TABLE 7
Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Grades 8, 10, and 12 Combined
(Entries are percentages.)

|  | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | $\underline{2000}$ | $\underline{2001}$ | $\underline{2002}$ | $\underline{2003}$ | $\underline{2004}$ | $\underline{2005}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Any Illicit Drug ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 10.9 | 10.5 | 13.3 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 15.8 |
| Any Illicit Drug other than Marijuana ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | $8.0 \ddagger$ | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Any Illicit Drug including Inhalants ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 13.0 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 18.9 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 19.5 | 18.6 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| Marijuana/Hashish | 8.3 | 7.7 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 13.4 |
| Inhalants | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Hallucinogens | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | $2.0 \ddagger$ | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| LSD | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Hallucinogens other than LSD | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | $1.1 \ddagger$ | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Ecstasy (MDMA) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Cocaine | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Crack | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Other cocaine | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Heroin | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| With a needle | - | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Without a needle | - | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Amphetamines ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Methamphetamine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Tranquilizers | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | $2.1 \ddagger$ | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Alcohol | 39.8 | $38.4 \ddagger$ | 36.3 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 35.5 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 31.4 |
| Been drunk | 19.2 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 17.0 |
| Flavored alcoholic beverages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23.0 | 21.6 |
| Cigarettes | 20.7 | 21.2 | 23.4 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 27.0 | 25.2 | 22.6 | 20.2 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 15.3 |
| Smokeless tobacco | - | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Any Vaping ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vaping nicotine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vaping marijuana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vaping just flavoring | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| JUUL | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Large Cigars | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Flavored Little Cigars | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Regular Little Cigars | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tobacco using a hookah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Steroids | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 |

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TABLE 7 (continued)
Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Grades 8, 10, and 12 Combined
(Entries are percentages.)


TABLE 7 (continued)
Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Grades 8, 10, and 12 Combined
(Entries are percentages.)
Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.
Notes. ' - 'indicates data not available. ' $\ddagger$ ' indicates a change in the question text. When a question change occurs, peak levels after that change are used to calculate the peak year to current year difference. Values in bold equal peak levels since 1991. Values in italics equal peak level before wording change. Underlined values equal lowest level since recent peak level. Level of significance of difference between classes: $s=.05, \mathrm{ss}=.01$, $\mathrm{sss}=.001$
Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ The proportional change is the percent by which the most recent year deviates from the peak year [or the low year] for the drug in question. So, if a drug was at $20 \%$ prevalence in the peak year and declined to $10 \%$ prevalence in the most recent year, that would reflect a proportional decline of $50 \%$.
In 2013, for the questions on the use of amphetamines, the text was changed on two of the questionnaire forms for 8 th and 10 th graders and four of the questionnaire forms for 12 th graders. This change also impacted the any illicit drug indices Data presented here include only the changed forms beginning in 2013.
${ }^{c}$ In 2014, the text was changed on one of the questionnaire forms for 8 th, 10 th, and 12 th graders to include "molly" in the description. The remaining forms were changed in 2015. Data for both versions of the question are presented here ${ }^{d}$ In 2017, the surveys switched from asking about vaping in general to asking separately about vaping nicotine, marijuana, and just flavoring. Beginning in 2017, data presented for any vaping are based on these new questions. eDug prevalence results in 2019 combine results from paper-and-pencil surveys with those completed usin eletronic tablets. In 2019 students in randy-selected half of schools completed MTF surveys on paper-and-pencil and students in the other half completed the surveys using electronic tablets. Analysis of this randomized controlled tria demonstrated that these results did not significantly differ across survey mode (Miech, R.A., Couper, M.P., Heeringa, S. G., and Patrick M. E. Forthcoming. The Impact of Survey Mode on US National Estimates of Adolescent Drug Prevalence: Results from a Randomized Controlled Study, Addiction). Results for student attitudes and beliefs in 2019 are based on answers from electronic tablets only because these appear more susceptible to survey mode effects. Readers are cautioned that large changes in thes results from 2018 to 2019 may stem from survey mode effects.

