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SECTION ONE: Attitudes on Illegal Drugs

There's little question that the recent media attention paid to the drug crack coupled with increased public discussion of the overall illegal drug problem by Congress and the Reagan administration, have riveted the public's attention on drugs. Polling organizations, including the one at ABC, are all reporting dramatic increases in public concern about the problem.

ABC asked its sample to name the most important problem facing the country. No categories were suggested. The result: 15 percent named drugs, the same number that mentioned the threat of nuclear war. No other problems were even close including unemployment which was mentioned by nine percent. Prior to this survey, the drug problem was nothing but an asterisk on any ABC poll since the start of its polling operation in 1981. No topic has ever zoomed to the top of the list so quickly.

FIRST AND SECOND BIGGEST - We also asked people to name the second most important problem facing the nation, and the drug problem again topped the list of specific mentions at 14 percent, with unemployment second at 11 percent. When first and second mentions are combined, "drugs," "the threat of war" and "unemployment" emerge as the top three problems people mentioned as the top one or two problems in the country. Here's a partial, rank-ordered list of the problems people called the most important ones facing the country:

	<u>Most Important</u>	<u>Most or Second Most Important</u>	<u>Most Important</u> (Jan. '86)
Drugs	15	24	*
Nuclear War/Threat Of War	15	24	11
Unemployment	9	20	13
Federal Budget Deficit	9	14	12
International Problems	5	12	16
Poverty/Hunger	5	11	na
Taxes	4	6	2
Inflation	3	5	4
Crime	3	8	3

When we took all the specific answers and grouped them into broader categories, we found that roughly a third of the public mentioned economic concerns, more than double the 15 percent that mentioned the drug problem. Concern about foreign affairs (including the threat of war) accounted for 21 percent of the responses, six percentage points higher than drugs. Still, the sudden appearance of drugs so high on the list means the public is clearly aroused about the problem.

A CRISIS SOMEWHERE ELSE - Our polling trend indicates that the public has been led by its government leaders and the media to decide only recently that this country has a major and growing drug crisis.

Eight out of 10 Americans say there is a national drug crisis, and 76 percent think it's a bigger crisis today than it was five years ago, exactly the time when most experts feel the illegal use of drug peaked and began to decline somewhat. And there's very little generation gapping on the question. Young and old agree - seven out of 10 people aged 16 through 30 say there's a national drug crisis and half think it's worse than five years ago.

But for nearly two-thirds of the general public, it's a crisis that exists somewhere else and not where they live. One demographic group is a major

exception: about half of blacks say there's a drug crisis in their own community.

But only a third of the general public feel there's a drug crisis in their own community. And even fewer think there are drug problems at their place of work - only 13 percent of people with jobs report such a problem where they work.

If most of the people in the country think there is no drug crisis where they live, are their feelings about the rest of the country's crisis meaningful? As a measure of concern, yes; as a measure of the extent of the problem, no. On the latter, it's their answers about their experiences in their own communities that reveal more. Some examples:

Six in 10 say alcohol is the bigger killer than drugs where they live, and a plurality people rate alcohol as bigger problem in their hometown than drugs. A majority of young people pick alcohol as the bigger of the two in their community.

	<u>All</u>	<u>16-30</u>	<u>All (May '85)</u>
Alcohol bigger problem	44	56	38
Drugs bigger problem	39	31	36
Both Equal	12	12	15

FAMILY TROUBLES - And their answers about troubles in their own families from either drugs or alcohol, clearly show it's alcohol that's by far the larger cause of misery in most places.

Sixteen percent of Americans say alcohol has caused a great deal of trouble in their families, 10 percent say it has caused a fair amount and seven percent claim it has caused just a little trouble. All told, 33 percent say their family life has been negatively affected by drink. Drugs, on the other hand, have caused family problems for only 15 percent of the public, with only five percent saying it has caused a great deal of trouble, three times less than the number saying that about alcohol.

Eight percent of the sample said there's an alcohol problem in their family right now, while only two percent said that about drugs. Put another way, that's 14.6 million families with an alcohol problem and 3.4 million with a drug problem.

TRoubles Caused by Alcohol Compared to Illegal Drugs

	ALCOHOL %		RECREATIONAL DRUGS %	
	1985 May	1986 Aug	1985 May	1985 May
	13	26	13	
Ever used more than should	50	10	8	
Currently using more than should	4	*	1	
Ever had problem	8	4	3	
Currently have problem	1	*	*	
Used to have problem	7	4	3	
Ever treated for problem	1	1	1	

TROUBLES CAUSED BY ALCOHOL COMPARED TO ILLEGAL DRUGS (CONT)

	ALCOHOL %	RECREATIONAL DRUGS %	
	1985 May 13	1986 Aug 26	1985 May 13
Caused trouble in family	33	14	9
Great deal of trouble	16	5	4
Have family trouble now	8	2	2

Yet, asked which substance causes "the most trouble" in society in general, the largest number (41 percent) name cocaine. Alcohol comes in second at 21 percent, followed by crack at 17.

WHICH CAUSES MOST TROUBLE IN SOCIETY?

	<u>All</u>	<u>16-30</u>	<u>16-17</u>
Cocaine	41	42	37
Alcohol	21	24	20
Crack	17	15	19
Heroin	8	8	5
Marijuana	6	7	13
LSD	3	3	5
Sleeping pills	*	*	1
Amphetamines	*	*	-

And it's clear the public thinks illegal drugs are more dangerous for a person to use regularly than are legal ones:

HOW DANGEROUS TO USE REGULARLLY?	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous
Heroin	97	2
Cocaine	92	7
Crack	92	3
LSD	92	6
Amphetamines	57	35
Alcohol	47	45
Marijuana	46	43
Sleeping Pills	36	51

Many people rate the national drug problem ahead of the threat of nuclear war when specifically asked to compare the two. Half see drugs as a bigger problem than the budget deficit and a bare majority rate it a bigger than unemployment.

	Drugs Are A Bigger Problem Than...
AIDS	37
The Threat Of Nuclear War	38
Nation's Murder Rate	40
Hunger and Malnutrition	48
Federal Deficit	50
Unemployment	51

Eight in 10 Americans say that illegal drug use has become a central part of American society and only four in 10 think current fears about the crisis are bigger than the crisis itself. On this question, however, there appear one of the few difference by age. Nearly half of high school students think current fears about drugs are overblown, and six in 10 college students feel the same way.

But there are very few people - even among the younger age groups - who espouse a libertarian view of drug use:

Percent Who	All Aug. '86	16-30 Aug. '86
Think drug use a bad thing	96	92
Oppose legalizing all drugs	96	96
Oppose legalizing cocaine	95	94
Oppose legalizing marijuana	74	68
Think people should be able to take any drug they want if no one's hurt	15	20

DRUGS CAUSES OTHER PROBLEMS - From other answers, it became apparent that the public feels that drugs are responsible for a great many ills in society, from trouble in the schools to the high crime rate.

WHAT'S THE BIGGEST PROBLEM FOR YOUR LOCAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

	All	Age 16-17	All (Sept. '81)
DRUG USE	51	49	26
Lack of financial support	7	4	9
Lack of discipline/violence	6	7	17
Poor curriculum/poor standards	4	2	3
Students' lack of interest	2	4	4
Difficulty getting good teachers	2	2	3
Size of school/classes	2	2	2
Alcohol use	2	4	1
Teenage pregnancy	2	2	na
Integration/Busing	1	1	3
Parents' lack of interest	1	-	3
Truancy/absenteeism	1	2	2
School board policies	1	1	1
Difficulty eliminating bad teachers *	1	1	1

And when we asked high school and college students whether they thought there was a drug problem at their schools, 41 percent of the high schoolers said yes, but only 22 percent of the college student did.

CRIME AND DRUGS - Back in 1982, ABC asked the public to name what they thought was the biggest cause of crime in American Society. For most - 58 percent - the answer was poverty and unemployment. Though poverty still ranks high on the list, it has been replaced in our latest survey, by drugs:

WHAT'S MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR COUNTRY'S HIGH CRIME RATE?

	All	16-30	All (Dec. '82)
DRUGS	25	18	18
Unemployment, poverty	23	27	58
Breakdown of family, society	14	11	15
Courts too lenient	9	7	13
Punishments not severe enough	3	4	6
Violence on TV/ movies	3	3	5
Lack of opportunity/education	3	5	na
Not enough police/police not effective	2	2	2
Availability of guns/weapons	1	2	na
Racial problems	*	*	1
Alcohol	*	1	na

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE? - So much of the public blames illegal drugs for trouble in our schools and for the nation's high crime rate and, because of those feelings, over six in 10 say they want government to spend more on the drug problem and virtually no one thinks spending should be decreased:

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON DRUG PROBLEM

Should Be Increased	63
Kept About The Same	30
Should Be Decreased	5

But what does the public want the extra money spent on? What measures would be effective in the public's view? Their answers show the public leans toward increased police measures, especially a better effort at blocking drugs from entering the country and more arrests of drug dealers. Smaller numbers favor a big push to educate the public about the dangers of drug use, the technique that most experts in the field say would be the most effective.

We asked the sample about four general actions the government could take in the battle against drugs and asked people how effective they thought a big government push in each area would be. More went for cutting off the supply, then went for reducing the demand. The results:

HOW EFFECTIVE WOULD A BIG GOVERNMENT PUSH TO

	Very Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not very Effective
Stop drug imports	61	28	10
Arrest dealers here	56	32	11
Educate Americans	45	42	12
Arrest users	33	35	30

We then asked people to tell which one of the four would be the most effective in dealing with drugs. Stopping the flow of drugs came out on top, but educating Americans did a little better, nosing out a push to arrest dealers.

MOST EFFECTIVE OF FOUR:

Stop drug imports	46
Educate Americans	25
Arrest dealers here	24
Arrest users	4

WILL IT EVER BE STOPPED? - The fact that education scored so poorly relative to stopping the flow shows that most Americans may feel the drug problem is so central a part of society that no amount of education will be very effective in reducing drug use. Many feel the only solution is to stop easy access to drugs. Eight in 10 Americans feel that drug abuse will never be stopped because a large number of Americans want drugs and will pay lots of money for them. This is one reason so few people think arresting users would be effective in dealing with drugs.

There is no sentiment in the country for locking up users - 85 percent say the best place for users is in a drug treatment program and not jail. They feel quite differently about drug dealers - one third of the sample feel convicted heroin dealers should get the death penalty. That may seem low, but since less than 70 percent of the public believes in the death penalty for convicted murderers, the number favoring death for heroin dealers represents nearly half of all people who believe in capital punishment to begin with.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS - There's potential in all this anger and concern about drugs for public tolerance of sweeping, draconian measures that raise serious constitutional questions. The public says it is willing to give up some of the "freedoms we have in this country" if that would "greatly reduce the amount of illegal drug use." Sixty percent of the general population says it would be willing to give up some freedoms for that purpose. Two-thirds of 16 and 17-year-olds say they would.

The public obviously is focusing on the drug problem and not the serious constitutional questions raised by recent proposals aimed at reducing drug use. They support by big margins proposals to use the armed forces to combat the drug problem (74 percent favor it) and widespread drug screening programs for a variety of groups in society (74 percent think such programs would be effective, including two-thirds of people 16-to-30).

Very few Americans say they would mind working for an employer who required mandatory drug tests as a condition of employment, and many of those who would mind would go along with it anyhow. The irony is that very few say there is a drug problem where they work, but a majority of those that do, say mandatory drug tests would reduce that problem.

EMPLOYED PEOPLE/DRUGS IN WORKPLACE

Have drug problem at work	13
Mandatory drug testing would help solve that problem	58
Would not mind working for employer who required testing	77
Would mind working for employer who required regular drug tests	23
Would agree to be tested any way if refusal meant firing	57

DRUGS IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS - Only one group reports a high level a drug problems in their workplace and the workplace in this case is school. High school students we interviewed - most of them seniors - were much more likely

to report a drug problem in their school than workers were in their work place. College students were less likely to report a drug problem at their school than were the high schoolers, but collegians were still more likely to report such problems than were workers. Again, nearly half of both high school and college students who felt there was a drug problem at their school, said drug testing would help reduce that problem.

	<u>High School Students</u>	<u>College Students</u>
Have drug problem at school	41	22
Mandatory drug testing would help solve that problem	49	47

TEST EVERYBODY? - Large majorities feel mandatory drug testing is a good idea for a variety of different groups in society - groups they feel have high enough drug use within them to present a serious problem to the rest of society. Over one third of Americans think everybody should be tested regularly.

FOLLOWING GROUPS SHOULD BE TESTED REGULARLY FOR DRUGS

Airline Pilots	89
Fed employes involved in national security.	88
Police Officers	86
Professional Athletes	74
High School Students	57
All Americans	37

DRUGS AND POLITICS - It's hard to think of a reason a politician would decide to come out for illegal drugs unless he wanted to commit political suicide. One would think, however, there would be a few national leaders who would be urging caution amidst the plethora of proposals to deal with drugs and the sudden bevy of calls from all political quarters for a "War on Drugs."

It is a political year and both camps are trying to out "Drug War" each other. So far, Ronald Reagan seems to be doing just fine when it comes to public attitudes on his handling of the drug problem. Two-thirds say they approve of what he has been doing lately about drugs, though about half feel he has not done enough. Naturally, there's a political tinge to how people view Reagan on these questions:

	<u>ALL</u>	<u>REPUBLICANS</u>	<u>DEMOCRATS</u>	<u>INDEPENDENTS</u>
Approve Reagan's handling of illegal drug problem	67	79	58	67
Reagan Drug Control Actions				
Too much	4	3	5	6
About the right amount	42	52	37	41
Too little	50	42	55	52

A bare majority of Americans feel Reagan has been paying more attention to the drug problem recently mainly because he's want to do something about the problem and not because he's playing politics. Two-thirds of Republicans and half of Independents believe Reagan's sincere, but a 55 percent majority of Democrats think Reagan's recent statements and actions are mainly politics.

NO POLITICAL PUNCH - Our polling shows that the drug problem probably will not pack much political punch in the fall elections. It's a motherhood issue, and

every Democrat and Republican is for motherhood and against drugs. The public itself says other issues will be more important in deciding whom to vote for.

ALL REPUBLICANS DEMOCRATS INDEPENDENTS

Would vote for/against house candidate mainly because of their views on drug abuse	17	20	15	17
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This does not mean that the drug abuse problem lacks political significance, but it is a back-handed significance. We have already seen that the public now thinks that drugs are our most important single problem, equal in mentions (15 percent) only to the threat of nuclear war. Only nine percent name unemployment as the biggest problem, down four points from January. Only nine percent name the budget deficit, down three points from January.

Though 33 percent mention economic concerns in general, that's still down 11 points from January. Twenty-one percent mention foreign concerns in general, down another 11 percent from January.

SUBLIMATION OF CONCERNS - The effect of the increased concern about drugs, then, is to cause some people to sublimate their other concerns. The illegal drug "crisis" may well serve as a mask for other issues that politicians on both sides of the fence don't want to talk about - the budget deficit being a leading candidate.

Most candidates for Congress would love to be able to stand firm against drugs, take what credit they can for reforming the tax system and talk about little else. And it's doubtful that President Reagan will make nicotine a target in his war on drugs with all those close congressional races amidst the tobacco leaves of North Carolina.

SECTION TWO: Illegal Drug Usage

The ABC poll establishes clearly that the public thinks there is a national drug crisis, but the poll also shows that the national drug problem may not be as large as much of the public apparently thinks it is.

MISREPORTING - Telephone polling on whether people use illegal drugs has certain methodological limitations because some users will undoubtedly not admit illegal drug use to a stranger on the phone. (SEE LONGER METHODOLOGICAL STATEMENT BELOW). At the same time we have no reason to believe that there was wholesale lying on self-reported, lifetime drug usage. There is evidence there was more underreporting when it came to questions about current use. The questions that undoubtedly produce the least misrepresentation were those aimed at determining whether friends of the respondent used drugs. Because of the misreporting, ABC's results on drug usage should be viewed as a reflection of the minimum scope of the problem, especially when it comes to current usage.

One of the real values of the ABC study is that it is a repeat study and therefore has trend. There is absolutely no reason to believe that there was more underreporting in one survey than the other, thus the trends revealed by the two surveys are real within the margins or error of both surveys.

NO CHANGE IN USAGE - Having said that, however, the only trend we noted was that there is no trend. When it came to the extent of drug usage, both surveys - the first in the Spring of 1985 and the second in late August 1986 - are nearly identical. The only change was a slight one for lifetime use of marijuana which was down five points from the first time. The results indicate that illegal drug use is a relatively uncommon activity for Americans and regular use is even rarer still.

Most people say they have never used an illegal drug, and among the minority who say they have, most claim they aren't using them now. The following chart, which compares illegal drug use with the use of alcohol, illustrates:

USE OF ALCOHOL AND SPECIFIC DRUGS-GENERAL POPULATION

	Ever Used %		Use Now %	
	1986	1985	1986	1985
	Aug	May	Aug	May
Alcohol	na	80	na	66
Any recreational drug	28	28	4	4
Marijuana	23	28	3	4
Cocaine	8	9	1	1
Crack	1	na	-	na
Heroin	3	1	1	*
LSD	6	5	*	*
Amphetamines	11	10	*	1
For medical reasons	5	na	*	*
Not for medical reasons	5	na	*	*
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	29	28	4	3
For medical reasons	27	na	3	3
Not for medical reasons	2	na	*	*
Amyl or Butyl Nitrate	3	na	1	na

Here's another chart which shows that seven out of 10 Americans say they have never even experimented with illegal drugs, and that 96 percent say they are not using drugs now.

USE OF ANY RECREATIONAL DRUGS-GENERAL POPULATION

	1986	1985
	Aug	May
	26	13
Use now	4	4
Don't use now	96	96
Never used	71	71
Used in past	25	25
Ever used	28	28

50 MILLION CUSTOMERS - A percentage figure sometimes has a way of masking the size of an activity, especially if it is a minority percentage such as the 28 percent who say they have ever tried an illegal drug. Twenty-eight percent of the about 178 million adult Americans represents nearly 50 million people. That may not be as big as the market for beer, wine and alcohol - nearly 120 million adults - but it's enough people to fuel a multi-billion dollar illegal industry. Even four percent - the number admitting current drug use - is a fairly large crowd: over seven million.

MOST POPULAR DRUGS - Marijuana is by far the most popular illegal substance in use today, and our data indicates that, while current usage is about the same as in 1985, lifetime usage may have dropped slightly, suggesting slightly fewer are trying it for the first time than in 1985.

Twelve percent of all the people who ever tried drugs say they have tried marijuana and nothing else. That's 43 percent of all illegal drug users. Among those who would admit they currently use drugs, half said they smoke marijuana only.

Only three percent of those interviewed admitted they were using marijuana now. That represents a little more than 5 million people versus the projected 40 million adults who have tried it.

COCAINE USE - Cocaine comes in as the second most tried drug; eight percent say they've snorted some, but only one percent admit using it currently. Those figures, which project to over 14 million triers and nearly two million current users, are no different statistically than in 1985.

The public - young and old alike - rates cocaine as a much more dangerous drug to use regularly than marijuana. Ninety-two percent of the public says cocaine is "very dangerous" to use regularly, while only 46 percent say that about pot.

CRACK - The word is out about crack: 92 percent say it's very dangerous to use and knowledge about it is very high despite its relatively recent appearance. Eight in 10 are aware of it, most can give an accurate description of it and nearly one in five think it's the drug that causes the most trouble in society right now.

Drug experts say that when word gets out on the street that a drug is dangerous, it's use usually begins to fall except possibly among a tiny subculture who, in deadly machismo, purposely take dangerous drugs such as

heroin especially because of their dangerous reputation. But the evidence is that most drug experimenters want no part of a drug that has a bad reputation for hooking or injuring people on the first or second use. Since the poll shows that crack's reputation on that count is now universally bad, it's possible that a self-correcting process may already be under way on the streets when it comes to crack.

The ABC poll, first to attempt to measure the extent of crack usage, shows that only one percent of the public admits to ever trying it. That small percentage, however, translates into nearly two million triers in the adult population.

The poll results also indicate that crack use is more common among college age youths than it is among 16 and 17-year-olds. In fact not a single 16 or 17-year-olds we interviewed admitted ever trying crack, while two percent of the 18 to 22-year-olds and one percent of college students did.

Within the adult population, there were twice as many crack triers in the 31-to-44 year age group (2%), as there were in the 18-to-30 group (1%). The figures - based on a small number of interviews - indicate that crack, like cocaine, is used more by adults than kids under 18.

CURRENT CRACK USE LEVELS - No one we interviewed in the poll admitted they were currently using crack. These results should not be interpreted to mean the crack problem has suddenly disappeared, but there is a suggestion from the results that it's use is extremely uncommon, especially compared to other drugs such as marijuana and cocaine. Three percent of the adult population report having friends who use crack, while a slightly larger six percent of young people 16 through 30 have such friends. But nearly a third of 16-to-30 year olds have friends who use cocaine and 60 percent have friends who use either marijuana or cocaine.

OPINIONS AND KNOWLEDGE OF CRACK

	All	16-30	16-17	H S Students	College Students
Heard/ Read About Crack	83	80	73	70	88
Observed crack sale	4	6	5	6	6
<u>Very Easy To Buy locally:</u>					
Crack	17	14	12	11	18
Cocaine	25	24	15	15	27
Marijuana	47	49	53	51	58

WHO MOST LIKELY TO USE DRUGS? - Males, blacks, city-dwellers and young people are more likely than average to say they currently use or have used illegal drugs, but no region of the country or type of community shows up as a drug free zone. There some illegal drug use no matter where you look.

GENDER - Men are three times as likely as women to say they are currently using drugs, but only 1.5 times as likely to report having tried. The conclusion: women are much more likely to try drugs and then not use them regularly than are men.

	CURRENTLY USE RECREATIONAL DRUGS		EVER USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS		HAVE FRIENDS USE: MARIJUANA OR COCAINE		FRIENDS USE COCAINE
	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26
Men	6	6	34	32	40	44	24
Women	2	3	23	23	27	33	14

RACE - Thirteen percent of blacks in our latest survey say they are currently using an illegal drug. That is three times the rate of admitted current drug use among whites. It is also three times higher than in our last survey. There is no evidence to suggest that black drug usage has taken a three-fold increase in little more than year. The samples of blacks in both survey are small and chances are good that first results fall on the low side of the margin of error for the subgroup and that the second set of results fall on the high side.

By merging the two data sets together to form one larger black sample, we come up with nine percent current use among blacks. That puts current black drug use at about double that for whites. The differences between the two samples on black drug usage is the only major inconsistency we have noticed in the data in the two surveys.

When it comes to lifetime usage of illegal drugs, blacks and whites report about equal exposure, and the black lifetime usage figure (28 percent) is nearly identical to that in the first survey (27 percent). Blacks are more likely to say they have friends who use drugs than are whites, perhaps indicating that drugs are more openly used in black society.

	CURRENTLY USE RECREATIONAL DRUGS		EVER USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS		HAVE FRIENDS USE: MARIJUANA OR COCAINE		FRIENDS USE COCAINE
	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26
White	3	4	29	27	31	35	17
Black	13	4	28	27	42	50	25

URBAN VS RURAL - Urbanites are four times more likely to report current drug use than people from rural areas. One reason for this may be the high concentration of blacks in urban areas. (As noted in the previous section, by merging our data from 1985 and 1985, we show black current usage as higher than average.) But the urban areas certainly are not the only place where illegal drugs are used. Suburban areas, conspicuous for the lack of blacks, report a drug usage rate that's only 30 percent less than the cities. And lifetime usage figures are about quite similar whether you are in a big city or down on the farm.

	CURRENTLY USE RECREATIONAL DRUGS		EVER USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS		HAVE FRIENDS USE: MARIJUANA OR COCAINE		FRIENDS USE COCAINE
	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Large Cities	8		34		40		42
Suburbs	5		30		37		35
Small Towns	3		26		31		29
Rural Areas	2		25		25		23

YOUTH - The illegal drug problem is rooted among the youth of this country, those 30 years old and below. Fully 60 percent of current drug users in the general population are between 18 and 30, and 51 percent of those who have tried drugs are 18 to 30.

But there is some hope in those figures because they indicate that drug use tapers off the older you get. But within the general age group 16 through 30 the reverse is true - lifetime drug experience increases the older you get. Current or regular usage seems to peak between 18 and 22, then level off before declining in the 30's. There is, of course, no guarantee that today's 20 year olds will report less drug use in their 30's and 40's, but there every reason to think they will.

	CURRENTLY USE RECREATIONAL DRUGS	EVER USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS	HAVE FRIENDS USE: MARIJUANA OR COCAINE	FRIENDS USE COCAINE
16 - 30	6	41	60	32
16 - 17	5	25	62	26
18 - 22	7	41	65	38
23 - 30	6	45	56	31
31 - 44	6	39	43	23
45 - 60	1	13	10	6
61 and over	1	8	3	1

USE OF RECREATIONAL DRUGS AMONG YOUTH

	GEN POP	16-17	18-22	23-30	COLLEGE STUDENTS
Use now	4	5	7	6	6
Don't use now	96	96	93	94	94
Never used	71	76	58	54	55
Used in past	25	20	35	40	39
Ever used	28	25	41	45	43

The kind of drugs commonly experimented with also seems to vary with age among young people. The 16 and 17 year olds report less experience with cocaine than older groups. They are three times less likely to report ever having used cocaine as are the 18 to 22 year olds, but only one and half times less likely to report having smoked pot.

Overall, 39 percent of the 16-to-30 age group report having tried pot, but only 23 percent of 16 and 17 year olds report that, while 43 percent of the 23-29 year old do. Only five percent of the 16 and 17 year olds say they've tried cocaine, while 18 percent of the 23-to-29s have.

USE OF SPECIFIC DRUGS AMONG YOUTH

	Ever Used					Use Now				
	GEN POP	16 17	18 22	23 30	COLL- EGE	GEN POP	16 17	18 22	23 30	COLL- EGE
Marijuana	23	23	38	43	41	3	4	6	5	4
Cocaine	8	5	15	18	17	1	-	1	2	1
Crack	1	-	2	*	1	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
LSD	6	3	8	8	8	*	1	1	1	1
Amphetamines	11	4	10	14	12	*	1	1	1	*
Medical use	5	*	1	4	2	*	1	-	*	-
Non-medical use	5	3	8	10	10	*	1	*	*	*
Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	29	11	17	19	16	4	2	1	2	1
Medical use	27	8	14	16	14	3	1	*	2	*
Non-medical use	2	3	2	2	*	*	1	*	-	*
Amyl/Butyl Nitrates	3	1	2	4	3	1	-	-	*	-

TRENDS IN DRUG USE - ABC News has done just two studies on drug usage, one this year and one last. The two surveys, as noted, show little change in overall drug usage. But other studies, including one of 17,000 high school seniors by the University of Michigan, show that overall drug usage among young people peaked around the start of this decade.

U OF MICH STUDY - The Michigan study, which shows higher current and lifetime usage among youth than does the ABC survey, began in 1975. In their report on its 1985 data, the social scientists who did the in-person, secret ballot study said they felt the data indicated that the decline in drug use that began early in the decade has stalled at mid-decade. There had been no increase, but, as they said:

"...The rather steady decline of the past four years in overall illicit drug use among high school seniors appears to have halted. The proportions of seniors using any illicit drug in their lifetime, the past year, and the past month remained virtually unchanged in 1985, compared to 1984 ... Concurrent with this halt ... came the equally disturbing finding that cocaine use increased among (high school) seniors in 1985."

Dr. Lloyd Johnston, director of the study, says the increase in cocaine is small but statistically significant, but aside from that increase, his figures on drug use among high school seniors remain lower than they were in 1979-83. And the 1985 figures also showed a continuation of the decline in pot use.

GALLUP FINDINGS - The level of lifetime usage for marijuana among 16 and 17 year olds in the ABC study is 23 percent, slightly lower than the national average. Gallup found almost exactly the same lifetime usage figure in its May 1986 survey of teens aged 13 through 18. Gallup has been surveying teens on pot use for nine years, and this year's results showed that 24 percent of teens admitted to using pot at least once. Gallup's trend shows that current pot use levels are dramatically lower than they were back in the late 1970's and '80's. A chart:

TRENDS IN ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF MARIJUANA
GALLUP ANNUAL TEEN SURVEY

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1979</u>
Ever used marijuana	24	23	19	37	41
Used in past month	6	8	8	13	27

AGE OF START - ABC's poll has some further goods news: There's no evidence that drug use is starting at younger and younger ages. Today's 16 and 17 year olds with drug experience seem to have started using drugs no earlier or later than people currently in the age groups immediately above them. A chart on marijuana and cocaine will illustrate:

HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST TRIED

MARIJUANA

	All Adults	18-30	16-17	H S Students	College Students
Younger Than 15	4	9	8	9	7
15 - 17	9	21	15	15	18
18 - 20	6	9	-	-	15
21 - 23	2	1	-	-	1
24 - 30	1	*	-	-	-
Over 30	1	-	-	-	-

COCAINE

	All Adults	18-30	16-17	H S Students	College Students
Younger Than 15	*	1	*	1	*
15 - 17	2	4	4	6	5
18 - 20	3	8	-	-	6
21 - 23	1	2	-	-	3
24 - 30	1	3	-	-	2
Over 30	1	-	-	-	-

SECTION THREE: Alcohol and Tobacco, Legal Drugs

ALCOHOL USE AND ABUSE - If you don't count tobacco, the most commonly abused drug in American society is alcohol. Two-thirds of Americans (66 percent) drink alcoholic beverages, our survey in May 1985 showed, and there is no reason to think that number has changed in the year since. Men, the survey showed, are more likely to drink than women, the young more likely than the old, the rich more likely than the poor and whites more likely than blacks.

Fifty percent of all Americans say that at some point they have drunk more than they should have. While in many causes that may represent a once-a-year binge on New Year's Eve, there are significant numbers of people who drink heavily throughout the week. Six percent of the public say they have two or more drinks every day or almost every day. (Two-drinks a day is the maximum recommended recently by the AMA in order to avoid negative health consequences). Another 24 percent have two or more drinks from one to four times a week. About three-quarters of these heavy drinkers are men.

Drinking and alcohol abuse are an intrinsic part of American culture. Two-thirds of Americans say many of their friends drink, and two-thirds say they know at least one person who drinks too much.

All this drinking has led to trouble for large numbers of people. Eight percent of the public - presenting some 14 million Americans - say that at some point in their lives they have had a drinking problem for which one percent - or nearly two million Americans - have received treatment. Our May 1985 survey indicated that of the between one and two percent of the adult population - or over 3 million people - who admit to a drinking problem right now are still drinking.

And whether they admit to a "drinking problem" or not, four percent of the population say they currently drink more than they should. Two out of three of these people are men, and three out of four are younger than 45.

The results from our 1985 survey showed the public was ready to enact some tough laws related to alcohol abuse, but only a handful called for total prohibition:

OPINIONS AND PROPOSALS CONCERNING ALCOHOL

Favor National Law Raising Legal Drinking Age In All States To 21?	79
Taking Away Licenses Of First-time Drunken Drivers	56
Favor Police Stopping Motorists At Random For Breath And Coordination Tests To Discourage Drunk Driving	51
Favor Making Bartenders And Bar Owners Liable If Someone Leaves Their Bar Drunk And Then Kills Or Injures Someone In A Driving Accident	33

OPINIONS AND PROPOSALS CONCERNING ALCOHOL (CONT)

Favor Making Homeowners Liable
If Someone Gets Drunk At
Their House And Then Kills
Or Injures Someone In A
Driving Accident 31

Favor Total Prohibition Of
All Alcoholic Beverages 17

TOBACCO AND SMOKING - The last time ABC News and the Washington Post polled on smoking related issues was September 1985. Most of those interviewed in that survey (81 percent) were convinced of the link between smoking and lung cancer. But they were divided on what to do about it.

Only half the public (48 percent) favored a complete ban on all cigarette advertising, though a total of 62 percent backed some type of limitation of cigarette ads above and beyond current restrictions.

Still, a majority (56 percent) of Americans agreed that it is not government's role to try to reduce smoking. And just a fraction (3 percent) mentioned cigarette smoking specifically as the nation's greatest health problem. But 4-in-10 named two diseases that are allegedly linked to smoking: cancer (32 percent) and heart disease (7 percent.)

Only three percent mentioned drug abuse (including alcoholism) as the nation's biggest health problem at that time.

Some salient results:

BIGGEST USA HEALTH PROBLEM?

Cancer	32
AIDS	31
Heart Disease	7
Cigarette smoking	3
Drug addiction/Alcoholism	3
Pollution/Toxic waste	3
Poverty/Hunger/Starvation	3
Health care costs	3
Obesity/Overweight	1
Problems of Elderly/Geriatric	1
Health/Fitness/Nutrition	1
Medicare/Medicaid	*
Other	5

OTHER ABC SMOKING/RESULTS

Is Smoking?	
A) A normal pleasure of life	7
B) A normal but risky activity	12
C) Dangerous and unhealthy to the smoker	10
D) Dangerous and unhealthy to the smoker and others, or	25
E) A major public health hazard to the smoker and others	42

ABC SMOKING/RESULTS (CONT)

Favor ban cigarette ads	48
Smoking/lung cancer are linked	81
Ever smoked cigarettes	63
Currently smoke cigarettes	48
Smoke cigarettes every day	93
Ever tried to quit	69
Would like to quit	62

Number Cigarettes Smoked Daily:

Less than half a pack	*
Less than one pack	29
About one pack	37
More than a pack/ less than two	20
About two packs	11
More than two packs	3
Three packs or more	*

ABC NEWS ILLEGAL DRUG USE STUDY- AUGUST 1986- TABLES

The results below are expressed in percentages. Results of less than one half of one percent are expressed as an asterisk (*). "NA" means "not available."

SECTION ONE: ATTITUDES ON ILLEGAL DRUGS

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FACING SOCIETY

(Qs. 1,2)

	Most Important	Most or Second Most Important	Most Important (Jan. '86)
Drugs	15	24	*
Nuclear War/Threat Of War	15	24	11
Unemployment	9	20	13
Federal Budget Deficit	9	14	12
International Problems	5	12	16
Poverty/Hunger	5	11	na
Taxes	4	6	2
Inflation	3	5	4
Crime	3	8	3
Moral Decline	3	5	5

Notes: Items mentioned by less than 3 percent are not shown.
In January 1986 poll, drug related responses were coded in "moral decline" category.

BIGGEST PROBLEM FOR LOCAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

(Q. 3)

	All	Age 16-17	All (Sept. '81)
DRUG USE	51	49	26
Lack of proper financial support	7	4	9
Lack of discipline/violence	6	7	17
Poor curriculum/poor standards	4	2	3
Students' lack of interest	2	4	4
Difficulty of getting good teachers	2	2	3
Size of school/classes	2	2	2
Alcohol use	2	4	1
Teenage pregnancy	2	2	na
Intergration/Busing	1	1	3
Parents' lack of interest	1	-	3
Truancy or absenteeism	1	2	2
School board policies	1	1	1
Difficulty in getting rid of bad teachers	*	1	1

WHAT'S MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR COUNTRY'S HIGH CRIME RATE?
(Q. 4)

	All	16-30	All (Dec. '82)
DRUGS	25	18	18
Unemployment, poverty and the like	23	27	58
Breakdown of family, society, moral values	14	11	15
Courts too lenient	9	7	13
Punishments not severe enough	3	4	6
Violence on TV entertainment shows and in movies	3	3	5
Lack of opportunity/education	3	5	na
Not enough police/police not effective	2	2	2
Availability of guns/weapons	1	2	na
Racial problems	*	*	1
Alcohol	*	1	na

ALCOHOL ABUSE VERSUS DRUG ABUSE IN YOUR COMMUNITY: WHICH IS BIGGER PROBLEM?
(Q. 41)

	All	16-30	All (May '85)
Alcohol	44	56	38
Drugs	39	31	36
Equal	12	12	15

WHICH CAUSES MORE DEATHS IN YOUR COMMUNITY
(Q. 41A)

	All	16-30
Alcoholism	62	72
Drug Abuse	32	25

WHICH SUBSTANCE CAUSES MOST TROUBLE IN SOCIETY
(Q. 91)

	All	16-30	16-17
Cocaine	41	42	37
Alcohol	21	24	20
Crack	17	15	19
Heroin	8	8	5
Marijuana	6	7	13
LSD	3	3	5
Sleeping pills	*	*	1
Amphetamines	*	*	-

EXTENT OF NATION'S DRUG PROBLEM NOW VERSUS FIVE YEARS AGO
(Qs. 62,63)

	All	16-30	16-17
Illegal Drug Problem:			
Bigger today (Total)	76	69	76
By Great Deal	62	50	52
Not By Great Deal	13	19	23
About Same Size	20	26	20
Smaller Problem Today	3	4	4
By Great Deal	1	1	1
Not By Great Deal	2	3	3

IS ILLEGAL DRUG USE BIGGER/SMALLER PROBLEM THAN OTHER SITUATIONS (all adults)
(Q. 64)

	D r u g U s e I s		
	Bigger Problem	Smaller Problem	About Same Sized Problem
AIDS	37	53	6
The Threat Of Nuclear War	38	55	5
Nation's Murder Rate	40	44	8
Hunger and Malnutrition	48	44	6
Federal Deficit	50	40	6
Unemployment	51	40	6

IS ILLEGAL DRUG USE A NATIONAL CRISIS OR NOT?
(Q. 65)

	All	16-30
Yes	80	71
No	19	29

IS ILLEGAL DRUG USE IN YOUR AREA A CRISIS OR NOT?
(Q. 66)

	All	16-30
Yes	33	30
No	63	68

IS ILLEGAL DRUG USE PROBLEM AT WORK/SCHOOL
(Qs. 82 - 84)

	All	Employed	High Sch Students	College Students
Yes	11	13	41	22

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

	All	16-30	16-17
Agree That The Current Fears Of An Illegal Drug Crisis Are Bigger Than The Crisis Itself.	39	47	60
Disagree	58	52	40

	All	16-30	16-17
Agree That Illegal Drug Use Has Become A Central Part Of American Society.	78	79	82
Disagree	20	20	18

HOW EFFECTIVE WOULD VARIOUS GOVERNMENT ACTIONS BE IN CONTROLLING ILLEGAL DRUGS
(Qs. 74, 75)

	Very Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not very Effective	Most effective of four
A Big Govt Push To:				
Stop drug imports	61	28	10	46
Arrest dealers here	56	32	11	24
Educate Americans	45	42	12	25
Arrest users	33	35	30	4

OK TO USE MILITARY TO CONTROL ILLEGAL DRUGS? (Q. 81)

	All
Yes	74
No	24

GOVERNMENT SPENDING FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION (Q. 68)

	All
Should Be Increased	63
Kept About The Same	30
Should Be Decreased	5

WOULD MANDATORY DRUG TESTING GENERALLY HELP REDUCE DRUG USE OR NOT? (Q. 85)

	All	16-30
Yes	70	67
No	28	33

SHOULD FOLLOWING GROUPS BE TESTED REGULARLY FOR ILLEGAL DRUG USE? (Q. 82)

	Yes
Airline Pilots	89
Fed employees involved in national security	88
Police Officers	86
Professional Athletes	74
High School Students	57
All Americans	37

IS DRUG USE AMONG SELECTED GROUPS SERIOUS PROBLEM
(Q. 88)

	% think group has serious problem		
	All	16-30	16-17
High School Students	76	74	75
Federal National Security Employees	73	69	67
Police Officers	72	72	68
Entertainment Industry	70	67	74
College Students	70	66	74
Armed Forces Personnel	70	62	58
Airline Pilots	69	69	66
Professional Athletes	67	61	69
Rich People	66	66	68
Americans In General	62	62	63
Poor People	58	55	48
The Elderly	13	12	16

ILLEGAL DRUG PROBLEMS / TESTING AT WORK AND SCHOOL (Qs. 82 - 84)

	USA	Employed
Have Drug Problem At Work	11	13
(among those who work where there's a drug problem)		
Would mandatory drug testing help solve problem?		
Yes	60	58
No	38	40
Would Mind Working For Employer Who Required Regular Drug Tests	19	23
(among those who would mind)		
Would Agree To Be Tested If Refusal Meant Firing	58	57
Would Still Not Agree	42	42
Would Not Mind Working For Employer Who Required Testing	80	77
	High School Students	College Students
Have Drug Problem At School	41	22
(among those whose school has drug problem)		
Would mandatory drug testing help solve problem?		
Yes	49	47
No	51	47

DRUGS AND POLITICS

	All	Rep	Dem	Ind
Approve of way Reagan is handling illegal drug problem	67	79	58	67
Disapprove (Q. 5)	25	14	33	26
Reagan Administration Actions To Control Drug Use Are (Q. 70):				
Too much	4	3	5	6
About the right amount	42	52	37	41
Too little (Q. 68)	50	42	55	52

	All	Rep	Dem	Ind
Why Is Reagan Paying More Attention To Illegal Drug Use?				
Because he really wants to do something about it	51	67	40	50
Because it's a good campaign issue (Q. 71)	41	25	55	42

	All	Regis Voters	Rep	Dem	Ind
Would You Vote For Or Against Congressional Candidate					
Mainly Because Of Their Views On Drug Abuse	17	17	20	15	17
Mainly On Other Issues (Q. 73)	76	76	74	80	75

GENERAL ATTITUDES ABOUT DRUG USAGE, DANGER AND LEGALITY

	All	16-30	
Drug Use Generally: A Good Thing (Q. 25)	3	6	
A Bad Thing	96	92	
	Aug. '86	May '85	
Favor Legalizing Small Amounts Of Marijuana For Personal Use	25	26	31
Oppose (Q. 92)	74	72	68
Favor Legalizing Small Amounts Of Cocaine For Personal Use	5	na	6
Oppose (Q. 93)	95	na	94
Willing to give up some of nation's freedoms if that would greatly reduce illegal drug use. (Q. 103)	60		59
Agree that the best place for most drug users is a drug treatment program and not jail (Q. 102)	85		82

	All Aug. '86	May '85	16-30
Agree That All Drugs Should Be Legal	4	na	4
Disagree (Q. 94)	96	na	96
Agree That Drug Abuse Will Never Be Stopped Because A Large Number Of Americans Want And Will Pay Lots Of Money For Them	79	83	82
Disagree (Q. 96)	20	14	17
Agree That People Should Be Allowed To Take Any Drug They Want So Long As They Don't Hurt Someone Else	15	na	20
Disagree (Q. 99)	84	na	80
Agree That Convicted Heroin Dealers Should Get The Death Penalty	32	33	26
Disagree (q. 97)	65	63	73

OPINIONS AND PROPOSALS CONCERNING ALCOHOL AND SOCIETY

	ABC/Post 1985 May	Gallup 1982
Favor National Law Raising Legal Drinking Age In All States To 21?	79	77
Favor Police Stopping Motorists At Random For Breath And Coordination Tests To Discourage Drunk Driving	51	36
Favor Making Bartenders And Bar Owners Liable If Someone Leaves Their Bar Drunk And Then Kills Or Injures Someone In A Driving Accident	33	NA
Favor Making Homeowners Liable If Someone Gets Drunk At Their House And Then Kills Or Injures Someone In A Driving Accident	31	NA
Taking Away Licenses Of First-time Drunken Drivers	56	NA
Favor Total Prohibition Of All Alcoholic Beverages	17	NA

HOW DANGEROUS ARE VARIOUS SUBSTANCES TO HEALTH (Q. 89) (among all adults)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Causes Most Trouble For Society
Heroin	97	2	*	8
Cocaine	92	7	1	41
Crack	92	3	*	17
LSD	92	6	1	3
Amphetamines	57	35	3	*
Alcohol	47	45	7	21
Marijuana/Hashish	46	43	11	6
Sleeping Pills	36	51	12	*

HOW DANGEROUS ARE VARIOUS SUBSTANCES TO HEALTH (Q. 89) (among 16-30 year olds)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Causes Most Trouble For Society
Heroin	98	2	*	8
LSD	94	5	1	3
Crack	93	4	*	15
Cocaine	89	11	1	42
Amphetamines	62	35	3	*
Alcohol	45	47	8	24
Sleeping Pills	36	53	11	*
Marijuana/Hashish	35	48	17	7

SECTION TWO: DRUG USAGE TABLES

FREQUENCY OF DRUG USE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION

GROUP	% CURRENTLY USE RECREATIONAL DRUGS		% EVER USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS		% HAVE FRIENDS USE: MARIJUANA OR COCAINE		% FRIENDS USE COCAINE
	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26
All Adult Americans	4	4	28	28	34	38	19
Sex							
Men	6	6	34	32	40	44	24
Women	2	3	23	23	27	33	14
Age							
16 - 17	5	na	25	na	62	na	26
18 - 22	7	na	41	na	65	na	38
23 - 30	6	na	45	na	56	na	31
18 - 30	8	10	43	49	60	67	34
31 - 44	6	4	39	34	43	44	23
45 - 60	1	1	13	10	10	20	6
61 and over	1	1	8	3	3	6	1
Race							
White	3	4	29	27	31	35	17
Black	13	4	28	27	42	50	25
Education							
Non-High School Graduate	5	4	18	18	23	24	13
High School Graduate	4	4	28	25	34	38	18
College Educated	5	6	36	36	39	46	23
Community Type							
Large Cities	8	8	34	41	40	51	42
Suburbs	5	5	30	28	37	42	35
Small Towns	3	3	26	23	31	32	29
Rural Areas	2	2	26	21	25	31	23
Household Income							
Less Than \$12K	4	3	20	22	26	32	13
\$12K to <\$20K	6	5	29	29	35	36	19
\$20K to <\$30K	6	4	28	28	37	38	19
\$30K to <\$50K	3	6	32	32	36	46	20
\$50K or more	4	8	38	29	38	46	27

Marital Status

Married	2	3	25	21	25	30	12
Divorced	13	3	37	35	na	39	25
Never Married	9	10	42	48	56	69	38

Ideology

Liberal	na	8	na	37	na	50	na
Moderate	na	5	na	30	na	40	na
Conservative	na	2	na	20	na	31	na

Party Affiliation

Republican	6	3	30	24	na	34	23
Democrat	5	4	25	27	na	35	14
Independent	3	6	32	30	na	44	20

USE OF ALCOHOL AND RECREATIONAL DRUGS-GENERAL POPULATION

	ALCOHOL %	RECREATIONAL DRUGS %	
	1985 May 13	1986 Aug 26	1985 May 13
Use now	66	4	4
Frequently	28	1	1
Occasionally	17	3	2
Don't use now	34	96	96
Never used	20	71	71
Used in past	14	25	25
Ever used	80	28	28
Ever used more than should	50	10	8
Currently using more than should	4	*	1
Ever had problem	8	4	3
Currently have problem	1	*	*
Used to have problem	7	4	3
Ever treated for problem	1	1	1
Friends use marijuana	67	33	37
cocaine		19	17
Caused trouble in family	33	14	9
Great deal of trouble	16	5	4
Have family trouble now	8	2	2

USE OF ALCOHOL AND SPECIFIC DRUGS-GENERAL POPULATION

	Ever Used %		Use Now %	
	1986 Aug 26	1985 May 13	1986 Aug 26	1985 May 13
Alcohol	na	80	na	66
Any recreational drug	28	28	4	4
Marijuana	23	28	3	4
Cocaine	8	9	1	1
Crack	1	na	-	na
Heroin	3	1	1	*
LSD	6	5	*	*
Amphetamines	11	10	*	1
For medical reasons	5	na	*	*
Not for medical reasons	5	na	*	*
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	29	28	4	3
For medical reasons	27	na	3	3
Not for medical reasons	2	na	*	*
Amyl or Butyl Nitrate	3	na	1	na
Marijuana and Cocaine			*	1
Marijuana and some other drug			1	
Some drug besides Marijuana			1	
Marijuana only			2	
Alcohol/Any drug (non-medical)			na	4
Alcohol and Marijuana			na	4
Alcohol and Cocaine			na	1

MULTIPLE DRUG USE-GENERAL POPULATION

	1986	1985
	Aug 26	May 13
None	96	96
Any	4	4
Only one	3	3
Two	1	1
Three	*	*
Four or more	*	*

FREQUENCY OF DRUG USE AMONG 16-30 YEAR OLDS

GROUP	% CURRENTLY USE RECREATIONAL DRUGS	% EVER USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS	% HAVE FRIENDS USE: MARIJUANA OR COCAINE	% FRIENDS USE COCAINE
	1986 Aug 27	1986 Aug 27	1986 Aug 27	1986 Aug 27
All 16-30 year olds	6	41	60	32
Sex				
Men	9	47	65	38
Women	4	36	55	27
Age				
16 - 17	5	25	62	26
18 - 22	7	41	65	38
23 - 30	6	45	56	31
Race				
White	6	45	61	31
Black	7	29	58	34
Education				
Non-High School Graduate	6	34	61	29
High School Graduate	5	41	60	30
College Educated	7	45	59	37
Community Type				
Large Cities	8	43	67	40
Suburbs	7	44	62	33
Small towns	5	40	57	28
Rural Areas	5	38	52	22
Household Income				
Less Than \$12K	5	42	57	29
\$12K to <\$20K	5	39	57	29
\$20K to <\$30K	9	43	58	31
\$30K to <\$50K	5	40	64	36
\$50K or more	8	50	69	46
Marital Status*				
Married	4	42	51	27
Divorced	15	54	na	35
Never Married	8	44	59	39
Party Affiliation*				
Republican	7	47	na	35
Democrat	6	39	na	30
Independent	5	45	na	35

*16 and 17 year olds not included in these categories

USE OF RECREATIONAL DRUGS AMONG YOUTH

	GEN POP	16-17	18-22	23-30	COLLEGE STUDENTS
Use now	4	5	7	6	6
Frequently	1	1	2	1	1
Occasionally	3	2	4	3	2
Don't use now	96	96	93	94	94
Never used	71	76	58	54	55
Used in past	25	20	35	40	39
Ever used	28	25	41	45	43
Ever used more than should	10	5	12	11	13
Currently using more than should	*	2	2	1	2
Ever had problem	4	3	8	4	6
Currently have problem	*	-	1	*	*
Used to have problem	4	3	7	4	6
Ever treated for problem	1	1	1	1	*
Friends use marijuana	33	61	64	55	63
cocaine	19	26	38	31	38
Caused trouble in family	14	9	12	13	12
Great deal of trouble	5	2	5	5	5
Have family trouble now	2	2	3	3	2

USE OF SPECIFIC DRUGS AMONG YOUTH

	Ever Used Percent					Use Now Percent				
	GEN16-18-23-COLLEGE		POP17 22 30 STUDENT			GEN16-18-23-COLLEGE		POP17 22 30 STUDENT		
Any recreational drug	28	25	41	45	43	4	5	7	6	6
Marijuana	23	23	38	43	41	3	4	6	5	4
Cocaine	8	5	15	18	17	1	-	1	2	1
Crack	1	-	2	*	1	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
LSD	6	3	8	8	8	*	1	1	1	1
Amphetamines	11	4	10	14	12	*	1	1	1	*
For medical reasons	5	*	1	4	2	*	1	-	*	-
Not for medical reasons	5	3	8	10	10	*	1	*	*	*
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	29	11	17	19	16	4	2	1	2	1
For medical reasons	27	8	14	16	14	3	1	*	2	*
Not for medical reasons	2	3	2	2	*	*	1	*	-	*
Amyl or Butyl Nitrate	3	1	2	4	3	1	-	-	*	-
Marijuana and Cocaine						*	-	1	1	*
Marijuana and some other drug						1	1	1	1	1
Some drug besides Marijuana						1	1	2	1	2
Marijuana only						2	3	4	4	3

MULTIPLE DRUG USE-YOUTH

	Gen Pop	16-17	18-22	23-30	COLLEGE STUDENTS
None	96	96	93	94	94
Any	4	5	7	6	6
Only one	3	4	6	5	5
Two	1	1	1	1	1
Three	*	-	*	*	-
Four or more	*	-	-	*	-

AWARENESS OF AND KNOWLEDGE OF CRACK (Qs. 42,43)

	All	16-30	16-17	H S Students	College Students
Heard Or Read Anything Recently About Something Called "Crack?"	83	80	73	70	88
And Think It's:					
Type Of Cocaine	59	64	54	65	50
Drug	9	6	7	8	3
Dangerous/Illegal Drug	3	1	3	3	1
Dangerous Substance	1	*	1	1	-
Other	4	3	2	2	2
Don't Know What Crack Is	7	5	7	7	4
No, Have Not Heard Of Crack	17	20	27	30	13

SALES AND AVAILABILITY OF CRACK/MARIJUANA/COCAINE

	All	16-30	16-17	H S Students	College Students
Have Personally Observed Someone Selling What You Thought Was Crack (Q. 44)	4	6	5	6	6
How Easy To Buy Crack In Local Area					
Very Easy	17	14	12	11	18
Fairly Easy (Q. 45)	28	29	24	24	37
How Easy To Buy Marijuana In Local Area					
Very Easy	47	49	53	51	58
Fairly Easy (Q. 46)	27	28	29	29	23
How Easy To Buy Cocaine In Your Area					
Very Easy	25	24	15	15	27
Fairly Easy (Q. 47)	30	32	28	28	39

HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST TRIED MARIJUANA OR COCAINE
(Q. 48B)

MARIJUANA

	All Adults	18-30	16-17	H S Students	College Students
% Of Group Who Have Ever Used Marijuana	23	41	23	24	41
Age When First Tried (Percentages are of whole group, not just users)					
Younger Than 15	4	9	8	9	7
15 - 17	9	21	15	15	18
18 - 20	6	9	-	-	15
21 - 23	2	1	-	-	1
24 - 30	1	*	-	-	-
Over 30	1	-	-	-	-

COCAINE

	All Adults	18-30	16-17	H S Students	College Students
% Of Group Who Have Ever Used Cocaine	8	18	5	7	17
Age When First Tried (Percentages are of whole group, not just users)					
Younger Than 15	*	1	*	1	*
15 - 17	2	4	4	6	5
18 - 20	3	8	-	-	6
21 - 23	1	2	-	-	3
24 - 30	1	3	-	-	2
Over 30	1	-	-	-	-

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION
(From May 1985 ABC News/Washington Post Poll)

	All
Ever Drink Alcohol	66
Ever Been Drunk	69 of current and past drinkers (or 55 of all Americans)
	Current Drinkers
Have Two Drinks Or More	
Every day	4
Almost every day	2
3 or 4 times a week	9
Once or twice a week	28
Once or twice a month	26
Less than once a month	19
Never have 2 or more drinks	11
Compared with five years ago, drinking:	
More	13
About the same	41
Less	45
Plan to cut down or quit drinking within the next year, or not?	
Cut down	19
Quit	9
Don't plan to change	70

SEPT 23, 1985 ABC NEWS SURVEY ON SMOKING/RESULTS

Is Smoking?

A) A normal pleasure of life	7
B) A normal but risky activity	12
C) Dangerous and unhealthy to the smoker	10
D) Dangerous and unhealthy to the smoker and others, or	25
E) A major public health hazard to the smoker and others	42

Favor ban cigarette ads	48
Smoking/lung cancer are linked	81

Ever smoked cigarettes	63
------------------------	----

Currently smoke cigarettes	48
Smoke cigarettes every day	93
Ever tried to quit	69
Would like to quit	62

* cigarettes smoked daily:

Less than half a pack	*
Less than one pack	29
About one pack	37
More than a pack/ less than two	20
About two packs	11
More than two packs	3
Three packs or more	*

ABC NEWS ILLEGAL DRUG USE STUDY- AUGUST 1986- TABLES

The results below are expressed in percentages. Results of less than one half of one percent are expressed as an asterisk (*). "NA" means "not available."

SECTION ONE: ATTITUDES ON ILLEGAL DRUGS

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FACING SOCIETY

(Qs. 1,2)

	Most Important	Most or Second Most Important	Most Important (Jan. '86)
Drugs	15	24	*
Nuclear War/Threat Of War	15	24	11
Unemployment	9	20	13
Federal Budget Deficit	9	14	12
International Problems	5	12	16
Poverty/Hunger	5	11	na
Taxes	4	6	2
Inflation	3	5	4
Crime	3	8	3
Moral Decline	3	5	5

Notes: Items mentioned by less than 3 percent are not shown.
In January 1986 poll, drug related responses were coded in "moral decline" category.

BIGGEST PROBLEM FOR LOCAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

(Q. 3)

	All	Age 16-17	All (Sept. '81)
DRUG USE	51	49	26
Lack of proper financial support	7	4	9
Lack of discipline/violence	6	7	17
Poor curriculum/poor standards	4	2	3
Students' lack of interest	2	4	4
Difficulty of getting good teachers	2	2	3
Size of school/classes	2	2	2
Alcohol use	2	4	1
Teenage pregnancy	2	2	na
Intergration/Busing	1	1	3
Parents' lack of interest	1	-	3
Truancy or absenteeism	1	2	2
School board policies	1	1	1
Difficulty in getting rid of bad teachers	*	1	1

WHAT'S MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR COUNTRY'S HIGH CRIME RATE?
(Q. 4)

	All	16-30	All (Dec. '82)
DRUGS	25	18	18
Unemployment, poverty and the like	23	27	58
Breakdown of family, society, moral values	14	11	15
Courts too lenient	9	7	13
Punishments not severe enough	3	4	6
Violence on TV entertainment shows and in movies	3	3	5
Lack of opportunity/education	3	5	na
Not enough police/police not effective	2	2	2
Availability of guns/weapons	1	2	na
Racial problems	*	*	1
Alcohol	*	1	na

ALCOHOL ABUSE VERSUS DRUG ABUSE IN YOUR COMMUNITY: WHICH IS BIGGER PROBLEM?
(Q. 41)

	All	16-30	All (May '85)
Alcohol	44	56	38
Drugs	39	31	36
Equal	12	12	15

WHICH CAUSES MORE DEATHS IN YOUR COMMUNITY
(Q. 41A)

	All	16-30
Alcoholism	62	72
Drug Abuse	32	25

WHICH SUBSTANCE CAUSES MOST TROUBLE IN SOCIETY
(Q. 91)

	All	16-30	16-17
Cocaine	41	42	37
Alcohol	21	24	20
Crack	17	15	19
Heroin	8	8	5
Marijuana	6	7	13
LSD	3	3	5
Sleeping pills	*	*	1
Amphetamines	*	*	-

EXTENT OF NATION'S DRUG PROBLEM NOW VERSUS FIVE YEARS AGO
(Qs. 62,63)

	All	16-30	16-17
Illegal Drug Problem:			
Bigger today (Total)	76	69	76
By Great Deal	62	50	52
Not By Great Deal	13	19	23
About Same Size	20	26	20
Smaller Problem Today	3	4	4
By Great Deal	1	1	1
Not By Great Deal	2	3	3

IS ILLEGAL DRUG USE BIGGER/SMALLER PROBLEM THAN OTHER SITUATIONS (all adults)
(Q. 64)

	D r u g U s e I s		
	Bigger Problem	Smaller Problem	About Same Sized Problem
AIDS	37	53	6
The Threat Of Nuclear War	38	55	5
Nation's Murder Rate	40	44	8
Hunger and Malnutrition	48	44	6
Federal Deficit	50	40	6
Unemployment	51	40	6

IS ILLEGAL DRUG USE A NATIONAL CRISIS OR NOT?
(Q. 65)

	All	16-30
Yes	80	71
No	19	29

IS ILLEGAL DRUG USE IN YOUR AREA A CRISIS OR NOT?
(Q. 66)

	All	16-30
Yes	33	30
No	63	68

IS ILLEGAL DRUG USE PROBLEM AT WORK/SCHOOL
(Qs. 82 - 84)

	All	Employed	High Sch Students	College Students
Yes	11	13	41	22

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

	All	16-30	16-17
Agree That The Current Fears Of An Illegal Drug Crisis Are Bigger Than The Crisis Itself.	39	47	60
Disagree	58	52	40

	All	16-30	16-17
Agree That Illegal Drug Use Has Become A Central Part Of American Society.	78	79	82
Disagree	20	20	18

HOW EFFECTIVE WOULD VARIOUS GOVERNMENT ACTIONS BE IN CONTROLLING ILLEGAL DRUGS
(Qs. 74, 75)

	Very Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not very Effective	Most effective of four
A Big Govt Push To:				
Stop drug imports	61	28	10	46
Arrest dealers here	56	32	11	24
Educate Americans	45	42	12	25
Arrest users	33	35	30	4

OK TO USE MILITARY TO CONTROL ILLEGAL DRUGS? (Q. 81)

	All
Yes	74
No	24

GOVERNMENT SPENDING FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION (Q. 68)

	All
Should Be Increased	63
Kept About The Same	30
Should Be Decreased	5

WOULD MANDATORY DRUG TESTING GENERALLY HELP REDUCE DRUG USE OR NOT? (Q. 85)

	All	16-30
Yes	70	67
No	28	33

SHOULD FOLLOWING GROUPS BE TESTED REGULARLY FOR ILLEGAL DRUG USE? (Q. 82)

	Yes
Airline Pilots	89
Fed employees involved in national security	88
Police Officers	86
Professional Athletes	74
High School Students	57
All Americans	37

IS DRUG USE AMONG SELECTED GROUPS SERIOUS PROBLEM
(Q. 88)

	% think group has serious problem		
	All	16-30	16-17
High School Students	76	74	75
Federal National Security Employees	73	69	67
Police Officers	72	72	68
Entertainment Industry	70	67	74
College Students	70	66	74
Armed Forces Personnel	70	62	58
Airline Pilots	69	69	66
Professional Athletes	67	61	69
Rich People	66	66	68
Americans In General	62	62	63
Poor People	58	55	48
The Elderly	13	12	16

ILLEGAL DRUG PROBLEMS / TESTING AT WORK AND SCHOOL (Qs. 82 - 84)

	USA	Employed
Have Drug Problem At Work	11	13
(among those who work where there's a drug problem)		
Would mandatory drug testing help solve problem?		
Yes	60	58
No	38	40
Would Mind Working For Employer Who Required Regular Drug Tests	19	23
(among those who would mind)		
Would Agree To Be Tested If Refusal Meant Firing	58	57
Would Still Not Agree	42	42
Would Not Mind Working For Employer Who Required Testing	80	77
	High School Students	College Students
Have Drug Problem At School	41	22
(among those whose school has drug problem)		
Would mandatory drug testing help solve problem?		
Yes	49	47
No	51	47

DRUGS AND POLITICS

	All	Rep	Dem	Ind
Approve of way Reagan is handling illegal drug problem	67	79	58	67
Disapprove (Q. 5)	25	14	33	26
Reagan Administration Actions To Control Drug Use Are (Q. 70):				
Too much	4	3	5	6
About the right amount	42	52	37	41
Too little (Q. 68)	50	42	55	52

	All	Rep	Dem	Ind
Why Is Reagan Paying More Attention To Illegal Drug Use?				
Because he really wants to do something about it	51	67	40	50
Because it's a good campaign issue (Q. 71)	41	25	55	42

	All	Regis Voters	Rep	Dem	Ind
Would You Vote For Or Against Congressional Candidate					
Mainly Because Of Their Views On Drug Abuse	17	17	20	15	17
Mainly On Other Issues (Q. 73)	76	76	74	80	75

GENERAL ATTITUDES ABOUT DRUG USAGE, DANGER AND LEGALITY

	All			16-30
Drug Use Generally: A Good Thing (Q. 25)	3			6
A Bad Thing	96			92
		Aug. '86	May '85	
Favor Legalizing Small Amounts Of Marijuana For Personal Use	25	26		31
Oppose (Q. 92)	74	72		68
Favor Legalizing Small Amounts Of Cocaine For Personal Use	5	na		6
Oppose (Q. 93)	95	na		94
Willing to give up some of nation's freedoms if that would greatly reduce illegal drug use. (Q. 103)	60			59
Agree that the best place for most drug users is a drug treatment program and not jail (Q. 102)	85			82

	All Aug. '86	May '85	16-30
Agree That All Drugs Should Be Legal	4	na	4
Disagree (Q. 94)	96	na	96
Agree That Drug Abuse Will Never Be Stopped Because A Large Number Of Americans Want And Will Pay Lots Of Money For Them	79	83	82
Disagree (Q. 96)	20	14	17
Agree That People Should Be Allowed To Take Any Drug They Want So Long As They Don't Hurt Someone Else	15	na	20
Disagree (Q. 99)	84	na	80
Agree That Convicted Heroin Dealers Should Get The Death Penalty	32	33	26
Disagree (q. 97)	65	63	73

OPINIONS AND PROPOSALS CONCERNING ALCOHOL AND SOCIETY

	ABC/Post 1985 May	Gallup 1982
Favor National Law Raising Legal Drinking Age In All States To 21?	79	77
Favor Police Stopping Motorists At Random For Breath And Coordination Tests To Discourage Drunk Driving	51	36
Favor Making Bartenders And Bar Owners Liable If Someone Leaves Their Bar Drunk And Then Kills Or Injures Someone In A Driving Accident	33	NA
Favor Making Homeowners Liable If Someone Gets Drunk At Their House And Then Kills Or Injures Someone In A Driving Accident	31	NA
Taking Away Licenses Of First-time Drunken Drivers	56	NA
Favor Total Prohibition Of All Alcoholic Beverages	17	NA

HOW DANGEROUS ARE VARIOUS SUBSTANCES TO HEALTH (Q. 89) (among all adults)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Causes Most Trouble For Society
Heroin	97	2	*	8
Cocaine	92	7	1	41
Crack	92	3	*	17
LSD	92	6	1	3
Amphetamines	57	35	3	*
Alcohol	47	45	7	21
Marijuana/Hashish	46	43	11	6
Sleeping Pills	36	51	12	*

HOW DANGEROUS ARE VARIOUS SUBSTANCES TO HEALTH (Q. 89) (among 16-30 year olds)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Causes Most Trouble For Society
Heroin	98	2	*	8
LSD	94	5	1	3
Crack	93	4	*	15
Cocaine	89	11	1	42
Amphetamines	62	35	3	*
Alcohol	45	47	8	24
Sleeping Pills	36	53	11	*
Marijuana/Hashish	35	48	17	7

SECTION TWO: DRUG USAGE TABLES

FREQUENCY OF DRUG USE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION

GROUP	% CURRENTLY USE RECREATIONAL DRUGS		% EVER USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS		% HAVE FRIENDS USE: MARIJUANA OR COCAINE		% FRIENDS USE COCAINE
	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26	May 13	Aug 26
All Adult Americans	4	4	28	28	34	38	19
Sex							
Men	6	6	34	32	40	44	24
Women	2	3	23	23	27	33	14
Age							
16 - 17	5	na	25	na	62	na	26
18 - 22	7	na	41	na	65	na	38
23 - 30	6	na	45	na	56	na	31
18 - 30	8	10	43	49	60	67	34
31 - 44	6	4	39	34	43	44	23
45 - 60	1	1	13	10	10	20	6
61 and over	1	1	8	3	3	6	1
Race							
White	3	4	29	27	31	35	17
Black	13	4	28	27	42	50	25
Education							
Non-High School Graduate	5	4	18	18	23	24	13
High School Graduate	4	4	28	25	34	38	18
College Educated	5	6	36	36	39	46	23
Community Type							
Large Cities	8	8	34	41	40	51	42
Suburbs	5	5	30	28	37	42	35
Small Towns	3	3	26	23	31	32	29
Rural Areas	2	2	25	21	25	31	23
Household Income							
Less Than \$12K	4	3	20	22	26	32	13
\$12K to <\$20K	6	5	29	29	35	36	19
\$20K to <\$30K	6	4	28	28	37	38	19
\$30K to <\$50K	3	6	32	32	36	46	20
\$50K or more	4	8	38	29	38	46	27

Marital Status

Married	2	3	25	21	25	30	12
Divorced	13	3	37	35	na	39	25
Never Married	9	10	42	48	56	69	38

Ideology

Liberal	na	8	na	37	na	50	na
Moderate	na	5	na	30	na	40	na
Conservative	na	2	na	20	na	31	na

Party Affiliation

Republican	6	3	30	24	na	34	23
Democrat	5	4	25	27	na	35	14
Independent	3	6	32	30	na	44	20

USE OF ALCOHOL AND RECREATIONAL DRUGS-GENERAL POPULATION

	ALCOHOL %	RECREATIONAL DRUGS %	
	1985 May 13	1986 Aug 26	1985 May 13
Use now	66	4	4
Frequently	28	1	1
Occasionally	17	3	2
Don't use now	34	96	96
Never used	20	71	71
Used in past	14	25	25
Ever used	80	28	28
Ever used more than should	50	10	8
Currently using more than should	4	*	1
Ever had problem	8	4	3
Currently have problem	1	*	*
Used to have problem	7	4	3
Ever treated for problem	1	1	1
Friends use marijuana	67	33	37
cocaine		19	17
Caused trouble in family	33	14	9
Great deal of trouble	16	5	4
Have family trouble now	8	2	2

USE OF ALCOHOL AND SPECIFIC DRUGS-GENERAL POPULATION

	Ever Used %		Use Now %	
	1986 Aug 26	1985 May 13	1986 Aug 26	1985 May 13
Alcohol	na	80	na	66
Any recreational drug	28	28	4	4
Marijuana	23	28	3	4
Cocaine	8	9	1	1
Crack	1	na	-	na
Heroin	3	1	1	*
LSD	6	5	*	*
Amphetamines	11	10	*	1
For medical reasons	5	na	*	*
Not for medical reasons	5	na	*	*
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	29	28	4	3
For medical reasons	27	na	3	3
Not for medical reasons	2	na	*	*
Amyl or Butyl Nitrate	3	na	1	na
Marijuana and Cocaine			*	1
Marijuana and some other drug			1	
Some drug besides Marijuana			1	
Marijuana only			2	
Alcohol/Any drug (non-medical)			na	4
Alcohol and Marijuana			na	4
Alcohol and Cocaine			na	1

MULTIPLE DRUG USE-GENERAL POPULATION

	1986 Aug 26	1985 May 13
None	96	96
Any	4	4
Only one	3	3
Two	1	1
Three	*	*
Four or more	*	*

FREQUENCY OF DRUG USE AMONG 16-30 YEAR OLDS

GROUP	% CURRENTLY USE RECREATIONAL DRUGS	% EVER USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS	% HAVE FRIENDS USE: MARIJUANA OR COCAINE	% FRIENDS USE COCAINE
	1986 Aug 27	1986 Aug 27	1986 Aug 27	1986 Aug 27
All 16-30 year olds	6	41	60	32
Sex				
Men	9	47	65	38
Women	4	36	55	27
Age				
16 - 17	5	25	62	26
18 - 22	7	41	65	38
23 - 30	6	45	56	31
Race				
White	6	45	61	31
Black	7	29	58	34
Education				
Non-High School Graduate	6	34	61	29
High School Graduate	5	41	60	30
College Educated	7	45	59	37
Community Type				
Large Cities	8	43	67	40
Suburbs	7	44	62	33
Small towns	5	40	57	28
Rural Areas	5	38	52	22
Household Income				
Less Than \$12K	5	42	57	29
\$12K to <\$20K	5	39	57	29
\$20K to <\$30K	9	43	58	31
\$30K to <\$50K	5	40	64	36
\$50K or more	8	50	69	46
Marital Status*				
Married	4	42	51	27
Divorced	15	54	na	35
Never Married	8	44	59	39
Party Affiliation*				
Republican	7	47	na	35
Democrat	6	39	na	30
Independent	5	45	na	35

*16 and 17 year olds not included in these categories

USE OF RECREATIONAL DRUGS AMONG YOUTH

	GEN POP	16-17	18-22	23-30	COLLEGE STUDENTS
Use now	4	5	7	6	6
Frequently	1	1	2	1	1
Occasionally	3	2	4	3	2
Don't use now	96	96	93	94	94
Never used	71	76	58	54	55
Used in past	25	20	35	40	39
Ever used	28	25	41	45	43
Ever used more than should	10	5	12	11	13
Currently using more than should	*	2	2	1	2
Ever had problem	4	3	8	4	6
Currently have problem	*	-	1	*	*
Used to have problem	4	3	7	4	6
Ever treated for problem	1	1	1	1	*
Friends use marijuana	33	61	64	55	63
cocaine	19	26	38	31	38
Caused trouble in family	14	9	12	13	12
Great deal of trouble	5	2	5	5	5
Have family trouble now	2	2	3	3	2