



The National Center on
Addiction and Substance Abuse
at Columbia University

633 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017-6706

phone 212 841 5200
fax 212 956 8020
www.casacolumbia.org

Board of Directors

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Chairman and President

Lee C. Bollinger
Ursula M. Burns
Columba Bush
Kenneth I. Chenault
Jamie Lee Curtis
James Dimon
Peter R. Dolan
Victor F. Ganz
Donald R. Keough
David A. Kessler, M.D.
Alan I. Leshner, Ph.D.
Rev. Edward A. Malloy, CSC
Doug Morris
Manuel T. Pacheco, Ph.D.
Joseph J. Plumeri II
Jim Ramstad
Shari E. Redstone
E. John Rosenwald, Jr.
Michael I. Roth
Michael P. Schulhof
Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.
John J. Sweeney
Michael A. Wiener

Directors Emeritus

James E. Burke (1992-1997)
Mary Fisher (1996-2005)
Betty Ford (1992-1998)
Douglas A. Fraser (1992-2005)
Barbara C. Jordan (1992-1996)
Leo Kelmenson (1998-2006)
LaSalle Leffall (1992-2001)
Nancy Reagan (1995-2000)
Linda J. Rice (1992-1996)
George Rupp (1995-2002)
Michael I. Sovern (1992-1995)
Frank G. Wells (1992-1994)



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

August 2008

Conducted by QEV Analytics, Ltd.

*The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University is neither affiliated with, nor sponsored by, the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association (also known as "CASA") or any of its member organizations, or any other organizations with the name of "CASA".

Board of Directors

Lee C. Bollinger

President of Columbia University

Ursula M. Burns

President of Xerox Corporation

Columba Bush

Former First Lady of Florida

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Chairman and President of CASA

Kenneth I. Chenault

Chairman and CEO
of American Express Company

Jamie Lee Curtis

James Dimon

Chairman and CEO of JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Peter R. Dolan

Victor F. Ganz

President and CEO of the Hearst Corporation

Donald R. Keough

Chairman of the Board of Allen and
Company Incorporated
(Former President of The Coca-Cola Company)

David A. Kessler, M.D.

Alan I. Leshner, Ph.D.

CEO, Executive Publisher, Science, American
Association for the Advancement of Science

Rev. Edward A. Malloy, CSC

President Emeritus of the University of Notre Dame

Directors Emeritus

James E. Burke (1992-1997)

Mary Fisher (1996-2005)

Betty Ford (1992-1998)

Douglas A. Fraser (1992-2003)

Barbara C. Jordan (1992-1996)

Leo-Arthur Kelmenson (1998-2006)

Doug Morris

Chairman and CEO of Universal Music Group

Manuel T. Pacheco, Ph.D.

President Emeritus of the University of Arizona and
the University of Missouri System

Joseph J. Plumeri II

Chairman and CEO of
Willis Group Holdings, Limited

Jim Ramstad

Member of Congress (R-MN)

Shari E. Redstone

President of National Amusements, Inc.

E. John Rosenwald, Jr.

Vice Chairman Emeritus of J.P.Morgan

Michael I. Roth

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of
The Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc.

Michael P. Schulhof

Chairman
GTI Group LLC

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.

President Emeritus of Morehouse School of Medicine

John J. Sweeney

President of AFL-CIO

Michael A. Wiener

Founder and Chairman Emeritus of Infinity
Broadcasting Corporation

LaSalle D. Leffall, Jr., M.D., F.A.C.S. (1992-2001)

Nancy Reagan (1995-2000)

Linda Johnson Rice (1992-1996)

George Rupp (1993-2002)

Michael I. Sovern (1992-1993)

Frank G. Wells (1992-1994)

Advisory Group

Timothy Johnson, PhD
Director
Survey Research Laboratory
University of Illinois
Chicago, IL
and
Professor of Public Administration
University of Illinois, School of Public Health
Chicago, IL

Robert Shapiro, PhD
Professor
Department of Political Science
Columbia University
New York, NY

Nicholas Zill, PhD
Psychologist
and
Vice President and Director
Child and Family Study Area
Westat, Inc.
Rockville, MD

Table of Contents

Accompanying Statement	i
Chapter I: Key Findings	1
Parents.....	2
Problem Parents	2
Persistent Availability of Marijuana.....	3
More Teens Say Prescription Drugs Easier to Buy than Beer.....	3
Teens’ Alcohol Preferences	4
Chapter II: Parents	5
Parents.....	5
‘‘It’s 10 p.m. Do you know where your children are?’’	5
Raising Kids in Today’s World	7
Drugs in School	8
Teens and Parents Rank Main Concerns of Teens	9
Parents’ Marijuana Use.....	10
Family Dinners.....	11
Chapter III: Alcohol, Marijuana, Prescription Drugs	13
Alcohol.....	13
Marijuana	14
Prescription Drugs	16
Chapter IV: Schools	19
Schools.....	19
Appendix A: Sample Performance	A-1
Appendix B: Survey Methodology	B-1
Appendix C: How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk	C-1
Appendix D: Screening Questions	D-1
Appendix E: 2008 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old	E-1
Appendix F: 2008 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers	F-1

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

This 13th annual “back-to-school survey” continues the unique effort of The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University to track attitudes of teens and those, like parents, who influence them. We seek to identify factors that influence the likelihood of teen substance abuse. Armed with this knowledge, we believe that parents, teachers, clergy, coaches and other responsible adults can help our nation’s teens grow up drug free.

We regard this as a work in progress as we try each year to improve our ability to identify those situations and characteristics that increase or decrease the risk that a teen will smoke, drink, get drunk, use illegal drugs, or abuse prescription drugs.

This year we surveyed 1,002 teens, age 12 to 17 (503 boys, 499 girls), and 312 of the parents of these teens.

The results of this year’s survey indicate that, although virtually all mothers and fathers are concerned about the challenges of raising their kids in today’s world, many fail to take essential actions to prevent their kids from smoking, drinking or using drugs.

Indeed, these problem parents enable--some even encourage--their 12- to 17-year olds to use tobacco, alcohol and illegal and prescription drugs.

We know from years of research that teens whose parents are “hands on”--engaged in their teens’ day to day lives, relaxing with them, having frequent family dinners, supervising them, establishing standards of behavior, and setting positive examples of healthy behavior--are much less likely to smoke, drink or use drugs.

This year's survey reveals that too many parents--the problem parents--pass up the very opportunities that would help them raise their kids to make healthy decisions. By their actions--and inactions--by failing to become part of the solution, these parents become part of the problem of teen alcohol and drug abuse.

Problem Parents

This year's survey uncovered "problem parents," who increase the likelihood that their 12- to 17- year olds will smoke, drink, get drunk and use illegal and prescription drugs, because of their failure to:

- Monitor their children's leaving their home and hanging out on school nights (Monday through Thursday).
- Safeguard their dangerous and addictive prescription drugs, like painkillers and stimulants, from their children.
- Address the problem of drugs in their children's school.
- Set good examples.

School Night Socializing

Half (46 percent) of 12- to 17-year olds typically leave their homes and hang out with friends on school nights (Monday through Thursday). Many parents seem not even to be aware of (or are not candid about) their kids' school night socializing: Only 14 percent of parents say their kids usually leave the house to hang out with friends on a school night.

Perhaps we need to revive the old public service announcement that used to run on television, "It's 10:00 p.m., do you know where your child is?"

Not knowing where your kid is and what he's up to at 10:00 p.m. on a school night is risky business, since the later teens are out with their friends on school nights, the likelier it is that alcohol or drug use will be going on among

them. Half of teens that come home after 10:00 p.m. say that there's use of alcohol, marijuana or other drugs among the kids they're with. Nearly one-third (29 percent) of those who come home between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on school nights say there's such use among the kids they're with.

The fact that teens are hanging out at a friend's home does not make it substantially less likely that alcohol or drugs will be on hand. The percentage of teens who say there's alcohol or drug use going on when they're out with their friends past 10:00 p.m. is only slightly lower when those teens are hanging out at a friend's house.

Prescription Drugs

Many problem parents become passive pushers by leaving abusable and addictive prescription drugs, like their painkillers OxyContin and Vicodin, around the house, making them easily available to their children.

One-third of the teens who know a prescription drug abuser say that kids who abuse prescription drugs get them from home or the medicine cabinet or from parents.

Another one-third say prescription drugs can be acquired from friends or classmates.

With home such a ready source of these drugs, we can deduce that some one-third of those friend/classmate dealers are getting the prescription drugs from their parents or the home medicine cabinet. This means that in total nearly half of the prescription drugs that are being abused by teens originate in the homes of passive pusher parents.

The ready availability of prescription drugs in the home may also be a contributing factor in the 46 percent increase over last year in the percentage of teens who say prescription drugs are the substance they can most easily obtain. Indeed, this year, for the first time, prescription drugs are easier for more teens to get than beer.

Drugs in Schools

One-third of parents surveyed say that the presence of drugs in the school their child attends does not increase the risk that *their* child will use drugs. Research consistently demonstrates that the presence of drugs in school is detrimental to the entire student body, hiking the risk that kids at such schools will use them.

While almost all parents say it is important that their teen's school is drug free, only 39 percent of parents who say there are drugs in their teens' schools believe the goal of making the school drug free is realistic.

These pessimistic problem parents should not accept drug infected schools as an inevitable part of their children's school experience, any more than they would tolerate asbestos infested schools as an acceptable risk for their children.

Parents Getting High with Kids

The most irresponsible problem parents are those who smoke marijuana--especially those who smoke it with 12- to 17-year olds.

One-quarter of teens know a parent of a classmate or friend who uses marijuana; 10 percent of teens say this parent smokes marijuana with people the teen's age.

Persistent Availability of Marijuana

This year's survey finds marijuana more available than ever, with 23 percent of teens able to get the drug in an hour or less, and 42 percent of teens able to get it in a day or less. It reveals a 35 percent increase over last year in teens who can get marijuana in an hour or less, and a 14 percent increase over last year in teens who can get the drug in a day or less.

From 2007 to 2008 this represents an increase of 1.4 million teens who can buy marijuana in an hour or less (5.8 vs. 4.4 million), and an increase of 1.1 million teens who can buy marijuana in a day or less (10.6 vs. 9.5 million).

More than two-thirds of the oldest teens we surveyed (17-year olds) can get marijuana in a day or less.

In contrast to the success of the public health campaign about the dangers of smoking cigarettes, we have not been as successful in the effort to curb marijuana use.

While more than three-fourths of parents believe it is realistic to expect teens not to smoke cigarettes, fewer than two-thirds consider it realistic to expect teens not to use marijuana. Half of 16- and 17-year olds say that among teens their age, smoking marijuana is more common than smoking cigarettes.

Problem Parents

Preventing substance abuse among teens is primarily a Mom and Pop operation. Every mother and father should look in the mirror and ask themselves: Am I doing the parenting essential to help my child negotiate the difficult teen years free of tobacco, alcohol and drugs?

Almost nine of 10 parents surveyed (84 percent) said that compared to the time when they were growing up, in these days it is harder to keep teenagers safe and three of four parents (72 percent) said is harder to raise a teen "of good moral character." Against this realization, it is inexcusable that there are so many problem parents who don't try harder--who fail to appropriately monitor their children on school nights, fail to keep dangerous prescription drugs out of their reach, and tolerate drug infected schools for their children. It is, of course, unconscionable that some parents smoke marijuana with 12- to 17-year olds.

Problem parents are a big part of why so many teens smoke, drink, get drunk and abuse illegal and prescription drugs. When parents are not part of the solution, they become part of the problem. By identifying the characteristics of these problem parents, we hope to identify actions that parents can take--and avoid--in order to raise healthy, drug-free children and become part of the solution.

I want to express CASA's appreciation to Steve Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, Ltd. for his insightful work in analyzing the data. We much appreciate the counsel of our survey advisory group members: Timothy Johnson, PhD, Director of the Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Chicago, Professor of Public Administration, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, Chicago; Robert Shapiro, PhD, Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University; and Nicholas Zill, PhD, a 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 complex undertaking. Roger Vaughan, DrPH, head of CASA's Substance Abuse and Data Analysis Center (SADACSM), Professor of Clinical Biostatistics, 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*, and Susan Foster, Vice President and Director of Policy Research and Analysis, reviewed the analysis. Jane Carlson and Jennie Hauser handled expertly the administrative aspects.

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

Chapter I

Key Findings

Through 13 surveys conducted over 14 years, CASA has been surveying public opinion on substance abuse, seeking answers to the question: “Why do some teenagers smoke, drink and use illegal substances while others do not?”

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing factors that contribute to 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 1,002 teens (ages 12 to 17) who participated were randomly selected (drawing from a nationally representative sample frame), and interviewed between April 3 and May 13, 2008; the 312 parent interviews

were conducted between April 17 and June 3, 2008. Despite assurances of confidentiality, we assume that some teenage respondents will be reluctant to admit in appropriate or 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 of proscribed behaviors.*

Parents

This year we took a close look at parents and how their attitudes and behavior line up with their kids' attitudes and behavior.

Almost nine of 10 parents say that compared to when they were growing up, it is harder today to keep teenagers safe and nearly three of four say it is harder to raise a teenager "of good moral character."

While the vast majority of parents consider it realistic to expect that a teenager will never use hard drugs such as cocaine or heroin, most consider it unrealistic that a teen will not drink before age 21.

While more than three-quarters of parents believe it is realistic to expect that teens will not smoke cigarettes, less than two-thirds consider it realistic to expect teens to stay away from pot.

We have identified from the results of this year's survey characteristics of problem parents. These are parents who are falling down on the parenting job in several key areas. Teen substance use is all too often a parent problem,

* 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.

and in several areas we have discovered that many of our survey parents are failing to take--or not take--actions to help steer their children clear of substance abuse.

Problem Parents

Problem parents are those who fail to take appropriate action in four key areas: (1) monitoring their children's school night activities; (2) safeguarding prescription drugs in the home; (3) addressing the problem of drugs in school; and (4) setting a good example.

Too many of the parents we surveyed are missing the very parenting opportunities that would help them raise their kids to make healthy decisions.

(1) Failure to Monitor School Night Socializing and Alcohol/Drug Use

Nearly half of teens typically leave the house to hang out with their friends on school nights (Mondays through Thursdays)--and the later they stay out with their friends, the more likely it is that alcohol and drugs are being used.

Half of teens that come home after 10:00 p.m. say that there's use of alcohol, marijuana or other drugs among the kids they're with. Nearly one-third (29 percent) of those who come home between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on school nights say there's such use among the kids they're with.

Many parents do not seem aware of (or do not admit to) their teens' school night socializing: Only 14 percent of parents say their teens usually leave the house to hang out with friends on a typical day during the week.

Among teens who typically come home after 10:00 p.m., half say some of the people there usually drink alcohol, use marijuana or use other drugs. This figure is only slightly lower among teens who say they're usually hanging out at a friend's house. The fact that teens are at a friend's home does not make it substantially less likely that alcohol or drugs will be on hand.

(2) *Failure to Safeguard Prescription Drugs*

When asked where they think teens who abuse prescription drugs get those drugs, one-third of teens who know a prescription drug abuser say from home or the medicine cabinet or from parents. Another one-third say prescription drugs can be acquired from friends or classmates. Only nine percent believe teens get prescription drugs from a drug dealer.

(3) *Failure to Address the Problem of Drugs in School*

Half of the parents we surveyed believe their children's schools are drug free. About four in 10 parents say their kids' schools are not drug free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds.

Unfortunately, too few parents understand the significance of drugs in school: One-third of parents say that the presence of drugs in school does not make it more likely that their child will use drugs. CASA's research, however, shows the opposite to be true.

While almost all of the parents we surveyed (and almost all of the parents whose kids attend drug-infected schools) say it is important to them that their teen's school is drug free, there is pessimism about the reality of achieving that goal. Forty-two percent of parents say their teens' schools are not drug free. Of these parents, only 39 percent believe the goal of making the school drug free is realistic.

(4) *Failure to Set a Good Example*

One-quarter of teens know a parent of a classmate or friend who uses marijuana; 10 percent of teens say this parent smokes marijuana with people the teen's age.

One-third of the 17-year olds we surveyed know a parent of a classmate or friend who uses marijuana; 13 percent of 17-year olds say this parent smokes marijuana with people the teen's age.

Persistent Availability of Marijuana

For years we have been asking teens: "If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it?" Forty-two percent of teens can get the drug in a day or less, 23 percent in an hour or less.

We note a 35 percent increase over last year in the percentage of teens who can get marijuana in an hour or less, and a 14 percent increase over last year in the percentage of teens who can get the drug in a day or less.

From 2007 to 2008 this represents an increase of 1.4 million teens who can buy marijuana in an hour or less (5.8 vs. 4.4 million), and an increase of 1.1 million teens who can buy marijuana in a day or less (10.6 vs. 9.5 million).

More than two-thirds of the oldest teens we surveyed (17-year olds) can get marijuana in a day or less.

More than half of all teens ages 12 to 17 say that, among people their age, smoking cigarettes is more common than smoking marijuana. Older teens, however, are far likelier than younger teens to say smoking marijuana is more common than smoking cigarettes among people their age.

Overall, seven percent of the teens we surveyed agree with the statement: "Parties are more fun when there is marijuana available." This sentiment is twice as common among older teens.

More Teens Say Prescription Drugs Easier to Buy than Beer

For years, CASA has been asking teens: "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?"

Over the years, teens have indicated that cigarettes and marijuana are easiest to buy, followed by beer and then prescription drugs.

For the first time this year, more teens told us that prescription drugs are easier to buy than beer. The percentage of teens saying prescription drugs are easiest to buy increased 46 percent over last year.

Teens' Alcohol Preferences

One-third of those teens who have ever had a drink say they like the taste of alcohol.

Twenty-nine percent prefer liquor mixed with a cola or something sweet; 16 percent prefer wine; 16 percent prefer beer; and 13 percent prefer liquor straight.

While boys and girls agree in their preference for liquor mixed with a cola or something sweet, more boys than girls prefer beer and more girls than boys prefer wine.

Overall, 16 percent of the teens we surveyed agree with the statement: "Parties are more fun when there is alcohol available." This sentiment is twice as common among older teens.

Chapter II

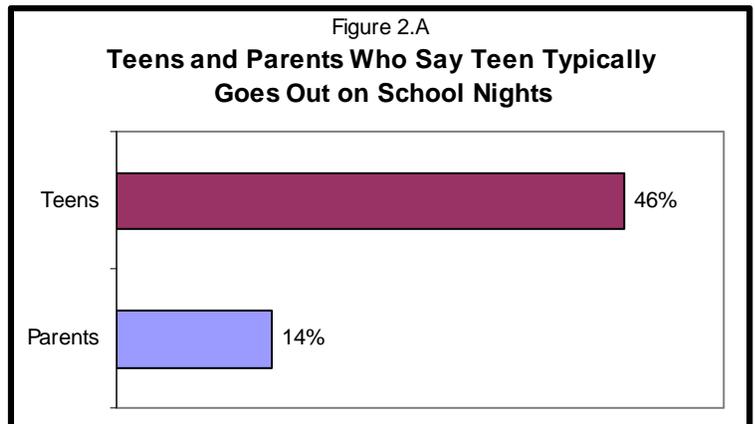
Parents

Parents

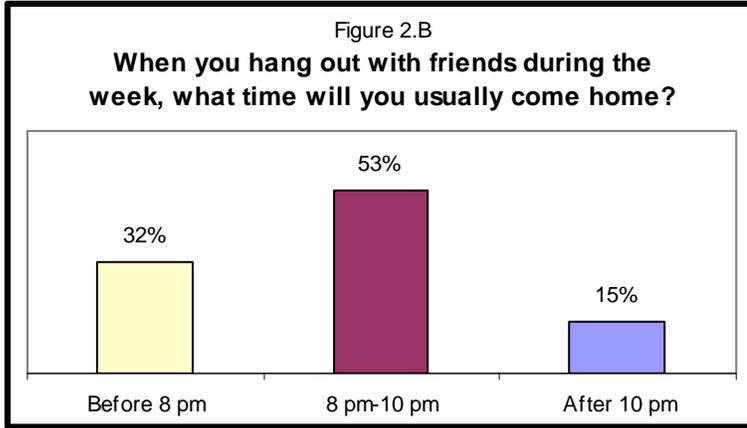
“It’s 10 p.m. Do you know where your children are?”

Nearly half of the teens we surveyed (46 percent) report that they typically leave the house to go out with their friends on school nights (Mondays through Thursdays)--and the later they stay out with their friends, the more likely it is that alcohol and drugs are being used.

Many parents do not seem aware of their teens’ school night socializing: Only 14 percent of the parents we surveyed say teens usually leave the house to hang out with friends on a typical day during the week. (Figure 2.A)



Among teens who go out on school nights with their friends, one-third (32 percent) are usually home before 8:00 pm, half (53 percent) typically get home between 8:00 pm and 10:00 pm, and 15 percent stay out past 10:00 pm. (Figure 2.B)



Overall, 14 percent of teens indicate the presence of alcohol use when they hang out with their friends. Twelve percent say there is marijuana use, and five percent note other drug use going on when they hang out with their friends. The later teens stay out with their friends, the more likely it is that alcohol and drugs are being used. (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1

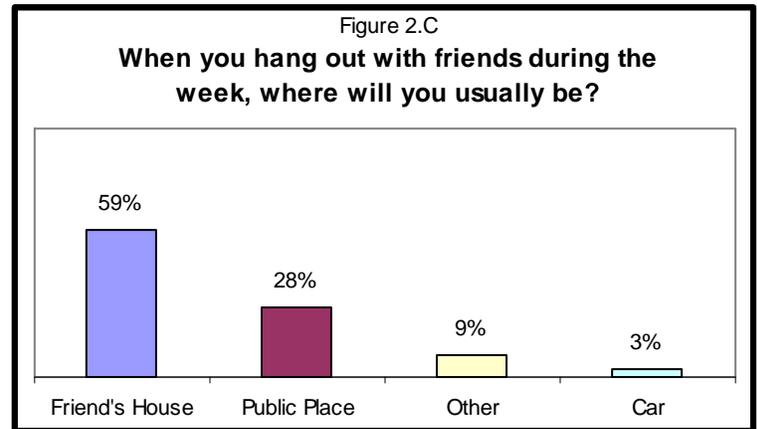
When you hang out with friends, do some of the people who are there usually drink alcohol, use marijuana or use other drugs? (by how late teens stay out with friends on school nights)

Time Teens Come Home	All Teens	Ages 16-17
Before 8:00 pm	14%	28%
8:00 pm-10:00 pm	29%	35%
After 10:00 pm	50%	59%

Among teens who are typically out past 10:00 p.m., half (50 percent) say some of the people there usually drink alcohol, use marijuana or use other drugs. But this is the case for only half as many (24 percent) of the teens who are typically home at or before 10:00 p.m. (14 percent of those home before 8:00 p.m.; 29 percent of those home between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.).

As teens age, the presence of alcohol and drug use becomes more common when they are hanging out with their friends. Nonetheless, the fact of staying out late with friends is related to the likelihood that kids will be drinking or using drugs--regardless of age. We have shown ages 16-17 by way of example in Table 2.1.

Among teens who go out on school nights with their friends, most (59 percent) say they usually hang out at a friend's house. Twenty-eight percent hang out at a public place such as a mall or restaurant, nine percent at some other place, and three percent say they hang out in a car. (Figure 2.C)



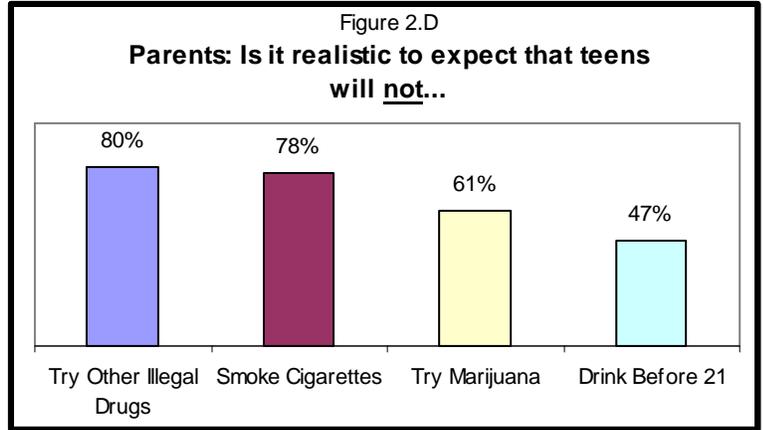
Among all teens who typically come home after 10:00 p.m., half say some of the people there usually drink alcohol, use marijuana or use other drugs. This figure is only seven percent lower (43 percent) among teens who say they're usually at a friend's house.

Raising Kids in Today’s World

Most of the parents we surveyed (84 percent) say it is harder today to keep teenagers safe than it was when they were growing up.

Nearly three-quarters of parents (72 percent) also say it is harder today to raise a teenager “of good moral character” than it was when they were growing up.

We asked parents to tell us whether or not it is realistic to expect that teens will not smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol until age 21, try marijuana, or try illegal drugs such as LSD, cocaine or heroin. Their responses are in Figure 2.D



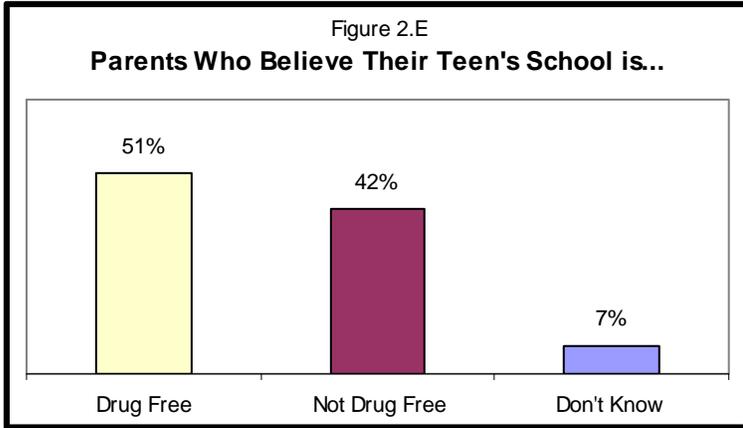
We asked teens what their parents would do if they found them using marijuana, drinking alcohol or drunk. Their responses are in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2
What do you think your parents would do if they found you:

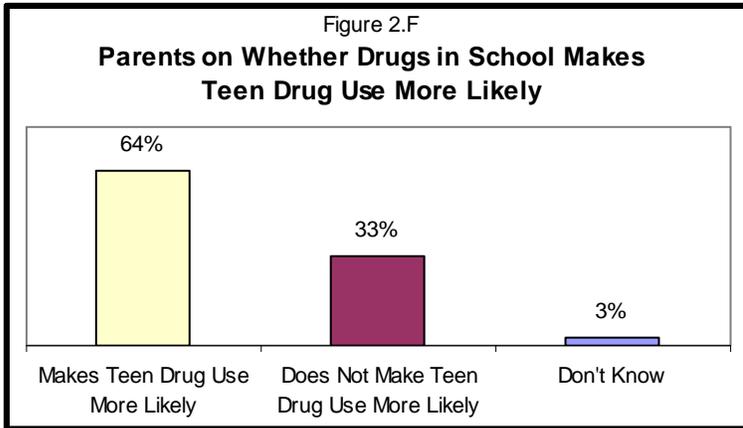
	Using Marijuana	Drinking Alcohol	Drunk
Severe Reactions (Kill Me, Ground Me Forever, Call Police, Freak Out)	19%	14%	15%
Impose Specific Penalties (Ground Me, Punish Me, Take Away Privileges)	35%	37%	39%
React Negatively But Non-Specifically (Mad, Upset, Disappointed)	36%	39%	31%
Do Nothing/Don’t Care	1%	4%	4%
Other	3%	2%	3%
Don’t Know	7%	5%	8%

Drugs in School

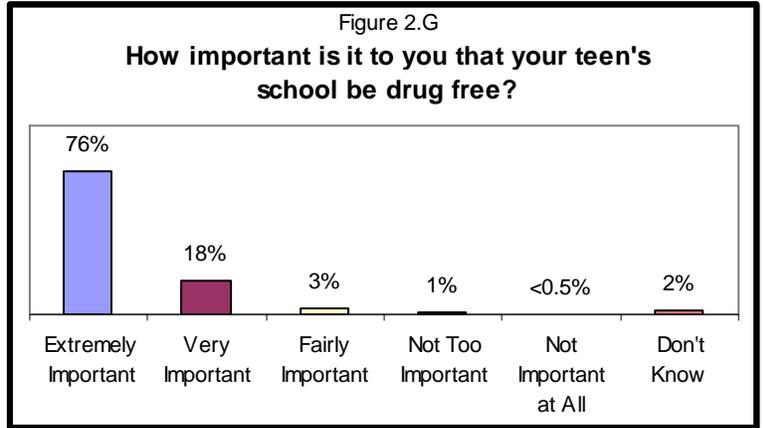
Fifty-one percent of the parents we surveyed believe their children’s schools are drug free. Forty-two percent say their kids’ schools are not drug free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds. (Figure 2.E)



Two-thirds (64 percent) of the parents we interviewed believe that the presence of illegal drugs in their teen’s school makes it more likely that their teen will try illegal drugs. One-third (33 percent) of parents say that the presence of drugs in school does not make it more likely that their child will use drugs. (Figure 2.F)

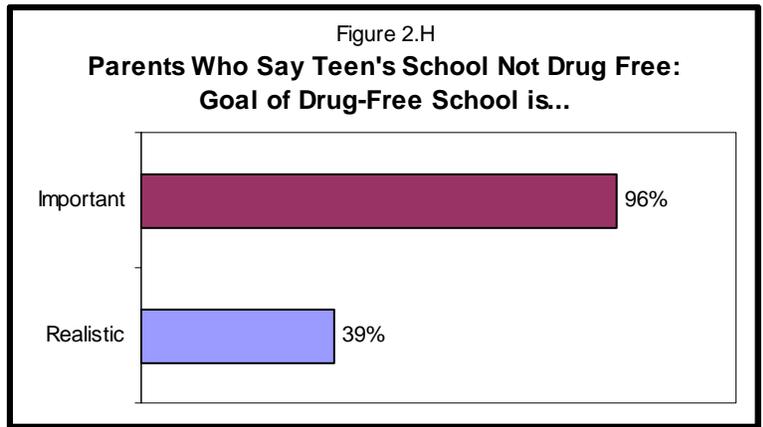


Almost all (96 percent) parents who believe their teen’s school is not drug free say it is important to them that their teen’s school is drug free. (Figure 2.G)



Despite the near unanimous agreement of parents that it is important that their kids attend drug-free schools, there is pessimism about the reality of achieving that goal.

Only 39 percent of parents who say there are drugs in their teens’ schools believe the goal of making the school drug free is realistic. (Figure 2.H)



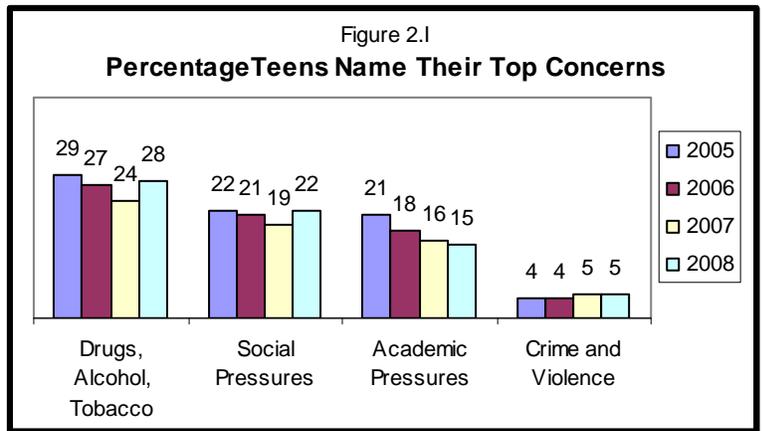
Fully 93 percent of parents who say there are drugs in their teens’ schools believe this is the case despite the best efforts of administrators.

Teens and Parents Rank Main Concerns of Teens

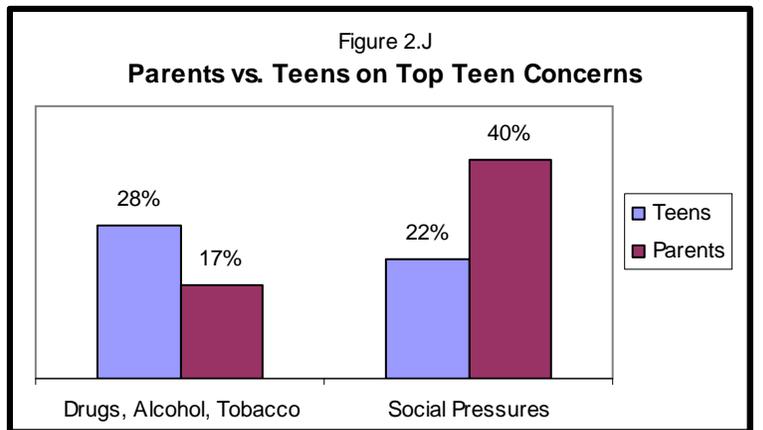
When asked to identify the most important problem kids their age face, 28 percent of teens cite substances: drugs (19 percent), alcohol (seven percent), tobacco (one percent), and drinking and driving (one percent).

The next most common response category is social pressures at 22 percent, including popularity, fitting in and sexual pressures.

Academic pressures are the next most commonly cited concern at 15 percent, followed by crime and violence at five percent. (Figure 2.I)



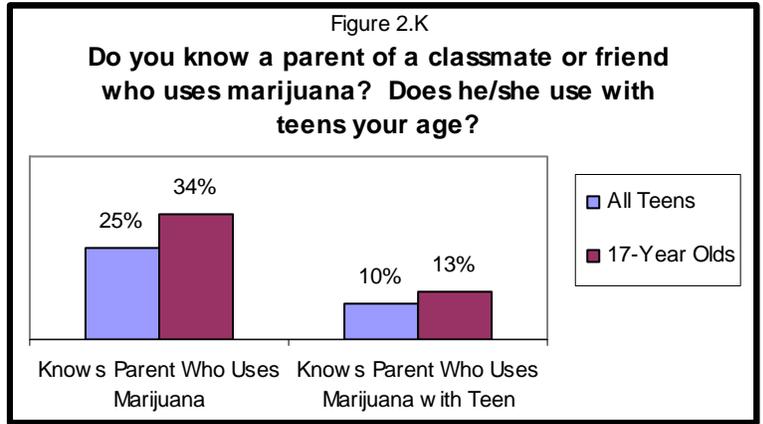
When parents were asked what they think their teenager would say is the most important problem he or she faces, 40 percent cite social pressures, including fitting in, peer pressure and sexual issues. Seventeen percent of parents cite drugs and alcohol as their teens' top concern, compared to 28 percent of their children. Eleven percent of parents name education and the future as their teens' most important problems, and one percent names gangs and violence. (Figure 2.J)



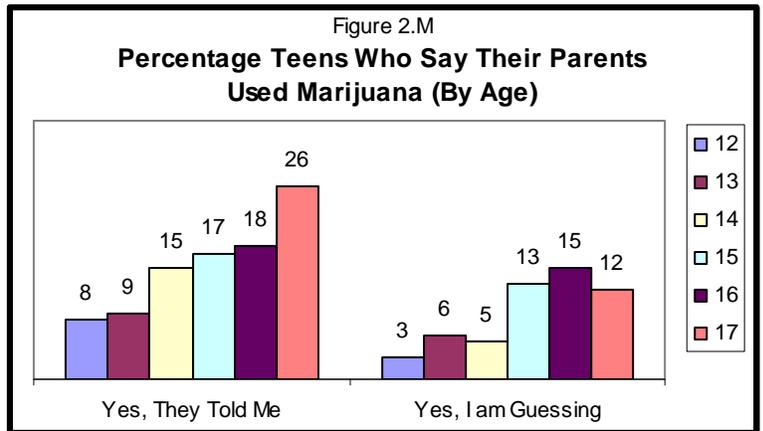
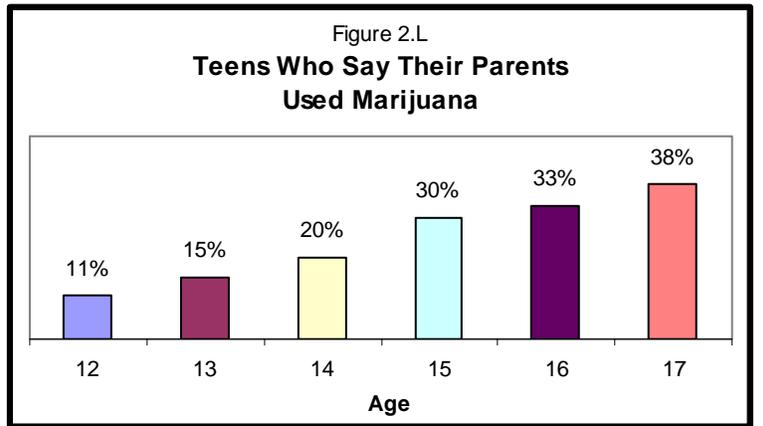
Parents' Marijuana Use

One-quarter (25 percent) of teens know a parent of a classmate or friend who uses marijuana; 10 percent of teens say this parent smokes marijuana with people the teen's age.

Thirty-four percent of the 17-year olds we surveyed know a parent of a classmate or friend who uses marijuana; 13 percent of 17-year olds say this parent smokes with people the teen's age. (Figure 2.K)



Twenty-five percent of teens believe their parents have used marijuana. Sixteen percent of teens say their parents told them this. These figures shift dramatically as teens age. (Figure 2.L) and (Figure 2.M)



Family Dinners

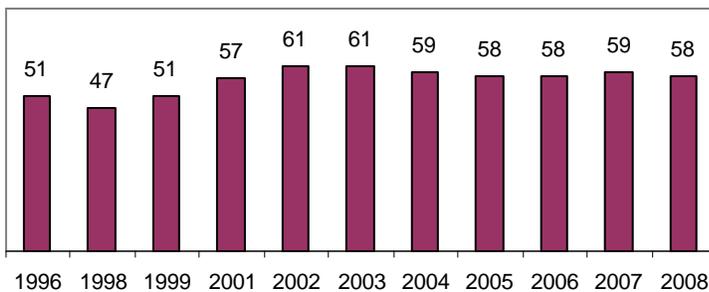
As frequency of family dinners increases, reported drinking, smoking and drug use decreases. Compared to teens who have five to seven family dinners per week, those who have fewer than three family dinners per week are more than twice as likely to have used tobacco or marijuana, and one and a half times likelier to have used alcohol. (Table 2.3)

Table 2.3
**Percentage Teens Who Have Used Substances
 by Frequency of Family Dinners**

	0-2 dinners per week	5-7 dinners per week
Ever Used Alcohol	43%	28%
Ever Used Tobacco	19%	9%
Ever Used Marijuana	23%	10%

This year, 58 percent of teens report having dinner with their families at least five times a week, similar to the percentage we have observed in the past several years, and an increase in family dining from the 1996 CASA survey, when the relationship of frequent family dinners to substance abuse risk was first detected. (Figure 2.N)

Figure 2.N
**Percentage Teens Having Frequent
 Family Dinners, 1996-2008**

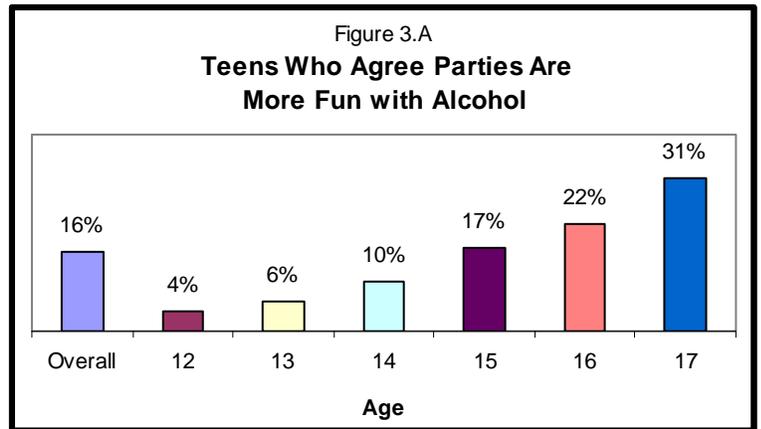


Chapter III

Alcohol, Marijuana, Prescription Drugs

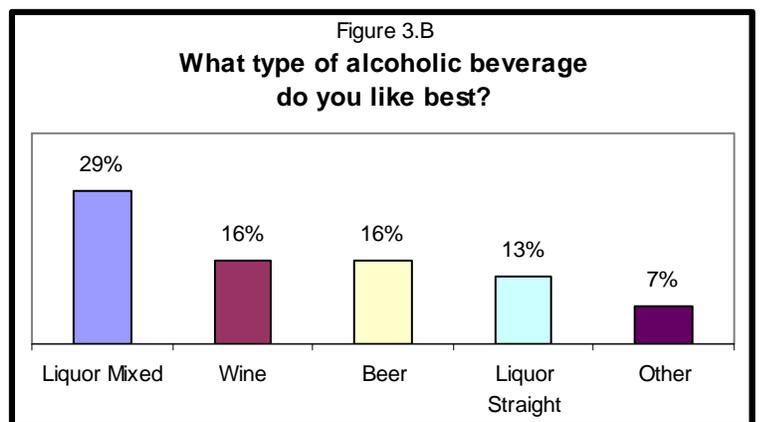
Alcohol

Overall, 16 percent of the teens we surveyed agree with the statement: “Parties are more fun when there is alcohol available.” This sentiment is twice as common among older teens. (Figure 3.A)

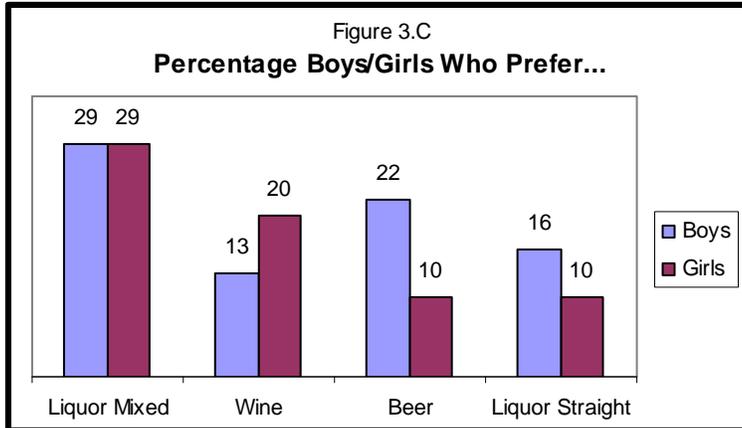


One-third of those teens who have ever had a drink say they like the taste of alcohol.

Twenty-nine percent prefer liquor mixed with a cola or something sweet; 16 percent prefer wine; 16 percent prefer beer, and 13 percent prefer liquor straight. (Figure 3.B)

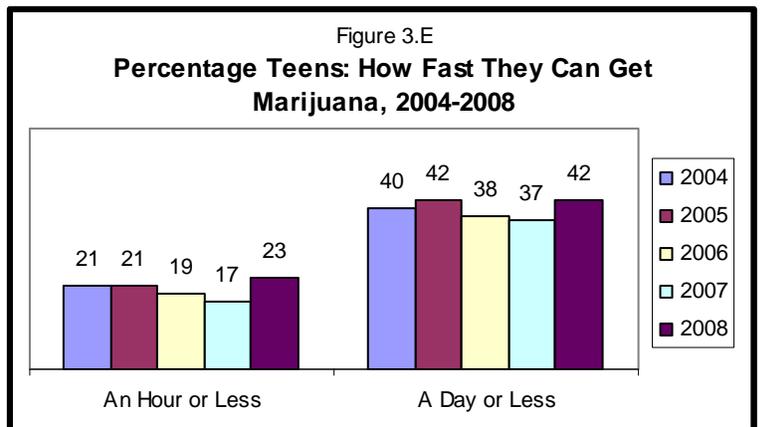
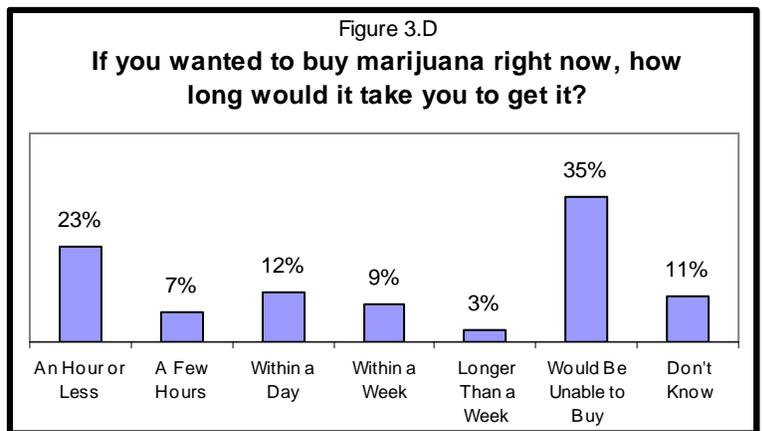


While boys and girls agree in their preference for liquor mixed with a cola or something sweet, more boys than girls prefer beer and more girls than boys prefer wine. (Figure 3.C)

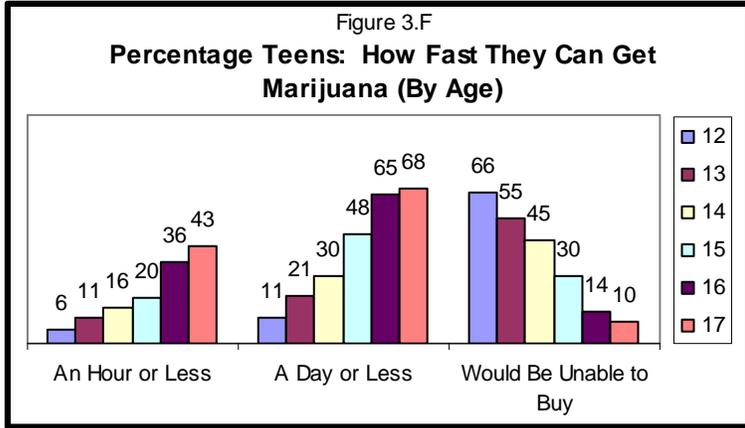


Marijuana

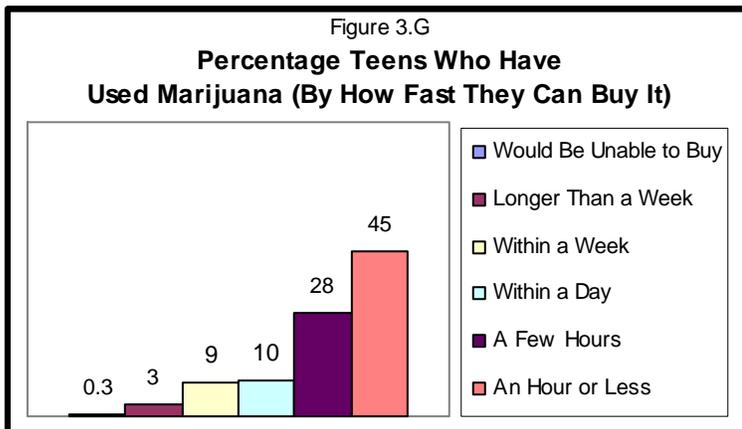
For years we have been asking teens: “If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it?” Forty-two percent of teens can get the drug in a day or less, 23 percent in an hour or less. These figures have held steady over the past several years. (Figure 3.D) and (Figure 3.E)



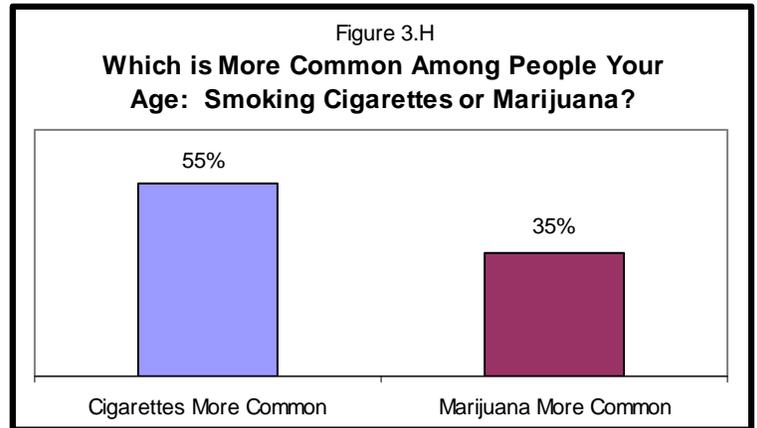
As teens age, their access to marijuana increases. Forty-three percent of the 17-year olds we surveyed can get marijuana in an hour or less, compared with only six percent of 12-year olds. (Figure 3.F)



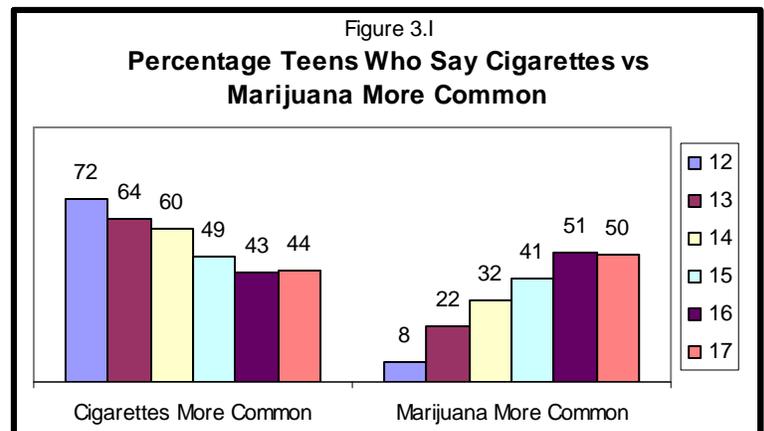
Teens who can obtain marijuana readily are likelier to use it. Forty-five percent of teens who say they can get marijuana in an hour or less have used the drug, compared to 10 percent of those teens who say it would take them a day to get it and less than one percent of teens who say they would be unable to get it. (Figure 3.G)



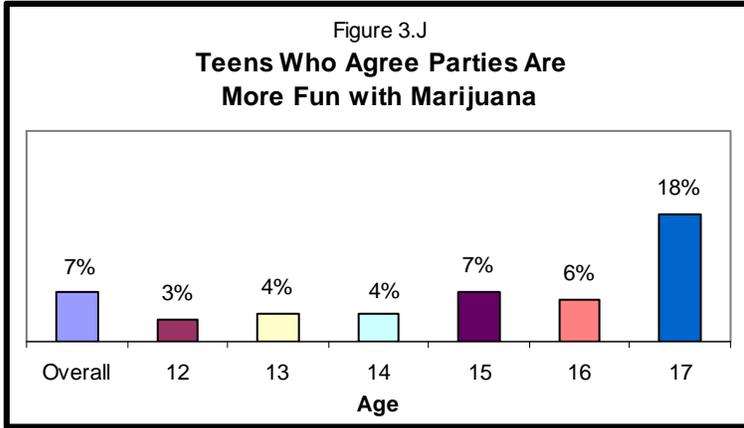
When asked whether smoking cigarettes or smoking marijuana is more common among people their age, 55 percent of teens say smoking cigarettes is more common, and 35 percent say smoking marijuana is more common. (Figure 3.H)



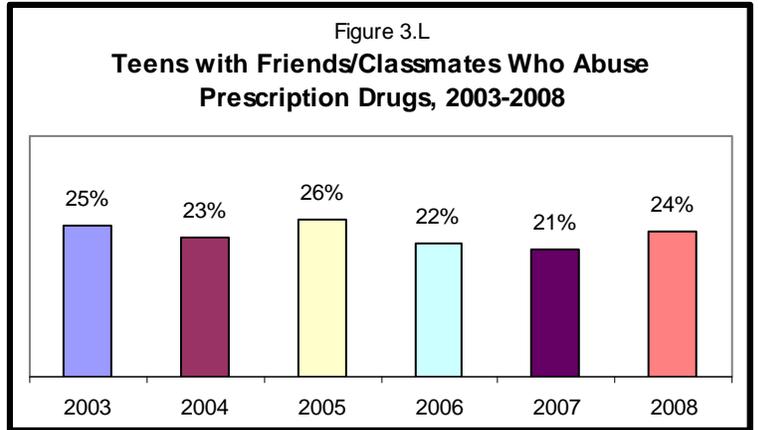
Older teens, however, are far likelier than younger teens to say smoking marijuana is more common among people their age. (Figure 3.I)



Overall, seven percent of the teens we surveyed agree with the statement: “Parties are more fun when there is marijuana available.” This sentiment is twice as common among older teens. (Figure 3.J)

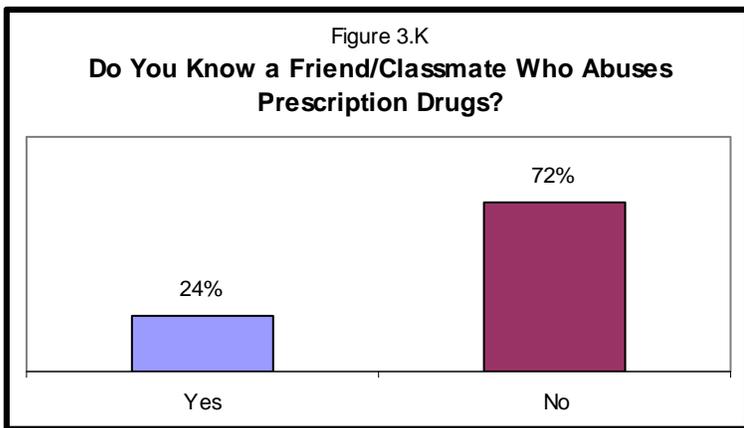


The percentage of teens who have friends who abuse prescription drugs has held relatively steady since we began asking the question in 2003. (Figure 3.L)

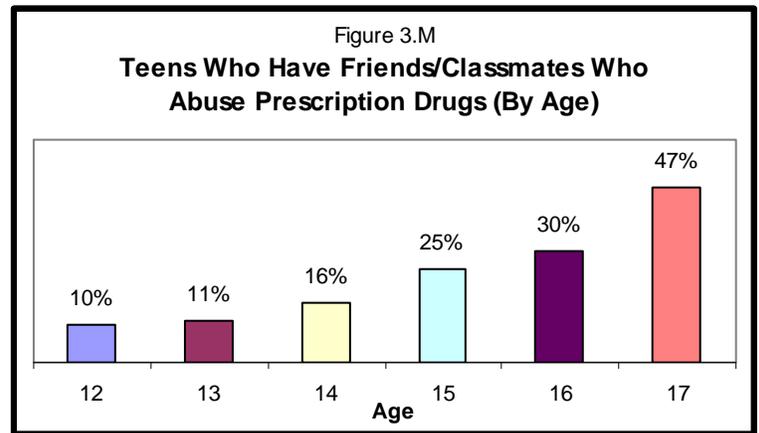


Prescription Drugs

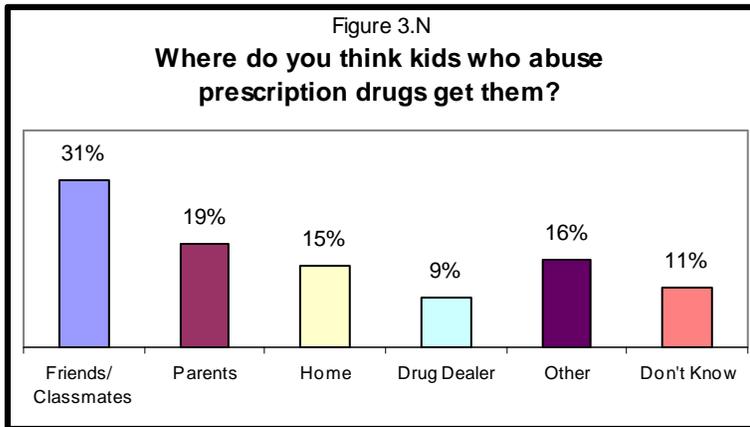
Twenty-four percent of the teens we surveyed know one or more friends or classmates who abuse prescription drugs or use them without a prescription. (Figure 3.K)



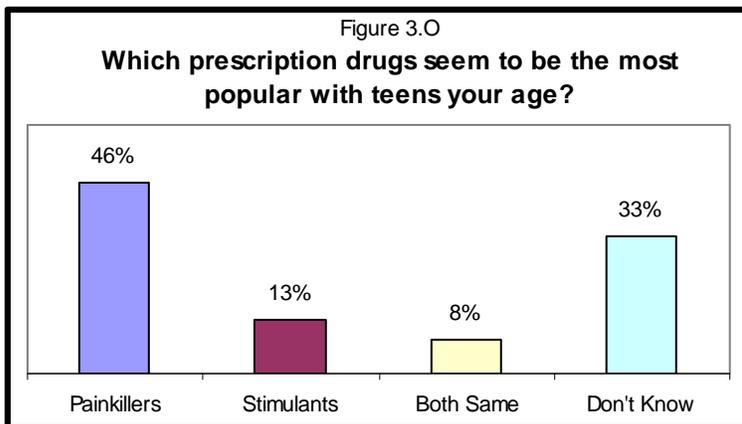
While 10 percent of the 12-year olds we surveyed say they know a friend or classmate who abuses prescription drugs, nearly half of the 17-year olds (47 percent) say they have one or more friends who abuse prescription drugs. (Figure 3.M)



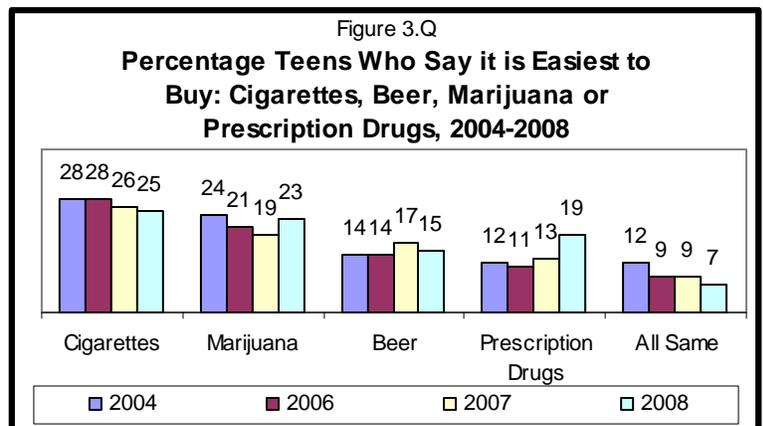
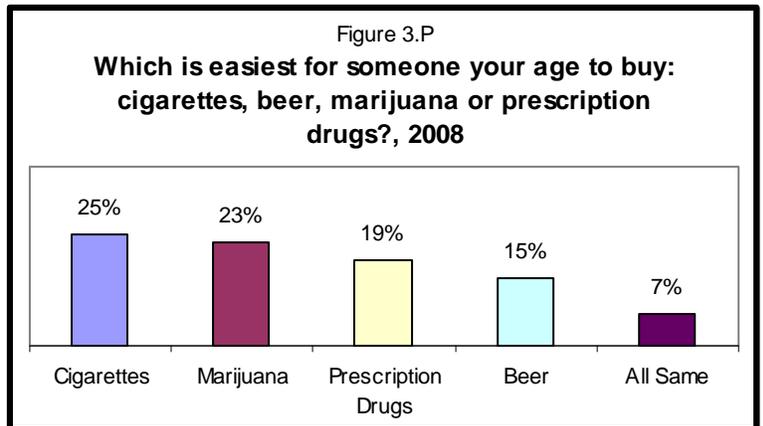
When we asked teens who know a prescription drug abuser where they think kids who abuse prescription drugs get them, nearly one-third say from friends or classmates. Another one-third say from home or the medicine cabinet (15 percent), or from parents (19 percent). Only nine percent say kids get prescription drugs from a drug dealer. (Figure 3.N)



Nearly half of teens name painkillers as the class of prescription drugs that is most popular among teens their age. (Figure 3.O)



For years, CASA has been asking teens: “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?” Over the years, teens have indicated that cigarettes and marijuana are easiest to buy, followed by beer and then prescription drugs. For the first time this year, more teens told us that prescription drugs are easier to buy than beer. (Figure 3.P) and (Figure 3.Q)



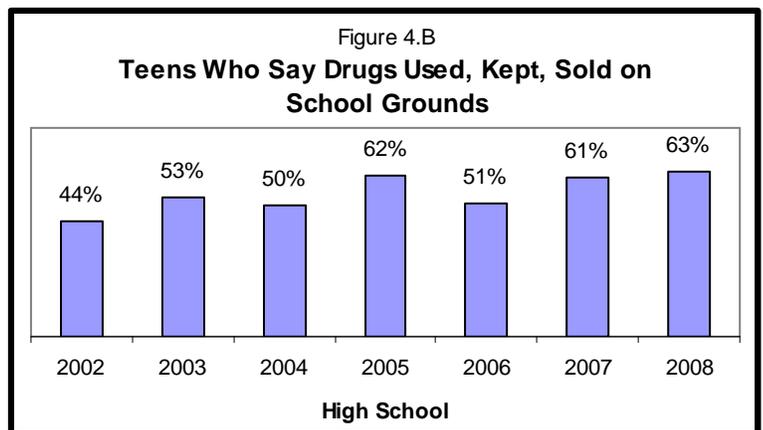
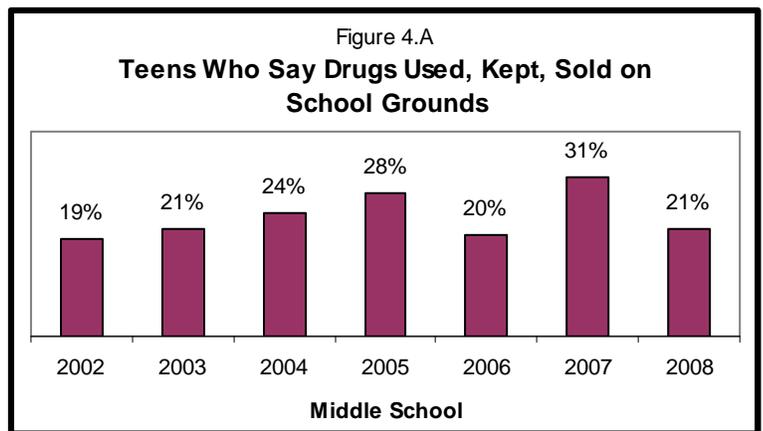
Chapter IV

Schools

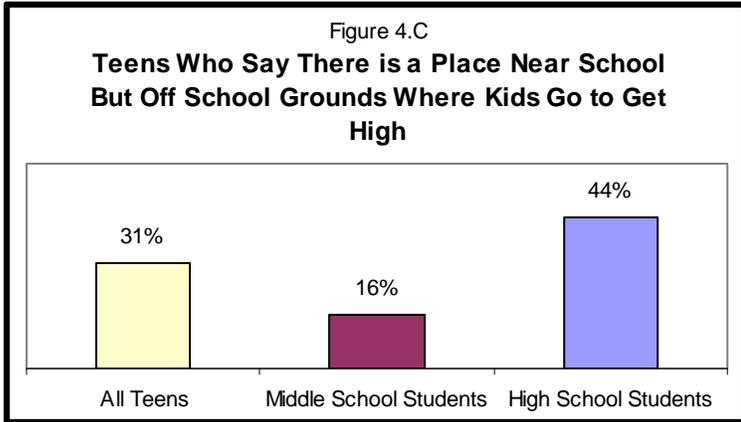
Schools

For years, CASA has been asking teens whether they believe their schools are drug free or not drug free, meaning some students keep, use or sell drugs on school grounds.

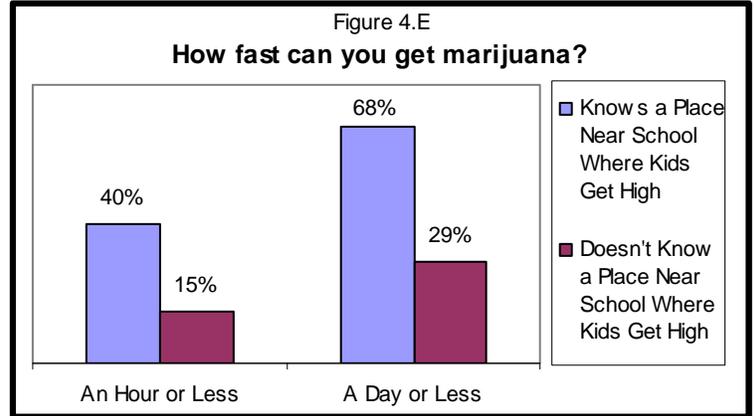
Overall, 44 percent of teens say drugs are used, kept or sold on the grounds of their schools: 21 percent of middle school students and 63 percent of high school students. (Figure 4.A) and (Figure 4.B)



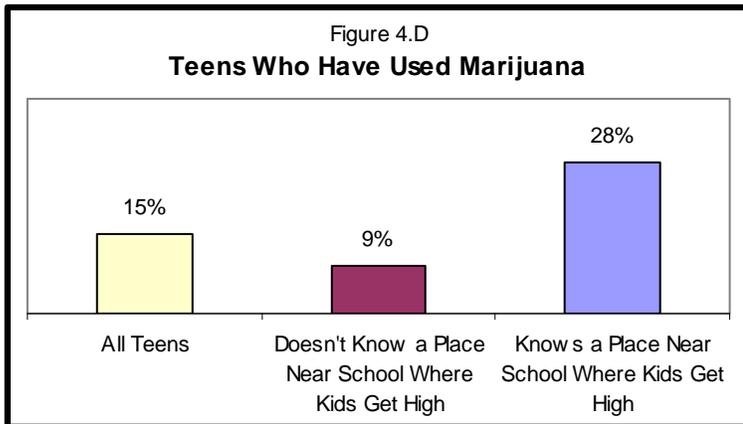
Not all substance use occurs on school grounds, of course. Thirty-one percent of the teens we surveyed say there is a place near the school, but off school grounds, where kids go to get high; 44 percent of high school students say this is the case. (Figure 4.C)



Overall, 42 percent of teens can get marijuana in a day or less, 23 percent can get it in an hour or less. More than two-thirds (68 percent) of the teens who are aware of a place near school where kids go to get high say they can get marijuana in a day or less, 40 percent in an hour or less. (Figure 4.E)



Overall, 15 percent of the teens we surveyed have used marijuana. Among teens aware of a place to get high near their school, 28 percent have used marijuana--three times the nine percent of "unaware" teens who have used marijuana. (Figure 4.D)



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 2008 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 2008 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 in a two-stage, iterative procedure, first to bring the achieved sample in line with the CPS for age and sex, then for race and ethnicity. Because of the second iteration of weighting, the age by sex distribution is unlikely to match exactly the CPS targets. 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. Twelve year-old males and females are both significantly under-represented. As a result, we have been cautious in analyses involving this cohort. Again this year, 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	4.5	8.3	8.3
Male, 13-years old	6.6	7.9	8.2
Male, 14-years old	10.0	7.9	7.9
Male, 15-years old	9.1	8.2	8.4
Male, 16-years old	10.0	9.2	8.9
Male, 17-years old	10.1	8.8	9.3
Female, 12-years old	4.5	7.6	7.7
Female, 13-years old	8.2	8.1	8.1
Female, 14-years old	9.1	7.3	7.6
Female, 15-years old	10.1	8.0	7.9
Female, 16-years old	7.8	9.2	8.5
Female, 17-years old	10.2	9.8	9.1
<i>Race and Ethnicity</i>			
White, not Hispanic	70.6	58.9	58.9
Hispanic, any race	10.0	18.8	18.8
Black, not Hispanic	10.3	15.1	15.2
Asian American	1.9	1.6	4.0
Native American	2.0	1.7	1.1
Other/Mixed/No Response	5.3	3.8	2.1
<i>Family Structure</i>			
Two Biological Parents	68.1	65.6	
Biological Mother, Step Father	8.0	7.8	
Biological Father, Step Mother	1.7	1.4	
Two Step Parents	0.5	0.4	
<i>Subtotal, Two Parents</i>	78.3	75.2	66.6
<i>Sub, Two Parents, Wht ~Hsp</i>	84.0	83.4	74.0
<i>Sub, Two Parents, Hsp</i>	68.0	69.3	64.3
<i>Sub, Two Parents, A-A</i>	54.3	53.6	37.1
Biological Mother, No Father	12.3	13.9	
Step Mother, No Father	0.0	0.0	
<i>Subtotal, Mother Only</i>	12.3	13.9	25.2
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, Wht ~Hsp</i>	8.6	8.8	17.6
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, Hsp</i>	19.0	18.0	27.4
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, A-A</i>	25.2	25.8	53.7
Biological Father, No Mother	2.0	2.4	
Step Father, No Mother	0.3	0.4	
<i>Subtotal, Father Only</i>	2.3	2.8	7.2
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, Wht ~Hsp</i>	1.9	1.9	7.3
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, Hsp</i>	4.0	3.7	7.1
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, A-A</i>	4.9	5.3	8.2
Neither Parent	5.7	6.7	1.1
<i>Neither Parent, Wht ~Hsp</i>	4.1	4.2	1.1
<i>Neither Parent, Hsp</i>	8.0	8.5	1.1
<i>Neither Parent, A-A</i>	14.6	14.6	1.0

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 Merrick, New York (Long Island). One session was with 16- and 17-year old current high school students. The second session was with 18- and 19-year old recent high school graduates (who were asked to reflect on their high school experiences).

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 six 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 conducted. If the potential teen participant was not available at the time of the initial contact with the parent or guardian, then the parent/guardian interview was attempted, and a call back scheduled for the teen interview.

In total, 1,002 teenagers (503 males and 499 females) and 312 parents of teenagers (127 males and 185 females) were interviewed between April 3 - May 13, 2008 (for teens) and

April 17 – June 3, 2008 (parents). The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is ± 3.1 percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it possible to interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than ± 3.1 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was reported in this survey).

This year, all of the 312 parents interviewed reside in two-interview households, meaning that a teen was also interviewed from the same household. The two sets of responses (parent and teen) are linked, so we can relate the teen's responses and characteristics with the parent's responses and characteristics. This year, we determined to only interview parents in households with a teen respondent because the principal utility of the parental data is in its relationship with the teen data. The margin of sampling error for a survey of 312, which is the size of the parent/guardian sample, is ± 5.5 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 consenting to the participation of their teenager in the survey, and the successful completion of the teen interview. 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 of CASA; this report was written by Planet 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 77 cases, seems modest, this represents the loss of four 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 92 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 (43,328) in which qualifying information could not be obtained from a household.

Underrepresentation of Non-Two-Parent Households

As Table A.1 above reports, the number of teens from mother-only headed households was 49 percent of 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 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 consent for participation, but that may also 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 1,002 interviews, and presents the results of all of our calls in attempt to conduct an interview.

Utilizing the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Response Rate Calculator #3 (www.aapor.org), we achieved a response rate of 17.9 percent.

Interview Privacy

Teen respondents were asked at the conclusion of the interview if their answers could be overheard by someone at their home. Twenty-six percent said they could be overheard. Teens who believed that someone could overhear the interview had only a slightly lower average risk score (0.93 vs. 1.12) suggesting some but modest impact in terms of teen respondents being cautious about giving responses that indicate substance abuse risk. The broader reluctance of respondents to admit to negative or illegal behavior is much more significant, however.

Table B.1

Results of Telephone Calls	Numbers	Percent
Initial Pool of Random Telephone Numbers	125,196	
Other than Residential or Fax Number	963	
Fax Number	2,954	
Not in Service	18,905	
<i>Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones</i>	<i>102,374</i>	
No Answer	9,731	
Busy (on final attempt)	1,235	
Answering Machine	9,230	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	1,074	
Language Barrier	1,501	
Other Terminations	0	
<i>Subtotal, Potential Respondents</i>	<i>79,603</i>	<i>100%</i>
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	34,563	43.4%
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	43,328	54.4%
Parental Permission Denied	77	
Mid-Interview Termination	466	
Teen Respondent Refusal	75	
Other Inabilities to Complete Interview	92	
Completed Interviews	1,002	1.3%

* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly 9 percent). We would expect that 72,439 of 79,603 households dialed at random would not have a resident teenager 12 to 17 years of age. Therefore, we expect that most of the refusals to provide qualifying information were in fact ineligible households not willing to respond to the screening questions.

Appendix C

How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk

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 each teen's response to eight survey questions (Table C.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 0.43; the risk score for a teen who admits to having tried alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana is 1.23; and the risk score for a teen who admits to having tried all three is 3.54. This risk variable represents our *inference* of the respondents' risk of abusing alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs, 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 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.

Table C.1
What the Risk Categories Mean

High Risk Teens (14 percent of 12- to 17-year olds)

- Four in ten smoke (42 percent smoked in the past 30 days)
- Most have tried alcohol (93 percent have tried alcohol and 56 percent drank in the past 30 days)
- More than half say they get drunk (57 percent) at least once a month
- Almost all have friends who use marijuana (94 percent)
- Three-quarters know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine, or heroin (74 percent)
- Two-thirds could buy marijuana in an hour or less (66 percent)
- Nearly nine in 10 have tried marijuana (87 percent)
- More than half say future drug use is likely (62 percent)

Moderate Risk Teens (43 percent)

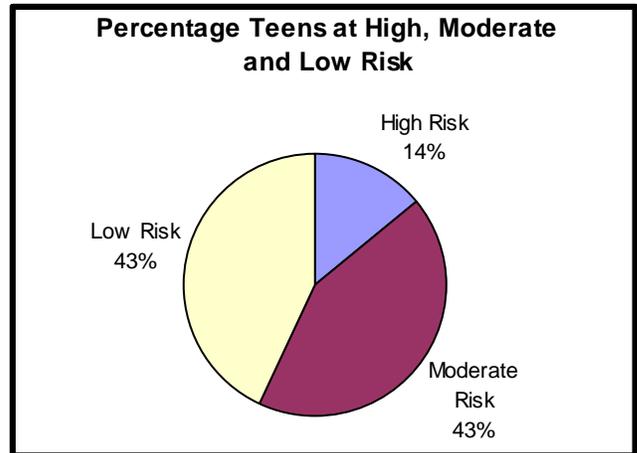
- Few admit to having tried tobacco (12 percent), and almost none smoke (98 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Almost half have tried alcohol (42 percent)
- Few get drunk in a typical month (6 percent)
- Over half have marijuana-using friends (56 percent)
- Half know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine, or heroin (45 percent)
- One in four could buy marijuana within an hour (28 percent) and over half within a day (61 percent)
- Few have tried marijuana (5 percent)
- Almost half say future drug use will never happen (49 percent)

Low Risk Teens (43 percent)

- None smoke (fewer than one percent have ever tried tobacco)
- Fewer than one in 10 has tried alcohol (6 percent)
- None get drunk in a typical month (100 percent never get drunk)
- Almost none have friends who smoke marijuana (2 percent)
- Fewer than one in ten knows a user of acid, cocaine or heroin (7 percent)
- Two-thirds say they would be unable to buy marijuana (68 percent)
- None have tried marijuana

Teen Risk Status

Fifty-seven percent of American teenagers ages 12 to 17 fall into the high (14 percent) or moderate (43 percent) substance-abuse risk categories. Forty-three percent are classified as low risk. These figures represent a slight increase compared with last year's results (13 percent high risk, 42 percent moderate risk and 46 percent low risk in 2007).



Here is the five year trend in risk calculations. It shows the consistent presence of more than half of the survey sample in the high and moderate risk categories. (Table C.2)

Table C.2
Five Year Trend in Risk Calculations

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
High Risk	16%	18%	13%	13%	14%
Med Risk	40%	41%	44%	42%	43%
Low Risk	44%	41%	44%	46%	43%

Appendix D

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 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 ask for 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 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 ask for Rush Russell.

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE

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 ask for Rush Russell.

[IF NO, ASK FOR CALLBACK TIME]

Appendix E

2008 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old

Weighted Frequencies*

1. First, what is your age, please?

16%	12
16%	13
15%	14
16%	15
18%	16
19%	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
17%	7
15%	8
15%	9
17%	10
16%	11
6%	12
1%	OTHER
2%	HOME SCHOOLED
1%	STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL
0%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

14%	MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
84%	HIGH/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
2%	OTHER/NEITHER
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
85%	[NOT ASKED]

3. COMPOSITE

44%	MIDDLE/INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
52%	HIGH SCHOOL
4%	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?

84%	PUBLIC
5%	PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
5%	CATHOLIC
2%	OTHER RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
1%	DON'T ATTEND SCHOOL [NOT ASKED]
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
4%	NOT ASKED

5. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] 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]

27%	0-499
29%	500-999
18%	1000-1499
22%	1500+
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
3%	NOT ASKED

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

1%	MOSTLY D's AND F's
5%	MOSTLY C's AND D's
5%	MOSTLY C's
19%	MOSTLY B's AND C's
10%	MOSTLY B's
40%	MOSTLY A's AND B's
19%	MOSTLY A's
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE/NOT ASKED (NOT IN SCHOOL)

7. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

50%	MALE
50%	FEMALE

8. Do you have your own mobile telephone, or do you not?

63%	YES
37%	NO
0%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Please tell me whether you live with the following adults:

9. Do you live with your biological mother? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepmother?
- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 88% | BIOLOGICAL MOTHER |
| 2% | STEP MOTHER |
| 9% | NEITHER |
| *% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |

10. Do you live with your biological father? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepfather?
- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 70% | BIOLOGICAL FATHER |
| 9% | STEP FATHER |
| 21% | NEITHER |
| 1% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |

9/10 COMPOSITE

- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 66% | BOTH BIO PARENTS |
| 8% | BIO MOM, STEP DAD |
| 15% | BIO MOM, NO DAD |
| 4% | BIO DAD, NO BIO MOM |
| 8% | NO BIO PARENT |
| 0% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |

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

Education

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 10% | DOING WELL IN SCHOOL |
| 4% | GETTING INTO COLLEGE |
| 1% | THE GENERAL LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION |

Drugs

- | | |
|-----|----------------------|
| 19% | DRUGS |
| 7% | ALCOHOL |
| 1% | TOBACCO |
| 1% | DRINKING AND DRIVING |

Moral Values

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 2% | DECLINING MORAL STANDARDS/IMMORALITY |
| *% | LACK OF RELIGION / SPIRITUALITY |
| 1% | TELEVISION/MOVIES/POP CULTURE |

Social Issues/Relations

- 16% SOCIAL PRESSURES (POPULARITY, "FITTING-IN"
- 4% SEXUAL ISSUES/PRESSURE TO HAVE SEX
- 1% GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN]/OTHER PROBLEMS AT HOME
- 1% HAVING A SAY/COMMUNICATIONS

Violence

- 3% CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL
- 2% OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Economics

- *% JOBS/ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
- 1% LACK OF MONEY

Mental Wellbeing

- 3% BULLIES/BEING BULLIED
- 2% PERSONAL APPEARANCE/CONFIDENCE
- 1% DEPRESSION
- *% SUICIDE
- 1% HAPPINESS (GENERAL)
- 9% OTHER RESPONSES
- 12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 25% 0
- 11% 1
- 11% 2
- 7% 3
- 27% 4
- 19% 5+
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 8% 0
- 6% 1
- 8% 2
- 10% 3
- 10% 4
- 11% 5
- 6% 6

41% 7
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

These next few questions are meant to help me understand your daily schedule during the school year.

14. On a typical day during the week, meaning Monday through Thursday, what time do you usually get home from school? [RECORD IN 24 HOUR FORMAT; 10:00 pm = 2200, FOR EXAMPLE]

*% 12:00
 1% 12:30
 *% 1:00
 1% 1:30
 2% 2:00
 9% 2:30
 20% 3:00
 20% 3:30
 19% 4:00
 7% 4:30
 6% 5:00
 4% 5:30
 5% 6:00
 5% LATER THAN 6:00
 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

15. On a typical day during the week, meaning Monday through Thursday, how many hours will you spend doing homework? [RECORD RESPONSE]

6% 0
 5% >0 – <1
 29% 1
 31% >1 – 2
 27% >2
 0% INVALID RESPONSES
 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

16. On a typical day during the week, meaning Monday through Thursday, how many hours would you say you spend with your [parents/parent/guardian], including the time you spend with them at dinner? [RECORD IN HOURS; ONE HOUR AND A HALF OR ONE HOUR 30 MINUTES = 1.5 HOURS]

2% 0
 26% >0 – 2 HOURS
 24% >2 - 4 HOURS
 26% >4 - 8 HOURS
 11% >8 HOURS
 8% INVALID RESPONSES
 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

17. On a typical day during the week, meaning Monday through Thursday, will you go out at night to hang out with friends? [IF YES] How many hours on a typical weekday, again meaning Monday through Thursday, will you spend hanging out with friends? [RECORD RESPONSE]

51% 0 (DO NOT HANG OUT WITH FRIENDS ON A TYPICAL DAY)
20% >0 – 2 HOURS
24% >2 HOURS
2% INVALID RESPONSES
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

18. [IF YES, LEAVE TO HANG OUT WITH FRIENDS] When you hang out with friends during the week, will you usually be at a friend's house, or at a public place like a mall or a restaurant, or in a car, or someplace else?

27% AT FRIEND'S HOUSE
13% AT PUBLIC PLACE LIKE MALL OR RESTAURANT
1% IN A CAR
4% SOME OTHER PLACE
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
54% NOT ASKED

19. [IF YES, LEAVE TO HANG OUT WITH FRIENDS] When you hang out with friends during the week, what time will you usually come home? [RECORD IN 24 HOUR FORMAT; 10:00 pm = 2200, FOR EXAMPLE]

10% BEFORE 7:00
4% 7:00
1% 7:30
8% 8:00
3% 8:30
6% 9:00
3% 9:30
5% 10:00
1% 10:30
2% 11:00
1% 11:30
3% 12:00 OR LATER
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
54% NOT ASKED

20. On a typical day during the week, meaning Monday through Thursday, how many hours will you spend using the Internet? [RECORD RESPONSE in HOURS]

11% 0
6% >0 – <1
23% 1
36% >1 – 4
17% >4
3% INVALID RESPONSES
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

21. On a typical day during the week, how many hours do you spend reading, and I mean here reading that is not assigned as homework? [RECORD RESPONSE IN HOURS]

21% 0
14% >0 – <1
26% 1
18% >1 – 3
12% >3
5% INVALID RESPONSES
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

22. On a typical day during the week, meaning Monday through Thursday, what time do you usually go to bed? [RECORD IN 24 HOUR FORMAT; 10:00 pm = 2200, FOR EXAMPLE]

3% BEFORE 9:00
11% 9:00
14% 9:30
22% 10:00
15% 10:30
16% 11:00
6% 11:30
7% 12:00
1% 12:30
6% 1:00 OR LATER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

23. During a typical weekend, meaning both Saturday and Sunday, how many hours would you say you spend with your [parents/parent/guardian], including the time you spend with them at dinner or other meals? [RECORD RESPONSE IN HOURS]

2% 0
18% >0 – 3
17% >3 – 5
27% >5 – 10
11% 10 - 15
20% >15
1% INVALID RESPONSES
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. And during a typical weekend, meaning both Saturday and Sunday, how many hours would you say you spend hanging out with friends, if any? [RECORD RESPONSE IN HOURS]

9% 0
22% >0 – 3
19% >3 – 5
26% >5 – 10
22% 10+
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

25. [ASK IF TIME SPENT HANGING OUT, WEEKDAYS OR WEEKENDS > 0] When you hang out with friends, do/does your [parents/parent/guardian] usually know where you are, or not?
- 88% YES
 4% NO
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 7% NOT ASKED
26. [ASK IF TIME SPENT HANGING OUT, WEEKDAYS OR WEEKENDS > 0] When you hang out with friends, do some of the people who are there usually drink alcohol, or not?
- 14% YES
 78% NO
 *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 7% NOT ASKED
27. [ASK IF TIME SPENT HANGING OUT, WEEKDAYS OR WEEKENDS > 0] When you hang out with friends, do some of the people who are there usually use marijuana, or not?
- 12% YES
 81% NO
 *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 7% NOT ASKED
28. [ASK IF TIME SPENT HANGING OUT, WEEKDAYS OR WEEKENDS > 0] When you hang out with friends, do some of the people who are there usually use drugs other than marijuana, or not?
- 5% YES
 87% NO
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 7% NOT ASKED
29. Do you consider yourself to be mainly of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino heritage or not?
- 19% YES
 81% NO
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
30. How would you describe your main race: are you mainly white; African-American or black; Asian-American; Native American; or other?
- 59% WHITE
 15% AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK
 2% ASIAN-AMERICAN
 2% NATIVE-AMERICAN
 4% OTHER/MIXED
 *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 19% NOT ASKED (HISPANIC)

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

31. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION ONE] 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?

51% DRUG-FREE
44% NOT DRUG-FREE
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
49% [NOT ASKED]

[SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION TWO] Do some students at your school keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?

47% YES
44% NO
9% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
51% [NOT ASKED]

32. Do students smoke cigarettes 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?

62% NO SMOKING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS
2% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
3% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
27% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Just to be clear, when I mention illegal drugs in the following questions, I mean to include marijuana and prescription drugs when they are used to get high.

33. Is there a place near the school, but off of school grounds, where kids go to get high?

31% YES
51% NO
18% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. [IF YES] Do school officials or police ever go there to bust kids for using drugs?

18% YES
11% NO
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
69% NOT ASKED

35. Do you personally know of a teacher at your school who uses marijuana?

5% YES
92% NO
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

36. Do you personally know of a parent of a student at your school or a parent of a friend of yours who uses marijuana? [IF YES] Does this person use marijuana with people your age, or not?
- 10% YES, SMOKES WITH PEOPLE MY AGE
 - 15% YES, DOES NOT SMOKE WITH PEOPLE MY AGE
 - 72% NO
 - 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
37. Do you think your parents have ever smoked marijuana? [IF YES] Did they tell you they did, or are you guessing they did?
- 16% YES, THEY TOLD ME
 - 9% YES, I AM GUESSING
 - 72% NEVER SMOKED MARIJUANA
 - 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
38. 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
 - 29% LESS THAN HALF
 - 9% HALF
 - 5% MORE THAN HALF
 - 3% ALL OF THEM
 - *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
39. Have you ever in your life had a drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? By drink I mean a whole glass or can, not just a sip or two.
- 34% YES
 - 66% NO
 - *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
40. [IF EVER TRIED] How old were you when you had your first drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? [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]
- 67% NEVER TRIED
 - 3% UNDER 10
 - 1% 10
 - 2% 11
 - 3% 12
 - 6% 13
 - 7% 14
 - 6% 15
 - 3% 16
 - 1% 17
 - 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
[RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]
- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 19% | 0 |
| 4% | 1 |
| 3% | 2 |
| 1% | 3 |
| 1% | 4 |
| 4% | 5+ |
| 2% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |
| 66% | NOT ASKED |
42. [IF EVER DRANK ALCOHOL] Do you like the taste of alcohol?
- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 12% | YES |
| 20% | NO |
| 2% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |
| 66% | NOT ASKED |
43. [IF EVER DRANK ALCOHOL] What type of alcoholic beverage do you like best: beer, wine, liquor mixed with a cola or something sweet, straight liquor, or something else?
- | | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 5% | BEER |
| 6% | WINE |
| 10% | LIQUOR MIXED |
| 5% | LIQUOR STRAIGHT |
| 3% | SOMETHING ELSE NOT MENTIONED |
| 6% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |
| 66% | NOT ASKED |
44. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with this statement: “parties are more fun when there is alcohol available.” Do you [agree/disagree] strongly or not strongly?
- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 7% | AGREE STRONGLY |
| 9% | AGREE, NOT STRONGLY |
| 16% | DISAGREE, NOT STRONGLY |
| 66% | DISAGREE STRONGLY |
| 2% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |
45. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]
- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 26% | 0 |
| 2% | 1 |
| 1% | 2 |
| *% | 3 |
| 2% | 4+ |
| 3% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |
| 66% | HAS NEVER TRIED (NOT ASKED) |

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

22%	0
5%	1
2%	2
1%	3
2%	4+
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
66%	HAS NEVER TRIED (NOT ASKED)

47. Have you ever in your life smoked or chewed tobacco?

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

48. [IF EVER TRIED TOBACCO] 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 "HAVE NEVER SMOKED" AS A RESPONSE CATEGORY]

87%	NEVER TRIED
2%	UNDER 10
1%	10
1%	11
2%	12
2%	13
2%	14
2%	15
1%	16
1%	17
*%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

49. [IF EVER TRIED TOBACCO] During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke or chew tobacco? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

6%	0
1%	1
1%	2
5%	3+
*%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
87%	NOT ASKED

50. [IF EVER TRIED TOBACCO] How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days ...
[READ OPTIONS]

8% NOT AT ALL
1% LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY
2% ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY
2% ABOUT HALF PACK PER DAY
1% ONE PACK OR MORE PER DAY
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
87% NOT ASKED (NEVER SMOKED)

51. Among people your age, which do you think is more common: smoking cigarettes or smoking marijuana?

55% SMOKING CIGARETTES MORE COMMON
35% SMOKING MARIJUANA MORE COMMON
11% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. Which is more harmful to the health of someone your age: cigarette smoking or marijuana smoking?

33% SMOKING CIGARETTES MORE HARMFUL
47% SMOKING MARIJUANA MORE HARMFUL
14% EQUALLY HARMFUL
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with this statement: "parties are more fun when there is marijuana available." Do you [agree/disagree] strongly or not strongly?

3% AGREE STRONGLY
4% AGREE, NOT STRONGLY
10% DISAGREE, NOT STRONGLY
82% DISAGREE STRONGLY
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. When it comes to making decisions about whether to drink alcohol or use illegal drugs, do you think your parents trust you, or not? [IF TRUST] Should they trust you as much as they do, or do they trust you too much?

79% PARENTS TRUST ME/THEY SHOULD
12% PARENTS TRUST ME/TRUST TOO MUCH
8% DON'T TRUST ME
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. If you ever become a parent, do you think you will be about as strict as your parents are, or will you be more strict, or will you be less strict?

60% AS STRICT
15% MORE STRICT
25% LESS STRICT
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

56. If you ever become a parent, do you think you will praise your kids or give them encouragement about as often as your parents praise or encourage you, or will you praise or encourage your kids more often, or will you praise or encourage your kids less often?

54% PRAISE/ENCOURAGE AS OFTEN
41% PRAISE/ENCOURAGE MORE OFTEN
3% PRAISE/ENCOURAGE LESS OFTEN
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

57. [SPLIT SAMPLE] What do you think your parents would do if they found you using marijuana? If you really think they wouldn't do much of anything, please tell me that. [OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE; IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEIR PARENTS ALREADY KNOW I USE IT, ASK "What did they do when they found out?"]

19% SEVERE REACTIONS (KILL ME/GROUND ME FOREVER/CALL POLICE/FREAK OUT)
35% IMPOSE SPECIFIC PENALTIES (GROUND ME/PUNISH ME/TAKE AWAY PRIVILEGES)
36% REACT NEGATIVELY BUT NON-SPECIFICALLY (MAD/UPSET/DISAPPOINTED)
1% DO NOTHING/DON'T CARE
3% OTHER RESPONSES
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
67% [NOT ASKED]

[SPLIT SAMPLE] What do you think your parents would do if they found you drinking alcohol? If you really think they wouldn't do much of anything, please tell me that. [OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE; IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEIR PARENTS ALREADY KNOW I DRINK, ASK "What did they do when they found out?"]

14% SEVERE REACTIONS (KILL ME/GROUND ME FOREVER/CALL POLICE/FREAK OUT)
37% IMPOSE SPECIFIC PENALTIES (GROUND ME/PUNISH ME/TAKE AWAY PRIVILEGES)
39% REACT NEGATIVELY BUT NON-SPECIFICALLY (MAD/UPSET/DISAPPOINTED)
4% DO NOTHING/DON'T CARE
2% OTHER RESPONSES
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
67% [NOT ASKED]

[SPLIT SAMPLE] What do you think your parents would do if they found you drunk? If you really think they wouldn't do much of anything, please tell me that. [OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE; IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEIR PARENTS ALREADY FOUND ME DRUNK, ASK "What did they do when they found you drunk?"]

- 15% SEVERE REACTIONS (KILL ME/GROUND ME FOREVER/CALL POLICE/FREAK OUT)
- 39% IMPOSE SPECIFIC PENALTIES (GROUND ME/PUNISH ME/TAKE AWAY PRIVILEGES)
- 31% REACT NEGATIVELY BUT NON-SPECIFICALLY (MAD/UPSET/DISAPPOINTED)
- 4% DO NOTHING/DON'T CARE
- 3% OTHER RESPONSES
- 8% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 66% [NOT ASKED]

58. 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
- 22% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 63% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED THESE DRUGS
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 8% YES, KNOW ONE
- 12% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 76% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED ECSTASY
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 49% [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?

- 7% YES, KNOW ONE
- 8% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 80% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED METHAMPHETAMINES
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 51% [NOT ASKED]

60. Do you know a friend or classmate who abuses prescription drugs or uses them without a prescription, like Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who abuses prescription drugs or uses them without a prescription?
- 9% YES, KNOW ONE
 - 15% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
 - 72% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS ABUSED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
 - 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
61. [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?
- 12% NONE
 - 9% LESS THAN HALF
 - 2% HALF
 - 1% MORE THAN HALF
 - 1% ALL OF THEM
 - *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 - 76% NOT ASKED
62. [IF YES IN T60 ABOVE] Where do you think kids your age who abuse prescription drugs get the drugs? [OPEN ENDED RESPONSE]
- 19% FROM PARENTS
 - 31% FROM FRIENDS/FELLOW STUDENTS/EACH OTHER
 - 15% FROM HOME/MEDICINE CABINETS
 - 9% FROM DEALERS
 - 16% OTHER RESPONSES
 - 11% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 - 76% [NOT ASKED]
63. 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?
- 46% PAINKILLERS
 - 13% STIMULANTS
 - 8% BOTH THE SAME
 - 1% OTHER [PLEASE NAME]
 - 33% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
64. 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?
- 25% CIGARETTES
 - 15% BEER
 - 23% MARIJUANA
 - 19% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
 - 7% THE SAME
 - 12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

65. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses or has used steroids? [IF YES] Is the person you know a boy or a girl, or do you know both boys and girls who use steroids?

12% YES, BOY
1% YES, GIRL
1% YES, BOTH BOY AND GIRL
81% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED STEROIDS
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

66. [IF YES IN N65 ABOVE] Thinking about your friends or classmates who use or have used steroids, do you think their parents know about it?

6% PARENTS KNOW
8% PARENTS DON'T KNOW
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
85% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED STEROIDS [NOT ASKED]

67. 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
17% LESS THAN HALF
13% HALF
26% MORE THAN HALF
31% ALL OF THEM
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Just a few more questions, and then we'll be done. I want to remind you that your answers are completely confidential, and no one will know what you have told me.

68. How likely is it that you will try drugs in the future: is it very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or will it never happen?

5% VERY LIKELY
9% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
27% NOT VERY LIKELY
58% NEVER HAPPEN
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

61% NONE
23% LESS THAN HALF
7% HALF
6% MORE THAN HALF
3% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

70. 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?

23% AN HOUR OR LESS
7% A FEW HOURS
12% WITHIN A DAY
9% WITHIN A WEEK
3% LONGER THAN A WEEK
35% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY
11% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

71. If you wanted to get prescription drugs 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?

22% AN HOUR OR LESS
9% A FEW HOURS
11% WITHIN A DAY
13% WITHIN A WEEK
5% LONGER THAN A WEEK
28% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY
12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

72. Have you ever in your life used marijuana?

15% YES
84% NEVER TRIED IT
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

74. During the past 30 days, how many times have you used marijuana? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

9%	0
2%	1
1%	2
1%	3
3%	MORE THAN 3
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
84%	NEVER TRIED/NOT ASKED

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

26%	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.

* *% = less than one-half percent

Appendix F

2008 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers

Weighted Frequencies*

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

54%	1
38%	2
6%	3
2%	4 OR MORE
0%	NONE [THANK AND TERMINATE]

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

44%	0
30%	1
16%	2
5%	3
5%	4 OR MORE
*%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

60%	0
21%	1
12%	2
3%	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.

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

41%	MALE
59%	FEMALE

5. 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]

16%	DRUGS
6%	ALCOHOL
0%	TOBACCO
6%	SAFETY
4%	VIOLENCE/CRIME
8%	EDUCATION/DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
3%	COLLEGE/GETTING THEM INTO GOOD COLLEGE
12%	PEER PRESSURE/INFLUENCE OF FRIENDS
5%	COMMUNICATION/PARENTS
3%	TEEN PREGNANCY/SEXUALITY
10%	MORALS/FAMILY VALUES
7%	MEDIA INFLUENCE/CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
2%	FINANCIAL PRESSURES/ISSUES
2%	MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICES FOR THEIR FUTURE
1%	DRIVING
2%	RELIGION
5%	CHARACTER ISSUES
4%	THEIR ENVIRONMENT
4%	OTHER
1%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

6. And from the point of view of a teenager like your own, what do you think he or she would say is the most important problem someone their age faces? [OPEN END]

9%	FITTING IN/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
28%	PEER PRESSURE
1%	ACCEPTANCE OF SELF
12%	DRUGS
5%	ALCOHOL
0%	TOBACCO
11%	EDUCATION/FUTURE
2%	SEXUAL ISSUES/PRESSURE TO HAVE SEX/PREGNANCY
1%	GANGS/VIOLENCE
1%	GAINING INDEPENDENCE
3%	COMMUNICATION
2%	COPING WITH STRESS
2%	MAKING GOOD DECISIONS
1%	FINDING A JOB
15%	OTHER
7%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

7. Would you say it is harder today to keep your teenagers safe than it was when you were growing up, or is it not harder today?
- 84% HARDER
15% NOT HARDER
2% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
8. Would you say it is harder today to raise a teenager of good moral character than it was when you were growing up, or is it not harder today?
- 72% HARDER
27% NOT HARDER
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
9. How concerned are you about potentially negative influences of movies, television, and music on your teen: are you very concerned, fairly concerned, not too concerned, or not concerned at all?
- 44% VERY CONCERNED
34% FAIRLY CONCERNED
16% NOT TOO CONCERNED
6% NOT CONCERNED AT ALL
*% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
10. Do you take steps to limit what sort of movies, television or music your teen is exposed to, or not?
- 82% YES
18% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
11. How concerned are you about potentially negative influences from the Internet on your teen: are you very concerned, fairly concerned, not too concerned, or not concerned at all?
- 58% VERY CONCERNED
29% FAIRLY CONCERNED
11% NOT TOO CONCERNED
3% NOT CONCERNED AT ALL
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
12. Do you take steps to limit what your teen is exposed to through the Internet, or not?
- 85% YES
14% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

13. Next, I'm going to read to you some potentially negative influences your teen may be exposed to, either through the Internet or through movies, television and music. Please tell me which one, if any, concerns you the most: [ROTATE LIST, READ SLOWLY, REPEAT AS NECESSARY]

38%	IRRESPONSIBLE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
14%	THE USE OF DRUGS
2%	CIGARETTE SMOKING
8%	IRRESPONSIBLE DRINKING
10%	MAKING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY SEEM GLAMOROUS
20%	MAKING VIOLENCE AGAINST OTHER PEOPLE SEEM GLAMOROUS
5%	NONE OF THESE
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

14. Does your teen currently attend school? [IF YES] What grade is he or she in? [IF NO] Is your teen home-schooled?

3%	6
8%	7
17%	8
20%	9
15%	10
24%	11
7%	12
0%	OTHER
6%	HOME SCHOOLED
1%	STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

15. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What kind of grades does your teen normally get in school? Just stop me when I read the right category...

1%	MOSTLY D's AND F's
4%	MOSTLY C's AND D's
3%	MOSTLY C's
15%	MOSTLY B's AND C's
10%	MOSTLY B's
35%	MOSTLY A's AND B's
30%	MOSTLY A's
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE/NOT ASKED (NOT IN SCHOOL)
1%	NOT ASKED

16. [OTHER THAN ALL A's] Do you push your teen to get better grades in school, or not?

51%	PUSH
17%	DON'T PUSH
0%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
32%	NOT ASKED (GET ALL A's/DID NOT RESPOND)

17. How likely is it that your teen will go to college: would you say going to college is certain, is very likely, is fairly likely, or is not likely?
- 50% CERTAIN
 - 38% VERY LIKELY
 - 8% FAIRLY LIKELY
 - 2% NOT LIKELY
 - 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

18. 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?
- 73% SMOKING DOES NOT OCCUR
 - 2% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
 - 2% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
 - 16% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
 - 7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Just to be clear, when I mention illegal drugs in the following questions, I mean to include marijuana and prescription drugs when they are used to get high.

19. 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?"]
- 51% SCHOOL IS DRUG-FREE
 - 42% SCHOOL IS NOT DRUG-FREE
 - 7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

20. Some parents say that the presence of illegal drugs in their teen's school will not affect whether their teen does or does not try illegal drugs. Other parents say that the presence of illegal drugs in their teen's school makes it more likely their teen will try illegal drugs. Which of these two views is closer to your own?

- 33% OPTION A: WILL NOT AFFECT
- 64% OPTION B: MAKES IT MORE LIKELY
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

21. How important is it to you that your teen's school be drug-free, meaning that illegal drugs are not used, kept or sold on school grounds: is this extremely important, very important, fairly important, not too important or not important at all?

- 76% EXTREMELY IMPORTANT
- 18% VERY IMPORTANT
- 3% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
- 1% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
- *% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

22. [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?

5% ILLEGAL DRUGS TOLERATED
93% DRUGS OCCUR DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
1% ADMINISTRATORS CAN'T DO ANYTHING [VOLUNTEERED]
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
58% [NOT ASKED]

23. [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?

8% VERY REALISTIC GOAL
31% A FAIRLY REALISTIC GOAL
33% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC GOAL
25% A VERY UNREALISTIC GOAL
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
58% [NOT ASKED]

24. How important is it to you that your teen not try illegal drugs: is this extremely important, very important, fairly important, not too important or not important at all?

76% EXTREMELY IMPORTANT
19% VERY IMPORTANT
4% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
1% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
1% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

90% YES
10% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

79% YES
21% NO
*% NO RESPONSE

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

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

41%	EXCELLENT
33%	VERY GOOD
9%	GOOD
6%	FAIR
7%	POOR
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

44%	EXCELLENT
39%	VERY GOOD
12%	GOOD
3%	FAIR
2%	POOR
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

1%	NONE
4%	1
5%	2
10%	3
15%	4
25%	5
11%	6
30%	7
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

30. If your teen wanted to talk with you about something that was important to him or her, when would be the best time to do that: during dinner, after dinner, during the day by telephone, during the day in-person, or at some other time?

13%	DURING DINNER
37%	AFTER DINNER
1%	DURING THE DAY BY TELEPHONE
31%	DURING THE DAY IN-PERSON
18%	AT SOME OTHER TIME
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

These next few questions are meant to help me understand your teen's daily schedule during the school year.

31. On a typical day during the week, meaning Monday through Thursday, what time does your teen usually get home from school? [RECORD IN 24 HOUR FORMAT; 10:00 pm = 2200, FOR EXAMPLE]

11%	BEFORE 3:00
20%	3:00
21%	AFTER 3:00 BEFORE 4:00
20%	4:00
25%	AFTER 4:00
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

32. On a typical day during the week, how many hours will your teen spend doing homework? [RECORD RESPONSE IN HOURS]

4%	0
6%	>0 – <1
31%	1
32%	>1 – 2
24%	>2
0%	INVALID RESPONSES
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

33. On a typical day during the week, how much time will your teen spend with you and his or her other parent, including the time you spend together at dinner? [RECORD IN HOURS; ONE HOUR AND A HALF OR ONE HOUR 30 MINUTES = 1.5 HOURS]

1%	0
37%	>0 – 2 HOURS
29%	>2 - 4 HOURS
21%	>4 - 8 HOURS
4%	>8 HOURS
6%	INVALID RESPONSES
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. On a typical day during the week, will your teen usually leave the house to hang out with friends?

14%	YES
86%	NO
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

35. [IF YES, LEAVE TO HANG OUT WITH FRIENDS] When your teen goes out during the week, does he or she have a specific time when they must be home? [IF YES] What time is that?

91% YES [RECORD IN 24 HOUR FORMAT; 10:00 pm = 2200, FOR EXAMPLE]
9% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
86% [NOT ASKED]

23% BEFORE 9:00
17% 9:00
8% 9:30
21% 10:00
6% 10:30
13% 11:00
2% 11:30
6% 12:00 OR LATER
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
86% [NOT ASKED]

36. [IF YES, LEAVE TO HANG OUT WITH FRIENDS] When your teen goes out during the week, do you usually know where he or she is?

92% YES
8% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
86% [NOT ASKED]

37. On a typical day during the week, what time does your teen usually go to bed? [RECORD IN 24 HOUR FORMAT; 10:00 pm = 2200, FOR EXAMPLE]

3% BEFORE 9:00
12% 9:00
16% 9:30
28% 10:00
11% 10:30
17% 11:00
6% 11:30
3% 12:00
1% 12:30
2% 1:00 OR LATER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

38. And during a typical weekend, meaning both Saturday and Sunday, how many hours would you say your teen spends with you or his or her other parent, including the time he or she spends with you or them at dinner or other meals? [RECORD RESPONSE]

1% 0
11% >0 – 3
13% >3 – 5
29% >5 – 10
14% >10 - 15
29% >15
0% INVALID RESPONSES
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

39. 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?

48% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
30% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
11% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
10% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. 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?

20% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
27% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
27% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
24% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. 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?

26% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
35% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
23% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
13% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

42. 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?

47% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
33% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
11% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
8% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

43. 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
20% AGREE SOMEWHAT
17% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
53% DISAGREE STRONGLY
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

44. Next let me read to you two statements: Parent A says that since teens are going to drink alcohol regardless of what the parents do, it is best that the teens drink at home where they are safe. Parent B says that teens should be told not to drink alcohol, and that allowing a teen to drink at home sends the wrong message. With which of these parents do you agree with more?

18% PARENT A
80% PARENT B
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. Parent A says that since teens are going to smoke marijuana regardless of what the parents do, it is best that teens be allowed to smoke at home where they are safe. Parent B says that teens should be told not to smoke marijuana, and that allowing a teen to smoke at home sends the wrong message. With which of these parents do you agree with more?

5% PARENT A
92% PARENT B
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

46. 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?

39% CIGARETTES
9% BEER
24% MARIJUANA
8% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
6% THE SAME
13% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. When it comes to making decisions about whether to drink alcohol or use illegal drugs, how much do you trust your teen to make the right decisions: do you trust him or her completely, a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or not at all?

41% TRUST HIM OR HER COMPLETELY
42% A GREAT DEAL
11% A FAIR AMOUNT
2% NOT VERY MUCH
2% NOT AT ALL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

48. What actions do you think you would take, if any, if you found out your teen smoked marijuana?
[OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE]

22% SEVERE REACTIONS
25% IMPOSE SPECIFIC PENALTIES (GROUND/PUNISH/TAKE AWAY PRIVILEGES)
47% REACT NEGATIVELY BUT NON-SPECIFICALLY (WOULD BE MAD/UPSET/DISAPPOINTED)
1% DO NOTHING/DON'T CARE
2% OTHER RESPONSES
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

49. What actions do you think you would take, if any, if you found out your teen drank alcohol?
[OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE]

17% SEVERE REACTIONS
26% IMPOSE SPECIFIC PENALTIES (GROUND/PUNISH/TAKE AWAY PRIVILEGES)
47% REACT NEGATIVELY BUT NON-SPECIFICALLY (MAD/UPSET/DISAPPOINTED)
1% DO NOTHING/DON'T CARE
2% OTHER RESPONSES
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

50. 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
9% SINGLE, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
71% MARRIED, NOT PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
14% MARRIED, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
2% NO RESPONSE

51. What is your employment situation: are you ...
- 59% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
 - 15% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
 - 16% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
 - 5% RETIRED
 - 1% STUDENT
 - 2% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
 - 3% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
52. [IF MARRIED] And what is your spouse's employment situation?
- 64% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
 - 9% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
 - 9% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
 - 2% RETIRED
 - 0% STUDENT
 - *% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
 - 15% NOT ASKED
53. How important is religion in your family life: very important, fairly important, not too important, or not important at all?
- 64% VERY IMPORTANT
 - 19% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
 - 11% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
 - 5% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
 - 2% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
54. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services? [RECORD RESPONSE]
- 20% NONE
 - 6% 1
 - 7% 2
 - 9% 3
 - 30% 4
 - 27% 5+
 - 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. Which of the following best describes your religious preference:
- | | |
|-----|--|
| 39% | BORN-AGAIN, EVANGELICAL, OR FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIAN |
| 23% | TRADITIONAL PROTESTANT |
| 26% | CATHOLIC |
| 2% | JEWISH |
| 0% | MUSLIM |
| 2% | OTHER |
| 7% | NONE |
| 3% | DON'T KNOW/REFUSED |
56. In what year were you born, please? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE] [AGE SHOWN]
- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 10% | <40 |
| 21% | 40-44 |
| 31% | 45-49 |
| 36% | 50+ |
| 2% | DON'T KNOW/REFUSED |
57. What is the highest level of education you completed?
- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 2% | SOME HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS |
| 16% | COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL |
| 20% | VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OR SOME COLLEGE |
| 38% | COLLEGE GRADUATE |
| 24% | POST GRADUATE |
| 2% | DON'T KNOW/REFUSED |
58. Do you consider yourself to be mainly of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino heritage or not? [YES/NO]
- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 8% | YES |
| 86% | NO |
| 6% | DON'T KNOW/REFUSED |
59. How would you describe your main race: are you mainly white; African-American or black; Asian-American; Native American; or other?
- | | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 76% | WHITE |
| 6% | AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK |
| 3% | ASIAN-AMERICAN |
| *% | NATIVE AMERICAN |
| 6% | OTHER |
| 1% | DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE |
| 8% | NOT ASKED (HISPANIC) |

And two final questions ...

60. 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 ...

12%	VERY LIKELY
25%	SOMEWHAT LIKELY
41%	NOT VERY LIKELY
20%	NEVER HAPPEN
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

61. Which of the following categories best describes your household income? Please just stop me when I reach the appropriate category.

8%	LESS THAN \$29,999
23%	\$30,000 – \$59,999
31%	\$60,000 - \$99,999
33%	\$100,000 OR MORE
5%	NO RESPONSE/REFUSED

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

* *% = less than one-half percent