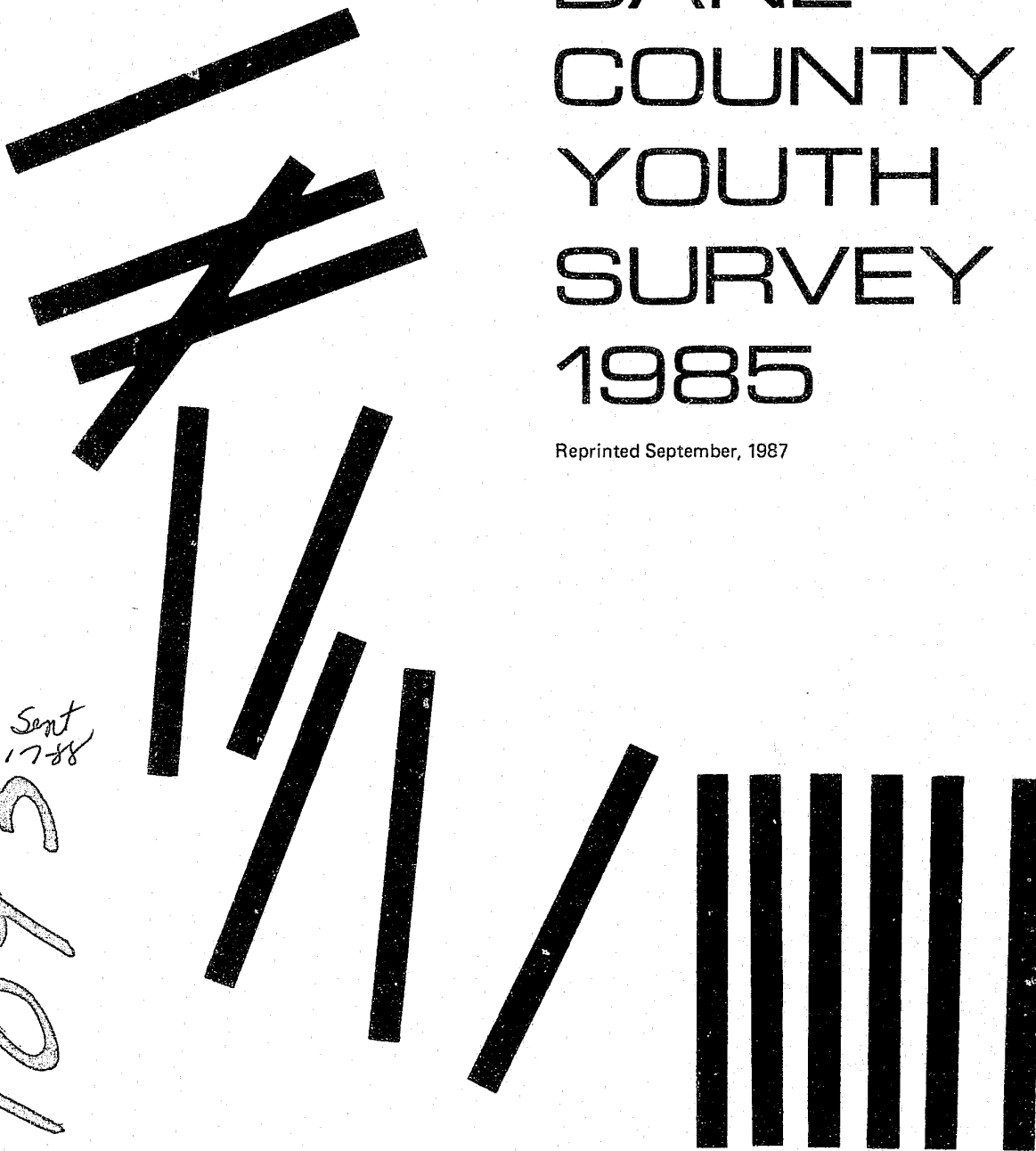


CR-Sent
8-10-88

DANE COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY 1985

Reprinted September, 1987



CR-Sent
8-17-88

3
6011
11109

Dane County Youth Commission

1985

DANE COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY

CHARACTERISTICS, PROBLEMS, NEEDS & OPINIONS
OF 7th – 12th GRADE STUDENTS

Conducted by
THE DANE COUNTY YOUTH COMMISSION,
A DIVISION OF
THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Ronald E. Biendseil, Project Coordinator
Mary Miller, Project Assistant
Betty Fey & Nancy Scott, Editors
D. Paul Moberg, Technical Consultant
Marcia Knutson, Clerical Staff

111093

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Dane County YOUTH Commission

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Youth Commission gratefully acknowledges and thanks the members of the Youth Survey Advisory Committee. Members of this committee worked long and hard to develop the survey instrument used for this project. Without their support and input it would have been difficult to obtain the broad-based local cooperation so necessary for a project of this nature.

We would also like to extend a special thanks to the staff and students of the participating school districts, whose support and cooperation, made this project possible.

Youth Survey Advisory Committee

Mr. David Burggraff Edgewood High School	Charmian J. Klyve-Wood Dane County Social Services
Ms. Debra Coe PICADA	Ms. Marsha Kuntz, Counselor Middleton High School
Mr. Chuck Foulke Middleton Police Department	Mr. Chuck Misky, Principal Mount Horeb High School
Mr. John Gehn, Admin. Wisconsin Heights School District	Ms. Peg Scholtes Family Enhancement Program
Mr. Dick Hagen, Principal Waunakee Jr. High School	Ms. Pat Schramm Dane County Private Industry Council
Ms. Cindy Huber, LVEC McFarland High School	Ms. Maureen Torphy Dane County Juvenile Court Program
Ms. Penny Kleinhans Administrator Deerfield School District	Ms. Anne Zimmerman Psychologist Marshall High School

Commission Youth Survey Committee

Betty Fey, Chair	Susan Heneman
Jim Fricke	Nancy Scott

This project was conducted under the supervision of the Dane County Youth Commission, a Division of the County Executive's Office.

Ronald E. Biendseil (staff)	Lynn Haanen
Glenn Borland	Susan Heneman
Lisa K. Brunette, (Chair)	Tim Kehl
Betty Fey	Richard Kiley
Jim Fricke (retired 5/85)	Ed Minihan
	Allen Rosenthal

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Acknowledgements	i
Highlights of the 1985 Survey Results.	iii
Introduction, Methodology and Data Analysis.	1
Chapter I - Basic Survey Results.	5
Chapter II - Health.	23
Chapter III - Alcohol and Other Drugs	33
Chapter IV - Family.	39
Chapter V - School.	45
Chapter VI - Employment.	51
Chapter VII - Recreation.	57
Chapter VIII - Law Enforcement	59
Bibliography	63
Appendices -	
A. Problem and Attitude Scale Correlation Matrix.	65
B. Problem and Attitude Scale Scores by Grade and Gender	67
C. Factor Analysis of Scales.	73
D. Comparison of 1980 and 1985 Survey Results	75
E. Youth Survey Sample Summary.	79
F. Survey Data by Grade and Gender.	81

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1985 SURVEY RESULTS

A physically healthy population with only 2% reporting "serious health problems".

A fairly optimistic population with 70% feeling positive about their chances for a good dependable job as an adult, but 42% frequently worrying that nuclear war will occur in their lifetime.

A strikingly consistent tendency for females of high school age to report higher problem frequency and seriousness, lower self-esteem and greater need for help in many areas of their lives.

In general, little relationship between problem levels and parents' educational or employment status, residence (rural/urban), racial/ethnic group, or family composition for those living at home.

A high and healthy concern about eating too much junk food and not getting enough exercise, both increased since 1980.

A high frequency of unhealthy eating patterns associated with anorexia and bulimia, with 12% of twelfth grade females reporting a serious problem with bingeing and purging.

High rates of anxiety/depression with 30% reporting "considering suicide" to be a problem for them.

Increased pressure to become sexually active, with a troubling gap between numbers known to be active and those expressing concern about pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.

A high frequency of serious problems getting along with family, with increased problems reported in several important aspects of family relationships since 1980.

Very high frequency of serious problems with pressure to get good grades in school, with 38% expressing a need for extra school help.

A strong interest in more different kinds of classes and alternative programs in school.

Alcohol experimentation and regular use still high, but showing encouraging decreases in heavy use levels - especially in the upper grades - since 1980.

Both experimental and regular use of marijuana down in every grade except seventh since 1980.

A high incidence of employment problems (up since 1980), especially at ages 16 and older.

A high frequency of problems with recreation opportunities: too few, too costly and too far away.

A consistent improvement in attitudes toward police and the courts since 1980.

Over 28% expressing need for services in the following areas: career information, extra school help, personal emotional/family problems, jobs, and weight control.

A wide gap in nearly every area between the number expressing a need for some type of help and those reporting actually finding useful help.

The body of the report is largely devoted to providing information on the correlates of these and other significant findings.

INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction

Understanding the needs and concerns of young people in Dane County is not an easy task. Dane County's more than 25,000 7th-12th graders attend 47 different public schools in 16 school districts. They live in 60 different towns, villages and cities, and in 30 different police jurisdictions. They can't vote, and there is no routine means of registering their perceptions of significant aspects of their lives. Although millions of dollars are spent annually for youth services in Dane County, we have little systematic information about the young people who consume those services.

Several agencies in Dane County conduct studies of specific problems with special youth populations. However, the Youth Commission is the only organization charged with the responsibility to conduct an overall countywide youth needs assessment. The Commission also has a mandate to increase meaningful youth participation throughout the county. In 1980, the Commission began addressing both of these goals by administering the first countywide youth survey - a project that involved 2,538 students from 13 school districts. The survey gave youth the opportunity to express their perceptions of their own problems and needs. Information from that survey provided a data base which was extremely helpful to educators, social services planners, funding bodies and youth service providers in developing, funding, implementing, and improving youth services in Dane County. Well over a million dollars in state and federal grants for improved youth services have been obtained using data from the 1980 survey.

Methodology

In early 1984, the Commission began planning a second countywide youth survey. A 14-person advisory committee, consisting of representatives from seven county school districts and seven area youth agencies, carefully reviewed the 1980 survey, recommending a number of additions, deletions, and modifications. The committee suggested changes that would clarify difficult items and allow collection of information on topics that were not identified as problem areas in 1980, but have become important over the intervening five years. The Commission incorporated most of these suggestions into the 1985 survey.

Also, in 1984, an evaluation and survey specialist was retained for the project. It was his responsibility to redesign the questionnaire, conduct pilot-testing, develop the survey methodology, and determine the survey sample which would accurately reflect the characteristics of the county in-school population of 7th-12th graders.

The survey was designed so that students could respond on a standard, machine-readable answer sheet. Survey instructions and the exact wording of each item appear in Chapter I of this report.

After the survey instrument was developed it was sent to all 16 public school district administrators in Dane County and the principal of Edgewood High School for review and reaction. After reviewing the 1985 survey, fifteen districts and Edgewood High School agreed to participate in the Youth Survey Project (see Appendix E). These districts serve approximately 93% of the county's in-school population.

Approximately 9,000 students were initially surveyed.* While the survey process varied slightly among the districts in order to accommodate local school schedules and curricula, in all cases great care was taken to assure that survey participants were representative of the total school population, and special efforts were made to include and accommodate handicapped students. The survey was conducted in schools, during school hours, with the cooperation and support of school personnel. In most cases, administration was completely standardized, with a Commission staff person providing both instructions and supervision. Total anonymity was stressed and maintained with no identifying information on answer sheets. In every instance students were urged to provide honest, thoughtful responses to survey questions. The Commission staff was very impressed by the interested and serious approach demonstrated by most of the survey participants.

After all surveys were completed, a stratified random sample of 2,208 was selected. Two steps were taken to screen out the small number of questionable responses. First, all answer sheets were visually inspected. Any with obviously patterned responses (ie. all answers filled in with only one number, those with an "X" pattern) were discarded. Second, the remaining answer sheets were screened by a computer program designed to identify pre-selected response patterns which were highly improbable. These two screenings resulted in the removal of 27 protocols. The remaining 2,181 respondents became the sample population for this study.

The study sample is a highly accurate representation of the in-school population of Dane County seventh through twelfth grade students, with a maximum error of $\pm 2\%$. However, it should be noted that Edgewood High School was the only non-public school represented. In addition, the findings probably tend to understate the actual problem levels among all Dane County youth at these age levels due to the absence or under-representation of the following groups:

- 1) Dropouts, youth in detention, youth in residential or in-patient treatment programs and youth in correctional placements;
- 2) Truants and others with high absence rates;
- 3) Students in alternative programs leading to a GED;
- 4) Students in non-mainstreamed, specialized, in-school programs (ie. evening programs, maternity programs).

*A sample of this size was required because many school districts asked the Commission to collect data which could be analyzed by individual district, school and grade.

It should also be noted that dropout rates tend to accelerate beginning in the 9th grade. Thus, each successive grade includes fewer high risk youth. It is very likely that some of these under-represented groups have more problems and concerns than the general in-school population. Unfortunately, time constraints and limited staff time prevented us from surveying youth in these special groups.

Data Analysis

Survey data of this kind provide almost endless opportunities for analysis. Because of the size and reliability of the sample, relatively small differences and relationships may produce statistically significant results. The major goals of this report have been to examine and present issues and relationships of particular importance to young people and to those who work with them.

In the chapters that follow, basic data generated by the survey, selected items, scale scores, and some of the relationships among them will be discussed. In general, the basic statistical analyses used were Chi Square (between items), Analysis of Variance (item x scales) and Pearson Correlation Coefficients (scale x scale). Unless otherwise noted, differences discussed are beyond the .01 probability level, and correlations are greater than $\pm .30$.

The eleven scales developed for this report are simply clusters of items which are closely related to each other because they were designed to explore particular areas of young peoples' lives, such as Family, School, and Drug Use. They provide a single score for each of the respondents in each of the major areas examined. The correlations among these scales and the two items which most directly reflect emotional stress appear in the Correlation Matrix in Appendix A. These scale scores and their relationships to selected items and each other will be referred to frequently throughout this report. Full information on statistical treatment of all of the survey data is available from the Youth Commission.

The large data set in Appendix F provides a breakdown of survey results by grade and gender. This information provides useful insight into the course of development of many significant problems and needs, and should be especially helpful in targetting prevention and early intervention efforts, as well as appropriate services.

In the report, when percentages are based on the total sample, each one percent represents roughly 250 in-school youth. All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole percent. Caution should be used in projecting small percentages or comparing small differences in sample response.

This survey was designed to give service providers, educators and policy-makers data on overall problems and needs of the general Dane County youth population. Although certain problems may be under-estimated, the results are an accurate representation of youth opinions, problems and needs. The Commission believes that the 1985 Dane County Youth Survey data will be an important resource to city, county and United Way planners and funders. The information will also be a valuable guide to schools and community-based organizations as they evaluate current programs and develop new initiatives to meet the needs of young people whom they serve. We hope that schools and youth organizations will share the results of the survey with young people, and involve them in developing strategies to address identified problems.

Finally, data analyses included in this report are by no means exhaustive or definitive. The Commission plans more detailed analyses and reports on special topics - particularly those with good potential for constructive community action. Youth service planners, funders, and providers are encouraged to contact the Youth Commission if there are particular issues on which it would be helpful to have further information.

CHAPTER IBasic Survey Results

This chapter presents the basic information generated by the survey. Survey instructions, items and response options are presented as they appeared in the original survey booklet. However, in some sections response categories have been combined in order to simplify interpretation. Wherever responses are combined in ways other than originally requested on the survey, a footnote explains how data were collapsed. All percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Seriousness Quotient: A seriousness quotient column has been computed for Items 22-73. Figures included under this heading provide a rapid way to compare the relative seriousness of problems to those who have them, independent of the number of youth reporting the problem. A larger quotient indicates a more serious problem.

(Introductory remarks printed on the cover
of the Youth Survey and also read to participants)

DANE COUNTY YOUTH COMMISSION
YOUTH SURVEY

This questionnaire is being used to help identify youth problems, needs, attitudes, and opinions. The results will play an important role in planning and funding services for young people and families throughout Dane County. It is completely anonymous, therefore DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ANYWHERE ON THE questionnaire or on the answer sheet. Your identity is totally protected - once you hand in your answer sheet, no one will be able to identify you. So please answer the questions thoughtfully and honestly. If you cannot answer a question honestly, please leave it blank. Your participation is voluntary; you don't have to answer any questions that you don't want to.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ANYWHERE ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE ITSELF. All answers should be recorded on the answer sheet. Fill in only one answer on your answer sheet for each question by filling in the circle on the answer sheet which corresponds most closely to your answer. If you need to change an answer, please erase completely. If you need help, raise your hand.

Thank you for participating. If you want more information or have any questions about the Youth Survey or its use, please write or call:

Dane County Youth Commission
Room 421, City-County Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53709
608-266-5665

ABOUT YOURSELF

FILL IN THE CIRCLES ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET WHICH BEST DESCRIBE YOU.

Table 1

N - 2181 DEMOGRAPHIC AND RELATED DATA (Items 1-21)

	<u>Percent</u>
1. What is your age?	
11	1
12	10
13	15
14	19
15	19
16	17
17	15
18	5
2. Which best describes where you live?	
Madison Metropolitan area	52
In a smaller city	5
In a suburban area	6
In a small town or village	20
Country, not on a working farm	12
On a working farm	4
3. What is your sex?	
Male	48
Female	52
4. To what racial or ethnic group do you belong?	
Native American Indian	1
Black	2
Hispanic	1
Asian	1
White	94
Other	1
5. Has racial discrimination ever been a problem for you personally in these areas? (Fill in <u>ONLY ONE ANSWER</u>)	
Has never been a problem	90
Has been a problem in school (1)	7
Has been a problem in employment (2)	0
Has been a problem with the police (3)	1
Both 1 and 2	0
Both 2 and 3	0
Both 1 and 3	0
Has been a problem in all these areas	1
6. What is your current grade/class?	
7th	15
8th	15
9th	19
10th	18
11th	17
12th	16

	<u>Percent</u>
7. Do you have a handicapping condition or disability that limits you in any way?	
No	96
Have a physical disability or sensory impairment	2
Have some other disability (cognitive, mental, learning, etc.)	1
Have both a physical disability and some other disability	1
8. IF YOU HAVE A DISABILITY: Do you feel the services available in your community are adequate to meet your special needs?	
Not applicable - no disability	92
No, not at all adequate	2
Only partially adequate	2
Yes, services are adequate	5
9. Are you enrolled in a special education class?	
No	96
Yes - full school day	2
Yes - part of school day	2
10. What is your current living situation?	
Two natural (or adoptive) parents	69
One natural (or adoptive) & one step-parent	10
With mother only	12
With father only	2
With mother and another adult (non-relative)	2
With father and another adult (non-relative)	0
Both parents alternately (shared custody)	3
Group Home or foster home	1
Other	2
11. What is your mother's working situation? Is she...	
No mother present	2
Employed full time	51
Employed part time	24
Unemployed, but looking for work	4
Housewife/not working outside the home	19
Retired	1
12. What is your father's working situation? Is he...	
No father present	7
Employed full time	84
Employed part time	4
Unemployed, but looking for work	3
Househusband/not working outside the home	1
Retired	1
13. How much education did your father complete? Give your best guess if not sure.	
No father present	3
High School or less	28
Some college or technical school	21
College graduate	23
Professional degree	20
No guess	5

14.	How much education did your mother complete? Give your best guess if not sure.	<u>Percent</u>
	No mother present	1
	High School or less	35
	Some college or technical school	24
	College graduate	24
	Professional degree	12
	No guess	4
15.	How many children <u>under the age of 6</u> live in your home?	
	0	88
	1	8
	2	2
	3	1
	4	0
	5	0
	More than 5	0
16.	Which of the following best describes you and your job situation? (COUNT ONLY REGULAR JOBS, <u>not</u> occasional babysitting, snow shoveling, lawn mowing, etc.)	
	Never had a job/ <u>not</u> looking for one now	32
	Never had a job/looking for one now	15
	Had a job/ <u>not</u> looking for one now	11
	Had a job/ <u>don't</u> have one now/looking for one	11
	Have a job now	32
17.	Which of the following best describes your health and health care?	
	No health problems	83
	Have a minor health problem which is <u>not</u> being treated	6
	Have a minor health problem which is being treated	9
	Have a serious health problem which is <u>not</u> being treated	1
	Have a serious health problem which is being treated	1
18.	How often do you typically have a drink containing alcohol?	
	Never	23
	Once or twice a year	29
	Once or twice a month	30
	Every weekend	15
	Several times a week	2
	Every day	2
19.	Which best describes your school performance in terms of grades?	
	Far below average for my class	2
	Below average	6
	About average for my class	43
	Above average	40
	Far above average for my class	10

20. In most communities there are types of young people who hang around together and have similar interests. Which of the following best describes the group you usually hang out with? (FILL IN ONLY ONE ANSWER)
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| Don't hang out with any group | 13 |
| "Jocks" | 20 |
| "Brains" | 4 |
| "Burnouts", "Heads", "Druggies" | 5 |
| "Dirtballs", "Greasers", etc. | 2 |
| "Preppies" or "Socies" | 17 |
| "Punks" | 2 |
| Politicals, Activists, | |
| Radicals | 2 |
| Some other group, not similar to those above | 36 |
21. Have you ever received a citation, been arrested or taken into custody for a law violation? (FILL IN ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| No | 81 |
| Yes, citation for alcohol-related law violation | 4 |
| Yes, citation for some other law violation | 10 |
| Yes, citations for alcohol-related violation <u>and</u> other law violation | 2 |
| Yes, have been arrested or taken into custody | 2 |
| Yes, have received citations <u>and</u> been arrested | 1 |

PROBLEMS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED:

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS WHICH YOUNG PEOPLE MAY EXPERIENCE. For each of the problems, please use the 5-point scale to indicate whether or not it has ever been a problem for you PERSONALLY, and if so, how serious the problem was (or is).

IF IT HAS NOT BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU PERSONALLY, fill in the circle 0. IF IT HAS BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU, show how serious by filling in one of the circles from 1 to 5.

IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS, RAISE YOUR HAND NOW, so we can explain them better.

NO PROBLEM 0	MINOR PROBLEM 1	←————→ 2	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS PROBLEM 3	←————→ 4	VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM 5
--------------------	-----------------------	-------------	----------------------------------	-------------	------------------------------

Table 2

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO PROBLEM STATEMENTS (Items 22-73)

N = 2181	Percent Identifying As Problem (1 - 5)	Percent Identifying Serious- as Serious Problem* (3 - 5)	Serious- ness Quotient**	
<u>HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS</u>				
22.	Eating too much junk food.	70%	18%	.26
23.	Fear of becoming overweight which doesn't go away, despite periods of serious dieting and weight loss.	40	17	.42
24.	Eating large amounts of food quickly, followed by attempts to get rid of the food by vomiting, use of laxatives or some other purging method.	10	5	.50
25.	Not getting enough exercise.	48	14	.29
26.	Having serious problems getting along with your family.	50	16	.32
27.	Not having an adult available to talk over problems.	32	12	.38

*This column includes all youth who provided a 3, 4 or 5 response to a particular item.

**Column two divided by column one. Indicates relative seriousness of problems to those who have them - independent of frequency of the problem.

	Percent Identifying As Problem (1 - 5)	Percent Identifying Serious- as Serious Problem (3 - 5)	ness Quotient
28. Not being able to get medical treatment you can afford.	10%	3%	.30
29. Not being able to get dental care that you can afford.	12	4	.33
30. Feeling tense, anxious, down, upset, or depressed for more than a day or two.	56	21	.38
31. Feeling pressured into some type of sexual activity.	22	6	.27
32. Not being able to get birth control information/supplies.	14	6	.43
33. Worrying about getting pregnant or worrying about getting someone pregnant.	30	12	.40
34. Got pregnant or got someone pregnant.	6	4	.67
35. Feeling confused about whether you are gay or straight.	7	2	.28
36. Having or worrying about sexually transmitted diseases (venereal disease).	17	5	.29
37. Using alcohol or other drugs too much.	23	7	.30
38. Feeling pressured into using alcohol, marijuana or other drugs.	21	4	.19
39. Having <u>unwanted</u> sexual contact with an adult that makes you feel uncomfortable.	6	3	.50
40. Being seriously or repeatedly physically hurt by an adult.	5	2	.40
41. Considering suicide.	30	11	.37
<u>FAMILY RELATED PROBLEMS</u>			
42. Parents not spending enough time with you.	34	9	.26

	Percent Identifying As Problem (1 - 5)	Percent Identifying as Serious Problem (3 - 5)	Serious- ness Quotient
43. Your parents lacking interest in the things you do.	33	11	.33
44. Your parents not understanding your problems.	51	20	.39
45. Trouble getting along with step-parents or step-brothers and sisters.	14	7	.50
46. Your parents not providing good supervision or control.	10	2	.20
47. Worrying about your parents arguing and fighting with each other.	31	9	.29
48. Worrying about your parents use of alcohol or other drugs.	22	8	.36
<u>SCHOOL RELATED PROBLEMS</u>			
49. Not enough different kinds of classes available.	38	13	.34
50. A lack of enough alternatives within regular school programs (like vocational training, gifted and talented programs, individual instruction, etc.)	32	11	.34
51. Being suspended from school.	9	4	.44
52. Not being able to participate in some school programs or activities because they are too expensive.	19	6	.32
53. Feeling pressured to get good grades.	74	31	.42
54. Not feeling safe in some parts of your school.	24	6	.25
55. Sex discrimination in school affecting you personally.	10	3	.30
56. Being physically hurt by other kids in school.	11	3	.27
57. Being physically hurt by teachers when they are disciplining you.	6	3	.50

	Percent Identifying As Problem (1 - 5)	Percent Identifying as Serious Problem (3 - 5)	Serious- ness Quotient
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS</u>			
58. Police aren't around when you need them.	22%	7%	.32
59. Police aren't really interested in helping you.	18	6	.33
60. Friends getting arrested.	20	6	.30
61. Courts have treated you unfairly.	6	3	.50
62. Being physically hurt by police.	5	2	.40
63. Having things stolen or destroyed in your neighborhood.	42	11	.26
<u>PROBLEMS WITH RECREATION</u>			
64. Not enough different kinds of things to do.	53	22	.23
65. Entertainment and other recreational things cost too much.	50	19	.38
66. Recreation, school or community centers are not open when you want them to be.	33	11	.33
67. Most recreational activities are too far away.	44	16	.36
<u>JOB RELATED PROBLEMS</u>			
68. No summer or part-time jobs available.	36	11	.31
69. Sex discrimination on a job (if you had a job) or preventing you from getting one.	7	2	.29
70. Not knowing how or where to apply for jobs.	40	14	.35
71. Not enough experience, skills or training to get hired.	36	11	.31
72. No transportation.	40	17	.42
73. A physical or mental disability keeping you from getting a job.	3	1	.33

YOUR HEALTH SERVICE NEEDS:

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING HEALTH CONCERNS, PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER OR NOT YOU CURRENTLY FEEL A NEED FOR INFORMATION OR OTHER HELP BY USING THIS SCALE:

Table 3

		HEALTH SERVICE NEEDS*				
		NO	NEED	NEED	NEED	AM
		NEED	MORE	SOMEONE	PROFES-	GETTING
		<u>NEED</u>	<u>INFOR-</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>SIONAL</u>	<u>PROFES-</u>
			<u>MATION</u>	<u>TALK TO</u>	<u>HELP</u>	<u>SIONAL</u>
						<u>HELP</u>
N - 2181	Do you <u>currently</u> need help for any of these concerns?					
74.	Eating disorders (excessive dieting or overeating or self-induced vomiting or excessive use of laxatives).	85%	8%	4%	2%	1%
75.	Weight control.	71	17	6	4	1
76.	Help with a pregnancy.	93	4	2	1	1
77.	Sexually transmitted diseases (venereal disease).	89	8	1	1	0
78.	Sexual orientation (questions or confusion about being straight or gay).	93	4	2	1	0
79.	Personal emotional or family problems.	67	11	14	4	3
80.	Personal alcohol/drug problems.	90	5	3	2	1
81.	Alcohol/drug problem of a family member.	84	6	5	3	1
82.	Sexual abuse (services related to <u>unwanted</u> sexual contact that makes you feel uncomfortable).	96	2	1	1	0
83.	Physical abuse (services related to being seriously or repeatedly physically hurt by an adult).	96	2	1	1	0

*Youth could choose only one response category per item.

USE OF SERVICES:

WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT YOUR EXPERIENCES HAVE BEEN IN USING SERVICES AVAILABLE TO YOUNG PEOPLE IN DANE COUNTY. FOR EACH TYPE OF SERVICE LISTED BELOW, PLEASE MARK THE ANSWER WHICH BEST FITS YOU ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Table 4

USE OF SERVICE*

N - 2181	NO NEED	NEED MORE INFOR- MATION	NEED SOMEONE TO TALK TO	NEED PROFES- SIONAL HELP	AM
					GETTING PROFES- SIONAL HELP
84. Out-of-school service for AOD problem.	93%	4%	1%	2%	1%
85. In-school AOD program.	92	5	2	1	1
86. Place for extra school help.	62	19	9	4	7
87. Place for help re: jobs.	67	18	13	3	3
88. Place for career info.	60	20	8	4	9
89. Place to talk re: personal/family problems.	74	12	7	3	4
90. Place for birth control info/ supplies.	83	8	4	1	4
91. Place for medical/ health problems.	83	3	1	1	12
92. Place for help re: sex problems.	90	5	3	1	1
93. Place to find out re: volunteer opportunities.	87	7	4	0	3
94. Place to talk re: friends problems	79	10	6	2	3

*Youth could choose only one response category per item.

SUBSTANCE USE: PAST YEAR

PLEASE INDICATE HOW OFTEN YOU USED EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Table 5

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

N - 2181

Past Year Use of Substances	Not At All	Once or Twice	1-3 Times A Month	1-3 Times A Week	4-6 Times A Week	Daily
95. Smoking Tobacco	60%	19%	8%	4%	2%	8%
96. Other Tobacco	73	13	6	2	1	4
97. Beer/Wine	27	29	30	11	1	1
98. Hard Liquor	48	24	22	5	1	0
99. Inhalants	89	8	2	1	0	0
100. Stimulants	81	12	4	2	1	1
101. Depressants	93	5	1	0	0	0
102. Marijuana	69	15	8	4	2	2
103. Hallucinogens	95	3	2	0	0	0
104. Narcotics	90	7	2	1	0	0
105. Cocaine	93	5	1	0	1	0

Past Month Use of Alcohol and Marijuana

106. How many times did you drink alcoholic beverages--more than just a sip from someone else's drink--in the past month?
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---------------------|----|
| None | 46% | 3-4 days a week | 3% |
| Once | 17% | 5-6 days a week | 1% |
| 2 or 3 times | 24% | Everyday | 0% |
| 1-2 days a week | 9% | Several times a day | 0% |
107. How many drinks (one drink is defined as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of liquor) did you usually have on days you drank?
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------------------|----|
| Did not drink | 42% | 8-11 drinks | 5% |
| 1 drink | 17% | 12-15 drinks | 1% |
| 2-3 drinks | 18% | 16 or more drinks | 1% |
| 4-7 drinks | 16% | | |
108. How many days in the past month did you smoke marijuana?
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|----|
| None | 81% | 3-4 days a week | 2% |
| Once | 6% | 5-6 days a week | 1% |
| 2 or 3 times | 5% | Everyday | 1% |
| 1-2 days a week | 3% | Several times/day | 1% |
109. How many of your friends do you think drink or use other drugs too much?
- | | | | |
|------|-----|------|----|
| None | 38% | Most | 8% |
| Few | 33% | All | 2% |
| Some | 19% | | |

YOUR ACTIVITIES:

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR INTEREST IN THEM, AND HOW AVAILABLE THEY ARE TO YOU BY USING THE FOLLOWING SCALE. FOR ANSWERS 3 AND 4, OCCASIONALLY MEANS ONCE A MONTH OR LESS; REGULARLY MEANS AT LEAST TWICE A MONTH.

Not Interested/ Don't Participate 0	Interested/ Not Available 1	Available/ Would Like To Participate But Don't 2	Available/ Participate Occasionally 3	Available/ Participate Regularly 4
-------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------

Table 6

INTEREST/PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES

N - 2181	NOT	INTER-	AVAIL-	AVAIL-	AVAIL-
	INTER-	ESTED	ABLE	ABLE	ABLE
	ESTED	NOT	DON'T	PARTIC-	PARTIC-
	ESTED	AVAIL-	PARTIC-	NOW/	IPATE
		ABLE	IPATE	THEN	REGULARLY
110. Organized team sports.	23%	6%	12%	19%	41%
111. Arcades, game rooms.	44	9	4	33	9
112. Activities related to a <u>religious</u> group.	50	3	6	22	18
113. Social activities just for fun like dances, lock-ins, ski-trips, etc.	18	9	10	37	26
114. Performing arts.	49	6	11	17	17
115. Organized activity clubs (school clubs, 4-H, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.)	67	3	5	11	14
116. Exercise, fitness activ- ities, individual sports.	27	9	11	22	32
117. Community volunteer work projects.	73	7	9	9	2
118. Community youth center or neighborhood center.	78	10	4	5	2

IN THE PAST YEAR

THESE ITEMS LIST CHANGES OR INCIDENTS THAT MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE HAPPENED IN YOUR FAMILY OR TO YOU PERSONALLY IN THE LAST YEAR.

Table 7

N - 2181		FAMILY STRESS IN PAST YEAR	
		Yes	No
119. A divorce or separation?		9%	91%
120. An adult who lost a job?		12	88
121. A death in the immediate family <u>or</u> of a close friend?		35	65
122. A major illness in the immediate family?		21	79
123. A family move to a different residence?		17	83
124. A family member (other than yourself) charged with criminal activity?		8	92

Table 8

N - 2181		PERSONAL STRESS IN PAST YEAR	
125. Run away from home for one or more nights?		6	94
126. Had a major illness or accident?		11	89
127. Failed a grade or more than one course?		13	87
128. Had an abortion?		2	98
129. Given birth or fathered a child?		1	99

FEELINGS ABOUT YOURSELF

BELOW ARE LISTED VARIOUS WAYS IN WHICH PEOPLE MAY SEE THEMSELVES. ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET, PLEASE FILL IN THE NUMBER FOR THE ONE CATEGORY WHICH BEST DESCRIBES HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT THE STATEMENT.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 0	DISAGREE 1	AGREE 2	STRONGLY AGREE 3
---------------------------	---------------	------------	------------------------

Table 9

N - 2181

FEELINGS ABOUT YOURSELF

	<u>AGREE/ STRONGLY AGREE*</u>	<u>DISAGREE/ STRONGLY DISAGREE*</u>
130. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	8%	92%
131. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	15	85
132. I take a positive attitude toward myself.	79	25
133. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	74	26
134. I wish I could have more respect for myself.	43	57
135. I certainly feel useless at times.	52	48
136. At times I think I am no good at all.	41	59

*Response categories combined.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RECENT STUDIES SUGGEST THAT WE ALL DO THINGS WE KNOW WE SHOULDN'T DO AT SOME POINT IN OUR LIVES. HOW ABOUT YOU? PLEASE READ EACH ITEM AND THEN RESPOND TO THE QUESTION: In the past year, how often have you...

NEVER IN PAST YEAR 0	ONCE OR TWICE 1	SEVERAL TIMES 2	VERY OFTEN 3
----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

Table 10

N - 2181

RULES AND REGULATIONS

	<u>NEVER</u>	<u>ONCE OR TWICE</u>	<u>SEVERAL TIMES</u>	<u>VERY OFTEN</u>
137. Driven within an hour of smoking marijuana.	89%	6%	3%	2%
138. Taken something worth \$50 or more that didn't belong to you.	93	5	1	1
139. Taken something worth between \$5 and \$50 that didn't belong to you.	79	15	4	2
140. Violated curfew.	45	22	15	18
141. Skipped school without a legitimate excuse or used a fake excuse.	66	21	9	4
142. Taken little things (worth \$5 or less) that didn't belong to you.	62	26	7	4
143. Drunk an alcoholic beverage while driving or riding in a car.	70	15	10	5
144. Driven a car after drinking alcoholic beverages.	81	11	5	2
145. Purposely damaged public or private property.	77	17	4	2

YOUR OPINIONS

WE ARE INTERESTED IN YOUR OPINIONS ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS. PLEASE READ EACH ONE CAREFULLY AND DECIDE HOW YOU FEEL, ON A SCALE FROM 0 TO 4, STRONGLY DISAGREE TO STRONGLY AGREE, OR 5 NO OPINION OR DON'T KNOW. FILL IN THE CIRCLE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET WHICH BEST REPRESENTS YOUR FEELINGS.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 0	DISAGREE 1	NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE 2	AGREE 3	STRONGLY AGREE 4	NO OPINION DON'T KNOW 5
---------------------------	---------------	-----------------------------------	------------	------------------------	-------------------------------

Table 11

N - 2181

YOUR OPINIONS

	<u>Disagree*</u>	<u>Neither Agree or Disagree</u>	<u>Agree**</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
146. Police treat things involving youth too seriously.	35%	29%	25%	11%
147. Police are, on the whole, honest, fair people.	39	37	17	0
148. Police are more strict with youth of my sex than those of the opposite sex.	37	26	21	17
149. My teachers care about me.	18	30	43	8
150. I enjoy going to school.	26	25	47	2
151. The rules in my school are enforced fairly.	32	24	40	3
152. School counselors are helpful when I see them.	20	23	43	14
153. I will probably drop out or be forced to quit before I complete high school.	89	5	3	2
154. I believe I am getting a good, high quality education at my school.	15	23	60	3

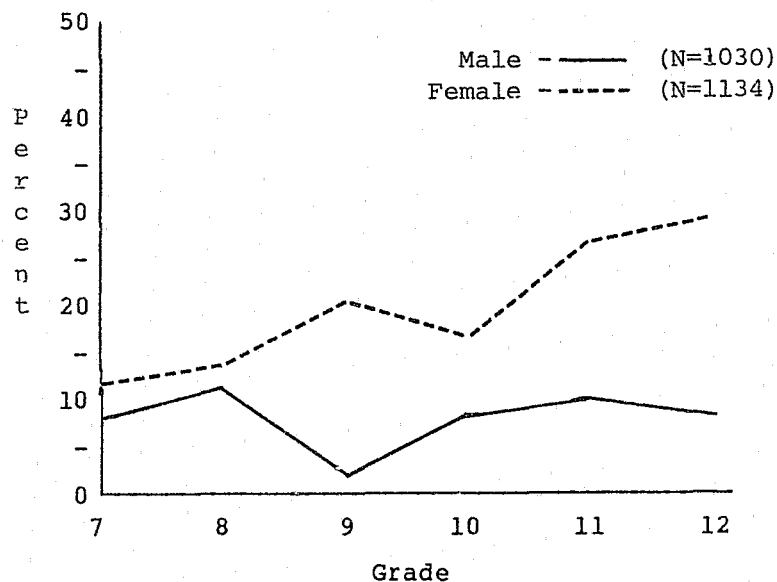
CHAPTER IIHEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

Young people in Dane County are, in general, a physically healthy group. The vast majority report that they have no health problems and that adequate medical and dental care are available. However, concern about body weight, fitness and nutrition as well as issues involving sexual behavior are major problem areas for adolescents in these critical developmental years. There is also an alarming number of young people who report serious problems with psychological distress and suicidal feelings.

Physical Health Problems

In the area of nutrition and fitness, although 83% of the sample report that they have no serious health problems, 14% report serious concern about not getting enough exercise. As indicated in Fig. 1, this is a much more frequent problem among females for whom, unlike males, it tends to increase with age.

Fig. 1 SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH NOT GETTING ENOUGH EXERCISE
(Item 25) BY GRADE AND GENDER

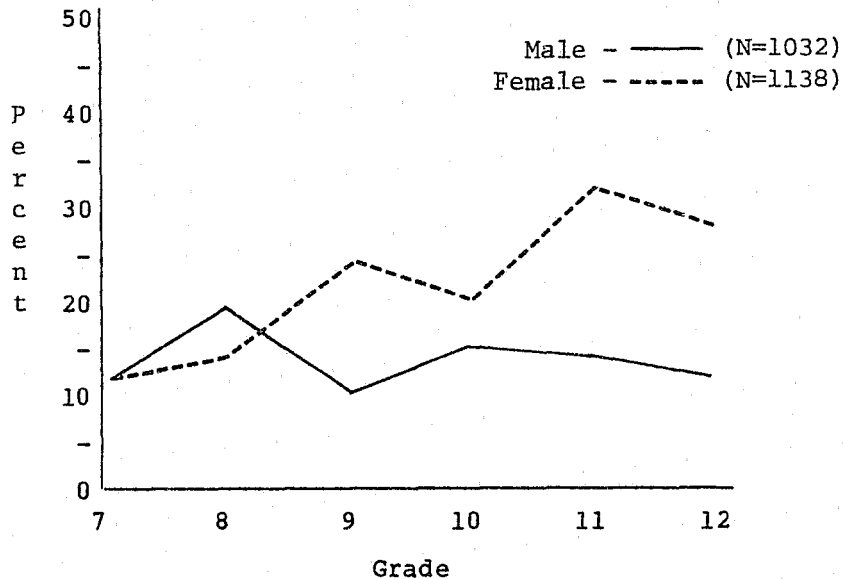


The physical health items, encompassing issues of eating habits, health care and general health, were collapsed to form a General Health Concerns scale. Concerns with general health are related to problems in many other areas (see Appendix A). The strongest correlations are with Family Problems (.52), Depression/anxiety (.51), Sex (.50), and School (.48) Problems, and "considering suicide" (.44).

Eating Problems

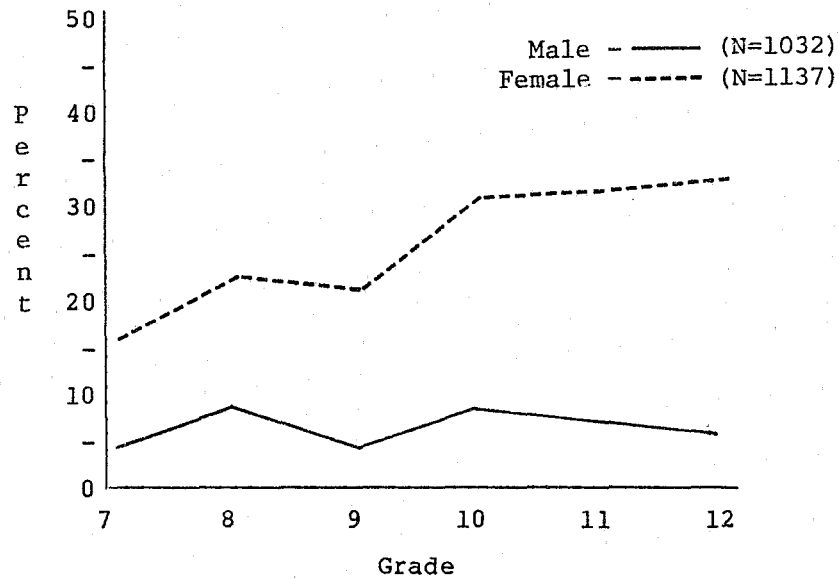
Items 22-24 on the survey examine questions related to eating behavior: eating too much junk food, fear of becoming overweight despite dieting and weight loss (designed to be an anorexia indicator), and eating large amounts of food followed by purging (designed to be a bulimia indicator). Eating too much junk food is a concern to over two-thirds of the sample (up 40% since 1980), with 18% considering it a serious problem. Parallel to the results on fitness, females express the greatest concern regarding this problem, with concern increasing with age (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH EATING TOO MUCH JUNK FOOD
(Item 22) BY GRADE AND GENDER



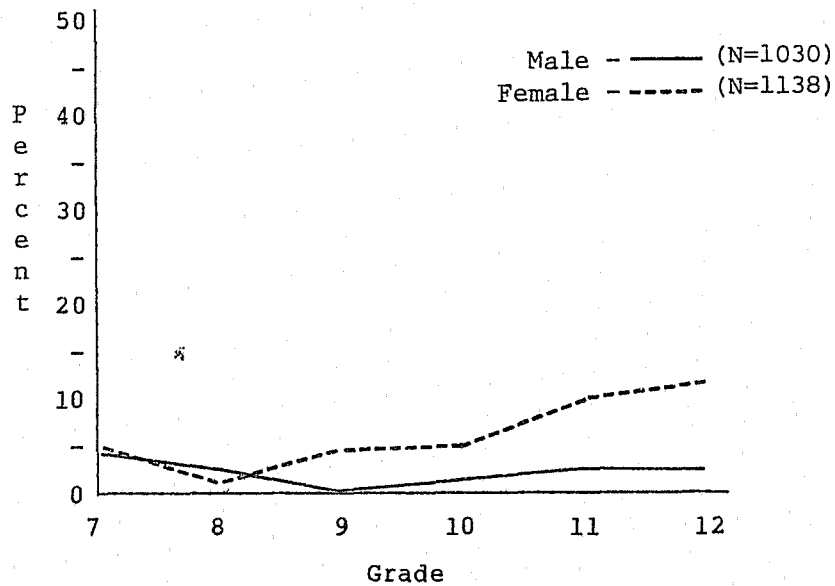
The anorexia and bulimia indicators reflect more serious health problems. A full 40% of the sample report persistent fear of becoming overweight despite serious dieting and weight loss, with 7% of the males and 26% of the females considering it a serious problem. Again, concern among females tends to increase with age (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3 SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH BECOMING OVERWEIGHT
(Item 23) BY GRADE AND GENDER



Ten percent (10%) of the sample report having a problem with bingeing and purging. The bulimia indicator is a more sensitive index of a specific eating disorder. Two percent (2%) of males and 6% of females report it to be a serious problem for them, with a sharp increase with age among females. By 12th grade, 12% of females report serious problems with this syndrome (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4 SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH BINGING AND PURGING
(Item 24) BY GRADE AND GENDER



The consistent tendency of females to report higher frequency and seriousness of stress and health-related problems is especially pronounced in the area of eating disorders.

Items 23 and 24 were combined into an Eating Disorders Scale for further analysis. Eating disorders do not appear to be related to rural/urban residence, racial/ethnic group, family composition or parents' employment or educational status. Youth with high Eating Disorder scores tend to have other serious problems much more frequently than youth reporting no or minor problems in this area. While 18% of the total sample report serious eating disorder problems, the incidence is much higher in certain subgroups:*

- 61% of those who have a serious problem with unwanted sexual contact with an adult
- 48% of those who had an abortion and 42% of those who gave birth or fathered a child
- 47% of those who find not getting enough exercise to be a serious problem
- 42% of those who report serious problems with either depression/anxiety or considering suicide
- 36% of those who have serious problems getting along with their families
- 31% of those who had a major illness or accident in the past year

A large proportion of young people with high Eating Disorder scores say that they are not in good health, in fact have serious problems. In spite of the seriousness of the eating problems reported, only half of the group express a need for help with "eating disorders" and only 4% are in a treatment program. However, three-fourths of these young people do report a need for help with "weight control," which is a much less threatening term. Clearly, health education needs to include discussion of the potentially serious physical effects of eating disorders, help with reasonable weight control within a program of proper exercise and good general health habits, and easy access to individual help as needed.

Sex-Related Concerns

Accurate data on young people's sexual behavior and use of contraceptives and abortions are difficult to obtain. It is estimated that 165 Dane County teens (age 13-17) became pregnant in 1984 and, of that number, roughly half carried their pregnancies to term and delivered. Another 189 Dane County women ages 18 and 19 gave birth in 1984. In our data, 4% report a serious problem with getting pregnant or

*Throughout this report, when sub-groups or characteristics are listed in this manner it should be noted that this is not an all inclusive list. Rather, it reflects significant findings among those subgroups which were selected and tested.

getting someone pregnant, 1% report that they gave birth or fathered a child, and 2% report having had an abortion. More youth (12%) report seriously worrying about involvement in a pregnancy. Females, again, tend to report this concern more frequently than males, but the difference between genders is not as large and the percentage of both groups expressing serious concern tends to increase through the high school years.

More youth report worry about pregnancy than report concern about obtaining birth control information or supplies, or using birth control services. In fact, 12% report that they have needed but have not obtained help with birth control. Apparently, despite the availability of birth control services in Dane County, many young people either are unaware, unable, or unwilling to use these services. In view of the fact that a recent survey of both rural and urban students in four Dane County high schools indicates that approximately 45% of both males and females are sexually active by 11th grade¹, the gaps between exposure, concern, and protective action appear to be serious.

More youth also report worry about pregnancy than worry about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs): 5% have serious concerns about STDs and 11% want information about them. In light of national data indicating that chlamydia trachomatis and other STDs affect a large proportion of young people, youth in this sample may be unaware of the extent of the problem.

More females than males report feeling pressured into some type of sexual activity, with 6% of the males and 7% of the females reporting this to be a serious problem. For females, the pressure seems to peak at 10th grade and remain constant through 12th grade. For males, the pressure is highest in middle school, and is associated with reporting that friends do not help them stay out of trouble. This suggests that, for males, pressure regarding sexual activity may come predominantly from their male peer group.

The items dealing with sex-related issues were combined into a Sex Problems Scale which is largely an indicator of sexual activity and related concerns. Sex-related problems are strongly correlated with a number of problems including Health (.50), School (.49), Drug Use (.46), Family (.43), and Delinquency (.40) Problems, and also with serious problems with "considering suicide" (.35), and Depression/anxiety (.32).

Unwanted Sexual Contact

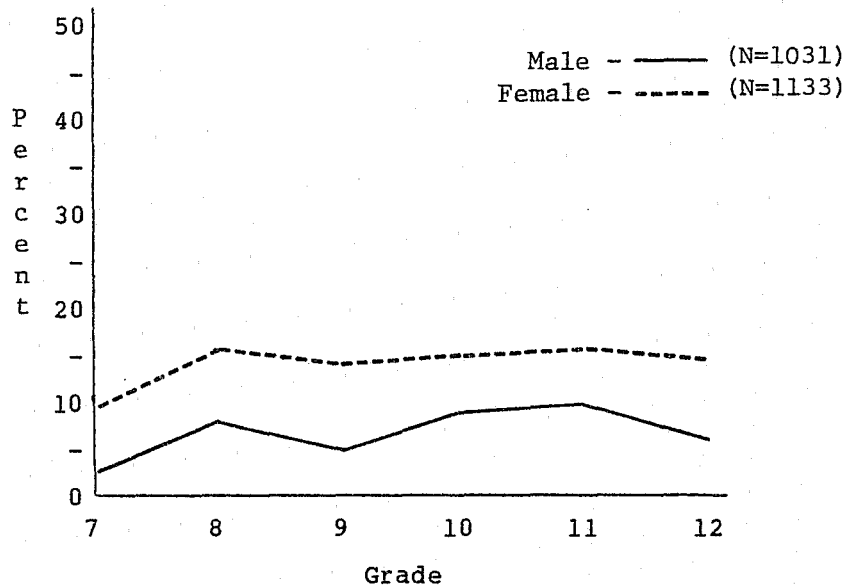
Two percent (2%) of the males and 3% of the females report a serious problem with unwanted sexual contact with an adult that makes them feel uncomfortable. Three percent (3%) of the males and 6% of the females want information or help with sexual abuse. None of the females and only 1% of the males report receiving professional help in this area. Two percent (2%) of the sample also report a serious problem with physical abuse from an adult.

In 1984, there were 175 reported cases of sexual assault on Dane County youth². Although it is difficult to estimate the severity of the sexual abuse/assault reported in the survey data, it appears that there still may be significant under-reporting of these problems.

Depression/Anxiety and Suicidal Feelings

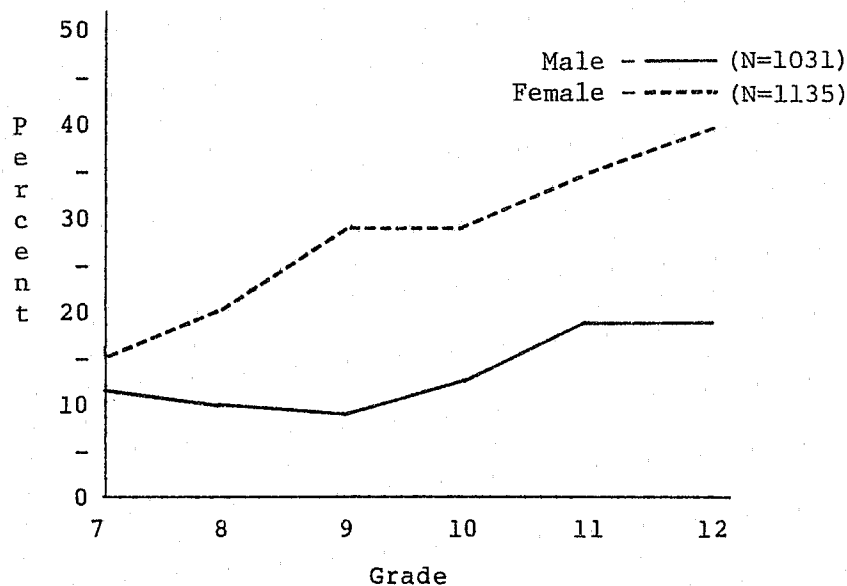
One of the most disturbing findings of the study is that 30% of 7th through 12th graders report "considering suicide" (Item 41) as a problem, with 11% identifying it as a serious concern. In the serious problem group, the incidence is more than twice as high among females, with the pattern from 8th through 12th grades being relatively flat and similar for both sexes (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5 SERIOUS PROBLEM CONSIDERING SUICIDE
(Item 41) BY GRADE AND GENDER



A substantially larger 56% report experiencing depression/anxiety for more than a day or two (Item 30), with 21% defining these feelings as a serious problem for them. Again, the incidence is twice as high among females with a much sharper increase from 7th through 12th grade than is reported by males (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6 SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH DEPRESSION/ANXIETY
(Item 30) BY GRADE AND GENDER



These two items are the most direct depression indicators in the survey. The findings tend to confirm current observations by mental health professionals and others who work with youth that the amount of depression present in this population is high and apparently growing, particularly among females.

Since Items 41 and 30 are highly correlated and "considering suicide" is the more serious symptom, factors related to "considering suicide" were examined more fully.

Young people who experience "considering suicide" as a serious problem have significantly higher problem levels on all major scales than those who do not. The problem is most highly correlated with Family Problems (.45), General Health Concerns (.44), Self-Esteem (-.44), School Problems (.39), and Recreational Problems (.39). Sex (.35) and Job (.32) Problems are also related, but more strongly for males than females. "Considering suicide" is not related to parents' work status, or to family composition, with one exception: Youth living in foster or group homes report a higher incidence than those in other living situations.

The relationship between suicidal thoughts and family stress (Items 119-124) is somewhat inconclusive. There are moderate relationships with some kinds of stress situations - death in the family, loss of a job, and divorce - but the relationships are not strong and they differ for males and females. It would appear that suicidal thoughts are less likely to be a reaction to an immediate situation than to a combination or pattern of continuing difficulties.

Males who consider suicide to be a serious problem are much heavier alcohol and drug users and have higher delinquency scores than males who do not. These differences are not as marked for females. Suicidal youth appear to feel depressed and are seriously worried that they are not meeting expectations. The overlay of acting-out behavior is stronger for males than for females.

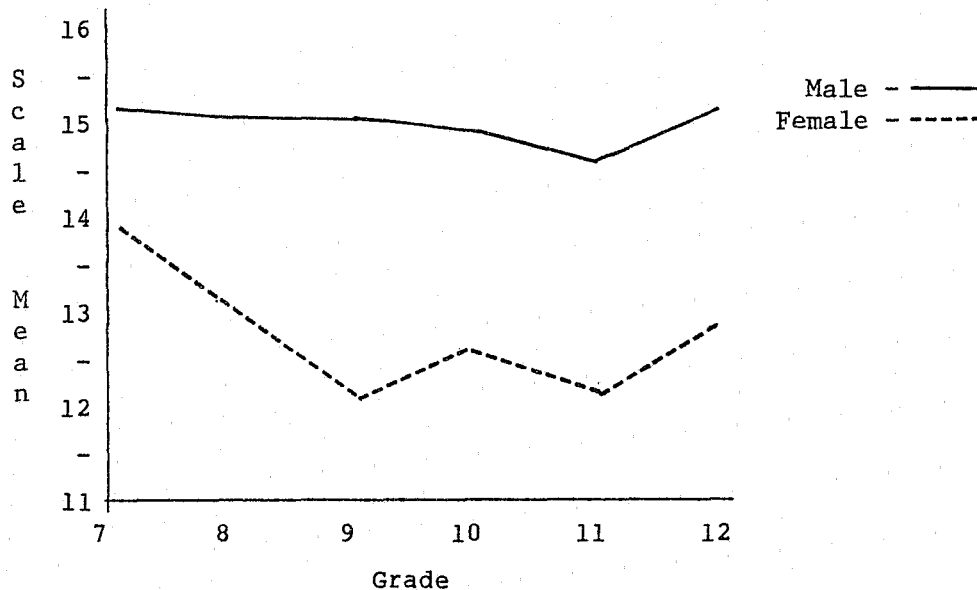
Self-Esteem

Seven items (130-136) regarding youths' self-perceptions form the Self-Esteem Scale. Self-Esteem is strongly correlated with the Depression/Anxiety (-.52), Considering Suicide (-.44), Family Problems (-.42), and General Health Concerns (-.40) Scales. Although the strongest relationships are found between self-esteem and the personal/family cluster of problems, scores on the Self-Esteem Scale are also related to many of the problems in the more community-oriented cluster: School (-.29), Recreation (-.30), and Job (-.29) Problems.

Females consistently report lower self-esteem than males, with 9th-11th grade females reporting the lowest sense of self-worth (Fig. 7).

Since the level of self-esteem plays a critical role in the quality of everyone's life, strategies and programs which help young people feel better about themselves deserve very special attention and support.

Fig. 7 SELF-ESTEEM SCALE SCORES BY GRADE AND GENDER

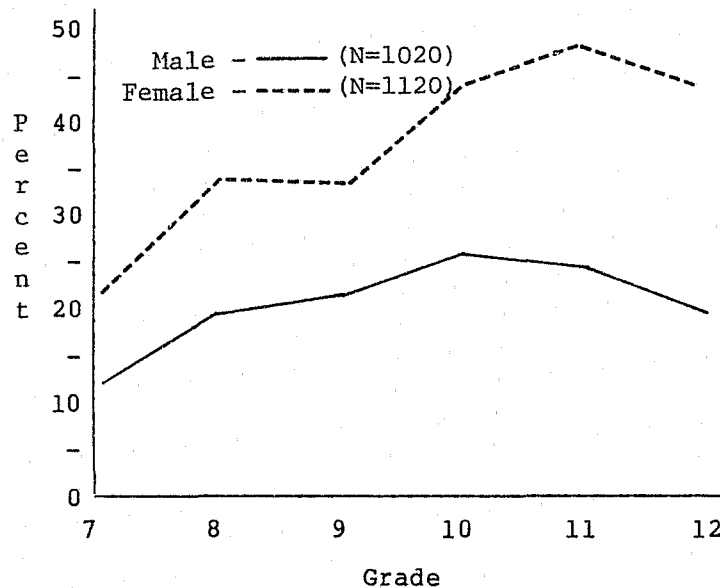


Scores on the Self-Esteem Scale are not related to mothers' or fathers' employment status or to family composition (except for youth living in foster or groups homes). It is interesting to note that self-esteem, as measured by this scale, is not related to the level of use of alcohol or other drugs or to delinquency. This finding suggests that, while young people who experience low self-esteem tend to be depressed and have serious personal and family problems, factors other than their self-esteem tend to determine the extent to which they become involved in acting out behaviors like alcohol and other drug use, and delinquency.

Need/Use of Help for Personal/Family Problems

In view of the large proportion of youth reporting problems with feeling tense, depressed, and suicidal, it is not surprising that over 40% of females and about 20% of males indicate a need for help with personal/family problems. Only 4% report having sought or found useful help.

**Fig. 8 HELP NEEDED FOR PERSONAL/FAMILY PROBLEMS BY GRADE AND GENDER*
(Item 79)**



The reported need for help with problems is significantly greater among older youth and those who report having serious family problems. Need for help with personal/family problems is not related to urban/rural residence or to parents' educational level. Young people appear to prefer informal opportunities to talk to someone or obtain information about problems rather than going to "a place" to talk about problems.

*Combines responses of "Need More Information," "Need Someone to Talk To," and "Need Professional Counseling or Treatment."

Trends Since 1980

Youth in the 1985 sample report more health-related problems than those in the 1980 sample (Appendix D). The percentage of youth reporting eating too much junk food increased from 50% in 1980 to 70% in 1985. The percentage of young people reporting a problem not getting enough exercise has risen from 38% to 48%.

In 1985, more youth are reporting feeling pressured into sexual activity and not being able to obtain birth control information or supplies than in 1980 (14% vs. 9%). These increases may be due to increased sexual activity, increased awareness of responsibility for birth control, or a perception that these services are less accessible than in 1980. During the past five years, there has been an increase in the number of youth reporting not being able to get needed medical treatment.

The implications for the need for early intervention in the areas of health and sexuality are clear. Prevention efforts involving early and ongoing education in the school and community, increased availability of support groups and comprehensive health and wellness programs, increased accessibility of reproductive health care services for adolescents, and efforts to increase and broaden positive options for youth at high risk for teen pregnancy and eating disorders are urgently needed.

A distressingly large number of young people, again, particularly older females, report that they have considered suicide. These young people report many other problems as well and appear to be generally troubled and depressed, with males more involved in alcohol, drugs, and delinquency. A large proportion of youth would like information about or would like to talk with someone about their problems, but few have actually obtained help. Schools and other community agencies need to address these problems, recognizing and dealing with the depression, low self-esteem, lack of family support and other major problems that characterize seriously troubled and potentially suicidal youth. Schools and agencies should search for ways to assist youth outside of the traditional counseling or therapy setting.

CHAPTER IIIALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

A major section of the youth survey focused on students' use of alcohol and other drugs (AOD). In addition to specific questions about actual use levels, questions addressed the amount of concern about their own drug use, social pressure to use, and their parents' alcohol and drug use. Service needs and use in these areas were also assessed.

Levels of AOD Use

As expected, based on numerous past surveys of youth nationally and locally, the majority of youth in the sample had had some experience with alcohol use. Only 23% report never using alcohol with an additional 59% reporting use from once or twice a year to once or twice a month. However, 18% admit to using alcohol every weekend or more often, a frequency range which is indicative of possible alcohol-related problems.³ Beer or wine (combined in our data for comparability with the 1980 study) account for most of the alcohol use and follow a similar frequency pattern. Rates of hard liquor use are much lower. Hard liquor users are usually a subset of beer and wine drinkers.

Quantity of alcohol use was also assessed. Of the 58% who admit to drinking in the past month, 29% usually have only one drink per occasion, 31% two or three drinks, 28% four to seven drinks, with 12% usually having eight or more drinks per occasion.

While these data indicate that the frequency and quantity of alcohol use is relatively limited for most of this population, the number still drinking four to seven drinks or more per occasion (23% of the total population) is a matter of serious and continuing concern.

Of the drugs considered in the survey, tobacco is the next most frequently used, with 40% of the students having used smoking tobacco in the past year and 27% having used "smokeless tobacco" during the same period. Much of this use is apparently only of an experimental nature, with 19% reporting use of smoking tobacco and 13% other tobacco only once or twice. Daily use (defined throughout this section as 4 or more times per week) of tobacco products is 10% for smoking tobacco and 5% for smokeless products. There is a 1% overlap on daily use of both forms of tobacco, yielding an overall daily tobacco use rate of 14%. Females slightly outnumber males as daily smokers (10% vs. 8%). Frequent users of smokeless tobacco are almost always males.

The third most commonly used drug is marijuana, with 31% who admit to use in the past year. Fifteen percent (15%) report having used marijuana only once or twice during the past year, indicating a pattern of experimental use. Eight percent (8%) report use 1 to 3 times a month, 8% report at least weekly use, and 4% say they use almost daily.

Use of drugs other than alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana is far less common among Dane County youth. (See Table 5, page 15 for data on overall frequency of use), and will not be discussed in depth. Note that all analyses in this report which include the "Drug Use Scale" do cover the full range of drugs which are available to youth in our community.

Concern Regarding AOD Use

Overall, 23% of the sample indicate that using alcohol or other drugs too much is a problem for them (Item 37), with 7% considering it to be a serious problem. While 21% report that feeling pressured into using AOD is a problem, only 4% consider it to be a serious one. Concern over parental use of AOD is expressed by 22% of the sample, with 8% reporting it to be a serious problem.

Having provided an overview of the basic data, we now turn to an examination of the characteristics of those youth who (1) feel that their own AOD use is a serious problem for them, (2) use marijuana at least weekly, and (3) use alcohol every weekend or more. This is followed by an examination of the correlates of use and heavy use patterns.

Characteristics of Heavy AOD Use

Demographically the 7% of the sample who consider their AOD use to be a serious problem do not differ significantly from others in terms of urban versus rural residence, gender, race, living situation, parental working situation, or parents' educational level. As expected, the problem tends to increase with age, reaching 10% among the 16 year and older group.

This group of young people report many problems with much higher frequency than does the total sample. (The total sample percentages are given in parentheses.)

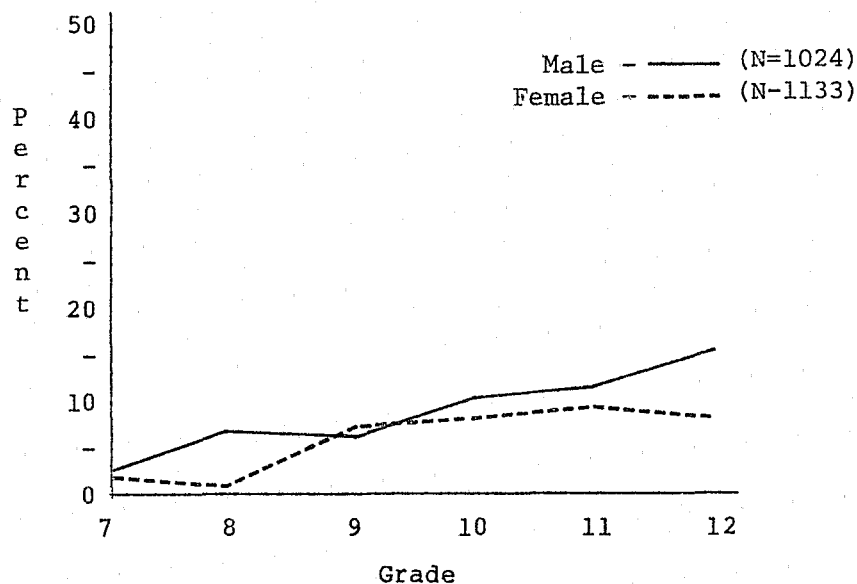
- 73% report marijuana use in past month (19%)
- 70% report drinking 4 or more drinks per occasion (23%)
- 60% of those 16 and over report driving a car within 1 hour of smoking marijuana (21%)
- 51% report drinking at least once or twice a week (18%)
- 43% report depression/anxiety to be a serious problem (21%)
- 42% report daily use of tobacco (14%)
- 35% report considering suicide to be a serious problem (11%)
- 23% report driving after drinking "very often" (5%)
- 22% of those of legal driving age report driving a car after use of marijuana "very often" (4%)
- 16% find parents' AOD use to be a serious problem (8%)

Students who feel that they have a serious problem with AOD use also score significantly higher on all of the major problem scales than those who do not, have more negative attitudes toward school, and report lower school performance.

Since not all heavier users consider their use to be a serious problem, further analysis examined characteristics of those youths who admitted to using marijuana at least weekly (8%), and then of those who reported drinking every weekend or more often (18%).

Demographically, frequent marijuana users do differ significantly from others on several variables. Frequent use increases with age, with only 2% of the 10-13 year olds, 7% of the 14-15 year olds, and 11% of those 16 years or older being frequent users. Nine percent (9%) of the urban youths, but only 5% of rural youths, are frequent users; 9% of males versus 6% of females report frequent use. Minority youth also are more likely than white youth to use marijuana weekly or more often - 15% vs. 7%. Minorities also have significantly higher scores on the overall drug use index. While not significantly influenced by parental working situation or educational level, youth living in households with two biological or adoptive parents were likely to be less frequent users than those in other living situations (6% vs. 11%), and to have lower mean scores on the Drug Use Scale than others.

Fig. 9 FREQUENT (WEEKLY OR MORE) USERS OF MARIJUANA
(Item 102) BY GRADE AND GENDER



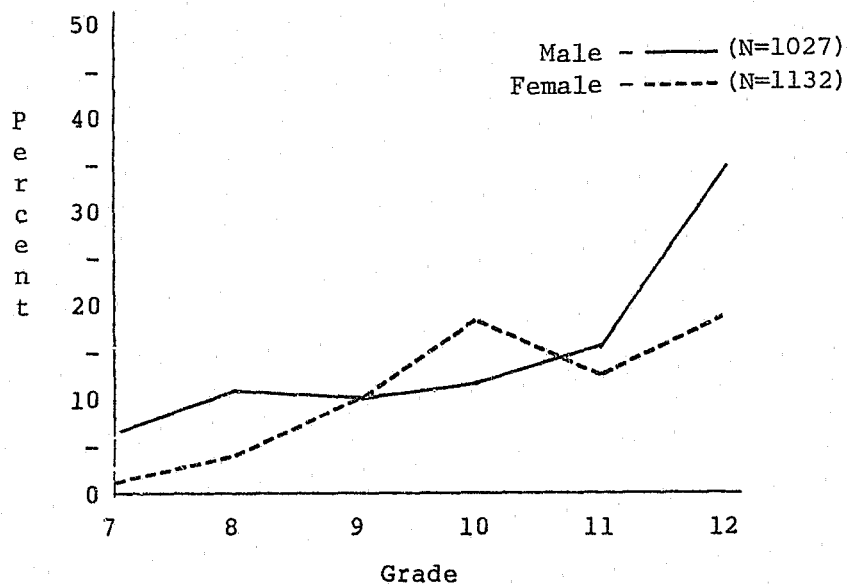
The frequent marijuana users, when compared to the total sample, differ significantly on many variables. (Percents in parenthesis refer to the total sample):

- 73% report drinking four or more drinks per occasion (23%)
- 64% drink every weekend or more often (18%)
- 61% report having driven a car after using marijuana (11%)
- 54% use tobacco on a near daily basis (14%)
- 39% consider most or all of their friends use AOD too much (10%)
- 36% report being seriously anxious or depressed (21%)
- 22% report considering suicide as a serious problem (11%)
- 17% see parents AOD use as a serious problem (8%)
- 14% report below average school performance (7%)

On all scales, the frequent marijuana users had significantly more negative scores than did other youth.

Similar findings were obtained for the frequent drinkers, although not as extreme as for the frequent marijuana users. Demographically, the frequent drinkers (i.e. the 18% drinking every weekend or more often) were older, with 7% of the 10-13 year olds, 17% of the 14-15 year olds, and 18% of those 16 or older reporting frequent drinking. No significant differences were present related to ethnicity, living situation, rural/urban status, parental education, and/or employment situation. Males were slightly more likely to be frequent drinkers than were females (20% vs. 17%). The QF Alcohol Use Scale is also significantly higher for males than females, indicating a tendency for males to drink more frequently and consume larger quantities of alcohol than females.

Fig. 10 FREQUENT (WEEKLY OR MORE) USERS OF BEER/WINE
(Item 97) BY GRADE AND GENDER



The frequent drinkers differed from other subjects on a number of other variables. (Percents in parenthesis refer to the total sample):

- 77% report drinking alcohol in a car during the past year (30%)
- 49% report drinking and driving (19%)
- 36% use tobacco near daily (14%)
- 30% report serious episodes of anxiety and depression (21%)
- 26% use marijuana weekly (8%)
- 26% consider most or all of their friends to use AOD too much (10%)
- 18% report serious suicidal thoughts (11%)

On all scales, the frequent drinkers have significantly more negative scale scores than other youth in the sample.

In summary, those youth who are more frequent alcohol or marijuana users, or who are concerned about their own AOD use, report more serious problems in all areas covered by the survey.

Alcohol & Other Drug Scales

Two scales were created to measure drug useage by survey participants. The QF Alcohol Use Scale is a measure of the quantity and frequency of alcohol use by youth. The Drug Use Scale measures youth's frequency of using other drugs.

Examination of the Correlation Matrix (Appendix A) indicates that some relationships are much stronger than others. The QF Alcohol Use scores are most strongly correlated with Drug Use (.53), Delinquency (.49), Sex (.37), and Law (.31) Problems. The Drug Use scores are most strongly related to Delinquency Problems (.64), Law (.48) and Sex (.46) Problems and General Health Concerns (.40). School (.35) and Family (.33) Problems are related but somewhat less strongly.

The fact that neither the QF Alcohol Use nor Drug Use scale scores are strongly related to Self-Esteem, and that only Drug Use is related to Family Problems (which may involve the drug use) suggests that social and community factors may play the larger role in determining whether or not young people become involved in serious AOD use.

Changes in AOD Use 1980-1985

In this section, findings from the present survey are compared to those from the 1980 survey. The basic substance questions in the two surveys are identical, with the exception of adding the "past year" time window to the instructions in the 1985 survey, and adding a separate question on smokeless tobacco.

The data on frequency of beer and wine use (Appendix D) indicate slightly more moderate use patterns. Near daily use declined overall from 4% to 2% from 1980 to 1985, with use 1 to 3 times a week also declining slightly. For seniors, the decline in near-daily use was large - from

10.6% in 1980 to 3.4% in 1985. The most recently published national data for the class of 1984 found 4.8% daily users during the past month, declining from 6.9% for the class of 1979.⁴ While these data indicate an encouraging national trend toward decreasing daily use, it appears that in Dane County the decrease has been greater. All of those who have worked toward this goal over the past five years - especially the young people - deserve to be congratulated on their good efforts and judgement.

The frequency of alcohol use data do not provide evidence of a trend toward use at younger ages over this period.

While quantity of alcohol consumed on drinking occasions was not assessed in the 1980 Youth Commission survey, it was considered in another 1980 survey of a random sample of 1,003 13 to 17 year olds in Dane County.³ Similar questions were included in the 1985 Dane County Youth survey, and the estimated QF index of alcohol consumption during the past month was calculated for both samples. This analysis indicates a significant decrease since 1980, in quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption by 13-17 year olds in Dane County.

The data on marijuana use also indicate decreasing levels of use since the 1980 surveys. In both 1980 surveys, 37% had used marijuana in the past year. The 1985 survey indicates that only 31% have used in the past year. Similarly, the near daily use category declined from 8% in the 1980 Dane County Youth Commission survey to 3.6% in the 1985 survey. Near-daily use has decreased at all grade levels, and non-use has increased at all levels except 7th grade.

Of the three drugs under consideration, tobacco is the only one which shows a trend toward increasing, rather than decreasing, use. This increase in use appears to be due largely to the smokeless tobacco products (largely chewing tobacco) currently being heavily marketed among young males. In the 1985 survey, a question on "other tobacco" was added, and smoking tobacco was explicitly referenced. The analysis of the 1985 data created a variable of tobacco use for each student which coded the highest frequency of use for either smoking or smokeless tobacco. Using this comparison, the percent who had used tobacco increased from 30.1% in 1980 to 49.8% in 1985. Smoking rates apparently increased even with the exclusion of the smokeless products, however, from about 30% to 40% who had smoked in the past year (assuming all of the 1980 tobacco users were smokers). Twenty-seven percent (27%) had used smokeless tobacco in the past year in the 1985 survey (45% of the males, 11% of the females.)

The near-daily use of smoking tobacco is down, but because of the increased use of smokeless tobacco, total daily tobacco use is up 1% from 1980. The frequent use of smokeless tobacco is exclusively limited to males. Since the health threat associated with regular use of smokeless tobacco is serious, the apparent increase in use over the past 5 years by this population deserves community attention.

CHAPTER IV

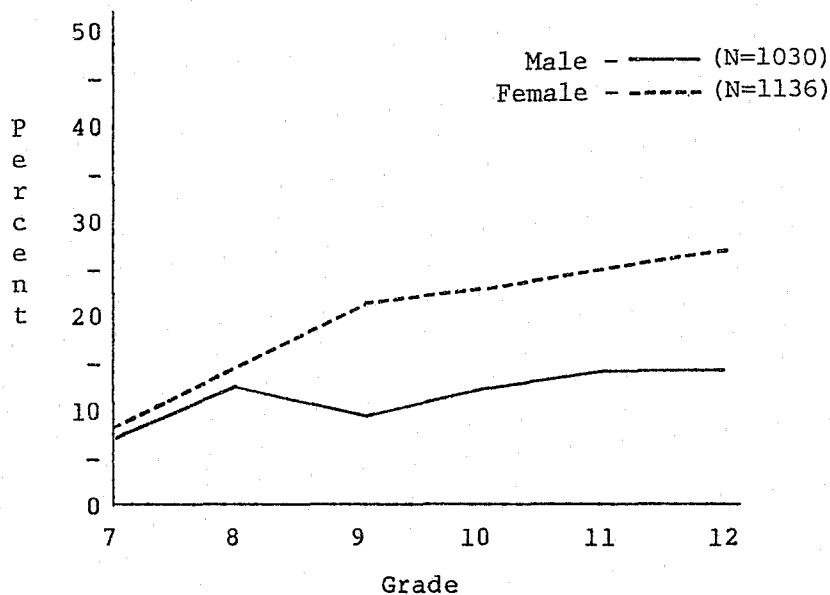
FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Several items in the survey focus on family status and young people's problems and experiences with their families. Although analysis of these data cannot adequately address this complex area, it does provide insight regarding young people's perceptions of family life and the relationship between family problems and problems in other areas of their lives.

Problems Getting Along With Families

Item 26, "Having serious problems getting along with your family" is the general problem statement in this area. Fifty percent (50%) of the youth surveyed report having this problem, while 16% indicated that it is a serious problem for them*. Females more frequently report having serious problems getting along with their families than do males, and, unlike males, indicate increasing problems with age. About 15-25% of high school females - depending on the specific item - report having serious family-related problems, compared to 10-15% of males. Figs. 11 and 12 illustrate typical patterns of family problems by grade and gender.

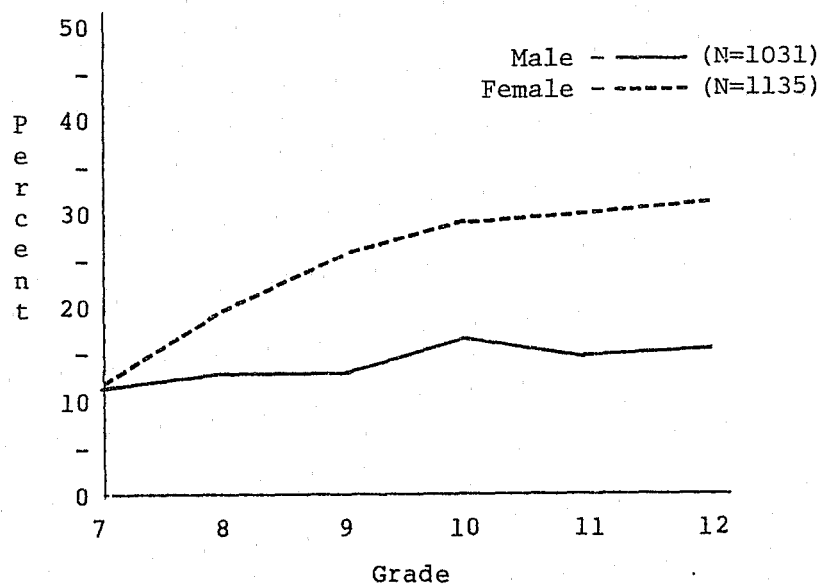
**Fig. 11 SERIOUS PROBLEM GETTING ALONG WITH FAMILY
(Item 26) BY GRADE AND GENDER**



*Use of the phrase "serious problems" in the item statement creates some confusion. In the following discussion, those described as having a serious problem getting along with their families will refer only to the group checking the 3-5 seriousness level on this item.

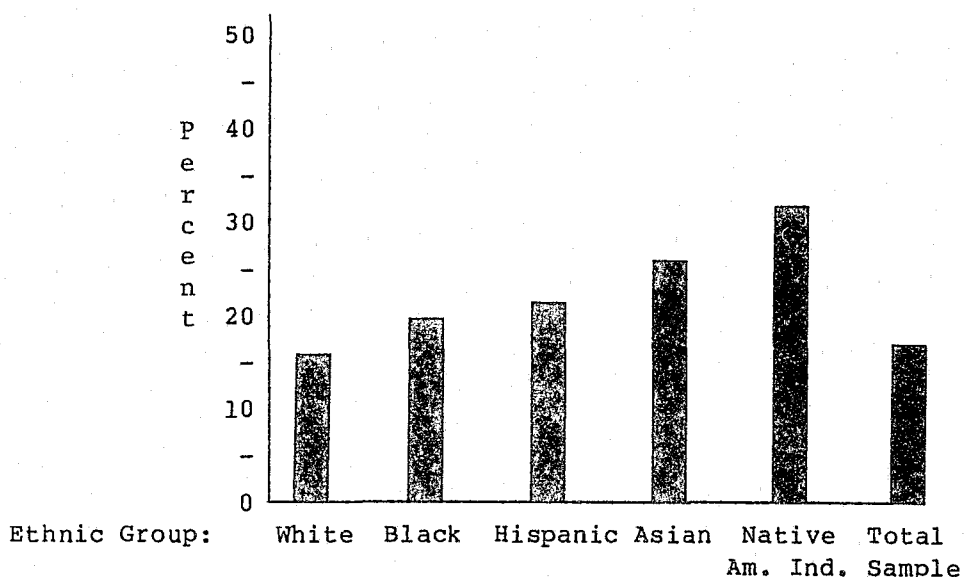
There is a strong relationship between the occurrence of stressful events in the family and the frequency with which youth report having serious problems getting along with their families. The events that are most disruptive to family relationships include having an adult lose a job, a major illness in the family, and having a family member charged with criminal activity. Approximately 25% of the youth having any of these experiences report serious problems getting along with their families, compared to 15% of those not having those experiences. Divorce or separation, a death in the family or of a close friend, and a move to a new residence were also associated with increased problems with family relationships, but somewhat less strongly.

Fig. 12 SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH PARENTS NOT UNDERSTANDING YOUR PROBLEMS (Item 44) BY GRADE AND GENDER



The incidence of serious family problems among ethnic groups ranges from 16% for white youth to 32% for Native American Indian youth. Black youth were most likely to report no problems at home: 60% report no family problems compared to 50% for the entire sample. However, the number of minority youth in the sample is relatively small (see Item 4 Table I). Therefore, interpretation of these data should be done with caution.

Fig. 13 A COMPARISON OF FAMILY RELATED PROBLEMS
(Item 26) BY ETHNIC GROUP



There is no relationship between family-related problems and place of residency (urban/rural) or father's educational level. However, youth having mothers with professional degrees report a somewhat lower rate of family problems than youth living with mothers having less education.

Family Problems Scale

The family problem items on the survey are combined into a Family Problems Scale to allow for an examination of the relationship between family problems and other problem areas (see Appendix A). Youth who score high on the Family Problems Scale have significantly more difficulties in almost every other major area of their lives. It is interesting to note that Quantity and Frequency of Alcohol Use is the only scale which is not closely related to Family Problems (.19). The strongest correlations are found between Family Problems and depression/anxiety (.55), Health Concerns (.52), School Problems (.49), "considering suicide" (.45), Recreation (.44), Job (.43), and Sex-related (.43) Problems, and Self-Esteem (-.42). These troubled youth appear to be experiencing little success or positive feelings in any of the major areas of their lives.

Problems Experienced in Three Different Family Types

Item 10 in the survey (see Table I) reveals that more than 90% of the sample live in one of three family situations: 69% live with both biological or adoptive parents; 12% live with their mothers only; and 10% live in step-families. There is a great deal of speculation on the relationship between these family types and problems young people experience. This section examines this issue.

When the problem scale scores of youth from the three family types are compared, youth living with both biological or adoptive parents tend to have fewer serious problems than youth living in the other two family types. They showed significantly lower scores on the Drug Use, Family, School, Job, Law, and Recreation Problems and the General Health Concerns Scales. Youth living with mothers only report the highest scores on the Job and Law Problems and General Health Concerns Scales. Youth living in step families scored highest on the Family Problems Scale. The three family types had similar scores* on the following scales: Self-Esteem, QF Alcohol Use, Self-Reported Delinquency, Sex Problems, School Attitude, Anxiety/depression, and Suicidal Feelings Scales.

An analysis was also conducted to determine the relationship between Family Problems Scale scores and Other Problem Scales Scores, shown on Table 12. Youth living with both biological or adoptive parents are more likely than the other two family types to report stronger relationships between Family Problems and other problems. Youth from mother only families have the highest correlations on two scales (QF Alcohol Use and Law Problem Scales). Youth living in step families have the highest correlations on two scales (Recreation and Sex Problems). Youth living with two biological or adoptive parents had higher correlations than the other two family types on four scales: Self-Esteem, Drug Use, School Problems, and Considering Suicide.

Table 12

**CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE FAMILY PROBLEMS SCALE AND OTHER PROBLEM SCALES
BY FAMILY TYPE**

<u>Scale Item</u>	<u>Both Biological or Adoptive Parents</u>	<u>Step-Family</u>	<u>Mother Only</u>
Self-Esteem	-.44	-.37	-.41
QF Alcohol	.19	.21	.34
Drug Use	.32	.26	.19
Delinquency	.33	.33	.19
Law	.40	.37	.45
Recreation	.42	.51	.37
School	.51	.40	.45
Job	.40	.40	.41
General Health	.55	.49	.54
Sex	.42	.48	.39
Depression	.56	.56	.47
Suicide	.51	.45	.30

These findings suggest that while youth who are living in "non-traditional" family types may experience more stress and problems, these problems do not seriously damage their spirit or increase their anti-social or deviant behavior.

Other Family Types

Eight percent (8%) of the sample report living in a variety of other family types. While there were too few in these groups to allow rigorous

analysis, some findings are noteworthy. Three percent (3%) of the sample live alternately with each parent (shared custody). Twenty percent (20%) of these youth report serious family problems. This rate is similar to youth living with mothers or fathers but lower than the problem rate for step families. In other areas of living, these youth report serious problems with school, law enforcement, and employment at a rate comparable to youth living with both parents.

Two percent (2%) of youth report living with fathers only report serious family problems at a rate comparable to the total sample. However, a greater percentage of these youth report receiving non-alcohol related citation (i.e., trespass, curfew violation, than any other family type in the sample).

Two percent (2%) of the sample report living with their mothers or fathers and another adult non-relative report more serious family, school, recreational, and law related problems than any group except those living in group or foster homes.

Youth living in foster or group homes are the most problem-laden group in the sample. These youth score much higher on all problem scales and have the highest self-reported delinquency and alcohol drug use. However, the number of youth in this group is quite small (1% of the sample), so these findings should be interpreted cautiously.

Trends Since 1980

Youth in the 1985 survey consistently report more family problems than did those in 1980 (see Appendix D). Three items are especially noteworthy:

- 1) In the past 5 years, the percentage of youth who feel their parents lack interest in the things they do has increased from 13% to 33%.
- 2) Similarly, the percentage of youth who feel their parents don't spend enough time with them has increased from 20% to 34%.
- 3) Finally, a majority (51%) of the 1985 sample believe that their parents don't understand their problems, compared to 40% in 1980.

CHAPTER V

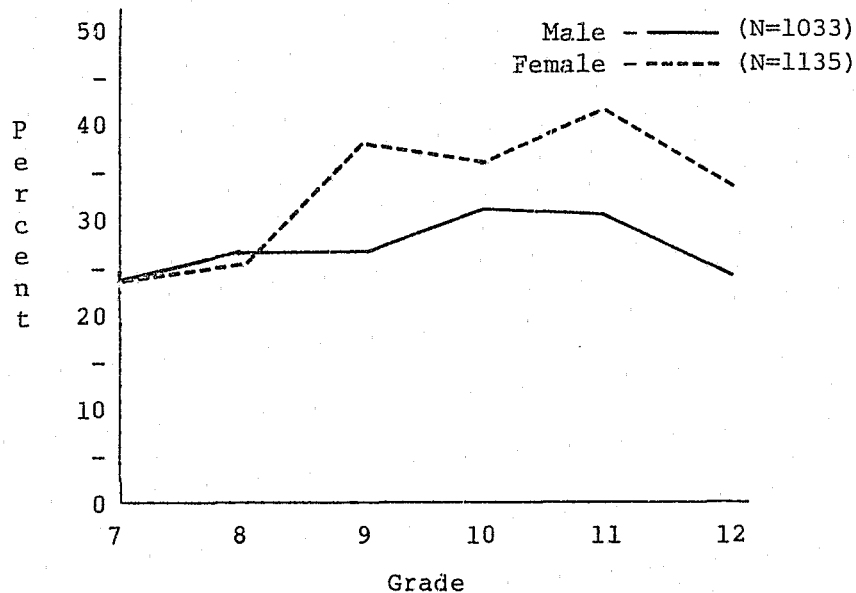
THE SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

In view of the fact that youth in Dane County spend more than 13,000 hours of some of the most complex years of their lives in elementary and secondary schools, a strong relationship between their school experience and their experience in other important areas of their lives is to be expected. That expectation is strongly confirmed in our analysis of the 1985 Youth Survey data.

Pressure to Get Good Grades

Pressure to get good grades (Item 53) is reported as a problem by 74% of 7th - 12th grade students in Dane County, with 31% rating it as a serious one. Both of these figures are the highest for any item in the survey. As indicated in Fig. 14, the pressure tends to build from 7th through 11th grade, with a sharp decline in 12th grade. Significantly more females than males report grade pressure as a serious problem for them throughout the high school years.

Fig. 14 SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH PRESSURE TO GET GOOD GRADES
(Item 53) BY GRADE AND GENDER



While 31% of the total sample identify grade pressure as a serious problem, the incidence is markedly higher in several special groups. Pressure to get good grades is a serious problem for:

- 60% of those reporting serious problems with anxiety/depression;
- 59% of those reporting serious problems with considering suicide;
- 50% of those reporting below average school performance; and
- 42% of those reporting failing a grade or more than one course in the past year.

Although the incidence of this problem is slightly higher among students whose fathers have professional degrees, it is not significantly related to their mothers' educational level, their place of residence (rural/urban), or their racial/ethnic group.

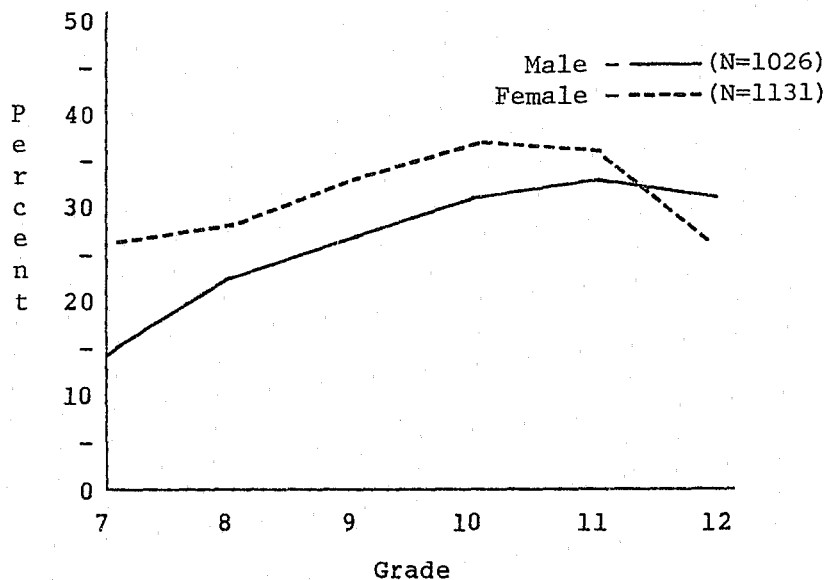
The group experiencing serious grade pressure has significantly higher problem levels on all of the eleven major scales. The two scales most highly correlated with this feeling are School (.47) and Family (.40) Problems. Also related, but less strongly, are Self-Esteem (-.33), Recreation (.32), Job (.32) Problems, and General Health Concerns (.32).

Need for Extra School Help

A related finding, feeling the need for "a place to get extra help with school studies," (Item 86) follows a similar pattern, although the discrepancy between females and males is present at all grade levels. (Fig. 15).

Overall, 38% of students report a need for such help, with only 7% actually finding help which they felt was useful. Unfortunately, the survey data do not assess either the seriousness of the expressed need, or whether the failure to find help stems from lack of student initiative or the availability of help. In an attempt to shed some light on these questions, the 31% expressing a need for help were studied further.

Fig. 15 NEED FOR EXTRA HELP WITH SCHOOL STUDIES
(Item 86) BY GRADE AND GENDER



The incidence of the expressed need for extra help is disproportionately high among students with the following characteristics:

- 62% of those reporting below average school performance;
- 54% of those who failed a grade or more than one course in the past year;

- 49% of those who do not feel that teachers care about them;
- 43% of those who do not enjoy school; and
- 42% of those who do not find school counselors helpful.

There were no significant differences in need for help related to parents' educational level or working situation, or to the students' racial/ethnic background.

Those who report a need for help are higher on all major problem scales except QF Alcohol Use. On all scales the groups which need, but do not use or find useful help tend to report higher problem levels than those who report finding useful help or not needing it. The differences are especially large in the areas of General Health Concerns, Recreation and Job Problem - areas in which access to opportunities, help, and information is a major focus.

School Failure

Thirteen percent (13%) reported failing a grade or more than one course in the past year (Item 127). In spite of this acknowledgment of serious failure, there is a wide discrepancy between students' reported perceptions of their own school performance and prospects for high school completion, and the actual realities. Only 8% of the students surveyed rate their own school performance as below average for their class, and less than 4% report that they will probably dropout or be forced to quit before completing high school. Annual dropout rates and 9th through 12th grade retention rates reported for the '83-'84 school year by the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) for Dane County high schools indicate that closer to 15% of these students will actually fail to graduate from high school. (It should be noted that dropout and retention rates vary widely among school districts in Dane County.)

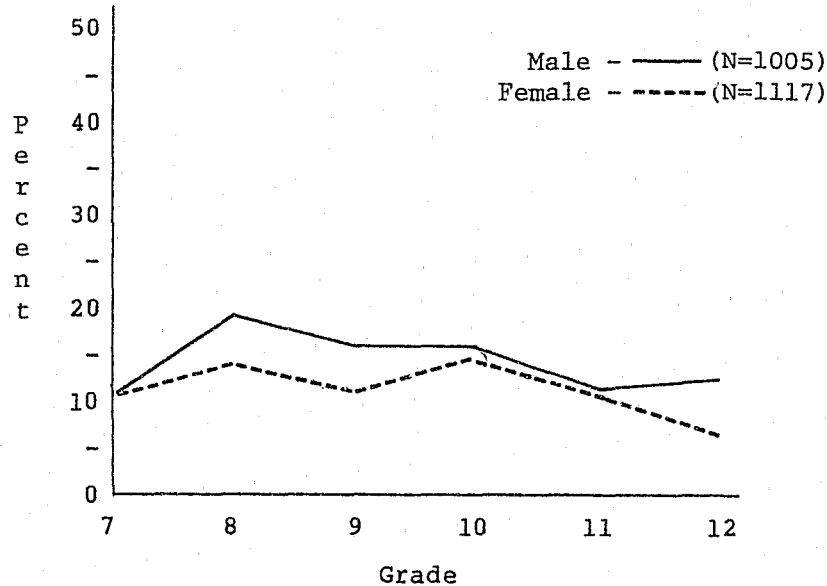
Table 13

DROPOUTS BY GRADE, 1983-84
(D.P.I. data)

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Total 9-12 Enrollment</u>	<u>Dropout Rate (in percents)</u>
9	1,393	67,934	2.05
10	2,097	68,412	3.07
11	2,926	66,414	4.41
12	3,541	66,424	5.33
Ungraded (9-12)	72	4,143	1.74
	<u>10,029</u>	<u>273,327</u>	<u>3.67</u>

As indicated in Fig. 16, serious school failure peaks between 8th and 10th grades. The decrease at 11th and 12th grades is probably closely related to the loss of many failing students before and during the last two years of high school.

Fig. 16 FAILED A GRADE OR MORE THAN ONE COURSE
(Item 127) BY GRADE AND GENDER



The incidence of school failure is disproportionately high among non-white students and the following groups:

- 50% of those reporting below average school performance;
- 39% of those who expect to drop out or be forced to quit school;
- 30% of those reporting serious problems with anxiety/depression;

The probability of school failure increases significantly as the father's educational level decreases.

Those reporting serious school failure also have significantly higher problem levels on all of the scales than those who do not report failing in school. The scales most highly correlated with school failure are School Problems, Drug Use, and Delinquency in that order. However, the correlations are not high (below .30), suggesting that school failures tend to have multiple problems, but that their problems are not highly concentrated in any particular areas.

Satisfaction with the Quality of Education and the Variety of Class and Program Alternatives

Sixty percent (60%) of students believe that they are getting a good, high quality education in their schools (Item 154). Only 15% definitely disagree with that assessment. Over 60% have no problem with the variety of classes available (Item 49) or with the program alternatives offered by their schools (Item 50). About 12% report that they do have serious problems in these two areas, with students in 10th through 12th grade reporting increasing concern.

Students who report having serious problems with either the variety of classes available or with the program alternatives offered by their schools were counted (once) in the following analysis since the items proved to be highly correlated. The incidence of students reporting serious problems in these areas is disproportionately high among rural and non-white students and among students with the following problems:

- 36% of those who expect to dropout or be forced to quit school;
- 29% of those who do not feel that they will have a good chance for a good, reliable job; and
- 24% of those who report below average school performance.

Those who report having serious problems with class and program alternatives also have significantly higher problem levels on all of the scales than those who do not. The scales most highly correlated with these feelings are School (.48,.51) and Recreation (.35,.39) Problems.

Attitudes Toward School

The extent of the problem schools are having in their attempts to engage positively with the extremely diverse student population for whom they are currently responsible is reflected in the school-related items in the last section of the survey. Less than 50% of the 7th through 12th grade students in Dane County clearly agree that they enjoy going to school, that their teachers care about them, that school counselors are helpful when they see them, or that the rules in their schools are fairly enforced. Around 20% clearly disagree with these statements, with disagreement reaching 32% on the statement that school rules are fairly enforced. Most of the remaining students were neutral on these issues with a few simply checking "don't know." A relatively high 14% checked "don't know" on the school counselors item, suggesting that they may not have had sufficient contact to have an opinion.

Since these issues tend to be rather central to students' general attitude toward school, they were combined into a school attitudes score for purposes of further analysis, with the following results (higher scores = more positive attitudes):

- There is significant variation among the six racial/ethnic groups identified in the survey with Blacks having the highest mean positive attitudes, followed by Asians, Whites, Hispanics and Native Americans, in that order. (Differences between adjacent means were not great.)
- The higher the reported level of school performance, the more positive the attitudes.

School attitudes scores appear to be very specific to the school situation. They are not related to mothers' or fathers' educational levels or to any of the major problem scales or scores. They have a very high correlation, of course, with the School Problems Scale (-.70), of which they are a subset.

School Problem Scale Correlations

School Problems tend to be strongly related to problems in many other important areas of these young people's lives. The only scale that falls below a correlation of +0.30 is the QF Alcohol Use Scale. Anxiety/depression and "considering suicide" are also strongly related to the School Problems Scale. (See Appendix A for correlation values)

Comparison with 1980 Youth Survey Items

As indicated in Appendix D there were nine questions related to schools in the 1980 survey which are the same or sufficiently similar to be considered comparable to those in the 1985 survey. Significant changes appear to have taken place in the percentage of students experiencing problems on five of them.

The percentage of students expressing a need for more different kinds of classes and alternative programs appears to have increased quite sharply. The fact that several area schools have instituted successful alternative programs in the past five years may have contributed to the interest. Waiting lists have developed in some of these programs. The push for higher standards for graduation has also increased the pressure on marginal students - especially in schools in which appropriate help or alternative programs are not yet available. High unemployment may also have increased student interest in more job-oriented training at the high school level.

The percentages of students who report being hurt by other kids at school and those who report being hurt by teachers have both dropped very sharply.

And, perhaps most important and encouraging of all, the percentage of students who feel that their teachers don't care about them has dropped significantly since 1980. In a 1981 telephone survey of a selected group of drop-outs⁵, the Youth Commission found that the change most frequently identified as important in helping them decide to return to school would be "more interested teachers and school staff."

CHAPTER VIEMPLOYMENT

Items 16, 68-73, 87, 88 and 159 of the survey focus on the employment status, needs, and problems of youth. Several of these items were combined to create an Employment Problems Scale which provides a measure of the employment needs of each survey participant (See Appendix B).

Employment Status of Youth

Analysis of the employment-related items in the survey reveals 3 distinct groups of youth: (1) unemployed youth looking for a job; (2) youth who have a job; and (3) youth not having or wanting a job. Survey results show that 26% of Dane County's in-school teenagers are looking for - but do not currently have - a job. When this figure is applied to the total county youth population, it indicates that approximately 6,500 youth are currently seeking employment. Approximately 1/3 of the sample are working, while 42% expressed no desire for a job.

When the responses of the above-mentioned groups are compared on the problem scales, youth looking for jobs scored highest on almost every problem scale and lowest on the Self-Esteem Scale. Youth not having or wanting a job score lowest on all problem scales. Students who report below average school performance are less likely to have jobs and more likely to be looking for jobs than average or above average students.

The only scale on which employed youth score highest is on the Delinquency Scale. Further analysis reveals that the positive correlation between employment and delinquency applies primarily to younger adolescents. By the time youth reach age 16, there is no significant correlation between employment and delinquency.

Although there are differences among these three groups on the problem scales, there are few demographic differences. Urban and rural youth have similar employment characteristics. Differences among racial/ethnic groups are not significant.

There are employment differences related to age. Youth 13 and under generally are not looking for a job, while almost 80% of youth 16 and older either have been or are looking for employment.

Employment Problems

At least 1/3 of the survey identify 4 job-related issues as problems: 1) no summer or part time jobs (36%); 2) not enough experience, skills or training to get a job (36%); 3) not knowing where or how to apply for jobs (40%); and 4) no transportation to/from jobs (40%). Of these 4 problems, a lack of transportation is most often rated as serious (17%).

Job-related problems tend to peak in the 10th grade, when most students turn 16, thus becoming eligible for a wide range of entry-level employment positions. That is also when youth become eligible for a

driver's license. However, many of these youth apparently do not have adequate job skills, lack knowledge of or transportation to job opportunities, and don't know where to go for help in getting a job. As seen in Figs. 17, 18, and 19, there is a strong expression of frustration by 10th graders as they make their first efforts to enter the world of work.

Fig. 17 YOUTH HAVING SERIOUS PROBLEM NOT KNOWING HOW OR WHERE TO APPLY FOR JOB (Item 70) BY GRADE AND GENDER

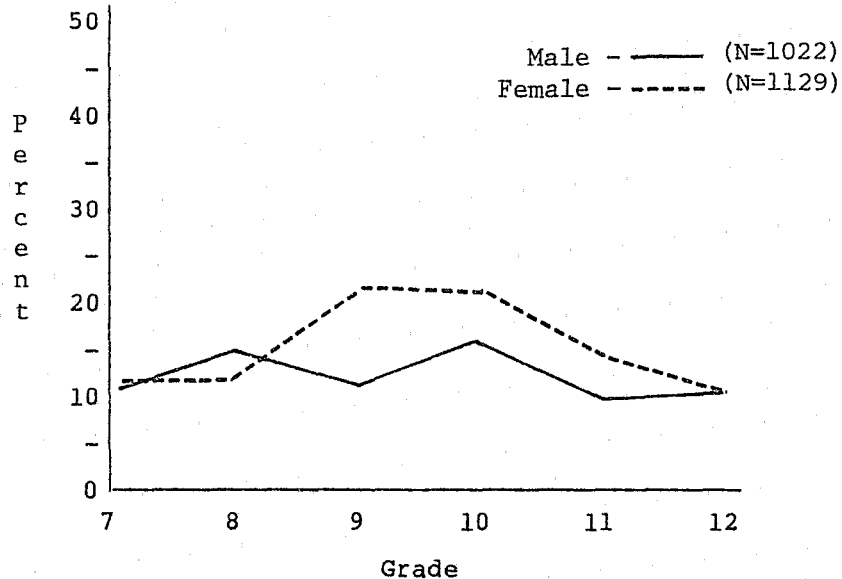
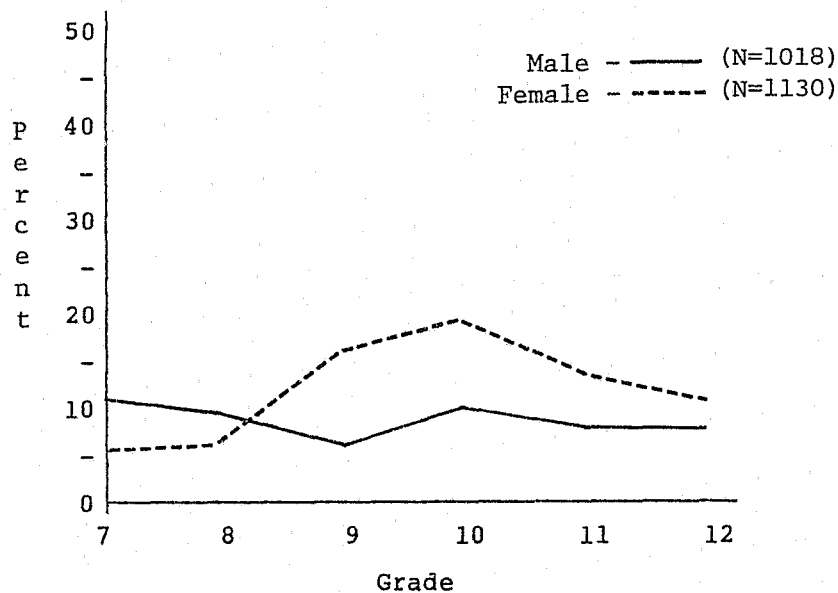
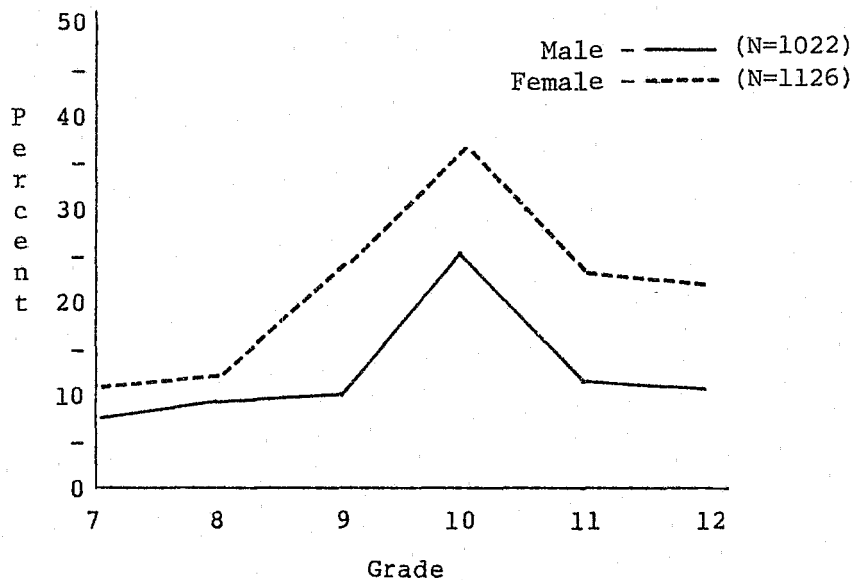


Fig. 18 YOUTH HAVING A SERIOUS PROBLEM GETTING A JOB BECAUSE OF A LACK OF EXPERIENCE, SKILLS OR TRAINING, (Item 71) BY GRADE AND GENDER



As in most other areas of the survey, females tend to express higher problem levels than males. The degree of difference between the two groups peaks in the 10th grade where females indicate a problem level about 10 percentage points higher than males.

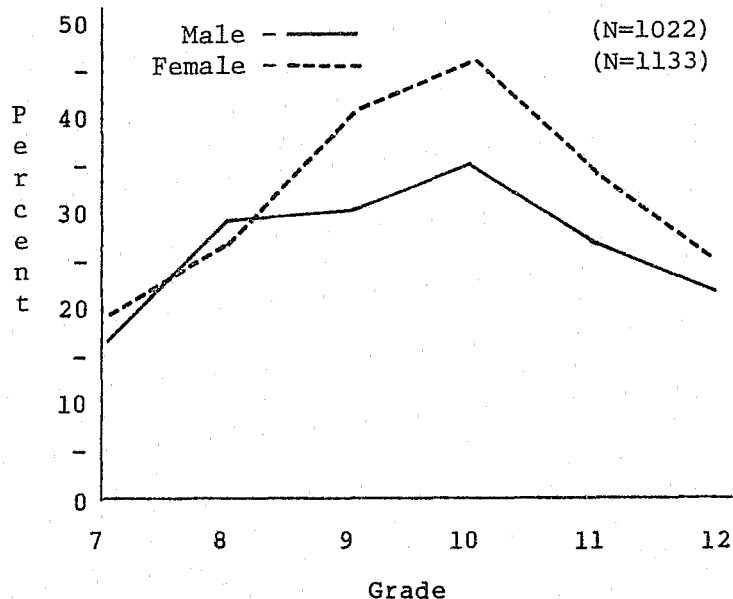
Fig. 19 YOUTH REPORTING "NO TRANSPORTATION TO JOB" AS SERIOUS PROBLEM (Item 72) BY GRADE AND GENDER



Resources Needed

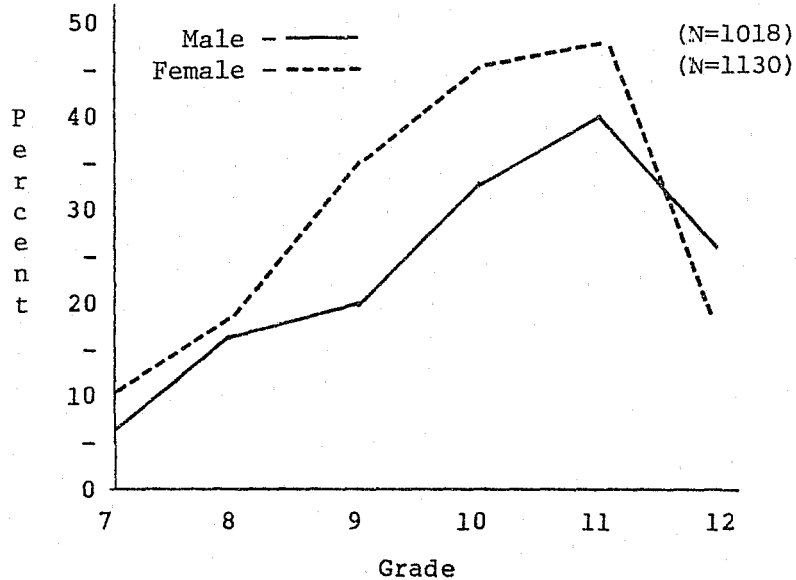
Items 84-94 of the survey probed for community services needed and/or used by youth. Employment-related resources are consistently identified as most needed, with 31% requesting help finding jobs and 28% needing a place for career information (See Table 4).

Fig. 20 YOUTH NEEDING PLACE TO HELP IN FINDING A JOB (Item 87) BY GRADE AND GENDER



As seen in Fig. 21, many Dane County youth report a great need for help with careers after high school. This need appears to peak in the 11th grade when over 40% of the sample express a desire for career counseling information.

**Fig. 21 YOUTH NEEDING A PLACE FOR HELP ON CAREERS AFTER HIGH SCHOOL
(Item 88) BY GRADE AND GENDER**



The Job Problems Scale

The employment problem items on the survey were combined to create a Job Problems Scale (See Appendix A). There is a very strong positive relationship between Job Problems and Recreation (.48), Family (.43) School (.42) and Law (.39) Problems. There is also a significant positive correlation between Job Problems and General Health Concerns (.38), Sex Problems (.36), depression/anxiety (.34), and suicidal feelings (.32). Drug Use (.26) and Self-Esteem (-.29) were slightly less closely correlated with Job Problems.

These correlations confirm a common and obviously accurate observation: youth with one serious problem also tend to have other serious problems.

A High Risk Population

Further analysis of employment-related data focused on an especially high-risk population: youth who do not see themselves as having a good chance of getting a good job after high school. These are respondents who disagreed with Item 159 in the survey.

As noted above, there are significant differences when responses to employment-related items are analyzed by grade and sex. Such is not the case on Item 159. In all grades and for both sexes, approximately 9% of the sample disagreed with Item 159 while 70% agreed. The remaining 21% neither agreed nor disagreed.

While 9% saw themselves as not having a good chance for a good job after graduation, some special groups held this view at a much higher rate:

- 40% of youth living in group homes;
- 36% of youth with below average school performance;
- 25% of youth having a serious problem with lack of parental interest;
- 25% of handicapped youth;
- 19% of youth with serious problems because of school suspension

Not surprisingly, the more problems a youth has with a lack of job skills or knowing how to apply for jobs, the more likely he/she is to be pessimistic about future job prospects.

The responses of "agrees" and "disagrees" on Item 159 were compared on several problem scales. The "disagrees" score significantly lower on the Self-Esteem Scale and significantly higher on the following scales: School and Job Problems, Q-F Alcohol (but not Other Drug Use), General Health Concerns, and Law Enforcement Problems (but not Self-Reported Delinquency).

There are several factors which are not significantly related to youths' perceptions of their career opportunities. There are no significant differences when the following groups are compared: urban and rural youth; white and minority youth (with the exception of Native Americans); youth with employed and unemployed parents; and youth living with mothers only, in step-families or with both parents.

In summary, it appears that youth who don't see themselves as having a good chance for a decent job after high school are most often involved in a syndrome of community problems--difficulty with school, law enforcement and recreation problems. They have a low opinion of themselves. However, if they are living at home, they do not have excessive family problems; nor are they more likely to be living with step-parents, mothers only, or unemployed parents. Youth living in foster or group homes appear to be one of the most at risk groups for long term employment problems.

Trends Since 1980

Several questions on the 1985 survey are comparable to employment-related questions on the 1980 survey. A comparison of responses on the two surveys indicates that youth are experiencing more employment-related problems today than they were five years ago. There is a dramatic increase in the number of youth reporting problems not knowing how or where to apply for jobs (40% in 1985 compared to 27% in 1980), and not having enough experience or skills to get a job (36% in 1985 compared to 21% in 1980). In 1985, 36% of the sample reported no summer or part time jobs available, compared to 23% in 1980. During this time, the State Job Service has eliminated its Rent-A-Youth Program, the only countywide clearinghouse for youth employment. Also since 1980, federal government cuts in employment and training funds have reduced the number of low-income youth being served by the Employment Training Program. Given these program reductions and the increase in job-related problems experienced by area youth, the employment resource that appears to be needed most is a job clearinghouse for youth with some basic training in how to apply and interview for jobs. Such a clearinghouse might also include information on opportunities for volunteer services.

CHAPTER VII

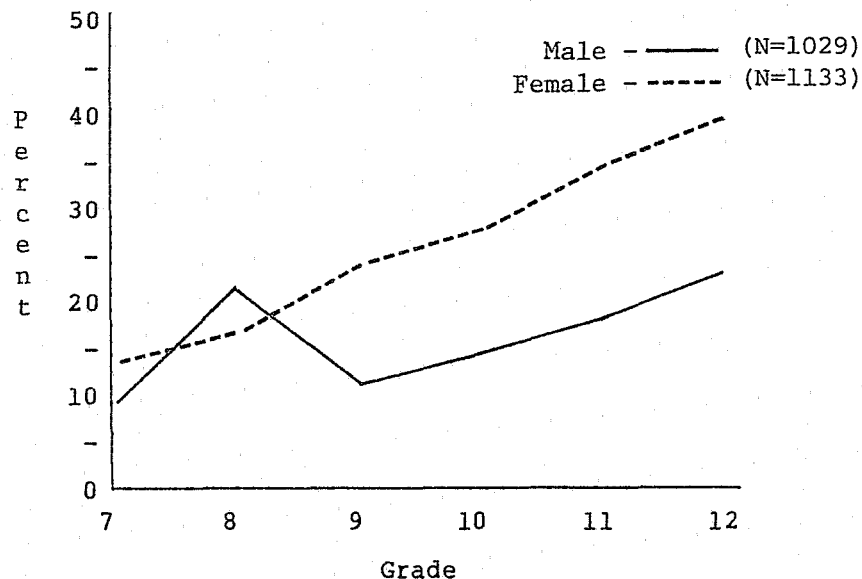
RECREATION

Although much of young people's time is taken up with school and homework or jobs, they do have a good deal of discretionary time. Young people in the study were asked about their use of leisure time, the problems they have finding things to do, their most common activities, and activities in which they would like to participate.

Problems Involving Recreation

From 1/3 to more than 1/2 of the youth in the survey report a problem with inadequate, inaccessible or too expensive recreational opportunities. Not having enough different things to do is one of the most common problems identified in the survey. Forty-seven percent (47%) of males and 59% of females in the sample identified this issue as a problem, with 22% of the sample saying it is a serious problem. For females in particular, the problem tends to increase with age (see Fig. 22). About half of the sample say that entertainment and recreation are too expensive or too far away. Again, these problems are more frequent among females.

Fig. 22 NOT ENOUGH DIFFERENT KINDS OF THINGS TO DO
(Item 64) BY GRADE AND GENDER



The 4 items dealing with recreation problems were combined to create a Recreation Problems Scale. When correlated with other scales, Recreation Problems are strongly associated with the School (.50), Job (.48), and Family (.44) Problems Scales and General Health Concerns (.40). Recreation problems are also related to anxiety/depression (.41). These data indicate that young people who don't feel they have access to appropriate recreational and leisure time activities also have problems getting along in other social systems and are more likely to be emotionally upset.

Analysis of the Recreation Problem Scale reveals that recreation problems are not related to family type for those living at home, racial/ethnic group, parents' education, or rural/urban residence.

Leisure Time Activities

Items 110-118 afforded youth an opportunity to comment on their interest and participation in a variety of leisure time activities. A majority of youth in the sample are occasional or regular participants in social activities just for fun (63%), organized team sports (60%), and exercise and fitness activities (54%). Other activities engaged in by at least 40% of youth include religious activities and arcades.

Activities which have the least amount of youth participation at these ages include community youth centers (7%) and community volunteer work projects (11%). These are also the two activities of least interest to these youth. However, interest/participation in volunteer opportunities increases as youth - especially females - get older.

As youth get older, their patterns of participation in recreational activities change in some respects. In 7th grade, 63% of males and 40% of females frequent arcades; by 12th grade, arcade use drops to 32% and 13% respectively. Religious participation drops from 45% in 7th grade to 33% in 12th grade. Participation in exercise/fitness activities increases from 50% to more than 60% between 7th and 12th grades. There is a tendency (though not strong) for participation in the listed activities to peak around 10th and 11th grades. Males are more likely to be participants in organized team sports, arcades, and exercise/fitness activities. Females are more likely to be involved in organized activity clubs and performing arts.

The young people were asked to indicate the activities in which they would like to participate. Many of the most popular activities are also activities that young people would like to be more involved with: sports, exercise, and social activities just for fun. Females expressed more interest than males in being more involved with sports, the performing arts, and exercise/fitness programs.

Trends Since 1980

Since 1980, there has been a moderate increase in the percentage of youth experiencing a problem with not enough things to do (up to 53% from 46%) and youth reporting that recreational opportunities are not available when needed (33% in 1985, up from 28% in 1980). There has been a very slight decrease in the percent of youth reporting that recreation costs too much.

CHAPTER VIII

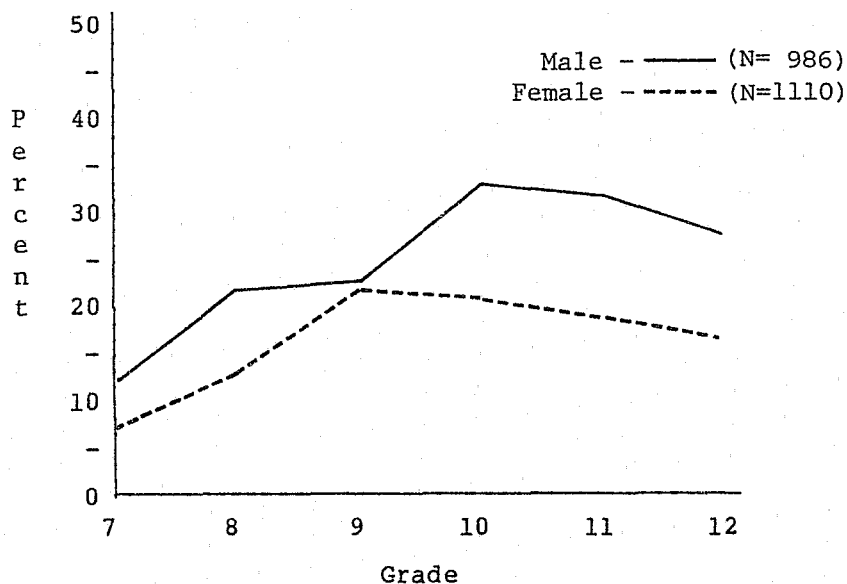
SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY AND ATTITUDES
TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT

Few Dane County youth have first-hand experience with police or courts, but many young people, at some time, violate laws, ordinances or other rules and regulations. Youth in this sample were asked questions about their own behavior in such areas, as well as their attitudes toward law enforcement in general.

Self-Reported Delinquency and Rule Violations

Youth were asked to report their own delinquent behavior and rule violations. Some of the items dealt with criminal behavior, stealing and vandalism, for example. Other items dealt with "status offenses," such as curfew violations and skipping school: behaviors that are violations for children, but not for adults. Nearly 20% of the youth report some encounter with law enforcement, which could include traffic violations or other citations as well as more serious offenses. About one-fourth of the sample admit to having damaged property and 7% to having taken something worth at least \$50 at least once in the past year. Only 3% report they were actually taken into custody, and an additional 6% were cited for a violation involving alcohol. The 3% arrest figure represents a very small portion of youth who admit to having committed some delinquent act for which they could have been apprehended. Only 55% of youth who took something of value and 40% of youth who damaged property report that they have ever been either cited or arrested.

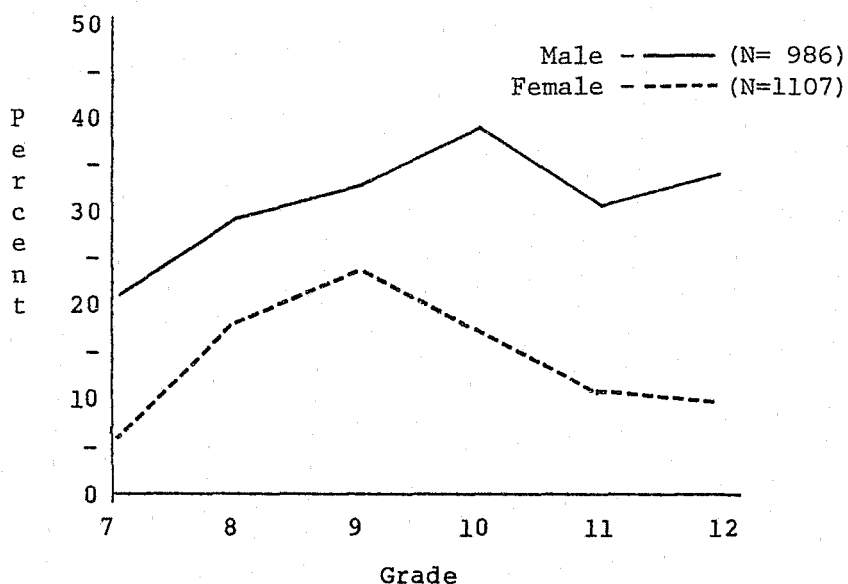
Fig. 23 TAKEN SOMETHING BETWEEN \$5 & \$50 THAT DIDN'T BELONG TO YOU
(Item 139) BY GRADE AND GENDER



When compared with records from the Dane County Juvenile Reception Center, many more juveniles report having committed delinquent acts than were actually involved with law enforcement authorities: in 1984 2,562 juveniles were reported as having some law enforcement contact with 1,034 referred to the Dane County Juvenile Reception Center⁶.

Males are involved in more offenses than are females, particularly in delinquent behavior. The incidence of such self-reported offenses tends to peak around tenth and eleventh grades, (see Fig. 23 and 24). Citations, largely for traffic and alcohol violations, continue to increase with age.

Fig. 24 PURPOSELY DAMAGED PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY
(Item 145) BY GRADE AND GENDER



Delinquency and rule violations are, at most, only slightly related to stressful family events, such as moving, death, or divorce. Nor are they strongly related to family type, parents' employment status, or parents' educational level. The major exception is that youth living with their mothers only have much lower self-reported delinquency and youth living in group homes have much higher self-reported delinquency.

Delinquency and law enforcement involvement are, however, related to a number of other personal problems. Although, in the general population, only 19% of the sample report ever being cited or arrested, the reported incidence of citations or arrest for specific sub-groups is significantly higher:

- 59% of those with a serious problem having a friend arrested;
- 42% of those with a family member arrested;
- 42% of those with below average school performance;
- 31% of those who feel that their parents haven't enough time for them; and
- 30% of those with serious family problems.

Delinquency scale scores are strongly correlated with Drug Use (.64), QF Alcohol Use (.49), Sex-related Problems (.40), and somewhat less strongly with Family (.34) Problems and General Health (.32) Concerns. They are also disproportionately high among those who report having had an abortion and given birth or fathered a child.

Youth who report a need for help or counseling with problems have significantly higher delinquency scale scores than do youth who do not report a need for such help. Unfortunately, delinquency is also related to reporting needing help, but not using or finding useful help.

In short, youth involved in delinquent behavior are found in all family types and levels of society. They need comprehensive services for family, school, personal and drug problems. Focusing only on punishing the delinquent actions without dealing with these other problem areas would be to ignore the pervasiveness of the problems these troubled youth experience.

Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement

In general, seventh through twelfth grade youth in Dane County have positive attitudes toward police. Eighty percent (80%) rate police as helpful and available. Positive attitudes tend to decline with age, with one exception: the perception of police officers as fair and honest tends to increase with age, especially among males.

There is a trend among females to see police availability as an increasing problem with age. Older females are more likely to report problems not finding police when needed or feeling that police aren't really interested in helping.

Youth who have been more involved with police have poorer attitudes toward them. There is a strong negative correlation between the Delinquency and the Law Enforcement Scales. Youth who say that they have problems with police not being around when needed have especially high delinquency scores. Youth with high Delinquency Scale scores also feel that police treat things involving youth too seriously.

The poorest attitudes towards law enforcement are exhibited by youth who have received citations involving alcohol or who have been both cited and arrested. Youth receiving only a non-alcohol-related citation are not as negative toward the courts as are youth receiving an alcohol-related citation.

Trends Since 1980

A comparison of 1980 and 1985 data indicates that the incidence of self-reported delinquency and violations has not changed much in the past five years. The percentage of youth who say they frequently steal something valued at more than \$50 remains a steady 2%. There is a slight increase in vandalism and petty theft and a very small decline in frequent truancies and curfew violations.

However, in the past five years there has been a notable improvement in young people's attitude toward law enforcement. More youth agree that police on the whole are honest and fair people, while fewer complain that police aren't around when needed. The incidence of reported racial discrimination has been drastically reduced from 9% 1980 to 1% in 1985.

Finally, although still high, there has been a reduction in the number of youth reporting a problem having things stolen or destroyed in their neighborhoods, down from 49% to 42%.

Bibliography

1. Unpublished data from the Body Awareness Research Network (BARN) survey. Research conducted by the Center for Health Systems Research and Analysis, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
2. Uniform Crime Report (1984), Statistical Analysis Center of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice.
3. Moberg, Robertson, Fischer, Downs, Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Dane County Teenagers: Findings from a Telephone Survey, UW-Madison School of Social Services, 1982.
4. Johnston et al, 1985 with a decline of 2.1% between 1979 and 1984. Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America's High School Students 1975-1984, Johnston, Lloyd, et al. The University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, 1985.
5. School Status and Educational Needs of Court-Involved Youth, Dane County Youth Commission, 1981.
6. Dane County Juvenile Court Annual Report, 1984.

CORRELATION MATRIX

(Correlations among major scales, and two key items)
(correlates \pm .40 or greater are underlined)

Self-Esteem	<u>Self Esteem</u> 1.00	QF	<u>Alcohol Use</u>	Drug Use	Delinquency	Law Prob.	Rec. Prob.	Family Prob.	School Prob.	Job Prob.	Health Concerns	Sex Prob.	Anxiety/Depression	Considering Suicide
QF Alcohol Use*	-.06	<u>1.00</u>												
Drug Use	-.14	<u>.53</u>	<u>1.00</u>											
Delinquency	-.16	<u>.49</u>	<u>.64</u>	<u>1.00</u>										
Law Problems	-.20	.31	<u>.48</u>	<u>.44</u>	<u>1.00</u>									
Recreation Prob.	-.30	.14	.24	.26	<u>.43</u>	<u>1.00</u>								
Family Problems	-.42	.19	.33	.34	<u>.41</u>	<u>.44</u>	<u>1.00</u>							
School Problems	-.34	.26	.35	.38	.53	<u>.50</u>	<u>.49</u>	<u>1.00</u>						
Job Problems	-.29	.16	.26	.19	.39	<u>.48</u>	<u>.43</u>	<u>.42</u>	<u>1.00</u>					
Gen. Health Concerns	-.40	.24	<u>.40</u>	<u>.42</u>	.39	<u>.40</u>	<u>.52</u>	<u>.45</u>	.38	<u>1.00</u>				
Sex Problems	-.17	.37	<u>.46</u>	<u>.40</u>	<u>.45</u>	.33	<u>.43</u>	<u>.48</u>	.36	<u>.50</u>	<u>1.00</u>			
Anxiety/Depression(#30)**	-.52	.12	.22	.23	.30	<u>.41</u>	<u>.55</u>	<u>.38</u>	.34	<u>.51</u>	.32	<u>1.00</u>		
Considering Suicide(#41)**	-.44	.15	.28	.26	.31	.34	<u>.40</u>	<u>.39</u>	.32	<u>.44</u>	.35	<u>.57</u>	<u>1.00</u>	

* QF = quantity and frequency, combined score.
** Single item indicator of emotional distress.

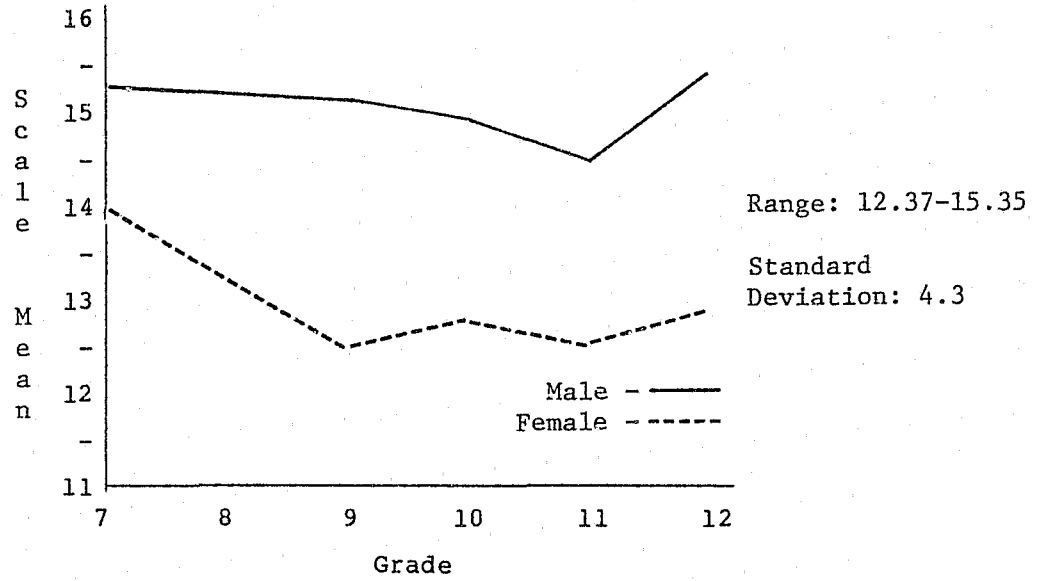
RELIABILITY ANALYSES OF SCALES

Scale	Alpha Values*	Items Included
1) Self-Esteem	= .84	{132,133 & reverse of 130, 131, 134-136}
2) QF Alcohol Use	not available	{106, 107}
3) Drug Use	= .76	{99-105}
4) Delinquency	= .78	{137-145}
5) Law Enforcement Prob.	= .65	{58-63, 146 & reverse of 147}
6) Recreational Prob.	= .81	{64-67}
7) Family Problems	= .76	{26, 42-48, reverse of 119, 120 & 122-125}
8) School Problems	= .75	{49-57, 127, reverse of 149-153}
9) Job Problem	= .70	{68-73 & reverse of 16}
10) General Health Concerns	= .64	{22-25, 28, 29, 37 & reverse of 17 & 126}
11) Sex Problems	= .74	{31-36, reverse of 128 & 129}

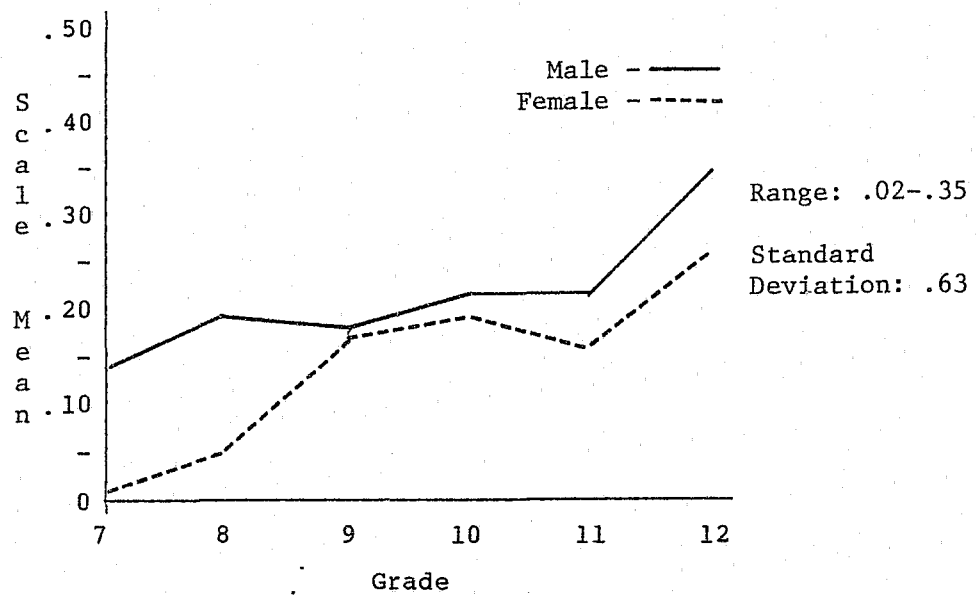
*The alpha coefficient is a measure of the internal consistency of items making up the scale. It can range from "0" indicating no consistency to "1.0" indicating complete agreement between items.

APPENDIX B

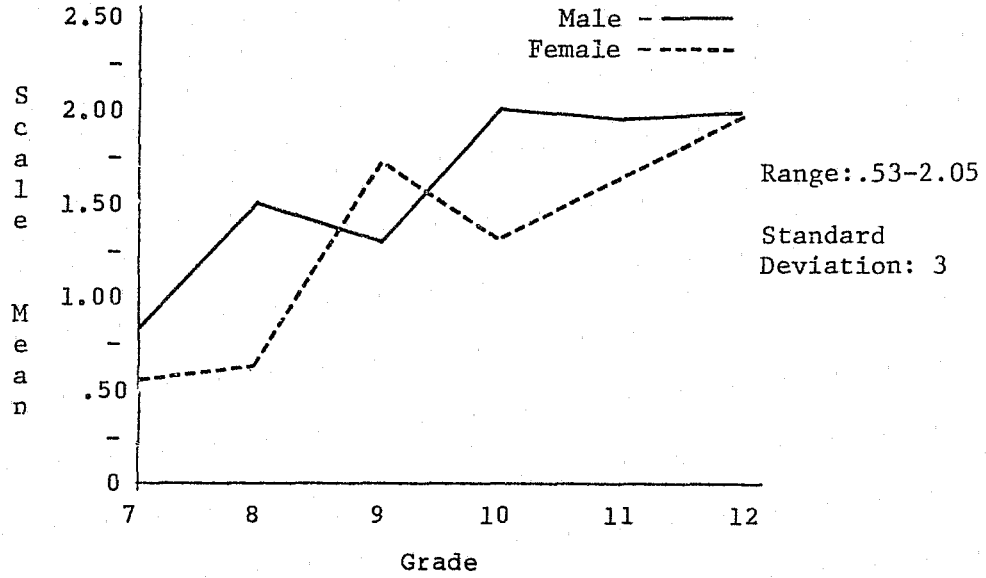
**SELF-ESTEEM SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER**



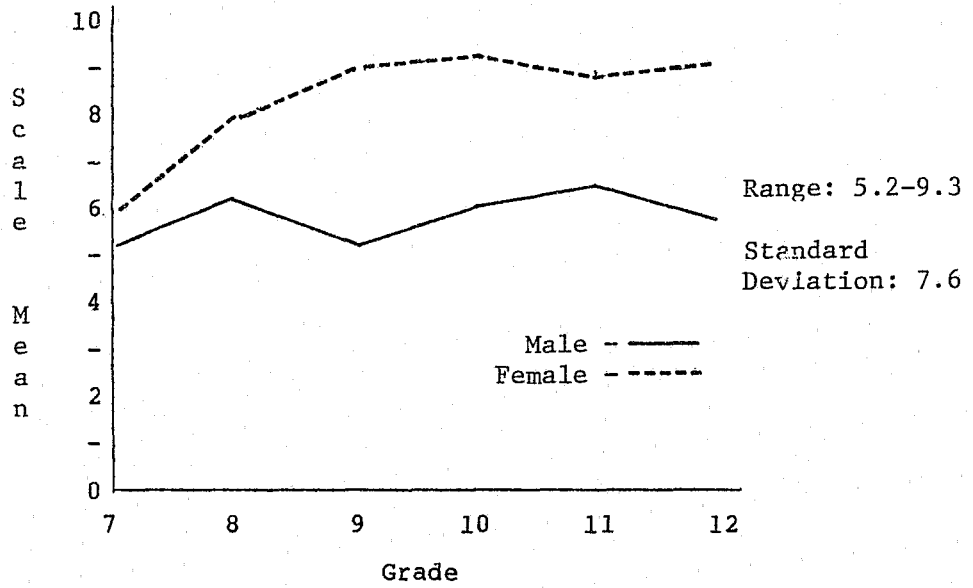
**OF ALCOHOL SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER**



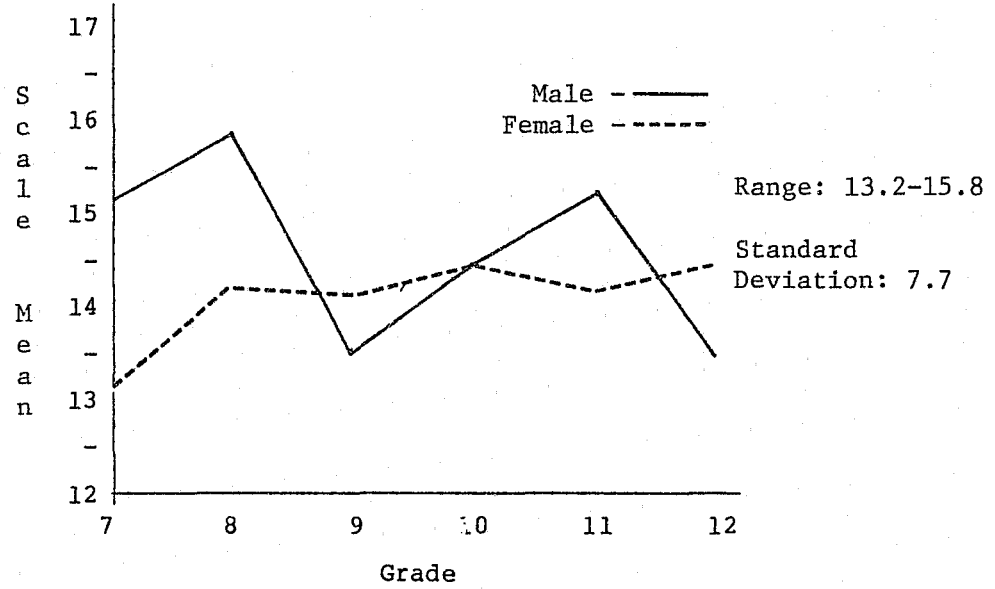
**MULTIPLE DRUG USE SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER**



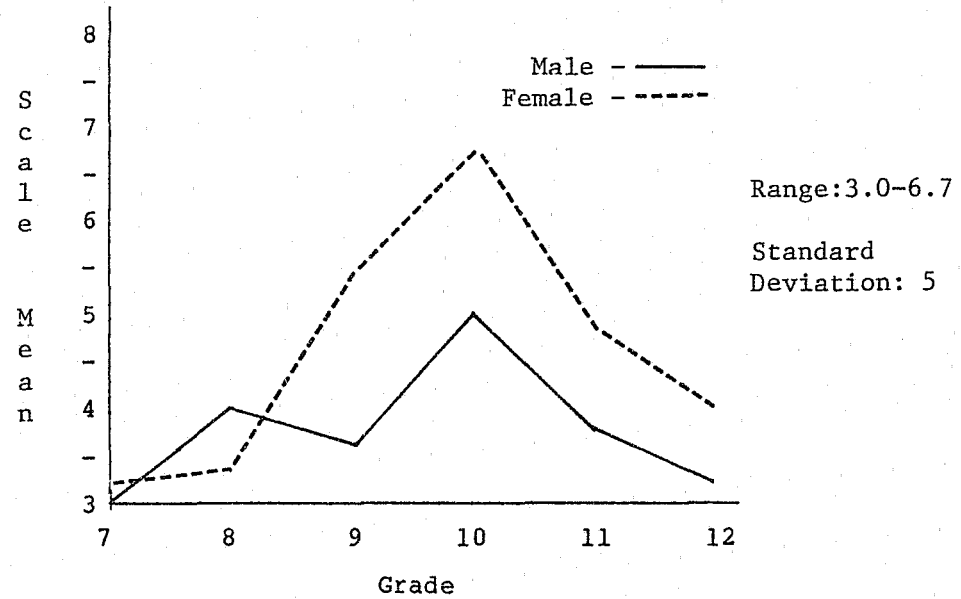
**FAMILY PROBLEMS SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER**



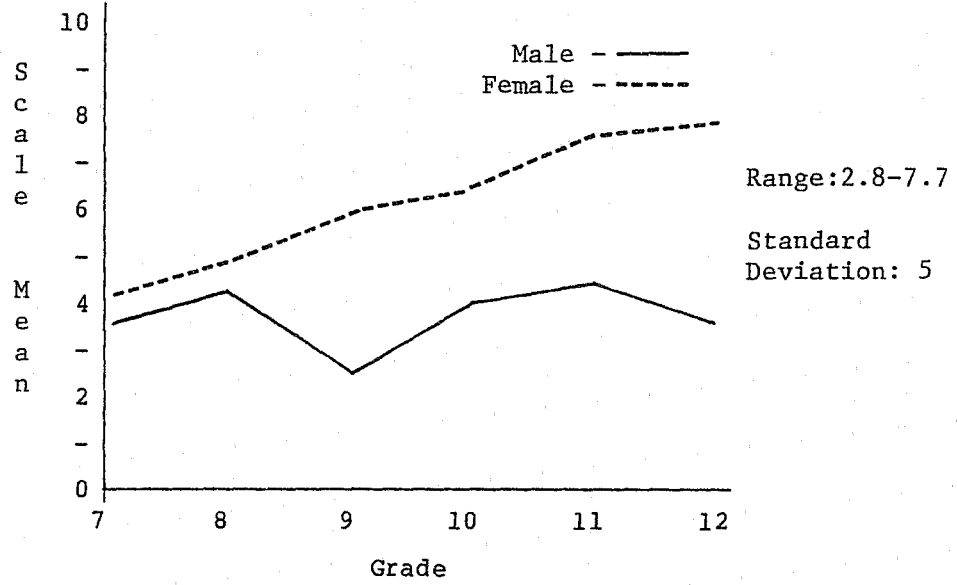
SCHOOL PROBLEMS SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER



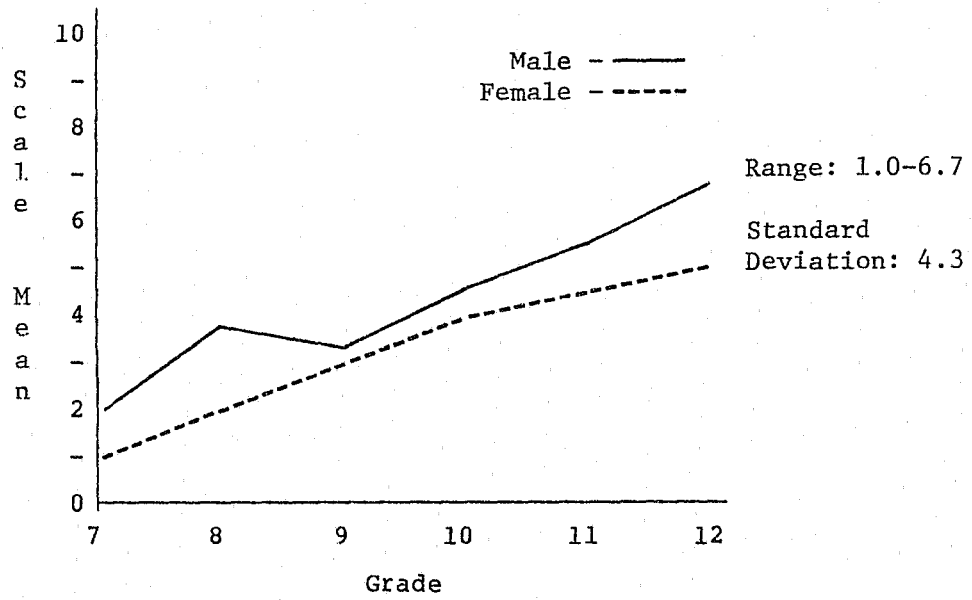
JOB PROBLEMS SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER



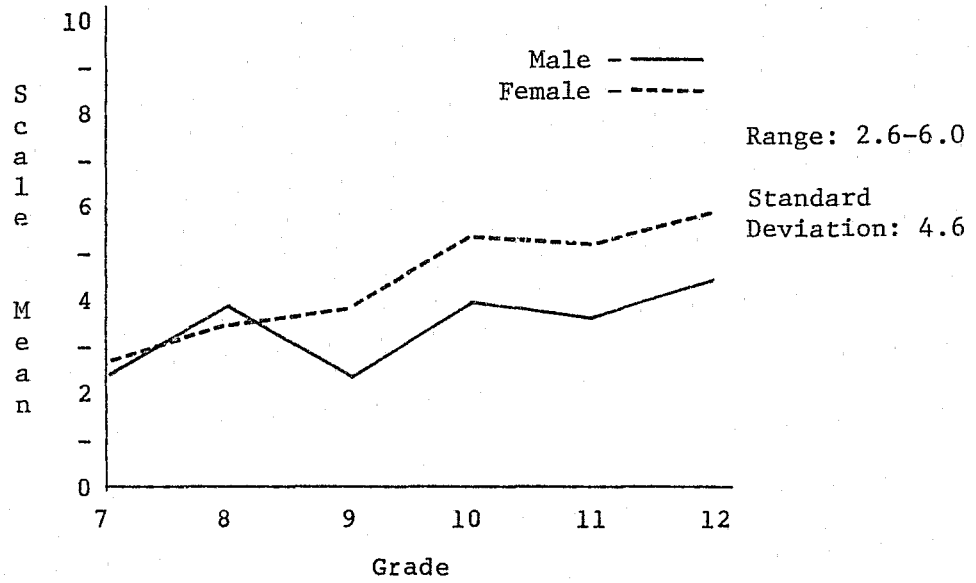
**GENERAL HEALTH CONCERNS SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER**



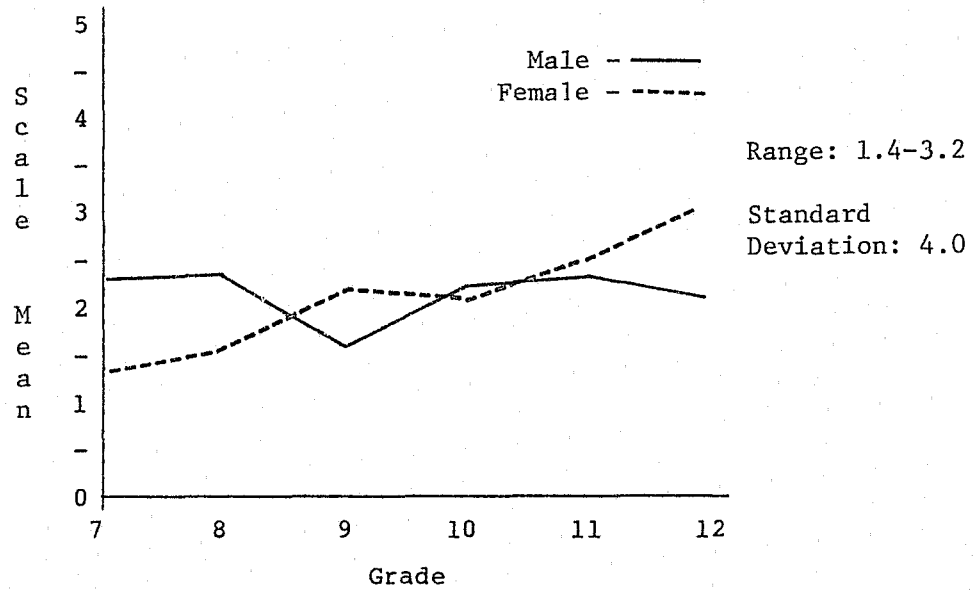
**DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER**



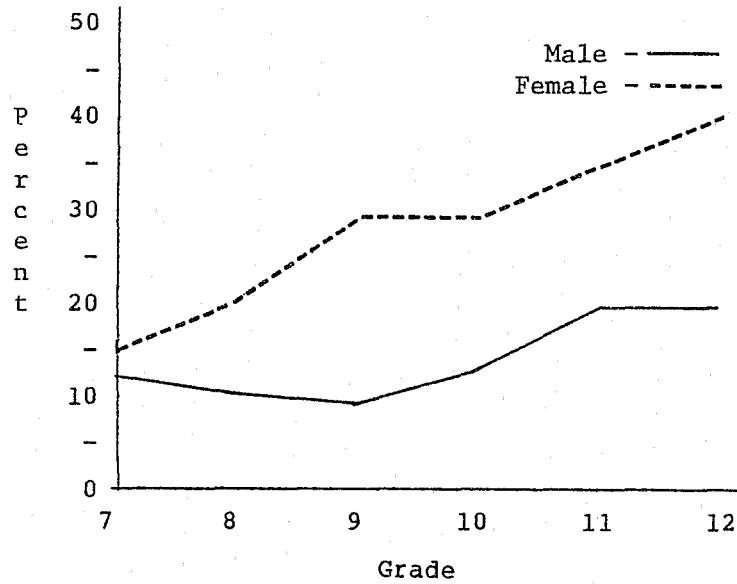
RECREATION PROBLEMS SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER



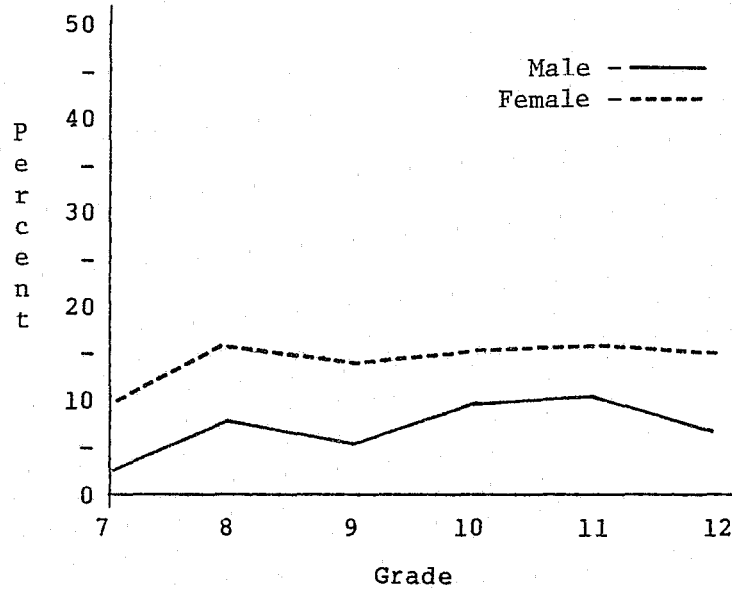
SEX PROBLEMS SCALE SCORES
BY GRADE AND GENDER



SERIOUS ANXIETY/DEPRESSION
(Item 30) BY GRADE AND GENDER



SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH SUICIDAL FEELINGS
(Item 41) BY GRADE AND GENDER



APPENDIX CFACTOR ANALYSIS OF SCALES

In order to examine the interrelationships between the various scales used in this report, a principal components factor analysis was run. The various rotated factors yielded four distinct factors based on the 13 scales plus the two mental health indicator items (depression and suicidal ideation). The resulting factors, suggestive names for them, the items loading on the factors, and the direction of loading, are as follows:

Factor 1:

- Personal and Family Problems
- Self-Esteem
 - Family Problems
 - General Health Concerns
 - Item 30 (Depression)
 - Item 41 (Considering Suicide)

Factor 2:

- Deviant Behavior
- Quantity Frequency of Alcohol
 - Drug Use Index
 - Delinquent Behavior Index
 - Sex Related Problems
- (Note: Law Problems also loaded highly on this factor, but had an even heavier loading on Factor 3)

Factor 3:

- Community Problems
- Job Related Problems
 - Law Problems
 - Recreational Problems
- (Note: School, Family, and Sex Problems scales also loaded heavily on this factor, but had even higher factor loadings on other factors)

Factor 4:

- School and Activities Problems
- School Problems
 - Active Involvement
 - Positive Attitudes about School

These factors, in turn, correlate highly with one another. The primary significance of the analysis is in how the various problem and attitude scales cluster into conceptually discrete areas of concern, and that these areas of concern are, in turn, interrelated.

The research literature on adolescent behavior has repeatedly demonstrated that a general "problem behavior syndrome" exists among adolescents. The problem areas of delinquent behavior, AOD use, and precocious sexuality all tend to cluster in the same individuals. These adolescents, in turn, tend to experience more family and school related problems than do other adolescents. The existence of this clustering of behaviors, and its interrelationship to other problem areas, has again been demonstrated by our analysis.

The implication of these data for the adolescent service system is that approaches which focus on a single problem or a narrow set of behaviors are likely to produce disappointing results. It is clearly important to assess the full range of problems experienced by adolescents in need of help to provide appropriately comprehensive services. Similarly, when public and private human service delivery systems focus on one or only a few components of these problem syndromes, they too, will likely be frustrated by high rates of recidivism, low successful program completions, and feelings that in spite of their best efforts youth are experiencing more--and more serious--problems..

APPENDIX D

Responses to Comparable Items on the 1980 and 1985 Surveys

% Identifying as a Problem (any level, 1-5)

Dane County Sample N - 2181

<u>Items</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Difference</u>
<u>Health Related</u>			
1. Feeling pressured into using alcohol, marijuana or other drugs.*	21	21	0
2. Not being able to get medical treatment you can afford.*	10	10	0
3. Feeling pressured into some type of sexual activity.	13	22	+ 9
4. Not having an adult available to talk over problems.*	22	32	+10
5. Not being able to get birth control information/supplies.*	9	14	+ 5
6. Eating too much junk food.	50	70	+20
7. Not getting enough exercise.	38	48	+10
<u>Family Related</u>			
1. Parents not spending enough time with you.*	20	34	+14
2. Your parents lacking interest in the things you do.*	13	33	+20
3. Your parents not understanding your problems.*	40	51	+11
4. Your parents not providing good supervision or control.	8	10	+ 2
5. Worrying about your parents use of alcohol or other drugs.*	19	22	+ 3
<u>School Related</u>			
1. Not enough different kinds of classes available.*	29	38	+ 9
2. A lack of enough alternatives within regular school programs (like vocational training, gifted and talented programs, individualized instruction, etc.)*	11	32	+21
3. Being suspended from school.*	8	9	+ 1
4. Not feeling safe in some parts of your school.	24	24	0
5. Being physically hurt by other kids in school.	20	11	- 9
6. Being physically hurt by teachers when they are disciplining you.	11	6	- 5
7. School counselors are helpful when I see them.*	20	20	0

*Wording on the two surveys is similar but not exactly the same. Changes in the use of "you", "I" or "me" are not asterisked.

% Identifying as a Problem (any level, 1-5)

Dane County Sample N - 2181

<u>Items</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Difference</u>
8. My teachers don't care about me.*	26	18	- 8
9. Has sexual discrimination ever been a problem for you <u>personally</u> in school.*	6	7	+ 1
<u>Law Enforcement</u>			
1. Police treat things involving youth too seriously.*	26	25	- 1
2. Police are, on the whole, honest, fair people.*	13	19	+ 6
3. Police aren't around when you need them.	29	22	- 7
4. Police aren't really interested in helping you.*	21	18	- 3
5. Friends getting arrested.	20	20	0
6. Courts have treated you unfairly.*	10	6	- 4
7. Has racial discrimination ever been a problem for you <u>personally</u> with the police?*	9	1	- 8
8. Having things stolen or destroyed in your neighborhood.	49	42	- 7
<u>Recreation</u>			
1. Not enough different kinds of things to do.	46	53	+ 7
2. Entertainment and other recreational things cost too much.	53	50	- 3
3. Recreation, school or community centers are not open when you want them to be.	28	33	+ 5
<u>Employment</u>			
1. No summer or part-time jobs available.*	23	36	+13
2. Sex discrimination on a job (if you had a job) or preventing you from getting one.*	2	7	+ 5
3. Not enough experience, skills or training to get hired.*	21	36	+15
4. Not knowing how or where to apply for jobs.*	21	40	+19
5. When I am an adult, I will have a good chance of getting a job which is a good, steady and dependable one.*	6	9	+ 3
<u>Other</u>			
1. People in my neighborhood know and care about each other.*	23	20	- 3

Delinquency

	Never			Several Times + Very Often		
	1980	1985	% Diff.	1980	1985	% Diff.
1. Taken little things (worth \$5 or less) that didn't belong to you.	65	62	- 3	7	11	+ 4
2. Purposely damaged public or private property.*	76	77	+ 1	4	6	+ 2
3. Skipped school without a legitimate excuse or used a fake excuse.*	60	66	+ 6	14	13	- 1
4. Taken something worth \$50+ that didn't belong to you.	93	93	0	2	2	0
5. Taken something between \$5-\$50 that didn't belong to you.	79	79	0	4	6	+ 2
6. Violated curfew.	42	45	+ 3	34	33	- 1

Drug/Substance Use

Dane County Sample N = 2181

Frequency by Percent

Drug/Substance	Not At All		Once or Twice		1-3 Times A Month		1-3 Times A Week		4-6 Times A Week		Daily	
	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985
BEER OR WINE												
Grade 7	54	56	36	31	7	9	2	2	0	2	1	1
8	37	35	43	40	15	18	3	5	1	1	2	1
9	30	28	35	33	23	28	8	8	2	2	1	0
10	20	21	<u>40*</u>	<u>29</u>	26	35	13	14	1	1	1	0
11	15	15	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	33	44	<u>22</u>	<u>12</u>	2	1	1	0
12	11	12	16	18	35	44	<u>28</u>	<u>23</u>	8	2	3	1
HARD LIQUOR												
7	85	83	9	10	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
8	68	64	22	21	6	12	3	2	0	0	0	1
9	54	49	28	26	12	18	4	5	1	0	0	0
10	39	39	31	28	19	27	9	6	1	0	1	0
11	27	33	32	31	31	30	8	7	0	0	1	0
12	24	25	26	27	33	37	14	10	1	0	1	1
MARIJUANA												
7	92	89	4	6	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	0
8	<u>72</u>	<u>84</u>	14	8	4	4	3	2	2	1	5	1
9	63	70	14	15	11	9	5	4	2	2	4	2
10	57	63	19	17	10	11	4	4	4	3	6	2
11	<u>45</u>	<u>58</u>	21	22	14	10	8	6	5	3	6	1
12	<u>46</u>	<u>56</u>	26	20	14	12	6	5	3	3	5	3
TOBACCO**												
7	<u>83</u>	<u>70</u>	11	14	4	7	1	4	0	1	1	4
8	<u>79</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>24</u>	3	10	2	5	1	2	4	7
9	<u>68</u>	<u>49</u>	16	20	5	12	2	8	1	3	8	9
10	<u>68</u>	<u>44</u>	12	20	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	1	5	1	3	15	14
11	<u>59</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>	3	11	4	3	2	2	21	15
12	<u>63</u>	<u>44</u>	12	21	4	11	2	4	2	3	17	17

*All differences of + 10% or more are underlined.

**The 1980 survey asked youth to indicate "tobacco use." The 1985 survey asked youth to provide information regarding smoking and other tobacco. If a youth indicated both types of tobacco usage on the 1985 survey, only the most frequently indicated usage is included. Thus, each respondent on the 1985 survey is counted only once.

APPENDIX EYOUTH PARTICIPATING IN
1985 YOUTH SURVEY, BY DISTRICT

N = 2181

<u>District</u>	<u>Enrollment Total</u>	<u>Study Sample</u>
Belleville	343	32
Cambridge	397	35
Deerfield	294	27
DeForest	1,053	101
Edgewood	741	57
Madison	10,912	1,025
Marshall	405	49
McFarland	729	70
Middleton	1,743	167
Monona Grove	1,000	98
Mount Horeb	718	67
Oregon	1,248	101
Stoughton	1,364	129
Sun Prairie	1,888	0
Verona	862	76
Waunakee	1,030	100
Wisconsin Heights	<u>453</u>	<u>47</u>
	25,180	2,181

A total of over 9,000 youth were surveyed. From this total, a representative sample of 2,181 youth was drawn for analysis in this report.

RESPONSES TO PROBLEM STATEMENTS

(Items 22-73 by Grade and Gender*)

Frequency by Percent

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
22. Eating too much junk food.	No Problem	37	35	39	25	40	22	31	21	31	18	41	21	37	23	30
	Moderate Concern	50	33	42	61	50	54	54	59	55	50	47	51	50	55	52
	Serious Problem	12	12	19	14	10	24	15	20	14	32	12	28	14	22	18
	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
23. Fear of becoming overweight which doesn't go away, despite periods of serious dieting and weight loss.	No Problem	77	62	76	45	86	50	75	37	76	38	79	32	78	44	60
	Moderate Concern	19	22	15	32	10	29	16	32	17	31	15	36	15	30	23
	Serious Problem	4	16	8	22	4	21	8	31	7	32	6	33	6	26	17
	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
24. Eating large amounts of food quickly, followed by attempts to get rid of it by vomiting, use of laxatives or some other method of purging.	No Problem	92	93	94	93	97	85	97	84	93	82	96	76	95	85	90
	Moderate Concern	4	2	3	6	3	10	1	10	4	9	2	11	3	8	6
	Serious Problem	4	5	3	1	0	5	2	5	3	10	3	12	2	6	5
	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
25. Not getting enough exercise.	No Problem	67	60	64	43	72	41	66	40	59	29	66	30	66	40	52
	Moderate Concern	25	27	24	43	26	38	26	43	31	45	26	40	26	40	33
	Serious Problem	8	13	12	14	3	21	8	17	10	26	8	29	8	20	14
	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
26. Having serious problems getting along with your family.	No Problem	69	61	55	50	60	39	55	36	55	34	53	37	58	43	50
	Moderate Concern	23	30	31	35	30	40	32	41	31	40	33	36	30	37	34
	Serious Problem	8	9	13	15	9	21	13	23	14	25	14	27	12	20	16
	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
27. Not having an adult available to talk over problems.	No Problem	81	73	78	68	79	59	72	61	69	56	68	54	74	61	68
	Moderate Concern	10	17	15	21	15	24	16	22	22	23	24	30	17	23	20
	Serious Problem	8	10	8	11	6	17	12	18	9	22	8	16	8	16	12

*For questions 22-73, the category "moderate concern" includes all youth who provided a "1" or "2" response on the original questionnaire. The category "serious problem" includes all youth who provided a "3", "4", or "5" response.

		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
28. Not being able to get medical treatment you can afford.	NO PROBLEM	94	92	90	89	96	88	90	86	90	88	92	87	92	88	90
	MODERATE CONCERN	5	5	7	9	3	8	7	11	6	7	4	10	5	11	7
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	1	3	3	2	1	5	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	4	3
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
29. Not being able to get dental care that you can afford.	NO PROBLEM	92	89	90	86	94	86	87	84	89	89	91	87	90	87	88
	MODERATE CONCERN	6	7	6	11	4	8	8	12	8	8	5	9	6	9	8
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	3	3	4	3	2	6	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
30. Feeling tense, anxious, down, upset or depressed for more than a day or two.	NO PROBLEM	57	54	64	40	66	33	54	25	46	25	48	23	56	33	44
	MODERATE CONCERN	31	31	26	40	25	38	33	47	35	40	33	37	31	39	35
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	12	15	10	20	9	29	13	29	19	35	19	40	14	28	21
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
31. Feeling pressured into some type of sexual activity.	NO PROBLEM	81	87	83	81	81	72	85	68	82	70	88	64	84	73	78
	MODERATE CONCERN	10	8	8	14	14	20	10	26	14	22	7	28	11	20	16
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	8	5	8	5	6	8	6	6	4	8	4	8	6	7	6
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
32. Not being able to get birth control information/supplies.	NO PROBLEM	91	94	87	86	89	85	89	79	86	81	86	84	88	85	86
	MODERATE CONCERN	5	3	6	7	6	9	5	14	8	11	10	10	7	9	8
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	4	3	7	8	5	6	6	7	6	8	4	7	6	6	6
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
33. Worrying about getting pregnant or worrying about getting someone pregnant.	NO PROBLEM	81	90	78	82	83	67	72	57	64	58	66	54	74	68	70
	MODERATE CONCERN	10	4	14	10	12	20	17	27	24	23	21	28	16	19	18
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	9	6	9	8	5	12	11	16	12	19	13	18	10	13	12
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
34. Got pregnant or got someone pregnant.	NO PROBLEM	92	97	92	98	93	95	93	96	94	97	94	92	93	96	94
	MODERATE CONCERN	1	0	4	1	4	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	2	1	2
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	7	3	4	1	3	3	5	2	3	2	6	6	5	3	4

	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
35. Feeling confused about whether you are gay or straight.	NO PROBLEM	93	92	93	88	95	94	91	96	94	95	94	92	93	93	
	MODERATE CONCERN	2	6	2	10	3	5	6	3	3	4	4	6	3	5	4
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	5	2	5	2	2	1	3	0	3	1	2	3	3	2	2
	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
36. Having or worrying about sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease).	NO PROBLEM	86	91	83	86	83	84	81	82	76	85	84	74	82	83	83
	MODERATE CONCERN	9	6	12	11	15	11	12	13	16	12	12	18	13	12	12
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	5	3	5	2	3	5	7	5	8	4	3	8	5	5	5
	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
37. Using alcohol or other drugs too much.	NO PROBLEM	91	93	80	90	80	73	73	71	71	66	69	70	77	77	77
	MODERATE CONCERN	4	5	15	7	17	16	16	20	18	30	19	21	15	17	16
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	5	2	6	2	3	11	11	9	11	4	12	8	8	6	7
	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
38. Feeling pressured into using alcohol, marijuana or other drugs.	NO PROBLEM	89	90	82	83	79	78	72	78	79	77	75	74	79	80	79
	MODERATE CONCERN	9	6	14	15	20	20	20	19	16	20	21	20	17	17	17
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	2	3	4	2	1	2	8	3	5	4	3	6	4	3	4
	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
39. Having unwanted sexual contact with an adult that makes you feel uncomfortable.	NO PROBLEM	94	93	94	96	98	95	96	91	98	93	97	92	96	93	95
	MODERATE CONCERN	3	5	2	2	1	1	2	6	2	5	2	3	2	4	3
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	3	2	4	2	0	4	2	3	1	1	2	5	2	3	3
	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
40. Being seriously or repeatedly physically hurt by an adult.	NO PROBLEM	93	95	95	94	96	95	93	96	98	95	97	94	95	95	95
	MODERATE CONCERN	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	2	4	3	3	3
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	4	3	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
41. Considering suicide.	NO PROBLEM	80	80	82	66	80	64	74	53	75	57	81	54	78	62	70
	MODERATE CONCERN	17	10	10	19	15	22	16	31	15	27	13	31	14	24	19
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	3	10	8	16	5	14	9	15	10	16	7	15	7	14	11

		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		SAMPLE TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
42. Parents not spending enough time with you.	NO PROBLEM	79	69	72	64	73	58	68	56	69	60	73	59	72	61	66
	MODERATE CONCERN	14	22	21	25	23	31	26	31	22	27	18	28	21	28	25
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	6	8	6	10	4	11	6	13	8	13	9	13	7	11	9
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		SAMPLE TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
43. Your parents lacking interest in the things you do.	NO PROBLEM	78	68	73	67	74	57	71	60	66	61	74	58	73	62	67
	MODERATE CONCERN	17	24	19	21	20	30	18	23	23	27	18	24	19	25	22
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	6	7	8	12	6	13	10	16	10	13	8	18	8	14	11
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		SAMPLE TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
44. Your parents not understanding your problems.	NO PROBLEM	66	60	64	50	63	37	52	33	56	35	53	32	59	41	49
	MODERATE CONCERN	21	27	24	30	24	37	31	38	28	35	31	36	27	34	31
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	12	13	13	20	13	26	17	29	15	30	16	32	14	25	20
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		SAMPLE TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
45. Trouble getting along with step-parents or step-brothers and sisters.	NO PROBLEM	85	83	87	82	86	86	86	86	91	81	89	87	88	84	86
	MODERATE CONCERN	8	12	8	9	6	6	8	5	4	8	6	3	7	7	7
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	7	5	5	9	7	8	6	9	5	11	5	10	6	9	7
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		SAMPLE TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
46. Your parents not providing good supervision or control.	NO PROBLEM	95	93	89	92	94	90	86	91	90	92	86	88	90	91	90
	MODERATE CONCERN	5	6	7	6	4	10	9	8	8	5	11	7	7	7	7
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	0	2	4	2	2	1	5	2	2	3	3	5	3	2	2
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		SAMPLE TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
47. Worrying about your parents arguing and fighting with each other.	NO PROBLEM	76	66	74	62	74	62	69	63	75	60	79	67	75	64	69
	MODERATE CONCERN	18	25	19	28	18	24	20	24	20	32	15	22	18	26	22
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	6	9	6	10	8	13	11	12	4	8	6	10	7	10	9
		GRADE 7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		SAMPLE TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
48. Worrying about your parents use of alcohol or other drugs.	NO PROBLEM	84	81	80	74	80	76	80	74	80	77	78	75	80	76	78
	MODERATE CONCERN	12	12	12	15	13	13	13	14	16	16	15	13	14	14	14
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	4	7	8	11	7	12	8	12	4	7	7	12	6	10	8

	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
49. Not enough different kinds of classes available.	NO PROBLEM	71	72	64	66	68	66	61	62	55	58	54	53	62	63	62
	MODERATE CONCERN	19	20	19	24	22	26	25	24	28	28	29	26	24	25	24
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	10	7	16	11	10	8	14	14	17	14	17	21	14	12	13
50. A lack of alternatives within regular school programs.	NO PROBLEM	74	77	72	70	73	68	66	68	62	67	60	61	67	68	68
	MODERATE CONCERN	17	15	16	23	20	22	20	24	24	19	27	20	21	21	21
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	9	8	12	6	7	10	14	8	14	14	13	18	12	11	11
51. Being suspended from school.	NO PROBLEM	92	96	39	94	90	89	88	92	86	97	88	98	89	94	91
	MODERATE CONCERN	3	2	5	5	7	7	7	5	10	2	4	0	6	4	5
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	5	2	6	1	3	4	5	3	4	1	8	2	5	2	4
52. Not being able to participate in some school programs or activities because they are too expensive.	NO PROBLEM	83	73	85	75	88	80	83	82	79	80	85	78	84	78	81
	MODERATE CONCERN	10	16	9	18	9	14	10	16	10	14	12	16	10	15	13
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	6	11	6	7	3	6	7	3	11	6	3	6	6	6	6
53. Feeling pressured to get good grades.	NO PROBLEM	39	39	37	27	28	21	19	17	23	17	36	21	30	23	26
	MODERATE CONCERN	37	37	36	47	45	41	49	47	46	41	41	44	43	43	43
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	24	24	27	25	27	38	32	36	31	42	24	34	28	34	31
54. Not feeling safe in some parts of your school.	NO PROBLEM	74	72	80	80	73	67	70	73	84	78	90	79	79	74	76
	MODERATE CONCERN	16	23	14	16	21	28	20	21	10	19	8	15	15	21	18
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	10	5	6	4	6	5	9	6	6	3	2	6	6	5	6
55. Sex discrimination in school affecting you personally.	NO PROBLEM	94	90	88	86	93	85	88	86	97	86	96	88	93	87	90
	MODERATE CONCERN	5	7	6	10	6	11	9	11	3	11	2	8	5	10	8
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	1	2	6	5	1	3	3	3	1	4	2	4	2	3	3

	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		SAMPLE TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
56. Being physically hurt by other kids in school.	NO PROBLEM	77	86	82	85	87	94	81	91	89	95	96	97	86	92	89
	MODERATE CONCERN	18	11	11	9	10	4	13	6	8	4	3	2	10	6	8
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	5	3	7	6	3	3	6	3	2	0	1	1	4	3	3
57. Being physically hurt by teachers when they are disciplining you.	NO PROBLEM	92	96	88	95	94	94	90	97	92	99	98	98	92	96	94
	MODERATE CONCERN	4	2	4	3	4	5	4	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	3
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	4	2	8	2	3	1	7	2	3	0	2	1	4	1	3
58. Police aren't around when you need them.	NO PROBLEM	81	86	79	84	78	77	76	73	77	75	79	68	78	77	78
	MODERATE CONCERN	14	10	10	11	16	16	19	20	16	17	14	24	15	16	16
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	5	3	11	6	6	8	6	7	7	8	7	8	7	7	7
59. Police aren't really interested in helping you.	NO PROBLEM	88	94	81	91	79	82	84	84	76	80	78	70	81	83	82
	MODERATE CONCERN	8	5	10	6	15	11	13	11	17	14	11	22	12	12	12
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	5	1	9	3	6	6	3	5	7	5	12	8	7	5	6
60. Friends getting arrested.	NO PROBLEM	91	91	82	86	81	83	74	72	78	78	77	70	80	80	80
	MODERATE CONCERN	4	6	11	12	14	12	20	19	17	20	14	20	14	15	14
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	5	3	7	2	5	6	6	9	5	2	9	10	6	6	6
61. Courts have treated you unfairly.	NO PROBLEM	95	97	92	98	96	94	94	95	89	96	86	93	92	95	94
	MODERATE CONCERN	2	1	6	2	2	4	2	2	8	2	7	4	5	3	4
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	3	2	2	0	2	3	4	3	2	2	7	3	3	2	3
62. Being physically hurt by police.	NO PROBLEM	96	98	90	99	95	96	93	98	93	97	93	96	93	97	95
	MODERATE CONCERN	4	0	4	1	2	3	4	2	6	2	2	2	4	2	3
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	1	2	5	0	3	1	3	0	1	1	4	2	3	1	2

	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL	SAMPLE TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		H		P		H		P		H		P				H
63. Having things stolen or destroyed in your neighborhood.	NO PROBLEM	58	66	70	60	65	55	47	60	52	53	64	54	59	58	58
	MODERATE CONCERN	30	29	23	27	26	32	38	29	37	33	24	35	30	31	30
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	12	5	8	12	9	14	15	11	11	14	12	11	11	11	11
64. Not enough different kinds of things to do.	NO PROBLEM	59	55	54	44	54	45	53	34	53	36	48	29	53	41	47
	MODERATE CONCERN	32	31	24	38	34	31	33	37	29	29	28	31	30	33	32
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	9	14	22	17	12	24	14	28	18	35	23	40	16	26	22
65. Entertainment and other recreational things cost too much.	NO PROBLEM	62	61	60	56	66	57	48	42	50	34	43	28	54	46	50
	MODERATE CONCERN	28	27	24	29	27	28	32	34	30	35	32	40	29	32	31
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	10	12	16	15	8	15	20	24	20	31	25	32	17	22	19
66. Recreation, school or community centers are not open when you want them to be.	NO PROBLEM	71	73	71	73	76	70	61	60	69	62	65	53	69	65	67
	MODERATE CONCERN	21	21	19	20	16	22	27	26	24	23	18	27	21	23	22
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	8	6	10	7	7	9	12	14	7	15	16	20	10	12	11
67. Most recreational activities are too far away.	NO PROBLEM	67	63	60	55	66	49	52	39	61	50	62	53	61	51	56
	MODERATE CONCERN	25	27	25	28	22	31	30	31	27	32	22	29	25	30	28
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	8	9	15	17	12	20	17	30	12	18	17	18	14	19	16
68. No summer or part-time jobs available.	NO PROBLEM	73	69	66	62	64	52	68	48	73	59	70	67	69	59	64
	MODERATE CONCERN	19	19	20	29	28	33	23	36	16	26	21	23	21	28	25
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	8	12	14	10	7	15	8	16	11	15	8	10	9	13	11
69. Sex discrimination on a job (if you had a job) or preventing you from getting one.	NO PROBLEM	99	93	95	93	98	94	92	88	95	93	96	87	96	91	94
	MODERATE CONCERN	0	3	4	5	1	4	6	10	4	5	3	9	3	6	5
	SERIOUS PROBLEM	1	4	1	2	0	3	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	3	2

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
70. Not knowing how or where to apply for jobs.	No Problem	70	68	62	55	64	46	58	41	66	61	70	67	65	56	60
	Moderate Concern	20	21	23	32	25	33	26	38	25	24	20	22	23	29	26
	Serious Problem	11	12	15	12	11	22	16	21	9	14	10	11	12	16	14

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
71. Not enough experience, skills or training to get hired.	No Problem	72	76	71	73	72	54	65	48	66	53	70	55	69	59	64
	Moderate Concern	17	19	20	21	22	30	25	33	26	32	22	33	22	28	25
	Serious Problem	11	5	9	6	6	16	10	19	8	14	8	12	9	12	11

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
72. No transportation.	No Problem	76	73	70	65	60	48	47	30	67	58	71	65	65	55	60
	Moderate Concern	16	16	21	23	30	28	28	34	20	24	18	18	23	24	23
	Serious Problem	8	11	9	12	10	24	25	36	12	18	11	17	13	20	17

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
73. A physical or mental disability keeping you from getting a job.	No Problem	98	98	95	97	98	97	95	98	98	100	96	96	97	97	97
	Moderate Concern	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	0	2	3	2	2	2
	Serious Problem	0	1	4	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1

RESPONSES TO HEALTH SERVICE NEEDS

(Items 74-83 by Grade and Sex*)

Frequency by Percent

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		M		F		M		F		M		F				M
74. Eating disorders.	No Need	96	86	89	80	95	79	90	81	92	72	96	68	93	78	85
	Need Info. Or Help	4	12	9	19	5	20	10	18	8	16	4	30	7	22	14
	Getting** Help	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
75. Weight control	No Need	90	75	81	61	85	56	81	58	85	53	89	51	85	79	71
	Need Info. Or Help	10	24	18	39	15	43	19	41	15	47	11	47	15	41	26
	Getting Help	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
76. Help with a pregnancy	No Need	96	96	95	95	95	91	90	87	94	90	95	90	94	92	93
	Need Info. Or Help	3	4	3	5	5	8	9	12	5	10	5	9	6	8	7
	Getting Help	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
77. Sexually transmitted diseases (venereal disease)	No Need	95	94	88	90	90	88	85	87	91	87	93	85	90	88	89
	Need Info. Or Help	4	5	11	10	10	12	14	13	8	13	7	15	9	12	10
	Getting Help	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
78. Sexual orientation (questions or confusion about being straight or gay)	No Need	94	92	94	88	94	93	89	97	95	93	96	92	94	93	93
	Need Info. Or Help	5	7	5	12	6	7	9	3	5	7	4	7	7	7	7
	Getting Help	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
79. Personal emotional or family problems	No Need	87	75	79	60	78	58	72	54	73	47	80	48	78	57	67
	Need Info. Or Help	12	22	19	38	22	38	26	44	24	49	19	44	19	40	30
	Getting Help	1	3	2	2	0	4	2	2	3	4	1	8	2	4	3

*For questions 74-83, the category "Need Information or Help" combines responses of "Need More information," "Need Someone to Talk To", and "Need Professional Counselling or Treatment".

**Includes students who responded "Am Getting Professional Counselling or Treatment".

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
80. Personal alcohol/ drug problems	No Need	94	94	90	92	93	86	87	86	85	91	92	89	90	89	90
	Need Info. Or Help	5	6	9	8	7	12	12	14	14	9	7	9	9	10	10
	Getting Help	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
81. Alcohol/drug problem of a family member	No Need	90	88	86	79	88	81	81	85	84	81	87	81	86	83	84
	Need Info. Or Help	9	12	13	20	10	17	17	13	15	19	11	17	12	16	14
	Getting Help	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	1

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
82. Sexual abuse (services related to <u>unwanted</u> sexual contact that makes you uncomfortable)	No Need	97	97	94	95	98	95	95	96	96	95	98	92	96	95	96
	Need Info. Or Help	3	3	5	5	2	5	4	4	3	5	1	8	3	6	4
	Getting Help	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
83. Physical abuse (services related to being seriously or repeatedly physically hurt by an adult)	No Need	97	97	94	93	98	97	93	98	95	97	97	97	96	96	96
	Need Info. Or Help	3	3	5	7	2	2	7	2	5	2	2	2	5	2	4
	Getting Help	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0

RESPONSES TO USE OF SERVICES

(Items 84-94 by Grade and Gender*)

		Frequency by Percent																	
	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
84. A place outside your school to get help with an alcohol or other drug problem	No Need	96	97	92	96	94	91	92	92	90	94	93	89	93	93	93			
	Needed, Not Available/Used*	3	2	4	2	5	6	5	7	7	4	4	7	5	5	5			
	Used, Not Helpful	1	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	2			
	Used, Helpful	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1			
		Grade		7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total	
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
85. A program in your school for help with an alcohol or drug problem (student assistance program).	No Need	94	93	92	92	92	92	90	91	89	93	93	90	92	92	92			
	Needed, Not Available/Used	5	5	8	7	7	5	6	7	10	6	5	7	7	6	7			
	Used, Not Helpful	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1			
	Used, Helpful	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			
		Grade		7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total	
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
86. A place to get extra help with school studies.	No Need	81	69	76	64	71	57	61	50	62	46	64	55	69	56	62			
	Needed, Not Available/Used	15	27	18	28	22	33	26	37	28	36	26	26	23	32	28			
	Used, Not Helpful	2	1	1	3	3	5	4	5	2	5	1	10	2	5	4			
	Used, Helpful	2	3	5	5	4	5	9	7	7	13	9	9	6	7	7			
		Grade		7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total	
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
87. A place to get help finding a part-time or summer job.	No Need	80	77	65	70	64	57	59	47	67	54	68	63	67	61	64			
	Needed, Not Available/Used	18	20	30	28	31	41	36	47	28	35	23	26	28	33	30			
	Used, Not Helpful	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	2	5	3	5	2	3	3			
	Used, Helpful	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	5	6	6	3	3	3			
		Grade		7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total	
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
88. A place to get help or information on careers after you finish high school	No Need	92	89	81	78	77	59	61	44	44	30	48	31	66	54	60			
	Needed, Not Available/Used	6	10	16	18	20	35	33	45	40	48	26	18	25	30	28			
	Used, Not Helpful	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	3	7	8	14	2	4	4			
	Used, Helpful	0	1	3	3	3	5	5	8	13	15	18	36	7	11	9			

*For Items 84-94, this row combines responses of "Needed, But Have Not Used" and "Needed, But Was Not Available".

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		89. A place to go to talk about a personal or family problem	No Need	90	82	82	72	86	69	83	64	74	56	83	58	
	Needed, Not Available/Used	7	13	13	21	13	22	12	27	20	34	12	29	18	25	19
	Used, Not Helpful	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	5	3	5	1	4	2	4	3
	Used, Helpful	1	3	3	3	0	5	4	4	3	5	4	9	3	5	4

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		90. A place to go for birth control services or supplies	No Need	94	95	93	90	85	82	83	78	82	71	81	71	
	Needed, Not Available/Used	2	5	3	10	11	13	10	19	12	22	11	16	9	14	12
	Used, Not Helpful	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Used, Helpful	2	0	2	0	2	3	7	2	5	7	7	13	4	4	4

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		91. A place to go for medical or health problems	No Need	90	88	83	84	91	80	85	81	82	78	75	79	
	Needed, Not Available/Used	4	3	5	6	4	5	2	5	5	2	6	3	4	4	4
	Used, Not Helpful	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	1
	Used, Helpful	6	8	11	9	5	13	13	12	12	19	18	15	11	13	12

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		92. A place to go for help with a sex related problem	No Need	95	93	88	90	90	88	91	89	93	84	94	89	
	Needed, Not Available/Used	5	5	8	8	9	10	8	10	5	13	4	6	7	10	8
	Used, Not Helpful	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
	Used, Helpful	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	1

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		93. A place to go to find out about volunteer opportunities in your community	No Need	92	89	86	81	95	83	92	83	93	79	93	78	
	Needed, Not Available/Used	8	10	11	18	4	13	7	11	4	14	5	18	6	14	11
	Used, Not Helpful	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Used, Helpful	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	5	3	6	2	3	2	3	3

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		94. A place to go to talk about your concern for a friend's problems	No Need	90	78	84	76	93	69	88	71	86	69	86	65	
	Needed, Not Available/Used	8	18	13	21	7	22	10	22	10	22	12	23	9	21	16
	Used, Not Helpful	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	2	1	4	1	4	1	2	2
	Used, Helpful	1	4	2	2	0	5	2	5	3	5	2	8	2	5	3

SUBSTANCE USE: PAST YEAR

(Items 95-109 by Grade and Gender)

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
95. Smoking tobacco (cigarettes, cigars, pipe)	Not At All	74	77	59	63	60	54	61	50	56	54	59	56	61	58	60
	Once Or Twice	14	11	22	24	17	19	12	22	24	22	17	22	18	20	19
	1 - 3 Times A Month	7	5	6	6	10	8	13	10	10	7	8	11	9	8	8
	Weekly Or More*	4	8	13	7	13	19	13	18	10	17	17	12	12	14	14

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
96. Other tobacco (snuff, chewing)	Not At All	68	97	55	94	53	87	50	86	53	87	52	88	55	89	71
	Once Or Twice	15	2	18	6	22	7	19	10	25	11	17	8	20	8	13
	1 - 3 Times A Month	8	0	12	0	13	4	14	3	8	2	8	3	11	2	6
	Weekly Or More	9	1	14	0	12	2	16	2	14	0	22	2	14	1	7

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
97. Beer or wine	Not At All	56	56	34	35	29	28	23	18	19	12	12	12	28	26	27
	Once Or Twice	29	32	34	45	33	32	27	31	27	26	16	20	27	31	29
	1 - 3 Times A Month	8	9	21	16	28	29	37	33	38	50	37	51	29	32	30
	Weekly Or More	7	2	11	4	10	10	12	18	16	13	35	18	15	11	13

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
98. Hard liquor	Not At All	82	83	56	71	50	50	38	39	36	29	28	21	86	91	89
	Once Or Twice	8	12	22	20	30	23	31	25	31	31	25	29	9	7	8
	1 - 3 Times A Month	6	2	16	7	18	19	25	28	26	33	34	40	3	1	2
	Weekly Or More	3	2	5	2	4	7	5	7	7	7	12	10	7	5	6

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
99. Inhalants - "rush," white-out, glue, etc.	Not At All	92	94	84	90	86	91	84	88	88	92	87	92	86	91	89
	Once Or Twice	3	5	8	8	11	7	10	10	11	7	9	5	9	7	8
	1 - 3 Times A Month	5	1	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	3	1	3	1	2
	Weekly Or More	1	1	4	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	1

*For Items 95-109, this category combines responses of "1-3 Times A Week", "4-6 Times A Week" and "Daily".

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		100. Stimulants - amphetamines, ben- zedrine, diet pills, speed, "uppers," pep pills, etc.	Not At All	94	94	87	92	91	78	81	70	78	68			80
Once Or Twice	2	5	9	5	6	14	10	14	16	22	15	17	10	13	12	
1 - 3 Times A Month	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	3	7	2	6	3	5	4	
Weekly Or More	1	1	3	2	2	3	4	7	2	3	3	10	4	5	4	

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		101. Depressants - downers, seconal, amytal, barbituates, phenobarb, tran- quillizers, sopors (qualudes, ludes), valium, etc.	Not At All	96	99	95	99	95	90	90	90	87	92			93
Once Or Twice	1	1	3	1	3	5	7	8	10	7	6	8	5	5	5	
1 - 3 Times A Month	2	0	1	0	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	
Weekly Or More	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		102. Marijuana - grass, pot, hash, etc.	Not At All	87	91	75	92	72	68	60	65	57	58			52
Once Or Twice	8	5	11	5	14	16	19	15	21	23	21	20	16	14	15	
1 - 3 Times A Month	2	2	6	2	8	9	10	12	10	11	13	11	9	8	8	
Weekly Or More	3	2	7	1	6	7	10	8	11	9	15	8	9	6	8	

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		103. Hallucinogens - LSD, STP, psilocybin, mescaline, peyote, PCP, etc.	Not At All	96	98	95	99	95	94	91	96	91	96			91
Once Or Twice	2	2	2	0	2	3	4	3	7	3	5	3	4	3	3	
1 - 3 Times A Month	1	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	
Weekly Or More	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		104. Narcotics - opium, percocet, morphine, demerol, cough syrup, etc. when <u>not</u> prescribed by a doctor	Not At All	93	88	91	86	94	84	88	87	93	93			93
Once Or Twice	4	9	5	11	4	7	9	9	4	5	5	7	5	8	7	
1 - 3 Times A Month	3	2	3	2	1	6	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	
Weekly Or More	0	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		105. Cocaine	Not At All	96	98	95	100	94	94	89	94	86	92			87
Once Or Twice	1	2	1	0	3	5	9	5	10	6	9	6	6	4	5	
1 - 3 Times A Month	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	0	1	
Weekly Or More	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		106. How many times did you drink alcoholic beverages--more than just a sip from someone else's drink--in the past month?	None	68	72	53	51	46	36	43	36	45	32			32
Once	13	13	17	18	18	21	18	18	14	19	13	23	16	19		17
2-3 Times	12	12	20	13	19	24	24	30	27	35	28	36	22	25		24
1-2 Days/Wk.	3	3	7	2	6	5	12	11	9	12	18	16	9	8		9
3-6 Days/Wk.	2	1	2	1	3	4	2	5	6	2	7	6	4	3		4
Daily	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0		1

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		107. How many drinks (one drink is defined as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of liquor) did you usually have on days you drank?	None	73	76	51	63	42	47	36	28	35	25			24
One Drink	16	16	22	22	24	21	18	20	10	14	5	16	16	18		17
2-3 Drinks	4	6	11	10	18	16	14	24	21	29	19	37	15	20		18
4-7 Drinks	4	2	10	3	9	11	20	24	21	26	34	27	17	16		16
8-11 Drinks.	2	1	2	1	5	4	8	3	12	4	13	3	7	2		5
12+ Drinks	1	0	5	1	2	1	4	0	2	1	5	2	3	1		2

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		108. How many days in the past month did you smoke marijuana?	None	92	95	85	96	82	78	74	78	69	78			69
Once	4	1	5	1	6	9	7	7	7	10	7	9	6	6		6
2-3 Times	1	1	5	1	5	4	7	6	11	6	7	9	6	4		5
1-2 Days/Wk.	1	1	3	1	2	3	4	2	6	2	8	2	4	2		3
3-6 Days/Wk.	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	6	5	4	7	3	4	4		3
Daily or More	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	0	1	0	2	1	2	1		1

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		109. How many of your friends do you think drink or use other drugs too much?	None	70	69	49	51	40	32	33	22	29	23			23
Few	18	22	27	32	35	36	36	40	25	37	42	36	31	34		33
Some	10	6	14	13	16	21	21	23	30	25	19	24	19	19		19
Most	1	2	7	4	6	8	9	13	14	14	11	11	8	9		8
All	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	6	2	3	1		2

ACTIVITIES

(Items 110-118 by Grade and Gender)

110. Organized team sports.	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total
		Not Interested		Not Available Or Don't Participate		Participate Occasionally/Regularly									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Not Interested	19	29	20	24	18	26	19	23	22	25	20	30	20	26	23
Not Available Or Don't Participate	16	22	17	22	12	15	15	19	13	20	17	25	15	20	18
Participate Occasionally/Regularly	65	50	63	53	70	59	66	58	65	56	63	44	66	54	59

111. Arcades, game rooms.	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total
		Not Interested		Not Available Or Don't Participate		Participate Occasionally/Regularly									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Not Interested	23	46	18	45	21	50	25	54	42	64	60	75	32	56	44
Not Available Or Don't Participate	15	15	15	21	18	10	11	15	10	8	9	12	13	13	13
Participate Occasionally/Regularly	62	39	66	34	60	40	65	30	48	28	32	13	55	31	42

112. Activities related to a religious group.	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total
		Not Interested		Not Available/ Don't Participate		Participate Occasionally/Regularly									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Not Interested	48	43	42	49	52	50	47	50	55	51	51	55	49	50	50
Not Available/ Don't Participate	8	12	11	8	10	9	7	9	9	8	14	12	10	10	10
Participate Occasionally/Regularly	44	44	48	43	39	41	46	41	36	41	35	32	41	41	41

113. Social activities just for fun like dances, lock-ins, ski-trips, etc.	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total
		Not Interested		Not Available/ Don't Participate		Participate Occasionally/Regularly									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Not Interested	26	14	20	14	23	14	14	11	29	12	24	16	22	14	18
Not Available/ Don't Participate	17	26	19	24	17	16	14	24	15	16	18	21	16	21	19
Participate Occasionally/Regularly	57	60	62	61	61	70	72	65	56	72	59	63	61	66	64

114. Performing arts.	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total
		Not Interested		Not Available/ Don't Participate		Participate Occasionally/Regularly									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Not Interested	59	37	57	35	64	41	58	42	60	38	62	35	60	38	49
Not Available/ Don't Participate	11	22	17	22	11	19	15	20	9	23	15	25	13	22	18
Participate Occasionally/Regularly	30	41	25	43	25	40	27	38	31	39	23	40	26	40	34

115. Organized activity clubs (school clubs, 4-H, Boy/Girl Scouts, etc.)	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total
		Not Interested		Not Available/ Don't Participate		Participate Occasionally/Regularly									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Not Interested	57	62	69	66	75	67	73	64	79	60	70	57	71	63	67
Not Available/ Don't Participate	12	9	9	10	6	7	9	8	3	6	7	11	8	8	8
Participate Occasionally/Regularly	31	29	21	24	19	26	18	28	18	34	22	32	21	29	25

116. Exercise fitness activities, individual sports.	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total
		Not Interested		Not Available/ Don't Participate		Participate Occasionally/Regularly									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Not Interested	32	30	31	31	33	26	30	25	30	17	20	18	29	24	27
Not Available/ Don't Participate	15	24	18	30	10	21	10	24	11	27	14	27	13	25	19
Participate Occasionally/Regularly	54	46	51	39	57	53	58	51	60	56	66	55	58	50	54

117. Community volunteer work projects.	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		Not Interested	77	74	75	74	85	68	74	67	84	63	73	61	78	
Not Available/ Don't Participate	13	15	12	20	8	19	14	21	8	20	12	22	11	19	16	
Participate Occa- sionally/Regularly	10	11	13	7	6	13	12	12	8	17	14	17	11	13	12	

118. Community youth center or neighbor- hood center.	GRADE	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		Not Interested	79	81	80	73	82	75	81	76	86	74	81	76	81	
Not Available/ Don't Participate	12	11	12	21	12	18	13	18	9	20	13	19	12	18	15	
Participate Occa- sionally/Regularly	9	8	9	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	5	7	6	7	

STRESS IN PAST YEAR

(Items 119-129 by Grade and Gender)

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
119. A divorce or separation in your family?	No	90	89	92	86	93	89	92	92	92	93	94	92	90	91
	Yes	10	11	8	14	7	11	8	8	8	7	6	8	10	9
120. An adult in your family who lost a job?	No	87	88	86	86	89	84	92	83	91	87	92	87	90	88
	Yes	13	12	14	14	11	16	8	17	9	13	8	13	10	12
121. A death in the immediate family or of a close friend?	No	69	65	62	56	71	62	75	60	68	58	65	65	68	65
	Yes	31	35	38	44	29	38	25	40	32	42	35	35	32	35
122. A major illness in the immediate family?	No	88	80	82	80	84	75	83	76	75	77	82	75	82	79
	Yes	12	20	18	20	16	25	17	24	25	23	18	25	18	21
123. A family move to a different residence?	No	81	83	83	75	88	81	88	80	83	84	90	86	86	83
	Yes	19	17	17	25	12	19	12	20	17	16	10	14	14	17
124. A family member (other than you) charged with criminal activity?	No	92	95	89	93	94	90	92	92	90	91	92	93	91	92
	Yes	8	5	11	7	6	10	8	8	10	9	8	7	9	8
125. Have you run away from home for one or more nights?	No	94	98	95	96	94	92	96	93	95	94	95	93	95	94
	Yes	6	2	5	4	6	8	4	7	5	6	5	7	5	6
126. Have you had a major illness or accident?	No	87	90	88	95	88	86	92	88	90	93	91	83	90	89
	Yes	13	10	12	5	12	14	8	12	10	7	9	17	10	11
127. Have you failed a grade or more than one course?	No	88	89	81	86	83	88	83	85	88	89	87	93	85	88
	Yes	12	11	19	14	17	12	17	15	12	11	13	7	15	13
128. Have you had an abortion?	No	97	99	97	99	100	99	97	98	98	100	97	98	98	99
	Yes	3	1	3	1	0	1	3	2	2	0	3	2	2	1
129. Have you given birth or fathered a child?	No	96	99	96	100	100	100	98	100	99	100	99	98	98	99
	Yes	4	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	0

STUDENTS' SELF-PERCEPTIONS

(Items 130-136 by Grade and Gender)

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
130. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	91	89	90	92	95	90	97	90	92	89	97	88	94	90	92
	Agree/ Strongly Agree	9	11	10	8	5	10	3	10	8	11	3	12	6	10	8
131. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	87	86	91	83	88	80	88	81	86	81	88	85	88	82	85
	Agree/ Strongly Agree	13	14	9	17	12	20	12	19	14	19	12	15	12	18	14
132. I take a positive attitude toward myself.	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	22	26	21	28	18	31	18	31	22	28	14	27	19	29	24
	Agree/ Strongly Agree	78	74	79	72	82	69	82	69	78	72	86	73	81	71	76
133. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	23	25	22	29	17	32	21	32	24	32	19	28	21	29	26
	Agree/ Strongly Agree	77	75	78	71	83	68	79	68	76	68	81	72	79	71	74
134. I wish I could have more respect for myself.	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	68	64	65	50	62	40	67	53	58	52	65	51	64	50	56
	Agree/ Strongly Agree	32	36	35	50	38	60	33	47	42	48	35	49	36	50	44
135. I certainly feel useless at times.	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	62	45	59	34	65	36	56	36	52	32	63	43	59	37	48
	Agree/ Strongly Agree	38	55	41	66	35	64	44	64	48	68	37	58	41	63	52
136. At times I think I am no good at all.	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	69	60	67	53	72	47	73	45	67	44	78	45	71	48	59
	Agree/ Strongly Agree	31	40	33	47	28	53	27	55	33	56	22	55	29	52	41

SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY IN PAST YEAR

(Items 137-145 by Grade and Gender)

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
137. Have you driven a car within an hour of smoking marijuana?	Never	96	99	94	96	94	95	88	93	81	86	69	79	86	91	89
	Once Or Twice	2	1	3	3	2	3	7	4	11	10	12	14	6	6	6
	Several Times	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	14	3	4	2	3
	Very Often	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	6	2	5	3	4	1	2

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
138. Have you taken something worth \$50 or more that didn't belong to you?	Never	96	99	92	95	90	96	87	93	88	96	90	95	90	96	93
	Once Or Twice	2	1	4	4	6	3	8	6	9	3	6	4	6	4	5
	Several Times	2	0	1	1	2	0	4	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	1
	Very Often	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
139. Have you taken something worth between \$5 and \$50 that didn't belong to you?	Never	87	93	78	87	78	78	67	78	68	82	72	84	74	83	79
	Once Or Twice	11	7	13	8	17	16	19	16	23	14	19	13	18	12	15
	Several Times	2	0	5	4	3	4	11	3	4	3	6	3	5	3	4
	Very Often	0	1	4	1	3	2	3	2	5	2	3	1	3	2	2

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
140. Have you violated curfew?	Never	70	73	51	62	45	47	32	40	34	27	42	26	44	45	45
	Once Or Twice	16	18	20	20	24	25	22	27	22	30	11	22	19	24	22
	Several Times	4	5	12	13	20	16	21	16	15	22	10	23	14	16	15
	Very Often	11	4	17	5	11	12	25	16	29	21	37	29	22	15	18

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total		Sample Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
141. Have you skipped school without a legitimate excuse or used a fake excuse?	Never	91	87	73	80	79	69	68	60	55	43	45	46	68	64	66
	Once Or Twice	6	11	15	14	14	19	22	23	29	37	26	29	19	23	21
	Several Times	2	2	7	5	4	8	6	13	12	14	18	19	8	10	9
	Very Often	1	0	5	1	2	4	4	3	4	6	11	6	5	4	4

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
142. Have you taken little things (worth \$5 or less) that didn't belong to you?	Never	66	81	56	75	54	63	53	63	49	62	60	71	56	68	62
	Once Or Twice	28	15	25	20	30	23	28	24	39	32	24	22	29	23	26
	Several Times	5	3	10	4	11	10	12	8	6	4	10	5	9	6	7
	Very Often	2	1	10	2	5	4	7	4	6	2	5	2	6	3	4

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
143. Have you drunk an alcoholic beverage while driving or riding in a car?	Never	93	94	87	93	85	74	70	56	60	51	43	43	72	68	70
	Once Or Twice	2	6	6	4	11	13	19	22	19	24	21	30	14	17	15
	Several Times	4	1	4	2	3	8	8	15	15	19	22	17	10	10	10
	Very Often	1	0	3	1	2	4	3	7	6	6	13	9	5	5	5

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
144. Have you driven a car after drinking alcoholic beverages?	Never	97	98	92	96	94	92	89	91	67	67	42	53	79	83	81
	Once Or Twice	2	2	5	2	3	6	9	7	23	24	22	29	11	12	11
	Several Times	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	6	7	25	13	6	4	5
	Very Often	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	4	2	11	5	4	1	2

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
145. Have you purposely damaged public or private property?	Never	79	93	71	82	68	75	60	82	68	89	66	91	68	85	77
	Once Or Twice	15	5	17	16	22	18	29	13	25	8	23	8	22	12	17
	Several Times	4	2	6	2	6	5	8	3	4	3	8	0	6	2	4
	Very Often	2	0	6	0	5	1	2	2	3	0	3	2	4	1	2

OTHER STUDENT OPINIONS

(Items 146-159 by Grade and Gender)

	Grade	7		8		9		10		11		12		Total	Sample Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
146. Police treat things involving young people more seriously than they should.	Disagree	45	37	38	42	37	34	34	38	24	30	34	35	35	36	35
	Agree	20	16	27	17	21	21	27	29	37	27	31	34	27	22	25
	Other	35	47	35	40	43	45	39	34	39	43	35	43	38	41	40
147. Police are, on the whole, honest, fair people.	Disagree	35	18	20	13	27	18	16	19	20	17	14	18	21	18	19
	Agree	34	47	46	48	47	52	53	43	50	40	54	46	48	47	47
	Other	32	35	35	39	27	29	31	37	30	43	31	35	31	36	34
148. Police are more strict with young people of my sex than those of the opposite sex.	Disagree	49	41	34	45	30	41	24	47	19	42	23	43	30	44	37
	Agree	22	9	32	9	31	9	34	8	47	6	46	4	36	8	21
	Other	29	50	34	47	39	49	42	45	33	52	31	53	35	49	43
149. My teachers care about me.	Disagree	29	16	25	16	20	25	14	15	23	15	12	14	20	17	18
	Agree	41	50	37	39	39	31	42	45	35	40	36	35	42	45	41
	Other	29	34	38	45	41	44	45	40	42	37	33	36	38	44	38
150. I enjoy going to school.	Disagree	41	21	35	24	31	21	25	24	27	23	28	20	30	22	26
	Agree	32	47	36	47	44	54	43	50	46	52	52	51	43	50	47
	Other	28	32	29	29	25	27	34	25	28	26	20	30	27	28	27
151. The rules in my school are enforced fairly.	Disagree	40	24	32	28	27	22	20	34	36	35	37	39	34	30	32
	Agree	36	50	37	33	40	48	42	40	37	40	43	37	40	42	41
	Other	23	26	30	37	34	29	28	26	28	25	20	25	27	28	27

**Other" combines responses of "Neither Agree or Disagree," and "Don't Know."

		Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Total	Sample Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
152.	School counselors are helpful when I see them.	Disagree	29	21	28	19	16	15	17	21	22	22	19	17	22	19	20
		Agree	34	36	30	33	40	34	47	43	45	46	65	61	44	42	41
		Other	37	45	41	48	43	51	37	37	33	33	16	22	35	39	37
153.	I will probably drop out or be forced to quit before I complete high school.	Disagree	86	84	86	88	87	88	91	92	89	92	93	97	88	70	90
		Agree	5	5	5	2	5	2	4	2	6	2	2	2	4	3	3
		Other	10	11	9	10	9	10	5	6	5	7	5	2	7	8	7
154.	I believe I am getting a good, high quality education at my school.	Disagree	15	14	19	15	13	18	9	16	18	11	17	13	16	15	14
		Agree	59	62	54	52	63	62	70	55	53	64	59	62	60	60	59
		Other	26	24	26	33	24	20	22	29	29	25	24	25	25	26	26
155.	People in my neighborhood know and care about each other.	Disagree	22	17	22	13	21	23	19	19	24	18	20	20	22	18	20
		Agree	37	47	43	45	35	41	44	45	38	44	41	43	39	44	42
		Other	40	34	36	43	44	37	37	35	39	39	39	37	39	38	38
156.	My friends help me to stay out of trouble.	Disagree	22	18	32	19	29	13	25	17	28	13	21	17	26	16	20
		Agree	43	44	39	42	35	46	37	48	32	51	38	42	37	46	42
		Other	35	39	30	38	35	41	39	33	39	36	40	41	36	39	37
157.	Using alcohol and/or other drugs is an important social activity with my friends.	Disagree	76	72	68	76	60	66	53	62	48	49	43	45	57	62	60
		Agree	7	6	10	5	11	16	19	17	22	20	29	29	17	16	16
		Other	17	21	22	18	28	18	29	21	30	30	28	25	26	23	24
158.	I worry frequently that my best will ever be my lifetime.	Disagree	32	26	35	24	35	28	27	21	39	32	38	24	34	25	29
		Agree	41	48	41	49	37	41	42	48	29	50	33	46	37	47	42
		Other	26	26	24	27	28	31	31	30	32	27	29	30	28	28	28
159.	When I am an adult, I will have a good chance of getting a job which is a good, steady and dependable one.	Disagree	12	9	9	9	10	5	6	10	10	7	8	9	10	8	9
		Agree	66	67	69	67	74	70	76	69	66	70	74	76	71	70	71
		Other	21	24	22	24	16	25	17	20	24	23	18	15	20	22	21