

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG  
NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

1999

CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN  
GOVERNOR

JOHN J. FARMER, JR.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

DAVID C. HESPE  
COMMISSIONER  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CHRISTINE GRANT  
COMMISSIONER  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

PAUL H. ZOUBEK  
DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Wayne S. Fisher, Ph.D.  
Project Director  
Division of Criminal Justice

Christine M. Boyle, Ph.D.  
Project Coordinator  
Division of Criminal Justice

PROJECT COMMITTEE:

Dennis Cox, Department of Education  
John Edwards, Department of Education  
Sharon Leary, Division of Criminal Justice  
Barry Ward, Department of Education  
Denise Wilkins, Department of Education  
Elizabeth Zupko, Division of Criminal Justice

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Paul H. Zoubek  
Director, Division of Criminal Justice

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables..... viii

List of Graphs..... x

List of Charts..... x

INTRODUCTION..... 1

THE SURVEY ..... 7

    Survey Instrument ..... 9

    Research Design..... 10

    Survey Administration ..... 12

PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE..... 13

    General Observations ..... 17

    Recency of Use..... 27

    Frequency of Use ..... 30

    Regular Use ..... 36

    Subgroup Comparisons ..... 39

    First Use ..... 49

    Substance Use Patterns..... 53

    Academic Performance ..... 66

    Combined Substance Use..... 68

    Cigarette Use ..... 72

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STUDENT ATTITUDES AND PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE USE..... 75

    Perceived Availability ..... 78

    Time and Occasion of Use..... 81

    Factors Preventing Substance Use..... 85

    Perceived Harmfulness - Use of Marijuana and Alcohol ..... 92

    Substance Users - Trouble/Criticism..... 97

    Is Marijuana Use Wrong? ..... 101

    Attitudes Regarding the Legality of Marijuana..... 104

    Personal Marijuana Use in Future ..... 108

    Drinking and Driving..... 110

ADDITIONAL FREQUENCY DATA FOR MAJOR SUBGROUPS..... 115

APPENDICES ..... 137

    A. Sample Distribution by Major Subgroups ..... 139

    B. Sample Weighting Procedures ..... 143

    C. Statistical Significance ..... 149

    D. Modifications to Amphetamine Survey Items ..... 153

    E. Survey Instrument ..... 157

TABLES

<u>No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	Prevalence and Recency of Use by Substance Type.....	20
2.	Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Eleven Substances.....	24
3.	Trends in Annual Prevalence of Ten Substances.....	25
4.	Trends in Monthly Prevalence of Ten Substances.....	26
5.	Trends in Recency of Use.....	29
6.	Frequency of Use - Ten Substances.....	32
7.	Trends in Frequency of Use.....	35
8.	Trends in Regular Substance Use.....	36
9.	Lifetime Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups.....	47
10.	Annual Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups.....	48
11.	First Use of Ten Substances by Grade.....	51
12.	Trends in First Use Before 10th Grade.....	52
13.	Trends in the Type of Substances Used - Lifetime.....	57
14.	Trends in the Type of Substances Used - Last Year.....	62
15.	Annual Prevalence by Self-Reported Academic Performance.....	67
16.	Trends in Combined Substance Use.....	70
17.	Trends in Combined Substance Use - Ever Using.....	71
18.	Trends in Current Cigarette Use.....	74
19.	Trends in Perceived Risk of Physical Harm, 1-2 Packs a Day.....	74
20.	Trends in Perceived Availability of Eight Substances.....	80
21.	Marijuana or Drugs: Trends in Time and Occasion of Use.....	83
22.	Alcohol: Trends in Time and Occasion of Use.....	84

TABLES

<u>No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
23.	Trends in Factors Preventing Substance Use.....	89
24.	Trends in Influence of Driver's License Suspension on Decision to Use Drugs .....	91
25.	Trends in Perceived Risk of Physical Harm by Occasional or Regular Use of Marijuana.....	94
26.	Trends in Perceived Risk of Physical Harm by Use of Alcoholic Beverages .....	96
27.	Substance Users - Trouble/Criticism .....	100
28.	Is Marijuana Use Wrong? .....	103
29.	Should Marijuana Use be Legal?.....	106
30.	Should Selling Marijuana be Legal?.....	107
31.	Trends in Personal Use - If Marijuana were Legal?.....	107
32.	Trends in Personal Marijuana Use in Future .....	109
33.	Trends in Drinking and Driving - Law Enforcement .....	112
34.	Trends in Drinking and Driving - Student Involvement.....	113
35.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-ALCOHOL .....	116
36.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-ALCOHOL .....	117
37.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-MARIJUANA .....	118
38.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-MARIJUANA .....	119
39.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-COCAINE .....	120
40.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-COCAINE .....	121
41.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-AMPHETAMINES .....	122
42.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-AMPHETAMINES .....	123
43.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-HALLUCINOGENS .....	124

TABLES

<u>No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
44.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-HALLUCINOGENS .....	125
45.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-TRANQUILIZERS .....	126
46.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-TRANQUILIZERS .....	127
47.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-BARBITURATES .....	128
48.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-BARBITURATES .....	129
49.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-HEROIN .....	130
50.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-HEROIN .....	131
51.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-INHALANTS.....	132
52.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-INHALANTS.....	133
53.	Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-GLUE.....	134
54.	Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups-GLUE.....	135

GRAPHS

A.	30-Day Prevalence of Regular Use for Seven Substances.....	38
B.	Number of Substances Used in Lifetime - 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995 and 1998 .....	56
C.	Type of Substances Used During Lifetime - No Substances - Other Substances .....	59
D.	Number of Substances Used in Past Year - 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995 and 1998 .....	64
E.	Type of Substances Used During Past Year - No Substances - Other Substances .....	65

CHARTS

1.	Type of Substances Used During Lifetime - 1995 and 1998 .....	58
2.	Type of Substances Used During Past Year - 1995 and 1998 .....	63

## INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1979, concern over the problem of drug and alcohol abuse among the youth of this state prompted the Department of Law and Public Safety to establish the Task Force on Juvenile Drug and Alcohol Use in New Jersey. This group recognized that in order to ascertain effective means of dealing with the drug and alcohol problem of our youth, it was first necessary to determine the extent of drug and alcohol use as well as those factors contributing to that use. It was felt that such knowledge would enable responsible government agencies to more intelligently focus their efforts at understanding and combating this most pervasive problem.

In its effort to gain a better understanding of drug and alcohol use and abuse in general, the Task Force interviewed a wide variety of experts in disciplines relating to juvenile substance use. These experts were drawn from educational, legal, judicial, social and medical institutions throughout the State of New Jersey. As a result of these initial sessions, the Task Force learned that accurate and comprehensive information upon which to base important decisions about combating juvenile drug and alcohol use in New Jersey was simply not available. The information that was available often tended to be of the following types: (1) nationwide studies of juvenile drug and alcohol abuse; (2) sample-specific studies in the State of New Jersey focusing at most on one or two school districts; or (3) highly segmented studies focusing on a specific segment of the population, e.g., young persons entering treatment centers for drug related problems. Consequently, the Task Force determined to focus its efforts on obtaining a comprehensive analysis of juvenile substance use as it then existed in this state. The hope was that the information generated would be used to refine prevention and treatment programs, and to encourage communication among juveniles, educators, parents, law enforcement personnel and members of the social service community.

Toward that end, it was decided to develop a survey instrument designed to generate information relative to the extent of juvenile drug and alcohol use. The survey was undertaken as a cooperative effort by the Departments of Law and Public Safety, Education and Health and was administered to approximately 2,000 high school sophomores, juniors and seniors throughout New

Jersey. The data obtained from that survey were subsequently analyzed to identify and describe the types of substances used, the frequency of use and patterns of substance abuse. Information was also reported regarding the perceived availability of illicit substances and respondent attitudes regarding substance use. The results of the survey were issued in the spring of 1981 as Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students.

Over the ensuing years, that publication has received widespread distribution both nationally and within New Jersey and has served as a valuable resource for a variety of professionals involved in substance abuse education, prevention and treatment. The survey report has been a part of every major in-service training and awareness presentation concerning drug and alcohol abuse in this state. It has been the experience of substance abuse professionals that the survey has been an effective tool in addressing the all too common denial of this problem by civic and school officials, parents, school boards and other community groups. The survey provided accurate, factual data with which to document the very existence and extent of this most serious problem. Speculation and conjecture gave way to fact regarding the extent of substance abuse among our high school students. Prevention and education professionals statewide report that the survey has served well to quickly establish the credibility of their presentations, and has been quite favorably received by audiences of all types.

During 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995 and again in 1998 it became evident to many of those involved in substance abuse prevention and education programs that an update of the survey data would ensure its ongoing value in their efforts to address this problem among our youth. It was recognized that repeating the survey would once again provide a current comprehensive body of knowledge concerning substance abuse among the state's high school students. In addition, it was believed that a current survey would provide an initial basis for the assessment of ongoing substance education programs in the state's high schools. A comparison of these surveys would be useful in detecting any change in student attitudes regarding substance use, as well as noting any change in the level of student knowledge regarding the risks of substance use. Finally, the survey would identify and gauge any changes or trends

in student behavior patterns concerning the actual use of alcohol and drugs which have taken place in the three years elapsed between surveys.

The surveys were cooperatively undertaken by the Departments of Education and Law and Public Safety. A project committee was formed with representation from each of the above agencies, and initial planning for these surveys was undertaken in the spring of 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992 and 1995. The survey was administered in the fall of 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992 and 1995 to over 2,000 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students throughout the state. Experience with the results of these subsequent surveys, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1984, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1987, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1990, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1993 and Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1996 made it quite evident that the information generated by this project had established itself as a vital resource in this state's efforts to combat substance abuse. The project committee reconvened in late 1997 to begin preparation for the seventh administration of the survey. In the fall of 1998, once again, the survey was administered to over 2,000 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students in New Jersey.

The survey findings are organized into two major sections: Prevalence of Substance Use and Student Attitudes and Patterns of Substance Use. Each section includes both narrative highlights of the major findings as well as detailed tables of the relevant data. In addition, comparisons are made throughout the report between the findings of this survey and those of the 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992 and 1995 surveys. To assist in identifying noteworthy trends in the data, notations are included indicating those changes which are statistically significant. For those readers wishing to pursue or further investigate specific points of interest raised by the foregoing sections of the report, a third section is included containing additional and more detailed data regarding the frequencies of specific substance use by major respondent subgroups.

## THE SURVEY

### Survey Instrument

The survey instrument used in this project is essentially the same as the one appearing in the 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993 and 1996 publications, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students. Inasmuch as a primary objective of this effort has been to identify any changes or trends in the use of drugs and alcohol during the three year periods between survey administrations, data compatibility is of paramount importance. Nonetheless, as in each of the prior surveys, some modifications have been made in the 1998 questionnaire. Changes included both item replacement and minor wording changes to a small number of items retained in the survey in order to more accurately gather data on changing substance use patterns made evident in the previous surveys. Field interviews in the spring of 1998 served as the basis for changes in item wording, particularly terms of colloquial usage.

The 1998 survey instrument contains a total of 144 questions and can be found in Appendix E of this publication. The instrument includes demographic items designed to obtain information regarding the respondent's sex, age, grade, academic performance level and racial or ethnic group membership. These items were included in order to describe in more detail the sample responding to the survey, and to provide for analysis and comparison of survey questions by selected subgroups.

Research Design

The basic research design involved administering the survey to tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students in the fall of 1998. Forty public high schools were selected to provide a representative cross-section of tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students throughout the state. Anonymity was guaranteed to those schools which agreed to participate in this project.

Sampling Plan. Two variables were used in the selection of schools in the final sample - geographic region and socioeconomic status of school districts. New Jersey was divided, by counties, into three geographic regions: North, Central and South. The counties within each region are listed below:

<u>North</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>South</u>
Bergen	Hunterdon	Atlantic
Essex	Mercer	Burlington
Hudson	Middlesex	Camden
Morris	Monmouth	Cape May
Passaic	Ocean	Cumberland
Sussex	Somerset	Gloucester
Union		Salem
Warren		

Three levels of socioeconomic status were assigned to each region, based on District Factor Groupings. District Factor Groupings are socioeconomic status factors of school districts, developed by the New Jersey Department of Education from United States Census Survey data.<sup>1</sup> There are eight ranked District Factor Groupings, ranging from A to J, with J containing those districts with the highest socioeconomic status. For the purpose of this study, these eight levels were combined into three levels: High (GH, I, J), Medium (DE, FG) and Low (A, B, CD). The total number of high schools by

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<sup>1</sup> District Factor Groupings are a composite measure of socioeconomic status, employing a weighted combination of seven variables, developed by the Division of Financial Services of the New Jersey State Department of Education.

geographical region and by school district socioeconomic status were calculated from documents provided by the New Jersey Department of Education. The following chart illustrates the total number of high schools by region and socioeconomic status of the school district:

<u>School District Socioeconomic Status</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>Region Central</u>	<u>South</u>
High	61	32	11
Medium	38	35	19
Low	53	20	39

Since it was not financially or technically feasible to sample all schools, statistical weighting procedures were used to arrive at a sample size of 40 high schools which would allow for valid generalization of results to all public high schools in New Jersey.<sup>2</sup> For each high school selected, a total of approximately 60-70 students was to be randomly selected from the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades; it was felt that this sample size from each school would be sufficient to allow for anticipated subgroup analyses and at the same time minimize the burdens of questionnaire administration in those schools selected to participate.

### The Sample

The 1998 sample includes 40 public high schools as compared with 40 in 1995, 1992 and 1989, 34 in 1986, 32 in 1983 and 29 in the 1980 survey. To insure maximum comparability across surveys, the 29 high schools in the 1980 survey have been supplemented by additional schools randomly selected from the sample cells as determined by population changes in the years between surveys. As in the past, the project relied upon the voluntary participation of schools selected for the sample. All but two schools which participated in the 1995 survey agreed to participate once again in 1998.

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<sup>2</sup> An expanded description of the weighting procedures employed is included in Appendix B.

### Survey Administration

The actual survey administration in each high school was carried out by project committee members. The surveys were administered in the school buildings during normal class periods. Surveys and answer sheets were collected by the survey administrator and forwarded to the Division of Criminal Justice for tabulation and analysis. The survey was administered during mid-October in 1998.

Inasmuch as purely random selection of students within each of the 40 schools, e.g., from alphabetical lists, was deemed to be impractical for purposes of assembling same for survey administration, alternate methods of selection were used. According to local and state school officials, health and physical education courses were more likely than others to be filled by a process most closely approximating random assignment. For that reason, and to minimize the imposition on cooperating schools, the majority of questionnaire administrations were to students grouped in such courses. In all cases, however, we relied upon school administrators to provide classes in which student assignment was by random procedures. The questionnaire administration resulted in the inclusion of 2,851 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students, from 40 schools, in the final sample.

## PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Data presented in the following sections report information regarding the numbers of students using various substances and the frequency with which they use those substances:

- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Cocaine
- Amphetamines
- Hallucinogens
- Tranquilizers
- Barbiturates
- Heroin
- Inhalants
- Glue
- Cough Medicine

Prevalence findings indicate that proportion of students who report any use of a substance for a given period of time, e.g., during their lifetime, during the past year or within the past month. In addition, data have been included concerning the frequency, or number of times, a substance has been used during each of the above time periods. Also, in an effort to describe in more detail those students who report using various substances, the student population has been divided into demographic subgroups. The prevalence and frequency data are then crosstabulated with those subgroups to more specifically identify differences regarding substance use. The subgroups reported include the student's grade, racial or ethnic group membership and sex, as well as the geographical region and socioeconomic status of high schools included in the sample. In addition, information is reported concerning the age of first use for a number of specific substances. Finally, students' drug and alcohol use is examined in relation to their overall levels of academic performance.

It seems appropriate at this juncture to express a word of caution concerning the interpretation of data presented throughout this report. The nature of the population surveyed is such that care must be exercised with respect to unwarranted generalization of the findings reported in this study. This sample is limited to high school students; it does not necessarily follow that the findings can be generalized to the entire population between the ages of 15 and 18. Stated otherwise, it cannot be assumed that those who have dropped out of high school exhibit the same rates of substance use as those who remain in

school. This condition applies as well to the population subgroups for which data are presented. It is possible that when various substances are used the relative tendencies of members of different subgroups to stay in school are not the same. To the extent that such is true, it must be remembered that the sample captures only those who stay in school. To conclude, the data are without doubt representative of alcohol and drug use among New Jersey high school students as a whole; however, as with any sample limited to students, generalization to the entire population of comparable age is tenuous.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Presented in this initial section are specific observations intended to construct an overall view of substance use by the state's high school student population. These findings were obtained from several series of items in the questionnaire which were directed toward the respondents' use of various substances. Findings in this section are, for the most part, relative to lifetime prevalence, i.e., whether a substance has ever been used, even if only once, by the responding student. It should be kept in mind that although such an indicator is of use in establishing the overall parameters of this issue, it does not distinguish between users ranging from those who experiment only once with a substance to those who continue use on a regular basis. Such important distinctions will be dealt with in the ensuing sections of this report.

### Table

- |   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| ◦ | About four in every five students (78.5%) report the use of alcohol at some time in their lives.  | 1  |
| ◦ | About one of every two students (50.2%) reports substance use other than alcohol at some time in their lives. Of those students, slightly more than one of three have used only marijuana (35.7% of those reporting any drug use; 17.9% of the total sample). | 13 |
| ◦ | Marijuana is clearly the most often used illicit drug, with 42.3% reporting use at sometime in their lives, 36.9% reporting use in the past year, and 21.5% reporting use in the past month.  | 1  |

Table

- Almost one-third of the students (32.3%) report substance use other than marijuana or alcohol<sup>3</sup> at some time in their lives. 13
  
- The most widely used illicit drugs, other than marijuana, are hallucinogens and amphetamines. Between one-seventh and one-eleventh (14.3% and 10.9% respectively) of the students report use at some time in their lives. 1
  
- Following hallucinogens and amphetamines in terms of lifetime prevalence of illicit drugs are: cocaine (7.2%), tranquilizers (6.3%) and barbiturates (5.8%). 1
  
- With the exception of marijuana, more students (5.1%) report use of inhalants in the past month than any other drug for which monthly prevalence data were obtained. 1
  
- While 5.1% of the students report using inhalants in the past month, the monthly prevalence for the remaining substances (hallucinogens, amphetamines, cocaine, barbiturates, glue, tranquilizers and heroin) is less than 5.0%. 1

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<sup>3</sup>Substance use other than marijuana and alcohol includes any use of cocaine, hallucinogens or heroin; it also includes use of glue, other inhalants or cough medicine as an intoxicant, or any use of amphetamines, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

Table

- Almost one in every five students (18.3%) reports the use of inhalants as intoxicants, while about one in every nine students (11.0%) reports having sniffed glue at some time during his or her life. 1
  
- Heroin use is the most infrequently reported; 4.0% of the students report use at least once in their lives. 1

TABLE 1.

Prevalence and Recency of Use by  
Substance Type (Percent)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>Ever Used</u>	<u>Past Month</u>	<u>Past Year, Not Past Month</u>	<u>Not Past Year</u>
Alcohol	78.5	48.0	24.0	6.5
Marijuana	42.3	21.5	15.4	5.4
Hallucinogens	14.3	4.6	6.0	3.7
Cocaine	7.2	2.6	2.2	2.4
Amphetamines	10.9	3.7	4.2	3.0
Tranquilizers	6.3	2.3	2.1	1.9
Barbiturates	5.8	2.4	1.9	1.5
Heroin	4.0	1.5	1.2	1.3
Inhalants	18.3	5.1	7.5	5.7
Glue	11.0	2.4	2.1	6.5
Cough Medicine	8.5	--	--	--

Trends (1995-1998)

Table

- The proportion of students who report having used alcohol in their lifetime and in the year and month preceding the survey has remained stable over the past three years. 2, 3, 4
  
- The proportion of students who report using marijuana at some time in their lives, during the past year and during the past month has also remained stable over the past three years. 2, 3, 4
  
- The proportion of students who report using hallucinogens during their lifetime has changed little between the 1995 and 1998 surveys. The percentage of students who report having used hallucinogens during the past year decreased from 12.2% to 10.6%. The proportion of students who report using hallucinogens in the month preceding the survey decreased from 6.0% to 4.6%. 2, 3, 4
  
- Little change is observed in the proportion of students who reported using cocaine, amphetamines and heroin. 2, 3, 4

Table

- The proportion of students who reported the use of inhalants decreased significantly. Those reporting any use during their lifetime decreased from 22.5% in 1995 to 18.2% in 1998. The percentage of students who reported use during the past year decreased from 16.7% to 12.5%. Similarly, a smaller proportion of students reported using inhalants during the month prior to the survey (7.7% in 1995 to 5.1% in 1998). 2, 3, 4
  
- The proportion of students who report using glue during their lifetime decreased significantly from 15.1% in 1995 to 11.0% in 1998. The percentage of students who report using glue during the past year also decreased, from 6.2% in 1995 to 4.5% in 1998. There is little change in the proportion of students who report the use of glue in the past month (3.0% in 1995 to 2.4% in 1998). 2, 3, 4
  
- The proportion of students who report the use of an illicit drug at some time in their lives has remained stable. Specifically, in 1995 51.0% of students reported using an illicit drug at some time in their lives. In 1998, 50.2% reported similar use. 13
  
- The proportion of students reporting substance use other than marijuana and alcohol at least once in their lifetime decreased somewhat, from 34.8% in 1995 to 32.3% in 1998. 13

- The proportion of students who report that they have never used a substance during their lifetime has remained virtually unchanged, from 18.3% in 1995 to 19.0% in 1998. It should be noted, however, that the proportion of students who report no use of any substance during their lifetime has increased steadily from 5.7% in 1980 to 19.0% in 1998.

TABLE 2.

Trends in Lifetime Prevalence\* of  
Eleven Substances (Percent)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol	91.2	91.8	89.2	83.9	80.4	78.8	78.6	(-0.2)
Marijuana	61.4	56.6	49.0	32.1	27.0	42.1	42.3	(+0.2)
Hallucinogens	15.8	14.6	13.0	9.8	11.5	15.6	14.3	(-1.3)
Cocaine	16.6	17.8	19.2	9.4	6.9	8.0	7.3	(-0.7)
Amphetamines	--	--	17.1	9.3	9.8	9.6	11.0	(+1.4)
Tranquilizers	13.4	10.9	10.8	7.3	8.0	7.4	6.3	(-1.1)
Barbiturates	14.4	12.4	7.6	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	(+0.2)
Heroin	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.6	3.5	4.7	4.0	(-0.7)
Inhalants	--	--	17.0	12.7	12.6	22.5	18.2	(-4.3) ss
Glue	10.3	13.4	13.6	11.2	13.8	15.1	11.0	(-4.1) ss
Cough Medicine	5.7	4.5	4.1	4.0	5.1	7.0	8.5	(+1.5) s

\* Lifetime prevalence includes all students reporting use on one or more occasions during his or her lifetime.

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

TABLE 3.

Trends in Annual Prevalence\* of  
Ten Substances (Percent)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol	87.6	86.9	82.9	76.5	72.1	71.7	72.0	(+0.3)
Marijuana	51.8	47.2	40.0	23.9	23.6	36.9	36.9	(+0.0)
Hallucinogens	12.3	10.4	8.5	6.6	8.1	12.2	10.6	(-1.6) s
Cocaine	12.6	14.7	14.9	6.0	4.5	5.8	4.8	(-1.0)
Amphetamines	--	--	11.0	5.1	6.4	7.3	8.0	(+0.7)
Tranquilizers	8.3	6.2	6.9	4.2	4.8	5.5	4.4	(-1.1)
Barbiturates	10.2	7.4	4.5	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.3	(+0.2)
Heroin	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--
Inhalants	--	--	10.6	7.8	8.4	16.7	12.5	(-4.2) ss
Glue	--	--	5.0	3.5	5.7	6.2	4.5	(-1.7) ss

\* Annual prevalence includes all students reporting use on one or more occasions during the past year.

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

TABLE 4.

Trends in Monthly Prevalence\* of  
Ten Substances (Percent)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol	70.2	65.9	61.9	49.6	43.9	47.4	48.0	(+0.6)
Marijuana	36.1	28.9	21.3	11.8	13.3	22.3	21.5	(-0.8)
Hallucinogens	6.3	5.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	6.0	4.6	(-1.4) s
Cocaine	6.4	7.5	7.4	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.6	(-0.5)
Amphetamines	--	--	5.7	2.4	3.0	4.2	3.7	(-0.5)
Tranquilizers	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	(-0.2)
Barbiturates	6.1	4.4	2.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.4	(+0.0)
Heroin	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--
Inhalants	--	--	3.6	3.0	4.3	7.7	5.1	(-2.6) ss
Glue	--	--	2.2	1.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	(-0.6)

\* Monthly prevalence includes all students reporting use on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

## RECENCY OF USE

Data regarding recency of use are helpful in distinguishing between those respondents who may have only experimented briefly with a substance and those whose use continues beyond a period of experimentation. By examining the recency rate, which is defined as the proportion of all lifetime users who have also reported use during the past month, the number of students continuing with the use of a given substance is better understood.<sup>4</sup>

### Table

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| ◦ | As would be expected, continued use is most likely to occur with alcohol. The recency rate for alcohol use is 61.2%. This is close to the 60.1% of students who reported similar use in 1995.  | 5 |
| ◦ | When compared to 1995, the 1998 survey indicates little change in the recency rate of marijuana (52.9% to 50.8%), hallucinogens (38.5% to 32.1%), cocaine (38.1% to 35.7%), tranquilizers (33.7% to 36.4%) and barbiturates (43.0% to 40.9%) among those students who have ever used these substances. | 5 |
| ◦ | The percentage of students who report using amphetamines during their lifetime and who also report use during the past month decreased significantly between 1995 and 1998. The 1995 recency rate for amphetamines was 43.5% while the 1998 rate is 34.0%.   | 5 |

---

<sup>4</sup>Also of importance with regard to this issue is the frequency (i.e., number of occasions) with which a substance is used. Data relative to frequency of substance use are presented in subsequent sections.

Table

- The only other significant difference with regard to recency of use is evident for inhalants. The proportion of students who report using inhalants in their lifetime and who also report use in the past month decreased from 34.4% in 1995 to 27.9% in 1998. 5
  
- The recency rate for tranquilizers (36.4%) and glue (21.5%) is higher in 1998 than in any previous year for which data are available. 5
  
- For all substances except glue and inhalants, at least three of every ten students who report any use of a substance report use during the past month. 5

TABLE 5.

Trends in Recency of Use  
(Percent of Students Ever Using Who Have Used in the Past Month)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol	77.0	71.8	69.4	59.1	54.6	60.1	61.2	(+1.1)
Marijuana	58.8	51.1	43.5	36.7	49.3	52.9	50.8	(-2.1)
Hallucinogens	39.9	34.2	25.4	33.9	29.5	38.5	32.1	(-6.4)
Cocaine	38.6	42.1	38.5	23.3	35.9	38.1	35.7	(-2.4)
Amphetamines	--	--	33.3	25.5	31.1	43.5	34.0	(-9.5) s
Tranquilizers	29.8	27.5	27.8	22.1	29.1	33.7	36.4	(+2.7)
Barbiturates	42.4	35.5	34.2	32.6	32.0	43.0	40.9	(-2.1)
Heroin	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.4	--
Inhalants	--	--	21.2	23.7	34.2	34.4	27.9	(-6.5) s
Glue	--	--	16.2	12.6	19.2	19.8	21.5	(+1.7)

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

## FREQUENCY OF USE

Also of importance in our general consideration of substance use by high school students is the frequency with which a substance is used. Stated otherwise, in addition to knowing what proportion of students have used a substance at least once in their lifetime or in the past year, questions concerning how many times that substance is used are of obvious interest. Toward that end, a series of questionnaire items elicited information regarding the number of times a student had used a given substance during his or her lifetime, the past year, and the past month.

### Table

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| ◦ | Somewhat different patterns in frequency of use are evident for the ten substances on which this type of data were collected.  | 6 |
| ◦ | Hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates and glue exhibit generally similar frequency of use patterns. Considering just those students who report some use during the past year, it was found that a majority (51.4% to 55.8%) report use on only one or two occasions. In addition, more than half of the students reporting some use of these four substances in the past month (50.0% to 62.5%) report use on only one or two occasions. | 6 |

Table

◦ Alcohol and marijuana exhibit a somewhat different pattern regarding frequency of use. Among those students reporting some use of alcohol in the past year, almost eight of every ten (79.0%) used the substance on three or more occasions; for marijuana, the corresponding proportion was similar (76.2%). Regarding those who have used in the past month, more than one-half (55.0%) of the students report use on three or more occasions for alcohol and a somewhat higher proportion (61.4%) report using marijuana on three or more occasions.

6

◦ Although the absolute numbers are quite small, the use frequency pattern of those students who have used cocaine, heroin and glue in the past month is somewhat similar to alcohol and marijuana. Of those who have used cocaine or glue in the past month, 50.0% report doing so on three or more occasions; of those reporting the use of heroin during the past month, 53.3% report doing so on three or more occasions.

6

TABLE 6.

Frequency of Use - Ten Substances (Percent)  
Lifetime, Last Year, Last Month

	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Her.</u>	<u>Inh.</u>	<u>Glue</u>
<u>LIFETIME USE</u>										
None	21.5	57.7	85.7	92.7	89.0	93.7	94.2	96.0	81.8	89.0
1 - 2 occasions	10.8	7.8	6.0	2.8	5.2	2.6	2.9	1.8	6.5	6.5
3 - 9 occasions	17.0	9.4	4.5	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	5.2	1.8
10 - 39 occasions	23.6	10.4	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	3.8	1.2
40 or more	27.1	14.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.7	1.5
<u>USE IN LAST 12 MONTHS</u>										
None	28.0	63.1	89.5	95.2	92.0	95.6	95.7	97.3	87.5	95.5
1 - 2 occasions	15.2	8.8	5.4	2.1	4.2	2.1	2.4	1.2	5.8	2.4
3 - 9 occasions	21.0	8.9	3.2	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	3.2	0.8
10 - 39 occasions	21.3	9.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.8
40 or more	14.6	9.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5
<u>USE IN LAST 30 DAYS</u>										
None	52.0	78.5	95.4	97.4	96.3	97.7	97.6	98.5	94.9	97.6
1 - 2 occasions	21.6	8.3	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	2.7	1.2
3 - 9 occasions	17.8	6.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.7
10 - 39 occasions	7.0	4.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2
40 or more	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3

## Trends

In order to identify trends in the frequency with which the various substances are used, the analysis focuses on those students reporting use on ten or more occasions in the past year. The purpose is to distinguish between experimental or relatively infrequent use and heavier use which can be characterized as ongoing or recurrent. The first section of Table 7 examines the issue by reporting the percent of all students who have used a given substance on ten or more occasions in the past year. The second section considers only those students who report some use in the past year and determines the proportion of those students who have used on ten or more occasions. Stated otherwise, Table 7 examines trends toward heavier use among only those students who report some use of a substance.

### Table

- With regard to alcohol, the proportion of all students reporting use on ten or more occasions in the past year remained stable (35.3% in 1995 to 35.9% in 1998). 7
  
- Except for hallucinogens, there is little change in the proportion of students reporting the use of any substance on ten or more occasions during the past year. 7
  
- From 1995 to 1998, a significant decrease is observed in the proportion of all students reporting use of hallucinogens on ten or more occasions in the past year. 7
  
- Furthermore, there has been little change in the frequency of use of any of the listed substances among those students who report some use of these substances during the past year. 7

Table

- As expected, the proportion of students who report using substances during the past year and who also report using on ten or more occasions is highest for alcohol (49.8%) and marijuana (51.9%). 7
  
- Somewhat more surprising is the fact that of those students who report using heroin during the past year, almost one of every three (31.8%) report using that substance on ten or more occasions. 7

TABLE 7.

## Trends in Frequency of Use

Of all students. . .

Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions in Past Year

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol	57.9	54.3	49.5	37.7	32.8	35.3	35.9	(+0.6)
Marijuana	29.5	22.6	16.2	9.4	10.0	18.2	19.1	(+0.9)
Hallucinogens	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.2	3.1	2.0	(-1.1) s
Cocaine	3.3	3.6	4.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	(-0.5)
Amphetamines	--	--	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	(-0.2)
Tranquilizers	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	(-0.1)
Barbiturates	3.3	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	(-0.1)
Heroin	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--
Inhalants	--	--	2.3	1.8	2.1	4.2	3.5	(-0.7)
Glue	--	--	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	(-0.2)

Of those who have used  
in the past year. . .Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol	66.1	62.5	59.7	49.3	45.6	49.3	49.8	(+0.5)
Marijuana	56.9	47.9	40.5	39.4	42.2	49.4	51.9	(+2.5)
Hallucinogens	22.0	18.3	25.3	21.9	26.9	24.9	18.7	(-6.2)
Cocaine	26.2	24.5	31.5	31.2	38.8	32.1	29.8	(-2.3)
Amphetamines	--	--	24.8	27.6	23.3	23.1	18.3	(-4.8)
Tranquilizers	25.3	24.2	24.8	14.4	19.8	22.6	24.3	(+1.7)
Barbiturates	32.4	27.0	31.7	20.0	28.1	26.0	23.9	(-2.1)
Heroin	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.8	--
Inhalants	--	--	21.7	23.1	25.3	25.4	27.7	(+2.3)
Glue	--	--	14.7	15.5	24.8	23.4	28.1	(+4.7)

REGULAR USE

It was considered important to make some estimates of that proportion of students constituting what might be termed the highest risk group regarding potentially harmful consequences of substance use. On the assumption that any physical harm, or problems of any nature, that accompany substance use will intensify as use becomes more and more frequent, data are presented here regarding the frequency of regular use of seven substances. "Regular use" is defined herein as use on ten or more occasions within the last thirty days.

Table

- ° Approximately one of every eight students (12.9%) uses one or more substances regularly. Stated otherwise, it is estimated that more than 28,000 high school students have used a substance on ten or more occasions during the past month. 8
  
- ° The proportion of regular users has remained constant from 1995 to 1998. 8

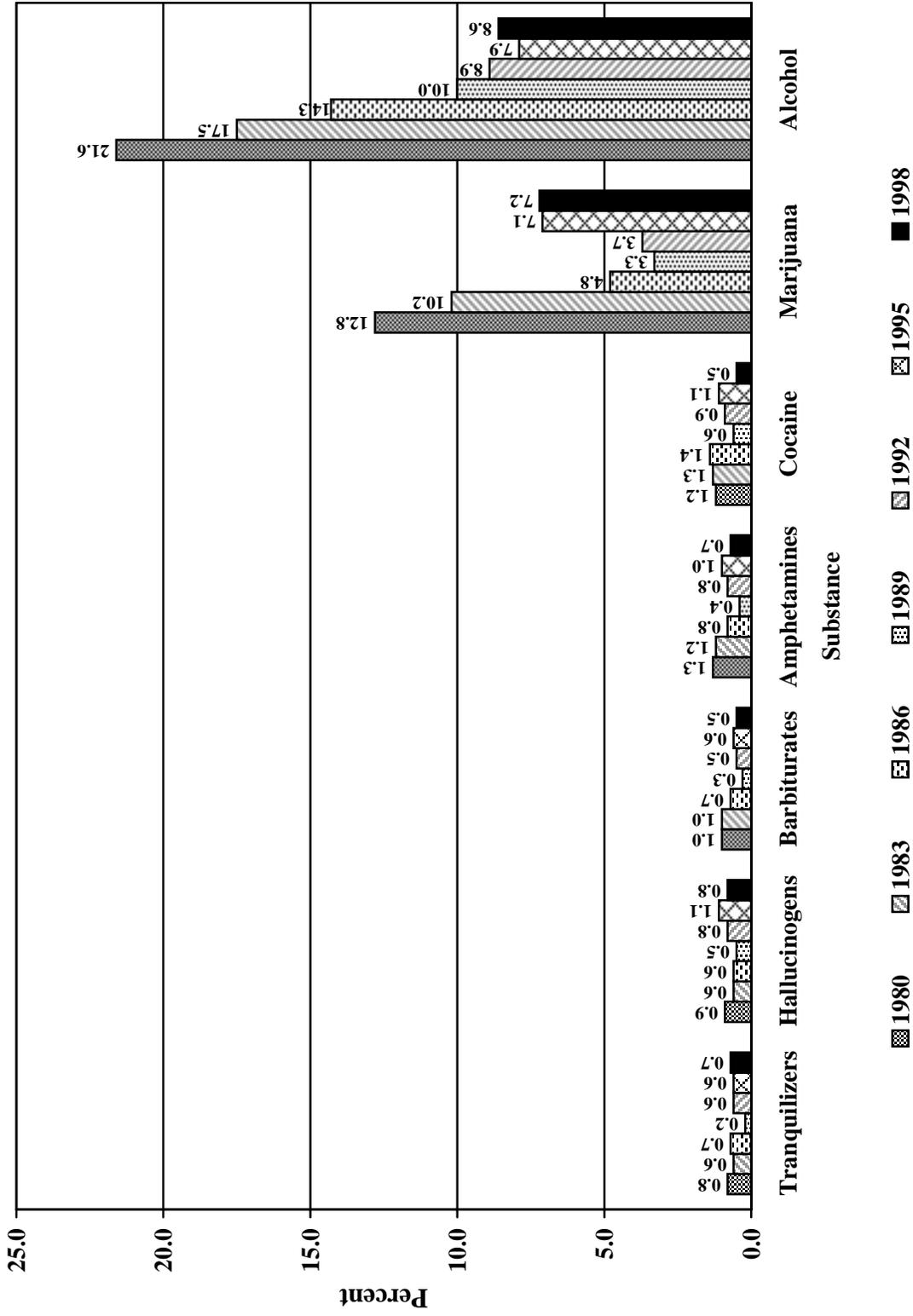
TABLE 8.

Trends in Regular Substance Use			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Student Population Grades 10 - 12</u>	<u>Percentage of Regular Users</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Regular Users</u>
1980	304,854	26.8%	81,701
1983	272,302	23.1%	62,902
1986	254,540	16.1%	40,981
1989	221,831	11.7%	25,954
1992	205,576	11.0%	22,613
1995	209,264	12.9%	26,995
1998	218,711	12.9%	28,214

Table

- The proportion of students reporting regular use of alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens and tranquilizers has not changed significantly. Graph A
  
- There was a significant decrease in the percentage of students reporting regular use of cocaine, from 1.0% in 1995 to 0.5% in 1998. Graph A
  
- About one in every twelve students (8.6%) reports regular use of alcohol. This reverses a decreasing trend first noted in 1983. One-fifth of the students (21.6%) reported regular use in 1980, one-sixth (17.5%) in 1983, one-seventh (14.3%) in 1986, one-tenth (10.0%) in 1989, one-eleventh (8.9%) in 1992 and one-thirteenth (7.9%) in 1995. Graph A
  
- About one in every fourteen students (7.2%) reports regular use of marijuana. The proportion of students reporting the regular use of marijuana has not changed from the 7.1% reporting similar use in 1995. Graph A
  
- Less than 1.0% of the students report regular use of cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, hallucinogens and barbiturates. Graph A

**Graph A. Prevalence of Regular Use for Seven Substances  
(Use on 10 or More Occasions in Last 30 Days)  
Percent Students Using Substance Regularly**



## SUBGROUP COMPARISONS

Data reported in this section are primarily the result of demographic items included in the questionnaire survey. Respondents were asked to report their grade, sex and racial or ethnic group membership. In addition, the sample was stratified according to the geographical region of each selected school, as well as its general socioeconomic (SES) level. As a result, data obtained regarding prevalence and frequency of substance use were crosstabulated with the indicated demographic variables. This allows the identification of any pronounced differences in substance use behavior by the population subgroups identified via the demographic variables.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Table</u>
◦ The relationship between grade and lifetime substance use varies somewhat from substance to substance.	9
◦ With alcohol and marijuana there are significant differences between the grades. Tenth grade students are significantly less likely to report lifetime and annual use than eleventh or twelfth grade students. Similarly, twelfth grade students are more likely than eleventh grade students to report lifetime use of alcohol and marijuana.	9, 10
◦ With hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines and tranquilizers, there is little difference between tenth and eleventh grade use or between eleventh and twelfth grade use. Twelfth grade students, however, are significantly more likely than tenth grade students to report lifetime use of these substances.	9

Table

- Twelfth grade students are also more likely than tenth grade students to report using hallucinogens during the past year. 10
  
- There is little difference in lifetime or annual prevalence among grades regarding the use of heroin, inhalants, glue, barbiturates and cough medicine. 9, 10
  
- With regard to heavy use of alcohol and marijuana (40 or more occasions in the past year), an incremental increase by grade is readily observed with more than twice as many twelfth grade students reporting heavy use of alcohol and marijuana than tenth grade students. 36, 38

Sex

- For many of the substances covered in the survey there are differences between males and females in either lifetime or annual prevalence. 9, 10
  
- Except for alcohol, where differences exist males are more likely to use than females. 9, 10

Table

- Lifetime and annual use of alcohol is higher among females than males, but males are significantly more likely than females to report using cocaine, barbiturates and glue during their lifetime and during the past year. 9, 10
- Males are also significantly more likely to report lifetime use of heroin and the annual use of hallucinogens. 9, 10
- With regard to frequency of use, males are significantly more likely to be heavy users (40 or more occasions in the past year) of alcohol and marijuana. 36, 38
- Although the absolute number is small, males are three times more likely than females to report heavy use of inhalants. 52

Race<sup>5</sup>

- For many of the substances, there are differences among white, black and Latino students in either lifetime or annual use. 9, 10

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<sup>5</sup> The comparatively small number of black (362) and Latino (380) respondents is such that extreme caution must be exercised in generalizing these findings to the population as a whole.

Table

- In general, a higher proportion of white students report the use of all measured substances during their lifetimes and during the past year when compared to black or Latino students. Racial differences, however, are not significant for lifetime or annual use of barbiturates, heroin or glue. Differences are also not significant for the annual use of tranquilizers or cocaine. 9, 10
  
- White students are significantly more likely than black students to report using alcohol at some time in their lives. The lifetime use of alcohol by Latino students is somewhat similar to that of white students in that Latino students are also significantly more likely to report using alcohol during their lifetimes than black students. 9
  
- With regard to the use of alcohol during the past year, white students are significantly more likely to report such use than black or Latino students. 10
  
- White students are more likely to report having used marijuana during their lifetimes than Latino students 9

Table

- While white students are significantly more likely than black or Latino students to report the use of marijuana during the past year, there is no significant difference between black or Latino students. 10
  
- White students are more than twice as likely as black or Latino students to report both lifetime and annual use of hallucinogens. Lifetime and annual use of hallucinogens is not significantly different among black or Latino students. 9, 10
  
- Generally, black students are the least likely to report having used cocaine during their lifetimes or during the past year. The only significant difference, however, occurs between white and black students. White students are more than three times as likely as black students to report using cocaine at some time during their lifetimes. 9, 10
  
- White students are twice as likely as black or Latino students to report the lifetime use of amphetamines and inhalants. 9
  
- Black students are significantly less likely than white students to report using tranquilizers or cough medicine to get high during their lifetimes. 9

Table

- Black and Latino students are also significantly less likely than white students to report having used amphetamines or inhalants during the year prior to the survey administration. 10
  
- Whites are significantly more likely than blacks or Latinos to be heavy users of alcohol (use on 40 or more occasions during the past year). 36

Socioeconomic Status

- In general, there is little overall difference in drug or alcohol use with respect to the socioeconomic categorization of the schools surveyed, and, where differences do exist, students from schools in the low socioeconomic category are less likely to use than those in high or medium categories. 9, 10
  
- While use patterns are similar for students from schools in the high and medium socioeconomic categories, students from schools in the low socioeconomic category are significantly less likely to report the use of alcohol during the year prior to the survey administration. They are also less likely than students from schools in the high socioeconomic category to report lifetime alcohol use. 9, 10

Table

- Students from schools in the low socioeconomic category are also less likely than students from schools in the medium socioeconomic category to report lifetime or annual use of marijuana. 9, 10
  
- Students from schools in the low socioeconomic category are significantly less likely than students from the schools in the medium or high socioeconomic category to report the lifetime use of inhalants. 9
  
- Students from schools characterized as medium socioeconomic status are significantly more likely than students from low socioeconomic status schools to report having used hallucinogens during their lifetime. They are also more likely than students from schools in the high socioeconomic category to report the use of cocaine at some point in their lives. 9

Region

- Although some specific differences can be observed, there is no overriding difference in drug or alcohol use with respect to the geographical regions of the schools surveyed. 9, 10

Table

- Students from the central region are significantly more likely to report lifetime and annual use of marijuana, hallucinogens and amphetamines than those students from the north. Students from the central region are also more likely than those from the northern region to report lifetime use of tranquilizers, barbiturates and heroin. 9, 10
  
- Students from the northern region are significantly less likely than students from the southern or central regions to report lifetime or annual use of inhalants. They are also less likely than students from the south or central regions to report amphetamine use at some time in their lives. 9, 10

TABLE 9.

## Lifetime Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Her.</u>	<u>Inh.</u>	<u>Glue</u>	<u>Cough</u>
Total	78.5	42.3	14.3	7.2	10.9	6.3	5.8	4.0	18.3	11.0	8.5
Grade:											
10	71.5	31.6	9.4	5.1	8.0	4.6	4.4	3.0	15.4	10.3	6.9
11	78.9	43.9	14.1	6.8	11.6	5.7	5.5	3.5	18.8	11.3	9.2
12	85.2	51.1	19.0	9.5	12.8	8.2	6.9	5.0	20.0	11.3	9.2
Sex:											
Male	75.7	44.4	15.7	8.9	10.7	7.2	7.3	5.1	18.5	13.6	9.7
Female	81.3	40.2	12.9	5.6	11.2	5.5	4.4	2.9	17.9	8.5	7.3
Race:											
White	83.8	46.7	18.6	8.6	14.3	7.6	6.5	4.5	23.4	13.0	9.7
Black	66.8	40.1	4.4	2.4	3.7	2.5	3.4	1.9	6.2	5.1	6.5
Latino	76.8	36.3	8.6	6.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	2.5	9.6	7.4	6.4
SES:											
High	81.1	40.5	15.0	6.0	12.0	5.9	6.7	3.5	20.0	10.4	8.2
Medium	80.0	47.2	16.8	9.6	11.9	7.6	6.0	5.4	20.7	12.6	9.6
Low	74.8	40.1	11.5	6.6	9.2	5.7	4.8	3.3	14.4	10.4	7.9
Region:											
North	78.3	38.9	11.6	6.0	7.5	5.0	3.9	3.0	12.9	9.5	7.0
Central	79.9	45.6	18.4	8.8	14.6	8.2	8.0	5.7	22.8	13.2	9.7
South	77.1	44.4	13.8	7.7	12.9	6.4	6.4	3.6	22.3	11.1	9.7

TABLE 10.

## Annual Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Her.</u>	<u>Inh.</u>	<u>Glue</u>
Total	72.0	36.9	10.6	4.8	8.0	4.4	4.3	2.7	12.5	4.5
Grade:										
10	63.6	27.4	6.9	3.9	5.5	3.4	3.5	2.0	11.1	5.5
11	72.9	38.4	10.5	3.9	9.1	3.8	3.5	2.5	12.2	4.7
12	79.3	44.7	13.9	6.4	8.8	5.7	5.3	3.2	14.3	3.0
Sex:										
Male	69.4	38.7	12.3	5.9	7.8	5.2	5.4	3.4	13.8	6.0
Female	74.6	35.1	8.8	3.7	8.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	11.3	3.1
Race:										
White	78.3	41.9	14.0	5.4	10.5	5.1	4.7	3.0	16.2	5.1
Black	58.4	31.3	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	1.9	4.6	2.6
Latino	68.7	30.2	5.8	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.8	1.8	6.3	4.2
SES:										
High	75.1	36.9	11.0	4.6	8.4	4.2	4.8	2.6	13.5	3.4
Medium	74.0	41.4	12.3	5.7	8.7	5.1	4.7	3.2	14.2	5.0
Low	67.4	33.3	8.7	4.3	7.0	4.1	3.4	2.4	10.3	5.2
Region:										
North	71.4	34.2	8.8	4.2	5.4	3.4	3.2	2.0	8.2	4.4
Central	73.2	40.4	13.7	5.8	10.9	5.5	5.7	3.6	16.4	4.9
South	71.6	37.5	9.7	4.7	9.1	5.0	4.3	2.8	15.8	4.2

## FIRST USE

A series of survey items was included to obtain information concerning students' first use of drugs and alcohol. The students were asked to report the grade in which they first used each of ten substances. The data which are presented in this section examine just those students who report some lifetime use of the listed substances. Table 11 displays the proportion of those students reporting first use of each listed substance in the sixth grade or earlier, during seventh and eighth grades, and during ninth grade. The table then lists the total proportion of lifetime users who reported first use of the substance prior to the tenth grade. It is recognized that information regarding the age at which students begin substance experimentation is of key importance in determining the content of prevention efforts as well as the age or grades to which they are directed.

	<u>Table</u>
◦ Almost all students (84.5%) who report ever using alcohol have done so prior to tenth grade.	11
◦ A similar pattern of first use is evident regarding glue sniffing; 87.7% of those who have sniffed glue report first use before tenth grade.	11
◦ Of those students reporting any use of alcohol, about two-thirds (63.9%) have done so by the time they have completed eighth grade. For those who have used glue, more than three-fourths (78.5%) began use prior to completing eighth grade.	11

Table

- A clear majority of the students who have ever used any substance report initial use prior to tenth grade. 11
  
- Except for marijuana, cocaine, inhalants and barbiturates, the proportion of lifetime users initiating use of a substance prior to tenth grade has remained basically the same. 12
  
- Among those students who have ever used marijuana, a significant increase in the proportion of students who report first use prior to tenth grade is observed, from 60.7% in 1995 to 68.6% in 1998. 12
  
- Similarly, the proportion of students who have ever used cocaine and inhalants who first used prior to tenth grade increased significantly from 1995 to 1998. 12

TABLE 11.

First Use of Ten Substances by Grade  
(Percent of Those Ever Using)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>6th Grade or Earlier</u>	<u>7th-8th</u>	<u>9th</u>	<u>Total Before 10th Grade</u>
Alcohol	31.9	32.0	20.6	84.5
Marijuana	9.2	30.7	28.7	68.6
Hallucinogens	8.1	14.1	30.5	52.7
Cocaine	15.0	15.7	26.5	57.2
Amphetamines	10.4	18.2	26.0	54.6
Tranquilizers	13.2	22.3	24.5	60.0
Barbiturates	15.3	23.1	28.1	66.5
Heroin	23.1	8.3	20.1	51.5
Inhalants	22.4	29.6	23.0	75.0
Glue	45.2	33.3	9.2	87.7

TABLE 12.

Trends in First Use Before 10th Grade  
(Percent of Those Ever Using)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol	91.3	89.5	86.2	89.2	86.9	85.4	84.5	(-0.9)
Marijuana	78.3	73.8	71.8	69.8	60.3	60.7	68.6	(+7.9) ss
Hallucinogens	54.0	61.2	55.0	54.0	60.8	49.1	52.7	(+3.6)
Cocaine	41.3	40.2	43.7	47.6	59.6	47.1	57.3	(+10.2) s
Amphetamines	--	--	65.3	64.1	66.5	57.0	54.6	(-2.4)
Tranquilizers	56.0	68.0	54.9	55.2	65.2	61.2	60.0	(-1.2)
Barbiturates	53.3	65.6	62.5	65.8	71.3	56.9	66.5	(+9.6)
Heroin	--	--	--	--	--	53.2	51.4	(-1.8)
Inhalants	--	--	56.8	61.0	67.9	65.3	75.0	(+9.7) ss
Glue	--	--	86.2	88.9	88.1	88.3	87.7	(-0.6)

## SUBSTANCE USE PATTERNS

Data from the survey were analyzed to generate more information regarding individual patterns of substance use. When considering substance use by individual students, it is important to discern patterns which cut across the specific substance categories enumerated in the survey. In order to do this, survey responses were used to describe each respondent in terms of the type and number of substances used at some time in their life, as well as in the past year. More specifically, this section reports the proportion of the total student sample who have used the indicated number of different substances at some point in their lives or in the past year.

In addition, this section seeks to further describe patterns of individual student use by describing the types of substances used during the respondent's lifetime and in the past year. A distinction is drawn among alcohol use, marijuana use and use of other substances. To do so, respondents are categorized as having used alcohol only, marijuana only, alcohol and marijuana but nothing else, or other substances. In that way, the proportion of substance users whose consumption goes beyond just use of marijuana and alcohol can be determined. Just how appropriate this distinction might be remains an open question. It is, however, a distinction often drawn, most notably by the criminal law.

### Lifetime Patterns

### Table

- About one in every five students (19.0%) has not used any of the substances listed at some time in his or her life. 13, Graphs B and C, Chart 1
  
- About one-half of the students (54.7%) have limited substance use to one or two substances in their lifetimes. Graph B

Table

- Considering just those students who have used at least one substance, more than two-thirds (67.5%) have used only one or two different substances during their lifetime. Graph B
  
- About one of every four students (26.3%) have used three or more substances at some time in their lives. Graph B
  
- Slightly less than one-third of the students (32.3%) have used a substance other than marijuana or alcohol at some time in their lives, while almost one-half of all students (48.7%) have limited their substance use to alcohol and marijuana. 13, Chart 1
  
- Use of marijuana absent any other substance use is extremely rare; 1.6% of all students have used marijuana exclusively during their lifetime. 13, Chart 1
  
- However, such is not the case with alcohol; almost one-third of all students (30.8%) have used only alcohol during their lifetimes. 13, Chart 1
  
- Little difference was observed between the 1995 and 1998 surveys in the number of students who reported substance use other than alcohol or marijuana at some time in their lives. 13, Graph C, Chart 1

Table

13, Graph C

- The number of students who report using no substances continues an increase first noticed in 1983. In fact, in 1998 the proportion of students reporting complete abstinence was more than three times the proportion who used no substances in 1980 (5.7% in 1980, 19.0% in 1998).

**Graph B. Number of Substances Used in Lifetime  
1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995 and 1998  
Percent of Students Using Substances**

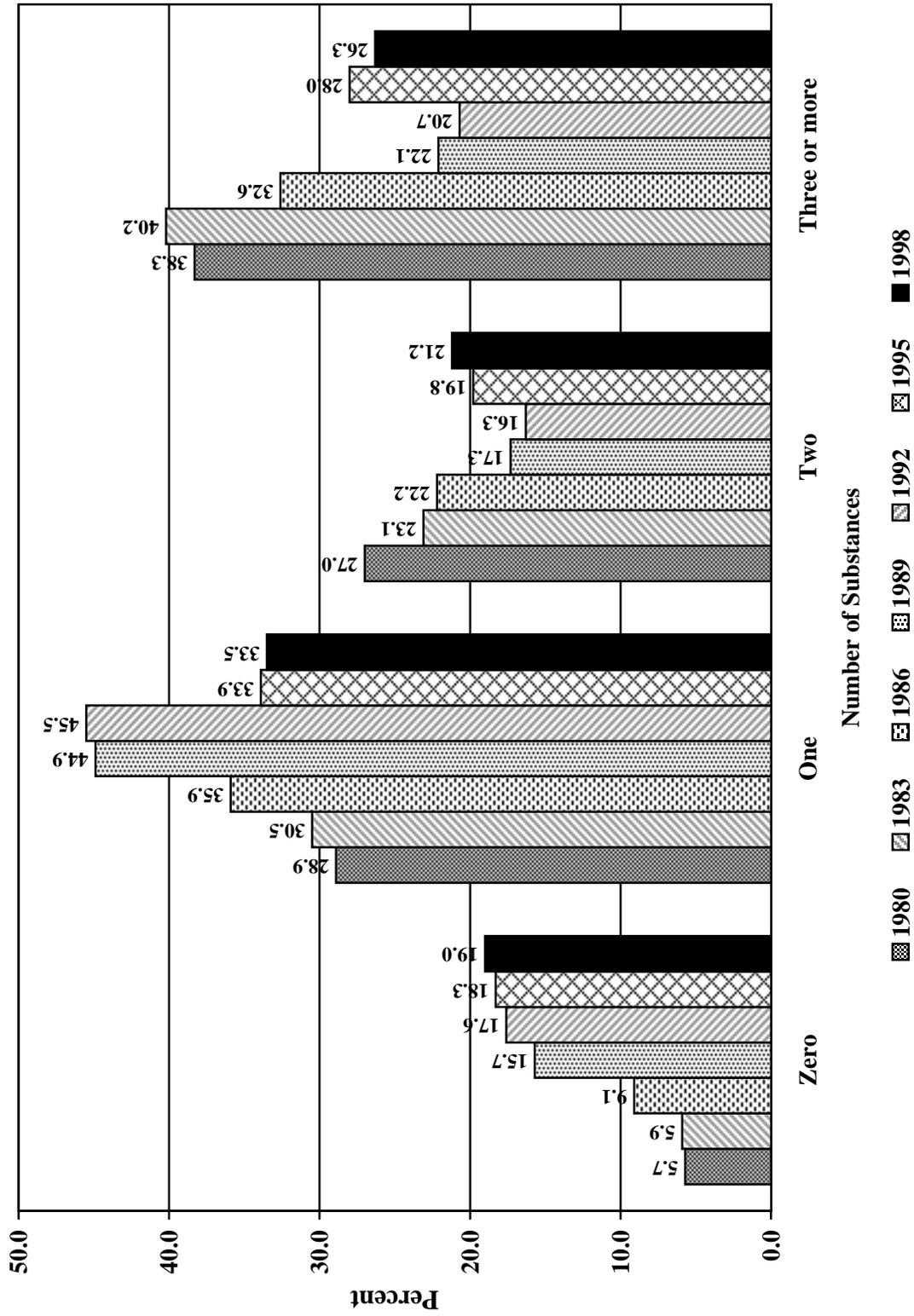


TABLE 13.

Trends in the Type of Substances Used\* (Percent)  
Lifetime\*\*

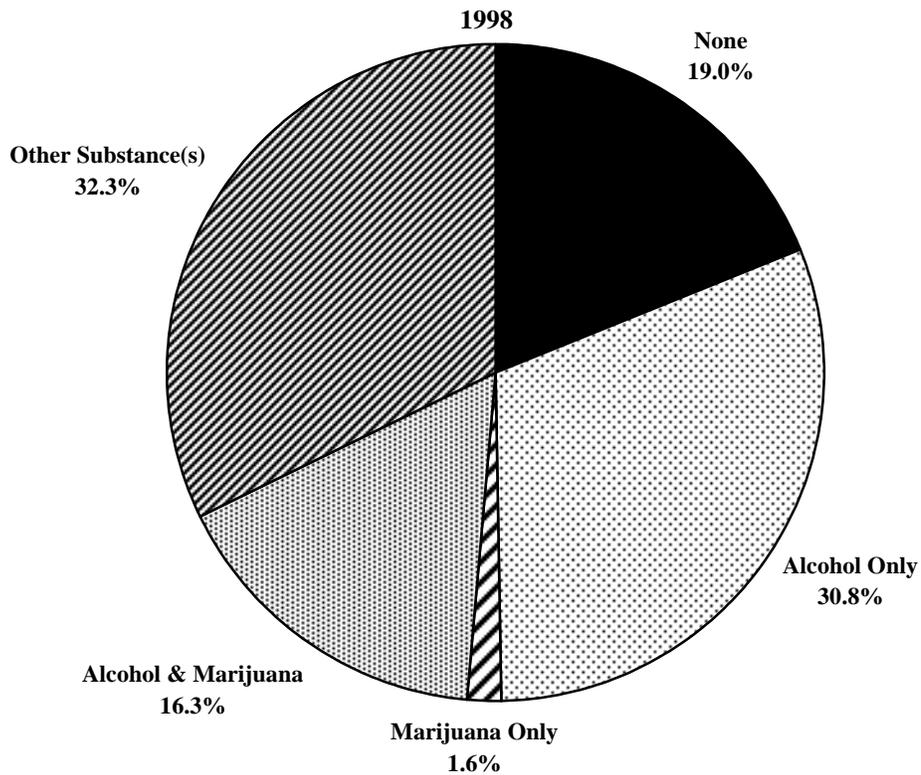
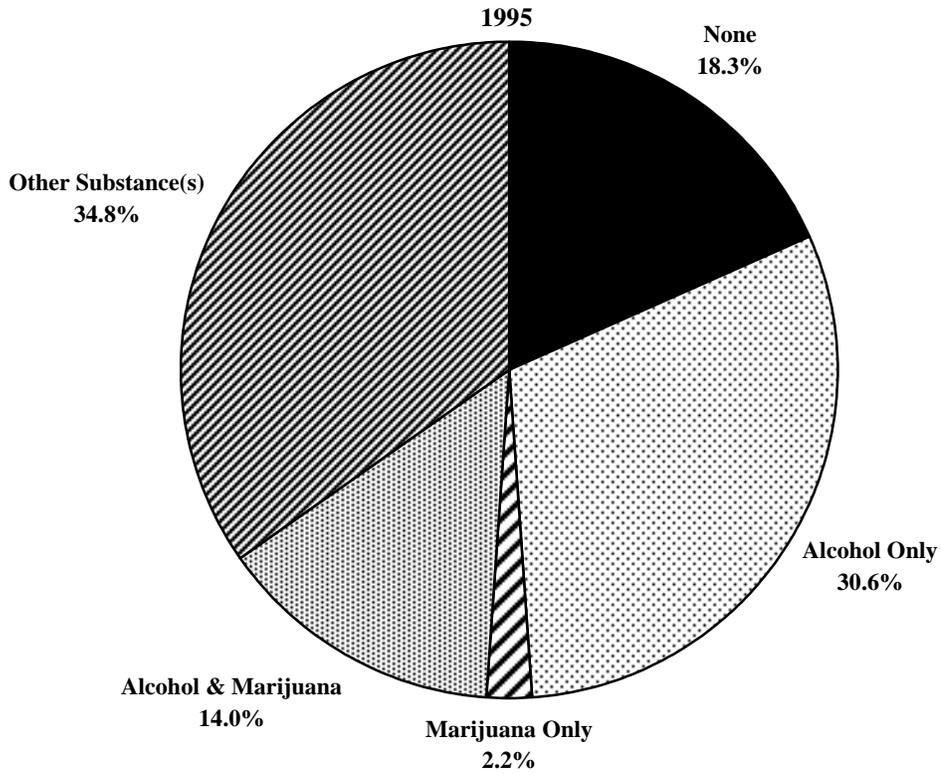
<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
None	5.7	5.9	9.1	15.7	17.6	18.3	19.0
Alcohol Only	27.0	29.3	34.9	43.6	43.6	30.6	30.8
Marijuana Only	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.6
Alcohol & Marijuana	24.7	18.7	17.0	11.0	9.2	14.0	16.3
Other Substance(s)***	41.3	45.6	38.3	28.9	29.0	34.8	32.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* As in the previous section, direct comparison of the findings between the lifetime and past year categories is misleading due to the absence of annual prevalence data for four substances.

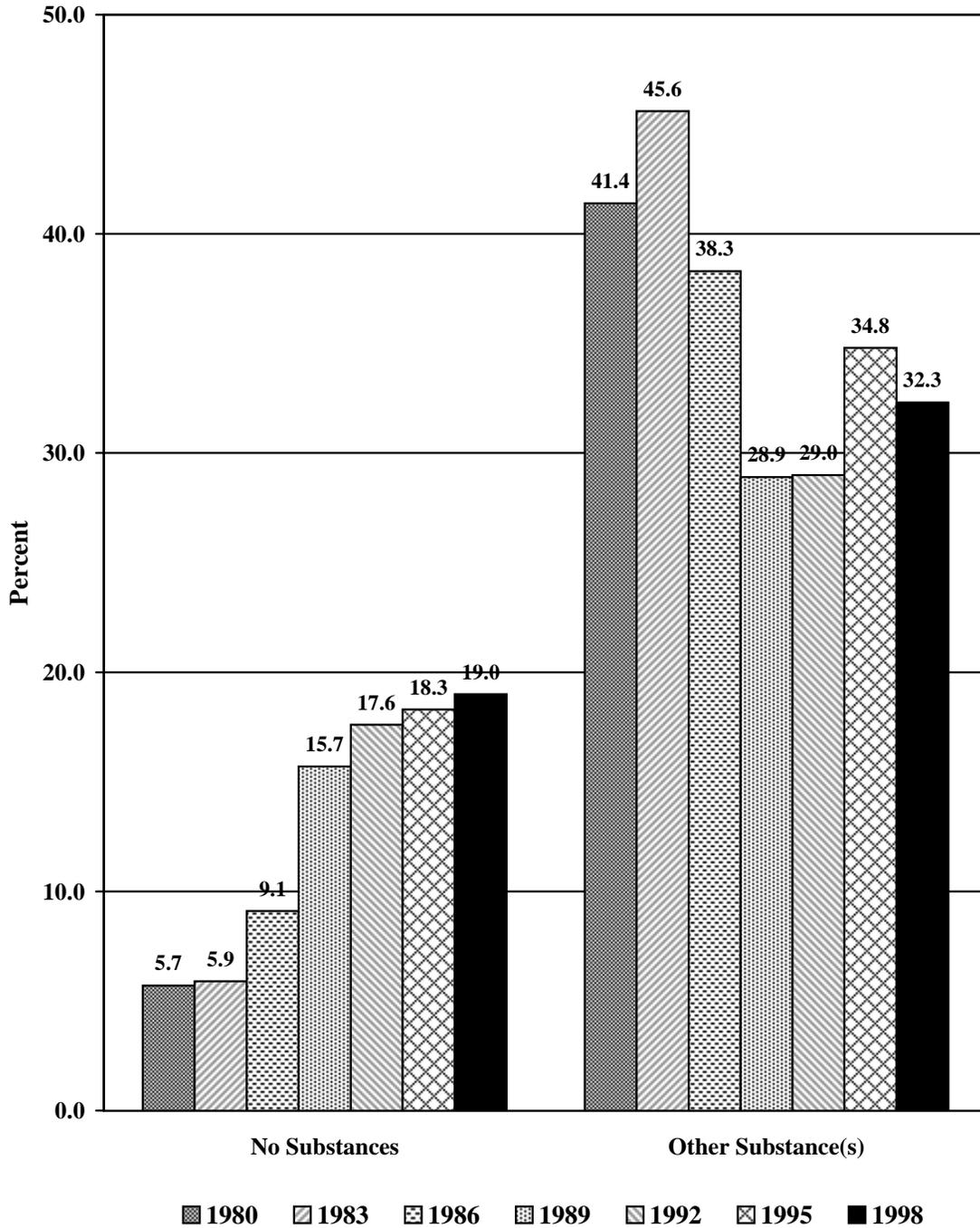
\*\* Adjustments have been made to the 1980 and 1983 data to account for survey modifications in 1986 regarding amphetamine use. These adjustments permit more accurate comparisons of these findings for all survey administrations.

\*\*\* Other substance use includes any use of cocaine, hallucinogens, or heroin; it also includes any use of glue, other inhalants or cough medicine as an intoxicant, or any use of amphetamines, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

**Chart 1. Type of Substances Used During Lifetime  
Percent of All Students**



**Graph C. Type of Substances Used During Lifetime**  
**No Substances - Other Substances\***  
**Percent of All Students**



\* Other substance use includes use of cocaine, hallucinogens, or heroin; it also includes any use of glue or other inhalants or cough medicine as an intoxicant, or any use of amphetamines, barbiturates or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

## Annual Patterns

In Graph D, data are presented concerning use of seven substances by students in the past year. Annual prevalence data regarding these seven substances are available from each of the seven survey administrations.<sup>6</sup> As with the preceding section, the purpose is to describe substance use patterns across the various categories of substances included in the survey. Moving from lifetime to annual prevalence helps to distinguish patterns of ongoing substance use from experimental or non-continuing use episodes. The following substances, used in the past year, are considered in this section: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers and barbiturates.

	<u>Table</u>
° About one in every four students (26.1%) has not used any of the listed seven substances in the past year.	14, Graphs D and E, Chart 2
° Three-fifths of the students (60.0%) have used one or two of the substances in the past year.	Graph D
° Of those students who have used any of the seven substances in the past year, about one-half (50.5%) have used only one, while almost one-third (30.7%) have used two.	Graph D
° About one in every seven students (13.9%) has used three or more substances in the past year.	Graph D

---

<sup>6</sup>Likewise, data used in the "substance type" table (Table 14) pertain to the same seven substances to permit more accurate comparisons of the various survey results.

Table

- Little change is evident in the 1998 survey results. The number of students who have been substance free for the past year increased steadily from 1980 through 1992 and remained virtually unchanged from 1992 to 1998. 14, Graphs D and E
- The number of students reporting use of three or more substances in the past year decreased from 15.1% in 1995 to 13.9% in 1998. Graph D
- About one-sixth of the students (15.6%) have used a substance other than alcohol or marijuana in the past year. 14, Graph E, Chart 2
- About one-third of the students (34.7%) have used only alcohol in the past year. 14, Chart 2

TABLE 14.

Trends in the Type of Substances Used\* (Percent)  
Last Year\*\*

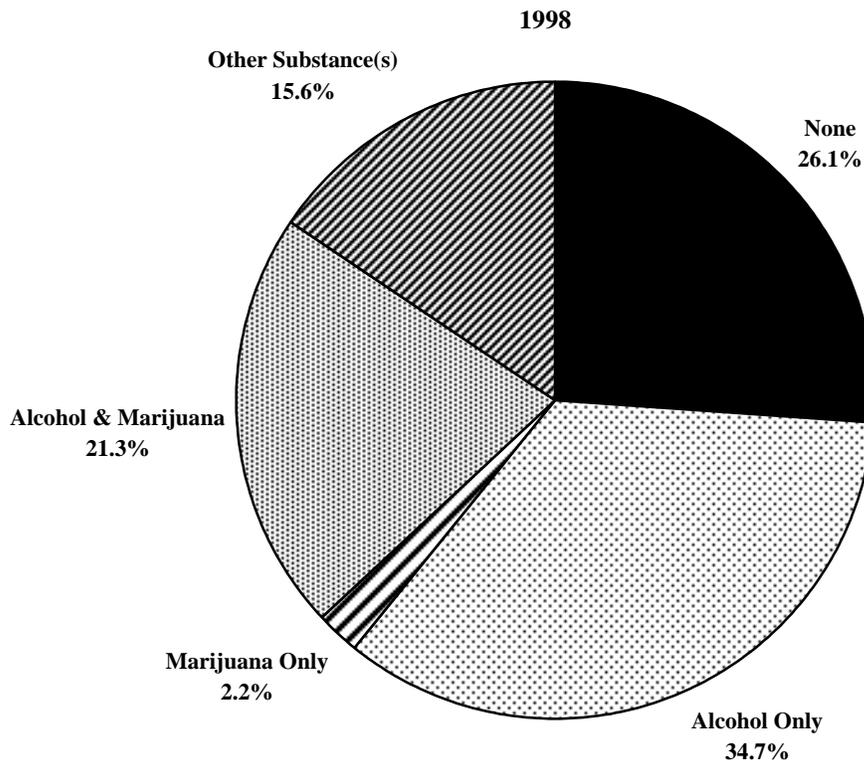
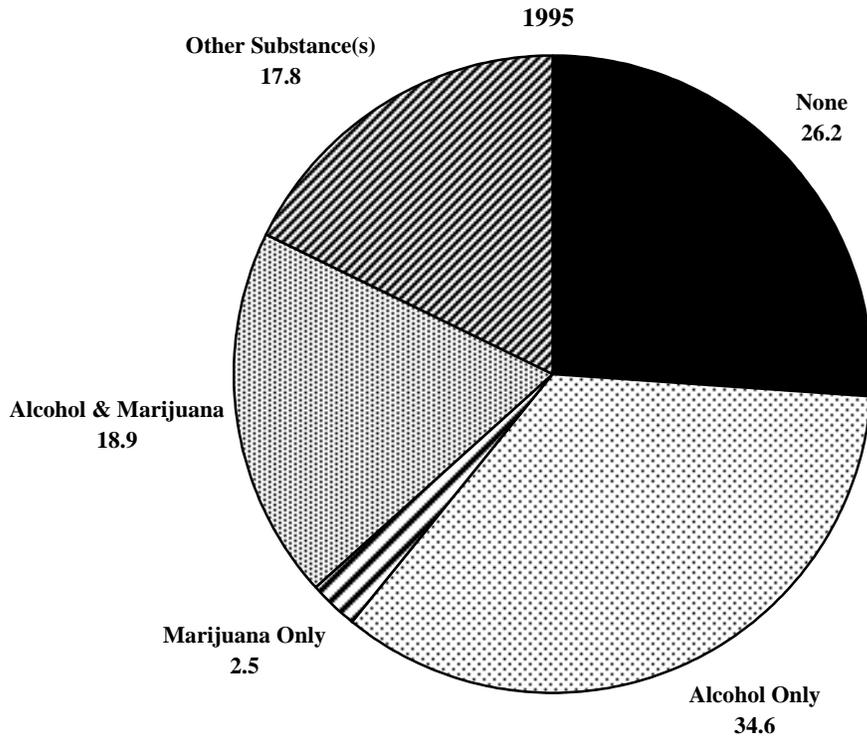
<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
None	9.4	10.9	15.3	23.6	26.6	26.2	26.1
Alcohol Only	35.3	37.3	41.4	49.5	46.5	34.6	34.7
Marijuana Only	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.2
Alcohol & Marijuana	24.9	20.6	19.8	12.5	12.2	18.9	21.3
Other Substance(s)***	28.9	30.3	22.5	13.4	12.2	17.8	15.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* As in the previous section, direct comparison of the findings between the lifetime and past year categories is misleading due to the absence of annual prevalence data for four substances.

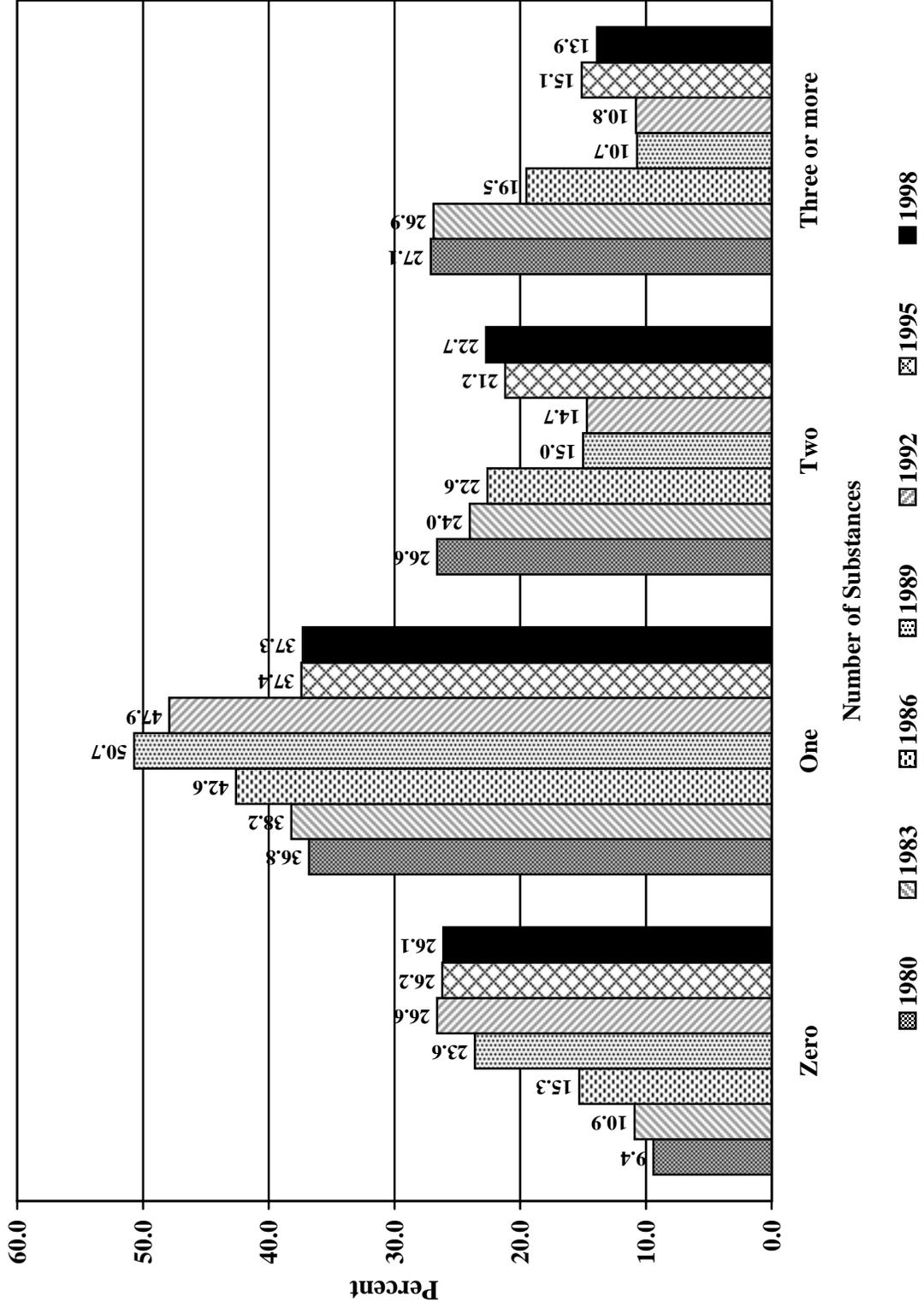
\*\* Adjustments have been made to the 1980 and 1983 data to account for survey modifications in 1986 regarding amphetamine use. These adjustments permit more accurate comparison of these findings for all survey administrations.

\*\*\* Other substances include any use of cocaine, amphetamines, or hallucinogens; it also includes any use of barbiturates or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

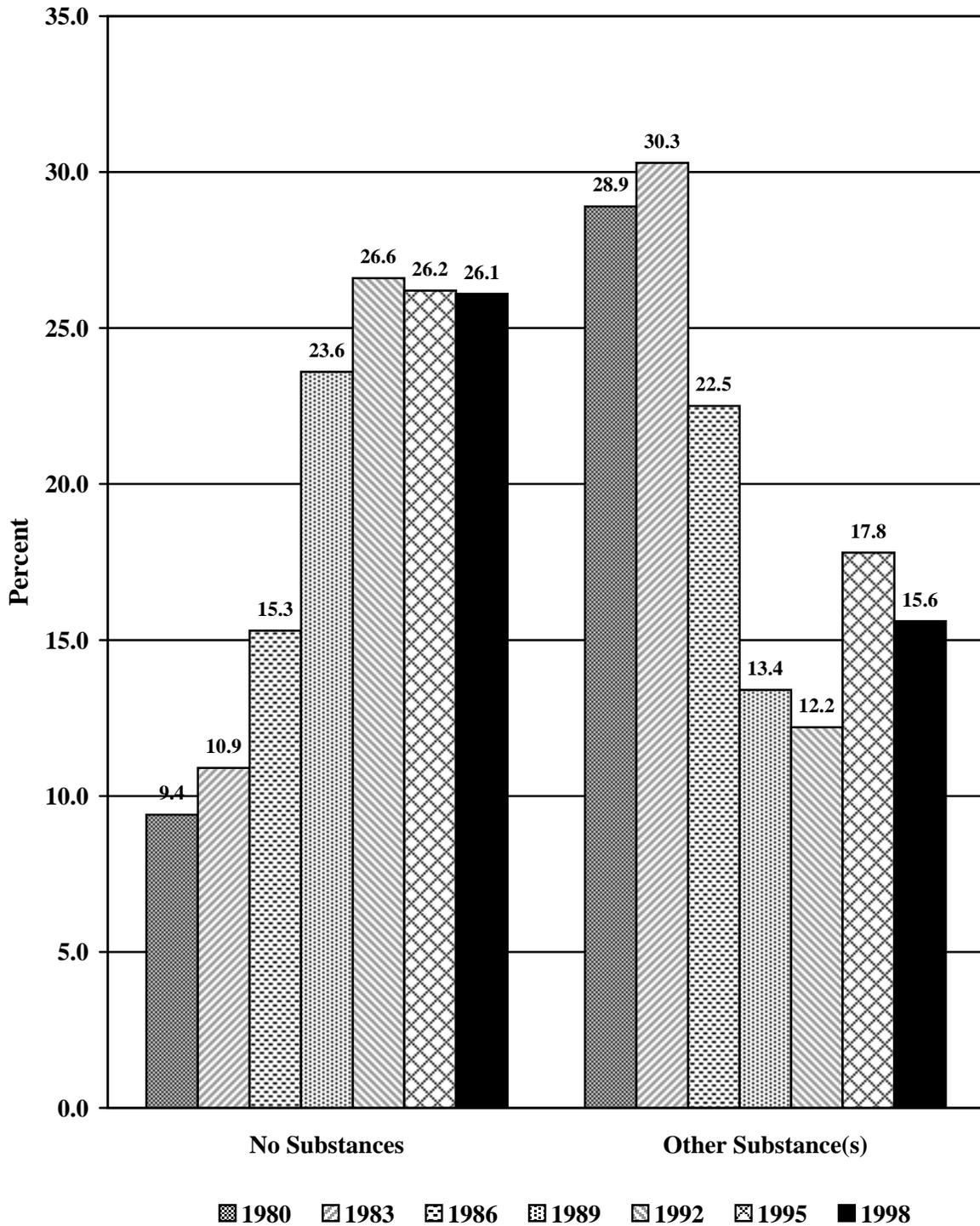
**Chart 2. Type of Substances Used During the Past Year  
Percent of All Students**



**Graph D. Number of Substances Used in Past Year**  
**1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995 and 1998**  
**Percent of Students Using Substances**



**Graph E. Type of Substances Used During Past Year**  
**No Substances - Other Substances\***  
**Percent of All Students**



\*Other substance use includes use of cocaine, amphetamines or hallucinogens; it also includes any use of barbiturates or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

## ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Students were asked a question concerning their overall academic performance in high school. An item on the questionnaire asked respondents to indicate the grades they most often received: mostly A's, mostly B's, etc. The intention was to discover if there existed any relationship between students' academic performance and their use of alcohol or drugs. Table 15 shows the proportion of students in each academic performance grouping who have used the indicated substance in the past year. While these data alone cannot be used to suggest any causal link between substance use and academic performance, the identification of any association between the two is of obvious importance.

### Table

- |   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| ◦ | A strong relationship between academic performance and substance use is evident for eight of the ten substances; the higher the self-reported grade, the lower the proportion of students who have used the substance in the past year. | 15 |
| ◦ | While alcohol use exhibits the same direction of association with academic performance, the strength of that association is clearly less than for the other substance categories.   | 15 |

TABLE 15.

Annual Prevalence by Self-Reported  
Academic Performance  
(Percent)

<u>GRADES</u>	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Her.</u>	<u>Inh.</u>	<u>Glue</u>
Total	72.0	36.9	10.6	4.8	8.0	4.4	4.3	2.7	12.5	4.5
Mostly A's	65.2	21.7	6.0	2.8	4.7	3.0	2.5	1.4	7.4	2.5
Mostly B's	73.4	35.7	10.0	3.8	7.9	3.9	4.1	2.3	12.0	4.3
Mostly C's	74.5	47.6	12.8	6.3	9.2	5.4	4.5	3.3	15.7	5.0
Mostly D's and F's	80.6	67.6	32.6	22.0	21.1	14.6	16.8	13.5	32.0	18.8

## COMBINED SUBSTANCE USE

A series of questions was included in the survey in order to obtain information concerning the use of various substance combinations at the same time. Inasmuch as the potential for physical harm is substantially increased when certain substances are used in combination, it was decided to inquire as to the propensity of respondents to use more than one substance on a given occasion. The questions were designed to gauge the proportion of students who, at any time, have used combinations of alcohol, marijuana and other drugs.

### Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| ◦ One in every three students (30.1%) reports using marijuana and alcohol at the same time at least once in his or her life. This represents a significant increase from the 25.7% of students who reported similar use in 1995.          | 16 |
| ◦ About one of every six students (16.4%) has combined use of marijuana and other drugs at some time in his or her life; somewhat fewer (10.3%) have used alcohol and drugs (other than marijuana) together at least once in their lives. | 16 |
| ◦ Combinations of all three groups (alcohol, marijuana and other drugs) have been used at the same time by about one of every thirteen students (7.9%) at least once during his or her life.  | 16 |

Table

- When compared to 1995, a somewhat smaller proportion of all students have used two or more drugs (other than marijuana) in combination at some time in their lives (9.2% in 1995 to 8.5% in 1998). 16
  
- Considering just those students who have ever used substances, the proportion who report combining two or more drugs (other than marijuana) decreased slightly, from 29.6% in 1995 to 27.7% in 1998. 17
  
- Almost three of every four (71.0%) students who report ever having used marijuana report doing so in combination with the use of alcohol. This is a significant increase when compared to the proportion of students reporting similar use in 1995. 17

TABLE 16.

Trends in Combined Substance Use  
(Percent Reporting Use)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol and Marijuana	43.6	38.3	31.2	21.0	18.3	25.7	30.1	(+4.4) ss
Marijuana and Other Drugs	21.5	20.2	17.4	12.7	11.2	16.4	16.4	(+0.0)
Alcohol and Other Drugs	18.1	16.2	13.2	9.3	8.5	9.3	10.3	(+1.0)
Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Drugs	14.1	12.1	9.6	7.2	5.9	7.7	7.9	(+0.2)
Two or More Drugs	10.7	10.9	9.1	6.8	7.1	9.2	8.5	(-0.7)

Levels of significance:  $s < .05$ ;  $ss < .01$ ;  $sss < .001$

TABLE 17.

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	Trends in Combined Substance Use (Percent of Those Ever Using)							Change
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1995-1998</u>
Alcohol and Marijuana*	70.0	69.1	66.2	68.2	67.2	62.6	71.0	(+8.4) ss
Marijuana and Other Drugs**	47.5	42.5	43.0	49.3	45.7	49.4	51.7	(+2.3)
Alcohol and Other Drugs**	40.8	35.3	34.4	37.0	34.3	29.2	33.3	(+4.1)
Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Drugs**	31.5	26.7	25.3	29.3	25.2	23.7	26.0	(+2.3)
Two or More Drugs**	24.5	23.8	24.0	28.5	31.7	29.6	27.7	(-1.9)

\* Population under consideration includes those students reporting lifetime use of marijuana.

\*\* Population under consideration includes those students reporting lifetime use of at least one of the following: hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, heroin, cough syrup, methadone, glue or other inhalants.

Levels of significance:  $s < .05$ ;  $ss < .01$ ;  $sss < .001$

## CIGARETTE USE

The link between cigarette smoking and health problems is by now well established. Health education curricula throughout the state have included segments concerning the smoking habit and the consequent health problems associated with the use of cigarettes. For this reason, and to more completely describe patterns of substance use by the state's high school students, questionnaire items regarding the use of cigarettes were included. Information was obtained concerning both the current use patterns of the students as well as their perception of the degree of physical harm associated with regular cigarette use.

	<u>Table</u>
° Almost two-thirds of the students (63.3%) report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes.	18
° Of the 36.7% who do currently smoke cigarettes, about half (19.2% of the whole sample) report only occasional use.	18
° About one in every six students (17.4%) reports regular or daily cigarette smoking. The great majority of these students indicate smoking "half a pack or less a day" (7.5%) or "half a pack to a pack a day" (7.9%).	18
° Regular smoking of more than a pack a day is rare, with 2.0% of the students so reporting.	18

Table

- About three-fourths of the students (73.6%) associate a great risk of physical harm with smoking one to two packs of cigarettes a day, while more than five of every six students (84.9%) perceive a moderate or great risk in connection with such use. 19
  
- Although very few students (3.4%) perceive little or no risk involved in smoking one or two packs a day, 11.7% report that they do not know what risk of physical harm is present. 19

TABLE 18.

Trends in Current Cigarette Use (Percent)								
<u>USE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Never	60.4	58.5	58.7	67.1	67.0	60.2	63.3	(+3.1)
On Occasion	18.9	20.5	21.2	17.0	17.6	21.3	19.2	(-2.1)
Half Pack or Less a Day	9.8	9.4	8.4	5.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	(+0.3)
Half to One Pack a Day	9.2	9.7	9.3	7.9	7.2	9.0	7.9	(-1.1)
More than One Pack a Day	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	(-0.3)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 19.

Trends in Perceived Risk of Physical Harm 1-2 Packs a Day (Percent)								
<u>RISK</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Great	56.4	60.7	67.6	73.7	70.4	70.8	73.6	(+2.8)
Moderate	22.5	19.6	16.8	11.9	13.0	12.6	11.3	(-1.3)
Slight	4.5	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.9	(-0.7)
None	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	(-0.4)
Do Not Know	15.9	15.4	11.7	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.7	(-0.4)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

STUDENTS ATTITUDES AND PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE USE

The ensuing sections report information gathered relative to the attitudes, perceptions and beliefs of high school students regarding alcohol and drug use. Questionnaire items range from questions concerning the times and occasions on which students are most likely to use drugs or alcohol, to questions surveying students' opinions regarding the legality of marijuana and their perceptions of the availability of various substances.

In addition, several sections report issues which focus on questions of prevention. Respondents were asked to indicate factors most likely to prevent them from using drugs or alcohol, as well as their perceptions concerning the harmfulness of various patterns of substance use. Finally, information concerning the respondents' projected use of marijuana ten years from now is also presented.

## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY

It is clear that use of a substance must, to some degree, be a function of that substance's availability to the potential user. A series of items included in the questionnaire sought to measure the respondent's perceptions regarding the availability of eight specific substances. Possible responses to those items included a set of five alternatives ranging from "very easy" to "probably impossible". Although it is recognized that perceived availability may not be a precise reflection of the actual availability of a substance, it does seem reasonable to assume some degree of correspondence between the perception and actuality.

	<u>Table</u>
◦ There appear to be two availability ranges encompassing the eight substances for which data were collected. Not surprisingly, it was generally found that the more widely used substances are perceived to be more readily available.	20
◦ Alcohol and marijuana are available to a substantial majority of all students, with more than nine of every ten (90.7%) saying alcohol was "easy" or "very easy" to obtain and 84.7% saying the same about marijuana.	20
◦ About half of all the students report that hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, barbiturates and heroin are easily obtainable (43.0% to 58.6%).	20

Table

- In 1998 the percentage of students who reported that hallucinogens were easy or very easy to obtain was significantly less than the percentage so reporting in 1995 (64.7% to 58.6%). 20
  
- The proportion of students reporting that marijuana is easy or very easy to obtain decreased significantly from 87.0% in 1995 to 84.7% in 1998. 20
  
- Significantly fewer students report that cocaine is easy or very easy to obtain (57.2% in 1995, 53.0% in 1998). 20
  
- A decrease in the proportion of students who believe that amphetamines are easy or very easy to obtain is noted, from 54.4% in 1995 to 51.3% in 1998. 20
  
- Additionally, barbiturates have become somewhat less easy to obtain. In 1995, 47.5% of the students reported that barbiturates were easy or very easy to obtain. In 1998, that proportion was 44.4%. 20

TABLE 20.

## Trends in Perceived Availability of Eight Substances

Percent Saying Substance Would be "Easy" or  
"Very Easy" to Obtain

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Alcohol*	93.9	92.1	88.8	91.4	91.2	91.8	90.7	(-1.1)
Marijuana	89.8	87.6	82.8	79.9	79.6	87.0	84.7	(-2.3) s
Hallucinogens	47.3	46.6	50.0	54.4	58.4	64.7	58.6	(-6.1) ss
Cocaine	47.4	49.7	58.0	59.9	56.3	57.2	53.0	(-4.2) ss
Amphetamines	--	--	50.8	52.5	55.1	54.4	51.3	(-3.1) s
Tranquilizers	54.0	52.8	49.2	50.5	52.4	48.0	45.9	(-2.1)
Barbiturates	51.7	53.2	44.8	47.5	50.3	47.5	44.4	(-3.1) s
Heroin	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.0	--

\* Includes 5.7% (1980) and 4.2% (1983) of the sample who reported they could legally purchase alcohol.

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

TIME AND OCCASION OF USE

Students reporting alcohol or drug use at any time in their lives were asked two series of questions concerning the times or occasions on which they had used the substances. The questions were, for the most part, directed at substance use relative to the school day and school functions. The questions were grouped separately in the survey in order to identify any difference between marijuana/drug usage patterns and patterns of use regarding alcohol.

	<u>Table</u>
◦ As would be expected, drugs and alcohol are most frequently used after school, on weekends and at parties.	21, 22
◦ However, about one-third of the students who report using marijuana or drugs at some time in their lives say they have done so either at school functions (35.7%) or during school hours (26.1%).	21
◦ Stated otherwise, this means that about one-sixth of all students report using drugs or marijuana at least once during school functions (17.9%) and somewhat more than one-eighth (13.1%) of all students report using drugs or marijuana during school hours.	21
◦ With regard to alcohol, just over one-fifth (22.4%) of all students reports use during school functions, while about one in every nine students (11.2%) reports use during school hours.	22

Table

- About two of every five students (39.8%) who report using marijuana or other drugs at some time in their lives have done so before school. 21
  
- "Before school" use of drugs is somewhat more prevalent than alcohol use at that same time; one in every five (20.0%) students have used drugs before school, compared with 11.8% who have used alcohol at that time. 21, 22



TABLE 22.

Alcohol: Trends in Time and  
Occasion of Use (Percent)

All Students

Have you ever used alcohol. . .	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Before School	17.7	18.0	18.3	11.5	11.6	10.8	11.8	(+1.0)
During School	16.5	16.2	15.0	9.7	9.6	9.8	11.2	(+1.4)
After School	51.4	48.7	44.6	37.6	36.2	38.1	40.2	(+2.1)
School Function (Dance, Games, etc.)	40.8	37.8	36.4	27.2	22.2	22.1	22.4	(+0.3)
Parties	80.3	77.2	74.6	71.2	66.6	64.4	66.5	(+2.1)
Weekends	79.4	77.9	75.3	70.3	65.1	65.8	67.4	(+1.6)

FACTORS PREVENTING SUBSTANCE USE

All students were asked to respond to a series of questions designed to identify persons, values or fears which might prevent them from using marijuana or other illicit drugs. They were also asked to respond to a similar series of questions regarding factors which might prevent them from using alcohol. Inasmuch as prevention is deemed to be of primary importance in efforts to deal with substance abuse, it was felt that the survey should attempt to elicit basic information regarding the attitudes of students in this area. It is recognized that information of this type is needed in order to maximize the utility of efforts directed toward the prevention of substance abuse.

Table

Marijuana/Drugs

- Fear of physical harm was clearly reported as the most intensive preventive consideration, with about three of every four students (72.1%) reporting it would prevent them from using marijuana or other drugs. 23
  
- More than two of every three students (69.4%) report that fear of getting into trouble with the law would prevent their use of drugs, while almost six of every ten (58.0%) indicate that parental disapproval would prevent their use of drugs. 23
  
- One-half of the students indicate that fear of bad grades (50.6%) would prevent their use of marijuana or drugs and more than one-third (38.0%) report that religious values would have a similar effect. 23

Table

Trends, Marijuana/Drugs

- Parents and friends disapproval as factors which might prevent drug or marijuana use have increased in importance from 1995 to 1998. 23
  
- Almost one in every six students (15.6%) reports that nothing would prevent his or her use of drugs or marijuana. 23
  
- With the exception of peer disapproval moving slightly ahead of fear of bad grades in 1986, remaining there in 1989, becoming almost equally important in 1992 and falling behind in 1995 and remaining behind in 1998, the relative importance of the factors listed have remained the same through all seven surveys. 23
  
- The percentage of students reporting that parental disapproval would prevent their use of marijuana increased from 55.0% in 1995 to 58.0% in 1998. 23
  
- The percentage of students reporting that the disapproval of friends would prevent their use of marijuana increased from 42.0% in 1995 to 48.8% in 1998. 23

Table

- Almost two of every five students (38.0%) indicate that religious values would prevent their use of drugs or marijuana. The percentage of students who report this as a preventive factor is higher than in any prior survey. 23
- The number of students reporting that nothing would prevent them from using drugs remained relatively stable, 16.2% in 1995 and 15.6% in 1998. 23

Alcohol

- About three-fifths of all students (61.0%) report that fear of physical harm would prevent them from using alcoholic beverages. 23
- Somewhat more than one-half of all students (56.5%) report that fear of getting into trouble with the law would prevent their use of alcohol. 23
- About one-half of all students report that parental disapproval (48.4%) would prevent their use of alcoholic beverages. 23
- Slightly more than two in every five students (41.7%) report that fear of getting bad grades would prevent them from using alcohol. 23

Table

- Although less than one in three students (29.7%) reports that religious values would prevent alcohol use, the proportion of students reporting this as a preventive factor is higher than in any previous survey. 23
- Friends disapproval was the only one of the six factors to significantly change, increasing from 30.7% in 1995 to 34.8% in 1998. 23
- About one in five students (21.6%) reports that nothing would prevent his or her use of alcohol. The proportion of students reporting that nothing would prevent use has increased slightly but steadily since 1983. 23

Trends, Alcohol

- The relative importance of the factors listed has remained the same during the seven survey administrations from 1980 through 1998. 23
- The preventive influence of four of the six factors increased from the 1995 to 1998 surveys, with the largest increase evident in the proportion of students reporting that fear of friends disapproval would prevent their use of alcohol. 23

TABLE 23.

Trends in Factors Preventing Substance Use  
(Percent)Would prevent from using  
drugs or marijuana. . .

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	Change <u>1995-1998</u>
Fear of Physical Harm	77.1	81.3	78.7	81.8	78.1	71.8	72.1	(+0.3)
Fear Trouble w/Law	66.2	71.7	69.6	73.6	68.3	67.5	69.4	(+1.9)
Parent Disapproval	55.5	59.5	58.4	63.9	58.7	55.0	58.0	(+3.0) s
Fear Bad Grades	47.1	51.7	49.6	52.8	50.4	48.2	50.6	(+2.4)
Friends Disapproval	39.0	47.7	51.0	56.9	50.3	42.0	48.8	(+6.8) ss
Religious Values	29.7	30.7	31.6	36.5	35.5	37.7	38.0	(+0.3)
Nothing	11.9	11.2	12.2	12.5	15.5	16.2	15.6	(-0.6)

Would prevent from using alcohol. . .

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	Change <u>1995-1998</u>
Fear of Physical Harm	62.8	65.9	64.2	67.8	65.6	61.0	61.0	(+0.0)
Fear Trouble w/Law	51.3	58.8	57.7	65.3	56.9	56.5	56.5	(+0.0)
Parent Disapproval	43.2	46.2	47.0	53.5	49.9	47.2	48.4	(+1.2)
Fear Bad Grades	38.9	43.0	41.9	45.8	42.6	40.7	41.7	(+1.0)
Friends Disapproval	23.8	30.3	33.5	40.2	35.7	30.7	34.8	(+4.1) ss
Religious Values	19.6	20.9	22.4	26.4	25.9	28.5	29.7	(+1.2)
Nothing	18.7	14.9	17.4	17.6	19.7	20.9	21.6	(+0.7)

Levels of significance: s&lt;.05; ss&lt;.01; sss&lt;.001

Trends, Driver's License Suspension

Table

- More than one of every four students (27.3%) report that they did not know that their driver's license could be suspended or obtaining their license be delayed if they were arrested for using drugs or marijuana. This is a significant increase over the 15.6% of students who didn't know about this law in 1995. 24
  
- Less than one-third of the students (30.8%) indicate that knowing their driver's license could be suspended or obtaining one delayed would strongly influence their decision to use drugs or marijuana. 24
  
- The percentage of students who report that knowing that their driver's license would be suspended or delayed would not influence their decision to use drugs or marijuana has remained stable from 1995 (24.2%) to 1998 (24.7%). 24

TABLE 24.

Trends in Influence of Driver's License Suspension  
on Decision to Use Drugs

Has knowing that your driver's license could be suspended or that obtaining a license could be delayed when you turn 17 influenced your decision to use drugs or marijuana?

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Didn't know	16.5	14.6	15.6	27.3	(+11.7) ss
Strongly influenced	40.7	45.1	37.8	30.8	(-7.0) ss
Influenced a little	18.4	19.8	22.5	17.2	(-5.3) ss
No difference	24.4	20.5	24.2	24.7	(+0.5)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

## PERCEIVED HARMFULNESS - USE OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL

Continuing in this area of student attitudes and beliefs about drug and alcohol use, several questionnaire items were directed toward the students' perceptions concerning the potential physical harm attached to alcohol and marijuana use. A series of questions asked the respondents to assign a level of risk to various frequency of use patterns with respect to the above two substances. Inasmuch as they are by far the most widely and frequently used of the substances surveyed, it was decided that they would be the focus of our efforts regarding the topic. Although the causal relationship between attitudes and behavior is known to be quite complex, it was felt that interesting and useful insights might result from items relating perceived harm to behavior undertaken relatively often.

<u>Marijuana</u>	<u>Table</u>
◦ More than half of the students (56.5%) perceive regular use of marijuana to entail great risk of physical harm, which stabilizes a decreasing trend first noted in 1992.	25
◦ About one in five students (21.9%) perceives a great risk of physical harm in occasional use of marijuana.	25
◦ The number of students who believe there is no physical harm associated with occasional use of marijuana decreased somewhat from 8.1% in 1995 to 7.4% in 1998.	25
◦ Very few students (2.9%) believe there is no harm associated with the regular use of marijuana.	25

- About one in seven students (15.3%) reports that he or she does not know what risk of physical harm attaches to occasional use of marijuana, while a similar proportion (14.0%) reports the same for regular use.

TABLE 25.

Trends in Perceived Risk of Physical Harm by  
Occasional or Regular Use of Marijuana  
(Percent)

	<u>Occasional Use</u>						
<u>RISK</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
Great	10.7	16.6	25.6	33.0	30.9	22.3	21.9
Moderate	26.9	31.7	33.4	33.8	33.0	30.9	29.5
Slight	36.2	30.7	23.0	18.3	18.0	25.7	25.8
None	10.0	5.1	4.2	2.2	4.2	8.1	7.4
Do not know	16.2	15.9	13.8	12.7	13.9	13.0	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	<u>Regular Use</u>						
<u>RISK</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
Great	48.6	63.8	70.3	77.1	69.8	56.3	56.5
Moderate	25.7	17.1	14.9	10.1	12.7	19.0	19.0
Slight	8.1	4.4	3.1	2.5	4.5	7.8	7.5
None	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.4	4.4	2.9
Do not know	15.2	13.5	10.4	8.9	10.5	12.6	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<u>Alcohol</u>	<u>Table</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ About two-thirds of the students (65.4%) believe there is a great risk involved in having four or five drinks almost every day; this compares with 68.3% in 1995.</li> </ul>	26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ About two-fifths of the students (41.2%) believe there is great risk in having five or more drinks, once or twice each weekend.</li> </ul>	26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Whereas only one in every eleven students (8.9%) perceives little or no risk of harm in having four or five drinks almost every day, one of every five (20.0%) believes there is little or no risk in having five or more drinks, once or twice each weekend.</li> </ul>	26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Approximately one in every four students (28.1%) perceives little or no risk of physical harm associated with having one or two drinks everyday.</li> </ul>	26

TABLE 26.

Trends in Perceived Risk of Physical Harm by  
Use of Alcoholic Beverages (Percent)

How much physical harm are people likely to risk if they have...

	<u>Risk</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
1 or 2 drinks on occasion	Great	2.8	3.8	5.4	6.4	4.9	4.1	4.3
	Moderate	7.5	11.6	17.1	19.2	14.7	12.6	13.5
	Slight	38.1	42.1	43.5	42.7	43.7	41.9	42.5
	None	45.6	35.4	26.8	26.0	31.0	35.7	32.9
	Don't Know	6.0	7.1	7.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.9
1 or 2 drinks almost every day	Great	14.9	27.2	33.8	42.0	40.3	27.7	30.1
	Moderate	39.5	40.9	38.8	33.7	32.7	36.7	35.2
	Slight	29.4	20.3	14.5	12.6	14.6	20.5	20.2
	None	9.8	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.8	8.7	7.9
	Don't Know	6.3	7.2	8.3	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.5
4 or 5 drinks almost every day	Great	57.9	68.5	71.9	78.8	74.3	68.3	65.4
	Moderate	27.0	19.9	14.5	10.2	12.6	15.3	18.7
	Slight	6.4	4.2	3.5	2.5	4.2	5.6	5.9
	None	2.5	1.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	3.0
	Don't Know	6.3	6.2	7.9	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.9
5 or more drinks once or twice each weekend	Great	29.8	33.6	35.3	41.3	45.4	40.1	41.2
	Moderate	32.5	30.3	30.8	30.9	28.5	27.9	29.2
	Slight	19.5	17.2	15.8	13.2	11.4	14.5	14.0
	None	8.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.8	7.6	6.0
	Don't Know	9.5	14.1	13.3	9.2	8.9	9.9	9.6

## SUBSTANCE USERS - TROUBLE/CRITICISM

Students who report having used marijuana and other drugs at some time in their lives were asked a series of questions concerning "getting into trouble" as a result of that use. The students were asked if they had ever gotten into trouble with their families, schools, or the police for using those drugs, as well as if they had ever been subject to criticism from their friends for such use. The same series of questions was asked of students reporting that they had ever used alcohol.

### Table

- The experiences of students resulting from use of marijuana or drugs were generally different than those arising from use of alcohol. Students who have used drugs are far more likely to have been subject to peer criticism for that use than are students reporting alcohol use. On the other hand, students are just as likely to have gotten into trouble with their families as a result of alcohol use as for use of marijuana or other drugs.

27

### Marijuana/Drugs

- Of those students reporting marijuana or other drug use at some time in their lives, three-tenths (29.9%) have experienced criticism from their friends as a result of that use. This represents a significant decrease in the percent reporting being criticized by friends in 1995.
- About one in every four students (24.4%) has gotten into trouble with his or her family as a result of marijuana or other drug use.

27

27

Table

◦ Only one of every nine students (11.2%) who has ever used marijuana or other drugs has experienced trouble with the police while one of every thirteen (7.4%) has gotten into trouble with school officials as a result of marijuana or other drug use. 27

◦ Of those students who have ever used marijuana or other drugs, more than two-thirds (67.6%) report they have never gotten into trouble as a result of that use. 27

Alcohol

◦ Of those students reporting use of alcohol at some time in their lives, one in four (24.6%) has gotten into trouble with his or her family as a result of that use. 27

◦ Somewhat more than one of every eight students (13.3%) has experienced peer criticism as a result of alcohol use. 27

◦ About one in every eleven students (8.8%) reports having trouble with the police as a result of using alcohol. 27

◦ Very few students (3.5%) who have used alcohol have been in trouble with school officials as a result of that use. 27

Table

- Of those students who have ever used alcohol, significantly fewer (61.0%) report they have never gotten into trouble as a result of that use in 1998 than did so in 1995 (66.6%) 27
  
- With the exception of proportionately more students getting into trouble as a result of alcohol use, very little change is evident in the experiences of students when compared to 1995 regarding trouble or criticism as a result of alcohol use. 27

TABLE 27.

Substance Users - Trouble/Criticism  
Trends

Those Who Have Used Marijuana or Other Drugs (Percent)

Have you ever gotten into trouble with...  
for using drugs or marijuana?

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	Change <u>1995-1998</u>
Friends	22.2	21.0	26.4	33.1	32.2	34.1	29.9	(-4.2) s
Family	19.8	15.1	19.3	17.2	18.6	21.8	24.4	(+2.6)
Police	5.5	5.2	6.9	7.0	11.4	9.3	11.2	(+1.9)
School	3.8	4.8	5.3	4.5	8.4	7.9	7.4	(-0.5)
Never gotten into trouble for drug use	72.9	78.7	70.5	69.3	70.6	69.6	67.6	(-2.0)

Those Who Have Used Alcohol (Percent)

Have you ever gotten into trouble with...  
for using alcohol?

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	Change <u>1995-1998</u>
Family	25.5	25.8	27.1	23.3	23.1	22.7	24.6	(+1.9)
Friends	9.8	12.5	12.2	14.5	16.6	18.2	13.3	(-4.9)
Police	9.9	10.0	8.7	9.4	10.2	7.9	8.8	(+0.9)
School	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.3	3.4	3.5	(+0.1)
Never gotten into trouble for alcohol use	64.2	63.1	64.2	66.7	66.2	66.6	61.0	(-5.6) ss

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

## IS MARIJUANA USE WRONG?

Individual values and standards of conduct undoubtedly play an important role in the manner in which high school students confront the issue of substance use. Although the complexity of this relationship is acknowledged, an effort was made in the survey to elicit some very basic information in this area. Two quite simple questions concerning the student's general value orientations regarding use of marijuana were included in the questionnaire. The items dealt with whether students felt it was wrong to engage in either occasional or regular use of marijuana.

	<u>Table</u>
◦ The great majority of students report some negative value orientation (“very wrong” or “slightly wrong”) with regard to both occasional use of marijuana (70.2%) and regular use of marijuana (84.2%).	28
◦ From 1980 through 1989 there had been an increasing number of students reporting a negative view of marijuana use (“very wrong” or “slightly wrong”); this trend was reversed somewhat in 1992 and continued in 1995. In 1980, 60.0% reported some negative value orientation regarding occasional marijuana use, this rate increased steadily to 85.9% in 1989; it decreased to 80.3% in 1992 and 69.9% in 1995. The proportion reporting a similar attitude in 1998 has remained virtually unchanged at 70.2%.	28

Table

- A similar pattern is evident with regard to students' value orientation toward the regular use of marijuana. Since 1980, more students reported that the regular use of marijuana was very wrong in each subsequent survey through 1989, then the proportion decreased to 69.0% in 1992, 58.6% in 1995 and remained stable (57.9%) in 1998. 28
  
- The proportion of students who report that marijuana use is not wrong has remained relatively consistent between 1995 and 1998. Almost three of every ten students (29.7%) believe that the occasional use of marijuana is not wrong and one-sixth (15.8%) report that the regular use of marijuana is not wrong. 28

TABLE 28.

Is Marijuana Use Wrong? (Percent)  
Trends

Is it wrong if a person  
uses marijuana on  
occasion?

Occasional Use

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
Very Wrong	20.3	30.6	38.1	55.6	48.2	34.1	33.9
Slightly Wrong	39.7	41.6	40.9	30.3	32.1	35.8	36.3
Not Wrong	40.0	27.8	21.0	14.1	19.7	30.1	29.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Is it wrong if a person  
uses marijuana regularly?

Regular Use

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
Very Wrong	50.7	63.9	72.1	77.8	69.0	58.6	57.9
Slightly Wrong	28.9	22.7	18.7	14.9	18.7	24.8	26.3
Not Wrong	20.4	13.4	9.2	7.3	12.3	16.6	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## ATTITUDES REGARDING THE LEGALITY OF MARIJUANA

Advocated changes in the degree of criminality associated with the possession of varying amounts of marijuana constitute what would appear to be rather salient issues. Three items were included in the survey in order to gauge the attitudes and opinions of responding students relative to issues arising from this topic. All students were asked to indicate the degree of criminal sanction which, in their estimation, should attach to the possession of marijuana. In addition, respondents were asked to project alterations of their current behavior should the use of marijuana be legalized.

	<u>Table</u>
° Less than one-third of the students (30.4%) feel that using marijuana should be a criminal violation for everyone.	29
° A shift in student attitudes is evident with regard to criminal prohibition of the use of marijuana by all persons. The proportion favoring such prohibition continues a decrease first noted in the 1992 survey administration.	29
° One in every five students (20.8%) believes marijuana use should be entirely legal. In addition, another 27.7% of the students feel marijuana use should be treated as a minor violation or a violation for only those under 18 years of age. Taken together, the views of this group, representing almost one-half of the sample (48.5%), constitute a rough definition of decriminalization.	29

Table

- Similarly, the pattern of responses from those students whose views correspond with some form of decriminalization continues an increasing trend first noted in 1992 (36.4% to 48.5%). 29
  
- It is interesting to note that more than one-fifth of the students (21.0%) express no opinion on this issue. 29
  
- When asked whether it should be legal to sell marijuana if its use were legalized, almost two-thirds (64.6%) said it should. However, the great majority of that group (41.5% of the total sample) said that sale should be limited to adults. 30
  
- Students indicate that legalization would have some effect on their use of marijuana. More than one-half (56.7%) indicate they would not use marijuana if it were legal. This represents virtually no change from the 56.4% of students who reported in 1995 that they would not use marijuana even if it were legal. 31
  
- In addition, about one of every eleven students (8.8%) report that they would use marijuana more if it were legalized. This represents no change from the 8.9% of students in 1995 who reported that they would increase use as a result of legalization. 31

TABLE 29.

Should Marijuana Use be Legal? (Percent)  
Trends

There has been much talk about whether or not marijuana use should be made legal. What do you think should be done?

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
Crime - all	26.4	35.1	43.5	53.4	44.3	33.5	30.4
Crime - under 18 years	12.2	13.4	10.8	8.3	10.2	13.9	14.2
Ticket - all	11.4	8.1	7.6	5.4	5.3	4.9	6.1
Ticket - under 18 years	7.2	5.1	5.1	3.2	4.9	6.2	7.4
Legal	25.7	16.5	14.0	13.1	16.0	22.9	20.8
No Opinion	17.2	21.8	19.0	16.7	19.2	18.6	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 30.

Should Selling Marijuana be Legal? (Percent)  
Trends

If it were legal to use marijuana, should  
it also be legal to sell marijuana?

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
No	24.6	28.6	36.7	42.5	38.4	32.0	34.0
Yes - only to adults	46.8	45.6	39.9	37.1	40.5	43.3	41.5
Yes - to anyone	27.2	24.7	22.7	18.9	19.9	22.8	23.1
No answer	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 31.

Trends in Personal Use - If Marijuana were Legal  
(Percent)

If marijuana were legal to use which of the  
following would you be most likely to do?

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
Not use it	48.9	53.1	58.5	72.6	70.0	56.4	56.7
Try for first time	7.0	9.5	10.8	8.1	10.5	10.8	11.7
Use less than now	7.9	8.1	7.1	5.0	4.2	6.9	6.6
Use same as now	27.7	22.0	16.0	9.4	10.0	16.4	15.6
Use more than now	7.7	6.9	6.8	4.1	4.7	8.9	8.8
No answer	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## PERSONAL MARIJUANA USE IN FUTURE

In that marijuana is by far the most widely used illicit drug, several questionnaire items were designed to elicit more detailed information about its use and about students' attitudes and beliefs regarding that use. One of those items dealt with the respondents' perceptions concerning their anticipated use of marijuana in the future. The students were asked to indicate the degree of certainty with which they would or would not be using marijuana ten years from now.

	<u>Table</u>
° The great majority of students report a belief that they will not be using marijuana ten years from now.	32
° Almost three of every four students (76.5%) report probable or definite non-use ten years from now.	32
° Slightly more than one in every ten students (10.9%) reports probable or definite use ten years from now. This level is comparable to results obtained in the 1995 survey.	32

TABLE 32.

Trends in Personal Marijuana Use in Future (Percent)  
10 Years from Now

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	Change <u>1995-1998</u>
Definitely Will	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.7	3.1	5.2	4.5	(-0.6)
Probably Will	7.9	5.3	5.4	3.6	3.7	6.3	6.4	
Unsure	21.4	19.0	14.2	8.6	9.5	13.8	12.6	(-1.2)
Probably Not	23.8	23.2	23.3	16.4	16.3	17.5	21.0	(+1.8)
Definitely Not	44.6	49.9	54.6	69.8	67.3	57.2	55.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

## DRINKING AND DRIVING

Four items were included in the survey instrument with the intention of eliciting information regarding the problem of drinking and driving among high school students. One questionnaire item sought to approximate the prevalence of this problem by asking how often students had been riders in a car driven by someone who had had too much to drink. Recognizing that the majority of high school students do not have licenses to drive, it was believed that asking the question in this fashion would provide a more accurate assessment than focusing on just those who had combined driving and the use of alcohol. The other three items were included to provide data regarding student attitudes in substantive areas of potential use in prevention programs. Specifically, the items focused on the possible role of law enforcement and peer influence or intervention in preventing this most hazardous behavior.

### Table

- |   |  |    |
|---|--|----|
| ◦ | Students remain split regarding the probability of being stopped by the police if they were to drive after drinking too much. The proportion of students who believe they would be stopped by the police if they were to drive after drinking too much has increased somewhat from 67.5% in 1995 to 70.2% in 1998.   | 33 |
| ◦ | Students overwhelmingly report that their assessment of the chance of being stopped by the police would influence their decision to drive after drinking too much. About three-fourths (74.4%) indicate that the probability of being stopped would strongly influence their decision; another 14.9% say it would influence their decision somewhat. Only 10.7% of the students report that they either do not worry about being stopped or have never thought about it. | 33 |

Table

- Approximately three of every ten students (28.3%) report having been a rider in a car driven by someone who has had too much to drink on one or more occasions in the past twelve months. This rate is consistent with that reported in 1989, 1992 and 1995. 34
  
- The proportion of students (85.4%) reporting that they would try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking is similar to the 86.1% who reported they would do so in 1995. This represents little change in the proportion of students who report that orientation in past survey administrations. 34
  
- The number of students who report that they would never try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking has remained relatively stable from 1992 to 1998. In 1983, only 2.3% of students reported that they never would try to stop someone who had been drinking from driving; in 1986, this proportion doubled to 5.0%, in 1989, it increased minimally to 5.8%, in 1992 it increased to 8.2% and in 1995 it remained stable at 8.1% and in 1998 it changed little. 34

TABLE 33.

## Trends in Drinking and Driving - Law Enforcement (Percent)

If you were to drive (assuming you were old enough to have a license) after drinking too much, do you think you would be stopped by the police?

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Definitely Not	8.5	8.9	7.5	9.3	8.0	7.6	(-0.4)
Probably Not	39.2	31.4	25.1	22.8	24.5	22.2	(-2.3)
Probably Yes	39.6	41.9	47.1	45.3	45.4	44.8	(-0.6)
Definitely Yes	12.7	17.8	20.3	22.6	22.1	25.4	(+3.3)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Would the chance of being stopped by the police influence your decision to drive after drinking too much?

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Strongly Influence	65.0	72.0	75.9	74.5	72.8	74.4	(+1.6)
Somewhat Influence	21.1	15.2	13.1	15.0	15.7	14.9	(-0.8)
So Low - Don't Worry	5.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	4.4	3.7	(-0.7)
Never Considered	8.8	9.0	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.0	(-0.1)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 34.

Trends in Drinking and Driving - Student Involvement  
(Percent)

Within the past 12 months, how often  
have you been a rider in a car driven  
by someone who has had too much to  
drink for safe driving?

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Never	57.2	61.5	68.4	70.2	69.7	71.7	(+2.0)
1 or 2 times	23.1	22.7	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.8	(-0.1)
3 to 9 times	12.1	9.5	7.7	6.8	7.8	6.1	(-1.7)
10 to 39 times	5.0	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	(-0.4)
40 times or more	2.6	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	(+0.1)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Would you try to stop others from  
driving if they had been drinking?

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Change 1995-1998</u>
Never	2.3	5.0	5.8	8.2	8.1	8.9	(+0.8)
Probably Not	7.9	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.8	5.7	(-0.1)
Probably Yes	47.6	24.9	24.7	21.5	22.7	20.4	(-2.3)
Definitely Yes	42.2	64.5	64.7	64.8	63.4	65.0	(+1.6)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

ADDITIONAL FREQUENCY DATA FOR MAJOR SUBGROUPS

TABLE 35.

## ALCOHOL

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	21.5	10.8	17.0	23.6	27.1
Grade:					
10	28.5	13.4	18.0	23.0	17.1
11	21.1	10.1	16.8	23.9	28.1
12	14.8	8.8	16.0	23.9	36.5
Sex:					
Male	24.3	9.5	15.0	21.4	29.8
Female	18.7	12.0	19.0	25.8	24.5
Race:					
White	16.2	8.5	16.3	26.2	32.9
Black	33.2	12.5	20.0	20.6	13.7
Latino	23.2	15.2	17.9	22.0	21.7
SES:					
High	19.0	9.5	17.4	26.7	27.5
Medium	20.0	8.8	16.1	22.9	32.3
Low	25.2	13.7	17.4	21.3	22.4
Region:					
North	21.7	11.0	18.9	23.5	24.9
Central	20.1	10.5	15.5	24.1	29.8
South	23.0	10.6	15.3	23.3	27.8

TABLE 36.

## ALCOHOL

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	28.0	15.2	21.0	21.3	14.6
Grade:					
10	36.4	15.9	20.1	18.8	8.8
11	27.1	14.7	21.4	20.7	16.2
12	20.7	14.8	21.2	24.5	18.8
Sex:					
Male	30.6	13.6	19.1	19.9	16.9
Female	25.4	16.8	22.7	22.7	12.3
Race:					
White	21.7	13.6	22.2	24.3	18.2
Black	41.6	15.5	22.0	13.8	7.1
Latino	31.3	19.1	18.8	20.0	10.7
SES:					
High	24.9	14.1	21.8	24.0	15.2
Medium	26.0	13.3	21.2	23.0	16.5
Low	32.6	17.9	19.9	17.2	12.3
Region:					
North	28.6	15.8	22.3	20.4	13.0
Central	26.8	15.0	18.5	23.8	15.9
South	28.4	14.3	21.7	19.7	15.8

TABLE 37.

## MARIJUANA

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	57.7	7.8	9.4	10.4	14.7
Grade:					
10	68.4	7.1	8.1	7.6	8.8
11	56.1	8.7	10.6	10.5	14.1
12	48.9	7.5	9.6	12.9	21.2
Sex:					
Male	55.7	6.6	9.2	11.5	17.0
Female	59.8	8.9	9.7	9.3	12.4
Race:					
White	53.3	7.3	9.6	11.6	18.2
Black	59.9	10.9	11.5	9.2	8.4
Latino	63.7	7.3	9.5	9.9	9.6
SES:					
High	59.5	7.0	8.9	11.6	13.0
Medium	52.8	7.6	9.5	12.2	17.8
Low	59.9	8.6	9.9	7.7	13.8
Region:					
North	61.1	7.5	9.7	10.2	11.6
Central	54.4	7.2	9.1	11.3	18.0
South	55.6	9.1	9.4	9.5	16.4

TABLE 38.

## MARIJUANA

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	63.1	8.8	8.9	9.8	9.4
Grade:					
10	72.6	7.3	7.0	7.5	5.5
11	61.6	9.0	10.7	9.8	9.0
12	55.3	9.8	9.4	11.9	13.6
Sex:					
Male	61.4	7.7	8.9	10.5	11.6
Female	64.9	10.0	9.0	9.1	7.1
Race:					
White	58.1	8.7	9.8	12.0	11.4
Black	68.7	11.3	7.7	6.3	6.0
Latino	69.8	7.6	9.1	6.7	6.9
SES:					
High	63.2	8.9	9.1	10.8	8.1
Medium	58.7	8.9	9.3	11.8	11.4
Low	66.7	8.7	8.6	7.1	8.9
Region:					
North	65.8	9.1	8.8	9.4	6.8
Central	59.7	8.3	8.9	11.0	12.2
South	62.5	9.0	9.3	8.8	10.5

TABLE 39.

## COCAINE

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	92.7	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.4
Grade:					
10	94.9	2.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
11	93.2	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.1
12	90.5	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.8
Sex:					
Male	91.1	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.8
Female	94.4	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.9
Race:					
White	91.4	3.4	2.3	1.5	1.4
Black	97.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9
Latino	93.7	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.1
SES:					
High	94.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.1
Medium	90.4	3.7	2.4	1.3	2.2
Low	93.4	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.9
Region:					
North	94.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3
Central	91.3	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.9
South	92.3	3.1	2.4	1.4	0.8

TABLE 40.

## COCAINE

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	95.2	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.6
Grade:					
10	96.1	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
11	96.1	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
12	93.6	2.3	2.2	1.4	0.5
Sex:					
Male	94.1	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.6
Female	96.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5
Race:					
White	94.6	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.6
Black	97.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
Latino	95.4	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.3
SES:					
High	95.4	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Medium	94.3	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.8
Low	95.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.2
Region:					
North	95.8	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6
Central	94.2	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.9
South	95.3	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.0

TABLE 41.

## AMPHETAMINES

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	89.0	5.2	3.0	1.7	1.1
Grade:					
10	92.0	3.5	2.6	1.3	0.6
11	88.4	5.6	3.0	1.8	1.2
12	87.2	6.2	3.4	2.1	1.2
Sex:					
Male	89.3	4.6	2.9	2.2	1.1
Female	88.8	5.8	3.2	1.3	1.0
Race:					
White	85.7	6.9	3.8	2.4	1.2
Black	96.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Latino	94.8	1.9	1.8	0.6	1.1
SES:					
High	88.0	5.7	3.7	1.7	1.0
Medium	88.1	5.2	2.8	2.3	1.6
Low	90.8	4.8	2.5	1.3	0.7
Region:					
North	92.5	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.0
Central	85.4	7.3	3.6	2.4	1.3
South	87.1	7.2	3.5	1.4	0.9

TABLE 42.

## AMPHETAMINES

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	92.0	4.2	2.3	0.8	0.7
Grade:					
10	94.5	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.3
11	91.0	4.8	2.7	0.7	0.8
12	91.2	4.9	2.4	0.8	0.7
Sex:					
Male	92.2	3.7	2.6	0.9	0.6
Female	91.9	4.8	2.0	0.7	0.8
Race:					
White	89.5	5.5	3.1	1.1	0.8
Black	97.9	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.6
Latino	96.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.5
SES:					
High	91.6	4.2	2.6	0.9	0.7
Medium	91.3	4.0	2.5	1.2	1.0
Low	93.0	4.5	1.8	0.3	0.4
Region:					
North	94.6	1.9	2.1	0.7	0.7
Central	89.1	6.2	2.5	1.2	1.0
South	90.9	6.0	2.5	0.4	0.3

TABLE 43.

## HALLUCINOGENS

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	85.7	6.0	4.5	2.5	1.4
Grade:					
10	90.6	4.4	2.8	1.2	1.0
11	85.9	7.2	3.9	2.2	0.8
12	81.0	6.3	6.5	3.9	2.3
Sex:					
Male	84.3	5.9	5.4	2.4	2.0
Female	87.1	6.0	3.6	2.5	0.7
Race:					
White	81.4	7.8	5.8	3.3	1.7
Black	95.6	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.2
Latino	91.4	4.3	2.4	1.2	0.7
SES:					
High	85.0	6.9	4.4	2.4	1.3
Medium	83.2	6.7	5.9	2.4	1.8
Low	88.5	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.1
Region:					
North	88.4	4.8	3.5	1.7	1.6
Central	81.6	7.8	5.9	3.2	1.6
South	86.2	5.9	4.4	3.0	0.6

TABLE 44.

## HALLUCINOGENS

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	89.5	5.4	3.2	1.5	0.4
Grade:					
10	93.1	3.7	1.7	1.0	0.6
11	89.5	6.1	3.2	0.9	0.2
12	86.1	6.5	4.3	2.8	0.4
Sex:					
Male	87.7	6.0	3.8	1.9	0.6
Female	91.2	4.8	2.6	1.2	0.2
Race:					
White	86.0	7.1	4.4	2.1	0.5
Black	96.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6
Latino	94.2	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.2
SES:					
High	89.0	5.7	3.5	1.3	0.5
Medium	87.7	6.6	3.6	1.3	0.8
Low	91.3	4.0	2.6	2.0	0.1
Region:					
North	91.2	4.5	2.2	1.4	0.7
Central	86.3	6.5	4.8	1.9	0.4
South	90.3	5.6	2.9	1.2	0.0

TABLE 45.

## TRANQUILIZERS

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	93.7	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.8
Grade:					
10	95.4	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.9
11	94.3	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.6
12	91.8	3.2	2.5	1.6	0.8
Sex:					
Male	92.8	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.0
Female	94.6	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.7
Race:					
White	92.4	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.1
Black	97.5	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.3
Latino	94.9	2.4	0.9	1.2	0.5
SES:					
High	94.1	2.6	2.4	0.2	0.7
Medium	92.4	3.6	1.7	1.2	1.1
Low	94.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.7
Region:					
North	95.0	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.8
Central	91.8	3.6	2.7	0.9	1.0
South	93.6	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6

TABLE 46.

## TRANQUILIZERS

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	95.6	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.6
Grade:					
10	96.6	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.5
11	96.2	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.4
12	94.3	3.0	1.3	0.6	0.7
Sex:					
Male	94.8	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.6
Female	96.4	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.5
Race:					
White	94.9	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.7
Black	97.5	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.3
Latino	96.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.5
SES:					
High	95.8	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.4
Medium	94.9	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.7
Low	95.9	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.6
Region:					
North	96.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
Central	94.6	3.0	1.3	0.5	0.7
South	95.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.3

TABLE 47.

## BARBITURATES

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	94.2	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.8
Grade:					
10	95.6	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
11	94.5	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.7
12	93.1	2.9	1.7	1.5	0.8
Sex:					
Male	92.8	3.5	2.0	1.0	0.8
Female	95.7	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Race:					
White	93.5	3.2	1.6	0.8	0.9
Black	96.6	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6
Latino	95.1	3.2	0.5	1.0	0.3
SES:					
High	93.3	3.7	1.6	0.5	1.0
Medium	94.0	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.0
Low	95.3	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.4
Region:					
North	96.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
Central	92.0	4.8	1.5	0.7	1.0
South	93.6	3.1	1.6	1.2	0.5

TABLE 48.

## BARBITURATES

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	95.7	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.3
Grade:					
10	96.5	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
11	96.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.1
12	94.8	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.3
Sex:					
Male	94.7	3.1	1.0	0.9	0.4
Female	96.8	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Race:					
White	95.3	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.4
Black	97.2	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.3
Latino	96.3	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
SES:					
High	95.2	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.5
Medium	95.3	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.4
Low	96.6	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.1
Region:					
North	96.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3
Central	94.3	3.6	0.9	0.8	0.4
South	95.7	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.2

TABLE 49.

## HEROIN

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	96.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.7
Grade:					
10	97.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.7
11	96.5	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.5
12	95.0	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.9
Sex:					
Male	95.0	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.9
Female	97.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
Race:					
White	95.5	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
Black	98.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.2
Latino	97.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.5
SES:					
High	96.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7
Medium	94.6	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.7
Low	96.7	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.7
Region:					
North	97.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Central	94.3	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.8
South	96.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7

TABLE 50.

## HEROIN

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	97.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5
Grade:					
10	98.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
11	97.5	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4
12	96.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6
Sex:					
Male	96.6	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
Female	98.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Race:					
White	97.0	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.4
Black	98.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.9
Latino	98.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
SES:					
High	97.5	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
Medium	96.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Low	97.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3
Region:					
North	98.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
Central	96.4	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.6
South	97.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3

TABLE 51.

## INHALANTS

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	81.8	6.5	5.2	3.8	2.7
Grade:					
10	84.6	5.5	4.7	3.0	2.1
11	81.2	6.1	6.2	4.4	2.1
12	80.0	7.7	4.8	3.8	3.8
Sex:					
Male	81.5	5.6	5.1	4.2	3.6
Female	82.1	7.4	5.3	3.4	1.9
Race:					
White	76.6	8.2	7.0	4.9	3.4
Black	93.8	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.9
Latino	90.4	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.3
SES:					
High	80.0	7.2	5.7	3.6	3.6
Medium	79.3	7.3	6.3	4.6	2.5
Low	85.6	5.2	3.8	3.3	2.1
Region:					
North	87.1	5.4	3.2	2.8	1.6
Central	77.2	8.1	6.4	4.7	3.6
South	77.7	6.5	7.4	4.6	3.9

TABLE 52.

## INHALANTS

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	87.5	5.8	3.2	2.5	1.0
Grade:					
10	88.9	5.8	3.2	1.1	1.0
11	87.9	5.1	3.3	2.8	1.0
12	85.7	6.7	3.2	3.6	0.9
Sex:					
Male	86.2	6.0	3.2	3.1	1.5
Female	88.7	5.7	3.2	1.9	0.5
Race:					
White	83.8	7.2	4.4	3.4	1.2
Black	95.4	2.7	0.9	0.0	1.1
Latino	93.7	3.4	1.0	1.3	0.6
SES:					
High	86.6	6.5	2.8	2.8	1.4
Medium	85.8	6.1	4.2	2.9	0.9
Low	89.7	5.0	2.8	1.8	0.7
Region:					
North	91.8	4.2	1.6	1.7	0.8
Central	83.6	7.7	4.7	3.0	1.0
South	84.2	6.4	4.4	3.4	1.5

TABLE 53.

## GLUE

## Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	89.0	6.5	1.8	1.2	1.5
Grade:					
10	89.7	6.0	1.0	1.4	1.9
11	88.7	6.8	2.5	0.6	1.4
12	88.7	6.7	1.9	1.7	0.9
Sex:					
Male	86.4	7.3	2.4	1.7	2.2
Female	91.5	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.7
Race:					
White	87.1	7.8	2.0	1.3	1.9
Black	94.9	3.4	0.3	0.0	1.4
Latino	92.7	4.3	1.9	0.5	0.7
SES:					
High	89.6	6.4	1.6	0.9	1.5
Medium	87.4	7.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
Low	89.6	5.7	2.3	1.1	1.3
Region:					
North	90.5	5.4	2.1	0.6	1.4
Central	86.8	8.7	1.3	1.7	1.5
South	88.9	5.9	2.0	1.8	1.5

TABLE 54.

## GLUE

## Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	95.5	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.5
Grade:					
10	94.5	2.8	0.5	1.5	0.8
11	95.3	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.3
12	97.0	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.2
Sex:					
Male	94.0	3.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Female	97.0	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.2
Race:					
White	94.9	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.5
Black	97.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.1
Latino	95.8	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
SES:					
High	96.6	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.8
Medium	95.0	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.5
Low	94.9	2.8	0.9	1.2	0.3
Region:					
North	95.7	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.6
Central	95.1	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.4
South	95.8	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.4

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR SUBGROUPS

Sample Distribution by Major Subgroups

<u>GEOGRAPHIC REGION</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
North	1,298	45.5
Central	907	31.8
South	646	22.7
Total	2,851	100.0

<u>SES</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
High	997	35.0
Medium	829	29.1
Low	1,025	36.0
Total	2,851	100.0

<u>SEX</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male	1,418	49.8
Female	1,432	50.2
Total	2,850 *	100.0

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
10	953	33.5
11	914	32.1
12	953	33.5
Other	26	0.9
Total	2,846 **	100.0

<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Black	362	12.9
White	1,765	62.7
Latino	380	13.5
Asian	187	6.6
Other	121	4.3
Total	2,815 ***	100.0

\* No response to this item by 1 student.

\*\* No response to this item by 5 students.

\*\*\* No response to this item by 36 students.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Sample Weighting Procedure

The sample chosen for this study essentially constitutes a stratified random sample, i.e., a series of random samples drawn within different strata of the target population. As reported in the text of this report, two variables provided the basis of the sample stratification. The population was stratified by geographical region and socioeconomic status as determined by the State Department of Education's District Factor Groupings. The result of those categorizations was nine sampling cells, indicated in Table A along with the applicable student population per cell.

TABLE A. STUDENT POPULATION BY SAMPLING CELL

REGION	SES			TOTAL
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	
NORTH	37,119	22,254	40,174	99,547
CENTRAL	28,174	28,596	12,795	69,565
SOUTH	11,182	12,761	25,656	49,599
TOTAL	76,475	63,611	78,625	218,711

As is apparent from Table A, the total population is disproportionately distributed among the stratified sampling cells. Therefore, some adjustment in the sampling procedure, or a system of sample weighting, must be employed in order to allow for generalization of the data to the population as a whole. Toward that end, adjustments were made in the number of schools randomly selected in each sampling cell. Table B indicates the ratio of the smallest sampling cell (South-High) to all other cells.

TABLE B. RATIO OF SMALLEST CELL TO OTHER CELLS

REGION	SES		
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
NORTH	3.3	2.0	3.6
CENTRAL	2.5	2.6	1.1
SOUTH	1.0	1.1	2.3

On the basis of Table B, the following schedule is utilized for selecting schools within each cell.

<u>Sample Cell</u>	<u>No. Schools Selected</u>
North - High	7
Medium	4
Low	8
Central - High	5
Medium	5
Low	2
South - High	2
Medium	3
Low	4
Total	40

The sampling scheme thus involves a multi-stage random selection process. First, high schools were randomly selected within each stratum, with the number of schools per stratum as indicated above. In addition, the actual administration of the survey instrument made it necessary that samples be drawn within selected schools. Although the school per strata sample did make some adjustment regarding the proportional distribution of the sample, further refinement was necessary. Table C compares the

proportion of the total population represented in each cell with the proportion of the sample population so represented.

TABLE C. TOTAL POPULATION/SAMPLE POPULATION  
BY SAMPLING SIZE

STRATUM		STRATUM POPULATION	% TOTAL POPULATION	SAMPLE SIZE	% TOTAL SAMPLE
NORTH -	HIGH	37,119	16.9717	435	15.2578
	MEDIUM	22,254	10.1751	255	8.9442
	LOW	40,174	18.3685	586	20.5542
CENTRAL -	HIGH	28,174	12.8818	417	14.6264
	MEDIUM	28,596	13.0748	415	14.5563
	LOW	12,795	5.8502	125	4.3844
SOUTH -	HIGH	11,182	5.1127	110	3.8583
	MEDIUM	12,761	5.8346	204	7.1554
	LOW	25,656	11.7305	304	10.6629
TOTAL		218,711	100.0000	2,851	100.0000

As can be seen from a comparison of percentage distributions, some of the sampling strata have been slightly over-represented (e.g., North-Low), while some strata have been under-represented (e.g., South-High). In order to more accurately treat the individual samples in the aggregate, as a total population estimate, adjustments were made to the sample proportions to conform to the total population projections. The effect of each case was multiplied by an adjustment or weighting factor, calculated for each cell as the proportion in total population divided by the proportion in sample.

Table D reports the weights assigned to the cases comprising each sampling cell.

TABLE D.		WEIGHTED POPULATION		
STRATUM		PROPORTION TOTAL POPULATION	PROPORTION SAMPLE	WEIGHT
NORTH -	HIGH	16.9717	15.2578	1.1123
	MEDIUM	10.1751	8.9442	1.1376
	LOW	18.3685	20.5542	0.8937
CENTRAL -	HIGH	12.8818	14.6264	0.8807
	MEDIUM	13.0748	14.5563	0.8982
	LOW	5.8502	4.3844	1.3343
SOUTH -	HIGH	5.1127	3.8583	1.3251
	MEDIUM	5.8346	7.1554	0.8154
	LOW	11.7305	10.6629	1.1001
TOTAL		100.0000	100.0000	

APPENDIX C

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

### Statistical Significance

The question we confront when noting trends or change between the 1995 and 1998 surveys is whether the two groups really differ with respect to the characteristic being reported, e.g., lifetime use of marijuana or use of alcohol in the past month. The reporting of statistical significance is intended solely to gauge the degree of certainty with which one can reject the hypothesis that the two student populations surveyed are the same with respect to some aspect of substance use. The hypothesis we test, the null hypothesis, is that the 1995 and 1998 student populations do not differ with regard to the characteristics we are examining. Findings of statistical significance in this report are indicated by notations corresponding to a given probability that the null hypothesis is true, i.e., that the two student populations do not differ. The following notions are utilized:

$$\begin{aligned} s &= p < .05 \\ ss &= p < .01 \\ sss &= p < .001 \end{aligned}$$

The analyses of differences between the 1995 and 1998 surveys have been conducted utilizing the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) chi square statistics provided by the crosstabulation and frequency procedure. In addition, the analyses of differences among subgroups within the 1998 survey were performed utilizing the SAS analysis of variance procedure.

APPENDIX D

MODIFICATIONS TO AMPHETAMINES SURVEY ITEMS

## Modifications to Amphetamine Survey Items

In the 1986 survey, modifications were introduced in the items dealing with amphetamine use. These changes were made to correct what is believed to have been the inclusion of over-the-counter diet and stay-awake pills by some students reporting amphetamine use. The advertising and sale of such substances has increased markedly since the initial administration of this survey in 1980. It is believed a substantial portion of amphetamine use reported in the first two administrations of this survey can be attributed to use of these products. Pre-test results indicate that reported rates of amphetamine use in 1986 decreased by almost 20% for lifetime prevalence to as much as 40% for thirty day prevalence as a direct result of modifications to survey item content.

Growth in the use and purchase of over-the-counter stimulants during this decade is such that we cannot assume that the proportion of reported amphetamine use attributable to those products has remained constant since the first survey administration in 1980. Variation in that proportion present a formidable problem in any effort to adjust rates from the first two surveys for purposes of comparison with the current version of the survey items regarding amphetamines. Serious consideration was given to this issue prior to the decision in 1986 to utilize the modified version of the amphetamine questions. In essence, direct comparability is the price we paid for increased validity in efforts to measure amphetamine use among the state's high school population. For that reason, no trend data regarding the use of amphetamines from the 1980 and 1983 surveys have been included in this report. It is certain, however, that the rates we have reported since then are decidedly more accurate than they would have been had earlier versions of the applicable questionnaire items been used.

APPENDIX E  
SURVEY INSTRUMENT

NEW JERSEY

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

1998

## INTRODUCTION

This questionnaire is part of a statewide study of alcohol and drug use among youth. It is being conducted by the Attorney General in cooperation with the Departments of Education and Health and is an attempt to understand your feelings about this subject. The questions ask your opinions about a number of things--the way things are now and the way you think they ought to be in the future. In a sense, many of your answers on this questionnaire will count as "votes" on many important issues.

If this study is to be helpful, it is important that you answer each question as thoughtfully and honestly as possible. All your answers will be kept strictly confidential and will never be seen by anyone who knows you. Your answers will never be used in any way against you. To help keep your answers absolutely anonymous, we ask that you do not put your name anywhere on this questionnaire or on the answer sheet.

This study is completely voluntary. If there is any question that you do not want to answer for any reason, just leave it blank. Remember, it is your honest opinion that we want; there are no right or wrong answers to these questions.

Thank you for being an important part of our study.

### Instructions

You should have a questionnaire containing 144 questions and a single page, two-sided answer sheet. Please make sure you have both an answer sheet and a complete questionnaire.

Raise your hand if you are missing any pages, and you will be given a new set of materials.

Do not write your name on the answer sheet. We want the questionnaire to remain anonymous.

Before you begin, make sure that your answer sheet begins with a number 1. If it does not, turn the answer sheet to the other side.

Answer all questions only on the answer sheet with a #2 pencil. If you do not have a pencil, raise your hand and one will be provided. Fill in the letter of the answer you select. For example, on question number 1, if you are male, shade in the letter A on your answer sheet. If you are female, you should fill in the letter B on your answer sheet to answer question number 1.

**MARK YOUR ANSWER TO ALL QUESTIONS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**

**USE PENCIL.**

1. Are you:
  - A. Male
  - B. Female
  
2. How old are you?
  - A. 14 years old or younger
  - B. 15 years old
  - C. 16 years old
  - D. 17 years old
  - E. 18 years old
  - F. 19 years old
  - G. 20 years old
  
3. What grade are you in?
  - A. 10th
  - B. 11th
  - C. 12th
  - D. Other
  
4. What grades do you usually get?
  - A. Mostly A's
  - B. Mostly B's
  - C. Mostly C's
  - D. Mostly D's
  - E. Mostly F's
  
5. Which of the following do you intend to do first after you finish high school?
  - A. Attend a two-year college
  - B. Attend a four-year college
  - C. Obtain technical or job-related training
  - D. Take a job without further training
  - E. Join the armed forces
  - F. Other
  - G. Don't know
  
6. Are you:
  - A. Black or African-American
  - B. White
  - C. Latino
  - D. Asian
  - E. Other

7. Which adult parents or guardians are you now living with?
- A. Mother and father
  - B. Mother only
  - C. Father only
  - D. Mother and stepfather/boyfriend
  - E. Father and stepmother/girlfriend
  - F. Grandparents
  - G. Older brother or sister
  - H. Other adult relative
  - I. Foster parents
8. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
9. How frequently do you smoke cigarettes at the present time?
- A. Never
  - B. On occasion
  - C. Less than half a pack a day
  - D. Half a pack to a pack a day
  - E. More than one pack a day
10. How did you get your most recent cigarettes?
- A. I have never smoked cigarettes
  - B. Purchased from a store
  - C. Purchased from a vending machine
  - D. From a friend
  - E. From a family member
  - F. Other
11. Have you ever tried to stop smoking?
- A. I have never smoked cigarettes
  - B. I used to smoke but stopped
  - C. I do smoke but I have never tried to stop
  - D. I do smoke and I tried to stop once
  - E. I do smoke and I have tried to stop more than once

12. When did you first smoke cigarettes?
- A. I have never smoked cigarettes
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
13. If people smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know

**THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT MARIJUANA.**

14. How hard do you think it would be for you to get marijuana (herb, grass, pot, weed) if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible
15. Do you think you will be using marijuana ten years from now?
- A. I definitely will
  - B. I probably will
  - C. I am unsure
  - D. I probably will not
  - E. I definitely will not
16. If people smoke marijuana occasionally, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know

17. If people smoke marijuana regularly, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
18. Do you think it is wrong if a person uses marijuana occasionally?
- A. Very wrong
  - B. Slightly wrong
  - C. Not wrong at all
19. Do you think it is wrong if a person uses marijuana regularly?
- A. Very wrong
  - B. Slightly wrong
  - C. Not wrong at all
20. There has been much talk about whether or not marijuana use should be made legal. What do you think should be done?
- A. It should be a crime for everyone
  - B. It should be a crime only for people under 18 years
  - C. It should be a minor violation, like a parking ticket, for everyone
  - D. It should be a minor violation, like a parking ticket, only for people under 18 years
  - E. It should be legal
  - F. No opinion
21. If it were legal to use marijuana, should it also be legal to sell marijuana?
- A. No
  - B. Yes, but only to adults
  - C. Yes, to anyone
22. If marijuana were legal to use and legally available, which of the following would you be most likely to do?
- A. Not use it, even if it were legal and available
  - B. Try it for the first time
  - C. Use it less often than I do now
  - D. Use it as often as I do now
  - E. Use it more often than I do now

23. How many times have you used marijuana in your lifetime?

- A. Never
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 39 times
- E. 40 or more times

**IF YOU SELECTED ANSWER A TO QUESTION 23, SKIP QUESTIONS 24 THROUGH 33; THEN GO TO QUESTION 34. IF YOU SELECTED ANSWERS B, C, D, OR E TO QUESTION 23, CONTINUE ON WITH QUESTION 24.**

24. How many times have you used marijuana in the last year?

- A. I have not used marijuana in the last year
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 39 times
- E. 40 or more times

25. How many times have you used marijuana in the last 30 days?

- A. I have not used marijuana in the last 30 days
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 39 times
- E. 40 or more times

26. When did you first use marijuana?

- A. 6th grade or earlier
- B. 7th-8th grade
- C. 9th grade
- D. 10th grade
- E. 11th grade
- F. 12th grade

**LISTED BELOW ARE A FEW REASONS PEOPLE GIVE FOR SMOKING MARIJUANA. CHOOSE THE ANSWERS THAT APPLY TO YOU AND MARK THEM ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**

I smoke marijuana:

	<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>
27. because I like to get high	A	B
28. because my friends use it	A	B
29. to escape my problems	A	B
30. because members of my family use it	A	B
31. to enjoy myself at a party	A	B
32. because it makes me feel more comfortable when I am with other people	A	B
33. When you use marijuana do you usually get:		
A. No effect at all		
B. Slightly high or silly		
C. High		
D. Very stoned		
E. Passed out		

**THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT OTHER DRUGS.**

34. How many times have you used hallucinogens (such as hits, tabs, trips, angel dust, dust, PCP, LSD, Acid, Mescaline, shrooms, Psilocybin, etc.) in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
35. How many times have you used hallucinogens in the last year?
- A. I have never used hallucinogens
  - B. I have used hallucinogens, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times

36. How many times have you used hallucinogens in the last 30 days?
- A. I have never used hallucinogens
  - B. I have used hallucinogens, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
37. When did you first use hallucinogens?
- A. I have never used hallucinogens
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
38. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get hallucinogens if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible
39. How many times have you used cocaine (coke, crack, rock, crystal, line, blow, snow, free base, etc.) in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
40. How many times have you used cocaine in the last year?
- A. I have never used cocaine
  - B. I have used cocaine, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times

41. How many times have you used cocaine in the last 30 days?
- A. I have never used cocaine
  - B. I have used cocaine, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
42. When you use cocaine, how do you usually use it?
- A. I have never used cocaine
  - B. Snort it
  - C. Smoke it
  - D. Inject it
43. When did you first use cocaine?
- A. I have never used cocaine
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
44. How hard do you think it would be to get cocaine if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible
45. How many times in your lifetime have you used amphetamines (such as uppers, bennies, crank, speed, etc.) which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times

46. How many times in the last year have you used amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. I have used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
47. How many times in the last 30 days have you used amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. I have used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
48. When did you first use amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
49. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get amphetamines if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible

50. How many times in your lifetime have you used barbiturates (such as downers, quaaludes, blues, doridens, seconals, yellows, rainbows, etc.) which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
51. How many times in the last year have you used barbiturates which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. I have used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
52. How many times in the last 30 days have you used barbiturates which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. I have used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
53. When did you first use barbiturates which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade

54. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get barbiturates if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible
55. How many times in your lifetime have you used tranquilizers (such as valium, V's, librium, ativan, etc.) which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
56. How many times in the last year have you used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. I have used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
57. How many times in the last 30 days have you used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. I have used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
58. When did you first use tranquilizers which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade

59. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get tranquilizers if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible
60. How many times have you sniffed glue to get high in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
61. How many times have you sniffed glue to get high in the last year?
- A. I have never sniffed glue to get high
  - B. I have sniffed glue to get high, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
62. How many times have you sniffed glue to get high in the last 30 days?
- A. I have never sniffed glue to get high
  - B. I have sniffed glue to get high, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
63. When did you first sniff glue to get high?
- A. I have never sniffed glue to get high
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade

64. How many times have you used inhalants other than glue (butane, aerosol, laughing gas, giggles, balloons, amyl or butyl nitrite, whipits, nitrous oxide, carbona, rush, etc.) to get high in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
65. How many times have you used inhalants other than glue to get high in the last year?
- A. I have never used inhalants other than glue to get high
  - B. I have used inhalants other than glue to get high, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
66. How many times have you used inhalants other than glue to get high in the last 30 days?
- A. I have never used inhalants other than glue to get high
  - B. I have used inhalants other than glue to get high, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
67. When did you first use inhalants other than glue to get high?
- A. I have never used inhalants other than glue to get high
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
68. If people sniff glue or use other inhalants occasionally, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know

69. If people sniff glue or use other inhalants regularly, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
70. How many times have you used heroin (dope, smack, juice, etc.) in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
71. How many times have you used heroin in the last year?
- A. I have never used heroin
  - B. I have used heroin, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
72. How many times have you used heroin in the last 30 days?
- A. I have never used heroin
  - B. I have used heroin, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
73. When you use heroin, how do you usually use it?
- A. I have never used heroin
  - B. Snort it
  - C. Smoke it
  - D. Inject it

74. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get heroin if you wanted some?

- A. Very easy
- B. Easy
- C. Hard
- D. Very hard
- E. Probably impossible

75. When did you first use heroin?

- A. I have never used heroin
- B. 6th grade or earlier
- C. 7th-8th grade
- D. 9th grade
- E. 10th grade
- F. 11th grade
- G. 12th grade

76. How many times have you used cough syrup to get high in your lifetime?

- A. Never
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 39 times
- E. 40 or more times

**THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT STEROIDS.**

77. Have you ever used steroids in your lifetime which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

- A. Yes
- B. No

78. Have you used steroids in the last year which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

- A. Yes
- B. No

79. Have you used steroids in the last 30 days which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

- A. Yes
- B. No

80. When did you first use steroids which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used steroids
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
81. During the past year, has anyone tried to sell or give you marijuana or other drugs during school hours?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times

**THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT APPLIES TO QUESTIONS 82 THROUGH 88.  
PLEASE BE SURE TO MARK AN ANSWER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET FOR EACH  
REASON FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT.**

Which of the following reasons might prevent you from using drugs or marijuana, substances you might otherwise want to use?

82. Religious values
- A. Yes
  - B. No
83. Disapproval of parents
- A. Yes
  - B. No
84. Disapproval of friends
- A. Yes
  - B. No
85. Fear of getting bad grades in school
- A. Yes
  - B. No

86. Fear of getting into trouble with the law
- A. Yes
  - B. No
87. Fear of physical harm
- A. Yes
  - B. No
88. Nothing would prevent me
- A. True
  - B. False
89. Has knowing that your driver's license could be suspended or that obtaining a license could be delayed when you turn 17 influenced your decision to use drugs or marijuana?
- A. I didn't know I could lose my license
  - B. It has strongly influenced my decisions
  - C. It has influenced my decisions a little
  - D. I knew it could happen, but it hasn't made any difference

**ANSWER QUESTIONS 90 THROUGH 102 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED DRUGS OR MARIJUANA. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED DRUGS OR MARIJUANA, GO ON TO QUESTION 103.**

90. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana before school?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
91. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana during school hours?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
92. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana after school?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

93. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana at school functions such as football games or dances?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
94. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana at parties?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
95. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana on weekends?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
96. Have you ever used marijuana and other drugs at the same time?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
97. Have you ever used two or more drugs (other than marijuana) at the same time?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
98. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your family for using drugs or marijuana?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
99. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your school for using drugs or marijuana?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
100. Have you ever gotten into trouble with the police for using drugs or marijuana?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
101. Have your friends ever criticized you for using drugs or marijuana?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

102. I have used drugs or marijuana but have never gotten into trouble because of it.
- A. True
  - B. False

**THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT ALCOHOL.**

103. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, hard liquor, or mixed drinks) in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times

**IF YOU SELECTED ANSWER A TO QUESTION 103, SKIP QUESTIONS 104 THROUGH 119 AND GO TO QUESTION 120. IF YOU SELECTED ANSWERS B, C, D, OR E TO QUESTION 103, CONTINUE ON WITH QUESTION 104.**

104. What type of alcoholic beverages do you most often drink?
- A. Beer or malt liquor
  - B. Wine
  - C. Hard liquor (such as scotch, vodka, whiskey or a mixed drink)
  - D. Some combination of the above
105. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages in the last year?
- A. I have not had alcoholic beverages in the last year
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
106. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days?
- A. I have not had alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times

107. When did you try your first alcoholic beverages?

- A. 6th grade or earlier
- B. 7th-8th grade
- C. 9th grade
- D. 10th grade
- E. 11th grade
- F. 12th grade

108. How much do you usually drink at one time?

- A. A little - a few sips
- B. 1 to 2 drinks
- C. 3 to 4 drinks
- D. 5 to 6 drinks
- E. 7 to 8 drinks
- F. 9 or more drinks

**LISTED BELOW ARE A FEW REASONS PEOPLE HAVE FOR DRINKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. CHOOSE THE ANSWERS THAT APPLY TO YOU AND MARK THEM ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**

I drink alcoholic beverages:

	<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>
109. because I like to get high	A	B
110. because my friends drink	A	B
111. to escape my problems	A	B
112. because members of my family drink	A	B
113. to enjoy myself at a party	A	B
114. because it makes me feel more comfortable when I am with other people	A	B
115. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your family for drinking alcoholic beverages?		
A. Yes		
B. No		

116. Have you ever gotten into trouble at school for drinking alcoholic beverages?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
117. Have you ever gotten into trouble with the police for drinking alcoholic beverages?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
118. Have your friends ever criticized you for drinking alcoholic beverages?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
119. I drink alcoholic beverages but have never gotten into trouble because of my drinking.
- A. True
  - B. False
120. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, hard liquor) if you wanted some?
- A. I could legally buy it
  - B. Very easy
  - C. Easy
  - D. Hard
  - E. Very hard
  - F. Probably impossible
121. If people have 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine or hard liquor) on occasion, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
122. If people have 1 or 2 drinks almost every day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know

123. If people have 4 or 5 drinks almost every day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
124. If people have 5 or more drinks once or twice each weekend, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know

**THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT APPLIES TO QUESTIONS 125 THROUGH 131.  
PLEASE BE SURE TO MARK AN ANSWER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET  
FOR EACH REASON FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT.**

Which of the following reasons might prevent you from using alcoholic beverages you might otherwise want to use?

125. Religious values
- A. Yes
  - B. No
126. Disapproval of parents
- A. Yes
  - B. No
127. Disapproval of friends
- A. Yes
  - B. No
128. Fear of getting bad grades in school
- A. Yes
  - B. No

129. Fear of getting into trouble with the law
- A. Yes
  - B. No
130. Fear of physical harm
- A. Yes
  - B. No
131. Nothing would prevent me
- A. True
  - B. False
132. If you were to drive (assuming you were old enough to have a license) after drinking too much, do you think you would be stopped by the police?
- A. Definitely not
  - B. Probably not
  - C. Probably yes
  - D. Definitely yes
133. Would the chance of being stopped by the police influence your decision to drive after drinking too much?
- A. It would strongly influence my decision
  - B. It would influence me a little
  - C. It is so low I don't worry about it
  - D. I never thought about it
134. Within the past 12 months, how often have you been a rider in a car driven by someone who has had too much to drink for safe driving?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more
135. Would you try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking?
- A. Never
  - B. Probably no
  - C. Probably yes
  - D. Definitely yes

**ANSWER QUESTIONS 136 THROUGH 141 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, HAND IN YOUR PAPER TO THE INSTRUCTOR.**

136. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages before school?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
137. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages during school hours?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
138. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages after school?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
139. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at school functions such as football games or dances?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
140. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at parties?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
141. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages on weekends?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

**ANSWER QUESTIONS 142 THROUGH 144 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED BOTH ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DRUGS OR MARIJUANA. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED BOTH ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DRUGS OR MARIJUANA, YOU MAY THEN HAND IN YOUR PAPER TO THE INSTRUCTOR.**

142. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages and marijuana at the same time?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

143. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages and drugs (other than marijuana) at the same time?

A. Yes

B. No

144. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages, marijuana, and drugs other than marijuana at the same time?

A. Yes

B. No