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National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse XI: Teens and Parents

August 2006

Conducted by QEV Analytics, Ltd.

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

For the past 11 years, CASA has been surveying attitudes of teens and those, like parents, who influence them. Other surveys seek to measure the extent of substance abuse in the population, whereas the CASA back to school survey probes substance abuse risk. We seek to identify factors that increase or diminish the likelihood that a teen will smoke, drink, or use illegal drugs. Armed with this knowledge, we believe that parents can help their teens grow up drug free.

We surveyed 1,297 teens, age 12 to 17 (591 boys, 706 girls) and 562 parents of teens, 84 percent of whom (470) were parents of teens who completed our survey.

The message of this year's survey is laser sharp: teen drug and alcohol use is a parent problem, not just a teen problem. Too many parents fail to fulfill their responsibility to chaperone their teens' parties, have no idea how drug and alcohol infested their teens' world is and are utterly unrealistic about their own conduct with respect to their children. The lack of involvement, denial and self-delusion of these parental palookas put their teens at enormous risk of drinking and using illegal and prescription drugs.

Teen parties are a common part of teen life, and these parties are awash with alcohol and drugs.

One-third of teen partygoers have been to parties where teens were drinking alcohol, smoking pot, or using cocaine, Ecstasy or prescription drugs while a parent was present. By age 17, nearly half (46 percent) of teens have been at such parties where parents were present.

While the presence of parents does not guarantee a substance-free party, it does reduce the likelihood that a teen party will have drugs or alcohol.

Teens who say parents are not present at the parties they attend are 16 times likelier to say alcohol is available, 15 times likelier to say illegal drugs (including marijuana, cocaine, Ecstasy, prescription drugs) are available, and 29 times likelier to say marijuana is available, compared to teens who say parents are always present at the parties they attend.

Eighty percent of parents believe that neither marijuana nor alcohol is usually available at parties their teens attend. BUT 50 percent of teen partygoers attend parties where alcohol, drugs (including marijuana), or both are available.

Ninety-eight percent of parents say they are normally present during parties they allow their teens to have at home. BUT a third of teen partygoers (33 percent) report that parents are rarely or never present at parties they attend.

Ninety-nine percent of parents say they would not be willing to serve alcohol at their teen's party. BUT 28 percent of teen partygoers have been at parties at a home where parents were present and teens were drinking alcohol.

Only 12 percent of parents see drugs as their teen's greatest concern. BUT more than twice as many teens (27 percent) say drugs are their greatest concern.

The message is loud and clear: parents, wake up and smell the beer and pot! If your teen is having a party at your home, you should not only be there, but also be aware of what is going on. And if your teen attends a party at someone else's home, you should confirm that the parents will be present and that alcohol and drugs will not. The reality is that even when parents are present at a party, some kids will try to sneak in substances.

There is a special alert in this year's survey for parents of young teenagers. The transition from age 13 to age 14, often when the shift from middle to high school occurs, is a time of dramatically escalating substance abuse risk.

Compared to 13-year olds, 14-year olds are:

- four times likelier to be offered prescription drugs;
- three times likelier to be offered Ecstasy;
- three times likelier to be offered marijuana; and
- two times likelier to be offered cocaine.

Fourteen-year olds are also likelier than 13-year olds to attend parties at which parents are present and teens are using drugs or alcohol. Compared to 13-year olds, 14-year olds are:

- almost three times likelier to attend parties where teens are drinking alcohol and parents are present;
- two times likelier to attend parties where teens are smoking pot and parents are present; and
- four times likelier to attend parties where teens are using other drugs and parents are present.

The move from 13 to 14 is the biggest drug divide of all the teen years.

Risk continues to escalate throughout the teen years such that by the time a teen reaches age 17:

- one in four (26 percent) will know someone their age that was a victim of gun violence;
- twenty-seven percent will have witnessed drug sales in their neighborhood;
- more than two-thirds (70 percent) will have been offered an illegal drug; and
- almost half (46 percent) will have attended a party at which teens were drinking alcohol, smoking pot, or using cocaine, Ecstasy or prescription drugs while a parent was at home.

Also troubling is how many of the youngest kids--notably minority children--in our survey are being offered illegal drugs. One in five of the Hispanic and African-American 12- and 13-year olds we surveyed say they have been offered drugs, and this is happening to these kids at three times the rate that it's happening to white 12- and 13-year olds. Disturbing as this finding is, it does not surprise me, since for so long we have tolerated in places like Harlem, South Central Los Angeles and Southeast Washington open drug bazaars that would be eliminated in minutes if they cropped up on the streets of the Upper East Side, Beverly Hills or Georgetown. It is a shame of our society that any children are offered illegal drugs at such a young age.

Nineteen percent of teens surveyed personally know someone their age who was the victim of gun violence, and they are at twice the risk of substance abuse compared to teens who do not know a victim of gun violence.

This year's survey also reveals that 19 percent of teens have personally witnessed the sale of drugs in their neighborhood. These teens are at more than two and a half times the risk of substance abuse compared to teens who have not seen the sale of drugs in their neighborhood.

I want to express CASA's appreciation to Steve Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, Ltd. for his insightful work in analyzing the data. We appreciate the counsel of our survey advisory group members: 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; Robert Shapiro, PhD, Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University, and Editor of "The Poll Trends" *Public Opinion Quarterly*; and Nicholas Zill, PhD, psychologist and Vice President and Director of the Child and Family Study Area, Westat, Inc.

Elizabeth Planet, CASA's Director of Special Projects managed this undertaking. She was assisted by Amy Shlosberg, Research Associate.

Roger Vaughan, DrPH, CASA Fellow and head of CASA's Substance Abuse Data Analysis Center (SADACSM), Associate Professor of Clinical Public Health, Department of Biostatistics, Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University and Associate Editor for Statistics and Evaluation for the *American Journal of Public Health* reviewed the analysis. Jane Carlson handled the administrative aspects.

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

Chapter I

Key Findings

By the time they graduate high school, more than two-thirds of American teens will have been offered illegal drugs.

This year we surveyed 1,297 teens, ages 12 to 17, 591 boys and 706 girls (margin of error +/-3 percent) and 562 parents of teenagers, 470 of whom are parents of teens that completed the survey (margin of error +/-4 percent).

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing factors that influence teens' risk of smoking, drinking and using drugs. Some of these factors--including their family dynamics, their parents' involvement in their lives, their friends' substance use, and their school and neighborhood environments--sometimes cluster, such that teens with problems in one area of their life often have problems in others as well. Nevertheless, by identifying individual risk factors, we seek to help parents (and other adults who influence teens) identify the circumstances and situations that affect the risk that a teen will smoke, drink or use illegal drugs.

Teen Party Scene

Drugs and alcohol are a substantial part of the teen party scene, with half of teens saying substances are available at at least some of the parties they attend. The more often teens attend parties, the higher their substance abuse risk.

One-third (32 percent) of teen partygoers say they have attended at least one party at which teens were drinking alcohol, smoking pot, or using cocaine, Ecstasy or prescription drugs while a parent was present. By age 17, nearly half (46 percent) have attended such parties on at least one occasion.

While the presence of parents does not guarantee a substance-free party, it does reduce the likelihood that a teen party will have drugs or alcohol.

- **Alcohol is 16 times likelier to be available at parties where parents are not present.** Forty-nine percent of teens who say parents are rarely or never at home during parties report that alcohol is available at most or all of the parties they attend, compared to only three percent of teens who say parents are always present at parties they attend.
- **Illegal drugs are 15 times likelier to be available at parties where parents are not present.** Thirty-one percent of teens who say parents are rarely or never at home during parties report that drugs are available at most or all of the parties they attend, compared to only two percent of teens who say parents are always present at parties they attend.
- **Marijuana is 29 times likelier to be available at parties where parents are not present.** Twenty-nine percent of teens who say parents are rarely or never at home during parties report that marijuana is available at most or all of the parties they attend, compared to only one percent of teens who say parents are always present at parties they attend.

Parental Blinders

Eighty percent of parents believe that neither marijuana nor alcohol is usually available at parties their teens attend. BUT 50 percent of teen partygoers attend parties where alcohol, drugs (including marijuana) or both are available.

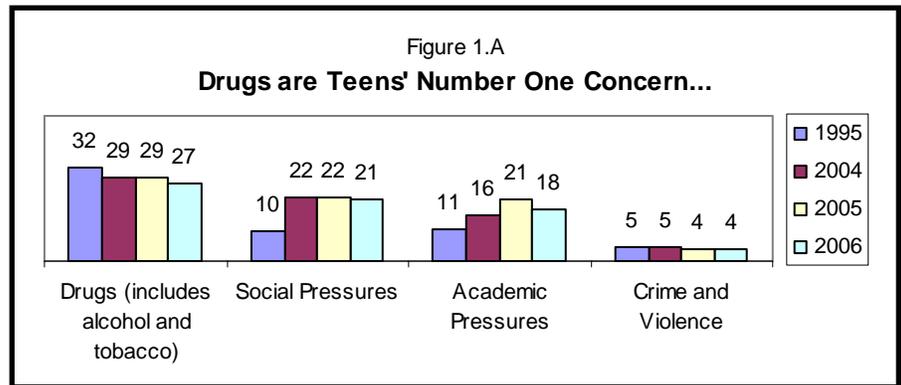
Ninety-eight percent of parents say they are normally present during parties they allow their teens to have at home. BUT a third of teen partygoers report that parents are rarely or never present at the parties they attend.

Ninety-nine percent of parents say they would not be willing to serve alcohol at their teen's party. BUT 28 percent of teen partygoers have

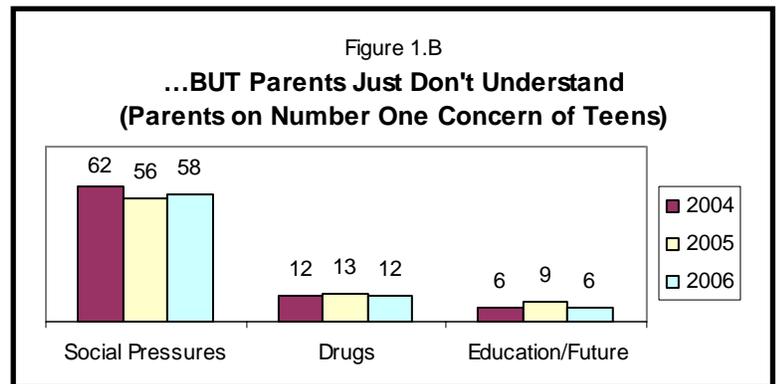
been at parties at a home where parents were present and teens were drinking alcohol.

Drugs are Teens' Number One Concern; Parents Just Don't Understand

This year, as in every year since we began conducting the survey in 1995, more teens (27 percent) report that drugs are their number one concern than any other matter. (Figure 1.A)



Only 12 percent of parents (half as many as the teens) see drugs as their teen's greatest concern. (Figure 1.B)



Risky Divide: From Age 13 to 14

The transition from age 13 to age 14, typically when a teen moves from middle school to high school, is an especially risky time.

Fourteen-year olds are:

- four times likelier than 13-year olds to be offered prescription drugs (13 percent vs. three percent);
- three times likelier be offered Ecstasy (nine percent vs. three percent);
- three times likelier to be offered marijuana (40 percent vs. 14 percent); and
- two times likelier to be offered cocaine (11 percent vs. five percent).

Fourteen-year olds are also likelier than 13-year olds to attend parties at which parents are present and teens are using drugs or alcohol. Compared to 13-year olds, 14-year olds are:

- almost three times likelier to attend parties where teens are drinking and parents are present;
- two times likelier to attend parties where teens are smoking pot and parents are present; and
- four times likelier to attend parties where teens are using other drugs and parents are present.

At every age, from 12 to 17, girls have equal or higher substance abuse risk scores compared to boys of the same age.

A Rude Awakening: Age 17

By the time a teen turns 17:

- one in four will know someone their age that was the victim of gun violence (26 percent);
- twenty-seven percent will have witnessed drug sales in their neighborhood;
- more than two-thirds (70 percent) will have been offered an illegal drug; and

- almost half (46 percent) will have attended a party at which teens were drinking alcohol, smoking pot, or using cocaine, Ecstasy or prescription drugs while a parent was present.

Exposure to Gun Violence and Drug Sales Associated with Higher Teen Substance Abuse Risk

Nineteen percent of teens surveyed personally know someone their age who was the victim of gun violence, and they are at twice the risk of substance abuse compared to teens who do not know a victim of gun violence.

Nineteen percent of teens surveyed have personally witnessed the sale of drugs in their neighborhood. These teens are at more than two and a half times the risk of substance abuse compared to teens who have not seen the sale of drugs in their neighborhood.

Chapter II

How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk

Through 11 surveys conducted over 12 years, CASA has been surveying public opinion on substance abuse, seeking answers to the question: “Why do some teenagers drink, smoke and use illegal substances while others do not?”

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing factors that influence teens’ risk of smoking, drinking and using drugs. Some of these factors—including their family dynamics, their parents’ involvement in their lives, their friends’ substance use, and their school and neighborhood environments—tend to cluster, such that teens with problems in one area of their life often have problems in others as well. Nevertheless, by identifying individual risk factors, we seek to help parents (and other adults who influence teens) better identify those who are most vulnerable to substance abuse, and develop strategies to diminish their risk.

Although this survey includes some questions on substance use, it is not intended to be an epidemiological study of substance abuse. For measurements of the actual prevalence of drug and other substance usage there are other sources of data, including the *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System* (conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), the *Monitoring the Future Study* (conducted at the University of Michigan and funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse of the National Institutes of Health), and the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).

This survey was conducted by telephone in the United States. The 1,297 teens (ages 12 to 17) who responded were among a randomly selected nationally representative frame. 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 telephone survey asking respondents to self-report proscribed behaviors--presents conservative estimates of the extent of the use of illegal drugs, the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol by teenagers, and other negative behaviors, and over-reports positive behaviors. The parental permission requirement may also contribute to under-reporting.*

The CASA strategy for assessing the substance-abuse risk of a teenage respondent is to measure the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drugs in the teen's daily life. To measure the respondent's substance-abuse risk, we use a statistical procedure called factor analysis to combine a teen's response to eight survey questions (see Table 2.1) yielding a "substance-abuse risk score" for each teen respondent. 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 0.41; the risk score for a teen who admits to having tried alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana is 1.09; and the risk score for a teen who admits to having tried all three is 3.22. This risk variable represents our inference of respondent risk, since risk cannot be measured directly in a survey.

The calculated substance-abuse risk score is highly related to the age of the teen respondent. When another risk factor--for example, frequency of dinners with family--is related to both the substance-abuse risk score and also to age, it is important to insure that the observed

* See Fendrich, M., & Johnson, T. P. (2001). Examining prevalence differences in three national surveys of youth: Impact of consent procedures, mode, and editing rules. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 31(3), 615-642.

Table 2.1
What the Risk Categories Mean

High Risk Teens (15 percent of 12- to 17-year olds)

- More than one-third smoke (35 percent currently smoke)
- Many have tried alcohol (90 percent have tried alcohol and 30 percent currently drink alcohol in a typical week)
- More than half get drunk (58 percent at least once a month)
- Almost all have friends who use marijuana (93 percent)
- Two-thirds know a friend or classmate using acid, cocaine, or heroin (71 percent)
- Almost two-thirds could buy marijuana in an hour or less (61 percent)
- An overwhelming proportion have tried marijuana (85 percent)
- More than one-third say future drug use is "likely" (41 percent)

Moderate Risk Teens (40 percent)

- Almost none smoke (99 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Half have tried alcohol (51 percent)
- Few get drunk in a typical month (six percent)
- More than half have marijuana-using friends (57 percent)
- Less than half know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine, or heroin (45 percent)
- Nearly a quarter could buy marijuana within an hour (21 percent)
- Few have tried marijuana (seven percent)
- Almost half say future drug use "will never happen" (49 percent)

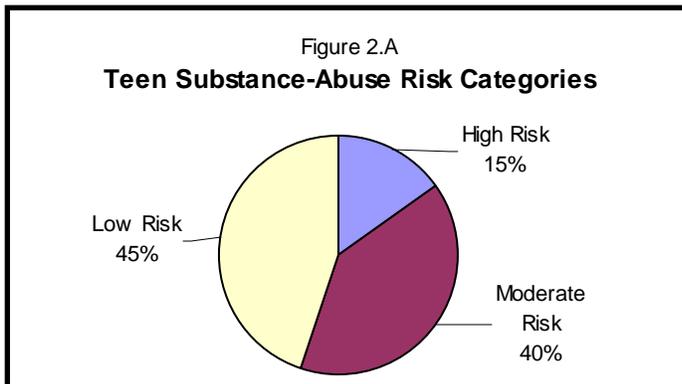
Low Risk Teens (45 percent)

- None smoke (0 percent had a cigarette in past 30 days)
- One in 10 have tried alcohol (10 percent)
- None get drunk in a typical month (100 percent never get drunk)
- Almost none have friends who smoke marijuana (two percent)
- One in 10 know a friend or classmate who use acid, cocaine or heroin (10 percent)
- Two-thirds would be unable to buy marijuana (66 percent)
- None have tried marijuana
- Most say future drug use "will never happen" (86 percent)

relationship between this second risk factor and the substance-abuse risk score is not just a 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 variance (ANOVA). Using this technique, we can test to make sure that a relationship between two variables (e.g. frequency of family dinners and the substance-abuse risk score) continues to exist even after controlling for age.

Teen Risk Status

Fifty-five percent of American teenagers ages 12 to 17 fall into the high (15 percent) or moderate (40 percent) substance-abuse risk categories. Forty-five percent are classified as low risk. These figures are roughly the same as last year (18 percent high risk, 38 percent moderate risk and 44 percent low risk in 2005). (Figure 2.A)

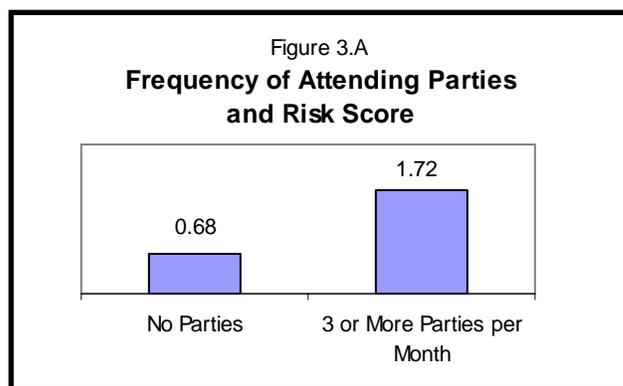


Chapter III

Teen Party Scene

Sixty-one percent of teens say they attend one or more parties with other teens per month.

One in five teens (19 percent) say they attend three or more parties per month. The average risk score for this group (1.72) is two and a half times greater than the risk score of teens who do not report attending parties (0.68). (Figure 3.A)



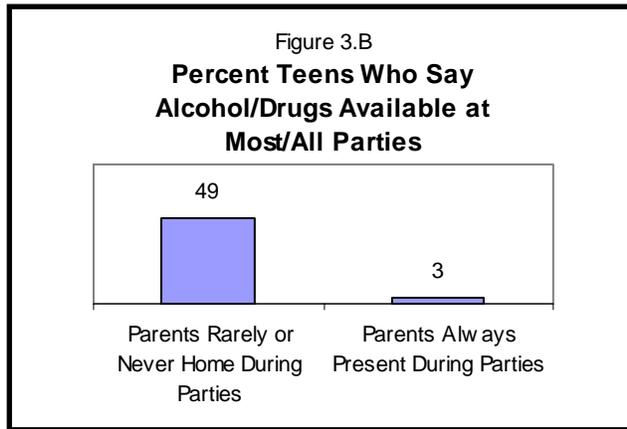
Availability of Alcohol and Drugs at Teen Parties

Half (50 percent) of teen partygoers attend parties at which alcohol, drugs or both are available. By contrast, about 80 percent of parents surveyed believe that neither alcohol nor marijuana is usually available at the parties their teens attend.

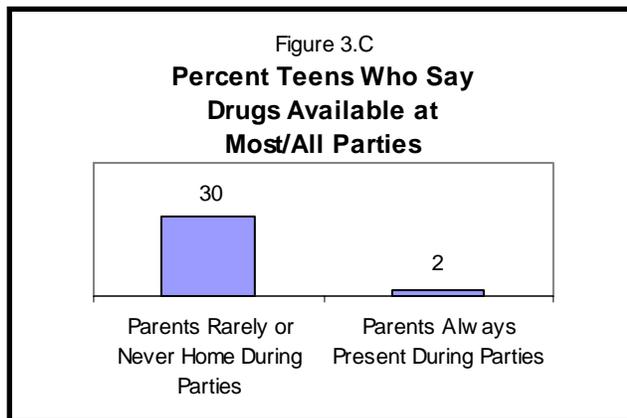
One-third (32 percent) of teen partygoers say they have attended at least one party at which teens were drinking alcohol, smoking pot, or using cocaine, Ecstasy or prescription drugs while a parent was present. By age 17, nearly half (46 percent) have had this experience at least once.

When Parents Are Not Present, Alcohol And Drugs Are More Likely To Be Available

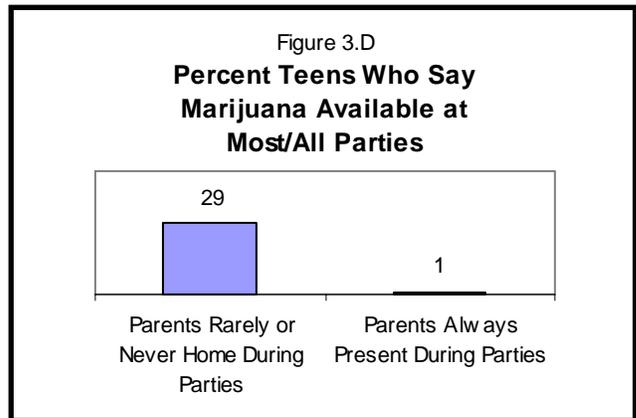
Alcohol is 16 times likelier to be available at parties where parents are not present. Forty-nine percent of teens who say parents are rarely or never at home during parties report that alcohol or drugs are available at most or all of the parties they attend, compared to only three percent of teens who say parents are always present at parties they attend. (Figure 3.B)



Drugs (including marijuana, cocaine, Ecstasy, prescription drugs) are 15 times likelier to be available at parties where parents are not present. Thirty-one percent of teens who say parents are rarely or never at home during parties report that drugs are available at most or all of the parties they attend, compared to only two percent of teens who say parents are always present at parties they attend. (Figure 3.C)



Marijuana is 29 times likelier to be available at parties where parents are not present. Twenty-nine percent of teens who say parents are rarely or never at home during parties report that marijuana is available at most or all of the parties they attend, compared to only one percent of teens who say parents are always present at parties they attend. (Figure 3.D)



Virtually All Parents Say They Normally Are Present At Their Teens' Parties; One-Third Of Teens Say They're Not

About half (47 percent) of the parents surveyed say they allow their teens to have parties at home and almost all of these parents (98 percent) report that they normally would be at home during one of these parties.

However, one-third (33 percent) of teen partygoers report that parents rarely or never are present at the parties they attend.

Virtually All Parents Say They Would Not Serve Alcohol At Parties; Nearly One-Third Of Teens Say They Have Been To Parties With Teen Drinking And Parents Present

Ninety-nine percent of parents surveyed state that they would not be willing to serve alcohol at their teen's party.

However, 28 percent of teen partygoers report that they have been to a party at someone's home at which teens were drinking alcohol

while the parents were at home. Fifteen percent have attended a party at which parents were present and teens were using marijuana, and five percent of teen partygoers have attended a party at which parents were present and teens were using cocaine, Ecstasy, or prescription drugs.

Fourteen-Year Olds Are Likelier Than 13-Year Olds To Attend Parties At Which Parents Are Present And Teens Are Using Drugs Or Alcohol

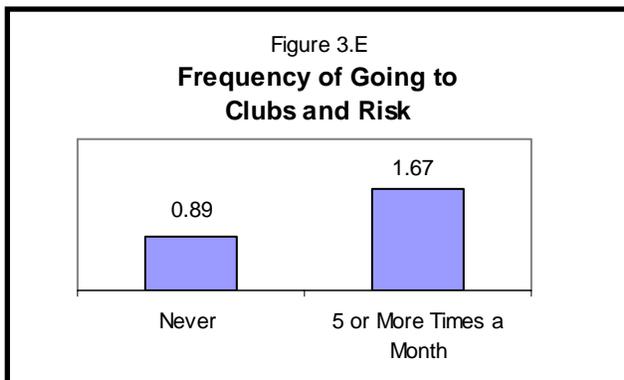
Fourteen-year olds are:

- almost three times likelier to attend a party at which parents are present and teens are drinking alcohol (24 percent vs. nine percent);
- two times likelier to attend a party at which parents are present and teens are using marijuana (11 percent vs. five percent); and
- four times likelier to attend a party at which parents are present and teens are using other drugs (eight percent vs. two percent).

Drugs in Clubs

Twenty percent of teens surveyed go to clubs for music or dancing at least once a month. One-quarter of them (26 percent) say drugs usually are available at these club events.

Club attendance is associated with elevated substance abuse risk, which increases from 0.89 among teens who do not go to clubs to 1.67 among teens who go five or more times in a typical month. (Figure 3.E)



Chapter IV

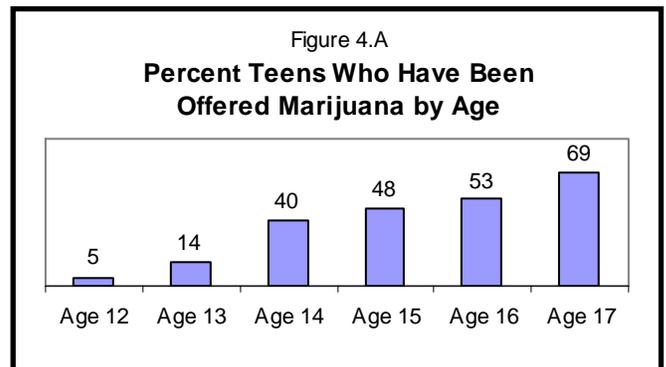
Illegal and Prescription Drugs All Too Available to Teens

Forty-one percent of 12- to 17-year olds say that they have been offered an illegal drug at some point in their lives.

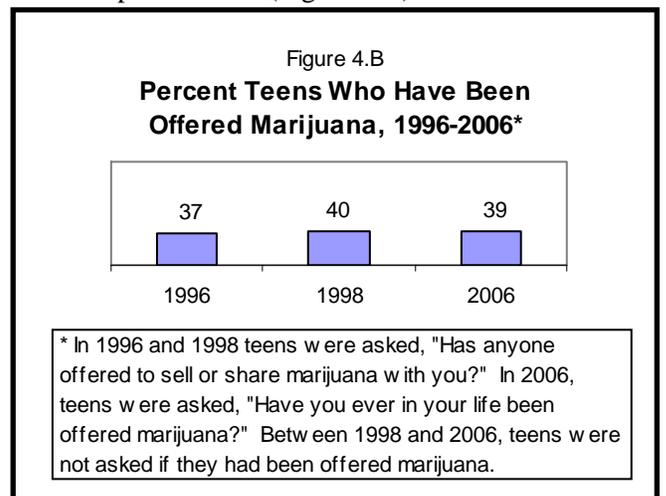
Among 17-year olds, this figure rises to 70 percent.

Marijuana

The most commonly offered drug is marijuana: 39 percent of 12- to 17-year olds say they have been offered marijuana at some time in their lives. While this is a fairly rare occurrence among 12-year olds (five percent have been offered marijuana), more than half of the 16-year olds (53 percent) and seven out of every ten 17-year olds (69 percent) have been offered marijuana. (Figure 4.A)

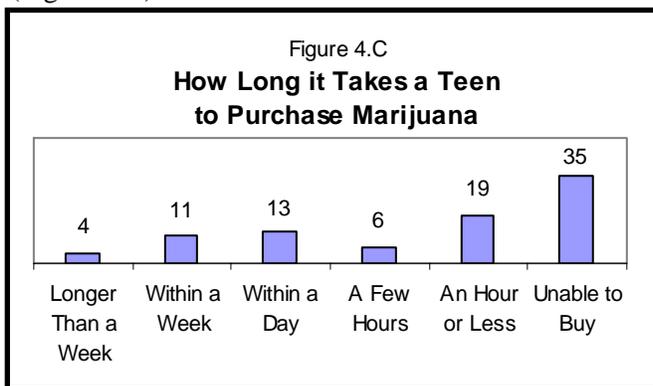


The percentage of teens who say they have been offered marijuana has stayed about the same over the past decade. (Figure 4.B)



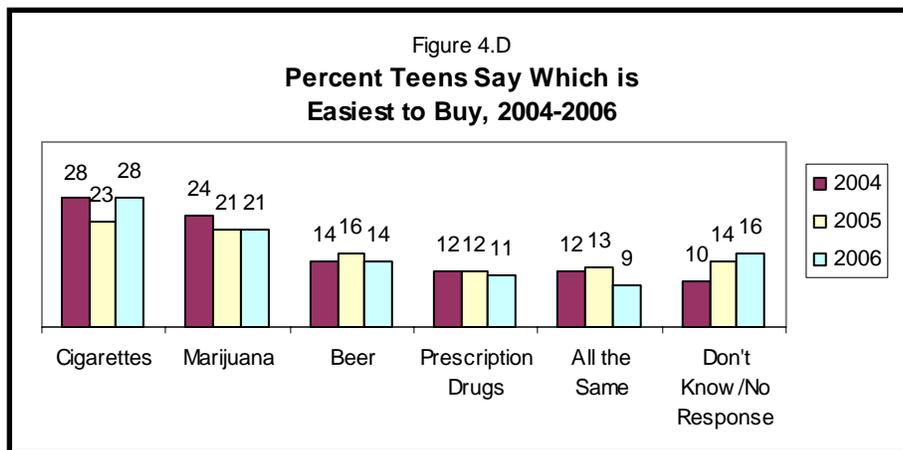
As teens transition from age 13 to age 14, the likelihood that they will be offered marijuana triples (14 percent of 13-year olds have been offered marijuana, compared to 40 percent of 14-year olds).

A related finding is the ease with which teens can obtain marijuana. Thirty-eight percent of 12- to 17-year olds (10 million) say they can buy marijuana within a day, and 19 percent (five million) can buy marijuana in an hour or less. (Figure 4.C)

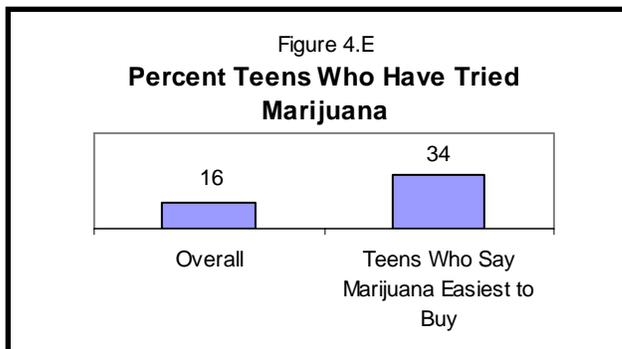


As in past years, we asked teens to tell us which substance is easiest to buy: cigarettes, marijuana, beer or prescription drugs.

Marijuana continues to be easier for teens to purchase than beer: 21 percent of teens ranked marijuana easiest to buy, compared to 14 percent for beer. As we have observed in the past, more teens rank cigarettes easiest to buy (28 percent) than the other substances. Eleven percent of teens say prescription drugs are easiest to buy. (Figure 4.D).



Sixteen percent of teens surveyed have tried marijuana. This figure doubles (34 percent) among those teens who say marijuana is easiest to buy. (Figure 4.E)

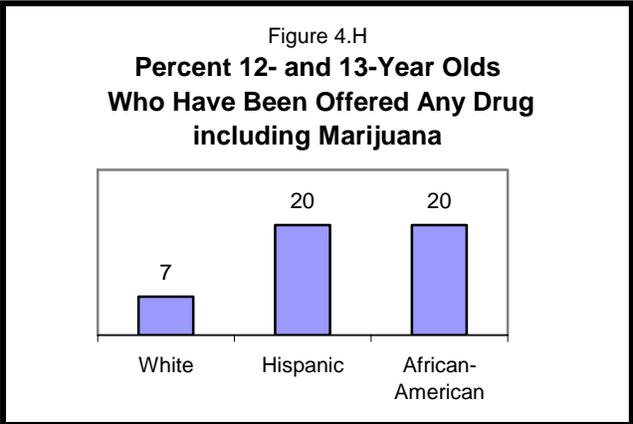
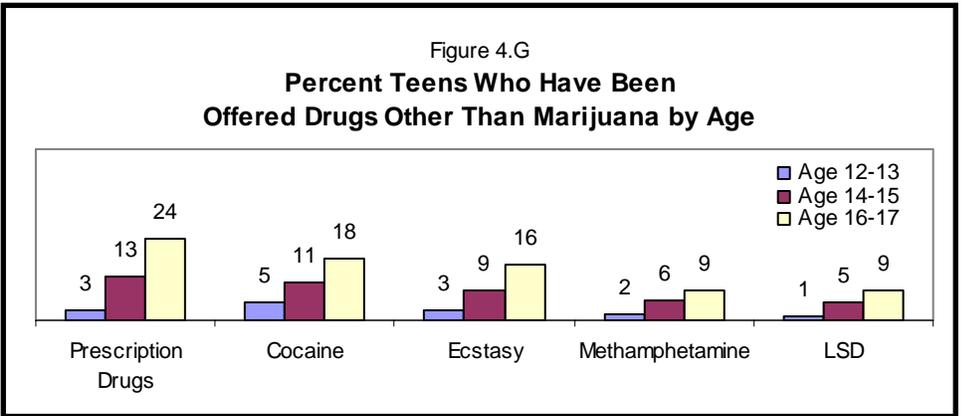
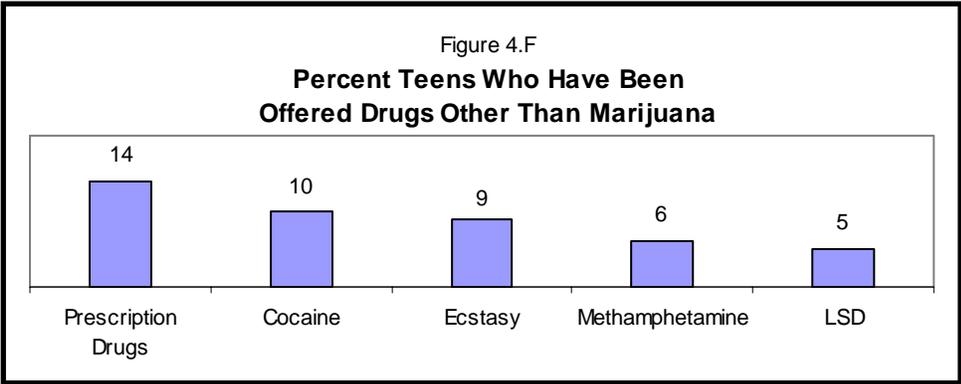


Other Drugs

Fourteen percent of 12- to 17-year olds have been offered prescription drugs for non-medical purposes at some point in their lives. Ten percent have been offered cocaine, nine percent Ecstasy, six percent methamphetamine and five percent LSD. (Figure 4.F)

The likelihood that teens will be offered any of these drugs increases as teens get older. (Figure 4.G)

Among those sampled, nearly three times as many Hispanic 12- and 13-year olds (20 percent) and African-American 12- and 13-year olds (20 percent) say they have been offered illegal drugs, compared to white 12- and 13-year olds (seven percent). (Figure 4.H)

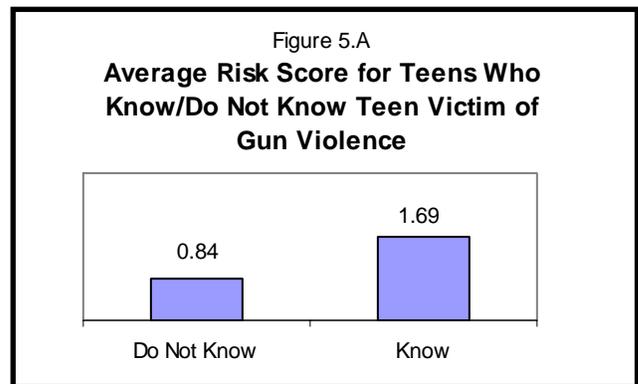


Chapter V

Exposure to Gun Violence and Drug Sales

Knowing a Victim of Gun Violence

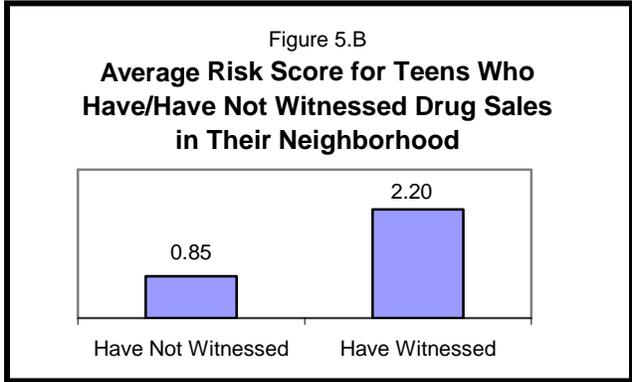
One in five teens (19 percent) say they personally know someone their age who was the victim of gun violence, and these teens are at twice the risk of substance abuse compared to teens who do not know someone their age who was the victim of gun violence (risk score of 1.69 vs. 0.84). (Figure 5.A)



One in four 17-year olds (26 percent) say they personally know someone their age who was the victim of gun violence.

Drug Sales in Neighborhood

One in five teens (19 percent) say they have personally witnessed the sale of drugs in their neighborhood (five percent say this happens “often,” six percent say “sometimes,” eight percent say “rarely”). These teens are at more than two and a half times the risk of substance abuse compared to teens who say they have not seen the sale of drugs in their neighborhood (risk score of 2.20 vs. 0.85). (Figure 5.B)



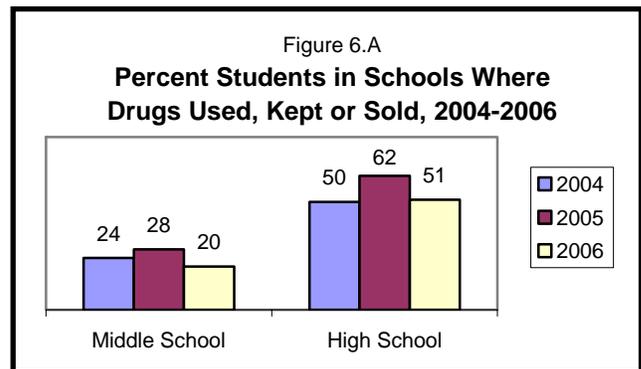
Twenty-seven percent of 17-year olds say they have personally witnessed the sale of drugs in their neighborhood.

Chapter VI

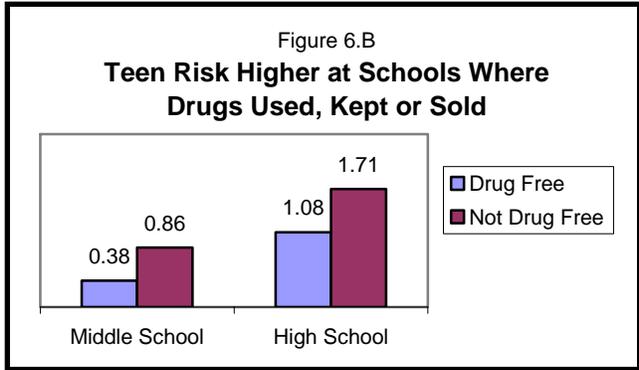
Schools

Schools Where Drugs are Used, Kept or Sold

More than half of high school students (51 percent) and one in five middle school students (20 percent) say they attend a school where drugs are used, kept or sold. These numbers represent an improvement from last year's survey, when 62 percent of high school students and 28 percent of middle school students said they attended drug- infected schools (Figure 6.A).



Teens who say they attend middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are at twice the risk of substance abuse compared to teens who attend drug- free middle schools (risk score of 0.86 vs. 0.38). Teen risk is 60 percent greater among high schoolers who say drugs are used, kept or sold at their school: teens who say they attend a drug- free high school have a risk score of 1.08, whereas teens who attend a high school that is not drug free have a risk score of 1.71. (Figure 6.B)

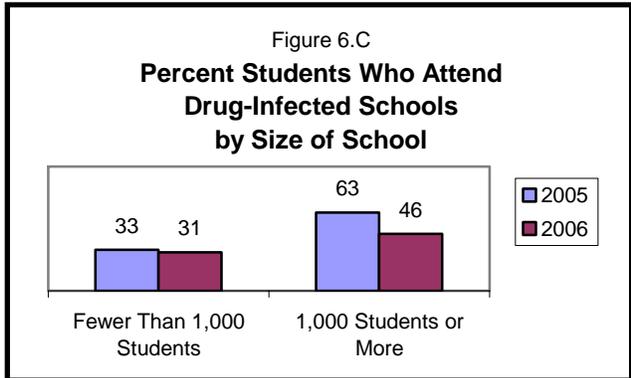
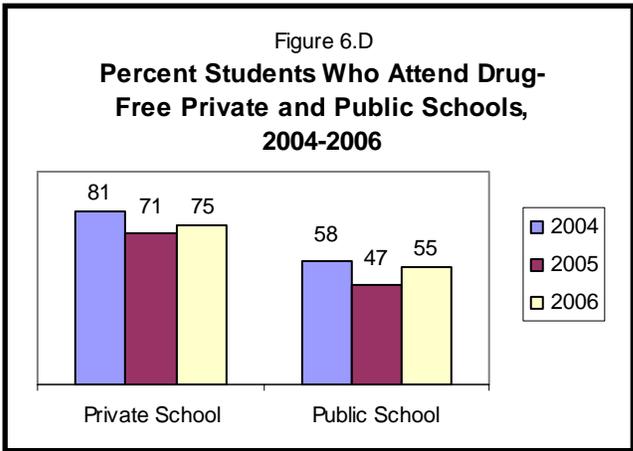


Private Schools More Likely to be Drug Free

Private schools are more likely to be drug free than public schools: 75 percent of teens who attend private schools say their schools are drug free, compared to 55 percent of teens who attend public schools. The increases in the percentage of drug-free private and public schools are consistent with the overall rise in drug-free schools this year. (Figure 6.D)

Smaller Schools More Likely to be Drug Free

Smaller schools are more likely to be drug free (31 percent of teens who attend schools with fewer than 1,000 students say drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds, compared with 46 percent of teens who attend schools with 1,000 or more students). However, consistent with the decrease in drug-infected high schools, this year's survey shows a decrease in the percentage of large schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. Forty-two percent of respondents attend schools that have 1,000 or more students, and 46 percent of the teens who attend these large schools say that drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds, a significant decrease from last year, when 63 percent of teens at large schools attended drug-infected schools. (Figure 6.C).

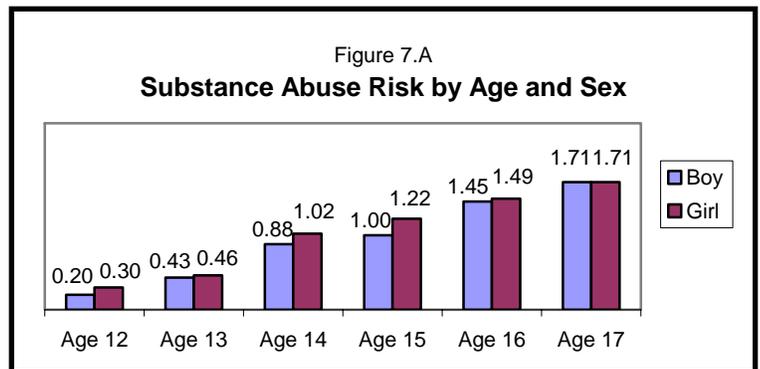


Chapter VII

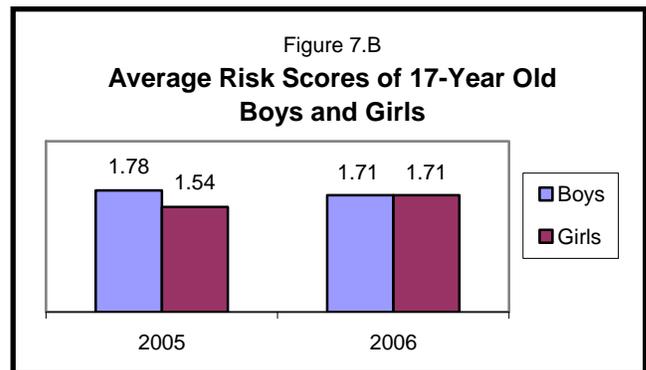
Other Characteristics Related to Teen Risk

Gender

For the first time, the CASA survey reveals that at every age, from 12 to 17, girls have equal or higher substance abuse risk scores compared to boys of the same age. (Figure 7.A)



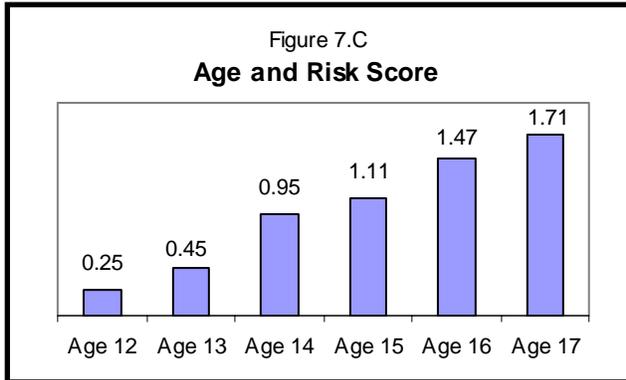
In 2006, 17-year old boys and girls both have an average risk score of 1.71; in 2005, 17-year old girls' average risk score was 0.24 points lower than boys'. (Figure 7.B)



Age

Age remains one of the best predictors of risk in the CASA survey: as teens get older, their substance-abuse risk increases substantially. Twelve-year olds have an average risk score of 0.25--one-quarter of the average for all respondents (1.00). By age 17, the average

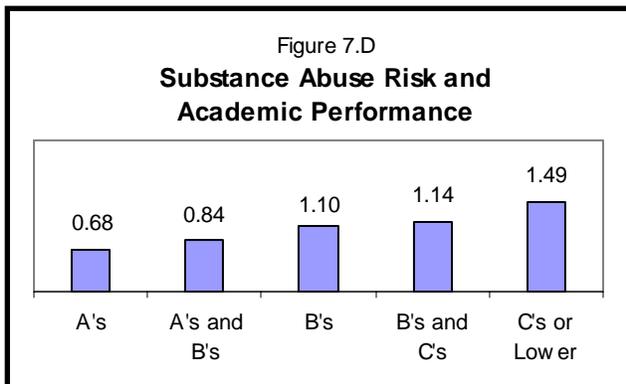
substance-abuse risk score increases nearly sevenfold, to 1.71. (Figure 7.C)



Academic Performance

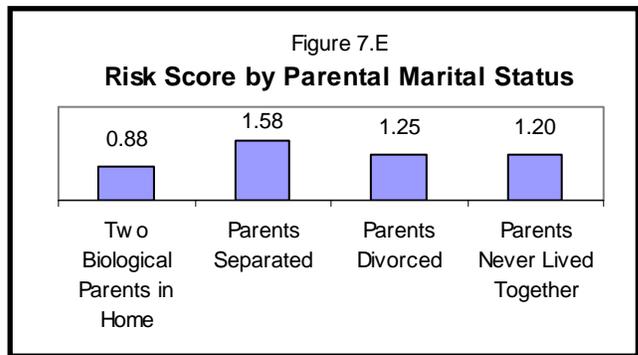
The CASA teen survey has consistently found a relationship between academic performance and substance-abuse risk: the higher the grades, the lower the risk.

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 (0.68 and 0.84 respectively). Teens who report typically receiving C's or below have above average risk scores of 1.49, about twice that of their higher-achieving peers. (Figure 7.D)



Parental Separation/Divorce

For the first time, this year the CASA survey seeks to measure the impact of family structure on the risk of teen substance abuse. Family disruptions such as separation and divorce are associated with higher substance abuse risk. Teens whose parents are separated have the highest average substance abuse risk score (1.58), followed by teens with divorced parents (1.25) and those living with two biological parents (0.88). Teens whose parents have never lived together have virtually the same average risk score (1.20) as teens with divorced parents. (Figure 7.E)

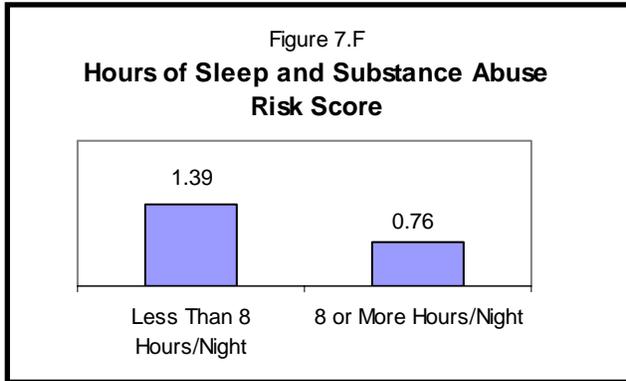


Sleeping Habits

Also new to the survey this year were questions related to teen sleeping habits. Many teens report getting too little sleep (most adolescents require between nine and 10 hours of sleep per night*). Thirty-eight percent of teens report getting less than eight hours of sleep in a typical weeknight.

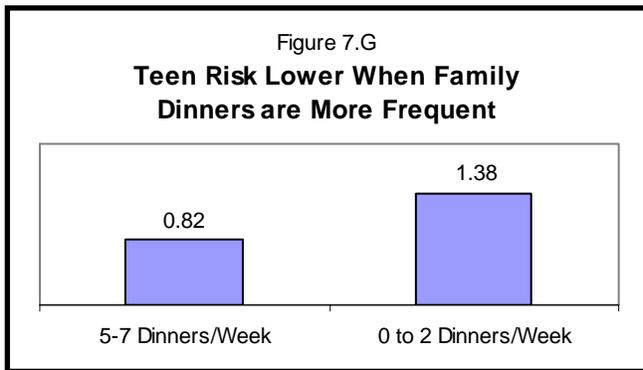
* Excessive Sleepiness in Adolescents and Young Adults: Causes, Consequences and Treatment Strategies. Richard P. Millman and Working Group on Sleepiness in Adolescents/Young Adults; and AAP Committee on Adolescence. *Pediatrics* 2005; 115; 1774-1786.

Teens who report getting less than eight hours of sleep per night are at almost twice the risk of substance abuse as those who get eight or more hours of sleep per night (risk score of 1.39 vs. 0.76). (Figure 7.F)



Family Dinners

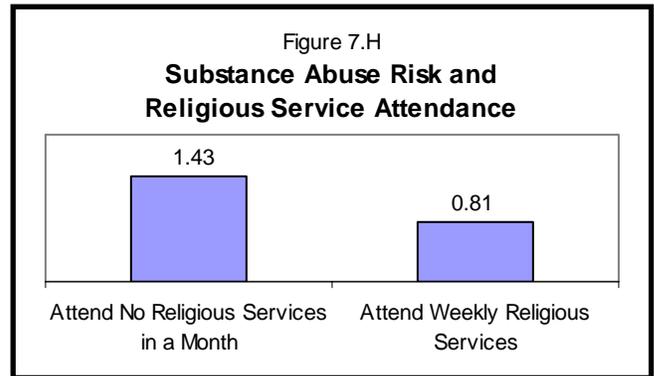
The number of dinners a teen has with his or her family in a typical week remains a powerful indicator of substance-abuse risk (as first identified by CASA research in 1996). The average risk score of teens having dinner with their family less than three nights in a typical week is 75 percent greater than that of teens having dinner as a family five to seven nights in a typical week (0.82 vs. 1.38). (Figure 7.G)



Fifty-eight percent of teens, same as last year, report having dinner with their families five to seven times in a typical week. At the other end of the scale, 24 percent of teens report having dinner less than three times a week with their families, an increase from 15 percent last year.

Religious Service Attendance

Religious service attendance is associated with consistently lower risk scores. The percentage of teens attending religious services on at least a weekly basis remained constant this year at 50 percent (compared to 49 percent in last year's survey). Teens who never attend religious services in a typical month have an average risk score of 1.43--more than one and a half times the risk of weekly religious service attendees (0.81). (Figure 7.H)



Appendix A

Sample Performance

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 2006 *Current Population Survey* (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Table A.1 below compares the achieved results of our survey with the reported results of the March 2006 *CPS*.

The reported survey results throughout this report are weighted, meaning the obtained results were 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, race and ethnicity. Table A.1 below reports both our initial unweighted and final weighted results, so that a reader can assess the impact of this corrective measure.

What is observable from the table below is that the obtained sample was close to the demographic targets with a few exceptions. There were roughly half as many 12-year old males in the obtained sample as in the *CPS*. As a result, we have been cautious in analyses involving this cohort. Because of the oversampling of Hispanic and African-American teens (discussed below), these cohorts were over-represented in the obtained sample and had to be weighted so as to reduce their presence in the reported sample. The survey did not obtain as many teens residing in non-two-parent households as indicated by the *CPS*. No attempt was made to correct this under-representation by weighting. One factor for this under-representation may be the requirement for parental consent, discussed below.

Table A.1

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates
<i>Age and Sex</i>			
Male, 12-years old	3.9	8.4	8.4
Male, 13-years old	7.1	8.1	8.1
Male, 14-years old	7.6	8.4	8.4
Male, 15-years old	8.6	8.4	8.5
Male, 16-years old	9.0	9.5	9.6
Male, 17-years old	9.3	8.1	8.1
Female, 12-years old	6.5	7.8	7.8
Female, 13-years old	7.9	8.2	8.2
Female, 14-years old	9.3	8.0	8.0
Female, 15-years old	9.3	8.0	8.0
Female, 16-years old	10.9	8.7	8.7
Female, 17-years old	10.5	8.4	8.4
<i>Race and Ethnicity</i>			
White, not Hispanic	49.5	60.3	60.3
Hispanic, any race	19.7	17.8	17.8
Black, not Hispanic	19.3	14.9	14.9
Asian American	2.9	1.7	3.5
Native American	1.3	0.8	0.8
Other/Mixed/No Response	7.4	4.4	2.5
<i>Family Structure</i>			
Two Biological Parents	66.8	68.3	
Biological Mother, Step Father	9.3	9.7	
Biological Father, Step Mother	1.9	1.7	
Two Step Parents	0.4	0.4	
<i>Subtotal, Two Parents</i>	78.4	80.1	66.5
<i>Sub, Two Parents, Wht ~Hsp</i>	83.6	84.2	73.7
<i>Sub, Two Parents, Hsp</i>	85.5	83.5	64.1
<i>Sub, Two Parents, A-A</i>	62.4	62.7	40.7
Biological Mother, No Father	13.9	12.9	
Step Mother, No Father	0.2	0.2	
<i>Subtotal, Mother Only</i>	14.1	13.1	25.0
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, Wht ~Hsp</i>	9.5	9.6	17.8
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, Hsp</i>	9.0	10.4	27.6
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, A-A</i>	29.6	29.1	51.6
Biological Father, No Mother	2.2	2.0	
Step Father, No Mother	0.1	0.1	
<i>Subtotal, Father Only</i>	2.3	2.1	7.0
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, Wht ~Hsp</i>	2.3	2.2	7.1
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, Hsp</i>	0.8	0.9	7.3
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, A-A</i>	2.4	3.1	5.8
Neither Parent	3.9	3.5	1.4
<i>Neither Parent, Wht ~Hsp</i>	3.4	3.1	1.5
<i>Neither Parent, Hsp</i>	3.9	4.3	1.0
<i>Neither Parent, A-A</i>	4.0	3.6	1.9

Appendix B

Survey Methodology

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 downtown Philadelphia, Pennsylvania with 16- and 17-year old participants who were predominantly Hispanic and African-American (roughly one-third each of Hispanic, African-American and non-Hispanic white teens). The two sessions were segregated by sex and conducted by moderators of the same sex as the participants.

This survey was conducted by telephone, utilizing a random household selection procedure called random digit dialing (RDD), 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 between the ages of 12 and 17 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 by 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 order to compensate for the under-representation of Hispanic and African-American teens in previous surveys, an over-sample of these two racial/ethnic cohorts was obtained in the current survey. A target of 250 interviews was set for both the Hispanic and African-American populations (in actuality, 255 Hispanic interviews were achieved). This was accomplished by creating a pool of telephone numbers in counties with high concentrations of either of these two target populations. Counties were selected for this over-sampling with a 40 percent or more Hispanic or African-American population. Such counties, taken together, yield a 61 percent incidence for both Hispanic and African-American populations, with a 50 percent exposure for Hispanics and 40 percent exposure for African-Americans. Incidence is the percentage of the population which is of the target racial/ethnic demographic in these over-sampled counties, and exposure is the percentage of the national population of targeted racial/ethnic cohorts residing in over-sampled counties. Because of the oversampling techniques, minority responses may not be widely generalizable beyond those with the characteristics of the neighborhoods from which they were drawn, and may represent a higher risk profile than the national average.

Overall, 951 interviews were completed using the traditional sample, of which 564 were white/non-Hispanic teens, 276 were Hispanic or African-American, and 111 of other racial or ethnic characteristics. 347 interviews were completed in the targeted counties, yielding 79 white/non-Hispanic teens, 229 Hispanic or African-Americans, and 39 of other racial or ethnic characteristics.

The table below presents the unweighted average risk score (our composite of eight risk indicator variables) by sample source.

White, non-Hispanic/ RDD sample	1.10
White, non-Hispanic/Targeted sample	0.88
Hispanic/RDD sample	1.13
Hispanic/Targeted sample	1.14
African-American/RDD sample	1.06
African-American/Targeted sample	1.08

The Census Bureau reports 18 percent of the U.S. population (all ages) resides in counties with either a 40+ percent Hispanic population, a 40+ percent African-American population, or both. This survey draws 33 percent (unweighted) or 30 percent (weighted) from such counties. The over-representation of these counties could have been partially addressed by diminishing the size of the white/non-Hispanic population through weighting (the Hispanic and African-American components from over-sampled counties could not have been reduced without under-representing these racial/ethnic components of the reported sample overall). However, at 17 percent the white/non-Hispanic population from minority populated counties does not appear to be substantially over-represented. To reduce the size of this population through weighting could well be a cure that does more harm than good.

In total, 1,297 teenagers and 562 parents of teenagers were interviewed between March 9 and April 30, 2006. The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is ± 3 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 ± 3 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was found in this survey).

All of the 562 parents interviewed reside in households in which a parent gave consent for their teen to be interviewed (even though the teen interview may not have been completed). 470 parental interviews were conducted in households in which a teen interview was accomplished. In the 92 cases in which a parental interview was completed but not a teen interview, the cause was typically the persistent unavailability of the teen.

The two sets of responses (parent and teen) 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 562, which is the size of the parent/guardian sample, is ± 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.

The data collection process was supervised by QEV Analytics, Ltd. of Washington, DC. The survey analysis was done by Steven Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, Ltd. and Elizabeth Planet and Amy Shlosberg of CASA; this report was written by Planet, Shlosberg and Wagner.

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 explicit refusal rate of parents, having occurred in 175 cases, seems modest, this represents the loss of nine 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 under-representation of racial and ethnic populations prior to our corrective steps of oversampling. Additionally, the fact of parental consent was known to some number of teen respondents and this knowledge could potentially affect responses.

While there were only 97 cases in which an interview was not conducted due to the persistent unavailability of a parent or guardian to provide consent, this unavailability could also have been the reason behind some of the much larger number of cases (20080) in which qualifying information could not be obtained from a household.

Obtaining the Minority (Hispanic and African-American) Oversample

The implications for the representativeness of the sample arising from the oversampling of Hispanic and African-American teens by means of oversampling high proportion minority counties has been discussed above. We consider that the value of insuring substantial Hispanic and African-American participation--even if from selected geographic areas--outweighs the disadvantage of under-representing minority teens residing in counties which do not have proportionally large minority populations. However, this geographic distribution of teen respondents needs to be kept in mind during analysis.

Underrepresentation of Non-Two-Parent Households

As Table A.1 above reports, the number of teens from mother-only headed households was roughly half what the *CPS* predicted, and this rate of under-representation, which we have observed in the past, was constant for the three main racial/ethnic subpopulations (white/non-Hispanic, Hispanic, African-American).

It is entirely speculative to suggest reasons for this under-representation, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the requirement of parental consent impedes the participation of non-two parent households. The probability of finding a parent or guardian at home is obviously somewhat less when there is one parent or guardian in the household rather than two. We have no reason to suppose single parents are inherently less likely to provide assent for participation, but that may be the case.

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 1,297 interviews, and presents the results of all of our calls in attempt to conduct an interview.

Interview Privacy

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 B.1

Results of Telephone Calls	Numbers	Percent
Initial Pool of Random Telephone Numbers	96508	
Business Number	656	
Fax Number	1312	
Not in Service	13517	
<i>Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones</i>	81023	
No Answer	12520	
Busy	1416	
Answering Machine	14080	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	668	
Language Barrier	2520	
<i>Subtotal, Potential Respondents</i>	49819	100%
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	27669	55%
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	20080	40%
Parental Permission Denied	175	
Mid-Interview Termination	307	
Other Inabilities to Complete Interview	291	
Completed Interviews	1297	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. We would expect that 44,837 of 49,819 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

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 confidential. You or the teen may stop the interview at any time for any reason and may refuse to answer any question. 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, their activities at school and outside of 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 NO TO PERMISSION] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[IF YES, TEEN CAN PARTICIPATE]

Would [YOU / the teen's father] 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]

Is your teen available to speak with me now?

[IF YES, TEEN AVAILABLE NOW]

What would be a convenient time to call back to speak with [you / the teen's father]?
[NOTE TIME FOR PARENT CALL BACK]

[IF NO, TEEN NOT AVAILABLE NOW]

Is now a convenient time to speak with [you / the teen's father]?

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 # 164. You may ask for IRB Authorizing Director Rush Russell.

Thank you for your help.

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 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 and may refuse to answer any question.

We will ask questions about your living situation, your relationship with a parent, your activities at school and outside of 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 # 164. You may ask for IRB Authorizing Director Rush Russell.

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.

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 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 and may refuse to answer any question. 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 # 164. You may ask for IRB Authorizing Director Rush Russell.

[IF NO, ASK FOR CALLBACK TIME]

Appendix D

2006 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old

Weighted Frequencies

1. First, what is your age, please?

16% 12
 16% 13
 16% 14
 17% 15
 18% 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?

10% 6
 14% 7
 17% 8
 17% 9
 16% 10
 16% 11
 7% 12
 1% OTHER
 1% HOME SCHOOLED
 1% STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL
 * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

* indicates a response of less than 0.5% but greater than 0.0%

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

8% MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
 90% HIGH/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
 3% OTHER/NEITHER
 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 [83% NOT ASKED]

3. [COMPOSITE]

43% MIDDLE/INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
 54% HIGH SCHOOL
 3% OTHER

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?

82% PUBLIC
7% PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
6% CATHOLIC
2% OTHER RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
3% DON'T ATTEND SCHOOL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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]

24% 0-499
30% 500-999
17% 1000-1499
25% 1500+
1% 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
4% MOSTLY C's
21% MOSTLY B's AND C's
8% MOSTLY B's
44% MOSTLY A's AND B's
14% MOSTLY A's
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE/NOT ASKED (NOT IN SCHOOL)

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?

92% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER
2% STEP MOTHER
6% NEITHER
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 72% BIOLOGICAL FATHER
- 10% STEP FATHER
- 17% NEITHER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

8/9. [COMPOSITE]

- 68% BOTH BIO PARENTS
- 10% BIO MOM, STEP DAD
- 13% BIO MOM, NO DAD
- 4% BIOD DAD, NO BIO MOM
- 4% NO BIO PARENT
- 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)
- 13% DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
- 4% GETTING INTO COLLEGE
- 1% THE GENERAL LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION

- (drugs)
- 21% DRUGS
- 5% ALCOHOL
- 1% TOBACCO

- (moral values)
- 1% DECLINING MORAL STANDARDS/IMMORALITY
- 1% LACK OF RELIGION / SPIRITUALITY
- * TELEVISION/MOVIES/POP CULTURE

- (social issues/relations)
- 21% SOCIAL PRESSURES (POPULARITY, "FITTING-IN")
- 4% SEXUAL ISSUES
- 2% GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN]/OTHER PROBLEMS AT HOME
- 1% HAVING A SAY/COMMUNICATIONS

- (violence)
- 3% CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL
- 1% OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- (economics)
- 1% JOBS/ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
- 1% LACK OF MONEY

- (mental wellbeing)
- 1% BULLIES/BEING BULLIED

- 2% PERSONAL APPEARANCE/CONFIDENCE
 - * DEPRESSION
 - * SUICIDE
 - * HAPPINESS (GENERAL)
- 4% OTHER RESPONSES
- 12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Changing subjects a bit now ...

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

- 23% 0
- 10% 1
- 9% 2
- 7% 3
- 30% 4
- 20% 5+
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 6% 0
- 8% 1
- 10% 2
- 10% 3
- 9% 4
- 14% 5
- 4% 6
- 40% 7
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

13. [IF 0, 1, 2] Please tell me a little about that. What would you say is the main reason your family does not have dinner together more often? [OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE]

- 22% TOO BUSY
- 21% CONFLICTING SCHEDULES
- 10% DAD WORKS LATE/OFTEN OUT OF TOWN
- 10% WE CHOOSE NOT TO EAT TOGETHER/EAT IN MY ROOM/
- 9% BOTH PARENTS WORK LATE
- 8% TEEN WORKING/SPORTS/SCHOOL AT DINNER HOUR
- 7% MOM WORKS LATE/TEEN EATS ALONE
- 3% WE WATCH TV
- 6% OTHER RESPONSES
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [77% NOT ASKED]

14. [IF NOT 0] Of these dinners you have together with your parents [or parent or guardian] in a typical week, how many of these are you involved in preparing the meal or in cleaning up afterwards?

10% 0
13% 1
17% 2
16% 3
10% 4
11% 5
3% 6
18% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[6% NOT ASKED]

15. [IF NOT 0] Of these dinners you have together with your parents [or parent or guardian] in a typical week, how many do you eat at a restaurant or someplace other than your home?

26% 0
49% 1
16% 2
5% 3
1% 4
1% 5
* 6
1% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
6% NOT ASKED

16. In a typical week, how often do you sit down to breakfast with a parent or other family member?
[RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

44% 0
16% 1
15% 2
4% 3
3% 4
3% 5
1% 6
13% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

17. How many hours of sleep will you get in a typical night during the week? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

18% 6 OR FEWER
20% 7
36% 8
18% 9
8% 10+
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

18. [IF 7 OR LESS] What prevents you from getting more sleep at night? [OPEN-ENDED]

- 32% STUDYING/DOING SCHOOL WORK
- 14% WATCHING TV/LISTENING TO MUSIC/PLAYING VIDEO GAMES
- 12% DIFFICULTY FALLING ASLEEP/INSOMNIA/TOO MUCH ON MY MIND
- 9% COME HOME LATE
- 13% TALKING ON THE PHONE/CHATTING ON COMPUTER/FRIENDS
- 6% HAVE TO GET UP EARLY
- 10% OTHER
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [63% NOT ASKED]

19. How often do you doze off at school during class: every day, most days, sometimes, or almost never?

- 6% EVERY DAY
- 7% MOST DAYS
- 27% SOMETIMES
- 60% ALMOST NEVER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

20. 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; Native American; or other?

- 18% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
- 60% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
- 15% AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK BUT NOT HISPANIC
- 2% ASIAN-AMERICAN
- 1% NATIVE-AMERICAN
- 4% OTHER/MIXED
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

21. How would you rate the overall quality of your school: is it very good, fairly good, fairly bad, or very bad?

- 34% VERY GOOD
- 57% FAIRLY GOOD
- 5% FAIRLY BAD
- 3% VERY BAD
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

22. Do you think most of your teachers do a good job as teachers?

- 91% YES
- 9% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

23. How safe do you feel you are when you are at school? Do you feel ...

- 56% VERY SAFE
- 39% FAIRLY SAFE
- 3% FAIRLY UNSAFE
- 1% VERY UNSAFE
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. 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?

- 61% NO SMOKING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS
- 2% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
- 4% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
- 30% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

25. 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?

- 58% DRUG-FREE
- 37% NOT DRUG-FREE
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

26. [IF DRUG FREE] If drugs were used, kept or sold at your school, would you tell your parents about it?

- 49% YES
- 8% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 42% NOT ASKED (SCHOOL IS NOT DRUG-FREE)

27. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] Have you told your parents about drugs being used, kept or sold in your school?

- 22% YES
- 15% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 63% NOT ASKED (SCHOOL IS DRUG-FREE)

28. [IF NO] Please tell me a little bit more about that: why haven't you told your parents about the drugs in your school? [OPEN-ENDED]

- 26% DOESN'T INVOLVE ME/DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT IT
- 18% NO NEED TO TELL THEM/DON'T WANT THEM TO KNOW
- 16% NOT IMPORTANT/NOT SERIOUS
- 12% THEY ALREADY KNOW
- 9% NEVER CAME UP/PARENTS HAVEN'T ASKED
- 7% NEVER THOUGHT OF TELLING THEM
- 3% THEY DON'T NEED TO KNOW WHAT KIDS DO AT SCHOOL
- 7% OTHER RESPONSES

3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[85% NOT ASKED]

29. 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]

10% NONE (0%)
22% 1-9%
16% 10-19%
24% 20-49%
17% 50+%
11% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

30. Tell me about the neighborhood where you live. How safe do you feel you are when you are on the streets of your neighborhood? Do you feel ...

55% VERY SAFE
35% FAIRLY SAFE
7% FAIRLY UNSAFE
3% VERY UNSAFE
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

31. Have you ever personally witnessed the sale of drugs in your neighborhood? [IF YES] How often do you see the sale of drugs in your neighborhood: often, sometimes, or rarely?

5% OFTEN
6% SOMETIMES
8% RARELY
81% HAVE NOT SEEN SALE OF DRUGS
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

32. Do you personally know anyone your age who was the victim of gun violence?

19% YES
81% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

33. In a typical month, how often will you go to a party with other teens? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

38% NEVER
27% ONCE
15% TWICE
8% THREE TIMES
5% FOUR TIMES
6% MORE THAN FOUR TIMES
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. [IF NOT 0] If you could guess, how many people are usually at one of these parties? [IF RESPONSE IS 'IT VARIES' RECORD RANGE]

27% <20
43% 20-49
18% 50-99
10% 100+
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

35. [IF NOT 0] Are these parties usually at someone's house?

85% YES
15% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

36. [IF NOT 0] How many of the parties you attend have beer or other alcoholic drinks available: none, some, most, or all of them?

54% NONE
25% SOME
11% MOST
10% ALL OF THEM
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

37. [IF NOT 0] How many of the parties you attend have marijuana available: none, some, most, or all of them?

70% NONE
18% SOME
7% MOST
5% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

38. [IF NOT 0] How many of the parties you attend have drugs like cocaine or Ecstasy available: none, some, most, or all of them?

88% NONE
8% SOME
2% MOST
1% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

39. [IF NOT 0] How many of the parties you attend have prescription drugs like Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin available: none, some, most, or all of them?

- 86% NONE
- 9% SOME
- 2% MOST
- 1% ALL OF THEM
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

40. [IF NOT 0] If a party is at someone's home, how often are the parents at home during the party: always, usually, rarely, or never?

- 32% ALWAYS
- 34% USUALLY
- 23% RARELY
- 10% NEVER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

41. [IF NOT 0] Have you ever been to a party at someone's home at which teens your age were drinking alcohol while the parents were at home?

- 28% YES
- 72% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

42. [IF NOT 0] Have you ever been to a party at someone's home at which teens your age were smoking pot while the parents were at home?

- 15% YES
- 85% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

43. [IF NOT 0] Have you ever been to a party at someone's home at which teens your age were using drugs such as cocaine, Ecstasy, or prescription drugs while the parents were at home?

- 5% YES
- 95% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [38% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO PARTIES)]

44. In a typical month, how often do you go to a club, for music or dancing? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

- 80% NEVER
- 9% ONCE
- 5% TWICE
- 1% THREE TIMES
- 3% FOUR TIMES
- 2% MORE THAN FOUR TIMES
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. [IF NOT 0] At these club events, are drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, Ecstasy, or prescription drugs usually available, or not?

- 26% YES
- 74% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [80% NOT ASKED (ATTEND NO CLUBS)]

46. Which is easiest for someone your age to buy: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin, without a prescription?

- 28% CIGARETTES
- 14% BEER
- 21% MARIJUANA
- 11% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
- 9% THE SAME
- 16% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. 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?

- 66% NONE
- 23% LESS THAN HALF
- 5% HALF
- 4% MORE THAN HALF
- 2% ALL OF THEM
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

48. 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; INCLUDE "NEVER HAVE SMOKED" AS A RESPONSE CATEGORY]

- 82% NEVER TRIED
- 2% UNDER 10
- 1% 10
- 2% 11
- 2% 12
- 3% 13
- 4% 14
- 2% 15

- 1% 16
- 1% 17
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 68% NOT AT ALL
- 13% LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY
- 9% ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY
- 7% ABOUT HALF PACK PER DAY
- 3% ONE PACK OR MORE PER DAY
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 82% NOT ASKED (NEVER SMOKED)

50. 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?

- 54% NONE
- 25% LESS THAN HALF
- 9% HALF
- 8% MORE THAN HALF
- 3% ALL OF THEM
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

51. 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; INCLUDE "NEVER DRANK ALCOHOL" AS A RESPONSE CATEGORY]

- 60% NEVER TRIED
- 4% UNDER 10
- 3% 10
- 2% 11
- 6% 12
- 7% 13
- 6% 14
- 6% 15
- 3% 16
- 1% 17
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. [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?

- 10% NEVER DRINKS
- 15% OCCASIONAL DRINKER
- 5% WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
- 1% 1 PER DAY

- * 2 PER DAY
- * 3+ PER DAY
- 9% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 60% HAS NEVER TRIED, NOT ASKED

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

- 25% 0
- 6% 1
- 2% 2
- 1% 3
- 2% 4+
- 4% DOESN'T DRINK
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 60% HAS NEVER TRIED, NOT ASKED

54. 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?

- 12% YES, KNOW ONE
- 21% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 66% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED THESE DRUGS
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. [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?

- 9% YES, KNOW ONE
- 9% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 81% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED ECSTASY
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [51% NOT ASKED]

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

- 9% YES, KNOW ONE
- 7% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 83% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED METHAMPHETAMINES
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [49% NOT ASKED]

56. 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?
- 10% YES, KNOW ONE
 - 12% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
 - 77% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS ABUSED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
57. [IF 'YES' ABOVE] 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?
- 50% NONE
 - 37% LESS THAN HALF
 - 6% HALF
 - 4% MORE THAN HALF
 - 2% ALL OF THEM
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 - [79% NOT ASKED]
58. Which types of prescription drugs seem to be the most popular with teens your age: painkillers such as Oxycontin, Percocet, and Vicodin, or stimulants such as Ritalin and Adderall?
- 41% PAINKILLERS
 - 17% STIMULANTS
 - 7% BOTH THE SAME
 - * OTHER [PLEASE NAME]
 - 35% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 - [11% NOT ASKED]
59. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them do you think have made a decision never to use illegal drugs at all - have none of your friends made such a decision, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?
- 11% NONE
 - 20% LESS THAN HALF
 - 13% HALF
 - 24% MORE THAN HALF
 - 31% ALL OF THEM
 - 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
60. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with this statement. "Experimenting with drugs is just something teenagers are going to do – it's part of being a teenager." Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with this statement?
- 11% AGREE STRONGLY
 - 25% AGREE SOMEWHAT
 - 22% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
 - 41% DISAGREE STRONGLY
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

61. Have you ever, in your life, been offered marijuana?

- 39% YES
- 61% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

62. Have you ever, in your life, been offered cocaine?

- 10% YES
- 90% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

63. Have you ever, in your life, been offered methamphetamines (meth or speed)?

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

64. Have you ever, in your life, been offered LSD (or acid)?

- 5% YES
- 95% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

65. Have you ever, in your life, been offered Ecstasy?

- 9% YES
- 91% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

66. Have you ever, in your life, been offered prescription drugs, such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin, not for medical reasons, but in order to get high?

- 14% YES
- 86% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

67. 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?

- 62% NONE
- 23% LESS THAN HALF
- 6% HALF
- 7% MORE THAN HALF
- 2% ALL OF THEM
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

68 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?

- 19% AN HOUR OR LESS
- 6% A FEW HOURS
- 13% WITHIN A DAY
- 11% WITHIN A WEEK
- 4% LONGER THAN A WEEK
- 35% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY
- 11% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

69 Have you ever smoked or tried marijuana?

- 16% YES
- 84% NEVER TRIED IT
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 84% NEVER TRIED
- 1% UNDER 10
- * 10
- 1% 11
- 2% 12
- 3% 13
- 4% 14
- 3% 15
- 2% 16
- 1% 17
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 3% VERY LIKELY
- 7% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
- 27% NOT VERY LIKELY
- 61% NEVER HAPPEN
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

72 [IF 'NOT VERY LIKELY' OR 'NEVER HAPPEN'] Was there a time when you thought you might want to use drugs, or have you always known you would not use drugs?

- 15% THERE WAS A TIME I THOUGHT I MIGHT USE
- 84% I ALWAYS KNEW I WOULD NOT USE
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [12% NOT ASKED]

73 [IF NOT TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLD] Are your parents divorced, separated, or did they never live in the same household?

49% DIVORCED
15% SEPARATED
20% THEY NEVER LIVED IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD
7% ONE OR BOTH PARENTS DECEASED
10% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[68% NOT ASKED (TWO BIO-PARENT HOUSEHOLD)]

74 [IF DIVORCED OR SEPARATED] How old were you when your parents divorced or separated?
[RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

2% 0
8% 1
12% 2
9% 3
8% 4
9% 5
6% 6
7% 7
5% 8
2% 9
6% 10
4% 11
4% 12
3% 13
2% 14
3% 15
2% 16
* 17
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[80% NOT ASKED]

75 One final question: as you were speaking with me, was there someone there with you who could overhear your answers?

25% YES
73% NO
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

2006 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers

Weighted Frequencies

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

59% 1
31% 2
9% 3
1% 4 or more
0% NONE [THANK AND TERMINATE]

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

26% MALE
74% 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]

21% DRUGS/ALCOHOL
5% SAFETY
4% VIOLENCE/CRIME
9% EDUCATION/DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
17% PEER PRESSURE
8% COMMUNICATION/PARENTS
4% TEEN PREGNANCY/SEXUALITY
7% MORALS/FAMILY VALUES
5% MEDIA INFLUENCE/CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
2% FINANCIAL ISSUES
5% MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICES FOR THEIR FUTURE
1% DRIVING
1% RELIGION
8% OTHER
4% 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]

8% FITTING IN/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
50% PEER PRESSURE
2% ACCEPTANCE OF SELF
12% DRUGS
6% EDUCATION/FUTURE
4% SEXUAL ISSUES
1% GANGS/VIOLENCE
2% GAINING INDEPENDENCE

- 2% COMMUNICATION
- * COPING WITH STRESS
- 3% MAKING GOOD DECISIONS
- * FINDING A JOB
- 6% OTHER
- 3% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 51% 0
- 27% 1
- 12% 2
- 6% 3
- 3% 4 or more
- 0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 62% 0
- 24% 1
- 10% 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?

- 8% 6
- 10% 7
- 15% 8
- 20% 9
- 19% 10
- 18% 11
- 7% 12
- 1% OTHER
- 2% HOME SCHOOLED
- * STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 53% VERY SATISFIED
- 36% SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
- 8% SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
- 3% VERY DISSATISFIED
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

9. How safe do you feel your teen's school is? Is it ...

- 51% VERY SAFE
- 42% FAIRLY SAFE
- 4% FAIRLY UNSAFE
- 1% VERY UNSAFE
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

10. Roughly how many students are there at your teen's school, including all grades? [RECORD RESPONSE]

- 24% 0 – 499
- 29% 500 – 999
- 19% 1000 – 1499
- 24% 1500+
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

11. 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?

- 75% SMOKING DOES NOT OCCUR
- 1% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
- 3% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
- 18% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

12. Have you ever seen teachers smoking cigarettes on the grounds of your teen's school?

- 7% YES
- 92% NO
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

13. 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?"]

- 47% SCHOOL IS DRUG-FREE
- 48% SCHOOL IS NOT DRUG FREE
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

14. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] Has your teen ever told you about drugs being used, kept or sold in his or her school?

- 54% YES
 - 46% NO
 - 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [52% NOT ASKED]

15. [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?

- 4% ILLEGAL DRUGS TOLERATED
- 91% DRUGS OCCUR DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
- 3% ADMINISTRATORS CAN'T DO ANYTHING [VOLUNTEERED]
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [52% NOT ASKED]

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

- 54% YES
- 44% NO
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [52% 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?

- 65% YES
- 33% NO
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [53% NOT ASKED]

17. [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]

- 49% NO SCHOOLS ARE DRUG FREE
- 9% DRUGS ARE NOT A PROBLEM
- 13% WANT KIDS TO MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICES
- 17% CHILD LIKES CURRENT SCHOOL
- 9% SCHOOL PROVIDES HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION
- 2% CHILD WILL MAKE RIGHT CHOICES
- 1% OTHER
- 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [79% 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]

- 28% NO DRUG FREE SCHOOLS IN AREA
- 32% DON'T BELIEVE THERE ARE DRUG FREE SCHOOLS
- 20% CAN'T AFFORD A PRIVATE SCHOOL
- 3% DRUGS AREN'T A BIG PROBLEM
- 6% WANTS CHILD TO MAKE OWN DECISIONS
- 4% CHILD LIKES CURRENT SCHOOL
- 5% IT WOULD DEPEND ON LOCATION
- 1% OTHER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[74% NOT ASKED]

18. [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?

12% VERY REALISTIC GOAL
36% A FAIRLY REALISTIC GOAL
35% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC GOAL
16% A VERY UNREALISTIC GOAL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[52% NOT ASKED]

19. 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]

8% 0%
30% 1 - 9%
33% 10 - 24%
15% 25 - 49%
8% 50 - 100%
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

20. How much responsibility, if any, do you think your teen's school has for keeping its students drug-free -- a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all?

49% A GREAT DEAL
41% A FAIR AMOUNT
6% NOT VERY MUCH
3% NONE AT ALL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

21. Besides the parents of teens, and the schools, are there any other groups or organizations which have responsibility for keeping teens drug-free? [IF YES] What are they? [OPEN-ENDED]

33% NO, NONE
20% CHURCH
12% POLICE/LAW ENFORCEMENT
7% ENTIRE COMMUNITY
5% DARE PROGRAM
3% ATHLETIC CLUBS/EVENTS
16% OTHER
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

22. Do you know the names of your teen's teachers?

- 85% YES
- 14% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

23. How well do you know your teen's friends: very well, fairly well, not very well, or not at all?

- 51% VERY WELL
- 43% FAIRLY WELL
- 4% NOT VERY WELL
- 2% NOT AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. How well do you know the parents of your teen's closest friends: very well, fairly well, not very well, or not at all?

- 31% VERY WELL
- 46% FAIRLY WELL
- 16% NOT VERY WELL
- 7% NOT AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

25. Tell me about the neighborhood where you live. How safe do you feel you are when you are on the streets of your neighborhood? Do you feel ...

- 61% VERY SAFE
- 32% FAIRLY SAFE
- 5% FAIRLY UNSAFE
- 1% VERY UNSAFE
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

26. How would you describe the community you live in: is it within a major city, in the suburbs of a major city, in a small city or town, or do you live in a rural or undeveloped area?

- 21% A MAJOR CITY
- 29% IN THE SUBURBS OF A MAJOR CITY
- 36% IN A SMALL CITY OR TOWN
- 14% IN A RURAL OR UNDEVELOPED AREA
- 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

27. Do you live in an apartment or condominium, a town house, a detached house, a mobile home, or in some other situation?

- 4% APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM
- 6% A TOWN HOUSE
- 79% A DETACHED HOUSE
- 4% A MOBILE HOME
- 8% OTHER SITUATION
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

28. Do you own the place where you live, do you rent the place where you live, or are you in in some other situation?

- 87% OWN
- 12% RENT
- 1% OTHER SITUATION
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

29. Have you ever personally witnessed the sale of drugs in your neighborhood? [IF YES] How often do you see the sale of drugs in your neighborhood: often, sometimes, or rarely?

- 3% OFTEN
- 6% SOMETIMES
- 8% RARELY
- 83% HAVE NOT SEEN SALE OF DRUGS
- 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 91% YES
- 9% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

- 73% YES
- 27% NO
- * NO RESPONSE

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

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

- 40% EXCELLENT
- 27% VERY GOOD
- 14% GOOD
- 6% FAIR
- 8% POOR
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 49% EXCELLENT
- 37% VERY GOOD
- 11% GOOD
- 2% FAIR

- 1% POOR
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. How many hours of sleep does your teen get in a typical night during the week? [RECORD RESPONSE]

- 13% LESS THAN 7
- 23% 7
- 45% 8
- 15% 9
- 3% 10+
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 3% NONE
- 3% 1
- 7% 2
- 12% 3
- 15% 4
- 21% 5
- 9% 6
- 29% 7
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

36. [IF 0, 1, 2] Please tell me a little about that. what would you say is the main reason your family does not have dinner together more often? [open-ended]

- 34% SCHEDULE CONFLICTS
- 23% TOO BUSY
- 20% WORK LATE/WORK SCHEDULES
- 7% WE EAT AT DIFFERENT TIMES
- 15% OTHER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [87% NOT ASKED]

37. Of these dinners you have together with your family in a typical week, how many do you eat at a restaurant or someplace other than your home?

- 38% 0
- 41% 1
- 12% 2
- 3% 3
- 1% 4
- 1% 5
- 0% 6
- * 7
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 3% DON'T EAT TOGETHER (NOT ASKED)

38. [IF NOT 0] Is the TV usually on during your family dinners, or not?

- 45% YES
- 51% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 3% DON'T EAT TOGETHER (NOT ASKED)

39. In a typical week, how often do you sit down to breakfast with your teen?

- 48% 0
- 14% 1
- 19% 2
- 3% 3
- 2% 4
- 3% 5
- 1% 6
- 9% 7
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. In a typical month, how often will your teen go to a party with other teens? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

- 53% NEVER
- 27% ONCE
- 10% TWICE
- 4% 3 TIMES
- 4% 4 TIMES
- 4% 5+ TIMES
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. [IF NOT 0] Are these parties usually at someone's house, or somewhere else?

- 76% HOUSE
- 23% ELSEWHERE
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [53% NOT ASKED]

42. [IF NOT 0] Do you think alcohol is usually available at these parties?

- 20% YES
- 79% NO
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [53% NOT ASKED]

43. [IF NOT 0] Do you think marijuana is usually available at these parties?

- 15% YES
- 82% NO
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [53% NOT ASKED]

44. Do you allow your teen to have parties at your home?

47% YES
53% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. [IF YES] How many kids are usually at one of your teen's parties? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

33% 5 OR FEWER
41% 6-10
23% MORE THAN 10
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[53% NOT ASKED]

46. Would you normally be at home during the party or not at home?

98% YES
2% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[53% NOT ASKED]

47. Do you think that your teen has ever had a party at your house without your permission?

4% YES
95% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

48. Would you be willing or not willing for your teen to serve alcohol at one of his or her parties at your house?

1% WILLING
99% NOT WILLING
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

49. In a typical month, how often does your teen go to a club, for music or dancing? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

92% NEVER
5% ONCE
2% TWICE
* 3 TIMES
1% 4 TIMES
1% 5+ TIMES
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

50. Which is easiest for someone your teenager's age to buy: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin without a prescription?

- 37% CIGARETTES
- 9% BEER
- 28% MARIJUANA
- 6% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
- 7% THE SAME
- 13% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

51. How realistic is the expectation that a teenager will not smoke cigarettes: is this a very realistic expectation, a fairly realistic expectation, a fairly unrealistic expectation, or a very unrealistic expectation?

- 28% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 40% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 23% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 8% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. How realistic is the expectation that a teenager will not drink alcohol until age 21: is this a very realistic expectation, a fairly realistic expectation, a fairly unrealistic expectation, or a very unrealistic expectation?

- 10% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 19% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 40% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 29% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. How realistic is the expectation that a teenager will never try marijuana: is this a very realistic expectation, a fairly realistic expectation, a fairly unrealistic expectation, or a very unrealistic expectation?

- 14% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 39% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 33% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 12% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. How realistic is the expectation that a teenager will never try illegal drugs such as LSD, cocaine or heroin: is this a very realistic expectation, a fairly realistic expectation, a fairly unrealistic expectation, or a very unrealistic expectation?

- 33% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 42% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 18% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 5% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 33% A GREAT DEAL OF BLAME
- 52% A FAIR AMOUNT
- 10% NOT VERY MUCH
- 4% NO BLAME AT ALL
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

56. 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?

- 9% AGREE STRONGLY
- 15% AGREE SOMEWHAT
- 20% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
- 56% DISAGREE STRONGLY
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

57. 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?

- 28% VERY CONCERNED
- 28% SOMEWHAT CONCERNED
- 27% NOT VERY CONCERNED
- 17% NOT CONCERNED AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

- 4% SINGLE, NEVER BEEN MARRIED
- 13% SINGLE, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
- 62% MARRIED, NOT PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
- 21% MARRIED, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
- 1% NO RESPONSE

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

- 57% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
- 14% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
- 20% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
- 3% RETIRED
- 1% STUDENT
- 3% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
- 1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 81% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
- 5% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
- 5% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
- 4% RETIRED
- * STUDENT
- 2% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
- 3% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
- [17% NOT ASKED]

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

- 64% VERY IMPORTANT
- 23% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
- 9% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
- 4% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 24% NONE
- 7% 1
- 8% 2
- 8% 3
- 29% 4
- 23% 5+
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 8% NONE
- 11% 1
- 9% 2
- 10% 3
- 36% 4
- 23% 5+
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [24% NOT ASKED]

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

- 30% BORN-AGAIN, EVANGELICAL, OR FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIAN
- 32% TRADITIONAL PROTESTANT
- 26% CATHOLIC
- 2% JEWISH
- 1% MUSLIM
- 1% OTHER
- 8% NONE

1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

65. In what year were you born, please? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE] [AGE SHOWN]

15% <40
25% 40-44
28% 45-49
29% 50+
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

5% SOME HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS
23% COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL
21% VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OR SOME COLLEGE
34% COLLEGE GRADUATE
16% POST GRADUATE
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

67. 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?

11% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
70% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
15% AFRICAN-AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC
1% ASIAN-AMERICAN
* NATIVE AMERICAN
1% OTHER
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

And two final questions ...

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

9% VERY LIKELY
24% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
45% NOT VERY LIKELY
20% NEVER HAPPEN
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

13% LESS THAN \$29,999
29% \$30,000 – \$59,999
30% \$60,000 - \$99,999
22% \$100,000 OR MORE
6% REFUSED

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