

# DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS 1984



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1984

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ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUG 20 1984



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project represents the continued commitment of the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey and the Division of Criminal Justice to addressing the serious problem of substance abuse among our young people. Essential to the successful completion of this effort has been the ongoing support and cooperation of the New Jersey Departments of Health and Education. In addition, I would like to thank those individuals who have been instrumental throughout the past year in conducting this survey.

We are most grateful to the high school principals and local school district officials in those schools selected to be in the survey sample. Their willingness to participate in this project and their efforts in facilitating administration of the survey are most appreciated. We clearly recognize that absent their genuine support this project could not have been successfully undertaken. Appreciation is also extended to Charles Currie of the Department of Health and his Prevention Office staff for their participation, throughout the state, in the administration of the survey instrument.

Finally, I would like to especially thank Lori Teichman, Judy Wheat-Higginbotham and Lillian Edolo of the Research and Evaluation Section in the Division of Criminal Justice. They have been involved in every phase of this project from initial planning in the summer of 1983 to final preparation of this report.

Donald R. Belsole  
Director, Division of Criminal Justice

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## PREFACE

It is felt by the project advisory committee that one comment is needed concerning the method by which the survey results are presented in this report, specifically with regard to the changes or trends which are evident between the 1980 and 1983 surveys. Some question did arise as to the extent to which this report should go in addressing those changes. The report does carefully document the direction and magnitude of changes observed in both the actual levels of substance use reported by the students and their attitudes or perceptions regarding the use of drugs and alcohol. The report further distinguishes those trends or changes with regard to their statistical significance. The project advisory committee clearly recognizes that the calculation of levels of statistical significance is but the first step in assessing the real importance or impact of these changes. Change which is statistically significant will not always be the same as change which is of practical significance as an indicator of progress in addressing this most serious problem. It is only by informed interpretation of trends which will be evident as this report is read that practical significance or progress can be accurately gauged. There is no doubt that well informed and dedicated professionals will differ in their interpretation and explanation of the results presented in this report. It will only be through the careful

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

Recognizing this situation, the project advisory committee determined that this report would concentrate on a detailed description of the results of the 1983 survey and careful documentation of any change or trends noted between the 1983 and 1980 surveys. This report has not attempted to offer explanations or interpretation for any of the results presented. The advisory committee does, however, acknowledge that such efforts are a vital and necessary consequence of this report. The committee hopes that the report will serve to initiate ongoing communication among a wide range of professionals in the substance abuse field regarding the practical significance and interpretation of the survey findings. It is only through such a process that a valid assessment of impact or progress in addressing the problem will be forthcoming. Finally, the committee intends to participate in that process, during the coming year, by preparing interpretive papers which focus on what it considers to be key survey findings.

Wayne S. Fisher, Ph.D.  
Project Director



## INTRODUCTION



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

In its effort to gain a better understanding of drug and alcohol use and abuse in general, the Task Force interviewed a wide variety of experts in disciplines relating to juvenile substance use. These experts were drawn from educational, legal, judicial, social, and medical institutions throughout the State of New Jersey. As a result of these initial sessions, the Task Force learned that accurate and comprehensive information, upon which to base important decisions concerning combating juvenile drug and alcohol abuse in New Jersey, was simply not available. The information that was available often tended to be of the following types: (1) nationwide studies of juvenile drug and alcohol abuse; (2) sample-specific studies in the State of New Jersey focusing at most on one or two school districts; or (3) highly segmented studies focusing

on a specific segment of the population; e.g., young persons entering treatment centers for drug related problems. Consequently, the Task Force determined to focus its efforts on obtaining a comprehensive analysis of juvenile substance abuse as it then existed in this state. The hope was that the information generated would be used to refine prevention and treatment programs, and to encourage communication among juveniles, educators, parents and law enforcement personnel, and members of the social service community.

Toward that end, it was decided to develop a survey instrument designed to generate information relative to the extent of juvenile drug and alcohol abuse. The survey was undertaken as a cooperative effort by the Departments of Law and Public Safety, Education and Health, and was administered to approximately 2,000 high school sophomores, juniors and seniors throughout New Jersey. The data obtained from that survey was subsequently analyzed to identify and describe the types of substances used, the frequency of use, and patterns of substance abuse. Information was also reported regarding the perceived availability of illicit substances and respondent attitudes regarding substance use. The results of the survey were issued in the spring of 1981 as Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students.

Over the ensuing years, that publication has received widespread distribution both nationally and within New Jersey,



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

During 1983, it became evident to many of those involved in substance abuse prevention and education programs that an update of the survey data would ensure its ongoing value in their efforts to address this problem among our youth. It was recognized that repeating the survey would once again provide a current comprehensive body of knowledge concerning substance abuse among the state's high school students. In addition, it was believed that

current survey data would provide an initial basis for the assessment of ongoing substance education programs in the state's high schools. A comparison of the two surveys would be useful in detecting any change in student attitudes regarding substance use, as well as noting any change in the level of student knowledge regarding the risks of substance use. Finally, the survey would identify and gauge any changes or trends in student behavior patterns concerning the actual use of alcohol and drugs which have taken place in the three years elapsed since the initial survey.

Once again, the survey effort was cooperatively undertaken by the Departments of Health, Education and Law and Public Safety. Although costs for the participation of project personnel were borne by their respective state agencies, funding for other project expenses was provided by a grant from the New Jersey Office of Highway Safety. A four member project advisory committee was formed with representation from each of the above agencies, and initial planning for the survey was undertaken in the spring of 1983. The survey was administered in the fall of 1983, to over 2,000 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students throughout the state.

The survey findings are organized into two major sections: Prevalence of Substance Use and Student Attitudes and Patterns of Substance Use. Each section includes both narrative highlights of the major findings as well as detailed tables of the relevant data. In addition, comparisons are made throughout the report between the findings of this survey and

those of the 1980 survey. To assist in identifying noteworthy trends in the data, notations are included indicating those changes which are statistically significant. For those readers wishing to pursue or further investigate specific points of interest raised by the foregoing sections of the report, a third section is included containing additional and more detailed data regarding the frequencies of specific substance use by major respondent subgroups.



## THE SURVEY



### Survey Instrument

The survey instrument used in this project is essentially the same as the one used in our 1980 publication, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students. Inasmuch as a primary objective of this effort was to identify any changes or trends in the use of drugs and alcohol during the three years since the last survey, data compatability was of paramount importance. Minor modifications were made to a small number of questionnaire items where the validity or usefulness of the 1980 data was in question. In addition, four new items were included in the 1983 survey to elicit more detailed information regarding the use of alcohol and operation of motor vehicles. Based upon our experience in the 1980 administration of the survey device we were confident that these modifications would not significantly effect our established time parameters for respondent completion of the questionnaire.

The 1983 survey instrument contains a total of 133 questions, and can be found in Appendix D of this publication. The instrument includes demographic items designed to obtain information regarding the respondents' sex, age, grade, academic performance level and racial or ethnic group membership. These items were included in order to describe in more detail the sample responding to the survey, and to provide for analysis and comparison of survey questions by selected subgroups.

## Research Design

The basic research design involved administering the survey to tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students in the fall of 1983. Thirty-two public high schools were selected to provide a representative cross-section of tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students throughout the state. Anonymity was guaranteed to those schools which agreed to participate in this project.

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

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

Three levels of socioeconomic status were assigned to each region, based on District Factor Groupings. District Factor Groupings are socioeconomic status factors of school districts, developed by the New Jersey Department of Education from United States Census Survey data.\* There

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



are ten ranked District Factor Groupings, ranging from A to J, with J containing those districts with the highest socioeconomic status. For the purpose of this study, these ten levels were combined into three levels: High (H, I, J), Medium (D, E, F, G), and Low (A, B, C). The total number of high schools by geographical region and by school district socioeconomic status were calculated from documents provided by the New Jersey Department of Education. The following chart illustrates the total number of high schools by region by socioeconomic status of the school district:

<u>School District Socioeconomic Status</u>	<u>Region</u>		
	North	Central	South
High	56	25	9
Medium	43	47	28
Low	52	15	31

Since it was not financially or technically feasible to sample all schools, statistical weighting procedures were used to arrive at a sample size of 32 high schools which would allow for valid generalization of results to all public high schools in New Jersey.\* For each high school selected, a total of approximately 60 students was to be randomly selected: 20 from the tenth grade, 20 from the eleventh grade, and 20 from the twelfth grade; it was felt that a sample size of 60 students

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

per school would be sufficient to allow for anticipated subgroup analyses and at the same time minimize the burdens of questionnaire administration in those schools selected to participate.

#### The Sample

The 1983 sample includes 32 public high schools as compared with 29 in the 1980 survey. The selection of three additional schools was necessitated by shifts in the proportionate distribution of students among the cells in our sampling frame. To insure maximum comparability between the 1980 and 1983 surveys, the 29 high schools in the 1980 survey were supplemented by the additional schools randomly selected from the sample cells as determined by the above population changes. As in 1980, the project relied upon the voluntary participation of schools selected for the sample. The three schools added to the survey sample agreed to participate, as did 28 of the 29 schools from the 1980 survey. The one school which declined to participate was replaced by random selection using the established sampling format.

#### Survey Administration

The actual survey administration in each high school was carried out by Advisory Committee members and staff provided by the New Jersey Department of Health. The surveys were administered in the school buildings during normal class

periods. Surveys and answer sheets were collected by the survey administrator and forwarded to the Division of Criminal Justice for tabulation and analysis.

The survey was administered from mid-October through early November of 1983. Inasmuch as purely random selection of students within each of the 32 schools, e.g., from alphabetical lists, was deemed to be impractical for purposes of assembling same for survey administration, alternate methods of selection were used. We were informed by school officials, local and state, that health and physical education courses were more likely than others to be filled by a process most closely approximating random assignment. For that reason, and to minimize the imposition on cooperating schools, the majority of questionnaire administrations were to students grouped in such courses. In all cases, however, we relied upon school administrators to provide classes in which student assignment was by random procedures. The questionnaire administration resulted in the inclusion of 2,159 tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students, from 32 schools, in the final sample.



PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE



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

It seems appropriate at this juncture to forward a word of caution concerning the interpretation of data presented throughout this report. The nature of the population surveyed is such that care must be exercised with respect to unwarranted generalization of the findings reported in this study. This

sample is limited to high school students, it does not necessarily follow that the findings can be generalized to the entire population between the ages of 15 and 18. Stated otherwise, we cannot assume that those who have dropped out of high school exhibit the same rates of substance use as those who remain in school. This condition applies as well to the population subgroups for which we have presented data. It is possible that when various substances are used, the relative tendencies of members of different subgroups to stay in school are not the same. To the extent that such is true, we must remember that our sample captures only those that stay in school. To conclude, we are confident that our data are representative of alcohol and drug use among New Jersey high school students as a whole; however, as with any sample limited to students, generalization to the entire population, of comparable age, is tenuous.



## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

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

	<u>Table</u>
. More than nine in every ten students (91.8%) report use of alcohol at some time in their lives.	1
. Approximately two-thirds of the students (64.9%) report illicit drug use at some time in their lives. Of those students about three in ten have used only marijuana (29.0% of those reporting any drug use; 18.8% of the total sample).	13
. Marijuana is clearly the most often used illicit drug, with 56.6% reporting use at some time in their lives, 42.2% reporting use in the past year, and 28.9% reporting use in the past month.	1

Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . Almost half of the students (46.1%) report substance use other than marijuana*at some time in their lives.  | 13 |
| . The most widely used illicit drugs, other than marijuana, are amphetamines, with one-third (33.6%) of the students reporting use at some time in their lives.                   | 1  |
| . Following amphetamines in terms of lifetime prevalence are: cocaine (17.8%), hallucinogens (14.6%), barbiturates (12.4%), and tranquilizers (10.9%).                            | 1  |
| . With the exception of marijuana, more students (12.4%) report use of amphetamines in the past month than any other illicit drug for which monthly prevalence data was obtained. | 1  |
| . While 7.5% of the students report using cocaine in the past month, the monthly prevalence for other substances is 5.0% or less.   | 1  |
| . About one in every eight students (13.4%) reports having sniffed glue or paint.   | 1  |
| . Heroin use is the most infrequently reported; only 2.4% of the students report use at least once in their lives.  | 1  |

---

\*Substance use, other than marijuana, includes any use of cocaine, hallucinogens, or heroin; it also includes any use of glue, aerosols, cough medicine or methadone to get high, or any use of amphetamines, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a physician's orders.

Trends (1980-1983)

- . The past three years have witnessed an appreciable decline in the use of marijuana. Significant decreases are observed in the lifetime prevalence (61.4% to 56.6%), annual prevalence (51.8% to 47.2%) and monthly prevalence (36.1% to 28.9%) rates for this substance. 2, 3, 4
- . While the proportion of students reporting lifetime or annual use of alcohol has remained unchanged, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of students reporting use in the past month (70.2% to 65.9%). 4
- . Although there has been a moderate increase in the number of students reporting use of amphetamines at some time in their lives (30.2% to 33.6%), use in the past year and past month have remained stable. 2, 3, 4
- . The use of cocaine has remained relatively stable between the 1980 and 1983 surveys. 2, 3, 4
- . A general decrease can be observed in the overall use of hallucinogens and barbiturates; of particular note are the declines in the annual prevalence of barbiturates (10.2% to 7.4%) and the monthly prevalence of barbiturates (6.1% to 4.4%). 2, 3, 4
- . A marginally significant decrease is evident in the use of tranquilizers with lifetime prevalence down from 13.4% to 10.9%, and annual prevalence declining from 8.3% to 6.2%. 2, 3

- . Reported use of heroin by high school students has remained unchanged over the three year period between the two surveys. 2, 3, 4
- . There has been a significant increase in the proportion of students who report sniffing glue at some time in their lives (10.3% to 13.4%). 2
- . No change is evident in the past three years regarding the use of cough syrups, methadone or aerosols as intoxicants. 2
- . Little overall change is evident in the number of students reporting illicit drug use at some time in their lives (67.3% in 1980; 64.9% in 1983). 13
- . The proportion of students reporting substance use other than marijuana at least once in their lifetime has increased from 42.7% in 1980 to 46.1% in 1983. 13

TABLE 1.

Prevalence and Recency of Useby Drug Type (Percent)

	<u>Ever Used</u>	<u>Past Month</u>	<u>Past Year, Not Past Month</u>	<u>Not Past Year</u>
Alcohol	91.8	65.9	21.0	4.9
Marijuana	56.6	28.9	18.3	9.4
Amphetamines	33.6	12.4	11.2	10.0
Cocaine	17.8	7.5	7.2	3.1
Hallucinogens	14.6	5.0	5.4	4.2
Barbiturates	12.4	4.4	3.0	5.0
Tranquilizers	10.9	3.0	3.2	4.7
Heroin	2.4	1.1	0.2	1.1
Glue	13.4			
Cough Medicine	4.5			
Aerosol	4.0			
Methadone	3.9			



TABLE 2.

Trends in Lifetime Prevalence  
of Twelve Substances (Percent)

	<u>1980</u> <u>Survey</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Survey</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1980-1983</u>
Alcohol	91.2	91.8	(+0.6)
Marijuana	61.4	56.6	(-4.8) ss
Amphetamines	30.2	33.6	(+3.4) s
Cocaine	16.6	17.8	(+1.2)
Hallucinogens	15.8	14.6	(-1.2)
Barbiturates	14.4	12.4	(-2.0)
Tranquilizers	13.4	10.9	(-2.5) s
Heroin	2.2	2.4	(+0.2)
Glue	10.3	13.4	(+3.1) ss
Cough Medicine	5.7	4.5	(-1.2)
Methadone	4.5	3.9	(-0.6)
Aerosol	3.7	4.0	(+0.3)

---

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





TABLE 3.

Trends in Annual Prevalence  
of Eight Substances (Percent)

	<u>1980</u> <u>Survey</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Survey</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1980-1983</u>
Alcohol	87.6	86.9	(-0.7)
Marijuana	51.8	47.2	(-4.6) <i>ss</i>
Amphetamines	23.6	23.6	(0.0)
Cocaine	12.6	14.7	(+2.1)
Hallucinogens	12.3	10.4	(-1.9) <i>s</i>
Barbiturates	10.2	7.4	(-2.8) <i>ss</i>
Tranquilizers	8.3	6.2	(-2.1) <i>s</i>
Heroin	1.1	1.3	(+0.2)

---

Levels of significance: *s* < .05; *ss* < .01



TABLE 4.

Trends in Monthly Prevalence  
of Eight Substances (Percent)

	<u>1980</u> <u>Survey</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Survey</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1980-1983</u>
Alcohol	70.2	65.9	(-4.3) <sub>ss</sub>
Marijuana	36.1	28.9	(-7.2) <sub>sss</sub>
Amphetamines	14.4	12.4	(-2.0)
Cocaine	6.4	7.5	(+1.1)
Hallucinogens	6.3	5.0	(-1.3) <sub>s</sub>
Barbiturates	6.1	4.4	(-1.7) <sub>s</sub>
Tranquilizers	4.0	3.0	(-1.0)
Heroin	0.7	1.1	(+0.4)

---

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



## RECENCY OF USE

Data regarding recency of use is helpful in distinguishing between those respondents who may have only experimented briefly with a substance, and those whose use continues beyond a period of experimentation. By comparing the proportion of respondents who report use of a substance at some time in their lives, with the proportion who report use in the past month, we get a clearer idea as to the numbers of students continuing with the use of a given substance.\*

### Table

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| . As would be expected, continued use is most likely to occur with alcohol; about seven of every ten students who have ever used alcohol have done so in the past month.  | 5 |
| . Marijuana is the only other substance for which a majority of those who have ever used it have also done so in the past month; 51.1% of the students reporting any lifetime use also report use in the past month.  | 5 |
| . Continued use of other substances is, however, not minimal. For amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, the proportion of respondents reporting any lifetime use who also report use in the past month, ranges from 34.2% to 45.8%. | 5 |

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\*Also of importance with regard to this issue is the frequency (i.e., number of occasions) with which a substance is used. Data relative to frequency of substance use is presented in subsequent sections.

Table

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| . Of the eight substances for which this data was collected,<br>tranquilizers shows the smallest proportion (27.5%) of<br>lifetime users who have also used in the past month. | 5 |
| . Highly significant decreases are observed in the proportion<br>of lifetime users who have also used in the past month for<br>alcohol, marijuana and amphetamines.            | 5 |

TABLE 5.

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

	<u>1980 Survey</u>	<u>1983 Survey</u>	<u>Change 1980-1983</u>
Alcohol	77.0	71.8	(-5.2) sss
Marijuana	58.8	51.1	(-7.7) sss
Amphetamines	47.7	36.9	(-10.8) sss
Cocaine	38.6	42.1	(+3.5)
Hallucinogens	39.9	34.2	(-5.7)
Barbiturates	42.4	35.5	(-6.9)
Tranquilizers	29.8	27.5	(-2.3)
Heroin	31.8	45.8	(+14.0)

---

Levels of significance: sss < .001





## FREQUENCY OF USE

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

### Table

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| . Significantly different patterns of use frequency are evident for the eight substances on which this type data were collected.  | 6 |
| . Cocaine, hallucinogens, barbiturates and tranquilizers exhibit generally similar frequency use of patterns. Considering just those students who report some use during the past year or month, we observe that a substantial proportion report use on only one or two occasions. For each substance, of those students reporting some use in the past year, 44%-53% report use on only one or two occasions; of those reporting use in the past month, 50%-58% report use on only one or two occasions. | 6 |

Table

- . Alcohol and marijuana exhibit a somewhat different pattern regarding frequency of use. Among those students reporting some use of alcohol in the past year, more than four of every five (84.8%) used the substance on three or more occasions; for marijuana, the comparable proportion was three in four students (72.9%). Regarding those who have used in the past month, about two-thirds of the students report use on three or more occasions for either marijuana or alcohol.
- . Amphetamines frequency use pattern seems to fall somewhere between the above two groupings. Of those students reporting any use in the past year, one-third (37.7%) did so only once or twice; regarding those who had used in the past month, just under one-half (46.8%) limited same to one or two occasions.

6

6

- . Although the absolute numbers are quite small, the use frequency pattern for heroin appears to be somewhat different than for the other substances. With regard to those students who have used in the past month, their frequency of use is somewhat similar to alcohol and marijuana, with about three in four (72.7%) doing so on three or more occasions. When considering those who have used heroin in the past year, however, the proportion using on three or more occasions drops to about three-fifths of the students (61.5%).\*

#### Trends

In order to identify trends in the frequency with which the various substances are used we have focused our analysis on those students reporting use on ten or more occasions in the past year. The purpose is to distinguish between experimental or relatively infrequent use and heavier use which can be characterized as ongoing or recurrent. The first section of Table 7 examines the issue by reporting the percent of all students who have used a given substance on ten or more occasions in the past year. The second section

---

\*The small absolute number involved makes interpretation of this finding tenuous at best. Also of pertinence regarding this finding would be any increased tendency of an habitual heroin user to drop out of school, relative to an habitual user of any other substances. This would, of course, bias our sample of heroin users in the direction of that segment of users who essentially limit their use to experimentation.

considers only those students who report some use in the past year and determines the proportion of those students who have used on ten or more occasions. Stated otherwise, Table 7 examines trends in recurring use among all students and then separately examines trends toward heavier use among only those students who report some use of a substance.

Table

- . Highly significant decreases are observed in the proportion of students reporting use of marijuana on ten or more occasions in the past year both among all students (29.5% in 1980, 22.6% in 1983), and among just those students who report some marijuana use in the past year (56.9% in 1980, 47.9% in 1983). 7
- . With regard to alcohol, marginally significant decreases are observed in reported use on ten or more occasions in the past year among all students (57.9% in 1980, 54.3% in 1983), and among students who report some use of alcohol in the past year (66.1% in 1980, 62.5% in 1983). 7
- . A significant decrease is also evident in the proportion of all students who report using barbiturates on ten or more occasions in the past year. 7

TABLE 6. Frequency of Use - Eight Substances (Percent)

Lifetime, Last Year, Last Month

	Alc.	Mar.	Amph.	Coc.	Hal.	Barb.	Trq.	Her.
LIFETIME USE								
None	8.2	43.4	66.4	82.2	85.4	87.6	89.1	97.6
1-2 occasions	6.9	11.9	11.1	7.0	5.5	5.3	5.4	1.1
3-9 occasions	14.4	12.9	8.4	5.6	4.4	3.0	2.9	0.5
10-39 occasions	25.5	14.1	7.0	3.3	3.6	2.4	1.8	0.2
40 or more	45.0	17.7	7.1	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.6
USE IN LAST 12 MONTHS								
None	13.1	52.8	76.4	85.3	89.6	92.6	93.8	98.7
1-2 occasions	13.2	12.8	8.9	6.9	4.6	3.3	3.3	0.5
3-9 occasions	19.4	11.8	6.8	4.2	3.9	2.1	1.4	0.1
10-39 occasions	26.6	11.3	4.9	2.3	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.3
40 or more	27.7	11.3	3.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
USE IN LAST 30 DAYS								
None	34.1	71.1	87.6	92.5	95.0	95.6	97.0	98.9
1-2 occasions	21.9	10.5	5.8	4.3	2.9	2.3	1.5	0.3
3-9 occasions	26.5	8.3	3.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.3
10-39 occasions	14.4	8.0	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
40 or more	3.1	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2



TABLE 7.

Trends in Frequency of Use

Of all students. . .

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions In Past Year</u>		<u>Difference 1980-1983</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	
Alcohol	57.9	54.3	(-3.6) s
Marijuana	29.5	22.6	(-6.9) sss
Amphetamines	9.2	7.9	(-1.3)
Cocaine	3.3	3.6	(+0.3)
Hallucinogens	2.7	1.9	(-0.8)
Barbiturates	3.3	2.0	(-1.3) ss
Tranquilizers	2.1	1.5	(-0.6)
Heroin	0.4	0.7	(+0.3)

Of those who have  
used in the past year. . .

<u>Substance*</u>	<u>Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions</u>		<u>Difference 1980-1983</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	
Alcohol	66.1	62.5	(-3.6) s
Marijuana	56.9	47.9	(-9.0) sss
Amphetamines	39.0	33.5	(-5.5)
Cocaine	26.2	24.5	(-1.7)
Hallucinogens	22.0	18.3	(-3.7)
Barbiturates	32.4	27.0	(-5.4)
Tranquilizers	25.3	24.2	(-1.1)

\*The absolute numbers are so small that data regarding heroin has  
been excluded.

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





## REGULAR USE

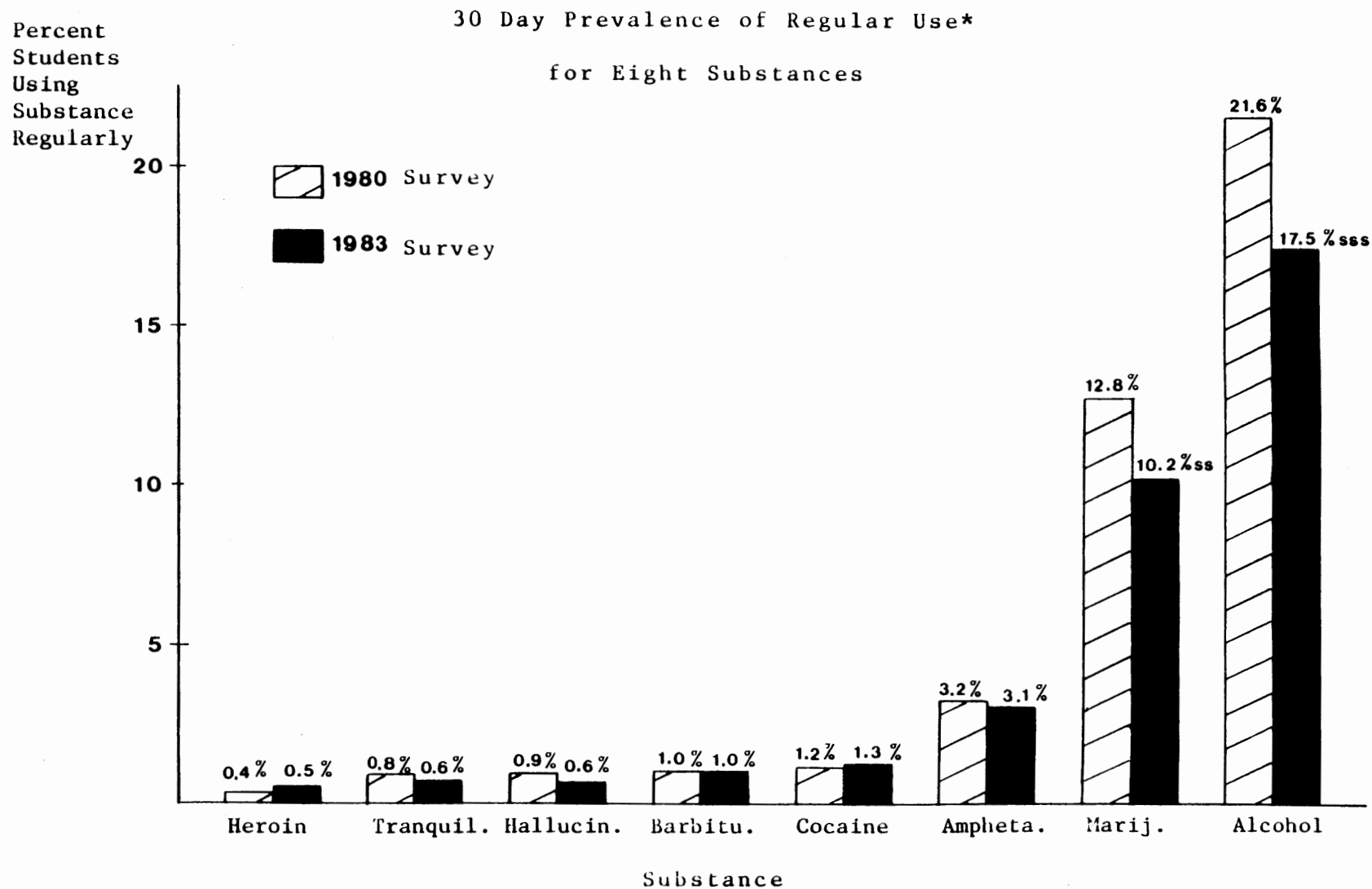
It was considered important to make some estimates of that proportion of students constituting what might be termed the highest risk group regarding potentially harmful consequences of substance use. On the assumption that any physical harm, or problems of any nature, that accompany substance abuse will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

### Table

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| . With regard to the eight substances for which data are available significant decreases are observed, between the 1980 and 1983 surveys, in the proportion of students reporting regular use of alcohol and marijuana. The proportion of students reporting regular use of six other substances has not changed. | A |
| . About one in every six students (17.5%) reports regular use of alcohol. This compares with one-fifth of the students (21.6%) reporting regular use in 1980.   | A |
| . About one in every ten students (10.2%) reports regular use of marijuana, a decrease from the 12.8% who reported regular use in 1980.   | A |
| . While 3.1% of the students report regular use of amphetamines, regular use of five other substances is extremely rare, ranging from 1.3% to 0.4% of respondents.  | A |



GRAPH A.



\*Regular use defined as use on ten or more occasions in the last 30 days.

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



## SUBGROUP COMPARISONS

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

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Table</u>
. The relationship between grade and lifetime substance use varies considerably from substance to substance.	8
. For the most widely used substances, alcohol and marijuana, reported lifetime use does increase with grade. With alcohol, the increases between grades are small with almost all students who have ever used alcohol having done so by the 10th grade. For marijuana, however, increased use between grades is significant, with lifetime prevalence increasing by 12.8% from 10th to 11th grade, and by another 11.8% from 11th to 12th grade.	8

---

\*For this section, hashish and marijuana use are distinguished to point out subgroup differences of potential interest. However, such a distinction is not made elsewhere in this report. Both substances contain the same primary psychoactive ingredient (tetrahydrocannabinol) and, in fact, are dealt with as one by most epidemiological studies in the area of substance use.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <p>. A number of substances have in common a somewhat different relationship between grade and lifetime prevalence than the above substances. For amphetamines, hallucinogens, barbiturates, and tranquilizers little or no increase is observed between students in 10th and 11th grades, while significant increases are found in the lifetime prevalence rates for those in 12th grade.</p> | <p>8</p>      |
| <p>. A similar, but less pronounced, relationship between grade and lifetime use is also evident for cocaine and hashish. In these cases moderate increases in lifetime prevalence are found from 10th to 11th grade, but are accompanied by an increase twice as large between 11th and 12th grades.</p>  | <p>8</p>      |
| <p>. Little difference in lifetime prevalence among grades is apparent regarding the use of glue, cough syrup, aerosols, or methadone. It is interesting to note, however, that in each case the proportion of students reporting use at some time in their lives is highest among those in 10th grade.</p>  | <p>8</p>      |
| <p>. With regard to heavy use of alcohol (40 or more occasions in the past year), an incremental increase by grade is readily observed. Heavy use of marijuana, in contrast, is approximately equal for those in 10th and 11th grade, but practically doubles for those in 12th grade.</p>   | <p>33, 35</p> |

SexTable

- . For the majority of substances covered in the survey 8, 9  
there is little difference (between males and females)  
in either lifetime or annual prevalence.
- . Females, however, are significantly more likely to have 8, 9  
used amphetamines (not under a physicians order) both  
at any time in their lives and during the past year.
- . Lifetime use of glue, aerosols and heroin is significantly 8  
higher among males than females.
- . With regard to frequency of use, males are more likely 33, 35, 37  
to be heavy users (40 or more occasions in the past year)  
of alcohol or marijuana; females, however, are more likely  
to report heavy use of amphetamines.

Race

- . Overall, white and black students report quite different 8, 9  
patterns of substance use. In general, rates of substance  
use reported by Hispanic students\* exhibit similarities to  
those reported by white students.

---

\*The small number of respondents comprising the Hispanic subgroup (123) is such that extreme caution must be exercised in generalizing these findings to the population as a whole. The decision to include this categorization was influenced by testimony before the 1979 Task Force indicating a notable absence of data for this ethnic group. Therefore, the data are reported only as a first step in addressing that absence.

Table

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| . Blacks are significantly less likely than whites or Hispanics to have used alcohol, amphetamines, hallucinogens, barbiturates, or tranquilizers at some time in their lives. | 8    |
| . Blacks and whites are equally likely to report lifetime use of marijuana, heroin, glue, cough syrup, or aerosols.  | 8    |
| . Whites are significantly more likely than blacks or Hispanics to report lifetime use of hashish.   | 8    |
| . Whites are significantly more likely than blacks or Hispanics to have used alcohol in the past year.   | 9    |
| . Whites and Hispanics are significantly more likely than blacks to have used amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens, barbiturates or tranquilizers in the past year.            | 9    |
| . Marijuana use, lifetime or in the past year, is reported at an equal rate for all three groups.  | 8, 9 |
| . White students are significantly more likely to report heavy use of alcohol (40 or more occasions in the past year) than either black or Hispanic students.                  | 33   |

Socioeconomic Status

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| . In general, there is little overall difference in drug or alcohol use with respect to the socioeconomic categorization of the schools surveyed. | 8, 9 |
|---|------|



- . Students from schools in the low socioeconomic category are, however, significantly less likely to report any lifetime use of amphetamines or hashish. 8
- . Students reporting from schools in the high socioeconomic category are significantly less likely to report lifetime use of marijuana. 8
- . Students from the middle SES category are significantly more likely to have sniffed glue at least once in their lives than students from either of the other two groups. 9
- . Students from the low SES category are significantly less likely to report heavy alcohol use (40 or more occasions in the past year) than those from either the high or medium SES categories. 33

Region

- . Although some specific differences can be observed, there is no overriding difference in drug or alcohol use with respect to the geographical regions of the schools surveyed. 8, 9
- . Students from the southern region are significantly less likely to report any lifetime or annual use of cocaine and hallucinogens. 8, 9

Table

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| . Students from the central region are significantly more likely to report lifetime use of glue or amphetamines use at some time in their lives.   | 8      |
| . Students from the central region are also significantly more likely to report use of alcohol in the past year.   | 9      |
| . Students from the central region are more likely to report heavy alcohol or marijuana use (40 or more occasions in the past year) than those from the northern or southern regions of the state. | 33, 35 |



TABLE 8. Lifetime Prevalence - Drug Type by Major Subgroups  
(Percent)

	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>
Total	91.8	56.6	33.6	17.8	14.6	12.4	10.9
Grade							
10	88.3	44.3	28.9	10.8	10.4	10.2	9.0
11	92.6	57.1	30.2	15.8	12.7	10.3	9.1
12	94.6	68.9	41.4	26.6	19.9	16.1	14.0
Sex:							
Male	91.6	56.3	26.7	17.5	14.3	13.2	10.4
Female	92.1	57.2	40.6	18.1	14.8	11.6	11.3
Race:							
White	94.4	57.5	38.9	18.5	15.9	14.0	12.2
Black	83.9	57.6	13.5	14.6	7.9	5.5	4.4
Hispanic	88.9	53.2	27.0	22.2	19.0	11.9	15.9
SES:							
High	88.9	52.8	34.9	18.6	15.0	13.1	12.8
Medium	94.3	58.0	35.9	17.6	16.0	13.3	11.4
Low	91.4	58.6	30.1	17.5	12.6	10.8	9.0
Region:							
North	89.9	55.2	32.3	19.5	15.9	11.1	10.4
Central	94.6	56.7	37.4	18.4	16.2	14.5	12.2
South	91.9	60.2	30.8	13.2	9.0	12.1	10.3

TABLE 8. Lifetime Prevalence - Drug Type by Major Subgroups  
(Percent)

	<u>Her.</u>	<u>Hash.</u>	<u>Glue</u>	<u>Cough</u>	<u>Aer.</u>	<u>Meth.</u>
Total	2.4	23.6	13.4	4.5	4.0	3.9
Grade:						
10	3.1	16.3	14.9	5.0	4.2	4.6
11	1.9	21.0	12.1	3.3	3.0	2.7
12	1.4	33.3	12.9	4.5	3.9	3.5
Sex:						
Male	3.2	24.5	15.5	4.7	5.1	4.7
Female	1.6	22.6	11.5	4.2	2.8	3.1
Race:						
White	2.0	26.5	14.4	4.2	3.4	3.9
Black	2.9	13.4	9.9	5.6	5.3	4.1
Hispanic	4.8	19.9	13.5	5.6	4.8	5.6
SES:						
High	1.7	27.8	11.4	4.3	4.9	3.4
Medium	2.8	24.4	16.1	4.0	3.9	4.6
Low	2.7	19.4	12.3	5.2	3.5	3.6
Region:						
North	2.1	22.6	12.3	4.7	3.9	3.8
Central	3.0	26.2	16.4	4.1	4.6	4.5
South	2.4	21.8	11.9	4.6	3.3	3.3



TABLE 9. Annual Prevalence - Drug Type by Major Subgroups  
(Percent)

	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>	<u>Her.</u>
Total	86.9	47.2	23.6	14.7	10.4	7.4	6.2	1.3
Grade:								
10	83.7	37.0	21.3	8.6	7.8	6.2	5.6	1.3
11	86.8	47.7	21.1	12.6	9.1	6.2	5.1	0.6
12	91.1	57.2	28.0	21.7	13.8	9.3	7.2	0.8
Sex:								
Male	87.1	46.0	18.2	13.4	11.2	8.3	5.9	1.7
Female	86.7	48.7	29.1	15.7	9.7	6.7	6.6	0.8
Race:								
White	91.6	48.5	27.7	15.5	11.3	8.1	6.8	0.7
Black	73.1	46.2	8.2	10.2	5.6	3.8	2.3	2.3
Hispanic	78.6	43.6	19.0	18.3	14.3	9.5	10.3	3.2
SES:								
High	85.9	45.1	24.0	15.7	11.8	7.2	6.0	1.2
Medium	91.9	47.3	25.9	14.8	10.4	7.7	6.6	1.3
Low	83.1	49.2	20.9	13.4	9.4	7.6	6.2	1.2
Region:								
North	84.7	47.0	22.7	17.0	11.2	6.4	5.6	1.0
Central	91.9	48.0	26.7	14.4	11.7	8.6	8.0	1.4
South	85.7	47.3	21.1	9.5	6.6	8.4	5.1	1.5





## FIRST USE

A series of survey items were included to obtain information concerning students' first use of drugs and alcohol. The students were asked to report the grade in which they first used each of eight substances. The data are presented in this section to indicate the proportion of students reporting substance use prior to entering tenth grade. Table 10 displays the number of students reporting first use of each listed substance before the seventh grade, during seventh and eighth grades and during ninth grade. The table then compares the total proportion of students reporting use prior to the tenth grade with the number of students who have ever used (lifetime prevalence) each substance. It is recognized that information regarding the age at which students begin substance experimentation is of key importance in determining the content of prevention efforts as well as the age or grades to which they are directed.

	<u>Table</u>
. Four of every five students (81.9%) report some use of alcohol prior to tenth grade.	10
. Two out of every five students (41.1%) report use of marijuana before entering tenth grade, while one in every five (20.1%) report the same for amphetamines.	10

Table

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| . The proportion of students reporting initial use of hallucinogens, barbiturates, cocaine and tranquilizers before tenth grade ranges from 6.9% to 8.7%, while 1.9% first used heroin during that period.   | 10 |
| . When considering only those students who have ever used each substance we find, with the exception of cocaine, that more than half have done so before entering tenth grade.                               | 10 |
| . Almost all of the students (89.2%) who have ever used alcohol report first use prior to tenth grade, as do three-quarters (72.6%) of the students who report use of marijuana at some time in their lives. | 10 |
| . A clear majority (59.6% - 63.3%) of the students who have ever used hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates or tranquilizers report initial use before entering tenth grade.                             | 10 |
| . Only with regard to cocaine do we find that less than half (42.1%) of those who have ever used report first use earlier than tenth grade.  | 10 |
| . Although the absolute numbers are small, we observe that four-fifths (79.2%) of those students who have ever used heroin have done so prior to tenth grade.  | 10 |

TABLE 10.

First Use of Eight Substances by Grade (Percent)

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Grade</u>			<u>Total Before 10th Grade</u>	<u>Ever Used</u>
	<u>Before 7th</u>	<u>7th-8th</u>	<u>9th</u>		
Alcohol	34.3	30.6	17.0	(81.9)	91.8
Marijuana	6.6	18.6	15.9	(41.1)	56.6
Amphetamines	1.9	7.3	10.9	(20.1)	33.6
Cocaine	1.0	2.1	4.4	(7.5)	17.8
Hallucinogens	1.0	2.9	4.8	(8.7)	14.6
Barbiturates	0.9	3.4	3.5	(7.8)	12.4
Tranquilizers	1.0	3.0	2.9	(6.9)	10.9
Heroin	0.6	0.4	0.9	(1.9)	2.4



## NUMBER OF SUBSTANCES USED

Data obtained from the survey were analyzed in order to derive information concerning the total number of substances used by each respondent. With regard to use of a substance at any time in a respondent's life, data were collected for the 12 substances which are alphabetically listed below:

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

Graph B reports the proportion of the total student sample who have used the indicated number (0-12) of different substances at some point in their lives.

Graph C reports similar information concerning the number of different substances used by each responding student in the past year. Data concerning use in the past year were obtained for the eight substances\* which are alphabetically listed below:

- Alcohol
- Amphetamines
- Barbiturates
- Cocaine
- Hallucinogens
- Heroin
- Marijuana
- Tranquilizers

---

\*Since data were obtained for fewer substances regarding use in the past year, direct comparisons between Graphs B and C will be misleading. When fewer substances are included, the chances of using at least 1, 2, 3... do not remain constant.

Lifetime

- . Only one in every 20 students (5.9%) has not used any of the twelve substances at some time in his life. B
- . Just over half of all students (53.6%) have used one or two substances in their lifetime. B
- . Of those students who have used at least one substance, over two-thirds have used three or less different substances during their lifetime. B
- . About one-fifth of all students (17.7%) have used five or more substances at some time in their lives, while about one in every fifteen students (6.8%) has used seven or more different substances. B
- . No change is observed between the 1980 and 1983 surveys in the number of substances ever used by the students. 11

Annual

- . About one in every ten students (10.9%) has not used any of the listed eight substances in the past year. C
- . About six in every ten students (62.3%) have used one or two of the substances in the past year. C
- . Of those students who have used any of the eight substances in the past year, about four in ten have used only one, while about three in ten have used two. C

- . About one in every seven students (14.8%) has used  
four or more substances in the past year, while almost  
one-tenth (8.7%) have used five or more. C
  
- . While overall change is not evident, there has been a  
moderate decline in the number of students who have used  
many different substances in the past year. In 1980,  
18.5% reported using four or more different substances  
in the past year, in 1983 that proportion decreased  
to 14.8%. 12





GRAPH B.

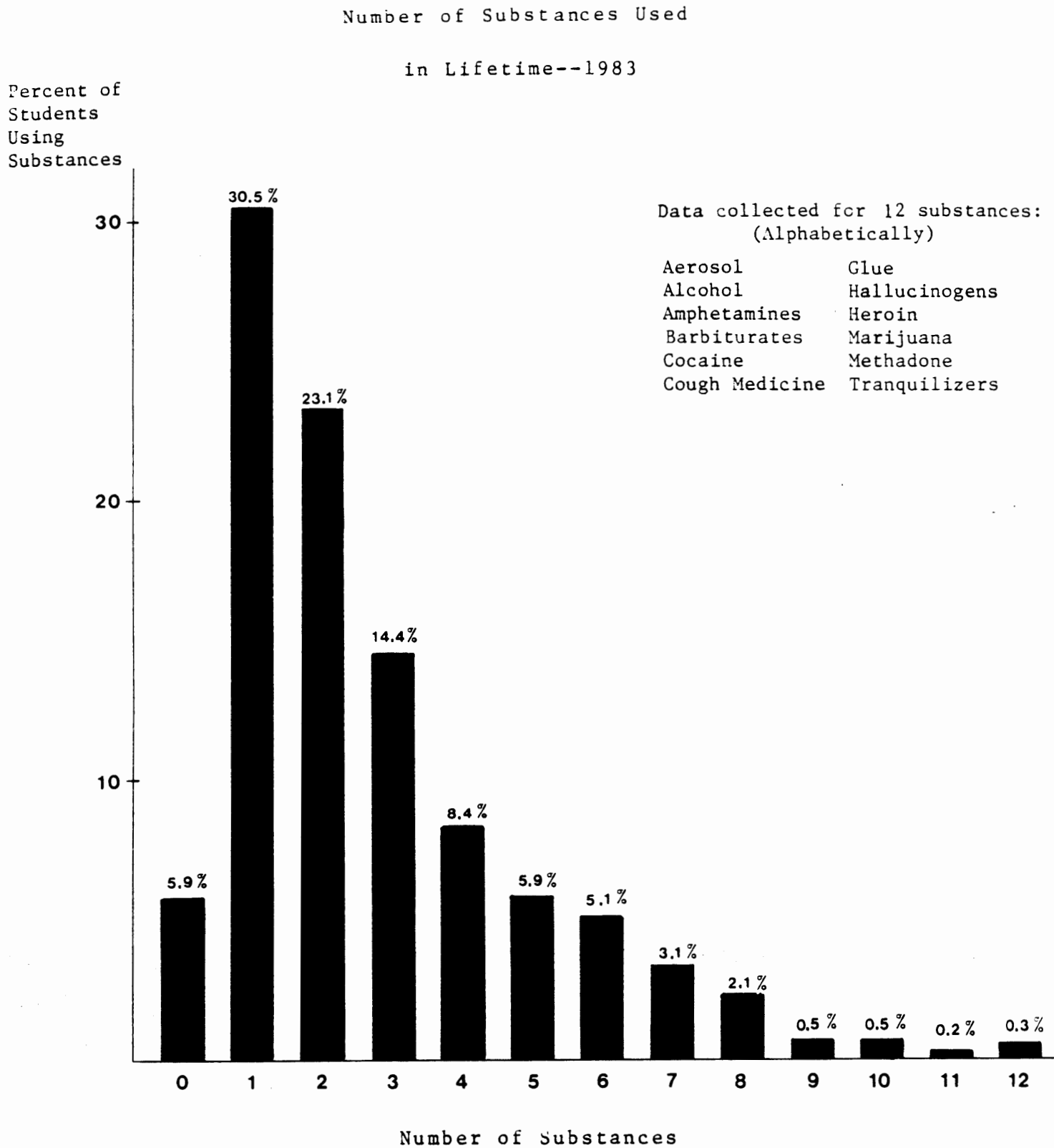




TABLE 11.

Trends in Number of Substances  
Used in Lifetime

Number of Substances	Percent of Students Ever Using Substances			
	1980	(Cumulative Percent)	1983	(Cumulative Percent)
0	5.7		5.9	
1	28.9		30.5	
2	27.0	(61.6)	23.1	(59.5)
3	12.4		14.4	
4	7.5	(81.5)	8.4	(82.3)
5	5.5		5.9	
6	5.2	(92.2)	5.1	(93.3)
7	4.4		3.1	
8	2.0		2.1	
9	0.7		0.5	
10	0.4		0.5	
11	0.2		0.2	
12	0.1		0.3	
		(100.0)		(100.0)



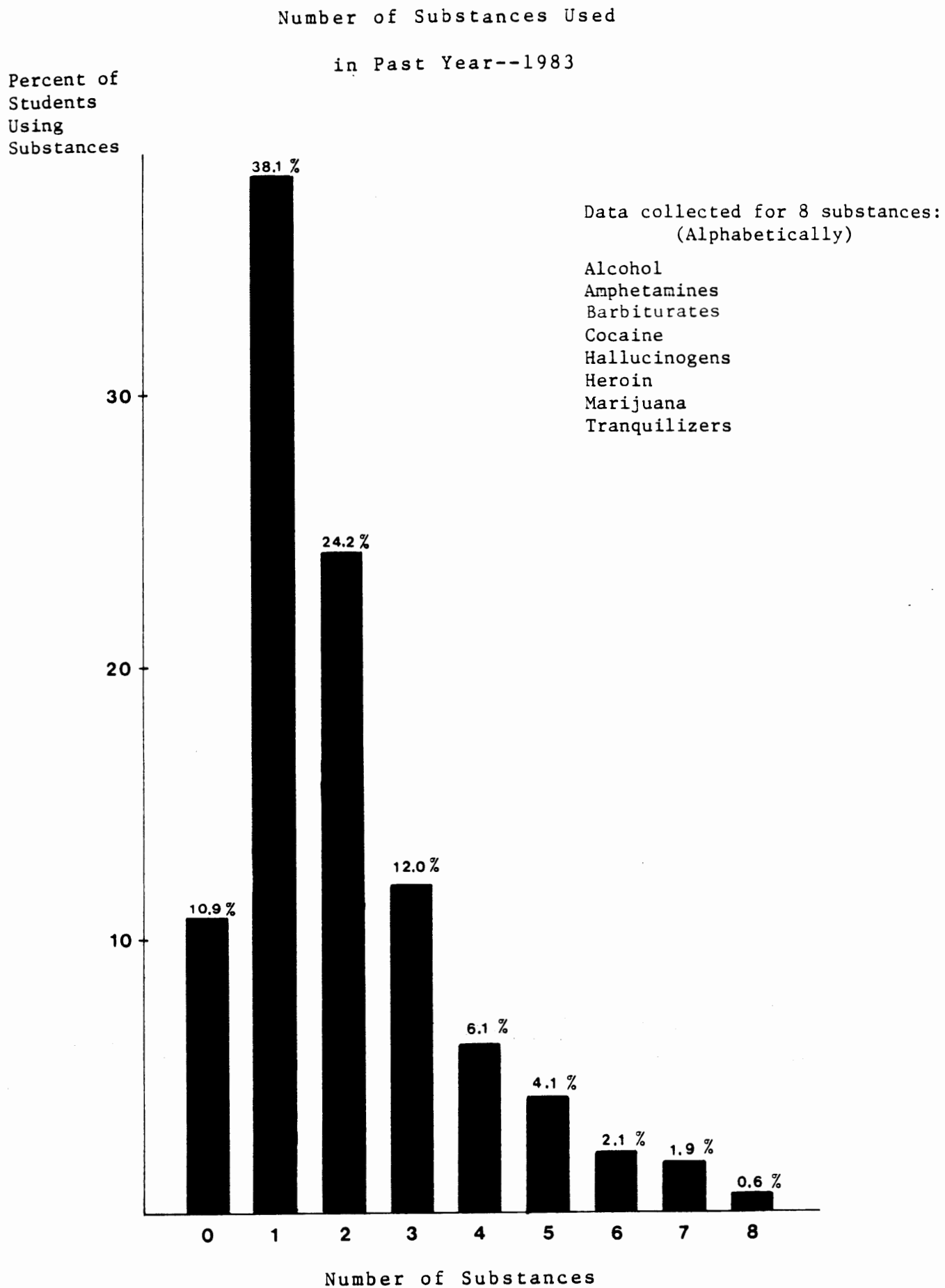




TABLE 12.

Trends in Number of Substances  
Used in Past Year

Number of Substances	Percent of Students Using Substances			
	1980	(Cumulative Percent)	1983	(Cumulative Percent)
0	9.4		10.9	
1	35.5	(44.9)	38.1	(49.0)
2	26.1		24.2	
3	10.5	(81.5)	12.0	(85.2)
4	7.6		6.1	
5	5.1	(94.2)	4.1	(95.4)
6	3.5		2.1	
7	1.8		1.9	
8	0.5		0.6	
		(100.0)		(100.0)





## TYPE OF SUBSTANCES USED

Data from questionnaire items concerning lifetime and annual prevalence for the various substance groups were analyzed in order to distinguish among alcohol, marijuana, and other substance use. Toward that end, respondents were categorized with respect to their use of alcohol only, marijuana only, alcohol and marijuana but nothing else, and use of any other substance. In that way we are able to determine the proportion of substance users whose consumption goes beyond use of just marijuana and/or alcohol. Whether or not this distinction is generally appropriate, or useful in more specific analyses, it is a distinction often drawn, most notably by the criminal law.

	<u>Table</u>
. Only one in every 20 students (5.9%) has never used any of the substances surveyed.	13
. About one in every ten (10.9%) has been substance free for the past year.	13
. While almost one-half of the students (46.1%) have used a substance other than marijuana or alcohol at some time in their lives, about three in ten (30.9%) have done so in the past year.	13
. About one-half of all students (48.1%) have limited their substance use to alcohol and marijuana during their lifetime, while slightly more (58.1%) have done so in the past year.	13

Table

- . Use of marijuana absent any other substance use is 13  
extremely rare. Less than 1.0% of all students have  
exclusively used marijuana during their lifetime or  
the past year.
- . However, such is not the case with alcohol; over 13  
one-quarter of all students (29.3%) have used only  
alcohol during their lifetime, while more than one-third  
(37.1%) have done so in the past year.
- . Although the rates have remained generally consistent, 13  
an increase is observed, between the 1980 and 1983 surveys,  
in the number of students who report substance use other  
than alcohol or marijuana at some time in their lives  
(42.7% in 1980, 46.1% in 1983).
- . Data regarding the types of substances used in the past 13  
year likewise indicate no major change.
- . The types of substances used have remained generally 13  
consistent between the 1980 and 1983 surveys.
- . Some increase is evident in the proportion of students 13  
reporting substance use other than marijuana or alcohol  
at some time in their lives (42.7% in 1980, 46.1% in  
1983). The proportion reporting such use in the past year  
has, however, decreased slightly from 33.5% to 30.9%.

- . Perhaps of most interest is the widening gap, in 1983, between the number of students reporting "other substance use" at some time in their lives and those reporting the same in the past year.



TABLE 13.

Type of Substances Used\* (Percent)

	<u>Lifetime</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
None	5.7	5.9
Alcohol Only	27.0	29.3
Marijuana Only	1.3	0.6
Alcohol & Marijuana Only	23.3	18.2
Other Substance Use	42.7	46.1
Total	100.0	100.0

	<u>Past Year</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
None	9.4	10.9
Alcohol Only	33.7	37.1
Marijuana Only	1.3	0.8
Alcohol & Marijuana Only	22.1	20.2
Other Substance Use	33.5	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0

---

\*As in the previous section, direct comparison of the findings in these categories is somewhat misleading due to the absence of annual prevalence data for four substances.



## ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Students were asked a question concerning their overall academic performance in high school. An item on the questionnaire asked respondents to indicate the grades they most often received: mostly A's, mostly B's, etc. The intention was to discover if there existed any relationship between students' academic performance and their use of alcohol or drugs. In Table 14 we see the proportion of students in each academic performance grouping who have used the indicated substance in the past year.

### Table

- |   |  |    |
|---|--|----|
| . | Self-reported academic performance has very little relationship with the use of alcohol. Although students who report getting mostly D's and F's are more likely to have used alcohol in the past year, for the most part annual use of alcohol is independent of academic performance grouping. | 14 |
| . | A strong relationship is evident for each of the other six substances reported herein; the higher the self-reported grade, the lower the proportion of students who have used the substance in the past year.  | 14 |





TABLE 14.

Annual Prevalence by Self-Reported Academic Performance (Percent)

	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>
Total	86.9	47.2	23.6	14.7	10.4	7.4	6.2
Mostly A's	84.4	30.2	16.6	8.1	7.5	4.4	6.4
Mostly B's	86.2	40.7	20.3	11.3	7.6	5.6	4.4
Mostly C's	88.3	60.2	29.3	20.1	19.6	10.2	7.5
Mostly D's and F's	96.8	77.8	44.4	33.3	27.0	20.6	23.8



## COMBINED SUBSTANCE USE

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

	<u>Table</u>
. About four in every ten students (38.3%) report using marijuana and alcohol at the same time at least once in their lives.	15
. About one in every five students (20.2%) has used marijuana and other drugs at some time in his life; only slightly fewer (16.2%), have used alcohol and drugs (other than marijuana) together at least once in their lives. Stated otherwise, considering just those students who have ever used drugs, approximately one-third have combined substances in this fashion.	15
. Combinations of all three groups (alcohol, marijuana and other drugs), have been used at the same time by about one of every eight students (12.1%) at least once during his life.	15

Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . One tenth of all students (10.9%) have used two or more drugs (other than marijuana) in combination at some time in their lives.  | 15 |
| . Although there has been some decrease in the number of students who combine marijuana and alcohol (43.6% in 1980, 38.3% in 1983) between the two surveys, the number reporting other patterns of combined substance use has remained unchanged. | 15 |

TABLE 15.

Trends in Combined Substance Use

	<u>Percent Reporting Use</u>		<u>Difference 1980-1983</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	
Alcohol and Marijuana	43.6	38.3	(-5.3)
Marijuana and Other Drugs	21.5	20.2	(-1.3)
Alcohol and Other Drugs	18.1	16.2	(-1.9)
Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Drugs	14.1	12.1	(-2.0)
Two or More Drugs (Other than Marijuana)	10.7	10.9	(+0.2)



## CIGARETTE USE

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

	<u>Table</u>
. Three-fifths of the students (58.5%) report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes.	16
. Of the 41.5% who do currently smoke cigarettes, about half (20.5% of the whole sample) report only occasional use.	16
. One in every five students (21.0%) reports regular or daily cigarette smoking. The great majority of these students indicate smoking "Half a pack or less a day" (9.4%), or "Half a pack to a pack a day" (9.7%).	16
. Regular smoking of more than a pack a day is rare with 1.9% of the students so reporting.	16

Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . No change is observed in reported current use of cigarettes between the 1980 and 1983 surveys.  | 16 |
| . A clear majority of students (60.7%) associate a great risk of physical harm with smoking 1-2 packs of cigarettes a day, while more than four-fifths (80.3%) perceive a moderate or great risk in connection with such use.   | 17 |
| . Although very few students (4.3%) perceive little or no risk involved in smoking 1-2 packs a day, 15.4% report that they do not know what risk of physical harm is present.   | 17 |
| . Unlike actual patterns of current use, change is observed between the 1980 and 1983 surveys regarding the perceived risk of physical harm. Significantly more students perceive a greater risk of harm in the current survey. | 17 |



TABLE 16.

	<u>Current Cigarette Use (Percent)</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Never	60.4	58.5
On Occasion	18.9	20.5
Half Pack or Less a Day	9.8	9.4
Half to One Pack a Day	9.2	9.7
More than One Pack a Day	1.7	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 17.

	<u>Perceived Risk of Physical Harm 1-2 Packs a Day (Percent)</u>	
<u>Risk</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Great	56.4	60.7
Moderate	22.5	19.6
Slight	4.5	3.2
None	0.7	1.1
Do Not Know	15.9	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0



STUDENT ATTITUDES AND PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE USE



The ensuing sections report information gathered relative to the attitudes, perceptions, and beliefs of high school students regarding alcohol and drug use. Issues raised by the questionnaire range from those concerned with the times and occasions on which students are most likely to use drugs or alcohol, to questions surveying students' opinions regarding the legality of marijuana, and their perceptions of the availability of various substances. In addition, several sections report issues which focus on questions of prevention. Respondents were asked to indicate factors most likely to prevent them from using drugs or alcohol, as well as their perceptions concerning the harmfulness of various patterns of substance use. Finally, information concerning the respondents' projected use of marijuana, five and ten years from now, is also presented.



## PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY

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

	<u>Table</u>
. There is a considerable range in the perceived availability of the nine substances for which data were collected. Not surprisingly, we generally find the more widely used substances are perceived to be more readily available.	18
. Alcohol and marijuana are available to virtually all students, with about nine of every ten (91.2% alcohol; 87.6% marijuana) saying these substances were "easy" or "very easy" to obtain.	18
. Amphetamines are reported to be readily available by about two-thirds of all students (68.2%).	18
. Hashish, tranquilizers, barbiturates, cocaine and hallucinogens are perceived to be easily available by about half of the responding students (range: 46.6%-53.2%).	18

Table

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| . Heroin is reported to be the least available of the<br>nine substances, with one student in four (28.0%)<br>reporting easy availability. | 18 |
| . In general, there has been no change in the perceived<br>availability of these substances between the 1980 and<br>1983 surveys.          | 18 |



TABLE 18.

<u>Perceived Availability of Nine Substances</u>			
Percent Saying Substance Would be "Easy" or "Very Easy" to Obtain			
<u>Substance</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Change 1980-1983</u>
Alcohol	93.9*	92.1*	(-1.8)
Marijuana	89.8	87.6	(-2.2)
Amphetamines	65.0	68.2	(+3.2)
Hashish	54.6	47.3	(-7.3)
Tranquilizers	54.0	52.8	(-1.2)
Barbiturates	51.7	53.2	(+1.5)
Cocaine	47.4	49.7	(+2.3)
Hallucinogens	47.3	46.6	(-0.7)
Heroin	25.6	28.0	(+2.4)

---

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



## TIME AND OCCASION OF USE

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

	<u>Table</u>
. As would be expected, drugs and alcohol are most frequently used on weekends and at parties.	19, 20
. However, about half the students who report using marijuana or drugs at some time in their lives say they have done so either at school functions (47.0%) or during school hours (46.4%).	19
. Stated otherwise, this means that about one-quarter of all students report using drugs or marijuana at school functions (26.9%) or during school hours (26.6%).	19
. With regard to alcohol, just over one-third (37.8%) of all students report use during school functions, while only one in every six students (16.2%) report use during school hours.	20

Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . Half of all students (50.1%) who report using marijuana or other drugs at some time in their lives have done so before school.  | 19 |
| . "Before school" use of drugs is far more prevalent than alcohol use at that same time; more than one-quarter (28.7%) of all students have used drugs before school, compared with 18.0% who have used alcohol at that time. | 20 |

TABLE 19.

Marijuana or Drugs: Trends in Time and Occasion of Use (Percent)Have you ever  
used drugs or  
marijuana...Those who have  
used drugs/marijuanaAll  
Students

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1980-1983</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1980-1983</u>
Before School	53.0	50.1	(-2.9)	33.3	28.7	(-4.6)
During School	48.8	46.4	(-2.4)	30.6	26.6	(-4.0)
After School	73.3	73.1	(-0.2)	45.9	41.9	(-4.0)
School Function (Dance, Games, etc.)	53.4	47.0	(-6.4)	33.4	26.9	(-6.5)
Parties	81.4	81.2	(-0.2)	51.0	46.6	(-4.4)
Weekends	86.1	90.0	(+3.9)	53.9	51.5	(-2.4)



TABLE 20.

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

Have you ever used alcohol...	<u>All Students</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Change 1980-1983</u>
Before School	17.7	18.0	(+0.3)
During School	16.5	16.2	(-0.3)
After School	51.4	48.7	(-2.7)
School Function (Dance, Games, etc.)	40.8	37.8	(-3.0)
Parties	80.3	77.2	(-3.1)
Weekends	79.4	77.9	(-1.5)





## FACTORS PREVENTING SUBSTANCE USE

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

### Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . For both alcohol and drugs, the students attached the same relative importance to the preventive factors mentioned in the survey questions. Fear of physical harm was by far the most important, followed by fear of getting into trouble with the law. | 21 |
|---|----|

### Marijuana/Drugs

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . Fear of physical harm was clearly reported as the most intensive preventive consideration, with four of every five students (81.3%) reporting it would prevent them from using drugs or marijuana.                      | 21 |
| . Seven of every ten students (71.7%) report that fear of getting into trouble with the law would prevent them, while about six of every ten (59.5%) indicate that parental disapproval would prevent their use of drugs. | 21 |

Table

- . About one-half of the students indicate that fear of bad grades (51.7%) and disapproval of friends (47.7%) would prevent their use of marijuana or drugs. Three of every ten (30.7%) report that religious values would have a similar effect. 21
- . Only one in every nine students (11.2%) reports that nothing would prevent him from using drugs or marijuana. 21

Trends:

- . The relative importance of the factors listed remained the same from the 1980 to the 1983 survey. 21
- . An overall increase in the influence of all six preventive factors is observed in the 1983 survey. 21
- . Peer disapproval registered by far the most pronounced increase as a preventive factor; in 1980, 39.0% of the students reported it would prevent drug use, that proportion increased to 47.7% in 1983. 21
- . Fear of physical harm, trouble with the law, bad grades, and parental disapproval display increases of 4-5% over the two surveys. 21
- . The number of students reporting that religious values would prevent drug use, as well as the number who report that nothing would prevent them remained virtually unchanged. 21

Alcohol

- . Two-thirds of all students (65.9%) report that fear of physical harm would prevent them from using alcoholic beverages. 21
- . About three to every five students (58.8%) report that fear of getting into trouble with the law would prevent their use of alcohol. 21
- . Just under one-half of all students respond that parental disapproval (46.2%) and fear of bad grades (43.0%) would prevent their use of alcoholic beverages. 21
- . While about one in every three students (30.3%) reports that disapproval of friends would prevent him from using alcohol, one in five (20.9%) reports that religious values would have a similar effect. 21
- . About one in seven students (14.9%) says nothing would prevent his using alcohol. 21

Trends:

- . The relative importance of the factors listed remained the same from the 1980 to the 1983 survey. 21
- . Increases are observed in the preventive influence of all six factors listed in the 1980 and 1983 surveys. 21

Table

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| . The major increases in preventive influence are in fear of getting into trouble with the law (51.3% to 58.8%) and peer disapproval (23.8% to 30.3%). | 21 |
| . The 1983 survey shows a decrease of 3.8% in the number of students who report that nothing would prevent their use of alcohol.                       | 21 |

TABLE 21.

Trends in Factors Preventing Substance Use (Percent)

Would prevent from  
using drugs or marijuana:

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>1980-1983</u>
Fear of Physical Harm	77.1	81.3	(+4.2)
Fear Trouble w/Law	66.2	71.7	(+5.5)
Parent Disapproval	55.5	59.5	(+4.0)
Fear Bad Grades	47.1	51.7	(+4.0)
Friends Disapproval	39.0	47.7	(+8.7)
Religious Values	29.7	30.7	(+1.0)
Nothing	11.9	11.2	(-0.7)

Would prevent from  
using alcohol:

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>1980-1983</u>
Fear of Physical Harm	62.8	65.9	(+3.1)
Fear Trouble w/Law	51.3	58.8	(+7.5)
Parent Disapproval	43.2	46.2	(+3.0)
Fear Bad Grades	38.9	43.0	(+4.1)
Friends Disapproval	23.8	30.3	(+6.5)
Religious Values	19.6	20.9	(+1.3)
Nothing	18.7	14.9	(-3.8)



## PERCEIVED HARMFULNESS - USE OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL

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

### Marijuana

### Table

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| . Almost two-thirds of the students (63.8%) perceive regular use of marijuana to entail great risk of physical harm. This is a marked increase over the 1980 survey when less than half the students (48.6%) believed this to be the case. | 22 |
| . One in six students (16.6%) perceives a great risk of physical harm in occasional use of marijuana, as compared with one in ten (10.7%) in the 1980 survey.  | 22 |
| . The number of students who believe there is no physical harm associated with occasional use of marijuana has dropped from 10.0% in 1980 to 5.1% in 1983.   | 22 |

- . About one in six students report that he does not know 22  
 what risk of physical harm attaches to either regular  
 or occasional use of marijuana (13.7% and 16.2% respectively).  
 This rate has remained constant for both surveys.

Alcohol

- . Two-thirds of the students (68.5%) believe there is great 23  
 risk involved in having four or five drinks almost everyday;  
 this compares with 57.9% in the 1980 survey.
- . Only one-third of the students (34.8%) believe there is 23  
 great risk in having five or more drinks, once or twice  
 each weekend.
- . Whereas only one in every twenty students (5.4%) perceives 23  
 little or no risk of harm in having four or five drinks  
 almost everyday, almost one-quarter of the students (22.8%)  
 believe there is little or no risk in having five or more  
 drinks, once or twice each weekend.
- . A marked change in student perception of the risk of physical 23  
 harm associated with having one or two drinks everyday; in  
 the 1980 survey 39.2% of the students thought there was little  
 or no risk, while in 1983 only 24.7% of the students believed  
 that to be so.



TABLE 22.

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

<u>Risk</u>	<u>Occasional Use</u>		<u>Regular Use</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Great	10.7	16.6	48.6	63.8
Moderate	26.9	31.7	25.7	17.1
Slight	36.2	30.7	8.1	4.4
None	10.0	5.1	2.4	1.2
Do Not Know	16.2	15.9	15.2	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 23.

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

How much physical harm are people likely to risk if they...		Risk				
		Great	Moderate	Slight	None	Don't Know
Have 1 or 2 drinks on occasion.	1980	2.8	7.5	38.1	45.6	6.0
	1983	3.8	11.6	42.1	35.4	7.1
Have 1 or 2 drinks almost everyday.	1980	14.9	39.5	29.4	9.8	6.3
	1983	27.2	40.9	20.3	4.4	7.2
Have 4 or 5 drinks almost everyday.	1980	57.9	27.0	6.4	2.5	6.3
	1983	68.5	19.9	4.2	1.2	6.2
Have 5 or more drinks once or twice each weekend.	1980	29.8	32.5	19.5	8.7	9.5
	1983	34.8	31.4	17.8	5.0	4.0



## SUBSTANCE USERS - TROUBLE/CRITICISM

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

### Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . In general, the experiences of students using marijuana were quite different than those of students using alcohol. Students who have used alcohol are far more likely to have gotten into trouble with their families as a result of that use than are students who have used marijuana. Similarly, students are twice as likely to have experienced trouble with the police for alcohol use than for use of marijuana. On the other hand, students using marijuana were subject to peer criticism far more often than those using alcohol. | 24 |
|---|----|

### Marijuana

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . Of those students reporting marijuana use at some time in their lives, about one-fifth (21.0%) have experienced criticism from their friends as a result of that use. | 24 |
|---|----|

Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . Less than one in six (15.1%) have gotten into trouble with their families as a result of marijuana use; this is a decrease from the 19.8% who reported such being the case in 1980.                         | 24 |
| . Almost none of the students who have used marijuana have experienced trouble with the police (5.2%) or school officials (4.8%) as a result of marijuana use.  | 24 |
| . Of those students who have ever used marijuana, four-fifths (78.7%) report they have never gotten into trouble as a result of that use.   | 24 |
| . With the exception of a decrease in family difficulties cited above, there has been no change from 1980 to 1983 in the experiences of students regarding trouble or criticism as a result of marijuana use. | 24 |

Alcohol

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| . Of those students reporting use of alcohol at some time in their lives, one in four (25.8%) has gotten into trouble with his family as a result of that use. | 24 |
| . One in every eight students (12.5%) has experienced peer criticism as a result of alcohol use.   | 24 |
| . One in every ten students (10.8%) reports having trouble with the police as a result of using alcohol.   | 24 |
| . Very few of the students (4.3%) who have used alcohol have been in trouble with school officials as a result of that use.                                    | 24 |

- . Of those students who have ever used alcohol, almost 24  
two-thirds (63.1%) report they have never gotten into  
trouble as a result of that use.
  
- . With the exception of a small increase in the number of 24  
students reporting peer disapproval (9.8% - 12.5%), there  
has been no change in the experiences of students from  
1980 to 1983 regarding trouble or criticism as a result  
of alcohol use.





TABLE 24. Substance Users - Trouble/Criticism

Those Who Have Used Marijuana (Percent)

Have you ever gotten into  
trouble with \_\_\_\_\_  
for using marijuana?

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Friends	22.2	21.0
Family	19.8	15.1
Police	5.5	5.2
School	3.8	4.8
Have never gotten into trouble as a result of marijuana use.	72.9	78.7

Those Who Have Used Alcohol (Percent)

Have you ever gotten into  
trouble with \_\_\_\_\_  
for using alcohol.

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Family	25.5	25.8
Police	9.9	10.0
Friends	9.8	12.5
School	4.1	4.3
Have never gotten into trouble as a result of alcohol use.	64.2	63.1



## IS MARIJUANA USE WRONG?

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

	<u>Table</u>
. The great majority of students report some negative value orientation ("very wrong" or "slightly wrong") with regard to both occasional use of marijuana (72.2%) and regular use of marijuana (86.6%).	25
. This represents an observable change in student attitudes between the two survey administrations; in 1980, 60.0% reported some negative value orientation regarding occasional marijuana use, while 79.6% had a similar orientation toward regular use.	25
. With regard to the intensity of that value orientation, about one-third of the students (30.6%) believe occasional use of marijuana is very wrong, while almost two-thirds (63.9%) believe regular use of marijuana is very wrong.	25

. This finding also represents a pronounced change in the direction of a negative value orientation concerning the use of marijuana. In the 1980 survey one-fifth of the students (20.3%) believed occasional use to be very wrong and about one-half (50.7%) believed the same about regular use of marijuana.

25

. We note the same trend by observing the proportion of students who believe that marijuana use is not wrong at all; in 1980, 40.0% of the students reported that belief regarding occasional use as compared with 27.8% in 1983. Likewise the proportion believing there was no wrong in regular use fell from 20.4% in 1980 to 13.4% in 1983.

25

TABLE 25.

Is Marijuana Use Wrong? (Percent)

Is it wrong if a  
person uses  
marijuana on  
occasion?

Occasional Use

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Very Wrong	20.3	30.6
Slightly Wrong	39.7	41.6
Not Wrong	40.0	27.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Is it wrong if a  
person uses  
marijuana  
regularly?

Regular Use

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Very Wrong	50.7	63.9
Slightly Wrong	28.9	22.7
Not Wrong	20.4	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0



## ATTITUDES REGARDING THE LEGALITY OF MARIJUANA

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

### Table

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . A majority of students (61.7%) feel there should be some form of legal prohibition regarding the use of marijuana; but only one-third of the students (35.1%) feel it should be a criminal violation for everyone.  | 26 |
| . A clear shift in student attitude is observed with regard to criminal prohibition of the use of marijuana by all persons. The proportion favoring such a prohibition increased from 26.4% in 1980 to 35.1% in 1983. | 26 |

Table

- . About one in every six students (16.5%) believes marijuana use should be entirely legal. In addition, another 26.6% of the students feel marijuana use should be treated as a minor violation for only those under 18 years of age. Taken together, the views of this group, representing about two-fifths of the sample (43.1%), constitute a rough definition of decriminalization. 26
- . The above observations illustrate further the shift evident in student attitudes regarding the legal status of marijuana use. The proportion of students who believe marijuana should be entirely legal has undergone a substantial decrease from 25.7% in 1980 to 16.5% in 1983. 26
- . Similarly, those students whose views correspond with some form of decriminalization has decreased from 56.5% in 1980 to 43.1% in 1983. 26
- . It is interesting to note that more than one-fifth of the students (21.8%) express no opinion on this issue (an increase from 17.2% in 1980). 26
- . When asked whether it should be legal to sell marijuana, if its use were legalized, more than two-thirds (70.3%) said it should. However, the great majority of that group (45.6% of the total sample) said the sale should be limited to adults. 27



- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . Students indicate that legalization would have little effect on their use of marijuana. Over half (53.1%) indicate they would not use marijuana, while another 22.0% report they would use marijuana about the same as now. | 28 |
| <br>  |    |
| . About one-tenth of the students (9.5%) say they would try marijuana for the first time if it were legal to do so, another 6.9% would use more marijuana under those conditions.   | 28 |



TABLE 26.

Should Marijuana Use be Legal? (Percent)

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

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Crime - all	26.4	35.1
Crime - under 18 yrs.	12.2	13.4
Ticket - all	11.4	8.1
Ticket - under 18 yrs.	7.2	5.1
Legal	25.7	16.5
No Opinion	17.2	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 27.

Should Selling Marijuana be Legal? (Percent)

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

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
No	24.6	28.6
Yes - only to adults	46.8	45.6
Yes - to anyone	27.2	24.7
No answer	1.4	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0



TABLE 28.

Personal Use - If Marijuana were Legal (Percent)

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

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Not use it	48.9	53.1
Try for first time	7.0	9.5
Use less than now	7.9	8.1
Use same as now	27.7	22.0
Use more than now	7.7	6.9
No answer	0.8	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0



## PERSONAL MARIJUANA USE IN FUTURE

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

	<u>Table</u>
. The great majority of students report a belief that they will not be using marijuana either five or ten years from now.	29
. Two-thirds of the students (67.2%) report probable or definite non-use five years from now, while slightly more (73.1%) indicate the same for ten years from the present time.	29
. About one in every seven students (13.6%) reports probable or definite use ten years from now.	29
. Less than one in every twelve students (7.9%) reports probable or definite use ten years from now.	29
. Changes in attitudes regarding future use of marijuana are evident in the observed shift toward negative inclinations concerning use of the substance both five and ten years from now.	29





TABLE 29.

<u>Personal Marijuana Use in Future (Percent)</u>			
	5 Years from Now		Difference <u>1980-1983</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	
Definitely Will	4.6	3.4	(-5.6)
Probably Will	14.6	10.2	
Unsure	20.4	19.2	
Probably Not	21.9	21.9	(+6.8)
Definitely Not	38.5	45.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	
	10 Years from Now		Difference <u>1980-1983</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	
Definitely Will	2.3	2.6	(-2.3)
Probably Will	7.9	5.3	
Unsure	21.4	19.0	
Probably Not	23.8	23.2	(+4.7)
Definitely Not	44.6	49.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	



## DRINKING AND DRIVING

Four items were added to the 1983 survey instrument with the intention of eliciting information regarding the problem of drinking and driving among high school students. One questionnaire item sought to approximate the prevalence of this problem by asking how often students had been riders in a car driven by someone who had had too much to drink. Recognizing that the majority of high school students do not have licenses to drive, we were of the opinion that asking the question in this fashion would provide a more accurate assessment than focusing on just those who had combined driving and the use of alcohol. The other three items were included to provide data regarding student attitudes in substantive areas of potential use in prevention programs. Specifically the items focused on the possible role of law enforcement and peer influence or intervention in preventing this most hazardous behavior.

### Table

- |   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| . | Students are evenly split regarding the probability of being stopped by the police if they were to drive after drinking too much. While 52.3% of the students believe they would probably or definitely be stopped by the police, 47.7% believe they would not. | 30 |
|   |   |    |
| . | Students overwhelmingly report that their assessment of the chance of being stopped by the police would influence their decision to drive after drinking too much. Almost two-thirds (65.0%) indicate that the probability of being stopped would               | 30 |

strongly influence their decision, another 21.1% say it would influence their decision somewhat. Only 13.9% of the students report that they either don't worry about being stopped or have never thought about it.

- . Two of every five students (42.8%) report having been a rider 31  
in a car driven by someone who has had too much at least  
once in the past year.
- . About one-fifth of the students (19.7%) have been a 31  
passenger in a car driven by someone who has had too much  
to drink on three or more occasions in the past twelve  
months.
- . Almost all of the students (89.8%) report that they would 31  
try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking.

TABLE 30.

Drinking and Driving - Law Enforcement

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

	<u>Percent</u>
Definitely Not	8.5
Probably Not	39.2
Probably Yes	39.6
Definitely Yes	12.7
Total	100.0

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

	<u>Percent</u>
Strongly Influence	65.0
Somewhat Influence	21.1
So Low - Don't Worry	5.1
Never Considered	8.8
Total	100.0



TABLE 31.

Drinking and Driving - Student Involvement

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

	<u>Percent</u>
Never	57.2
1 or 2 times	23.1
3 to 9 times	12.1
10 to 39 times	5.0
40 or more	2.6
Total	100.0

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

	<u>Percent</u>
Never	2.3
Probably Not	7.9
Probably Yes	47.6
Definitely Yes	42.2
Total	100.0





ADDITIONAL FREQUENCY DATA FOR MAJOR SUBGROUPS



Provided in this section are additional data regarding frequencies of specific substance use by major subgroups. Tables 32-47, which report both lifetime and annual frequency of use, by the demographic subgroups, are presented for eight substances. Although many important points could be narratively noted on the basis of this section, no attempt has been made to select findings for textual presentation as in the preceding sections. Inasmuch as these data provide additional detail and refinement of observations and findings reported earlier, they are included for those readers wishing to pursue or further investigate points of individual interest raised earlier in this report. The tables are ordered by substance, with the lifetime frequency data for each substance followed by the corresponding annual frequency data.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
Alcohol Lifetime Frequency	32	153
" Annual Frequency	33	155
Marijuana Lifetime Frequency	34	157
" Annual Frequency	35	159
Amphetamines Lifetime Frequency	36	161
" Annual Frequency	37	163
Cocaine Lifetime Frequency	38	165
" Annual Frequency	39	167
Hallucinogens Lifetime Frequency	40	169
" Annual Frequency	41	171

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
Barbiturates Lifetime Frequency	42	173
" Annual Frequency	43	175
Tranquilizers Lifetime Frequency	44	177
" Annual Frequency	45	179
Heroin Lifetime Frequency	46	181
" Annual Frequency	47	183

## APPENDICES



TABLE 32.

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)ALCOHOL

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	8.2	6.9	14.4	25.5	45.0
Grade:					
10	11.7	7.7	20.2	27.9	32.6
11	7.4	6.8	13.2	27.3	45.4
12	5.4	6.1	9.3	22.3	56.9
Sex:					
Male	8.4	7.1	12.9	24.5	47.1
Female	7.9	6.7	15.9	26.9	42.6
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	5.6	5.2	12.7	25.6	50.9
Black	16.1	11.7	18.4	27.5	26.3
Hispanic	11.1	15.1	19.0	23.0	31.8
SES:					
High	11.1	6.0	15.0	21.1	46.8
Medium	5.7	5.6	13.0	25.2	50.5
Low	8.6	9.1	15.4	29.7	37.3
Region:					
North	10.1	7.7	15.1	24.8	42.4
Central	5.4	4.6	11.7	27.0	51.3
South	8.1	8.6	16.7	25.7	40.9





TABLE 33.

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

<u>ALCOHOL</u>					
	<u>None</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	13.1	13.2	19.4	26.6	27.7
Grade:					
10	16.3	17.6	22.6	25.6	17.9
11	13.2	10.8	21.2	27.5	27.3
12	8.9	10.9	14.3	27.4	38.6
Sex:					
Male	12.9	12.8	18.4	26.5	29.7
Female	13.3	13.6	20.6	27.0	25.9
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	8.4	11.7	18.5	29.4	32.1
Black	26.9	14.3	23.4	20.5	14.9
Hispanic	21.4	22.2	21.4	19.8	15.1
SES:					
High	14.1	14.0	19.4	22.5	30.0
Medium	8.1	11.6	18.6	31.0	30.7
Low	16.9	14.2	20.4	25.5	23.0
Region:					
North	15.3	14.0	18.9	25.5	26.2
Central	8.1	11.9	19.0	29.6	31.4
South	14.3	13.2	21.3	25.3	25.9



TABLE 34.

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)MARIJUANA

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	43.4	11.9	12.9	14.1	17.7
Grade:					
10	55.7	11.3	9.8	10.8	12.4
11	42.9	12.4	15.9	13.6	15.2
12	31.1	12.0	13.3	17.9	25.7
Sex:					
Male	43.7	12.9	11.0	12.0	20.5
Female	42.8	11.0	14.9	16.3	15.0
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	42.5	11.8	12.7	14.3	18.8
Black	42.4	13.4	13.7	16.4	14.0
Hispanic	46.8	11.1	15.1	6.4	20.6
SES:					
High	47.2	10.9	9.5	12.8	19.6
Medium	42.0	12.0	14.9	13.7	17.4
Low	41.4	12.7	13.2	15.5	17.1
Region:					
North	44.7	11.8	13.0	14.9	15.6
Central	43.3	11.6	12.3	11.3	21.5
South	39.8	12.7	13.4	16.5	17.6



TABLE 35.

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)MARIJUANA

	<u>None</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	52.8	12.8	11.8	11.3	11.3
Grade:					
10	63.0	10.4	9.3	10.0	7.4
11	52.3	14.4	13.0	11.0	9.2
12	42.8	13.7	13.4	12.8	17.2
Sex:					
Male	54.0	12.0	10.2	10.2	13.6
Female	51.3	13.6	13.7	12.3	9.0
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	51.5	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.7
Black	53.8	13.4	12.9	9.9	9.9
Hispanic	56.4	15.1	7.1	7.1	14.3
SES:					
High	54.9	11.9	9.7	10.9	12.6
Medium	52.7	13.5	11.8	10.4	11.6
Low	50.8	12.7	13.8	12.6	10.2
Region:					
North	53.0	13.2	12.2	11.4	10.2
Central	52.0	13.2	10.9	10.1	13.8
South	52.7	11.2	12.3	12.8	10.6



TABLE 36.

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)AMPHETAMINES

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	66.4	11.1	8.4	7.0	7.1
Grade:					
10	71.1	10.9	7.0	6.9	4.2
11	69.8	11.6	7.5	4.8	6.4
12	58.6	11.0	10.3	9.2	10.9
Sex:					
Male	73.3	9.3	6.5	5.8	5.0
Female	59.4	13.1	10.2	7.9	9.5
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	61.1	12.1	9.7	8.2	8.8
Black	86.5	6.4	3.2	2.3	1.5
Hispanic	73.0	14.3	4.8	4.8	3.2
SES:					
High	65.1	11.4	7.7	8.2	7.7
Medium	64.1	10.9	10.1	6.7	8.2
Low	69.9	11.1	6.8	6.3	5.8
Region:					
North	67.7	11.4	8.1	7.2	5.6
Central	62.6	11.3	8.8	7.7	9.6
South	69.2	10.3	7.9	5.3	7.3





TABLE 37.

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)AMPHETAMINES

	<u>None</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	76.4	8.9	6.8	4.9	3.0
Grade:					
10	78.7	8.8	5.9	5.0	1.6
11	78.9	8.7	5.2	4.0	3.2
12	72.0	9.3	8.9	5.6	4.1
Sex:					
Male	81.8	7.0	5.4	3.8	1.9
Female	70.9	10.8	8.1	6.0	4.1
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	72.3	10.0	8.0	6.1	3.5
Black	91.8	4.4	2.6	0.6	0.6
Hispanic	81.0	10.3	2.4	3.2	3.2
SES:					
High	76.0	8.2	6.8	5.6	3.4
Medium	74.1	9.3	7.9	5.2	3.4
Low	79.1	9.1	5.4	4.1	2.3
Region:					
North	77.3	9.0	7.5	3.9	2.3
Central	73.3	8.7	6.5	7.1	4.4
South	78.9	9.2	5.3	4.0	2.6



TABLE 38.

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

<u>COCAINE</u>					
	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	82.2	7.0	5.6	3.3	1.9
Grade:					
10	89.2	4.7	3.6	1.5	0.9
11	84.2	7.7	4.0	2.8	1.3
12	73.4	8.9	8.6	5.9	3.1
Sex:					
Male	82.5	6.8	5.4	3.4	2.0
Female	81.9	7.4	5.6	3.3	1.8
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	81.5	7.3	5.9	3.7	1.7
Black	85.4	7.6	3.5	2.3	1.2
Hispanic	77.8	5.6	7.9	3.2	5.6
SES:					
High	81.4	7.0	6.1	3.8	1.7
Medium	82.4	6.2	6.4	3.2	1.8
Low	82.5	8.2	3.9	3.2	2.3
Region:					
North	80.5	7.2	6.3	3.8	2.2
Central	81.6	7.7	4.4	4.2	2.2
South	86.8	5.9	5.2	0.9	1.1



TABLE 39.

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>COCAINE</u>				
	<u>None</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	85.3	6.9	4.2	2.3	1.3
Grade:					
10	91.4	3.9	2.6	1.2	0.9
11	87.4	6.9	3.5	1.4	0.7
12	78.3	9.3	6.6	4.0	1.8
Sex:					
Male	86.6	5.6	4.2	2.3	1.3
Female	84.3	8.0	4.1	2.3	1.3
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	84.5	7.6	4.3	2.5	1.1
Black	89.8	5.6	2.9	0.3	1.5
Hispanic	81.7	2.4	7.9	6.4	1.6
SES:					
High	84.3	7.0	4.1	2.9	1.7
Medium	85.2	7.3	4.4	2.4	0.7
Low	86.6	6.0	4.0	1.6	1.7
Region:					
North	83.0	7.6	5.3	2.5	1.6
Central	85.6	6.4	3.8	2.8	1.4
South	90.5	5.5	2.2	1.1	0.7



TABLE 40.

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

<u>HALLUCINOGENS</u>					
	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	85.4	5.5	4.4	3.6	1.1
Grade:					
10	89.6	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.9
11	87.3	5.2	3.6	3.3	0.6
12	80.1	7.3	5.5	5.6	1.4
Sex:					
Male	85.7	5.2	4.3	3.5	1.3
Female	85.2	5.6	4.5	3.8	0.9
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	84.1	6.1	4.6	4.2	0.9
Black	92.1	3.8	2.0	0.9	1.2
Hispanic	81.0	4.0	7.9	4.8	2.4
SES:					
High	85.0	5.4	4.6	4.3	0.7
Medium	84.0	6.8	4.8	3.2	1.2
Low	87.4	4.0	3.7	3.6	1.2
Region:					
North	84.1	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.3
Central	83.8	6.2	4.9	3.6	1.5
South	91.0	3.7	3.5	1.8	0.0





TABLE 41.

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)HALLUCINOGENS

	<u>None</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	89.6	4.6	3.9	1.3	0.6
Grade:					
10	92.2	3.5	2.6	1.1	0.7
11	90.9	4.0	3.5	1.2	0.4
12	86.2	6.2	5.4	1.6	0.7
Sex:					
Male	88.8	4.6	3.8	2.0	0.8
Female	90.3	4.5	3.9	0.8	0.5
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	88.7	5.2	4.3	1.4	0.4
Black	94.4	2.6	1.2	0.6	1.2
Hispanic	85.7	4.0	5.6	3.2	1.6
SES:					
High	88.2	4.9	5.5	0.9	0.5
Medium	89.6	4.5	3.8	1.5	0.7
Low	90.6	4.3	2.7	1.7	0.7
Region:					
North	88.8	5.2	4.0	1.6	0.4
Central	88.3	4.1	4.6	1.7	1.3
South	93.4	3.7	2.2	0.4	0.2

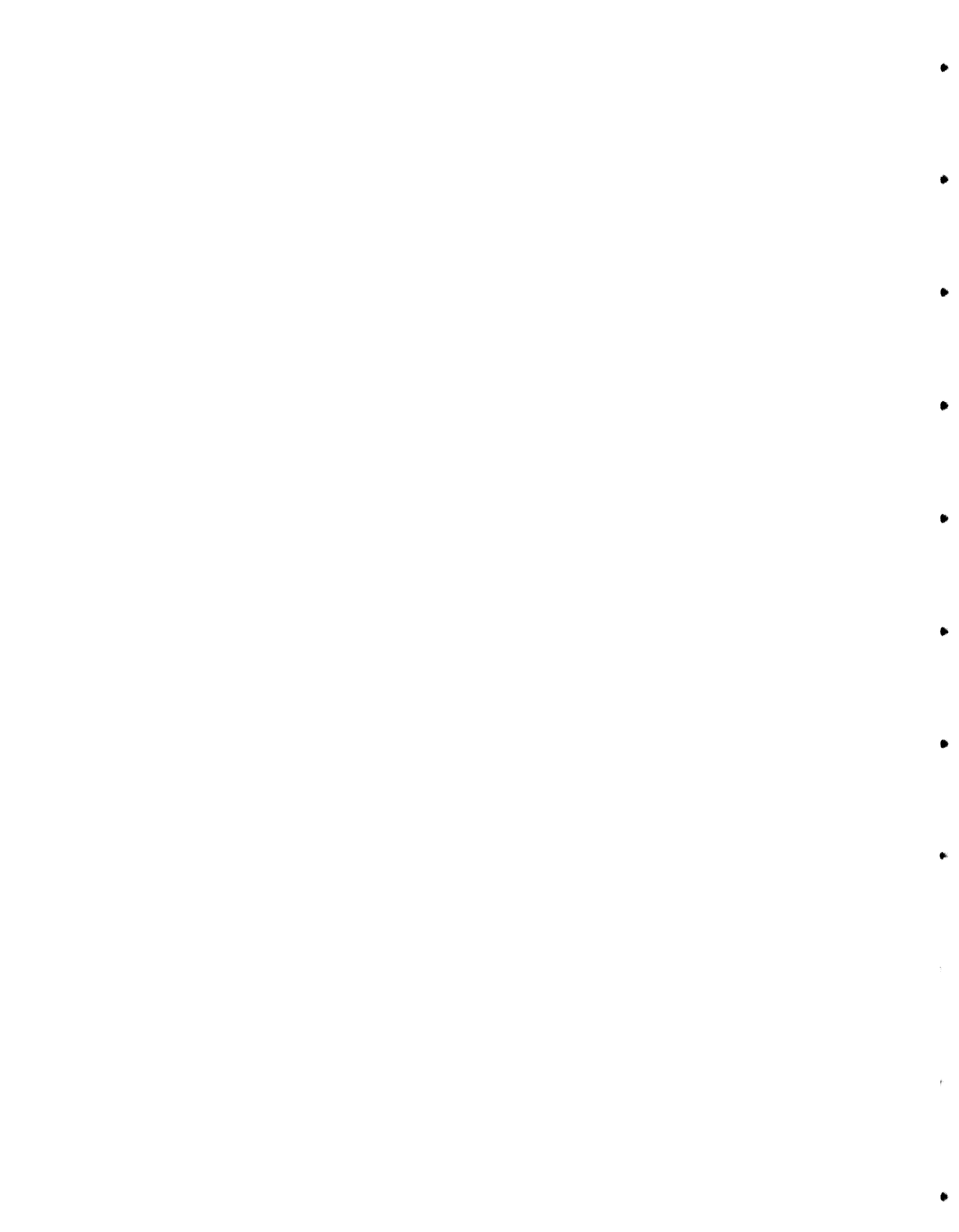


TABLE 42.

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)BARBITURATES

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	87.6	5.3	3.0	2.4	1.7
Grade:					
10	89.8	4.3	2.7	2.3	0.9
11	89.7	5.1	2.3	2.2	0.7
12	83.9	5.9	4.0	2.8	3.4
Sex:					
Male	86.8	5.3	3.3	3.3	1.3
Female	88.4	5.0	2.8	1.5	2.3
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	86.0	5.5	3.6	3.0	1.8
Black	94.5	2.6	1.7	0.3	0.9
Hispanic	88.1	7.9	0.8	0.0	3.2
SES:					
High	86.9	6.5	2.6	3.2	0.8
Medium	86.7	5.2	2.9	2.7	2.5
Low	89.2	4.1	3.6	1.5	1.6
Region:					
North	88.9	6.1	2.3	1.6	1.2
Central	85.5	5.1	3.8	3.2	2.5
South	87.9	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.0



TABLE 43.

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

<u>BARBITURATES</u>					
	<u>None</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	92.6	3.3	2.1	1.5	0.5
Grade:					
10	93.4	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.3
11	93.4	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.3
12	90.7	3.4	3.2	2.0	0.7
Sex:					
Male	91.7	3.8	2.6	1.6	0.4
Female	93.3	2.8	1.8	1.4	0.7
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	91.9	3.4	2.6	1.7	0.4
Black	96.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Hispanic	90.5	6.4	0.8	0.8	1.6
SES:					
High	92.8	2.9	2.2	1.9	0.2
Medium	92.3	3.3	2.2	1.5	0.7
Low	92.4	3.7	2.1	1.2	0.5
Region:					
North	93.6	3.6	1.4	1.2	0.3
Central	91.4	3.5	2.6	1.4	1.0
South	91.6	2.6	3.3	2.2	0.2



TABLE 44.

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

<u>TRANQUILIZERS</u>					
	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	89.1	5.4	2.9	1.8	0.8
Grade:					
10	91.0	4.6	2.6	1.3	0.5
11	90.9	4.8	2.6	1.3	0.4
12	85.9	6.6	3.5	2.7	1.1
Sex:					
Male	89.6	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.0
Female	88.7	6.1	2.7	1.8	0.7
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	87.8	5.8	3.4	2.1	0.8
Black	95.6	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.6
Hispanic	84.1	11.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
SES:					
High	87.2	6.5	3.6	2.2	0.5
Medium	88.6	5.5	2.8	1.8	1.3
Low	91.0	4.6	2.5	1.3	0.5
Region:					
North	89.6	5.2	3.1	1.8	0.3
Central	87.8	6.2	3.2	1.2	1.6
South	89.7	4.6	2.2	2.6	0.9





TABLE 45.

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

<u>TRANQUILIZERS</u>					
	<u>None</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	93.8	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.6
Grade:					
10	94.4	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.6
11	94.9	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.3
12	92.8	3.4	2.0	1.3	0.6
Sex:					
Male	94.1	2.8	1.0	1.3	0.7
Female	93.4	3.9	1.7	0.6	0.5
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	93.2	3.7	1.6	1.1	0.4
Black	97.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9
Hispanic	89.7	7.1	0.8	0.0	2.4
SES:					
High	94.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	0.3
Medium	93.4	3.4	0.7	1.3	1.1
Low	93.8	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.3
Region:					
North	94.4	3.4	1.5	0.8	0.0
Central	92.0	4.4	1.0	1.2	1.4
South	94.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.7



TABLE 46.

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

<u>HEROIN</u>					
	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	97.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6
Grade:					
10	96.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.5
11	98.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
12	98.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6
Sex:					
Male	96.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Female	98.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	98.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
Black	97.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.6
Hispanic	95.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	2.4
SES:					
High	98.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5
Medium	97.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.7
Low	97.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Region:					
North	97.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Central	97.0	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.9
South	97.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7



TABLE 47.

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	<u>HEROIN</u>				
	<u>None</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-9</u>	<u>10-39</u>	<u>40+</u>
Total	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
Grade:					
10	98.7	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3
11	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
12	99.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
Sex:					
Male	98.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5
Female	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
Race/Ethnicity:					
White	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Black	97.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.6
Hispanic	96.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6
SES:					
High	98.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5
Medium	98.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5
Low	98.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3
Region:					
North	99.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Central	98.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7
South	98.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4



Appendix A.

Sample Distribution by Major Subgroups

GEOGRAPHIC REGION

	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
North	1,068	49.5
Central	644	29.8
South	446	20.7
Total	<u>2,159</u>	<u>100.0</u>

S.E.S.

	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
High	621	28.7
Medium	829	38.4
Low	709	32.9
Total	<u>2,159</u>	<u>100.0</u>

SEX

	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male	1,095	50.7
Female	1,064	49.3
Total	<u>2,159</u>	<u>100.0</u>

GRADE

	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
10	746	34.7
11	694	32.2
12	703	32.7
Other	9	0.4
Total	<u>2,152*</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\*No response to this item by seven students.

RACE/ETHNICITY

	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Black	339	15.8
White	1,617	75.1
Hispanic	123	5.7
Other	62	3.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,153*	100.0

\*No response to this item by six students.



Appendix B.

Sample Weighting Procedure

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

Table A Student Population by Sampling Cell

<u>Region</u>	<u>S.E.S.</u>			Total
	High	Medium	Low	
North	46,708	36,490	51,547	134,745
Central	22,916	45,243	13,107	81,266
South	8,696	22,763	24,832	56,291
Total	78,320	104,496	89,486	272,302

As is apparent from Table A, the total population is disproportionately distributed among the stratified sampling cells. Therefore, some adjustment in the sampling procedure, or a system of sample weighting, must be employed in order to allow for generalization of the data to the population as a whole. Toward that

end, adjustments were made in the number of schools randomly selected in each sampling cell. Table B indicates the ratio of the smallest sampling cell (South-High) to all other cells.

Table B Ratio Smallest Cell to other Cells

<u>Region</u>	<u>S.E.S.</u>		
	High	Medium	Low
North	5.4	4.2	5.9
Central	2.6	5.2	1.5
South	1.0	2.6	2.8

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

<u>Sample Cell</u>	<u>No. Schools Selected</u>
North - High	5
Medium	4
Low	6
Central - High	3
Medium	5
Low	2
South - High	1
Medium	3
Low	3
Total	<hr/> 32

The sampling scheme thus involves a multi-stage random selection process. First, high schools were randomly selected within each stratum, with the number of schools per stratum as indicated above. In addition, the actual administration of the

survey instrument made it necessary that a sample be drawn within selected schools. Although the schools per strata sample did make some adjustment regarding the proportional distribution of the sample, further refinement was necessary. Table C compares the proportion of the total population represented in each cell with the proportion of the same population so represented.

Table C Comparison - Total Population/Sample Population  
by Sampling Cell

Stratum	Stratum Population	% Total Population	Sample Size	% Total Sample
North - High	46,708	17.1530	340	15.7480
Medium	36,490	13.4006	252	11.6721
Low	51,547	18.9301	422	19.5461
Central - High	22,916	8.4156	177	8.1982
Medium	45,243	16.6150	387	17.9250
Low	13,107	4.8134	126	5.8360
South - High	8,696	3.1935	70	3.2422
Medium	22,763	8.3595	185	8.5688
Low	24,832	9.1193	200	9.2636
Total	272,302	100.0000	2,159	100.0000

As can be seen from a comparison of percentage distributions, some of the sampling strata have been slightly over-represented (e.g., Central-Medium), while some strata have been under-represented (e.g., North-Medium). In order to more accurately treat the individual samples in the aggregate, as a total population estimate, adjustments were made to the sample proportions to conform to the total population projections. The effect of each case was

multiplied by an adjustment or weighting factor, calculated for each cell as -  $\frac{\text{proportion in total population}}{\text{proportion in sample}}$ .

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

Table D

Stratum	Proportion Total Population	Proportion Sample	Weight
North - High	17.1530	15.7480	1.0892
Medium	13.4006	11.6721	1.1481
Low	18.9301	19.5461	0.9685
Central - High	8.4156	8.1982	1.0265
Medium	16.6150	17.9250	0.9269
Low	4.8134	5.8360	0.8248
South - High	3.1935	3.2422	0.9850
Medium	8.3595	8.5688	0.9756
Low	9.1193	9.2636	0.9844

## Appendix C.

### Statistical Significance

The question we confront when noting trends or change between the 1980 and 1983 survey is whether the two groups really differ with respect to the characteristic being reported, e.g., lifetime use of marijuana or use of alcohol in the past month. The reporting of statistical significance is intended solely to gauge the degree of certainty with which one can reject the hypothesis that the two student populations surveyed are the same with respect to some aspect of substance use. The hypothesis we test, the null hypothesis, is that the 1980 and 1983 student populations do not differ with regard to the characteristics we are examining. Findings of statistical significance in this report are indicated by notations corresponding to a given probability that the null hypothesis is true, i.e., that the two student populations do not differ. The following notations are utilized:

S =  $p < .05$   
SS =  $p < .01$   
SSS =  $p < .001$

The analyses of differences between the 1980 and 1983 surveys have been conducted utilizing the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) analysis of variance procedures including the NPAR1WAY\* and ANOVA formats. In addition, analyses of differences among subgroups within the 1983 survey were performed utilizing chi square statistics provided by SAS crosstabulation and frequency procedures.

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



Appendix D.

NEW JERSEY

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

1983





## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Thank you for being an important part of our study.

### Instructions

You should have a 22 page questionnaire containing 133 questions and a single page answer sheet. Please make sure you have both an answer sheet and a complete questionnaire. Raise your hand if you are missing any pages, and you will be given a new set of materials.

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

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

MARK YOUR ANSWER TO ALL QUESTIONS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

1. Are you:
  - A. Male
  - B. Female
2. How old are you?
  - A. 14 years old or younger
  - B. 15 years old
  - C. 16 years old
  - D. 17 years old
  - E. 18 years old
  - F. 19 years old
  - G. 20 years old or older
3. What grade are you in?
  - A. 10th
  - B. 11th
  - C. 12th
  - D. Other
4. What grades do you usually get?
  - A. Mostly A's
  - B. Mostly B's
  - C. Mostly C's
  - D. Mostly D's
  - E. Mostly F's
5. Are you:
  - A. Black or Afro-American
  - B. White
  - C. Hispanic
  - D. Other
6. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
7. How frequently do you smoke cigarettes at the present time?
  - A. Never
  - B. On occasion
  - C. Half a pack or less a day
  - D. Half a pack to a pack a day
  - E. More than one pack a day

8. When did you first smoke cigarettes?

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

9. If people smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?

- A. No risk
- B. Slight risk
- C. Medium risk
- D. Great risk
- E. I don't know

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT MARIJUANA.

10. How hard do you think it would be for you to get marijuana [grass, pot, dope] if you wanted some?

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

11. Where would you most likely get marijuana if you want some?

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

12. Do you think you will be using marijuana 5 years from now?

- A. I definitely will
- B. I probably will
- C. I am unsure
- D. I probably will not
- E. I definitely will not

13. Do you think you will be using marijuana 10 years from now?

- A. I definitely will
- B. I probably will
- C. I am unsure
- D. I probably will not
- E. I definitely will not

14. If people smoke marijuana occasionally, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
15. If people smoke marijuana regularly, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
16. Do you think it is wrong if a person uses marijuana occasionally?
- A. Very wrong
  - B. Slightly wrong
  - C. Not wrong at all
17. Do you think it is wrong if a person uses marijuana regularly?
- A. Very wrong
  - B. Slightly wrong
  - C. Not wrong at all
18. There has been much talk about whether or not marijuana use should be made legal. What do you think should be done?
- A. It should be a crime for everyone
  - B. It should be a crime only for people under 18 years
  - C. It should be a minor violation, like a parking ticket, for everyone
  - D. It should be a minor violation, like a parking ticket, only for people under 18 years
  - E. It should be legal
  - F. No opinion
19. If it were legal to use marijuana, should it also be legal to sell marijuana?
- A. No
  - B. Yes, but only to adults
  - C. Yes, to anyone

20. If marijuana were legal to use and legally available, which of the following would you be most likely to do?

- A. Not use it, even if it were legal and available
- B. Try it for the first time
- C. Use it less often than I do now
- D. Use it as often as I do now
- E. Use it more often than I do now

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

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

IF YOU SELECTED ANSWER A TO QUESTION 21, SKIP QUESTIONS 22 THROUGH 36 AND DRAW A LINE THROUGH THOSE QUESTIONS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET; THEN GO ON TO QUESTION 37. IF YOU SELECTED ANSWERS B, C, D, OR E TO QUESTION 21, CONTINUE ON WITH QUESTION 22.

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

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

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

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

24. When did you first use marijuana?

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

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

I smoke marijuana:

- |   | <u>True</u> | <u>False</u> |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 25. because I like to get high  | A           | B            |
| 26. because my friends use it   | A           | B            |
| 27. to escape from my problems  | A           | B            |
| 28. because members of my family use it                                     | A           | B            |
| 29. to enjoy myself at a party  | A           | B            |
| 30. because it makes me feel more comfortable when I am with other people   | A           | B            |
| 31. When you use marijuana do you usually get:                              |             |              |
| A. No effect at all   |             |              |
| B. Slightly high or silly   |             |              |
| C. High   |             |              |
| D. Very stoned  |             |              |
| E. Passed out   |             |              |
| 32. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your family for using marijuana? |             |              |
| A. Yes  |             |              |
| B. No   |             |              |
| 33. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your school for using marijuana? |             |              |
| A. Yes  |             |              |
| B. No   |             |              |
| 34. Have you ever gotten into trouble with the police for using marijuana?  |             |              |
| A. Yes  |             |              |
| B. No   |             |              |
| 35. Have your friends ever criticized you for using marijuana?              |             |              |
| A. Yes  |             |              |
| B. No   |             |              |
| 36. I have used marijuana but have never gotten into trouble because of it. |             |              |
| A. True   |             |              |
| B. False  |             |              |

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT OTHER DRUGS.

37. How many times have you used hashish [hash, hash oil, THC] in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
38. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get hashish if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible
39. How many times have you used hallucinogens [such as angel dust, PCP, LSD, Acid, Mescaline, etc.] in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
40. How many times have you used hallucinogens in the last year?
- A. I have never used hallucinogens
  - B. I have used hallucinogens, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
41. How many times have you used hallucinogens in the last 30 days?
- A. I have never used hallucinogens
  - B. I have used hallucinogens, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
42. When did you first use hallucinogens?
- A. I have never used hallucinogens
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade



43. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get hallucinogens if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible
44. How many times have you used cocaine in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
45. How many times have you used cocaine in the last year?
- A. I have never used cocaine
  - B. I have used cocaine, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
46. How many times have you used cocaine in the last 30 days?
- A. I have never used cocaine
  - B. I have used cocaine, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
47. When did you first use cocaine?
- A. I have never used cocaine
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
48. How hard do you think it would be for you to get cocaine if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably Impossible

49. How many times in your lifetime have you used amphetamines [such as diet pills, uppers, bennies, dexies, pep pills, speed, etc.] which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
50. How many times in the last year have you used amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. I have used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
51. How many times in the last 30 days have you used amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. I have used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
52. When did you first use amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?
- A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
53. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get amphetamines if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible

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

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

64. How many times have you used heroin in your lifetime?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more times
65. How many times have you used heroin in the last year?
- A. I have never used heroin
  - B. I have used heroin, but not in the last year
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
66. How many times have you used heroin in the last 30 days?
- A. I have never used heroin
  - B. I have used heroin, but not in the last 30 days
  - C. 1 or 2 times
  - D. 3 to 9 times
  - E. 10 to 39 times
  - F. 40 or more times
67. When did you first use heroin?
- A. I have never used heroin
  - B. 6th grade or earlier
  - C. 7th-8th grade
  - D. 9th grade
  - E. 10th grade
  - F. 11th grade
  - G. 12th grade
68. How hard do you think it would be for you to get heroin if you wanted some?
- A. Very easy
  - B. Easy
  - C. Hard
  - D. Very hard
  - E. Probably impossible
69. Have you ever in your lifetime used cough syrup to get high?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
70. Have you ever in your lifetime used methadone to get high?
- A. Yes
  - B. No

71. Have you ever in your lifetime sniffed glue and/or paint to get high?

- A. Yes
- B. No

72. Have you ever in your lifetime used aerosol sprays to get high?

- A. Yes
- B. No

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT APPLIES TO QUESTIONS 73 THROUGH 79. PLEASE BE SURE TO MARK AN ANSWER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET FOR EACH REASON FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT.

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

73. Religious values

- A. Yes
- B. No

74. Disapproval of parents

- A. Yes
- B. No

75. Disapproval of friends

- A. Yes
- B. No

76. Fear of getting bad grades in school

- A. Yes
- B. No

77. Fear of getting into trouble with the law

- A. Yes
- B. No

78. Fear of physical harm

- A. Yes
- B. No

79. Nothing would prevent me

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER QUESTIONS 80 THROUGH 87 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED DRUGS OR MARIJUANA. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED DRUGS OR MARIJUANA, DRAW A LINE THROUGH QUESTIONS 80 THROUGH 87 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET; THEN GO ON TO QUESTION 88.

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT ALCOHOL.

88. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, hard liquor, or mixed drinks) in your lifetime?

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

IF YOU SELECTED ANSWER A TO QUESTION 88, SKIP QUESTIONS 89 THROUGH 105 AND DRAW A LINE THROUGH THOSE QUESTIONS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET; THEN GO ON TO QUESTION 106. IF YOU SELECTED ANSWERS B, C, D, OR E TO QUESTION 88, CONTINUE ON WITH QUESTION 89.

89. What type of alcoholic beverages do you most often drink?

- A. Beer or malt liquor
- B. Wine
- C. Hard liquor (such as scotch, vodka, whiskey or a mixed drink)
- D. Some combination of the above

90. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages in the last year?

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

91. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days?

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

92. When did you try your first alcoholic beverage?

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



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

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

94. When you drink, do you usually get:

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

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

I drink alcoholic beverages:

- |  | <u>True</u> | <u>False</u> |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| 95. because I like to get high   | A           | B            |
| 96. because my friends drink   | A           | B            |
| 97. to escape my problems  | A           | B            |
| 98. because members of my family drink   | A           | B            |
| 99. to enjoy myself at a party   | A           | B            |
| 100. because it makes me feel more comfortable<br>when I am with other people                | A           | B            |
| 101. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your family for<br>drinking alcoholic beverages? |             |              |
| A. Yes   |             |              |
| B. No  |             |              |
| 102. Have you ever gotten into trouble at school for drinking<br>alcoholic beverages?        |             |              |
| A. Yes   |             |              |
| B. No  |             |              |
| 103. Have you ever gotten into trouble with the police for drinking<br>alcoholic beverages?  |             |              |
| A. Yes   |             |              |
| B. No  |             |              |

104. Have your friends ever criticized you for drinking alcoholic beverages?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
105. I drink alcoholic beverages but have never gotten into trouble because of my drinking.
- A. True
  - B. False
106. How would you describe the drinking pattern of your mother or female guardian with whom you live?
- A. She never drank
  - B. She used to drink but doesn't now
  - C. She drinks once or twice a year
  - D. She drinks once or twice a month
  - E. She drinks once or twice a week
  - F. She drinks everyday
  - G. Question does not apply
107. How would you describe the drinking pattern of your father or male guardian with whom you live?
- A. He never drank
  - B. He used to drink but doesn't now
  - C. He drinks once or twice a year
  - D. He drinks once or twice a month
  - E. He drinks once or twice a week
  - F. He drinks everyday
  - G. Question does not apply
108. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, hard liquor) if you wanted some?
- A. I could legally buy it
  - B. Very easy
  - C. Easy
  - D. Hard
  - E. Very hard
  - F. Probably impossible
109. Where would you most likely get alcohol if you wanted some?
- A. I couldn't get it
  - B. I could legally buy it
  - C. I could buy it even though I'm under age
  - D. From parents with permission
  - E. From other family members (like brothers or sisters)
  - F. From home without my parents' knowledge
  - G. From friends or other students
  - H. Someone would buy it for me

110. If you were to drive (assuming you were old enough to have a license) after drinking too much, do you think you would be stopped by the police?
- A. Definitely not
  - B. Probably not
  - C. Probably yes
  - D. Definitely yes
111. Would the chance of being stopped by the police influence your decision to drive after drinking too much?
- A. It would strongly influence my decision
  - B. It would influence me a little
  - C. It is so low I don't worry about it
  - D. I never thought about it
112. Within the past 12 months, how often have you been a rider in a car driven by someone who has had too much to drink for safe driving?
- A. Never
  - B. 1 or 2 times
  - C. 3 to 9 times
  - D. 10 to 39 times
  - E. 40 or more
113. Would you try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking?
- A. Never
  - B. Probably no
  - C. Probably yes
  - D. Definitely yes

114. If people have 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine or hard liquor) on occasion, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
115. If people have 1 or 2 drinks almost every day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
116. If people have 4 or 5 drinks almost every day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know
117. If people have 5 or more drinks once or twice each weekend, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?
- A. No risk
  - B. Slight risk
  - C. Medium risk
  - D. Great risk
  - E. I don't know

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT APPLIES TO QUESTIONS 118 THROUGH 124  
PLEASE BE SURE TO MARK AN ANSWER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET FOR EACH  
REASON FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT.

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

118. Religious values
- A. Yes
  - B. No
119. Disapproval of parents
- A. Yes
  - B. No

120. Disapproval of friends

- A. Yes
- B. No

121. Fear of getting bad grades in school

- A. Yes
- B. No

122. Fear of getting into trouble with the law

- A. Yes
- B. No

123. Fear of physical harm

- A. Yes
- B. No

124. Nothing would prevent me

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER QUESTIONS 125 THROUGH 130 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, DRAW A LINE THROUGH QUESTIONS 125 THROUGH 130 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET; THEN GO ON TO THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE QUESTION 131.

125. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages before school?

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

127. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages after school?

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

129. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at parties?

- A. Yes
- B. No

130. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages on weekends?

- A. Yes
- B. No

ANSWER QUESTIONS 131 THROUGH 133 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED BOTH ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DRUGS OR MARIJUANA. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED BOTH ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DRUGS OR MARIJUANA DRAW A LINE THROUGH QUESTIONS 131 THROUGH 133 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET. YOU MAY THEN HAND IN YOUR PAPERS TO THE INSTRUCTOR.

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

- A. Yes
- B. No







Division of Criminal Justice--Press Release  
Drug and Alcohol Study

Attorney General Irwin I. Kimmelman announced the release of the report, "Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students, 1984." The report, published by the Division of Criminal Justice, documents the results of a large-scale research effort to gather data relative to the extent of juvenile drug and alcohol abuse. According to Attorney General Kimmelman, the survey was undertaken as a cooperative effort by the Division of Criminal Justice, the Office of Highway Safety, and the Departments of Health and Education.

The survey questionnaire was administered in the fall of 1983 to approximately 2,000 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students throughout the state. The data were analyzed to identify and describe the types of substances used, the frequency of use, and patterns of substance abuse. Information was also reported regarding the perceived availability of illicit substances and respondent attitudes regarding substance use.

According to Donald R. Belsole, Director of the Division of Criminal Justice, the present study will provide a current comprehensive body of knowledge concerning substance abuse among the state's high school students, as well as provide a basis for assessing and refining ongoing substance education programs. In addition, the present study, intended to provide



follow-up data to a similar study completed by the Division in 1981, documents changes observed in both the actual levels of substance abuse reported by the students and their attitudes and perceptions regarding the use of drugs and alcohol.

According to Dr. Wayne S. Fisher, Project Director and Chief of Research and Evaluation in the Division of Criminal Justice, "Although the extent of this problem remains quite formidable, we can be legitimately encouraged by a number of the trends reported in this survey. Particularly encouraging are the decreases in recent and relatively heavy use of alcohol and marijuana. In addition, the changes evident in student attitudes and values may be signalling a continuing decline in substance use."

The survey findings are organized into two major sections: Prevalence of Substance Use and Student Attitudes and Patterns of Substance Use. Each section includes narrative highlights and tables of detailed statistical data. In addition, comparisons are made throughout the report between the findings of this survey and the findings of the earlier (1980) survey.

The statistical analysis of survey data indicates that:

- . The past three years have witnessed an appreciable decline in the use of marijuana. Significant decreases are observed in the lifetime prevalence (61.4% to 56.6%), annual prevalence (51.8% to 47.2%) and monthly prevalence (36.1% to 28.9%) rates for this substance.



- . While the proportion of students reporting lifetime or annual use of alcohol has remained unchanged, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of students reporting use in the past month (70.2% to 65.9%).
- . Little overall change is evident in the number of students reporting illicit drug use at some time in their lives (67.3% in 1980; 64.9% in 1983).
- . There has been an increase in the number of students reporting use of amphetamines (30.2% to 36.6%) and sniffing glue (10.3% to 13.4%) at some time in their lives.
- . Moderate but general decreases are observed in the use of hallucinogens, barbiturates, and tranquilizers, particularly regarding use in the past year or past month.
- . There has been a significant decrease in the number of regular users (10 or more occasions in the past month) of marijuana (12.8% to 10.2%) and alcohol (21.6% to 17.5%). Regular use of other substances, although infrequent, has remained unchanged.
- . Four of every five students (81.9%) report some use of alcohol prior to tenth grade, while two of every five (41.1%) report use of marijuana prior to tenth grade.
- . When considering only those students who have ever used each substance we find, with the exception of cocaine, that more than half have done so before entering tenth grade.
- . Drug use increases dramatically among students who receive poorer grades.



- . Of those students who have used marijuana or other drugs, about half have done so during school hours or at school functions.
- . A clear majority of the students surveyed report that fear of physical harm, trouble with the law, and parental disapproval would prevent them from using marijuana or other drugs.
- . In the 1983 survey, as compared to the 1980 survey, substantially more students believe that regular use of marijuana entails a high risk of physical harm.
- . A marked change is evident in student perception of the risk of physical harm associated with having one or two drinks everyday; in the 1980 survey 39.2% of the students thought there was little or no risk, while in 1983 only 24.7% believed that to be so.
- . More than three quarters of those who have used marijuana have never gotten into trouble as a result of that use, for alcohol the same is reported by about two-thirds of the students.
- . The 1983 survey demonstrates a clear increase in the proportion of students who believe either regular or occasional use of marijuana to be "very wrong".
- . The proportion of students who favor complete legalization of marijuana has decreased from 25.7% in 1980 to 16.5% in 1983.
- . Two-thirds of the students report that the chance of being stopped by the police would strongly influence their decision to drive after drinking too much.





- . Two out of every five students report that on at least one occasion in the past year they have been a passenger in a car driven by someone who has had too much to drink, 21% have done so on three or more occasions.





