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# National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse IX: Teen Dating Practices and Sexual Activity

August 2004

Conducted by QEV Analytics

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## Accompanying Statement by Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Chairman and President

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For nine years, CASA has been surveying attitudes of teens and those who most influence them--parents, teachers and school principals. While other surveys seek to measure the extent of substance abuse in the population, the CASA back to school survey probes substance-abuse risk and tries to identify those factors that increase or diminish the likelihood that teens will smoke, drink or use illegal drugs. Armed with this knowledge, we believe that parents--and teens themselves--can increase the ability of teens to grow up drug free. We regard this effort as a work in progress as we work each year to refine our assessment of teenage substance-abuse risk and factors that affect it.

For the first time this year we sought to determine the relationship between teen dating practices and their risk of involvement with tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs. We surveyed 1,000 teens, age 12 to 17 (487 boys and 513 girls) and 500 parents.

We found a tight connection between teen sexual behavior and dating and teen risk of smoking, drinking and using illegal drugs. This is not to say that such teen behavior causes substance abuse or that substance abuse causes teen sexual activity (although research has established that alcohol and drugs like marijuana and cocaine are sexually disinhibiting). It is to say that parents who become aware of certain dating and sexual behavior of their children should be alert to the increased risk of substance abuse.

This year's survey found that the more time a teen spends with a boyfriend or girlfriend, and the more sexually active friends a teen has, the greater the risk that the teen will smoke, drink, get drunk or use illegal drugs, and that girls who date boys two or more years older are at a high risk of substance abuse:

- Compared to teens with no sexually active friends, teens who report half or more of their friends are sexually active are more than six and one-half times likelier to drink (66 percent vs. 10 percent); 31 times likelier to get drunk (31 percent vs. one percent); 22 and one-half times likelier ever to have tried marijuana (45 percent vs. two percent); and more than five and one-half times likelier to smoke (45 percent vs. eight percent).
- Teens who spend 25 or more hours a week with their boyfriend/girlfriend are two and one-half times likelier to drink (70 percent vs. 28 percent), five times likelier to get drunk (35 percent vs. seven percent), four and one-half times likelier to have tried marijuana (55 percent vs. 12 percent), and more than two and one-half times likelier (45 percent vs. 17 percent) to smoke than teens who spend less than 10 hours a week with their boyfriend/girlfriend.
- Teens who spend more than 10 hours a week with their boyfriend or girlfriend are at more than twice the risk of smoking, drinking or using drugs as those who spend less time with a boyfriend/girlfriend.
- Compared to girls with boyfriends less than two years older (including those without boyfriends), girls with boyfriends two or more years older are more than twice as likely to drink (58 percent vs. 25 percent); six times likelier to get drunk (35 percent vs. six percent); six times likelier to have tried marijuana (50 percent vs. eight percent); and four and one-half times likelier to smoke (65 percent vs. 14 percent).
- Forty-four percent of high school students think that boys at their school often or sometimes “push girls to drink alcohol or take drugs in order to get the girls to have sex or do other sexual things.”
- Forty-five percent of teens attend parties where alcohol is available; 30 percent attend parties where marijuana is available; 10 percent where prescription drugs are available; and nine percent where cocaine or Ecstasy are available.
- Drugs have rebounded as the number one concern of teens.
- Forty-four percent of parents believe that teens who abuse prescription drugs get them from their parents--yet an overwhelming 71 percent of parents do not take any special precautions to protect prescription drugs in their homes.

The percentage of students attending middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold is about the same as last year (24 percent in 2004 vs. 21 percent in 2003), as is the percentage of students attending high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold (50 percent in 2004 vs. 52 percent in 2003).

Compared to drug-free schools, at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, students are likelier to use illegal drugs (20 percent vs. 41 percent); drink alcohol (22 percent vs. 52 percent); get drunk (six percent vs. 19 percent); smoke (15 percent vs. 30 percent); have tried marijuana (nine percent vs. 30 percent).

This year, for the first time we compared the frequency of physical fighting and cheating, and the use of alcohol and drugs by boys to get girls to have sex, at drug-free schools and schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. At schools where drugs are used, kept or sold: 62 percent of students report seeing physical fights on a monthly basis, 54 percent of students are said to cheat on homework and tests on a regular basis, and 54 percent of students believe that boys in their school push girls to use alcohol and drugs to have sex. By contrast, less than half of the

There are a number of other striking findings in this year’s survey:

- Teens, half or more of whose friends regularly view and download Internet pornography, are more than three times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs than teens who have no such friends. Sixteen percent of teens have such friends.

students at drug-free schools engage in these behaviors (the comparable figures, respectively: 42 percent, 40 percent and 33 percent).

The substance use environment of a 12- to 17-year old has deteriorated over the past year. In this year's survey:

- Thirty-six percent of teens have friends who smoke cigarettes; up from 30 percent last year.
- Forty-eight percent have friends who regularly drink; up from 44 percent last year.
- Thirty-eight percent have friends who smoke marijuana; up from 32 percent last year.

Over the years, CASA research has identified conditions and situations that signal an increased risk of substance abuse for teens. In 2000, we found that children with learning disabilities are likelier to use drugs. In 2001, we reported that individuals with eating disorders are at greater risk of substance abuse. Last year our survey revealed that high levels of boredom, stress and spending money raise the risk of teen substance abuse.

This year there is a clear message for parents of 12- to 17-year olds: make sure you are aware of the dating practices of your child and get to know your child's friends. Those dating practices can signal an increased risk that your child may be smoking, drinking, getting drunk or using illegal drugs. The level of sexual activity among your child's friends is another indicator of increased risk. What the 2004 survey reveals is this: the thunder of teen dating practices and sexual activity may signal the lightening of substance abuse. We know from other research that alcohol and drugs are sexual disinhibitors and that most teen pregnancy occurs when either or both parties are high at the time of conception.

The survey reveals that 28 percent of 12-year olds have sexually active friends, as do 79 percent of 17-year olds. A third of teens have boyfriends and girlfriends, and many of them

spend more than 10 hours a week together. A third of 12- to 17-year olds have a computer in their room, 45 percent have friends who regularly use the Internet to view or download pornography, and 61 percent of 17-year olds have friends who do so.

Teens want to talk to their parents about dating and drugs. Asked what they wished they could "honestly discuss with [their] parents at dinner," 42 percent said "dating" and 30 percent said "substance use." The CASA survey again confirms that the more often teens have dinner with their parents, the less likely they are to smoke, drink or use drugs. Parents who open up dinner conversation to topics such as dating and substance use are likelier to help their kids grow up drug free.

I want to express CASA's appreciation to Steve Wagner, President of QEV Analytics for his insightful work in analyzing the data. We appreciate the counsel of our survey advisory group members: Peter Bearman, PhD, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University and Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy, Columbia University and Co-Principal Investigator of The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health; Richard R. Clayton, PhD, Scientific Director of the Center for Prevention Research at the University of Kentucky; J. David Hawkins, PhD, Director, Social Development Research Group, University of Washington; Timothy Johnson, PhD, Director of the Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Chicago, Associate Professor of Public Administration and Associate Research Professor, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, Chicago; and Nicholas Zill, PhD, a Psychologist and Vice President and Director of the Child and Family Study Area, Westat, Inc.

Lauren Duran, Communications Associate was the project manager for this effort. She, along with Roger Vaughan, DrPH, MS, head of CASA's Substance Abuse Data Analysis Center (SADAC) and Associate Clinical Professor of Biostatistics, Department of Biostatistics, Columbia University and Consulting Editor for Statistics and Evaluation for the *American*

*Journal of Public Health*, and Elizabeth Planet, Project Manager, Strategic Initiatives, have done an excellent job in helping analyze the data and in writing the report. Sarita Bhatt, Special Assistant to the President at CASA, and Richard Mulieri, Director of Communications, lent their counsel. Jane Carlson handled the administrative chores.

All these individuals helped, but CASA and QEV Analytics are responsible for this report.





## Chapter I Key Findings

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The 2004 CASA survey seeks to assess the relationship of a 12- to 17-year olds' social world--dating practices, partying, friends who are sexually active or download Internet pornography--to that teen's risk of smoking, drinking, getting drunk and using illegal drugs.

### **Time Spent with Boyfriend/Girlfriend**

The amount of time boyfriends and girlfriends spend together is related to their risk of substance abuse.

Compared to teens who spend less than 10 hours a week with their boyfriend/girlfriend, those who spend 25 or more hours a week are:

- Two and one-half times likelier to use alcohol (70 percent vs. 28 percent);
- Five times likelier to get drunk (35 percent vs. seven percent);
- Four and one-half times likelier to have used marijuana (55 percent vs. 12 percent);
- More than two and one-half times likelier to have smoked (45 percent vs. 17 percent).

Teens who spend more than 10 hours a week with their boyfriend/girlfriend are at more than twice the risk of smoking, drinking or using drugs as those who spend less time together.

### **Sexually Active Friends**

Fifty-six percent of 12- to 17-year olds surveyed report they have friends who are sexually active. The more sexually active friends a teen has, the likelier that teen is to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs.

Compared to teens with no sexually active friends, teens, half or more of whose friends are sexually active, are:

- Six and one-half times likelier to drink (66 percent vs. 10 percent);
- Thirty-one times likelier to get drunk (31 percent vs. one percent);
- Twenty-two and one-half times likelier to have tried marijuana (45 percent vs. two percent);
- More than five and one-half times likelier to smoke (45 percent vs. eight percent).

## Girls Who Date Older Boys

The likelihood that a girl will use alcohol, tobacco or illegal drugs, or get drunk, increases when her boyfriend is two or more years older.

Compared to girls with boyfriends less than two years older (including those without boyfriends), girls with boyfriends two or more years older are:

- More than twice as likely to drink (58 percent vs. 25 percent);
- Six times likelier to get drunk (35 percent vs. six percent);
- Six times likelier to have tried marijuana (50 percent vs. eight percent);
- Four and one-half times likelier to smoke (65 percent vs. 14 percent).

## A Sum Greater Than the Parts

Boys who spend 10 or more hours per week with their girlfriend *or* have sexually active friends are at three and one-half times the risk of smoking, drinking or using illegal drugs, compared to boys with neither characteristic. Boys with both characteristics are six times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs.

Girls who spend 10 or more hours per week with their boyfriend *or* have sexually active friends are at four times the risk of smoking, drinking or using illegal drugs, compared to girls with neither characteristic. Girls with both risk characteristics are five times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs. If such girls also date a boy two or more years older, they are nine times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs.

## Parties

Forty-five percent of 12- to 17-year olds attend parties at which beer or other alcoholic beverages are available; 30 percent attend parties where marijuana is available; nine percent attend parties at which drugs like cocaine or Ecstasy are available; and 10 percent attend parties where prescription drugs are available.

## Use of Alcohol and Drugs to Seduce Teenage Girls

Asked how often they think “boys in [their] school push girls to drink alcohol or use drugs to get girls to have sex or do other sexual things,” 44 percent of high school students say this happens sometimes or often. Fifty-three percent of 16- and 17-year old girls and 34 percent of 16- and 17-year old boys believe boys do this sometimes or often.

## Internet Pornography

One-third (32 percent) of 12- to 17-year olds have a computer in their room. Eleven and one-half million teens<sup>1</sup> (45 percent) have friends who regularly view and download pornography from the Internet. A teen, half or more of whose friends regularly view and download Internet pornography, is three times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs than a teen who has no such friends.

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<sup>1</sup> Population numbers in this report are based on the March 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Compared to teens with no friends who regularly use the Internet to view or download pornography, teens with friends who engage in this activity are:

- Three times likelier to drink (64 percent vs. 19 percent);
- Almost seven times as likely to get drunk (27 percent vs. four percent);
- Almost four times as likely to have tried marijuana (35 percent vs. nine percent);
- Almost two and one-half times likelier to smoke (34 percent vs. 14 percent).

## **Drugs Are Number One Concern of Teens**

Twenty-nine percent of teens report this year that drugs are their greatest concern, up from 23 percent in 2003. Only 12 percent of parents see drugs as a teen's greatest concern.

## **Drug-Free Schools**

The drug-free school situation is essentially unchanged. Half of high schoolers and a quarter of middle schoolers (24 percent) attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, compared to 52 percent of high schoolers and 21 percent of middle schoolers in 2003. As in previous years, private schools, including religious schools, are likelier than public schools to be drug free (81 percent vs. 58 percent).

Sixty-five percent of teens--and 54 percent of high schoolers--attend schools where students do not smoke on school grounds. Smoking on school grounds and drugs go hand-in-hand: 54 percent of students at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold report that there is smoking on school grounds, compared to 20 percent of students at drug-free schools.

Compared to drug-free schools, at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, students are likelier to use illegal drugs (20 percent vs. 41 percent); drink alcohol (22 percent vs. 52 percent); get

drunk (six percent vs. 19 percent); smoke (15 percent vs. 30 percent); use marijuana (nine percent vs. 30 percent); see physical fights (42 percent vs. 62 percent); get into physical fights (14 percent vs. 25 percent) and cheat on their tests and homework (40 percent vs. 54 percent).

At schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, 46 percent of the students have seen illegal drugs used on school grounds and 43 percent have witnessed illegal drugs sold on school grounds, compared to none of the students at drug-free schools.

## **Family Dinners**

CASA surveys have consistently shown that the more often children have dinner with their parents, the less likely they are to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs.

Most teens (60 percent) report having dinner with their families five to seven days a week (compared to 61 percent in 2003 and 57 percent in 2001). Twenty-three percent of teens eat two or fewer dinners a week with their family (compared to 18 percent in 2003 and 19 percent in 2001); these teens are more than one and one-half times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs than those who have five to seven family dinners a week.

Topics of conversation most often discussed at dinner are a teen's schoolwork and sports activities (77 percent) followed by friends and social activities (70 percent). When asked, 42 percent of teens said they would like to "honestly" discuss dating with their parents at dinner; 30 percent, substance use.





## Chapter II

# How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk

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For nine years, CASA has been conducting a national survey of public opinion on substance abuse, seeking answers to the question: “Why do some teenagers succumb to the use of alcohol, tobacco and illegal substances while others do not?”

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing the factors that contribute to teen substance-abuse risk. We have found that the risk of substance abuse can be attributed to characteristics of teenagers, their household, their parents and their school environment. By identifying factors that contribute to a teenager’s risk of substance abuse, we seek to develop strategies to diminish that risk.

This year’s survey, like previous CASA surveys, is not intended to be an epidemiological study of substance abuse. While CASA’s survey includes questions about substance use, for measurements of the actual incidence of drug and other substance usage there are other sources of data.

This survey was conducted by telephone with a randomly selected nationally representative sample of 1,000 teenagers (ages 12 to 17) living in the United States. Despite assurances of confidentiality, we assume that some teenage respondents will be reluctant to admit illegal activities over the telephone to someone unknown to them. Therefore, this survey--like any self-report telephone survey--likely under-reports the extent of use of illegal drugs, the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol by teenagers, and negative behaviors, and over-reports positive behaviors.

The CASA strategy for assessing the substance-abuse risk of a teenage respondent is to measure the prevalence of illegal drugs, tobacco and alcohol in the teen’s daily life. We use a statistical procedure called factor analysis to

combine a teen’s response to eight survey questions (see Table 2.1) to yield a “substance-abuse risk score” for each teen respondent--that is, to measure the likelihood that each respondent will use different substances.

Table 2.1 <b>The Eight CASA Indicators of Teenage Substance-Abuse Risk</b>	
1.	How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days? (Questions 57/58)
2.	How many of your friends drink alcoholic beverages? (Question 59)
3.	How often do you get drunk? (Questions 60/63)
4.	How many of your friends use marijuana? (Question 70)
5.	Do you know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine or heroin? (Question 64)
6.	How long would it take you to buy marijuana? (Question 71)
7.	Have you ever tried marijuana? (Question 72)
8.	How likely is it that you will try illegal drugs in the future? (Question 75)

Factor analysis serves to confirm the validity of combining the eight indicator variables into a single scale or risk score. This risk score then becomes our key dependent variable, the phenomenon we seek to explain by reference to the other responses and characteristics of the teen and his or her parent.

To put this risk score in context, the average risk score for all teens is 1.00; the risk score for a teen who has not tried alcohol, tobacco or marijuana is 0.42; the risk score for a teen who admits to currently smoking, drinking or having tried marijuana, is 1.99; and, the risk score for a teen who admits to all three is 3.71.

Table 2.2 <b>What the Risk Categories Mean</b>	
<b>High Risk Teens (17 Percent of 12- to 17-Year Olds)</b>	
▪	Many smoke (41 percent currently smoke)
▪	Most have tried alcohol (87 percent have tried alcohol and 21 percent currently drink alcohol in a typical week)
▪	Most get drunk (60 percent at least once a month)
▪	Most have friends who use marijuana (89 percent)
▪	Many know a friend or classmate using Ecstasy (50 percent)
▪	Most know a friend or classmate using acid, cocaine or heroin (72 percent)
▪	Most could buy marijuana in an hour or less (62 percent)
▪	A large majority have tried marijuana (80 percent)
▪	Almost half say future drug use “likely” (45 percent)
<b>Moderate Risk Teens (38 Percent of 12- to 17-Year Olds)</b>	
▪	Very few smoke (99 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
▪	Fewer than half have tried alcohol (42 percent)
▪	Few get drunk in a typical month (10 percent)
▪	Most have marijuana-using friend (58 percent)
▪	Nearly one-fifth know a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy (18 percent)
▪	Half know friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine or heroin (50 percent)
▪	Many could buy marijuana in a few hours or less (34 percent)
▪	Few have tried marijuana (seven percent)
▪	Less than half admit the possibility of future illegal drug use (43 percent)
<b>Low Risk Teens (45 Percent of 12- to 17-Year Olds)</b>	
▪	None smoke (100 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
▪	Few have tried alcohol (six percent, and virtually none drink alcohol currently)
▪	None get drunk in a typical month (100 percent never get drunk)
▪	Very few have friends who smoke marijuana (one percent)
▪	Very few know a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy (four percent)
▪	Few know user of acid, cocaine, or heroin (9 percent)
▪	More than half would be unable to buy marijuana (68 percent)
▪	None have tried marijuana
▪	A large majority say future drug use “will never happen” (80 percent)

It is important to appreciate that this risk variable represents our inference of respondent risk, since risk cannot be measured directly by way of a survey. Still, there is a high degree of internal consistency in the pattern of responses to the eight indicator variables, including a very high correlation between the variables that measure proximity to drugs, alcohol and tobacco and those that directly measure respondents' substance use. These types of proximity variables are excellent surrogates for drug, alcohol and tobacco usage because teens who are exposed to substances and have friends who engage in these activities are much more likely to be engaged in substance abuse.

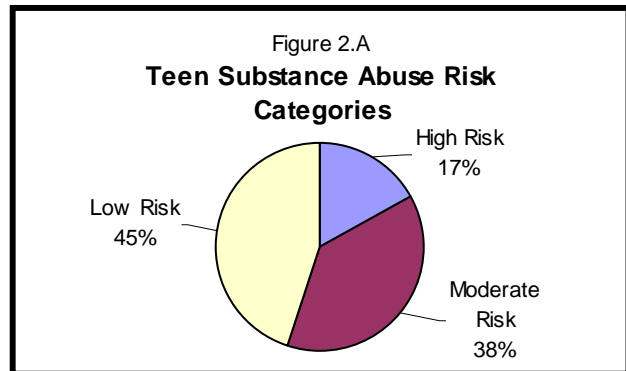
CASA collapsed the individual risk scores into three score ranges and found that the 1,000 teens surveyed fell into these categories of risk: 45 percent of the nation's 12- to 17-year olds are at a relatively low risk of substance abuse, 38 percent are at moderate risk and 17 percent are at high risk. The practical meaning of these risk categories appears in Table 2.2.

The calculated substance-abuse risk score is highly related to the age of the teen respondent. When a second risk factor--for example, hours spent with a boyfriend or girlfriend--is related to both the substance-abuse risk score and also to age, it is important to insure that the observed relationship between this second risk factor (i.e., hours spent with boyfriend/girlfriend) and the substance-abuse risk score is not really just function of age. In such cases, when we describe a relationship between a risk factor and the substance-abuse risk score, we test to insure that the relationship is not spurious using a statistical technique called analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Using this technique, we can test to make sure that a relationship between two variables (e.g., between hours spent with boyfriend/girlfriend and the substance-abuse risk score) continues to exist even after controlling for age.

## **An Evolving Risk Environment**

The same number of teens was found to be at low risk of using alcohol, tobacco or illegal

drugs (45 percent) compared to last year's survey. This year, fewer teens are found to be at high risk (17 percent in 2004 vs. 21 percent in 2003). This means more teens are at moderate risk this year (38 percent) than last (34 percent). While the migration of teens from high risk to moderate risk is good news (if sustained), the total percentage of teens at either moderate or high risk of substance abuse has not declined. (Figure 2.A)









## Chapter III

### Teen Dating Practices and Substance-Abuse Risk

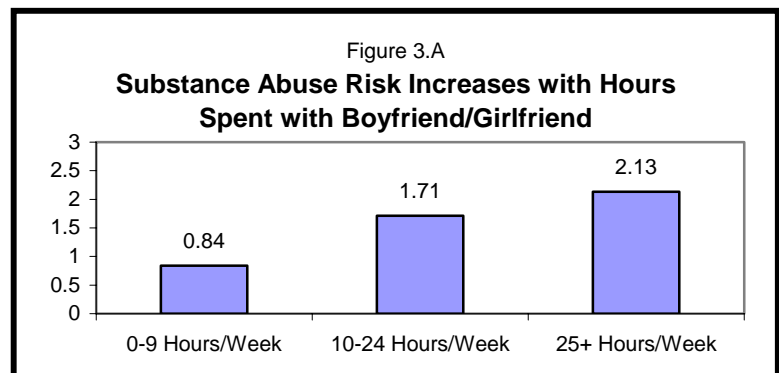
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Dating is a big part of teen life. Thirty-one percent of 12- to 17-year olds (just under eight million) report they currently have a boyfriend or girlfriend. Twenty-nine percent of boys say they have a girlfriend; 33 percent of girls say they have a boyfriend.

#### Time Spent with Boyfriend/Girlfriend

The amount of time a teen spends with a boyfriend or girlfriend is related to substance-abuse risk.

The average risk score for all teens currently with a boyfriend or girlfriend is 1.49, above the average risk for all teens (1.00). Teens who spend 25 or more hours a week with their boyfriend or girlfriend are at two and one-half times the risk of substance abuse compared to teens who spend less than 10 hours a week with their boyfriend/girlfriend (including those with no boyfriends or girlfriends) (Figure 3.A).



Compared to teens who spend less than 10 hours a week with their boyfriend/girlfriend, those who spend 25 or more hours a week are:

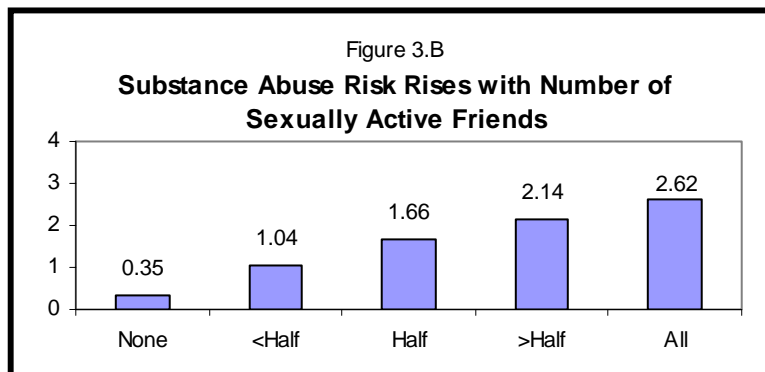
- Two and one-half times likelier to use alcohol (70 percent vs. 28 percent);

- Five times likelier to get drunk (35 percent vs. seven percent);
- Four and one-half times likelier to have used marijuana (55 percent vs. 12 percent);
- More than two and one-half times likelier to have smoked (45 percent vs. 17 percent).

## Sexually Active Friends

Rather than seeking to measure the respondent's sexual behavior directly, the survey measured the extent to which a teen has "close personal friends" who are sexually active. While it cannot necessarily be inferred that a teen with sexually active "close personal friends" is sexually active, this surrogate question reveals the degree to which sexual activity is a familiar part of a teen's life.

The more sexually active friends a teen has, the greater that teen's risk of substance abuse. (Figure 3.B)



Teens reporting that all of their "close personal friends" are sexually active are at seven and one-half times greater risk of substance abuse compared to teens who have no such friends. Teens who say half of their "close personal friends" are sexually active are nearly five times likelier than teens with no such friends to drink, smoke or use illegal drugs.

Fifty-six percent of all teens--14 million--report they have friends who are sexually active, while 42 percent have no such friends. The incidence

of sexually active friends ranges from 28 percent of 12-year olds to 79 percent of 17-year olds. There is little difference in the responses to this question by boys or girls of the same age.

Among 16- and 17-year olds, the average risk score is 0.51 for those with no friends who are sexually active vs. 2.96 for those whose friends are all sexually active. Among 12- and 13-year olds, the comparable risk scores are 0.27 for those with no friends who are sexually active vs. 1.96 for those whose friends are all sexually active.

Compared to teens with no sexually active friends, teens, half or more of whose friends are sexually active, are:

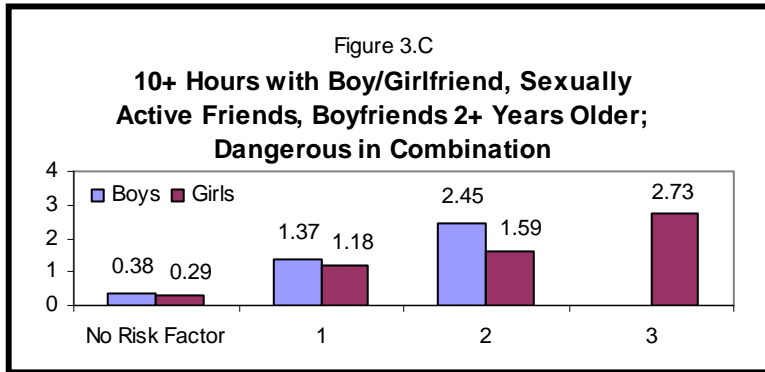
- Six and one-half times likelier to drink (66 percent vs. 10 percent);
- Thirty-one times likelier to get drunk (31 percent vs. one percent);
- Twenty-two and one-half times likelier to have tried marijuana (45 percent vs. two percent);
- More than five and one-half times likelier to smoke (45 percent vs. eight percent).

## Girls Who Date Older Boys

Two-thirds of girls with a boyfriend report he is older. Of those girls with an older boyfriend, 60 percent report he is less than two years older and 25 percent report he is at least two years older. Girls with boyfriends two or more years older are twice as likely as those with boyfriends less than two years older to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs (2.0 vs. 1.1). Girls with boyfriends two or more years older are almost three times likelier than those girls with no boyfriends to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs (2.0 vs. 0.71); these girls are six times likelier to get drunk in a typical month (35 percent vs. six percent) and to smoke marijuana (50 percent vs. eight percent).

## A Dangerous Combination

A teen who possesses all characteristics mentioned above--spending a substantial amount of time per week with a boyfriend or girlfriend, having sexually active friends, and if female dating an older boyfriend--is at six times the substance-abuse risk if male and nine times the substance-abuse risk if female, compared with teens who exhibit none of these characteristics (Figure 3.C).







## Chapter IV

### Drugs in Schools

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Whether teens attend drug-free schools or schools where drugs are used, kept or sold has a significant impact on their substance-abuse risk.

Students attending middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are at two and one-half times the risk for substance abuse as those attending drug-free middle schools (1.10 vs. 0.41). Teens attending high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are at one and one-half times the risk as those attending drug-free high schools (1.67 vs. 1.06). The substance-abuse risk increases fourfold for a teen moving from a drug-free middle school to a high school where drugs are used, kept or sold (0.41 compared to 1.67).

Half of high school students and nearly one-quarter of middle school students (24 percent) go to schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. This is about the same situation as in 2003 when 52 percent of high school students and 21 percent of middle school students attended schools where drugs are used, kept or sold.

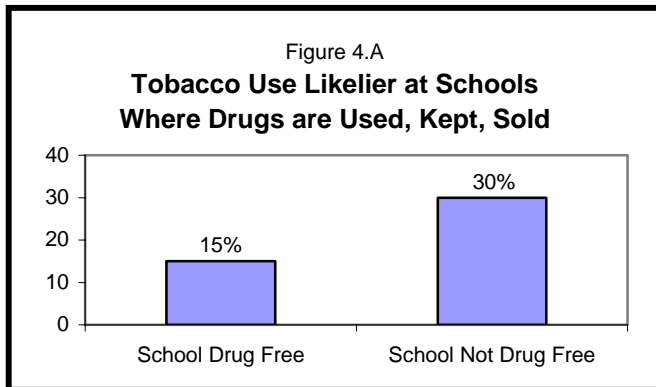
Private schools (includes religious and secular) are more likely to be drug free than public schools. Eighty-one percent of students at private schools report that their schools are drug free, compared with only 58 percent of students at public schools.

***Illegal Drug Use.*** The heightened danger to teens when they enter high school and the importance of drug-free schools is further evidenced in student estimates of the percentage of their schoolmates who use drugs. Students attending high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold estimate that 55 percent of their schoolmates use illegal drugs like acid, cocaine or heroin, compared to an estimate of 27 percent by students in drug-free high schools. Students attending middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold estimate that 25 percent of their

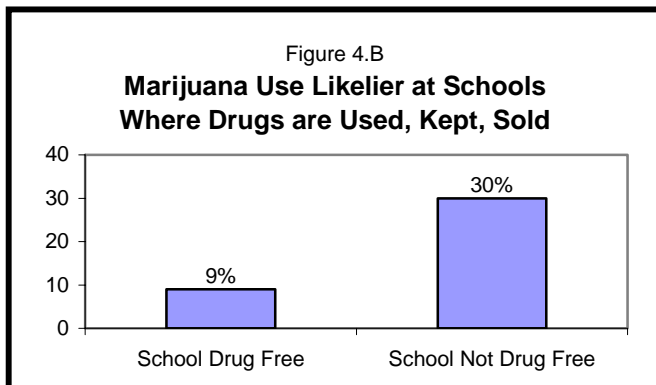
schoolmates use such drugs, compared to an estimate of 10 percent by students in drug-free middle schools.

**Alcohol Use.** Alcohol use more than doubles at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold with 52 percent of students reporting they have tried alcohol at non-drug-free schools, compared to 22 percent at drug-free schools. The proportion of teens who get drunk in a typical month more than triples at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, compared to drug-free schools (19 percents vs. six percent).

**Smoking.** Fifty-four percent of students at non-drug-free schools report that there is smoking on school grounds, compared to 20 percent of students at drug-free schools. Student tobacco use doubles at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold (Figure 4.A).



**Marijuana.** Marijuana use more than triples at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. Thirty percent of teens attending non-drug-free schools report that they have tried marijuana compared to only nine percent at drug-free schools (Figure 4.B).



**Physical Fighting and Cheating.** For the first time this year, we compared the incidence of physical fighting and cheating on tests and homework by students in non-drug-free and drug-free schools. Sixty-two percent of students in non-drug-free schools witness a fight in school at least once a month vs. 42 percent at drug-free schools.

Teens at non-drug-free schools estimate that 54 percent of students regularly cheat on tests and homework, compared to a 40 percent estimate by teens at drug-free schools.

**Sex.** Seventy-five percent of students at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold have a close friend who is sexually active, compared to 44 percent in drug-free schools.

More than half of the students at non-drug-free schools (54 percent) say that boys often or sometimes “push girls to drink alcohol or take drugs in order to get the girls to have sex or do other sexual things,” compared to one-third (33 percent) of students at drug-free schools.



## Chapter V

### Other Important Risk Indicators

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#### **Internet Pornography**

Thirty-two percent of 12- to 17-year olds have a computer in their room. Forty-five percent of teens--11.5 million--have friends who regularly view and download pornography from the Internet.

The prevalence of teens with friends who regularly view and download pornography from the Internet increases with age, from nearly one-third of 12-year olds (31 percent) to nearly two-thirds of 17-year olds (61 percent). There is a significant gender differential among all teens: 46 percent of 16- and 17-year old girls say they have friends who regularly view and download Internet pornography, compared to 65 percent of 16- and 17-year old boys; the comparable percentage for 12- and 13-year old girls and boys are 25 percent and 37 percent respectively.

Compared to teens with no friends who regularly view or download Internet pornography, teens who report that all of their friends regularly do so are more than five times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs (0.60 vs. 3.33).

#### **Availability of Illegal Drugs**

Unfortunately, drugs remain a pervasive presence for American teens. A striking feature of our research is the ease with which teens can obtain marijuana.

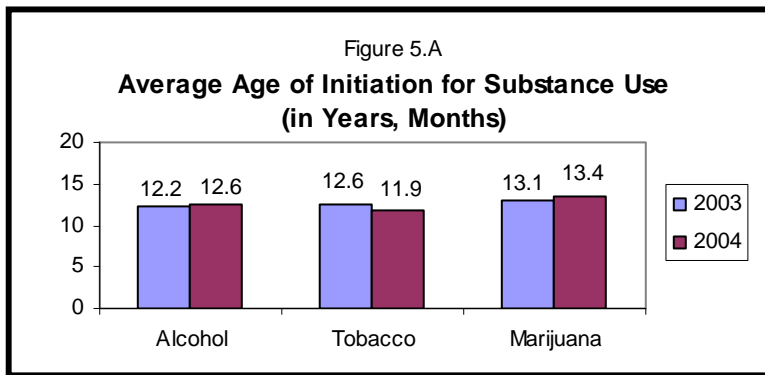
More than one-third of 12- to 17-year olds (40 percent)- -10.2 million--can buy marijuana within a day. Twenty-one percent of 12- to 17-year olds--5.4 million--can buy marijuana in an hour or less.

In the current survey, marijuana is reported by 27 percent of teens (compared to 34 percent in 2003) to be easier to buy than cigarettes or beer, while 42 percent of teens say cigarettes are

easiest to buy (compared to 35 percent in 2003). The proportion of teens who think beer is the easiest to buy has slightly decreased from 18 percent in 2003 to 15 percent in 2004.

The proportion of teens who know users of acid, cocaine or heroin (35 percent), or prescription drugs (23 percent) has dropped sharply from last year (40 percent and 25 percent respectively). The percentage of teens who know a user of Ecstasy has remained the same (18 percent in 2004 and 2003). However, the percentage of teens who know a user of methamphetamines has risen slightly, from 12 percent in 2003 to 15 percent in the current survey.

The average age of initiation for use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana remains below 14 years of age (Figure 5.A).



Overall, the substance use environment of a 12- to 17-year old has deteriorated over the past year. In this year's survey:

- Thirty-six percent of teens have friends who smoke cigarettes; up from 30 percent last year.
- Forty-eight percent have friends who regularly drink; up from 44 percent last year.
- Thirty-eight percent have friends who smoke marijuana; up from 32 percent last year.

## Teen Party Scene

Many teens attend parties where substances are available. Nine percent of 12-year olds report that they attend parties where prescription drugs are available.

By age 15, more than half of teens (58 percent) report alcohol available at parties they attend.

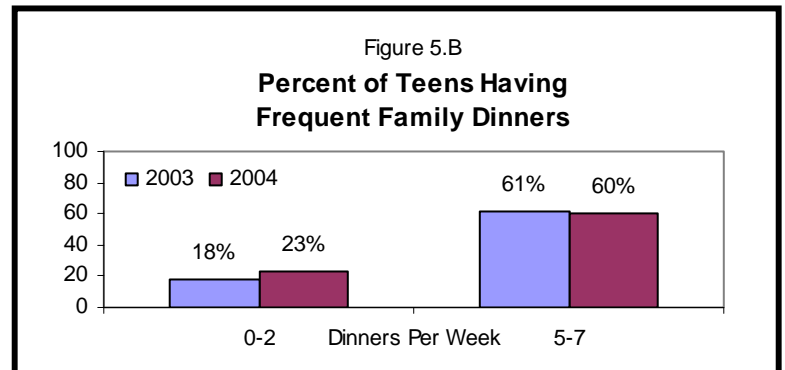
Between ages 15 and 16, there is a significant jump in the percentage of parties at which marijuana is available (35 percent vs. 55 percent).

By the time a teen reaches age 17, a majority (73 percent) of the parties they attend have some of all these substances available.

## Family Dinners

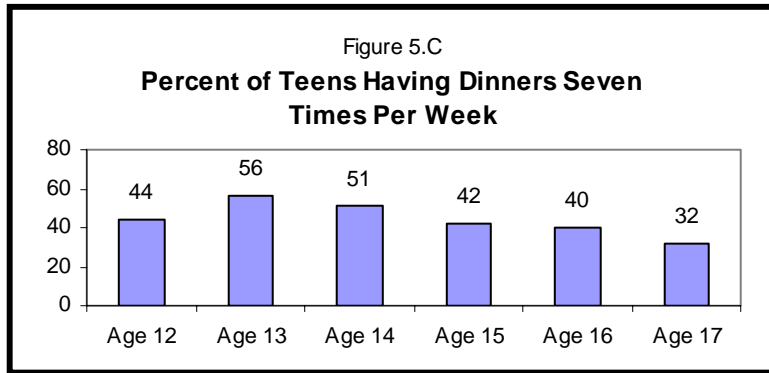
The number of dinners a teen has with his or her family in a typical week is a powerful indicator of substance-abuse risk (as identified by CASA research since 1996). The average risk score of teens having dinner with their family five to seven nights a week is 0.82. For teens having dinner as a family two nights or less, the average risk score is 1.36.

The number of teens having frequent family dinners five to seven nights a week is the same as last year: 60 percent vs. 61 percent. The number of teens typically having two or fewer family dinners in a week increased to 23 percent from 18 percent last year. (Figure 5.B)





As teens get older they are less likely to have dinner with their families on a regular basis. Thirty-two percent of 17-year olds have dinner seven nights a week with their families compared to 56 percent of 13-year olds. (Figure 5.C)



Compared to teens who have family dinners five to seven times a week, those who eat dinner with their families two or fewer nights a week are two and one-half times likelier to report that most of their friends are sexually active (25 percent vs. 10 percent); twice as likely to spend 25 or more hours with their boyfriend/girlfriend (12 percent vs. five percent); and almost twice as likely to say that most of their friends regularly view and download pornography from the Internet (11 percent vs. six percent). Such teenage girls are almost twice as likely to have a boyfriend two or more years older (13 percent vs. seven percent).





## Chapter VI

### Other Characteristics Related to Teen Risk

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#### **Age**

Age remains one of the best predictors of risk in the CASA survey: as a teen gets older, his or her substance-abuse risk increases. Twelve-year olds have an average risk score of 0.42--less than one-half the average for all respondents (1.00). By the time a respondent reaches age 17, the average substance-abuse risk score increases nearly fourfold, to 1.63.

#### **Religious Activism**

Religious activism is associated with lower average risk scores. The percentage of teens attending church or religious service on at least a weekly basis remained constant this year at 51 percent. Teens who never attend religious services in a typical month have an average risk score of 1.49--nearly twice the risk of weekly religious service attendees (0.80). Of those teens who report that they do not attend any religious services at all in a typical month, those who were never religiously active in the past are at a lower risk for substance abuse than those who were once religiously active (1.19 vs. 1.62).

#### **Academic Performance**

The CASA teen survey has consistently found a relationship between grades and substance-abuse risk: the higher the grades, the lower the risk.

Students who typically receive all A's or A's and B's in school have average risk scores below the average for all teens (0.74 and 0.77 respectively). All other grade categories, C's or below, have above average risk scores of 1.49, which puts these students at nearly twice the risk for substance abuse compared to their higher-achieving peers.

## **Gender**

As in previous surveys, gender in and of itself did not emerge as a significant indicator of substance-abuse risk.



## Chapter VII

### Parents

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A unique feature of CASA's research is interviewing parents who live in the same household as teens (parent interviews are conducted after teen interviews). This year all 500 parents interviewed were in a household where parents gave consent for their teen to be interviewed (even though the teen interview may not have been completed). Of the parent interviews, 375 were conducted in households with a teen interview and 125 interviews were conducted in households without a teen interview, meaning that after obtaining parental permission for a teen interview, the teen was unavailable. The teen and parent responses are then compared, so we can relate the teen's risk of using drugs with the parent's perceptions.

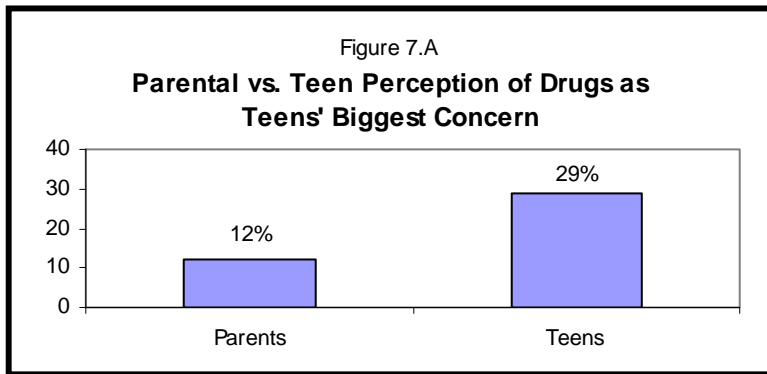
Forty-nine percent of parents think that their teen's school is drug free; 61 percent of teens think their school is drug free. Forty-seven percent of parents think that their teen's school is not drug free (meaning drugs are used kept or sold on school grounds); 38 percent of teens think their school is not drug free.

Fifty percent of parents are concerned that their teen might try illegal drugs at some point in the future, while 28 percent say they are "not very concerned" and 21 percent are "not concerned at all." More than half of parents (57 percent) think it is an "unrealistic expectation" that a teenager will never try an illegal drug, 30 percent think it is "a fairly realistic expectation" and 12 percent say it is a "very realistic expectation." Sixty-one percent of teens think they will never try an illegal drug in the future.

Most parents (66 percent) agree with a recent U.S. study that found "next to marijuana, prescription drugs like Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin and Ritalin are more often abused by high schoolers than any other drug."

Almost the same proportion of parents and teens think that teens who abuse prescription drugs get them from their friends (38 percent vs. 34 percent); more than three times the number of teens think the drugs come from dealers (35 percent vs. 11 percent of parents); nearly half of parents think teens get the prescription drugs from parents themselves (44 percent vs. 21 percent of teens). Only one-quarter of all parents (25 percent) take precautions to protect prescription drugs in their home, such as keeping their medicine cabinets locked.

Only 12 percent of parents think that a teen's number one concern is drugs, while 29 percent of teens report drugs as their biggest concern. (Figure 7.A)



## Appendix A

### Sample Performance

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A good way to assess the quality of the achieved survey sample is to compare the results obtained in the survey with known characteristics of the target population, in this case the national population of teenagers, between 12- and 17-years of age. Five demographic characteristics are of particular interest to us: age, sex, race, ethnicity, and family structure. Our benchmark is the March 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, which is itself a survey--not a census--but for our purposes is considered definitive. Table A.1 compares the achieved results of our survey with the reported results of the CPS. The reported survey results throughout this report are weighted, meaning mathematically adjusted to correct for deviations from the target population profile derived from the CPS. Weighting was applied to bring the achieved sample in line with the CPS for age, sex, and ethnicity. The chart below reports both our initial unweighted and final weighted results, so that a reader can assess the impact of this corrective measure.

Teen respondents were asked at the conclusion of the interview if their answers could be overheard by someone at their home. Twenty-three percent said they could be overheard. Teens who believed that someone could overhear the interview had only a slightly lower risk score (0.98 vs. 1.01) suggesting little impact in terms of respondents being cautious about giving responses that indicate substance-abuse risk.

Table A.1

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Unweighted Survey</b>	<b>Weighted Survey</b>	<b>CPS Estimates</b>
<b><i>Age and Sex</i></b>			
Male, 12-years old	3.3	8.5	8.5
Male, 13-years old	5.6	8.3	8.7
Male, 14-years old	8.6	8.6	8.6
Male, 15-years old	10.4	8.5	8.5
Male, 16-years old	11.7	8.7	8.7
Male, 17-years old	9.1	8.3	7.8
Female, 12-years old	4.5	8.3	8.6
Female, 13-years old	8.8	8.0	7.7
Female, 14-years old	9.3	8.3	8.3
Female, 15-years old	10.7	7.5	7.7
Female, 16-years old	9.4	8.5	8.2
Female, 17-years old	8.6	8.5	8.6
<b><i>Race and Ethnicity</i></b>			
White, not Hispanic	73.6	61.3	61.4
Hispanic, any race	8.5	16.3	16.2
Black, not Hispanic	7.6	15.7	15.6
Asian American	1.9	1.2	3.9
Native American	2.8	1.7	0.7
Other/Mixed/No Response	5.6	3.8	2.3
<b><i>Family Structure</i></b>			
Two Biological Parents	66.1	63.8	
Biological Mother, Step Father	11.9	12.3	
Biological Father, Step Mother	2.5	2.6	
Two Step Parents	0.5	0.5	
<i>Subtotal, Two Parents</i>	81.0	79.2	67.2
Biological Mother, No Father	11.9	13.4	
Step Mother, No Father	0.0	0.0	
<i>Subtotal, Mother Only</i>	11.9	13.4	24.9
Biological Father, No Mother	2.1	1.8	
Step Father, No Mother	0.1	0.1	
<i>Subtotal, Father Only</i>	2.2	1.9	6.9
Neither Parent	4.9	5.4	1.0



## Appendix B

### Survey Methodology

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The questionnaire for this survey was designed by the staffs of QEV Analytics and CASA. Questions and themes were pre-tested by conducting two focus groups in suburban Chicago, Illinois, with a diverse selection of teens, ages 15 to 17, who represented no particular ethnic or racial background; qualitative research in previous years has focused on specific ethnic and racial communities.

This survey was conducted by telephone, utilizing a random household selection procedure, in which a pool of telephone numbers was assembled by a commercial survey sample vendor utilizing extensive information concerning telephone number assignments across the country. Numbers in this initial pool represented all 48 continental states in proportion to their population.

Households were qualified for participation in the survey by determining that a teen 12- to 17-years-old lived in the household (see Appendix C for screening questions). At least four call back attempts were made to each telephone number before the telephone number was rejected.

Once a household was qualified as the residence of an eligible teenager, 12 to 17, permission for survey participation of the teen was sought from the teen's parent or guardian. After permission was obtained, if the potential teen participant was available, the teen interview was attempted. If the potential teen participant was not available at the time of the initial contact with the parent or guardian, then the parent/guardian interview was attempted, and a call back scheduled for the teen interview.

In total, 1,000 teenagers and 500 parents of teenagers were interviewed between April 16 and May 16, 2004. The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is  $\pm 3.1$  percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it

possible to interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than  $\pm 3.1$  percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was found in this survey).

All of the 500 parents interviewed were conducted in a household where parents gave consent for their teen to be interviewed (even though the teen interview may not have been completed). Of the parents interviewed, 375 interviews were conducted with an assisted teen interview and 125 interviews were conducted without an assisted teen interview, meaning that after obtaining parental permission for a teen interview, the teen was unavailable. The two sets of responses are linked, so we can relate the teen's risk of using drugs with the parent's responses and characteristics. The margin of sampling error for a survey of 500, which is the size of the parent/guardian sample, is  $\pm 4.4$  percent (at the 95 percent confidence level). While we consider the random selection of households with teenagers in residence to yield a representative sample of parents of teenagers as well, it should be noted that parents were interviewed only after assenting to the participation of their teenager in the survey; this protocol could potentially influence the representativeness of the parents' sample. Interviews were not conducted with parents in households where a teen did not participate in the survey, so the sample of parents is effectively derivative of the teen sample.

The data collection process was supervised by QEV Analytics of Washington, DC. After comparing the results of the survey with known national population characteristics, weighting was applied to bring the achieved age, gender, and ethnic distribution into line with the March 2004 Current Population Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey analysis was done by Steve Wagner; the writing of this report was done by Wagner and Lauren Duran of CASA.

## **Methodological Considerations**

### ***Parental Consent***

This survey project complied with the protection of human subjects in research protocols of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The survey instrument and methodology were reviewed by CASA's Institutional Review Board (IRB), which required affirmative parental or guardian consent prior to attempting an interview with a teenage respondent. While the refusal rate of parents, having occurred in 172 cases, seems modest, this represents the loss of eight percent of otherwise eligible households, which is substantial enough to have an impact on the achieved sample. This may be a contributing factor to the understatement of substance use rates, and to the underrepresentation of racial and ethnic populations. Additionally, the fact of parental consent was known to some number of teen respondents and this knowledge could potentially affect teen responses.

### ***Pre-Qualification of Eligible Households***

In order to increase the efficiency of the interviewing process, some screening of households to determine eligibility (resident teen in the target age range) occurred prior to the administration of the interview or consent protocols. Similarly, the interview may have been administered in a call subsequent to obtaining parental permission. These measures did not have a detectable effect on responses, but may have had an impact on the sample characteristics in ways we cannot detect.

Table B.1 summarizes the number of calls necessary to achieve the completed sample of 1,000 interviews, and presents the results of all of our calls in attempt to conduct an interview.

Table B.1

<b>Results of Telephone Calls</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Initial Pool of Random Telephone Numbers	44,648	
Business Number	1,674	
Fax Number	1,482	
Not in Service	9,139	
<i>Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones</i>	32,353	
No Answer	4,200	
Busy	630	
Answering Machine	3,288	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	739	
Language Barrier	406	
<i>Subtotal, Potential Respondents</i>	23,090	
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	11,299	48.9
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	9,559	41.4
Parental Permission Denied	172	0.7
Mid-Interview Termination	1,060	4.6
Completed Interviews	1,000	4.3

\* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly 10 percent). We are not able to distinguish here between refusals to participate by a telephone gatekeeper (typically a parent) and the eligible teen himself or herself. But we would expect that 20,781 of 23,090 households dialed at random would not have a resident teenager 12- to 17-years of age. Therefore, we expect that most of the refusals were in fact ineligible households not willing to respond to the screening questions.



# Appendix C

## Screening Questions

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### VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE PARENT CONSENT

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (\_\_\_\_\_) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are conducting a nationwide research project for a research center at a major university about teen attitudes and the risks facing teens. We are looking for teenagers between 12 and 17 years old to participate in this survey. Is there someone between 12 and 17 living at your home?

[IF YES] Is the adult parent or guardian of this teen available?

[IF YES] May I speak with him or her please?

[IF NOT HOME OR AVAILABLE, ASK FOR TIME FOR CALL-BACK]

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[IF THE PERSON ON THE PHONE WAS NOT THE ADULT, AND THE ADULT THEN COMES TO THE PHONE, REPEAT INTRODUCTION, OTHERWISE CONTINUE AT \*\*]

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (\_\_\_\_\_) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. \*\* We are conducting a nationwide research project for a research center at a major university about teen attitudes and the risks facing teens. We are looking for teenagers between 12 and 17 years old to participate in this survey. This is not a sales call; I won't ask you or the teen to buy anything. No money will be offered to your teen. All responses are completely anonymous and strictly confidential. No one will ever be able to link the responses given on the phone survey back to you or your teen. You or the teen may stop the interview at any time for any reason. The phone interview should take no longer than 20 minutes.

We will ask questions about the teen's living situation, their relationship with a parent, including their observations of their parents' tobacco and alcohol use, their activities at school, their attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use, and other drug use, and their experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

Will you give us permission to talk over the phone with the teen in your house about these issues?

[IF YES, TEEN CAN PARTICIPATE] Would YOU also be willing to speak to us about these and other issues?  
Could I have the first initial of your first name please?

[NOTE ANSWER FOR CALL BACK TIME OR NO CALL BACK]

I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 146. You may ask for Dr. William Foster.

Thank you for your help. May I speak with the teen please?

[IF NO TO PERMISSION] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

**VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE  
TEEN ASSENT**

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (\_\_\_\_\_) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. This is not a sales call; I won't ask you to buy anything. We are conducting a nationwide research project for a research center at a major university about teen attitudes and the risks facing teens. We are looking for teenagers between 12 and 17 years old to participate in this survey. Is there someone between 12 and 17 living at your home?

[IF YES] Is the adult parent or guardian of this teen available?

[IF YES] May I speak with him or her please?

[IF NOT HOME OR AVAILABLE, ASK FOR TIME FOR CALL-BACK]

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[ONCE ADULT CONSENT IS OBTAINED] Hello, my name is (\_\_\_\_\_) and I'm interviewing teenagers across the country for a research center at a major university about what it's like to be a teenager in America today. This is not a sales call; I am not going to ask you to buy anything. No money will be offered to you. I just want to learn about some of your experiences and opinions on issues of importance to teenagers. Your answers are completely confidential. I don't have your name, and no one will ever know how you responded. This interview will take about 20 minutes, and there are no right or wrong answers to these questions. You may stop the interview at any time for any reason.

We will ask questions about your living situation, your relationship with a parent, including your observations of your parents' tobacco and alcohol use, your activities at school, your attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use, and other drug use, and your experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

[IF THIS TEEN'S PARENT IS TO BE CALLED BACK]

We have also asked to speak with your parent / guardian, and will ask him / her about similar issues. A different interviewer will call back to speak with him / her. I will not speak with him / her, and he / she will never know how you answered these questions.

Are you willing to complete the survey?

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[IF YES] I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 146. You may ask for Dr. William Foster.

**VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE  
PARENT ASSENT**

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (\_\_\_\_\_) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. This is not a sales call; I won't ask you to buy anything.

We are conducting a nationwide research project on the future of our youth for a research center at a major university. We are looking for parents of teenagers between 12 and 17 years old to participate in this survey. Is the parent with the first initial “\_\_” of the teenager available to speak with me?

[IF YES, CONTINUE WITH SURVEY]

[IF NOT AVAILABLE] When would be a good time to call back? [RECORD CALLBACK TIME]

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[PARENT INTRODUCTION]

INTRODUCTION: [REPEAT AS NECESSARY] Hello, my name is (\_\_\_\_\_) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are talking today with parents of teenagers as part of a nationwide survey for a research center at a major university on the risks facing teens such as violence, school dropout and drug use.

In an earlier call you had indicated that you would be willing to answer some questions in a phone interview. Recall that this is not a sales call; I will not ask you to buy anything. The interview will take about 20 minutes, and your answers are completely confidential. There are no right or wrong answers to these questions, we really just want to learn about your opinions and experiences. You may stop the interview at any time for any reason. Do I have your permission to begin?

I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 146. You may ask for Dr. William Foster.

[IF NO, ASK FOR CALLBACK TIME]



# Appendix D

## 2004 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old

### Weighted Frequencies

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1. First, what is your age, please?

17%	12
16%	13
17%	14
16%	15
17%	16
17%	17
0%	OTHER (THANK & TERMINATE)

2. Do you currently attend school? [IF YES] What grade are you in? [IF NO] Are you being home schooled, or have you stopped going to school?

9%	6
18%	7
16%	8
18%	9
15%	10
15%	11
6%	12
1%	OTHER
2%	HOME SCHOOLED
1%	STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

3. [IF GRADE 9] Is your school a Middle, Intermediate or Junior High School, or is it a High or Senior High School?

3%	MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
15%	HIGH/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
*	OTHER/NEITHER
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
82%	NOT ASKED

4. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What kind of school do you attend: is it public, private but not religious, Catholic, or religiously affiliated but not Catholic?

85%	PUBLIC
5%	PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
5%	CATHOLIC
2%	OTHER RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
*	DON'T ATTEND SCHOOL
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
3%	NOT ASKED

5. How many students would you say there are in your school? (IF CLARIFICATION NEEDED: Give me your best guess of all the students in the school). [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

25% 0-499  
20% 500-799  
27% 800-1499  
22% 1500+  
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
3% NOT ASKED

6. What kind of grades do you get in school? Just stop me when I read the right category...

2% MOSTLY D's AND F's  
5% MOSTLY C's AND D's  
5% MOSTLY C's  
22% MOSTLY B's AND C's  
7% MOSTLY B's  
42% MOSTLY A's AND B's  
16% MOSTLY A's  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

7. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

51% MALE  
49% FEMALE

Please tell me whether you live with the following adults:

8. Do you live with your biological mother? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepmother?

90% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER  
3% STEP MOTHER  
7% NEITHER  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

9. Do you live with your biological father? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepfather?

68% BIOLOGICAL FATHER  
13% STEP FATHER  
18% NEITHER  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

10. [PRECODE OPEN END] What is the most important problem facing people your age — that is, the thing which concerns you the most?

(education)  
11% DOING WELL IN SCHOOL  
4% GETTING INTO COLLEGE  
1% THE GENERAL LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION

(drugs)  
23% DRUGS  
4% ALCOHOL  
2% TOBACCO

(moral values)

- 2% DECLINING MORAL STANDARDS/IMMORALITY
- 1% LACK OF RELIGION / SPIRITUALITY
- \* TELEVISION/MOVIES/POP CULTURE
- (social issues/relations)
- 22% SOCIAL PRESSURES (POPULARITY, "FITTING-IN")
- 4% SEXUAL ISSUES
- 3% GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN]/OTHER PROBLEMS AT HOME
- 2% HAVING A SAY/COMMUNICATIONS
- (violence)
- 4% CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL
- 1% OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE
- (economics)
- 1% JOBS/ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
- 1% LACK OF MONEY
- 4% OTHER RESPONSES
- 11% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

These next several questions concern the Internet.

11. In a typical day, how many hours do you spend using the Internet? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

- 18% 0
- 45% 1
- 18% 2
- 9% 3
- 3% 4
- 3% 5
- 1% 6+
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

12. Have you ever purchased anything over the Internet?

- 33% YES
- 67% NO
- 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

13. [IF YES] When buying things over the Internet, do you usually use your own credit or debit card, a parent's credit or debit card, a friend's credit or debit card, or someone else's credit or debit card?

- 7% USE OWN CREDIT/DEBIT CARD
- 85% USE PARENT'S CREDIT/DEBIT CARD
- \* USE A FRIEND'S CREDIT/DEBIT CARD
- 4% USE SOMEONE ELSE'S CREDIT/DEBIT CARD
- 3% USE A DIFFERENT WAY OF PAYING [VOLUNTEERED]
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [67% NOT ASKED]

14. Do you know anyone personally who has purchased cigarettes or other tobacco products over the Internet?

6% YES  
94% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

15. Do you know anyone personally who has purchased prescription drugs such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin over the Internet without a prescription?

2% YES  
97% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

16. Have you ever visited a website sponsored by a beer company, bypassing their rule that you must be 21 years old to visit the site?

8% YES  
92% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

17. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of your friends do you think regularly use the Internet to view or download pornography — would you say none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

53% NONE  
29% LESS THAN HALF  
8% HALF  
5% MORE THAN HALF  
3% ALL OF THEM  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

18. Do you have a computer in your room at home?

32% YES  
68% NO  
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Changing subjects a bit now ...

19. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

22% 0  
10% 1  
10% 2  
7% 3  
28% 4  
22% 5+  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

20. [VERSION A: IF NOT 0 ABOVE] How important is your religious faith to you: is it very important, somewhat important, not very important, or is it not important to you at all?

65% VERY IMPORTANT  
30% SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT  
3% NOT VERY IMPORTANT  
1% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[22% NOT ASKED]

[VERSION B: IF 0 ABOVE] Was there a time when you did regularly attend church or religious services?

69% YES  
30% NO  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[78% NOT ASKED]

21. [IF NOT 0 ABOVE] Are you active in a faith community in some way other than attending religious services, such as being a member of a club or a group of some kind?

37% YES  
40% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
22% NOT ASKED

22. How often do you talk with others about spiritual issues, whether with friends or in class or somewhere else: does this happen very often, fairly often, not very often, or almost never?

15% VERY OFTEN  
32% FAIRLY OFTEN  
29% NOT VERY OFTEN  
24% ALMOST NEVER  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

23. Is there an adult whom you would say you particularly admire? Who is that adult? [IF "MY MOTHER OR FATHER," ASK] Is there anyone else? [OPEN ENDED]

41% MY MOTHER  
26% MY FATHER  
3% A MEMBER OF MY CHURCH  
5% A TEACHER/PRINCIPAL  
1% A COACH  
3% BOTH PARENTS EQUALLY  
3% MY SISTER  
3% GRANDFATHER  
5% MY GRANDMOTHER  
5% CELEBRITIES  
5% A FRIEND/FAMILY FRIEND  
6% MY AUNT/UNCLE  
4 MY BROTHER  
2% MY COUSIN  
\* MY DOCTOR  
3% DOES NOT ADMIRE ANYONE  
19% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. How much do you look forward to becoming an adult: a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or not at all?

31% A GREAT DEAL  
46% A FAIR AMOUNT  
17% NOT VERY MUCH  
5% NOT AT ALL  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

25. In your experience, how common is it for teens your age to have a problem controlling their anger: is this very common, fairly common, fairly uncommon, or very uncommon?

29% VERY COMMON  
44% FAIRLY COMMON  
19% FAIRLY UNCOMMON  
7% VERY UNCOMMON  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

26. How often do you see physical fights in your school – every day, once a week, once a month, or hardly ever?

6% EVERY DAY  
21% ONCE A WEEK  
22% ONCE A MONTH  
49% HARDLY EVER  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

27. During this past school year, how many physical fights, if any, did you get into? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

80% 0  
11% 1  
3% 2  
2% 3  
1% 4  
1% 5  
2% 6+  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

28. In a typical week, how often do you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

8% 0  
7% 1  
8% 2  
7% 3  
10% 4  
10% 5  
5% 6  
44% 7  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

29. [IF NOT 0 ABOVE] What is your opinion of the length of time your family takes to eat dinner when together? Does it usually ...

3% TAKE TOO LONG  
6% NOT TAKE LONG ENOUGH, or  
82% TAKE ABOUT THE RIGHT LENGTH OF TIME?

1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

30. [IF NOT 0 ABOVE] Which of the following statements best describes your family's typical dinnertime? Is it:

60% VERY ACTIVE, WITH EVERYONE TALKING ABOUT THINGS THAT HAPPENED DURING THE DAY, OR  
14% USUALLY THE SAME OLD ROUTINE, WHERE EVERYONE TALKS ABOUT THE SAME THINGS EVERY NIGHT, OR  
18% FAIRLY QUIET, WE MAINLY JUST EAT DINNER AND DON'T TALK MUCH?  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

31. [IF NOT 0 ABOVE] Which of these topics do you often discuss with your parents at dinner?

A. YOUR SCHOOL WORK AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES

77% YES  
15% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

B. YOUR FRIENDS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

70% YES  
22% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

C. FAMILY ISSUES OR PROBLEMS

56% YES  
35% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

D. CURRENT EVENTS, SUCH AS POLITICS OR THINGS IN THE NEWS

53% YES  
38% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

E. RELIGIOUS MATTERS

46% YES  
46% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

32. [IF NOT 0 ABOVE] Which of these topics, if any, do you wish you could honestly discuss with your parents at dinner?

A. DATING

42% YES

50% NO  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

B. CURFEWS

48% YES  
43% NO  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

C. PEER PRESSURE/BULLIES

40% YES  
51% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

D. SUBSTANCE USE

30% YES  
61% NO  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

E. RELIGIOUS MATTERS

51% YES  
40% NO  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
8% NOT ASKED

33. Do you currently have a [boyfriend/girlfriend]?

31% YES  
69% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. [IF YES] How many hours in a typical week do you spend with your [boyfriend/girlfriend]? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

27% 0-4  
21% 5-9  
24% 10-24  
21% 25+  
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[69% NOT ASKED]

35. [GIRLS] Is your boyfriend older than you? [IF YES] By how many years?

11% YES  
5% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
84% NOT ASKED

24% LESS THAN ONE YEAR



36% 1 YEAR  
 25% 2 YEARS  
 4% 3 YEARS  
 9% 4 YEARS  
 1% 6 YEARS  
 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
 [89% NOT ASKED]

36. Do you think smoking cigarettes by a teen your age is more likely to make the teen seem cool, or more likely to make the teen seem like a loser?

9% SEEM COOL  
 83% SEEM LIKE A LOSER  
 7% NEITHER [VOLUNTEERED]  
 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. Do you think regularly getting drunk by a teen your age is more likely to make the teen seem cool, or more likely to make the teen seem like a loser?

11% SEEM COOL  
 83% SEEM LIKE A LOSER  
 6% NEITHER [VOLUNTEERED]  
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

38. Do you think the use of illegal drugs by a teen your age is more likely to make the teen seem cool, or more likely to make the teen seem like a loser?

8% SEEM COOL  
 86% SEEM LIKE A LOSER  
 5% NEITHER [VOLUNTEERED]  
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

39. Thinking again about your own close circle of friends, how many of them are sexually active — none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

42% NONE  
 30% LESS THAN HALF  
 11% HALF  
 9% MORE THAN HALF  
 6% ALL OF THEM  
 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. [IF IN HIGH SCHOOL] How often do you think boys at your school push girls to drink alcohol or to take drugs in order to get the girls to have sex or do other sexual things: does this happen often, sometimes but not often, or almost never happen?

5% HAPPENS OFTEN  
 18% SOMETIMES NOT OFTEN  
 26% ALMOST NEVER HAPPEN  
 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
 49% NOT ASKED

41. How would you describe your main racial or ethnic heritage: are you mainly Hispanic or Latino-American (whether black or white); white but not Hispanic; African-American or black but not Hispanic; Asian-American; or Native American?

16% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN  
61% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC  
16% AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK BUT NOT HISPANIC  
1% ASIAN-AMERICAN  
2% NATIVE-AMERICAN  
3% OTHER/MIXED  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Let's talk about your school for a moment ...

42. How often do you feel bored at school: all the time, often, sometimes, or rarely?

16% ALL THE TIME  
25% OFTEN  
38% SOMETIMES  
20% RARELY  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

43. [IF BORED] Some teens say that school is boring because the teachers don't try to make the classwork interesting, while others say that school is boring because that's just that way school is. Which of these views is closer to your own?

59% OPTION 1  
36% OPTION 2  
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
1% NOT ASKED

44. What percentage of students at your school do you think cheat pretty regularly, either on tests or by copying someone else's homework, or by turning in papers they did not write? (PROMPT AS NECESSARY: none would be 0%, all would be 100%, and you can pick any number in between) [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

25% 0-24  
20% 25-49  
28% 50-74  
22% 75+  
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. Do students smoke on school grounds? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

65% NO SMOKING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS  
2% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED  
5% SMOKING IS TOLERATED  
26% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

46. Is your school a drug-free school or is it not drug free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?

61% DRUG-FREE  
38% NOT DRUG-FREE

2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] Have you personally ever seen illegal drugs being sold in your school or on school grounds?

43% YES  
57% NO  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[81% NOT ASKED]

[IF NOT DRUG FREE] [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Have you personally ever seen illegal drugs being used in your school or on school grounds?

46% YES  
52% NO  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[80% NOT ASKED]

48. What percentage of students at your school do you think regularly use illegal drugs, and I mean this to include the abuse of prescription drugs? (PROMPT AS NECESSARY: none would be 0%, all would be 100%, and you can pick any number in between) [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

14% 0  
23% 1-14  
17% 15-29  
29% 30-74  
10% 75+  
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

49. [IF ATTENDS A HIGH SCHOOL] A recent study by the U.S. government found that, next to marijuana, prescription drugs like Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin and Ritalin are more often abused by High Schoolers than any other drug. From what you have seen or heard, do you think this is true or is it not true?

25% IS TRUE  
23% IS NOT TRUE  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
49% NOT ASKED

50. Where do you suppose teens who abuse prescription drugs are most likely to get these drugs: from friends, from parents' medicine cabinets, over the Internet, or from dealers?

34% FRIENDS  
21% PARENTS  
5% OVER THE INTERNET  
35% DEALERS  
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

51. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A] Which is easiest for someone your age to buy: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

21% CIGARETTES  
8% BEER  
14% MARIJUANA  
4% THE SAME  
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
50% NOT ASKED

[SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which is easiest for someone your age to buy: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin?

14% CIGARETTES  
7% BEER  
12% MARIJUANA  
6% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS  
6% THE SAME  
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
50% NOT ASKED

52. Where is someone your age most likely to get beer: from friends, from around the house, from their parents, or from a store?

40% FRIENDS  
33% AROUND THE HOUSE  
10% PARENTS  
13% STORE  
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. [SPLIT SAMPLE; VERSION A] How much coffee do you drink in a typical day: none, 1 cup, 2 cups, 3 cups, more than 3 cups?

44% NONE  
6% 1 CUP  
1% 2 CUPS  
\* 3 CUPS  
1% MORE THAN 3 CUPS  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
48% NOT ASKED

[VERSION B] How many cans or bottles of soda do you drink in a typical day: none, one, two, three, more than three?

14% NONE  
19% 1 CAN/BOTTLE  
8% 2 CANS/BOTTLES  
4% 3 CANS/BOTTLES  
3% MORE THAN 3 CANS/BOTTLES  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
52% NOT ASKED

54. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of your friends smoke at least one cigarette a day — none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

63% NONE  
24% LESS THAN HALF  
5% HALF  
4% MORE THAN HALF  
4% ALL OF THEM  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. Does either of your parents currently smoke at least one cigarette a day? [IF YES] Which of your parents smokes?

10% YES, MOTHER  
13% YES, FATHER  
11% YES, BOTH  
66% NO, NEITHER  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

56. [IF NEITHER] Did either of your parents ever smoke cigarettes?

26% YES, USED TO SMOKE  
40% NO, NEVER SMOKED  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[33% NOT ASKED]

57. How old were you when you smoked your first cigarette? [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

4% YOUNGER THAN 10  
3% 10  
1% 11  
4% 12  
4% 13  
3% 14  
1% 15  
1% 16  
\* 17  
79% NEVER TRIED  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

58. [IF SMOKED] How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days ... [READ OPTIONS]

13% NOT AT ALL  
2% LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY  
3% ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY  
1% ABOUT HALF PACK PER DAY  
2% ONE PACK OR MORE PER DAY  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
79% NOT ASKED (NEVER SMOKED)

59. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently drink beer or other alcoholic drinks pretty regularly, like most weekends — none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

51% NONE  
26% LESS THAN HALF  
9% HALF  
8% MORE THAN HALF  
5% ALL OF THEM  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

60. How old were you when you had your first drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? By drink I mean a whole glass or can, not just a sip or two. [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

4% YOUNGER THAN 10  
2% 10  
2% 11  
6% 12  
5% 13  
6% 14  
5% 15  
3% 16  
\* 17  
66% NEVER TRIED  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

61. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] In a typical week, will you have a drink of wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, you will you have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks?

24% NEVER DRINKS  
5% OCCASIONAL DRINKER  
2% WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY  
1% 1 PER DAY  
1% 2 PER DAY  
1% 3+ PER DAY  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
66% NOT ASKED

62. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] Which alcoholic beverage do you drink most frequently: beer (including malt beverages), wine (including coolers), or hard liquor?

30% BEER  
24% WINE  
26% HARD LIQUOR  
20% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[66% NOT ASKED]

63. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] In a typical month, how many times will you get drunk, if at all? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

66% NEVER DRINKS (NOT ASKED)  
23% 0  
5% 1  
2% 2  
1% 3  
3% 4+  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

64. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin?

13% YES, KNOW ONE  
22% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE  
64% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED THESE DRUGS  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

65. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] Do you know a friend or classmate who has used ECSTASY OR "E"? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used ECSTASY?

8% YES, KNOW ONE  
10% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE  
81% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED ECSTASY  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[48% NOT ASKED]

[SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION B] Do you know a friend or classmate who has used METHAMPHETAMINES OR "METH"? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used METHAMPHETAMINES?

4% YES, KNOW ONE  
10% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE  
83% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED METHAMPHETAMINES  
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[52% NOT ASKED]

66. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A]

Do you know a friend or classmate who abuses prescription drugs or uses them without a prescription, like Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who abuses prescription drugs or uses them without a prescription?

9% YES, KNOW ONE  
14% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE  
77% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[49% NOT ASKED]

[VERSION B] Thinking again about your own close circle of friends, how many of them use prescription drugs like Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin to get high — none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

80% NONE  
15% LESS THAN HALF  
2% HALF  
1% MORE THAN HALF  
\* ALL OF THEM  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[51% NOT ASKED]

67. Do you think that one of the reasons teens your age drink alcohol or use illegal drugs is to feel more comfortable around other people and to lose their inhibitions: would you say this is a major reason teens drink alcohol or use illegal drugs, a minor reason, or not a reason at all?

40% A MAJOR REASON  
38% A MINOR REASON  
19% NOT A REASON AT ALL  
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

68. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] In your own experience, how many of the parties you attend have beer or other alcoholic drinks available: none, some, most, or all of them?

54% NONE  
27% SOME

12% MOST  
6% ALL OF THEM  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[50% NOT ASKED]

[VERSION B] In your own experience, how many of the parties you attend have marijuana available: none, some, most, or all of them?

67% NONE  
17% SOME  
7% MOST  
7% ALL OF THEM  
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[50% NOT ASKED]

69. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] In your own experience, how many of the parties you attend have drugs like cocaine or Ecstasy available: none, some, most, or all of them?

89% NONE  
6% SOME  
2% MOST  
1% ALL OF THEM  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[50% NOT ASKED]

[VERSION B] In your own experience, how many of the parties you attend have prescription drugs like Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin available: none, some, most, or all of them?

88% NONE  
8% SOME  
1% MOST  
1% ALL OF THEM  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[50% NOT ASKED]

I have just a few more questions, and I just wanted to remind you that your answers to all of these questions are completely confidential.

70. Thinking again about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana — none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

61% NONE  
22% LESS THAN HALF  
6% HALF  
6% MORE THAN HALF  
3% ALL OF THEM  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

71. If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to buy it?

21% AN HOUR OR LESS  
7% A FEW HOURS  
12% WITHIN A DAY  
11% WITHIN A WEEK  
2% LONGER THAN A WEEK



38% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY  
9% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

72. Have you ever smoked or tried marijuana?

17% YES  
82% NEVER TRIED IT  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

73. [IF TRIED MARIJUANA] How old were you when you first tried marijuana? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

82% NEVER TRIED (NOT ASKED)  
2% YOUNGER THAN 10  
1% 10  
1% 11  
1% 12  
3% 13  
3% 14  
4% 15  
1% 16  
1% 17  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

74. [IF TRIED MARIJUANA] Would you describe yourself more as an occasional user, or as a one-time user of marijuana?

6% OCCASIONAL USER  
11% ONE-TIME USER  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
82% NOT ASKED

75. How likely is it that you will try drugs in the future?

4% VERY LIKELY  
7% SOMEWHAT LIKELY  
28% NOT VERY LIKELY  
61% NEVER HAPPEN  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

76. One final question: as you were speaking with me, was there someone there with you who could overhear your answers, or not?

23% COULD OVERHEAR  
77% COULD NOT OVERHEAR  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

That's the last of my questions. Thank you very much for your answers and for your time. Good-bye.



# Appendix E

## 2004 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers

### Weighted Frequencies

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1. How many children aged 12 - 17 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

57% 1  
 34% 2  
 7% 3  
 2% 4 or more  
 \* NONE [THANK AND TERMINATE]

2. Gender of Respondent [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

16% MALE  
 84% FEMALE

3. What do you feel is the most important problem you face today as the parent of a teenager — that is, the thing which concerns you the most? [OPEN END]

26% DRUGS/ALCOHOL  
 9% SAFETY  
 3% VIOLENCE/CRIME  
 10% EDUCATION/DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL  
 18% PEER PRESSURE  
 8% COMMUNICATION/PARENTS  
 5% TEEN PREGNANCY/SEXUALITY  
 9% MORALS/FAMILY VALUES  
 5% MEDIA INFLUENCE/CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT  
 5% OTHER  
 2% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

4. And from the point of view of teenagers like your own, what do you think is the most important problem someone their age faces? [OPEN END]

9% FITTING IN/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES  
 53% PEER PRESSURE  
 4% ACCEPTANCE OF SELF  
 12% DRUGS  
 6% EDUCATION/FUTURE  
 5% SEXUAL ISSUES  
 1% GANGS/VIOLENCE  
 7% OTHER  
 3% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

5. How many children older than 17 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

50% 0  
 29% 1  
 13% 2  
 6% 3  
 2% 4 or more  
 0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

6. How many children younger than 12 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

64%	0
23%	1
8%	2
2%	3
2%	4 or more
0%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[IF MORE THAN ONE TEEN, STATE] For the purposes of these next few questions, please have in mind your teenager who is closest to [AGE VARIABLE DERIVED FROM TEEN SAMPLE] years old.

7. Does your teen currently attend school? [IF YES] What grade is he or she in?

4%	6
9%	7
16%	8
20%	9
21%	10
19%	11
8%	12
*	OTHER
2%	HOME SCHOOLED
*	STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

8. Is there something your teen does — an activity or a hobby or a sport — that he or she is really enthusiastic about? What is that? [OPEN-ENDED PRECODED]

9%	NOTHING
4%	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION (BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, ETC.)
2%	RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
13%	HOBBY
15%	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT/BAND
44%	SPORTS TEAM
2%	ACADEMIC INTEREST/CLUB
3%	CAREER OR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED ACTIVITY (4H, OTHER)
7%	INTERNET, COMPUTERS, COMPUTER GAMING
0%	OTHER
1%	DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED

9. How satisfied are you with the quality of education your teen is receiving at his/her school? Are you ...

52%	VERY SATISFIED
38%	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
8%	SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
1%	VERY DISSATISFIED
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

10. How often would you say your teen is bored at school: all the time, often, sometimes, or rarely?
- 6% ALL THE TIME
  - 18% OFTEN
  - 46% SOMETIMES
  - 29% RARELY
  - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11. How safe do you feel your teen's school is? Is it ...
- 44% VERY SAFE
  - 52% FAIRLY SAFE
  - 3% FAIRLY UNSAFE
  - \* VERY UNSAFE
  - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
12. Have you ever seen students smoking cigarettes on the grounds of your teen's school? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?
- 76% SMOKING DOES NOT OCCUR
  - 1% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
  - 4% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
  - 15% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
  - 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
13. Have you ever seen teachers smoking cigarettes on the grounds of your teen's school?
- 5% YES
  - 93% NO
  - 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
14. Roughly how many students are there at your teen's school, including all grades? [RECORD RESPONSE]
- 22% 0-499
  - 22% 500-799
  - 30% 800-1499
  - 18% 1500+
  - 7% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
15. To the best of your knowledge, is your teen's school a "drug free" school, or is it not "drug free," meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs, or sell drugs on school grounds? [PUSH TO AVOID DON'T KNOW RESPONSE: "Well, what is your guess?"]
- 49% SCHOOL IS DRUG-FREE
  - 47% SCHOOL IS NOT DRUG FREE
  - 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
16. [IF NOT DRUG-FREE] Is your teen's school not drug-free because illegal drugs are tolerated by school administrators, or is your teen's school not drug-free despite the best efforts of school administrators?
- 1% ILLEGAL DRUGS TOLERATED
  - 45% DRUGS OCCUR DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
  - 1% ADMINISTRATORS CAN'T DO ANYTHING [VOLUNTEERED]
  - \* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
  - 53% NOT ASKED

17. [VERSION A: IF NOT DRUG-FREE] If you could, would you send your teen to a different school which was drug-free?

26% YES  
19% NO  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
53% NOT ASKED

[VERSION B: IF DRUG-FREE] Suppose you learned that your teen's school was not drug-free. If you could, would you send your teen to a different school which was drug-free?

33% YES  
14% NO  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
51% NOT ASKED

18. [VERSION A: IF NOT DRUG-FREE AND NO TO NEW SCHOOL] Please tell me a little bit about that ... why would you not send your teen to a drug-free school if you could? [OPEN END]

56% NO SCHOOLS ARE DRUG FREE  
6% DRUGS ARE NOT A PROBLEM  
13% WANT KIDS TO MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICES  
13% CHILD LIKES CURRENT SCHOOL  
7% QUALITY OF EDUCATION IMPORTANT/MORE IMPORTANT  
4% DRUGS NOT A PROBLEM AT CURRENT SCHOOL  
2% OTHER  
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[81% NOT ASKED]

[VERSION B: IF NOT DRUG FREE AND YES TO NEW SCHOOL] What prevents you from sending your teen to a drug-free school? [OPEN END]

34% NO DRUG FREE SCHOOLS IN AREA  
24% DON'T BELIEVE THERE ARE DRUG FREE SCHOOLS  
22% CAN'T AFFORD A PRIVATE SCHOOL  
\* DRUGS AREN'T A BIG PROBLEM  
\* WANTS CHILD TO MAKE OWN DECISIONS  
7% CHILD LIKES CURRENT SCHOOL  
13% IT WOULD DEPEND ON LOCATION  
0% OTHER  
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[75% NOT ASKED]

19. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] How realistic is the goal of making your teen's school drug-free: is this a very realistic goal, a fairly realistic goal, a fairly unrealistic goal, or a very unrealistic goal?

5% VERY REALISTIC GOAL  
16% A FAIRLY REALISTIC GOAL  
19% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC GOAL  
7% A VERY UNREALISTIC GOAL  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
53% NOT ASKED

20. If you had to guess, what percentage of students at your teen's school do you think regularly use illegal drugs -- and I mean this to include the abuse of prescription drugs? (PROMPT AS NECESSARY: none would be 0, all would be 100, and you can pick any number in between) [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

4%	0
42%	1-14
20%	15-29
20%	30-74
2%	75+
11%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

21. Are you your teen's biological [mother/father]?

93%	YES
7%	NO
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

22. Does your teen live with his or her biological [mother/father]?

77%	YES
23%	NO
*	NO RESPONSE

[FOR PURPOSES OF NEXT QUESTION, IF RESPONDENT FEMALE, VARIABLE = 'father'; IF RESPONDENT MALE, VARIABLE = 'mother']

23. Would you describe your teen's relationship with his/her biological [mother/father] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

39%	EXCELLENT
29%	VERY GOOD
13%	GOOD
5%	FAIR
10%	POOR
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. Would you describe your relationship with your teen as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

45%	EXCELLENT
39%	VERY GOOD
14%	GOOD
2%	FAIR
0%	POOR
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

25. How concerned are you that your teen might try illegal drugs at some point: are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not concerned at all?

23%	VERY CONCERNED
27%	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED
28%	NOT VERY CONCERNED
21%	NOT CONCERNED AT ALL
0%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

26. [IF MORE THAN ONE TEEN OR POST TEEN CHILD] Would you say that one of your children is or was at greater risk of trying illegal drugs than were your other children, or is it not the case?

39% YES  
60% NO  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[8% NOT ASKED]

27. [IF YES] Is that child who is or was at greater risk the oldest, the youngest, or a middle child?

48% THE OLDEST  
28% THE YOUNGEST  
24% MIDDLE CHILD  
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[64% NOT ASKED]

28. [IF YES] Is that child who is or was at greater risk a boy or a girl?

63% BOY  
37% GIRL  
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
[64% NOT ASKED]

29. As a parent, how confident are you that you would know what to do if you believed your child was using illegal drugs? Are you ...

50% VERY CONFIDENT  
42% FAIRLY CONFIDENT  
6% NOT TOO CONFIDENT  
2% NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

30. Based on what you may have heard or read, do you believe that there is or is not a competent, effective drug treatment for teenagers available in your area?

61% YES  
39% NO  
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

31. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A] Which is easiest for someone your teenager's age to buy: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

20% CIGARETTES  
4% BEER  
18% MARIJUANA  
5% THE SAME  
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
50% NOT ASKED

[SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which is easiest for someone your teenager's age to buy: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs?

20% CIGARETTES  
5% BEER  
13% MARIJUANA  
3% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS



6% THE SAME  
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

32. A recent study by the U.S. government found that, next to marijuana, prescription drugs like Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin and Ritalin are more often abused by High Schoolers than any other drug. From what you have seen or heard, do you think this is true or is it not true?

66% IS TRUE  
22% IS NOT TRUE  
12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

33. Where do you suppose teens who abuse prescription drugs are most likely to get these drugs: from friends, from parents' medicine cabinets, over the Internet, or from dealers?

38% FRIENDS  
44% PARENTS  
4% OVER THE INTERNET  
11% DEALERS  
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. Do you take any special precautions to protect prescription drugs in your house, such as locking them up, or do you not?

25% YES  
71% NO  
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

35. Some parents tell us that once a child becomes a teenager, parents have very little influence over their decision of whether they will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs. Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with this opinion?

11% AGREE STRONGLY  
19% AGREE SOMEWHAT  
22% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT  
48% DISAGREE STRONGLY  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

36. How realistic is the expectation that a teenager will never try an illegal drug: is this a very realistic expectation, a fairly realistic expectation, a fairly unrealistic expectation, or a very unrealistic expectation?

12% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION  
30% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION  
43% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION  
14% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. When a teenager uses illegal drugs, how much responsibility for this does the teen's parents deserve: do they deserve a great deal of blame, a fair amount, not very much, or no blame at all?

15% A GREAT DEAL OF BLAME  
61% A FAIR AMOUNT  
19% NOT VERY MUCH  
3% NO BLAME AT ALL  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

38. At what age do you think it is appropriate for boys to start going on dates with girls where it is just the two of them, without chaperones or other couples? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

*	13
2%	14
9%	15
46%	16
26%	17
13%	18
*	19
1%	20
1%	21
*	OTHER
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

39. At what age do you think it is appropriate for girls to start going on dates with boys where it is just the two of them, without chaperones or other couples? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

*	13
2%	14
10%	15
46%	16
23%	17
13%	18
*	19
2%	20
2%	21
*	OTHER
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. How realistic is the expectation that a teenager will not become sexually active: is this a very realistic expectation, a fairly realistic expectation, a fairly unrealistic expectation, or a very unrealistic expectation?

12%	VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
32%	A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
40%	A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
15%	A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. To what extent do you believe the use of alcohol, marijuana or other drugs by a teenager makes it more likely they will be sexually active: does the use of these substances make sexual activity much more likely, somewhat more likely, a little more likely, or does it not make sexual activity more likely at all?

67%	MUCH MORE LIKELY
23%	SOMEHAT MORE LIKELY
6%	A LITTLE MORE LIKELY
4%	IT DOES NOT MAKE SEXUAL ACTIVITY MORE LIKELY AT ALL
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

42. Have you ever discussed with your teen that the use of alcohol, marijuana and other drugs may make sexual activity more likely?

75%	YES
25%	NO
0%	NO RESPONSE

43. Of all the reasons for a teen to not abuse alcohol, marijuana, or other illegal drugs, how important a reason is the fact that the use of these substances may make unwanted sexual activity more likely: is this a very important reason to not use these substances, a fairly important reason, a fairly unimportant reason, or not important at all as a reason?

54% VERY IMPORTANT  
35% FAIRLY IMPORTANT  
8% FAIRLY UNIMPORTANT  
2% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

44. In a typical week, how many times do you and your children have dinner together as a family? [RECORD RESPONSE]

1% NONE  
2% 1  
5% 2  
14% 3  
17% 4  
23% 5  
13% 6  
25% 7  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. Do you think of yourself as the member of any group of people — based on your ethnicity, or race, or religion, or the work that you do?

45% YES  
54% NO  
2% NO RESPONSE

46. [IF YES] What is that group? [OPEN END]

5% RELIGIOUS, NON-SPECIFIC  
26% RELIGIOUS, CHRISTIAN  
2% RELIGIOUS, NON-CHRISTIAN  
2% WORKING CLASS/BLUE COLLAR  
4% WORKING/OTHER [TEACHER, . . .  
4% WHITE  
\* BLACK  
1% POLITICAL CONSERVATIVE  
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
55% NOT ASKED

47. [IF YES] Do you feel members of this group are generally respected by American society or generally not respected?

37% GENERALLY RESPECTED  
7% GENERALLY NOT RESPECTED  
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE  
55% NOT ASKED

Now just a few questions for statistical purposes.....

48. Are you single or married? [IF SINGLE:] Have you ever been married? [IF MARRIED] Were you ever previously married to someone else?

1% SINGLE, NEVER BEEN MARRIED  
13% SINGLE, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED  
62% MARRIED, NOT PREVIOUSLY MARRIED  
23% MARRIED, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED  
\* NO RESPONSE

49. What is your employment situation: are you ...

47% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME  
19% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME  
25% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF  
3% RETIRED  
2% STUDENT  
3% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
\* DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

50. [IF MARRIED] And what is your spouse's employment situation?

74% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME  
3% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME  
3% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF  
3% RETIRED  
1% STUDENT  
1% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED  
15% NOT ASKED

51. How important is religion in your family life: very important, fairly important, not too important, not important at all?

57% VERY IMPORTANT  
28% FAIRLY IMPORTANT  
12% NOT TOO IMPORTANT  
3% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL  
\* DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

52. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services? [RECORD RESPONSE]

24% NONE  
9% 1  
10% 2  
8% 3  
23% 4  
26% 5+  
\* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. In a typical month, how often does your teenager go to church or religious services with you? [RECORD RESPONSE]

29% NONE  
9% 1  
10% 2  
8% 3

21%	4
22%	5+
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. Which of the following best describes your religious preference:

31%	BORN-AGAIN, EVANGELICAL, OR FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIAN
33%	TRADITIONAL PROTESTANT
26%	CATHOLIC
3%	JEWISH
1%	MUSLIM
0%	OTHER
4%	NONE
2%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

55. In what year were you born, please? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]  
Reported as age category

20%	28-39
24%	40-44
34%	45-49
20%	50+
1%	NO RESPONSE

56. What is the highest level of education you completed?

3%	SOME HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS
24%	COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL
20%	VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OR SOME COLLEGE
38%	COLLEGE GRADUATE
14%	POST GRADUATE
*	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

57. What do you consider to be your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American, White but not Hispanic, African-American or black and not Hispanic, Asian-American, Native American, or Other?

3%	HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
89%	WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
5%	AFRICAN-AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC
*	ASIAN-AMERICAN
1%	NATIVE AMERICAN
0%	OTHER
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

And finally ...

58. If you had to guess, how likely is it that your teenager will ever try an illegal drug at some point in the future?  
Is it ...

14%	VERY LIKELY
26%	SOMEWHAT LIKELY
48%	NOT VERY LIKELY
11%	NEVER HAPPEN
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

59. Which of the following categories best describes your household income?

13%	LESS THAN \$29,999
37%	\$30,000 – \$59,999
28%	\$60,000 - \$99,999
14%	\$100,000 OR MORE
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
7%	REFUSED

That's the last of my questions. Thank you very much for your time and your responses.