Abstract

**Objectives:** To assess prevalence, predictors, and longitudinal patterns of cocaine use.

**Methods:** Nationally representative samples of high school seniors were studied each year from 1975 through 1987. Follow-up surveys of representative subsamples of each class were obtained. This design produces estimates for three populations: high school seniors, college students 1-4 years post high school, and high school graduates age 19-28.

**Results:** Substantial numbers of young Americans are using cocaine, and users are likely to continue using over long intervals.