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Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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HIGHLIGHTS

This report presents the first results from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, an annual survey conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). This survey has been the primary source of estimates of the prevalence and incidence of illicit drug, alcohol, and tobacco use in the population since 1971. The survey is based on a nationally representative sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States age 12 years and older. A sample of 25,500 persons was interviewed for the 1998 survey; this sample included augmented samples in California and Arizona (4,903 and 3,869 respectively). Selected findings are presented below:

Illicit Drug Use

- An estimated 13.6 million Americans were current users of illicit drugs in 1998, meaning they used an illicit drug at least once during the 30 days prior to the interview. Although this number is slightly less than the 13.9 million estimate for 1997, the difference is not statistically significant. By comparison, the number of current illicit drug users was at its highest level in 1979 when the estimate was 25.0 million.

- 9.9 percent of youths age 12-17 reported current use of illicit drugs in 1998. This estimate represents a statistically significant decrease from the estimate of 11.4 percent in 1997. The rate was highest in 1979 (16.3 percent), declined to 5.3 percent in 1992, then increased to 10.9 percent in 1995. The percent of youth reporting current use of illicit drugs has fluctuated since 1995 (9.0 percent in 1996 and 11.4 percent in 1997).

- 8.3 percent of youths age 12-17 were current users of marijuana in 1998. The prevalence of marijuana use among youth did not change significantly between 1997 when it was 9.4 percent and 1998 when it was 8.3 percent. Youth marijuana use reached a peak of 14.2 percent in 1979, declined to 3.4 percent in 1992, more than doubled from 1992 to 1995 (8.2 percent), and has fluctuated since then (7.1 in 1996 and 9.4 percent in 1997).

- An estimated 1.8 million (0.8 percent) Americans age 12 and older were current users of cocaine in 1998. The estimate was 1.5 million (0.7 percent) in 1997; but the difference is not statistically significant. Cocaine use reached a peak of 5.7 million or 3.0 percent of the population in 1985.

- The percent of youths reporting current use of inhalants decreased significantly from 2.0 percent in 1997 to 1.1 percent in 1998.

- An estimated 4.1 million people met diagnostic criteria for dependence on illicit drugs in 1997 and 1998, including 1.1 million youths age 12-17.

Alcohol Use

- In 1998, 113 million Americans age 12 and older reported current use of alcohol, meaning they used alcohol at least once during the 30 days prior to the interview. About 33 million of this group engaged in binge drinking, meaning they drank 5 or more drinks on one occasion during that 30 day period. 12 million were heavy drinkers, meaning they had 5 or more drinks on one occasion 5 or more days during the past 30 days. The percentages of the population falling into these different groups have not changed since 1988.

- Although consumption of alcoholic beverages is illegal for those under 21 years of age, 10.5 million current drinkers were age 12-20 in 1998. Of this group, 5.1 million engaged in binge drinking, including 2.3 million who would also be classified as heavy drinkers. There have been no statistically significant changes in the rates of underage drinking since 1994.

Tobacco Use

- An estimated 60 million Americans age 12 and older reported current cigarette use, meaning smoking cigarettes at least once during the 30 days prior to the interview. This estimate represents a rate of 27.7 percent, which is a statistically significant decline from the 1997 rate of 29.6 percent.

- The current rate of smoking among young adults age 18-25 has increased from 34.6 percent in 1994 to 40.6 percent in 1997 and 41.6 percent in 1998.

- An estimated 18.2 percent of youths age 12-17, or 4.1 million, were current cigarette smokers in 1998. There was no significant change in this rate between 1997 (19.9 percent) and 1998; the rate for this group has remained relatively stable since 1988.

- Youths age 12-17 who currently smoked cigarettes were 11.4 times more likely to use illicit drugs and 16 times more likely to drink heavily than nonsmoking youths.

- The rate of current cigar use among those 12 and older increased from 5.9 percent in 1997 to 6.9 percent in 1998, a statistically significant increase. An estimated 5.6 percent of youths age 12-17 were current cigar smokers in 1998. This compares to 5.0 percent in 1997, not a statistically significant difference.

Perceived Risk and Availability of Drugs

- Between 1997 and 1998, there was no change in the percentages of youths age 12-17 reporting great risk from using cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, or alcohol.

- 56 percent of youths age 12-17 reported marijuana was easy to obtain in 1998. 21 percent said it was easy to obtain heroin. 14 percent of youths reported being approached by someone selling drugs during the 30 days prior to the interview. None of these measures changed significantly between 1997 and 1998.

Trends in New Use of Substances (Incidence)

Because information on when people first used a substance is collected on a retrospective basis, information on first time use or incidence is always one year behind information on current use.

- An estimated 2.1 million persons first used marijuana in 1997. This translates to about 5,800 new marijuana users per day. The rate of first use of marijuana among youths age 12-17 declined significantly from 79 per thousand potential new users in 1996 to 64 per thousand potential new users in 1997. This rate had increased from 38 to 73 between 1991 and 1994; that is, use of marijuana by youths who had never previously used the substance doubled during that time period. The youth incidence rate was stable from 1994 to 1996.

- An estimated 81,000 persons used heroin for the first time in 1997. The rate of initiation for youths from 1994 to 1997 was at the highest level since the early 1970s.

- There were an estimated 730,000 new cocaine users in 1997. The rate of new use among youths did not change between 1996 (11.1) and 1997 (10.8). However, there was a statistically significant increase in the rate from 1991 (4.1) to 1997. The 1997 rate for youths is similar to the high initiation rates of the early 1980s.

- There were an estimated 1.1 million new hallucinogen users in 1997. The rate of initiation among youths age 12-17 increased between 1991 and 1995, from 11.1 to 25.0 per thousand potential new users, and was constant from 1995 to 1997 (23.9).

- An estimated 2.1 million people began smoking cigarettes daily in 1997. More than half of these new smokers were younger than age 18, which translates to more than 3,000 new youth smokers per day.

Drug Use in California and Arizona

- In 1998, the prevalence of illicit drug use among persons 12 years and older was 7.2 percent in California, 7.4 percent in Arizona, and 6.1 percent in the rest of the United States. These differences are not statistically significant.

- 14.4 percent of the youths age 12-17 in Arizona were current drug users in 1998. The rate in Arizona was significantly greater than the rates in California (9.9 percent) and in the rest of the United States (9.9 percent).

- There was no significant change in illicit drug use in California between 1997 and 1998, either for youths or for adults. By contrast there were significant decreases in Arizona during the same period in the rates of illicit drug use among youths age 12-17 and young adults 18-25 years of age.

- In 1997 Californians and Arizonians were less likely than other Americans to perceive great risk in using marijuana.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report contains 1998 national estimates of rates of use, numbers of users, and other measures related to illicit drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, and other forms of tobacco. These estimates are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), an ongoing survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 12 years old and older.

Summary of NHSDA Methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the primary source of statistical information on the use of illegal drugs by the United States population. Conducted by the Federal Government since 1971, the survey collects data by administering questionnaires to a representative sample of the population at their place of residence. Since October 1, 1992, the survey has been sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

The survey covers residents of households, noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories), and civilians living on military bases. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals. Appendix 3 describes surveys that cover populations not included in the NHSDA sampling frame.

The 1998 NHSDA employed a multistage area probability sample which resulted in interviews with 25,500 persons. This survey was conducted from January through December 1998. Response rates for household screening and for interviewing were 93.0 percent and 77.0 percent, respectively. The sample design oversampled blacks, Hispanics, and young people, to improve the accuracy of estimates for those populations. In addition, residents of Arizona and California were oversampled to provide direct survey estimates for these state populations. This expansion of the sample was initiated in April, 1997 to measure the impact of propositions related to illicit drugs that were passed by voters in these States in 1996.

The household interview takes an average of about one hour to complete and uses self-administered answer sheets for the most sensitive portions of the interview. Use of these self-administered answer sheets is designed to maximize honest reporting of illicit drug use and other sensitive behaviors. The self-administered answer sheet includes questions on the recency and frequency of use of various licit and illicit drugs, opinions about drugs, problems associated with drug use, perceived need and demand for drug abuse treatment, and drug abuse treatment experience. Also collected in interviewer-administered portions of the 1998 questionnaire are data on demographic characteristics, employment, education, income, health status, health insurance, utilization of services, and access to health care.

A major change in the NHSDA design is being implemented during 1999. This change will significantly affect the results that will be reported next year. Beginning in 1999, data are being collected using computer assisted interviewing, including audio computer assisted self interviewing in place of the paper answer sheets used in 1998 and earlier. In addition, the NHSDA sample was expanded in 1999 to conduct 70,000 interviews per year, with the capability of providing state-level estimates of substance use prevalence.

Revised Methodology and Adjustment of 1979-93 Estimates

SAMHSA has allocated substantial resources to improve the NHSDA measurement of substance use and related issues for use in policymaking. A series of studies was conducted during 1988-1992 to evaluate the survey methodology (Turner, Lessler, and Gfroerer 1992). These studies identified a number of potential improvements to the NHSDA questionnaire. Based on these studies, and consultations with drug survey researchers and data users, an improved instrument was developed, tested, and fielded in 1994.

When the new questionnaire was introduced in 1994, a supplemental sample was selected for use with the old methodology (i.e., identical to 1993). This provided the capability to assess the impact of the new questionnaire and to measure the effects of the change in methodology. Analyses of the 1994 data have shown that the new methodology had a minimal effect on some estimates, but the effect on others was substantial. A separate SAMHSA report provides details on the development of the new questionnaire and the impact of the new methodology on substance use estimates (SAMHSA 1996a).

Because of the change in methodology in 1994, many of the estimates from the 1993 and earlier NHSDAs are not directly comparable to estimates from the 1994 and later NHSDAs. Since it is important to describe long-term trends in drug use accurately, an adjustment procedure was developed and applied to the pre-1994 estimates. This adjustment uses the 1994 supplemental sample to estimate the magnitude of the impact of the new methodology for each drug category. A description of the adjustment method is given in Appendix 2.

Readers need to be aware that all 1979-93 data shown in this report are different from previously published NHSDA estimates for 1979-93. Because the adjustments were developed from sample survey data, they are subject to sampling error and, therefore, may in some cases introduce additional variation into trends. This is particularly true for estimates of rare behaviors and for small subgroups.

Format of the Report and Explanation of Tables

Summaries of the 1998 NHSDA results are presented for several categories of drugs. For each drug category, recent trends and differences in use among population subgroups are described. An analysis of trends in the initiation of substance use and an analysis of data on perceived risk of harm and other measures are contained in sections following the drug use prevalence analyses. Estimates of substance dependence and treatment and some results from the California and Arizona supplemental samples follow. A discussion of the NHSDA findings is given at the end of the report. Technical appendices 1, 2 and 3 provide more detail on the NHSDA methodology, limitations of the data, and other sources of data. Appendix 4 provides a list of references related to the NHSDA, other substance abuse surveys, and survey methods. Detailed tabulations of NHSDA data are provided in Appendix 5.

The tables and analyses focus primarily on recent trends, from 1997 to 1998. Long term trends are also presented and discussed, but due to the limitations of the procedure used to adjust for the differences between the pre- and post-1994 methodology, it is not possible to analyze these data in as much detail. As indicated in the tables, statistical significance testing was done for comparisons between 1998 and prior years. Significance levels are indicated in the tables,

and all changes described in the text as increases or decreases were tested and found to be significant at least at the .05 level, unless otherwise stated.

Tables and text present prevalence measures in terms of both the number of drug users and the rate of drug use in the population. Tables show estimates of drug use prevalence in lifetime (i.e., ever used), past year, and past month. The analysis focuses primarily on past month use, which is also referred to as "current use."

Data are presented for three major racial/ethnic groups: whites, blacks, and Hispanics. A fourth category, "Other," includes Asian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and other groups. It should be noted that the category "white" includes only non-Hispanic whites, the category "black" includes only non-Hispanic blacks, and the category "Hispanic" includes Hispanics of any race.

Data are also presented for four U.S. geographic regions and nine geographic divisions within these regions. These regions and divisions include the following groups of States:

Northeast Region - **New England Division**: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; **Mid-Atlantic Division**: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

North Central Region - **East North Central Division**: Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio; **West North Central Division**: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri.

South Region - **South Atlantic Division**: West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; **East South Central Division**: Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama; **West South Central Division**: Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana.

West Region - **Mountain Division**: Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana; **Pacific Division**: California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

The tables also present data by population density. For this variable, large metropolitan areas are defined as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with a population of 1 million or more. Small metropolitan areas are MSAs with a population of less than 1 million. Nonmetropolitan areas are areas outside of MSAs. For some tables, small metropolitan areas are further classified as having either less than or greater than 250,000 population, and nonmetropolitan areas are classified as either urban or rural. In this report, all rural estimates are based on only nonmetropolitan rural areas. Tables showing data for the more detailed population density categories and the geographic divisions are based on the combined 1997 and 1998 NHSDA data sets, to ensure large enough sample sizes for these categories. For 1993 and later estimates, 1990 Census data and 1990 MSA classifications were used to determine population density. For 1992 estimates, 1990 Census counts and 1984 MSA classifications were used.

Other than presenting results by age group and other basic demographic characteristics, no attempt is made in this report to control for potentially confounding factors that might help explain the observed differences. This point is particularly salient with respect to race/ethnicity,

which tends to be highly associated with socioeconomic characteristics. The cross-sectional nature of the data limits the capability to infer causal relationships. Nevertheless, the data presented in this report are useful for indicating demographic subgroups with relatively high (or low) rates of drug use, regardless of what the underlying reasons for those differences might be.

Other NHSDA Reports

Two other reports are produced from the NHSDA data each year. "Population Estimates" contains additional detailed tabulations of 1998 data and is released along with this report. "Main Findings" for 1998 contains more comprehensive analyses and discussion of the results, including trends, and more detail on the survey methodology. "Main Findings" will be released early in 2000.

The Office of Applied Studies has also conducted more specialized, in-depth analyses using NHSDA data on specific substance abuse issues (see list of references in Appendix 4). Recent studies either completed or in progress include:

▲ The Relationship Between Mental Health and Substance Abuse Among Adolescents

▲ Substance Use and Mental Health Characteristics by Employment Status

▲ Worker Drug Use and Workplace Issues, 1994 and 1997

▲ Patterns of Alcohol Use Among Adolescents and Associations with Emotional and Behavioral Problems

▲ Substance Use Among Adults on Probation

▲ Substance Use Among School Dropouts

▲ Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Drug Use

▲ Seasonability of Substance Use

A complete listing of previously published reports from the NHSDA and other data sources is available from the Office of Applied Studies. Many of these reports are also available through the Internet (see Acknowledgments page). In addition, OAS makes public use data files available to researchers through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (www.icpsr.umich.edu/samhda). Currently, files are available from the 1979-1997 NHSDAs. The 1998 public use file will be available in early 2000. Secondary analysis of these data can be supported through grants awarded by the Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

2. ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE

○ In 1998, an estimated 13.6 million Americans were current illicit drug users, meaning they had used an illicit drug in the month prior to interview. This represents 6.2 percent of the population 12 years old and older.

○ Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug, used by 81 percent of current illicit drug users. Approximately 60 percent of current illicit drug users used only marijuana, 21 percent used marijuana and another illicit drug, and the remaining 19 percent used an illicit drug but not marijuana in the past month. Therefore, about 40 percent of current illicit drug users in 1998 (an estimated 5.4 million Americans) were current users of illicit drugs other than marijuana and hashish (with or without the use of marijuana) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Types of Drugs Used by Past Month Illicit Drug Users: 1998

Marijuana and Some Other Drug

21%

Marijuana Only → 60%

19%

Only Drug Other Than Marijuana

13.6 Million Illicit Drug Users
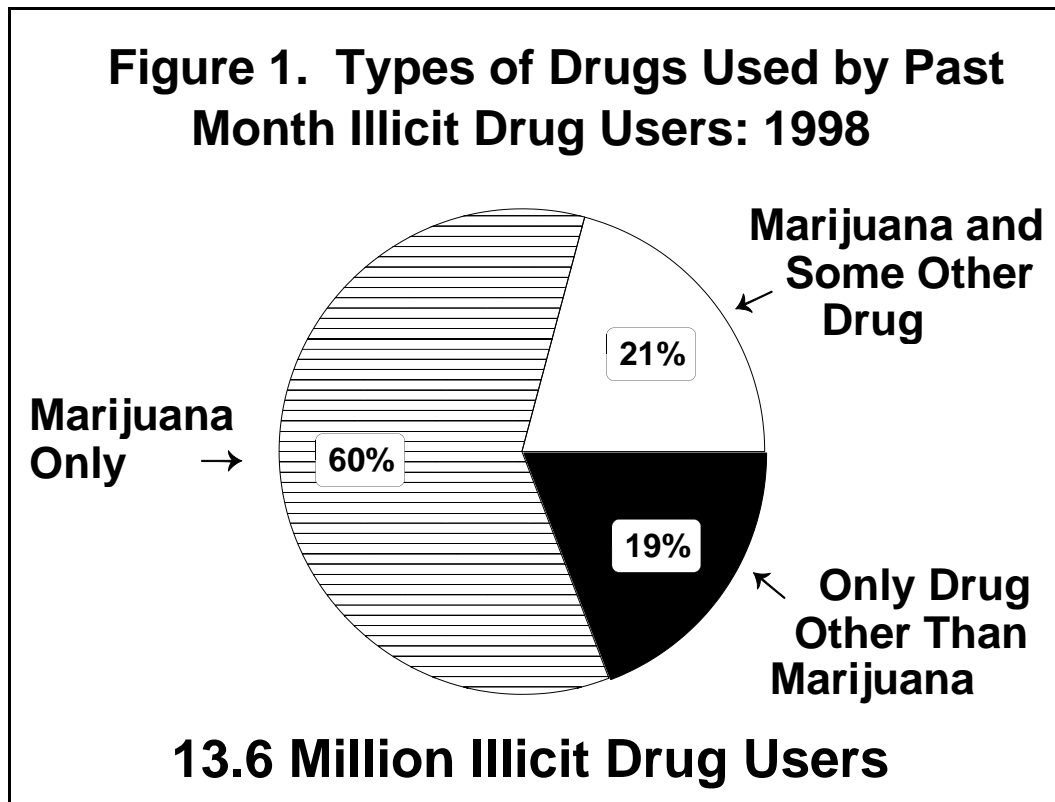
○ The number of current illicit drug users did not change significantly between 1997 and 1998 (13.9 and 13.6 million, respectively). The number of current illicit drug users was at its highest level in 1979 (25.4 million, 14.1 percent), declined until 1992 (12.0 million, 5.8 percent), and appears to have increased slightly, but this increase is not statistically significant (Figure 2).

○ Rates of use of marijuana, psychotherapeutics, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, and inhalants in the total population age 12 and older did not change between 1997 and 1998 (Figure 3). The rate of hallucinogen use increased and the rate of tranquilizer use decreased between 1992 and 1998.

Figure 2. Number of Persons Age 12 and Older Using Illicit Drugs in the Past Month, 1979-1998
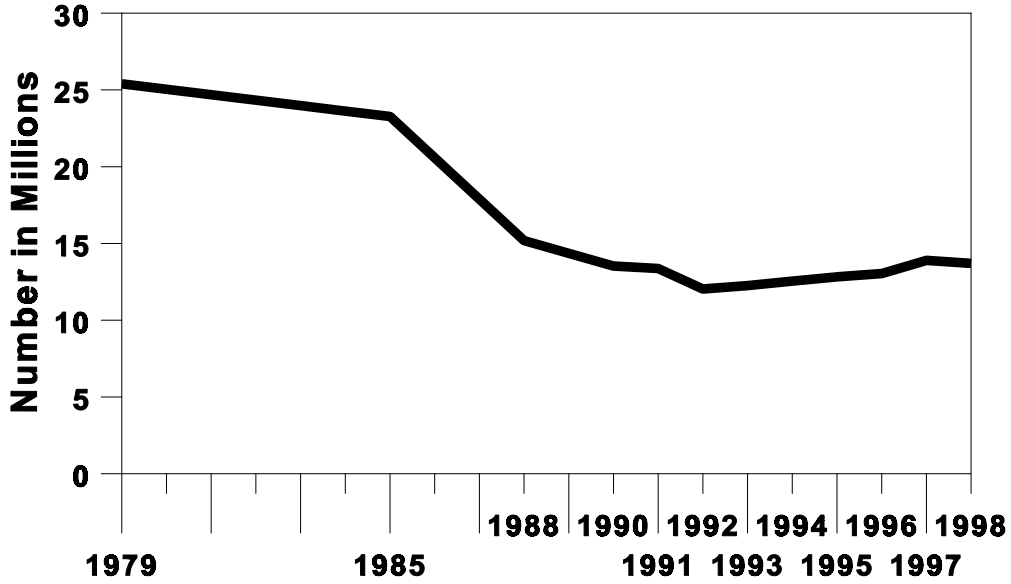
Figure 3. Past Month Illicit Drug Use in Population Age 12+ by Drug, 1997-1998
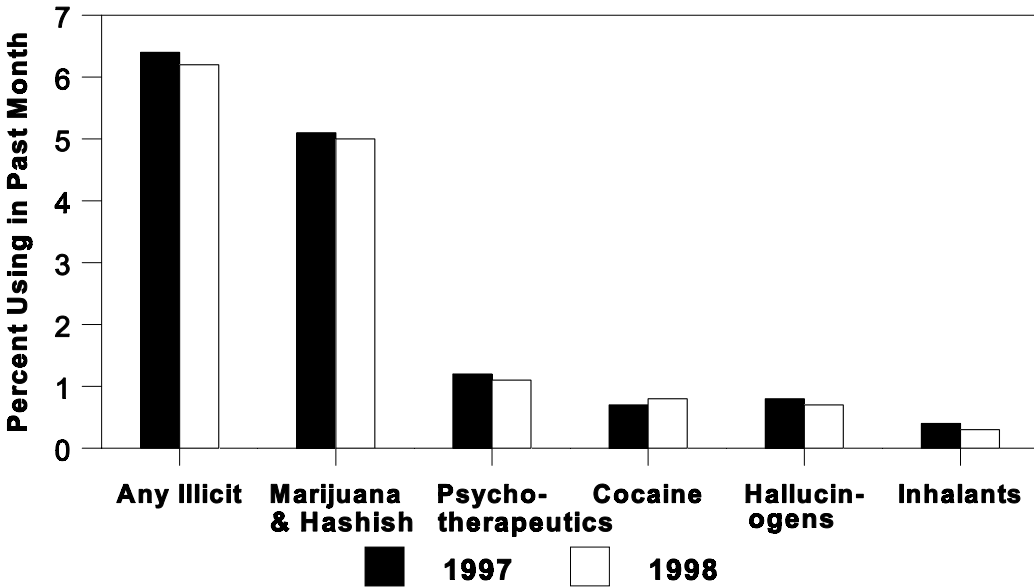
Age

○ Rates of drug use show substantial variation by age. Among youth age 12-13, 2.9 percent were current illicit drug users. The highest rates were found among young people ages 16-17 (16.4 percent), age 18-20 (19.9 percent), and age 21-25 (13.5 percent). The rates of use generally decline in each successively older age group, with only 0.7 percent of persons age 50 and older reporting current illicit use (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug by Age, 1998
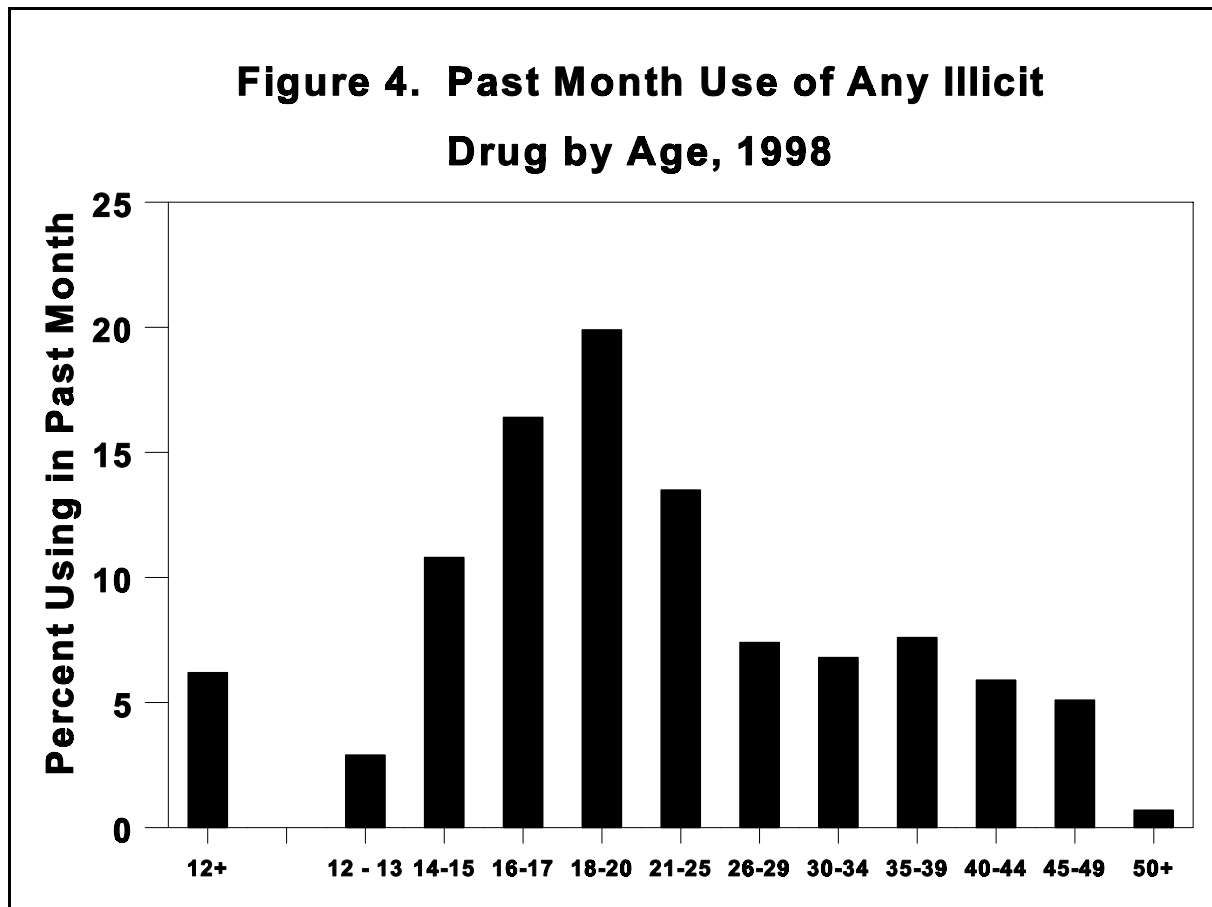
○ Nearly half of young adults age 21-29 had tried illicit drugs at least once in their lifetime, and 10.6 percent were current users. More than half of adults age 30-44 had tried illicit drugs, but rate of current use was only 6.8 percent for those age 30-44.

○ In 1998, about a third (32.3 percent) of illicit drug users were age 35 and older. This has not changed much since 1991, when 29.4 percent of illicit drug users were age 35 and older. In 1979, the peak year for drug use prevalence, only 10.3 percent of drug users were age 35 and older.

o The percentage of adolescents (12-17 years old) using drugs decreased between 1997 and 1998 from 11.4 percent to 9.9 percent. In 1992, the rate of past month use among youth age 12-17 reached a low of 5.3 percent, the result of a decline from 16.3 percent in 1979. By 1995 the rate had climbed back up to 10.9 percent. Since then the rate has fluctuated from 9 to 11 percent (Figure 5). These trends are generally consistent with data from the Monitoring the Future surveys of students, which indicate increasing use from 1992 to1996, a leveling in 1997, and a slight decrease in 1998.

Figure 5. Past Month Illicit Drug Use by Age: 1979-1998
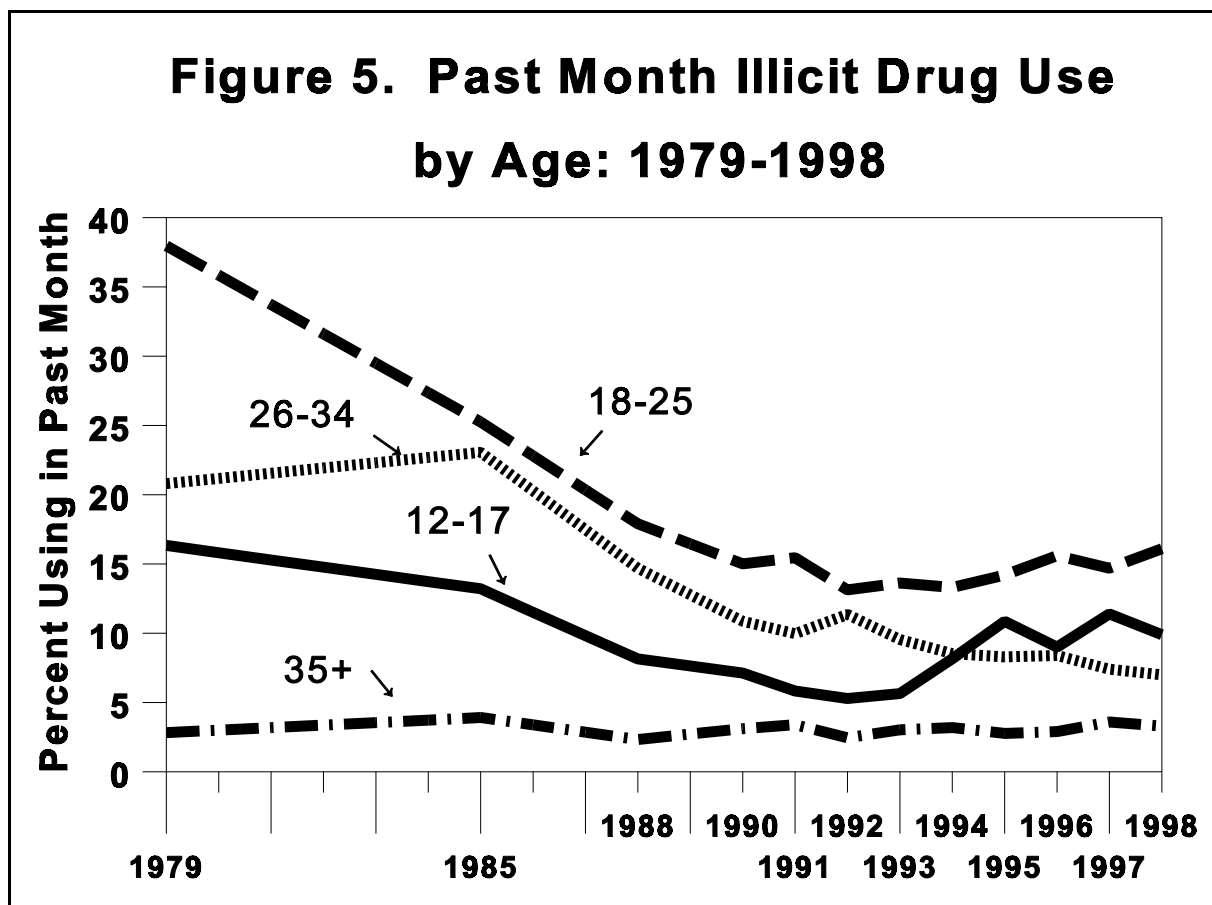
o Between 1997 and 1998, the percentage of adults reporting past month illicit drug use remained about the same. In 1998 the rates were 16.1 percent for persons age 18-25, 7.0 percent for those age 26-34, and 3.3 percent for those age 35 and older (Figure 5).

o The rate of past month illicit drug use among youths was higher among those that were currently using cigarettes or alcohol, compared with youths not using cigarettes or alcohol. In 1998, 3.4 percent of youth nonsmokers used illicit drugs, while among youths who used cigarettes, the rate of past month illicit drug use was 39.1 percent. The rate of illicit drug use was also associated with the level of alcohol use. Among youths who were heavy drinkers in 1998, 68.5 percent were also current illicit drug users. Among nondrinkers, only 2.9 percent were current illicit drug users.

Race/Ethnicity

o   The rate of current illicit drug use for blacks (8.2 percent) remained somewhat higher than for whites (6.1 percent) and Hispanics (6.1 percent) in 1998. Among youth, the rates of use are about the same for these three racial/ethnic groups.

o   With respect to absolute numbers, most current illicit drug users are white. There were an estimated 9.9 million whites (72 percent of all users), 2.0 million blacks (15 percent), and 1.4 million Hispanics (10 percent) who were current illicit drug users in 1998.

o   There were no changes in rates between 1997 and 1998 for any of the racial/ethnic groups for age 12 and older.

Gender

o   As in prior years, men continued to have a higher rate of current illicit drug use than women (8.1 percent vs. 4.5 percent) in 1998.

Region/Urbanicity

o   The current illicit drug use rate in 1998 was 7.3 percent in the West region, 6.7 percent in the North Central region, 5.8 percent in the Northeast, and 5.5 percent in the South.

o   The rates of illicit drug use in metropolitan areas are higher than rates in nonmetropolitan areas. Rates were 6.4 percent in large metropolitan areas, 7.0 percent in small metropolitan areas, and 4.6 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

o   Rural nonmetropolitan areas have lower rates of illicit drug use than other areas. Average annual rates for 1997 and 1998 were 4.5 percent in rural areas and 6.6 percent in non-rural areas. Among youth, a similar pattern held, with 8.0 percent of rural youth and 11.2 percent of non-rural youth using illicit drugs in the past month (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Past Month Illicit Drug Use in Rural and Non Rural Areas, 1997-1998
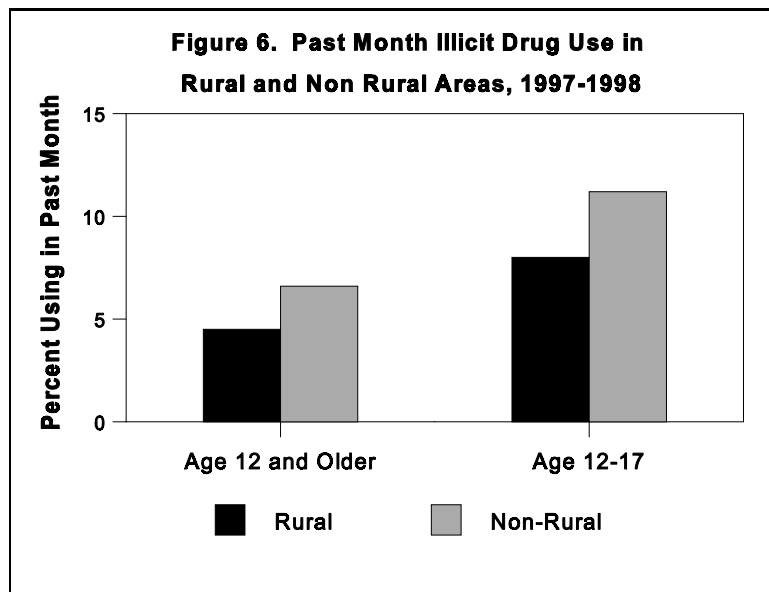
Education

o Illicit drug use rates remain highly correlated with educational status. Among young adults age 26-34 years old in 1998, those who had not completed high school had the highest rate of current use (9.8 percent), while college graduates had the lowest rate of use (4.8 percent). This is despite the fact that young adults at different educational levels are equally as likely to have tried illicit drugs in their lifetime (49.4 percent of those not completing high school and 47.0 percent of college graduates age 26-34 years).

Employment

o Current employment status is also highly correlated with rates of illicit drug use. An estimated 18.2 percent of unemployed adults (age 18 and older) were current illicit drug users in 1998, compared with 6.4 percent of full-time employed adults (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Past Month Illicit Drug Use by Current Employment Status, 1998
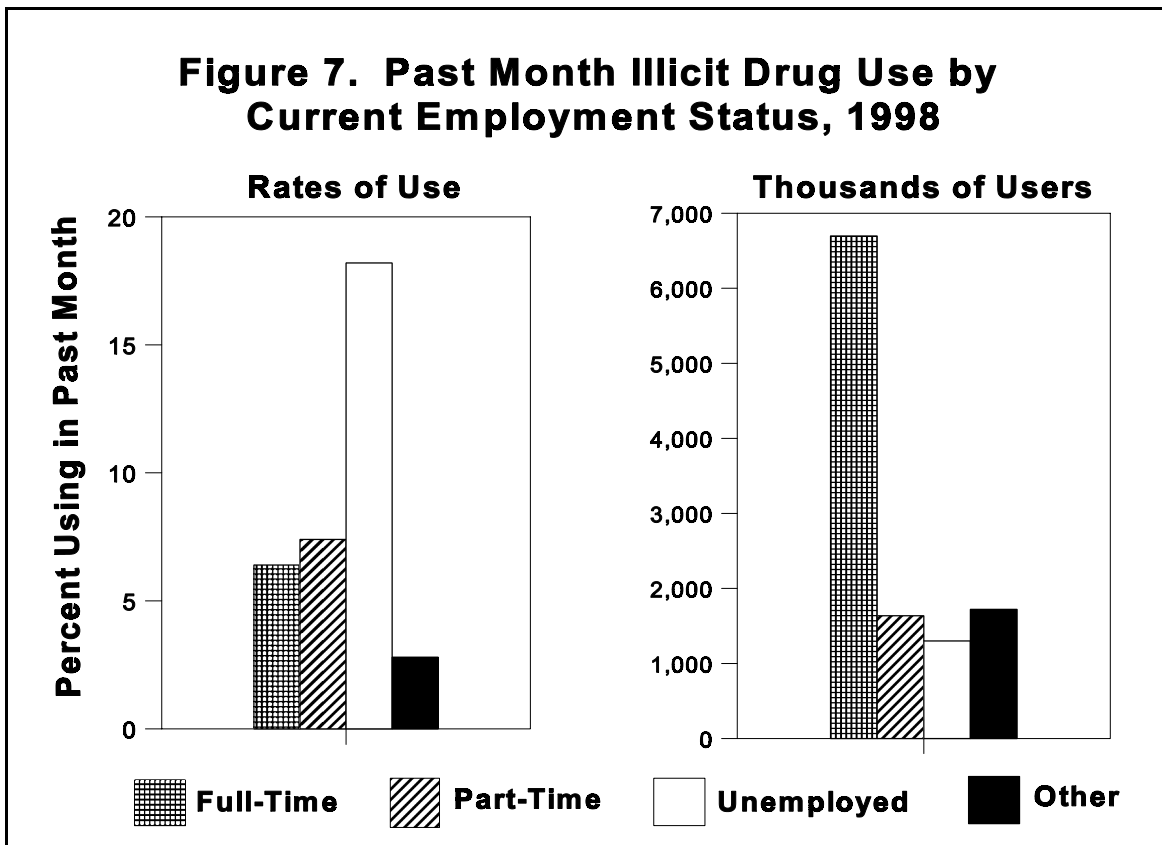
o Although the rate of drug use is higher among the unemployed, most drug users are employed. Of the 11.4 million adult illicit drug users, 8.3 million (73 percent) were employed either full time or part time.

3. MARIJUANA AND HASHISH USE

○ In 1998, an estimated 11.0 million Americans were current (past month) marijuana/hashish users. This represents 5.0 percent of the population age 12 and older. There was no change in the number of users or rate of marijuana use between 1997 and 1998.

○ Marijuana is by far the most commonly used illicit drug. In 1998, approximately 81 percent of current illicit drug users were marijuana/hashish users. Because of the dominance of marijuana, trends and demographic differences are generally similar for any illicit use and marijuana/hashish use.

○ About 1 in 12 youths age 12-17 (8.3 percent) were current marijuana users in 1998. Consistent with the trend for any illicit use, the 1998 estimate was lower than the 1997 estimate (9.4 percent), but this was not a statistically significant change in marijuana use.

○ The prevalence of current marijuana use among youth more than doubled from 1992 to 1995, from 3.4 percent to 8.2 percent. Since 1995, the rate has fluctuated, but was about the same in 1998 as it was in 1995. In addition, similar trends are evident among major demographic subgroups of youth, including boys and girls, whites, blacks, and Hispanics, in all four geographic regions, and in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Past Month Marijuana Use Among Youth, Age 12 - 17: 1985-1998
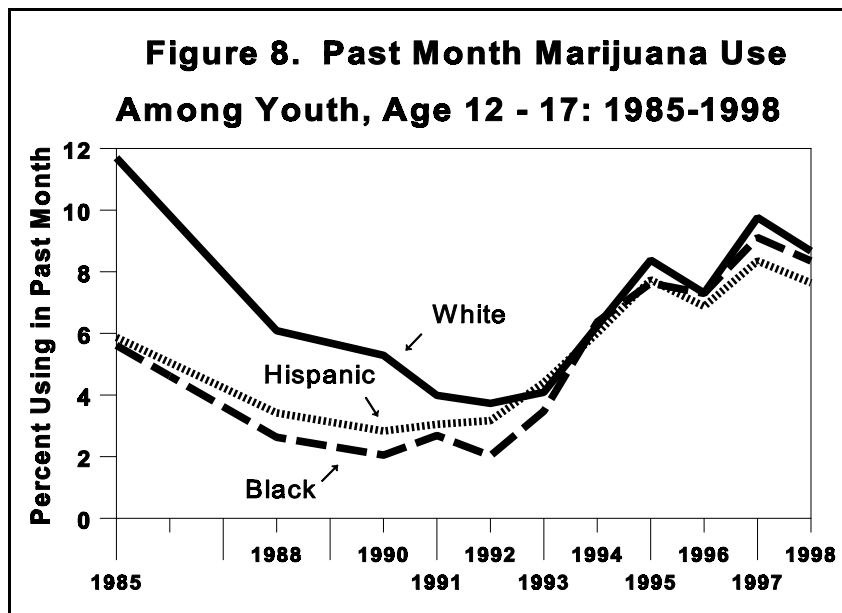
○ In 1998 there were an estimated 6.8 million frequent marijuana users, defined as use on at least 51 days during the past year. This represents a rate of 3.1 percent of the population age 12 and older, and is not different from the rate of 3.0 percent estimated for 1997 (6.4 million users). However, it is significantly greater than the estimate for 1995 (5.3 million users, or 2.5 percent).

4. COCAINE USE

o In 1998, an estimated 1.8 million Americans were current cocaine users. This represents 0.8 percent of the population age 12 and older.

o The number of cocaine users declined from 5.7 million in 1985 (3.0 percent of the population) to 1.4 million (0.7 percent of the population) in 1992, and has not changed significantly since then (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Number of Persons Age 12 and Older Using Cocaine in the Past Month, 1979-1998
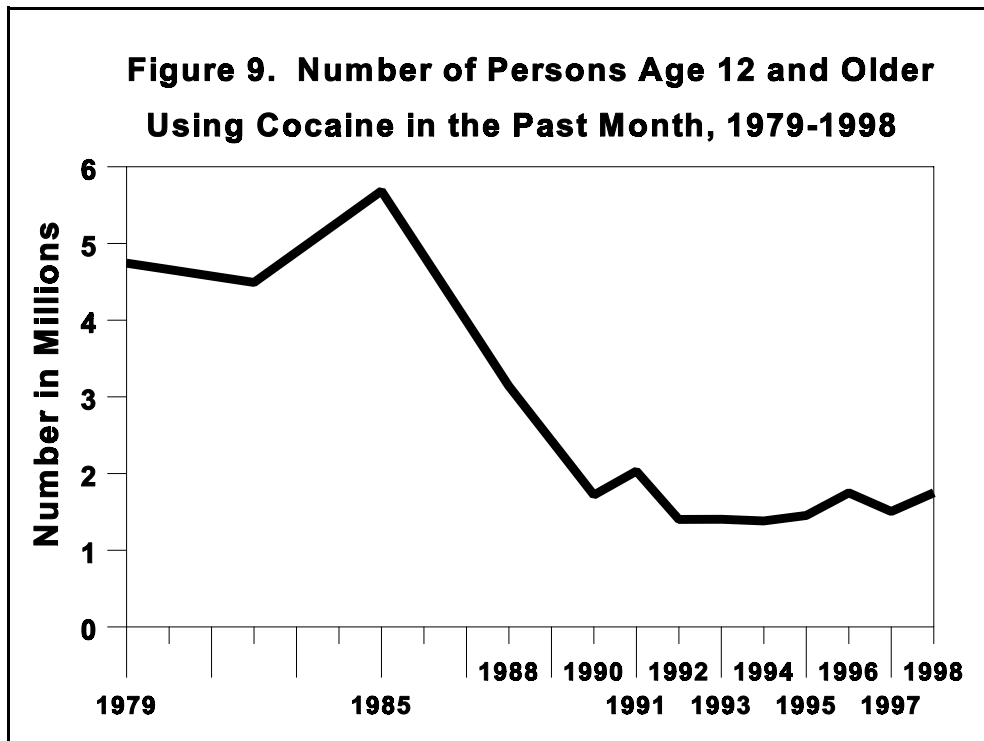
o There were an estimated 595,000 (0.3 percent of the population) frequent cocaine users in 1998. Frequent use, defined as use on 51 or more days during the past year, was not different than in 1997, when there were an estimated 682,000 frequent cocaine users. Since this measure of frequent cocaine use was first estimated in 1985, no increases or decreases have been detected. It should be noted that these estimates are subject to large sampling error and potentially significant underreporting; the trends are believed to be more reliable than the point estimates.

o The estimated number of occasional cocaine users (people who used in the past year but on fewer than 12 days) was 2.4 million in 1998, similar to what it had been in 1997 (2.6 million). The number of users decreased from 1985 (7.1 million) to 1994 and remained unchanged since then.

o The estimated number of current crack users was about 437,000 in 1998, and there have been no changes since 1988.

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Age

o The highest rate of current cocaine use in 1998 was for those age 18-25 (2.0 percent). This represents a significant increase over the 1.2 percent observed in 1997. Rates were 0.8 percent for youths age 12-17, 1.2 percent for young adults age 26-34, and 0.5 percent for adults 35 years and older, and the rates did not change for these groups.

Race/Ethnicity

o Rates of current cocaine use were 1.3 percent for blacks, 1.3 percent for Hispanics, and 0.7 percent for whites in 1998. The rate of cocaine use increased significantly between 1997 and 1998 from 0.8 percent to 1.3 percent for Hispanics and did not change for other racial/ethnic groups.

Gender

o Men continued to have a higher rate of current cocaine use than women (1.1 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively, in 1998). These rates were similar to rates in 1997 and have been relatively stable since 1992.

Region/Urbanicity

o In 1998 the rate of current cocaine use was 0.6 percent in the Northeast region and the North Central region. The South region and the West region had a rate of 1.0 percent.

o Rates of current cocaine use were 0.9 percent in large metropolitan areas, 0.8 percent in small metropolitan areas, and 0.5 percent in nonmetropolitan areas in 1998.

o Rural areas have lower rates of cocaine use than other areas. Average annual rates for 1997 and 1998 were 0.5 percent in rural nonmetropolitan areas and 0.8 percent in non-rural areas. Among youths, a similar pattern held, with 0.4 percent of rural youths and 1.0 percent of non-rural youths using cocaine in the past month.

Education

o Current cocaine use rates were strongly related to educational status. Among adults age 18 and older in 1998, those who had not completed high school had a current use rate of 1.4 percent. The rate was 0.8 percent among those with a high school education, 0.7 percent among those with some college, and 0.5 percent among college graduates.

Employment

o The rate of current cocaine use was highest among the unemployed, as 3.4 percent of unemployed adults (age 18 and older) were current cocaine users in 1998, compared with only 0.9 percent of full-time employed adults and 0.5 percent of part-time employed adults. However, in terms of absolute numbers, most cocaine users were employed. Of the 1.6 million adult current cocaine users in 1998, 1.1 million (7.0 percent) were employed either full or part time.

5. OTHER ILLICIT DRUG USE

There were no major changes in the prevalence of the use of inhalants, hallucinogens or non-medical use of psychotherapeutics for those age 12 and older between 1997 and 1998. However, there was decrease in past year heroin use from 0.3 percent to 0.1 percent. Also, the rate of current inhalant use among youths age 12-17 decreased from 2.0 percent to 1.1 percent, and the rate of current heroin use among adults age 35 and older decreased from 0.2 percent to 0.0 percent.

○ Estimates of heroin use from the NHSDA are considered very conservative due to the probable underreporting and undercoverage of the population of heroin users. Estimates of lifetime heroin prevalence have ranged from 2.3 million in 1979 to 1.7 million in 1992, 2 million in 1997, and 2.4 million in 1998. The estimated number of current heroin users was 68,000 in 1993, 117,000 in 1994, 196,000 in 1995, 216,000 in 1996, 325,000 in 1997, and 130,000 in 1998. The estimated number of past year heroin users decreased significantly from 597,000 in 1997 to 253,000 in 1998. A ratio adjustment procedure that partially adjusts for underreporting and undercoverage results in a similar trend but estimates that are higher (See Appendix 2, "Estimation of Heavy Drug Use").

○ Among lifetime heroin users, the proportion who had ever smoked, sniffed, or snorted heroin increased from 55 percent in 1994 to 75 percent in 1998. At the same time, the proportion who had ever used heroin with a needle remained unchanged (49 percent in 1994, and 54 percent in 1998)(Figure 10). This trend toward non-injection use of heroin is also evident among heroin abusers entering publicly-funded treatment programs. In 1992, 77 percent of heroin treatment admissions were injectors. By 1997, the proportion had dropped to 68 percent.

Figure 10. Route of Administration Among Lifetime Heroin Users
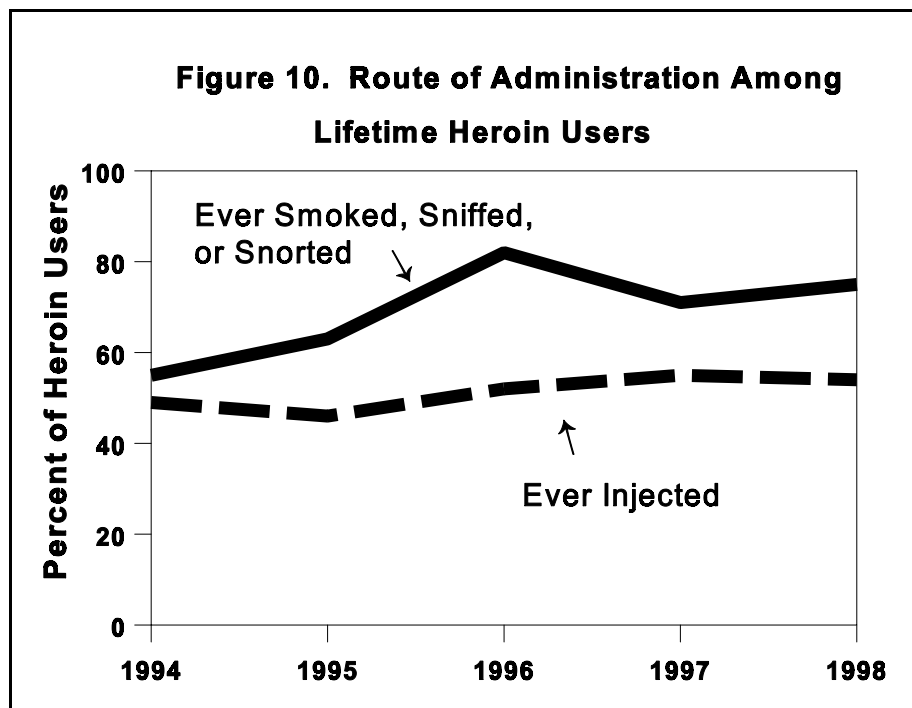
○ The rate of current use of hallucinogens did not change between 1997 and 1998 (0.8 percent in 1997 and 0.7 percent in 1998). The rate of use increased from 1992 to 1995, but remained steady from 1995 to 1998.

○ For inhalants, the overall rate of past month use has remained steady since 1991 (between 0.3-0.4 percent from 1991 through 1998).

○ In 1998, the estimated number of persons who have tried methamphetamine in their lifetime was 4.7 million (2.1 percent of the population). The 1998 estimate was similar to the 1997 estimate (2.5 percent) and the 1994 estimate (1.8 percent). Other data sources have indicated a substancial increase in methamphetamine use during the 1990s. For example, based on SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Set, there has been an increase in methamphetamine admissions to publicly-funded treatment programs from 14,000 in 1992 to 53,000 in 1997.

○ The estimated prevalence rate of nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics (tranquilizers, sedatives, analgesics, or stimulants) in the past month for those 12 and older was 1.2 percent in 1997 and 1.1 percent in 1998, not a statistically significant change.

6. ALCOHOL USE

Estimates of the prevalence of alcohol use are presented primarily for three levels of use, defined for this report as follows:

Current use - At least one drink in the past month (includes binge and heavy use).
Binge use - Five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once in the past month (includes heavy use).
Heavy use - Five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least five different days in the past month.

○ In 1998, approximately 113 million persons age 12 and over were current alcohol users, which was about 52 percent of the total population age 12 and older. About 33 million persons (15.7 percent) engaged in binge drinking, and about 12.4 million Americans (5.9 percent of the population) were heavy drinkers.

○ Alcohol usage rates among those 12 years and older did not change between 1997 and 1998. This was true for all three measures of drinking.

○ The level of alcohol use was strongly associated with illicit drug use in 1998, as in prior years. Of the 12.4 million heavy drinkers, 29.5 percent (3.7 million people) were current illicit drug users. Among the 20.5 million binge (but not heavy) drinkers, 17.8 percent (3.7 million) were illicit drug users. Other drinkers (i.e., past month but not binge) had a rate of 5.5 percent (4.4 million) for illicit drug use, while only 1.7 percent (1.8 million) of nondrinkers were illicit drug users.

Underage Alcohol Use

○ About 10.4 million current drinkers were age 12-20 years old in 1998. Of these, 5.1 million were binge drinkers, including 2.3 million heavy drinkers.

○ The rates of current, binge, and heavy alcohol use among the population age 12-20 years did not change significantly between 1994 and 1998. Rates in 1998 were 30.6 percent, 15.2 percent, and 6.9 percent, respectively, for current, binge, and heavy use.

○ Among youths age 12-20, the rates of alcohol use were highest among those age 18-20, among whites, males, and among those living in the North Central region. The lowest rates of use were among blacks, females, and youths living in large metropolitan areas. These patterns held for all three measures of alcohol use (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Past Month Use of Alcohol by Age: 1998
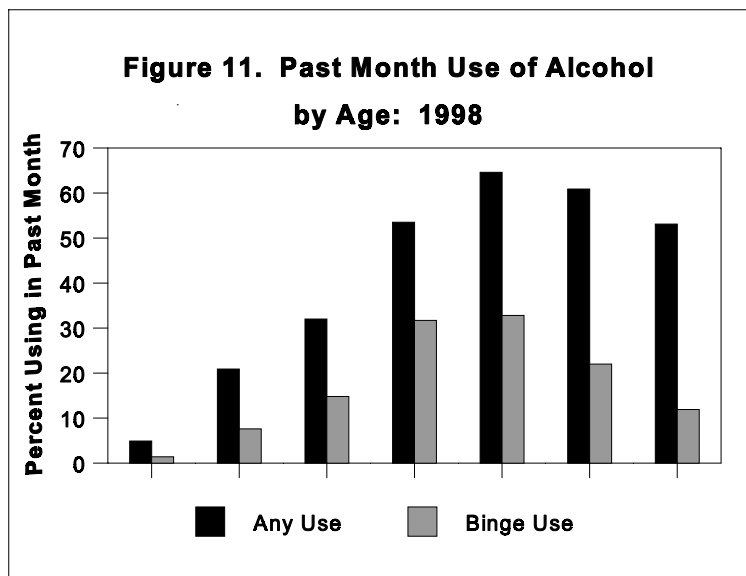
Age

○ Rates of current alcohol use were above 60 percent for age groups 21-25, 26-29, 30-34, 35-39, and 40-44 in 1998. For younger and older age groups, rates were lower. Young adult (18-25 years old) drinkers were the most likely to binge or drink heavily. Among those age 18-25 who had at least one drink in the past month, about 54 percent were binge drinkers and nearly one in four were heavy drinkers (Figure 11).

○ Among youths age 12-17, the rate of current alcohol use was about 50 percent in 1979, fell to about 21 percent in 1992, and has remained relatively stable since then. Rates of binge and heavy alcohol use in this age group have also remained relatively stable since 1994.

○ The rates of binge and heavy alcohol use among young adults age 18-25 were significantly higher in 1998 than in 1997, but similar in 1998 to the rates observed in 1996. Binge rates were 32.0 percent, 28.0 percent, and 31.7 percent in 1996, 1997, and 1998, respectively. Similarly, heavy drinking rates were 12.9, 11.1, and 13.8 percent in those three years.

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Race/Ethnicity

o   Alcohol use tends to be more moderate among blacks than among other racial/ethnic groups. In 1998, whites continued to have the highest rate of current alcohol use at 55.3 percent. Rates for Hispanics and blacks were 45.4 percent and 39.8 percent, respectively. The rate of binge use was lower among blacks (11.4 percent) than among whites (16.5 percent) and Hispanics (15.7 percent). Similarly, the rate of heavy use was also lower among blacks (4.9 percent) than among whites (6.0 percent) and Hispanics (6.5 percent).

Gender

o   Fifty-nine percent of men were past month alcohol users, compared with 45 percent of women. Men were much more likely than women to be binge drinkers (23.2 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively) and heavy drinkers (9.7 and 2.4 percent, respectively).

Region/Urbanicity

o   The rate of current alcohol use was 58 percent in the North Central region, 56 percent in the Northeast region, 51 percent in the West region, and 46 percent in the South in 1998. Rates of binge use were 20 percent in the North Central, 14 percent in the South, 15 percent in the West, and 13.5 percent in the Northeast. Heavy alcohol use rates were 8.8 percent in the North Central, 5.6 percent in the South, 4.3 percent in Northeast, and 4.8 percent in the West.

o   The rate of past month alcohol use was 54 percent in large metropolitan areas, 53 percent in small metropolitan areas, but only 45 percent in nonmetropolitan areas. The patterns were somewhat different for binge and heavy use. Binge and heavy use rates were 14.8 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively, in large metropolitan areas, 16.8 and 6.8 percent in small metropolitan areas, and 15.3 and 6.0 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

o   The rate of past month alcohol use for 1997-98 was 42 percent in rural nonmetropolitan areas and 53 percent in non-rural areas. Rates of binge and heavy alcohol use in rural areas, however, were similar to the rates in non-rural areas. Among youths age 12-17, rates were similar in rural and non-rural areas for any use, binge use, and heavy use.

Education

o   In contrast to the pattern for illicit drugs, the higher the level of educational attainment, the more likely was the current use of alcohol. In 1998, 65.5 percent of adults with college degrees were current drinkers, compared with only 40.4 percent of those having less than a high school education. Binge alcohol use rates did not vary across different levels of education. However, the rate of heavy alcohol use was 4.1 percent among adults who had completed college and 7.8 percent among adults who had not completed high school.

7. TOBACCO USE

○ An estimated 60 million Americans were current cigarette smokers in 1998. This represents a smoking rate of 27.7 percent for the population age 12 and older. The rate decrease from 29.6 percent in 1997 is statistically significant.

○ Current smokers were more likely than non-smokers to be heavy drinkers and illicit drug users. Among current smokers, the rate of heavy alcohol use (five or more drinks on the same occasion on five or more days in the past month) was 14.0 percent, the rate of marijuana/hashish use was 13.6 percent, and the rate of current illicit drug use was 16.1 percent. Among nonsmokers, only 2.9 percent were heavy drinkers, 1.8 percent were marijuana/hashish users, and 2.5 percent were illicit drug users.

○ An estimated 3.1 percent of the population were current users of smokeless tobacco in 1998. The rate has remained steady since 1991.

○ An estimated 6.9 percent of the population were current users of cigars in 1998. This represents a statistically significant increase from 1997, when the rate was 5.9 percent.

Age

○ Approximately 4.1 million youth age 12-17 were current smokers in 1998. The rate of smoking among youth age 12-17 was 18.2 percent. The rate was 18.9 percent in 1994, 20.2 percent in 1995, 18.3 percent in 1996, and 19.9 percent in 1997. There were no statistically significant changes.

○ Youths age 12-17 who currently smoked cigarettes were 11.4 times as likely to use illicit drugs and 16 times as likely to drink heavily as nonsmoking youths (Figure 12).

○ The current smoking rate among young adults age 18-25 continues to follow an upward path from 34.6 percent in 1994 to 35.3 percent in 1995, 38.3 percent in 1996, 40.6 percent in 1997, and 41.6 percent in 1998. The 1998 rate is significantly higher than the 1994, 1995 and 1996 rates.

○ An estimated 5.6 percent of youths age 12-17, or 1.3 million, were current cigar users in 1998. This rate compares to 5.0 percent in 1997; the difference is not statistically significant.

Race/Ethnicity

○ In 1998, current smoking rates were 29 percent among blacks, 28 percent among whites, 26 percent among Hispanics, and 24 percent among those of other race/ethnic groups. Smokeless tobacco use was more prevalent among whites (3.7 percent) than among blacks (2.0 percent) or Hispanics (0.8 percent).

Gender

o   Males had higher rates of smoking than females (29.7 percent vs. 25.7 percent). Among
    youths age 12-17, the rates for males and females were similar (18.7 percent for males, 17.7
    percent for females). The rate for females age 12-17 years decreased significantly between
    1997 and 1998, from 20.7 percent to 17.7 percent.

o   The rate of current smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher for men than for women
    in 1998 (5.9 percent vs. 0.5 percent). About 91 percent of smokeless tobacco users were
    men. Similarly, males were more likely than females to use cigars (11.9 percent vs. 2.3
    percent).

Figure 12. Use of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol by 12-17 Year Old Smokers and Non-Smokers, 1998
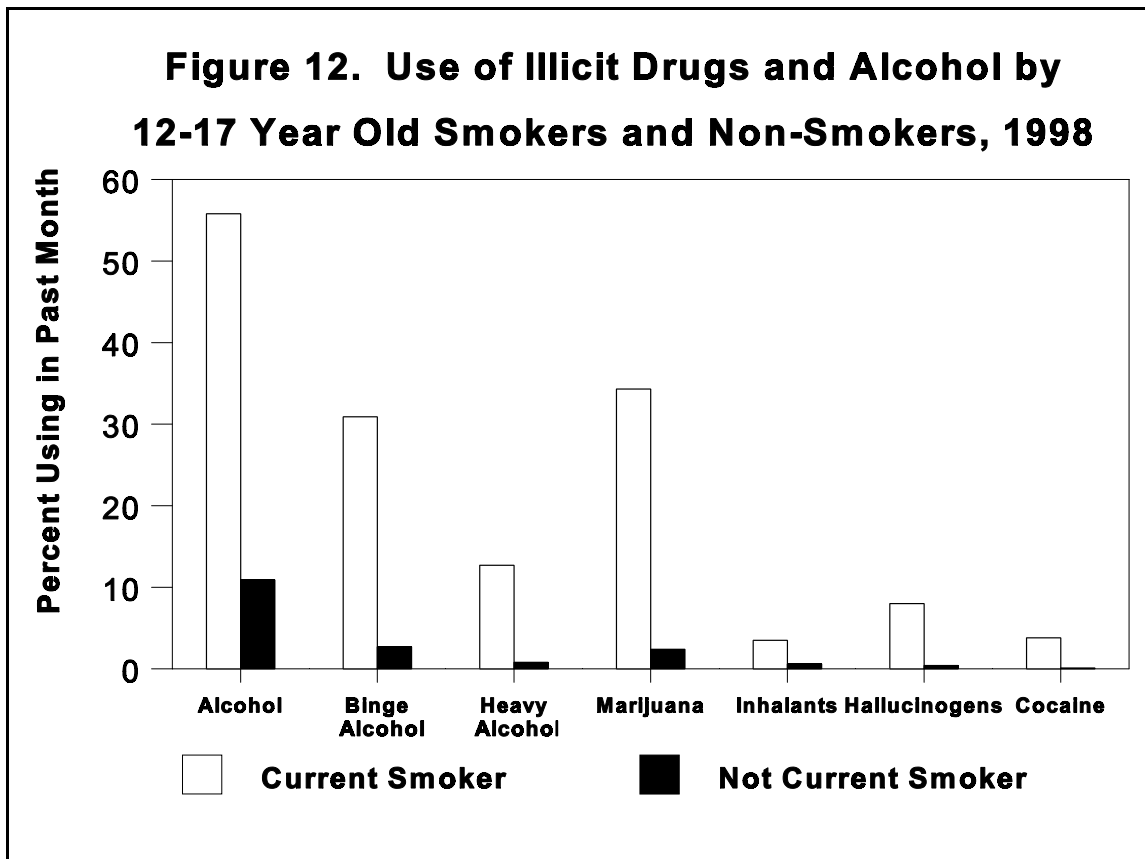
Region/Urbanicity

o   The rate of current cigarette use was 32.0 percent in the North Central region, 27.9 percent in
    the South, 25.5 percent in the Northeast, and 24.5 percent in the West. The rate of smoking
    was 26.5 percent in large metropolitan areas, 27.2 percent in small metropolitan areas, and
    30.5 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

Education

○ Level of educational attainment was correlated with tobacco usage. Fifty percent of adults age 26-34 who had not completed high school smoked cigarettes, while only 15 percent of college graduates in this age group smoked. The opposite relationship was found for cigar use. 10.7 percent of college graduates age 26-34 were current cigar smokers, compared to 7.5 percent of those who had not completed high school.

8. TRENDS IN INITIATION OF DRUG USE

Estimates of drug use incidence, or initiation, provide another measure of the Nation's drug problem. They can suggest emerging patterns of use, particularly among young people. In the past, increases and decreases in incidence have usually been followed by corresponding changes in the prevalence of use. In 1996, SAMHSA released a detailed report on incidence trends based on 1991-93 data, covering the period 1919 through 1992. Using the 1994 through 1998 NHSDA data, this section updates these earlier estimates and extends them to 1997.

Details of the methodology are available in Trends in the Incidence of Drug Use in the United States, 1919-1992, released in 1996. Briefly, the estimates are based on the NHSDA questions on age at first use. Using each respondent's reported age at first use in conjunction with his/her age and interview date, the respondent's year of first use of each drug was determined by subtracting their age from the interview year and then adding the age at first use. By combining all respondents and applying sample weights, estimates of the number of new users of each drug for each year were made. These estimates include new users at any age, including ages under 12. In addition, the average age of new users in each year and age-specific rates of first use were estimated. These rates are presented in this report as the number of new users per 1,000 person-years of exposure. The rates could also be described as the number of new users per 1,000 potential new users. The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year (times 1,000), while the denominator is the number of persons who were exposed to the risk of first use during the year, adjusted for their estimated exposure time (exposure time was expressed in years). Persons who first used the drug in a prior year have zero risk of first use in the current year, and persons who still have never used the drug by the end of the current year had one full year of exposure to risk. Persons who first used during the year are assumed to have a half year of exposure to risk.

The incidence estimates are based on retrospective reports of age at first drug use by survey respondents interviewed during 1994-98, and may therefore be subject to several biases, including bias due to differential mortality of users and nonusers of each drug, bias due to memory errors (recall decay and telescoping), and underreporting bias due to social acceptability and fear of disclosure. See Appendix 2, Section III for a discussion of these biases. As is explained in Appendix 2, it is possible that some of these biases, particularly telescoping and underreporting because of fear of disclosure, may be affecting estimates for the most recent years more significantly. However, further analysis is needed to show the magnitude of these biases.

Marijuana

○ An estimated 2.1 million Americans used marijuana for the first time in 1997. The number had increased from approximately 1.4 million in 1991 to 2.4 million in 1994, and has not changed significantly since 1994. The number of new marijuana users per year reached its highest level in 1975 (3.1 million). It is interesting to note that the decrease in prevalence of marijuana use that occurred in the 1980s did not begin to occur until several years after the peak in incidence.

Figure 13. Age-specific Rates of First Time Use of Marijuana: 1965-1997
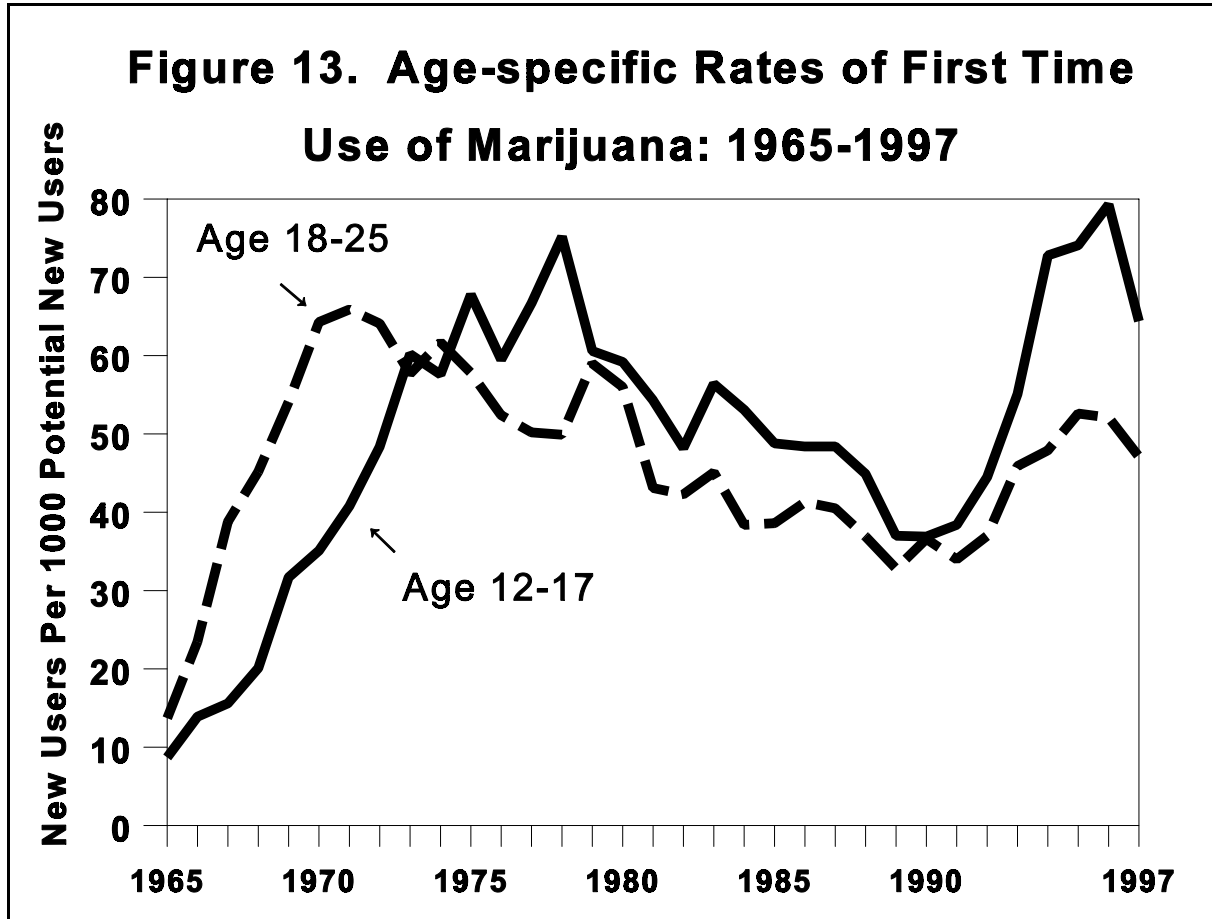
○ The rising incidence during 1991-1994 seems to have been fueled primarily by the increasing rate of new use among youth age 12-17 years (from 38.4 per 1,000 potential new users in 1991, to 72.8 per 1,000 potential new users in 1994). This is in contrast with the epidemic of the late 1960s and early 1970s, in which there were similar increases among young adults as well as youth, but with the rates among young adults dominating through 1972. The rates of marijuana initiation for youth leveled off during 1994-1996 at their highest levels ever since the early peak levels in the late 1970s. The 1997 rate for youth (64.4) was significantly lower than the 1996 rate (79.3)(Figure 13).

Heroin

o   There were an estimated 81,000 new heroin users in 1997, not statistically different than the 149,000 new users in 1996. Estimates of heroin incidence are subject to wide variability and usually do not show any clear trend, although there was a statistically significant upward trend in the number of new heroin users from 1992 to 1996, a finding that is consistent with anecdotal reports of increasing numbers of new heroin users. The recent increases in new heroin use are comparable to the increases seen in the epidemic of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

o   The rate of heroin initiation for the age group 12-17 increased from below 1.0 during the 1980's to 2.7 in 1996 and dropped to 1.1 in 1997. This apparent drop is not a statistically significant change and should be viewed with caution because of the small number of respondents that these estimates are based on and the potential impact of reporting errors for this rare and stigmatized behavior (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Age-specific Rates of First Time Use of Heroin: 1965-1997
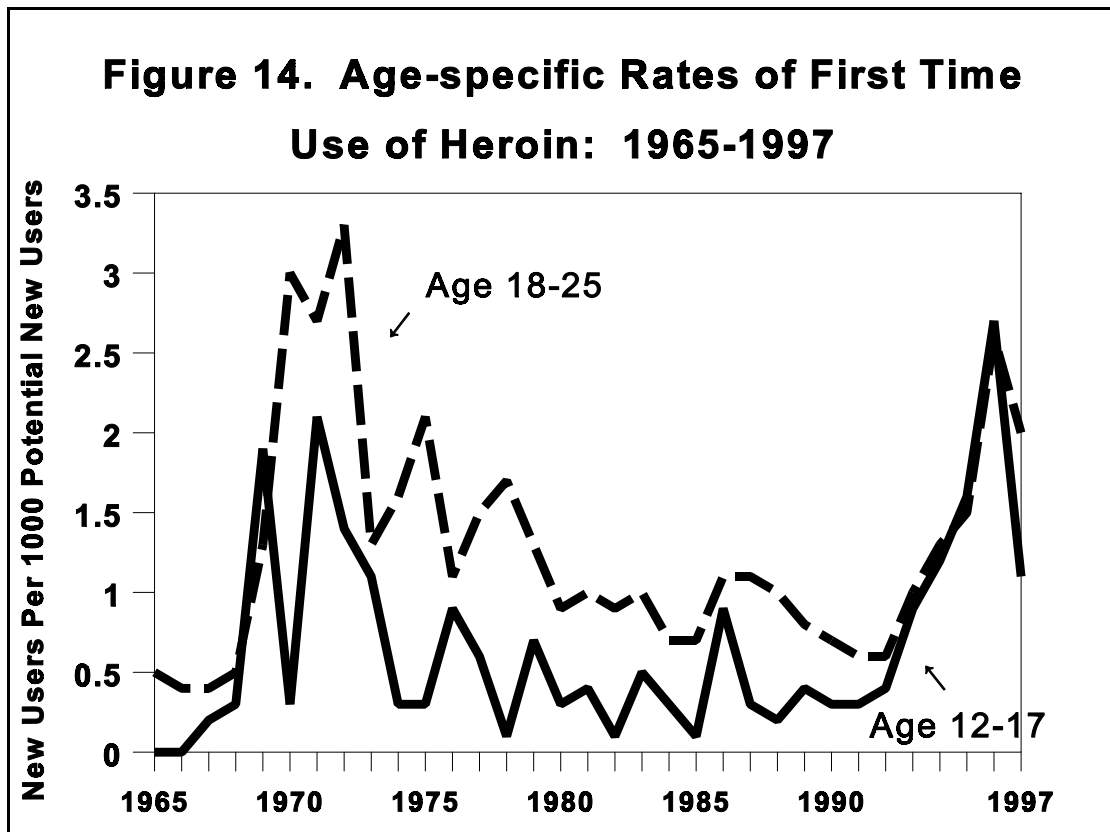
o   A large proportion of the recent heroin initiates are young and are smoking, sniffing, or snorting heroin. Among recent initiates found in the 1997 and 1998 NHSDAs, 87 percent were under age 26 and 72 percent had never injected heroin. A similar analysis of new heroin users in the 1991 and 1992 NHSDAs showed that only 61 percent were younger than age 26 and only 46 percent had never injected (questions about smoking, snorting, and sniffing were not included in the NHSDA until 1993).

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Cocaine and Crack Cocaine

○ The annual number of new users of any form of cocaine rose between 1991 and 1997 from 470,000 to 730,000. However, this was a lower level than during the early and mid-1980s. Recent initiation was at a lower rate than it was in 1980-1986, when the number of new initiates ranged from 1.1 to 1.4 million per year.

○ The rates of initiation among different age groups have been increasing in recent years. In particular, the rate among youths age 12-17 increased from 4.1 in 1991 to 10.8 in 1997; this rate in 1997 was similar to the high rates of the early 1980s. Historically, most initiation of cocaine use has taken place among young adults age 18-25. The rate for that age group fell from a high of 28.8 in 1982 to 9.8 in 1992. Initiation rates among this age group have increased to 15.9 in 1997 (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Age Specific Rate of First Time Use of Cocaine, 1965-1997
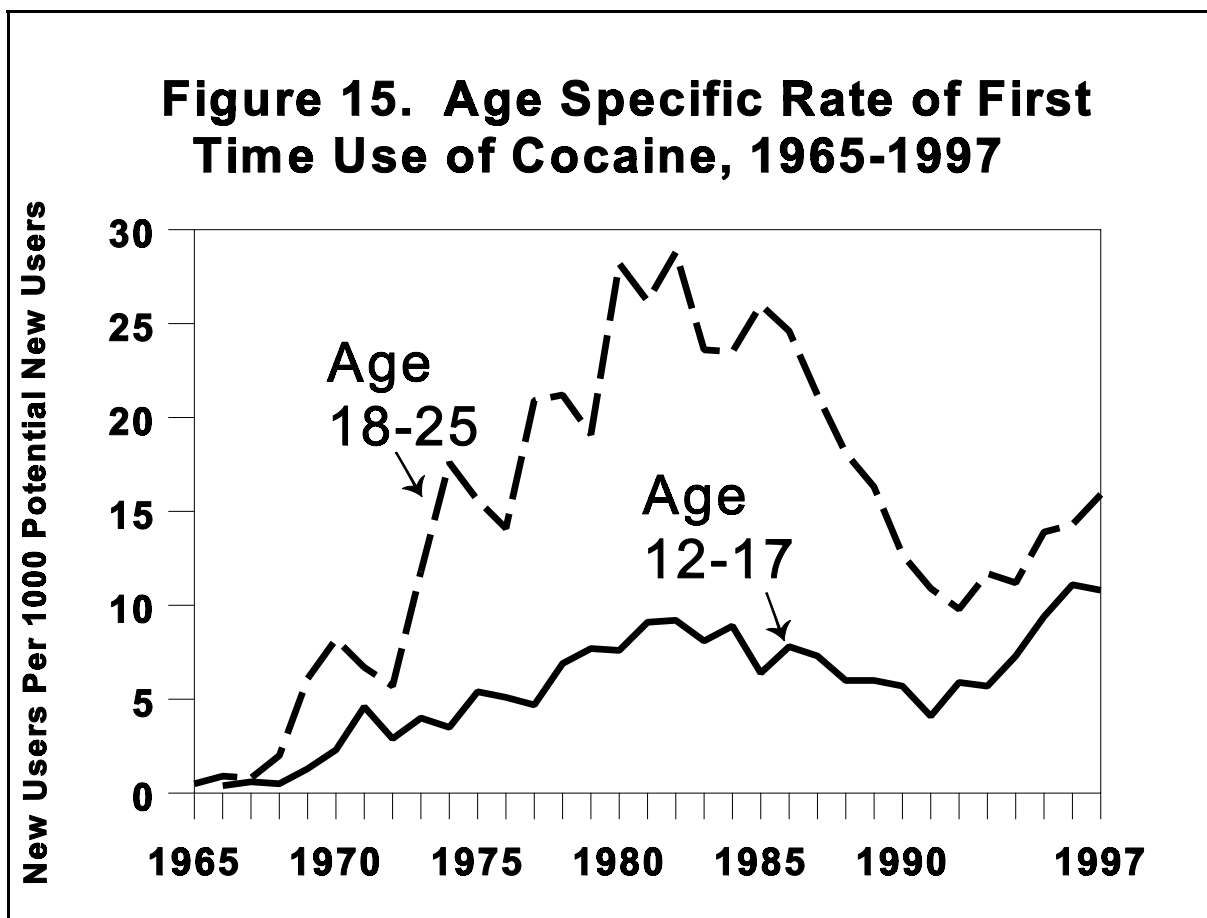
○ The number of new crack cocaine users was 302,000 in 1997. While there has been little change in the overall number of new crack users per year since 1985, the age-specific rate of new use for age 12-17 years has steadily climbed from 1.2 in 1992 to 5.6 in 1997.

Hallucinogens

o   There were an estimated 1.1 million new hallucinogen users in 1997, nearly twice the average annual number during the 1980s. The rate of initiation among youths age 12-17 increased between 1991 and 1995, from 11.1 to 25.0 per 1,000 potential new users. Over the same period, the rate for ages 18-25 years rose from 13.1 to 22.9. Both age groups had constant rates during 1995-1997.

Inhalants

o   There were an estimated 708,000 new inhalant users in 1997, up from 332,000 in 1989. The rate of first use among youths age 12-17 rose significantly from 1989 to 1995, from 8.4 to 18.8 per 1,000 potential new users, and remained level after that. For young adults age 18-25, there was an increase in the rate of first use between 1989 and 1996 (from 3.7 to 10.7 per 1,000 potential new users) and a leveling off in 1997 (9.2 per 1,000 potential new users).

Cigarettes

o   An estimated 3.1 million people tried their first cigarette in 1996 (1997 estimate not available). The rate of initiation among youths age 12-17 increased from 98.9 to 146.2 per 1,000 potential new users between 1991 and 1995, and remained level in 1996.

o   An estimated 2.1 million people began smoking on a daily basis in 1997. More than half of these new daily smokers were younger than age 18. This translates to more than 3,000 new youth smokers per day. The rate of youth initiation of daily smoking increased somewhat from 55.5 to 74.9 per 1,000 potential new users between 1991 and 1996, but remained level in 1997.

Alcohol

o   In 1996 there were approximately 4.2 million new users of alcohol, compared with about 3.4 million new users in 1991. The rate of new usage of alcohol among the 18-25 age group has begun to rise in recent years (164.5 per 1,000 potential new users in 1989, compared with 219.0 per 1,000 potential new users in 1996). In addition, the rate of initiation of alcohol use among the 12-17 age group increased from 111.0 per 1,000 potential new users to 158.8 over the same period.

9. PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM AND OTHER MEASURES

In addition to the information on substance use, respondents also provide their perceptions of the risk of harm of using drugs and the availability of drugs. For this report, perceived risk of harm is presented as the percent reporting that they perceive great risk of harm in using the drug at a specified level of frequency. Perceived availability is measured as the percent reporting that obtaining the drug is either very easy or fairly easy. Another measure included in the NHSDA related to availability of drugs is the percent of respondents reporting that they had been approached by someone selling drugs in the past month. All of these measures are important correlates of drug use that help explain the patterns and trends in substance use, particularly among youth.

o The percent of the population reporting great risk of harm in using marijuana once a month remained about the same between 1997 (43.4 percent) and 1998 (41.8 percent). The percent reporting great risk in using marijuana once or twice a week also did not change (59 percent in 1997 and 58 percent in 1998).

o Among youth age 12-17 years, the perceived risk of smoking marijuana once or twice a week remained about the same between 1997 and 1998. This follows a decline in perceived risk of marijuana use (including "once a month" use) that occurred from 1990 to 1997. This trend in perceived risk mirrors the trend in the use of marijuana among youth. As the perceived risk decreased, use increased, and vice versa. It is interesting to note that the perceived risk began to decline about two years before use began to increase (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Perceived Risk and Past Month Use of Marijuana Among Youth Age 12-17: 1985-1998
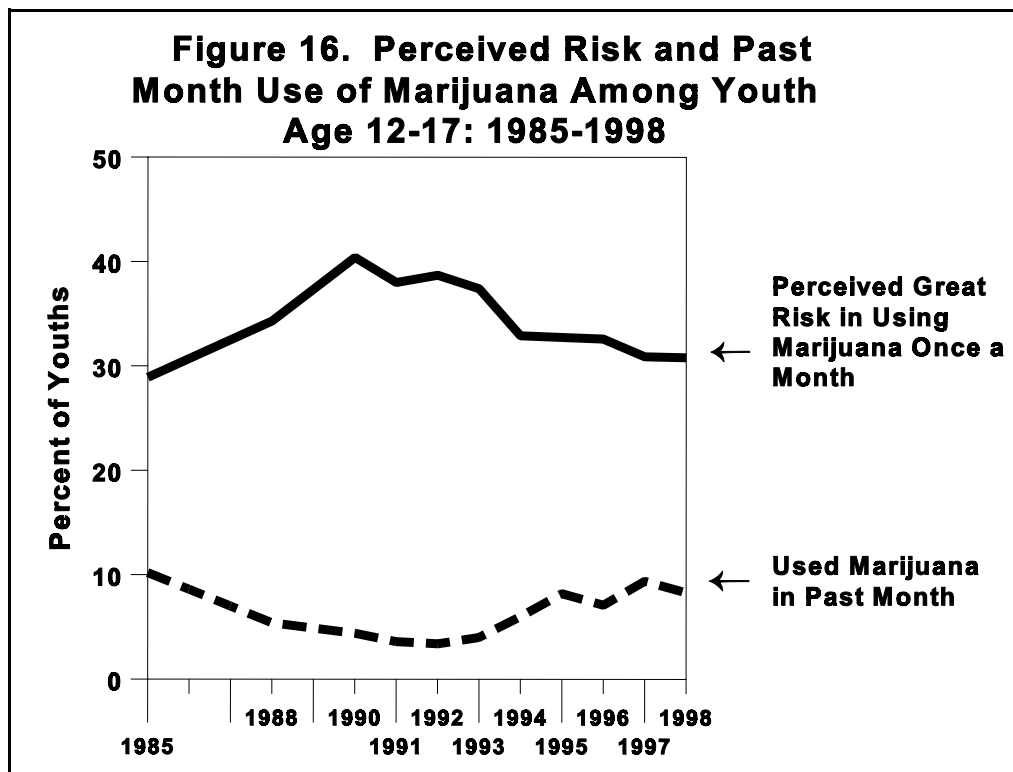
o There was a rate decrease for those age 12 and older in the perceived risk of occasional (once a month) use of cocaine from 1997 to 1998 (77.9 percent to 76.4 percent respectively). From 1990 to 1996, the percent of youth reporting great risk in using cocaine once a month decreased from 72 percent to 54 percent, and remained unchanged in 1997 and 1998. This measure of perceived risk had previously increased from 58 percent in 1985 to 70 percent in 1988, a period in which the rate of cocaine use decreased.

o Among youth age 12-17 years, the percent reporting great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day has steadily increased from 45 percent in 1985 to 54 percent in 1996 and remained unchanged in 1997 and 1998.

o In 1993, 70 percent of the population age 12 and older perceived great risk in having four or five drinks nearly every day, and 60 percent reported great risk in having five or more drinks once or twice a week. In 1998, daily use of alcohol (four or five drinks) was associated with great risk by 76 percent of the population, an increase in perceived risk from 1993. However, the perceived risk of having five or more drinks once or twice a week decreased over the same period from 60 percent in 1993 to 54 percent in 1998. This diverging trend from 1993 to 1998 was evident not only for the total population, but for youth age 12-17 years, as well. The rates for all persons 12 and older and for youths were stable between 1997 and 1998.

o More than half (56 percent) of youths age 12-17 reported that marijuana was easy to obtain in 1998. This is an increase from 1992, when 51 percent reported that marijuana was easy to obtain.

o The percent of youths reporting that heroin was easy to obtain was 21.2 percent in 1998, similar to 1997. Perceived availability of marijuana, cocaine, and crack also did not change among youths.

o In the total population age 12 and older, the percent reporting that heroin, cocaine, and crack were easy to obtain declined from 1996 to 1998. The percentage reporting that marijuana was easy to obtain did not change during this period.

o The percent of the population reporting that they had been approached by someone selling drugs in the past month decreased from 9.2 percent in 1992 to 6.1 percent in 1998. However, among youths age 12-17 years, the percent was 13.7 percent in 1998, similar to the percentage in 1992 (13.4 percent).

10. SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE AND TREATMENT

The NHSDA includes a series of questions that are based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) used to assess dependence on substances. It includes questions about health and emotional problems associated with substances used, attempts to cut down on use, tolerance, and other symptoms. Respondents are also asked to report on whether they had received treatment or counseling for a substance abuse problem. The following analysis is based on past year users of illicit drugs and alcohol. For this analysis the 1997 and 1998 NHSDA data were combined and average annual estimates are presented.

o Of the 23.1 million persons who used an illicit drug in the past year, 1.9 million reported some health problem due to their illicit drug use, 3.5 million reported an emotional or psychological problem due to their drug use, and 4.1 million were dependent on an illicit drug. An estimated 963,000 had received treatment or counseling for their drug use (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Past Year Health and Emotional Problems, Dependence, and Treatment for Illicit Drug Use: 1997-1998
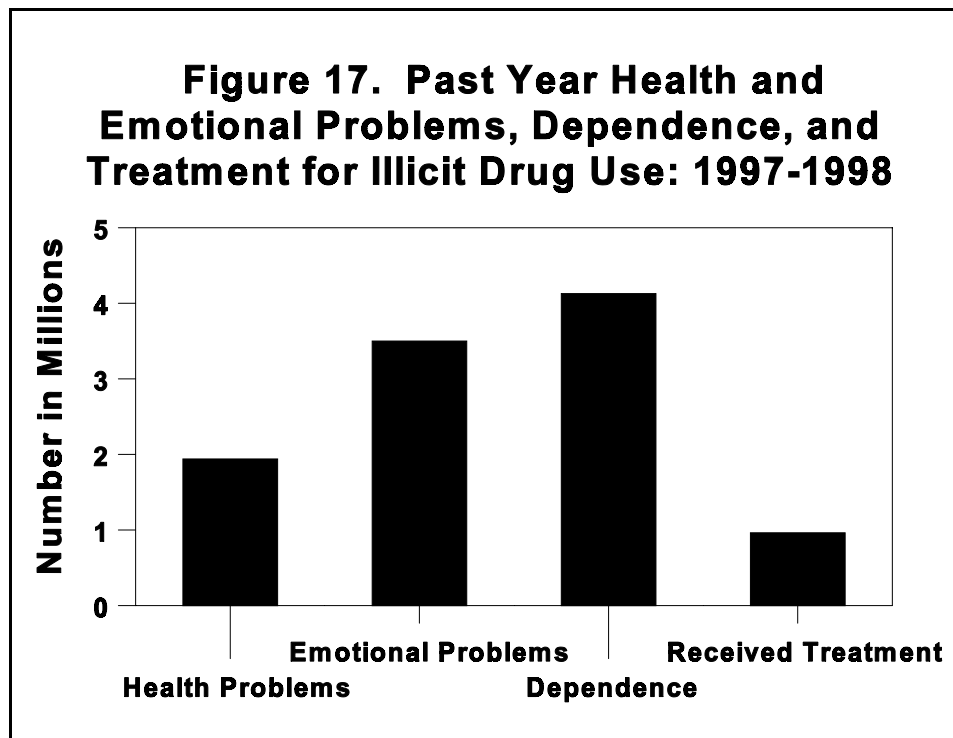
o An estimated 1.1 million youths age 12-17 (26.8 percent of all past year illicit drug users in this age group) were dependent on an illicit drug, including 0.9 million dependent on marijuana. An estimated 175,000 youths had received treatment or counseling for their drug use.

o 9.7 million people were estimated to be dependent on alcohol, including 915,000 youths age 12-17. An estimated 1.7 million people (including 148,000 youths) reported receiving treatment or counseling for alcohol use.

11. CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

In response to propositions passed by voters in California and Arizona in 1996 for the legalization of some illicit drugs for certain medical uses, the NHSDA sample was supplemented in those states in 1997 and 1998 to measure the potential impact of these voter initiatives. Residents of California and Arizona age 12 and older were oversampled in the 1997 NHSDA beginning in April 1997, and for all 12 months of 1998. In addition, the NHSDA sample in California was large enough in 1995 and 1996 to allow examination of longer term trends for that state. For the Arizona trend analyses, data for nine months of 1998 were used so that the time periods covered were consistent with 1997 estimates. All 12 months of data were used for California estimates for all years.

Prevalence and Perceived Risk of Drug Use in California, Arizona, and the Remainder of the U.S.

This section compares the prevalence and perceived risk of drug use among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population age 12 and older residing in California, Arizona, and the remainder of the United States in 1998.

o   In 1998, the prevalence of illicit drug use among persons 12 years and older was 7.2 percent in California, 7.4 percent in Arizona, and 6.1 percent in the rest of the United States (Figure 18). These differences are not statistically significant. As in the total U.S., marijuana was the most commonly used drug in these two states.

o   Youths age 12-17 in Arizona had higher rates of current use of any illicit drug and marijuana compared with California and the remainder of the U.S. In Arizona, 14.4 percent of youths were current illicit drug users, compared with 9.9 percent in California and 9.9 percent of youths in the remainder of the U.S. (Figure 18). Similarly, 11.5 percent of youths in Arizona were current marijuana users, compared with 7.4 percent in California and 8.3 percent in the remainder of the U.S.

o   An estimated 6.8 percent of California adults age 18 and older and 6.5 percent of Arizona adults were current users of any illicit drug. In comparison, 5.7 percent of adults age 18 and older in the remainder of the U.S. were current illicit drug users.

o   Californians were more likely to perceive great risk in smoking cigarettes than the remainder of the nation. Californians and Arizonians were less likely to perceive great risk in using marijuana than residents of the remainder of the U.S.

California Trends in Drug Use and Perceived Risk, 1995-1998

o   There was no significant change in marijuana use between 1997 and 1998 in California, either for adults or for youths age 12-17. The rates for youths were 6.8 percent in 1997 and 7.4 percent in 1998. Rates for both youths and adults have been stable since 1995.

o   Among Californians age 12-17, 18-25, and 26 and older, perceptions of great risk associated with using different drugs remained fairly constant between 1997 and 1998.

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Figure 18. Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug for California, Arizona, and Remainder of U.S., by Age: 1998

Bar chart — Percent Using by age group (12 and Older, 12-17, 18 and Older) for CA, AZ, and U.S. Excluding CA & AZ.
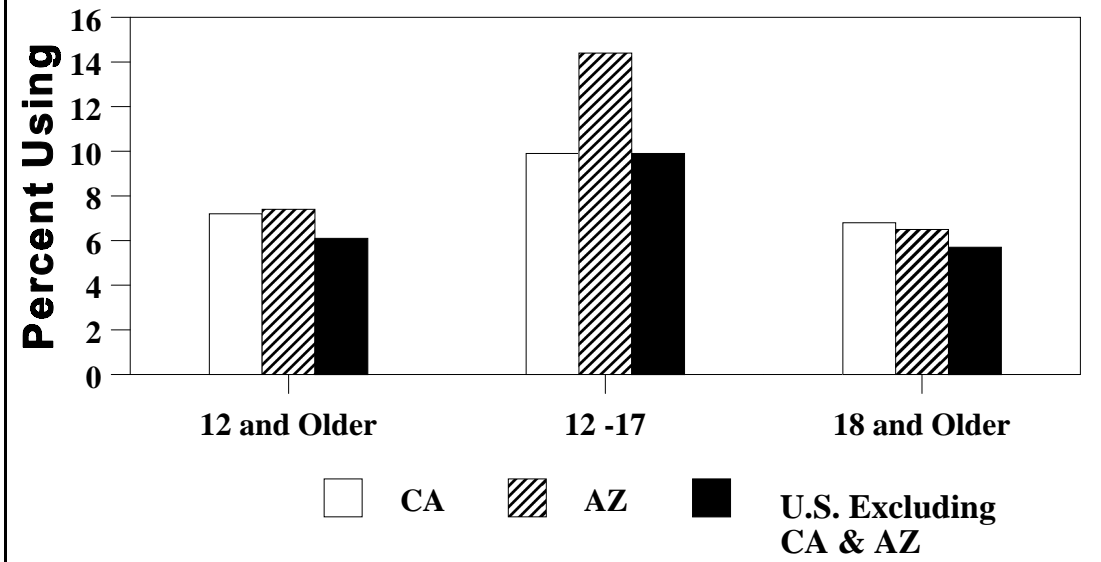
Arizona Trends in Drug Use and Perceived Risk, 1997-1998

○ There were significant decreases from 1997 to 1998 in the rate of illicit drug use among Arizona youth age 12-17 (from 16.8 percent to 13.4 percent) and young adults age 18-25 (from 21.8 percent to 17.2 percent).

○ Among Arizona youths age 12-17, there were significant increases in the percentage reporting great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (from 54.2 percent to 59.1 percent), using marijuana once or twice a week (from 46.6 percent to 52.7 percent), and having four or five drinks nearly every day (from 59.8 percent to 64.2 percent).

○ Among Arizona adults age 26 and older, the percentage reporting great risk in using cocaine once a month decreased from 80.3 in 1997 to 75.0 in 1998, and the percentage reporting great risk in using cocaine once or twice a week decreased from 93.7 in 1997 to 90.3 in 1998.

12. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse provides a comprehensive description of substance use and abuse in the United States. The survey provides reliable information to assess trends, patterns, and relationships associated with substance abuse. Given the difficulties involved in collecting data on illegal and sensitive behaviors, the interpretation of the NHSDA data is best made in conjunction with other available data sources, taking into account the strengths and limitations of each source.

The 1998 NHSDA data show that overall drug use remained level, and the rate of drug use among youths fluctuated and may have also leveled off or possibly started to decrease after a period of increase from 1992 to 1995. Nevertheless, estimated rates of youth initiation of marijuana and heroin use remained at historically high levels.

Comparisons of the NHSDA results for youth marijuana use with results from other surveys show that the trends during the 1990s are generally consistent across these surveys. The NHSDA showed substantial increases in past month use among youths age 12-17 from 1992 to 1995 (from 3.4 percent to 8.2 percent), then rates of 7.1 percent in 1996, 9.4 percent in 1997, and 8.3 percent in 1998 . The Monitoring the Future (MTF) study showed that past month marijuana use among high school seniors increased from 11.9 percent in 1992 to 21.2 percent in 1995. The rate did not change significantly in 1996 (21.9 percent), 1997 (23.7 percent) and 1998 (22.8 percent). The Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS), a nationally representative survey of students sponsored by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, estimated rates of past month marijuana use for students in grades 7-12 to be 14 percent in 1993, 21 percent in 1995, 22 percent in 1996, 24 percent in 1997, and 23 percent in 1998 (PDFA 1999).

The NHSDA data on youth drug use are not, however, entirely consistent with the MTF and PATS data when specific year to year variations and trends among subgroups of youth are examined. Further analysis of these data may help explain these differences, but it is also important to recognize the methodological differences between the NHSDA and the MTF and PATS that could be the cause. Differences in populations covered, time periods of data collection, questionnaire wording, effects of nonresponse bias, and interview setting (school vs, home) could affect the resulting estimates, both in terms of levels and trends (Gfroerer, Wright, and Kopstein 1997).

The estimated annual number of new marijuana users increased from 1.4 million in 1991 to 2.4 million in 1994, and remained at about the same level in 1995, 1996 and 1997. During 1995-1997, the rate of marijuana initiation among youths age 12-17 was at its highest level ever. This has important implications for substance abuse prevention and treatment efforts. In terms of prevention, there is an obvious need to focus immediate attention on children and adolescents. In the long run, the expanding pool of young people using illicit drugs will probably result in continuing pressure on the substance abuse treatment system in future years, as many new drug users progress to addiction and require intervention. Data from SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), which collects data from publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs, have shown large increases in the number of admissions for a marijuana problem, from 91,000 in 1992 to 192,000 in 1997, with the greatest rate of increase occurring in the 12-17 age group. A recent analysis showed that if current initiation rates continue, the size of the population needing

treatment for a drug abuse problem is estimated to grow by 57 percent by the year 2020 (Gfroerer and Epstein 1999).

Reports of increasing heroin and methamphetamine abuse have been prominent over the past few years, based on data from medical examiners, emergency departments, and drug treatment facilities (NIDA 1999; SAMHSA 1998b). The limitations of the NHSDA for measuring rare and stigmatized drug use behaviors have made it difficult to either refute or support these reports.

The NHSDA data showed an increasing rate of past month heroin use from 1993 to 1997, and an increasing rate of lifetime heroin smoking, snorting, or sniffing between 1994 and 1997. The shift toward non-injection heroin use has also been observed in TEDS data. In 1992, 77 percent of heroin users entering publicly funded treatment programs were injectors and in 1997 68 percent were injectors. The 1998 NHSDA data suggest a reduction in heroin use. Past year use declined from 597,000 users in 1997 to 253,000 in 1998, a statistically significant change. However, the change from 325,000 past month users in 1997 to 130,000 past month users in 1998 was not statistically significant. The decrease in 1998 was significant in the 35 and older age group for past month use. Rates of heroin initiation increased for both youths age 12-17 and for young adults age 18-25 between 1990 and 1996, but did not change between 1996 and 1997. The average age of new heroin users, which ranged from 23 to 27 during 1988-1992, was down to 17.9 years in 1997. Most new heroin users in recent years were under age 26 and were smoking, snorting, or sniffing heroin.

Methamphetamine use (lifetime) rates also suggest some increase, although the change between 1994 and 1997 was not statistically significant. There was a statistically significant increase in lifetime methamphetamine use among youths age 12-17 from 1996 to 1997, but a significant decrease from 1997 to 1998. Other data sources have indicated a substantial increase in methamphetamine use during the 1990s. For example, there has been an increase in methamphetamine admissions to publicly-funded treatment programs (from 14,000 in 1992 to 53,000 in 1997).

The NHSDA continues to show the aging of the drug using population. Cohorts who were teenagers and young adults in the 1960s and 1970s are now older, and although most no longer use illicit drugs, many still do. This aging cohort, composed primarily of the baby boom, is adding increasingly to the "35 and older" age group shown in NHSDA reports. Thus, the proportion of drug users that are age 35 and older continues to increase (from 10 percent of users in 1979 to 32 percent of users in 1998). Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) on drug-related hospital emergency department episodes also show the impact of the aging cohort of drug users. In 1979, 12 percent of patients with cocaine episodes were age 35 or older. By 1985 the proportion was 19 percent, and by 1997 it was 46 percent.

Many of the drug users in this aging cohort have used drugs for many years and have developed severe drug problems. These aging drug abusers are expected to place a continuing demand on the drug abuse treatment system. Projections indicate that the number of people age 50 and older needing treatment for a drug problem will increase fivefold in the next 20 years (Gfroerer and Epstein 1999). This aging cohort of heavy drug users is also a factor in the continuing rise in hospital emergency department episodes, which are more likely to involve these heavy users than occasional users or those who use only marijuana. Cocaine-related

emergency room visits have increased from 5,000 in 1981 to 29,000 in 1985 (the peak year for past month cocaine prevalence in the NHSDA) to 161,000 in 1997. Heroin-related emergency room visits have increased from 12,000 in 1979 to 72,000 in 1997 (SAMHSA 1996c, 1999a).

It is important to recognize the limitations of both DAWN and the NHSDA for measuring the prevalence of heavy drug use. As is discussed in DAWN reports, there are many factors that could influence trends in drug-related episodes. These factors include changes in the purity and availability of drugs, changes in patterns of use (e.g., drug combinations or route of administration), availability of treatment programs ("seeking detoxification" was the reported reason for visit in 25 percent of cocaine-related episodes in 1995), and changes in patient management practices. Furthermore, research has indicated that only a small, nonrepresentative proportion of heavy cocaine users account for cocaine-related emergency room episodes (Gfroerer and Brodsky 1993).

Sample size, coverage, and validity problems are likely to be more pronounced for NHSDA estimates of heavy users than for other measures generated by the survey. Therefore, estimates of heavy use are considered conservative, and changes over time are generally not statistically significant. For example, the NHSDA has produced estimates of about 600,000 frequent cocaine users with no significant changes in the size of this population since 1985. By using various other data sources and making a number of assumptions (many of which are of uncertain validity), researchers have estimated that there are over 2 million frequent cocaine users in the U.S. (ONDCP 1998).

Clearly there is considerable uncertainty about the size of the heavy drug-using population. Estimates from the NHSDA can provide useful data to help describe this population, but should only be used in conjunction with other data sources. Appendix 2, Section V (Estimation of Heavy Drug Use) contains a discussion of a methodology developed by OAS that uses arrest and treatment data to adjust NHSDA estimates of heavy drug use.

APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

I. Sample Design

The sample design of the survey has changed over time, but it has always been representative of the U.S. general population (since 1991, the civilian noninstitutional population) age 12 and older and has always oversampled youth and young adults. The 1998 NHSDA employed a multistage area probability sample of 25,500 persons. The first stage of selection is a sample of 137 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), each consisting of counties (administrative subdivisions of States) or groups of counties such as metropolitan areas. Within these PSUs, segments (such as city blocks or enumeration districts) are selected. In 1998, 2,670 segments were selected, and in each of these segments a listing of all addresses was made, from which a sample of 94,723 addresses was selected. Of these, 80,866 were determined to be eligible sample units. In these sample units (which can be either households or units within group quarters), sample persons were randomly selected (with unequal probabilities) using a screening procedure carried out by interviewers.

The 1998 NHSDA sampled segments were allocated equally into four separate samples, one for each three month period during the year, so that the survey is essentially continuous in the field. By assigning the appropriate selection probabilities at the PSU, segment, and person levels, oversampling of certain subpopulations of interest was accomplished. In 1998, these subpopulations included younger individuals (age 12-34), blacks, Hispanics, and residents of Arizona and California.

II. Data Collection Methodology

The data collection method used in the NHSDA is to conduct in-person interviews with sample persons, incorporating procedures that would be likely to maximize respondents' cooperation and willingness to report honestly about their illicit drug use behavior. Introductory letters are sent to sampled addresses, followed by an interviewer visit. A five-minute screening procedure involves listing all household members along with their basic demographic data and selecting 0-2 sample person(s), depending on the composition of the household. This selection process is designed to provide the necessary sample sizes for specified population groups.

Interviewers attempt to conduct interviews in a private place, away from other household members. The interview averages about an hour, and includes a combination of interviewer-administered and self-administered questions. With this procedure, the answers to sensitive questions (such as those on illicit drug use) are recorded by the respondent and not seen or reviewed by the interviewer. After these answer sheets are completed, they are placed by the respondent in an envelope, which is sealed and mailed to the contractor, Research Triangle Institute, with no personal identifying information attached.

III. Data Processing

Upon receipt, questionnaires are checked for critical identification and demographic data, then keyed to disk. This creates a file consisting of one record for each completed interview. Extensive within-record consistency checks and resolution of most inconsistencies and missing

data are done using machine editing routines, called logical imputation. For some key variables that still have missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation is used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Two types of statistical imputation procedures are used. Hot-deck imputation involves the replacement of a missing value with a valid code taken from another respondent who is "similar" and has complete data. Logistic regression models are also used to determine replacement values for some variables.

Each record (i.e., respondent) is assigned an analysis weight which incorporates:

a. The inverse of the selection probability for the respondent. This is the product of the inverses of selection probabilities at each stage of sampling.

b. Adjustments for household and person-level nonresponse.

c. Poststratification adjustment to Census projections (of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the total U.S.) for the midpoint of each NHSDA data collection period. Adjustments are made to age, gender, and race/ethnicity distributions (see Appendix 2 for a discussion of the poststratification adjustment).

Data are generally released to the public about six months after the end of data collection. Public use data files are available 1-2 years after completion of data collection.

APPENDIX 2: LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

I. Target Population

An important limitation of the NHSDA estimates of drug use prevalence is that they are only designed to describe the target population of the survey, the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Although this includes more than 98% of the total U.S. population, it does exclude some important and unique subpopulations who may have very different drug-using patterns. The survey excludes active military personnel, who have been shown to have significantly lower rates of illicit drug use. Persons living in institutional group quarters, such as prisons and residential drug treatment centers, are not covered in the NHSDA and have been shown in other surveys to have higher rates of illicit drug use. Also excluded are homeless persons not living in a shelter on the survey date, another population shown to have higher than average rates of illicit drug use. Appendix 3 describes other surveys that provide data for these populations.

II. Sampling Error and Statistical Significance

The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of conducting a census of the population. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample and by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation.

With the use of probability sampling methods in the NHSDA, it is possible to develop estimates of sampling error from the survey data. These estimates have been calculated for all prevalence estimates presented in this report using a Taylor series linearization approach that takes into account the effects of the complex NHSDA design features. The sampling errors are used to identify unreliable estimates and to test for the statistical significance of differences between estimates.

Estimates considered to be unreliable due to unacceptably large sampling error are not shown in this report, and are noted by asterisks (*) in the tables in the appendix. The criterion used for suppressing estimates was based on the relative standard error (RSE), which is defined as the ratio of the standard error over the estimate. The log transformation of the proportion estimate (p) was used to calculate the RSE. Specifically, rates and corresponding estimated number of users were suppressed if:

$$RSE[-\ln(p)] > 0.175 \quad \text{when } p < .5$$
$$\text{or} \quad RSE[-\ln(1-p)] > 0.175 \quad \text{when } p \geq .5.$$

Estimates were also suppressed if they rounded to zero or 100 percent. This occurs if $p < .0005$ or if $p \geq .9995$. Statistical tests of significance have been computed for comparisons of estimates from 1998 with prior years. Results are shown in the appendix 5 tables. As indicated in the footnotes, significant differences are noted by "a" (significant at the .05 level of significance) and "b" (significant at the .01 level of significance). All changes described in this report as increases or decreases were tested and found to be significant at least at the .05 level, unless otherwise indicated.

Nonsampling errors such as nonresponse and reporting errors may affect the outcome of significance tests. Also, keep in mind that while a level of significance equal to .05 is used to determine statistical significance in these tables, large differences associated with slightly higher p-values (specifically those between .05 and .10) may be worth noting along with the p-values. Furthermore, statistically significant differences are not always meaningful, because the magnitude of difference may be small or because the significance may have occurred simply by chance. In a series of twenty independent tests, it is to be expected that one test will indicate significance merely by chance even if there is no real difference in the populations compared. In making more than one comparison among three or more percentages (comparing percentages within a table), there has been no attempt to adjust the level of significance to account for making simultaneous inferences (often referred to as multiple comparisons). Therefore, the probability of falsely rejecting the null hypothesis at least once in a family of k comparisons is higher than the significance level given for individual comparisons (in this report, either .01 or .05).

When making comparisons of estimates for different population subgroups from the same data year, the covariance term, which is usually small and positive, has typically been ignored. This results in somewhat conservative tests of hypotheses that will sometimes fail to establish statistical significance when in fact it exists.

III. Nonsampling Error

Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors. Nonsampling errors are reduced through data editing, statistical adjustments for nonresponse, and close monitoring and periodic retraining of interviewers.

Although nonsampling errors can often be much larger than sampling errors, measurement of most nonsampling errors is difficult or impossible. However, some indication of the effects of some types of nonsampling errors can be obtained through proxy measures such as response rates and from other research studies.

Of the 80,866 eligible households sampled, 75,167 were successfully screened for a screening response rate of 93.0%. In these screened households, a total of 33,128 sample persons were selected, and completed interviews were obtained from 25,500 of these sample persons, for an interview response rate of 77.0%. Of the sample persons, 3,937 (11.9%) were classified as refusals, 2,300 (6.9%) were not available or never at home, and 1,304 (3.9%) did not participate for various other reasons, such as physical or mental incompetence or language barrier. The response rate was highest among the 12-17 year old age group (82%). Response rates were also higher among Hispanics (81%) than among blacks (80%) and whites (74%).

Among survey participants, item response rates were above 98% for most questionnaire items. However, inconsistent responses for some items, including the drug use items, are common. Estimates of drug use from the NHSDA are based on the responses to multiple questions by respondents, so that the maximum amount of information is used in determining whether a respondent is classified as a drug user. Inconsistencies in responses are resolved through a logical editing process that involves some judgement on the part of survey analysts and is a potential source of nonsampling error. A typical occurrence is when a respondent reports their most recent use of a drug as more than a month ago, but in a later question they report

having used in the past month. (This could occur because the interviewer may have developed greater rapport with the respondent in the latter stages of the interview, leading to more openness on the part of the respondent.) This respondent would be considered a past month user. For 1998, 21% of the estimate of past month marijuana use and 43% of the past month cocaine use estimate is based on such cases. Editing accounts for a smaller portion of past year estimates (16% for marijuana and 28% for cocaine), and generally accounts for similar proportions from year to year. An exception to this occurred for estimates of past year heroin use. The percent of this estimate that was based on editing was 27% in 1996, 45% in 1997, and 26% in 1998.

NHSDA estimates are based on self-reports of drug use, and their value depends on respondents' truthfulness and memory. Although many studies have generally established the validity of self-report data and the NHSDA procedures were designed to encourage honesty and recall, some degree of underreporting is assumed. No adjustment to NHSDA data is made to correct for this (Appendix 4 lists a number of references addressing the validity of self-reported drug use data). The methodology used in the NHSDA has been shown to produce more valid results than other self-report methods (e.g., by telephone) (Turner, Lessler, and Gfroerer 1992; Aquilino 1994). However, comparisons of NHSDA data with data from surveys conducted in classrooms suggest that underreporting of drug use by youth in their homes may be substantial (Gfroerer, Wright, and Kopstein 1997).

IV. Incidence Estimates

The incidence estimates discussed in section 8 of this report are based on retrospective reports of age at first drug use by survey respondents interviewed during 1994-98, and may be particularly subject to several biases.

Bias due to differential mortality occurs because some persons who were alive and exposed to the risk of first drug use in the historical periods shown in the tables died before the 1994-1998 NHSDAs were conducted. This bias is probably very small for estimates shown in this report. Incidence estimates are also affected by memory errors, including recall decay (tendency to forget events occurring long ago) and forward telescoping (tendency to report that an event occurred more recently than it actually did). These memory errors would both tend to result in estimates for earlier years (i.e., 1960s and 1970s) that are downwardly biased (because of recall decay) and estimates for later years that are upwardly biased (because of telescoping). There is also likely to be some underreporting bias due to social acceptability of drug use behaviors and respondents' fear of disclosure. This is likely to have the greatest impact on recent estimates, which reflect more recent use and reporting by younger respondents. Finally, for drug use that is frequently initiated at age 10 or younger, estimates based on retrospective reports one year later underestimate total incidence because 11 year old children are not sampled by the NHSDA. Prior analyses showed that alcohol and cigarette (any use) incidence estimates could be significantly affected by this. Therefore, for these drugs no 1997 estimates were made, and 1996 estimates were based only on the 1998 NHSDA.

A recent study (Johnson, Gerstein, and Rasinski 1998) concluded that the marijuana incidence trend from the NHSDA was biased because the reporting of initiation declines as the length of time between initiation and the survey increses. However, this study did not address very recent estimates, i.e., 1995-97, which could be biased because they reflect recent drug use and because they are heavily based on the reports of adolescents. In order to better understand

the size of the biases and to assess the reliability of estimates for recent years, OAS performed an analysis of estimates based on single years of NHSDA data. This analysis focused on three drugs: cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. Using the survey data from 1994 to 1998, estimates were made of the number of initiates, the rate of initiation for youths age 12-17, and the rate of initiation for persons age 18-25. For the 1994 survey, an estimate was made for the year 1993. For the 1995 survey, another estimate was made for the year 1993. In this way, two recent estimates of the same year could be compared. Similarly, the 1995 and 1996 data provided two estimates for 1994, the 1996 and 1997 surveys provided two estimates for 1995, the 1997 and 1998 surveys provided two estimates for 1996. Since these calculations represent two measurements of the same population characteristic, they would ideally be the same. Examples of these estimates are shown in the following table:

	Year of Initiation								Avg. of Ratio
	1993		1994		1995		1996		of 1 Year Recall
	Year of Survey								to 2-Year Recall
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	
Rate for Age 12-17									
Marijuana	59.2	53.7	74.2	75.2	75.7	73.6	83.2	75.6	1.055
Cocaine	8.9	5.0	10.2	5.7	10.6	8.0	11.3	11.0	1.480
Heroin	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.8	3.9	1.5	1.722
Rate for Age 18-25									
Marijuana	46.9	41.4	42.1	55.9	47.7	53.4	53.6	50.5	0.960
Cocaine	12.8	12.8	9.9	11.8	13.8	14.7	14.8	13.9	0.961
Heroin	0.1	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.0	0.692
Number of Initiates									
Marijuana	2,035	1,783	2,251	2,548	2,368	2,443	2,540	2,384	1.015
Cocaine	595	538	533	530	652	654	675	664	1.031
Heroin	41	62	122	97	141	93	171	127	1.195

Drug initiation rates for youths age 12-17 for the more hard core drugs (like cocaine and heroin) appear to be most prone to bias. For example, on average across the four survey years, the estimate for the rate of initiation of cocaine use among youths age 12-17 was 48% higher the first time the estimate could be made than the second time. This indicates a probable bias in the estimation; however, it is unclear which estimate is the correct one. As a result, one should be cautious in interpreting any changes between the prior year and the most recent year in the initiation rates for youth of the more stigmatized drugs. Since there are only five years of data to estimate how the rate of incidence changes between the first year it can be estimated and the second, one should be cautious about inferring the magnitude of the bias (for example, that it is 48% for cocaine). In 1999 and thereafter the youth and young adult samples will be much larger, and more precise estimates of the bias will be possible.

The average rate of incidence for cocaine for persons age 18-25 for those same years is only 4% lower in the first year estimate compared to the second year. The overall number of cocaine initiates was only slightly higher (3%) the first year than the second.

For heroin, the rate of incidence among youths was 72% higher the first time the estimate could be made than the second. For persons age 18-25, the rate was 31% lower the first year than the second. The overall number of new initiates was 20% higher the first year it could be estimated than the second year. For marijuana, estimates of the number of initiates, the rate of initiation for youth 12-17, and the rate of initiation for persons age 18-25 all are fairly stable, with second year estimates varying no more than plus or minus 5% from the first year they were estimated.

Thus, analyses seem to show that the pattern of reporting varies by drug and implicitly by the degree of stigma. The more prevalent drugs that are based on much larger numbers of first users generally have rates of initiation that are more stable than the rarer, more stigmatized drugs like heroin and cocaine.

V. Estimation of Heavy Drug Use

While the NHSDA collects data on the most severely affected drug users, the survey design is less suited to estimate these problems. The limitations that preclude more accurate estimates are primarily the sample size, coverage, and the use of a self-report. Because heavy drug use is relatively rare in the general population, the NHSDA captures a small number of these users, resulting in a relatively large sampling error. In addition to this instability resulting from the small sample, underestimation is believed to occur because many heavy drug users may not maintain stable addresses and, if located, may not be available for an interview. Finally, as with all NHSDA respondents, heavy drug users who participate in the survey may not always report their drug use accurately during the interview.

A new estimation procedure was designed at OAS to produce improved estimates of heavy drug use (Wright, Gfroerer and Epstein, 1997). This procedure uses external counts of the number of people in treatment for drug problems (from the Uniform Facility Data Set) and the number of arrests for non-traffic offenses (from the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reports) to adjust NHSDA data. This ratio estimation procedure provides a partial adjustment that accounts for undercoverage of hard-to-reach populations and also adjusts for underreporting of drug use by survey respondents. However, it does not reduce sampling error.

Applications of this adjustment have resulted in 40-80 percent higher estimates of past month and past year heroin use and 20-40 percent higher estimates of frequent cocaine use.

VI.   Adjustment of 1979-1993 NHSDA Estimates to Account for the New Survey Methodology Used in the 1994-1998 NHSDAS

The NHSDA is an important source of data for policy makers, not only because it provides measures of substance abuse for a single year, but also because the series of surveys over the last several years provides a measure of change in substance abuse in the population over time. Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure based on a series of studies and consultations with drug survey experts and data users. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1979-1993 NHSDA estimates presented in this report were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was begun in 1994.

Nearly all of the 1979-1993 substance use prevalence estimates presented in this report were adjusted using a simple ratio correction factor that was estimated at the total population level using data from the pooled 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs. The remaining substance use prevalence estimates were adjusted by formally modeling the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using data from the 1994 NHSDA. The modeling procedure was used for the more prevalent substance use measures that changed significantly between the old- and new-version NHSDA questionnaires. The modeling procedure was particularly desirable for the more prevalent measures because the procedure was able to use a greater number of potentially significant explanatory variables in the adjustment compared to the simple ratio correction factor. Each of the procedures are discussed in prior NHSDA reports.

APPENDIX 3: OTHER SOURCES OF DATA

A variety of other substance abuse surveys are useful in providing the context for the NHSDA and are discussed below.

I. Other National Surveys of Illicit Drug Use

Monitoring the Future (MTF)

Monitoring the Future (MTF) is a national survey that tracks drug use trends among America's adolescents. The MTF has surveyed 8th, 10th, and 12th graders every spring in randomly selected U.S. schools since 1975 for 12th graders and since 1991 for 8th and 10th graders. This survey is conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan under a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The MTF includes followup surveys of college and young adults. The press release of the 1998 results occurred in December 1998 (U.S. DHHS 1998). For all three grades combined, there were about 422 public and private schools and about 48,000 students in the sample. This sample size included approximately 140 schools and 16,000 students per grade.

Comparisons between the MTF and students sampled in the NHSDA have generally shown NHSDA prevalences to be lower than MTF estimates, with relative differences being largest for 8th graders. The direction of the estimates of change from year to year among 12th graders have generally been similar. Both surveys showed significant increases in illicit drug use among adolescents between 1992 and 1996. The MTF survey showed the use of illegal drugs by adolescents leveled off in 1997 and then declined somewhat for most drugs in 1998. The NHSDA showed an increase in substance use between 1996 and 1997 and then a decrease in the use of illicit drugs among youths between 1997 and 1998. The lower prevalences in the NHSDA may be due to more underreporting in the household setting as compared to the MTF school setting. MTF does not survey dropouts, a group shown (using the NHSDA) to have higher rates of use (Gfroerer, Wright, and Kopstein 1997). For a single grade, the NHSDA sample sizes are much smaller than the MTF sample sizes.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The YRBS is a component of CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which biennially measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youths through representative national, state, and local surveys (CDC 1998). The 1997 national YRBS used a three-stage cluster sample to obtain a representative sample of 16,262 students in grades 9-12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In general, this school-based survey has found higher rates of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and cocaine use for youths than were found in the NHSDA.

National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)

In 1994-6, the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) was conducted to measure the effects of family, peer group, school, neighborhood, religious institution, and community influences on health risks such as tobacco, drug, and alcohol use. The survey also asked about substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs). The survey

consisted of three phases: 1) Roughly 90,000 students from grades 7 through 12 at 145 schools around the U.S. answered brief questionnaires; 2) interviews were conducted with about 20,000 students and their parents in the students' homes; and 3) one year later, students were interviewed a second time in their homes. Survey results indicated nearly one-third of teenagers had smoked marijuana; 6.9 percent of 7th-8th graders used marijuana at least once in the past month as did 15.7 percent of 9th-12th graders (Resnick, et al. 1997).

Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS)

In April of 1999, the Partnership for a Drug Free America (PDFA) released results from the 1998 Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS), the only on-going national research that tracks drug use and drug related attitudes among children as young as eight and nine, teens, and their parents. The study found drug use to be significantly lower among kids who've learned a great deal about drugs at home. Virtually all parents (98%) say they've talked to their children about drugs, but only 27 percent of teens say they are learning a lot at home a bout the risks connected with drug use (PDFA 1999). PATS found that among 4th, 5th, and 6th-graders, anti-drug attitudes are beginning to move in the right direction. Among youths in grades 7-12, marijuana usage has stabilized and there are indications that marijuana use may be at the start of a downturn. Results from the 1998 survey indicated that lifetime trial of marijuana use among grades 7-12 was 42 percent, down from 44 percent in the 1997 survey. It had been 29 percent in 1993. Past month marijuana use was 24 percent in 1997 and 23 percent in 1998. It had been 14 percent in 1993. The 1998 survey also showed the softening of attitudes that occurred in recent years has stopped.

II. Alcohol and Cigarette Use Surveys

National Health Interview Survey Year 2000 Objectives (NHIS-2000)

The results of the NHIS-2000 were published in December 1997 (CDC 1997). This survey of approximately 21,000 adults was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the National Center for Health Statistics. The survey estimated that, in 1995, 25.0 percent of the population age 18 and over were current smokers. Current smokers are defined as those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and answer that they currently smoke, including those who smoke only on some days. This definition is somewhat different from the NHSDA definition of current smoking (any use in the past month) which resulted in a prevalence of 29.8 percent for adults in 1995. The 1998 estimate for adults was 28.7 percent.

Monitoring the Future (MTF)

This school-based survey showed increases in smoking rates among students from 1991 to 1996. However, cigarette use among 8th and 10th graders has declined between 1996 and 1998. Past-month smoking rates found in the Monitoring the Future Study (MTF) were 14.3 percent in 1991, 21.0 percent in 1996, 19.4 percent in 1997, and 19.1 percent in 1998 for 8th graders. For tenth graders, rates were 20.8 percent in 1991, 30.4 percent in 1996, 29.8 percent in 1997, and 27.6 percent in 1998. For 12th graders, smoking rates rose steadily from 28.3 percent in 1991 to 36.5 percent in 1997 but then declined (not significantly) between 1997 and 1998 to 35.1 percent (USDHHS 1998).

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey found increases in current cigarette use among students in grades 9-12. Current smoking rose from 27.5 percent in 1991 to 36.4 percent in 1997 (CDC 1998). Overall prevalences of lifetime, current, and frequent cigarette use in the 1997 survey were 70.2%, 36.4% and 16.7%, respectively. While the NHSDA trend for youth (age 12-17) smoking has not shown these increases, the NHSDA estimates for years prior to 1994 were apparently substantial underestimates because the data were collected without private self-administered answer sheets. When the NHSDA converted to the use of these answer sheets in 1994, the smoking rate for adolescents approximately doubled. This raises questions about the accuracy of the NHSDA measurement of the trend prior to 1994, even after adjustments are made to account for the effect of the new questionnaire.

Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health

The Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health (US DHHS 1994) included smoking prevalence data from a number of sources, including the NHSDA. Comparisons between the various sources were made and methodological differences were assessed. These comparisons were based on NHSDA data prior to 1994, which were based on the interviewer-administered smoking questions, and thus show low rates of smoking in the NHSDA, particularly among youth.

National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)

Results from the September 1994 to April 1995, the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health described above) indicate that nearly 3.2 percent of 7th-8th graders smoked 6 or more cigarettes a day as did 12.8 percent of 9th-12th graders (Resnick, et.al. 1997). In addition, 7.3 percent of 7th-8th graders used alcohol 2 or more days in the past month as did 23.1 percent of 9th-12th graders.

National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey (NLAES)

NLAES was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the NIAAA in 1992. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 42,862 respondents age 18 and older in the contiguous U.S. It was designed to study the drinking practices, behaviors, and related problems in the general public. The survey included an extensive set of questions designed to assess the presence of symptoms of alcohol abuse and dependence during the prior 12 months, based on the criteria from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association 1994). NLAES estimated that 4.4 percent of adults were alcohol dependent and another 3.0 percent were classified as abusing alcohol, but not dependent, within the past year (Grant et. al. 1995). Using combined 1997 and 1998 data from the NHSDA, an estimated 4.5 percent of adults and 4.0 percent of youths age 12-17 were dependent on alcohol.

III. Surveys of Populations Not Covered by the NHSDA

Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS)

In 1999, the Partnership for a Drug Free America (PDFA) released results from the 1998 Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS), the only on-going national research that tracks drug use and drug related attitudes among children ages 9 to 11 as well as older teens. The study documented a gap between parents' perceptions about their children and drugs and what teenagers and children are actually experiencing (PDFA 1999).

Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area Drug Study (DC*MADS)

The Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area Drug Study (DC*MADS) was designed to (1) estimate the prevalence, correlates, and consequences of drug abuse among all types of people residing in one metropolitan area of the country during one period of time and (2) to develop a methodological model for similar types of research in other metropolitan areas of the country. Sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and conducted in 1991 and 1992, the project focused on hard-to-reach populations, such as adult and juvenile offenders, new mothers, and school dropouts. DC*MADS provided a replicable methodological approach for developing representative estimates of the prevalence of drug abuse among all population subgroups, regardless of their residential setting, in a metropolitan area. The key domains in DC*MADS were the homeless, the institutionalized, and the household. A major finding of DC*MADS was that, when data are aggregated for populations from each of the three domains, the overall prevalence estimates for use of drugs differ only marginally from those that would be obtained from the household population alone (i.e., from the NHSDA). However, for some categories of drug users, the nonhousehold population was found to include a substantial proportion of users. About 20 percent of past month crack users, 20 percent of past year heroin users, and one-third of past year needle users were found in the nonhousehold population (Bray and Marsden 1999).

Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel

The 1998 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel was sponsored by the Department of Defense and conducted by Research Triangle Institute. The survey interviewed 17,264 Armed Forces personnel worldwide. Military personnel exhibited lower rates of tobacco use than the civilian population, but this finding seems largely due to an increase in smoking among civilians rather than significant decreases among military personnel. Illicit drug use declined steadily and dramatically in the Military from 1990 to 1998 and this decrease was not explained by changes in the demographic composition of the Military. Rates of substance use in the Military are significantly lower than those observed for the civilian population. Differences between the military and civilian population were more pronounced for males than females, especially among younger males. For males ages 18 to 55, 2.8% of those in the Military used drugs in the 30 days prior to survey compared to 11.4% of the civilian population. For females ages 18 to 55, 1.9% of those in the Military used drugs in the 30 days prior to survey compared to 6.2% of the civilian population This survey indicated nearly all military personnel had been tested for drugs since joining the military (Research Triangle Institute 1999).

Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities

The 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities samples inmates from a universe of 1,409 State prisons and 127 Federal Prisons for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Systematic random sampling was used to select the inmates for the computer-assisted personal interviews. The final numbers interviewed were 14,285 State prisoners and 4,401 Federal prisoners. Among other items, these surveys collect information on the use of drugs in the month before the offense for convicted inmates. Women in State prisons (62%) were more likely than men (56%) to have used drugs in the month before the offense. Women were also more likely to have committed their offense while under the influence of drugs (40% compared to 32% of male prisoners). Among Federal prisoners, men (45%) were more likely than women (37%) to have used drugs in the past month. Male and female Federal prisoners were equally likely to report the influence of drugs during their offense (23% of male and 19% of female prisoners) and to have committed their offense under the influence of drugs. The survey results indicate substantially higher rates of drug use among convicted inmates (BJS 1999) as compared to the household population.

Uniform Crime Reporting System

The FBI maintains records of arrests for drug abuse violations from 1970 through 1997. Arrests for drug abuse violations are at their highest levels ever for adults and juveniles. The number of actual arrests for drug abuse violations has almost doubled for adults (from 629,196 in 1985 to 1,019,621 in 1997). Of these arrests, 234,022 were for the sale and manufacturing of drugs and approximately 785,599 were for drug possession in 1997. Among juveniles, drug related arrests have risen even more dramatically (from 68,122 in 1986 to 154,761 in 1997) (Maguire and Pastore 1998). For juveniles, 30,665 of the 1997 arrests were for the sale and manufacture of drugs and 124,096 arrests were for possession.

APPENDIX 4: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 5: DETAILED TABLES

Table 1A.   Estimated Numbers of Persons (in Thousands) in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	180,343	192,605	202,859	205,713	207,199	209,411	211,532	214,047	216,206	218,445
AGE GROUP										
12-17	23,758	21,558	20,145	20,684	21,224	21,773	22,208	22,512	22,547	22,740
18-25	32,604	31,601	28,496	27,964	28,327	28,027	27,820	27,796	27,691	27,966
26-34	31,339	36,477	38,737	38,215	37,194	36,588	35,975	35,474	35,246	34,603
≥35	92,641	102,969	115,481	118,850	120,453	123,023	125,529	128,265	130,722	133,136
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	147,202	154,224	157,363	158,398	157,693	159,029	159,722	160,358	161,169	161,991
Black, non-Hispanic	19,271	21,332	23,030	23,649	23,002	23,365	23,686	24,053	24,406	24,775
Hispanic	10,586	13,256	16,178	16,849	18,501	19,112	19,736	20,813	21,578	22,342
Other, non-Hispanic	3,283	3,793	6,288	6,816	8,002	7,905	8,388	8,823	9,054	9,336
GENDER										
Male	85,887	91,828	97,242	98,778	99,322	100,365	101,449	102,928	104,017	105,198
Female	94,456	100,776	105,617	106,935	107,877	109,046	110,083	111,120	112,189	113,247

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
    Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 1N.   Survey Sample Sizes for All Respondents Aged 12 and Older, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	7,224	8,021	32,594	28,832	26,489	17,809	17,747	18,269	24,505	25,500
AGE GROUP										
12-17	2,165	2,230	8,005	7,254	6,978	4,698	4,595	4,538	7,844	6,778
18-25	2,044	1,812	7,937	7,721	5,531	3,706	3,963	4,366	6,239	7,318
26-34	1,064	2,166	8,126	7,516	8,342	5,223	5,213	5,262	4,387	4,537
≥35	1,951	1,813	8,526	6,341	5,638	4,182	3,976	4,103	6,035	6,867
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	5,862	3,960	15,648	14,080	12,478	8,663	8,459	8,481	12,443	11,709
Black, non-Hispanic	798	1,950	8,050	6,511	6,183	4,010	4,208	4,372	4,639	5,815
Hispanic	354	2,003	7,916	7,148	6,894	4,706	4,599	4,841	6,259	6,795
Other, non-Hispanic	210	108	980	1,093	934	430	481	575	1,164	1,181
GENDER										
Male	3,357	3,516	14,422	12,988	12,059	7,950	7,652	7,774	10,836	11,261
Female	3,867	4,505	18,172	15,844	14,430	9,859	10,095	10,495	13,669	14,239

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs.   For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.

    Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Table 2A.   Estimated Numbers of Persons (in Thousands) in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

| Demographic Characteristic | AGE GROUP (Years) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | Total | |
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	22,547	22,740	27,691	27,966	35,246	34,603	130,722	133,136	216,206	218,445
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	15,166	15,209	18,661	18,753	24,449	23,786	102,893	104,243	161,169	161,991
Black, non-Hispanic	3,227	3,243	3,874	3,927	4,392	4,360	12,912	13,245	24,406	24,775
Hispanic	3,007	3,108	3,807	3,910	4,643	4,672	10,120	10,652	21,578	22,342
Other, non-Hispanic	1,147	1,180	1,350	1,376	1,761	1,784	4,797	4,995	9,054	9,336
GENDER										
Male	11,501	11,608	13,981	14,127	17,490	17,169	61,045	62,293	104,017	105,198
Female	11,047	11,132	13,710	13,839	17,755	17,434	69,677	70,842	112,189	113,247
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	9,196	9,546	11,261	11,018	16,793	16,429	53,345	57,064	90,595	94,058
Small Metro	8,059	7,997	10,116	11,269	11,776	11,479	46,497	45,966	76,447	76,711
Nonmetro	5,292	5,198	6,314	5,679	6,677	6,695	30,881	30,105	49,164	47,676
REGION										
Northeast	3,825	4,061	4,408	4,942	6,244	6,733	25,864	26,619	40,342	42,355
North Central	5,154	5,428	6,309	6,630	8,593	7,836	28,299	31,247	48,356	51,140
South	8,492	8,042	11,147	10,051	12,655	12,144	48,938	47,092	81,231	77,329
West	5,076	5,210	5,826	6,343	7,754	7,890	27,621	28,178	46,278	47,620
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	5,809	5,441	4,988	4,376	25,785	23,927	36,581	33,745
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	9,974	9,919	11,429	10,997	43,760	43,913	65,162	64,829
Some College	N/A	N/A	8,969	9,769	9,266	9,389	27,585	29,718	45,820	48,877
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	2,939	2,836	9,563	9,840	33,592	35,578	46,095	48,254
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	13,285	13,411	24,448	25,207	65,260	66,415	102,993	105,033
Part-time	N/A	N/A	6,293	5,942	3,546	3,102	11,328	13,196	21,167	22,239
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	2,316	1,970	1,911	1,467	4,327	3,687	8,554	7,125
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	5,797	6,643	5,341	4,827	49,808	49,837	60,945	61,307

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 2N.   Survey Sample Sizes for All Respondents Aged 12 and Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

| | AGE GROUP (Years) | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | | |
Demographic Characteristic	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	7,844	6,778	6,239	7,318	4,387	4,537	6,035	6,867	24,505	25,500
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	3,970	3,091	2,966	2,926	1,939	1,890	3,568	3,802	12,443	11,709
Black, non-Hispanic	1,346	1,374	1,062	1,798	1,184	1,053	1,047	1,590	4,639	5,815
Hispanic	2,086	1,869	1,863	2,187	1,134	1,432	1,176	1,307	6,259	6,795
Other, non-Hispanic	442	444	348	407	130	162	244	168	1,164	1,181
GENDER										
Male	3,871	3,383	2,756	3,275	1,766	1,864	2,443	2,739	10,836	11,261
Female	3,973	3,395	3,483	4,043	2,621	2,673	3,592	4,128	13,669	14,239
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	4,072	3,400	3,408	3,826	2,301	2,440	3,183	3,320	12,964	12,986
Small Metro	2,289	1,944	1,813	2,229	1,308	1,333	1,727	2,124	7,137	7,630
Nonmetro	1,483	1,434	1,018	1,263	778	764	1,125	1,423	4,404	4,884
REGION										
Northeast	843	709	618	739	684	673	760	1,000	2,905	3,121
North Central	992	872	731	930	762	754	770	1,124	3,255	3,680
South	2,226	1,997	1,733	2,298	1,765	1,633	1,830	2,576	7,554	8,504
West	3,783	3,200	3,157	3,351	1,176	1,477	2,675	2,167	10,791	10,195
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	1,580	1,929	918	983	1,474	1,736	3,972	4,648
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	2,254	2,645	1,510	1,498	1,821	2,148	5,585	6,291
Some College	N/A	N/A	1,842	2,170	1,093	1,145	1,344	1,484	4,279	4,799
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	563	574	866	911	1,396	1,499	2,825	2,984
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	2,922	3,318	2,856	3,099	3,061	3,557	8,839	9,974
Part-time	N/A	N/A	1,257	1,443	450	428	553	649	2,260	2,520
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	602	703	291	257	248	239	1,141	1,199
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	1,458	1,854	790	753	2,173	2,422	4,421	5,029

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 3A. **Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Lifetime Users of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1998**

Drug	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	56,414[b]	66,172[b]	69,256[b]	68,528[b]	70,776[a]	71,935[b]	72,426[b]	74,390	76,960	78,123
Marijuana and Hashish	50,322[b]	56,547[b]	61,900[b]	62,075[b]	64,149[a]	65,229[b]	65,545[b]	68,571	71,112	72,070
Cocaine	15,541[b]	21,495	23,271	22,482	23,369	21,821	21,700	22,130	22,597	23,089
Crack	--	--	4,194	3,010[b]	4,034	4,042	3,895	4,628	4,208	4,476
Inhalants	--	15,167	12,300	10,988	12,240	12,178	12,016	11,909	12,335	12,589
Hallucinogens	16,016[b]	13,221[b]	17,007[b]	17,065[b]	18,743	18,217[b]	20,129	20,699	20,656	21,607
PCP	--	3,811[b]	4,936[b]	5,550[b]	5,683[a]	5,911[b]	6,718	6,755	6,480	7,640
LSD	--	8,889[b]	13,045[b]	13,681[b]	14,471	14,711[a]	15,852	16,400	16,760	17,223
Heroin	2,324	1,826	2,433	1,687	2,102	2,083	2,451	2,444	2,019	2,371
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	--	29,386[b]	24,053[a]	22,552	21,793	20,926	21,446	20,409	19,671	20,193
Stimulants	--	14,139[b]	11,385	10,284	10,007	9,671	10,360	10,075	9,781	9,614
Sedatives	--	9,260[b]	6,482[a]	5,309	5,320	5,460	5,760	4,866	4,080	4,640
Tranquilizers	--	14,692[b]	10,445[a]	9,766	8,751	8,390	8,251	7,774	6,931	7,726
Analgesics	--	14,693[a]	13,782	12,634	13,324	12,552	12,806	11,799	10,677	11,595
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[1]	--	43,130	40,228	38,923	40,803	39,383	40,426	40,375	40,948	41,337
Alcohol	159,525[b]	163,608[a]	169,640	168,572	171,167	176,290	174,182	176,707	177,112	177,512
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes	--	150,233	151,922	150,283	151,936	153,509	151,917	153,252	152,476	152,313
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	35,420	37,538	32,862	36,042	35,899	36,369	37,445	37,667

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
    Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 3B.   Percentages Reporting Lifetime Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1998

Drug	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	31.3[b]	34.4	34.1	33.3	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.8	35.6	35.8
Marijuana and Hashish	27.9[b]	29.4[a]	30.5	30.2	31.0	31.1[a]	31.0[a]	32.0	32.9	33.0
Cocaine	8.6[a]	11.2	11.5	10.9	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6
Crack	--	--	2.1	1.5[b]	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0
Inhalants	--	7.9[b]	6.1	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8
Hallucinogens	8.9	6.9[b]	8.4[a]	8.3[a]	9.0	8.7[a]	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.9
PCP	--	2.0[b]	2.4[b]	2.7[a]	2.7[a]	2.8[a]	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.5
LSD	--	4.6[b]	6.4[a]	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9
Heroin	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	--	15.3[b]	11.9[b]	11.0	10.5	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.2
Stimulants	--	7.3[b]	5.6[a]	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Sedatives	--	4.8[b]	3.2[b]	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1
Tranquilizers	--	7.6[b]	5.1[b]	4.7[a]	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.5
Analgesics	--	7.6[b]	6.8[a]	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.3
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[1]	--	22.4[b]	19.8	18.9	19.7	18.8	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.9
Alcohol	88.5[a]	84.9	83.6	81.9	82.6	84.2[b]	82.3	82.6	81.9	81.3
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes	--	78.0[b]	74.9	73.1	73.3	73.3[b]	71.8[a]	71.6[a]	70.5	69.7
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	17.5	18.2	15.9	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
    Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

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

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 4A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Year Users of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1998

Drug	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	31,485[b]	31,488[b]	22,612	20,046	21,402	22,663	22,662	23,182	24,189	23,115
Marijuana and Hashish	29,869[b]	26,145[b]	18,067	16,322	17,510	17,813	17,755	18,398	19,446	18,710
Cocaine	8,608[b]	9,839[b]	5,284[a]	4,332	3,947	3,664	3,664	4,033	4,169	3,811
Crack	--	--	1,451	1,144	1,416	1,258	1,018	1,375[a]	1,375	971
Inhalants	--	2,657	2,379	1,889	1,940	2,213	2,308	2,427	2,329	2,009
Hallucinogens	5,260	3,198	2,562[a]	2,530[a]	2,479[a]	2,725[a]	3,416	3,602	4,063	3,565
PCP	--	455	172	207	199	206	322	382	369	346
LSD	--	--	--	--	--	1,651	2,108	2,104	1,956	1,806
Heroin	427	347	359	304	230	281	428	455[a]	597[a]	253
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	--	11,988[b]	7,314	6,260	6,336	6,056	6,166	6,652	6,112	5,759
Stimulants	--	5,637[b]	2,010	1,478	1,774	1,419	1,656	1,896	1,687	1,489
Sedatives	--	2,209[b]	946	802	702	736	666	678	638	522
Tranquilizers	--	6,181[b]	3,143	2,851	2,380	2,405	2,210	2,430	2,122	1,940
Analgesics	--	6,921[b]	5,063	4,871	4,560	4,247	4,102	4,510	4,210	4,070
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[1]	--	18,725[b]	12,624	10,815	10,968	11,127	11,393	11,644	11,896	10,788
Alcohol	131,443	140,394	138,113	133,090	137,771	140,121	138,314	138,912	138,500	139,807
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes	--	78,026[a]	73,419	72,409	68,831	66,475	67,639	69,098	70,709[a]	66,735
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	10,704	11,416	9,168	10,017	9,667	10,030	10,065	9,582

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.

    Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

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

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 4B.   Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1998

Drug	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	17.5[b]	16.3[b]	11.1	9.7	10.3	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.2	10.6
Marijuana and Hashish	16.6[b]	13.6[b]	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	9.0	8.6
Cocaine	4.8[b]	5.1[b]	2.6[b]	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
Crack	--	--	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6[a]	0.6	0.4
Inhalants	--	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Hallucinogens	2.9[b]	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3[a]	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6
PCP	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
LSD	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2[a]	0.3[a]	0.1
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	--	6.2[b]	3.6[a]	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.6
Stimulants	--	2.9[b]	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Sedatives	--	1.1[b]	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Tranquilizers	--	3.2[b]	1.5[a]	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Analgesics	--	3.6[b]	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[1]	--	9.7[b]	6.2[a]	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.9
Alcohol	72.9[b]	72.9[b]	68.1	64.7	66.5	66.9[a]	65.4	64.9	64.1	64.0
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes	--	40.5[b]	36.2[b]	35.2[a]	33.2	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.7[a]	30.6
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	5.3	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
    Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 5A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1998

Drug	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	25,399[b]	23,272[b]	13,368	12,033	12,256	12,553	12,823	13,035	13,904	13,615
Marijuana and Hashish	23,790[b]	18,641[b]	10,366	9,676	9,610	10,112	9,842	10,095	11,109	11,016
Cocaine	4,743[b]	5,686[b]	2,032	1,402	1,404	1,382	1,453	1,749	1,505	1,750
Crack	--	--	666	436	579	520	420	668	604	437
Inhalants	--	1,156	806	586	589	799	896	961	883	713
Hallucinogens	3,382[a]	2,257	1,115	842[a]	826[a]	960[b]	1,469	1,316	1,632	1,514
PCP	--	*	*	16	29	34	40	120	190	91
LSD	--	--	--	--	--	436	548	482	474	655
Heroin	128	137	71	92	68	117	196	216	325	130
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	--	7,319[b]	3,934[a]	3,124	3,189	2,566	2,601	3,082	2,665	2,477
Stimulants	--	3,407[b]	906	688	976	678	798	763	612	633
Sedatives	--	964	468	430	315	222	421	232	187	210
Tranquilizers	--	4,282[b]	2,232[a]	1,646[a]	1,223	967	809	952	845	655
Analgesics	--	2,657	1,723	1,828	1,675	1,542	1,264	1,884	1,591	1,709
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[1]	--	11,832[b]	6,187	4,909	4,873	4,907	5,574	5,805	5,525	5,388
Alcohol	114,065	115,984	105,938	100,789[a]	105,351	112,804	110,501	109,149	111,071	112,850
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	38,545	31,119	29,493	29,984	33,409	32,415	31,878	31,886	32,950
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	15,757	13,540	12,689	13,681	12,650	11,319	11,215	11,249	12,427
Cigarettes	--	74,545[b]	67,030	65,695	61,386	59,955	60,902	61,759	64,056[a]	60,406
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	7,562	8,283	6,694	6,838	6,907	6,813	6,947	6,730

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.

 Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

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

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 5B.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1998

Drug	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	14.1[b]	12.1[b]	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2
Marijuana and Hashish	13.2[b]	9.7[b]	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0
Cocaine	2.6[b]	3.0[b]	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Crack	--	--	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3[a]	0.3	0.2
Inhalants	--	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hallucinogens	1.9[a]	1.2	0.5	0.4[a]	0.4[a]	0.5[a]	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
PCP	--	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
LSD	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	--	3.8[b]	1.9[a]	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1
Stimulants	--	1.8[b]	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sedatives	--	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	--	2.2[b]	1.1[a]	0.8[a]	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Analgesics	--	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[1]	--	6.1[b]	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
Alcohol	63.2[b]	60.2[b]	52.2	49.0	50.8	53.9	52.2	51.0	51.4	51.7
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	20.2[b]	15.5	14.5	14.6	16.5	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.6
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	8.3[a]	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.9
Cigarettes	--	38.7[b]	33.0[b]	31.9[a]	29.6	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.6[a]	27.7
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
        Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 6. **Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1997 and 1998**

	TIME PERIOD					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
Drug	**1997**	**1998**	**1997**	**1998**	**1997**	**1998**
Any Illicit Drug[1]	35.6	35.8	11.2	10.6	6.4	6.2
Marijuana and Hashish	32.9	33.0	9.0	8.6	5.1	5.0
Cocaine	10.5	10.6	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.8
Crack	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Inhalants	5.7	5.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3
Hallucinogens	9.6	9.9	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
PCP	3.0	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
LSD	7.8	7.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3
Heroin	0.9	1.1	0.3[a]	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	9.1	9.2	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.1
Stimulants	4.5	4.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3
Sedatives	1.9	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	3.2	3.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3
Analgesics	4.9	5.3	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.8
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	18.9	18.9	5.5	4.9	2.6	2.5
Alcohol	81.9	81.3	64.1	64.0	51.4	51.7
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	15.3	15.6
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	5.4	5.9
Cigarettes	70.5	69.7	32.7[a]	30.6	29.6[a]	27.7
Smokeless Tobacco	17.3	17.2	4.7	4.4	3.2	3.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

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

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 7.   Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 to 17: 1997 and 1998

| | TIME PERIOD | | | | | |
| | Lifetime | | Past Year | | Past Month | |
Drug	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	23.7[a]	21.3	18.8[a]	16.4	11.4[a]	9.9
Marijuana and Hashish	18.9[a]	17.0	15.8	14.1	9.4	8.3
Cocaine	3.0[a]	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.8
Crack	1.3[a]	0.7	0.8[a]	0.5	0.4	0.2
Inhalants	7.2	6.1	4.4[b]	2.9	2.0[b]	1.1
Hallucinogens	6.5	5.3	4.7	3.8	1.9	1.8
PCP	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
LSD	5.2	4.2	2.9	2.6	0.7	0.8
Heroin	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	7.0[a]	5.6	5.0[a]	3.7	2.1	1.7
Stimulants	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sedatives	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Tranquilizers	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.3
Analgesics	5.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.3	1.3
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	14.2[a]	12.0	10.0[b]	7.5	5.2[a]	4.0
Alcohol	39.7	37.3	34.0	31.8	20.5	19.1
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	8.3	7.7
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	3.1	2.9
Cigarettes	38.7[b]	35.8	26.4[a]	23.8	19.9	18.2
Smokeless Tobacco	9.6	8.9	4.6	3.7	2.0[a]	1.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

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

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 8. **Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 18 to 25: 1997 and 1998**

	TIME PERIOD					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
Drug	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	45.4	48.1	25.3	27.4	14.7	16.1
Marijuana and Hashish	41.5	44.6	22.3	24.1	12.8	13.8
Cocaine	8.9	10.0	3.9	4.7	1.2[a]	2.0
Crack	2.9	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3
Inhalants	10.1	10.8	3.2	3.2	1.0	1.1
Hallucinogens	15.0[a]	17.4	6.6	7.2	2.5	2.7
PCP	2.4	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
LSD	13.2	14.0	3.7	3.4	1.0	1.2
Heroin	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	11.5	11.4	5.8	6.4	2.4	2.7
Stimulants	3.8	3.9	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.6
Sedatives	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
Tranquilizers	4.9	5.1	2.5	2.7	1.0	1.0
Analgesics	7.5	8.2	3.8	4.4	1.3	1.8
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	24.6	26.4	12.1	13.4	5.4	6.5
Alcohol	83.5	83.2	75.1	74.2	58.4	60.0
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	28.0[a]	31.7
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	11.1[a]	13.8
Cigarettes	67.7	68.8	45.9	47.1	40.6	41.6
Smokeless Tobacco	23.8	24.1	8.3	9.0	4.5	5.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 9.   Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 26 to 34: 1997 and 1998

Drug	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	1997	**1998**	**1997**	**1998**	**1997**	**1998**
Any Illicit Drug[1]	50.8	50.6	14.3	12.7	7.4	7.0
Marijuana and Hashish	47.9	47.9	11.2	9.7	6.0	5.5
Cocaine	18.4	17.1	3.1	2.7	0.9	1.2
Crack	3.6	3.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3
Inhalants	8.3	9.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1
Hallucinogens	15.1	13.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.4
PCP	3.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	*	*
LSD	11.8	10.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Heroin	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	11.7	11.5	3.7	3.1	1.4	1.3
Stimulants	5.2	5.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tranquilizers	4.7	4.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Analgesics	6.8	6.6	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.9
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	28.4	27.2	6.8	6.1	2.8	2.8
Alcohol	88.9	88.2	74.6	74.5	60.2	60.9
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	23.1	22.0
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	7.5	7.2
Cigarettes	72.8	71.8	37.7	36.6	33.7	32.5
Smokeless Tobacco	23.9	23.4	6.1	6.0	4.2	4.3

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 10. Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 35 and Older: 1997 and 1998

| | TIME PERIOD | | | | | |
| | Lifetime | | Past Year | | Past Month | |
Drug	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	31.5	31.8	6.1	5.5	3.6	3.3
Marijuana and Hashish	29.4	29.4	4.4	4.1	2.6	2.5
Cocaine	9.9	10.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Crack	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Inhalants	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Hallucinogens	7.4	8.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
PCP	3.3	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
LSD	5.9	6.5	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Heroin	1.0	1.3	0.2[a]	0.0	0.2[a]	0.0
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	8.3	8.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7
Stimulants	4.9	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Sedatives	2.1	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	2.6	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Analgesics	3.9	4.5	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	16.0	16.4	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.3
Alcohol	87.0	86.6	64.1	64.6	52.8	53.1
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	11.7	11.9
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	4.0	4.4
Cigarettes	76.0	75.2	29.7[b]	26.7	27.9[b]	25.1
Smokeless Tobacco	15.5	15.6	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 11. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	14.1[b]	12.1[b]	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2
AGE GROUP										
12-17	16.3[a]	13.2	5.8[b]	5.3[b]	5.7[b]	8.2[a]	10.9	9.0	11.4[a]	9.9
18-25	38.0[b]	25.3[b]	15.4	13.1	13.6	13.3[a]	14.2	15.6	14.7	16.1
26-34	20.8[b]	23.1[b]	10.0[a]	11.4[b]	9.5	8.5[a]	8.3	8.4[a]	7.4	7.0
≥35	2.8	3.9	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.3
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	14.2[b]	12.3[b]	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.1
Black, non-Hispanic	13.3[a]	12.7[a]	8.1	5.6[b]	5.8[a]	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.2
Hispanic	12.9[a]	8.9[a]	5.3	4.4[a]	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.1
Other, non-Hispanic	15.1[b]	10.7	6.0	3.9	4.3	3.1	4.0	4.8	5.4	3.8
GENDER										
Male	19.2[b]	14.9[b]	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.1
Female	9.4[b]	9.5[b]	5.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.

Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 12.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Marijuana, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	13.2[b]	9.7[b]	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0
AGE GROUP										
12-17	14.2[a]	10.2	3.6[b]	3.4[b]	4.0[b]	6.0[b]	8.2	7.1	9.4	8.3
18-25	35.6[b]	21.7[a]	12.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.0	13.2	12.8	13.8
26-34	19.7[b]	19.0[b]	7.7	9.3[a]	7.5	6.9[a]	6.7[a]	6.3	6.0	5.5
≥35	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.8[a]	2.0	2.6	2.5
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	13.6[b]	10.0[b]	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.0
Black, non-Hispanic	11.0	9.9[a]	5.5	3.9[b]	4.2[b]	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.6
Hispanic	11.4[a]	6.4	3.6	3.0[a]	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.5
Other, non-Hispanic	12.2[b]	7.6	4.2	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.6	3.4
GENDER										
Male	18.1[b]	12.6[b]	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.7
Female	8.7[b]	7.1[b]	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.

Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 13. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cocaine, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	2.6[b]	3.0[b]	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
AGE GROUP										
12-17	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.3[b]	0.4	0.3[a]	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
18-25	9.9[b]	8.1[b]	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2[a]	1.3	2.0	1.2[a]	2.0
26-34	3.0[a]	6.3[b]	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2
≥35	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2[a]	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	2.4[b]	3.0[b]	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Black, non-Hispanic	2.8	3.4[b]	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3
Hispanic	4.8	2.5[a]	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7[a]	1.1	0.8[a]	1.3
Other, non-Hispanic	3.5[a]	*	2.1	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
GENDER										
Male	3.5[b]	3.9[b]	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1
Female	1.8[b]	2.1[b]	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
     Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 14.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Alcohol, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	63.2[b]	60.2[b]	52.2	49.0	50.8	53.9	52.2	51.0	51.4	51.7
AGE GROUP										
12-17	49.6[b]	41.2[b]	27.0[b]	20.9	23.9[a]	21.6[a]	21.1	18.8	20.5	19.1
18-25	75.1[b]	70.1[a]	63.1	58.6	58.7	63.1	61.3	60.0	58.4	60.0
26-34	71.6[b]	70.6[a]	62.7	62.3	63.8	65.3[b]	63.0	61.6	60.2	60.9
≥35	59.7	57.5	50.4	47.4	49.8	54.1	52.6	51.7	52.8	53.1
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	64.4[b]	62.8[a]	54.0	50.9	54.0	56.7	55.6	54.2	55.1	55.3
Black, non-Hispanic	58.8[b]	50.6[b]	47.2[a]	42.8	40.5	43.8[a]	40.8	41.9	40.4	39.8
Hispanic	58.6[b]	49.3	46.3	43.7	44.3	47.7	45.2	43.1	42.4	45.4
Other, non-Hispanic	50.9[a]	*	42.4	39.2	33.0	42.0	36.9	35.6	37.0	35.8
GENDER										
Male	72.4[b]	69.2[b]	59.6	57.2	58.7	60.3	60.1	58.9	58.2	58.7
Female	54.9[b]	52.0[a]	45.4	41.4	43.6	47.9	45.0	43.6	45.1	45.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
    Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 15.   Percentages Reporting Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	--	20.2[b]	15.5	14.5	14.6	16.5	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.6
AGE GROUP										
12-17	--	21.9[b]	13.2[a]	10.0	11.0	8.3	7.9	7.2	8.3	7.7
18-25	--	34.4	31.2	29.9	29.1	33.6	29.9	32.0	28.0[a]	31.7
26-34	--	27.5	21.5	22.8	21.9	24.0	24.0	22.8	23.1	22.0
≥35	--	12.9	10.1	9.0	9.6	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.7	11.9
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	--	21.6[b]	16.2	15.3	15.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	16.3	16.5
Black, non-Hispanic	--	12.1	11.0	10.3	9.0	11.5	11.2	13.1	10.3	11.4
Hispanic	--	19.1	18.4	16.3	17.2	18.3[a]	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7
Other, non-Hispanic	--	11.1	9.6	7.6	6.5	13.0	9.7	7.5	8.5	11.1
GENDER										
Male	--	31.6[b]	23.5	21.9	22.7	24.7	23.8	22.8	23.0	23.2
Female	--	9.8	8.3	7.7	7.3	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
        Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 16.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Heavy Alcohol Use, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	--	8.3[a]	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.9
AGE GROUP										
12-17	--	9.5	6.0	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9
18-25	--	13.8	15.2	15.1	14.0	13.2	12.0	12.9	11.1[a]	13.8
26-34	--	11.5	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.1	7.5	7.2
≥35	--	5.2	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	--	9.1[a]	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.0
Black, non-Hispanic	--	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.6	5.3	3.8	4.9
Hispanic	--	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.0	7.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5
Other, non-Hispanic	--	*	3.3	2.2	1.9	4.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	4.7
GENDER										
Male	--	13.8[a]	10.8	10.1	11.9	10.3	9.4	9.3	8.9	9.7
Female	--	3.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
　　Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 17.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: 1979-1998

Demographic Characteristics	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL	--	38.7[b]	33.0[b]	31.9[a]	29.6	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.6[a]	27.7
AGE GROUP										
12-17	--	29.4[b]	20.9	18.4	18.5	18.9	20.2	18.3	19.9	18.2
18-25	--	47.4	41.7	41.5	37.9	34.6[b]	35.3[b]	38.3[a]	40.6	41.6
26-34	--	45.7[b]	37.3	38.2[a]	34.2	32.4	34.7	35.0	33.7	32.5
≥35	--	35.5[b]	31.6[a]	30.0	28.2	27.9[a]	27.2	27.0	27.9[b]	25.1
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	--	38.9[b]	33.5[a]	32.8[a]	30.3	29.4	29.7	29.8	30.5[b]	27.9
Black, non-Hispanic	--	38.0[a]	31.2	29.8	26.2	28.4	28.1	30.4	29.8	29.4
Hispanic	--	40.0[b]	33.6[b]	29.2	29.0	25.8	24.7	24.7	27.4	25.8
Other, non-Hispanic	--	*	28.0	25.4	27.6	20.5	23.5	17.2[a]	18.8	23.8
GENDER										
Male	--	43.4[b]	35.2[a]	34.1	32.2	31.5	31.0	31.1	31.2	29.7
Female	--	34.5[b]	31.1[b]	30.0[a]	27.3	26.0	26.8	26.7	28.2[a]	25.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
        Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, some adjusted estimates of past year use may appear to be greater then adjusted lifetime estimates. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 18A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Marijuana, Cocaine, and Alcohol Users in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older, by Past Year Frequency of Use: 1985-1998

Drug/Frequency of Use in Past Year	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
MARIJUANA										
Fewer than 12 days[1]	--	12,824[b]	9,564	8,216	9,001	9,272	8,584	8,607	9,287	8,246
12 or more days[1,2]	--	14,153[b]	8,575[a]	8,198[b]	8,517[a]	8,541[b]	9,171	9,791	10,159	10,464
51 or more days[1]	--	8,423	4,880[b]	4,914[b]	4,816[b]	5,139[b]	5,316[b]	6,069	6,412	6,793
COCAINE										
Fewer than 12 days[1]	--	7,141[b]	3,837[a]	3,042	2,688	2,408	2,486	2,614	2,626	2,359
12 or more days[1,2]	--	2,722[a]	1,460	1,297	1,262	1,255	1,178	1,418	1,543	1,452
51 or more days[1]	--	781	806	829	615	734	582	608	682	595
ALCOHOL										
Fewer than 12 days[1]	--	47,957	54,239	55,779	55,057	55,126	53,967	54,866	53,819	53,228
12 or more days[1,2]	--	93,190	84,455	77,825[a]	83,354	84,995	84,346	84,046	84,680	86,578
51 or more days[1]	--	53,364	42,787[a]	41,497[a]	44,359	45,662	48,639	46,563	48,505	48,882

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.

Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, the number of past year users of a drug shown here from the frequency of use in the past year question may differ from the estimated number of past year users based on the recency of use question. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[1] For 1993 and earlier, "occasional" use is equivalent to use in the past year but on "fewer than 12 days" in this table. Also for 1993 and earlier, "monthly" use is equivalent to use on "12 or more days" in the past year in this table and "weekly" use is equivalent to use on "51 or more days" in the past year in this table.

[2] The category "12 or more days" includes "51 or more days"; the sum of "fewer than 12 days" and "12 or more days" is equivalent to all past year users.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office Of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

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Table 18B.   Percentages Reporting Marijuana, Cocaine, and Alcohol Use in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older, by Past Year Frequency of Use: 1985-1998

Drug/Frequency of Use in Past Year	1979	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
MARIJUANA										
Fewer than 12 days[1]	--	6.7[b]	4.7[a]	4.0	4.3	4.4[a]	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.8
12 or more days[1,2]	--	7.3[b]	4.2	4.0[a]	4.1	4.1[a]	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8
51 or more days[1]	--	4.4[a]	2.4[a]	2.4[a]	2.3[a]	2.5[b]	2.5[a]	2.8	3.0	3.1
COCAINE										
Fewer than 12 days[1]	--	3.7[b]	1.9[b]	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
12 or more days[1,2]	--	1.4[b]	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
51 or more days[1]	--	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
ALCOHOL										
Fewer than 12 days[1]	--	24.9	26.7	27.1	26.6	26.3[a]	25.5	25.6	24.9	24.4
12 or more days[1,2]	--	48.4[b]	41.6	37.8	40.2	40.6	39.9	39.3	39.2	39.6
51 or more days[1]	--	27.7[b]	21.1	20.2	21.4	21.8	23.0	21.8	22.4	22.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1970 census; NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. For 1979 and 1982, estimates are not shown (as indicated by --) where (a) the relevant data were not collected, or (b) the data for those drugs were based on measures that differed appreciably from those used in the other survey years. Consequently, adjustments to the 1979 and 1982 data were made only for those drugs whose measures were comparable to those in the other survey years.
        Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1979 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. For example, the number of past year users of a drug shown here from the frequency of use in the past year question may differ from the estimated number of past year users based on the recency of use question. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare and not statistically significant.

[1] For 1993 and earlier, "occasional" use is equivalent to use in the past year but on "fewer than 12 days" in this table. Also for 1993 and earlier, "monthly" use is equivalent to use on "12 or more days" in the past year in this table and "weekly" use is equivalent to use on "51 or more days" in the past year in this table.
[2] The category "12 or more days" includes "51 or more days"; the sum of "fewer than 12 days" and "12 or more days" is equivalent to all past year users.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office Of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 19.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

| Demographic Characteristic | AGE GROUP (Years) | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | | |
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	11.4[a]	9.9	14.7	16.1	7.4	7.0	3.6	3.3	6.4	6.2
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	11.8	10.3	15.1	17.6	8.4	7.1	3.6	3.2	6.4	6.1
Black, non-Hispanic	11.0	9.9	15.5	17.1	7.0	9.4	4.4	4.8	7.5	8.2
Hispanic	10.5	9.9	10.5	11.1	3.8	5.4	3.7	3.5	5.9	6.1
Other, non-Hispanic	10.4	6.2	17.9	8.4	3.2	4.3	*	1.7	5.4	3.8
GENDER										
Male	12.3[a]	10.3	19.6	20.5	9.6	9.8	5.0	4.4	8.5	8.1
Female	10.6	9.5	9.6	11.7	5.2	4.3	2.3	2.4	4.5	4.5
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	11.8	10.0	14.8	15.0	8.6	7.7	3.2	3.8	6.5	6.4
Small Metro	12.7	10.6	16.9	18.9	5.7	7.4	4.4	3.4	7.1	7.0
Nonmetro	9.0	8.8	10.8	12.8	7.3	4.7	3.0	2.3	5.2	4.6
REGION										
Northeast	10.5	10.7	12.7	15.6	4.3	7.2	2.5	2.9	4.7	5.8
North Central	12.2	11.6	13.6[b]	21.3	9.7	7.0	4.3	2.6	7.3	6.7
South	10.7[b]	7.8	13.6	13.1	6.2	6.6	3.1	3.2	5.8	5.5
West	12.7	11.0	19.2	16.0	9.3	7.6	4.6	4.7	8.1	7.3
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	17.9	20.6	9.6	9.8	3.7	2.7	6.8	6.5
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	15.0	16.1	6.8	8.2	3.8	3.4	6.0	6.2
Some College	N/A	N/A	14.2	16.3	9.3	6.7	3.7	3.8	6.9	6.9
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	8.7	7.3	5.0	4.8	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	13.5	15.6	7.2	6.9	4.8	4.3	6.5	6.4
Part-time	N/A	N/A	16.1	17.1	8.5	10.4	2.7	2.3	7.7	7.4
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	19.2[a]	28.2	15.5	14.7	10.3	14.4	13.8	18.2
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	14.0	12.9	4.6	3.4	1.6	1.4	3.0	2.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A: Not applicable.

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$ 18.

[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 20. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Marijuana, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)								Total	
	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older			
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	9.4	8.3	12.8	13.8	6.0	5.5	2.6	2.5	5.1	5.0
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	9.8	8.7	13.4	14.9	6.9	5.7	2.6	2.5	5.2	5.0
Black, non-Hispanic	9.1	8.3	14.1	15.2	5.7	7.4	3.1	3.3	6.1	6.6
Hispanic	8.4	7.6	7.8	9.0	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.4	4.0	4.5
Other, non-Hispanic	8.0	4.3	15.9	8.3	2.5	4.0	*	1.6	4.6	3.4
GENDER										
Male	10.3	8.6	17.4	17.2	7.7	8.1	3.7	3.5	7.0	6.7
Female	8.4	7.9	8.2[a]	10.3	4.2	2.9	1.5	1.7	3.5	3.5
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	10.0	8.1	13.1	13.0	7.2	6.0	1.9	3.0	5.1	5.2
Small Metro	10.2	9.1	14.9	16.6	4.2	6.0	3.2	2.3	5.6	5.7
Nonmetro	7.2	7.3	9.2	9.8	5.7[a]	3.1	2.7	2.1	4.4	3.7
REGION										
Northeast	9.6	8.3	11.9	12.8	3.2	5.4	1.7	2.4	3.8	4.7
North Central	10.4	9.9	12.2[a]	17.9	8.8	5.8	3.6	2.0	6.3	5.5
South	8.4	6.9	12.2	11.2	4.8	5.2	1.9	2.6	4.5	4.5
West	9.8	8.6	15.6	14.3	6.9	5.6	3.4	3.3	6.2	5.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	15.0	17.5	8.3	6.2	2.4	1.6	5.2	4.8
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	12.8	14.5	5.5	6.2	2.9	3.0	4.8	5.3
Some College	N/A	N/A	13.0	13.2	6.7	5.6	2.7	2.7	5.5	5.3
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	8.2	6.1	4.5	4.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	11.5	12.8	5.9	5.3	3.3	3.5	5.0	5.1
Part-time	N/A	N/A	14.2	15.3	7.4	8.7	2.1	2.0	6.6	6.5
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	16.9[a]	25.6	12.1	10.1	*	11.5	12.2	15.1
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	12.9	10.9	3.1	2.7	1.1	0.8	2.4	2.0

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 21.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cocaine, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

Demographic Characteristic	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older		Total	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	1.0	0.8	1.2[a]	2.0	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0.1	*	0.9	0.6	1.8	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
Hispanic	1.0	1.4	1.5[a]	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.8[a]	1.3
Other, non-Hispanic	1.4	*	1.1	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.3
GENDER										
Male	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Female	1.1	1.0	0.5[a]	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
Small Metro	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.4	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8
Nonmetro	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5
REGION										
Northeast	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.5[a]	1.9	0.7	*	0.6	0.6
North Central	0.9	0.4	1.4	2.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6
South	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0
West	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	2.5	3.0	1.2	2.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.4
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Some College	N/A	N/A	0.6[a]	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	1.2	*	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	1.1[a]	2.3	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Part-time	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	*	0.9	0.5
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	2.3[a]	5.8	3.7	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.4
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 22.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Alcohol, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older		Total	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	20.5	19.1	58.4	60.0	60.2	60.9	52.8	53.1	51.4	51.7
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	22.0	20.9	63.5	65.0	64.8	65.2	56.1	56.2	55.1	55.3
Black, non-Hispanic	16.3	13.1	46.6	50.3	51.0	54.8	40.9	38.3	40.4	39.8
Hispanic	18.8	18.9	48.5	50.8	51.6	53.1	42.8	47.7	42.4	45.4
Other, non-Hispanic	17.0	12.5	*	45.5	42.2	39.1	36.0	37.5	37.0	35.8
GENDER										
Male	21.0	19.4	65.9	68.2	67.9	67.7	60.6	61.4	58.2	58.7
Female	19.9	18.7	50.8	51.7	52.6	54.2	46.0	45.8	45.1	45.1
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	21.4[a]	17.7	58.5	58.2	62.4	61.2	56.6	57.0	54.3	53.9
Small Metro	20.4	20.0	58.7	63.1	62.3	61.5	53.5	54.6	52.0	53.3
Nonmetro	19.0	20.1	58.0	57.4	51.0[a]	59.0	45.4	43.4	44.9	44.7
REGION										
Northeast	19.3	22.1	59.9	64.3	60.3	62.4	56.7	57.7	54.0	55.8
North Central	23.4	20.6	68.0	72.1	66.6	67.9	55.3	58.7	55.6	57.8
South	19.3	17.5	55.1	54.4	57.9	58.3	47.7	45.6	47.4	45.8
West	20.3	17.4	53.3	53.0	56.8	56.5	55.7	55.0	51.7	50.9
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	52.4	50.8	48.7	51.5	32.7	36.0	38.0	40.4
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	56.7	57.6	56.9	59.0	52.7	49.4	54.0	52.3
Some College	N/A	N/A	61.3	64.6	61.6	64.0	56.0	57.3	58.2	60.1
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	67.4	70.5	68.9	64.3	65.9	65.5	66.6	65.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	65.3	66.6	64.0	64.4	60.4	60.9	61.9	62.5
Part-time	N/A	N/A	51.5	56.0	59.9	59.9	58.4	59.1	56.6	58.4
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	55.8	63.3	55.7	54.5	61.7	59.8	58.8	59.7
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	51.3	49.4	44.6	45.3	40.8	40.6	42.1	41.9

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

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Table 23.   Percentages Reporting Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

| Demographic Characteristic | AGE GROUP (Years) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | Total | |
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	8.3	7.7	28.0[a]	31.7	23.1	22.0	11.7	11.9	15.3	15.6
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	9.3	9.3	32.6[a]	37.6	26.4	23.7	11.9	12.1	16.3	16.5
Black, non-Hispanic	3.9	2.9	12.9	15.9	13.3	16.9	10.1	10.4	10.3	11.4
Hispanic	7.4	6.3	21.6	24.9	19.6	20.3	15.3	13.0	16.2	15.7
Other, non-Hispanic	8.0	3.4	24.3	14.7	10.0	15.4	3.3[a]	10.5	8.5	11.1
GENDER										
Male	9.7	8.7	38.7	42.6	33.8	31.7	18.7	19.2	23.0	23.2
Female	6.8	6.6	17.0	20.5	12.5	12.5	5.4	5.6	8.1	8.6
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	8.9	6.7	27.0	27.1	22.2	22.3	11.8	11.6	15.4	14.8
Small Metro	8.1	7.8	28.2[b]	37.9	25.8[a]	19.7	11.1	12.5	15.3	16.8
Nonmetro	7.3	9.5	29.3	28.4	20.5	25.1	12.2	11.7	15.0	15.3
REGION										
Northeast	8.3	8.3	23.9[a]	32.2	20.4	21.2	9.4	8.8	12.6	13.5
North Central	9.8	8.7	36.1	42.1	28.1	28.7	14.4	15.4	19.2	20.2
South	7.3	7.1	26.6	27.4	22.6	19.6	12.1	11.5	15.2	14.4
West	8.2	7.1	24.9	27.1	20.5	19.6	10.1	11.7	13.5	14.6
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	25.7	27.5	25.2	23.0	9.7	11.1	14.4	15.3
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	26.2	28.2	22.7	22.8	12.6	12.9	16.4	17.0
Some College	N/A	N/A	31.5	35.5	25.2[a]	18.8	10.9	11.4	17.9	17.7
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	27.7[a]	38.5	20.4	23.7	12.6	11.8	15.2	15.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	31.2[b]	36.7	25.9	25.3	16.1	16.9	20.4	21.4
Part-time	N/A	N/A	24.7	30.0	20.3	14.5	10.0	9.6	16.2	15.8
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	26.4	26.2	30.3	23.6	18.7	20.4	23.5	22.7
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	24.7	24.9	9.1	8.9	5.4	5.3	7.6	7.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
N/A: Not applicable.
NOTE: "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 24. Percentages Reporting Past Month Heavy Alcohol Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)								Total	
	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older		Total	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	3.1	2.9	11.1[a]	13.8	7.5	7.2	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.9
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	3.4	3.6	12.9[a]	16.7	8.3	7.1	4.1	4.2	5.7	6.0
Black, non-Hispanic	1.5	0.7	5.3	6.3	5.4	7.8	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.9
Hispanic	3.9	2.4	8.9	10.5	6.7	7.7	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.5
Other, non-Hispanic	2.3	2.0	8.8	4.8	2.9	6.4	*	4.8	2.3	4.7
GENDER										
Male	3.8	3.8	17.5	19.6	12.1	11.9	6.9	7.8	8.9	9.7
Female	2.4	2.0	4.5[a]	7.9	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.4
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	4.1	2.7	9.7	10.6	6.9	7.0	4.7	3.8	5.6	5.1
Small Metro	2.9	2.4	11.3[a]	17.7	8.0	6.9	3.5	4.8	5.2[b]	6.8
Nonmetro	1.8[b]	4.2	13.2	12.4	8.1	8.1	3.6	4.7	5.3	6.0
REGION										
Northeast	3.7	2.9	8.4	12.8	8.3	5.9	4.2	2.5	5.3	4.3
North Central	3.7	3.3	14.7	21.7	7.0	9.7	4.5	6.7	6.2[a]	8.8
South	2.5	2.7	10.8	11.3	8.2	7.0	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.6
West	3.1	2.9	9.8	10.4	6.1	6.3	3.3	3.4	4.6	4.8
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	11.8	12.1	10.2	11.0	4.9	6.2	6.7	7.8
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	10.0	12.3	8.1	8.4	2.9[a]	4.9	4.9[b]	6.6
Some College	N/A	N/A	13.5	16.6	6.1	6.1	3.8	3.7	6.2	6.8
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	6.3[a]	12.5	6.6	5.3	5.0	3.1	5.4	4.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	12.0[a]	16.0	8.1	8.4	5.2	6.0	6.8	7.9
Part-time	N/A	N/A	10.8	11.6	6.1	6.0	1.6	2.6	5.2	5.5
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	10.8	12.9	12.3	8.6	*	10.1	10.8	10.6
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	9.2	11.7	3.4[a]	1.2	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A: Not applicable.

NOTE: "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.

[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 25.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)								Total	
	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older			
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	19.9	18.2	40.6	41.6	33.7	32.5	27.9[b]	25.1	29.6[a]	27.7
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	21.8	20.5	45.2	46.9	36.1	34.1	27.8[b]	24.1	30.5[b]	27.9
Black, non-Hispanic	14.9	13.7	30.2	30.7	28.4	31.5	33.8	32.2	29.8	29.4
Hispanic	16.0	15.1	30.9	31.5	28.7	25.4	28.9	27.0	27.4	25.8
Other, non-Hispanic	19.7[a]	10.2	34.4	28.8	26.3	32.5	11.4[a]	22.6	18.8	23.8
GENDER										
Male	19.1	18.7	46.5	45.3	35.5	34.6	28.8	26.9	31.2	29.7
Female	20.7[a]	17.7	34.6	37.8	31.9	30.5	27.1[b]	23.4	28.2[a]	25.7
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	17.4	15.7	36.4	36.9	32.9	31.7	25.1	24.9	27.2	26.5
Small Metro	21.6	18.5	40.4	43.6	32.3	31.3	29.8[b]	23.7	30.7[b]	27.2
Nonmetro	21.6	22.5	48.5	46.8	38.0	36.6	29.8	27.5	32.4	30.5
REGION										
Northeast	16.1	18.1	37.1	37.7	32.3	32.2	27.2[a]	22.7	28.0	25.5
North Central	22.4	21.6	44.5[a]	52.2	37.3	38.9	28.4	27.8	31.5	32.0
South	20.6	18.0	43.8	42.1	34.6	32.1	29.6	25.5	31.4[a]	27.9
West	19.1[a]	15.3	33.1	32.7	29.2	27.0	24.9	23.6	26.0	24.5
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	55.6	54.7	46.4	50.1	35.3	30.5	40.0	36.9
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	43.0	43.1	41.7	39.3	33.1	31.0	36.1	34.3
Some College	N/A	N/A	33.5	37.0	34.1	34.3	26.6	25.0	29.5	29.2
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	24.9	27.1	17.0	15.4	16.4	14.2	17.1	15.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	43.6	45.3	33.2	32.7	29.9	27.7	32.4	31.2
Part-time	N/A	N/A	36.4	37.0	28.6	27.4	23.7	19.9	28.3	25.5
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	50.2	53.9	54.4	52.3	49.3	47.2	50.7	50.1
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	34.6	34.5	31.7	28.8	24.4	21.2	26.0	23.3

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 26.   Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigars, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1997 and 1998

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older		Total	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
TOTAL	5.0	5.6	10.8	11.9	8.0	8.6	4.5[a]	5.7	5.9[a]	6.9
RACE/ ETHNICITY										
White, non-Hispanic	5.5	6.4	12.4	13.4	8.8	10.0	4.5[a]	6.1	6.1[b]	7.5
Black, non-Hispanic	3.8	3.5	5.9[b]	10.2	4.5[a]	7.3	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.8
Hispanic	4.6	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.6[b]	4.3	4.0	3.7	5.9	5.0
Other, non-Hispanic	2.0	2.6	9.3	4.7	*	*	*	*	4.4	4.8
GENDER										
Male	6.4	7.5	17.5	19.0	13.0	14.3	8.2	10.4	10.1[a]	11.9
Female	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.6	3.2	3.1	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.3
POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	5.1	4.8	11.2	9.9	8.2	8.9	4.4[a]	6.5	6.0	7.1
Small Metro	4.9	6.2	10.1	13.5	8.3	7.9	4.7	5.8	6.0	7.3
Nonmetro	4.9	6.3	11.4	12.3	7.4	9.4	4.1	4.0	5.6	6.0
REGION										
Northeast	4.4	4.3	7.2[a]	12.3	6.7	8.0	2.6[b]	7.4	3.9[b]	7.8
North Central	4.7	6.9	12.8	13.7	10.5	11.4	4.7	5.2	6.8	7.5
South	5.3	6.1	11.9	12.1	6.2	7.7	5.7	4.8	6.6	6.3
West	5.1	4.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	7.9	3.8[a]	6.0	5.5	6.6
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
<High School	N/A	N/A	11.8	14.8	7.1	7.5	3.5	4.5	5.3	6.5
High School Grad	N/A	N/A	10.7	11.8	6.8	7.6	5.1	4.2	6.2	5.9
Some College	N/A	N/A	10.7	11.5	9.4	8.2	3.1[a]	7.0	5.9[a]	8.1
College Graduate	N/A	N/A	10.0	7.8	8.8	10.7	5.4	7.3	6.4	8.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	13.0	12.8	9.6	10.0	6.2	8.1	7.9	9.1
Part-time	N/A	N/A	10.4	11.0	7.0	7.6	3.9	3.3	6.4	6.0
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	8.2	11.5	5.6	6.0	2.1[b]	14.3	4.5[b]	11.8
Other[3]	N/A	N/A	7.4[a]	10.7	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A: Not applicable.

NOTE: Estimates in this table are based on reports of cigar use collected on a "non-core" section of the NHSDA questionnaire. Information about past year (but not past month) use of cigars was not collected.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$ 18.

[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 27.   Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Detailed Age Categories: 1997 and 1998

Age Group	TIME PERIOD					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Total	35.6	35.8	11.2	10.6	6.4	6.2
12-17 Years Old	23.7[a]	21.3	18.8[a]	16.4	11.4[a]	9.9
12-13	9.1	8.3	6.0	5.3	3.8	2.9
14-15	24.1	21.8	19.3	17.6	11.2	10.8
16-17	37.8	34.7	30.7[a]	26.8	19.2	16.4
18-25 Years Old	45.4	48.1	25.3	27.4	14.7	16.1
18-20	43.3	47.7	29.8	33.3	17.3	19.9
21-25	46.7	48.3	22.3	23.3	12.9	13.5
26-34 Years Old	50.8	50.6	14.3	12.7	7.4	7.0
26-29	47.7	48.2	16.2	12.9	7.6	7.4
30-34	53.1	52.5	12.9	12.5	7.2	6.8
35 Years and Older	31.5	31.8	6.1	5.5	3.6	3.3
35-39	58.6	54.4	14.2	11.9	8.6	7.6
40-44	51.3	55.5	10.4	10.0	4.9	5.9
45-49	45.0	46.1	7.5	8.2	5.3	5.1
≥50	13.3	14.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
NOTE: Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 28.   Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Marijuana, by Detailed Age Categories: 1997 and 1998

Age Group	TIME PERIOD					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Total	32.9	33.0	9.0	8.6	5.1	5.0
12-17 Years Old	18.9[a]	17.0	15.8	14.1	9.4	8.3
12-13	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.0	2.5	1.7
14-15	18.6	16.9	15.7	14.6	9.2	8.8
16-17	33.3	31.5	27.4	25.3	16.3	14.7
18-25 Years Old	41.5	44.6	22.3	24.1	12.8	13.8
18-20	40.0	44.0	26.9	30.8	15.4	18.0
21-25	42.4	45.0	19.3	19.4	11.1	10.9
26-34 Years Old	47.9	47.9	11.2	9.7	6.0	5.5
26-29	44.9	45.8	13.6[a]	10.3	6.3	6.1
30-34	50.2	49.6	9.4	9.3	5.7	4.9
35 Years and Older	29.4	29.4	4.4	4.1	2.6	2.5
35-39	55.9	51.2	11.5	9.5	6.9	6.2
40-44	50.2	53.8	7.5	6.9	3.7	4.4
45-49	42.6	44.4	4.9	5.8	3.4	3.4
≥50	11.2	11.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 29.   Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Cocaine, by Detailed Age Categories: 1997 and 1998

Age Group	TIME PERIOD					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Total	10.5	10.6	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.8
12-17 Years Old	3.0[a]	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.8
12-13	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
14-15	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7
16-17	6.9[a]	4.8	5.2	3.6	2.2	1.7
18-25 Years Old	8.9	10.0	3.9	4.7	1.2[a]	2.0
18-20	8.2	9.0	4.8	5.4	1.5	2.1
21-25	9.4	10.7	3.3	4.2	1.0[a]	1.9
26-34 Years Old	18.4	17.1	3.1	2.7	0.9	1.2
26-29	12.1	13.1	2.8	2.9	0.8	0.9
30-34	23.2	20.2	3.3	2.6	0.9	1.4
35 Years and Older	9.9	10.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
35-39	24.5	22.6	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.4
40-44	17.4	19.6	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.8
45-49	12.7	17.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6
≥50	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 30. Percentages Reporting Past Month Alcohol Use, Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use, and Past Month Heavy Alcohol Use, by Detailed Age Categories: 1997 and 1998

| | LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH | | | | | |
| | Any Alcohol Use | | "Binge" Alcohol Use | | Heavy Alcohol Use | |
Age Group	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Total	51.4	51.7	15.3	15.6	5.4	5.9
12-17 Years Old	20.5	19.1	8.3	7.7	3.1	2.9
12-13	6.7	4.9	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.5
14-15	21.1	20.9	7.7	7.6	2.6	2.5
16-17	33.4	32.0	16.0	14.8	6.5	6.0
18-25 Years Old	58.4	60.0	28.0[a]	31.7	11.1[a]	13.8
18-20	53.4	53.5	28.3	30.1	12.4	14.9
21-25	61.8	64.6	27.8[b]	32.8	10.2[a]	13.1
26-34 Years Old	60.2	60.9	23.1	22.0	7.5	7.2
26-29	60.9	61.1	24.1	24.6	7.8	8.0
30-34	59.7	60.7	22.3	19.9	7.2	6.6
35 Years and Older	52.8	53.1	11.7	11.9	4.0	4.4
35-39	64.8	63.5	20.1	20.2	8.4	5.5
40-44	57.4	61.9	15.7	17.0	4.9	6.6
45-49	53.8	54.8	14.2	15.8	3.5	6.3
≥50	47.3	46.7	6.9	6.8	2.4	2.9

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 31.   Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Detailed Age Categories: 1997 and 1998

	TIME PERIOD					
	Lifetime		**Past Year**		**Past Month**	
Age Group	**1997**	**1998**	**1997**	**1998**	**1997**	**1998**
Total	70.5	69.7	32.7[a]	30.6	29.6[a]	27.7
12-17 Years Old	38.7[b]	35.8	26.4[a]	23.8	19.9	18.2
12-13	19.9	16.8	13.3	11.4	9.7	8.0
14-15	39.4	37.2	26.9	24.6	19.5	18.2
16-17	56.3	54.5	38.8	36.0	30.3	29.3
18-25 Years Old	67.7	68.8	45.9	47.1	40.6	41.6
18-20	65.0	66.2	47.7	48.3	41.1	43.1
21-25	69.6	70.7	44.6	46.3	40.3	40.6
26-34 Years Old	72.8	71.8	37.7	36.6	33.7	32.5
26-29	70.6	69.6	37.5	37.7	33.7	33.1
30-34	74.5	73.7	37.8	35.6	33.6	32.0
35 Years and Older	76.0	75.2	29.7[b]	26.7	27.9[b]	25.1
35-39	74.8	74.1	37.2	34.2	34.9	32.8
40-44	80.5	77.2	37.2	31.4	34.2	29.0
45-49	77.2	78.5	30.6	31.0	29.4	29.8
≥50	74.8	74.1	24.7	21.8	23.4[a]	20.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 32. **Percentages Reporting Lifetime and Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples**

| Geographic Characteristic | AGE GROUP (Time Period) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | Total | |
	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month
TOTAL	22.5	10.7	46.7	15.4	50.7	7.2	31.6	3.4	35.7	6.3
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION										
North East										
New England	22.6	9.1	57.8	17.3	60.7	6.2	36.0	1.6	41.5	5.0
Mid Atlantic	19.1	11.2	41.7	13.2	50.4	5.7	29.7	3.1	33.2	5.3
North Central										
East North Central	24.0	13.2	51.5	18.8	53.8	9.0	31.5	3.3	37.3	7.5
West North Central	19.9	9.3	47.2	14.3	52.3	7.2	33.2	3.7	36.3	6.0
South										
South Atlantic	19.4	8.3	45.0	15.0	47.9	6.8	27.4	3.0	32.1	5.7
East South Central	26.1	11.9	41.5	12.1	49.0	7.1	31.5	5.0	35.1	7.1
West South Central	21.0	9.1	43.4	11.7	42.5	5.4	27.5	2.4	31.2	4.8
West										
Mountain	26.8	14.1	*	14.3	56.5	7.7	37.5	3.3	41.0	7.0
Pacific	26.3	11.0	48.9	19.0	51.1	8.6	37.5	5.1	40.0	8.0
EXPANDED POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	21.9	10.9	46.2	14.9	50.4	8.2	34.1	3.5	37.2	6.5
Small Metro										
Population ≥250K	26.0	11.7	47.0	17.8	51.9	6.2	33.4	3.6	37.4	6.9
Population <250K	23.0	11.5	53.0	18.3	52.9	7.1	32.9	4.4	37.6	7.5
Nonmetro										
Urban	21.0	10.5	47.6	13.2	50.8	6.8	23.9	2.4	30.9	5.4
Rural	19.5	8.0	39.3	10.3	47.0	5.4	25.5	2.8	29.2	4.5
STATE[2]										
California	23.8	9.5	46.2	17.5	46.1	8.4	37.2	4.9	38.6	7.7
Arizona	33.3	15.6	55.6	19.9	58.7	8.8	37.2	3.6	42.5	7.9
U.S. Excluding CA&AZ	22.8	10.9	46.7	14.8	51.3	7.0	31.0	3.3	35.3	6.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] State estimates in this table are based on data from quarters 2-4 of the 1997 NHSDA and all four quarters of the 1998 NHSDA data.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 33. **Percentages Reporting Lifetime and Past Month Use of Marijuana, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples**

| Geographic Characteristic | AGE GROUP (Time Period) | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | | | |
	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	
TOTAL	17.9	8.8	43.0	13.3	47.9	5.7	29.4	2.5	32.9	5.1	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION											
North East											
New England	17.7	6.8	53.2	14.5	59.0	4.9	33.4	0.9	38.6	3.8	
Mid Atlantic	16.8	9.7	39.3	11.6	48.8	4.1	27.5	2.5	31.0	4.4	
North Central											
East North Central	19.8	11.4	46.8	16.1	51.1	8.0	30.1	2.3	35.0	6.2	
West North Central	13.8	7.7	44.4	12.6	50.3	6.0	30.4	3.5	33.2	5.3	
South											
South Atlantic	15.1	7.1	41.3	13.4	45.1	5.5	25.7	2.2	29.7	4.7	
East South Central	18.6	9.4	38.7	9.6	45.9	5.1	27.0	2.8	30.7	4.9	
West South Central	17.3	7.5	40.2	10.5	39.4	4.3	26.0	2.0	29.0	4.0	
West											
Mountain	20.7	12.3	*	10.4	51.7	5.4	35.7	2.1	37.7	5.1	
Pacific	21.1	8.0	44.9	17.0	47.7	6.5	34.7	3.8	36.7	6.3	
EXPANDED POPULATION DENSITY[1]											
Large Metro	17.7	9.0	42.2	13.0	47.5	6.6	31.9	2.5	34.5	5.2	
Small Metro											
Population ≥250K	20.6	9.4	43.4	15.5	49.1	5.2	31.0	2.2	34.5	5.3	
Population <250K	18.7	10.1	49.9	16.3	50.4	5.0	29.9	3.7	34.5	6.3	
Nonmetro											
Urban	15.2	8.4	43.4	10.9	48.2	5.6	22.1	2.1	28.2	4.6	
Rural	15.2	6.5	36.5	8.0	44.9	3.6	23.8	2.6	27.1	3.7	
STATE[2]											
California	18.9	7.0	41.7	15.5	42.3	6.2	34.2	3.1	35.0	5.7	
Arizona	27.0	12.3	50.6	16.4	55.7	6.6	34.0	2.0	38.8	5.8	
U.S. Excluding CA&AZ	18.1	9.1	43.1	12.9	48.6	5.6	29.0	2.5	32.7	5.0	

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] State estimates in this table are based on data from quarters 2-4 of the 1997 NHSDA and all four quarters of the 1998 NHSDA data.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 34. **Percentages Reporting Lifetime and Past Month Use of Cocaine, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples**

| Geographic Characteristic | AGE GROUP (Time Period) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | Total | |
	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month
TOTAL	2.6	0.9	9.5	1.6	17.8	1.0	10.2	0.5	10.5	0.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION										
North East										
New England	0.8	*	11.2	*	24.5	*	11.2	0.3	12.4	0.7
Mid Atlantic	1.9	0.5	7.3	1.0	18.2	1.0	10.0	0.4	10.2	0.6
North Central										
East North Central	1.8	0.6	9.5	1.9	18.3	0.8	9.5	0.5	10.2	0.8
West North Central	1.8	0.6	11.7	1.6	15.8	*	9.2	*	9.7	0.3
South										
South Atlantic	2.6	0.8	8.4	1.7	15.9	1.8	7.9	0.7	8.7	1.0
East South Central	3.7	1.4	7.0	0.5	13.3	0.6	7.1	0.7	7.6	0.7
West South Central	2.9	1.2	6.7	1.1	13.1	0.6	7.9	0.4	8.0	0.6
West										
Mountain	6.3	2.7	12.7	2.0	19.8	1.2	16.3	0.6	15.1	1.2
Pacific	2.6	0.9	13.1	2.4	21.8	0.9	14.7	0.5	14.4	0.8
EXPANDED POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	2.0	0.8	9.4	1.4	19.0	1.2	11.8	0.6	11.8	0.8
Small Metro										
Population ≥250K	3.4	1.2	9.3	1.8	19.0	0.7	10.7	0.4	11.0	0.7
Population <250K	3.0	1.0	11.4	2.1	17.6	1.0	10.8	0.4	11.0	0.8
Nonmetro										
Urban	3.5	1.2	9.1	1.2	14.4	0.8	5.8	0.6	7.2	0.7
Rural	2.0	0.4	8.2	1.4	12.6	1.3	6.8	0.2	7.2	0.5
STATE[2]										
California	2.4	0.9	11.9	2.2	18.6	0.8	14.8	0.7	13.8	1.0
Arizona	6.3	2.2	17.7	3.5	26.8	0.6	14.1	0.6	15.6	1.1
U.S. Excluding CA&AZ	2.6	0.9	8.9	1.4	17.1	1.0	9.6	0.4	10.0	0.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] State estimates in this table are based on data from quarters 2-4 of the 1997 NHSDA and all four quarters of the 1998 NHSDA data.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 35. **Percentages Reporting Lifetime and Past Month Use of Alcohol, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples**

Geographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Time Period)											
	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older		Total	
	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month
TOTAL	38.5	19.8	83.4	59.2	88.5	60.5	86.8	52.9	81.6	51.5
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION										
North East										
New England	39.1	21.2	89.3	65.6	93.1	64.0	94.1	59.8	87.9	57.3
Mid Atlantic	37.2	20.6	81.5	61.0	88.0	60.3	90.0	56.3	83.8	54.1
North Central										
East North Central	43.3	22.5	90.2	68.9	92.6	65.3	88.2	54.6	84.5	55.1
West North Central	41.5	20.9	94.1	73.2	95.4	71.3	92.6	61.6	87.6	59.9
South										
South Atlantic	34.4	18.0	79.2	55.2	88.5	60.9	83.5	49.4	78.8	48.8
East South Central	38.3	19.2	84.1	49.4	87.8	49.6	81.3	40.2	78.0	40.7
West South Central	38.8	18.7	84.8	57.9	85.1	58.6	82.0	46.1	78.2	46.7
West										
Mountain	37.2	20.0	*	*	86.6	*	87.4	51.8	78.8	*
Pacific	38.2	18.4	80.1	57.0	84.0	56.1	86.5	56.5	80.1	52.4
EXPANDED POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	37.2	19.5	81.4	58.3	87.5	61.8	88.0	56.8	82.0	54.1
Small Metro										
Population ≥250K	41.0	20.8	82.2	57.8	89.0	61.7	88.2	54.0	82.5	52.2
Population <250K	39.1	19.2	88.5	67.2	90.8	62.4	88.1	54.0	83.4	53.4
Nonmetro										
Urban	37.9	20.4	85.9	61.7	88.1	58.7	83.8	48.1	80.2	48.9
Rural	38.2	19.0	84.4	53.6	89.8	52.5	81.6	41.9	78.0	42.0
STATE[2]										
California	36.0	16.9	78.0	54.4	81.6	54.5	83.9	53.7	77.5	50.0
Arizona	46.8	24.0	85.0	62.0	91.3	67.1	91.3	55.2	85.5	54.5
U.S. Excluding CA&AZ	38.8	20.4	84.1	59.2	89.7	61.5	86.7	52.4	81.9	51.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] State estimates in this table are based on data from quarters 2-4 of the 1997 NHSDA and all four quarters of the 1998 NHSDA data.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 36. Percentages Reporting Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use and Past Month Heavy Alcohol Use, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples

Geographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Level of Use)								Total	
	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older			
	"Binge" Alcohol	Heavy Alcohol	"Binge" Alcohol	Heavy Alcohol	"Binge" Alcohol	Heavy Alcohol	"Binge" Alcohol	Heavy Alcohol	"Binge" Alcohol	Heavy Alcohol
TOTAL	8.0	3.0	29.9	12.5	22.5	7.3	11.8	4.2	15.4	5.6
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION										
North East										
New England	5.9	1.4	31.9	11.0	17.8	5.5	6.7	1.7	11.6	3.5
Mid Atlantic	9.2	4.0	27.0	10.7	22.0	7.6	9.9	3.8	13.6	5.2
North Central										
East North Central	9.0	3.7	37.0	17.3	26.8	8.7	12.8	5.3	18.2	7.4
West North Central	9.8	2.9	44.7	20.8	31.8	7.3	19.0	6.3	22.8	7.7
South										
South Atlantic	7.0	2.3	27.5	11.2	22.1	7.2	13.7	4.8	16.2	5.7
East South Central	8.0	3.1	25.2	9.2	20.0	10.0	6.8	2.7	11.8	4.8
West South Central	7.1	2.8	27.5	12.0	20.3	6.9	11.6	4.4	14.5	5.6
West										
Mountain	8.9	1.9	21.8	8.5	23.0	6.3	12.4	4.2	15.2	5.0
Pacific	7.2	3.4	28.0	10.9	19.0	6.1	10.5	3.1	13.6	4.6
EXPANDED POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	7.8	3.4	27.1	10.2	22.3	6.9	11.7	4.2	15.1	5.4
Small Metro										
Population ≥250K	8.0	2.9	30.6	13.2	22.0	7.6	11.0	4.2	15.1	5.8
Population <250K	7.8	2.0	38.5	17.5	24.3	7.2	13.4	4.2	17.9	6.3
Nonmetro										
Urban	7.9	2.9	31.8	13.9	26.3	7.7	12.5	4.6	16.9	6.3
Rural	8.7	3.1	25.9	11.7	20.4	8.3	11.6	3.8	13.9	5.2
STATE[2]										
California	6.0	2.8	25.8	10.3	17.2	6.5	10.1	3.2	13.0	4.7
Arizona	10.2	4.3	33.0	15.2	26.6	11.0	12.2	5.0	16.9	7.2
U.S. Excluding CA&AZ	8.5	3.1	29.7	12.5	23.2	7.4	12.2	4.6	15.8	5.9

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

[2] State estimates in this table are based on data from quarters 2-4 of the 1997 NHSDA and all four quarters of the 1998 NHSDA data.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 37.   Percentages Reporting Lifetime and Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples

| Geographic Characteristic | AGE GROUP (Time Period) | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | | |
	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Month
TOTAL	37.2	19.1	68.3	41.1	72.3	33.1	75.6	26.5	70.1	28.6
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION										
North East										
New England	33.0	12.6	70.6	40.9	72.9	29.2	75.8	24.1	70.4	25.8
Mid Atlantic	35.2	18.8	61.8	36.2	73.5	33.4	75.0	25.1	69.6	27.0
North Central										
East North Central	41.8	23.0	72.6	47.4	75.3	38.3	73.8	28.0	70.5	32.0
West North Central	41.4	20.0	79.7	51.1	78.7	37.6	77.7	28.2	74.1	31.2
South										
South Atlantic	34.9	18.4	67.4	43.4	71.7	33.9	76.7	28.5	70.5	30.3
East South Central	42.7	25.2	68.6	46.0	73.7	39.4	77.4	29.7	71.7	33.1
West South Central	37.6	17.1	71.9	40.1	69.3	29.2	73.4	25.1	68.7	26.8
West										
Mountain	36.7	21.0	*	34.2	68.2	29.2	77.7	28.0	69.0	28.3
Pacific	33.6	15.7	64.0	32.3	69.3	27.7	75.3	23.0	68.5	24.1
EXPANDED POPULATION DENSITY[1]										
Large Metro	33.6	16.5	65.0	36.7	71.6	32.3	75.2	25.0	69.1	26.8
Small Metro										
Population ≥250K	38.3	20.7	66.5	39.9	70.4	30.0	75.7	25.2	69.7	27.6
Population <250K	37.9	18.8	74.4	46.2	74.7	35.5	78.4	29.6	73.1	31.6
Nonmetro										
Urban	40.0	21.3	71.3	46.4	72.3	35.1	74.5	30.1	70.3	32.4
Rural	43.5	22.5	74.1	49.0	77.1	38.8	74.7	27.7	71.4	30.9
STATE[2]										
California	29.3	13.7	61.4	30.5	64.1	24.4	70.8	21.5	63.9	22.4
Arizona	43.7	21.7	72.1	40.3	74.4	33.5	79.5	27.7	73.7	29.6
U.S. Excluding CA&AZ	38.4	19.9	69.3	42.4	73.3	34.1	75.9	26.9	70.8	29.3

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.
[2] State estimates in this table are based on data from quarters 2-4 of the 1997 NHSDA and all four quarters of the 1998 NHSDA data.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 38. Percentages of Past Month Users of Cigarettes or Alcohol in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older Reporting Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco, by Levels of Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: 1997 and 1998

	USE OF CIGARETTES OR ALCOHOL IN PAST MONTH											
	Cigarette Use In Past Month				Level of Alcohol Use In Past Month							
	Any Use		No Use		Heavy Use[3]		"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use[3]		Use But Not "Binge" Use[3]		No Use	
Drug	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	15.2	16.1	2.7	2.5	29.7	29.5	17.7	17.8	5.1	5.5	2.3[a]	1.7
Marijuana and Hashish	13.0	13.6	1.8	1.8	26.2	25.6	15.8	15.0	4.1	4.5	1.4	1.1
Cocaine	1.9	2.5	0.2	0.1	4.2	6.0	1.9	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Crack	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Inhalants	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hallucinogens	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.2	5.3	5.5	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
PCP	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	*	0.1	*	*	0.0	*
LSD	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	2.5	2.7	0.7	0.5	4.8	6.0	2.8	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Stimulants	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Analgesics	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	2.4	4.1	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	5.9	6.3	1.1	1.0	12.3	13.9	6.0	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.2[a]	0.7
Alcohol	65.5	68.2	45.4	45.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	28.8[a]	32.0	9.6	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	12.1	14.0	2.6	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cigarettes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.1	64.7	50.1	50.1	30.3[a]	27.4	21.0[b]	18.2
Smokeless Tobacco	4.3	5.3	2.8	2.2	9.0	10.6	8.8	6.7	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

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

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office Of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 39. Percentages of Past Month Users of Cigarettes or Alcohol in the U.S. Population Aged 12 to 17 Reporting Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco, by Levels of Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: 1997 and 1998

	USE OF CIGARETTES OR ALCOHOL IN PAST MONTH											
	Cigarette Use In Past Month				Level of Alcohol Use In Past Month							
	Any Use		No Use		Heavy Use[3]		"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use[3]		Use But Not "Binge" Use[3]		No Use	
Drug	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	42.8	39.1	3.6	3.4	73.6	68.5	60.2	52.1	30.5	29.7	3.4	2.9
Marijuana and Hashish	37.4	34.3	2.4	2.4	65.7	65.1	55.8	47.1	26.1	26.4	2.1	1.8
Cocaine	4.5	3.8	0.1	0.1	9.1	11.5	8.3	4.8	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.1
Crack	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	*	2.9	1.2	1.4[a]	0.2	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	6.9[b]	3.5	0.8	0.6	8.1	6.5	11.6	7.0	4.3[a]	1.4	0.9[a]	0.5
Hallucinogens	8.3	8.0	0.2	0.4	19.7	24.1	10.8	10.8	3.7	3.1	0.4	0.4
PCP	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	*	*	1.3	*	0.2	0.1	*
LSD	3.4	4.0	0.1	0.1	10.1	*	3.6	6.3	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	*	*	2.7	*	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	7.4	6.3	0.8	0.7	15.6	*	10.8	6.9	4.5	3.3	0.7	0.9
Stimulants	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	5.1	3.2	5.4	3.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.2
Sedatives	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	*	0.9	*	*	0.3	*	0.0	0.2
Tranquilizers	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	6.4	*	2.9	2.5	1.7	*	0.1	0.1
Analgesics	4.5	4.6	0.6	0.6	10.0	*	5.3	5.2	3.0	2.1	0.6	0.7
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	19.8[a]	14.9	1.6	1.5	36.0	30.6	28.2	19.1	11.7	8.6	1.7	1.5
Alcohol	59.8	55.8	10.7	10.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	33.0	30.9	2.4	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	13.7	12.7	0.6	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cigarettes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	84.7	76.7	72.1	67.4	46.6	42.9	10.1	10.0
Smokeless Tobacco	6.1[a]	3.7	0.9	0.7	12.5	8.4	7.3	3.8	2.9	2.4	1.0	0.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

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

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

[a] Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office Of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 40A. **Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Lifetime Users of Specific Hallucinogens, Inhalants, Methamphetamine, Needles, and Heroin by Smoking or Sniffing/Snorting It in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older, By Age Group: 1997 and 1998**

Drug or Method of Administration	AGE GROUP (Years)								Total	
	12-17		18-25		26-34		35 and Older			
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Hallucinogens	1,472	1,217	4,150[a]	4,858	5,320	4,556	9,714	10,976	20,656	21,607
PCP	314	273	668	829	1,122	1,378	4,376	5,161	6,480	7,640
LSD	1,174	962	3,655	3,925	4,175	3,684	7,755	8,652	16,760	17,223
Peyote	106	101	282	412	386	498	2,346[a]	3,394	3,121[b]	4,405
Mescaline	82	47	434	599	1,127	856	3,909[a]	5,433	5,551	6,935
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	595	581	2,182[b]	3,036	2,798	2,441	4,625[a]	6,263	10,200[a]	12,321
"Ecstasy" (MDMA)	299	369	1,271	1,409	1,088	893	680	687	3,338	3,359
Inhalants	1,630	1,387	2,809	3,023	2,925	3,151	4,972	5,028	12,335	12,589
Amyl Nitrite, "Poppers," Locker Room Odorizers, or "Rush"	182[b]	69	410	479	1,594	1,511	2,599	3,114	4,784	5,173
Correction Fluid, Degreaser, or Cleaning Fluid	382	371	309	315	144	257	72	110	906	1,054
Gasoline or Lighter Fluid	607	455	509	601	357	219	942	527	2,416[a]	1,802
Glue, Shoe Polish, or Toluene	617	503	506	561	353	409	882	837	2,358	2,309
Halothane, Ether, or Other Anesthetics	101	50	102	123	110	78	113	126	426	376
Lacquer Thinner or Other Paint Solvents	298	215	268	343	127	201	311	187	1,004	946
Lighter Gases (Butane, Propane)	281	183	271	260	39	61	92	174	683	679
Nitrous Oxide or "Whippets"	514[a]	348	1,815	2,205	1,288	1,511	1,383	2,061	5,000[a]	6,125
Spray Paints	497[b]	311	212	283	87	119	346	225	1,142	938
Other Aerosol Sprays	434[a]	258	355	329	74	139	292	394	1,155	1,120
Methamphetamine	282[b]	126	636	723	955	883	3,432	2,919	5,304	4,652
Needle Use[1,2]	92	75	213	300	431	392	1,558	2,037	2,294	2,804
Heroin	107	80	276	303	359	315	1,276	1,673	2,019	2,371
Smoke Heroin[2]	83	60	176	193	160	150	585	1,013	1,005	1,416
Sniff or Snort Heroin[2]	48	49	139	182	231	168	798[a]	1,330	1,215	1,729

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1]Refers to lifetime use of a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed, or that was taken only for the experience or feeling it caused.
[2]These drug estimates are generated from data collected on a "non-core" section of the NHSDA questionnaire. Therefore, these estimates may be somewhat inconsistent with drug estimates based on data collected from the "core" answer sheets because NHSDA data are not edited for consistency across the "core" and "non-core" sections of the interview.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 40B. **Percentages Reporting Lifetime Use of Specific Hallucinogens, Inhalants, Methamphetamine, Needles, and Heroin by Smoking or Sniffing/Snorting It in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older, by Age Group: 1997 and 1998**

| Drug or Method of Administration | AGE GROUP (Years) | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26-34 | | 35 and Older | | | |
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Hallucinogens	6.5	5.3	15.0[a]	17.4	15.1	13.2	7.4	8.2	9.6	9.9
PCP	1.4	1.2	2.4	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.0	3.5
LSD	5.2	4.2	13.2	14.0	11.8	10.6	5.9	6.5	7.8	7.9
Peyote	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.8[a]	2.5	1.4[a]	2.0
Mescaline	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.5	3.0[a]	4.1	2.6	3.2
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	2.6	2.6	7.9[b]	10.9	7.9	7.1	3.5[a]	4.7	4.7[a]	5.6
"Ecstasy" (MDMA)	1.3	1.6	4.6	5.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5
Inhalants	7.2	6.1	10.1	10.8	8.3	9.1	3.8	3.8	5.7	5.8
Amyl Nitrite, "Poppers," Locker Room Odorizers, or "Rush"	0.8[b]	0.3	1.5	1.7	4.5	4.4	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.4
Correction Fluid, Degreaser, or Cleaning Fluid	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
Gasoline or Lighter Fluid	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1[a]	0.8
Glue, Shoe Polish, or Toluene	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1
Halothane, Ether, or Other Anesthetics	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Lacquer Thinner or Other Paint Solvents	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4
Lighter Gases (Butane, Propane)	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Nitrous Oxide or "Whippets"	2.3[a]	1.5	6.6	7.9	3.7	4.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.8
Spray Paints	2.2[b]	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
Other Aerosol Sprays	1.9[a]	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Methamphetamine	1.2[b]	0.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.1
Needle Use[1,2]	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3
Heroin	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1
Smoke Heroin[2]	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
Sniff or Snort Heroin[2]	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1]Refers to lifetime use of a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed, or that was taken only for the experience or feeling it caused.
[2]These drug estimates are generated from data collected on a "non-core" section of the NHSDA questionnaire. Therefore, these estimates may be somewhat inconsistent with drug estimates based on data collected from the "core" answer sheets because NHSDA data are not edited for consistency across the "core" and "non-core" sections of the interview.

[a]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between 1997 and 1998 is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 41. **Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Marijuana During Each Year 1965-1997, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (per 1000 Person-Years of Exposure), Based on 1994-1998 NHSDAs**

YEAR	INITIATES (1000s)	MEAN AGE	AGE-SPECIFIC RATE OF FIRST USE[1]		
			12-17	18-25	26-34
1965	601	18.9	8.7	13.7	4.1
1966	977	20.0	13.9	23.5	3.7
1967	1423	19.8	15.6	38.8	7.2
1968	1621	19.0	20.1	45.2	3.6
1969	2245	19.2	31.7	54.1	6.1
1970	2611	19.2	35.1	64.3	9.7
1971	2710	18.8	40.8	65.9	11.3
1972	2861	18.6	48.4	64.1	11.9
1973	2897	18.3	60.2	57.7	7.9
1974	2966	18.5	57.6	61.7	9.4
1975	3128	18.5	67.8	57.8	11.2
1976	2786	18.7	59.5	52.4	10.3
1977	2889	19.0	66.7	50.2	9.6
1978	2846	17.8	75.2	49.9	6.8
1979	2654	18.2	60.6	59.0	5.1
1980	2499	18.4	59.2	56.0	6.7
1981	2115	17.9	54.3	43.1	4.4
1982	1964	18.2	48.2	42.3	7.6
1983	2143	17.9	56.4	45.1	4.1
1984	2010	19.2	53.1	38.4	3.6
1985	1775	17.9	48.8	38.6	1.7
1986	1845	19.3	48.4	41.3	3.9
1987	1756	17.9	48.4	40.5	1.9
1988	1565	17.5	44.9	36.9	2.1
1989	1371	17.9	37.0	32.8	2.3
1990	1423	17.7	36.9	36.6	2.4
1991	1415	17.5	38.4	34.0	1.7
1992	1644	17.6	44.5	37.0	3.2
1993	1983	17.0	55.1	45.9	2.7
1994[2]	2380	16.9	72.8	47.9	2.5
1995[3]	2409	16.6	74.1	52.6	1.8
1996[4]	2462	16.6	79.3	52.1	2.4
1997[5]	2114	17.1	64.4	47.1	1.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
**Estimate rounds to zero.

[1] The numerator of each rate equals the number of persons who first used the drug in the year (times 1000). The denominator of each rate equals the number of persons who were exposed to risk of first use during the year, weighted by their estimated exposure time measured in years. For example, for the age group 12-17 in 1990, the denominator is the sum of three components:
(1)   those persons 12-17 years old in 1990 who first used the drug in 1989 or earlier, times a weight of zero. The weight is zero since they had zero exposure to the risk of first use in 1990.
(2)   those who first used the drug in 1990 times a weight of .5. The weight of .5 assumes that these people, on average, first used the drug at midyear and consequently have a half year of exposure (i.e. the first half of the year).
(3)   those who never used, or those who first used the drug in 1991 or later, times a weight of one. The weight of one assumes their exposure to the risk of first use during 1990 was for the whole year.
  Each person is also weighted by his/her sample weight.
[2] Estimated using 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[3] Estimated using 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[4] Estimated using 1997 and 1998 data only.
[5] Estimated using 1998 data only.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1998.

Table 42. Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Cocaine During Each Year 1965-1997, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (per 1000 Person- Years of Exposure), Based on 1994-1998 NHSDAs

YEAR	INITIATES (1000s)	MEAN AGE	AGE-SPECIFIC RATE OF FIRST USE[1]		
			12-17	18-25	26-34
1965	*	*	**	0.5	0.3
1966	*	23.6	0.4	0.9	0.8
1967	33	*	0.6	0.8	**
1968	82	20.9	0.5	2.0	0.7
1969	211	19.2	1.3	6.1	0.6
1970	319	19.5	2.3	8.2	1.3
1971	343	19.2	4.6	6.7	1.0
1972	260	19.3	2.9	5.7	0.5
1973	485	20.1	4.0	11.8	1.3
1974	667	21.1	3.5	17.6	1.5
1975	790	21.4	5.4	15.6	6.1
1976	698	21.3	5.1	14.1	3.8
1977	915	21.6	4.7	20.9	5.2
1978	1026	21.1	6.9	21.2	5.1
1979	1026	21.9	7.7	19.1	5.9
1980	1301	21.3	7.6	28.2	6.7
1981	1375	22.3	9.1	26.2	9.1
1982	1413	21.8	9.2	28.8	9.7
1983	1169	22.0	8.1	23.6	7.6
1984	1208	21.9	8.9	23.5	9.9
1985	1182	22.4	6.4	26.0	9.1
1986	1156	23.0	7.8	24.6	6.6
1987	1012	23.1	7.3	21.2	6.1
1988	767	21.4	6.0	18.1	4.3
1989	752	22.4	6.0	16.3	4.9
1990	605	22.4	5.7	12.7	3.7
1991	469	21.5	4.1	10.9	2.6
1992	489	21.6	5.9	9.8	2.2
1993	551	22.3	5.7	11.7	2.9
1994[2]	542	21.4	7.3	11.2	1.3
1995[3]	655	19.6	9.4	13.9	2.6
1996[4]	670	19.0	11.1	14.3	1.8
1997[5]	730	20.3	10.8	15.9	1.9

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
**Estimate rounds to zero.

[1] The numerator of each rate equals the number of persons who first used the drug in the year (times 1000). The denominator of each rate equals the number of persons who were exposed to risk of first use during the year, weighted by their estimated exposure time measured in years. For example, for the age group 12-17 in 1990, the denominator is the sum of three components:
(1) those persons 12-17 years old in 1990 who first used the drug in 1989 or earlier, times a weight of zero. The weight is zero since they had zero exposure to the risk of first use in 1990.
(2) those who first used the drug in 1990 times a weight of .5. The weight of .5 assumes that these people, on average, first used the drug at midyear and consequently have a half year of exposure (i.e. the first half of the year.)
(3) those who never used, or those who first used the drug in 1991 or later, times a weight of one. The weight of one assumes their exposure to the risk of first use during 1990 was for the whole year.
Each person is also weighted by his/her sample weight.
[2] Estimated using 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[3] Estimated using 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[4] Estimated using 1997 and 1998 data only.
[5] Estimated using 1998 data only.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1998.

Table 43. **Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Any Inhalant During Each Year 1965- 1997, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (per 1000 Person-Years of Exposure), Based on 1994-1998 NHSDAs**

YEAR	INITIATES (1000s)	MEAN AGE	AGE-SPECIFIC RATE OF FIRST USE[1]		
			12-17	18-25	26-34
1965	96	14.9	1.8	1.6	**
1966	88	18.3	2.8	0.1	**
1967	151	15.9	4.6	1.2	0.4
1968	162	16.4	2.4	2.6	0.6
1969	136	16.3	3.5	1.8	0.1
1970	228	17.3	5.1	2.3	**
1971	264	16.3	6.3	3.3	**
1972	252	18.6	4.6	2.3	2.3
1973	238	17.0	4.3	3.6	0.2
1974	348	18.8	6.1	4.5	0.2
1975	332	17.4	6.3	4.8	0.5
1976	428	18.8	7.8	5.2	1.1
1977	413	18.7	7.8	4.2	1.5
1978	553	18.4	8.9	8.2	1.4
1979	424	18.6	8.3	4.9	1.9
1980	506	17.4	10.1	6.1	0.7
1981	463	20.0	7.2	5.6	2.3
1982	401	18.3	7.7	5.4	0.8
1983	429	18.9	7.5	5.3	1.2
1984	374	17.6	9.0	3.7	1.4
1985	393	16.6	9.1	5.4	0.2
1986	354	16.8	9.4	4.1	0.5
1987	386	17.6	8.9	5.0	0.4
1988	430	18.8	10.0	5.3	1.2
1989	332	17.2	8.4	3.7	0.8
1990	364	16.6	9.4	4.4	0.7
1991	389	15.9	10.7	4.2	0.4
1992	441	16.7	11.5	6.2	0.3
1993	581	16.9	15.0	8.1	0.7
1994[2]	606	16.2	17.0	7.5	0.3
1995[3]	623	15.8	18.8	7.3	0.2
1996[4]	710	16.5	18.1	10.7	0.7
1997[5]	708	16.7	18.8	9.2	0.9

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
**Estimate rounds to zero.

[1] The numerator of each rate equals the number of persons who first used the drug in the year (times 1000). The denominator of each rate equals the number of persons who were exposed to risk of first use during the year, weighted by their estimated exposure time measured in years. For example, for the age group 12-17 in 1990, the denominator is the sum of three components:
(1)   those persons 12-17 years old in 1990 who first used the drug in 1989 or earlier, times a weight of zero. The weight is zero since they had zero exposure to the risk of first use in 1990.
(2)   those who first used the drug in 1990 times a weight of .5. The weight of .5 assumes that these people, on average, first used the drug at midyear and consequently have a half year of exposure (i.e. the first half of the year.)
(3)   those who never used, or those who first used the drug in 1991 or later, times a weight of one. The weight of one assumes their exposure to the risk of first use during 1990 was for the whole year.
  Each person is also weighted by his/her sample weight.
[2] Estimated using 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[3] Estimated using 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[4] Estimated using 1997 and 1998 data only.
[5] Estimated using 1998 data only.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1998.

Table 44. **Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Any Hallucinogen During Each Year 1965-1997, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (per 1000 Person-Years of Exposure), Based on 1994-1998 NHSDAs**

YEAR	INITIATES (1000s)	MEAN AGE	AGE-SPECIFIC RATE OF FIRST USE[1]		
			12-17	18-25	26-34
1965	87	18.8	0.6	3.2	**
1966	166	19.8	1.0	5.6	0.2
1967	189	17.3	3.3	3.7	0.6
1968	447	19.1	5.1	11.1	1.4
1969	578	17.8	9.9	11.7	0.5
1970	745	18.5	9.5	17.5	1.7
1971	863	18.5	14.6	16.5	2.2
1972	670	18.5	9.7	13.3	2.3
1973	559	18.1	9.9	10.2	0.9
1974	568	18.4	10.2	9.8	1.1
1975	803	19.1	10.7	16.7	1.6
1976	765	18.0	11.4	15.1	0.5
1977	659	19.5	8.4	11.6	3.2
1978	734	20.0	10.7	12.4	1.8
1979	697	18.9	8.8	14.1	2.0
1980	690	19.0	9.8	13.1	2.1
1981	625	18.9	10.6	10.3	1.3
1982	672	21.4	7.1	13.0	2.1
1983	636	19.2	9.0	13.1	0.9
1984	456	18.8	8.4	7.5	1.4
1985	557	19.3	8.4	11.0	1.4
1986	613	19.1	10.3	12.0	1.4
1987	548	19.4	8.8	10.9	1.3
1988	668	20.3	10.0	13.6	1.9
1989	595	18.6	10.4	12.9	1.0
1990	620	18.4	11.4	13.5	0.9
1991	598	18.6	11.1	13.1	0.7
1992	578	17.8	12.6	11.4	0.6
1993	729	18.2	13.0	15.8	1.4
1994[2]	826	17.9	18.0	16.1	1.0
1995[3]	1139	17.5	25.0	22.9	0.8
1996[4]	1055	17.4	23.9	20.8	0.8
1997[5]	1094	17.4	23.9	23.0	0.9

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
**Estimate rounds to zero.

[1] The numerator of each rate equals the number of persons who first used the drug in the year (times 1000). The denominator of each rate equals the number of persons who were exposed to risk of first use during the year, weighted by their estimated exposure time measured in years. For example, for the age group 12-17 in 1990, the denominator is the sum of three components:
(1)   those persons 12-17 years old in 1990 who first used the drug in 1989 or earlier, times a weight of zero. The weight is zero since they had zero exposure to the risk of first use in 1990.
(2)   those who first used the drug in 1990 times a weight of .5. The weight of .5 assumes that these people, on average, first used the drug at midyear and consequently have a half year of exposure (i.e. the first half of the year.)
(3)   those who never used, or those who first used the drug in 1991 or later, times a weight of one. The weight of one assumes their exposure to the risk of first use during 1990 was for the whole year.
  Each person is also weighted by his/her sample weight.
[2] Estimated using 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[3] Estimated using 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[4] Estimated using 1997 and 1998 data only.
[5] Estimated using 1998 data only.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1998.

Table 45. Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Heroin During Each Year 1965-1997, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (per 1000 Person- Years of Exposure), Based on 1994-1998 NHSDAs

YEAR	INITIATES (1000s)	MEAN AGE	AGE-SPECIFIC RATE OF FIRST USE[1]		
			12-17	18-25	26-34
1965	*	*	**	0.5	**
1966	*	*	**	0.4	**
1967	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.7
1968	27	19.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
1969	83	17.4	1.9	1.3	0.1
1970	97	19.3	0.3	3.0	0.1
1971	130	17.8	2.1	2.7	**
1972	140	17.7	1.4	3.3	0.1
1973	70	18.8	1.1	1.3	**
1974	81	22.8	0.3	1.6	0.9
1975	76	19.3	0.3	2.1	0.1
1976	79	19.8	0.9	1.1	0.7
1977	92	22.0	0.6	1.5	0.9
1978	69	20.3	0.1	1.7	0.3
1979	68	20.9	0.7	1.3	0.3
1980	55	20.8	0.3	0.9	0.3
1981	71	23.0	0.4	1.0	0.8
1982	44	21.4	0.1	0.9	0.2
1983	75	24.6	0.5	1.0	0.4
1984	86	26.9	0.3	0.7	1.0
1985	38	23.8	0.1	0.7	0.3
1986	63	20.9	0.9	1.1	0.2
1987	52	20.6	0.3	1.1	0.2
1988	72	27.4	0.2	1.0	0.2
1989	48	24.0	0.4	0.8	0.3
1990	66	26.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
1991	54	24.7	0.3	0.6	0.5
1992	41	23.0	0.4	0.6	0.1
1993	62	20.1	0.9	1.0	0.4
1994[2]	85	21.2	1.2	1.3	0.5
1995[3]	88	19.7	1.6	1.5	0.3
1996[4]	149	18.3	2.7	2.6	0.2
1997[5]	81	17.6	1.1	2.0	**

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
**Estimate rounds to zero.

[1] The numerator of each rate equals the number of persons who first used the drug in the year (times 1000). The denominator of each rate equals the number of persons who were exposed to risk of first use during the year, weighted by their estimated exposure time measured in years. For example, for the age group 12-17 in 1990, the denominator is the sum of three components:
(1)   those persons 12-17 years old in 1990 who first used the drug in 1989 or earlier, times a weight of zero. The weight is zero since they had zero exposure to the risk of first use in 1990.
(2)   those who first used the drug in 1990 times a weight of .5. The weight of .5 assumes that these people, on average, first used the drug at midyear and consequently have a half year of exposure (i.e. the first half of the year.)
(3)   those who never used, or those who first used the drug in 1991 or later, times a weight of one. The weight of one assumes their exposure to the risk of first use during 1990 was for the whole year.
  Each person is also weighted by his/her sample weight.
[2] Estimated using 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[3] Estimated using 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[4] Estimated using 1997 and 1998 data only.
[5] Estimated using 1998 data only.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1998.

Table 46. **Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Alcohol During Each Year 1965-1996, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (per 1000 Person- Years of Exposure), Based on 1994-1998 NHSDAs**

YEAR	INITIATES (1000s)	MEAN AGE	AGE-SPECIFIC RATE OF FIRST USE[1]		
			12-17	18-25	26-34
1965	3125	17.6	64.4	182.1	22.1
1966	3644	17.8	66.1	226.6	44.2
1967	3654	17.6	77.1	215.7	34.6
1968	3779	17.8	77.3	212.1	41.8
1969	4043	17.7	84.4	236.3	40.2
1970	3878	17.3	87.3	223.0	33.4
1971	3701	17.5	73.6	228.7	43.9
1972	4401	16.9	104.8	242.1	28.5
1973	4338	17.0	101.1	246.7	32.8
1974	4426	17.2	107.1	245.5	29.7
1975	4045	17.1	92.5	246.2	31.1
1976	3995	16.9	99.6	222.2	25.1
1977	4363	17.4	114.5	228.6	37.0
1978	4459	16.8	124.9	232.2	31.5
1979	4135	17.4	114.0	230.4	26.2
1980	4027	17.3	114.6	232.6	23.8
1981	3728	16.6	112.8	213.7	19.5
1982	3700	17.2	109.8	206.0	39.0
1983	3586	16.8	115.8	196.2	18.5
1984	3526	16.9	111.2	195.1	32.3
1985	3380	16.6	118.3	183.0	23.3
1986	3549	17.0	116.2	205.3	35.9
1987	3298	17.2	110.1	196.3	19.2
1988	3373	17.1	116.8	182.8	33.3
1989	3029	16.3	111.0	164.5	20.7
1990	3342	16.6	116.7	193.1	17.3
1991	3449	16.7	114.4	215.5	26.1
1992	3522	16.9	125.0	207.1	22.0
1993[2]	3675	16.6	136.0	189.9	26.0
1994[3]	3825	17.3	139.0	187.8	25.3
1995[4]	4013	16.8	146.5	212.5	19.4
1996[5]	4199	16.1	158.8	219.0	12.0

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

**Estimate rounds to zero.

[1] The numerator of each rate equals the number of persons who first used the drug in the year (times 1000). The denominator of each rate equals the number of persons who were exposed to risk of first use during the year, weighted by their estimated exposure time measured in years. For example, for the age group 12-17 in 1990, the denominator is the sum of three components:
(1) those persons 12-17 years old in 1990 who first used the drug in 1989 or earlier, times a weight of zero. The weight is zero since they had zero exposure to the risk of first use in 1990.
(2) those who first used the drug in 1990 times a weight of .5. The weight of .5 assumes that these people, on average, first used the drug at midyear and consequently have a half year of exposure (i.e. the first half of the year.)
(3) those who never used, or those who first used the drug in 1991 or later, times a weight of one. The weight of one assumes their exposure to the risk of first use during 1990 was for the whole year.
Each person is also weighted by his/her sample weight.
[2] Estimated using 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[3] Estimated using 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[4] Estimated using 1997 and 1998 data only.
[5] Estimated using 1998 data only.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1998.

Table 47. **Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used A Cigarette During Each Year 1965-1996, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (per 1000 Person-Years of Exposure), Based on 1994-1998 NHSDAs**

YEAR	INITIATES (1000s)	MEAN AGE	AGE-SPECIFIC RATE OF FIRST USE[1]		
			12-17	18-25	26-34
1965	3085	16.0	104.7	115.0	23.7
1966	2859	16.0	92.3	119.0	10.9
1967	3263	15.8	112.2	122.5	10.6
1968	3219	15.3	100.2	114.8	19.0
1969	3336	15.4	112.3	117.2	6.7
1970	3471	15.6	113.0	106.7	19.9
1971	3350	15.1	116.1	92.1	9.1
1972	3719	15.3	125.8	107.0	20.5
1973	3384	15.3	116.2	82.0	15.4
1974	3560	15.1	124.3	84.9	9.3
1975	3600	15.3	121.4	94.7	6.5
1976	3442	15.3	122.4	81.1	9.3
1977	3451	15.6	126.7	86.5	13.2
1978	3114	15.6	113.7	75.8	11.8
1979	3015	15.7	109.2	86.4	9.9
1980	2808	15.6	107.0	70.0	6.9
1981	2750	15.7	105.5	66.3	9.0
1982	2689	15.5	103.5	61.9	11.3
1983	2719	15.3	104.6	63.0	7.7
1984	2690	15.6	100.9	70.3	8.3
1985	2749	15.6	108.9	65.4	10.0
1986	2761	15.5	106.2	76.3	5.0
1987	2548	16.1	97.7	65.4	11.7
1988	2493	15.4	103.0	62.6	7.3
1989	2521	16.1	99.4	62.1	8.7
1990	2575	15.4	99.9	68.8	6.4
1991	2505	15.9	98.9	63.7	9.7
1992	2678	15.7	111.0	64.3	8.0
1993[2]	2845	15.9	118.2	67.9	6.0
1994[3]	3154	15.9	128.7	80.8	5.6
1995[4]	3293	15.4	146.2	76.9	5.2
1996[5]	3108	15.8	133.0	81.5	7.0

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
**Estimate rounds to zero.

[1] The numerator of each rate equals the number of persons who first used the drug in the year (times 1000). The denominator of each rate equals the number of persons who were exposed to risk of first use during the year, weighted by their estimated exposure time measured in years. For example, for the age group 12-17 in 1990, the denominator is the sum of three components:
(1) those persons 12-17 years old in 1990 who first used the drug in 1989 or earlier, times a weight of zero. The weight is zero since they had zero exposure to the risk of first use in 1990.
(2) those who first used the drug in 1990 times a weight of .5. The weight of .5 assumes that these people, on average, first used the drug at midyear and consequently have a half year of exposure (i.e. the first half of the year.)
(3) those who never used, or those who first used the drug in 1991 or later, times a weight of one. The weight of one assumes their exposure to the risk of first use during 1990 was for the whole year.
Each person is also weighted by his/her sample weight.
[2] Estimated using 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[3] Estimated using 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[4] Estimated using 1997 and 1998 data only.
[5] Estimated using 1998 data only.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1998.

Table 48.   Estimated Number (in Thousands) of Persons Who Began Daily Cigarette Use During Each Year 1965-1997, Their Mean Age at First Daily Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Daily Use (per 1000 Person-Years of Exposure), Based on 1994-1998 NHSDAs

YEAR	INITIATES (1000s)	MEAN AGE	AGE-SPECIFIC RATE OF FIRST USE[1]		
			12-17	18-25	26-34
1965	1598	17.7	44.1	104.8	6.9
1966	1698	17.8	43.9	114.5	6.3
1967	1823	18.5	49.6	103.8	18.2
1968	2284	18.4	49.8	152.0	8.0
1969	2022	17.7	60.0	107.2	15.7
1970	1804	17.4	49.8	96.0	7.0
1971	2082	17.9	58.1	108.4	13.8
1972	1938	17.8	57.3	89.2	25.0
1973	2196	17.9	61.8	105.1	24.8
1974	2344	18.6	67.2	105.7	19.9
1975	1806	18.3	50.2	86.0	12.6
1976	1865	17.9	52.4	84.4	16.3
1977	2074	18.4	59.6	96.2	13.6
1978	2032	18.5	57.4	90.7	20.1
1979	2006	18.8	57.2	92.4	17.1
1980	1673	18.5	51.9	77.6	9.9
1981	1646	19.0	50.8	68.6	14.0
1982	1592	18.7	51.3	68.5	11.5
1983	1564	18.3	45.2	74.3	12.2
1984	1581	18.5	53.1	64.8	12.6
1985	1530	18.7	50.2	65.3	14.0
1986	1535	18.0	54.3	68.7	8.7
1987	1453	18.3	50.0	65.7	9.7
1988	1457	18.6	51.9	63.7	12.9
1989	1461	18.6	54.2	61.4	8.1
1990	1473	18.5	55.9	61.0	13.4
1991	1460	18.1	55.5	59.9	12.7
1992	1603	18.2	59.0	67.7	10.9
1993	1550	18.6	57.5	59.7	11.7
1994[2]	1736	17.7	68.8	66.7	8.7
1995[3]	1804	18.2	69.2	66.7	10.7
1996[4]	2106	17.8	74.9	91.6	13.2
1997[5]	2134	18.4	75.1	83.5	7.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
**Estimate rounds to zero.

[1] The numerator of each rate equals the number of persons who first used the drug in the year (times 1000). The denominator of each rate equals the number of persons who were exposed to risk of first use during the year, weighted by their estimated exposure time measured in years. For example, for the age group 12-17 in 1990, the denominator is the sum of three components:
   (1)   those persons 12-17 years old in 1990 who first used the drug in 1989 or earlier, times a weight of zero. The weight is zero since they had zero exposure to the risk of first use in 1990.
   (2)   those who first used the drug in 1990 times a weight of .5. The weight of .5 assumes that these people, on average, first used the drug at midyear and consequently have a half year of exposure (i.e. the first half of the year.)
   (3)   those who never used, or those who first used the drug in 1991 or later, times a weight of one. The weight of one assumes their exposure to the risk of first use during 1990 was for the whole year.
   Each person is also weighted by his/her sample weight.
[2] Estimated using 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[3] Estimated using 1996, 1997 and 1998 data only.
[4] Estimated using 1997 and 1998 data only.
[5] Estimated using 1998 data only.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1998.

Table 49.   Percentages Reporting About Risk and Availability of Drugs in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1985-1998

Risk/Availability	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK										
Cigarettes										
Smoke one or more packs per day	56.8[b]	63.4[b]	63.5[b]	64.1[b]	65.5[a]	66.3	--	68.1	67.4	67.9
Marijuana										
Smoke once a month[1]	39.8	42.9	40.3	42.8	42.5	40.4	--	44.1[a]	43.4	41.8
Smoke once or twice a week[1]	59.6	63.4[a]	62.1	62.0	61.3	59.7	--	59.9[a]	58.8	57.9
Cocaine										
Use once a month[1]	70.3[a]	79.9	77.3	78.9	77.5	80.5[b]	--	76.0	77.9[a]	76.4
Use once or twice a week[1]	89.7	92.1	91.8	92.0	92.0	92.1	--	90.0[b]	92.8[a]	91.8
Alcohol										
Four or five drinks nearly every day	73.0[b]	76.5	70.1[b]	71.3[b]	70.0[b]	72.5[b]	--	76.9	76.5	75.9
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	59.9[b]	63.8[b]	59.0[b]	61.8[b]	60.1[b]	59.6[b]	--	53.4	54.8	54.2
AVAILABILITY										
Fairly or very easy to obtain										
Marijuana	--	--	62.1[b]	59.1	57.7	60.8[a]	--	59.5	60.1	58.2
Cocaine	--	--	43.7[b]	40.2	39.0	42.6[b]	--	43.1[b]	40.5	38.3
Crack	--	--	--	--	--	40.7[b]	--	39.0[b]	38.8[b]	35.8
Heroin	--	--	28.3	26.5	25.5[a]	31.1[b]	--	32.4[b]	30.9[b]	28.3
Approached by someone selling drugs past month	--	--	--	9.2[b]	8.7[b]	6.2	--	6.6	6.9[a]	6.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. NHSDAs from 1985 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

[1] Estimates for 1985 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1985 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1985 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare, and not statistically significant.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 50. Percentages Reporting About Risk and Availability of Drugs in the U.S. Population Aged 12 to 17: 1985-1998

Risk/Availability	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK										
Cigarettes										
Smoke one or more packs per day	45.2[b]	48.1[b]	48.3[b]	48.7[b]	51.3	51.7	--	54.0	53.6	54.1
Marijuana										
Smoke once a month[1]	28.9	40.4[b]	38.0[b]	38.7[b]	37.4[a]	32.9	--	32.6	30.9	30.8
Smoke once or twice a week[1]	59.7	65.7[b]	64.5[b]	64.3[b]	63.3[b]	58.5[b]	--	57.1[a]	54.0	54.4
Cocaine										
Use once a month[1]	58.4	72.4[b]	67.3[b]	67.8[b]	67.6[b]	63.3[b]	--	54.4	54.4	54.3
Use once or twice a week[1]	83.0	86.3	85.4	84.8	84.3	84.0[a]	--	81.4	82.4	81.6
Alcohol										
Four or five drinks nearly every day	65.8	67.9	59.8[b]	61.2[b]	59.8[b]	65.4	--	66.7	65.3	66.4
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	56.1[b]	59.1[b]	54.9[b]	58.4[b]	54.4[b]	54.3[b]	--	45.2	46.5	47.0
AVAILABILITY										
Fairly or very easy to obtain										
Marijuana	--	--	53.6[a]	51.0[b]	52.8[a]	57.6	--	57.7	57.9	56.3
Cocaine	--	--	35.7[b]	33.4[a]	32.9[a]	35.3[b]	--	32.0	30.4	29.9
Crack	--	--	--	--	--	33.4[b]	--	29.2	28.9	28.7
Heroin	--	--	23.1	22.4	21.3	25.3[b]	--	22.8	21.4	21.2
Approached by someone selling drugs past month	--	--	--	13.4	14.4	13.0	--	14.9	14.6	13.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. NHSDAs from 1985 through 1992 used projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but may have a significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

[1] Estimates for 1985 through 1993 may differ from estimates for these survey years that were published in other NHSDA reports. The estimates shown here for 1985 through 1993 have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on the new version of the NHSDA instrument that was fielded in 1994 and subsequent NHSDAs. Because of the methodology used to adjust the 1985 through 1993 estimates, some logical inconsistency may exist between estimates for a given drug within the same survey year. These inconsistencies tend to be small, rare, and not statistically significant.

[a] Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 51A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Year Any Illicit Drug Users Reporting Past Year Health Problems, Emotional and Psychological Problems, Dependency, and Treatment Due to Any Illicit Drug Use, by Demographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples

Demographic Characteristics	Health Problems	Emotional or Psychological Problems	Dependence	Treatment[1]
TOTAL	1,940	3,500	4,128	963
AGE				
12-17	524	874	1,064	175
18-25	627	1,404	1,595	292
26-34	259	530	613	179
35 and Older	531	692	856	317
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White, non-Hispanic	1,419	2,590	2,952	664
Black, non-Hispanic	254	468	614	164
Hispanic	202	350	424	83
Other, non-Hispanic	65	92	139	*
GENDER				
Male	1,094	1,908	2,390	573
Female	846	1,592	1,738	390
ADULT EDUCATION[2]				
<High School	365	607	759	294
High School Grad	457	866	1,134	292
Some College	411	840	807	171
College Graduate	184	313	364	31
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]				
Full-time	694	1,190	1,432	363
Part-time	218	495	530	64
Unemployed	218	416	511	153
Other[3]	286	525	592	208

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Includes past year users of an illicit drug who reported their last treatment or counseling for alcohol or drug use was within the past 12 months, and it included treatment or counseling for an illicit drug.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 51B. **Percentages of Past Year Any Illicit Drug Users Reporting Past Year Health Problems, Emotional and Psychological Problems, Dependency, and Treatment Due to Any Illicit Drug Use, by Demographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples**

Demographic Characteristics	Health Problems	Emotional or Psychological Problems	Dependence	Treatment[1]
TOTAL	8.2	14.8	17.5	4.1
AGE				
12-17	13.2	22.0	26.8	4.4
18-25	8.5	19.1	21.7	4.0
26-34	5.5	11.2	13.0	3.8
35 and Older	7.0	9.1	11.2	4.2
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White, non-Hispanic	8.1	14.8	16.8	3.8
Black, non-Hispanic	8.2	15.2	19.9	5.3
Hispanic	9.0	15.6	19.0	3.7
Other, non-Hispanic	8.2	11.7	17.5	*
GENDER				
Male	7.7	13.4	16.7	4.0
Female	9.0	17.0	18.5	4.2
ADULT EDUCATION[2]				
<High School	9.6	15.9	19.9	7.7
High School Grad	6.9	13.0	17.0	4.4
Some College	7.2	14.7	14.2	3.0
College Graduate	5.2	8.9	10.4	0.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]				
Full-time	5.9	10.1	12.2	3.1
Part-time	7.8	17.7	19.0	2.3
Unemployed	11.7	22.4	27.5	8.3
Other[3]	8.8	16.2	18.3	6.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Includes past year users of an illicit drug who reported their last treatment or counseling for alcohol or drug use was within the past 12 months, and it included treatment or counseling for an illicit drug.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 52A. **Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Year Marijuana Users Reporting Past Year Health Problems, Emotional and Psychological Problems, Dependency, and Treatment Due to Marijuana Use, by Demographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples**

Demographic Characteristics	Health Problems	Emotional or Psychological Problems	Dependence	Treatment[1]
TOTAL	1,227	2,325	3,132	503
AGE				
12-17	395	680	899	153
18-25	437	997	1,309	195
26-34	115	337	411	34
35 and Older	279	311	513	121
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White, non-Hispanic	894	1,719	2,262	369
Black, non-Hispanic	158	316	464	45
Hispanic	123	227	290	38
Other, non-Hispanic	52	63	117	*
GENDER				
Male	715	1,290	1,932	332
Female	512	1,035	1,201	171
ADULT EDUCATION[2]				
<High School	214	380	563	119
High School Grad	306	537	820	166
Some College	202	536	532	52
College Graduate	109	193	318	13
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]				
Full-time	396	760	1,072	178
Part-time	158	345	402	34
Unemployed	104	200	337	31
Other[3]	174	340	423	107

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Includes past year users of marijuana who reported their last treatment or counseling for alcohol or drug use was within the past 12 months, and it included treatment or counseling for marijuana.

[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.

[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 52B.   Percentages of Past Year Marijuana Users Reporting Past Year Health Problems, Emotional and Psychological Problems, Dependency, and Treatment Due to Marijuana Use, by Demographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples

Demographic Characteristics	Health Problems	Emotional or Psychological Problems	Dependence	Treatment[1]
TOTAL	6.4	12.2	16.4	2.6
AGE				
12-17	11.7	20.1	26.6	4.5
18-25	6.8	15.4	20.3	3.0
26-34	3.1	9.2	11.3	0.9
35 and Older	5.0	5.6	9.2	2.2
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White, non-Hispanic	6.3	12.1	16.0	2.6
Black, non-Hispanic	6.3	12.5	18.4	1.8
Hispanic	7.1	13.2	16.9	2.2
Other, non-Hispanic	7.8	9.5	17.5	*
GENDER				
Male	6.1	11.0	16.5	2.8
Female	7.0	14.1	16.3	2.3
ADULT EDUCATION[2]				
<High School	7.5	13.3	19.7	4.2
High School Grad	5.6	9.8	14.9	3.0
Some College	4.4	11.8	11.7	1.2
College Graduate	3.9	6.9	11.4	0.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]				
Full-time	4.2	8.1	11.4	1.9
Part-time	6.9	15.0	17.6	1.5
Unemployed	6.4	12.4	20.8	1.9
Other[3]	7.3	14.2	17.7	4.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Includes past year users of marijuana who reported their last treatment or counseling for alcohol or drug use was within the past 12 months, and it included treatment or counseling for marijuana.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 53A. **Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Year Alcohol Users Reporting Past Year Health Problems, Emotional Problems, Dependency, and Treatment Due to Alcohol Use, by Demographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples**

Demographic Characteristics	Health Problems	Emotional or Psychological Problems	Dependence	Treatment[1]
TOTAL	3,246	5,825	9,724	1,668
AGE				
12-17	304	688	915	148
18-25	761	1,569	2,839	350
26-34	545	1,098	1,990	331
35 and Older	1,637	2,470	3,979	838
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White, non-Hispanic	2,167	4,217	7,168	1,236
Black, non-Hispanic	537	687	1,178	207
Hispanic	405	666	987	134
Other, non-Hispanic	137	254	391	92
GENDER				
Male	2,221	3,611	6,559	1,209
Female	1,026	2,214	3,165	459
ADULT EDUCATION[2]				
<High School	766	1,198	1,624	494
High School Grad	1,186	1,819	3,404	493
Some College	717	1,246	2,283	303
College Graduate	274	873	1,498	230
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]				
Full-time	1,563	3,058	5,322	808
Part-time	251	607	1,047	207
Unemployed	373	531	787	245
Other[3]	756	941	1,653	259

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Includes past year users of alcohol who reported their last treatment or counseling for alcohol or drug use was within the past 12 months, and it included treatment or counseling for alcohol.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 53B. **Percentages of Past Year Alcohol Users Reporting Past Year Health Problems, Emotional Problems, Dependency, and Treatment Due to Alcohol Use, by Demographic Characteristics: Annual Averages Based on 1997 and 1998 Samples**

Demographic Characteristics	Health Problems	Emotional or Psychological Problems	Dependence	Treatment[1]
TOTAL	2.3	4.2	7.0	1.2
AGE				
12-17	4.1	9.2	12.3	2.0
18-25	3.7	7.6	13.7	1.7
26-34	2.1	4.2	7.6	1.3
35 and Older	1.9	2.9	4.7	1.0
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White, non-Hispanic	2.0	3.8	6.5	1.1
Black, non-Hispanic	4.2	5.4	9.3	1.6
Hispanic	3.2	5.3	7.9	1.1
Other, non-Hispanic	3.1	5.8	9.0	2.1
GENDER				
Male	3.1	5.0	9.2	1.7
Female	1.5	3.3	4.7	0.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]				
<High School	4.3	6.7	9.0	2.7
High School Grad	2.7	4.2	7.9	1.1
Some College	2.1	3.6	6.6	0.9
College Graduate	0.8	2.4	4.2	0.6
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]				
Full-time	2.0	3.9	6.8	1.0
Part-time	1.6	3.9	6.8	1.3
Unemployed	6.5	9.3	13.8	4.3
Other[3]	2.3	2.9	5.0	0.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Includes past year users of alcohol who reported their last treatment or counseling for alcohol or drug use was within the past 12 months, and it included treatment or counseling for alcohol.
[2] Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12-17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged $\geq$ 18.
[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 and 1998.

Table 54. Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the Population Aged 12 and Older for California, Arizona, and the Remainder of the United States: 1998

	TIME PERIOD (Population)											
	Lifetime				Past Year				Past Month			
Drug	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.
Any Illicit Drug[1]	38.3[a]	42.2[b]	35.3	35.8	12.4[a]	13.3[a]	10.3	10.6	7.2	7.4	6.1	6.2
Marijuana and Hashish	35.8[a]	39.5[b]	32.5	33.0	10.0	10.6[a]	8.3	8.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.0
Cocaine	13.9[b]	16.1[b]	10.0	10.6	2.4	3.1[b]	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.5[a]	0.8	0.8
Crack	2.7	2.9[a]	1.9	2.0	0.7	1.1[b]	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	7.1	8.1[b]	5.5	5.8	1.2	1.4[a]	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6[a]	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	11.8[a]	14.1[b]	9.6	9.9	1.9	2.7[b]	1.6	1.6	0.4[a]	0.9	0.7	0.7
PCP	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	8.7	11.7[b]	7.7	7.9	0.5[a]	1.4[a]	0.9	0.8	0.1[b]	0.5	0.3	0.3
Heroin	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	10.7	12.0[b]	9.0	9.2	3.5	3.7[a]	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
Stimulants	6.6[b]	6.3[a]	4.1	4.4	1.2[a]	1.3[a]	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7[a]	0.2	0.3
Sedatives	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	3.3	5.0	3.5	3.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Analgesics	5.6	7.6[b]	5.2	5.3	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	21.4[a]	25.7[b]	18.5	18.9	6.8[b]	7.4[b]	4.6	4.9	3.2	3.7[a]	2.3	2.5
Alcohol	78.4[b]	85.0[a]	81.6	81.3	63.0	65.9	64.1	64.0	50.5	54.3	51.8	51.7
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.5[a]	16.4	15.9	15.6
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5[a]	6.8	6.1	5.9
Cigarettes	64.7[b]	73.1	70.3	69.7	25.4[b]	32.9	31.2	30.6	21.7[b]	29.1	28.4	27.7
Smokeless Tobacco	12.2[b]	18.8	17.9	17.2	2.0[b]	3.8	4.7	4.4	1.2[b]	2.8	3.3	3.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

[a] Difference between estimate and U.S. excluding CA & AZ is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between estimate and U.S. excluding CA & AZ is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1998.

Table 55. Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the Population Aged 12 to 17 for California, Arizona, and the Remainder of the United States: 1998

	TIME PERIOD (Population)											
	Lifetime				Past Year				Past Month			
Drug	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.
Any Illicit Drug[1]	23.0	31.1[b]	20.9	21.3	18.3	23.9[b]	16.0	16.4	9.9	14.4[b]	9.9	9.9
Marijuana and Hashish	18.4	25.2[b]	16.6	17.0	14.8	19.9[b]	13.8	14.1	7.4	11.5[b]	8.3	8.3
Cocaine	2.5	6.7[b]	2.0	2.2	1.9	4.7[b]	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.4[b]	0.7	0.8
Crack	1.2	2.7[b]	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.9[b]	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0[a]	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	6.5	10.8[b]	6.0	6.1	3.4	5.1[b]	2.8	2.9	1.4	2.1[a]	1.0	1.1
Hallucinogens	5.4	10.0[b]	5.2	5.3	3.7	7.2[b]	3.8	3.8	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.8
PCP	1.6	2.6[a]	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
LSD	3.9	7.1[b]	4.2	4.2	1.8	4.6[a]	2.7	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.8
Heroin	0.4	1.0[a]	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	5.8	8.7[b]	5.5	5.6	3.9	5.8[b]	3.6	3.7	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.7
Stimulants	2.3	3.6[b]	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0[a]	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2[a]	0.5	0.6
Sedatives	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tranquilizers	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
Analgesics	4.7	6.5[a]	4.6	4.6	3.3	4.3	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana[1]	13.2	21.6[b]	11.6	12.0	9.0	14.7[b]	7.1	7.5	4.5	7.3[b]	3.8	4.0
Alcohol	34.2	47.6[b]	37.6	37.3	29.0	40.6[b]	32.0	31.8	16.5	24.4[b]	19.3	19.1
"Binge" Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8[a]	9.3	7.9	7.7
Heavy Alcohol Use[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	3.8	2.9	2.9
Cigarettes	28.4[b]	43.7[b]	36.7	35.8	18.8[b]	27.5	24.4	23.8	13.6[b]	20.9	18.8	18.2
Smokeless Tobacco	3.3[b]	9.0	9.6	8.9	0.9[b]	3.4	4.1	3.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

[a] Difference between estimate and U.S. excluding CA & AZ is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between estimate and U.S. excluding CA & AZ is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[1] Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1998.

Table 56. **Percentages Reporting About Risk and Availability of Drugs in the Population Aged 12 and Older for California, Arizona, and the Remainder of the United States: 1998**

Risk/Availability	POPULATION			
	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.
Perceptions of Great Risk				
Cigarettes				
Smoke one or more packs per day	73.3[b]	67.3	67.2	67.9
Marijuana				
Smoke once a month	35.7[b]	38.1[a]	42.7	41.8
Smoke once or twice a week	51.5[b]	54.2[a]	58.8	57.9
Cocaine				
Use once a month	73.0[b]	71.4[b]	76.9	76.4
Use once or twice a week	90.0[a]	89.2[b]	92.1	91.8
Alcohol				
Four or five drinks nearly every day	77.6	73.5	75.7	75.9
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	55.5	52.6	54.0	54.2
Availability				
Fairly or very easy to obtain				
Marijuana	56.3	61.1	58.4	58.2
Cocaine	35.5[a]	43.9[a]	38.6	38.3
Crack	33.4	38.6	36.0	35.8
Heroin	25.8[a]	31.0	28.6	28.3
Approached by someone selling drugs in past month	6.9[a]	7.8[b]	5.9	6.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[a] Difference between estimate and U.S. excluding CA & AZ is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between estimate and U.S. excluding CA & AZ is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1998.

Table 57. Percentages Reporting About Risk and Availability of Drugs for California, Arizona, and the Remainder of the United States, by Age Group: 1998

	AGE GROUP (Population)											
	12-17				18-25				26 and Older			
Risk/Availability	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.	California	Arizona	U.S. Excluding CA & AZ	Total U.S.
Perceptions of Great Risk												
Cigarettes												
Smoke one or more packs per day	60.8[b]	57.6[a]	53.1	54.1	69.4[b]	63.1	58.6	59.9	75.7[b]	69.4	70.5	71.1
Marijuana												
Smoke once a month	29.2	27.7	31.0	30.8	24.9	24.0	26.5	26.3	38.4[b]	42.0[a]	47.0	45.9
Smoke once or twice a week	49.6[b]	50.8[a]	55.1	54.4	40.6	42.0	44.4	43.9	53.6[b]	56.9[a]	61.8	60.8
Cocaine												
Use once a month	53.6	48.5[b]	54.6	54.3	63.4[b]	63.9[b]	69.8	69.0	77.5[a]	76.0[b]	81.1	80.6
Use once or twice a week	81.8	78.5	81.6	81.6	88.0	87.0	89.9	89.6	91.5[a]	91.2[a]	93.9	93.6
Alcohol												
Four or five drinks nearly every day	67.2	64.5	66.3	66.4	69.7	67.3	67.7	67.9	80.4	75.9	78.3	78.5
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	49.2	44.0	46.8	47.0	45.7	41.5	41.3	41.8	58.2	55.8	57.2	57.3
Availability												
Fairly or very easy to obtain												
Marijuana	53.6	61.7[b]	56.6	56.3	71.9[b]	77.9	77.8	77.1	53.9	58.1	55.4	55.3
Cocaine	25.8[a]	34.6[a]	30.4	29.9	41.3	45.8	44.6	44.2	35.9	45.0[a]	38.7	38.5
Crack	25.6[a]	32.0	29.1	28.7	36.2	37.7	39.1	38.8	34.1	39.8	36.5	36.3
Heroin	18.7	23.8	21.5	21.2	26.9	28.4	28.5	28.3	26.7	32.5	29.6	29.3
Approached by someone selling drugs in past month	14.6	20.8[b]	13.4	13.7	19.3	20.1[a]	16.4	16.8	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[a] Difference between estimate and U.S. excluding CA & AZ is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between estimate and U.S. excluding CA & AZ is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1998.

Table 58. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco for California, by Age Group: 1995-1998

	AGE GROUP (Years)												Total			
	12-17				18-25				26 and Older				Total			
Drug	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	9.2	11.3	9.8	9.9	14.9	17.9	19.7	17.6	4.6	5.2	5.5	4.9	6.6	7.8	7.9	7.2
Marijuana/hashish	6.5	9.2	6.8	7.4	11.2[a]	15.6	17.1	15.8	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.4	5.2	6.0	5.9	5.5
Cocaine	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7[a]	1.7	2.3	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
Crack	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Inhalants	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
Hallucinogens	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	3.0[a]	1.5	*	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4
PCP	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
LSD	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	*	1.3	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2[a]	0.1
Heroin	0.4	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[2]	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.2	3.9	2.1	4.8[a]	2.7	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.6
Stimulants	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.3[b]	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Tranquilizers	0.6	*	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.2[b]	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3
Analgesics	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0
Any illicit drug other than marijuana[1]	5.1	4.9	5.4	4.5	6.0	4.9	8.6[a]	5.8	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.2
Alcohol	14.6	16.2	17.4	16.5	54.2	53.6	54.5	56.9	56.3	55.7	55.6	54.2	51.6	51.1	51.4	50.5
"Binge" alcohol use[3]	2.8[b]	6.1	6.7	5.8	22.6	25.7	26.7	28.0	16.0	13.4	11.0	12.1	15.5	14.6	12.6	13.5
Heavy alcohol use[3]	0.5[b]	1.6	3.3	2.8	7.1[a]	10.7	10.0	11.4	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.5
Cigarettes	12.1	15.0	13.7	13.6	23.6[a]	27.8	31.9	29.2	24.0	25.9	25.2	21.6	22.7	25.0	24.8	21.7
Smokeless Tobacco	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2

Note: The 1995-96 NHSDA samples were not designed to produce fully representative California estimates. The size and coverage (approximately 95% of the California population) of the 1995-96 samples, however, were sufficient to provide reasonably accurate prevalence estimates for California. Although the sample weights associated with 1995-96 NHSDA respondents from California were not post-stratified to California population projections, analyses of the NHSDA data revealed this lack of post-stratification had little effect on estimated percentages of reported drug use. It may, however, have a significant effect on estimates of totals within certain subgroups.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Estimate not available.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[1] Any illicit drug indicates use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any illicit drug other than marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana use; marijuana users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users also are "binge" alcohol users.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 59. Percentages Reporting About Risk and Availability of Drugs for California, by Age Group: 1995 -1998

	AGE GROUP (Years)												Total			
	12-17				18-25				26 or Older				Total			
Drug	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
Perceptions of Great Risk																
Cigarettes																
Smoke one or more packs per day	--	63.6	62.4	60.8	--	72.3	69.9	69.4	--	77.1	76.3	75.7	--	74.9	74.0	73.3
Marijuana																
Smoke once a month	--	30.7	29.1	29.2	--	29.3	25.6	24.9	--	42.3	41.2	38.4	--	39.0	37.8	35.7
Smoke once or twice a week	--	54.4	49.5	49.6	--	43.9	43.3	40.6	--	54.8	56.1	53.6	--	53.1	53.7	51.5
Cocaine																
Use once a month	--	54.9	54.1	53.6	--	63.6	66.2	63.4	--	74.6	79.1	77.5	--	70.8	74.7	73.0
Use once or twice a week	--	79.8	81.7	81.8	--	83.4[a]	89.0	88.0	--	88.0	92.8	91.5	--	86.4[a]	91.1	90.0
Alcohol																
Four or five drinks nearly every day	--	69.8	68.8	67.2	--	74.4	72.0	69.7	--	81.9	80.8	80.4	--	79.4	78.4	77.6
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	--	47.1	46.5	49.2	--	47.5	48.7	45.7	--	60.2	59.6	58.2	--	56.8	56.8	55.5
Availability																
Fairly or very easy to obtain																
Marijuana	--	56.4	53.2	53.6	--	73.3	72.5	71.9	--	53.1	53.0	53.9	--	56.6	55.6	56.3
Cocaine	--	32.8[a]	28.1	25.8	--	45.2	40.8	41.3	--	41.2[a]	35.0	35.9	--	40.9[a]	35.0	35.5
Crack	--	28.5	25.9	25.6	--	38.5	36.1	36.2	--	37.7	33.3	34.1	--	36.9	32.9	33.4
Heroin	--	19.0	19.1	18.7	--	30.9	27.6	26.9	--	32.5[a]	28.2	26.7	--	30.8[b]	27.1	25.8
Approached by someone selling drugs in past month	--	15.2	18.2	14.6	--	19.4	18.5	19.3	--	4.4	5.7[a]	3.7	--	7.9	8.8[a]	6.9

Note: The 1995-96 NHSDA samples were not designed to produce fully representative California estimates. The size and coverage (approximately 95% of the California population) of the 1995-96 samples, however, were sufficient to provide reasonably accurate prevalence estimates for California. Although the sample weights associated with 1995-96 NHSDA respondents from California were not post-stratified to California population projections, analyses of the NHSDA data revealed this lack of post-stratification had little effect on estimated percentages of reported drug use. It may, however, have a significant effect on estimates of totals within certain subgroups.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Estimate not available.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 60. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco for Arizona, by Age Group: 1997-1998

| | AGE GROUP (Years) | | | | | | Total | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26 and Older | | | |
Drug	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Any Illicit Drug[1]	16.8[a]	13.4	21.8[a]	17.2	4.8	4.6	8.4	7.3
Marijuana/hashish	13.1	10.2	17.7	14.6	3.1	2.7	6.1	5.1
Cocaine	1.9	2.3	3.7	3.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.6
Crack	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	*	0.4	0.2	0.6
Inhalants	2.9	2.1	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6
Hallucinogens	3.3	2.3	4.0[a]	2.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.0
PCP	0.4	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0
LSD	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.0
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic[2]	3.1	2.7	5.4[b]	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.5
Stimulants	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.6	*	0.3	*	0.3	0.0
Tranquilizers	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Analgesics	1.9	1.2	4.2[b]	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.9
Any illicit drug other than marijuana[1]	8.2	7.2	11.5[b]	7.1	2.4	2.6	4.2	3.7
Alcohol	23.7	24.7	64.3	59.9	57.5	58.4	54.6	54.7
"Binge" alcohol use[3]	11.0	9.5	34.2	32.7	15.6	16.2	17.5	17.6
Heavy alcohol use[3]	4.7	3.7	15.4	14.8	6.6	6.6	7.5	7.3
Cigarettes	22.6	21.3	40.9	40.5	29.3	30.7	30.1	30.9
Smokeless Tobacco	1.6	1.0	5.2	5.7	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Estimate not available.

NOTE: The estimates in this table are based on data from quarters 2-4 of the 1997 and 1998 NHSDA surveys, and may differ from estimates presented in other tables which are based on data from all quarters.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[1] Any illicit drug indicates use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any illicit drug other than marijuana indicates use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana use; marijuana users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.
[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter-drugs.
[3] "Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users also are "binge" alcohol users.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 61. Percentages Reporting About Risk and Availability of Drugs for Arizona, by Age Group: 1997 and 1998

| | AGE GROUP (Years) | | | | | | Total | |
| | 12-17 | | 18-25 | | 26 and Older | | | |
Drug	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Perceptions of Great Risk								
Cigarettes								
Smoke one or more packs per day	54.2[a]	59.1	61.4	61.8	71.1	67.7	68.0	66.0
Marijuana								
Smoke once a month	24.9	28.3	21.8	25.1	45.2	40.8	39.9	37.3
Smoke once or twice a week	46.6[b]	52.7	38.5	42.8	60.0	56.0	55.7	53.9
Cocaine								
Use once a month	47.5	48.8	61.9	64.4	80.3[a]	75.0	74.2[a]	70.6
Use once or twice a week	80.0	78.8	87.4	86.6	93.7[a]	90.3	91.3[a]	88.5
Alcohol								
Four or five drinks nearly every day	59.8[a]	64.2	67.6	67.9	78.2	73.9	74.7	72.0
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	42.4	44.2	40.8	43.1	58.4	52.7	54.3	50.5
Availability								
Fairly or very easy to obtain								
Marijuana	64.4	60.9	78.9	77.4	56.7	59.8	60.5	62.3
Cocaine	37.2	34.0	45.9	46.9	41.8	46.2	41.8	44.8
Crack	34.8	31.6	38.6	39.4	38.7	42.7	38.3	41.0
Heroin	26.3	24.6	29.3	30.2	32.7	35.1	31.5	33.3
Approached by someone selling drugs in past month	21.1	20.8	21.2	21.6	4.4	4.0	8.5	8.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The estimates in this table are based on data from quarters 2-4 of the 1997 and 1998 NHSDA surveys, and may differ from estimates presented in other tables which are based on data from all quarters.

[a]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b]Difference between estimate and 1998 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.