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ABSTRACT

This report presents the first results from the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, showing trends since the 1970s and providing information to identify population groups for which prevention and treatment interventions could have greatest impact. These preliminary results indicate that the number of illicit drug users has not changed since 1992, a leveling that follows more than a decade of decline from the 1979 high. No change has been found in the number of weekly cocaine users, although the number of occasional users has declined. The rate of past-month alcohol use declined from 1979 to 1992, but since then the rate has increased slightly. In an average month in 1994, 6% of Americans aged 12 years and older used illicit drugs, with marijuana being the most commonly used, and 6.2% of the population had 5 or more drinks per occasion on 5 or more occasions. Adolescent marijuana use, declining from 1979 to 1992, has nearly doubled between 1992 and 1994. Heavy drinking remains most prevalent for those aged 18 to 21 and 22 to 25. These findings from a nationally representative sample point out the need for increased education and prevention efforts. Five appendixes present supplemental information about data collection and survey methodology, including 2 tables in Appendix 2 and 40 detailed tables in Appendix 5. (Contains 13 figures and 45 references.) (SLD)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Office of Applied Studies

Advance Report Number 10 September 1995

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES FROM THE 1994 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service

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This report was prepared by Joseph Gfroerer of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies (SAMHSA/OAS). Significant contributions were also made by Joan Epstein, Joseph Gustin, Doug Wright, and Janet Greenblatt of OAS. Maria Rivero assisted in preparing tables and formatting the report. Data collection, processing, and table production were conducted by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI), under the direction of Brian Burke, G.G. Frick, and Lynn Guess, respectively (SAMHSA contract number 283-93-5409). The OAS Project Officer on this contract was Joseph Gustin. The RTI Project Director was Thomas Virag, and Principal Investigators were Ralph Folsom and J. Valley Rachal. The work was conducted under the general supervision of Daniel Melnick, Ph.D., Acting Director, OAS.

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1. HIGHLIGHTS

This report presents the first results from the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, showing trends since the 1970's and providing information to identify population groups for which prevention and treatment interventions could have the greatest impact. Subsequent reports from the survey will contain more detailed analyses of trends and patterns of use, information on comorbidity with mental disorders, estimates of substance abuse for state and local areas, analyses of trends and patterns in the initiation of drug use, and other topics.

Prevalence of Substance Use

Using procedures consistent with previously reported results, we found that:

- The number of illicit drug users has not changed since 1992. This follows more than a decade of decline since the peak year for illicit drug use, which was 1979.
- No change in the number of weekly cocaine users has been detected since the survey first estimated this in 1985, indicating a continuing demand for drug abuse treatment services. However, the number of occasional cocaine users has declined dramatically.
- The rate of past month alcohol use declined from 1979 to 1992. Since then, the rate has increased slightly. The rate of heavy alcohol use has not changed since 1990.

Using improved estimation procedures, our best estimate is that in an average month in 1994:

- 13 million Americans (6.0 percent of those 12 years old and older) used illicit drugs.
- 10 million Americans (four-fifths of current illicit drug users) used marijuana, making it the most commonly used illicit drug.
- 1.4 million Americans (0.7 percent of the population) used cocaine.
- 13 million Americans (6.2 percent of the population) had five or more drinks per occasion on five or more days in the month.
- 60 million people, including 4 million adolescents age 12-17, smoked cigarettes.

Subgroup trends and patterns

Trends over time among special populations and differences across population groups allow us to identify potential prevention and treatment intervention points.

- Between 1992 and 1994, the rate of marijuana use among youths 12-17 years old nearly doubled. Adolescent use had declined from 1979 to 1992.

- Since 1992, the percentage of youths 12-17 years old that believe there is great risk of harm in using marijuana occasionally has decreased. This points out the need for prevention efforts directed toward children and adolescents.

- There has been a shift in the age distribution of illicit drug users. The heavy drug using cohorts of the 1970's, including those with severe problems, continue to get older. The average age of current illicit drug users and the proportion that are age 35 and older have risen steadily since 1979. Nevertheless, in 1994 the rate of current illicit drug use was highest among persons 18-21 and 16-17 years old. Heavy drinking was most prevalent among persons age 18-21 and 22-25.

- Many women of childbearing age who use substances reduce their use during pregnancy but resume use after giving birth. This finding supports efforts to intervene with pregnant substance abusers.

- Illicit drug use rates remain highly correlated with employment status. The highest rate of drug use was among the unemployed. However, three quarters of adult illicit drug users and 65 percent of adult cocaine users were employed.

- Among persons 18-34 years old, those who had not completed high school had the highest rates of illicit drug use. However, three quarters of illicit drug users and 63 percent of cocaine users in this age group were high school graduates.

Information about the survey

The survey is the primary source of statistical information on the use of illegal drugs in the United States. It is based on a nationally representative sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 12 and older. Each year, the survey produces estimates of the prevalence of use of various substances, including a variety of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

Both an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure were introduced in 1994, based on a series of studies and consultations with drug survey experts and data users. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not comparable to previous estimates, trends over time must be evaluated using a supplemental sample employed in 1994 that used the "pre-1994" methodology. The improved methodology produced rates of smoking among youths that were nearly double the rates previously reported by the survey.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report contains 1994 preliminary national estimates of rates of use, numbers of users, and other measures related to illicit drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless 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 conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The survey estimates the prevalence of illegal drug use in the United States, and monitors trends in prevalence. These data help identify the population groups most at risk for illicit drug use and the drugs most commonly used.

In addition to detailed information on the use of various licit and illicit drugs, the survey collects data on employment, education, income, health status, health insurance, utilization of services, and access to care.

In some years, other agencies cosponsor the NHSDA to support the collection of data they ask SAMHSA to collect. In 1994, the Department of Agriculture funded a supplemental rural sample, and the Department of Labor funded a module of questions on workplace issues related to substance abuse.

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 universe include the homeless who never use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals. Appendix 3 describes other surveys that have been conducted on these noncovered populations.

In 1994, the survey underwent major changes that affect the reporting of substance abuse prevalence rates. Specifically, new questionnaire and new data editing procedures were implemented to improve the measurement of trends in prevalence and to enhance the timeliness and quality of data essential to policymakers at all levels of government. A more complete description of this new methodology is given in the next section.

Because it was anticipated that the new methodology would affect the levels of substance use reported by respondents and the estimates of prevalence, the 1994 NHSDA was designed to generate two separate sets of estimates. The first set, called the 1994-A estimates, was based on the same questionnaire and editing method that was used in 1993 (and earlier). These estimates are used in the analysis of trends in substance use over time. The second set, called the 1994-B estimates, was based on

the new questionnaire and editing methodology. The 1994-B estimates are used in the analysis of patterns of substance use and demographic differences in 1994. For clarity, the analyses of trends and the reporting of patterns are presented in separate sections.

The 1994 survey employed a multistage area probability sample of 22,181 persons interviewed from January through December 1994. This sample included 4,372 respondents to the 1994-A questionnaire and 17,809 respondents to the 1994-B questionnaire. The screening and interview response rates were 94 percent and 77 percent, respectively, for the 1994-A questionnaire, and 94 percent and 78 percent, respectively, for the 1994-B questionnaire. The sample design incorporated the oversampling of blacks, Hispanics, and young people, to improve the accuracy of estimates for those populations.

Oversampling of six large metropolitan areas, which was incorporated into the NHSDA design during 1990-1993, was not continued in 1994. This resulted in a substantial reduction in sample size. However, the National component of the previous sample design was retained, so that the 1994-B sample is essentially equivalent to the 1993 sample in terms of the precision of resulting estimates.

The household interview takes about an hour to complete and incorporates procedures designed to maximize honest reporting of illicit drug use (including the use of self-administered answer sheets). Data are collected on the recency and frequency of use of various licit and illicit drugs, opinions about drugs, demographic characteristics, problems associated with drug use, and drug abuse treatment experience.

Revised NHSDA Methodology in 1994

Because of the importance of this survey as a policymaking tool, SAMHSA and NIDA have invested substantial resources to improve and refine the NHSDA to ensure that substance use and related problems are measured accurately. Toward this end, a number of methodological studies were conducted during 1988-1992 to evaluate the instrumentation and administration methodology for the survey (Turner, Lessler, and Gfroerer 1992). These studies identified a number of potential improvements for the NHSDA questionnaire. A 1992 GAO report also raised some specific issues concerning NHSDA measurement of prevalence, and made recommendations for improving the survey (GAO 1993). Based on these studies and consultations with drug survey researchers and data users, an improved instrument was developed, tested, and fielded in 1994. Some of the major improvements of the new 1994-B questionnaire are:

- A new core-supplement structure provides the capability to easily add or delete sets of questions concerning particular policy issues without affecting the measurement of basic substance use prevalence. This new structure also provides for a more consistent measurement of prevalence over time by designating a set of questions on the recency and frequency of substance use as "core" items to be administered the same way every year.

- ▲ Questions about tobacco use are asked using a self-administered answer sheet for enhanced privacy, improving the reporting of tobacco use, particularly for youths.
- ▲ Questions are reworded to eliminate vague terms and enhance consistency across different sections of the questionnaire.
- ▲ A simplified, easier to understand definition of nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs is used.
- ▲ A calendar is used during the interview to help the respondent focus on reference periods, improving the accuracy of reporting of recency of drug use.
- ▲ New questions on pregnancy, mental health disorders, treatment for substance abuse and mental health, and other issues are included.

In addition to these questionnaire improvements, new procedures for editing drug use data reported in the survey were implemented in 1994. The new editing procedures will use only the designated core items to determine substance use prevalence. The consistent use of this editing procedure each year will ensure more reliable trend measurement.

Comparisons of 1994-A and 1994-B data have shown that the improvements had a minimal effect on some estimates. However, for others the effect was substantial. These analyses are continuing, and a SAMHSA report to be released later this year will provide details on the development of the new questionnaire and editing method, the design of the sample, and the impact of the new methodology on substance use estimates. At this time a few key observations are clear:

- ▲ Rates of missing data for key drug use variables are lower with the 1994-B data, indicating improved reliability with the new questionnaire.
- ▲ The new methodology has a minimal effect on estimates of past month use of most illicit drugs.
- ▲ Estimates of past year and lifetime use of illicit drugs are slightly lower under the new methodology, primarily because of the revised editing procedures.
- ▲ Estimates of alcohol use are slightly higher under the new methodology.
- ▲ Estimates of tobacco use are substantially higher under the new methodology, especially for young people. This is probably due to the use of a self-administered answer sheet for tobacco questions (previously interviewer-administered).

Format of the Report and Explanation of Tables

The two sets of 1994 estimates referenced in this report serve different purposes, and they are presented separately. Section 3 (Trends in Substance Use, 1979-1994) focuses on trends in substance use with a particular focus on changes between 1993 and 1994. This section presents 1994-A data, collected and processed with a methodology consistent with the 1993 (and earlier) surveys. Section 4 (Patterns of Substance Use in 1994) focuses on the prevalence of substance use and variations across demographic groups in 1994. This section uses the 1994-B data, taking advantage of the improved reliability, larger sample size, and additional data items collected with the new questionnaire. A discussion of the NHSDA findings, including comparisons with other studies, is given in Section 5 (Discussion of Results). Technical appendices 1, 2 and 3 provide more detail on methods used in the NHSDA, 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 drug abuse survey methodology. Detailed tabulations of data from the NHSDA are provided in Appendix 5.

Tables contained in this report indicate statistical significance between 1994-A estimates and 1993 estimates. Significance levels are indicated in the tables. For comparisons with other years and between population subgroups within the same year, all changes described in the text as increases or decreases were also tested and found to be significant at least at the .05 level.

Estimates presented from 1979-1985 are revisions of previously published 1979-1985 NHSDA estimates. These improved estimates resulted in negligible differences and were due to more accurate weighting of the data and adjustments for missing and inconsistent data for some questionnaire items. The revised 1979 and 1982 estimates are presented for the first time in this report. Revised 1985 estimates were first released in Advance Report 7.

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," although lifetime and past year data are also discussed in a few cases. Estimates for other measures (e.g., perceived risk) are shown only in terms of percentages of the population.

Data are presented for three major race/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.

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 1993 and 1994 NHSDA 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.

Data are also presented for four U.S. geographic regions. These regions include the following groups of States:

Northeast - Maine, New Hampshire. Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

North Central - North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. Minnesota. Louisiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio.

South - Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.

West - California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Hawaii, Alaska.

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 associations. 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 precludes any causal interpretations of observed 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. A previously published SAMHSA report includes a more in-depth analysis of the relationship between drug use, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status (SAMHSA 1993b). In this report, measures of socioeconomic status include employment and education. Personal and family income data are not available for analysis in this preliminary report, but will be presented in a later report.

Other NHSDA Reports

"Population Estimates" and "Main Findings" will be released during the next few months. Other reports based on the 1994 NHSDA include a methodological report on the implementation of the new questionnaire and its effects on estimates, and a report on the prevalence of mental disorders and comorbidity. Both of these reports will be completed this year.

The Office of Applied Studies is also conducting more specialized, in-depth analyses using NHSDA data on specific substance abuse issues. Current studies in progress, based primarily on 1991-93 data, include:

- ▲ Trends in the Incidence of Drug Use in the U.S., 1919-1992
- ▲ Substance Abuse in States and Metropolitan Areas: Model-Based Estimates from the 1991-1993 NHSDAs
- ▲ Characteristics of Persons Treated for Drug Abuse
- ▲ The Relationship Between Family Structure and Adolescent Drug Use
- ▲ Substance Use Among U.S. Workers: Prevalence and Trends by Occupational Categories
- ▲ Substance Abuse Among Women in the U.S.

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. In addition, OAS makes public use data files available to researchers. Currently, files are available from the 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 NHSDAs. The 1994 public use file will be available by January, 1996. Secondary analysis of these data can be supported through grants awarded by the Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

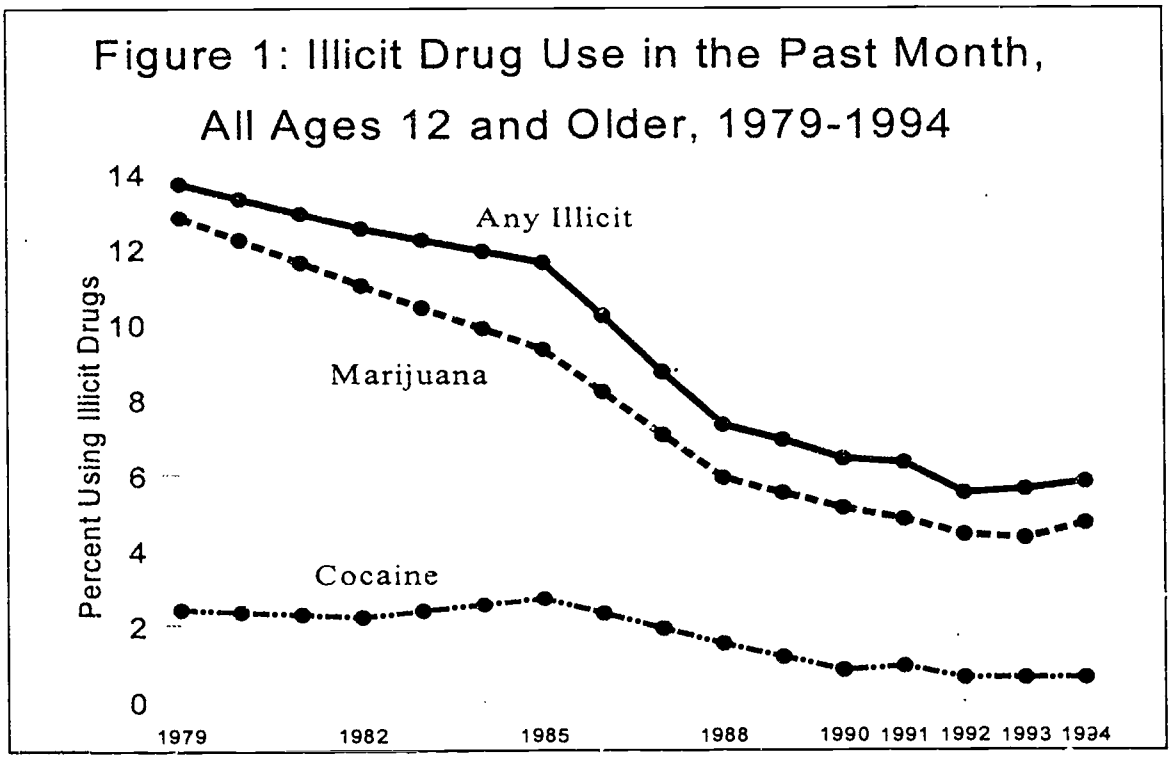
3. TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE, 1979-1994

The following summary of trends in substance use primarily covers the period from 1979 (the peak year for illicit drug use prevalence) to 1994, with an emphasis on any significant changes between 1993 and 1994. Note that this analysis uses 1994-A estimates, which are based on a sample of 4,372 respondents.

Trends in Any Illicit Drug Use

- The number of current illicit drug users did not change between 1993 and 1994 (11.7 and 12.2 million, respectively).

- The peak year for current illicit drug use was 1979, when there were an estimated 25 million current users, representing 13.7 percent of the population. Since then, the rate of use declined steadily to 5.5 percent in 1992, but has changed little since then (5.8 percent in 1994) (Figure 1).

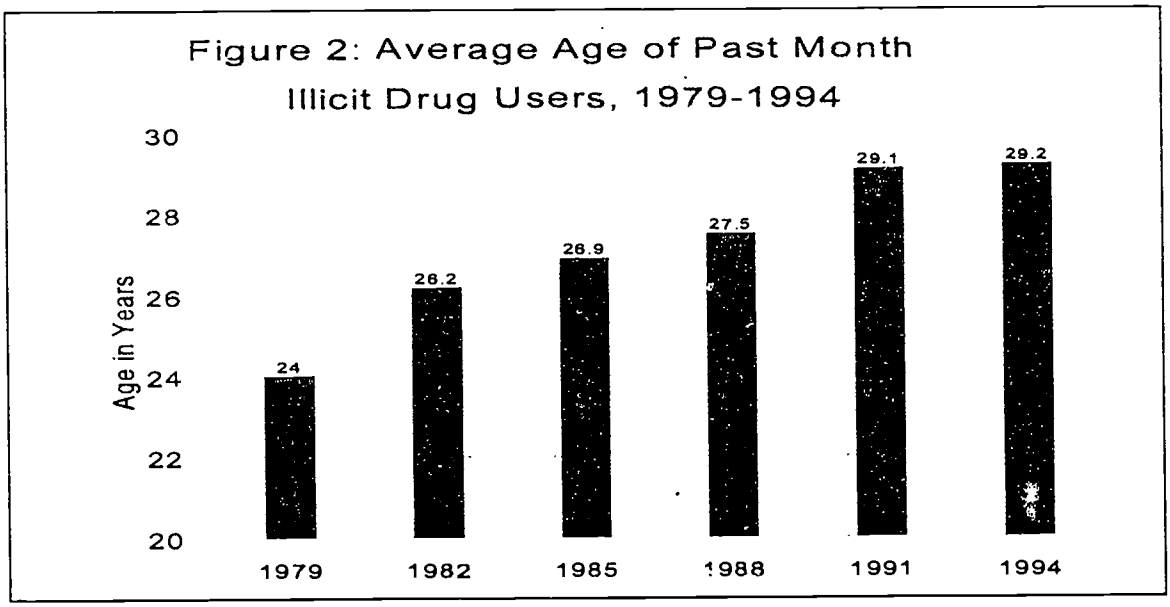


- The rate of current illicit drug use increased for youth 12-17 years old between 1993 and 1994 (from 6.6 percent to 9.5 percent), after declining from 18.5 percent in 1979 to 6.1 percent in 1992.

- The rate of current illicit drug use remained unchanged between 1993 and 1994 among young adults 18-25 years old, persons 26-34 years old, and those 35 and older.

- Compared with 1979, prevalence was much lower in 1994 for younger people, but for older adults the current illicit rate of use changed little. For the 12-17 year old age group, the rate of current illicit drug use has decreased from 18.5 percent in 1979 to 9.5 percent in 1994. Decreases have also occurred for the 18-25 age group (37.4 percent in 1979, 13.2 percent in 1994) and 26-34 age group (18.4 percent in 1979, 7.8 percent in 1994). For the 35 and older age group, the rate was 2.6 percent in 1979 and 2.9 percent in 1994.

- In 1994, 29 percent of past month illicit drug users were age 35 and older. This percentage has increased steadily since 1979, when 10 percent of illicit drug users were age 35 and older. Since 1979, the average age of current illicit drug users has increased from 24 years old to 29 years old. These trends demonstrate the shift in the age composition of illicit drug users (Figure 2).



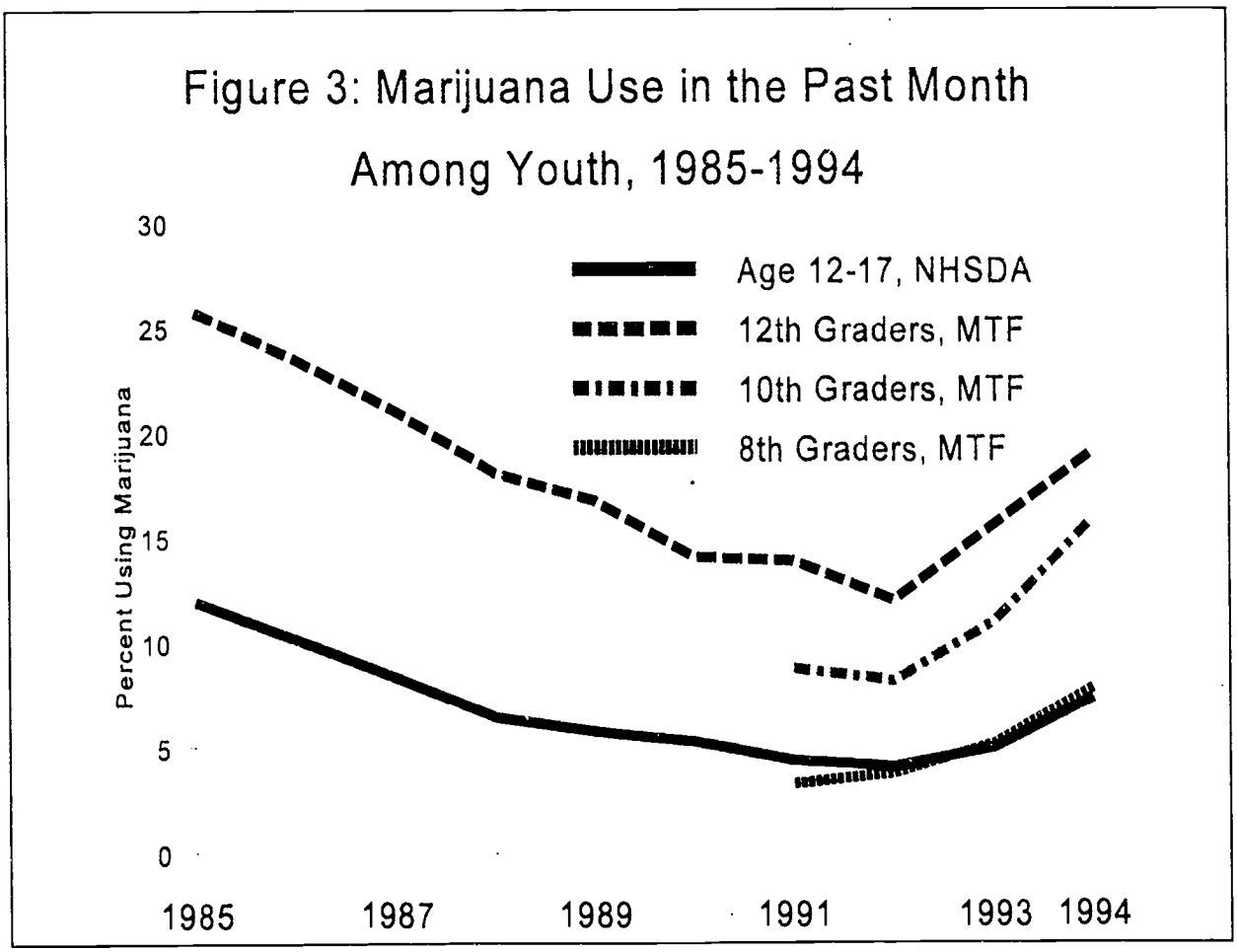
- In general, the aging of the people in the heavy drug using cohorts of the late 1970s, many of whom continue to use illicit drugs, has diminished any observable reductions in use among the 35 and older age group and has resulted in an overall shift in the age distribution of the population of illicit drug users. This shift in the age composition of drug users is also reflected in data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). DAWN shows that visits by patients aged 35 and older to hospital emergency rooms for drug related problems have increased in recent years (see Advance Report Number 8). For example, in 1979, 12 percent of cocaine-related episodes involved persons age 35 or older. By 1993, this percentage had increased to 38 percent.

- The rate of current illicit drug use remained unchanged between 1993 and 1994 among whites, blacks, and Hispanics, and for both men and women. Although not a statistically significant increase, the rate of use among blacks was 6.6 percent in 1992, 6.8 percent in 1993, and 8.6 percent in 1994.

Trends in Marijuana and Hashish Use

Marijuana is by far the most commonly used illicit drug. Because of this, trends and demographic differences are generally similar for any illicit use and marijuana/hashish use.

- The rate of marijuana and hashish use did not change between 1993 and 1994 (4.3 percent in 1993 and 4.7 percent in 1994). However, use among youths 12-17 years old has increased since 1992. Among youths, the rate was 4.0 percent in 1992, 4.9 percent in 1993, and 7.3 percent in 1994. This reversal in trend has also been reported in the results from the 1994 Monitoring the Future Study, a survey conducted among teenage students in school (Figure 3).



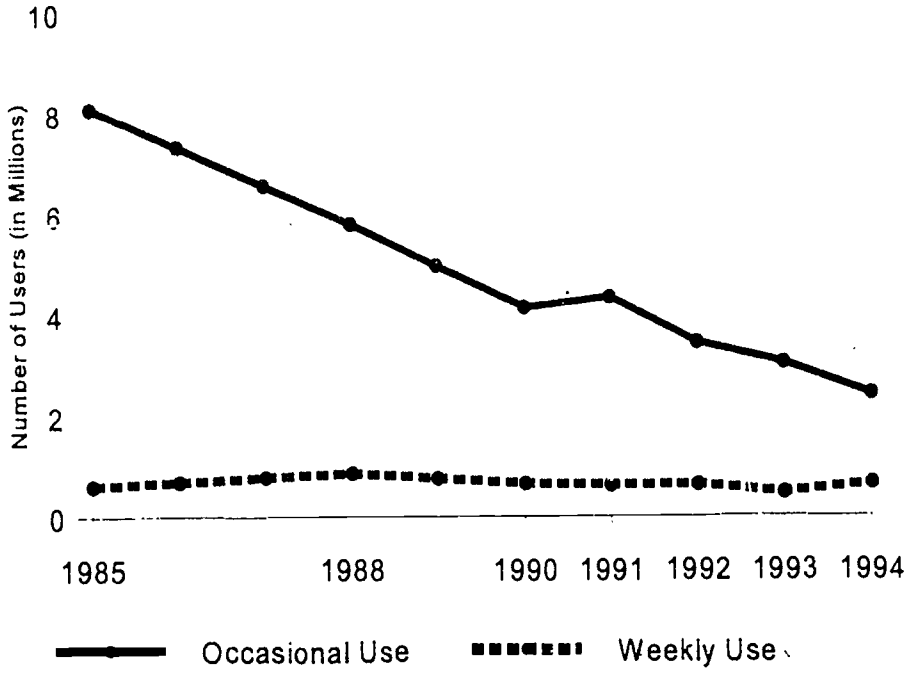
- Frequent use of marijuana, defined as use on a weekly basis during the past year, remained unchanged from 1990 through 1994 at about 2.7 percent of the population, but was lower than in 1985, when the rate was 4.6 percent.

Trends in Cocaine Use

- The rate of cocaine use did not change between 1993 and 1994, remaining at 0.6 percent of the population. It had reached a peak in 1985 at 2.7 percent of the population.

- Frequent cocaine use, defined as use on a weekly basis during the past year, has not changed significantly since it was first estimated in 1985, suggesting a continuing demand for drug abuse treatment services (Figure 4). In 1994, 0.3 percent of the population was a frequent cocaine user, the same rate as in 1985. Since 1985, estimates of the number of weekly cocaine users have ranged from 476,000 (in 1993) to 862,000 (in 1988). It should be noted that these estimates are subject to large sampling error and potentially large nonsampling error. Appendix 2 of this report discusses a methodology for estimating weekly cocaine use that incorporates adjustments for undercoverage and underreporting. The adjusted 1994 estimate was approximately 20 percent higher than the unadjusted estimate.

Figure 4: Cocaine Use in Past Year, 1985-1994



- The estimated number of occasional cocaine users (people who used in the past year but less often than monthly) has sharply declined from 8.1 million (4.2 percent of the population) in 1985 to 2.4 million (1.2 percent) in 1994 (Figure 4).

Trends in Use of Other Illicit Drugs

Prevalence rates for other illicit drugs are smaller and consequently more difficult to measure accurately. There were no major changes in the prevalence of use of inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin or non-medical use of psychotherapeutics between 1993 and 1994.

Estimates of heroin use from the NHSDA are considered very conservative due to the probable undercoverage of the population of heroin users. Since 1979, estimates of lifetime heroin prevalence have fluctuated between 1.7 million and 2.7 million users, with no clear pattern over time. Similarly, the number of past year users has ranged from 245,000 to 539,000. Appendix 2 of this report discusses the limitations of estimates of heroin prevalence and other heavy drug use measures. Based on a methodology that partially adjusts for undercoverage and underreporting, a revised estimate of the number of heroin users in 1994 was about 40 percent higher than the unadjusted 1994 estimate.

- The estimated prevalence rate of nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics in the past month has fluctuated over time. There were decreases in use between 1985 and 1994. Decreases in the nonmedical use of stimulants, sedatives, and tranquilizers occurred between 1991 and 1994, but there was no change in the use of analgesics nonmedically between 1991 and 1994.

- Inhalant use rates have not changed since 1988. The 1994 estimated number of current inhalant users appeared to be higher that the 1993 estimate, but the change was not statistically significant.

- The rate of hallucinogen use has remained level since 1988.

Trends in Alcohol Use

Estimates of the prevalence of alcohol use are presented in terms of current use (any use in the past month) and heavy use. For this report, heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per occasion on 5 or more days in the past month.

- Alcohol usage (in the past month) declined from 1979 to 1992, from 61 percent of the population in 1979 to 48 percent of the population in 1992. Since then, the rate has increased to 53 percent in 1994. Heavy alcohol use has changed little since 1990, remaining at about 5 percent each year.

- Following a decrease from 37.3 percent in 1979 to 15.7 percent in 1992, the rate of current alcohol use among youth 12-17 years old has stabilized (18.0 percent in 1993 and 16.3 percent in 1994).

Trends in Tobacco Use

- Current cigarette smoking declined from 35 percent in 1979 to 27 percent in 1990 and 23 percent in 1994.

- Decreases in smoking since 1979 occurred for those 18-25 years old (from 43 percent to 27 percent), for those 26-34 years old (from 42 percent to 29 percent), and for those 35 and older (from 36 percent to 24 percent).

- No significant decrease in smoking since 1979 occurred for those age 12-17 (12 percent in 1979 and 10 percent in 1994). The rate of smoking among youths has been constant since 1992, at about 10 percent. However, among those age 12-13, the rates were 1.9 percent in 1992 and 2.6 percent in 1994. Similarly, for youths age 14-15, rates were 8.8 percent in 1993 and 10.0 percent in 1994. While these apparent increases are consistent with data from the Monitoring the Future Study, they are not statistically significant in the NHSDA data.

- Rates of current cigarette use were found to be much higher with the new NHSDA questionnaire that employed self-administered answer sheets. Thus, the estimates given above are believed to be substantial underestimates. For those age 12-17, underestimation appears to be as much as 50 percent (i.e., 1994-B estimates are twice as high as 1994-A estimates for those age 12-17).

Trends in Drug Attitudes

In addition to data on the use of drugs, the NHSDA also collects data on respondents' 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.

A detailed analysis of these data, covering the period 1985-1992, was included in Advance Report Number 5 (SAMHSA 1994). That report demonstrated that the NHSDA and other studies show that drug use is correlated with attitudes and beliefs about drugs. Rates of drug use in the NHSDA were much higher in populations that did not perceive great risk of harm than in populations that did perceive great risk of harm. Because it is a risk factor that can potentially be influenced by prevention activities that educate the public about the health consequences of drug use, trends in perceived risk of harm are important to track.

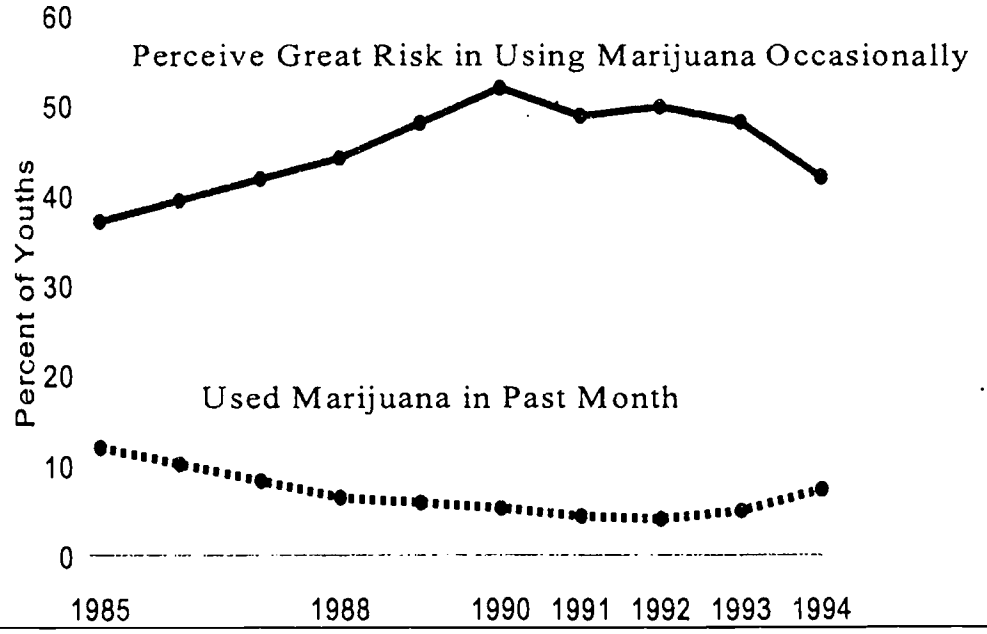
It should be noted that NHSDA questions on perceived risk of harm in the 1994-A and 1994-B questionnaires are different. Thus, as is the case for drug use estimates, 1994-B data for perceived risk should not be used to analyze trends.

The survey also collects data on respondents' observations of drug-related activity in their neighborhood or elsewhere. This includes whether the respondent has been approached within the past month by someone selling drugs, how often the respondent has seen people selling drugs in the neighborhood, and how often the respondent has seen people drunk or high on drugs in the neighborhood.

- In general, the percentage of the population perceiving great risk in illicit drug use changed little between 1992 and 1994.

- However, the percentage of youths 12-17 years old that perceive great risk in using illicit drugs has decreased since 1992. Concurrent with increases in use since 1992, the percentage reporting great risk in occasional marijuana use declined from 50 percent to 42 percent (Figure 5). This points out the need for prevention efforts directed at children and adolescents. Decreases were also seen for perceived risk in using cocaine, PCP, heroin, steroids, and alcohol, and a significant decrease in perceived risk of smoking cigarettes was observed between 1993 and 1994.

Figure 5: Trends in Perceived Risk and Past Month Use of Marijuana Among Youth age 12-17



- The percent of youths reporting that marijuana was easy for them to get increased from 51 percent in 1992 and 53 percent in 1993 to 59 percent in 1994. No changes in perceived availability of cocaine or crack, PCP, LSD, or heroin were reported among youths in 1994. However, there were increases in perceived availability of LSD, PCP, and heroin among adults.

- The percent of youths reporting having been approached in the past month by someone selling drugs has increased from 13.4 percent in 1992 and 14.4 percent in 1993 to 18.9 percent in 1994.

- No changes occurred during 1992-94 in the percent of the population reporting that they see people selling drugs in their neighborhood occasionally or more often.

- No changes occurred during 1992-94 in the percent of the population reporting that they see people who are drunk or high on drugs occasionally or more often in their neighborhood.

4. PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE USE IN 1994

This section focuses on the characteristics of substance users in 1994, in terms of differences by age, race/ethnicity, gender, geographic region, population density, employment status, and education level. The analysis is based on the new NHSDA questionnaire, referred to as 1994-B. These estimates are considered the best estimates of the levels and patterns of prevalence, but should not be compared with estimates from the 1994-A sample or from earlier NHSDA data because of the change in methodology described on pages 4-6 of this report. This section also includes new data on the prevalence of substance use among pregnant women.

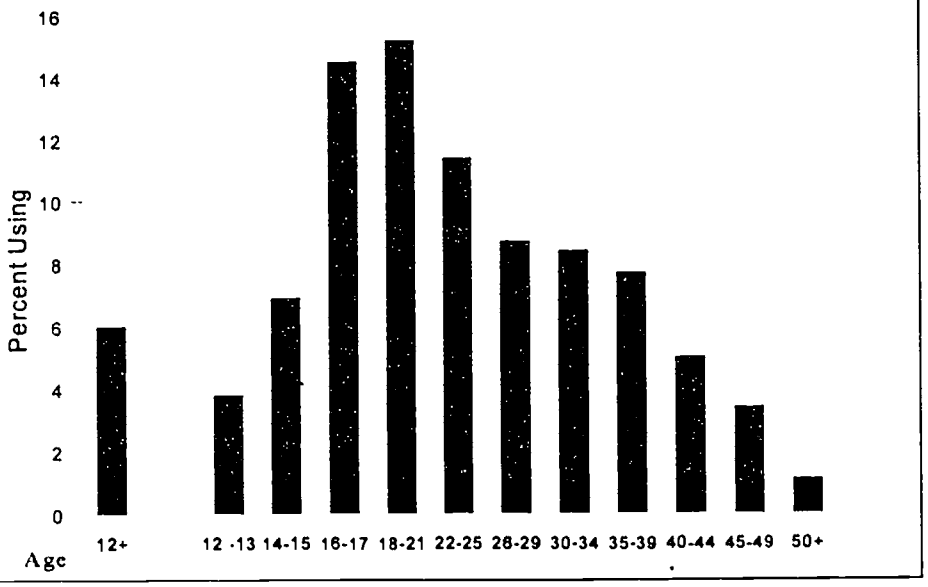
Any Illicit Drug Use in 1994

- In 1994, an estimated 12.6 million Americans were current illicit drug users, meaning they had used an illicit drug in the month prior to interview. This represents 6.0 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 61 percent of current illicit drug users used marijuana only, 20 percent used marijuana and another illicit drug, and the remaining 19 percent used only an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month. An estimated 4.9 million Americans (2.3 percent of the population) were current users of illicit drugs other than marijuana and hashish.

- The rate of current illicit drug use in 1994 was highest among young adults 18-21 years old (15.2 percent) and youth 16-17 years old (14.5 percent) (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Past Month Illicit Drug Use by Age, 1994

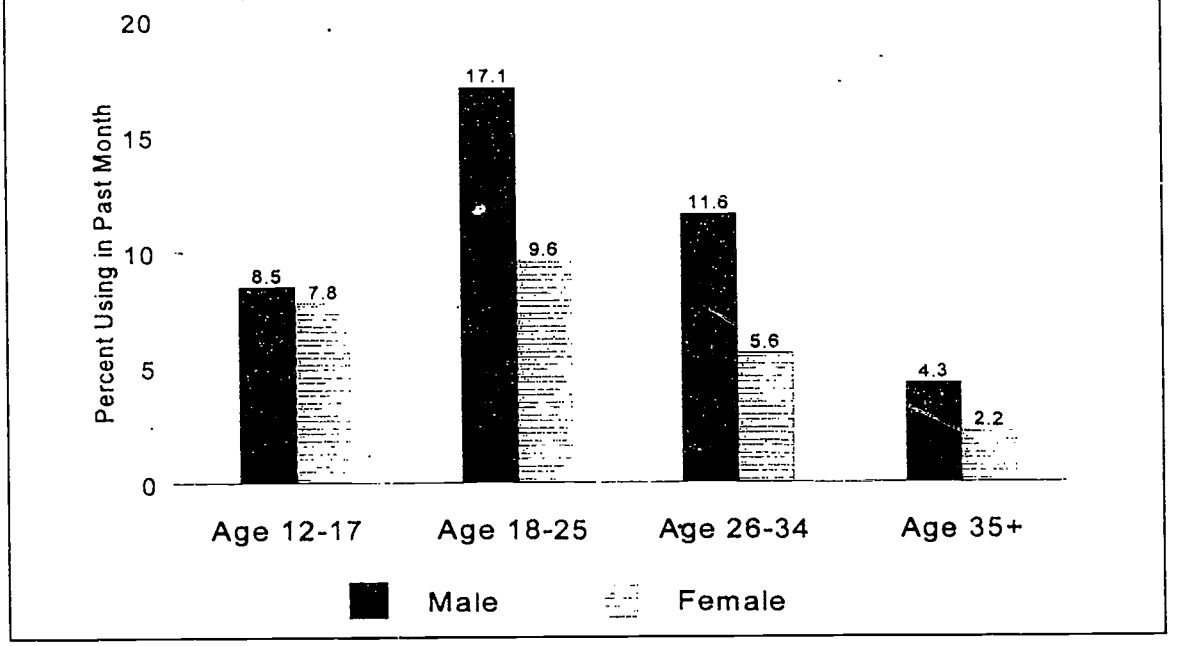


- The rate of current illicit drug use for blacks (7.3 percent) was somewhat higher than for whites (6.0 percent) and Hispanics (5.4 percent).

- Most current illicit drug users were white. There were an estimated 9.6 million whites (76 percent of all users), 1.7 million blacks (14 percent), and 1.0 million Hispanics (8 percent) who were current illicit drug users in 1994.

- Men continued to have a higher rate of current illicit drug use than women (7.9 percent vs. 4.3 percent) in 1994. Rates of use were substantially higher for men than women in every age group except the 12-17 age group (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Past Month Illicit Drug Use, 1994



- The current illicit drug use rate ranged from 6.6 percent in the West region to 5.1 percent in the Northeast region.

- Illicit drug use rates remain highly correlated with educational status. Among persons age 18-34 in 1994, those who had not completed high school had the highest rate of use (14.6 percent), while college graduates had the lowest rate of use (6.7 percent). However, 77 percent of illicit drug users in this age group had completed high school.

- Current employment status is also highly correlated with rates of illicit drug use, as 13.9 percent of unemployed adults (age 18 and older) were current illicit drug users in 1994, compared with 6.7 percent of employed adults. Seventy-four percent of all current illicit drug users aged 18 and older (8.0 million adults) were employed.

Marijuana and Hashish Use in 1994

- In 1994, an estimated 10 million Americans were current marijuana or hashish users. This represents 4.8 percent of the population aged 12 and older.

- Marijuana is by far the most prevalent drug used by illicit drug users, as about four-fifths (80 percent) of current (past month) illicit drug users were marijuana or hashish users in 1994.

Cocaine Use in 1994

- In 1994, an estimated 1.4 million Americans were current cocaine users. This represents 0.7 percent of the population aged 12 and older.

- The estimated number of current crack users was about one-half million in 1994.

- Approximately 60 percent of current cocaine users were age 18-34 in 1994. As in the past, the rate of current cocaine use in 1994 was highest among young adults 18-25 years old (1.2 percent) and those 26-34 years old (1.3 percent). Rates were 0.3 percent for youths 12-17 years old and 0.4 percent for adults aged 35 and older.

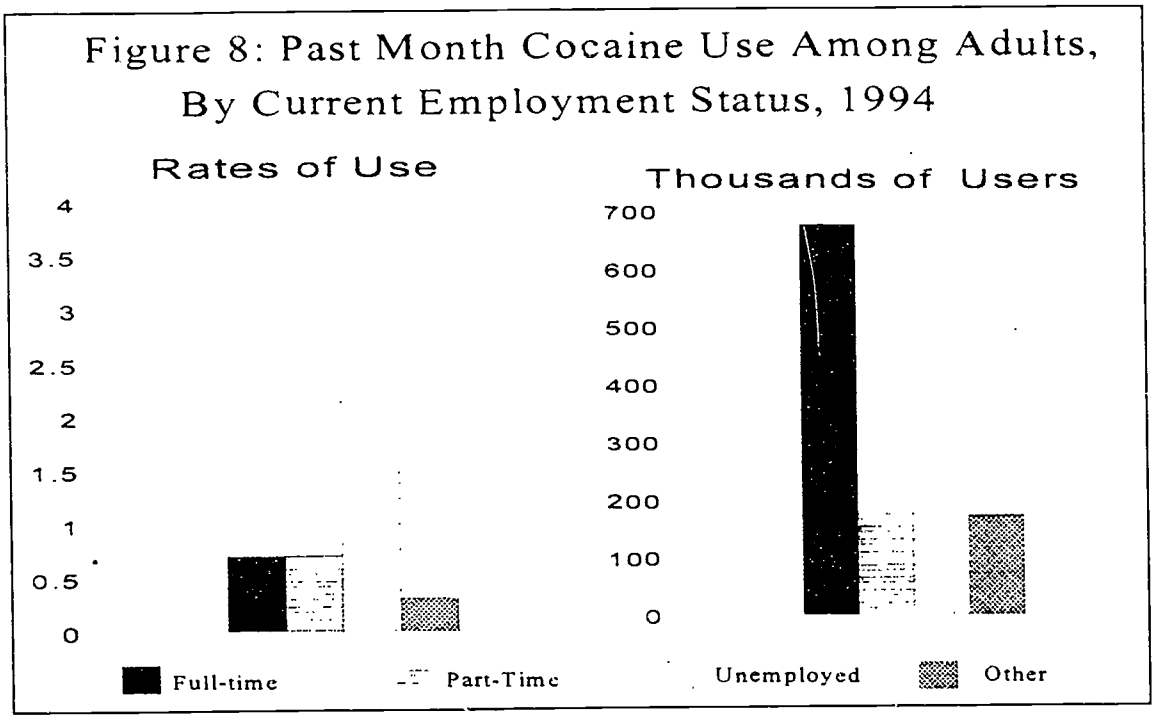
- The 1994 survey continued to show higher rates of cocaine use among blacks (1.3 percent) and Hispanics (1.1 percent), compared with whites (0.5 percent). However, 62 percent of current cocaine users were white in 1994. Blacks comprised 22 percent and Hispanics another 16 percent.

- Men continued to have a higher rate of current cocaine use than women (0.9 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively, in 1994).

- In 1994 the rate of cocaine use was 0.8 percent in the West region, 0.7 in the South region, 0.6 percent in the North Central region, and 0.5 percent in the East region.

- Current cocaine use rates remained highly correlated with educational status. Among persons age 18-34 in 1994, those who had not completed high school had a current use rate of 2.7 percent. The rate was 1.4 percent among those with a high school education, 0.8 percent among those with some college, and 0.6 percent among college graduates. However, 63 percent of cocaine users in this age group had at least completed high school.

- The rate of current cocaine use was highest among the unemployed, as 3.5 percent of unemployed adults (age 18 or older) were current cocaine users in 1994, compared with only 0.7 percent of employed adults. Nevertheless, 65 percent of all adult current cocaine users in 1994 were employed either full or part time. This reflects an estimated 0.9 million adult employed cocaine users (Figure 8).



Use of Other Illicit Drugs in 1994

- Estimates of heroin use from the NHSDA are considered very conservative due to the probable undercoverage of the population of heroin users. The survey estimated 2.1 million lifetime heroin users in 1994. Appendix 2 of this report discusses the limitations of estimates of heroin prevalence and other heavy drug use measures.

- The rate of current use of hallucinogens was highest in the 18-25 age group (1.8 percent), but was 1.1 percent for youths 12-17 years old. The new NHSDA questionnaire collects additional data on the use of LSD. LSD is shown to be the most commonly used hallucinogen. Rates of LSD use were 1.0 percent for persons 18-25 years old and 0.5 percent for youths.

- More than 18 million persons (8.7 percent of the population) have used hallucinogens in their lifetime, and nearly 15 million (7.0 percent) of them have used LSD. Among 12-17 year olds, 4.0 percent had used hallucinogens in their life, and 3.4 percent had used LSD.

- The 12-17 year old age group had the highest rate of current inhalant use (1.6 percent).

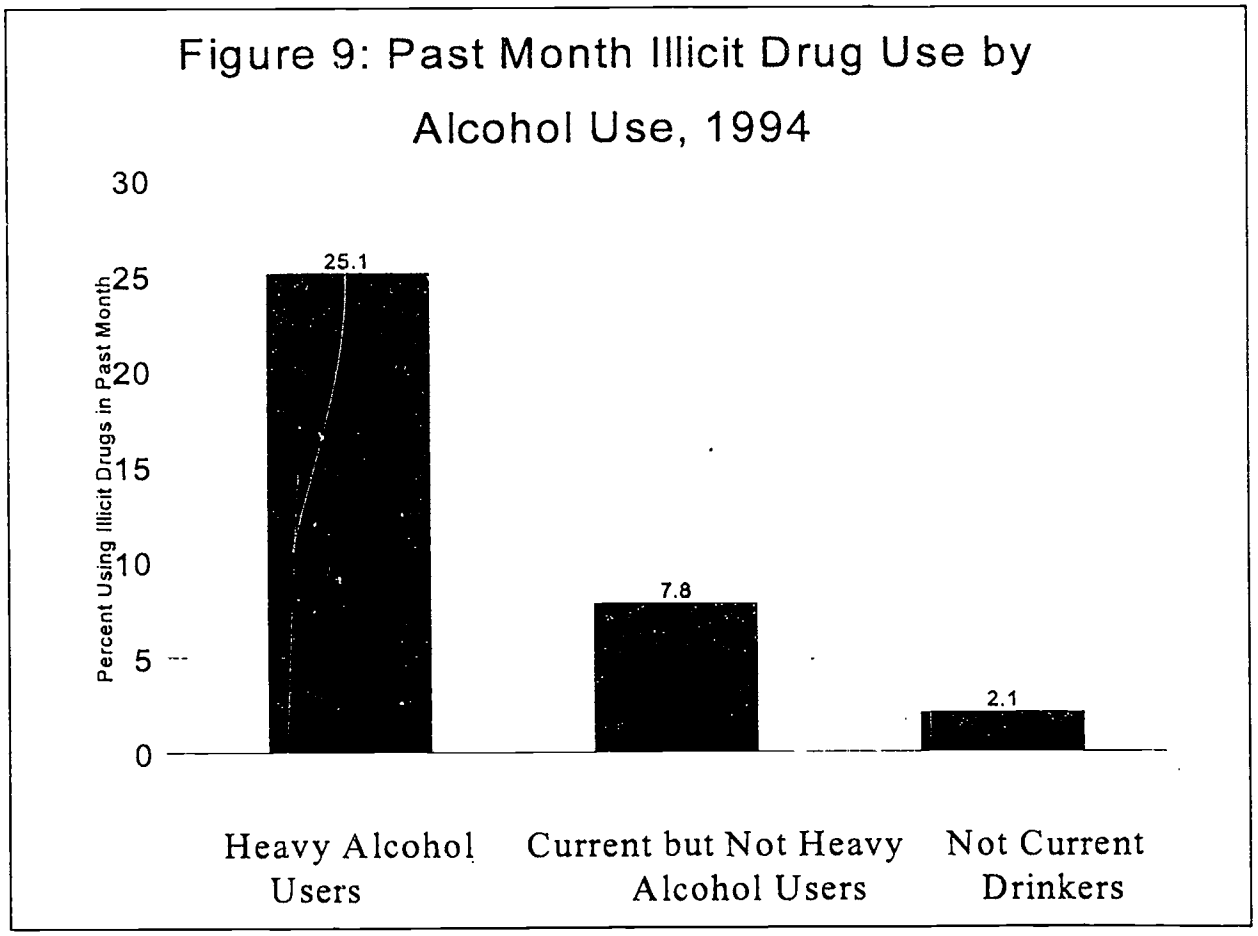
- Current nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics (prescription-type drugs) was reported by an estimated 2.6 million people (1.2 percent). Rates were 1.8 percent for persons 26-34 years old, 1.7 percent for youths 12-17 years old, and 1.6 percent for young adults 18-25 years old.

Alcohol Use in 1994

Estimates of the prevalence of alcohol use are presented in terms of current use (any use in the past month) and heavy use (defined as drinking 5 or more drinks per occasion on 5 or more days in the past month).

- In 1994, approximately 113 million persons age 12 and over had used alcohol in the past month, which was about 54 percent of the total population age 12 and older. About 13 million Americans (6.2 percent of the population) were heavy drinkers.

- Heavy drinkers were more likely to be illicit drug users in 1994. Of the 13 million heavy drinkers, 25 percent (3.2 million people) were current illicit drug users. Among the 100 million current drinkers who were not heavy drinkers, the rate of illicit drug use was 7.8 percent (Figure 9).

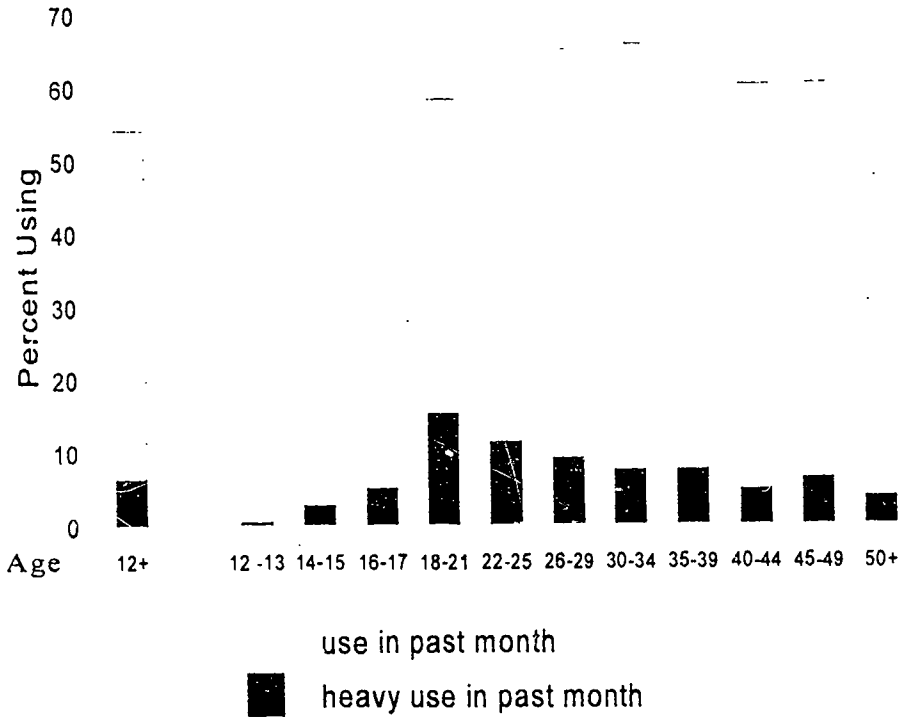


- About 16 percent of heavy drinkers (2 million people) were under age 21 in 1994. Nine percent of current drinkers (10.6 million people) were under age 21.

- In 1994, the rate of current drinking was 22 percent for youths 12-17 years old, 58 percent for persons 18-21 years old and 68 percent for those 22-25 years old, the age group with the highest rate. The rate of current drinking was about 65 percent for ages 26-39, 60 percent for those age 40-49, and 47 percent for those age 50 and above (Figure 10).

- Heavy drinking rates were 2.5 percent among youths, 15 percent among persons 18-21 years old, and 11 percent among those 22-25 years old. Although rates were lower for older adults, 3.7 percent of adults age 50 and older (2.3 million people) were heavy drinkers in 1994 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Past Month Alcohol Use by Age, 1994

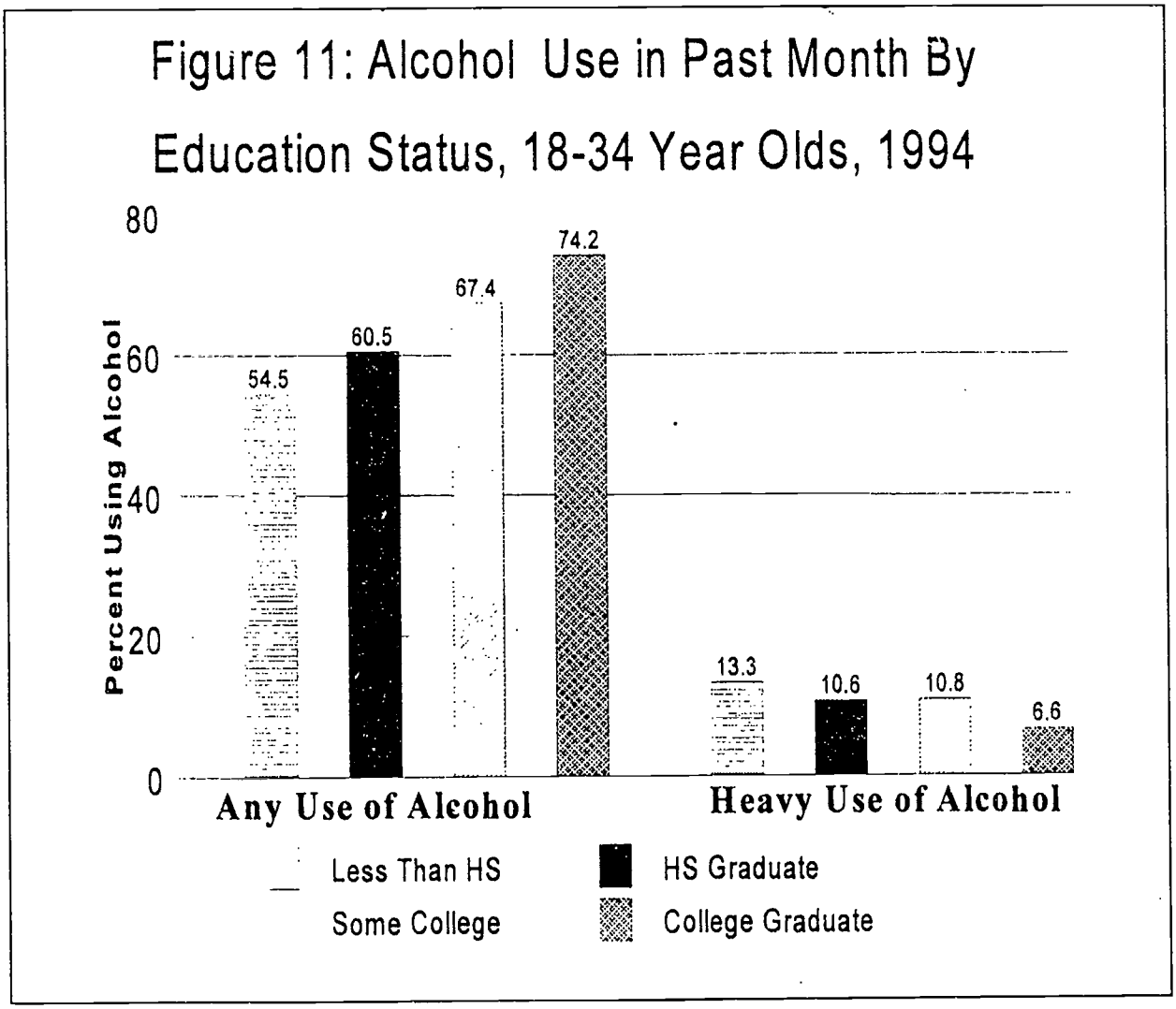


- In 1994, rates of heavy alcohol use shov . no statistically significant differences by race/ethnicity (6.4 percent for whites, 7.3 ercent for Hispanics, and 4.8 percent for blacks). Whites continued to have the highest rate of past month alcohol use at 57 percent. Rates for Hispanics and blacks were 48 percent and 44 percent, respectively.

- Sixty percent of men were past month alcohol users, compared with 48 percent of women. Men were much more likely than women to be heavy drinkers (10.3 and 2.5 percent, respectively).

- The rate of current alcohol use was 56 percent in the Northeast, North Central and West regions, and 50 percent in the South in 1994. Heavy alcohol use was 7.1 percent in the North Central region, 6.6 percent in the South, 5.7 percent in Northeast and 5.2 percent in the West.

- 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 1994, 69 percent of adults with college degrees were current drinkers, compared with only 44 percent of those having less than a high school education. Among persons 18-34 years old, 74 percent of those with college degrees were current alcohol users in 1994, compared with only 54 percent of those having less than a high school education. However, the rate of heavy alcohol use in this age group was 6.6 percent among those who had completed college and 13.3 percent among those who had not completed high school (Figure 11).

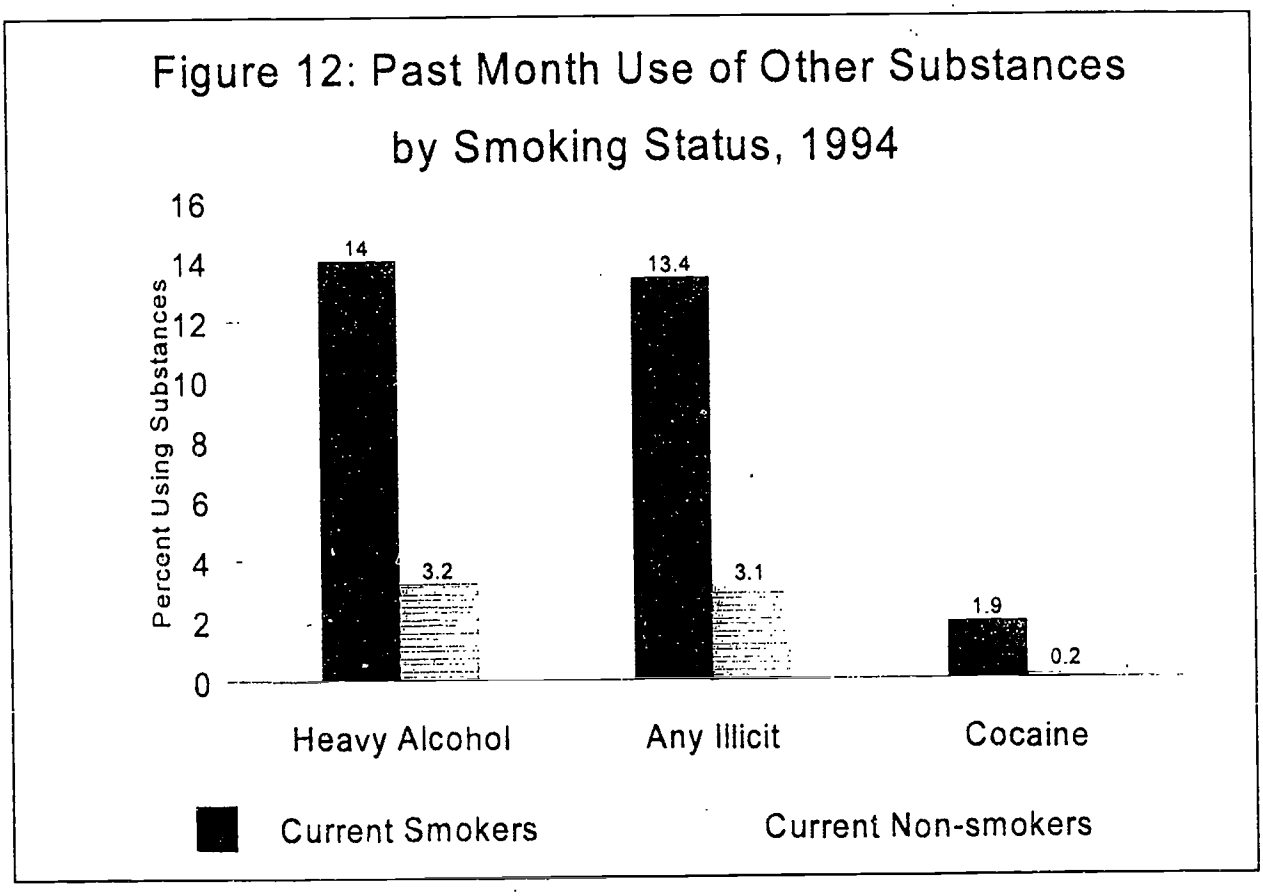


Tobacco Use in 1994

- The 1994-B questionnaire used a self-administered answer sheet for tobacco questions, which resulted in substantially higher reported smoking, particularly for youths 12-17 years old.

- An estimated 60 million Americans were current smokers in 1994. This represents a smoking rate of 29 percent for the population age 12 and older.

- Current smokers were more likely to be heavy drinkers and illicit drug users. Among smokers, the rate of heavy alcohol use (five or more drinks on five or more days in the past month) was 14 percent and the rate of current illicit drug use was 13 percent. Among nonsmokers, only 3 percent were heavy drinkers and 3 percent were illicit drug users (Figure 12).



- The rate of current smoking was highest in the 18-25 year old age group (35 percent) and the 26-34 year old age group (32 percent). Rates were 28 percent among adults age 35 and older and 19 percent among youths. More than 4 million youths 12-17 years old were smokers in 1994.

- Among adults (18 and older), men had somewhat higher rates of smoking than women, but rates of smoking were similar for males and females aged 12-17.

- In 1994, no significant differences in smoking rates by race/ethnicity were found.

- The rate of current cigarette use was similar across regions, ranging from 25 percent to 30 percent in 1994. The rate of smoking was 27 percent in large metropolitan areas, 30 percent in small metropolitan areas, and 31 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

- Level of educational attainment was correlated with tobacco usage. Thirty-eight percent of adults who had not completed high school were current smokers while only 16 percent of college graduates smoked.

- An estimated 6.8 million Americans (3.3 percent of the population) were current users of smokeless tobacco in 1994.

- The rate of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher for men than for women in 1994 (6.1 percent vs. 0.7 percent). Nearly 90 percent of smokeless tobacco users were men.

- Current smokeless tobacco use was more prevalent among whites (3.8 percent) than among blacks (2.1 percent) or Hispanics (1.2 percent).

Substance Use Among Women of Childbearing Age in 1994

Our data strongly suggest that women reduce their use of substances during pregnancy, but resume use of some substances at almost the same rate once their children are born.

Procedure

The new NHSDA questionnaire includes a question asking women under age 45 whether they are currently pregnant. Based on these data, it is possible to study drug use patterns among pregnant women. Data on pregnant women were compared with data on three other subpopulations of women: all women of childbearing age (i.e., age 15-44), all women who have children under age 18, and all women age 12 and older.

Reporting of pregnancy by NHSDA respondents appears reasonably accurate, producing an estimate of about 2.8 million pregnant women (based on 371 sample cases). This is close to the number of pregnant women on a given day that would be expected based on counts of live births from the birth registration system, and estimates of induced abortions and fetal loss rates (Ventura, Taffel, Mosher, et al 1995).

Results

- Pregnant women and other women of childbearing age are equally likely to have used licit and illicit substances at some time in their lives. Among all women age 15-44, 47 percent have ever used illicit drugs, compared with 46 percent among currently pregnant women.

- Rates of past year alcohol and cigarette use also showed no differences between pregnant women and all women age 15-44.

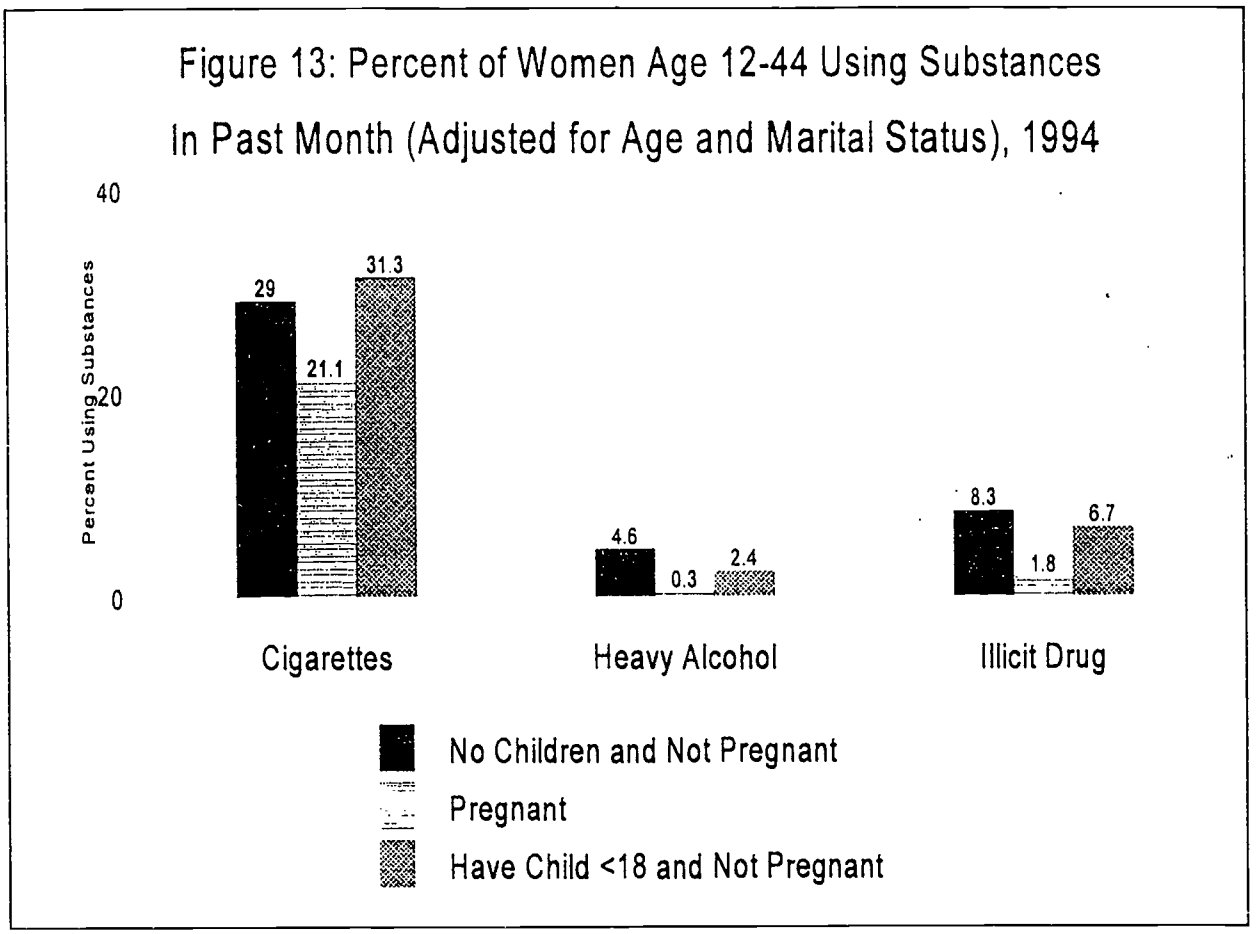
- However, pregnant women were significantly less likely to use alcohol (any use or heavy use), cigarettes, and illicit drugs in the past month than other women of childbearing age. This is evidence that most substance-using women reduce their use during pregnancy.

- Among pregnant women, 1.8 percent used an illicit drug within the past month, compared with 6.7 percent of all women aged 15-44. Among all women with children, the rate is 5.2 percent, suggesting that many drug using women resume their drug use after their pregnancy. This finding supports efforts to intervene with pregnant substance abusers.

- A similar pattern is seen for use of alcohol and cigarettes. Fifty-four percent of women age 15-44 were current drinkers, but 23 percent of pregnant women were drinkers in the past month. The rate of heavy alcohol use was 5.9 percent among women 15-44, but only 0.3 percent among pregnant women. The data indicate that pregnant women have more difficulty trying to reduce their cigarette use than their alcohol or illicit drug use. Twenty-one percent of pregnant women were current smokers compared with 31 percent of all women age 15-44.

- We tested these results to make certain that age and marital status differences did not account for them (Women without children are generally younger and less likely to be married than pregnant women; women with children are generally older than pregnant women). The patterns persist after adjusting for differences in the age and marital status distribution of pregnant women, nonpregnant women with children, and nonpregnant women without children. This adjustment was made to the data for nonpregnant women, making their distribution similar to that of pregnant women. For example, after adjusting for age and marital status, 8.3 percent of nonpregnant women with no children were current illicit drug users in 1994, and 6.7 percent of nonpregnant women with children were current illicit drug users (Figure 13).

- Adjusted rates of lifetime use indicate that pregnant women, nonpregnant women with children, and nonpregnant women without children have similar patterns. Rates of illicit drug use were 46 percent, 47 percent, and 49 percent for these three groups respectively.



Drug Attitudes in 1994

In addition to data on the use of drugs, the NHSDA also collects data on respondents' 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.

A detailed analysis of these data, covering the period 1985-1992, was included in Advance Report Number 5 (SAMHSA 1994). That report demonstrated that the NHSDA and other studies show that drug use is correlated with attitudes and beliefs about drugs. Rates of drug use in the NHSDA were much higher in populations that did not perceive great risk of harm than in populations that did perceive great risk of harm. Because it is a risk factor that can potentially be influenced by prevention activities that educate the public about the health consequences of drug use, perceived risk of harm is an important measure to track.

The survey also collects data on respondents' observations of drug-related activity in their neighborhood and elsewhere. This includes whether the respondent has been approached within the past month by someone selling drugs, how often the respondent has seen people selling drugs in the neighborhood, and how often the respondent has seen people drunk or high on drugs in the neighborhood. Data from these questions not only provide a different measure of the magnitude of the drug problem, but also describe how exposure to the drug problem varies across different segments of the population.

- In 1994, 40 percent of the population believed there is great risk of harm in using marijuana occasionally, while 59 percent believed there is great risk in using marijuana regularly. The majority of the population believed there is great risk in trying cocaine, PCP, or heroin once or twice.

- Only about half of youths 12-17 years old perceived great risk of harm in having five or more drinks once or twice a week and in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.

- In 1994, 61 percent of the population reported that marijuana was easy for them to get. Forty-three percent reported that cocaine was easy to get. The percentages reporting that LSD, PCP, and heroin were easy to get were 33, 29, and 31, respectively.

- In 1994, 6.2 percent of the population reported having been approached in the past month by someone selling drugs. This percent ranged from 7.2 percent in large metropolitan areas to 4.3 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

- Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than whites to report having been approached by a drug seller. Rates were 10.6 percent for blacks, 9.7 percent for Hispanics, and 5.1 percent for whites.

- In 1994, 9.5 percent of the population reported that they see people selling drugs in their neighborhood occasionally or more often. Rates were higher in large metropolitan areas (12.2 percent) than in small metropolitan areas (7.2 percent) and nonmetropolitan areas (7.6 percent).

- Blacks and Hispanics were much more likely than whites to report having observed drug selling in their neighborhood. In 1994, 31 percent of blacks and 18 percent of Hispanics reported seeing people selling drugs occasionally or more often in their neighborhood, compared with only 5 percent of whites.

- Twenty-seven percent of the population reported seeing people who are drunk or high on drugs occasionally or more often in their neighborhood in 1994. In contrast to rates of seeing drug selling, the percentage seeing people drunk or high was similar in large metropolitan areas (27 percent) and in nonmetropolitan areas (31 percent).

5. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse provides a comprehensive description of substance use and abuse in the United States. Despite its limitations. such as limited coverage of some populations, possible underreporting of drug using behavior by respondents, and low precision for small population subgroups and rare behaviors, the NHSDA provides reliable information to assess trends, patterns, and relationships associated with substance abuse. The data are most useful when studied in conjunction with other available data sources, each one produced independently and with its own strengths and limitations.

The 1994 NHSDA data suggest that the significant declines in the prevalence of illicit drug use that occurred throughout the 1980s are not occurring in the 1990s. Furthermore, the NHSDA shows that increases in illicit drug use have occurred among youths, a finding that has been clearly evident in data from the Monitoring the Future Study (MTF).

The MTF and the NHSDA both show that perceived risk of harm in using drugs, a key correlate of drug use, has decreased among youths in recent years, and that drugs are easily accessible to young people. Both surveys show increases in youths' perceived availability of marijuana from 1992 to 1994.

This recent upturn in illicit drug use among youths 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 increasing proportion of young people using 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 more intervention.

Evidence of the long term impact of high rates of initiation among young people is found in another prominent trend seen in the NHSDA data, the aging of the drug using population. While young people today continue to initiate illicit drug use at increasing rates, they are still doing so at much lower rates than young people in the 1970s (Gfroerer and Brodsky 1992). Those 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 is having an increasing effect on the "35 and older" age group shown in NHSDA reports. Thus, rates of use in this age group remain steady and the overall proportion of drug users that are age 35 and older continues to increase (from 10 percent of users in 1979 to 29 percent of users in 1994).

Many of the drug users in this aging cohort are believed to have severe drug problems. This may partly explain the continuing rise in hospital emergency room episodes, which are more likely to involve heavy users than occasional users, and are more likely to involve cocaine and heroin users than 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 cocaine prevalence in the NHSDA) to 123,000 in 1993. Heroin-related emergency room visits have increased from 12,000 in 1979 to 63,000 in 1993 (SAMHSA 1994). Data on drug-related hospital emergency room episodes also show the impact of the aging cohort of drug users. In 1979, 12 percent of patients with

cocaine-related episodes were age 35 or older. By 1985 the proportion was 19, and by 1993 38 percent were 35 or older. It should be mentioned that the emergency room statistics cannot provide a complete picture of heavy drug use. As the above estimates suggest, only a small, nonrepresentative proportion of cocaine and heroin users account for drug-related emergency room episodes.

As noted, NHSDA data have limitations with respect to estimating heavy drug use. Therefore, estimates should be considered to be conservative, and changes over time are generally not statistically significant. Other researchers have estimated that there are over 2 million frequent cocaine users and over a half million heroin addicts in the U.S. (Rhodes 1993). These estimates were developed by using various data sources and making a number of assumptions (many of which are of uncertain validity).

It is clear that there is considerable uncertainty about the size of the heavy drug using population. Despite the limitations of all available measures of heavy drug use, it is clear that there continues to be a large population of these drug users who began using drugs a number of years ago and have progressed to more problematic use. They are placing an increasing burden on the health care system as they get older and the long-term effects of their drug use emerge. While many of these users are able to reduce their use through treatment, the overall number of heavy users seems to be remaining steady as younger cohorts of drug users also progress and become addicted, adding to the pool of heavy drug users that will need treatment for their problem.

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 US general population age 12 and older and has always oversampled youths and young adults. The 1994 NHSDA employed a multistage area probability sample of 22,181 persons. This included 4,372 respondents to the 1994-A questionnaire and 17,809 respondents to the 1994-B questionnaire. The first stage of selection is a sample of 127 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 1994, 2,060 segments were selected, and in each of these segments a listing of all addresses was made, from which a sample of 84,890 addresses was selected. Of these, 72,487 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.

About 20 percent of the 84,890 selected addresses were designated to employ the 1994-A questionnaire, with the remainder being designated to employ the 1994-B questionnaire. To maximize the precision of the sample for comparisons between the A and B version data, positive covariance between A and B estimates was created by allocating questionnaire versions within segments. Thus, about 20% of addresses in each segment were assigned the A questionnaire. To maximize the ability to detect significant differences between estimates from 1993 and 1994-A samples, positive covariance between these estimates was also created by using many of the same sample segments in both years.

The 1994 NHSDA sampled segments were allocated equally into four separate samples, one for each three month period during the year, so that data collection for the survey is essentially continuous. By assigning the appropriate selection probabilities at the PSU, segment, and person levels, oversampling of certain subpopulations of interest is accomplished. In 1994, these subpopulations were young people (age 12-34), African-Americans, Hispanics, and people residing in nonmetropolitan rural areas. Supplemental funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture made this rural oversampling possible. Persons age 18-34 identified as current cigarette smokers by the household screening respondents were also oversampled. Oversampling of six metropolitan areas that had been done during 1990-1993 was not done in 1994.

Although they are not oversampled, the survey does include persons living in noninstitutional group quarters when these units fall into the sample. This primarily consists of students living in dormitories, but also includes some homeless persons who are living in shelters at the time that the shelter addresses are screened.

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 possible selection of sample person(s). This selection process is designed to provide the necessary sample sizes for specified population groups by selecting either 0, 1, or 2 persons per household, depending on the composition of the household.

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, sex, 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.

IV. Preliminary Versus Final Estimates

Estimates presented in this report are considered preliminary because they are based on the initial weighting, editing, and imputation procedures implemented immediately after data collection was completed (December 1994). Further analyses of the 1994 NHSDA data and evaluation of the estimation procedures is ongoing, and may result in revisions in later data releases. However, if no such revisions are deemed necessary, final estimates will be the same as the preliminary estimates presented in this report. Final estimates will be published in Population Estimates, which will be available later this year and in Main Findings, which will be published in 1995. SAMHSA will also release additional analyses from the 1994 NHSDA through additional Advance Reports and other published reports.

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:

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

Statistical tests of significance have been computed for comparisons of estimates from 1993 with 1994-A. 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.

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 72,487 eligible households sampled, 67,970 were successfully screened for a screening response rate of 93.8%. Screening response rates were 93.8% for both questionnaire versions. In these screened households, a total of 28,499 sample persons were selected, and completed interviews were obtained from 22,181 of these sample persons, for an interview response rate of 77.8%. Interview response rates were 76.5% for 1994-A and 78.2% for 1994-B. Overall, 2,859 (10.0%) of sample persons were classified as refusals, 2,135 (7.5%) were not available or never at home, and 1,337 (4.7%) did not participate for various other reasons, such as physical or mental incompetence or language barrier. Response rates were highest in younger age groups. Response rates were also higher among Hispanics (80%) and blacks (78%) than among whites (76%).

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 respondent would be considered a past month user. In the 1994-A NHSDA, 20.4% of the estimate of past month marijuana use and 40.4% of the past month cocaine use estimate is based on such cases. This compares with 21.8% and 35.1%, respectively, for the 1994-B data. Another example is respondents who report use of a drug in the past year but fail to report their frequency of use. For these cases, statistical imputation is used to assign frequency of use. This imputation was necessary for 19.1% of past year marijuana users and 30.9% of past year cocaine users in the 1994-A data. However, in the 1994-B data, 2.6% of past year marijuana users and 3.9% of past year cocaine users required imputation for frequency. (These substantially lower error rates in the 1994-B data are primarily due to the new editing procedure, which uses only core data items to determine whether a respondent is a past year user. The 1994-A editing used a more extensive set of items in determining past year use, which resulted in more past year users with inconsistent or missing data.) These comparisons between the two questionnaire version indicate the improved reliability of estimates from the new NHSDA questionnaire.

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. Except for the special estimates of heavy drug use given in section 5, 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 1993). However, comparisons of NHSDA data with data from surveys conducted in classrooms suggest that underreporting of drug use by youths in their homes may be significant (Gfroerer 1993).

IV. Estimation of Heavy Drug Use

While the NHSDA collects data on what is referred to as "hard-core" drug use (e.g., heroin use, frequent cocaine use), the survey design is less suited to estimate these behaviors. 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 1995). This procedure uses external counts of the number of people in treatment for drug problems (from the National Drug

and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey) 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.

Since data on arrests were not collected in the 1994-B questionnaire, ratio-adjusted estimates are generated from the 1994-A sample. Based on this procedure, the estimated number of weekly cocaine users in 1994 was 802,000, compared with the unadjusted estimate of 659,000 from the 1994-A data. The adjusted number of past year heroin users was 498,000, compared with an unadjusted estimate of 349,000. The following table shows the unadjusted and adjusted estimates, including estimates from 1992. The 95% confidence intervals shown make it clear that no conclusions about increases or decreases in heavy drug use can be drawn from these estimates:

Estimates of Number of Past Year Heroin Users and Weekly Cocaine Users

	1992		1994-A	
	Estimate (in 1000s)	95% Confidence Interval	Estimate (in 1000s)	95% Confidence Interval
Past Year Heroin Use				
Unadjusted	323	(222 - 471)	349	(147 - 827)
Adjusted	603	(424 - 856)	498	(202 - 1,226)
Weekly Cocaine Use				
Unadjusted	642	(487 - 847)	659	(389 - 1116)
Adjusted	877	(689 - 1116)	802	(455 - 1413)

V. Poststratification

The 1993 and 1994 NHSDA estimates in this report are the first from the survey to utilize population projections based on 1990 Census data in the poststratification adjustment. The impact on trends of this change in estimation (1992 and prior NHSDAS are poststratified to projections based on 1980 Census data) has been analyzed and found to be small overall, but substantial for some population subgroup estimates of the number of users.

The analysis of the impact of the change was done by computing 1993 NHSDA estimates using 1980-based adjustments and comparing them to the 1990-based estimates. The following table shows some of these comparisons.

Estimates of past month drug use prevalence in 1993 using 1980 census-based post-stratification adjustment and 1990 census-based post-stratification adjustment.

	Rates of Use		Number of Users (1,000's)	
	1980 Census	1990 Census	1980 Census	1990 Census
Past Month Any Illicit Drug Use				
Total	5.66%	5.65%	11,771	11,705
12-17	6.65	6.60	1,408	1,400
18-25	13.58	13.47	3,763	3,816
26-34	8.64	8.53	3,257	3,171
35+	2.75	2.75	3,344	3,318
White	5.51	5.51	8,805	8,695
Black	6.79	6.76	1,622	1,555
Hispanic	6.23	6.21	1,086	1,148
Other	3.75	3.83	259	307
Past Month Cocaine Use				
Total	0.63	0.63	1,302	1,307
12-17	0.39	0.39	83	83
18-25	1.51	1.52	419	429
26-34	0.99	0.97	374	362
35+	0.35	0.36	427	434
White	0.49	0.49	781	769
Black	1.31	1.30	312	298
Hispanic	1.08	1.11	189	205
Other	*	*	*	*

The effect on rates of use is inconsequential. In terms of the estimates presented in this report, which show rates rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, both post-stratification adjustments result in the same estimated rate. In a few cases, the change to the 1990-based projections caused an increase or decrease of one tenth of a percent in the rate. The most pronounced effect of the shift to the 1990-based projections occurs for estimates of the number of users in certain population subgroups, such as race/ethnicity groups. Compared with the 1980-based projections of the size of the population, the 1990-based estimates show fewer whites, fewer blacks, more Hispanics, and more "other races". The updated projections also showed more young adults. These discrepancies could be due to such factors as the failure to account for net migration of foreign students in the 1980-based projections. A more complete analysis of the effect of the new census projections on NHSDA estimates is being prepared. At this point, it is important to recognize that changes between 1992 and 1993 in estimates of the number of drug users by race/ethnicity and other variables may be an artifact of the shift to the new census projections in the NHSDA post-stratification adjustment.

VI. Cautions Regarding Trends Among Blacks

There was an unusual pattern of decline among blacks in the use of both licit and illicit drugs between 1991 and 1992. These declines were especially surprising in the lifetime drug use estimates because only one calendar year has passed between the 1991 and 1992 surveys, rendering the target populations for the two surveys essentially the same. Furthermore, any changes in lifetime use of illicit drugs should generally be upward because of the aging of the drug using cohorts who remain "lifetime users" in each successive survey.

Because of concerns about these unusual results found in the 1992 data, OAS formed a Peer Review Committee (PRC) to evaluate the results and make recommendations about their release and publication. The PRC included drug abuse researchers, survey design experts, and health statisticians within the Public Health Service who were familiar with the NHSDA.

The PRC identified and explored a series of possible methodological and substantive causes for the observed changes in drug use. The consensus of the PRC was that "the observed differences between 1991 and 1992 cannot be explained by a single factor, although several small differences were found among the factors examined." The committee concluded that "the design and procedures for sampling, weighting, editing, and imputing the survey results are statistically sound," and stated that "the unexpected decrease in lifetime drug use among blacks is an example of what can occasionally occur in survey estimates, particularly when a large number of different estimates are generated and comparisons are made." They concluded that "some of the decline in current drug use in 1992 is likely to reflect a real decline." The full report prepared by the PRC is available from OAS upon request.

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) is an annual school survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders with college and young adult followups, conducted by the University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, under a grant from NIDA. The survey is conducted every spring. The 1994 results were released in a press release in December 1994 (U.S. DHHS 1994) and the final report from 1994 is expected in 1995. For all three grades combined, there were about 420 public and private schools and about 50,000 students in the sample, for an average of approximately 140 schools and 17,000 students per grade (Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman 1994).

Comparisons between the MTF and the students sampled in the NHSDA have generally shown NHSDA prevalences to be lower than MTF estimates, with the 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 have shown significant increases in marijuana use among adolescents between 1992 and 1994. The lower prevalences in the NHSDA may be due to more underreporting in the household setting than in the MTF school setting. MTF does not survey dropouts, a group shown (using the NHSDA) to have higher rates of use (Gfroerer 1993). For a single grade, the NHSDA sample sizes are much smaller than the MTF sample sizes.

The National Comorbidity Survey (National Survey of Health and Stress) was a 1991 household survey of persons aged 15-54 which collected data on drug abuse and mental health. The study was designed to provide nationally representative estimates of psychiatric disorders (including substance abuse), as defined by DSM-III-R criteria. It included about 8,000 households and was conducted by the Institute for Social Research under a grant from the National Institute for Mental Health with additional support from NIDA. Initial results have been published (Kessler et al 1994), and further analyses are in progress, including a comparison of drug use prevalence and drug dependence estimates from the two surveys (Epstein and Gfroerer 1995).

Another recent study of illicit drug use is the Drug Supplement on the 1991 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). This supplement was funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and has the potential of providing important data on the relationship between drug use and health status. It also included questions designed to provide estimates of DSM-III-R abuse and dependence on marijuana and cocaine. The supplement covered adults aged 18-44. Comparisons with NHSDA estimates show significantly lower reported rates of use of marijuana and cocaine in the NHIS (Keer et al 1994).

In 1992, the NHIS was also used as sampling base for conducting the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), a nationally representative sample of youth aged 12-21 years. The YRBS collects data on the prevalence of a variety of unhealthy behaviors, including

alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and cocaine use. This survey used a unique data collection method that allowed respondents to listen to tape recorded questions and record answers on an answer sheet that did not allow observers to match the answers with questions. This procedure was intended to maximize the privacy of youths' responses and therefore improve the reporting of sensitive behaviors. In general, the survey found higher rates of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and cocaine use for youths than were found in the 1992 NHSDA (Adams et al 1995).

The National Pregnancy and Health Survey (NPHS) was conducted in 1992-1993. Sponsored by NIDA, it was the first probability survey specifically designed to provide extensive information on the nature and extent of substance abuse among women delivering live-born infants in the U.S. The results were released on September 12, 1994 at a press briefing held at NIDA's Conference on Drug Addiction and the Health of women. A final report is expected some time in 1995. A random sample of 2,613 mothers delivering live borns at hospitals, selected to represent over 4 million women delivering live borns, was interviewed between 6 and 36 hours after delivery (while they were still in the hospital) about their use of substances during pregnancy. The survey estimated that 5.5 percent of all women delivering live borns had used illicit drugs at some time during their pregnancy. Alcohol was used by 18.8 percent and cigarettes were used by 20.4 percent. Consistent with the NHSDA, the NPHS found that while 4.6 percent of these women had used marijuana during the past 12 months (defined as use during pregnancy or use in the three months before their pregnancy), only about 1.5 percent used marijuana during the second and third trimesters of the pregnancy. The NHSDA found that while 8.2 percent of pregnant women reported use of marijuana in the past year, only 1.5 percent reported use in the past month.

II. Alcohol and Cigarette Use Surveys

Two recent surveys with information on the use of cigarettes and alcohol are the 1992 National Health Interview Survey-Cancer Control and Epidemiology Supplements (NHIS-CCES) and the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey (NLAES).

The results of the NHIS-CCES were published in May 1994 (CDC 1994). This survey of approximately 24,000 adults was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the National Center for Health Statistics. The survey estimated that, in 1992, 26.5 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 28.1 percent for adults in 1992. The 1994 estimate for adults was 24.9 percent, based on the 1994-A sample. However, the estimate from the 1994-B sample, which uses a self-administered answer sheet, was 29.8 percent.

The Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health (US DHHS 1994b) 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.

Alcohol supplements sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) and included on the NHIS have also provided estimates of alcohol use, including DSM-III-R abuse and dependence (Grant et al 1991).

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).

III. Surveys of Populations Not Covered by the NHSDA

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 (NIDA 1992; NIDA 1993; NIDA 1994a; NIDA 1994b).

The 1992 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 25,000 Armed Forces personnel worldwide. Military personnel exhibited lower rates of illicit drug use than the civilian population after controlling for sociodemographic composition of the two populations, but higher rates of cigarette smoking and heavy alcohol drinking (Research Triangle Institute 1992).

The Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (1989) is a sample survey of approximately 6000 inmates in 400 jails, conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). BJS also sponsors a Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities. Among other items, these surveys collect information on the use of drugs in the month before the offense for convicted inmates. The survey results indicate substantially higher rates of use among convicted inmates (BJS 1991; BJS 1993) than in the household population.

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 and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	21,773	28,027	36,588	123,023	209,411
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	14,996	19,361	26,345	98,327	159,029
Black	3,071	3,770	4,359	12,165	23,365
Hispanic	2,693	3,599	4,332	8,487	19,112
Other	1,012	1,298	1,551	4,044	7,905
SEX					
Male	11,137	13,872	17,899	57,457	100,365
Female	10,636	14,155	18,689	65,566	109,046
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	9,067	12,839	17,635	53,463	93,004
Small Metro	7,743	8,523	12,532	41,291	70,090
Nonmetro	4,963	6,665	6,421	28,268	46,317
REGION					
Northeast	3,873	5,467	7,097	24,550	40,987
North Central	5,491	5,984	8,344	30,211	50,029
South	7,511	10,154	12,896	43,026	73,587
West	4,898	6,422	8,252	25,236	44,808
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	5,546	5,484	26,838	37,869
High School Grad	N/A	10,119	11,819	39,621	61,559
Some College	N/A	8,791	8,893	26,909	44,593
College Graduate	N/A	3,571	10,392	29,655	43,618
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	12,858	25,010	58,242	96,110
Part-time	N/A	6,171	3,834	14,024	24,029
Unemployed	N/A	2,360	2,130	3,819	8,308
Other	N/A	6,638	5,614	46,938	59,191

N/A = Not applicable

NOTE: The information in this table applies to tables 71 through 89.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994-B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and then 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: 1994-B

Table 1N. Survey Sample Sizes, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	4,698	3,706	5,223	4,182	17,809
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	2,249	1,735	2,594	2,085	8,663
Black	1,084	791	1,193	942	4,010
Hispanic	1,241	1,086	1,307	1,072	4,706
Other	124	94	129	83	430
SEX					
Male	2,352	1,729	2,167	1,702	7,950
Female	2,346	1,977	3,056	2,480	9,859
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	2,347	1,901	2,714	2,044	9,006
Small Metro	1,356	1,022	1,524	1,191	5,093
Nonmetro	995	783	985	947	3,710
REGION					
Northeast	788	669	924	757	3,138
North Central	1,029	728	1,111	829	3,700
South	1,754	1,414	1,994	1,635	6,797
West	1,127	895	1,191	961	4,174
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	1,055	1,233	1,064	3,352
High School Grad	N/A	1,378	1,834	1,354	4,566
Some College	N/A	979	1,193	897	3,069
College Graduate	N/A	294	963	867	2,124
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full time	N/A	1,667	3,275	2,404	7,346
Part-time	N/A	733	553	436	1,722
Unemployed	N/A	395	399	213	1,007
Other[4]	N/A	911	996	1,129	3,036

N/A = Not applicable

[1] All The information in this table applies to tables 71 through 89.

[2] All The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

[3] All Results for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire.

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

[5] 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+.

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994 B

Table 2A. Estimated Numbers of Persons (in Thousands) in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older, by Age: 1979-1994

Age Group	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Total	180,343	186,440	192,605	198,347	201,188	202,859	205,713	207,199	209,411	209,411
12-17 Years Old	23,758	22,295	21,558	20,250	19,978	20,145	20,684	21,224	21,773	21,773
12-13	7,601	6,916	6,612	5,900	6,189	6,495	7,186	7,210	7,302	7,395
14-15	8,103	7,472	7,832	7,043	6,827	7,039	6,978	7,360	7,348	7,682
16-17	8,053	7,907	7,114	7,308	6,962	6,611	6,520	6,654	7,122	6,696
18-25 Years Old	32,604	33,236	31,601	29,688	29,021	28,496	27,964	28,327	28,027	28,027
18-21	17,424	17,107	14,930	14,405	14,232	14,985	14,017	14,074	14,512	14,137
22-25	15,180	16,129	16,671	15,282	14,788	13,511	13,947	14,253	13,516	13,890
26-34 Years Old	31,339	34,241	36,477	38,570	38,821	38,737	38,215	37,194	36,588	36,588
26-29	13,979	15,313	16,225	17,620	17,155	16,352	16,464	15,913	14,200	15,351
30-34	17,360	18,928	20,252	20,950	21,666	22,385	21,751	21,282	22,388	21,238
35 Years and Older	92,641	96,669	102,969	109,839	113,368	115,481	118,850	120,453	123,023	123,023
35-39	16,726	12,554	18,813	18,923	20,478	21,524	22,400	21,062	20,705	22,565
40-44	12,807	11,738	13,252	16,735	16,555	17,632	17,423	19,868	19,667	18,841
45-49	12,230	9,990	12,395	13,307	14,093	14,431	15,778	15,093	17,190	16,156
50	50,879	62,387	58,510	60,874	62,243	61,893	63,250	64,431	65,460	65,460

NOTE: The information in this table applies to tables 44 through 62.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[1] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

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

Table 2N. Survey Sample Sizes, by Age: 1979-1994

Age Group	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Total	7,224	5,624	8,021	8,814	9,259	32,594	28,832	26,489	4,372	17,809
12-17 Years Old	2,165	1,581	2,230	3,095	2,177	8,005	7,254	6,978	1,119	4,698
12-13	671	515	669	925	709	2,632	2,466	2,380	404	1,607
14-15	721	511	811	1,060	728	2,659	2,350	2,379	367	1,611
16-17	773	555	750	1,110	740	2,714	2,438	2,219	348	1,480
18-25 Years Old	2,044	1,283	1,812	1,505	2,052	7,937	7,721	5,531	902	3,706
18-21	1,016	546	843	759	999	4,060	3,817	2,700	481	1,845
22-25	1,028	737	969	746	1,053	3,877	3,904	2,831	421	1,861
26 to 34 Years Old	1,064	1,571	2,166	1,987	2,355	8,126	7,516	8,342	1,347	5,223
26-29	502	693	990	899	1,045	3,554	3,317	3,300	515	2,080
30-34	562	878	1,176	1,088	1,310	4,572	4,199	5,042	832	3,143
35 Years and Older	1,951	1,189	1,813	2,227	2,675	8,526	6,341	5,638	1,004	4,182
35-39	432	198	324	419	543	1,862	1,824	1,739	280	1,318
40-44	326	161	208	342	374	1,377	1,383	1,339	245	983
45-49	383	146	178	265	331	1,026	1,284	1,108	218	860
50	810	684	1,103	1,201	1,427	4,261	1,850	1,452	261	1,021

NOTE: The information in this table applies to tables 44 through 62.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

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

Table 3A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Lifetime Users of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1994

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Any Illicit Drug	59,630	60,105	70,660	72,496	74,371	75,071	74,378	77,022	78,660	71,935
Marijuana and Hashish	54,007	57,369	60,883	65,748	66,507	67,379	67,525	69,923	71,454	65,229
Cocaine	15,624	21,873	21,611	21,171	22,739	23,396	22,603	23,494	20,314	21,821
Crack	--	--	--	2,483	2,757	3,898	2,798	3,749	3,768	4,042
Inhalants	12,577	--	13,506	11,261	10,296	10,953	9,785	10,900	10,734	12,178
Hallucinogens	15,426	16,364	12,735	14,607	15,339	16,381	16,437	18,054	16,964	18,217
PCP	--	7,110	5,642	6,133	5,950	7,307	8,216	8,412	9,023	5,911
LSD	--	--	8,086	10,801	10,602	11,866	12,445	13,163	13,541	14,711
Heroin	2,535	1,932	1,992	1,907	1,654	2,653	1,840	2,292	2,215	2,083
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2,4]	22,877	22,977	31,060	23,526	24,025	25,422	23,837	23,034	21,047	20,926
Stimulants	14,024	15,355	17,696	14,068	13,963	14,249	12,870	12,524	11,583	9,671
Sedatives	10,726	13,566	12,405	6,975	7,515	8,684	7,113	7,127	7,412	5,460
Tranquilizers	10,002	10,538	15,878	9,482	8,668	11,289	10,555	9,457	8,617	8,390
Analgesics	8,014	9,106	13,145	10,257	11,408	12,330	11,303	11,921	10,475	12,552
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[3]	33,972	32,158	44,357	39,390	40,304	41,372	40,030	41,963	38,813	39,383
Alcohol	161,101	161,043	165,351	168,498	167,380	171,710	170,685	173,304	178,551	176,290
Heavy Alcohol Use[5]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes	142,954	139,646	145,904	149,005	147,241	147,557	146,012	147,519	149,161	153,509
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	--	29,467	28,372	28,555	30,262	26,493	31,510	36,042
Anabolic Steroids	--	--	--	--	--	1,042	685	746	647	1,084

[1] Data prevision: no estimate reported
-- Not available

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census. NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

[2] NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[3] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[4] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

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

[6] Estimates of use of psychotherapeutics for 1979 and 1982 may not be comparable to other years or each other because different methodologies were used.

[7] Nonmedical use of cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once; includes marijuana users who also have used any of these listed drugs; does not include users of marijuana only. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

[8] Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A 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: 1979-1994

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Any Illicit Drug[2]	33.1	32.2	36.7	36.6	37.0	37.0	36.2	37.2	37.6	34.4
Marijuana and Hashish	29.9	30.8	31.6	33.1	33.1	33.2	32.8	33.7	34.1	31.1
Cocaine	8.7	11.7	11.2	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.0	11.3	9.7	10.4
Crack	--	--	--	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
Inhalants	7.0	--	7.0	5.7	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.8
Hallucinogens	8.6	8.8	6.6	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.0	8.7	8.1	8.7
PCP	--	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	2.8
LSD	--	--	4.2	5.5	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.5	7.0
Heroin	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[3,4]	12.7	12.3	16.1	11.9	11.9	12.5	11.6	11.1	10.1	10.0
Stimulants	7.8	8.2	9.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.6
Sedatives	5.9	7.3	6.4	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.6
Tranquilizers	5.5	5.7	8.2	4.8	4.3	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.0
Analgesics	4.4	4.9	6.8	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.0	6.0
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[5]	18.8	17.2	23.0	19.9	20.0	20.4	19.5	20.3	18.5	18.8
Alcohol	89.3	86.4	85.9	85.0	83.2	84.6	83.0	83.6	85.3	84.2
Heavy Alcohol Use[6]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes	79.3	74.9	75.8	75.1	73.2	72.7	71.0	71.2	71.2	73.3
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	--	14.9	14.1	14.1	14.7	12.8	15.0	17.2
Anabolic Steroids	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5

[1] Data A are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994 B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[2] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

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

[4] Estimates of use of psychotherapeutics for 1979 and 1982 may not be comparable to other years or each other because different methodologies were used.

[5] Nonmedical use of cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once. Includes marijuana users who also have used any of these listed; does not include users of marijuana only. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

[6] Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A 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: 1979-1994

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Any Illicit Drug[2]	35,434	35,159	35,737	27,971	26,809	25,783	22,862	24,437	25,922	22,663
Marijuana and Hashish	32,604	31,995	28,590	21,099	20,454	19,235	17,400	18,573	19,212	17,813
Cocaine	9,881	12,004	11,293	8,208	6,247	6,065	4,973	4,530	3,889	3,664
Crack	--	--	--	1,026	1,029	1,021	805	996	778	1,258
Inhalants	4,583	--	2,865	2,632	2,385	2,565	2,037	2,092	2,652	2,213
Hallucinogens	5,071	4,000	3,083	3,085	2,266	2,470	2,440	2,391	2,876	2,725
PCP	--	--	1,025	377	307	388	467	448	478	206
LSD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,651
Heroin	454	343	368	539	471	381	323	245	349	281
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2,3]	9,824	11,816	14,932	11,399	8,567	9,110	7,797	7,892	7,170	6,056
Stimulants	5,690	7,255	7,556	4,957	3,109	2,694	1,981	2,377[4]	1,428	1,419
Sedatives	3,943	5,789	4,976	3,099	2,233	2,130	1,806	1,582	1,722	736
Tranquilizers	4,147	4,299	6,604	4,407	2,538	3,358	3,046	2,543	2,590	2,405
Analgesics	2,934	4,026	6,939	5,342	4,999	5,076	4,884	4,571	3,940	4,247
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[5]	17,260	18,220	21,774	17,307	14,132	14,679	12,576	12,755	13,076	11,127
Alcohol	131,412	126,700	140,399	135,071	132,872	138,043	133,018	137,772	140,093	140,121
Heavy Alcohol Use[6]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes	78,060	73,849	69,190	67,831	64,472	65,136	64,262	60,966	58,931	66,475
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	--	10,016	9,822	9,624	10,264	8,243	9,755	10,017
Anabolic Steroids	--	--	--	--	--	307	120	134	61	312

*Less precision, no estimate reported
-- Not available

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census. NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[1] Estimates for 1994 A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994 B are derived from the new version questionnaire.

[2] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

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

[4] Increase of use of psychotherapeutics for 1979 and 1982 may not be comparable to other years or each other because different methodologies were used.

[5] Nonmedical use of cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once; includes marijuana users who also have used any of these listed drugs; does not include users of marijuana only. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

[6] Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

Difference between 1993 and 1994 A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Difference between 1993 and 1994 A 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: 1979-1994

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Any Illicit Drug[2]	19.6	18.9	18.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	11.1	11.8	12.4	10.8
Marijuana and Hashish	18.1	17.2	14.8	10.6	10.2	9.5	8.5	9.0	9.2	8.5
Cocaine	5.5	6.4	5.9	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7
Crack	--	--	--	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Inhalants	2.5	--	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
Hallucinogens	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
PCP	--	--	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
LSD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[3,4]	5.4	6.3	7.8	5.7	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.9
Stimulants	3.2	3.9	3.9	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1[a]	0.7	0.7
Sedatives	2.2	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4
Tranquilizers	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
Analgesics	1.6	2.2	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[5]	9.6	9.8	11.3	8.7	7.0	7.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.3
Alcohol	72.9	68.0	72.9	68.1	66.0	68.0	64.7	66.5	66.9	66.9
Heavy Alcohol Use[6]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes	43.3	39.6	35.9	34.2	32.0	32.1	31.2	29.4	28.1	31.7
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	--	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.7	1.8
Anabolic Steroids	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

[a] Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census. NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[1] Data for 1994 A and prior years are derived from the old version questionnaire; those for 1994 B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[2] Illicit use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

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

[4] Estimates of use of psychotherapeutics for 1979 and 1982 may not be comparable to other years or each other because different methodologies were used.

[5] Nonmedical use of cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once; includes marijuana users who also have used any of these listed drugs; does not include users of marijuana only. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

[6] Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

[a] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A 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: 1979-1994

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Any Illicit Drug[2]	24,754	23,388	22,265	14,479	12,948	12,813	11,404	11,705	12,216	12,553
Marijuana and Hashish	23,123	20,578	17,844	11,616	10,206	9,721	8,950	8,992	9,764	10,112
Cocaine	4,416	4,181	5,294	2,923	1,601	1,892	1,305	1,307	1,265	1,382
Crack	--	--	--	484	494	479	314	417	33	520
Inhalants	2,525	--	1,745	1,223	1,188	1,218	886	889	1,503	799
Hallucinogens	2,107	1,002	1,406	776	553	695	525	515	686	960
PCP	--	149	672	78	50	63	85	155	201	34
LSD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	436
Heroin	149	189	159	92	48	83	107	80	191	117
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[3,4]	3,936	5,464	6,092	3,393	2,858	3,275	2,600	2,655	1,609	2,566
Stimulants	1,967	3,059	2,509	1,755	957	667	507	719[6]	276	678
Sedatives	1,696	1,708	1,616	784	568	785	721	528	217	222
Tranquilizers	1,244	1,297	2,001	1,174	568	1,043	769	572	332	967
Analgesics	579	1,137	2,247	1,151	1,536	1,457	1,547	1,417	1,183	1,542
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[5]	9,553	8,764	11,248	6,434	5,167	5,881	4,667	4,632	4,671	4,907
Alcohol	109,841	102,465	112,373	105,845	102,919	103,232	98,413	102,810	110,249	112,804
Heavy Alcohol Use[7]	6,198	--	11,966	9,015	9,941	10,653	10,122	10,907	10,423	12,650
Cigarettes	62,807	63,909	60,389	57,121	53,633	54,825	53,892	50,114	48,939	59,955
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	--	7,073	7,111	6,885	7,541	6,095	6,351	6,838
Anabolic Steroids	--	--	--	--	--	44	36	76	*	51

[1] Low precision; no estimate reported.
-- Not available.

SOURCE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census. NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

SOURCE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[2] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[3] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

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

[5] Estimates of use of psychotherapeutics for 1979 and 1982 may not be comparable to other years or each other because different methodologies were used.

[6] Nonmedical use of cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once; includes marijuana users who also have used any of these listed; i.e., does not include users of marijuana only. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

[7] Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

* Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

** Difference between 1993 and 1994-A 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: 1979-1994

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Any Illicit Drug[2]	13.7	12.5	11.6	7.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0
Marijuana and Hashish	12.8	11.0	9.3	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.8
Cocaine	2.4	2.2	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Crack	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	1.4	--	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4
Hallucinogens	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
PCP	--	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
LSD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[3,4]	2.2	2.9	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
Stimulants	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3[b]	0.1	0.3
Sedatives	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Analgesics	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[5]	5.3	4.7	5.8	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Alcohol	60.9	55.0	58.3	53.4	51.2	50.9	47.8	49.6	52.6	53.9
Heavy Alcohol Use[6]	3.5	--	6.3	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.2
Cigarettes	34.8	34.3	31.4	28.8	26.7	27.0	26.2	24.2	23.4	28.6
Smokeless Tobacco	--	--	--	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.3
Anabolic Steroids	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0

*Low precision; no estimate reported

-- Not available

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census. NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[1] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[2] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish; cocaine (including crack); inhalants; hallucinogens (including PCP); heroin; or psychotherapeutics at least once. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

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

[4] Estimates of use of psychotherapeutics for 1979 and 1982 may not be comparable to other years or each other because different methodologies were used.

[5] Nonmedical use of cocaine (including crack); inhalants; hallucinogens (including PCP); heroin; or psychotherapeutics at least once; includes marijuana users who also have used any of these listed drugs; does not include users of marijuana only. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

[6] Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

[a] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 6. **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Age: 1979-1994**

Age Group	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Total	13.7	12.5	11.6	7.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0
12-17 Years Old	18.5	13.2	14.9	9.2	8.1	6.8	6.1	6.6[a]	9.5	8.2
12-13	6.6	3.1	6.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.4	4.4	3.8
14-15	19.4	10.8	14.9	8.7	8.9	6.3	6.1	5.9	13.8	6.9
16-17	28.9	24.2	23.2	15.2	12.6	11.8	10.0	12.0	10.2	14.5
18-25 Years Old	37.4	30.8	25.1	17.8	14.9	15.4	13.0	13.5	13.2	13.3
18-21	41.0	32.4	26.0	17.8	18.3	16.3	14.4	14.2	15.4	15.2
22-25	33.2	29.1	24.2	17.9	11.6	14.4	11.7	12.8	10.9	11.4
26-34 Years Old	18.4	19.1	20.4	13.0	9.8	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.8	8.5
26-29	23.6	21.4	23.8	14.4	10.3	10.1	11.1	9.7[b]	9.2	8.7
30-34	14.2	17.2	17.6	11.8	9.4	8.1	9.3	7.6	6.8	8.4
35 Years and Older	2.6	3.8	3.6	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.2
35-39	8.2	19.7	10.3	6.3	6.5	8.6	5.3	6.5	7.9	7.7
40-44	3.6	*	2.6	1.9	4.7	3.5	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.0
45-49	2.2	1.3	7.5	1.0	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4
50	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported

NOTE: Any illicit drug is defined as nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin or psychotherapeutics at least once. (Inhalants not included in 1982.)

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census. NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[1] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[a] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 7. **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Marijuana, by Age: 1979-1994**

Age Group	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Total	12.8	11.0	9.3	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.8
12-17 Years Old	16.8	11.9	11.9	6.4	5.2	4.3	4.0	4.9[a]	7.3	6.0
12-13	4.2	2.0	3.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.9
14-15	17.1	8.9	10.9	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.8	3 9	11.4	5.0
16-17	28.3	23.3	21.0	11.8	9.5	8.9	7.8	10.5	8.8	11.8
18-25 Years Old	35.3	27.7	21.9	15.5	12.7	13.0	11.0	11.1	12.2	12.1
18-21	39 6	28.7	23.9	15.0	15.2	14.0	11.8	12 2	14.4	14.2
22-25	30.4	26.7	20.1	15.9	10.3	12.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.9
26-34 Years Old	17.3	16.8	16.8	10 8	8.6	7.0	8.2	6 7	6.3	6 9
26-29	22.8	19.0	20.6	12.4	9.8	8.0	8.9	8.3[b]	7.3	7 1
30-34	12.9	14.9	13.9	9.5	7.7	6.2	7.7	5.6	5.7	6 7
35 Years and Older	2.4	3.1	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3
35-39	8.0	17.1	7.4	5 2	4.5	6.8	3.9	5.2	6.0	6.0
40-44	2.9	*	2.0	0.5	3.9	2.5	3.7	3.3	3.7	3 5
45-49	1.3	1.3	3.2	*	1.5	2.4	1 1	2.1	2 1	2 9
50	0.6	*	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0 4	*	0 6

*Low precision, no estimate reported

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census, NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[a] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 8. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cocaine, by Age: 1979-1994

Age Group	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Total	2.4	2.2	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
12-17 Years Old	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
12-13	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.2
14-15	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	*	0.3
16-17	3.6	3.5	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.5
18-25 Years Old	9.2	6.5	7.5	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.2
18-21	10.1	6.4	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.3
22-25	8.2	6.6	6.3	4.8	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2
26-34 Years Old	2.8	3.3	5.9	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.3
26-29	4.8	3.9	8.2	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	0.8*	2.0	1.6
30-34	1.2	2.8	4.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
35 Years and Older	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
35-39	1.0	*	1.2	1.9	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.9
40-44	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	*	0.9
45-49	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	*	0.4
50	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*

*Low precision, no estimate reported

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census, NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire, those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 9. **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Alcohol, by Age: 1979-1994**

Age Group	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Total	60.9	55.0	58.3	53.4	51.2	50.9	47.8	49.6	52.6	53.9
12-17 Years Old	37.3	26.3	31.0	25.2	24.5	20.3	15.7	18.0	16.3	21.6
12-13	20.9	10.1	10.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	3.8	5.5[b]	3.7	8.9
14-15	35.4	23.1	34.3	23.2	25.8	18.8	14.8	16.5	21.7	21.6
16-17	54.7	43.4	46.2	42.2	37.5	35.0	29.9	33.3	23.7	35.7
18-25 Years Old	75.7	67.2	70.7	65.3	63.3	63.6	59.2	59.3	63.8	63.1
18-21	74.3	66.1	65.0	61.0	58.7	60.6	54.2	53.2	61.3	58.1
22-25	77.4	68.4	75.7	69.4	67.7	67.0	64.1	65.3	66.4	68.1
26-34 Years Old	70.4	70.3	69.3	64.2	63.3	61.7	61.2	62.8	64.3	65.3
26-29	71.2	71.4	70.2	66.5	64.5	60.9	62.4	63.5	67.4	64.9
30-34	69.7	69.5	68.6	62.3	62.4	62.2	60.3	62.2[b]	62.3	65.6
35 Years and Older	58.5	51.9	56.4	51.5	48.6	49.5	46.5	48.8	53.1	54.1
35-39	69.4	70.2	70.2	63.5	59.8	60.1	58.6	56.3[a]	60.1	65.0
40-44	63.6	*	66.2	60.5	51.9	59.5	52.7	58.9	66.3	60.1
45-49	60.9	*	70.5	53.1	55.7	57.0	56.9	54.4	54.2	60.4
50	53.1	44.8	46.7	45.0	42.3	41.2	37.8	42.0	46.6	47.0

*Low precision, no estimate reported

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census, NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[1] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire, those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[a] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[b] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 10. Percentages Reporting Past Month Heavy Alcohol Use, by Age: 1979-1994

Age Group	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Total	3.5	--	6.3	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.2
12-17 Years Old	2.2	--	3.7	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	2.5
12-13	*	--	0.6	0.4	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.3
14-15	1.3	--	3.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	*	2.6
16-17	5.4	--	7.5	3.2	4.1	5.5	3.3	3.3	2.7	4.9
18-25 Years Old	7.2	--	10.1	9.0	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.4	9.8	13.2
18-21	9.3	--	10.3	8.5	11.4	12.2	11.0	9.6	11.3	15.1
22-25	4.8	--	10.0	9.4	10.9	10.3	11.5	11.1	8.2	11.2
26-34 Years Old	2.8	--	9.8	6.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	8.0
26-29	1.9	--	11.8	6.2	7.4	7.8	8.5	7.7	10.0	8.9
30-34	3.5	--	8.2	6.0	7.1	6.3	6.5	7.0	5.0	7.3
35 Years and Older	2.7	--	4.4	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.8
35-39	3.3	--	3.7	5.9	5.4	8.4	5.3	6.6	7.2	7.3
40-44	2.8	--	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.0	5.3	7.1	4.7
45-49	4.8	--	11.8	2.6	3.6	4.4	4.5	2.8	3.5	6.2
50	2.0	--	3.0	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.2	3.5	2.5	3.7

*Low precision, no estimate reported

NOTE: Past month Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census, NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files

[1] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level

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

Table 11. **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Age: 1979-1994**

Age Group	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
Total	34.8	34.3	31.4	28.8	26.7	27.0	26.2	24.2	23.4	28.6
12-17 Years Old	12.0	15.0	15.3	11.8	11.6	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.8	18.9
12-13	2.0	3.8	6.2	3.3	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.6	9.4
14-15	9.1	10.1	14.0	10.5	14.1	8.8	9.4	8.8	10.0	19.7
16-17	24.4	29.4	25.2	19.9	17.9	21.1	18.1	18.4	17.0	28.6
18-25 Years Old	42.6	40.2	36.6	35.2	31.5	32.2	31.9	29.0	26.5	34.6
18-21	40.4	38.1	29.9	35.5	29.8	30.5	30.5	28.1	28.0	35.8
22-25	45.1	42.5	42.5	34.9	33.1	34.0	33.3	30.0	24.9	33.4
26-34 Years Old	41.7	44.7	40.4	37.1	37.5	32.9	33.7	30.1	28.5	32.4
26-29	42.0	45.1	42.2	36.2	41.5	34.6	33.0	28.7	28.4	30.7
30-34	41.5	44.3	39.0	37.8	34.4	31.7	34.3	31.1	28.6	33.6
35 Years and Older	35.6	33.0	29.9	27.3	24.3	26.6	25.3	23.8	23.5	27.9
35-39	43.9	47.0	37.3	35.4	27.5	34.7	32.1	35.3	30.0	35.2
40-44	48.3	45.6	38.5	33.1	29.1	34.0	30.7	27.5	32.7	32.0
45-49	47.8	38.8	34.1	28.8	31.7	34.5	30.7	29.1	27.5	31.8
50	26.8	26.9	24.7	22.9	20.4	19.8	20.1	17.6	17.6	23.2

*Low precision, no estimate reported

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census, NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: For 1979, 1982, and 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for those same years because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1979, 1982, and 1985 NHSDA files.

[1] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire, those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 12A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Occasional, Monthly, or Weekly Users of Marijuana, Cocaine, and Alcohol, in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1994

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
MARIJUANA										
Occasional[2]	--	--	13,677	10,057	10,915	10,200	8,763	9,600	10,179	9,272
Monthly[2,3]	--	--	14,912	11,042	9,540	9,035	8,637	8,973	9,033	8,541
Weekly[2]	--	--	8,857	6,623	5,454	5,132	5,168	5,064	5,745	5,139
COCAINE										
Occasional[2]	--	--	8,093	5,803	4,143	4,348	3,448	3,046	2,424	2,408
Monthly[2,3]	--	--	3,200	2,405	2,104	1,717	1,525	1,484	1,465	1,255
Weekly[2]	--	--	605	862	662	625	642	476	659	734
ALCOHOL										
Occasional[2]	--	--	48,075	47,172	53,481	54,373	55,917	55,193	54,837	55,126
Monthly[2,3]	--	--	92,324	87,898	79,391	83,670	77,101	82,579	85,257	84,995
Weekly[2]	--	--	53,593	47,328	41,736	42,971	41,675	44,550	46,783	45,662

*Low precision: no estimate reported

-- Not available

SOURCE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census, NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

SOURCE: For 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for 1985 because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1985 NHSDA file.

[1] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[2] For 1994-A and prior years, occasional drug use is defined as use in the past year but less often than monthly; for 1994-B, occasional use is defined as use in the past year but on fewer than 12 days. For 1994-A and prior years, monthly or weekly use refer to a tendency within the past year and do not necessarily imply use in the past month or in the past week; for 1994-B, monthly use is defined as use on 12 or more days in the past year and weekly use is defined as use on 51 or more days in the past year.

[3] The category of "monthly" use includes "weekly" users; the sum of "occasional" and "monthly" users equals all past year users.

Difference between 1991 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 12B. Percentages Reporting Occasional, Monthly, or Weekly Use of Marijuana, Cocaine, and Alcohol, in the U.S. Population Aged 12 and Older: 1979-1994

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994-A[1]	1994-B[1]
MARIJUANA										
Occasional[2]	--	--	7.1	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.4
Monthly[2,3]	--	--	7.7	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1
Weekly[2]	--	--	4.6	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
COCAINE										
Occasional[2]	--	--	4.2	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2
Monthly[2,3]	--	--	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Weekly[2]	--	--	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
ALCOHOL										
Occasional[2]	--	--	25.0	23.8	26.6	26.8	27.2	26.6	26.2	26.3
Monthly[2,3]	--	--	47.9	44.3	39.5	41.2	37.5	39.9	40.7	40.6
Weekly[3]	--	--	27.8	23.9	20.7	21.2	20.3	21.5	22.3	21.8

*Low precision, no estimate reported
-- Not available

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1979 NHSDA used CPS projections based on the 1970 census, NHSDAs from 1982 through 1992 used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups

NOTE: For 1985 in these tables, the estimates reported here may differ from previously published estimates for 1985 because of additional editing and weight adjustment of the 1985 NHSDA file

[1] Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire, those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire

[2] For 1994-A and prior years, occasional drug use is defined as use in the past year but less often than monthly, for 1994-B, occasional use is defined as use in the past year but on fewer than 12 days. For 1994-A and prior years, monthly or weekly use refer to a tendency within the past year and do not necessarily imply use in the past month or in the past week, for 1994-B monthly use is defined as use on 12 or more days in the past year and weekly use is defined as use on 51 or more days in the past year

[3] The category of "monthly" use includes "weekly" users, the sum of "occasional" and "monthly" users equals all past year users

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level
Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level

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

Table 13. Percentages Reporting Perceptions of Great Risk of Using Different Drugs at Different Levels, by Age Group: 1992-1994

Drugs Used at Different Levels	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17 1992	12-17 1993	12-17 1994-A	12-17 1994-B	18-25 1992	18-25 1993	18-25 1994-A	18-25 1994-B	26-34 1992	26-34 1993	26-34 1994-A	26-34 1994-B	35 and Older 1992	35 and Older 1993	35 and Older 1994-A	35 and Older 1994-B	TOTAL 1992	TOTAL 1993	TOTAL 1994-A	TOTAL 1994-B
Marijuana																				
Smoke once or twice	35.9	32.6	29.9	31.4	22.0	24.1	22.2	21.1	23.7	23.6	20.4	23.3	43.2	44.8	43.4	44.0	35.9	36.9	35.1	35.9
Smoke occasionally	49.8	48.1*	42.6	32.9	31.8	32.7	31.1	24.2	31.2	29.3	28.8	29.2	51.6	51.5	49.0	48.7	44.9	44.6	42.3	40.4
Smoke regularly	83.0	81.7*	75.0	58.5	68.8	67.4	66.0	46.8	68.0	66.8*	62.3	49.9	82.0	81.2	80.1	65.7	77.7	76.7	74.5	59.7
Cocaine																				
Try once or twice	53.9	51.0*	46.7	52.0	57.9	55.6	60.2	60.9	59.8	57.2	56.6	61.1	76.3	76.2	79.1	78.8	68.4	67.4	69.3	70.5
Use occasionally	75.3	75.1*	70.1	63.3	77.8	77.3*	82.8	73.8	75.9	74.3	75.1	76.4	86.6	84.8*	89.0	86.4	82.2	80.9	83.8	80.5
Use regularly	92.1	91.6	90.9	84.0	94.5	95.2	95.6	89.3	95.7	95.6*	93.7	91.6	97.7	97.6	98.1	94.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	92.1
Use or stack occasionally	76.3	74.3*	68.0	65.6	87.0	85.1*	88.6	82.8	90.1	88.2	87.5	88.3	92.7	92.9*	95.3	91.9	89.8	89.1	90.2	87.3
PCP																				
Try once or twice	47.8	45.8	43.2	45.4	59.3	56.0	57.1	55.8	68.5	67.1	66.8	66.7	80.3	80.6	84.0	80.1	71.9	71.2	73.1	70.9
Use regularly	86.7	85.9	84.9	70.4	92.2	90.6	92.4	79.0	94.8	94.3	93.5	86.4	97.1	96.0	96.3	90.5	94.9	93.9	94.1	86.1
Heroin																				
Try once or twice	49.8	47.7	44.1	49.8	65.0	61.8	63.2	67.0	74.3	72.7	71.6	76.0	82.3	82.8	83.6	86.0	78.2	74.5	74.6	77.9
Use regularly	89.2	90.1	89.4	78.6	95.0	94.0	94.7	88.1	97.1	96.3	95.6	93.5	98.2	98.0	98.7	95.8	96.6	96.1	96.6	92.6
Anabolic Steroids																				
Use occasionally	50.0	48.3	42.3	51.5	52.9	52.0	54.6	57.1	62.2	60.5	60.7	66.5	72.6	74.7	71.3	77.5	65.6	66.2	64.1	70.1
Use regularly	81.5	81.9*	78.2	78.6	81.5	81.1	81.1	82.1	86.0	85.4	84.2	86.5	91.1	92.4	91.4	90.8	87.9	88.4	87.3	87.6
Alcohol																				
One or two drinks nearly every day	26.7	24.9	22.7	28.5	21.7	26.2	25.9	25.6	27.9	26.2	24.2	26.4	32.8	30.3	30.3	29.9	30.2	28.4	27.9	28.6
Four or five drinks nearly every day	61.2	59.8	54.2	65.4	64.1	64.1	62.7	65.7	66.9	67.1	66.5	72.4	76.2*	74.1	70.7	75.3	71.3	70.0	67.2	72.5
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	58.4	54.4	51.3	54.3	50.8	51.7	52.6	48.8	54.0	53.7	51.6	52.4	67.5	65.1	60.1	65.2	61.8	60.1	56.7	59.6
Cigarettes																				
Smoke one or more packs per day	48.7	51.3	45.8	51.7	58.0	59.0	60.0	60.4	64.3	65.5	65.6	65.9	68.2	69.6	64.1	70.4	64.1	65.5	61.9	66.3

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

SOURCE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to Current Population Survey (CPS) projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 NHSDA used CPS 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old version questionnaire, those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

The response categories for questions about perceived risk are defined by "occasionally" and "regularly" for 1994-A and prior years. Counterparts for these terms are "once or twice a month" and "once or twice a week" for 1994-B, respectively. The 1994-B estimates are compared to the 1994-A estimates in the "occasionally" and "regularly" rows, respectively.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 14. Percentages Reporting that Obtaining Marijuana is Fairly or Very Easy, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1992-1994

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)																TOTAL			
	12-17				18-25				26-34				35 and Older							
	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B
TOTAL	51.0	52.8[1]	58.7	57.6	77.5	76.4	76.4	79.1	69.8	69.5	71.2	71.1	52.5	50.3	52.2	54.0	59.1	57.7	59.6	60.8
RACE/ETHNICITY																				
White	50.0	51.5[1]	59.9	57.8	79.5	80.1	80.8	83.4	72.2	73.1	75.0	75.2	52.6	50.3	52.9	55.7	59.4	58.2	60.8	62.6
Black	58.2	59.6	62.6	62.7	79.5	75.4	74.4	81.9	69.9	67.4	74.1	75.5	58.6	60.0	58.3	55.9	64.3	64.0	64.5	64.7
Hispanic	49.5	56.0	55.4	55.7	67.7	64.8	69.9	61.1	60.6	61.2	57.0	51.7	45.9	44.5	37.7	42.7	53.9	54.0	50.7	50.1
Other	44.6	41.1	*	43.9	60.6	*	*	*	45.4	36.8	*	42.9	43.0	31.7	*	29.2	46.5	37.7	*	38.3
SEX																				
Male	51.7	53.1	58.2	57.0	78.6	77.7	80.8	82.4	74.7	73.3	74.5	75.5	59.2	55.2	62.2	61.5	64.1	61.6	66.6	66.4
Female	50.2	52.5	59.2	58.2	76.5	75.1	72.1	75.9	65.1	65.9	68.0	66.9	46.5	45.9	43.7	47.4	54.4	54.1	53.2	55.6
POPULATION DENSITY[2]																				
Large Metro	53.1	56.4	61.6	57.5	77.6	74.7	74.3	76.6	69.2	68.0	69.4	70.8	50.6	46.6	50.3	49.4	58.3	55.8	58.5	58.1
Small Metro	51.6	53.1[1]	61.2	62.4	75.3	77.0	81.2	81.9	68.4	71.3	69.5	70.6	52.2	53.1	54.2	57.0	58.4	59.6	61.2	63.1
Nonmetro	46.8	45.8	50.2	50.2	80.4	79.1	74.6	80.4	73.2	70.6	79.0	73.0	56.2	53.6	53.2	58.3	61.4	58.9	59.6	62.8
REGION																				
Northeast	52.5	58.4	60.7	63.1	82.4	78.9	*	81.9	69.1	70.1	69.7	74.2	46.1	50.1	45.8	46.3	55.8	58.2	56.2	57.6
North Central	48.8	48.7[1]	61.4	54.5	75.7	75.6	78.7	83.3	67.4	76.2	75.8	72.2	56.7	54.5	58.3	58.9	60.3	60.1	64.4	63.6
South	48.8	52.2	55.7	56.9	76.3	75.4	77.3	79.3	69.9	64.4	68.8	69.5	49.8	45.7	47.4	52.4	57.3	54.3	55.7	59.6
West	56.0	54.0	57.7	57.7	77.3	76.5	74.6	72.5	73.0	70.0	70.7	69.9	58.9	52.8	60.5	58.3	64.0	60.0	64.1	62.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages but may have significant effect on estimates of number of persons in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[2] For 1992 in the above table, population density is based on 1984 MSA classifications and their 1980 Census of Population counts. For 1993 and 1994, population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

[1] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[1] Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 15. Percentages Reporting that Obtaining LSD is Fairly or Very Easy, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1992-1994

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)																TOTAL			
	12-17				18-25				26-34				35 and Older							
	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B
TOTAL	21.4	24.3	25.8	29.3	32.0	32.1	36.5	39.4	27.0	29.2	29.1	33.3	26.6	26.3*	31.7	32.4	27.2	27.4	31.3	33.2
RACE/ETHNICITY																				
White	21.7	24.4	27.7	31.1	33.1	33.8	39.2	41.7	26.4	29.3	28.8	34.3	26.6	26.4*	32.9	33.7	27.2	27.7	32.5	34.5
Black	24.4	23.5	24.9	26.3	29.4	28.4	27.5	36.2	33.4	30.2	36.2	39.3	30.3	28.8	30.6	32.2	30.0	28.3	30.4	33.4
Hispanic	23.6	26.0	22.8	24.3	30.4	31.0	39.3	36.0	26.7	31.1	26.5	26.6	22.9	26.0	21.3	24.0	25.3	28.1	26.1	26.9
Other	20.2	20.8	*	26.0	24.5	19.9	*	22.7	19.7	19.8	*	16.8	22.3	16.0	*	17.8	21.9	18.1	*	19.5
SEX																				
Male	22.6	23.6	21.3	25.1	31.4	33.3	37.2	41.3	26.3	30.0	28.2	33.3	28.1	27.7*	37.4	36.5	27.7	28.5	33.8	35.3
Female	20.2	25.0	30.7	33.8	32.6	30.9	35.7	37.5	27.7	28.4	30.0	33.2	25.2	25.0	26.8	28.7	26.8	26.4	28.9	31.2
POPULATION DENSITY[1]																				
Large Metro	26.5	25.7	27.2	30.0	33.5	33.4	39.2	40.5	27.8	29.0	28.8	32.2	25.8	24.1*	32.0	28.6	27.3	26.5	32.0	31.1
Small Metro	26.0	25.8	28.3	32.9	31.2	32.0	34.6	40.1	26.8	32.1	29.0	36.5	28.4	30.4	35.7	35.7	28.2	30.5	33.5	36.1
Nonmetro	18.6	19.8	20.1	22.6	30.3	29.3	33.2	36.3	25.6	24.6	29.9	29.8	25.7	24.7	25.5	34.7	25.6	24.8	26.6	32.9
REGION																				
Northeast	23.9	29.1	25.9	30.7	31.8	35.2	*	40.1	27.2	27.5	28.2	31.1	24.5	26.5	*	28.4	25.9	28.1	29.2	30.6
North Central	21.0	21.4	24.9	27.9	26.2	31.5*	42.8	40.2	23.5	28.6	29.6	33.5	28.8	26.9	37.2	34.5	26.6	27.1	35.2	34.3
South	22.6	24.7	25.0	29.8	32.1	29.0	34.9	38.1	27.2	27.7	28.6	33.9	24.5	23.9	29.9	31.6	25.9	25.5	30.0	32.8
West	21.7	23.4	27.9	29.1	37.7	35.2	34.7	40.0	30.3	33.6	30.1	33.8	29.9	29.4	30.6	35.2	31.3	30.5	30.7	35.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages but may have significant effect on estimates of number of persons in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[1] Large/Small Metro in these tables: population density is based on 1981 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts. For 1993 and 1994, population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

Differences between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
Differences between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 16. Percentages Reporting that Obtaining Cocaine or Crack is Fairly or Very Easy, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1992-1994

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)																TOTAL			
	12-17				18-25				26-34				35 and Older							
	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B
TOTAL	33.4	32.9	32.9	35.3	49.9	46.7	48.4	48.0	48.3	47.2	46.1	50.1	36.3	35.7*	41.3	40.4	40.2	39.0	42.3	42.6
RACE/ETHNICITY																				
White	28.0	29.2	30.7	32.6	46.4	43.7	46.9	45.6	46.4	45.3	44.0	50.0	35.1	33.8*	40.4	40.8	38.0	36.6	40.9	42.1
Black	56.1	52.6	49.6	49.2	74.5	66.6	64.9	67.7	66.5	64.8	69.1	66.8	52.3	55.7	55.1	47.9	59.4	58.9	58.6	54.9
Hispanic	36.7	35.1	33.5	35.2	49.0	47.9	51.1	47.7	46.6	48.6	48.2	41.3	33.7	35.8	28.0	34.1	40.1	41.1	37.8	38.5
Other	31.3	20.1	*	34.6	28.5	30.8	*	27.9	28.6	28.0	*	30.3	22.6	*	*	22.3	25.6	24.4	*	26.4
SEX																				
Male	30.6	30.5	30.1	30.8	50.4	47.2	52.9	48.2	50.6	49.8	47.8	52.5	39.7	38.6*	52.0	45.4	42.3	41.1	48.9	45.1
Female	36.5	35.4	35.9	40.1	49.4	46.2	43.9	47.8	46.1	44.7	44.5	47.8	33.3	33.0	31.8	36.0	38.2	37.1	36.1	40.0
POPULATION DENSITY[1]																				
Large Metro	39.0	37.6	36.1	36.7	56.0	48.9	49.0	49.7	51.7	48.1	46.8	51.5	38.7	33.9	[illegible]	36.5	43.7	39.2	42.8	41.2
Small Metro	32.4	31.4	32.8	38.7	45.1	48.3	51.0	49.8	46.3	49.6	42.6	50.5	36.7	38.6	44.9	45.2	39.2	41.1	43.8	46.0
Nonmetro	25.9	26.6	28.0	27.6	45.3	39.5	43.7	42.4	43.6	40.9*	50.9	45.8	31.7	34.7	37.1	40.8	35.0	35.4	39.0	40.3
REGION																				
Northeast	33.5	39.5	32.9	38.8	53.6	50.1	*	51.5	49.4	48.6	43.8	54.2	33.4	38.8	35.1	35.4	39.1	42.1	38.1	41.2
South Central	28.3	28.5	33.1	32.3	42.6	40.8	50.3	46.1	42.5	45.7	43.7	47.4	38.8	32.5	45.5	41.7	38.8	35.3	44.1	42.2
South	34.7	35.0	38.2	35.4	52.2	46.9	51.1	48.9	49.9	46.9	51.1	49.3	34.1	35.9	39.1	41.2	39.7	39.5	42.8	43.1
West	37.1	29.3	26.0	35.8	50.1	49.2	43.3	45.3	51.0	48.1	43.8	50.8	40.5	36.0	46.3	42.4	43.6	39.7	42.6	43.7

*Less than 50 percent of the estimate reported.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages but may have significant effect on estimates of number of persons in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[1] Based on the 1994 Office of Applied Studies population density is based on 1984 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts. For 1993 and 1994, population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

[illegible] Estimates between 1992 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[illegible] Estimates between 1992 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

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Table 17. Percentages Reporting that Obtaining Heroin is Fairly or Very Easy, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1992-1994

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)																TOTAL			
	12-17				18-25				26-34				35 and Older							
	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B
TOTAL	22.4	21.3	22.4	25.3	26.3	24.4	28.6	31.3	28.0	26.7	26.6	30.8	26.7	26.2*	32.3	32.2	26.5	25.5	29.7	31.1
RACE/ETHNICITY																				
White	20.1	19.7	22.1	23.9	23.3	22.2	26.3	28.4	25.6	23.9	23.1	29.2	25.6	25.1*	31.9	32.7	24.8	24.0	28.8	30.7
Black	32.1	29.0	29.8	33.7	41.1	32.5	37.7	46.0	43.4	39.1	46.7	45.3	38.5	37.4	43.1	37.9	39.0	35.7	41.1	40.0
Hispanic	23.7	21.7	20.4	23.9	31.0	30.2	36.9	35.1	30.8	34.0	33.2	29.4	26.1	26.5	23.9	26.5	27.8	28.7	27.9	28.4
Other	21.2	11.8	*	24.0	17.0	18.0	*	21.3	18.5	22.0	*	20.6	18.6	*	*	16.0	18.6	18.2	*	18.9
SEX																				
Male	20.4	19.7	18.0	22.1	24.0	22.9	28.1	31.0	27.0	27.0	22.1	28.9	27.5	27.1*	40.5	35.6	26.1	25.6	32.8	32.2
Female	24.5	22.9	27.1	28.7	28.6	25.9	29.1	31.5	29.1	26.5	30.9	32.6	26.1	25.4	25.1	29.3	26.8	25.4	26.9	30.1
POPULATION DENSITY[1]																				
Large Metro	25.6	23.8	25.5	26.7	30.0	26.2	29.7	32.4	30.5	28.6	26.7	31.8	28.0	25.0*	33.7	28.0	28.6	25.8	31.0	29.2
Small Metro	22.9	20.6	21.2	27.2	23.4	26.4	27.9	33.8	26.9	27.3	25.4	32.2	27.5	28.6	34.9	36.9	26.3	27.2	30.7	34.6
Nonmetro	16.5	17.7	19.1	20.0	23.7	17.5*	27.1	25.9	24.2	20.7	28.4	25.2	23.5	24.9	26.1	33.5	22.9	22.4	25.7	29.7
REGION																				
Northeast	21.4	27.9	23.7	25.6	28.5	28.2	29.8	37.3	32.0	30.1	24.8	33.2	25.6	27.7	25.8	29.4	26.8	28.2	26.0	30.8
North Central	18.2	17.1	22.6	23.1	19.5	22.4	30.9	28.7	24.3	24.2	25.1	28.4	28.9	24.4*	37.3	33.4	25.6	23.2	32.7	30.8
South	22.7	22.3	24.4	25.2	28.2	21.6	25.8	29.8	27.2	24.2	28.7	31.0	24.8	25.4	31.7	32.2	25.6	24.3	29.8	30.9
West	27.5	19.1	18.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	29.4	31.0	29.8	30.3	26.9	30.9	28.8	28.2	33.6	33.7	28.7	27.6	29.6	32.1

*Low precision no estimate reported

SOURCE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages, but may have significant effect on estimates of number of persons in some subpopulation groups.

SOURCE: Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[1] For 1992 in the above table, population density is based on 1983 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts. For 1993 and 1994, population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

Difference between 1992 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 18. Percentages Reporting Having Been Approached in Past Month by Someone Selling Drugs, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1992-1994

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)																TOTAL			
	12-17				18-25				26-34				35 and Older							
	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B
TOTAL	13.4	14.4	18.9	13.0	22.2	20.1	26.6	14.8	14.3	13.0	12.5	7.9	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.5	9.2	8.7	8.7	6.2
RACE/ETHNICITY																				
White	12.5	13.6	18.6	13.3	21.2	20.2	19.9	14.5	13.1	11.3	10.7	6.5	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.7	7.9	7.2	6.9	5.1
Black	16.2	16.8	21.9	13.8	29.2	21.4	22.4	16.9	22.9	22.2	19.4	14.1	8.7	10.3	9.7	6.5	15.9	15.3	15.2	10.6
Hispanic	16.9	18.7	19.4	13.4	21.5	22.1	25.4	15.8	15.4	14.2	16.6	10.8	6.2	6.1	5.2	5.4	12.7	12.9	13.6	9.7
Other	8.0	8.0	*	5.1	17.6	10.2	*	10.3	8.3	*	*	6.7	3.7	*	*	*	7.3	9.2	13.9	5.6
SEX																				
Male	15.7	17.0	21.7	14.9	28.4	26.6	27.5	20.8	19.8	18.6	18.6	11.7	5.4	5.2	4.4	3.7	12.5	12.9	12.1	8.7
Female	11.0	11.8	15.9	11.1	16.1	13.6	13.7	8.9	9.0	7.7	6.8	4.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	6.2	5.6	5.6	3.8
POPULATION DENSITY[1]																				
Large Metro	15.4	16.2	21.5	15.1	27.1	21.2	22.2	16.8	15.5	15.3	15.6	8.6	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.0	11.3	10.2	10.2	7.2
Small Metro	13.1	15.3	20.9	12.9	19.1	20.3	18.6	14.4	14.9	11.6	10.5	8.3	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.4	8.6	8.2	8.2	6.1
Nonmetro	10.6	10.0	11.6	9.3	17.5	17.3	19.7	11.6	11.1	9.4	7.9	5.2	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	4.3
REGION																				
Northeast	12.3	16.2	21.3	12.4	24.3	23.9	20.1	12.3	15.8	14.4	17.4	9.3	4.0	3.7	2.0	1.9	9.5	9.3	9.5	5.6
North Central	12.1	11.0	18.6	12.7	19.9	19.0	15.2	14.1	12.2	10.1	10.0	6.2	3.8	2.5	1.7	1.4	8.2	6.2	6.6	5.0
South	12.0	15.4	18.2	13.7	21.9	17.6	22.0	14.8	13.6	12.9	12.7	8.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	8.5	8.4	8.5	6.6
West	18.2	15.7	17.7	12.7	23.0	22.0	25.2	17.6	16.6	15.0	10.3	7.6	5.1	5.6	5.9	3.5	11.3	10.9	11.0	7.3

[1] Large metro/small metro/nonmetro population density is based on 1984 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts. For 1993 and 1994, population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts.

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages, but may have significant effect on estimates of number of persons in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new version questionnaire.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 19. **Percentages Reporting Seeing People Who Are Drunk or High on Drugs in the Neighborhood Occasionally or More Often, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1992-1994**

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)																TOTAL			
	12-17				18-25				26-34				35 and Older							
	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B
TOTAL	38.7	40.9	39.7	36.7	48.5	47.6	47.4	44.2	38.2	37.6	34.9	31.0	28.8	25.2	27.3	20.3	34.2	32.1	32.6	27.1
RACE/ ETHNICITY																				
White	34.2	36.5	34.5	34.3	46.0	45.7	45.5	43.2	35.1	34.9	32.1	28.3	25.8	21.9	21.9	17.3	30.8	28.4	27.7	23.9
Black	55.7	58.4	56.4	50.9	64.4	58.2	65.4	55.6	53.6	50.9	49.0	44.6	48.6	47.0	51.2	38.0	53.2	51.2	53.8	43.8
Hispanic	43.5	46.7	49.2	39.9	48.3	52.2	47.2	42.0	44.7	12.8	37.8	36.8	38.4	38.0	42.6	30.5	42.4	43.0	43.1	35.5
Other	37.0	37.0	*	20.0	38.1	33.4	*	*	30.2	*	*	24.2	25.6	18.8	*	*	29.8	26.1	*	22.4
SEX																				
Male	36.4	39.1	38.1	36.2	50.0	49.5	48.5	46.5	41.9	40.2	34.9	33.7	29.8	26.2	30.2	22.7	35.6	33.5	34.5	29.1
Female	41.1	42.8	41.4	37.1	47.1	45.7	46.3	41.9	34.6	35.0	34.8	28.5	27.9	24.4	24.7	18.2	32.9	30.8	30.9	24.9
POPULATION DENSITY[1]																				
Large Metro	40.8	45.6	44.7	37.0	49.4	46.9	44.3	43.5	39.6	36.7	33.2	32.5	29.6	26.9	27.4	19.9	35.3	33.5	32.8	27.2
Small Metro	37.1	36.9	39.4	35.4	42.4	41.8	48.7	39.1	34.6	35.3	32.8	27.4	24.8	20.8	25.1	18.3	30.1	27.8	31.0	24.1
Nonmetro	37.0	37.9	32.0	38.0	55.0	57.5	52.2	51.9	40.4	43.5	43.5	34.1	32.4	28.5	30.0	23.9	37.3	35.8	35.3	30.9
REGION																				
Northeast	39.5	43.8	37.6	37.5	54.9	50.8	52.1	47.3	41.7	41.6	45.0	29.0	25.4	25.3	18.5	18.8	33.4	33.1	30.3	26.1
North Central	38.0	41.0	39.8	36.2	47.2	45.7	39.2	44.0	35.8	33.4	33.9	31.9	27.7	24.2	30.4	18.9	32.7	30.2	33.1	26.0
South	38.1	40.4	38.4	37.8	47.6	46.0	49.4	41.9	37.8	36.6	37.1	30.4	30.5	25.6	27.2	18.4	35.1	32.2	32.8	25.7
West	39.8	39.0	43.1	34.7	45.8	49.3	48.8	45.2	38.5	39.6	22.7	33.1	30.5	25.9	32.3	26.7	35.2	33.3	34.1	31.5

[1] Low precision in the estimate reported

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages, but may have significant effect on estimates of number of persons in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

For 1992 in the tables, population density is based on 1984 MSA classifications and then 1990 Census of Population counts. For 1993 and 1994, population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and then 1990 Census of Population counts.

Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
Difference between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

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Table 20. Percentages Reporting Seeing People Selling Drugs in the Neighborhood Occasionally or More Often, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1992-1994

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)																TOTAL			
	12-17				18-25				26-34				35 and Older							
	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B	1992	1993	1994-A	1994-B
TOTAL	14.6	11.7	15.5	15.3	19.0	18.6	17.4	16.6	14.9	14.2[2]	11.4	11.0	9.7	8.1	8.4	6.3	12.4	11.3	10.9	9.5
RACE/ETHNICITY																				
White	7.1	7.8	9.6	9.9	12.5	12.9	10.4	10.9	9.9	9.5	7.3	6.4	6.5	4.4	4.7	3.4	8.0	6.7	6.3	5.4
Black	41.2	42.7	37.8	37.4	48.1	45.6	49.5	41.9	39.3	35.8	33.3	32.9	31.2	33.2	34.4	25.4	37.0	37.0	37.1	31.0
Hispanic	23.9	22.2	22.2	20.2	27.7	26.3	24.7	22.9	23.4	22.7	16.9	18.5	19.4	17.6	16.7	14.1	22.5	21.1	19.0	17.6
Other	16.0	9.4	*	15.7	9.9	*	*	11.3	10.2	*	*	8.6	5.5	4.3	*	5.4	7.6	7.3	4.8	8.4
SEX																				
Male	14.8	14.9	15.9	15.4	20.0	19.5	19.5	17.7	16.2	14.5	12.0	11.2	9.3	8.2	8.5	7.2	12.7	11.7	11.5	10.3
Female	14.4	14.4	15.0	15.3	18.0	17.8	15.4	15.5	13.7	13.9	10.7	10.8	10.1	8.0	8.3	5.6	12.2	10.9	10.3	8.8
POPULATION DENSITY[1]																				
Large Metro	20.5	21.0	20.7	19.7	26.0	21.8	21.3	20.6	18.3	16.2	13.5	14.7	13.5	9.8	9.5	8.0	16.8	13.9	13.0	12.2
Small Metro	12.4	10.3	15.0	12.9	12.6	16.3	13.9	13.6	12.3	12.0	8.9	7.3	7.4	7.0	8.2	4.7	9.6	9.4	9.8	7.2
Nonmetro	8.0	9.3	7.7	11.1	15.0	14.9	13.7	12.7	11.3	12.7	9.9	8.4	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.6	8.2	8.7	8.2	7.6
REGION																				
Northeast	19.7	19.1	16.3	22.1	23.3	23.0	25.0	20.7	15.2	18.1	15.0	13.9	9.4	9.2	14.8	7.7	13.2	13.4	16.4	11.8
North Central	12.3	10.6	14.0	12.9	16.5	16.4	12.9	15.0	12.7	9.8	6.6	8.6	9.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	11.1	7.9	7.3	7.7
South	13.2	16.2	17.6	14.5	18.7	17.4	17.6	15.4	15.3	14.6	15.2	10.2	9.9	10.0	7.0	6.2	12.5	12.6	10.7	9.0
West	15.5	13.5	13.6	14.0	18.2	19.0	14.3	16.5	16.4	14.8[2]	7.3	12.4	10.3	7.4	9.3	7.0	13.1	11.2	10.2	10.1

[1] [illegible] estimate reported.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post-stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 NHSDA used population projections based on the 1980 census. The change from one census base to another has little effect on estimated percentages but may have significant effect on estimates of number of persons in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Datasets for 1994-A and prior years are derived from the old-version questionnaire; those for 1994-B are derived from the new-version questionnaire.

[illegible] population density is based on 1984 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts. For 1993 and 1994, population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts and

[illegible] between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .05 level.
[illegible] between 1993 and 1994-A is statistically significant at the .01 level.

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

Table 21A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Any Illicit Drug, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	1,778	3,731	3,120	3,925	12,553
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	1,279	2,831	2,377	3,070	9,557
Black	255	483	446	533	1,716
Hispanic	217	327	247	244	1,034
Other	27	*	50	*	246
SEX					
Male	947	2,369	2,070	2,494	7,880
Female	831	1,362	1,050	1,431	4,673
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	685	1,793	1,598	1,607	5,684
Small Metro	809	1,153	1,042	1,629	4,632
Nonmetro	284	785	480	689	2,237
REGION					
Northeast	265	590	553	674	2,081
North Central	506	828	725	853	2,912
South	575	1,437	1,098	1,515	4,625
West	433	876	744	883	2,935
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	876	729	687	2,292
High School Grad	N/A	1,294	1,099	1,260	3,653
Some College	N/A	1,228	689	944	2,861
College Graduate	N/A	332	604	1,134	2,069
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full time	N/A	1,590	2,158	2,661	6,409
Part time	N/A	788	289	532	1,610
Unemployed	N/A	469	348	342	1,159
Other	N/A	883	325	390	1,598

*Low precision; no estimate reported

N/A Not applicable

NOTE: Any illicit drug is defined as nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire.

[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+.

Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: 1994 B

Table 21B. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	8.2	13.3	8.5	3.2	6.0
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	8.5	14.6	9.0	3.1	6.0
Black	8.3	12.8	10.2	4.4	7.3
Hispanic	8.1	9.1	5.7	2.9	5.1
Other	2.7	*	3.3	*	3.1
SEX					
Male	8.5	17.1	11.6	4.3	7.9
Female	7.8	9.6	5.6	2.2	4.3
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	7.6	14.0	9.1	3.0	6.1
Small Metro	10.4	13.5	8.3	3.9	6.6
Nonmetro	5.7	11.8	7.5	2.4	4.8
REGION					
Northeast	6.8	10.8	7.8	2.7	5.1
North Central	9.2	13.8	8.7	2.8	5.8
South	7.7	14.2	8.5	3.5	6.3
West	8.8	13.6	9.0	3.5	6.6
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	15.8	13.3	2.2	5.8
High School Grad	N/A	12.8	9.3	3.2	5.9
Some College	N/A	14.0	7.7	3.5	6.4
College Graduate	N/A	9.3	5.8	3.8	4.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full time	N/A	12.4	8.6	4.6	6.7
Part-time	N/A	12.8	7.5	3.8	6.7
Unemployed	N/A	19.9	16.4	8.9	13.9
Other	N/A	13.3	5.8	0.8	2.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = Not applicable.

NOTE: Any illicit drug is defined as nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 does have significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire.

[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+.

Employed = employed, homemaker, student, or "other."

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

Table 22A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Marijuana, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	1,315	3,389	2,522	2,886	10,112
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	936	2,569	1,956	2,234	7,695
Black	196	452	321	418	1,386
Hispanic	162	278	195	156	791
Other	22	*	50	*	240
SEX					
Male	760	2,161	1,768	2,034	6,723
Female	555	1,228	754	852	3,389
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	527	1,633	1,303	1,151	4,614
Small Metro	602	1,060	808	1,330	3,799
Nonmetro	186	696	412	405	1,699
REGION					
Northeast	207	552	499	516	1,775
North Central	406	712	574	624	2,317
South	388	1,328	839	1,189	3,743
West	313	797	610	557	2,277
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	820	589	364	1,773
High School Grad	N/A	1,140	874	810	2,825
Some College	N/A	1,097	542	805	2,444
College Graduate	N/A	332	516	907	1,756
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full-time	N/A	1,404	1,826	2,075	5,306
Part time	N/A	713	203	372	1,288
Unemployed	N/A	444	259	190	894
Other	N/A	828	233	248	1,310

*Low precision; no estimate reported

N/A Not applicable

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new-version questionnaire.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and then 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, 1994 B

Table 22B. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Marijuana, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	6.0	12.1	6.9	2.3	4.8
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	6.2	13.3	7.4	2.3	4.8
Black	6.4	12.0	7.4	3.4	5.9
Hispanic	6.0	7.7	4.5	1.8	4.1
Other	2.1	*	3.2	*	3.0
SEX					
Male	6.8	15.6	9.9	3.5	6.7
Female	5.2	8.7	4.0	1.3	3.1
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	5.8	12.7	7.4	2.2	5.0
Small Metro	7.8	12.4	6.4	3.2	5.4
Nonmetro	3.8	10.4	6.1	1.4	3.7
REGION					
Northeast	5.4	10.1	7.0	2.1	4.3
North Central	7.4	11.9	6.9	2.1	4.6
South	5.2	13.1	6.5	2.8	5.1
West	6.4	12.4	7.4	2.2	5.1
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	14.8	10.7	1.4	4.7
High School Grad	N/A	11.3	7.4	2.0	4.6
Some College	N/A	12.5	6.1	3.0	5.5
College Graduate	N/A	9.3	5.0	3.1	4.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2,3]					
Full time	N/A	10.9	7.3	3.6	5.5
Part time	N/A	11.5	5.3	2.7	5.1
Unemployed	N/A	18.8	12.2	5.0	10.8
Other	N/A	12.5	4.2	0.5	2.2

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

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire.

[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: 1994 B.

Table 23A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Cocaine, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	70	346	477	490	1,382
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	45	232	279	294	850
Black	4	25	140	136	305
Hispanic	20	79	59	59	217
Other	*	*	*	*	*
SEX					
Male	35	259	331	282	907
Female	35	87	146	208	475
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	35	147	265	257	704
Small Metro	13	132	129	175	449
Nonmetro	22	67	82	58	229
REGION					
Northeast	*	56	50	107	212
North Central	15	74	107	115	312
South	26	120	209	167	521
West	29	96	111	101	337
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	147	156	220	523
High School Grad	N/A	121	178	80	379
Some College	N/A	62	80	169	311
College Graduate	N/A	16	63	*	100
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full time	N/A	149	288	237	675
Part time	N/A	59	70	48	177
Unemployed	N/A	78	79	134	290
Other	N/A	59	40	71	170

*Low precision; no estimate reported
N/A Not applicable
NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.
NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new-version questionnaire.

[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+.
Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

SOURCE: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: 1994 B

Table 23B. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cocaine, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	0 3	1 2	1 3	0 4	0 7
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	0 3	1 2	1 1	0 3	0 5
Black	0 1	0 7	3 2	1 1	1 3
Hispanic	0 7	2 2	1 4	0 7	1 1
Other	*	*	*	*	*
SEX					
Male	0 3	1 9	1 9	0 5	0 9
Female	0 3	0 6	0 8	0 3	0 4
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	0 4	1 1	1 5	0 5	0 8
Small Metro	0 2	1 5	1 0	0 4	0 6
Nonmetro	0 4	1 0	1 3	0 2	0 5
REGION					
Northeast	*	1 0	0 7	0 4	0 5
North Central	0 3	1 2	1 3	0 4	0 6
South	0 3	1 2	1 6	0 4	0 7
West	0 6	1 5	1 3	0 4	0 8
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	2 6	2 8	0 8	1 4
High School Grad	N/A	1 2	1 5	0 2	0 6
Some College	N/A	0 7	0 9	0 6	0 7
College Graduate	N/A	0 4	0 6	*	0 3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	1 2	1 2	0 4	0 7
Part-time	N/A	1 0	1 8	0 3	0 7
Unemployed	N/A	3 3	3 7	3 5	3 5
Other[4]	N/A	0 9	0 7	0 2	0 3

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

SOUR The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups

SOUR Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new-version questionnaire

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and then 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: 1994 B

Table 24A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Alcohol, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	4,711	17,673	23,895	66,524	112,804
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	3,585	13,205	18,081	55,260	90,130
Black	559	1,941	2,579	5,160	10,239
Hispanic	492	1,930	2,450	4,243	9,114
Other	75	*	786	*	3,320
SEX					
Male	2,466	9,838	13,232	34,995	60,531
Female	2,246	7,835	10,663	31,529	52,273
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	1,918	7,910	11,776	31,010	52,614
Small Metro	1,707	5,520	8,372	22,534	38,134
Nonmetro	1,086	4,243	3,747	12,980	22,057
REGION					
Northeast	770	3,341	4,985	13,960	23,056
North Central	1,238	3,939	5,632	17,318	28,126
South	1,605	6,342	7,941	20,620	36,509
West	1,099	4,051	5,337	14,626	25,113
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	2,887	3,124	10,500	16,511
High School Grad	N/A	5,861	7,417	20,462	33,741
Some College	N/A	6,053	5,871	15,716	27,640
College Graduate	N/A	2,871	7,483	19,846	30,201
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full time	N/A	9,055	17,622	36,340	63,017
Part time	N/A	3,763	2,305	9,524	15,592
Unemployed	N/A	1,310	1,388	2,202	4,900
Other	N/A	3,546	2,580	18,458	24,584

*Low precision; no estimate reported

N/A = Not applicable

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire.

[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] Full, Part, Unemployed, Homemaker, student or "other"

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994 B

Table 24B. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Alcohol, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	21 6	63 1	65 3	54 1	53 9
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	23 9	68 2	68 6	56 2	56 7
Black	18 2	51 5	59 2	42 4	43 8
Hispanic	18 3	53 6	56 6	50 0	47 7
Other	7 4	*	50 6	*	42 0
SEX					
Male	22 1	70 9	73 9	60 9	60 3
Female	21 1	55 3	57 1	48 1	47 9
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	21 2	61 6	66 8	58 0	56 6
Small Metro	22 1	64 8	66 8	54 6	54 4
Nonmetro	21 9	63 7	58 4	45 9	47 6
REGION					
Northeast	19 9	61 1	70 2	56 9	56 3
North Central	22 5	65 8	67 5	57 3	56 2
South	21 4	62 5	61.6	47 9	49 6
West	22 4	63.1	64 7	58 0	56 0
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	52 1	57 0	39 1	43 6
High School Grad	N/A	57 9	62 8	51 6	54 8
Some College	N/A	68 9	66 0	58 1	62 0
College Graduate	N/A	80 4	72 0	66 9	69 2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full-time	N/A	70 4	70 5	62 4	65 6
Part-time	N/A	61 0	60 1	67 9	64 9
Unemployed	N/A	55 5	65 2	57 7	59 0
Other[3]	N/A	53 4	46 0	39 3	41 5

*Low precision; no estimate reported

N/A Not applicable

SOURCE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

SOURCE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and then 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: 1994 B

Table 25A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Heavy Alcohol Users, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	536	3,565	2,801	5,748	12,650
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	442	2,951	2,126	4,374	9,892
Black	41	249	261	514	1,066
Hispanic	43	299	355	638	1,335
Other	*	66	58	*	356
SEX					
Male	338	2,707	2,297	4,648	9,990
Female	198	858	504	1,100	2,660
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	199	1,351	1,406	2,510	5,466
Small Metro	169	1,189	859	2,308	4,525
Nonmetro	168	1,026	536	930	2,659
REGION					
Northeast	60	674	461	1,114	2,259
North Central	151	805	858	1,598	3,412
South	209	1,316	1,036	2,144	4,705
West	116	820	445	892	2,273
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	767	645	1,591	3,006
High School Grad	N/A	1,263	950	2,057	1,270
Some College	N/A	1,246	602	1,380	3,228
College Graduate	N/A	288	603	717	1,609
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full time	N/A	1,753	2,234	3,197	7,185
Part time	N/A	690	220	665	1,575
Unemployed	N/A	324	196	379	898
Other	N/A	798	151	1,507	2,456

*Low precision; no estimate reported

N/A Not applicable

NOTE: Past month Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and then 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+

Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other"

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: 1994 B

Table 25B. Percentages Reporting Past Month Heavy Alcohol Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	2.5	13.2	8.0	4.8	6.2
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	3.0	15.7	8.4	4.6	6.4
Black	1.4	7.0	6.4	4.5	4.8
Hispanic	1.6	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.3
Other	*	5.2	4.0	*	4.7
SEX					
Male	3.1	20.3	13.5	8.3	10.3
Female	1.9	6.3	2.8	1.7	2.5
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	2.3	10.9	8.3	4.8	6.1
Small Metro	2.3	14.7	7.1	5.8	6.7
Nonmetro	3.5	15.7	8.6	3.4	5.9
REGION					
Northeast	1.6	11.8	6.8	4.7	5.7
North Central	2.9	13.9	10.7	5.5	7.1
South	2.9	13.4	8.4	5.1	6.6
West	2.4	13.3	5.6	3.6	5.2
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	14.4	12.2	6.1	8.2
High School Grad	N/A	13.0	8.5	5.5	7.3
Some College	N/A	14.7	7.0	5.2	7.1
College Graduate	N/A	8.2	6.0	2.4	3.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full-time	N/A	14.2	9.3	5.7	7.8
Part-time	N/A	11.5	5.9	4.8	6.7
Unemployed	N/A	14.3	9.8	10.3	11.3
Other[3]	N/A	12.4	2.8	3.3	4.3

*Low precision; no estimate reported
N/A Not applicable
NOTE Past month Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days
NOTE The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups
NOTE Estimates for 1994-B are derived from the NHSDA new-version questionnaire

Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and their 1990 Census of Population counts
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+
Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

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

Table 26A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Cigarettes, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	4,119	9,706	11,852	34,278	59,955
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	3,306	7,459	8,916	27,072	46,753
Black	354	940	1,400	3,948	6,641
Hispanic	388	1,003	1,268	2,279	4,938
Other	72	304	268	979	1,623
SEX					
Male	2,180	5,140	6,342	17,961	31,623
Female	1,939	4,565	5,510	16,317	28,332
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	1,490	4,231	5,413	13,600	24,734
Small Metro	1,652	3,305	3,969	11,786	20,712
Nonmetro	977	2,170	2,471	8,892	14,510
REGION					
Northeast	688	1,749	2,066	6,936	11,440
North Central	1,109	2,311	2,991	8,688	15,099
South	1,510	3,795	4,403	12,395	22,103
West	812	1,850	2,392	6,259	11,313
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	2,559	3,028	8,632	14,219
High School Grad	N/A	3,735	4,649	13,236	21,620
Some College	N/A	2,798	2,616	7,665	13,079
College Graduate	N/A	615	1,558	4,745	6,919
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full-time	N/A	4,915	7,879	17,923	30,716
Part-time	N/A	1,769	1,027	3,357	6,152
Unemployed	N/A	1,063	932	1,777	3,772
Other[3]	N/A	1,960	2,014	11,221	15,195

[*] Low precision; no estimate reported

N/A = Not applicable

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new-version questionnaire.

[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, 1994 B

Table 26B. Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1994-B

Demographic Characteristic	AGE GROUP (Years)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	35 and Older	Total
TOTAL	18 9	34 6	32 4	27 9	28 6
RACE/ ETHNICITY					
White	22 0	38 5	33 8	27 5	29 4
Black	11 5	24 9	32 1	32 5	28 4
Hispanic	14 4	27 9	* 29 3	26 9	25 8
Other	7 1	23 5	17 3	24 2	20 5
SEX					
Male	19 6	37 1	35 4	31 3	31 5
Female	18 2	32 3	29 5	24 9	26 0
POPULATION DENSITY[1]					
Large Metro	16 4	33 0	30 7	25 4	26 6
Small Metro	21 3	38 8	31 7	28 5	29 6
Nonmetro	19 7	32 5	38 5	31 5	31 3
REGION					
Northeast	17 8	32 0	29 1	28 3	27 9
North Central	20 2	38 6	35 8	28 8	30 2
South	20 1	37 4	34 1	28 8	30 0
West	16 6	28 8	29 0	24 8	25 2
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
High School	N/A	46 1	55 2	32 2	37 5
High School Grad	N/A	36 9	39 3	33 4	35 1
Some College	N/A	31 8	29 4	28 5	29 3
College Graduate	N/A	17 2	15 0	16 0	15 9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	38 2	31 5	30 8	32 0
Part-time	N/A	28 7	26 8	23 9	25 6
Unemployed	N/A	45 0	43 8	46 5	45 4
Other[4]	N/A	29 5	* 35 9	23 9	25 7

*Low precision; no estimate reported

N/A Not applicable

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs are post stratified to population projections of totals based on the 1990 decennial census. The 1992 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new-version questionnaire.

[1] Population density is based on 1990 MSA classifications and then 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: 1994-B

Table 27A. Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Users of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Among Females, by Age Group 15-44, Parental Status, and Pregnancy Status: 1994-B

Drug	TIME PERIOD: Used in Lifetime — All Females Aged ≥12	Used in Lifetime — Females Aged 15-44	Used in Lifetime — Females Aged ≥12 with Child < Age 18[1]	Used in Lifetime — Females Aged 12-44 Who Are Pregnant	Used in Past Year — All Females Aged ≥12	Used in Past Year — Females Aged 15-44	Used in Past Year — Females Aged ≥12 with Child < Age 18[1]	Used in Past Year — Females Aged 12-44 Who Are Pregnant	Used in Past Month — All Females Aged ≥12	Used in Past Month — Females Aged 15-44	Used in Past Month — Females Aged ≥12 with Child < Age 18[1]	Used in Past Month — Females Aged 12-44 Who Are Pregnant
Any Illicit Drug	32,636	27,710	16,639	1,308	9,212	7,981	3,543	266	4,673	3,974	1,865	51
Marijuana and Hashish	29,242	25,296	15,438	1,217	6,486	5,997	2,293	234	3,389	3,107	1,319	42
Cocaine	8,910	8,218	4,852	403	1,217	1,119	511	52	475	432	191	*
Crack	1,429	1,342	864	76	404	376	200	9	202	194	76	*
Inhalants	4,235	3,787	1,411	140	795	596	68	19	275	191	45	*
Hallucinogens	6,988	6,489	3,518	293	800	713	122	14	335	316	61	*
PCP	2,279	2,007	1,420	91	72	46	4	*	22	17	*	*
LSD	5,331	4,982	2,904	206	512	475	39	*	119	114	3	*
Heroin	486	462	307	*	133	109	51	*	47	47	15	*
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[2]	9,670	8,080	4,988	406	3,119	2,511	1,361	44	1,243	888	552	19
Stimulants	3,540	3,121	1,994	161	555	486	198	*	209	167	95	*
Sedatives	1,773	1,620	1,141	77	257	227	116	*	63	58	37	*
Tranquilizers	3,941	3,337	2,221	145	1,236	992	598	25	486	296	203	*
Analgesics	5,831	4,765	2,895	246	2,149	1,677	960	27	832	568	365	15
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[3]	17,347	14,957	8,366	682	4,843	3,969	1,866	110	2,123	1,656	812	28
Alcohol	87,599	50,633	31,580	2,500	68,042	42,363	24,926	1,974	52,273	32,177	18,828	650
Heavy Alcohol Use[4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,660	2,243	689	8
Cigarettes	73,979	41,718	26,126	2,105	31,593	20,578	11,355	908	28,332	18,112	10,291	597
Smokeless Tobacco	5,248	3,276	1,527	142	994	391	154	28	735	167	83	*
Anabolic Steroids	191	146	60	9	26	10	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Low precision; no estimate reported
-- Not available

SCOPE The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

SCOPE Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new-version questionnaire.

[1] The female respondent and the child are both resident in the same household.

[2] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), heroin or psychotherapeutics at least once.

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

[4] Nonmedical use of cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), heroin or psychotherapeutics at least once; includes marijuana users who also have used any of these listed drugs; does not include users of marijuana only.

[5] Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

SOURCE SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994 B

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Table 27B. Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Users of Illicit Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco in the U.S. Population Among Females, by Age Group 15-44, Parental Status, and Pregnancy Status: 1994-B

Drug	TIME PERIOD											
	Used in Lifetime				Used in Past Year				Used in Past Month			
	All Females Aged ≥12	Females Aged 15-44	Females Aged ≥12 with Child < Age 18[1]	Females Aged 12-44 Who Are Pregnant	All Females Aged ≥12	Females Aged 15-44	Females Aged ≥12 with Child < Age 18[1]	Females Aged 12-44 Who Are Pregnant	All Females Aged ≥12	Females Aged 15-44	Females Aged ≥12 with Child < Age 18[1]	Females Aged 12-44 Who Are Pregnant
Any Illicit Drug[2]	29 9	46.8	46.2	46.1	8.4	13.5	9.8	9.4	4.3	6.7	5.2	1 8
Marijuana and Hashish	26 8	42 8	42.9	42.9	5.9	10.1	6.4	8.2	3 1	5.3	3.7	1 5
Cocaine	8 2	13 9	13 5	14.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	1 8	0 4	0 7	0.5	*
Crack	1 3	2 3	2.4	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	*
Inhalants	3.9	6.4	3 9	4.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0 1	*
Hallucinogens	6 4	11.0	9 8	10 3	0.7	1 2	0.3	0.5	0 3	0 5	0.2	*
PCP	2 1	3 4	3 9	3.2	0 1	0 1	0.0	*	0.0	0 0	*	*
LSD	4 9	8.4	8.1	7.3	0 5	0 8	0 1	*	0 1	0 2	0 0	*
Heroin	0 4	0 8	0.9	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0 0	0.1	0.0	*
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic[3]	8 9	13 7	13.9	14.3	2.9	4.2	3.8	1.5	1 1	1 5	1 5	0 7
Stimulants	3.2	5.3	5 5	5.7	0.5	0 8	0.6	*	0.2	0 3	0 3	*
Sedatives	1 6	2 7	3.2	2 7	0.2	0 4	0.3	*	0 1	0.1	0.1	*
Tranquilizers	3 6	5 6	6.2	5.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.9	0 4	0.5	0 6	*
Analgesics	5 3	8.1	8.0	8.7	2.0	2.8	2.7	1.0	0 8	1.0	1 0	0 5
Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana[4]	15 9	25 3	23 2	24.0	4.4	6.7	5.2	3.9	1.9	2.8	2 3	1 0
Alcohol	80 3	85 6	87 7	88.1	62.4	71 6	69.2	69.6	47 9	54.4	52 3	22 9
Heavy Alcohol Use[5]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	3 9	2 0	0 3
Cigarettes	67 8	70 5	72 6	74.2	29 0	34.8	31.5	32.0	26 0	30 6	28 6	21 1
Smokeless Tobacco	4 8	5 5	4.2	5.0	0 9	0 7	0.4	1.0	0 7	0 3	0 2	*
Anabolic Steroids	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 0	0 0	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Low precision; no estimate reported

-- Not available

NOTE: The population distributions for the 1993 and 1994 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 significant effect on estimates of number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

NOTE: Estimates for 1994 B are derived from the NHSDA new version questionnaire.

[1] The female respondent and the child are both resident in the same household.

[2] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), heroin or psychotherapeutics at least once.

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

[4] Nonmedical use of cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), heroin or psychotherapeutics at least once, includes marijuana users who also have used any of these listed drugs; does not include users of marijuana only.

[5] Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks per day on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

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