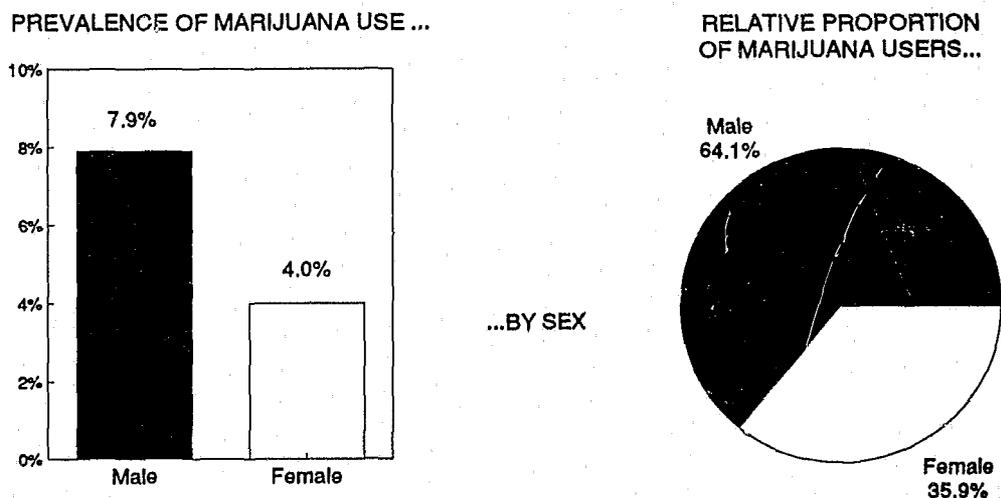
- Youthful drug users of the 1970s are now in the middle and older adults group, resulting in an *increase* since 1979 in the rate of *lifetime* marijuana use (and other illicit drug use) among those aged 26 and older.
- Almost one-third of middle and older adults have used marijuana. This reflects lifetime prevalence rates of 62% for those aged 26 to 34 and 20% for those 35 and older.
- Rates of *past year and past month marijuana use* for those aged 26 and older have *decreased*, however, from peak rates in 1982. The decreases in prevalence of use from 1985 to 1988 are statistically significant for both past year and past month use.
- Despite decreases in prevalence since 1979, in 1988 more than 1 in 6 middle adults used marijuana in the past year, and 1 in 10 used it in the past month.

C. Demographic Differences in Past Month Marijuana Use (Figure 6)

- The prevalence of past month marijuana use among *males* was almost twice that observed among *females*, a difference that was statistically significant. Nearly two-thirds of all past month marijuana users were male.

- There were no statistically significant *racial/ethnic* differences in prevalence rates. Because of the larger proportion of whites in the population, three-quarters of all marijuana users were white.
- The rate of past month marijuana use in *large metro areas* was significantly higher than the rates for both small metro areas and nonmetro areas.
- Half of all marijuana users lived in large metro areas. Almost one-third lived in small metro and one-fifth lived in nonmetro areas.
- The West and North Central *regions* had the highest past month prevalence of marijuana use and the South had the lowest rates. Only the difference in rates between the North Central region and the South was statistically significant.
- Because the South has a larger population than the other regions, in 1988, more marijuana users were living in the South despite its somewhat lower prevalence rate.

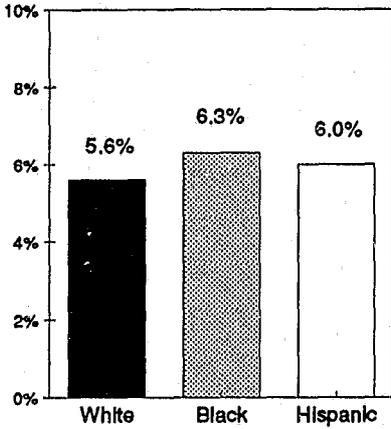
Figure 6. Prevalence and Relative Proportion of Past Month Marijuana Use by Demographic Characteristics: 1988



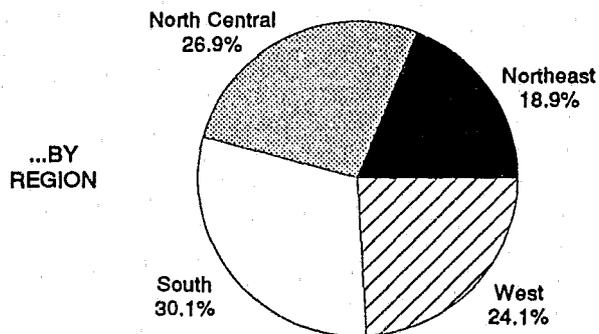
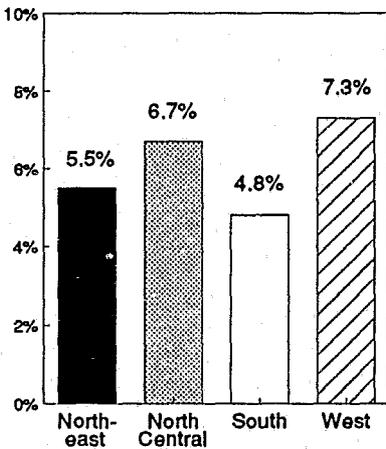
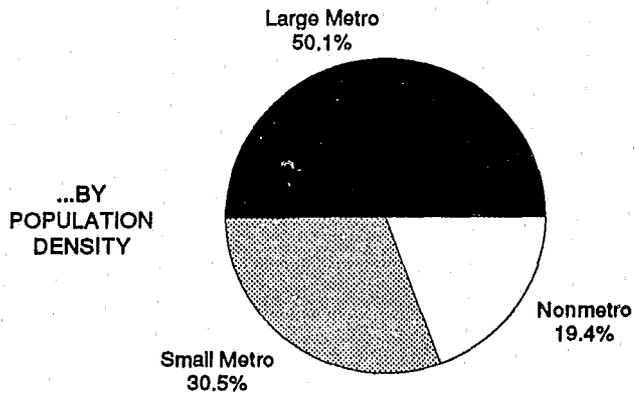
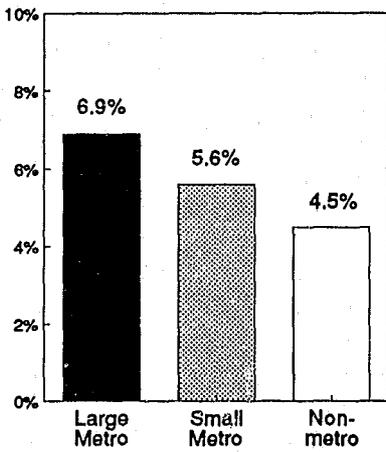
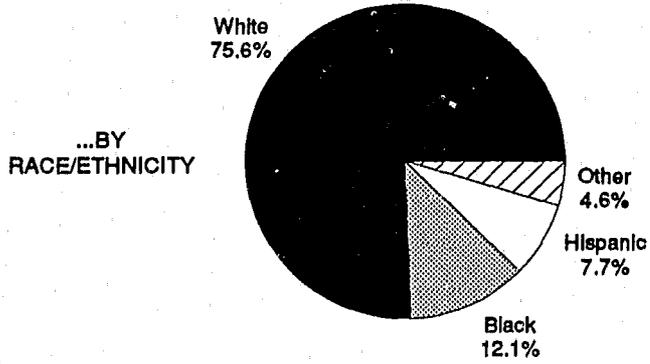
Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Figure 6. Prevalence and Relative Proportion of Past Month Marijuana Use by Demographic Characteristics: 1988 (continued)

PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE...



RELATIVE PROPORTION OF MARIJUANA USERS...



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

D. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month (Table 2)

- Approximately 3% of the household population have used marijuana five or more days in the past month (*Part A*).
- One-third of past month marijuana users used the drug only one or two days during the month, but one-fifth used marijuana every day or almost every day (*Part B*).
- Older users (those aged 26 and older) were more likely to use the drug frequently than were younger users (those aged 12 to 25).

Table 2. Percentage of Each Age Group in Total Population and Among Past Month Marijuana Users Reporting Days of Marijuana Use in Past Month: 1988

Base Group/ Days Used Marijuana In Past Month	Age Group (Years)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
A. TOTAL POPULATION					
1-2 Days	2.3	4.0	3.3	0.3	1.6
3-4 Days	1.1	2.9	1.4	*	0.9
5-19 Days	1.3	4.5	2.2	0.4	1.5
20-30 Days	0.7	2.4	2.3	0.3	1.0
Used Past Month/Days Not Reported	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total (used 1 or more days)	6.4	15.5	10.8	1.4	5.9
B. PAST MONTH USERS					
(Unweighted N)	(167)	(187)	(172)	(36)	(562)
1-2 Days	42.5	29.1	35.6	26.6	32.6
3-4 Days	20.9	21.1	15.0	*	18.0
5-19 Days	23.2	32.6	24.3	37.7	29.2
20-30 Days	13.4	17.2	25.1	22.2	20.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Part B excludes past month marijuana users who did not report the number of days they used marijuana in the past month.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

V. COCAINE AND CRACK

Cocaine, along with its derivative crack, has been of great concern to policymakers and community members, and has recently received a great deal of media attention. This chapter discusses the prevalence of use by age group and other demographic characteristics, trends in use, and frequency of use of cocaine by members of the household population.

A. Prevalence of Cocaine Use (Figure 7a)

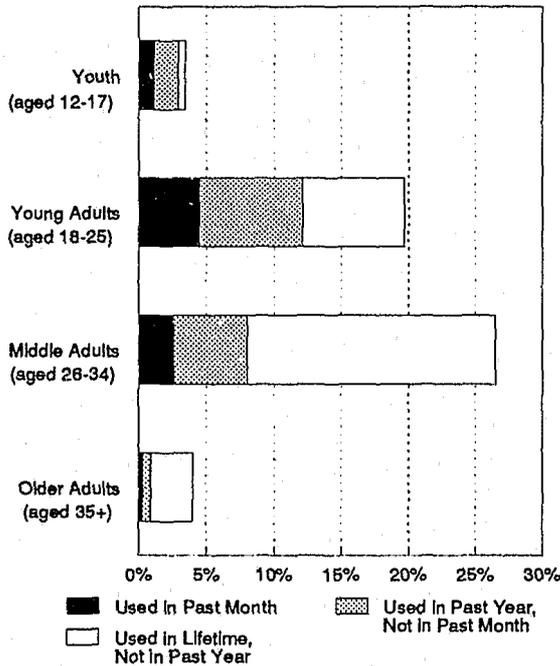
- As reported in 1988, 11% of the household population has used cocaine one or more times in their lives, 4% in the past year and 2% in the past month (Figure 1).
- Approximately 21.2 million members of the household population in the United States have ever used cocaine, 8.2 million in the past year and 2.9 million in the past month.
- Young and middle adults were more likely to have used cocaine than youth or older adults. One-fifth or more of those aged 18 to 25 and those aged 26 to 34 have used cocaine.
- Young adults (aged 18 to 25) were the most likely to have used cocaine in the past year: 12% used it in the past year and 5% used it in the past month (See Figure 7a).

B. Trends in Cocaine Use (Figures 7b, 7c, and 7d)

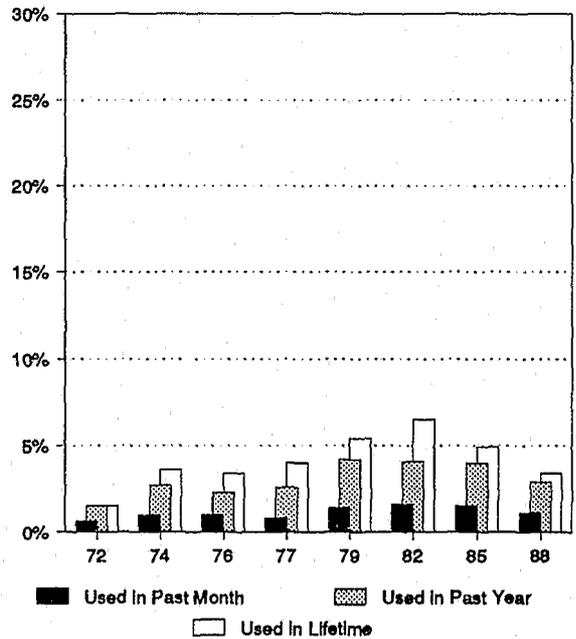
- Despite concerns about increases in cocaine use, past year and past month use decreased among the household population between 1985 and 1988.
- In 1988, young adults were the most likely to report having used cocaine (past year or past month). Since 1979, however, the percentage of young adults reporting lifetime use has decreased from more than one-quarter to one-fifth; past year use has decreased from one-fifth to one-eighth.
- For the U.S. household population aged 12 and over, both past year and past month use decreased significantly from 1985 to 1988. A significant decrease in prevalence of use was also found among those most likely to use cocaine, that is, those in the 18 to 25 and 26 to 34 age groupings.

Figure 7. Trends in Past Month, Past Year, and Lifetime Cocaine Use: 1972-1988

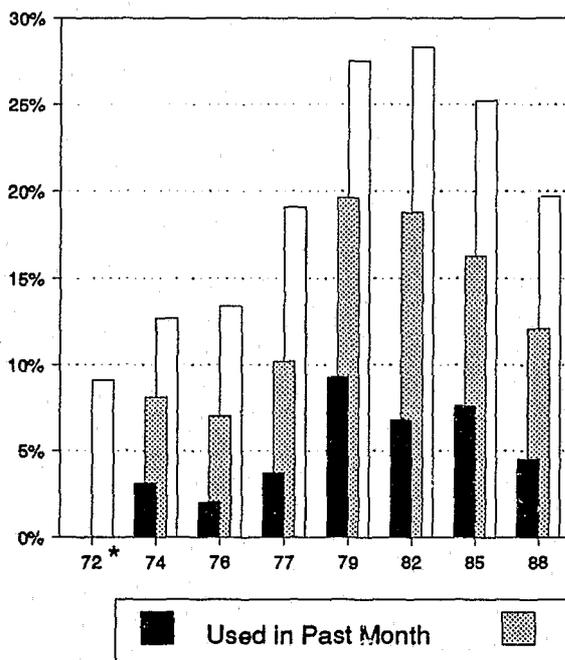
7a. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Cocaine Use: 1988



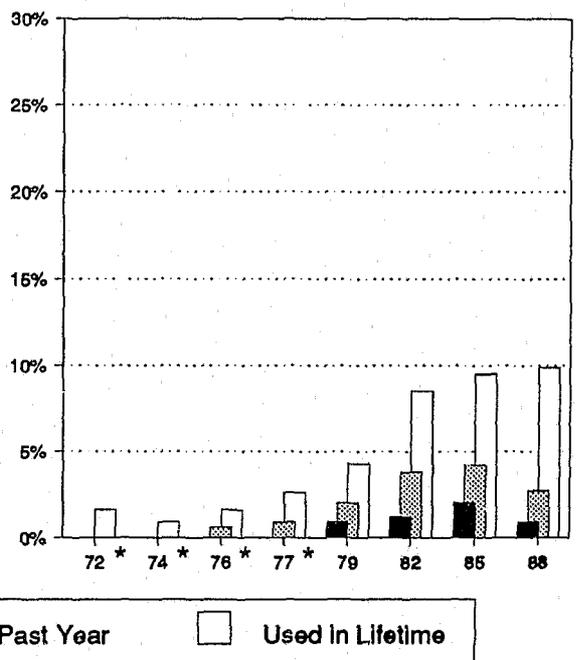
7b. Percentage of Youth (12-17) Reporting Cocaine Use



7c. Percentage of Young Adults (18-25) Reporting Cocaine Use



7d. Percentage of Middle Adults and Older Adults (26+) Reporting Cocaine Use



*Note: Data not available for past month and/or past year use estimates.

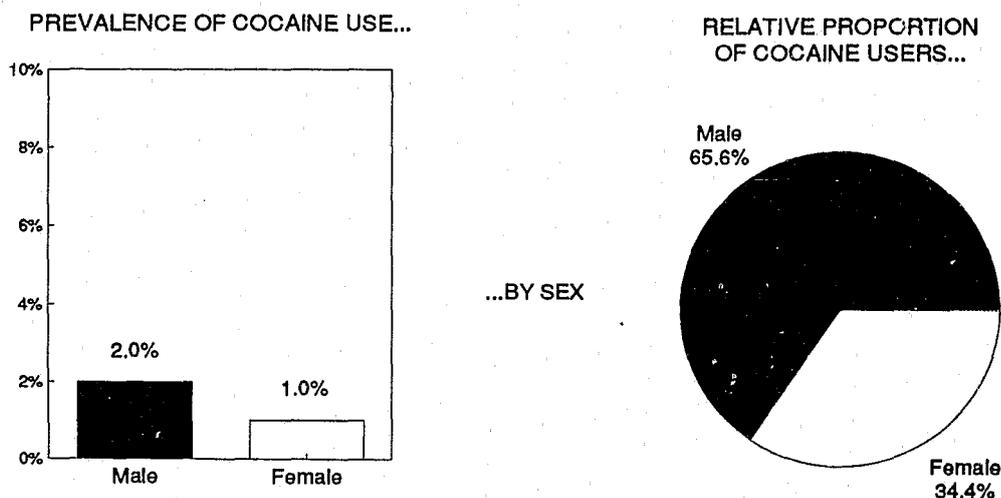
Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1972-1988.

- The prevalence of past year and past month cocaine use also decreased between 1985 and 1988 for those aged 12 to 17 and those aged 35 and over. These differences, however, were not significant--reflecting, in part, the low rates of use in 1985.

C. Demographic Differences in Past Month Cocaine Use (Figure 8)

- As for most drugs, the rate of cocaine use among *males* was significantly greater than among *females*. For cocaine, the rate for males was twice that of females. As with marijuana, two-thirds of all cocaine users were male.
- None of the differences in rates between the racial/ethnic groups was statistically significant. Nonetheless, because they constitute the majority of the household population in the U.S., whites constituted almost 70% of all cocaine users.
- The percentage of those living in metro areas (large and small) who have used cocaine in the past month is significantly higher than the percentage of those in nonmetro areas who have used cocaine in the past month. Like marijuana users, about half of all cocaine users live in large metro areas.

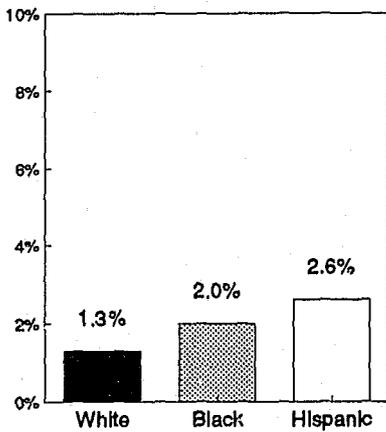
Figure 8. Prevalence and Relative Proportion of Past Month Cocaine Use by Demographic Characteristics: 1988



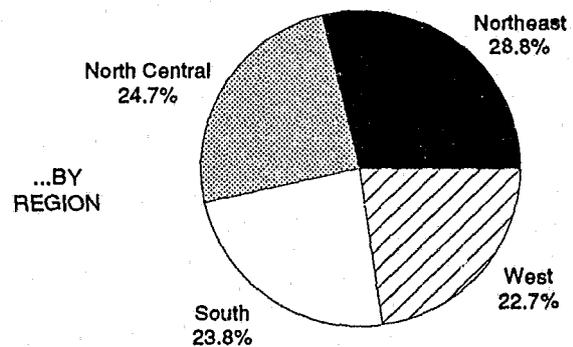
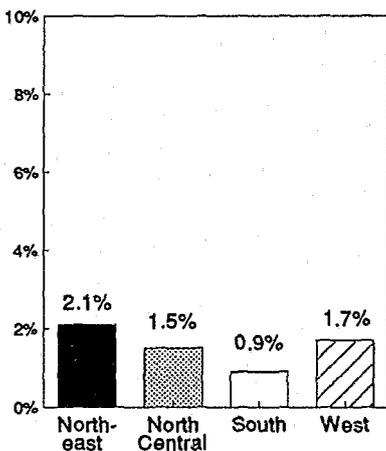
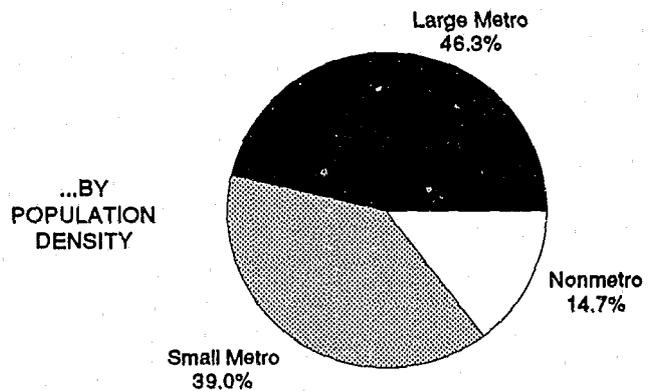
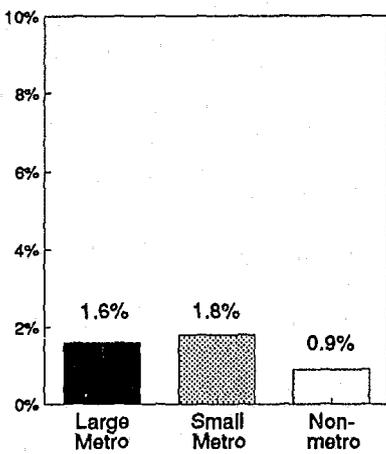
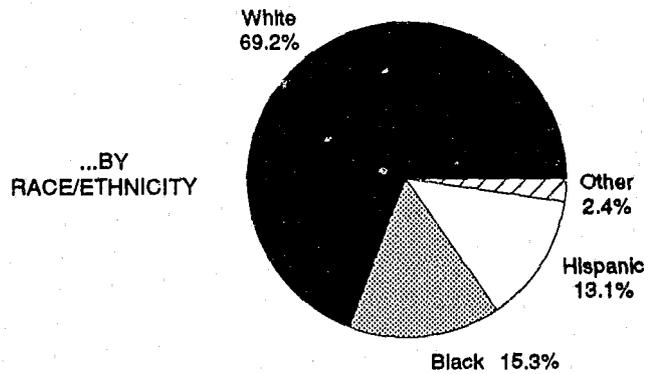
Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Figure 8. Prevalence and Relative Proportion of Past Month Cocaine Use by Demographic Characteristics: 1988 (continued)

PREVALENCE OF COCAINE USE...



RELATIVE PROPORTION OF COCAINE USERS...



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

- The South had the lowest rate of recent cocaine use, and the Northeast, with a rate of use double that of the South, had the highest prevalence. The rate for the South was significantly lower than rates of the Northeast and West. Because of regional population distributions, roughly one-quarter of all past month cocaine users live in each of the four regions.

D. Lifetime Frequency of Cocaine Use (Table 3)

- Among those who have used cocaine (Table 3, Part B), approximately one-third have used it only once or twice, and the majority have used it 10 or fewer times.
- Almost one in ten individuals who have used cocaine are or have been long-term and/or heavy users, that is, they have used the drug 100 or more times. Thus, there are close to 2 million present or past heavy and/or long-term cocaine users in the household population.

Table 3. Percentage of Each Age Group in Total Population and Among Cocaine Users Reporting Frequency of Lifetime Cocaine Use: 1988

Base Group/ Times Used Cocaine in Lifetime	Age Group (Years)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
A. TOTAL POPULATION					
1-2 Times	1.4	4.6	8.6	1.1	3.1
3-10 Times	0.8	6.3	7.4	1.5	3.3
11-99 Times	0.6	6.8	7.9	0.9	3.1
100 Times or More	0.3	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.9
Used Cocaine/Times Not Reported	<u>0.3</u>	*	*	*	<u>0.2</u>
Total (Used 1 or more times)	3.4	19.7	26.5	4.0	10.7
B. LIFETIME COCAINE USERS					
<i>Unweighted N</i>	(109)	(251)	(474)	(86)	(920)
1-2 Times	45.6	24.0	32.5	28.1	29.7
3-10 Times	25.2	32.9	27.8	39.9	31.5
11-99 Times	19.8	35.6	29.8	23.1	29.7
100 Times or More	9.5	7.6	9.9	8.9	9.0

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

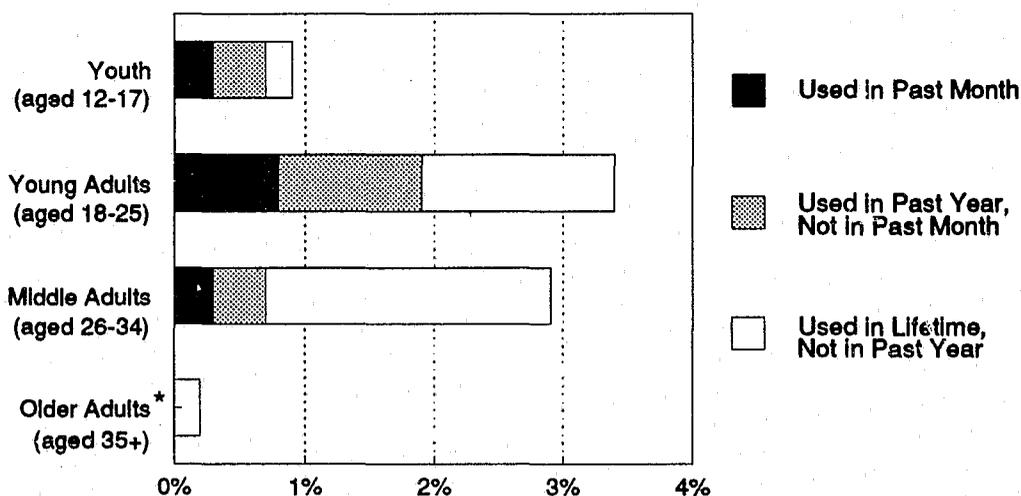
Note: Part B excludes lifetime cocaine users who did not report number of times used.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

E. Prevalence of Crack Use (Figure 9)

- The *lifetime* prevalence rate for the type of cocaine known as "crack" or "crack cocaine" is about 1% in the U.S. household population, and *past month* use is less than one-half of 1% (Figure 1).
- The current (past month) prevalence of crack use is less than 1% for all four age groups (Figure 9).
- Crack use is most common among young adults, among whom *past year* prevalence is approximately 2%.
- Although the rates of crack use are low, in 1988 there were approximately half a million persons in the U.S. household population who had used crack in the month before the interview and 2.5 million members of the household population who used crack one or more times in their lives.

Figure 9. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Use of Crack Cocaine: 1988



*Note: Data not available for past month and past year estimates.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

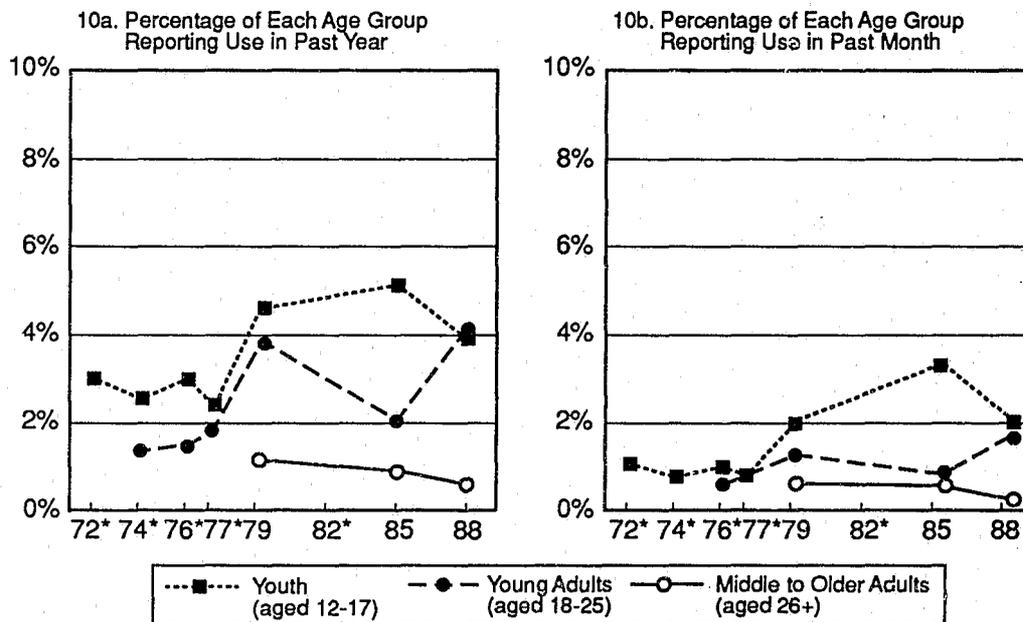
VI. INHALANTS, HALLUCINOGENS, AND HEROIN

Inhalants are substances that are exclusively sniffed or inhaled to achieve a "high." The most common ones are amyl nitrates, nitrous oxide, gasoline, and glue. Hallucinogens include LSD, peyote, mescaline, psilocybin, and phencyclidine (PCP). Inhalants and hallucinogens have received less attention recently from the public and policymakers than marijuana and cocaine. This is, in part, because of their low rates of use and because these drugs are not considered addictive. Despite its relatively low prevalence rate, heroin is still of great concern because it is usually taken intravenously and can contribute to the spread of AIDS. This chapter presents some basic information on the prevalence of use of these three drug classes.

A. Inhalant Use (Figure 10)

- *Past year* prevalence of inhalant use for the total household population aged 12 and over was slightly more than 1% and *past month* prevalence was less than 1% (Figure 1).
- For youth and middle to older adults the prevalence of inhalant use decreased from 1985 to 1988, while the rate of use increased for young adults. Of these differences, however, only the *past year* increase for young adults and the *past month* decrease for youth were significant (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Trends in Past Month and Past Year Use of Inhalants by Each Age Group: 1972-1988



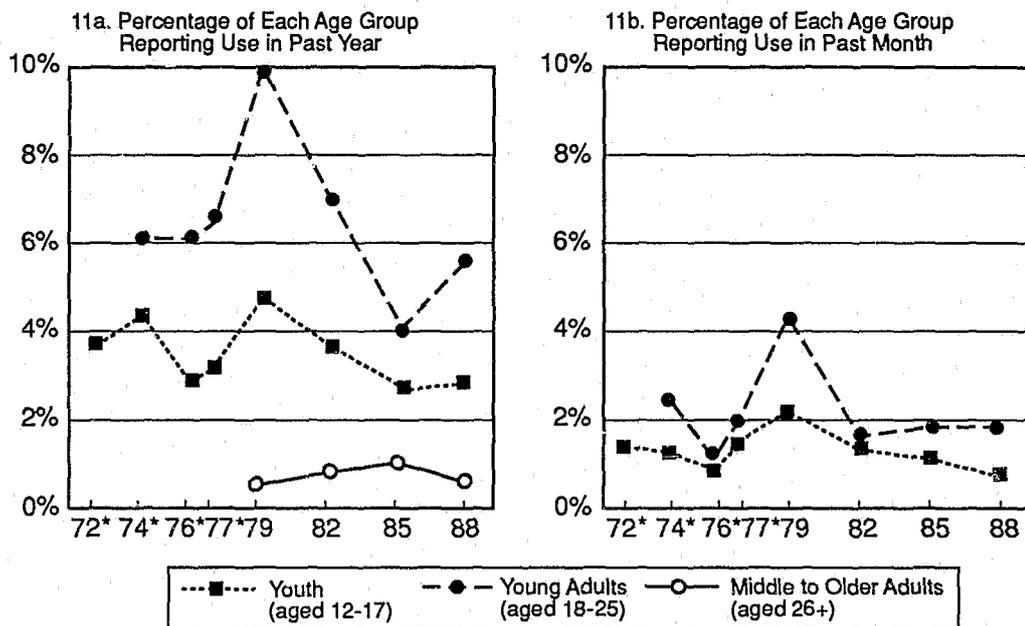
*Note: Data not available for some years.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1972-1988.

B. Hallucinogen Use (Figure 11)

- *Past year* prevalence of hallucinogen use for the household population aged 12 and over was 2%, and *past month* prevalence was less than one half of 1%. The *lifetime* prevalence was 7% (Figure 1).
- Use of hallucinogens peaked about 1979 for the two younger age groups, which is consistent with findings for most other drugs. For older persons, the peak, though small, was in 1985.
- Between 1985 and 1988, the prevalence of hallucinogen use was relatively stable; no significant differences were found for any age group, either past year or past month.

Figure 11. Trends in Past Month and Past Year Use of Hallucinogens by Each Age Group: 1972-1988



*Note: Data not available for some years; data not available for past month estimates for middle to older adults for any year.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1972-1988.

C. Heroin Use (No figure presented)

- About 1% of the U.S. household population have ever used heroin.
- The only demographic subgroups with lifetime rates over 1% were those aged 26 to 34, blacks, and those in the Northeast. Lifetime rates were approximately 2% for each of these groups.
- Past year rates for the household population were, in general, less than half of 1%, and past month rates were so low that it was impossible to estimate them reliably using data from the National Household Survey.

VII. NONMEDICAL USE OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS

Psychotherapeutics are drugs that can be prescribed legally by physicians to treat physiological or psychological problems. These drugs can also be used illicitly (that is, obtained without a prescription or used in larger amounts or more frequently than prescribed), either to get high or for other mood-altering effects. Discussion of the use of psychotherapeutics in this report refers *only* to nonmedical use. The specific psychotherapeutics examined include stimulants ("uppers"), sedatives, tranquilizers ("downers"), and analgesics (pain killers). The category "any psychotherapeutic (drug)" includes the nonmedical use of any of these four classes of drugs. This chapter provides information on the nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs in the household population, including prevalence of use by age group and by other demographic characteristics, trends in use, and the use of the specific psychotherapeutics.

A. Prevalence of Nonmedical Psychotherapeutic Use

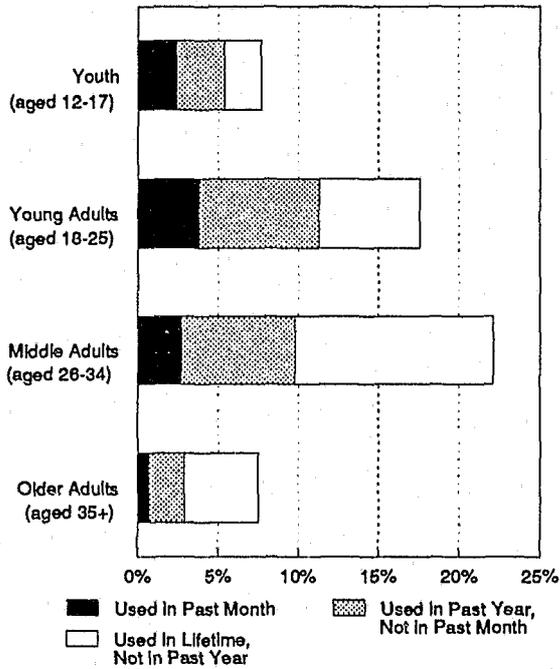
- Approximately 12% of the household population have used a psychotherapeutic drug illicitly one or more times in their lives, 6% have done so in the past year, and 2% in the past month (Figure 1).
- Translating these percentages into numbers of individuals, approximately 23.5 million members of the household population in the United States have used these drugs illicitly; 11.3 million have used them in the past year and 3.4 million in the past month.
- More than 7% of all four age groups have used psychotherapeutics illicitly in their *lifetime*. For those aged 26 to 34, the lifetime prevalence rate was 22% and for those aged 18 to 25, 18% (Figure 12a).
- Young adults (aged 18 to 25) are the most likely to have used these drugs illicitly in the past year, with a past year rate of 11%. Approximately 4% have used psychotherapeutics illicitly in the past month.

B. Trends in Nonmedical Psychotherapeutic Use (Figures 12b, 12c, and 12d)

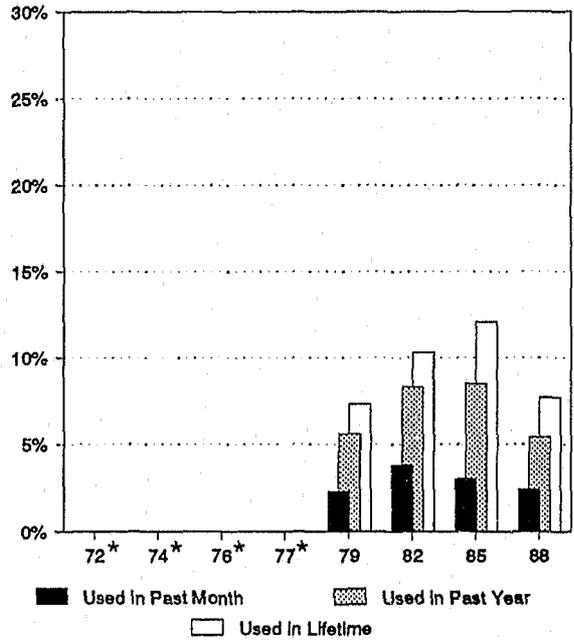
- Although the year for which prevalence was highest varies by age group, nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics has decreased in recent years. Among those aged 18 to 25 in the household population, for example, lifetime nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics declined from 30% in 1979 to 18% in 1988; past year use declined from 16% to 11%.
- Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics decreased for the three age groups. Decreases from 1985 to 1988 are statistically significant for past year and past month use for the three age groups except for past month use among youth, which was already low.

Figure 12. Trends in Past Month, Past Year, and Lifetime Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutic Drugs: 1979-1988

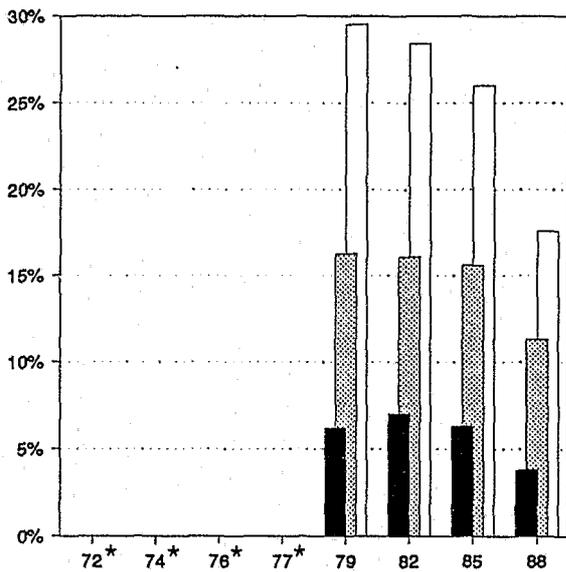
12a. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Non-medical Use of Any Psychotherapeutics: 1988



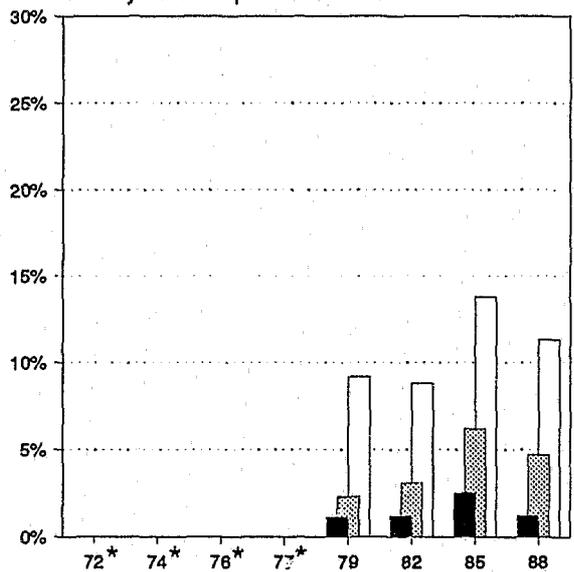
12b. Percentage of Youth (12-17) Reporting Any Nonmedical Psychotherapeutic Use



12c. Percentage of Young Adults (18-25) Reporting Any Nonmedical Psychotherapeutic Use



12d. Percentage of Middle Adults and Older Adults (26+) Reporting Any Nonmedical Psychotherapeutic Use



Used in Past Month
 Used in Past Year
 Used in Lifetime

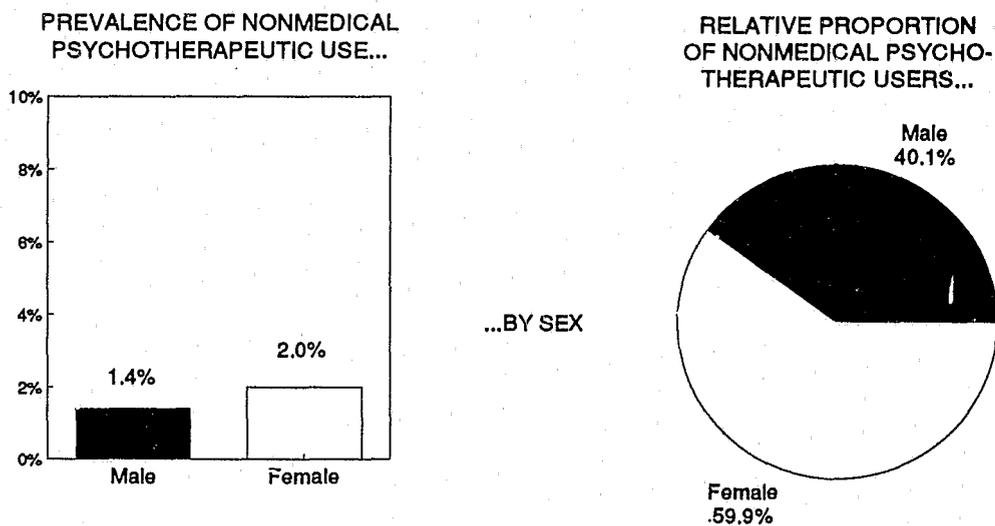
*Note: Data not available for 1972-1977.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1979-1988.

C. Demographic Differences in Past Month Nonmedical Psychotherapeutic Use (Figure 13)

- The rates of nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics were low and did not differ significantly between males and females. Unlike most other illicit drugs, the majority of psychotherapeutic users were females.
- The small differences in rates of nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics between the three racial/ethnic groups did not reach statistical significance. Three-quarters of past month users were white. Blacks and Hispanics each constituted approximately 10% of users.
- The small differences in rates between those in large metro, small metro, and nonmetro areas were also not statistically significant. Almost half of all nonmedical users lived in large metro areas, one-third in small metro areas, and one-fifth in nonmetro areas.

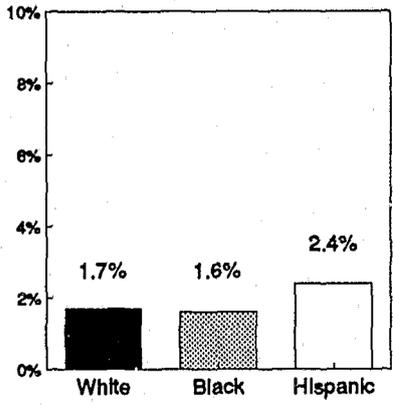
Figure 13. Prevalence and Relative Proportion of Past Month Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic Drugs by Demographic Characteristics: 1988



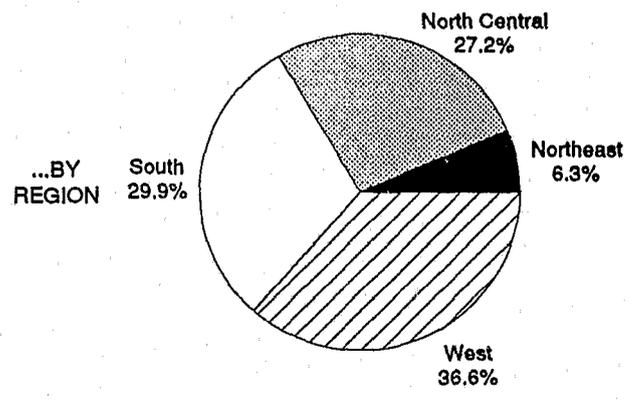
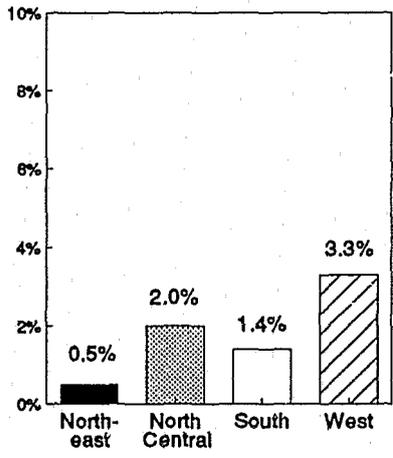
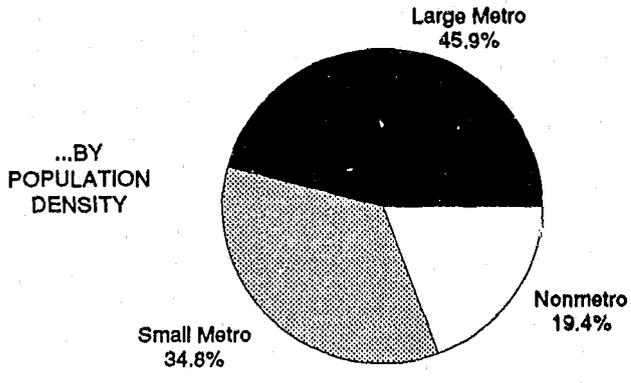
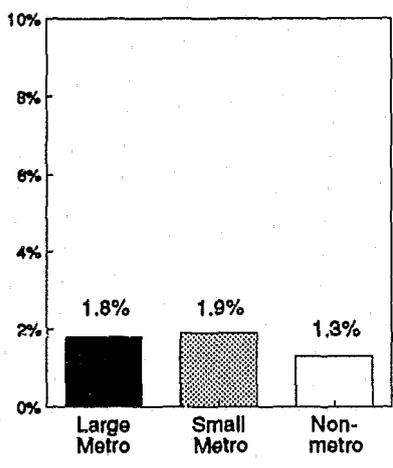
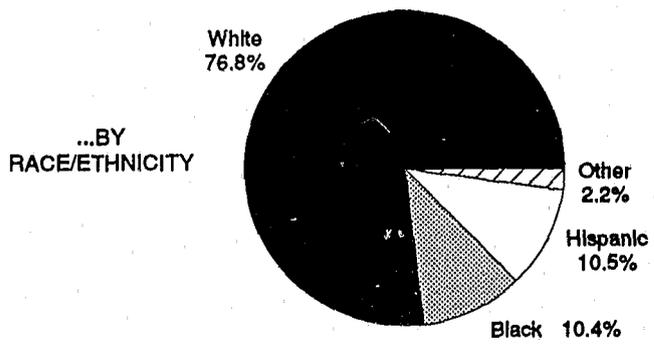
Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Figure 13. Prevalence and Relative Proportion of Past Month Non-medical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic Drugs by Demographic Characteristics: 1988 (continued)

PREVALENCE OF NONMEDICAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC USE...



RELATIVE PROPORTION OF NONMEDICAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC USERS...



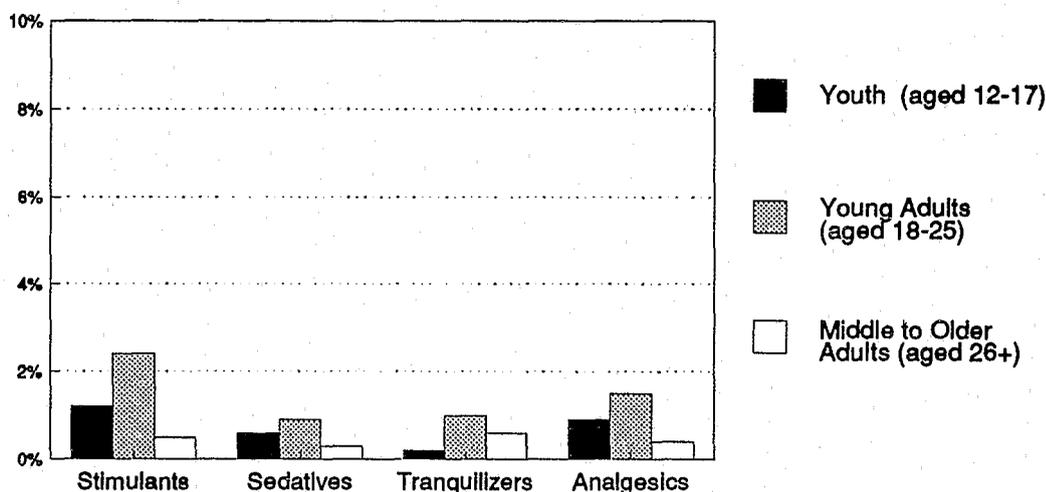
Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

- The West was the region with the highest rate of nonmedical use and the Northeast the lowest. Past month use in the Northeast was significantly lower than in all other regions. Use in the South was also significantly lower than in the West.
- The West had the greatest number of nonmedical users, and the Northeast had the fewest.

D. Prevalence of Nonmedical Use of Specific Psychotherapeutics (Figure 14)

- As noted in Section A above, young adults were the most likely to use psychotherapeutics illicitly. The past month rate for stimulant use among those in this age category was a little over 2% compared with past month rates of about 1% for sedatives and tranquilizers. Rates for analgesics were intermediate between stimulants and sedatives.
- Among both youth and young adults, stimulants were the class of psychotherapeutics most likely to have been used illicitly in the past month.
- Among middle and older adults, past month prevalence for use of all four subclasses of psychotherapeutics was low, in the one-half of 1% range.

Figure 14. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Nonmedical Use of Specific Psychotherapeutic Drugs in Past Month: 1988



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

VIII. ALCOHOL

Alcohol is by far the most frequently used drug in the United States, probably because of its ready availability, social acceptability, and cost. This chapter discusses the prevalence of alcohol use by age group and other demographic characteristics, trends in alcohol use, and information on those who use alcohol heavily.

A. Prevalence of Alcohol Use (Figure 15a)

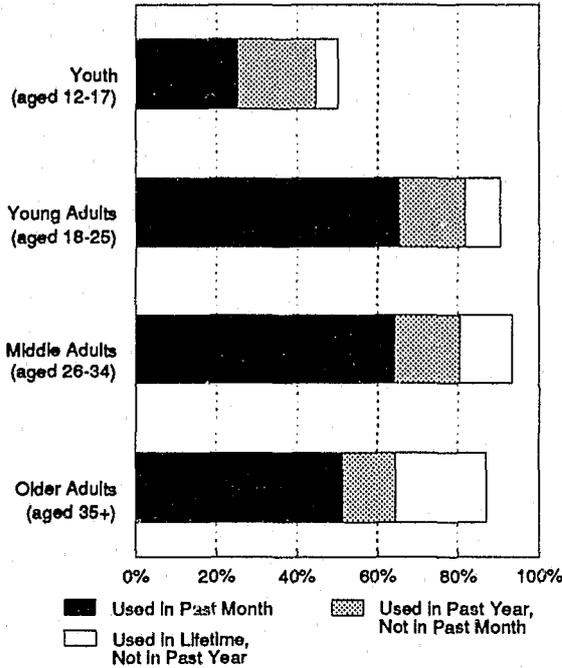
- Over 80% of those aged 12 and over in the U.S. household population have used alcohol at one or more times in their lives; 68% used alcohol in the past year and more than half in the past month (Figure 1).
- Approximately 168 million of the 198 million members of the U.S. population aged 12 and over have used alcohol one or more times in their lives; about 106 million have used alcohol in the past month.
- Except for those under 18, approximately 90% of those in all age groups have used alcohol at some time in their lives; half of those aged 12 to 17 have used alcohol at some time in their lives (Figure 15a).
- Those aged 18 to 25 and 26 to 34 are more likely to have used alcohol in the past month than those in the other two age groups. More than half of older adults and one-quarter of youth have used alcohol in the past month.

B. Trends in Alcohol Use (Figures 15b, 15c, and 15d)

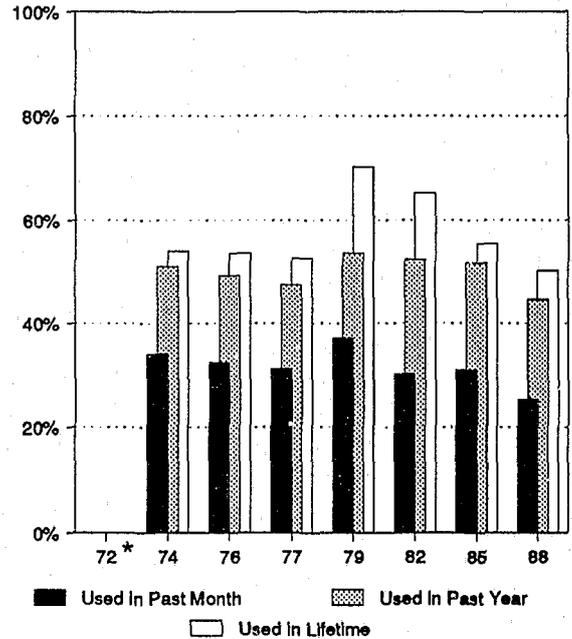
- Among all age groups, the percentage who used alcohol in the past month remained relatively stable in the 1970s, increased sharply in 1979, then declined slightly between 1979 and 1988.
- Although *lifetime* rates declined significantly between 1985 and 1988 only for youth, both *past year* and *past month* use declined significantly for the three age groups.

Figure 15. Trends in Past Month, Past Year, and Lifetime Alcohol Use: 1974-1988

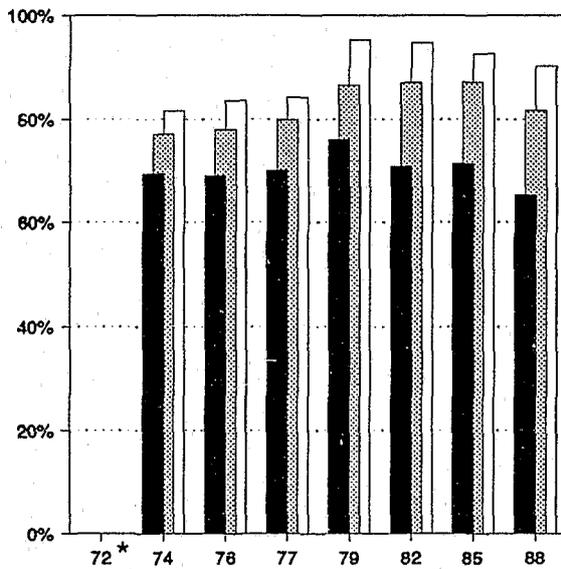
15a. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Any Alcohol Use: 1988



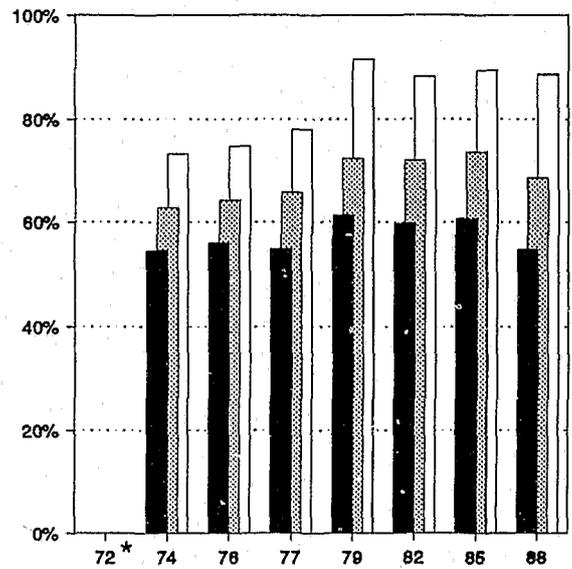
15b. Percentage of Youth (12-17) Reporting Any Alcohol Use



15c. Percentage of Young Adults (18-25) Reporting Any Alcohol Use



15d. Percentage of Middle Adults and Older Adults (26+) Reporting Any Alcohol Use



Legend for 15c and 15d:
 ■ Used in Past Month ▨ Used in Past Year □ Used in Lifetime

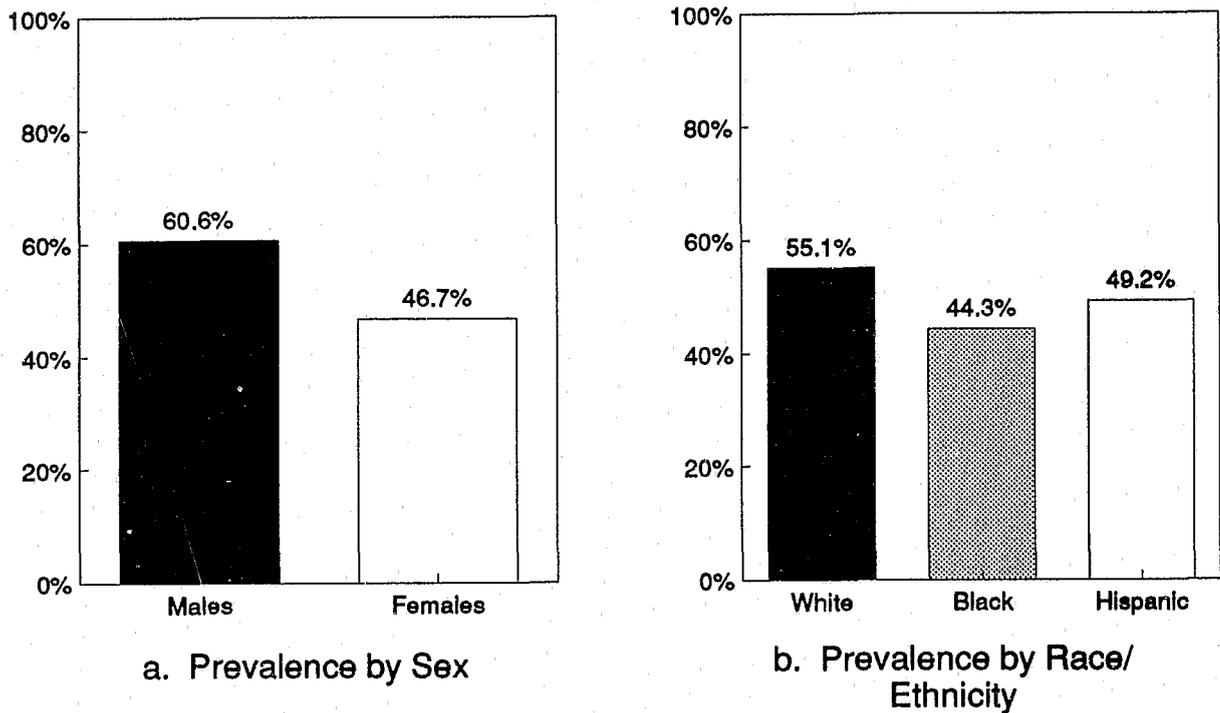
*Note: Data not available for 1972.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1974-1988.

C. Demographic Differences in Past Month Alcohol Use (Figure 16)

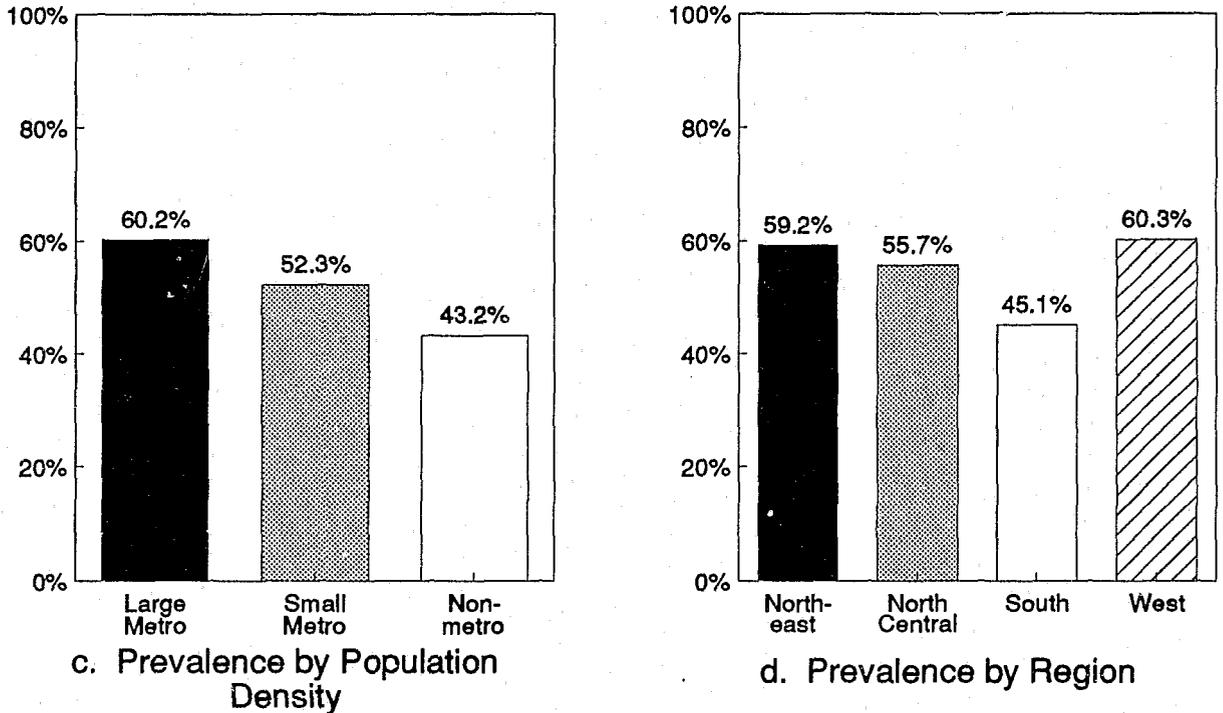
- Males were significantly more likely than females to use alcohol.
- Whites were significantly more likely to have used alcohol in the past month than either blacks or Hispanics, and Hispanics were significantly more likely to have used alcohol in the past month than blacks.
- A significantly larger percentage of those in large metro areas used alcohol in the past month than those in small metro or nonmetro areas.
- Past month alcohol use in the South was significantly lower than in the other three regions.

Figure 16. Prevalence of Past Month Alcohol Use by Demographic Characteristics: 1988



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Figure 16. Prevalence of Past Month Alcohol Use by Demographic Characteristics: 1988 (continued)



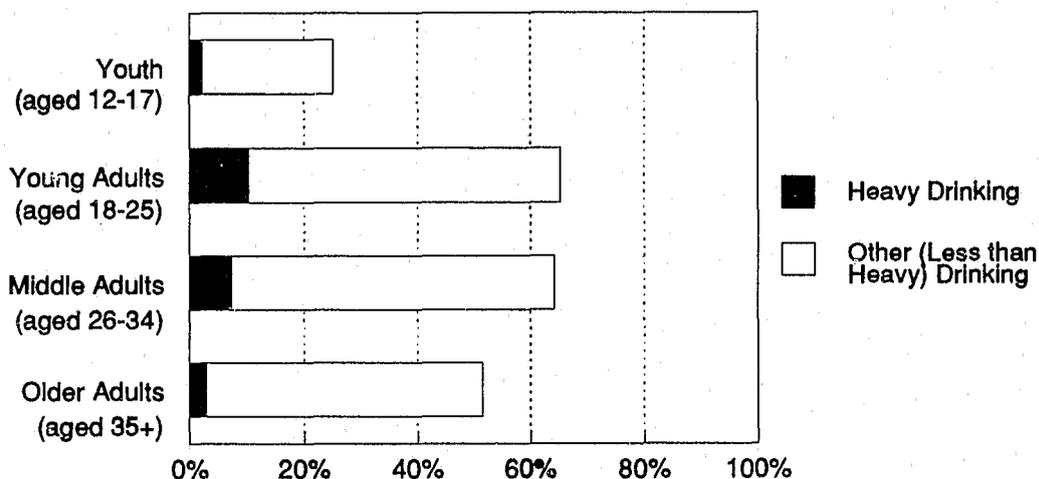
Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

D. Level of Alcohol Use

Heavy drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on one occasion (that is, "at one sitting" or within a couple of hours) on five or more occasions in the past month.

- Approximately 47.3 million individuals, or about one-quarter of the household population, used alcohol once a week or more in the past year. (Not presented.)
- Approximately 53% of the household population drank in the past month, and approximately 10% of these past month drinkers drank heavily. Thus, approximately 5% of the household population were heavy past month drinkers. (Not presented.)
- Young adults had the largest percentage (16%) of past month drinkers who were heavy drinkers. Older adults had the smallest proportion of heavy drinkers among past month drinkers (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Heavy Drinking and Other (Less than Heavy) Drinking in Past Month: 1988



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

E. Demographic Differences in Heavy Alcohol Use (Table 4)

- Among household residents under 21, the legal age for purchasing alcohol in most states, 33% used alcohol in the past month, and 6% drank heavily during that period. This compares with about 55% of those over 21 who drank in the past month and about 5% who were heavy past month drinkers (Table 4).
- Approximately 17% of all past month drinkers under 21 used alcohol heavily compared with 9% of past month drinkers aged 21 and over.
- Among those *under 21*, males, whites, those in nonmetro areas, and those in the Northeast and West had the highest rates of *heavy past month drinking*. The rates of heavy use were lowest among females, blacks, and those in the South.
- Among those *over 21*, males, Hispanics, and those in the North Central region had the highest rates of *heavy drinking* in the past month. The rates were lowest among females, blacks, those in large metro areas, and those in the West.

Table 4. Percentage of Persons Aged 12 to 20 and of Those Aged 21 or Older Reporting Any Alcohol Use and Heavy Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Demographic Characteristics: 1988

Table 4

Demographic Characteristic	Age Group (Years)				Total	
	Persons Aged 12 to 20 (N=3687)		Persons Aged 21 or Older (N=5127)		(N=8814)	
	Any Use	Heavy Use	Any Use	Heavy Use	Any Use	Heavy Use
TOTAL	33.0	5.6	54.7	4.7	51.3	4.9
SEX						
Male	36.8	8.7	63.0	8.0	58.6	8.1
Female	29.0	2.2	47.4	1.9	44.7	1.9
RACE/ETHNICITY						
White	36.2	6.6	56.1	4.7	53.3	4.9
Black	18.6	1.6	47.0	4.5	41.4	3.9
Hispanic	32.2	4.9	50.0	5.8	46.1	5.6
POPULATION DENSITY						
Large metro	37.0	5.5	61.7	3.7	58.1	4.0
Small metro	31.7	4.7	54.1	5.8	50.5	5.7
Nonmetro	28.7	6.7	43.5	5.1	41.1	5.4
REGION						
Northeast	40.5	6.2	60.6	4.3	57.6	4.5
North Central	36.9	5.8	57.3	5.9	53.9	5.9
South	23.8	4.5	46.5	5.1	42.8	5.0
West	39.7	6.9	60.9	3.2	58.1	3.7

Note: Heavy use is defined as drinking 5 or more drinks per occasion on five or more days in the past 30 days.
Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

IX. TOBACCO

A majority of Americans have either smoked cigarettes or used smokeless tobacco in the form of snuff or chewing tobacco. Tobacco is of concern because of its recognized addictive qualities and negative effects on health. This chapter discusses the prevalence of cigarette smoking by age group and other demographic characteristics. Trends in cigarette smoking and the prevalence of smoking a pack or more a day, as well as the prevalence of the use of smokeless tobacco are also presented.

A. Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking

- Seventy-five percent of the household population have smoked cigarettes at some time in their lives; 34% smoked in the past year, and 29% smoked in the past month (Figure 1).
- Approximately 149 million of the 198 million members of the U.S. population smoked cigarettes at some time in their lives; 57 million smoked in the past month (Table 1).
- Except for youth, between 75% and 81% of individuals in all age groups smoked cigarettes at *some time in their lives*; 42% of youth have smoked (See Figure 18a).
- Among young and middle adults, 35% to 37% smoked cigarettes in the *past month* compared with 27% of older adults and 12% of youth.

B. Trends in Cigarette Smoking (Figures 18b, 18c, 18d)

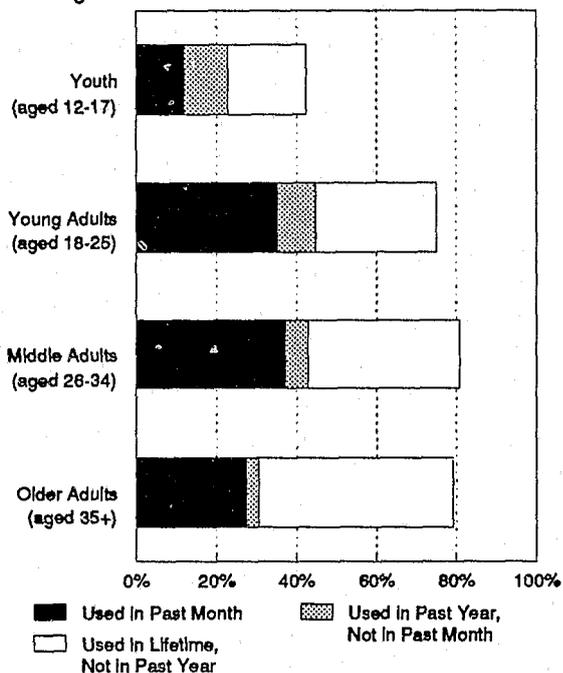
- As with other drugs, lifetime cigarette use for youth and young adults peaked in 1979 and decreased thereafter.
- Nonetheless, between 1985 and 1988 there was little change in *lifetime* and *past year* rates for any age group and *past month* use decreased significantly only for youth.

C. Demographic Differences in Past Month Cigarette Smoking (Figure 19)

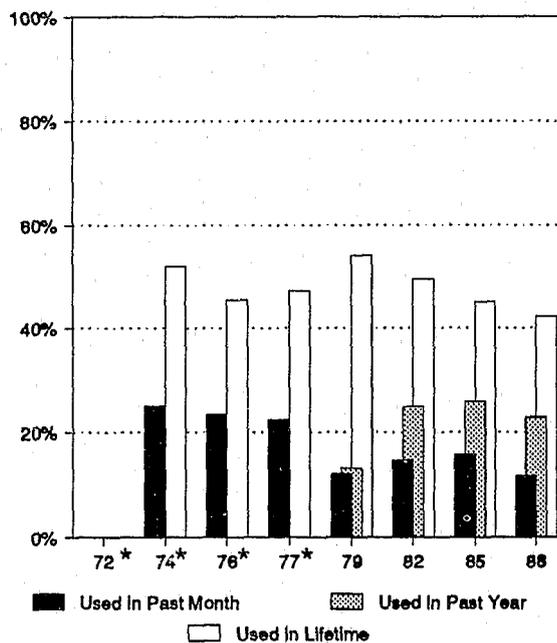
- Males were significantly more likely than females to have smoked cigarettes in the month before the interview.
- Past month smoking rates for blacks were significantly higher than those for Hispanics.
- Rates of cigarette smoking were significantly higher for persons living in nonmetro areas than for persons living in large metro areas.

Figure 18. Trends in Past Month, Past Year, and Lifetime Cigarette Use: 1974-1988

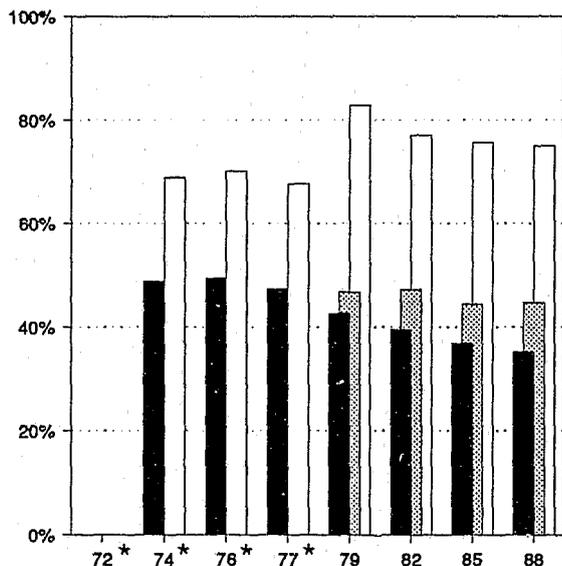
18a. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Cigarette Use: 1988



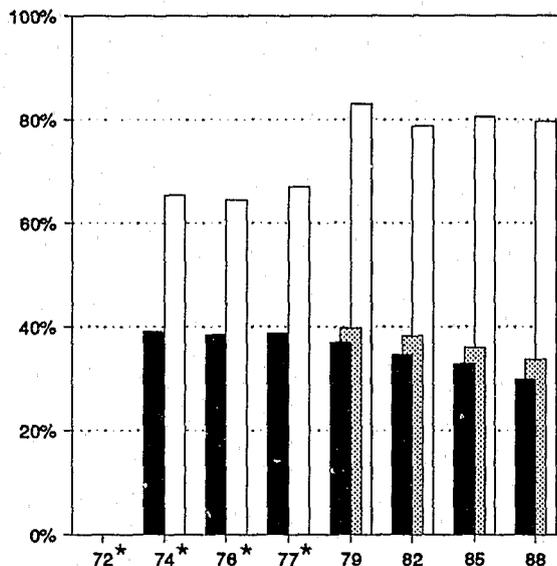
18b. Percentage of Youth (12-17) Reporting Cigarette Use



18c. Percentage of Young Adults (18-25) Reporting Cigarette Use



18d. Percentage of Middle Adults and Older Adults (26+) Reporting Cigarette Use

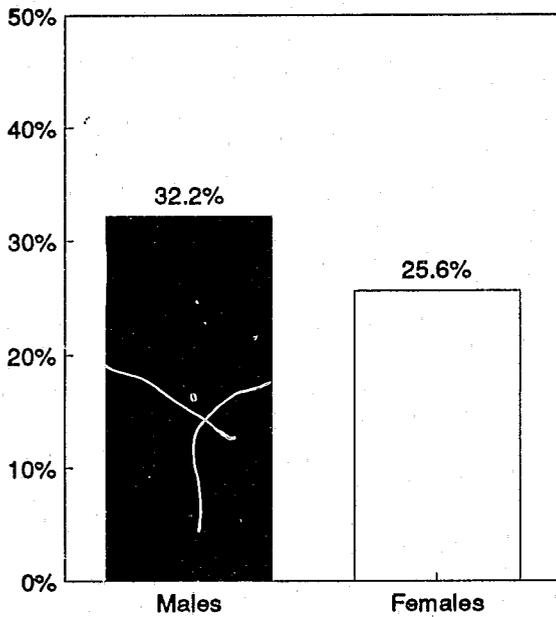


Used in Past Month
 Used in Past Year
 Used in Lifetime

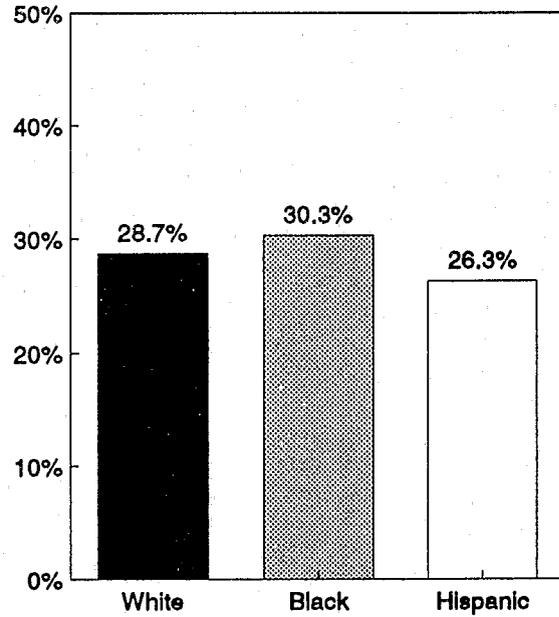
*Note: Data not available for any estimates for 1972 and for past year estimates for 1974-1977.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1974-1988.

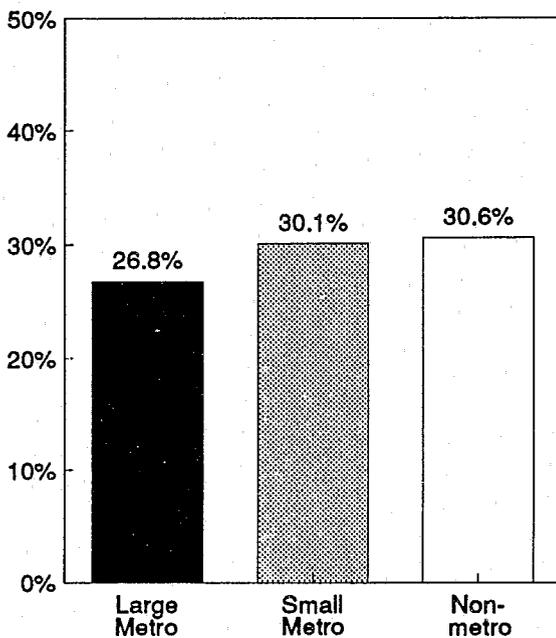
Figure 19. Prevalence of Past Month Cigarette Use by Demographic Characteristics: 1988



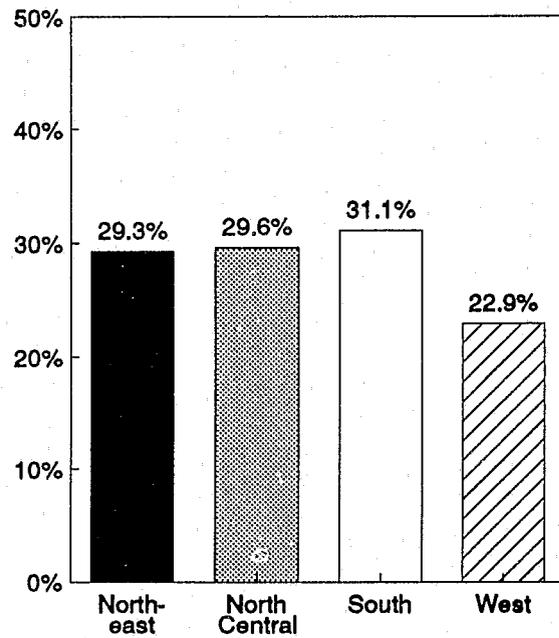
a. Prevalence by Sex



b. Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



c. Prevalence by Population Density



d. Prevalence by Region

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

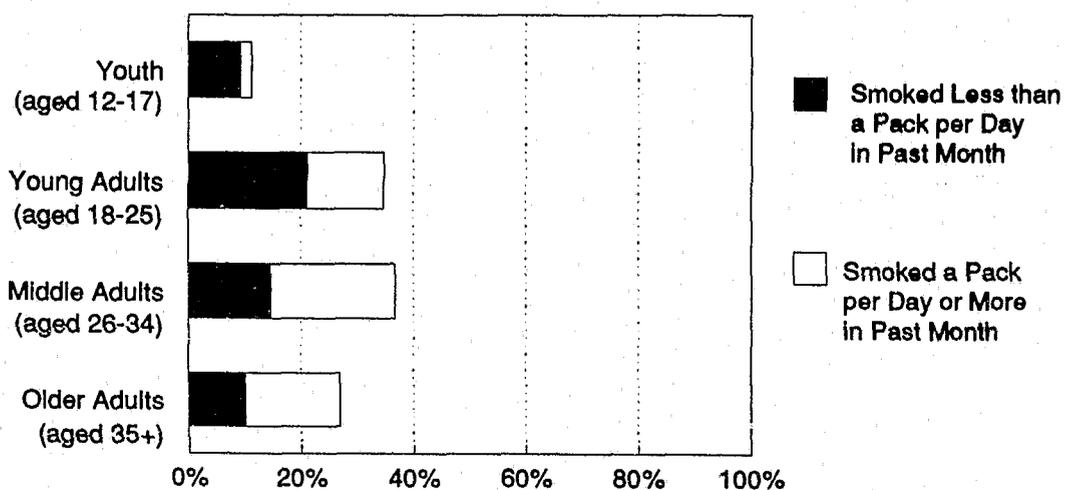
- The rate of past month cigarette use was about the same for all regions except the West. The rate for the West was significantly lower than rates for all the other regions.

D. Level of Cigarette Smoking (Figure 20 and Table 5)

Age Differences (Figure 20)

- Middle adults were the most likely to have smoked a pack or more a day in the past year.
- Among youth, smoking tended to be light, less than a pack per day.
- The proportion of young adults who smoked in the month before the interview was similar to the proportion of middle adults. Young adults, however, were more likely to smoke less than a pack a day and middle adults were more likely to smoke a pack or more a day.

Figure 20. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Smoking Less than and More than a Pack of Cigarettes per Day in the Past Month: 1988



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Other Demographic Differences (Table 5)

- The heaviest smokers were those 26 to 34 years of age, males, whites, and residents of nonmetro areas.
- Significantly fewer of those in the West smoked a pack or more a day compared to those living in other regions of the country.

Table 5. Percentage of Each Demographic Group Reporting Levels of Cigarette Use in Past Month: 1988

Demographic Characteristic	Levels of Cigarette Use			Total
	None	Less Than a Pack Per Day	About a Pack or More Per Day	
TOTAL	71.6	12.5	15.8	100.0
AGE GROUP				
12-17 years	88.8	9.3	1.9	100.0
18-25 years	65.2	21.1	13.7	100.0
26-34 years	63.2	14.6	22.2	100.0
35 years +	73.1	10.1	16.8	100.0
SEX				
Male	68.2	12.6	19.2	100.0
Female	74.8	12.4	12.8	100.0
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White	71.7	10.8	17.5	100.0
Black	70.4	19.9	9.7	100.0
Hispanic	74.1	18.3	7.6	100.0
POPULATION DENSITY				
Large metro	73.7	13.6	12.7	100.0
Small metro	70.2	13.2	16.6	100.0
Nonmetro	69.9	9.8	20.3	100.0
REGION				
Northeast	71.2	12.1	16.7	100.0
North Central	70.7	12.7	16.6	100.0
South	69.4	12.9	17.7	100.0
West	77.5	12.1	10.4	100.0

Note: Less than a pack a day is defined as averaging 15 or fewer cigarettes per day in the past month. A pack a day or more is defined as averaging 16 or more cigarettes per day in the past month.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

E. Smokeless Tobacco Use

- Approximately 15% of the household population have used smokeless tobacco; 4% of the household population have used it in the past month. (See Figure 1.)
- Those with the highest current rates of use of smokeless tobacco are males, those in nonmetro areas, and those living in the South (Table 6).

Table 6. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Smokeless Tobacco Use In Past Month by Demographic Characteristics: 1988

Demographic Characteristic	Age Group (Years)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
TOTAL	3.6	6.2	2.8	3.1	3.6
SEX					
Male	6.6	12.3	5.4	5.7	6.8
Female	*	*	0.3	0.8	0.6
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	4.5	7.6	3.4	3.1	3.9
Black	*	*	*	4.0	2.6
Hispanic	1.3	2.0	*	*	1.1
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	2.4	4.2	0.8	1.2	1.7
Small metro	2.5	5.9	2.3	3.5	3.5
Nonmetro	6.5	10.5	7.2	5.8	6.8
REGION					
Northeast	*	2.9	*	*	1.0
North Central	5.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.6
South	4.5	8.4	5.3	5.8	6.0
West	*	8.5	1.4	*	2.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

X. PATTERNS OF USE, PERCEPTION OF RISK, AND OPPORTUNITY TO USE ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

The three sections of this chapter cover separate issues related to drug use and abuse. The first section discusses the patterns of use of illicit drugs and alcohol: the percentage of the household population who do not use drugs or alcohol, the percentage who are using only one drug (including alcohol), and the percentage who are using more than one drug (including alcohol). For those using more than one drug (including alcohol), the combinations of drugs being used are considered.

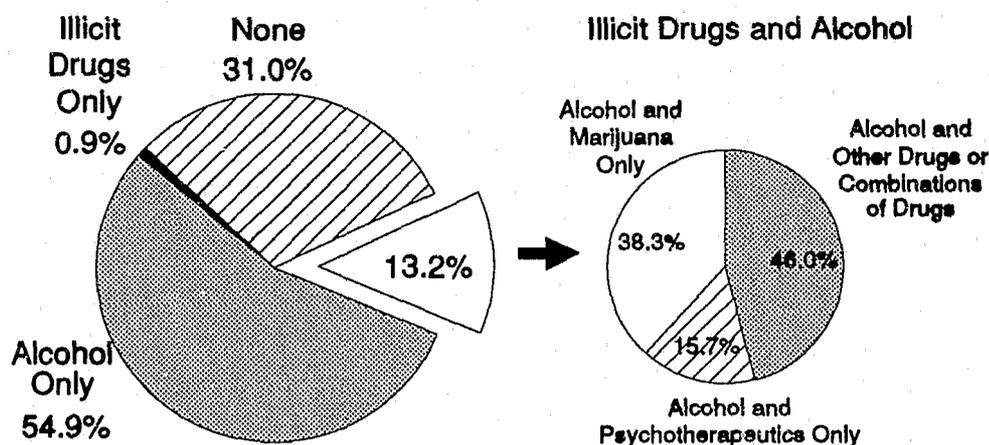
The second section of the chapter includes information on the perceptions of the members of the household population about the dangerousness of drug and alcohol use. We discuss the percentage of the total household population as well as the percentage of different age groups who think certain patterns of drug and alcohol use present "a great risk" to the user.

The last section of this chapter discusses the opportunity to use drugs. For marijuana and cocaine, the percentage of respondents who report having the opportunity to use is compared with the percentage who have actually used the drug.

A. Past Year Patterns of Drug and Alcohol Use (Figure 21)

- Slightly more than half of the household population had used *alcohol* but *no illicit* drugs in the past year.
- Almost one-third of the population had used *neither alcohol nor illicit* drugs in the past year.
- About 1% used *illicit* drugs but *not alcohol* in the past year.
- Of those using both drugs and alcohol in the past year (13%), the most common pattern was alcohol and one illicit drug, usually marijuana or nonmedical use of a psychotherapeutic drug.
- Six percent of the household population used three or more substances (where a substance is defined as alcohol or an illicit drug) in the *past year*, most often alcohol and two or more illicit drugs; 2% used three or more substances in the *past month*. (Not presented.)

Figure 21. Percentage of Total Population Reporting Different Patterns of Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Relative Proportions Among Users of Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol: 1988



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

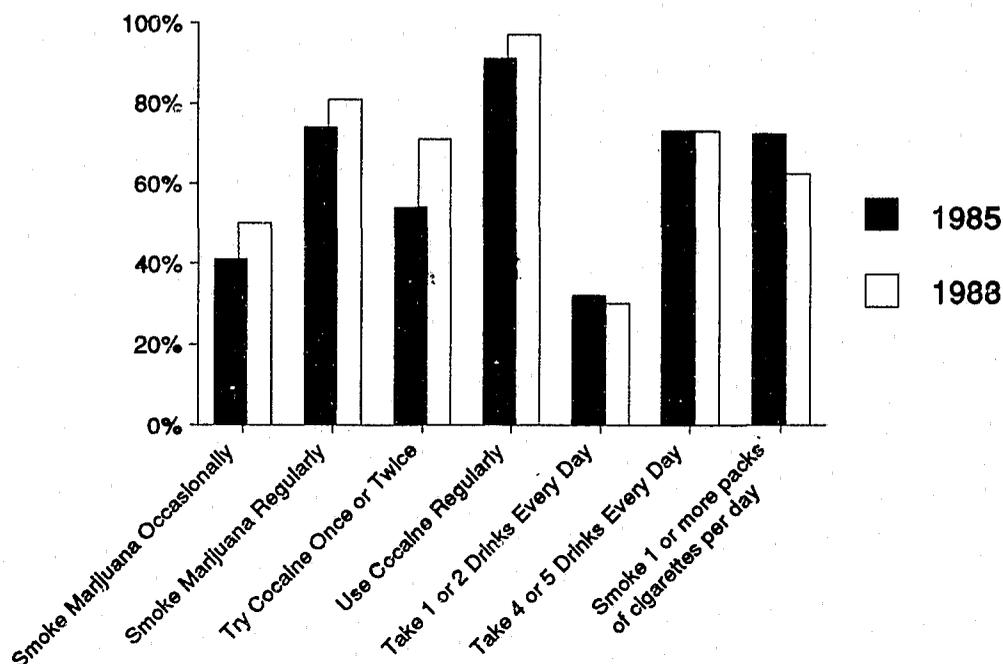
B. Perceptions of Great Risk from Using Drugs and Alcohol (Figure 22)

Figure 22 shows the percentage of household respondents who reported a perception that certain patterns of illicit drug or alcohol use present a great risk of harm to the user "physically and in other ways."

Comparisons Among Age Groups (No Figure Presented)

- For 1988, for all patterns of drug and alcohol use presented in Figure 22, those 35 and older were most likely to perceive a great risk from such use.
- In 1988, youth (aged 12 to 17) perceived *more* risk from using *marijuana* than those in the two intermediate age groups (those 18 to 25 and those 26 to 34). Youth, however, were slightly *less* likely to perceive great risk from use of drugs other than marijuana or from alcohol than those in the intermediate age groups.

Figure 22. Percentage of Total Population Who Think Great Risk Is Associated with Various Patterns of Drug and Alcohol Use: 1985 and 1988



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

Comparative Risk of Using Different Substances (Figure 22)

- The percentage of the household population aged 12 and older who perceived great risk from using alcohol remained essentially unchanged from 1985 to 1988. The percentage who perceived great risk from using all illicit substances, however, increased from 1985 to 1988.
- The proportion who perceived a great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day declined between 1985 and 1988 from 72% to 62%.
- Frequent use of any substance was perceived to be a great risk by at least three-fifths of all individuals in both 1985 and 1988.
- In both 1985 and 1988, approximately one-quarter of individuals in the household population did not perceive a great risk for those who drink four or five drinks nearly every day.

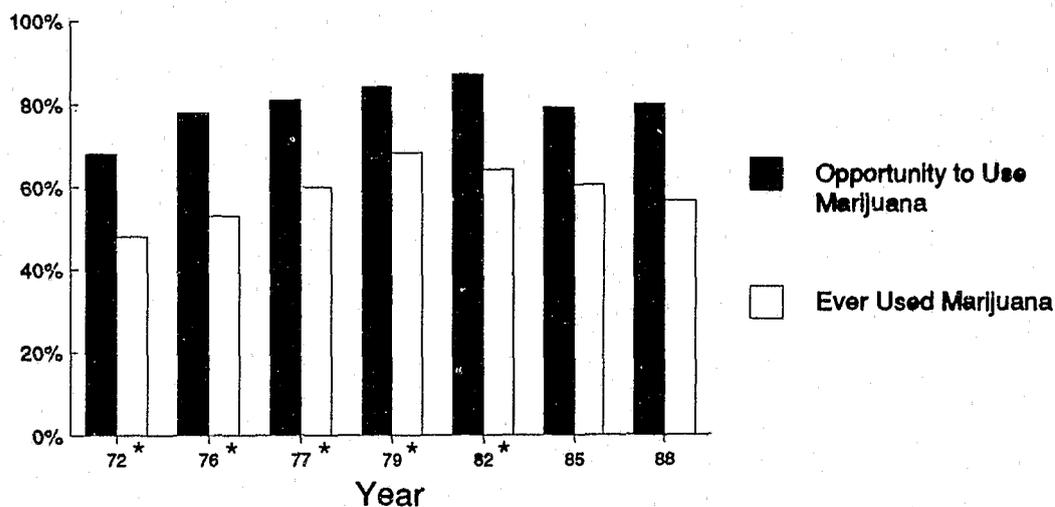
C. Opportunity to Use Drugs

Figure 23 presents both reported opportunity to use marijuana and the prevalence of lifetime use.

Marijuana (Figure 23)

- For young adults, perceived opportunity to use marijuana peaked in 1982.
- Since 1979, the proportion of young adults who reported that they have had the opportunity to try marijuana has been 80% or higher.
- Despite the fact that the majority of individuals aged 18 to 25 have continued to have the opportunity to use marijuana, prevalence of use has dropped steadily since 1979.

Figure 23. Trends in Opportunity to Use Marijuana and in Lifetime Marijuana Use Among 18- to 25-Year-Olds: 1972-1988



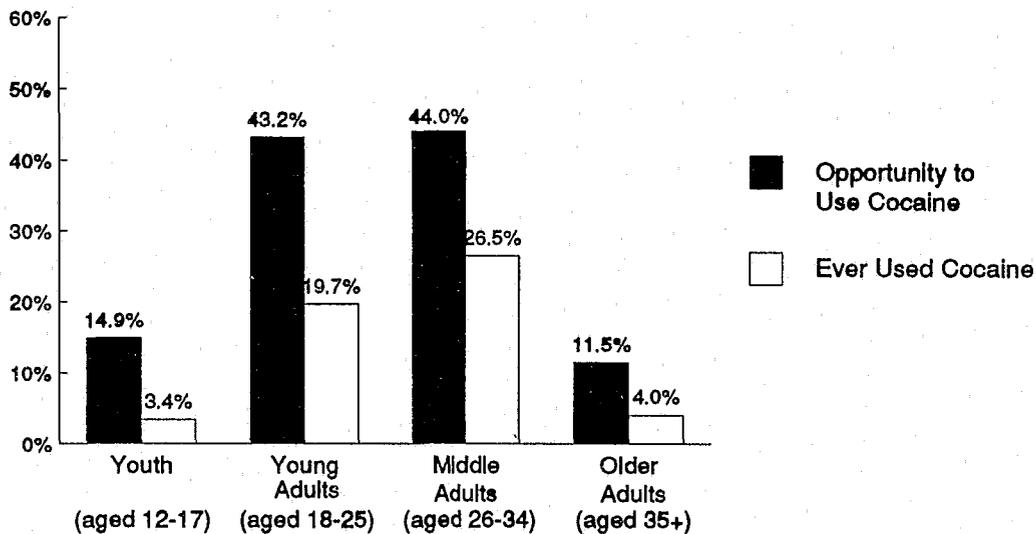
* Note: Data for Opportunity to Use for 1972 to 1982 are reconstructed from graphs in Highlights from the National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977; 1982.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Cocaine (Figure 24)

- In 1988, over 40% of individuals in the *two intermediate age groups* reported that they had the opportunity to use cocaine.
- Approximately half of those in these two age categories who reported having the opportunity reported trying cocaine.
- Those in the *youngest* and *oldest* age groups were much less likely than those in the intermediate age groups to report having the opportunity to try cocaine--15% of youth and 12% of older adults reported the opportunity to use.
- Smaller proportions of those in the youngest and oldest age categories actually used cocaine when they had the opportunity. Only one-fifth of those aged 12 to 17 who reported having the opportunity to use cocaine also reported trying the drug, and one-third of those in the oldest age group who reported having the opportunity reported using cocaine.

Figure 24. Percentage of Each Age Group Reporting Opportunity to Use Cocaine and Lifetime Cocaine Use: 1988



Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

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TABLE A.1 NUMBER OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED (UNWEIGHTED N) BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
TOTAL	3,095	1,505	1,987	2,227	8,814
SEX					
Male	1,557	642	844	895	3,938
Female	1,538	863	1,143	1,332	4,876
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	1,518	700	1,096	1,237	4,551
Black	747	320	366	455	1,888
Hispanic	763	454	475	501	2,193
Other	67	31	50	34	182
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1,485	759	950	1,086	4,280
Small metro	899	447	611	635	2,592
Nonmetro	711	299	426	506	1,942
REGION					
Northeast	568	272	375	472	1,687
North Central	648	276	416	426	1,766
South	1,214	576	733	833	3,356
West	665	381	463	496	2,005

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.2 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN U.S. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988 (IN THOUSANDS)

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
TOTAL	20,250	29,688	38,570	109,839	198,347
SEX					
Male	10,354	14,487	18,981	51,056	94,878
Female	9,896	15,200	19,589	58,783	103,468
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	14,533	22,131	29,336	90,743	156,742
Black	3,102	3,973	4,675	10,521	22,271
Hispanic	2,118	2,984	3,575	6,249	14,925
Other	498	600	984	2,327	4,408
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	7,993	12,483	16,747	47,275	84,498
Small metro	6,581	10,320	12,616	34,066	63,582
Nonmetro	5,676	6,885	9,208	28,498	50,267
REGION					
Northeast	3,753	5,630	6,961	23,407	39,750
North Central	5,318	6,682	9,172	25,756	46,927
South	7,943	11,370	14,512	39,631	73,456
West	3,237	6,006	7,925	21,046	38,213

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.3 PERCENTAGE AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF USERS (THOUSANDS) OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND SELECTED DRUGS IN U.S. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, AGED 12 AND OLDER: 1988 LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH PREVALENCES

DRUG	TIME PERIOD					
	LIFETIME		PAST YEAR		PAST MONTH	
	Percent	Number of Users	Percent	Number of Users	Percent	Number of Users
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	36.6	72,496	14.1	27,971	7.3	14,479
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	33.1	65,748	10.6	21,099	5.9	11,616
COCAINE	10.7	21,171	4.1	8,208	1.5	2,923
CRACK	1.3	2,483	0.5	1,026	0.2	484
INHALANTS	5.7	11,261	1.3	2,632	0.6	1,223
HALLUCINOGENS	7.4	14,607	1.6	3,085	0.4	776
PCP	3.1	6,133	0.2	377	*	*
HEROIN	1.0	1,907	0.3	539	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ²	11.9	23,526	5.7	11,399	1.7	3,393
Stimulants	7.1	14,068	2.5	4,957	0.9	1,755
Sedatives	3.5	6,975	1.6	3,099	0.4	784
Tranquilizers	4.8	9,482	2.2	4,407	0.6	1,174
Analgesics	5.2	10,257	2.7	5,342	0.6	1,151
CIGARETTES	75.1	149,005	34.2	67,831	28.8	57,121
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	14.9	29,467	5.0	10,016	3.6	7,073
ALCOHOL	85.0	168,498	68.1	135,071	53.4	105,845

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.4 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 12- TO 17-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN LIFETIME: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (986)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,246)	1988 (3,095)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	34.3	27.6 [†]	29.5	24.7 ⁺⁺
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9	26.7	23.6	17.4 ⁺⁺⁺
INHALANTS	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	--	9.2	8.8
HALLUCINOGENS	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5
COCAINE	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4 ⁺
HEROIN	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	*	*	0.6
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7 ⁺⁺⁺
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.3 ⁺
Tranquilizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0 ⁺⁺⁺
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.1
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	52.0	45.5	47.3	54.1	49.5	45.2	42.3
ALCOHOL ³	--	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2 ⁺

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†]The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.5 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 12- TO 17-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (986)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,246)	1988 (3,095)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	26.0	22.0 ^I	23.7	16.8 ⁺⁺⁺
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	--	18.5	18.4	22.3	24.1	20.6	19.7	12.6 ⁺⁺⁺
INHALANTS	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	--	5.1	3.9
HALLUCINOGENS	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8
COCAINE	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9
HEROIN	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	0.4
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4 ⁺⁺
Stimulants	--	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8 ⁺
Sedatives	--	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7
Tranquilizers	--	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.5 ⁺⁺
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	--	--	--	13.3	24.8	25.8	22.8
ALCOHOL ³	--	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7	44.6 ⁺⁺⁺

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

^IThe exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.6 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 12-TO 17-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (986)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,246)	1988 (3,095)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	17.6	12.7 ^I	14.9	9.2 ⁺⁺⁺
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	7.0	12.0	12.3	16.6	16.7	11.5	12.0	6.4 ⁺⁺⁺
INHALANTS	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	--	3.4	2.0 ⁺
HALLUCINOGENS	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8
COCAINE	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1
HEROIN	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4
Stimulants	--	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2
Sedatives	--	1.0	*	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6
Tranquilizers	--	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	25.0	23.4	22.3	12.1	14.7	15.3	11.8 ⁺⁺
ALCOHOL ³	--	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2 ⁺⁺

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

^IThe exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.7 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 18- TO 25-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN LIFETIME: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	69.9	65.3 [†]	64.3	58.9 ⁺⁺
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	47.9	52.7	52.9	59.9	68.2	64.1	60.3	56.4
INHALANTS	--	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	--	12.4	12.5
HALLUCINOGENS	--	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8
COCAINE	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7 ⁺⁺
HEROIN	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3 ⁺
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6 ⁺⁺⁺
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3 ⁺⁺⁺
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5 ⁺⁺⁺
Tranquilizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8 ⁺⁺
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	68.8	70.1	67.6	82.8	76.9	75.6	74.9
ALCOHOL ³	--	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3

-- Estimate not available.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†]The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.8 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 18- TO 25-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	49.4	43.4 [†]	42.6	32.0 ⁺⁺⁺
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	--	34.2	35.0	38.7	46.9	40.4	36.9	27.9 ⁺⁺⁺
INHALANTS	--	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	--	2.1	4.1 ⁺
HALLUCINOGENS	--	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6
COCAINE	--	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1 ⁺
HEROIN	--	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	*	0.6	0.3
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	16.3	16.1	15.6	11.3 ⁺⁺
Stimulants	--	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4 ⁺⁺
Sedatives	--	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3
Tranquilizers	--	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	--	--	--	46.7	47.2	44.3	44.7
ALCOHOL ³	--	77.1	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7 ⁺⁺

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†]The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.9 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 18- TO 25-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE
IN PAST MONTH: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	37.1	30.4 [†]	25.7	17.8 ⁺⁺⁺
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	27.8	25.2	25.0	27.4	35.4	27.4	21.8	15.5 ⁺⁺⁺
INHALANTS	--	*	0.5	*	1.2	--	0.8	1.7
HALLUCINOGENS	--	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9
COCAINE	--	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5 ⁺⁺
HEROIN	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8 ⁺
Stimulants	--	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4
Sedatives	--	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9
Tranquilizers	--	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	48.8	49.4	47.3	42.6	39.5	36.8	35.2
ALCOHOL ³	--	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4	65.3 ⁺⁺

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†]The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.10 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER REPORTING DRUG USE
IN LIFETIME: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (1,613)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	23.0	24.7 [†]	31.5	33.7
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	7.4	9.9	12.9	15.3	19.6	23.0	27.2	30.7 ⁺
INHALANTS	--	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	--	5.0	3.9
HALLUCINOGENS	--	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	6.2	6.6
COCAINE	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	8.5	9.5	9.9
HEROIN	*	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	9.2	8.8	13.8	11.3 ⁺
Stimulants	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	7.9	6.6
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.3 ⁺⁺
Tranquilizers	5.6	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	7.2	4.5 ⁺⁺⁺
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	2.7	3.2	5.6	4.5
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	65.4	64.5	67.0	83.0	78.7	80.5	79.6
ALCOHOL ³	--	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	88.2	89.4	88.6

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†]The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.11 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (1,613)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	10.0	11.8 [†]	13.3	10.2 ⁺⁺
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	--	3.8	5.4	6.4	9.0	10.6	9.5	6.9 ⁺⁺
INHALANTS	--	*	*	*	1.0	--	0.8	0.4
HALLUCINOGENS	--	*	*	*	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6
COCAINE	--	*	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.2	2.7 ⁺⁺
HEROIN	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.1	6.2	4.7 ⁺
Stimulants	--	*	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7 ⁺
Sedatives	--	*	0.6	*	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.2 ⁺
Tranquilizers	--	*	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.8	1.8 ⁺
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	0.5	1.0	2.9	2.1
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	--	--	--	39.7	38.2	36.0	33.6
ALCOHOL ³	--	62.7	64.2	65.8	72.4	72.0	73.6	68.6 ⁺⁺⁺

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†]The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.12 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (1,613)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	--	--	--	--	6.5	7.5 [†]	8.5	4.9 ⁺⁺⁺
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.3	6.0	6.6	6.1	3.9 ⁺⁺
INHALANTS	--	*	*	*	0.5	--	0.5	0.2
HALLUCINOGENS	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
COCAINE	--	*	*	*	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.9 ⁺⁺
HEROIN	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.2 ⁺⁺
Stimulants	--	*	*	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Sedatives	--	*	0.5	*	*	*	0.6	0.3
Tranquilizers	--	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	0.6
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	*	*	0.9	0.4 ⁺
CIGARETTES ⁴	--	39.1	38.4	38.7	36.9	34.6	32.8	29.8 ⁺
ALCOHOL ³	--	54.5	56.0	54.9	61.3	59.8	60.6	54.8 ⁺⁺

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

³Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol and 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

⁴For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†]The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.13 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP REPORTING DRUG USE IN LIFETIME: 1985 and 1988

DRUGS (UNWEIGHTED N)	AGE GROUP (YEARS)/SURVEY YEAR					
	26-34 YEARS		≥35 YEARS		TOTAL ≥26 YEARS	
	1985 (2,166)	1988 (1,987)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (2,227)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	62.2	64.2	20.4	23.0	31.5	33.7
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	58.5	62.1	15.9	19.6+	27.2	30.7+
HALLUCINOGEN	16.9	17.7	2.4	2.7	6.2	6.6
COCAINE	24.1	26.5	4.2	4.0	9.5	9.9
HEROIN	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ²	27.2	22.1++	9.0	7.5	13.8	11.3+
Stimulants	18.3	15.4	4.2	3.6	7.9	6.6
Sedatives	12.4	7.9+++	2.6	1.7	5.2	3.3++
Tranquilizers	13.9	9.3+++	4.7	2.9+	7.2	4.5+++
Analgesics	13.3	9.7+	2.8	2.6	5.6	4.5
CIGARETTES	80.7	80.8	80.4	79.2	80.5	79.6
ALCOHOL	93.1	93.3	88.0	87.0	89.4	88.6

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE A.14 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR: 1985 and 1988

DRUGS (UNWEIGHTED N)	AGE GROUP (YEARS)/SURVEY YEAR					
	26-34 YEARS		≥35 YEARS		TOTAL ≥26 YEARS	
	1985 (2,166)	1988 (1,987)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (2,227)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	32.0	22.6+++	6.6	5.8	13.3	10.2++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	25.2	17.6+++	3.9	3.2	9.5	6.9++
HALLUCINOGENS	3.4	1.7+	*	*	1.0	0.6
COCAINE	12.6	8.0+++	1.2	0.9	4.2	2.7++
HEROIN	*	0.5	*	*	*	0.2
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ²	14.2	9.8+++	3.3	2.9	6.2	4.7+
Stimulants	7.2	4.9+	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.7+
Sedatives	4.9	2.0+++	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.2+
Tranquilizers	5.7	3.7+	1.7	1.2	2.8	1.8+
Analgesics	7.4	4.1+++	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.1
CIGARETTES	44.3	42.8	33.0	30.4	36.0	33.6
ALCOHOL	84.0	80.5+	69.9	64.4++	73.6	68.6+++

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE A.15 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH: 1985 and 1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	AGE GROUP (YEARS)/SURVEY YEAR					
	26-34 YEARS		≥35 YEARS		TOTAL ≥26 YEARS	
	1985 (2,166)	1988 (1,987)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (2,227)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹	21.1	13.0+++	3.9	2.1++	8.5	4.9+++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	16.9	10.8+++	2.3	1.4	6.1	3.9++
HALLUCINOGENS	1.5	*	*	*	*	*
COCAINE	6.1	2.6+++	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.9++
HEROIN	*	*	*	*	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS ²	5.3	2.7++	1.5	0.7	2.5	1.2++
Stimulants	2.2	0.9+	*	0.4	0.7	0.5
Sedatives	1.2	0.6	*	0.2	0.6	0.3
Tranquillizers	1.7	1.2	0.8	*	1.0	0.6
Analgesics	2.2	0.9+	*	*	0.9	0.4+
CIGARETTES	40.3	37.1	30.1	27.3	32.8	29.8+
ALCOHOL	70.0	64.2++	57.3	51.5++	60.6	54.8++

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

²Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE A.16 PERCENTAGE REPORTING MARIJUANA USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
TOTAL	6.4	15.5	10.8	1.4	5.9
SEX					
Male	6.1	20.0	14.8	2.2	7.9
Female	6.7	11.2	7.0	0.7	4.0
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	6.8	15.7	11.2	1.1	5.6
Black	4.4	15.0	9.3	2.2	6.3
Hispanic	5.2	13.8	9.1	*	6.0
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	7.3	19.5	12.1	1.7	6.9
Small metro	6.0	14.7	9.5	1.3	5.6
Nonmetro	5.7	9.2	10.4	1.2	4.5
REGION					
Northeast	6.5	18.4	9.6	1.1	5.5
North Central	6.7	17.9	14.2	1.1	6.7
South	5.9	12.2	8.8	0.9	4.8
West	7.0	16.3	11.9	3.1	7.3

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.17 PERCENTAGE OF USERS IN PAST MONTH OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	PAST MONTH USERS		
	MARIJUANA	COCAINE	PSYCHO-THERAPEUTIC
SEX			
Male	64.1	65.6	40.1
Female	35.9	34.4	59.9
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	75.6	69.2	76.8
Black	12.1	15.3	10.4
Hispanic	7.7	13.1	10.5
Other	4.6	2.4	2.2
POPULATION DENSITY			
Large metro	50.1	46.3	45.9
Small metro	30.5	39.0	34.8
Nonmetro	19.4	14.7	19.4
REGION			
Northeast	18.9	28.8	6.3
North Central	26.9	24.7	27.2
South	30.1	23.8	29.9
West	24.1	22.7	36.6

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.18 PERCENTAGE REPORTING COCAINE USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
TOTAL	1.1	4.5	2.6	0.3	1.5
SEX					
Male	0.9	6.0	3.6	0.5	2.0
Female	1.4	3.0	1.6	*	1.0
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	1.3	4.1	2.3	0.3	1.3
Black	*	4.3	3.0	1.1	2.0
Hispanic	1.3	6.7	3.9	*	2.6
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1.6	5.1	2.9	0.2	1.6
Small metro	1.1	4.9	2.5	0.7	1.8
Nonmetro	*	2.7	*	*	0.9
REGION					
Northeast	0.9	7.0	2.6	1.0	2.1
North Central	1.7	4.8	3.3	*	1.5
South	*	2.9	1.8	*	0.9
West	2.5	4.7	3.1	*	1.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.19 PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP REPORTING CRACK USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH: 1988

AGE GROUP (YEARS)	PAST MONTH	PAST YEAR	LIFETIME
TOTAL	0.2	0.5	1.3
AGE GROUP (YEARS)			
12-17	0.3	0.7	0.9
18-25	0.8	1.9	3.4
26-34	0.3	0.7	2.9
35+	*	*	0.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.20 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
TOTAL	2.4	3.8	2.7	0.7	1.7
SEX					
Male	1.7	3.6	2.6	0.3	1.4
Female	3.1	3.9	2.8	1.0	2.0
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	2.9	3.8	2.5	0.7	1.7
Black	1.1	3.5	2.9	*	1.6
Hispanic	1.1	4.3	3.3	*	2.4
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	2.3	3.8	3.0	0.8	1.8
Small metro	1.9	4.4	2.5	0.8	1.9
Nonmetro	3.2	2.7	2.3	*	1.3
REGION					
Northeast	*	*	*	*	0.5
North Central	2.9	5.4	3.7	*	2.0
South	2.6	2.6	2.2	0.5	1.4
West	3.1	6.8	3.3	2.2	3.3

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.21 PERCENTAGE REPORTING ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
TOTAL	25.2	65.3	64.2	51.5	53.4
SEX					
Male	26.8	74.5	73.9	58.6	60.6
Female	23.5	56.6	54.8	45.4	46.7
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	27.3	68.8	66.1	52.7	55.1
Black	15.9	50.0	57.0	44.9	44.3
Hispanic	25.4	61.4	58.8	46.0	49.2
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	25.0	72.1	66.6	60.7	60.2
Small metro	26.9	60.7	64.0	50.4	52.3
Nonmetro	23.4	59.9	60.1	37.6	43.2
REGION					
Northeast	30.2	70.8	68.8	58.1	59.2
North Central	27.8	73.0	72.8	50.9	55.7
South	21.2	53.2	55.9	43.7	45.1
West	24.7	74.7	65.4	59.7	60.3

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.22 PERCENTAGE REPORTING CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
TOTAL	11.8	35.2	37.1	27.3	28.8
SEX					
Male	12.4	35.6	40.7	32.2	32.2
Female	11.2	34.8	33.6	23.0	25.6
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	13.9	36.9	37.2	26.3	28.7
Black	5.1	29.5	36.1	35.5	30.3
Hispanic	7.5	28.2	33.6	27.5	26.3
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	10.8	34.7	35.0	24.5	26.8
Small metro	12.6	36.8	34.0	29.9	30.1
Nonmetro	12.2	33.8	45.1	28.8	30.6
REGION					
Northeast	11.4	33.8	35.7	29.1	29.3
North Central	12.9	45.0	45.8	23.3	29.6
South	12.4	34.0	34.0	33.0	31.1
West	9.1	27.8	33.8	19.5	22.9

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.23 PERCENTAGE REPORTING TYPES OF DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR
BY AGE GROUP: 1988

TYPES OF USE	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
ALCOHOL ONLY	29.4	50.6	58.8	59.4	54.9
ILLICIT DRUGS ONLY	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Marijuana only	0.4	0.4	0.5	*	0.3
Psychotherapeutics only	0.5	0.4	*	0.6	0.5
Other drugs and drug combinations	0.8	*	0.3	*	0.1
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUGS	15.2	31.2	21.8	5.0	13.2
Alcohol & marijuana only	6.6	12.4	7.0	2.2	5.1
Alcohol & psychotherapeutics only	1.5	1.8	3.6	1.7	2.1
Alcohol & other drugs and drug combinations	7.1	17.0	11.1	1.1	6.1
USED 1 SUBSTANCE ¹ ONLY	30.7	51.4	59.5	60.1	55.7
USED 2 SUBSTANCES ¹ ONLY	9.6	15.3	11.5	4.0	7.7
USED 3 OR MORE SUBSTANCES ¹	5.9	15.9	10.4	1.0	5.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹A "substance" is defined as one or more of the following: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, inhalants, and nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE A.24 PERCENTAGE REPORTING GREAT RISK OF USING CIGARETTES,
DRUGS, OR ALCOHOL: 1985 AND 1988

RISK BEHAVIOR	SURVEY YEARS	
	1985	1988
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	72.3	62.3
Smoke marijuana occasionally	40.8	49.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	74.3	80.5
Try PCP once or twice	74.1	73.6
Use PCP regularly	93.5	95.6
Try heroin once or twice	62.7	76.7
Use heroin regularly	95.9	96.9
Try cocaine once or twice	54.0	71.3
Use cocaine regularly	90.7	96.9
Use "crack" occasionally	--	90.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	32.3	30.4
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	72.6	73.4
Have five or more drinks once or twice a week	59.6	57.4

-- Estimate not available.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE A.25 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 18-25 YEAR OLDS REPORTING OPPORTUNITY TO USE MARIJUANA AND LIFETIME USE OF MARIJUANA: 1972-1988*

SURVEY YEAR	EXPOSURE TO MARIJUANA	
	OPPORTUNITY TO USE	EVER USED
1972	68	47.9
1976	78	52.9
1977	81	59.9
1979	84	68.2
1982	87	64.1
1985	79	60.3
1988	80	56.4

*Data for opportunity to use for 1972 to 1982 are reconstructed from graphs in the Highlights From the National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977; 1982.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE A.26 PERCENTAGE REPORTING OPPORTUNITY AND LIFETIME USE OF SELECTED DRUGS BY AGE GROUP: 1988

ILLCIT DRUGS	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
MARIJUANA/HASHISH					
Chance to use	40.1	79.9	79.3	34.8	50.9
Ever used	17.4	56.4	62.1	19.6	33.1
HALLUCINOGENS					
Chance to use	7.7	20.1	25.2	5.1	11.5
Ever used	3.5	13.8	17.7	2.7	7.4
COCAINE					
Chance to use	14.9	43.2	44.0	11.5	22.9
Ever used	3.4	19.7	26.5	4.0	10.7
HEROIN					
Chance to use	3.9	4.4	8.1	3.3	4.5
Ever used	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.0

Note: Questions about chance to use were not asked for inhalants, psychotherapeutics, cigarettes, or alcohol.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.