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Decline in drug use halts among
American college students and among
young adults generally, U-M survey shows.
LSD use continues to rise.

FOR RELEASE AT 10 A.M. EDT, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1993.

EDITORS: These findings are to be released at a news conference in Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m. on July 15. Joining Lloyd Johnston, the principal investigator of the Monitoring the Future Study, will be Richard Milstein, acting director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the sponsoring agency for the study. For further information contact Johnston at (313) 763-5043.

ANN ARBOR---The long-term decline in illicit drug use by American college students halted in 1992 and may have begun to reverse. Based on the 1992 survey of a nationally representative sample of some 1,500 college students, University of Michigan social scientists Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, and Patrick O'Malley report that nearly one-third of all college students used some illicit drug at least once in the prior 12 months.

This represents a slight rise---from 29.2 percent in 1991 to 30.6 percent in 1992---in the proportion using any illicit drug. The change, which is not statistically significant, was due largely to an increase in the proportion of college students using marijuana, for which annual use rose from 26 percent to 27 percent. (See Table 2.)

One in every eight college students (13 percent) reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana, representing virtually no change from 1991.

The use of one class of illicit drugs did rise, however.

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Hallucinogen use rose among college students for the third year in a row---a cumulative change that is statistically significant. In 1989, 5.1 percent used an hallucinogen in the prior year; by 1992, 6.8 percent reported such use. One of the major hallucinogens, LSD, accounted for most or all of this increase, rising from 3.4 percent to 5.7 percent over the same interval.

Cocaine use continued to decline, dropping from 3.6 percent of 1991 college students reporting use in the prior 12 months to 3 percent of the 1992 students. This one-year change was not statistically significant.

Crack, stimulants, barbiturates, tranquilizers, inhalants, heroin, opiates other than heroin, and other illicitly used drugs showed little or no further decline in active use in 1992 among college students, even though a number of them had been declining previously.

The U-M Monitoring the Future study, which is funded through research grants from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, also reports on trends in drug use among all young adult high school graduates between the ages of 19 and 28. The young adults, a nationally representative sample of about 6,800 respondents per year, showed results similar to the college students. (The college student sample comprised about one-fifth of this larger young adult population.) The decline among young adults in the use of any illicit drug in the prior year halted in 1992---in fact, their use actually increased slightly, by 1.3 percent, due to an increase of the same magnitude in marijuana use. Marijuana use climbed by 1.4 percentage points to 25 percent. (See Table 6.) (Again, neither of these increases were large enough to reach statistical significance.)

One in every seven of the young adults (14.1 percent) reported using some illicit drug other than marijuana during the prior year. This proportion is virtually unchanged from 1991.

Cocaine use continued to decline slightly: the proportion saying they used any cocaine in the prior 12 months fell from 6.2

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percent in 1991 to 5.7 percent in 1992 (not a statistically significant one-year change, but a continuation of a long-term trend).

Perhaps most important, the use of LSD rose among 19- to 28-year-olds for the third year in a row, going from 2.7 percent of the 1989 sample saying they used in the prior 12 months to 4.3 percent in 1992. The use of any hallucinogen rose similarly from 3.6 percent to 5 percent.

There was little change in the active use of the other illicit drugs among the 19- to 28-year-olds (see Table 6).

"Whether this is a pause, or the beginning of a turnaround, we cannot say," cautions Johnston, "but it clearly contrasts with the steady declines in drug use we had been seeing since 1985. Taken along with the upturn in drug use among eighth-grade students, which we reported earlier this year, it certainly presents the basis for some concern.

"There is no question that the use of LSD is up among secondary school and college students. All five populations we study have shown increases in use in recent years," adds Johnston. The five national populations are eighth-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students, as well as college students and young adults. (See Figure 1.) "Three of these five populations also showed some increase in marijuana use in 1992." (See Figure 2.)

"As we have said earlier, drug use has fallen on the national agenda since the Gulf War, and it has not been a very visible issue in the media either. We may now be seeing the effects of this lack of public attention.

"I think it's fair to say from our previous research findings that the country has been working its way out of the most serious drug epidemic in its history because the dangers of drug use were becoming known to our young people and because society had been speaking loudly and consistently about its disapproval of drug use. But this must be an ongoing process if new replacement cohorts of young people are to get the message.

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The message need not be shrill, and it need not be exaggerated, but it must be repeated."

Johnston adds, "It is useful to be reminded that it was among American college students that the massive drug epidemic of the last 25 years began. They are often the harbingers of change in behavior and norms for young people more generally, and a reversal in drug use in this population would not bode well for the country."

The study also looks at use of the licit drugs alcohol and tobacco. It found that heavy party drinking remains widespread among American college students. In 1992, 41 percent of them (51 percent of the males and 33 percent of the females) indicated that in the prior two weeks they had consumed five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion. There has been little change in this statistic since 1984, when it peaked at 45 percent.

"College students appear to be buffered somehow from the forces in society which have lowered heavy drinking among high school students, those of college age who are not in college, and older age groups," notes Johnston. "Many colleges and universities are actively trying to deal with the problem, but in the aggregate they have not been all that successful."

While cigarette smoking is much lower among college students than among their age peers who are not in college, they have shown no decline in their smoking rate since 1985. If anything, their smoking rates may have risen a little in the past couple of years. One in seven college students (14 percent) is a daily smoker, with college women a little more likely to smoke than college men (15 percent vs. 12 percent, respectively, report smoking daily).

* * * * *

The Monitoring the Future Study has been conducted since 1975 at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, under research grants from the National Institute on Drug Abuse. A nationally representative sample of about 17,000 high school seniors has been surveyed in school each year since 1975. A subsample of each senior class is followed each year thereafter for fourteen years by a mail survey, with retention rates generally averaging between 70%-80%. Among each year's respondents, who are from one to fourteen years beyond high school, the "college student" sample is taken from those one to four years beyond high school. (Such samples have been available each year since 1980, and the sample size has ranged from 1,000 to 1,500 cases per year.) Only those actively enrolled full-time in a two-year or four-year college during March of that year are counted in the definition of college students used here.

The young adult sample discussed here is defined as all follow-up respondents one to ten years past high school (modal ages 19 to 28) in the survey year. There are about 6,600 to 6,900 such respondents per year, including the college students, who comprised about 15% of these young adults in 1980 and nearly 22% by 1992.

The study was expanded in 1991 to include eighth and tenth grade students in its annual assessments. The results from these grades, as well as twelfth graders, were released on April 13, 1993.

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(LJohnston;JBachman;PO'Malley;ISR) (R1-3;ISR;Ed1-2A;Rtsp)
[drug]

TABLE 1
Trends in Lifetime^e Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs
Among College Students 1–4 Years Beyond High School
(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime													'91-'92 change
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
Approx. Wtd. N =	(1040)	(1130)	(1150)	(1170)	(1110)	(1080)	(1190)	(1220)	(1310)	(1300)	(1400)	(1410)	(1490)	
Any Illicit Drug ^f	69.4	66.8	64.6	66.9	62.7	65.2	61.8	60.0	58.4	55.6	54.0	50.4	48.8	-1.7
Any Illicit Drug ^f Other than Marijuana	42.2	41.3	39.6	41.7	38.6	40.0	37.5	35.7	33.4	30.5	28.4	25.8	26.1	+0.3
Marijuana	65.0	63.3	60.5	63.1	59.0	60.6	57.9	55.8	54.3	51.3	49.1	46.3	44.1	-2.2
Inhalants ^b	10.2	8.8	10.6	11.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	13.2	12.6	15.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	-0.1
Hallucinogens	15.0	12.0	15.0	12.2	12.9	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.3	12.0	+0.7
LSD	10.3	8.5	11.5	8.8	9.4	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	9.1	9.6	10.6	+1.0
Cocaine	22.0	21.5	22.4	23.1	21.7	22.9	23.3	20.6	15.8	14.6	11.4	9.4	7.9	-1.5
Crack ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	+0.2
MDMA ("Ecstasy") ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	3.9	2.0	2.9	+0.9
Heroin	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0
Other Opiates ^a	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.9	6.3	8.8	7.6	6.3	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.3	0.0
Stimulants ^a	29.5	29.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted ^{a,d}	NA	NA	30.1	27.8	27.8	25.4	22.3	19.8	17.7	14.6	13.2	13.0	10.5	-2.5s
Crystal methamphetamine ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.3	0.6	-0.7
Sedatives ^a	13.7	14.2	14.1	12.2	10.8	9.3	8.0	6.1	4.7	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^a	8.1	7.8	8.2	6.6	6.4	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	+0.3
Methaqualone ^a	10.3	10.4	11.1	9.2	9.0	7.2	5.8	4.1	2.2	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^a	15.2	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.8	9.8	10.7	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	+0.1
Alcohol	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.0	94.2	95.3	94.9	94.1	94.9	93.7	93.1	93.6	91.8	-1.8

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years:
s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^bThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980–89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990–1992. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 1240.

^cThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987–89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990–1992.

^dBased on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

^eData are uncorrected for cross-time inconsistencies in the answers.

^fUse of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

^gThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990–1992. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 520.

^hThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 500.

TABLE 2
Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs
Among College Students 1–4 Years Beyond High School
(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months													'91-'92 change
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
Approx. Wtd. N =	(1040)	(1130)	(1150)	(1170)	(1110)	(1080)	(1190)	(1220)	(1310)	(1300)	(1400)	(1410)	(1490)	
Any Illicit Drug ^e	56.2	55.0	49.5	49.8	45.1	46.3	45.0	40.1	37.4	36.7	33.3	29.2	30.6	+1.3
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana	32.3	31.7	29.9	29.9	27.2	26.7	25.0	21.3	19.2	16.4	15.2	13.2	13.1	-0.1
Marijuana	51.2	51.3	44.7	45.2	40.7	41.7	40.9	37.0	34.6	33.6	29.4	26.5	27.7	+1.2
Inhalants ^b	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	-0.4
Hallucinogens	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	+0.5
LSD	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	+0.6
Cocaine	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	-0.6
Crack ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1
MDMA ("Ecstasy") ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.0	+1.1
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates ^a	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	+0.1
Stimulants ^a	22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted ^{a,d}	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	-0.2
Crystal methamphetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sedatives ^a	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^a	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	+0.2
Methaqualone ^a	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^a	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	+0.4
Alcohol	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	-1.4
Cigarettes	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	+1.7

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years:

s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^bThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980–89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990–1992. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 1240.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987–89, and in all six forms in 1990–1992.

^dBased on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

^eUse of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990–1992. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 520.

^gThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 500.

TABLE 3

**Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs
Among College Students 1–4 Years Beyond High School**
(Entries are percentages)

	Percent who used in last thirty days													'91-'92 change
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
Approx. Wtd. N =	(1040)	(1130)	(1150)	(1170)	(1110)	(1080)	(1190)	(1220)	(1310)	(1300)	(1400)	(1410)	(1490)	
Any Illicit Drug ^e	38.4	37.6	31.3	29.3	27.0	26.1	25.9	22.4	18.5	18.2	15.2	15.2	16.1	+0.9
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana	20.7	18.6	17.1	13.9	13.8	11.8	11.6	8.8	8.5	6.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	+0.3
Marijuana	34.0	33.2	26.8	26.2	23.0	23.6	22.3	20.3	16.8	16.3	14.0	14.1	14.6	+0.6
Inhalants ^b	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	+0.2
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	+1.1s
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	+1.0s
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	-0.1
Crack ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2
MDMA ("Ecstasy") ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	+0.2
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Other Opiates ^a	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	+0.4
Stimulants ^a	13.4	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted ^{a,d}	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	+0.1
Crystal methamphetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives ^a	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^a	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	+0.3
Methaqualone ^a	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^a	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Alcohol	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	-3.3s
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	+0.3

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years:
s = .05. ss = .01, sss = .001.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^bThis question was asked in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980–89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990–1992. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 1240.

^cThis question was asked in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987–89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990–1992.

^dBased on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

^eUse of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990–1992. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 520.

^gThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1992 (for college students) is 500.

TABLE 4

**Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Daily Use
for Marijuana, Cocaine, Stimulants, Alcohol, and Cigarettes
Among College Students 1-4 Years Beyond High School**

(Entries are percentages)

Percent who used daily in last thirty days

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	'91-'92 change
Approx. Wtd. N =	(1040)	(1130)	(1150)	(1170)	(1110)	(1080)	(1190)	(1220)	(1310)	(1300)	(1400)	(1410)	(1490)	
Marijuana	7.2	5.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	-0.2
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Stimulants ^a	0.5	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, Adjusted ^{a,b}	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Alcohol														
Daily	6.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	-0.4
5+ drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	-1.4
Cigarettes														
Daily	18.3	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	+0.2
Half-pack or more per day	12.7	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	+0.9

NOTES: For all drugs not included here, daily use is below 0.5% in all years. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years:
s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding. An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.05%. NA indicates data not available.

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^bBased on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

TABLE 5
Trends in Lifetime^k Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs
Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28

(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in lifetime							'91-'92 change
	1986 (6900)	1987 (6800)	1988 (6700)	1989 (6600)	1990 (6700)	1991 (6600)	1992 (6800)	
Approx. Wtd. N =								
Any Illicit Drug ^h	70.5	69.9	67.9	66.4	64.5	62.2	60.2	-2.1s
Any Illicit Drug ^h Other than Marijuana	48.4	47.0	44.6	42.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	-0.8
Marijuana	66.5	66.0	63.8	62.8	60.2	58.6	56.4	-2.2s
Inhalants ^b	12.3	12.7	12.6	13.2	12.5	13.4	13.5	+0.1
Inhalants, Adjusted ^g	18.6	15.7	15.0	NA	13.5	14.1	13.9	-0.2
Nitrites ^f	12.6	6.9	6.2	NA	1.9	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Hallucinogens	18.5	17.1	17.0	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.7	+0.1
Hallucinogens, Adjusted ^g	20.1	17.2	17.2	NA	16.5	16.0	15.9	-0.1
LSD	14.6	13.7	13.8	12.7	13.5	13.5	13.8	+0.3
PCP ^f	8.4	4.8	5.0	NA	2.5	3.1	2.0	-1.2
Cocaine	32.0	29.3	28.2	25.8	23.7	21.0	19.5	-1.4s
Crack ^c	NA	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	+0.3
Other Cocaine ^j	NA	28.2	25.2	25.4	22.1	19.8	18.4	-1.4
MDMA ("Ecstasy") ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	+0.7
Heroin	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
Other Opiates ^a	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	-0.4
Stimulants, Adjusted ^{a,d}	32.3	30.8	28.8	25.3	24.4	22.4	20.2	-2.1ss
"Ice" ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.9	2.2	-0.7
Sedatives ^a	16.7	15.0	13.2	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^a	11.1	9.7	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.2	7.4	-0.8
Methaqualone ^a	13.1	11.6	9.7	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^a	17.6	16.5	15.1	13.5	12.9	11.8	11.3	-0.5
Alcohol	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	94.1	93.4	-0.6
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steroids ^f	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	+0.2

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years:

s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

NA indicates data not available.

Footnotes continue on next page.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 5-8

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^bThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1992. Total N is approximately 5600.

^cThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-1992.

^dBased on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^fThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1992 is approximately 1300.

^gAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^hUse of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, barbiturates, methaqualone (until 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

ⁱThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1992 is approximately 2600.

^jThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-1992. Total N in 1992 is approximately 4300.

^kLifetime prevalence is uncorrected for any cross-time inconsistencies in responding. See text.

TABLE 6
Trends in Annual Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs
Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28
(Entries are Percentages)

	Percent who used in last twelve months							'91-'92 change
	1986 (6900)	1987 (6800)	1988 (6700)	1989 (6600)	1990 (6700)	1991 (6600)	1992 (6800)	
Approx. Wtd. N =								
Any Illicit Drug ^h	41.9	39.3	36.3	32.8	30.7	27.0	28.3	+1.3
Any Illicit Drug ^h Other than Marijuana	27.0	23.9	21.3	18.3	16.7	14.3	14.1	-0.2
Marijuana	36.5	34.8	31.8	29.0	26.1	23.8	25.2	+1.4
Inhalants ^b	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	-0.1
Inhalants, Adjusted ^g	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	-0.3
Nitrites ^f	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	+0.4
Hallucinogens, Adjusted ^g	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	+0.5
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	+0.5
PCP ^f	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	-0.5
Crack ^c	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	+0.1
Other Cocaine ^j	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	-0.4
MDMA ("Ecstasy") ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	+0.3
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other Opiates ^a	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	0.0
Stimulants, Adjusted ^{a,d}	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	-0.1
"Ice" ^l	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	+0.1
Sedatives ^a	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^a	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	-0.2
Methaqualone ^a	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^a	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	-0.1
Alcohol	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	-0.8
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	+0.2
Steroids ^f	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years:
s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

NA indicates data not available.

See footnotes at end of table 5.

TABLE 7
Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Various Types of Drugs
Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28
(Entries are Percentages)

Approx. Wtd. N =	Percent who used in last thirty days							'91-'92 change
	1986 (6900)	1987 (6800)	1988 (6700)	1989 (6600)	1990 (6700)	1991 (6600)	1992 (6800)	
Any Illicit Drug ^h	25.8	23.4	20.5	17.7	15.9	15.1	14.8	-0.2
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana	13.0	10.7	9.5	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.5	+0.1
Marijuana	22.0	20.7	17.9	15.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	-0.2
Inhalants ^b	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	+0.1
Inhalants, Adjusted ^g	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	+0.1
Nitrites ^f	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	*	0.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	+0.4s
Hallucinogens, Adjusted ^g	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	+0.4
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	+0.3
PCP ^f	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	-0.2
Crack ^c	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Other Cocaine ^j	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	-0.1
MDMA ("Ecstasy") ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	+0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.0
Other Opiates ^a	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	+0.1
Stimulants, Adjusted ^{a,d}	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.0
"Ice" ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	*	0.1	+0.1
Sedatives ^a	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^a	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
Methaqualone ^a	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^a	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	+0.1
Alcohol	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	-1.6s
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	+0.1
Steroids ^f	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years:
s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than .05%. NA indicates data not available.

See footnotes at end of table 5.

TABLE 8
Trends in Thirty-Day Prevalence of Daily Use of Various Types of Drugs
Among Respondents of Modal Age 19-28
(Entries are Percentages)

Approx. Wtd. N =	Percent who used daily in last thirty days							'91-'92 change
	1986 (6900)	1987 (6800)	1988 (6700)	1989 (6600)	1990 (6700)	1991 (6600)	1992 (6800)	
Marijuana	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	0.0
Inhalants ^b	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.0
Inhalants, Adjusted ^g	*	*	*	NA	0.1	*	*	0.0
Nitrites ^f	*	*	0.1	NA	0.1	*	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens, Adjusted ^g	*	*	*	NA	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP ^f	0.0	0.0	0.1	NA	0.1	*	0.0	0.0
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0
Crack ^c	NA	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.0
Other Cocaine ⁱ	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0
MDMA ("Ecstasy") ^h	NA	NA	NA	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other Opiates ^a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0
Stimulants, Adjusted ^{a,d}	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
"Ice" ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives ^a	*	*	0.1	*	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^a	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Methaqualone ^a	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^a	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Alcohol								
Daily	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	-0.4
5+ drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	-0.5
Cigarettes								
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	-0.8
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	-0.3
Steroids ^f	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	+0.1

NOTES: Level of significance of difference between the two most recent years:
s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

An asterisk indicates a percentage of less than .05%. NA indicates data not available.

See footnotes at end of table 5.

Figure 1.
Trends in Annual Prevalence for Five Populations: LSD

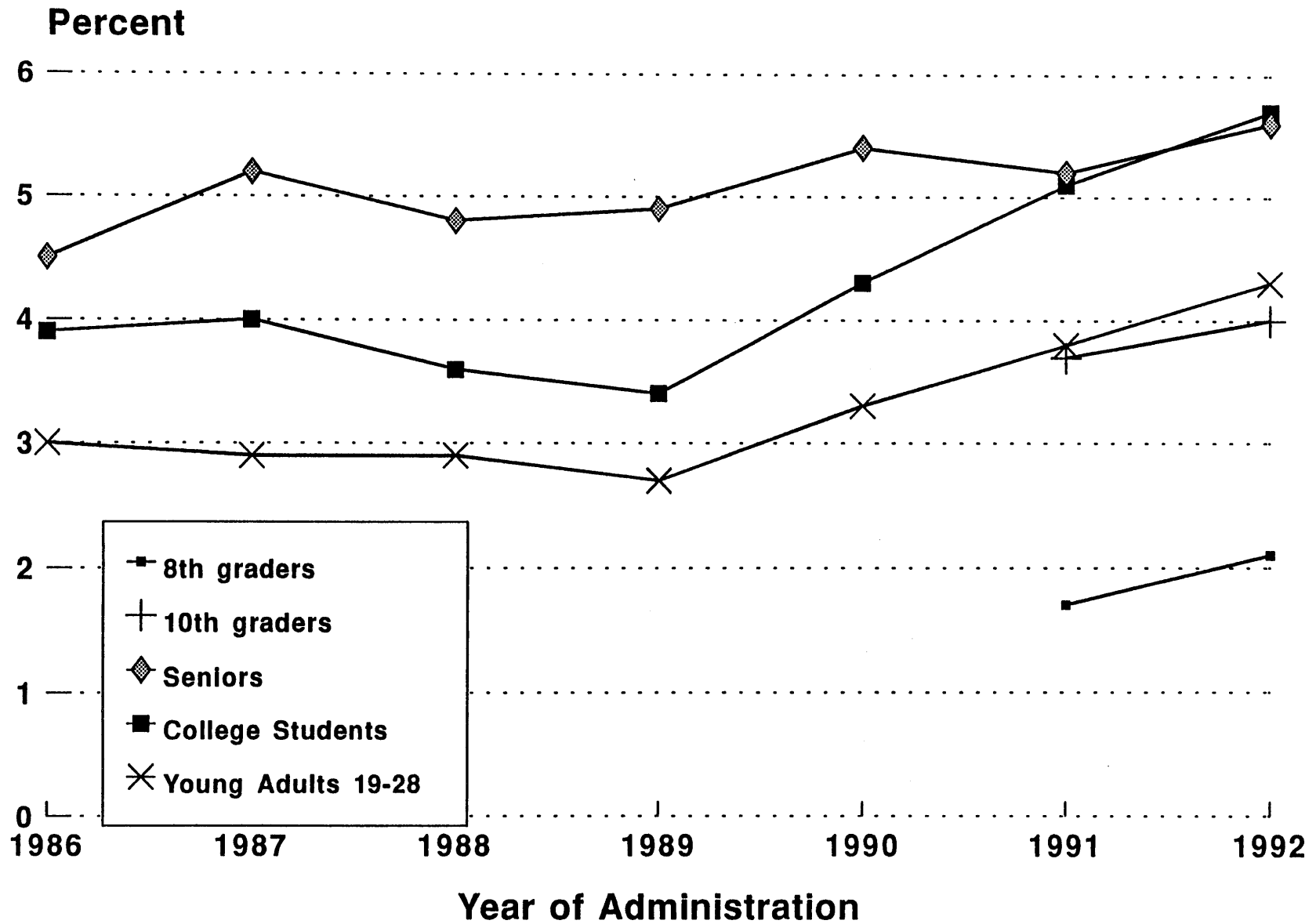


Figure 2.
Trends in Annual Prevalence for Five Populations: Marijuana

