DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS 1987

LAPS New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety

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1987

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project represents the continued commitment of the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey and the Division of Criminal Justice to addressing the serious problem of substance abuse among our young people. Essential to the successful completion of this effort has been the ongoing support and cooperation of the New Jersey Department of Education. Specifically I would like to thank Joel Bloom, Walter McCarroll and Phillip Brown who have been instrumental throughout the past year in implementing and conducting the survey. In addition, the ongoing cooperation of Richard Russo, Charles Currie, John French in the Department of Health is most appreciated. The continued support of Sharane Orendas and the Office of Highway Safety is a key factor in promoting the ongoing use of this report.

We are most grateful to the high school principals and local school district officials in those schools selected to be in the survey sample. Their willingness to participate in this project and their efforts in facilitating administration of the survey are most appreciated. We clearly recognize that absent their genuine support this project could not have been successfully undertaken.

Finally, I would like to especially thank Judy Wheat and Lillian Edolo of the Research and Evaluation Section in the Division of Criminal Justice for their contributions in the production of this report. Through their efforts this issue is addressed in a manner which we hope will reach all concerned.

Donald R. Belsole
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

No.	TABLES	Page

GRAPHS

CHARTS

PREFACE

It is felt by the project committee that one comment is needed concerning the method by which the survey results are presented in this report, specifically with regard to the changes or trends which are evident between the 1983 and 1986 surveys or across all three administrations. Some question did arise as to the extent to which this report should go in addressing those changes. The report does carefully document the direction and magnitude of changes observed in both the actual levels of substance use reported by the students and their attitudes or perceptions regarding the use of drugs and alcohol. The report further distinguishes those trends or changes with regard to their statistical significance.

The project committee clearly recognizes that the calculation of levels of statistical significance is but the first step in assessing the real importance or impact of these changes. Change which is statistically significant will not always be the same as change which is of practical significance as an indicator of progress in addressing this most serious problem. It is only by informed interpretation of trends which will be evident as this report is read that practical significance or progress can be accurately gauged. There is no doubt that well-informed and dedicated professionals will differ in their interpretation and explanation of the results presented in this report. It will only be through

the careful synthesis and weighing of these interpretations that we can assess the practical impact of changes observed in student substance use. The complexity of this problem and the limitations of this survey combine to make that so.

Recognizing this situation, the project committee continues to believe that this report should concentrate on a detailed description of the results of the 1986 survey and careful documentation of any change or trends noted between the 1983 and 1986 surveys. This report has not attempted to offer explanations or interpretation for any of the results presented. The committee does, however, acknowledge that such efforts are a vital and necessary consequence of this report. The committee hopes that the report will serve to initiate ongoing communication among a wide range of professionals in the substance abuse field regarding the practical significance and interpretation of the survey findings. It is only through such a process that a valid assessment of impact or progress in addressing the problem will be forthcoming. Finally, the committee intends to participate in that process, during the coming year, by preparing interpretive papers which focus on what it considers to be key survey findings.

Wayne S. Fisher, Ph.D.
Project Director

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 abuse 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 concerning combating juvenile drug and alcohol abuse 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 abuse 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 and 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 abuse. 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 was 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, 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 current survey data would provide an initial basis for the assessment of ongoing substance education programs in the

state's high schools. A comparison of the two 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 since the initial survey.

Once again, the survey was cooperatively undertaken by the Departments of Health, Education and Law and Public Safety. A four member project committee was formed with representation from each of the above agencies, and initial planning for the survey was undertaken in the spring of 1983. The survey was administered in the fall of 1983 to over 2,000 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students throughout the state. Experience with the results of the second survey, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1984, 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 1985 to begin preparation for the third administration of the survey. In the fall of 1986, 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 and 1983 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 and 1984 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 compatability is of paramount importance. Nonetheless, as in 1983, some modifications have been made in the 1986 questionnaire. The four new items included in the 1983 survey to elicit more detailed information regarding the use of alcohol and operation of motor vehicles were retained in the 1986 instrument. In addition, changes were made to a small number of existing items in order to more accurately gather data on changing substance use patterns made evident in the 1983 survey. Field interviews in the spring of 1986 served as the basis for changes in item wording, particularly terms of colloquial usage. Finally, in the latter stages of preparation two items were added to gather information on the relatively recent presence of crack in the drug environment.

It became necessary through this process to accommodate the need to add new items in a number of areas, and at the same time not increase the amount of time required by respondents to complete the entire survey. Toward that end, the project committee carefully considered and subsequently agreed upon the

deletion of selected items from the 1983 survey. It was felt that the loss of data from these deletions was more than compensated for by the increased information generated by the new items. Excluding the two crack items, extensive pretesting of all changes in the current survey instrument was conducted in early 1986. Although these changes for the most part introduced no measureable error or response bias, those results which have been effected by instrument modifications are clearly noted in the report (Appendix D, Modifications to Amphetamine Survey Items).

The 1986 survey instrument contains a total of 133 questions and can be found in Appendix E of this publication. The instrument includes demographic items designed to obtain information regarding the respondents' 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 1986. Thirty-four public highs 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:

North	Central	South
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.* There

*District Factor Groupings are a composite measure of socio-economic status, employing a weighted combination of eight variables, developed by the Division of Research, Planning and Evaluation of the New Jersey State Department of Education.

are ten 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 ten levels were combined into three levels: High (H, I, J), Medium (D, E, F, G,), and Low (A, B, C). The total number of high schools by 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 by socioeconomic status of the school district:

School District Socioeconomic Status	Region		
	North	Central	South
High	56	25	12
Medium	43	47	25
Low	52	15	31

Since it was not financially or technically feasible to sample all schools, statistical weighting procedures were used to arrive at a sample size of 34 high schools which would allow for valid generalization of results to all public high schools in New Jersey.* 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

*An expanded description of the weighting procedures employed is included in Appendix B.

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 1986 sample includes 34 public high schools as compared with 32 in 1983 and 29 in the 1980 survey. The selection of three additional schools and the deletion of one school in 1986 was necessitated by shifts in the proportionate distribution of students among the cells in our sampling frame. 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 schools which participated in the 1983 survey agreed to participate once again in 1986.

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 1986.

Inasmuch as purely random selection of students within each of the 34 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 2,296 tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students, from 34 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 has 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 students' 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 forward 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 applied 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 that 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 nine in every ten students (89.2%) report use of alcohol at some time in their lives.	1
. A majority of the students (56.0%) report substance use other than alcohol at some time in their lives. Of those students about three in ten have used only marijuana (31.6% of those reporting any drug use; 17.7% of the total sample).	11

	Table
. Marijuana is clearly the most often used illicit drug, with 49.0% reporting use at some time in their lives, 40.0% reporting use in the past year, and 21.3% reporting use in the past month.	1
. Almost two-fifths of the students (38.3%) report substance use other than marijuana or alcohol* at some time in their lives.	11
. The most widely used illicit drugs, other than marijuana, are cocaine and amphetamines, with almost one-fifth (19.2% and 17.1% respectively) of the students reporting use at some time in their lives.	1
. Following cocaine and amphetamines in terms of lifetime prevalence are: hallucinogens (13.0%), tranquilizers (10.8%), and barbiturates (7.6%).	1
. With the exception of marijuana, more students (7.4%) report use of cocaine in the past month than any other illicit drug for which monthly prevalence data was obtained.	1

*Substance use other than marijuana and alcohol 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.

	Table
. While 5.7% of the students report using amphetamines in the past month, the monthly prevalence for the remaining substances (hallucinogens, tranquilizers, barbiturates, inhalants, and glue) is less than 4%.	1
. About one in every six students (17.0%) reports use of inhalants as intoxicants, while about one in every eight students (13.6%) reports having sniffed glue.	1
. Heroin use is the most infrequently reported; only 2.4% of the students report use at least once in their lives.	1

TABLE 1.

Prevalence and Recency of Use by

Substance Type (Percent)

SUBSTANCE	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year, Not Past Month	Not Past Year
Alcohol	89.2	61.9	21.Ø	6.3
Marijuana	49.Ø	21.3	18.7	9.Ø
Cocaine	19.2	7.4	7.5	4.3
Amphetamines	17.1	5.7	5.3	6.1
Hallucinogens	13.Ø	3.3	5.2	4.5
Tranquilizers	1Ø.8	3.Ø	3.9	3.9
Barbiturates	7.6	2.6	1.9	3.1
Heroin	2.4	--	--	--
Inhalants	17.Ø	3.6	7.Ø	6.4
Glue	13.6	2.2	2.8	8.6
Cough Medicine	4.1	--	--	--

Table

Trends (1983-1986)

. The past three years have witnessed a continuing appreciable decline in the use of marijuana. Significant decreases are observed in the rates for lifetime prevalence (56.6% to 49.0%), annual prevalence (47.2% to 40.0%) and monthly prevalence (28.9% to 21.3%). 2, 3, 4

. Overall use of alcohol has also declined significantly over the past three years. Significant decreases are observed in the proportion of students reporting use at some time in their lives (91.8% to 89.2%), in the past year (86.9% to 82.9%) and in the past month (65.9% to 61.9%). 2, 3, 4

. The use of cocaine has remained relatively stable between the 1983 and 1986 surveys. While a moderate increase in lifetime prevalence is noted (17.8% to 19.2%), annual and monthly prevalence has not changed. 2, 3, 4

	Table
. A significant decrease is evident in the use of barbiturates; of particular note are the declines in the lifetime prevalence (12.4% to 7.6%) and annual prevalence (7.4% to 4.5%).	2, 3
. A general decrease is evident in the overall use of hallucinogens with marginally significant decreases in annual prevalence (10.4% to 8.5%) and monthly prevalence (5.0% to 3.3%).	3, 4
. Reported use of tranquilizers has remained constant between the 1983 and 1986 surveys.	2, 3, 4
. Reported lifetime use of heroin and glue sniffing by high school students has remained unchanged over the three year period between the two surveys.	2
. A decrease is evident in the number of students reporting illicit drug use at some time in their lives (64.9% in 1983; 56.0% in 1986).	11

Table

. The proportion of students reporting substance use other than marijuana and alcohol at least once in their lifetime has decreased from 46.1% in 1983 to 38.3% in 1986. 11

TABLE 2.

Trends in Lifetime Prevalence* of

Eleven Substances (Percent)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Alcohol	91.2	91.8	89.2	(-2.6) ss
Marijuana	61.4	56.6	49.0	(-7.6) sss
Cocaine	16.6	17.8	19.2	(+1.4)
Amphetamines	--	--	17.1	--
Hallucinogens	15.8	14.6	13.0	(-1.6)
Tranquilizers	13.4	10.9	10.8	(-0.1)
Barbiturates	14.4	12.4	7.6	(-4.8) sss
Heroin	2.2	2.4	2.4	(0.0)
Inhalants	--	--	17.0	--
Glue	10.3	13.4	13.6	(+0.2)
Cough Medicine	5.7	4.5	4.1	(-0.4)

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

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

TABLE 3.

Trends in Annual Prevalence* of Nine Substances (Percent)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Alcohol	87.6	86.9	82.9	(-4.0) sss
Marijuana	51.8	47.2	40.0	(-7.2) sss
Cocaine	12.6	14.7	14.9	(+0.2)
Amphetamines	--	--	11.0	--
Hallucinogens	12.3	10.4	8.5	(-1.9) s
Tranquilizers	8.3	6.2	6.9	(+0.7)
Barbiturates	10.2	7.4	4.5	(-2.9) sss
Inhalants	--	--	10.6	--
Glue	--	--	5.0	--

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

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

TABLE 4.

Trends in Monthly Prevalence* of Nine Substances (Percent)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Alcohol	70.2	65.9	61.9	(-4.0) ss
Marijuana	36.1	28.9	21.3	(-7.6) sss
Cocaine	6.4	7.5	7.4	(-0.1)
Amphetamines	--	--	5.7	--
Hallucinogens	6.3	5.0	3.3	(-1.7) s
Tranquilizers	4.0	3.0	3.0	(0.0)
Barbiturates	6.1	4.4	2.6	(-1.8) ss
Inhalants	--	--	3.6	--
Glue	--	--	2.2	--

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

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

RECENCY OF USE

Data regarding recency of use is 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 comparing the proportion of respondents who report use of a substance at some time in their lives with the proportion who report use in the past month, numbers of students continuing with the use of a given substance are better understood.*

Table

. As would be expected, continued use is most likely to occur with alcohol; about seven of every ten students (69.4%) who have ever used alcohol have done so in the past month. 5

. Just over two-fifths (43.5%) of those who have ever used marijuana have also done so in the past month. This represents a highly significant decrease from the 1983 rate of 51.1%, and the continuation of a substantial decreasing trend since 1980. 5

*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 is presented in subsequent sections.

Table

- Continued use is reported by about one in every three students who have ever used amphetamines (33.3%), barbiturates (34.2%), and cocaine (38.5%). 5

- About one-fourth of those students who have ever used hallucinogens (25.4%) and tranquilizers (27.8%) also report use in the past month. 5

- A significant decrease is noted in the reported recency rate for hallucinogens, from 34.2% in 1983 to 25.4% in 1986. 5

- The proportion of lifetime users who also report use in the past month is relatively low, although not minimal, for those students reporting use of glue (16.2%) and other inhalants (21.2%) as intoxicants. 5

TABLE 5.

Trends in Recency of Use

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

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Alcohol	77.Ø	71.8	69.4	(-2.4)
Marijuana	58.8	51.1	43.5	(-7.6)
Cocaine	38.6	42.1	38.5	(-3.6)
Amphetamines	--	--	33.3	--
Hallucinogens	39.9	34.2	25.4	(-8.8)
Tranquilizers	29.8	27.5	27.8	(+Ø.3)
Barbiturates	42.4	35.5	34.2	(-1.3)
Inhalants	--	--	21.2	--
Glue	--	--	16.2	--

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 elicted information regarding the number of times a student had used a given substance during his lifetime, the past year, and the past month.

Table

. Significantly different patterns of use frequency are evident for the eight substances on which this type data was collected. 6

. Amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, inhalants and glue exhibit generally similar frequency of use patterns. Considering just those students who report some use during the past year or month, it was found that a substantial proportion report use on only one or two occasions. For each substance, of those students reporting some use in the past year, 39%-60% report use on only one or two 6

occasions; of those reporting use in the past month, 50%-55% report use on only one or two occasions.

Alcohol and marijuana exhibit a somewhat different pattern regarding frequency of use. Among those students reporting some use of alcohol in the past year, more than four of every five (83.2%) used the substance on three or more occasions; for marijuana, the comparable proportion was two in three students (67.8%). Regarding those who have used in the past month, about three-fifths (61.6%) of the students report use on three or more occasions for alcohol and more than half (52.1%) report using marijuana on three or more occasions. 6

Although the absolute numbers are quite small, the use frequency pattern for barbiturates appears to be somewhat different than for the other substances. With regard to those students who have used barbiturates in the past month, their use pattern is somewhat similar to alcohol and marijuana, with about two in three (65.4%) doing so on three or more occasions. 6

TABLE 6.

Frequency of Use - Nine Substances (Percent)

Lifetime, Last Year, Last Month

	Alc.	Mar.	Coc.	Amph.	Hal.	Trq.	Barb.	Inh.	Glue
LIFETIME USE									
None	10.8	51.1	80.9	82.9	87.0	89.2	92.3	83.0	86.4
1 - 2 occasions	8.5	11.5	7.7	6.7	5.5	5.3	2.7	8.0	8.8
3 - 9 occasions	15.5	13.1	4.6	5.2	3.3	2.8	2.2	4.7	3.0
10 -39 occasions	27.4	10.1	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.9
40 or more	37.8	14.3	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.9
USE IN LAST 12 MONTHS									
None	17.1	59.9	85.1	88.9	91.5	93.1	95.4	89.4	95.0
1 - 2 occasions	13.9	12.9	5.8	4.9	3.8	3.6	1.8	5.8	3.0
3 - 9 occasions	19.5	10.9	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.3
10 -39 occasions	28.1	8.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.3
40 or more	21.4	7.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
USE IN LAST 30 DAYS									
None	38.2	78.6	92.5	94.3	96.7	97.0	97.4	96.4	97.9
1 - 2 occasions	23.8	10.2	4.0	3.1	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.1
3 - 9 occasions	23.8	6.3	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7
10 -39 occasions	11.6	3.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
40 or more	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2

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

- From 1983 to 1986 highly significant decreases are observed in the proportion of students reporting use of marijuana on ten or more occasions in the past year, both among all students (22.6% to 16.2%) and among just those students who report some marijuana use in the past year (47.9% to 40.5%). 7

- With regard to alcohol, marginally significant decreases are observed in reported use on ten or more occasions in the past year among all students (54.3% in 1983, 49.5% in 1986), and among just those students who report some use of alcohol in the past year (62.5% in 1983, 59.7% in 1986). 7

- This decrease in the frequency of annual and monthly use of both alcohol and marijuana appears to continue a downward trend first observed from 1980 to 1983. 7

- A decrease is also evident in the proportion of all students who report using barbiturates on ten or more occasions in the past year. However, when considering only those students who have used barbiturates in the last year, 7

there is an increase in the proportion of students using them on ten or more occasions (27.0% in 1983, 31.7% in 1986).

. A slight increase is observed in the proportion of all students using cocaine on ten or more occasions during the past year (3.6% to 4.7). With regard to only those students who have used cocaine during the past year, a more substantial increase is noted in the proportion of those students using it on ten or more occasions (24.5% to 31.5%). 7

TABLE 7.

Trends in Frequency of Use

Of all students. . . Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions in Past Year

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Alcohol	57.9	54.3	49.5	(-4.8) ss
Marijuana	29.5	22.6	16.2	(-6.4) sss
Cocaine	3.3	3.6	4.7	(+1.1)
Amphetamines	--	--	2.7	--
Hallucinogens	2.7	1.9	2.2	(+0.3)
Tranquilizers	2.1	1.5	1.7	(+0.2)
Barbiturates	3.3	2.0	1.4	(-0.6)
Inhalants	--	--	2.3	--
Glue	--	--	0.7	--

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

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Alcohol	66.1	62.5	59.7	(-2.8)
Marijuana	56.9	47.9	40.5	(-7.4) ss
Cocaine	26.2	24.5	31.5	(+7.0)
Amphetamines	--	--	24.8	--
Hallucinogens	22.0	18.3	25.3	(+7.0)
Tranquilizers	25.3	24.2	24.8	(+0.6)
Barbiturates	32.4	27.0	31.7	(+4.7)
Inhalants	--	--	21.7	--
Glue	--	--	14.7	--

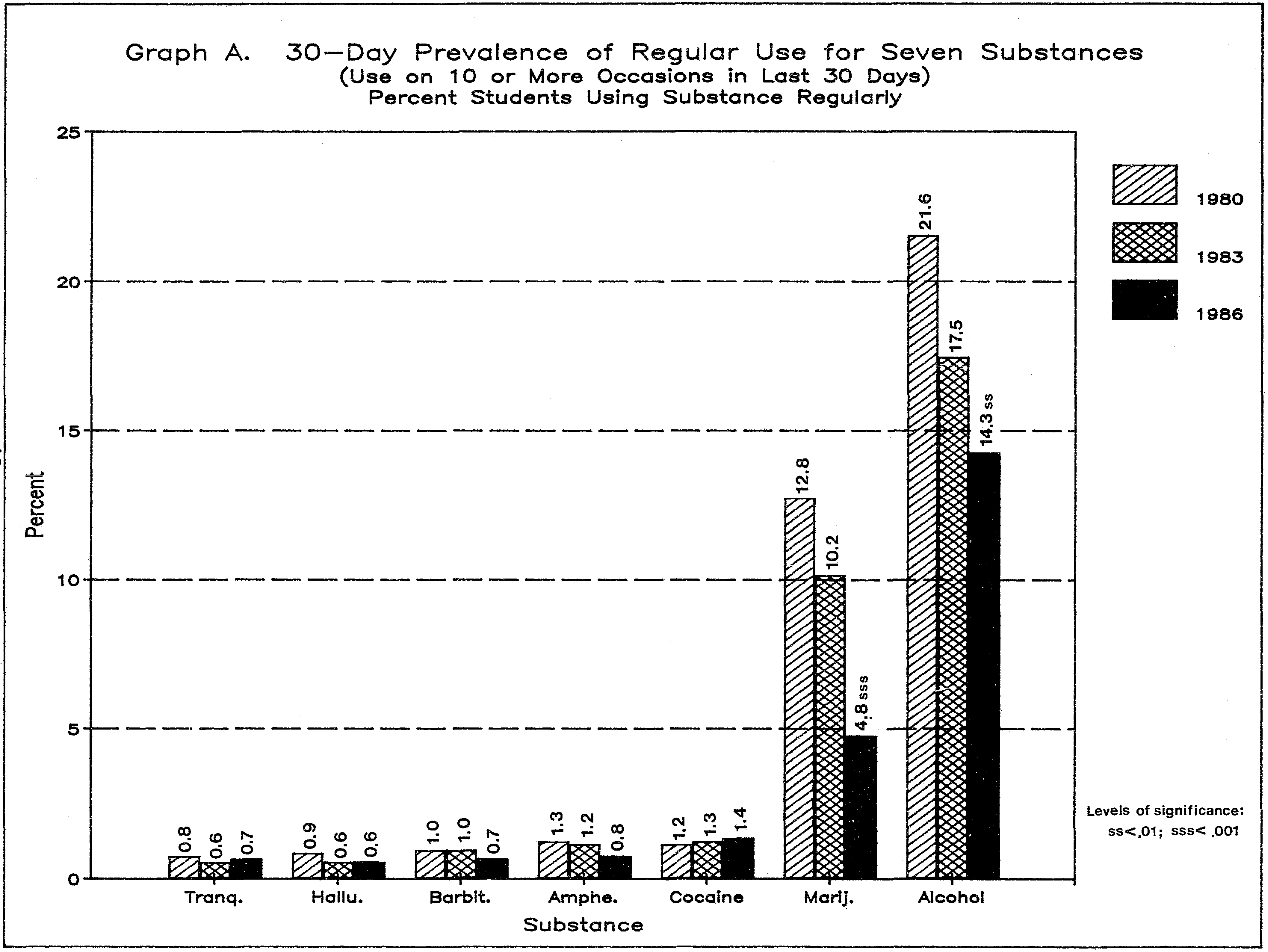
Levels of significance: ss<.01; sss<.001

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 susbtance abuse 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
. With regard to the seven substances for which trend data are available, significant decreases are observed from 1983 to 1986 in the proportion of students reporting regular use of alcohol, marijuana and amphetamines.	Graph A
. The proportion of students reporting regular use of four other substances (cocaine, barbiturates, hallucinogens and tranquilizers) has not changed.	Graph A

	Table
. About one in every seven students (14.3%) reports regular use of alcohol. This compares with one-fifth of the students (21.6%) reporting regular use in 1980, and one-sixth (17.5%) in 1983.	Graph A
. About one in every twenty students (4.8%) reports regular use of marijuana, a substantial decrease from the 10.2% who reported regular use in 1983, and continuing the downward trend from 12.8% reporting regular use in 1980.	Graph A
. Less than 1% of the students now report regular use of amphetamines, down from 1.3% and 1.2% in 1980 and 1983.	Graph A
. Regular use of tranquilizers, barbiturates, cocaine and hallucinogens is also extremely rare, ranging from 0.6% to 1.4% of respondents.	Graph A



Graph A. 30—Day Prevalence of Regular Use for Seven Substances
(Use on 10 or More Occasions in Last 30 Days)
Percent Students Using Substance Regularly
Percent
25
20
15
10
5
0
1980
1983
1986
0.8
0.6
0.7
0.9
0.6
0.6
1.0
1.0
0.7
1.3
1.2
0.8
1.2
1.3
1.4
12.8
10.2
4.8 sss
21.6
17.5
14.3 ss
Tranq.
Hallu.
Barbit.
Amphe.
Cocaine
Marij.
Alcohol
Substance
Levels of significance:
ss<.01; sss< .001

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 cross-tabulated 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.

Grade	Table
The relationship between grade and lifetime substance use varies considerably from substance to substance.	8
For the most widely used substances, alcohol and marijuana, reported lifetime use does increase with grade. With alcohol the increases between grades are small, with almost all students who have ever used alcohol having done so by the 10th grade. For marijuana, however, increased use between grades is significant, with lifetime prevalence increasing by 9.3% from 10th to 11th grade, and by another 10.3% from 11th to 12th grade.	8

	Table
. A similar, but less pronounced, relationship between grade and lifetime use is also evident for cocaine, hallucinogens, and inhalants.	8
. Again, a similar relationship between grade and lifetime use of amphetamines is noted. In this case, a slight increase in lifetime prevalence is found from 11th to 12th grade, but is accompanied by an increase three times as large between 10th and 11th grade.	8
. Little difference in lifetime prevalence among grades is apparent regarding the use of barbiturates and tranquilizers.	8
. There is also little difference in lifetime prevalence among grades regarding the use of glue, cough medicine and heroin. It is interesting to note, however, that the proportion of students reporting use of glue and cough medicine at some time in their lives is highest among those in 11th grade and the proportion reporting use of heroin is highest among those in 10th grade.	8

	Table
• With regard to heavy use of alcohol (40 or more occasions in the past year), an incremental increase by grade is readily observed. In contrast, heavy use of marijuana more than doubles between 10th and 11th grade, but is almost equal between 11th and 12th grade.	32, 34
Sex	
• For the majority of substances covered in the survey there is little difference (between males and females) in either lifetime or annual prevalence.	8, 9
• Lifetime use of glue, heroin, inhalants, cocaine and hallucinogens is significantly higher among males than females.	8
• With regard to frequency of use, males are more likely to be heavy users (40 or more occasions in the past year) of alcohol or marijuana.	32, 34

	Table
Race	
. Overall, white and black students report quite different patterns of substance use. In general, rates of substance use reported by Hispanic students* exhibit similarities to those reported by black or white students depending upon the type of substance.	8, 9
. Blacks and whites are equally likely to report lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and cough medicine.	8
. Whites are significantly more likely than blacks or Hispanics to report lifetime use of amphetamines, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, inhalants and glue.	8
. Whites are significantly more likely than blacks or Hispanics to have used alcohol in the past year.	9

*The small number of respondents comprising the Hispanic subgroup (192) is such that extreme caution must be exercised in generalizing these findings to the population as a whole. The decision to include this categorization was influenced by testimony before the 1979 Task Force indicating a notable absence of data for this ethnic group. Therefore, the data are reported only as a first step in addressing that absence.

	Table
. Whites and blacks are significantly more likely than Hispanics to have used marijuana or cocaine in the past year.	9
. White students are significantly more likely to report heavy use of alcohol (40 or more occasions in the past year) than either black or Hispanic students.	32
Socioeconomic Status	
. In general, there is little overall difference in drug or alcohol use with respect to the socioeconomic categorization of the schools surveyed.	8, 9
. Students from schools in the low socioeconomic category are, however, significantly less likely to report any lifetime use of hallucinogens, tranquilizers or inhalants.	8
. Students from the middle SES category are significantly more likely to have used marijuana at least once in their lives than students from either of the other two groups.	8

	Table
. Students from the low SES category are significantly less likely to report heavy alcohol use (40 or more occasions in the past year) than those from either the high or medium SES categories.	32
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.	8, 9
. Students from the southern region are significantly less likely to report lifetime use of hallucinogens or glue.	8
. Students from the central region are significantly more likely to report lifetime use of glue or tranquilizers at some time in their lives.	8
. Students from the central region are also significantly more likely to report use of alcohol in the past year.	9

	Table
Students from the central region are more likely to report heavy alcohol use (40 or more occasions in the past year) than those from the northern or southern regions of the state.	32

TABLE 8.

Lifetime Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups

(Percent)

	Alc.	Mar.	Coc.	Amph.	Hal.	Trq.	Barb.	Her.	Inh.	Glue	Cough
Total	89.2	49.0	19.2	17.1	13.0	10.8	7.6	2.4	17.0	13.6	4.1
Grade:											
10	85.7	38.8	11.8	11.6	6.9	8.2	5.5	2.9	11.0	13.7	3.7
11	89.8	48.1	19.1	18.6	13.7	10.9	7.1	2.3	17.3	14.9	4.9
12	91.9	58.4	25.5	20.8	17.8	13.0	10.0	1.9	22.2	12.5	3.4
Sex:											
Male	89.1	49.8	21.3	17.4	15.4	10.5	8.9	3.5	21.2	15.4	4.2
Female	89.4	47.9	16.8	16.8	10.5	11.1	6.3	1.4	12.8	11.8	3.9
Race:											
White	93.0	51.3	20.0	20.8	15.5	13.3	8.8	2.6	21.7	16.2	4.4
Black	83.4	57.8	19.6	9.8	7.4	4.6	5.4	1.6	5.0	5.8	4.1
Hispanic	78.6	26.6	16.6	7.7	8.4	6.6	3.3	2.1	7.1	9.4	3.2
SES:											
High	90.8	45.6	16.7	14.8	13.1	11.3	6.6	1.8	19.8	14.3	3.7
Medium	93.7	54.5	20.4	22.5	16.2	13.6	9.6	3.1	22.5	16.4	5.6
Low	83.0	45.9	19.9	13.5	9.5	7.5	6.6	2.4	8.6	10.0	2.9
Region:											
North	86.0	44.4	17.8	14.8	13.3	9.8	6.7	1.9	17.0	13.5	3.9
Central	92.9	51.5	20.5	20.0	15.1	13.2	9.5	3.3	20.1	17.4	4.8
South	91.4	55.3	20.0	20.0	9.4	9.9	7.2	2.4	13.0	8.7	3.6

TABLE 9.

Annual Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups

(Percent)

	Alc.	Mar.	Coc.	Amph.	Hal.	Trq.	Barb.	Inh.	Glue
Total	82.9	40.0	14.9	11.0	8.5	6.9	4.5	10.6	5.0
Grade:									
10	77.1	29.9	8.7	8.3	4.4	6.2	3.6	7.5	4.8
11	84.7	40.7	15.1	11.5	9.3	7.2	3.8	10.7	6.1
12	86.6	48.4	20.3	13.1	11.4	7.4	5.9	13.3	4.2
Sex:									
Male	82.5	41.7	16.5	11.3	10.3	6.9	5.7	13.2	6.7
Female	83.5	38.5	13.3	10.8	6.6	6.8	3.2	7.9	3.4
Race:									
White	88.6	44.5	16.2	13.3	10.1	8.6	5.3	13.7	6.2
Black	71.4	39.3	15.0	7.5	5.0	3.7	2.4	3.1	2.1
Hispanic	70.8	18.9	9.4	4.6	5.0	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.6
SES:									
High	85.5	39.0	12.5	8.3	9.0	5.7	3.8	12.5	4.7
Medium	88.1	46.7	16.7	15.4	10.9	9.9	6.3	13.7	6.9
Low	75.1	34.0	15.3	9.1	5.5	4.9	3.3	5.5	3.3
Region:									
North	79.2	35.7	12.7	9.7	8.2	6.1	3.5	9.7	5.0
Central	89.3	45.4	17.2	12.2	10.1	8.3	5.8	13.7	6.1
South	82.4	42.6	16.8	12.6	6.9	6.9	4.9	8.3	3.5

FIRST USE

A series of survey items were 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 nine substances. The data which are presented in this section examine just those students who report some lifetime use of the listed substances. Table 10 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.

Table

. Almost all students (86.2%) who report ever using alcohol have done so prior to tenth grade. 10

. A similar pattern of first use is evident regarding glue sniffing; 86.4% of those who had ever used report first use before tenth grade. 10

	Table
. For both alcohol and glue, two-thirds of those ever using report initial use by the time they have completed eighth grade.	10
. Almost three-fourths (71.6%) of the students who have ever used marijuana report initial use prior to tenth grade.	10
. A clear majority (54.4% - 62.0%) of the students who have ever used hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates or tranquilizers report initial use before entering tenth grade.	10
. Only with regard to cocaine is it found that less than half (43.5%) of those who have ever used report first use earlier than tenth grade.	10

TABLE 10.

First Use of Nine Substances

by Grade

(Percent of Those Ever Using)

SUBSTANCE	6th Grade or Earlier	7th-8th	9th	Total Before 10th Grade
Alcohol	32.2	33.5	20.5	86.2
Marijuana	10.2	34.4	27.0	71.6
Cocaine	4.8	12.4	26.3	43.5
Amphetamines	6.6	20.4	34.7	61.7
Hallucinogens	10.6	15.4	29.3	55.3
Tranquilizers	8.9	17.8	27.7	54.4
Barbiturates	11.3	21.1	29.6	62.0
Inhalants	8.1	20.6	28.1	56.8
Glue	36.8	33.8	15.8	86.4

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 11 students (9.1%) has not used any of the substances listed at some time in his life.	11, Graph B Chart 1
. Almost three-fifths of the students (58.1%) have limited substance use to one or two substances in their lifetime.	Graph B
. Considering just those students who have used at least one substance, three-quarters have used three or less different substances during their lifetime.	Graph B
. Just over 15% of all students have used five or more substances at some time in their lives.	Graph B
. While little change was observed overall between the 1980 and 1983 surveys, a marked decrease in the number of substances ever used by the students is evident in the 1986 survey.	Graph B
. Almost two-fifths of the students (38.3%) have used a substance other than marijuana or alcohol at some time in their lives, while about one-half of all students (52.6%) have limited their substance use to alcohol and marijuana.	11, Chart 1

	Table
. Use of marijuana absent any other substance use is extremely rare; less than 1% of all students have used marijuana exclusively during their lifetime.	11, Chart 1
. However, such is not the case with alcohol; over one-third of all students (34.9%) have used only alcohol during their lifetime.	11, Chart 1
. Although the rates remained generally consistent, an increase was observed between the 1980 and 1983 surveys in the number of students who reported substance use other than alcohol or marijuana at some time in their lives. This trend has clearly reversed itself in 1986, with 38.3% reporting use of other substances, dropping below the proportion reported in either of the earlier surveys (41.3% in 1980, 46.1% in 1983).	11, Chart 1

Graph B. Number of Substances Used in Lifetime 1980, 1983 and 1986

Percent of Students Using Substances

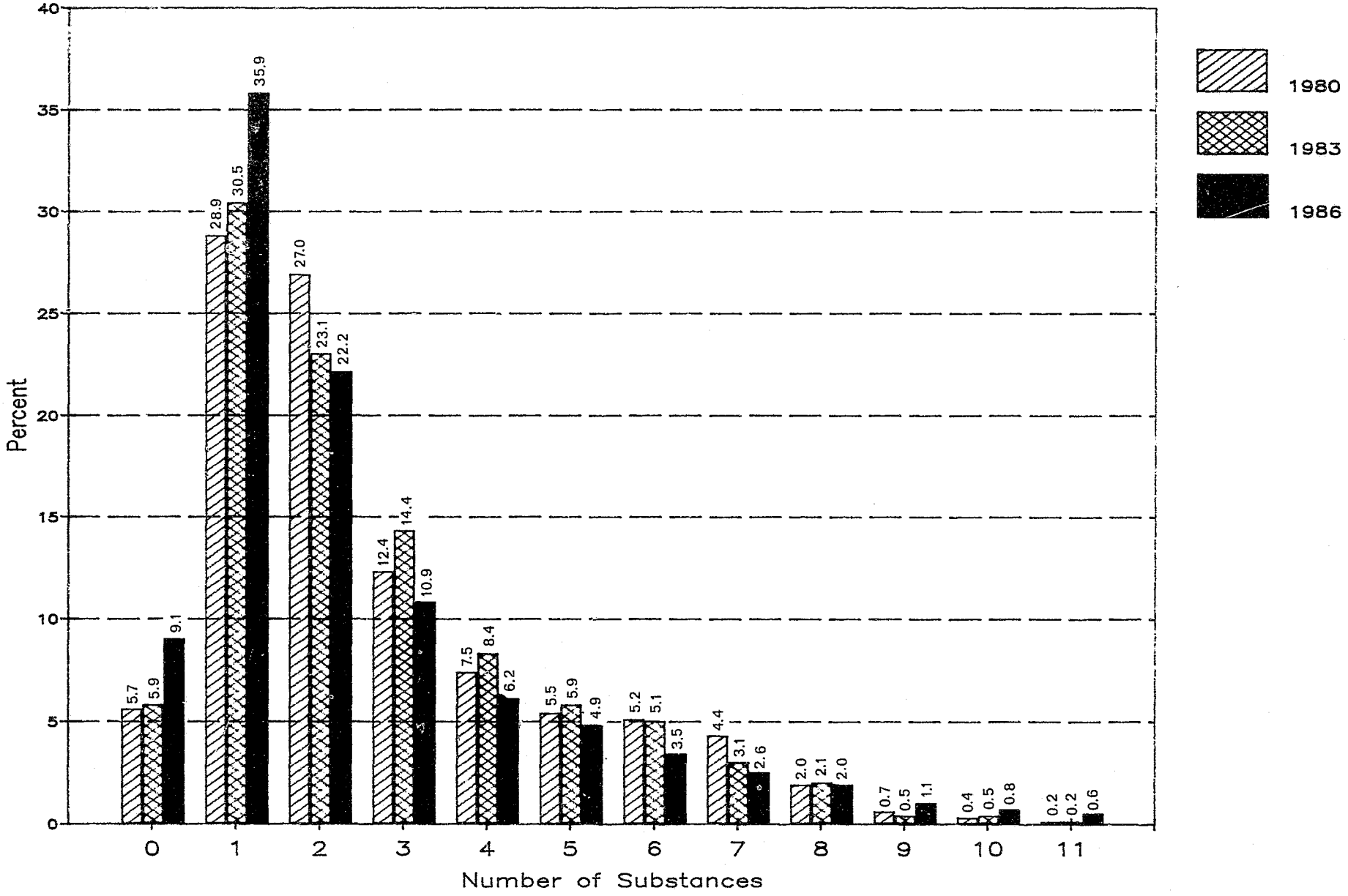


TABLE 11.

Type of Substances Used* (Percent)

Lifetime**

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986
None	5.7	5.9	9.1
Alcohol Only	27.0	29.3	34.9
Marijuana Only	1.3	0.6	0.7
Alcohol & Marijuana	24.7	18.2	17.0
Other Substance(s)***	41.3	46.1	38.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

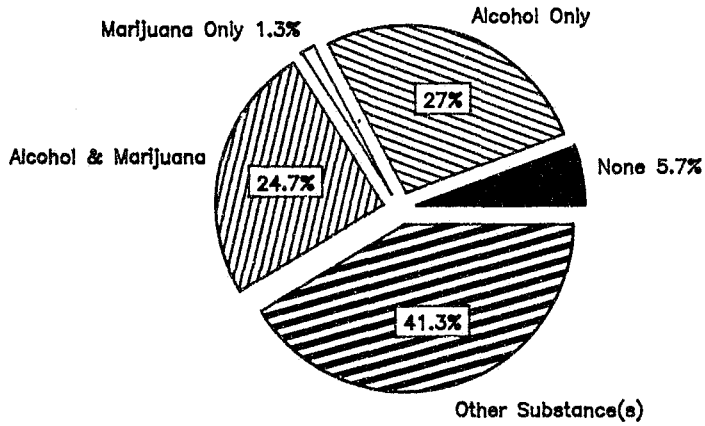
* As in the previous section, direct comparison of the findings between the lifetime and past year categories is misleading due to the absence of annual prevalence data for four substances.

** 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 three survey administrations.

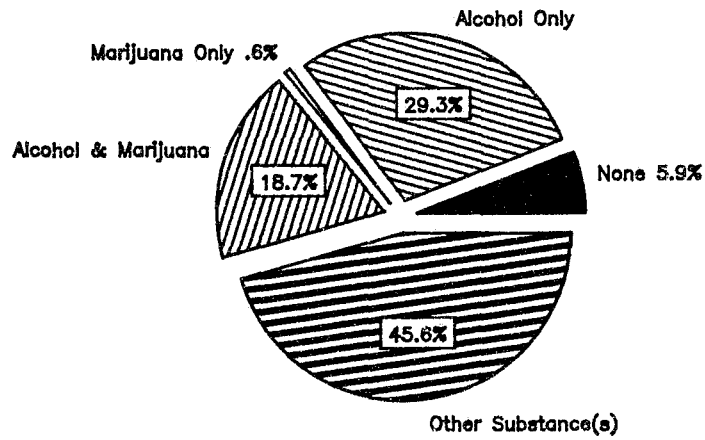
*** Other substance use includes any use of cocaine, hallucinogens, or heroin; it also includes any use of glue, other inhalants or cough medicine as an intoxicant, or any use of amphetamines, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

Chart 1. Type of Substances Used during Lifetime—1980, 1983 and 1986

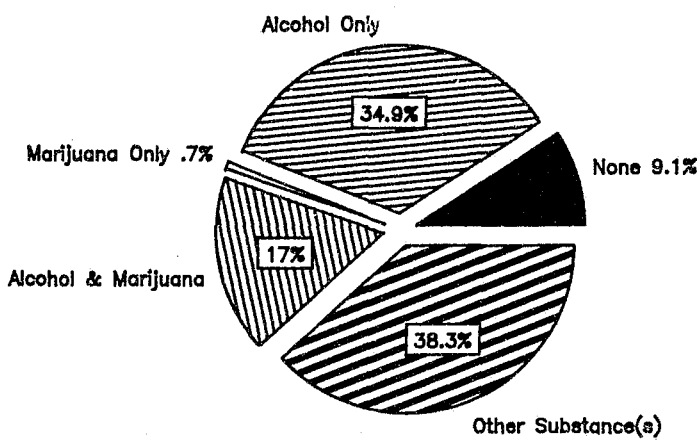
Percent of All Students



1980



1983



1986

Annual Patterns

In Graph C, 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 three survey administrations.* 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, cocaine, amphetamines, hallucinogens, barbiturates and tranquilizers.

	Table
. About one in every seven students (15.3%) has not used any of the listed seven substances in the past year.	12, Graph C Chart 2
. About two-thirds of the students (65.2%) have used one or two of the substances in the past year.	Graph C

*Likewise, data used in the "substance type" table (Table 12) pertains to the same seven substances to permit more accurate comparisons of the various survey results.

- Of those students who have used any of the seven substances in the past year, about half have used only one, while about one-quarter have used two. Graph C

- About one in every ten students (10.9%) has used four or more substances in the past year. Graph C

- Overall change is evident in the 1986 survey results. The number of students who have been substance free for the past year increased from 9.4% in 1980 to 10.9% in 1983 and 15.3% in 1986. 12, Graph C Chart 2

- The number of students reporting use of four or more substances in the past year declined to 10.9% in 1986, as compared to 16.9% in 1980 and 14.7% in 1983. Graph C

- Just over one-fifth of the students (22.5%) have used a substance other than alcohol or marijuana in the past year. 12, Chart 2

- About two in five students (41.4%) have used only alcohol in the past year. 12, Chart 2

Table

- Whereas little change is evident in the types of substances used between 1980 and 1983, a significant decrease is apparent in the proportion of students reporting substance use other than alcohol or marijuana in 1986 (22.5%) as compared to 1980 (28.9%) and 1983 (30.3%). 12, Chart 2

Graph C. Number of Substances Used in Past Year 1980, 1983 and 1986

Percent of Students Using Substances

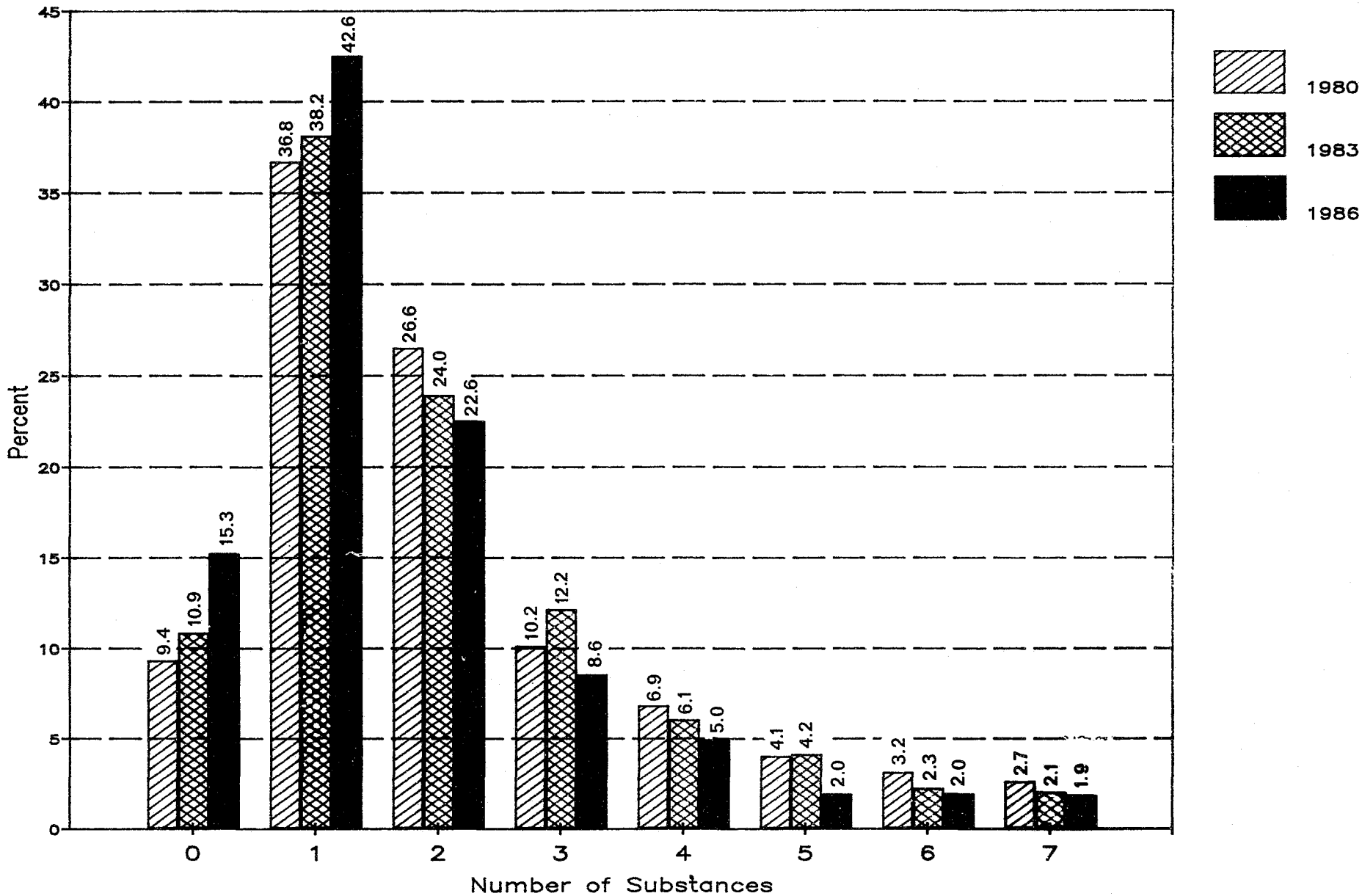


TABLE 12.

Type of Substances Used* (Percent)

Last Year**

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986
None	9.4	10.9	15.3
Alcohol Only	35.3	37.3	41.4
Marijuana Only	1.4	0.8	1.1
Alcohol & Marijuana	24.9	20.6	19.8
Other Substance(s)***	28.9	30.3	22.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

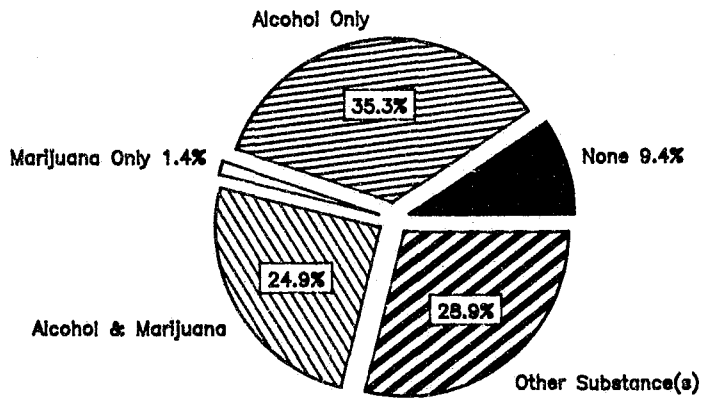
* As in the previous section, direct comparison of the findings between the lifetime and past year categories is misleading due to the absence of annual prevalence data for four substances.

** 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 three survey administrations.

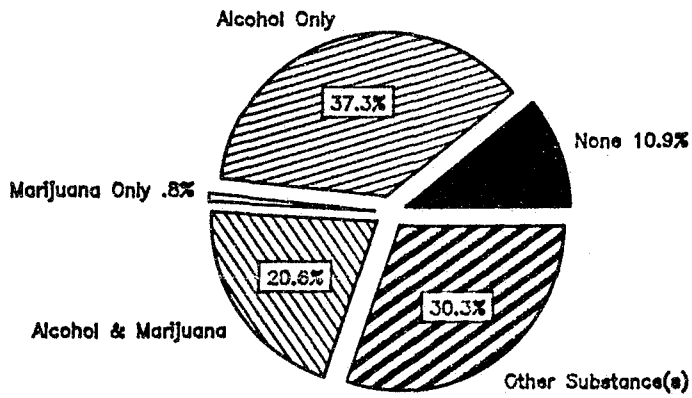
*** Other substances include cocaine, amphetamines, hallucinogens, tranquilizers and barbiturates.

Chart 2. Type of Substances Used during Past Year 1980, 1983 and 1986

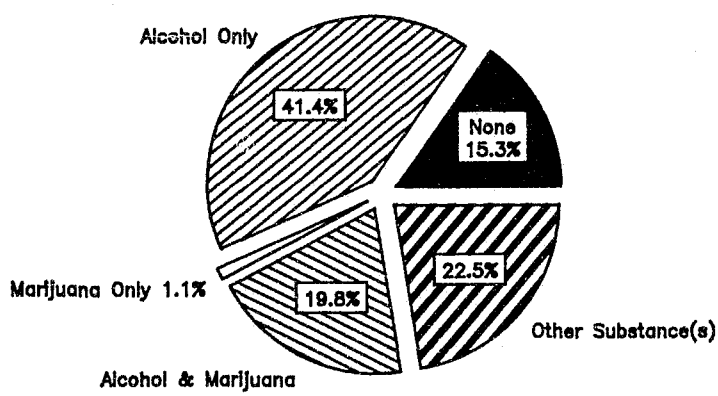
Percent of All Students



1980



1983



1986

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 13 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 each of the nine substances included in this section; the higher the self-reported grade, the lower the proportion of students who have used the substance in the past year. 13

. 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. 13

TABLE 13.

Annual Prevalence by Self-Reported

Academic Performance

(Percent)

	Alc.	Mar.	Amph.	Coc.	Hal.	Barb.	Trq.	Glue	Inh.
GRADES									
Total	82.9	40.0	11.0	14.9	8.5	4.5	6.9	5.0	10.6
Mostly A's	79.9	27.9	4.9	5.3	2.6	2.0	3.8	2.3	6.2
Mostly B's	83.3	34.1	8.7	20.7	6.7	2.2	5.3	3.4	8.3
Mostly C's	86.0	51.2	14.1	20.3	10.7	6.2	8.6	7.2	13.7
Mostly D's and F's	89.6	71.8	33.7	38.3	32.4	22.9	21.7	10.3	27.3

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
. About one in every three students (31.2%) report using marijuana and alcohol at the same time at least once in their lives.	14
. Just under one-fifth of all students (17.4%) have combined use of marijuana and other drugs at some time in their life; only slightly fewer (13.2%) have used alcohol and drugs (other than marijuana) together at least once in their lives. Stated otherwise, considering just those students who have ever used drugs, approximately one-third have combined substances in this fashion.	14

Table

- Combinations of all three groups (alcohol, marijuana and other drugs) have been used at the same time by about one of every ten students (9.6%) at least once during his life. 14

- A similar proportion of all students (9.1%) have used two or more drugs (other than marijuana) in combination at some time in their lives. 14

- There has been an appreciable decrease in the absolute number of students who combine marijuana and alcohol (38.3% in 1983, 31.2% in 1986) between the two surveys. This decline, however, moderates somewhat when viewed as a proportion of those students who have ever used marijuana (67.7% in 1983, 63.7% in 1986). 14

- Moderate decreases are observed in all other categories of combined drug use between the 1983 and 1986 surveys. 14

TABLE 14.

Trends in Combined Substance Use

(Percent Reporting Use)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Alcohol and Marijuana	43.6	38.3	31.2	(-7.1)
Marijuana and Other Drugs	21.5	20.2	17.4	(-2.8)
Alcohol and Other Drugs	18.1	16.2	13.2	(-3.0)
Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Drugs	14.1	12.1	9.6	(-2.5)
Two or More Drugs	10.7	10.9	9.1	(-1.8)

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.

	Table
. Three-fifths of the students (58.7%) report that they have never smoked cigarettes.	15
. Of the 41.2% who do currently smoke cigarettes, about half (21.2% of the whole sample) report only occasional use.	15
. One in every five students (20.0%) reports regular or daily cigarette smoking. The great majority of these students indicate smoking "half a pack or less a day" (8.4%), or "half a pack to a pack a day" (9.3%).	15

	Table
. Regular smoking of more than a pack a day is rare, with 2.3% of the students so reporting.	15
. No change has been observed in reported current use of cigarettes from the 1980, 1983 and 1986 surveys.	15
. Two-thirds of the students (67.6%) associate a great risk of physical harm with smoking one to two packs of cigarettes a day, while more than four-fifths (84.4%) perceive a moderate or great risk in connection with such use.	16
. Although very few students (3.9%) 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.	16
. Unlike actual patterns of current use, change is observed over the 1980, 1983 and 1986 surveys regarding the perceived risk of physical harm. Significantly more students perceive a greater risk of harm in each succeeding current survey.	16

TABLE 15.

Current Cigarette Use

(Percent)

USE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Never	60.4	58.5	58.7	(+0.2)
On Occasion	18.9	20.5	21.2	(+0.7)
Half Pack or Less a Day	9.8	9.4	8.4	(-1.0)
Half to One Pack a Day	9.2	9.7	9.3	(-0.4)
More than One Pack a Day	1.7	1.9	2.3	(+0.4)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 16.

Perceived Risk of Physical Harm

1-2 Packs a Day (Percent)

RISK	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Great	56.4	60.7	67.6	(+6.9)
Moderate	22.5	19.6	16.8	(-2.8)
Slight	4.5	3.2	2.8	(-0.4)
None	0.7	1.1	1.1	(0.0)
Do Not Know	15.9	15.4	11.7	(-3.7)
Total	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. Issues raised by the questionnaire range from those concerned with 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 seven 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.

Table

. There appear to be two availability ranges encompassing the seven substances for which data was collected. Not surprisingly, it was generally found the more widely used substances are perceived to be more readily available. 17

. Alcohol and marijuana are available to a substantial majority of all students, with about nine of every ten (88.8%) saying alcohol was "easy" or "very easy" to obtain, and 82.8% saying the same about marijuana. 17

	Table
. About half of all the students report that barbiturates, tranquilizers, hallucinogens and amphetamines are easily obtainable (44.8% - 50.8%).	17
. About three-fifths of all the students (58.0%) report that cocaine would be "easy" or "very easy" to obtain.	17
. Some change is evident between the 1983 and 1986 surveys; a significant increase is observed in the perceived availability of cocaine, along with a decrease in the perceived availability of barbiturates.	17
. The proportion of students reporting cocaine would be "easy" or "very easy" to obtain increased from 49.7% in 1983 to 58.0% in 1986. The perceived availability of barbiturates, however, decreased from 53.2% in 1983 to 44.8% in 1986.	17

TABLE 17.

Perceived Availability of Seven Substances

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

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Alcohol	93.9*	92.1*	88.8	-3.3
Marijuana	89.8	87.6	82.8	-4.8
Cocaine	47.4	49.7	58.Ø	8.3
Amphetamines	--	--	5Ø.8	--
Hallucinogens	47.3	46.6	5Ø.Ø	3.4
Tranquilizers	54.Ø	52.8	49.2	-3.6
Barbiturates	51.7	53.2	44.8	-8.4

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

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.

	Table
. As would be expected, drugs and alcohol are most frequently used on weekends and at parties.	18, 19
. However, about two of every five students who report using marijuana or drugs at some time in their lives say they have done so either at school functions (42.2%) or during school hours (39.1%).	18
. Stated otherwise, this means that about one-fifth of all students report using drugs or marijuana at school functions (20.8%) or during school hours (19.3%).	18

	Table
. With regard to alcohol, just over one-third (36.4%) of all students report use during school functions, while less than one in every six students (15.0%) report use during school hours.	19
. About half of all students (47.0%) who report using marijuana or other drugs at some time in their lives have done so before school.	18
. "Before school" use of drugs is far more prevalent than alcohol use at that same time; almost one-quarter (23.1%) of all students have used drugs before school, compared with 18.3% who have used alcohol at that time.	18, 19

TABLE 18.

Marijuana or Drugs: Trends in Time and Occasion of Use (Percent)

Have you ever used drugs or marijuana. . .	Those who have used drugs/marijuana				All Students			
	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Before School	53.0	50.1	47.0	(-3.1)	33.3	28.7	23.1	(-5.6)
During School	48.8	46.4	39.1	(-7.3)	30.6	26.6	19.3	(-7.3)
After School	73.3	73.1	72.2	(-0.9)	45.9	41.9	35.6	(-6.3)
School Function (Dance, Games, etc.)	53.4	47.0	42.2	(-4.8)	33.4	26.9	20.8	(-6.1)
Parties	81.4	81.2	80.7	(-0.5)	51.0	46.6	39.6	(-7.0)
Weekends	86.1	90.0	86.6	(-3.4)	53.9	51.5	42.7	(-8.8)

TABLE 19.

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

Have you ever used alcohol. . .	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Before School	17.7	18.0	18.3	(+0.3)
During School	16.5	16.2	15.0	(-1.2)
After School	51.4	48.7	44.6	(-4.1)
School Function (Dance, Games, etc.)	40.8	37.8	36.4	(-1.4)
Parties	80.3	77.2	74.6	(-2.6)
Weekends	79.4	77.9	75.3	(-2.6)

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

. For both alcohol and drugs, the students generally attached the same relative importance to the preventive factors mentioned in the survey questions. Fear of physical harm was by far the most important, followed by fear of getting into trouble with the law. 20

Marijuana/Drugs

. Fear of physical harm was clearly reported as the most intensive preventive consideration, with four of every five students (78.7%) reporting it would prevent them from using marijuana or other drugs. 20

Table

. Seven of every ten students (69.6%) report that fear of getting into trouble with the law would prevent their use of drugs, while about six of every ten (58.4%) indicate that parental disapproval would prevent their use of drugs. 20

. About one-half of the students indicate that disapproval of friends (51.0%) or fear of bad grades (49.6%) would prevent their use of marijuana or drugs. Three of every ten (31.6%) report that religious values would have a similar effect. 20

. Only one in every eight students (12.2%) reports that nothing would prevent his use of drugs or marijuana. 20

Trends, Marijuana/Drugs

. With the exception of peer disapproval moving slightly ahead of fear of bad grades in 1986, the relative importance of the factors listed have remained the same through all three surveys. 20

Table

- No significant change in the influence of all six preventive factors is observed in the 1986 survey. 20

- Peer disapproval continued to register the most pronounced increase as a preventive factor. In 1980, 39.0% of the students reported it would prevent drug use; in 1983 that proportion increased to 47.7%, and in 1986 the proportion increased to 51.0%. 20

- The number of students reporting that nothing would prevent them from using drugs has remained virtually unchanged since 1980. 20

Alcohol

- About two-thirds of all students (64.2%) report that fear of physical harm would prevent them from using alcoholic beverages. 20

- About three in every five students (57.7%) report that fear of getting into trouble with the law would prevent their use of alcohol. 20

Table

. Just under one-half of all students respond that parental disapproval (47.0%) or fear of bad grades (41.9%) would prevent their use of alcoholic beverages. 20

. While about one in every three students (33.5%) reports that disapproval of friends would prevent him from using alcohol, one in five (22.4%) reports that religious values would have a similar effect. 20

. About one in six students (17.4%) reports nothing would prevent his using alcohol. 20

Trends, Alcohol

. The relative importance of the factors listed remained the same from the 1980 and 1983 surveys to the 1986 survey. 20

. Very little change is observed in the preventive influence of all six factors listed in the 1983 and 1986 surveys. 20

. As with drugs, the greatest increase in preventive influence since 1980 is observed in the peer disapproval category. 20

TABLE 20.

Trends in Factors Preventing Substance Use

(Percent)

Would prevent from using drugs or marijuana. . .	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Fear of Physical Harm	77.1	81.3	78.7	(-2.6)
Fear Trouble w/Law	66.2	71.7	69.6	(-2.1)
Parent Disapproval	55.5	59.5	58.4	(-1.1)
Fear Bad Grades	47.1	51.7	49.6	(-2.1)
Friends Disapproval	39.Ø	47.7	51.Ø	(+3.3)
Religious Values	29.7	3Ø.7	31.6	(+Ø.9)
Nothing	11.9	11.2	12.2	(+1.Ø)

Would prevent from using alcohol. . .	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Fear of Physical Harm	62.8	65.9	64.2	(-1.7)
Fear Trouble w/Law	51.3	58.8	57.7	(-1.1)
Parent Disapproval	43.2	46.2	47.Ø	(+Ø.8)
Fear Bad Grades	38.9	43.Ø	41.9	(-1.1)
Friends Disapproval	23.8	3Ø.3	33.5	(+3.2)
Religious Values	19.6	2Ø.9	22.4	(+1.5)
Nothing	18.7	14.9	17.4	(+2.5)

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.

Marijuana — Table

. More than two-thirds of the students (70.3%) perceive regular use of marijuana to entail great risk of physical harm. This continues the trend, evident in prior surveys, toward increased perception of physical harm associated with regular use of marijuana; in 1980 less than half the students (48.6%) believed this to be the case, while in 1983 more than three-fifths (63.8%) believed as such. — 21

Table

- One in four students (25.6%) perceives a great risk of physical harm in occasional use of marijuana, a substantial increase over the 16.6% in 1983 and the 10.7% in the 1980 survey. 21

- The number of students who believe there is no physical harm associated with occasional use of marijuana dropped from 10.0% in 1980 to 5.1% in 1983 and has remained about the same (4.2%) in 1986. 21

- About one in seven students (13.8%) report that he does not know what risk of physical harm attaches to occasional use of marijuana, while one in ten (10.4%) reports the same for regular use. 21

Alcohol

- More than two-thirds of the students (71.9%) believe there is a great risk involved in having four or five drinks almost everyday; this compares with 57.9% in the 1980 survey, but is essentially the same as in 1983 (68.5%). 22

Table

- Only one-third of the students (35.3%) believe there is great risk in having five or more drinks, once or twice each weekend. — 22

- Whereas only one in every twenty students (5.8%) perceives little or no risk of harm in having four or five drinks almost everyday, almost one-quarter of the students (20.6%) believe there is little or no risk in having five or more drinks, once or twice each weekend. — 22

- A continuing change is evident in student perception of the risk of physical harm associated with having one or two drinks everyday. In 1980, 39.2% of the students thought there was little or no risk; in 1983, 24.7% of the students believed that to be so, and in 1986 only 19.2% so report. — 22

TABLE 21.

Perceived Risk of Physical Harm by Occasional or Regular Use of Marijuana

(Percent)

	Occasional Use			Regular Use		
RISK	1980	1983	1986	1980	1983	1986
Great	10.7	16.6	25.6	48.6	63.8	70.3
Moderate	26.9	31.7	33.4	25.7	17.1	14.9
Slight	36.2	30.7	23.0	8.1	4.4	3.1
None	10.0	5.1	4.2	2.4	1.2	1.3
Do not know	16.2	15.9	13.8	15.2	13.5	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 22.

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

How much physical harm are people likely to risk if they have. . .		Risk				
		Great	Moderate	Slight	None	Don't Know
1 or 2 drinks on occasion	1980	2.8	7.5	38.1	45.6	6.Ø
	1983	3.8	11.6	42.1	35.4	7.1
	1986	5.4	17.1	43.5	26.8	7.2
1 or 2 drinks almost every day	1980	14.9	39.5	29.4	9.8	6.3
	1983	27.2	4Ø.9	2Ø.3	4.4	7.2
	1986	33.8	38.8	14.5	4.7	8.3
4 or 5 drinks almost everyday	1980	57.9	27.Ø	6.4	2.5	6.3
	1983	68.5	19.9	4.2	1.2	6.2
	1986	71.9	14.5	3.5	2.3	7.9
5 or more drinks once or twice each weekend	1980	29.8	32.5	19.5	8.7	9.5
	1983	33.6	3Ø.3	17.2	4.9	14.1
	1986	35.3	3Ø.8	15.8	4.8	13.3

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 experience of students resulting from use of marijuana or drugs were somewhat 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 more likely to have gotten into trouble with their families as a result of alcohol use than for use of marijuana or other drugs. 23

Marijuana/Drugs

Table

. When comparing the 1983 and 1986 surveys, increases of varying degree are observed in all "trouble/criticism" categories regarding use of marijuana and other drugs. 23

	Table
• Of those students reporting marijuana or other drug use at some time in their lives, over one-quarter (26.4%) have experienced criticism from their friends as a result of that use.	23
• Less than one in five (19.3%) have gotten into trouble with their families as a result of marijuana or other drug use.	23
• Very few of the students who have ever used marijuana or other drugs have experienced trouble with the police (6.9%) or school officials (5.3%) as a result of marijuana or other drug use.	23
• Of those students who have ever used marijuana or other drugs, seven in every ten (70.5%) report they have never gotten into trouble as a result of that use.	23

Alcohol	Table
. Of those students reporting use of alcohol at some time in their lives, one in four (27.1%) has gotten into trouble with his family as a result of that use.	23
. One in every eight students (12.2%) has experienced peer criticism as a result of alcohol use.	23
. Less than one in every ten students (8.7%) reports having trouble with the police as a result of using alcohol.	23
. Very few students (4.1%) who have used alcohol have been in trouble with school officials as a result of that use.	23
. Of those students who have ever used alcohol, almost two-thirds (64.2%) report they have never gotten into trouble as a result of that use.	23
. Very little change is evident in the experiences of students across all three surveys regarding trouble or criticism as a result of alcohol use.	23

TABLE 23.

Substance Users - Trouble/Criticism

Those Who Have Used Marijuana or Other Drugs (Percent)

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

	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Friends	22.2	21.0	26.4	(+5.4)
Family	19.8	15.1	19.3	(+4.2)
Police	5.5	5.2	6.9	(+1.7)
School	3.8	4.8	5.3	(+0.5)
Never gotten into trouble for drug use	72.9	78.7	70.5	(-8.2)

Those Who Have Used Alcohol (Percent)

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

	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Family	25.5	25.8	27.1	(+1.3)
Police	9.9	10.0	8.7	(-1.3)
Friends	9.8	12.5	12.2	(-0.3)
School	4.1	4.3	4.1	(-0.2)
Never gotten into trouble for alcohol use	64.2	63.1	64.2	(+1.1)

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.

Table

- The great majority of students report some negative value orientation ("very wrong" or "slightly wrong") with regard to both occasional use of marijuana (79.0%) and regular use of marijuana (90.8%). 24

- This represents a continuing trend in student attitudes over the three survey administrations. In 1980, 60.0% reported some negative value orientation regarding occasional marijuana use and in 1983, 72.2% did so. In 1980, 79.6% had a similar negative orientation toward regular use and in 1983, 86.6% thought the regular use of marijuana was wrong. 24

Table

. With regard to the intensity of that value orientation, about one-third of the students (38.1%) believe occasional use of marijuana is very wrong, while almost three-fourths (72.1%) believe regular use of marijuana is very wrong. 24

. We note the same trend by observing the proportion of students who believe that marijuana use is not wrong at all. In 1983, 27.8% of the students reported occasional use was not wrong as compared with 21.0% in 1986. Likewise, the proportion believing there was no wrong in regular use fell from 13.4% in 1983 to 9.2% in 1986. 24

TABLE 24.

Is Marijuana Use Wrong? (Percent)

Is it wrong if a person uses marijuana on occasion?

	Occasional Use		
	1980	1983	1986
Very Wrong	20.3	30.6	38.1
Slightly Wrong	39.7	41.6	40.9
Not Wrong	40.0	27.8	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Is it wrong if a person uses marijuana regularly?

	Regular Use		
	1980	1983	1986
Very Wrong	50.7	63.9	72.1
Slightly Wrong	28.9	22.7	18.7
Not Wrong	20.4	13.4	9.2
Total	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.

Table

. A majority of students (67.0%) feel there should be some form of legal prohibition regarding the use of marijuana; but only two of every five students (43.5%) feel it should be a criminal violation for everyone. 25

. A clear shift in student attitude is observed with regard to criminal prohibition of the use of marijuana by all persons. The proportion favoring such a prohibition increased from 35.1% in 1983 to 43.5% in 1986. 25

Table

- Less than one in every six students (14.0.%) believes marijuana use should be entirely legal. In addition, another 23.5% 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 about two-fifths of the sample (37.5%), constitute a rough definition of decriminalization. 25

- The above observations although less dramatic, are consistent with the shift noted in the 1983 survey with respect to student attitudes regarding the legal status of marijuana use. The proportion of students who believe marijuana should be entirely legal underwent a substantial decrease from 25.7% in 1980 to 16.5% in 1983. 25

- Similarly, those students whose views correspond with some form of decriminalization has decreased from 43.1% in 1983 to 37.5% in 1986. 25

- It is interesting to note that almost one-fifth of the students (19.0%) express no opinion on this issue. 25

	Table
. When asked whether it should be legal to sell marijuana if its use were legalized, approximately two-thirds (62.6%) said it should. However, the great majority of that group (39.9% of the total sample) said the sale should be limited to adults.	26
. Students indicate that legalization would have little effect on their use of marijuana. Almost three-fifths (58.5%) indicate they would not use marijuana if it were legal, while another 16.0% report they would use marijuana about the same as now.	27
. About one-tenth of the students (10.8%) say they would try marijuana for the first time if it were legal to do so; another 6.8% would use more marijuana under those conditions.	27

TABLE 25.

Should Marijuana Use be Legal? (Percent)

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

	1980	1983	1986
Crime - all	26.4	35.1	43.5
Crime - under 18 years	12.2	13.4	10.8
Ticket - all	11.4	8.1	7.6
Ticket - under 18 years	7.2	5.1	5.1
Legal	25.7	16.5	14.0
No Opinion	17.2	21.8	19.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 26.

Should Selling Marijuana be Legal? (Percent)

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

	1980	1983	1986
No	24.6	28.6	36.7
Yes - only to adults	46.8	45.6	39.9
Yes - to anyone	27.2	24.7	22.7
No answer	1.4	1.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 27.

Personal Use - If Marijuana were Legal

(Percent)

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

	1980	1983	1986
Not use it	48.9	53.1	58.5
Try for first time	7.Ø	9.5	1Ø.8
Use less than now	7.9	8.1	7.1
Use same as now	27.7	22.Ø	16.Ø
Use more than now	7.7	6.9	6.8
No answer	Ø.8	Ø.4	Ø.8
Total	1ØØ.Ø	1ØØ.Ø	1ØØ.Ø

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.

	Table
. The great majority of students report a belief that they will not be using marijuana ten years from now.	28
. More than three-fourths (77.9%) report probable or definite non-use ten years from now.	28
. Less than one in every twelve students (7.9%) reports probable or definite use ten years from now.	28
. Changes in attitudes regarding future use of marijuana are evident in a slight but continuing shift toward negative inclinations concerning use of the substance ten years from now.	28

Table

- It is interesting that while there was some increase in the overall proportion of students reporting a negative projection of marijuana use ten years hence (73.1% in 1983, 77.9% in 1986), the entire increase is observed in the "definitely not" response (49.9% in 1983, 54.6% in 1986). 28

- In addition, it is notable that this increase is offset entirely by a decrease in the "unsure" response rate between 1983 and 1986, while the proportion reporting an inclination toward marijuana use in the future remained constant between the two surveys. 28

TABLE 28.

Personal Marijuana Use in Future (Percent)

10 Years from Now

	1980	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Definitely Will	2.3	2.6	2.5	(0.0)
Probably Will	7.9	5.3	5.4	
Unsure	21.4	19.0	14.2	(-4.8)
Probably Not	23.8	23.2	23.3	(+4.8)
Definitely Not	44.6	49.9	54.6	
Total	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. There is a slight increase in the proportion of students who believe that they would be stopped by the police if they were to drive after drinking too much. In 1983, 52.3% of the students believed they would probably or definitely be stopped by the police and in 1986, 59.7% believe they would be stopped. 29

Table

- 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. Almost three-fourths (72.0%) indicate that the probability of being stopped would strongly influence their decision; another 15.2% say it would influence their decision somewhat. Only 12.8% of the students report that they either do not worry about being stopped or have never thought about it. 29

- Two of every five students (38.5%) 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. 30

- Almost all of the students (89.4%) report that they would try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking. 30

- While this observation is consistent with the results from the 1983 survey, the strength or intensity of that feeling has increased dramatically. The proportion of students who would "definitely" try to stop others from driving has increased from 42.2% in 1983 to 64.5% in 1986. 30

TABLE 29.

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?

	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Definitely Not	8.5	8.9	(+0.4)
Probably Not	39.2	31.4	(-7.8)
Probably Yes	39.6	41.9	(+2.3)
Definitely Yes	12.7	17.8	(+5.1)
Total	100.0	100.0	

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

	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Strongly Influence	65.0	72.0	(+7.0)
Somewhat Influence	21.1	15.2	(-5.9)
So Low - Don't Worry	5.1	3.8	(-1.3)
Never Considered	8.8	9.0	(+0.2)
Total	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 30.

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?

	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Never	57.2	61.5	(+4.3)
1 or 2 times	23.1	22.7	(-0.4)
3 to 9 times	12.1	9.5	(-2.6)
10 to 39 times	5.0	4.4	(-0.6)
40 times or more	2.6	1.9	(-0.7)
Total	100.0	100.0	

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

	1983	1986	Change 1983-1986
Never	2.3	5.0	(+2.7)
Probably Not	7.9	5.6	(-2.3)
Probably Yes	47.6	24.9	(-22.7)
Definitely Yes	42.2	64.5	(+22.3)
Total	100.0	100.0	

ADDITIONAL FREQUENCY DATA FOR MAJOR SUBGROUPS

TABLE 31.

ALCOHOL

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	10.8	8.5	15.5	27.4	37.8
Grade:					
10	14.3	12.4	21.1	27.6	24.6
11	10.2	7.1	15.0	29.9	37.8
12	8.1	6.4	10.8	25.1	49.6
Sex:					
Male	10.9	7.5	15.5	27.0	39.1
Female	10.7	9.6	15.5	27.7	36.5
Race:					
White	7.1	5.4	12.7	29.3	45.5
Black	16.6	13.3	24.3	24.5	21.3
Hispanic	21.4	19.0	17.9	23.3	18.4
SES:					
High	9.2	7.6	14.0	28.7	40.5
Medium	6.3	6.1	11.9	28.3	47.4
Low	17.0	12.0	20.7	25.2	25.1
Region:					
North	14.1	9.5	16.5	26.4	33.5
Central	7.1	5.8	13.0	26.5	47.6
South	8.6	10.2	16.8	30.6	33.8

TABLE 32.

ALCOHOL

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	17.1	13.9	19.5	28.1	21.4
Grade:					
10	22.9	19.2	22.0	24.0	11.9
11	15.3	12.7	19.2	31.5	21.3
12	13.5	9.9	17.6	29.0	30.0
Sex:					
Male	17.6	12.5	18.5	26.0	25.4
Female	16.5	15.3	20.5	30.3	17.4
Race:					
White	11.4	10.2	20.0	32.2	26.2
Black	28.6	21.3	18.3	18.7	13.1
Hispanic	29.2	22.0	21.0	22.4	5.4
SES:					
High	14.5	12.2	19.6	32.4	21.3
Medium	12.0	10.7	17.4	30.8	29.1
Low	24.9	18.9	21.6	21.2	13.4
Region:					
North	20.8	14.4	20.2	28.4	16.2
Central	10.7	11.8	18.3	28.9	30.3
South	17.6	15.8	19.5	26.3	20.8

TABLE 33.

MARIJUANA

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	51.1	11.5	13.1	10.1	14.3
Grade:					
10	61.2	13.6	11.7	6.9	6.5
11	51.9	10.3	13.0	9.8	15.0
12	41.6	10.6	14.4	13.0	20.4
Sex:					
Male	50.2	10.6	12.1	9.2	17.9
Female	52.1	12.4	14.1	10.9	10.5
Race:					
White	48.7	10.6	13.3	11.3	16.1
Black	42.2	17.5	16.6	9.8	13.9
Hispanic	73.4	10.7	6.8	4.2	4.9
SES:					
High	54.5	10.6	11.3	9.0	14.6
Medium	45.5	10.8	14.6	11.7	17.4
Low	54.1	13.0	13.0	9.3	10.6
Region:					
North	55.6	11.4	11.3	9.4	12.3
Central	48.5	10.7	13.6	11.2	16.0
South	44.7	12.8	16.5	9.8	16.2

TABLE 34.

MARIJUANA

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	59.9	12.9	10.9	8.3	7.9
Grade:					
10	70.2	12.0	8.8	5.3	3.7
11	59.3	11.9	11.2	8.3	9.3
12	51.6	14.8	12.5	10.9	10.2
Sex:					
Male	58.3	12.2	10.5	8.2	10.8
Female	61.5	13.8	11.4	8.5	5.0
Race:					
White	55.5	13.6	12.2	9.6	9.1
Black	60.7	13.9	9.5	8.2	7.7
Hispanic	81.1	8.5	6.6	2.8	1.0
SES:					
High	61.0	12.9	10.0	7.7	8.4
Medium	53.3	14.3	12.7	10.7	9.0
Low	66.1	11.4	9.9	6.4	6.2
Region:					
North	64.4	11.4	9.7	7.5	7.0
Central	54.6	15.6	12.0	9.4	8.4
South	57.4	12.6	12.1	8.7	9.2

TABLE 35.

COCAINE

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	80.9	7.7	4.6	4.1	2.8
Grade:					
10	88.2	6.2	2.9	1.6	1.1
11	80.9	7.8	4.4	3.8	3.1
12	74.5	8.9	6.2	6.5	3.9
Sex:					
Male	78.7	8.1	5.2	4.3	3.7
Female	83.2	7.3	3.9	3.8	1.8
Race:					
White	80.0	7.6	5.1	4.3	3.0
Black	80.4	9.3	3.2	4.5	2.6
Hispanic	83.4	7.9	3.6	4.0	1.1
SES:					
High	83.3	6.7	3.9	3.3	2.8
Medium	79.6	7.0	5.5	3.7	4.2
Low	80.1	9.2	4.2	5.1	1.4
Region:					
North	82.3	7.8	3.8	4.1	2.0
Central	79.5	6.7	5.7	4.1	4.0
South	80.0	8.7	4.6	3.9	2.8

TABLE 36.

COCAINE

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	85.1	5.8	4.4	2.7	2.0
Grade:					
10	91.3	4.3	2.6	1.1	0.7
11	84.9	5.3	4.4	2.7	2.7
12	79.7	7.7	6.1	4.3	2.2
Sex:					
Male	83.5	5.7	4.9	3.2	2.7
Female	86.7	5.9	3.9	2.3	1.2
Race:					
White	83.9	6.0	5.2	3.1	1.8
Black	85.0	6.5	3.7	2.1	2.7
Hispanic	90.6	4.4	1.6	2.3	1.1
SES:					
High	87.5	4.6	3.8	2.1	2.0
Medium	83.3	5.8	5.3	3.3	2.3
Low	84.7	7.0	4.0	2.7	1.6
Region:					
North	87.3	5.1	3.5	2.3	1.8
Central	82.8	5.5	5.9	3.7	2.1
South	83.2	7.8	4.5	2.3	2.2

TABLE 37.

AMPHETAMINES

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	82.9	6.7	5.2	2.7	2.5
Grade:					
10	88.5	6.0	3.1	1.3	1.1
11	81.4	7.6	5.6	2.8	2.6
12	79.2	6.5	6.7	3.8	3.8
Sex:					
Male	82.6	6.4	5.4	2.8	2.8
Female	83.2	7.1	5.0	2.5	2.2
Race:					
White	79.2	8.1	6.3	3.2	3.2
Black	90.2	4.7	3.1	1.3	0.7
Hispanic	92.3	2.3	2.8	2.1	0.5
SES:					
High	85.2	6.5	4.3	1.3	2.7
Medium	77.5	8.7	6.8	4.0	3.0
Low	86.5	4.9	4.2	2.5	1.9
Region:					
North	85.2	5.9	5.2	1.9	1.7
Central	80.0	7.6	5.3	3.9	3.2
South	81.7	7.3	5.0	2.6	3.4

TABLE 38.

AMPHETAMINES

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	88.9	4.9	3.4	1.5	1.3
Grade:					
10	91.7	5.2	1.9	0.5	0.7
11	88.5	5.0	3.6	1.5	1.4
12	86.9	4.6	4.7	2.4	1.4
Sex:					
Male	88.7	4.7	3.5	1.7	1.4
Female	89.2	5.1	3.4	1.2	1.1
Race:					
White	86.7	5.6	4.4	1.9	1.4
Black	92.5	4.8	1.7	0.5	0.5
Hispanic	95.4	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.1
SES:					
High	91.7	3.7	1.9	1.4	1.3
Medium	84.6	7.0	5.5	1.3	1.6
Low	91.0	3.7	2.7	1.8	0.8
Region:					
North	90.3	4.9	2.9	1.3	0.6
Central	87.8	4.4	4.5	1.7	1.6
South	87.4	5.6	3.2	1.6	2.2

TABLE 39.

HALLUCINOGENS

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	87.0	5.5	3.3	2.2	2.0
Grade:					
10	93.1	3.5	1.5	1.2	0.7
11	86.3	6.3	3.1	1.7	2.6
12	82.3	6.7	5.3	3.4	2.3
Sex:					
Male	84.6	5.9	4.2	2.5	2.8
Female	89.5	5.2	2.5	1.8	1.0
Race:					
White	84.5	6.6	4.2	2.8	1.9
Black	92.6	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.6
Hispanic	91.7	3.9	2.2	0.0	2.2
SES:					
High	86.9	4.8	3.2	3.0	2.1
Medium	83.8	6.8	4.3	2.3	2.8
Low	90.5	4.9	2.4	1.2	1.0
Region:					
North	86.7	5.8	3.4	2.6	1.5
Central	84.9	6.3	4.0	2.2	2.6
South	90.6	3.8	2.4	1.0	2.2

TABLE 40.

HALLUCINOGENS

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	91.5	3.8	2.6	1.1	1.0
Grade:					
10	95.6	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.4
11	90.7	4.0	2.8	1.0	1.5
12	88.6	5.5	3.1	1.7	1.1
Sex:					
Male	89.7	4.4	2.8	1.3	1.8
Female	93.4	3.2	2.2	0.9	0.3
Race:					
White	89.9	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.9
Black	95.0	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.3
Hispanic	95.0	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.1
SES:					
High	91.0	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.1
Medium	89.1	5.0	3.0	1.3	1.6
Low	94.5	2.7	1.7	0.7	0.4
Region:					
North	91.8	3.3	3.0	1.2	0.7
Central	89.9	4.9	2.5	0.9	1.8
South	93.1	3.4	1.7	1.2	0.6

TABLE 41.

TRANQUILIZERS

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	89.2	5.3	2.8	1.5	1.2
Grade:					
10	91.8	4.4	2.6	0.8	0.4
11	89.1	5.4	2.8	1.3	1.4
12	87.0	6.2	3.1	2.2	1.5
Sex:					
Male	89.5	4.2	2.8	1.9	1.6
Female	88.9	6.5	2.9	1.0	0.7
Race:					
White	86.7	6.6	3.7	1.7	1.3
Black	95.5	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.7
Hispanic	93.4	3.3	1.7	0.6	1.0
SES:					
High	88.7	6.7	2.1	1.3	1.2
Medium	86.4	6.3	4.0	2.2	1.1
Low	92.6	3.1	2.2	0.9	1.2
Region:					
North	90.2	5.2	2.3	1.3	1.0
Central	86.8	6.6	3.5	2.0	1.1
South	90.1	4.1	3.0	1.2	1.6

TABLE 42.

TRANQUILIZERS

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	93.1	3.6	1.6	1.1	0.6
Grade:					
10	93.9	3.8	1.2	1.0	0.1
11	92.8	3.2	1.8	1.5	0.7
12	92.6	3.9	1.7	0.9	0.9
Sex:					
Male	93.0	3.2	1.5	1.3	1.0
Female	93.2	4.0	1.7	0.9	0.2
Race:					
White	91.4	4.6	2.1	1.3	0.6
Black	96.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
Hispanic	98.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5
SES:					
High	94.3	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.7
Medium	90.1	5.6	2.3	1.5	0.5
Low	95.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.7
Region:					
North	93.9	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.7
Central	91.7	4.4	2.5	0.8	0.6
South	93.1	3.6	1.3	1.4	0.6

TABLE 43.

BARBITURATES

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	92.3	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.2
Grade:					
10	94.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.6
11	92.9	2.6	2.0	1.1	1.4
12	90.0	3.2	3.2	2.1	1.5
Sex:					
Male	91.1	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.0
Female	93.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.3
Race:					
White	1.2	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.5
Black	94.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.8
Hispanic	96.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
SES:					
High	93.4	2.6	1.0	1.7	1.3
Medium	90.4	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.3
Low	93.4	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.1
Region:					
North	93.3	3.0	1.7	1.2	0.8
Central	90.5	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.6
South	92.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6

TABLE 44.

BARBITURATES

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	95.5	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.8
Grade:					
10	96.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.4
11	96.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.9
12	94.1	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.9
Sex:					
Male	94.3	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.4
Female	96.8	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.2
Race:					
White	94.7	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.9
Black	97.6	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.2
Hispanic	97.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
SES:					
High	96.2	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.5
Medium	93.7	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.8
Low	96.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.0
Region:					
North	96.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.5
Central	94.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	1.0
South	95.1	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.0

TABLE 45.

HEROIN

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	97.6	Ø.9	Ø.7	Ø.3	Ø.5
Grade:					
10	97.2	1.2	Ø.6	Ø.5	Ø.5
11	97.7	Ø.9	Ø.7	Ø.1	Ø.6
12	98.1	Ø.6	Ø.8	Ø.4	Ø.1
Sex:					
Male	96.5	Ø.9	1.2	Ø.6	Ø.8
Female	98.6	Ø.8	Ø.2	Ø.1	Ø.3
Race:					
White	97.4	Ø.9	Ø.9	Ø.4	Ø.4
Black	98.4	Ø.6	Ø.3	Ø.Ø	Ø.7
Hispanic	97.9	1.6	Ø.5	Ø.Ø	Ø.Ø
SES:					
High	98.2	Ø.8	Ø.5	Ø.1	Ø.4
Medium	96.9	Ø.7	Ø.9	Ø.9	Ø.6
Low	97.7	1.1	Ø.7	Ø.Ø	Ø.5
Region:					
North	98.1	Ø.7	Ø.6	Ø.2	Ø.4
Central	96.7	1.1	1.Ø	Ø.4	Ø.8
South	97.6	1.Ø	Ø.6	Ø.4	Ø.4

TABLE 46.

INHALANTS

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	83.0	8.0	4.8	2.4	1.9
Grade:					
10	89.0	5.5	3.3	1.0	1.2
11	82.7	8.5	5.2	2.3	1.3
12	77.8	9.8	5.8	3.7	2.9
Sex:					
Male	78.8	8.9	6.1	3.3	2.9
Female	87.2	7.2	3.4	1.5	0.7
Race:					
White	78.3	10.2	6.3	3.0	2.2
Black	95.0	2.8	0.2	1.0	1.0
Hispanic	92.9	2.8	2.9	0.4	1.0
SES:					
High	80.2	9.6	4.4	3.2	2.6
Medium	77.5	10.9	6.9	2.7	2.0
Low	91.5	3.5	2.7	1.4	0.9
Region:					
North	83.1	8.6	4.4	2.3	1.6
Central	79.9	8.5	5.8	3.0	2.8
South	87.0	6.0	4.2	1.8	1.0

TABLE 47.

INHALANTS

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	89.4	5.8	2.5	1.7	0.6
Grade:					
10	92.5	4.1	1.8	1.3	0.3
11	89.3	5.9	2.7	1.6	0.5
12	86.7	7.2	3.0	2.1	1.0
Sex:					
Male	86.8	6.2	3.7	2.3	1.0
Female	92.1	5.5	1.3	1.0	0.1
Race:					
White	86.3	7.7	3.0	2.3	0.7
Black	96.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2
Hispanic	97.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.5
SES:					
High	87.5	6.2	3.4	2.2	0.7
Medium	86.3	7.8	3.3	1.9	0.7
Low	94.5	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.6
Region:					
North	90.3	5.7	2.2	1.2	0.6
Central	86.3	6.8	3.4	2.4	1.1
South	91.7	4.6	1.9	1.6	0.2

TABLE 48.

GLUE

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	86.4	8.8	3.0	0.9	0.9
Grade:					
10	86.3	9.3	2.5	0.7	1.2
11	85.1	9.2	3.9	1.1	0.7
12	87.6	7.8	2.8	1.0	0.8
Sex:					
Male	84.6	8.7	3.8	1.4	1.5
Female	88.2	8.8	2.2	0.4	0.4
Race:					
White	83.8	10.6	3.5	1.2	0.9
Black	94.2	3.0	1.9	0.0	0.9
Hispanic	90.6	6.0	2.3	0.0	1.1
SES:					
High	85.7	9.9	2.7	0.5	1.2
Medium	83.6	10.2	3.5	1.7	1.0
Low	90.0	6.0	2.9	0.4	0.7
Region:					
North	86.5	9.1	2.8	0.9	0.7
Central	82.6	10.6	3.9	1.4	1.5
South	91.3	5.5	2.4	0.2	0.6

TABLE 49.

GLUE

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	95.0	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.4
Grade:					
10	95.3	2.9	1.2	0.2	0.4
11	93.9	3.6	1.5	0.5	0.5
12	95.8	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.1
Sex:					
Male	93.3	3.3	2.1	0.6	0.7
Female	96.6	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
Race:					
White	93.8	3.8	1.6	0.5	0.3
Black	97.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.5
Hispanic	98.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
SES:					
High	95.3	3.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Medium	93.1	3.5	2.4	0.5	0.5
Low	96.7	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3
Region:					
North	95.0	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.3
Central	93.9	3.4	2.0	0.1	0.6
South	96.6	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.2

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR SUBGROUPS

Sample Distribution by Major Subgroups

GEOGRAPHIC REGION	No. Students	Percent
North	1,065	46.4
Central	729	31.8
South	501	21.8
Total	2,295	100.0

SES	No. Students	Percent
High	752	32.8
Medium	823	35.9
Low	720	31.4
Total	2,295	100.0

SEX	No. Students	Percent
Male	1,150	50.2
Female	1,142	49.8
Total	2,292 *	100

GRADE	No. Students	Percent
10	728	31.8
11	752	32.9
12	801	35.0
Other	6	0.3
Total	2,287 **	100.0

RACE/ETHNICITY	No. Students	Percent
Black	375	16.4
White	1,620	70.9
Hispanic	177	7.7
Other	114	5.0
Total	2,286 ***	100.0

* No response to this item by three students.
** No response to this item by eight students.
*** No response to this item by nine 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			
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	TOTAL
NORTH	45,821	29,524	47,963	123,308
CENTRAL	19,980	44,659	12,232	76,871
SOUTH	13,158	16,252	24,951	54,361
TOTAL	78,959	90,435	85,146	254,540

As is apparent from Table A, the total population is disproprotionately 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 (Central-Low) to all other cells.

TABLE B. RATIO SMALLEST CELL TO OTHER CELLS

REGION	SES		
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
NORTH	3.7	2.4	3.9
CENTRAL	1.6	3.7	1.Ø
SOUTH	1.1	1.3	2.Ø

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

Sample Cell	No. Schools Selected
North - High	6
Medium	4
Low	6
Central - High	3
Medium	6
Low	2
South - High	2
Medium	2
Low	3
Total	34

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 CELL

STRATUM		STRATUM POPULATION	% TOTAL POPULATION	SAMPLE SIZE	% TOTAL SAMPLE
NORTH	High	45,821	18.0015	405	17.6471
	Medium	29,524	11.5990	276	12.0261
	Low	47,963	18.8430	382	16.6449
CENTRAL	High	19,980	7.8495	208	9.0632
	Medium	44,659	17.5450	403	17.5599
	Low	12,232	4.8055	120	5.2288
SOUTH	High	13,158	5.1693	139	6.0566
	Medium	16,252	6.3849	142	6.1874
	Low	24,951	9.8024	220	9.5861
TOTAL		254,540	100.0000	2,295	100.0000

As can be seen from a comparison of percentage distributions, some of the sampling strata have been slightly over-represented (e.g., Central-High), while some strata have been under-represented (e.g., North-Low). 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 - $\frac{\text{proportion in total population}}{\text{proportion in sample}}$.

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	18.0015	17.6471	1.0201
	Medium	11.5990	12.0261	0.9645
	Low	18.8430	16.6449	1.1321
CENTRAL	High	7.8495	9.0632	0.8661
	Medium	17.5450	17.5599	0.9991
	Low	4.8055	5.2288	0.9191
SOUTH	High	5.1693	6.0566	0.8535
	Medium	6.3849	6.1874	1.0319
	Low	9.8024	9.5861	1.0226
TOTAL		100.0000	100.0000	8.8089

APPENDIX C

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Statistical Significance

The question we confront when noting trends or change between the 1983 and 1986 survey 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 1983 and 1986 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:

$s = p < .05$
$ss = p < .01$
$sss = p < .001$

The analyses of differences between the 1983 and 1986 surveys have been conducted utilizing the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) analysis of variance procedures including the NPAR1WAY* and ANOVA formats. In addition, the analyses of differences among subgroups within the 1986 survey were performed utilizing chi square statistics provided by SAS crosstabulation and frequency procedures.

*NPAR1WAY includes nonparametric procedures for performing analyses of variance across a one-way classification.

APPENDIX D

MODIFICATIONS TO AMPHETAMINE 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 earlier administrations of this survey can be attributed to use of these products. Pre-test results indicate that reported rates of amphetamines use in 1986 decrease 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 presents a formidable problem in any effort to adjust rates from prior surveys for purposes of comparison with the 1986 version of the survey items regarding amphetamines. Serious consideration was given to this issue prior to the decision 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 has been included in this report. It is certain, however, that the rates we have reported for 1986 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

1986

INTRODUCTION

This questionnaire is part of a statewide study of alcohol and drug use among youth being conducted by the Attorney General in cooperation with the Departments of Education and Health in 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 your questions.

Thank you for being an important part of our study.

Instructions

You should have a questionnaire containing 133 questions and a single page 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.

Answer all questions only on the answer sheet. Put a circle around the letter of the answer you select. For example, on question number 1, if you are male, put a circle around the letter A on your answer sheet. If you are female, you should circle letter B on your answer sheet to answer question number 1.

MARK YOUR ANSWER TO ALL QUESTIONS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

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 Afro-American
   B. White
   C. Hispanic
   D. Other

7. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

   A. Yes
   B. No

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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.

11. How hard do you think it would be for you to get marijuana (grass, pot, dope) if you wanted some?

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

12. Where would you <u>most</u> likely get marijuana if you want some?

A. I couldn't get it
B. From members of my family
C. From other students or friends
D. From adults I know
E. From strangers
F. Grow my own

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. Do you think it is wrong if a person uses marijuana occasionally?

A. Very wrong
B. Slightly wrong
C. Not wrong at all

17. Do you think it is wrong if a person uses marijuana regularly?

A. Very wrong
B. Slightly wrong
C. Not wrong at all

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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 21, SKIP QUESTIONS 22 THROUGH 31 AND DRAW A LINE THROUGH THOSE QUESTIONS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET; THEN GO TO QUESTION 32. IF YOU SELECTED ANSWERS B, C, D, OR E TO QUESTION 21, CONTINUE ON WITH QUESTION 22.

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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:

		True	False
25.	because I like to get high	A	B
26.	because my friends use it	A	B
27.	to escape my problems	A	B
28.	because members of my family use it	A	B
29.	to enjoy myself at a party	A	B
30.	because it makes me feel more comfortable when I am with other people	A	B

31. 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.

32. How many times have you used hallucinogens (such as angel dust, PCP, LSD, Acid, Mescaline, 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

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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

37. How many times have you used cocaine (coke, crack, 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

38. 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

39. 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

40. 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

41. 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

42. When you use cocaine do you usually

A. I have never used cocaine
B. snort it
C. smoke it - crack
D. smoke it - free base
E. inject it

43. Have you ever used crack?

A. Yes
B. No

44. 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

45. 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

46. 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

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

51. 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

52. 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

53. 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

54. 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

55. 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 tranqulizers 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

56. 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

57. 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

58. 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

59. 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

60. 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

61. 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

62. 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

63. How many times have you used inhalants other than glue (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

64. 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

65. 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

66. 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

67. How many times have you used heroin 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

68. 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 STATEMENT APPLIES TO QUESTIONS 69 THROUGH 75. 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?

69. Religious values

A. Yes
B. No

70. Disapproval of parents

A. Yes
B. No

71. Disapproval of friends

A. Yes
B. No

72. Fear of getting bad grades in school

A. Yes
B. No

73. Fear of getting into trouble with the law

A. Yes
B. No

74. Fear of physcial harm

A. Yes
B. No

75. Nothing would prevent me

A. True
B. False

ANSWER QUESTIONS 76 THROUGH 88 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED DRUGS OR MARIJUANA. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED DRUGS OR MARIJUANA, DRAW A LINE THROUGH QUESTIONS 76 THROUGH 88 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET; THEN GO ON TO QUESTION 89.

76. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana before school?

A. Yes
B. No

77. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana during school hours?

A. Yes
B. No

78. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana after school?

A. Yes
B. No

79. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana at school functions such as football games or dances?

A. Yes
B. No

80. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana at parties?

A. Yes
B. No

81. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana on weekends?

A. Yes
B. No

82. Have you ever used marijuana and other drugs at the same time?

A. Yes
B. No

83. Have you ever used two or more drugs (other than marijuana) at the same time?

A. Yes
B. No

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

A. Yes
B. No

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

A. Yes
B. No

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

A. Yes
B. No

87. Have your friends ever criticized you for using drugs or marijuana?

A. Yes
B. No

88. 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.

89. 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 89, SKIP QUESTIONS 90 THROUGH 106 AND DRAW A LINE THROUGH THOSE QUESTIONS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET; THEN GO TO QUESTION 107. IF YOU SELECTED ANSWERS B, C, D, OR E TO QUESTION 89, CONTINUE ON WITH QUESTION 90

90. 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

91. 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

92. 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

93. 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

94. 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

95. When you drink, do you usually get:

A. No effect at all
B. Slightly high or silly
C. High
D. Very drunk
E. Passed out

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:

		True	False
96.	because I like to get high	A	B
97.	because my friends drink	A	B
98.	to escape my problems	A	B
99.	because members of my family drink	A	B
100.	to enjoy myself at a party	A	B
101.	because it makes me feel more comfortable when I am with other people	A	B

102. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your family for drinking alcoholic beverages?

A. Yes
B. No

103. Have you ever gotten into trouble at school for drinking alcoholic beverages?

A. Yes
B. No

104. Have you ever gotten into trouble with the police for drinking alcoholic beverages?

A. Yes
B. No

105. Have your friends ever criticized you for drinking alcoholic beverages?

A. Yes
B. No

106. I drink alcoholic beverages but have never gotten into trouble because of my drinking.

A. True
B. False

107. How would you describe the drinking pattern of your mother or female guardian with whom you live?

A. She never drank
B. She used to drink but doesn't now
C. She drinks once or twice a year
D. She drinks once or twice a month
E. She drinks once or twice a week
F. She drinks everyday
G. Question does not apply

108. How would you describe the drinking pattern of your father or male guardian with whom you live?

A. He never drank
B. He used to drink but doesn't now
C. He drinks once or twice a year
D. He drinks once or twice a month
E. He drinks once or twice a week
F. He drinks everyday
G. Question does not apply

109. 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

110. 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

111. 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

112. 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

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

A. Never
B. Probably no
C. Probably yes
D. Definitely yes

114. 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

115. 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

116. 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

117. 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 118 THROUGH 124. 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?

118. Religious values

A. Yes
B. No

119. Disapproval of parents

A. Yes
B. No

120. Disapproval of friends

A. Yes
B. No

121. Fear of getting bad grades in school

A. Yes
B. No

122. Fear of getting into trouble with the law

A. Yes
B. No

123. Fear of physical harm

A. Yes
B. No

124. Nothing would prevent me

A. True
B. False

ANSWER QUESTIONS 125 THROUGH 130 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, DRAW A LINE THROUGH THE REMAINING ITEMS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET AND HAND IN YOUR PAPER TO THE INSTRUCTOR.

125. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages before school?

A. Yes
B. No

126. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages during school hours?

A. Yes
B. No

127. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages after school?

A. Yes
B. No

128. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at school functions such as football games or dances?

A. Yes
B. No

129. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at parties?

A. Yes
B. No

130. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages on weekends?

A. Yes
B. No

ANSWER QUESTIONS 131 THROUGH 133 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 DRAW A LINE THROUGH QUESTIONS 131 THROUGH 133 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET. YOU MAY THEN HAND IN YOUR PAPERS TO THE INSTRUCTOR.

131. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages and marijuana at the same time?

A. Yes
B. No

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

A. Yes
B. No

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

A. Yes
B. No