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Back to School 1998 -- National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse IV: Teens, Teachers and Principals

Conducted by The Luntz Research Companies

September 1998

Funded by: The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

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FOREWORD

By Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

It is no wonder that drug use among America's teens has been rising for the past several years and that teen marijuana use is up almost 300% since 1992.

America's children have been crying out for help and not enough people are listening.

For the fourth straight year, responding to an open-ended question, more 12- to 17-year-olds named drugs the most important problem they face than named social pressures, violence, crime or any other issue. For the third straight year the number of high school teens who report that drugs are used, sold and kept at their schools has risen: from 72 percent in 1996 to 78 percent in 1998. By age 13, half the nation's teens can buy marijuana and 43 percent of them can buy acid, cocaine or heroin. And this year, a majority of high school students (51 percent) tell us the drug problem is getting worse.

What about the baby boomer parents and middle and high school teachers and principals of America's teens?

Nearly half of middle and high school students say that their parents have never—*never*—discussed the dangers of drugs with them. Most parents don't even have drugs on the radar screen of concerns they think *their* children have.

Half of high school teachers think a student can smoke pot every weekend and do well in school, compared to 23 percent of students. Overall, 43 percent of middle and high school teachers and 35 percent of principals believe a teen can smoke pot every weekend and do well in school, compared to 17 percent of teens.

While only 18 percent of high school principals think their schools are not drug-free, 78 percent of high school students say that drugs are used, kept and sold at their schools. Seventy-one percent of high school teens say more than half their classmates have tried pot; only 27 percent of principals and 26 percent of teachers think that.

On one grim assessment middle and high school teachers are near agreement with their 12- to 17-year-old wards: in middle school, 33 percent of teachers and 36 percent of students see the drug problem getting worse in their schools; in high school, 41 percent of teachers and 51 percent of students see the drug problem getting worse. It is on this score that principals make monkeys of themselves as they reveal their see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil posture: only 10 percent of middle school principals and only 15 percent of high school principals admit the drug problem is getting worse in their schools.

This year's survey reveals for the first time how dramatically the world changes as an American 12-year-old turns 13. In no other year does a child's access to drugs and attitude about drugs shift so precipitously:

--A 13-year-old is almost three times likelier to know a teen who uses acid, cocaine or heroin than a 12-year-old, more than three times likelier to be able to buy pot and to buy acid, cocaine or heroin, almost three times likelier to know a student drug seller and more than three times likelier to be unwilling to report a student using drugs.

--A 13-year-old is far less likely to be afraid of getting caught using illegal drugs, to rely on parents rather than friends in making important decisions, to find an adult home after school and to tell parents where they go after school.

Starkly put, in 1990s America we have created for children at the moment of entry into their first teen year--to go along with the problems of puberty, incipient sexuality, emotional, intellectual and physical development, experimentation and risk-taking--a world where drugs, alcohol and cigarettes are widely available at school and

from classmates. It is a world where parents, teachers and principals are in such a state of denial about the risk of substance abuse and addiction these children face that they are not providing the support these children need.

The 1998 survey also reveals the tight connection among smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and smoking marijuana for the nation's 12- to 17-year-olds. Teens who smoke cigarettes are more than five times likelier to have smoked pot and six times likelier to get drunk at least once a month. Teens who drank alcohol in the past month are five times likelier to smoke cigarettes and four times likelier to smoke pot. Teens who smoke marijuana are 15 times likelier to have smoked cigarettes and nine times likelier to have been drunk in the past month. And more than 80 percent of those teens, who know another teen who uses acid, cocaine or heroin, have smoked nicotine or marijuana cigarettes and get drunk at least once a month.

That's the real world of bad news for American 12- to 17-year-olds in 1998.

The good news is that we can do something about it.

The survey reveals that parents have enormous influence over their children and that teens who do not smoke pot credit their parents for this decision. Parental involvement is a critical protective factor. The more often teens eat dinner with their parents the less likely they are to smoke, drink or use marijuana. Parents who insist on knowing where their teens are after school, who eat dinner with them frequently, who are home after school and who talk to their kids, are likeliest to be parents of teens who don't smoke, use marijuana or drink.

Religion is a most significant factor in 12- to 17- year-olds staying off drugs, cigarettes and alcohol. Teens who attend religious services at least four times a month are far less likely to smoke, drink or use marijuana than those who attend religious services less than once a month.

At schools, teens, teachers and principals believe by whopping majorities that locker searches, drug testing of all students, a police presence and a zero tolerance policy are effective anti-drug measures.

So there's plenty parents, teachers and principals can do to save our children. And there's something students can do to help themselves. Eighty percent of 12-year-olds would report a student selling illegal drugs. Only 27 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds would report a student drug seller.

What is clearest from this survey is this: when we send our children to middle and high school we are tossing them into turbulent seas of illegal drugs, alcohol and nicotine.

Government—federal, state and local—must do a better job of protecting children from illegal drugs, alcohol and cigarettes.

Parents, teachers, principals and students must take the actions necessary to purge our middle and high schools of drugs, alcohol and cigarettes. We have recently experienced an American consensus that our welfare system had collapsed and needed a complete overhaul. We may soon witness a national consensus that the elementary and secondary education system in America has collapsed and needs a complete overhaul. That collapse will be due, in no small measure, to the fact that the nation's schools are riddled with illegal drugs, alcohol and cigarettes. In our survey, students, teachers and principals say that schools would be drug-free if students, teachers and principals wanted them to be drug-free. If that self-assessment is correct, then the parents of this nation who are sending their children to these schools should rise up in anger and demand that students, teachers and principals take the actions necessary to make our schools drug-free.

Above all, it is parents and churches, synagogues and mosques that must give these children the moral compass to negotiate the high seas of marijuana, acid, cocaine

and heroin. Well before American children reach 12, they need to develop the moral values and individual strength to say no because they are going to have plenty of opportunities and temptations to say yes, from the moment they enter sixth grade, if not before. That is a job government cannot—and should not—do for America's children. That's a job for parents, older siblings, churches and communities.

We'd better try harder and be less self-indulgent, more attentive to our children and more willing to talk to them about these subjects. Parents, teachers and principals should not fear failure. What they should fear above all is the judgment of God and history if we, the most affluent nation on earth in one of the most prosperous periods in our history, do not make the time and commitment to give our children the moral and social strength to cope with the world of illegal drugs, cigarettes and alcohol into which we thrust them as they enter their first teen year.

This survey is the fourth in a continuing series of annual surveys that CASA is undertaking in an attempt to increase our understanding of the causes and effects of substance abuse and to fulfill our mission to inform the American people of the impact of substance abuse on their lives. I want to express CASA's appreciation to Dr. Frank Luntz and Liz VanDersarl of the Luntz Research Companies for their hard work. We are also indebted to our survey advisory group members, Dr. Nicholas Zill of Westat, Inc., Dr. Richard R. Clayton of the University of Kentucky, Dr. Laura Kann of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Dr. Everett Carll Ladd of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research and Dr. J. David Hawkins of the University of Washington.

Alyse Booth, CASA Vice President and Director of Communications and the project manager for this effort, has done a superb job, as have others who helped, notably Margaret Usdansky, Hillary Hazan and Steve Kilgore.

Finally, let me also express our deep thanks to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, which provided funding for this study as it has for past surveys.

All these individuals and institutions helped, but CASA and the Luntz Research Companies are alone responsible for the content and analysis of this report.

1998 CASA SURVEY KEY FINDINGS

THE DRUG-PLAGUED WORLD OF OUR TEENS

- Teens continue to rank drugs as the single most important problem facing people their age. Teachers and principals say bad parents or family problems are the biggest problem, yet kids rank parents 10th.

- Just 8% of 12-year-olds know a drug dealer at school; by the time they reach age 17, more than half (56%) do.

- Awareness of illegal drugs is widespread. Two out of five middle school students and two out of three high school students know a friend or classmate who has used acid, cocaine or heroin.

- The social usage of marijuana is extensive. 51% of 15- to 17-year-olds have been to a party that featured pot in the last six months. 26% of 15-year- olds, 30% of 16-year-olds and 35% of 17-year-olds say a majority of the parties they have attended in the past six months had pot available. Those numbers increase to 38%, 42% and 54% for parties with alcohol.

- More than a third (37%) of older teens (15- to 17-year-olds) have personally seen drugs sold on school grounds, as have 16% of 12- to 14-year-olds.

- 45% of high school students say they could buy marijuana in an hour or less; only 14% say they couldn't buy it at all. 26% of teens say they could buy hard drugs such as acid, cocaine or heroin within a day.

- 84% of 12-year-olds would report a student using illegal drugs at school compared to only 31% of 16-year-olds and 37% of 17-year-olds. 80% of 12-year-olds would report a student selling illegal drugs; only 27% of 15- to 17-year-olds would.

- Almost two-thirds of 12-year-old smokers cite their friends as the reason they started; peer influence declines the older teens get.

- Almost one in four teen smokers (22%) say they continue to smoke because they are hooked/addicted.

Key Findings (Con't)

FROM 12 TO 13: THE TURNING POINT YEAR

The transition from age 12 to 13 now marks the most dramatic increase in kids' exposure to drugs and a decisive shift in attitude about drugs and parental involvement in their lives. Between age 12 and 13:

- The proportion of teens who say they could buy marijuana if they wanted to more than triples, from 14% to 50%.
- The percentage of teens who say they know a student at their school who sells illegal drugs almost triples, from 8% to 22%.
- A 13-year-old is almost 3 times likelier to know a teen who uses acid, cocaine or heroin than a 12-year-old and 3 times likelier to be able to buy acid, cocaine or heroin.
- The share of students who would be unwilling to report a fellow student they personally saw using illegal drugs more than triples from 15% to 48%.
- The percentage of teens who say they rely most on their parents opinions when making important decisions drops by almost a third from 58% to 42%.

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

As in past years, CASA identified risk factors that correlate with teen smoking, drinking and using drugs related to religious life and parental involvement in their lives:

- Teens who smoked and drank in the past month and used marijuana are less likely to attend religious services regularly; only 8% of teens who attended services four times a month smoked, 19% drank and 13% smoked marijuana compared with 22% of teens who smoked, 32% who drank and 39% who smoked marijuana who attended religious services less than once a month.
- Teens who eat dinner often with their parents are also less likely to abuse substances: 6% of smokers, 20% of drinkers and 12% of pot smokers eat dinner with their parents 6 or 7 times a week compared to 24% of smokers, 35% of drinkers and 35% of pot smokers who eat dinner with parents 0-2 times a week.
- 22% of smokers always tell their parents where they are going on the weekend compared with 59% of non-smokers; 44% of pot smokers always tell their parents where they are after school compared with 61% of non-pot smokers. 21% of pot smokers rely most on opinions of parents compared with 45% of teens who never smoked pot and 31% of pot smokers hang out with friends after school compared with 17% of non-pot smokers.

Key Findings (Con't)

THE TEACHER, PRINCIPAL AND TEEN DISCONNECT

There is a severe disconnect between school principals and the students they supervise when it comes to the drug issue. From perceptions of drug existence to drug use, teens see drugs virtually everywhere and principals see them virtually nowhere.

- 11% of principals, 35% of teachers and 66% of students say their school is ***NOT*** drug-free.
- While only 15% of high school principals say the drug problem is getting worse, 41% of teachers and 51% of high school students believe it is getting worse.
- 27% of high school principals and 26% of high school teachers believe most students have tried pot, compared to 71% of their students.
- In high school, 67% of principals say their schools are smoke-free compared to 46% of teachers and 14% of students agree.
- Half of high school teachers (50%) believe that a student who uses marijuana every weekend can still do well in school compared with 48% of principals and 23% of students.
- While 48% of teens say they receive no more than 2 hours of anti-drug education compared to 6% of principals and 12% of teachers, 69% of principals, 50% of teachers and only 27% of teens say students receive 10+ hours of anti-drug education.

THE SMOKING, DRINKING, AND DRUG CONNECTION

Teens who use one substance are far more likely to use another.

Compared to teens who don't smoke:

- Teens who smoke are 5½ times likelier to have tried marijuana , 6 times likelier to get drunk at least once a month and have drunk alcohol on 3 or more occasions in the past month and 3 times likelier to try an illegal drug in the future than teens who don't smoke.

Compared to teens who have not smoked pot:

- Teens who have smoked pot are 15 times likelier to have smoked cigarettes in the past month, 4 times likelier to have drunk alcohol in the past month, 9 times likelier to get drunk at least once a month and 3½ times likelier to try an illegal drug in the future.

Compared to teens who have not drunk alcohol in the past month:

- Teens who drank alcohol in the past month are 5 times likelier to smoke cigarettes, 4 times likelier to smoke marijuana and 3 times likelier to try an illegal drug in the future. 87% of the students who hang out mostly with kids who drink also have friends that smoke pot.

OVERVIEW

America's middle school and high school principals are living in a completely different world than their students when it comes to the existence of drug use in and around schools. If kids are to be believed, the presence of illegal drugs in schools remains widespread. But if the principals are to be believed, the war on drugs has already been won and most schools are now safe havens. Someone is dead wrong.

Perhaps it is not surprising that principals rank drugs behind family problems and social pressures as the number one problem facing teenagers today, even though teenagers themselves are more concerned about drugs than anything else. Unlike their students, few principals have ever seen drugs sold on school grounds. Unlike teens, principals claim that their students do not smoke at school, either. And high school principals, in particular, tend to exaggerate the fear their own students have of getting caught using illegal drugs.

How does one explain the complete disconnect between principals and the children they supervise over the prevalence of drugs on school grounds? What must we conclude when almost two in 10 principals acknowledge that their schools are not drug-free, compared to a third of all teachers and two-thirds of all students? Equally distressing was how few teachers feel they can influence the behavior of their students regarding smoking, drinking alcohol or trying illegal drugs.

But there is hope. In last year's survey, CASA uncovered the linkage among teenagers between an active spiritual life and a reduction in substance abuse of all kinds. We probed that linkage again this year, and the results are conclusive. ***The more important a role religion plays in the life of a teenager, the less likely he or she is to try or use illegal substances.*** The more often a teenager attends religious services, the less often he or she uses marijuana, alcohol or cigarettes.

CASA also uncovered another factor playing a major role in fighting substance abuse: the relationship between the number of nights a teenager eats with his or her parents and the lack of substance abuse. ***The family that eats together, communicates fully and prays together is the family most likely to produce substance-free children.***

This is the fourth time CASA has surveyed America's teenage population and the second time we have talked to teachers and principals. Some of our conclusions are the same today, as they have been each year.

No teenager is immune to the threat posed by alcohol and illegal drugs. The fact that a teenager comes from a model nuclear family with 2.5 children, a Ford in the garage, a freshly mowed front lawn and a golden retriever really tells us very little about his or her likelihood of smoking, experimenting with narcotics, or drinking to excess.

CASA's analysis of this year's findings also uncovered the critical transition that occurs when a child becomes a teenager, celebrating his or her 13th birthday. That transition often reflects moving from elementary to junior high school, thus gaining more independence and exposure to older teens. This is far earlier than parents, teachers and principals seem to realize. In no other year do teens access to illegal drugs and attitudes shift so dramatically. Even more startling were the numbers of 13-year-olds--nearly 50%--who said their parents had never discussed the dangers of illegal drugs with them.

The good news from the survey is that religious life and parental involvement do affect teens use of these substances. A good indicator was the response to the question "Who most influenced your decision to use/not to use drugs?" Teens who used marijuana were strongly influenced by friends. Fifty percent answered "friends" and 30% said "yourself". But teens who had not tried marijuana were largely influenced by parents. Forty-three percent answered "parents" and 31% said "yourself"; only 10% said friends.

Thus we state in the strongest terms: parents and educators must start to influence children at very early ages to resist cigarettes, alcohol and illegal drugs. By staying involved in their lives as they enter adolescence--have dinner together frequently, attend religious services together, keep communication open and continuous, involve children in after school activities other than hanging out with friends, and if possible, have a parent or other adult at home when they get home--these can be key to keeping a teenager drug-free.

WHAT CONCERNS TEENS MOST

We asked American teenagers (along with their teachers and principals) what is the most important problem facing a young person today. ***Nearly one in three teens (a 29 percent plurality) says that drugs are the most important problem they face***. Both younger teens and 15- to 17-year-olds unequivocally say that drugs are the number one problem faced by people their age.

America's teenagers have spoken loudly and clearly. They have been telling us that drugs are their number one problem for four straight years now. The numbers have remained consistent: In 1995, 32 percent of teens rated drugs the most important problem facing people their age; in 1996, 31 percent said drugs were the most important problem; in 1997, it was 35 percent. While the percentage is lower this year, it is still by far the most commonly cited problem. This year a larger percentage of teens did not give any reason or gave a response categorized as "other" than ever before.

Teachers and principals recognize that drugs are one of the top problems their students face, but they rank the drug problem third behind "bad parents/getting along with parents/family problems" and "social pressures." Teens, on the other hand, rank "bad parents" and "getting along with parents" 10th, near the bottom of the list. Only two percent of teenagers cite relations with their parents as the most important problem facing people their age.

What is the most important problem facing people your age—that is, the thing which concerns you the most? What do you think is the most important problem facing young people today who are the age of your students?

	Teens 12-14	Teens 15-17	Teachers	Principals
Drugs	29%	28%	18%	18%
Social Pressures	18%	14%	20%	20%
Bad Parents/ Family Problems	1%	2%	24%	27%

Among students, the consensus that drugs are their top problem is a broad one: across virtually all demographic groups, approximately one-third of youths say drugs are the number one problem. Smokers and those in schools that suffer the "triple threat" of smoking, drinking and drugs on school grounds are slightly more likely than their peers to rate drugs the number one problem facing kids their age.

Drugs are the most important problem facing people my age … the thing which concerns me the most (Total: 29%)

There is drug use, alcohol and smoking in my school	36%
Have smoked in the last 30 days	36%
Total likely that I will try drugs in the future	35%
The drug problem at my school is getting worse	35%

A majority of high school students (51 percent) say the drug problem is getting worse. It is unsettling to note that American teachers and principals fail to understand that drugs—at least by young people's own account—constitute the most serious problem teenagers face today. Yet somehow, teachers and principals still have not gotten the message. At the very least, one must conclude that a significant disconnect between students and their teachers and principals exist when it comes to the challenges facing America's young people.

The teens who are most knowledgeable about the drug crisis in schools—those personally closest to the drug problem—are the most likely to believe the problem is getting worse, not better. Smokers, drinkers and acknowledged pot users are among the teenagers most likely to believe that drug problems in their school are worsening. In fact, a sizeable 55 percent of the students in schools not drug-free believe the drug problem is getting worse, while only 29 percent believe the drug problem is getting better.

MOST LIKELY TO BELIEVE DRUG PROBLEM IN SCHOOL GETTING WORSE

Smoked last 30 days	63%
Tried marijuana	59%
Drank last 30 days	57%
School not drug-free	55%
Rarely attend religious services	54%
Rarely have dinner with parents	51%
Age 15-17	51%
No adult home after school	50%

TURNING 13: THE END OF INNOCENCE

In one of the most significant findings of this project, it is clear that access to drugs now occurs between the 12th birthday and when kids turn 13. Children face their first real exposure to drugs at the same time that they are facing the onslaught of changes that becoming a teenager and entering junior high bring.

Entering middle school and junior high and turning 13 means being thrust into an entirely new world.

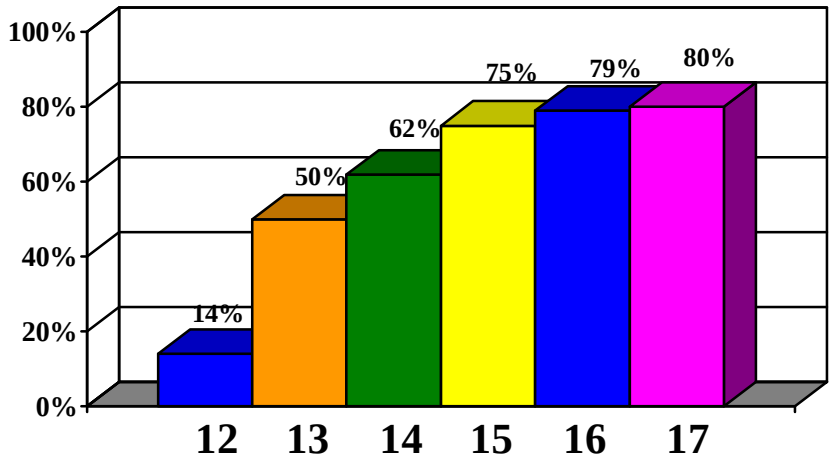
As our children grow, we want them to become increasingly independent and responsible. Leaving elementary school is one of the first steps in this process. Now they interact with a broader social circle and must take greater responsibility for themselves instead of relying on teachers and parents in the same way that they used to. However, the same structure that fosters this growth also includes exposure to illegal drugs.

As they enter middle school or junior high, teens are exposed to older, more worldly teenagers at the same time that they are subjected to less adult supervision than ever before. Teens are more vulnerable to the pressures of a peer group whose influence becomes more prominent as the oversight of parents and teachers recedes, and adults that were once a constant in the lives of younger children find themselves farther removed than ever before. No wonder teens' attitudes about reporting another student who uses drugs and decisions regarding seeking a parent's advice or telling parents about their whereabouts radically shifts from age 12 to 13. Teen exposure to drugs and alcohol rockets up precisely as teachers and principals, and possibly even parents, are least likely to spot changes in their behavior and more likely to abrogate their own influence to the influence of peers.

To determine when tobacco, alcohol and drugs become a significant factor in teenagers' lives, CASA analyzed their responses to 10 key questions designed to measure their perceptions, attitudes and experience regarding addictive substances. The results show that a critical transition occurs between ages 12 and 13—far earlier than parents, teachers and principals seem to realize. In no other year do teens' perceptions and attitudes shift so dramatically.

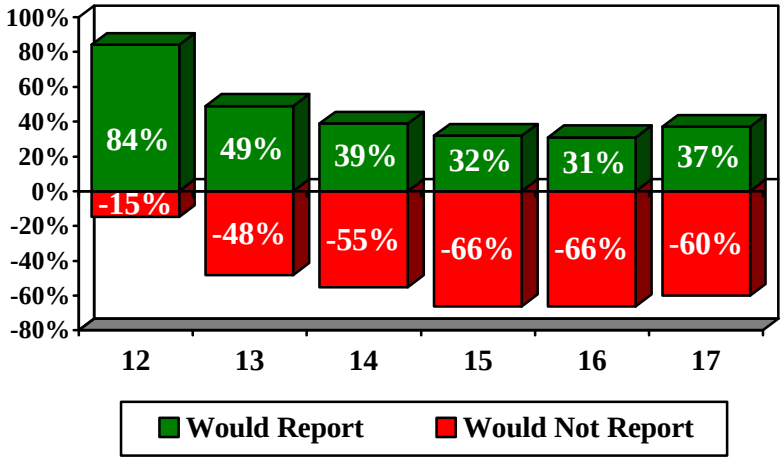
Between ages 12 and 13, for example, the proportion of teens who say they could buy marijuana if they wanted to more than triples (from 14 to 50 percent). During the same one-year period, the share who say they know a student at their school who sells illegal drugs almost triples (from eight to 22 percent).

Teens Who Could Buy Marijuana



Not only is this 12 to 13 transition the time when teens' perceptions of their access and exposure to addictive substances rise most rapidly, it is also the year when their attitudes undergo the sharpest change. For example, the share of teens who say they would report to school officials a student they personally saw using illegal drugs plummets by more than a third (from 84 to 49 percent), while the proportion who say they rely most on their parents' opinions when making important decisions drops by almost a third (from 58 to 42 percent). Thirteen-year-olds are three times likelier to know a student who sells drugs as are 12-year-olds. And while only 16 percent of 12-year-olds know a teenager who uses acid, cocaine, or heroin, 43 percent of 13-year-olds know such an individual.

Teens Who Would Report Student Using Illegal Drugs At School



These changes between ages 12 and 13 are all the more important because they herald the onset of the biggest increase in teens' use of addictive substances, which takes place between ages 12 and 15. Over this three-year period, the proportion of teens who have smoked cigarettes in the last month soars from two to 15 percent. The share of

teens who report having been drunk in the last month climbs from two to 21 percent, and the share who admit having smoked marijuana jumps from one to 34 percent.

GROWING UP IN AMERICA
The Age Differential in Survey Questions

Question 38	**Do you know any student at your school who sells illegal drugs?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
YES	8%	22%	35%	47%	50%	56%
Question 41	**If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you: 30 minutes or less, 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?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
COULD BUY	14%	50%	62%	75%	79%	80%
Question 34	**Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs such as acid, cocaine or heroin? If yes, is this person a teenager?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
YES	16%	43%	55%	61%	64%	77%
Question 59A	**If you personally saw a student using illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
YES	84%	49%	39%	32%	31%	37%
Question 11	**When you have important decisions to make, whose opinions do you rely on most? (Parents most)**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
YES	58%	42%	38%	36%	29%	36%
Question 7	**How often do you tell your parent(s) where you're going to be after school or after work?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
Always	75%	60%	63%	60%	56%	54%
Question 39	**Have you ever seen drugs sold in your school or on school grounds?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
YES	10%	18%	19%	35%	35%	42%

Question 78	**Have you ever smoked marijuana?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
YES	1%	10%	17%	34%	28%	41%
Question 14	**How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
YES (Smoked in past 30 days)	2%	7%	11%	15%	20%	23%
Question 20	**How many days in a typical month do you get drunk?**					
1998	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
YES (Drunk in typical month)	2%	5%	9%	21%	27%	32%

IT'S 4 P.M. DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR CHILDREN ARE?

CASA was interested in discovering correlations between students' substance abuse and the following factors and behaviors: their after-school activities; parental monitoring and relationships with their parents; how often they eat dinner with parents each week, and their religious involvement.

After school, students engage in a variety of activities. The three most common are hanging out with friends (20 percent), going home and doing homework (19 percent), and playing on a sports team (18 percent). Overall, 45 percent of students say they are likely to go home in the afternoons, while 54 percent will be out playing sports, working, or doing other extracurricular activities.

Kids who have recently smoked or had a drink, and those who have tried marijuana are much more likely than are other young people to spend their after-school hours hanging out with friends. Forty-one percent of recent smokers, 25 percent of recent drinkers, and 31 percent of those who have tried marijuana say they typically hang out with their friends in the afternoons, well exceeding the 20 percent overall response.

Teenagers who use alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana are at home less often, with smokers being the least likely to go home after school (30 percent), followed by students who have tried marijuana (34 percent) and students who have had a drink in the last 30 days (35 percent).

Not surprisingly, among substance abusers, the main home activity that suffers is doing homework. Only five percent of smokers say they go home and do homework, versus 19 percent of the total student population. In other words, while homework is teens' second most common afternoon activity, it is only the sixth most common among smokers. Similarly, just nine percent of marijuana smokers and 11 percent of drinkers are most likely to go home and do their homework, significantly below the general student population.

To illustrate this point even more dramatically, while average teens are about as likely to go out with friends as they are to do homework, cigarette smokers are eight times more likely to hang out with friends, marijuana smokers more than three times as likely, and drinkers are about twice as likely.

Can You Trust Your Teen?

Those who have not used cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs in the last month are more likely to keep their parents informed of their afternoon whereabouts.

Teens who have ***not*** smoked in the last 30 days, teens who have ***not*** drank in the last 30 days, and teens who have ***not*** smoked marijuana in the last 30 days are all much more likely to say they "always" tell their parents where they are going to be after school or work than are recent smokers, drinkers and pot smokers.

- Forty-one percent of smokers say they "always" tell their parents where they are going to be after school or work, compared to 64 percent of non-smokers.

- When it comes to their whereabouts after school or work, 66 percent of non-drinkers always tell their parents, versus 49 percent of drinkers.

- Teens who say they have smoked marijuana are also less inclined to tell their parents where they will be on weekday afternoons. Those who have ***not*** tried pot (61 percent) are more likely to inform their parents of their after school whereabouts than those who have (44 percent).

- The tendency not to tell parents where they are is ***especially*** pronounced on weekends: Sixty-one percent of non-drinkers always report their weekend whereabouts, versus only one-third (35 percent) of drinkers.

- Pot smokers are even more evasive about where they will be on the weekends with a mere 34 percent always telling their parents, compared to 61 percent of non-pot smokers.

Teens who use drugs or alcohol are also more likely to be home alone after school.

When you get home from school, is there usually a parent or adult at home?

Behavior	Parent at home after school	No one at home after school
Smoked in the past 30 days	12%	17%
Had alcohol in the past 30 days	23%	32%
Get drunk at least once a month	13%	24%
Have smoked marijuana	19%	31%
Total likely to try illegal drug in future	15%	24%

As the chart illustrates, the absence of a parent at home when teens return in the afternoon correlates with regular smoking, drinking and getting drunk. The correlation is particularly strong when it comes to marijuana usage. Some smoking, drinking and marijuana use is undoubtedly going on during long afternoons in empty, unsupervised homes.

Does Your Teen Trust You?

In the absence of parental supervision, kids often turn to their friends. Dependence on friends rather than parents for important advice is another sign of possible drug use and other substance abuse:

- More than twice as many smokers rely on friends (43 percent) as on parents (19 percent) for advice. For nonsmokers, the reverse holds true: Forty-two percent rely most on parents, while 16 percent rely most on friends.

- Drinkers are evenly split between friends and parents (32 percent versus 29 percent) when seeking advice, but non-drinkers rely mostly on parents by 43 percent to 15 percent.

- Marijuana smokers rely on friends over parents, 34 percent to 21 percent, while those who have never tried pot rely more on parents, 45 percent to 16 percent.

THE FAMILY THAT EATS TOGETHER AND PRAYS TOGETHER

One of the best things parents can do for the health of their children is to insist that the family regularly eat dinner together. The more often young people sit down at the dinner table with their parents, the more likely they are to refrain from smoking, drinking and doing drugs, and the less likely they are to attend parties where alcohol and marijuana are available.

Among teens who eat dinner with their parents six or seven times a week, 93 percent say they have not smoked a cigarette in the last month. Among teens having two or fewer dinners with their parents, on the other hand, the figure drops to 78 percent.

Fifty-eight percent of students who eat dinner with their folks six or seven times a week have not been to any drinking parties in the last six months. Among families that eat together three to five times a week, 42 percent of kids have not been to any keg parties recently. In homes where families eat together no more than twice a week, more than two-thirds of kids ***HAVE BEEN*** to a party with alcohol during the past six months.

We see the same correlation between family dining and teen behavior when it comes to marijuana. Fifty-seven percent of teens who eat two or fewer dinners a week with parents have friends who smoke pot, compared to only 31 percent of adolescents who eat most meals with their parents.

The more often young people attend religious services, the less likely they are to smoke, drink or use drugs.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Behavior	Services 4+ times a month	Services less than once a month
Have smoked in the last 30 days	8%	22%
Have had a drink in the last 30 days	19%	32%
Have smoked marijuana	13%	39%
School is not drug-free	62%	77%
At least half of friends drink	20%	38%
Half or more students in school tried pot	48%	67%

MASS MEDIA VS. BOOKS AND HOMEWORK

Teenage substance abusers do not go to the movies or watch television any more often than their clean and sober peers. However, if we compare how much time teens spend in front of the tube each day to how many hours they spend doing homework and reading, we find that ***those who watch more than they study and read are significantly more likely to have been exposed to marijuana***.

Oddly enough, those who spend more time watching TV than they do reading and studying are ***not*** any more likely than teens as a whole to be drinkers or smokers, or to be exposed to hard drugs. Their opinions on the whole range of substance abuse questions do not differ from the mainstream—except when it comes to marijuana. This curious ***pot-television connection*** certainly merits further investigation.

In an average weekday, how many hours a day do you do homework?
In an average weekday, how many hours a day do you watch TV?

Behavior	More TV	More reading/homework
Have smoked marijuana	29%	19%
Half + friends have smoked marijuana	25%	15%
12 or younger when first tried marijuana	30%	13%
11 or younger when first tried marijuana	15%	3%
10 or younger	11%	3%
Could buy marijuana in an hour or less	40%	30%

The time kids spend listening to music does correlate strongly with key teen substance abuse indicators. Students who have poorer grades, eat less often with their parents and are more likely to get drunk every month also spend the most time listening to music.

Among teenage drinkers, listening to music has become a full-time job. Kids who get drunk at least once a month are twice as likely to listen to excessive amounts of music each day as are those who do not get drunk at least once a month. Twenty-eight percent of these once-a-month or so drunks will spend eight hours—almost a full workday's worth of time—listening to music every day.

Teens who smoke* and *drink* and *use drugs are more than twice as likely to listen to seven or more hours of music a day than those who use none of these substances, by 29 percent to 13 percent.

ACCESS AND ATTITUDES: CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA

Lighting Up

Students tend to take a cautious view of cigarettes. Twelve percent of teens say they have had a cigarette in the past 30 days, and among these teen smokers, four percent have smoked half a pack a day or more. This wariness toward smoking does weaken with each passing year, however. Two percent of 12-year-olds say they have smoked a cigarette during the past 30 days, but by the time they reach 17, fully 23 percent say they have smoked in the last month.

Students Who Say They Have Smoked Cigarettes in the Past Month

12	13	14	15	16	17
2%	7%	11%	15%	20%	23%

Having friends who smoke is the primary reason teens start smoking. Younger teens appear the most susceptible to peer influence. Almost two-thirds of 12-year-old smokers (62 percent) cite their friends as the reason they started. Across all age groups, the most common reason kids say they started smoking remains the behavior of their friends, but peer influence does decline dramatically over time: Only 31 percent of 15-year-olds and 34 percent of 17-year-olds say they started smoking because of their friends.

Next to whether their friends smoke, the biggest reason that teens say they started smoking is simple curiosity. So why do they continue the habit? The most commonly cited answers are that they have no interest in quitting, and that they are hooked or addicted. Significantly, ***almost one in four teens (22 percent) say they cannot quit smoking***.

American teens know smoking is bad for them. They know it is unhealthy. Many frankly admit that they cannot quit because they have become addicted. But an encouraging proportion of teenagers has gotten the message about the dangers of smoking. In fact, among teenagers who have not had a cigarette in the past 30 days, the dangers smoking poses to health is the number one reason why they have refrained. Forty-one percent of nonsmokers cite " bad for health" and 25 percent "just don't care to" as reasons for not smoking.

CASA's survey also shows that teens who smoke are far more likely than teens who don't smoke to drink alcohol and smoke pot. They are also less likely to get good grades and to do a lot of homework and read every day.

PROFILE OF SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS
Have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Have Smoked	Have Not Smoked
Get mostly As or mostly As and Bs	41%	68%
3+ hrs of homework a day	9%	23%
Read one or more hours a day	54%	72%
Had drinks on 3+ occasions in last 30 days	39%	5%
Get drunk at least once a month	63%	10%
Have smoked marijuana	79%	14%
Likely to try an illegal drug in the future	42%	14%

Bottoms Up

As with other illegal substances such as cigarettes, marijuana and hard drugs, alcohol becomes far more available—and far more tempting—to young people as they begin their high school years. Most middle or junior high school students still do not drink, but the situation changes radically in a very short time.

On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink—more than just a few sips—during the last 30 days?

	12-14 year olds	15-17 year olds
NONE	84%	64%
1-2	10%	19%
3 OR MORE	4%	16%

Even among older teens, two-thirds (64 percent) claim they have not had a drink in the past month. More telling, perhaps, is that ***four times as many 15- to 17-year-olds (16 percent) as 12- to 14-year-olds (four percent) say they consumed alcohol on at least three occasions in the last 30 days. By the time a teen reaches 17 years old, 39% say they have drunk alcohol in the past month.***

How much are these kids having when they do drink?

How many days in a typical month do you get drunk?

	12-14 year olds	15-17 year olds
NEVER	95%	73%
1	3%	12%
2	1%	5%
3 OR MORE	1%	10%

The above chart shows us that one in four 15- to 17-year-olds (27 percent) ***admit*** to getting drunk at least once a month. The percentage who actually do is no doubt significantly higher; even if it were not, the prospect of a quarter of America's older teens getting inebriated every month ought to be disturbing enough to every parent of a high school student.

Parents likewise ought to be concerned about what kind of environment they are sending their children into when they walk into that high school for the first time. Two-thirds (63 percent) of 12- to 14-year-olds say ***none*** of their friends drink regularly, meaning having had more than just a few sips in the last 30 days. A disturbing 13 percent say the majority of their friends drink regularly. But in two short years the picture only darkens, with just one in four (27 percent) 15- to 17-year-olds saying none of their friends drink and 41 percent saying the majority of their friends drink regularly.

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?

	12-14 year olds	**15-17 year olds**
NONE	63%	27%
HALF OR MORE	13%	41%

When kids are hanging out with regular drinkers and drinking themselves, one of the greatest dangers is that they will get into an automobile with a drunk driver. It happens to an alarming degree.

Looking at the teen population as a whole, seven percent of 12- to 14-year-olds and 18 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds say they have been in a car when another teenager was driving either drunk or under the influence of alcohol. ***Overall, 13 percent of all teens say they have been in a car with a driver under the influence.***

But among those who say that more than half of their close friends drink most weekends, fully one-third (31 percent) have been in a car when the driver has been drinking. Looking at their own behavior, we find that one in four kids (24 percent) who have had a drink in the last 30 days and one in three kids (34 percent) who typically get drunk once a month have also been in a car with a drinking driver.

As the following chart indicates, regular drinkers resemble regular smokers in their increased tendency to use other illicit substances. They are far more likely to smoke, to have tried marijuana and to anticipate trying illegal drugs in the future. What more proof can there be that smoking and drinking are gateways to pot and hard drugs?

PROFILE OF DRINKERS AND NON-DRINKERS
Have you had alcoholic beverages to drink—more than just a few sips--during the last 30 days?

	Had Alcohol	Not Had Alcohol
3+ hrs of homework a day	14%	24%
Read one or more hours a day	56%	75%
Smoked in last 30 days	31%	6%
Have smoked marijuana	52%	12%
Likely to try an illegal drug in the future	35%	11%

Mainstreaming Marijuana

As adolescents head off to high school they come into ever-increasing contact with marijuana. In many of our schools, exposure to marijuana becomes one of the first stops on the way to adulthood. As with other substances, use increases steadily as our teens get older: one percent of 12-year-olds, 10 percent of 13-year-olds, 17 percent of 14-year-olds, 34 percent of 15-year-olds, 28 percent of 16-year-olds and 41 percent of 17-year-olds report trying marijuana. Equally disturbing to the widespread use of marijuana is the age of initiation. ***Forty-nine percent of teens tell us they first tried marijuana at age 13 or younger. The most frequent age of initiation is 12 (13%), 13 (28%), 14 (21%) and 15 (20%). More teens first tried pot at age 10 (6%) than at 17 (1%).***

The conventional wisdom is that teen drinkers are more likely to smoke marijuana than are non-drinkers. But the converse also holds true—pot smokers are far, far more likely to drink than are those who have never smoked marijuana. ***Teens that abuse one substance are likely to abuse others.***

And when it comes to marijuana, there is a serious disconnect between what teenagers see and what teachers and principals believe.

Principals and teachers have blinders on when they say the kids in their schools stay away from marijuana. Only 13 percent of principals and 15 percent of teachers believe that a majority of the students in their schools have tried marijuana. Yet more than half (53 percent) of their students say that the majority of their peers have at least tried the drug. In high school, 71 percent of students think more than half the students tried pot; only 27 percent of principals and 26 percent of teachers do.

Of course, this begs the question: ***How can we get marijuana and other drugs away from our kids when teachers and principals do not believe or will not acknowledge their existence or usage?***

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

	Total	12 to 14	15 to 17
None	57%	73%	41%
Less than half	26%	19%	33%
Half	7%	4%	9%
More than half	4%	2%	6%
Most or all of them	6%	2%	10%
Don't know/refused	1%	1%	0%

Teens, like most everyone else, can be judged at least in part by the company they keep. ***Eighty-seven percent of the students who hang out mostly with people that drink regularly also have friends that currently smoke pot.***

Hispanic youths are most likely to say their friends smoke marijuana (57 percent), followed by blacks (49 percent), and whites (39 percent).

It's clear that teens who smoke pot reflect other behaviors including using other substances far greater than teens who don't smoke pot. They are less likely to spend time with their parents, more likely to hang with friends than do homework after school, and less likely to have a strong religious life.

PROFILE OF A TEENAGE POT SMOKER

	POT SMOKER	***NEVER TRIED***
Hang out with friends after school	31%	17%
Five hours or more listening to music	44%	26%
Do homework after school	9%	22%
At least three hours of homework a day	11%	23%
Read at least an hour per day	57%	74%
Average grades Cs, Ds and Fs	17%	5%
Parent at home after school	49%	60%
Always have dinner with parents	14%	31%
Rely on parents for important decisions	21%	45%
Religion "very important" in life	26%	54%
Attend services once a month	28%	55%
Smoked a cigarette in past month	45%	3%
Drank alcohol in past month	60%	15%
Drunk at least once a month	56%	6%
Likely to use pot in future	40%	11%

Attitudes About Marijuana

Teenagers' views of marijuana tend to be polarized. Nearly half of all students believe that you can ***never*** smoke marijuana without it hurting you mentally or physically. However, one in four (25 percent) believes someone can smoke marijuana from once a month up to several times a day without it hurting them mentally or physically. Nearly one in five (17 percent) believe it is possible to smoke marijuana every weekend and still do well in school.

Attitudes toward pot also vary according to students' academic success. ***The better grades a student gets, the less likely he or she is to think you can smoke pot every weekend and still do well in school. Students with the worst grades, ironically, are far more likely to believe that getting high every weekend and getting good grades are not mutually exclusive.***

As they grow older, young people become much more likely to adopt a casual attitude toward marijuana use. Only 10 percent of 12- to 14-year-olds believe someone can smoke pot every weekend and still do well in school. That number doubles to 23 percent among 15- to 17-year-olds. This gap between middle school and high school attitudes is yet another example that we are losing the war on drugs. And this losing mentality is clearly reflected in the attitudes of the teachers and principals on the front lines.

Middle school teachers do not think it is possible for a student who uses marijuana every weekend to do well in school, by a margin of 57 percent to 31 percent. It is certainly disturbing that a third of middle school teachers think marijuana users can still be good students, but even more frightening is the nonchalant attitude of high school teachers. ***Half of high school teachers (50 percent) believe that a student who uses marijuana every weekend can still do well in school, while only 39 percent disagree.***

Most disturbing is that teachers and principals actually have a more lax view than do students about the effects of marijuana use on academic performance.

Is it possible that a student who uses marijuana every weekend can still do well in school?

	YES	**NO**
Middle School Teachers	31%	57%
Middle School Principals	29%	58%
High School Teachers	50%	39%
High School Principals	48%	44%
Middle School Students	10%	80%
High School Students	23%	62%

In addition to asking about the effect that using marijuana has on academic performance, we asked respondents how often a person can smoke marijuana without it hurting them mentally or physically. Among principals, 48 percent say that it is never

possible to use marijuana without harm, compared to 45 percent of all teens and just 34 percent of teachers.

It should be a source of great alarm that teachers' relaxed views of marijuana use closely resemble the attitudes of the students with the poorest grades, and of those students most likely to be smoking pot.

It is pretty common for college and high school students to try marijuana and other drugs. When you were that age, did you ever try marijuana? [IF YES] Was there a time when you used marijuana fairly regularly?

	Teachers	**Principals**
Yes, used fairly regularly	14%	3%
Tried, not used regularly	16%	12%
No	64%	80%
Don't Know/Refused	5%	4%

Previous marijuana use is twice as common among teachers as it is among principals. In all, one in three teachers (30 percent) and 15 percent of principals admit previous marijuana use. Among those who have tried marijuana, teachers are far more likely than principals to have been regular users, by 47 percent to 21 percent.

Much of the difference appears related to age. While one in four teachers (23 percent) born before 1948 have tried marijuana, 37 percent of those born between 1949 and 1958 have used it, along with 42 percent of those born after 1959.

Most teachers—like most parents and principals—are dedicated and well-intentioned. But a significant minority may themselves be endangering their students. Alarmingly, nearly a quarter (23 percent) of 17-year-olds and one-fifth of 15- and 16-year-olds say they know a teacher who occasionally uses marijuana or another illegal drug. How can we tell children to just say no, if some of their teachers are saying yes?

It is troubling to find that 14 percent of all teens and 23 percent of high school students know a teacher who sometimes uses drugs. Fifty-five percent of students who know a drug-using teacher also say more than three-fourths of the students in their school have smoked pot. By comparison, students who do not know a drug-using teacher say only a quarter of their peers have tried marijuana.

PROXIMITY TO ACID, COCAINE AND HEROIN

While we did not directly ask teens whether they themselves have ever used hard drugs like acid, cocaine and heroin, we may reasonably draw some inferences about the kids we talked to by examining what they have to say about the drug usage of their friends and classmates.

The majority of teens (53 percent) say they know another teenager who has used illegal drugs such as acid, cocaine, or heroin. Among 17-year-olds, three out of four (77 percent) report knowing such a person.

Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs such as acid, cocaine, or heroin? [If yes] Is this person a teenager?

Yes, a teenager	**53%**
Yes, but not a teenager	1%
No	45%
Don't know, refused	1%

Teens who use other substances—or have friends who do—are far more likely than the general youth population to know another teenager who uses hard drugs. Those most likely to know a teen who uses drugs such as acid, cocaine and heroin include those who:

- Have both smoked and drank in the last 30 days (85 percent)
- Have smoked in the last 30 days (84 percent)
- Get drunk at least one day a month (82 percent)
- Have smoked pot (81 percent)
- Could buy hard drugs in an hour (80 percent)
- Have had an alcoholic drink in the last 30 days (72 percent)
- Could buy pot in half an hour (70 percent)

Note that recent cigarette smokers are just as likely as recent pot smokers and MORE likely than recent drinkers to know another teenager who has used hard drugs.

Factors which—as we have already seen—strongly correlate with a greater likelihood of substance abuse, again appear to play a role in whether kids know another teen who uses hard drugs. A majority (53 percent) of the at-large teen population know a hard drug user. Those who are more likely than kids at-large to know a hard drug user include those who:

- Say that religion is not important in their personal lives (62 percent)
- Have dinner with their parents two or fewer nights a week (62 percent)
- Have no adult present when they get home in the afternoons (62 percent)
- Get mostly Cs or worse in school (59 percent)

It is worth noting that a gender gap does appear. ***Girls are actually quite a bit more likely than boys to know another teen that uses hard drugs (59 percent versus 47 percent)***. The same gap exists when we take age into account: Three out of four 15- to 17-year-olds girls (73 percent) know a hard drug user, compared to only 60 percent of 15-to 17-year-old boys. (The same size gender gap appears among 12- to 14-year-olds as well.)

DRUG DEALING IN OUR SCHOOLS

If anything signals the gravity of the drug crisis facing America's teens, it is the prevalence of drug dealing in our schools. For too many kids, school has become not primarily a place for study and learning, but a haven for booze and drugs. Of all the places that ought to be drug-free, surely our schools should top the list.

So where do they come from? The answer, sadly, is ***other*** children: their peers, classmates and friends. The old stock character of the "pusher" has vanished. He has been replaced by the kid sitting next to your child in class, the next door neighbor, the older brother, the best friend.

Parents should shudder when they learn that 22 percent of 12- to 14-year-olds and 51 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds know a fellow student at their school who sells drugs. By the time they reach 17, 42 percent of teens have seen drugs being sold at school.

No surprise, the "gateway" phenomenon reappears. By staggering margins, those who smoke and drink alcohol are most likely to know at least one student at their school who sells illegal drugs. The message to parents, teachers and principals is that if you know a given teen is drinking and/or smoking, there is a strong possibility that they have access to illegal drugs as well—via a classmate.

Most likely to know a student at school who sells illegal drugs
(All Teens: 37%)

Both smoke and drank in the last 30 days	**81%**
Seen drugs sold in school	**75%**
Drunk at least once a month	**73%**
Have smoked pot	**73%**
Can get pot in 30 minutes	**73%**
Can buy hard drugs in an hour	**73%**
Know a teacher who uses drugs	**73%**
Smoked in the last 30 days	**72%**
Drugs, alcohol, smoking on school grounds	**71%**
More than half of friends drink	**70%**

Indeed, not only do many of them know student drug dealers; often the drug deals take place at the school itself. Principals and teachers may claim their schools are drug-free, but a significant percentage of the students have seen drugs sold on school grounds with their own eyes.

Have you ever seen drugs sold in your school or on school grounds?

	Youth	Teachers	Principals
Yes	27%	8%	9%
No	73%	90%	91%

It is to be expected that fewer than one in 10 teachers and principals have seen drugs sold at school, since, presumably, few such transactions take place in their proximity. Nevertheless, one cannot help but be disturbed by how out of touch they are with what goes on right on their campuses. In fact, more teenagers report seeing drugs sold at school (27 percent) than in their own neighborhoods (21 percent). Rather than being a safe haven from the pressures of drugs and drug pushers, America's middle schools and high schools seem to attract both users and sellers.

Not only have a disturbing number of teens seen drugs sold in their schools and neighborhoods, not only do more than a third of them know someone who sells drugs, but many teens report that they themselves can get their hands on illegal drugs quite swiftly.

If you wanted marijuana right now, how long would it take you?

30 Minutes or less	**22%**
An hour or less	32%
A few hours	37%
Within a day	48%
Within a week	58%
Longer than a week	61%
Would be unable to buy it	30%
Don't Know/Refused	9%

Almost half of all students can get pot within a day. They can wait until Thursday afternoon before deciding to buy for a Friday night party. Conversely, only three in 10 teenagers (and primarily 12- to 14-year-olds) say they would be unable to acquire pot.

If you wanted acid, cocaine or heroin right now, how long would it take you?

30 Minutes or less	**6%**
An hour or less	13%
A few hours	17%
Within a day	26%
Within a week	38%
Longer than a week	46%
Would be unable to buy it	42%
Don't Know/Refused	11%

In other words, ***one in four teenagers can get acid, cocaine or heroin within 24 hours, and given enough time, almost half (46 percent) would be able to purchase such drugs if they wished to.***

PARTY TIME

Weekends are not what they used to be. A significant percentage of today's older teenage partygoers enter a world of cigarettes, alcohol or drugs on a regular basis when they step out on the town.

The numbers are quite dramatic. Half of all American teens (50 percent) have attended a party in the last six months where beer or other alcoholic beverages were available. In fact, ***one in five kids (19 percent)—and 32 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds—say alcohol was present at more than half the parties they have been to in the last six months.***

The pattern holds when it comes to marijuana. Among those 12 to 14, 74 percent say they have not attended ***any*** parties in the past six months where pot was available. By the time students reach age 15 to 17, ***the number who have not been to a party featuring pot is nearly halved***. Just 39 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds say they have attended "zero" parties in the past six months that had pot available.

Percentage of parties attended in the past six months where youth say marijuana was available.

	Ages 12-14	Ages 15-17
Zero	74%	39%
Half or more	6%	30%

Perhaps even more disturbing, while only six percent of 12- to 14-year-olds say most parties they attend have pot available, nearly one-third (30 percent) of 15- to 17-year-olds say the ***majority*** of the parties they have been to in the last half-year have featured marijuana.

THE PRINCIPAL, TEACHER, STUDENT DISCONNECT

Principals are either naïve, ignorant or dishonest about teen drug use and the magnitude of the problem in teens' lives. Most express faith that the majority of their students have not tried drugs; teachers, on the other hand, have a more realistic view of the gravity of the situation.

Principals' estimates of student drug use are dramatically lower than those of teachers. They presume that drug use is not widespread, in direct contradiction to the opinions of teachers and students.

In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school use illegal drugs at least once a month?

	Youth	Principals	Teachers
0	11%		
1-9	16%	(0-10) 58%	(0-5) 26%
10-24	17%	13%	(6-15) 18%
25-49	17%	5%	(16-50) 27%
50-100	31%	10%	6%
Don't Know	9%	14%	23%

Nearly 60 percent of principals believe that, at most, one in 10 students use illegal drugs at least once a month. Meanwhile, ***a third of teens say that half or more of their peers use drugs at least once in any four-week period***. ***Only 10 percent of principals think the majority of students are at least monthly users of illegal drugs.***

By 3 to 1, teachers are more likely than principals to believe that at least a quarter of their students have tried hard drugs like cocaine, heroin and acid.

Teachers have little faith in the steps, such as anti-drug education, that have been taken to prevent teen drug use. In addition, high school teachers have the least interest in increasing anti-drug education.

Although teachers and principals agree that drugs become a bigger problem for kids as they move from middle school to high school, they radically disagree about drugs' actual stranglehold on schools. By 3 to 1, middle school teachers are more likely than middle school principals to believe the drug problem is getting worse. We see the same polarization of opinion in high school, where 41 percent of teachers say the drug problem has worsened, compared to only 15 percent of principals.

Perhaps the most disturbing difference of opinion between students and educators concerns the seriousness of the drug problem on campus. Principals are much less likely than teachers and students to admit to drug use on their campuses. Only 2 in 10 (18 percent) principals said their campuses were not drug-free, compared to more than two times that many teachers (35 percent) and over three and a half times as many students (66 percent). Principals are loath to admit that their schools are not drug-free, even if they have evidence to the contrary. In stark contrast, two-thirds (66 percent) of students

say there are drugs in their school. This suggests either naivete or denial on the part of administrators and teachers.

No one appears to know less about the drug crisis in the American schools than those supposedly in charge. Yet in addition to their ignorance about drug use at their own schools, principals appear to be in the dark about drinking as well. Just five percent claim that students drink on school grounds, while 28 percent of teachers and 33 percent of students say that drinking does occur at school.

The same ignorance holds true for smoking, with only one in five (19 percent) principals saying that students smoke on school grounds. By comparison, 43 percent of teachers and 69 percent of students say that students do indeed smoke at school (and 18 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds actually say it is either "allowed" or "tolerated").

Substance abuse in school based on school size (number of students)
(Asked of teachers)

BEHAVIOR	Less than 300	300-750	750+
Students smoke on school grounds	32%	37%	47%
Students drink on school grounds	22%	21%	34%
Drug-free school	76%	56%	55%

Yet the combination of so much substance abuse and the apparent blindness of most principals and many teachers has led to a feeling of resignation by those in charge of the education experience. ***By the time students reach high school, very few of their teachers (six percent) believe they have a "great deal" of influence over whether their students use drugs*** compared with 17% of principals. Middle school teachers (18%) and principals (17%) are only marginally more positive about their ability to influence their students away from substance abuse.

Teachers have a more pessimistic view than do principals of the state of the schools when it comes to drugs. High school teachers are more than twice as likely as are principals to claim that the drug problem is getting worse (41 percent versus 15 percent). This trend is even more pronounced at the middle school level, where teachers are three times as likely as are principals to say that the drug problem is growing more severe.

If commitment is half the battle, the war against substance abuse in America's high schools may be over before it has even really begun. Just over half (54 percent) of high school teachers say the principals of their schools are "totally committed" to creating and maintaining a drug-free environment in which their students can learn, while 72 percent of middle school teachers express similar confidence in their principals.

It is interesting to note that the perceived commitment of principals does not differ significantly among rural, suburban or urban schools. Those who say they teach at drug-free schools are, predictably, more likely to believe that their principals are intent on removing drugs than are the teachers at schools where drug use occurs.

Not surprisingly, high school teachers are more than twice as likely as middle school teachers to have reported a student to school officials in the last year for illegal drug use. However, the percentage of teachers who have taken active steps to report drug usage or sales is surprisingly not universal:

- More than half of the teachers that have seen drugs sold at their school say they have reported a student in the past year. (Although one should wonder why every teacher who witnessed the sale of drugs on school grounds did not report turning in at least one student.)

- Predictably, those who believe drugs have a "very harmful" effect on education are more than four times as likely to have reported a student for drug use than are those who believe that drugs are "not harmful at all" to students' learning.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Teen drug and alcohol abuse has reached epidemic proportions, and few places—least of all the classroom—are safe havens from this insidious modern plague. A majority of teachers and principals both claim zero tolerance for any drinking or drug use on school grounds—yet it continues to happen at an alarming rate.

Principals offered their opinions on what they believe should happen to students caught using drugs. More than a third of all principals favor expulsion. Making an arrest seems a less popular option, although rural school principals—unlike rural teachers—are more than twice as likely as urban principals to choose this remedy.

About a third of the principals at public schools—drug-free or not—say that a student caught using drugs should be expelled.

Principals from schools in lower middle class, working class or poor neighborhoods are slightly more supportive of taking harsher measures against students that use drugs than are those from schools in more affluent neighborhoods. ***Suburban principals are more than twice as likely as are urban or rural principals to favor long suspensions.***

Sixty percent of principals, 62 percent of teachers and 80 percent of students think drug testing all students would serve as an effective deterrent. When it comes to drug testing athletes, the confidence numbers are even higher, with 61 percent of principals, 70 percent of teachers and 82 percent of students saying it would be effective.

Most teachers, principals and students do say their schools have a "zero tolerance" policy requiring that any student caught with drugs is expelled from school. More than two-thirds of principals (71 percent) and teachers (64 percent) report such a policy, along with 83 percent of students.

Large numbers also believe that such a zero tolerance policy would actually ***reduce*** drugs on campus, with 85 percent of principals, 79 percent of teachers and 82 percent of students agreeing.

Fewer than half of all principals, teachers and students say their schools have random locker searches for drugs or drug paraphernalia (47 percent, 44 percent and 47 percent, respectively). Although locker searches occur in a minority of schools, 72 percent of principals, 74 percent of teachers and 71 percent of students believe these searches would indeed help to reduce drugs in school.

As students get older, their faith in anti-drug measures declines sharply. At 12-years-old, 44 percent believe that random locker searches are "very effective" at getting drugs off campus. By age 17, the number drops to 26 percent.

Students who smoke, drink or use marijuana tend to say they are less afraid of zero-tolerance policies than are their peers. Seventy-two percent of those who have smoked and 74 percent of those who have drank in the past 30 days believe zero

tolerance policies are effective, compared to 82 percent of all students. Among those who have smoked marijuana the number is also lower, at 72 percent.

Educators and students disagree over whether there is a police or security presence on their campus. A mere 13 percent of principals say they have such a presence, compared to 35 percent of teachers and 45 percent of students. Yet three in five principals (61 percent) think a police or security presence would be effective in reducing drugs on the school grounds. Sixty-three percent of teachers and 70 percent of students concur.

Confidence in anti-drug measures versus schools actually using them

	Students *In Use/Effective*	**Teachers** *In Use/Effective*	**Principals** *In Use/Effective*
Locker Searches	47% / 71%	44% / 74%	47% / 72%
Drug Testing	20% / 81%	6% / 66%	6% / 61%
Zero-tolerance	83% / 82%	64% / 79%	71% / 85%
Police/Security	45% / 70%	35% / 63%	13% / 61%

Anti-Drug Education

Educators must reach American children in their early teens, before they enter high school, if they are going to dissuade them from drinking and using drugs. After that, it may very well be too late. The data is quite dramatic on this subject.

Students disagree with their teachers and principals about the prevalence and success of anti-drug education programs in their schools. Teachers and principals generally believe them to be much more widespread and effective than do students. Nearly half of students (48 percent) say they typically receive two or fewer hours of instruction per year about the dangers of drugs. Only 26 percent say they receive 10 or more hours.

In stark contrast, more than two-thirds (69 percent) of principals and half (50 percent) of teachers say their students receive 10 or more hours per year, and only six percent and 12 percent, respectively, say they receive two or fewer hours per year.

Effectiveness of anti-drug education

	Principals	**Teachers**	**Students**
Very effective	31%	27%	24%
Somewhat effective	49%	43%	34%
Not very effective	14%	16%	24%
Not effective at all	6%	7%	16%

While four out of five (79 percent) principals and 70 percent of teachers believe that more anti-drug education programs would help to reduce drugs on campus, only 58 percent of students think such programs are effective at all. This suggests that these

programs are not reaching students in the way that administrators and teachers seem to think they are.

Older high school students are particularly skeptical about anti-drug education. Roughly 70 percent of 12- and 13-year-olds (76 percent and 64 percent, respectively) believe that more anti-drug education would be effective in keeping drugs off campus; more than half of 17-year-olds disagree.

Students who use alcohol and drugs are least likely to believe in the effectiveness of more anti-drug education. Among students who have used marijuana, 60 percent say anti-drug education is ineffective.

Black and Hispanic principals tend to have significantly more confidence in the effectiveness of anti-drug education than do their white colleagues. Asked if more anti-drug education would get drugs off campus, 89 percent of black and Hispanic principals thought so, while only 78 percent of their white colleagues agreed.

Police and Security in Schools

Half of public school teachers and principals say that their schools search lockers, and 17 percent of principals and 38 percent of teachers say their schools have security guards or police patrolling the hallways. The difference in police and security policy between white and non-white students could not be more dramatic:

Students saying their school has police or security at school

	White	Black	Hispanic
Yes	36%	65%	61%
No	63%	34%	39%

Urban principals are twice as likely as suburban and almost three times as likely as rural principals to use security patrols on their campuses. On the surface it may appear that this occurs because drug use is higher in urban schools, but upon further examination, that assertion does not hold up. Just as many suburban and rural principals admit to drugs in their schools as do urban principals. Perhaps it is seen as more acceptable to have security in the urban schools due to the perception of urban violence. It does not seem normal to have security in a rural school, even though the rate of drug use may be roughly the same.

Locker Searches and Drug Testing

Principals who believe their students use illegal drugs are likely to search lockers in an anti-drug effort. For example, among those who believe that over five percent of their students use drugs, more than half (59 percent) search their students' lockers.

Drug testing is not nearly so common. Among principals who say their schools are not drug-free, only six percent test their students for drug use. Even among principals

who believe that over half of their students have tried marijuana, just 13 percent drug test their students. And even though drug testing of student athletes would be accepted by a significant percentage of the student population, only 13 percent of all principals report testing athletes for drug use.

Zero Tolerance

Drug-free schools are much more likely to have a "zero tolerance policy" for students caught with drugs. Seventy-two percent of drug-free schools have such a policy according to their principals compared to 63 percent of schools that are not drug-free.

It is difficult to know whether the policy directly leads to the low levels of drug use, but we do know that ***82 percent of students believe that zero tolerance policies are effective at keeping drugs out of the schools.*** If these students believe them so effective, these policies must make an impact on their decisions to not bring drugs on campus. Given this, it seems that schools with a drug problem should implement and strictly enforce zero tolerance policies. Perhaps in doing so they can increase their likelihood of eradicating drugs on their school grounds.

However, when it comes to administering a zero tolerance policy themselves, teenagers are much less unanimous or committed. The teen population is split down the middle on the question of whether they would report seeing drugs used or sold on school grounds. Roughly half (45 percent) say they would report a student they saw ***using*** drugs to school officials, while 53 percent would not. And they make no distinction between seeing drugs used and seeing them sold: Forty-six percent say they would report a student ***selling*** drugs on school grounds, while 52 percent would not.

As teens get older, they are far less likely to report a fellow student who either uses or sells drugs. 84% of 12-year-olds would report a student using illegal drugs at school compared to only 31% of 16-year-olds and 37% of 17-year-olds. 80% of 12-year-olds would report a student selling illegal drugs; only 27% of 15- to 17-year-olds would.

Anti-Drug Efforts in Small Schools

Those who teach in smaller schools report that their schools are significantly less likely to use measures such as police patrols or locker searches to combat drug use or possession. Among schools with fewer than 300 students, only seven percent have security guards or police who patrol the halls, and only 27 percent use random locker searches to look for drugs.

In contrast, 35 percent of the total surveyed use security patrols, and 44 percent use locker searches. This disparity shows a belief by small schools that they need not resort to these methods, perhaps because, given their size, they feel they can handle substance abuse problems in less drastic ways.

CONCLUSION

Just because the members of no single demographic group are safe from the scourge of illegal drugs does not mean that we cannot make any meaningful distinctions about which children are most and least at risk. It does mean that millions of American parents who think drugs and alcohol are a problem faced by "other kids," that because of their children's background they are safe, are often kidding themselves.

The fallacious idea that because a child has grown up in a loving, two-parent household, with all his needs and wants well provided for, he is therefore safe from drugs and alcohol breeds a dangerous complacency on the part of many parents.

The first and most important point that this report must emphasize is that NO ONE has any guarantee of avoiding the drug danger.

To a large extent, youthful drug use has become normalized in our society, transformed in the American mind into a relatively innocuous rite of passage.

Even the most affluent, privileged kids have at least a rudimentary knowledge of drugs and alcohol based on ***firsthand*** experience, either their own or that of their siblings or friends. Drug use is not frightening or foreign to today's children because they are introduced to drugs by their peers, in a non-threatening context.

Alcohol is even more ubiquitous. Its presence is taken for granted, and while students are certainly aware of alcohol's deleterious effects, they exhibit a startling nonchalance about the entire subject.

Drugs are ***everywhere.*** They are in the lockers and bathrooms and playgrounds of your child's school, in the parks and on the streets of your town. Marijuana, acid and even cocaine and heroin are no longer the province of beatniks, punks and gangsters; the new drugs abusers and pushers look more like Beaver Cleaver.

Overall teenage marijuana use is up almost 300 percent since 1992, and perhaps most frightening of all, nearly half of all 17-year-olds say they could buy marijuana within an hour. For those under 18, marijuana has become as accessible as beer or cigarettes. And with a generation of Baby Boomer parents nostalgic about their own youthful drug use and who too often consider marijuana benign, our children have been getting mixed messages for years.

If we wish to solve the drug crisis, we must start with the family, the schools, and with our churches and synagogues. Teens from families that eat together, in which parents are deeply involved in their children's daily lives, are the ones least likely to smoke, drink and use illegal drugs. Teens with parents who assume responsibility for their children, and those who have an active religious life are the ones least likely to use drugs. As CASA learned in its analysis of the transition from age 12 to 13, we must start earlier and earlier. Nearly two-thirds of teens tell us their parent have seriously discussed the dangers of illegal drugs with them only two or fewer times. Parents wake up! If the battle against alcohol and drug abuse is waged at home, the war is half won. If not, the war is almost surely lost.

1998 FACTOR ANALYSIS: WHAT REALLY MATTERS

Last year, an analysis was performed on the nine CASA indicators and other variables included in the survey to assess the relationships in the data. Our task this year was to replicate the factor analysis that was performed on those nine indicators and establish any new relationships among the variables. Factor analysis was the chosen technique because it strives to identify relationships among sets of many interrelated variables. It helps us to identify relationships that are not always directly observable in the data.

The other goal of this analysis was to determine what other factors best predict current and future drug use. A correlation matrix was used to analyze the relationships between the variables and particularly how they relate to current and future drug use.

Last year when a factor analysis was performed on the nine CASA indicators, a very strong relationship was found to exist between these variables. The "KMO measurement" indicates the strength of the relationship between the variables. The closer this number is to one, the stronger the relationship.

Last year the KMO measurement was .88, a very significant score. This year when the factor analysis was again performed on those same nine indicators a KMO score of .88 was again achieved. This indicates that these nine indicators are still the most important predictors of current and future drug use. We want to emphasize the high correlation between having friends who drink, having friends who smoke marijuana and being able to buy marijuana quickly with past use of marijuana with the likelihood of personal marijuana consumption.

The pop culture bombardment questions (television, movies and music consumption) were also analyzed to determine their relationship with current and future drug use. However, none of them highly correlated with either of those variables. ***There is one new variable, how often a teenager eats dinner with his or her parents, that appears to predict the likelihood of current and future drug use.***

THE 10 CASA INDICATORS OF TEENAGE SUBSTANCE ABUSE

--How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?
--Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently drink beer or other alcoholic beverages pretty regularly, like most weekends?
--How many days in a typical month do you get drunk?
--Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana?
--Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs such as acid, cocaine or heroin?
--Do you know any student in your school who sells illegal drugs?
--If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you?
--Have you ever smoked marijuana?
--How likely do you think is it that at some point in the future you will try an illegal drug?
--In a typical week, how many times do you and your parents have dinner together as a family?

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This is the fourth year CASA has commissioned surveys on American attitudes toward illegal drugs and other substance abuse issues. As in the past, the research project began with focus groups designed to explore attitudes and test survey questions. Four groups were held this year, two in Northern Virginia (middle school and high school students) and two in Miami (high school students and school drug counselors).

Teachers and Principals

The survey of teachers and principals was conducted by telephone using a sample that was randomly selected from a commercial list of people in these occupations. The provider of the sample described their database as follows:

"This file contains over one million educators by name at their home addresses who have opened, read and responded to direct mail offers. They buy supplementary instructional books and textbooks for use in their classrooms, purchase professional development materials and attend seminars. These educators' names are from an in-house customer list of the leading U.S. publishers and suppliers of educational books and products."

Interviews were conducted in May and June among both teachers and principals. Respondents were screened to insure that they taught or worked at secondary schools. Valid interviews were obtained with 345 middle school teachers, 478 high school teachers, and 822 principals of middle or high schools.

Since the surveys of teachers and principals utilized listed samples, a calculation of sampling error cannot be made, since this presumes a random probability sample design. However, a random survey of teachers consisting of 824 interviews would have a margin of sampling error of $\pm$3.5 percent, and a random survey of 822 principals would also have a margin of sampling error of $\pm$3.5 percent, at the 95 percent confidence level.

To assess the quality of the obtained survey samples of teachers and principals, we compared key demographic characteristics of our samples with the results obtained by the 1993-1994 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics.

The SASS results reported here have been screened to isolate just middle and high school teachers. Overall, the results of our interviewing closely matched the SASS characteristics.

Teens

The survey of teenagers utilized random digit dialing techniques in which a pool of telephone numbers was created representing all 48 continental states in proportion to their populations, using extensive information concerning telephone number assignments across the country. The random generation of telephone numbers has the advantage of capturing unlisted numbers.

The random digit telephone numbers were called, and then it was determined whether a teen aged 12 to 17 lived in the household and was available to be interviewed. Within households where more than one teen was eligible, a random method was used to ensure an equal likelihood of interviews between younger and older teens. In total, 1,000 teens were interviewed in June and July, 1998. The margin of sampling error is $\pm$3.1 percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it possible to interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than 3.1 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was found in this survey).

Data collection was supervised by Dr. Frank Luntz, president of the Luntz Research Companies. Elizabeth VanDersarl served as project director for this study. The report was written by Dr. Luntz and Bill Danielson. Ted Segal was in charge of presentation.

1998 CASA TEEN SURVEY

Sample = 1,000
Margin of error: +/- 3.1%
May, 1998

1. First, what is your age, please?

12	15%
13	16%
14	17%
15	17%
16	17%
17	16%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

2. Gender [BY OBSERVATION]

MALE	47%
FEMALE	53%

3. What kind of school do you attend: public, private but not religiously-affiliated, or religiously-affiliated?

PUBLIC	89%
PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY-AFFILIATED	3%
PRIVATE AND RELIGIOUSLY-AFFILIATED	8%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

4. Did both of your parents graduate from college, one of your parents graduate from college, or neither of them graduate from college?

BOTH PARENTS GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE	38%
ONLY ONE PARENT GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE	27%
NEITHER PARENT GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE	31%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	4%

5. In general, what are you most likely to do in the afternoon after school**?** [PRE-CODED OPEN END] [DO NOT READ CHOICES]

HANG OUT WITH YOUR FRIENDS	20%
GO HOME/DO HOMEWORK	19%
PLAY ON A SPORTS TEAM	18%
GO HOME/DO SOMETHING ELSE	14%
GO HOME/WATCH TV	12%
GO TO A JOB	8%
PARTICIPATE IN A SCHOOL ACTIVITY	4%
PARTICIPATE IN OTHER ORGANIZED ACTIVITY	4%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%
VOLUNTEER	0%

6. If you're going to be home late or change your plans, how often are you expected to call your parents to let them know?

ALWAYS	56%
MOST OF THE TIME	26%
SOMETIMES	12%
HARDLY EVER	4%
NEVER	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

7. How often do you tell your parent(s) where you're going to be after school or after work?

ALWAYS	61%
MOST OF THE TIME	24%
SOMETIMES	9%
HARDLY EVER	4%
NEVER	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

8. How often do you tell you parent(s) where you're really going on the weekends?

ALWAYS	55%
MOST OF THE TIME	24%
SOMETIMES	14%
HARDLY EVER	4%
NEVER	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

9. When you do something well, how often does a parent give you praise or encouragement for what you do?

ALWAYS	49%
MOST OF THE TIME	33%
SOMETIMES	13%
HARDLY EVER	3%
NEVER	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

10. When you get home from school, is there usually an adult at home? [IF YES] Who is that: a parent, a relative, another adult?

YES, A PARENT	58%
NO, NO ONE AT HOME	32%
YES, A RELATIVE	6%
YES, ANOTHER ADULT	3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

11. When you have important decisions to make, whose opinions do you rely on most?

PARENTS MOST	39%
PARENTS AND FRIENDS EQUALLY	34%
FRIENDS MOST	20%
SOME OTHER ADULT	4%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED(DO NOT READ)	2%
TEACHERS	1%

12. When you have a serious personal problem, how often do you discuss it with either of your parents?

ALWAYS	14%
MOST OF THE TIME	26%
SOMETIMES	33%
HARDLY EVER	16%
NEVER	11%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

13. What is the most important problem facing people your age—that is, the thing which concerns you the most? [PRE-CODED OPEN-ENDED]

DRUGS	29%
SOCIAL PRESSURES	16%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	14%
OTHER	12%
DOING WELL IN SCHOOL	8%
SEXUAL ISSUES	7%
CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL	5%
OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE	4%
GETTING INTO COLLEGE	3%
BAD PARENTS/GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS/OTHER FAMILY PROBLEMS	2%
JOBS/OPPORTUNITY	1%

14. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

NOT AT ALL	87%
LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY	4%
ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY	4%
ABOUT 1/2 PACK PER DAY	2%
ABOUT ONE PACK PER DAY	2%
ABOUT 1 AND 1/2 PACKS PER DAY	0%
2 PACKS OR MORE PER DAY	1%

15. Why did you start smoking? [PRE-CODED OPEN ENDED; DO NOT READ CHOICES]

FRIENDS ALL SMOKE	37%
OTHER	17%
CURIOSITY/TO EXPERIMENT	13%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	12%
TO BE COOL	8%
CALMS ME/TO RELAX	6%
PARENTS SMOKE	5%
TO LOSE WEIGHT/BE THIN	2%
MOVIE/TV/MUSIC STARS SMOKE	1%

16. Why haven't you quit smoking? [PRE-CODED OPEN END; DO NOT READ CHOICES]

OTHER	29%
NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING	26%
HOOKED/ADDICTED	22%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	9%
FRIENDS ALL SMOKE	6%
CALMS ME/TO RELAX	5%
PARENTS SMOKE	1%
TO STAY COOL	1%

17. Why haven't you smoked ever or in the past 30 days? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES]

BAD FOR HEALTH	41%
JUST DON'T CARE TO	25%
OTHER	11%
NOT COOL	7%
DON'T LIKE THE TASTE	7%
IMMORAL	4%
AFRAID OF GETTING INTO TROUBLE	2%
AFRAID OF GETTING HOOKED	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%
TRYING TO QUIT	1%
TOO EXPENSIVE	0%

18. 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, less than half, half, more than half, most or all of them?

NONE	44%
LESS THAN HALF	27%
HALF	10%
MORE THAN HALF	7%
MOST OR ALL OF THEM	11%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

19. On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink—more than just a few sips…during the last 30 days?

0 OCCASIONS	74%
1-2	15%
3-5	6%
6-9	2%
10-19	1%
20-39	0%
40 OR MORE	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

20. How many days in a typical month do you get drunk?

NEVER	83%
1	8%
2	3%
3	1%
4 OR MORE	5%
DK	0%

21. All else being equal … if you had the choice to attend a party where alcohol was available or where alcohol was not available which would you choose?

WHERE ALCOHOL WAS AVAILABLE	17%
WHERE ALCOHOL WAS NOT AVAILABLE	68%
WOULD MAKE NO DIFFERENCE TO ME [DO NOT READ]	13%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	2%

22. Have you ever been in a car when another teenager was driving either drunk or under the influence of alcohol?

YES	13%
NO	87%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

23. Do you think alcohol makes sex better?

YES	3%
NO	73%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	24%

24. Is it possible to use marijuana every weekend and still do well in school?

YES	17%
NO	71%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	12%

25. How often can a person smoke marijuana without it hurting them mentally or physically?

NEVER	45%
A FEW TIMES A YEAR	12%
MONTHLY	9%
WEEKLY	7%
ONCE A DAY	4%
SEVERAL TIMES A DAY	5%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	16%

26. Of the parties you have attended in the past six months roughly what percentage have had marijuana available? [RECORD PERCENTAGE 101 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED]

0	56%
1-24	16%
25	1%
26-49	2%
50	6%
51+	12%
DK	7%
MEAN SCORE	17.5

27. Of the parties you have attended in the past six months roughly what percentage have had beer or other alcoholic beverages available? [RECORD PERCENTAGE 101 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED]

0	45%
1-24	18%
25	2%
26-49	3%
50	8%
51+	19%
DK	5%
MEAN SCORE	25.2

28. In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school has tried marijuana at least once? [RECORD PERCENTAGE 101 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED]

0	7%
1-9	10%
10-24	11%
25-49	12%
50-74	25%
75+	29%
DK	6%
MEAN SCORE	47

29. All else being equal … if you had the choice to attend a party where marijuana was available or where marijuana was not available which would you choose?

WHERE MARIJUANA WAS AVAILABLE	9%
WHERE MARIJUANA WAS NOT AVAILABLE	81%
WOULD NOT MATTER TO ME [DO NOT READ]	9%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

30. All else being equal … if you had the choice to attend a party where drugs like acid, cocaine and heroin were available or where drugs like acid, cocaine and heroin were not available which would you choose?

WHERE DRUGS LIKE ACID, COCAINE AND HEROIN WERE AVAILABLE	2%
WHERE DRUGS LIKE ACID, COCAINE AND HEROIN WERE NOT AVAILABLE	95%
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

31. How afraid are kids of getting caught using illegal drugs?

VERY AFRAID	26%
SOMEWHAT AFRAID	39%
NOT VERY AFRAID	23%
NOT AFRAID AT ALL	9%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	4%

32. Do you think marijuana makes sex better?

YES	5%
NO	70%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	25%

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

NONE	57%
LESS THAN HALF	26%
HALF	7%
MORE THAN HALF	4%
MOST OR ALL OF THEM	6%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

34. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin? [IF YES] Is this person a teenager?

YES, A TEENAGER	53%
YES, BUT NOT A TEENAGER	1%
NO	45%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

35. In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school use illegal drugs at least once a month? [RECORD PERCENTAGE 101 DON’T KNOW /REFUSED]

0	11%
1-9	16%
10-24	17%
25-49	17%
50-74	19%
75+	12%
DK	9%
MEAN SCORE	31

36. Is the drug problem in your school getting better or getting worse?

GETTING BETTER	38%
GETTING WORSE	44%
STAYING THE SAME [DO NOT READ]	12%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	6%

37. Could your school be drug-free if [THE TEACHERS AND PRINCIPAL/ THE STUDENTS] really wanted it to be?

YES	57%
NO	40%
SCHOOL IS ALREADY DRUG FREE	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	2%

37. Could your school be drug-free if [THE TEACHERS AND PRINCIPAL] really wanted it to be?

YES	37%
NO	60%
SCHOOL IS ALREADY DRUG FREE	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	2%

37. Could your school be drug-free if [THE STUDENTS] really wanted it to be?

YES	77%
NO	21%
SCHOOL IS ALREADY DRUG FREE	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	2%

38. Do you know any student at your school who sells illegal drugs?

YES	37%
NO	62%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

39. Have you ever seen drugs sold in your school or on school grounds?

YES	27%
NO	73%

40. Have you ever personally witnessed the sale of drugs in your neighborhood?

YES	21%
NO	78%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

41. If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you: 30 minutes or less, 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?

30 MINUTES OR LESS	22%
AN HOUR OR LESS	10%
A FEW HOURS	5%
WITHIN A DAY	11%
WITHIN A WEEK	10%
LONGER THAN A WEEK	3%
WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY IT	30%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	9%

42. If you wanted to buy acid, cocaine, or heroin right now, how long would it take you: 30 minutes or less, 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?

30 MINUTES OR LESS	6%
AN HOUR OR LESS	7%
A FEW HOURS	4%
WITHIN A DAY	9%
WITHIN A WEEK	12%
LONGER THAN A WEEK	8%
WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY IT	42%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	11%

43. What SHOULD we do to get drugs out of school? [OPEN ENDED]

EDUCATION/MAKE AWARE OF EFFECTS	14%
CRACKDOWN ON STUDENTS/BE MORE STRICT/HARSHER PENALTIES	13%
YOU CAN'T/NOTHING	12%
CHECK/SEARCH PEOPLE	10%
SUPPORT/PREVENTION PROGRAMS	9%
MORE SECURITY	6%
RANDOM LOCKER SEARCHES	5%
RANDOM DRUG TESTING	5%
WATCH STUDENTS MORE CLOSELY/DRUG DETECTIVES	4%
OTHER	4%
BETTER ENFORCEMENT	3%
DRUG DOGS	3%
ENCOURAGE KIDS TO NOT WANT TO DO DRUGS	3%
PARENTAL SUPPORT	3%
MAKE DRUGS LESS AVAILABLE	2%
CHECK BAGS	2%
HAVE ALTERNATIVES/GET STUDENTS INVOLVED	1%
BETTER ROLE MODELS	1%
DON'T KNOW	21%

44. Random locker searches at your school for drugs and drug paraphernalia?

YES	47%
NO	50%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	3%

45. Drug testing of [ALL STUDENTS/STUDENT ATHLETES]?

YES	20%
NO	72%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	9%

45. Drug testing of [ALL STUDENTS]?

YES	7%
NO	89%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	4%

45. Drug testing of [STUDENT ATHLETES]?

YES	32%
NO	55%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	13%

46. A zero tolerance policy under which any student caught with drugs would be expelled from school?

YES	83%
NO	12%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	5%

47. Security guards or police patrolling the hallways

YES	45%
NO	54%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

48. Random locker searches at your school for drugs and drug paraphernalia?

VERY EFFECTIVE		27%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE		44%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE		18%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL		9%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		2%
EFFECTIVE	71%	
NOT EFFECTIVE	27%	
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		2%

49. Drug testing of [ALL STUDENTS/STUDENT ATHLETES]?

VERY EFFECTIVE		49%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE		32%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE		9%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL		8%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		2%
EFFECTIVE	81%	
NOT EFFECTIVE	17%	
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		2%

49. Drug testing of [ALL STUDENTS]?

VERY EFFECTIVE		52%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE		28%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE		9%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL		8%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		3%
EFFECTIVE	80%	
NOT EFFECTIVE	17%	
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		3%

49. Drug testing of [STUDENT ATHLETES]?

VERY EFFECTIVE		46%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE		36%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE		9%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL		7%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		2%
EFFECTIVE	82%	
NOT EFFECTIVE	16%	
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		2%

50. A zero tolerance policy under which any student caught with drugs would be expelled from school?

VERY EFFECTIVE		56%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE		26%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE		11%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL		5%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		1%
EFFECTIVE		82%
NOT EFFECTIVE		16%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		1%

51. A police presence.

VERY EFFECTIVE		34%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE		36%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE		19%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL		10%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		1%
EFFECTIVE	70%	
NOT EFFECTIVE	29%	
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		1%

52. More anti-drug education.

VERY EFFECTIVE		24%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE		34%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE		24%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL		16%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		2%
EFFECTIVE	58%	
NOT EFFECTIVE	40%	
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		2%

53. 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?

IS DRUG-FREE	31%
IS NOT DRUG FREE	66%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	2%

54. Do you know a teacher who occasionally uses marijuana or another illegal drug?

YES	14%
NO	86%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

55. In a typical year, do you get any instruction at your school about the dangers of using illegal drugs? [IF YES] How many hours? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

0	16%
1	19%
2	13%
3-9	21%
10-15	7%
MORE THAN 15	19%
DK	5%

56. In your opinion, did this instruction really do anything to influence your own behavior regarding illegal drugs?

YES	56%
NO	41%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	3%

57. Do some students drink on school grounds? [IF YES] Is drinking tolerated by school administrators, or does it happen despite the best efforts of school administrators?

STUDENTS DRINK/DRINKING IS TOLERATED	3%
STUDENTS DRINK/DESPITE EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS	30%
STUDENTS DO NOT DRINK	61%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	6%

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

STUDENTS SMOKE/SMOKING IS ALLOWED	3%
STUDENTS SMOKE/SMOKING IS TOLERATED	11%
STUDENTS SMOKE/DESPITE EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS	55%
STUDENTS DO NOT SMOKE	29%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	2%

59. If you personally saw a student [USING/SELLING] illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

WOULD REPORT THEM	45%
WOULD NOT REPORT THEM	52%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	3%

59. If you personally saw a student [USING] illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

WOULD REPORT THEM	45%
WOULD NOT REPORT THEM	53%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	3%

59. If you personally saw a student [SELLING] illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

WOULD REPORT THEM	46%
WOULD NOT REPORT THEM	52%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	2%

60. In your opinion, what should happen to a student found [USING/SELLING] drugs? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

EXPELLED	46%
ARRESTED	35%
SENT TO A COUNSELOR	19%
SUSPENDED FOR SIX DAYS OR MORE	15%
SUSPENDED FOR FIVE DAYS OR LESS	10%
GIVEN A WARNING	6%
LOST PRIVILEGES	5%
OTHER	3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

60. In your opinion, what should happen to a student found [USING] drugs? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

EXPELLED	46%
ARRESTED	30%
SENT TO A COUNSELOR	23%
SUSPENDED FOR SIX DAYS OR MORE	17%
SUSPENDED FOR FIVE DAYS OR LESS	11%
LOST PRIVILEGES	7%
GIVEN A WARNING	6%
OTHER	3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

60. In your opinion, what should happen to a student found [SELLING] drugs? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

EXPELLED	46%
ARRESTED	40%
SENT TO A COUNSELOR	15%
SUSPENDED FOR SIX DAYS OR MORE	13%
SUSPENDED FOR FIVE DAYS OR LESS	9%
GIVEN A WARNING	7%
LOST PRIVILEGES	4%
OTHER	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

61. In the past year, has a student at your school died as the result of drinking and driving, or from a drug overdose, or in any other incident involving alcohol or illegal drugs?

YES	26%
NO	71%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	3%

62. How often do you have a fellow student show up in class whom you suspect has been drinking or using drugs: on a daily basis, weekly, monthly, rarely, never?

DAILY	13%
WEEKLY	16%
MONTHLY	11%
RARELY	29%
NEVER	30%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1%

63. Have you ever had a serious discussion with your parent(s) about the risks of using illegal drugs? [IF YES:] How many serious discussions have you had?

NEVER	43%
1	6%
2	11%
3-8	23%
NINE OR MORE DISCUSSIONS	13%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	4%

64. What adults live with you at home? Any others? [DO NOT READ CHOICES] [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTABLE]

MOTHER	94%
FATHER	73%
OTHER ADULT RELATIVE	8%
OTHER ADULT	5%
GRANDPARENT	4%
STEPFATHER	4%
STEPMOTHER	4%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

65. Do you have an older brother or sister?

YES	60%
NO	40%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

66. How important is religion in your personal life?

VERY IMPORTANT		48%
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT		30%
NOT TOO IMPORTANT		14%
NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT		8%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		1%
IMPORTANT	78%	
NOT IMPORTANT	22%	
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]		1%

67. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?

0	21%
1	10%
2-3	17%
4	29%
5 OR MORE	20%
DK	2%

68. In a typical week, how many times do you and your parents have dinner together as a family?

NEVER	10%
1	9%
2	11%
3	13%
4	10%
5	11%
6	8%
ALWAYS	28%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

69. How many days a month do you go to the movies?

0	13%
1	24%
2	26%
3	13%
4	9%
5 OR MORE	14%
DK	1%

70. In an average weekday … how many hours a day do you listen to music?

0	3%
1-2	40%
3-4	26%
5-6	13%
7 OR MORE	17%
DK	2%

71. In an average weekday … how many hours a day do you watch TV?

0	5%
1-2	44%
3-4	26%
5-6	13%
7 OR MORE	11%
DK	1%

72. In an average weekday … how many hours a day do you watch TV with your parents?

0	32%
1-2	53%
3-4	9%
5-6	3%
7 OR MORE	2%
DK	1%

73. In an average weekday… how many hours a day do you read?

0	30%
1-2	56%
3-4	9%
5-6	3%
7 OR MORE	3%
DK	1%

74. In an average weekday… how many hours a day do you do homework?

0	11%
1-2	68%
3-4	15%
5-6	4%
7 OR MORE	1%
DK	1%

75. What is your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American (whether black or white), white but not Hispanic, African-American or black but not Hispanic, Asian-American or Native American.(READ CHOICES)

WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC	68%
AFRICAN AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC	15%
HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN	12%
ASIAN AMERICAN	4%
NATIVE AMERICAN	1%
OTHER	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

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

MOSTLY Ds AND Fs	1%
MOSTLY Cs AND Ds	7%
MOSTLY Bs AND Cs	27%
MOSTLY As AND Bs	47%
MOSTLY As	18%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

77. Region [BY CODE]

Region	
North East	19%
Mid West	23%
South	36%
West	22%

78. Have you ever smoked marijuana?

YES	22%
NEVER TRIED IT	77%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

78A [IF YES] How old were you when you first tried marijuana?

LESS THAN 10	6%
11	2%
12	13%
13	28%
14	21%
15	20%
16	9%
17	1%

79. How likely do you think it is that at some point in the future you will try an illegal drug: Is it very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or will it absolutely never happen?

VERY LIKELY	6%
SOMEWHAT LIKELY	12%
NOT VERY LIKELY	31%
NEVER HAPPEN	51%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

80A. [IF "YES" TO Q. 78] Who has had the most influence over your decision to use drugs?

FRIENDS	50%
YOURSELF	30%
SIBLING	8%
PARENTS	8%
SOME OTHER ADULT OR RELATIVE	2%
OTHER	1%
TEACHER OR OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIAL	0%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

80B. [IF "NO" TO Q. 78] Who has had the most influence over your decision to not use drugs?

PARENTS	43%
YOURSELF	31%
FRIENDS	10%
SIBLING	5%
SOME OTHER ADULT OR RELATIVE	4%
TEACHER OR OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIAL	4%
OTHER	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	0%

1998 CASA TEENS, TEACHERS, AND PRINCIPALS SURVEY

Sample = 1,000 teens, 825 teachers, 822 principals
Margin of error: +/- 3.1% teens, +/- 3.5% teachers, +/- 3.5 principals
May, 1998

Y1. First, what is your age, please?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
12	31%		--	--
13	33%		--	--
14	35%		--	--
15		34%	--	--
16		34%	--	--
17		32%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED			--	--

T52 / P43 What is your year of birth?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
1925-1938	--	--	5%	
1939-1948	--	--	39%	
1949-1958	--	--	37%	
1959-1963	--	--	8%	
1964-	--	--	11%	
1900-1938	--	--		6%
1939-1948	--	--		34%
1949-1958	--	--		36%
1959-1968	--	--		17%
1969-	--	--		2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--		5%

Y2 / T56 / P44 Gender [BY OBSERVATION]

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
MALE	48%	47%	44%	72%
FEMALE	52%	53%	56%	28%

Y3 What kind of school do you attend: public, private but not religiously-affiliated, or religiously-affiliated?

T4 / P3 Is your school public, private but not religiously affiliated, or is it private and religiously affiliated?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
PUBLIC	88%	90%	91%	73%
PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY-AFFILIATED	4%	3%	3%	5%
PRIVATE AND RELIGIOUSLY-AFFILIATED	8%	7%	6%	22%
OTHER			0%	
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%	0%	

Y4 Did both of your parents graduate from college, one of your parents graduate from college, or neither of them graduate from college?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
BOTH PARENTS GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE	43%	35%	--	--
ONLY ONE PARENT GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE	24%	30%	--	--
NEITHER PARENT GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE	28%	33%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	6%	2%	--	--

Y5. In general, what are you most likely to do in the afternoon after school?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
HANG OUT WITH YOUR FRIENDS	21%	19%	--	--
GO HOME/DO HOMEWORK	22%	16%	--	--
PLAY ON A SPORTS TEAM	18%	18%	--	--
GO HOME/DO SOMETHING ELSE	16%	13%	--	--
GO HOME/WATCH TV	13%	12%	--	--
GO TO A JOB	2%	13%	--	--
PARTICIPATE IN A SCHOOL ACTIVITY	2%	6%	--	--
PARTICIPATE IN OTHER ORGANIZED ACTIVITY	5%	2%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--
VOLUNTEER		0%	--	--

Y6. If you're going to be home late or change your plans, how often are you expected to call your parents to let them know?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
ALWAYS	56%	56%	--	--
MOST OF THE TIME	28%	23%	--	--
SOMETIMES	10%	14%	--	--
HARDLY EVER	4%	4%	--	--
NEVER	2%	2%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	0%	--	--

Y7. How often do you tell your parent(s) where you're going to be after school or after work?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
ALWAYS	66%	57%	--	--
MOST OF THE TIME	23%	25%	--	--
SOMETIMES	7%	11%	--	--
HARDLY EVER	2%	5%	--	--
NEVER	2%	3%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%	--	--

Y8. How often do you tell you parent(s) where you're really going on the weekends?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
ALWAYS	62%	48%	--	--
MOST OF THE TIME	24%	25%	--	--
SOMETIMES	8%	19%	--	--
HARDLY EVER	4%	5%	--	--
NEVER	1%	4%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%		--	--

Y9. When you do something well, how often does a parent give you praise or encouragement for what you do?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
ALWAYS	52%	46%	--	--
MOST OF THE TIME	35%	31%	--	--
SOMETIMES	10%	15%	--	--
HARDLY EVER	2%	4%	--	--
NEVER	1%	3%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%	--	--

Y10. When you get home from school, is there usually an adult at home? [IF YES] Who is that: a parent, a relative, another adult?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES, A PARENT	61%	55%	--	--
NO, NO ONE AT HOME	26%	32%	--	--
YES, A RELATIVE	7%	5%	--	--
YES, ANOTHER ADULT	5%	2%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%		--	--

Y11. When you have important decisions to make, whose opinions do you rely on most?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
PARENTS MOST	46%	33%	--	--
PARENTS AND FRIENDS EQUALLY	32%	35%	--	--
FRIENDS MOST	17%	22%	--	--
SOME OTHER ADULT	3%	6%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	3%	--	--
TEACHERS	1%	1%	--	--

Y12. When you have a serious personal problem, how often do you discuss it with either of your parents?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
ALWAYS	16%	12%	--	--
MOST OF THE TIME	30%	22%	--	--
SOMETIMES	30%	35%	--	--
HARDLY EVER	14%	18%	--	--
NEVER	9%	12%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%		--	--

Y13 What is the most important problem facing people your age—that is, the thing which concerns you the most?

T10 / P8 What do you think is the most important problem facing young people today who are the age of your students?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
DRUGS	29%	28%	18%	18%
SOCIAL PRESSURES	18%	14%	20%	20%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	17%	12%	3%	2%
OTHER	9%	14%	4%	3%
DOING WELL IN SCHOOL	9%	7%	5%	6%
SEXUAL ISSUES	4%	10%	2%	1%
CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL	6%	4%	4%	2%
OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE	4%	4%	4%	3%
GETTING INTO COLLEGE	2%	4%	1%	1%
BAD PARENTS/GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS/OTHER FAMILY PROBLEMS	1%	2%	24%	27%
JOBS/OPPORTUNITY	1%	2%	3%	5%
DECLINING MORAL STANDARDS/ IMMORALITY			9%	7%
THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION			4%	3%

T11 In terms of the students you have in your school today, what is the biggest difficulty you face as a teacher in giving your students a high quality education?

P9 In terms of the students you have in your school today, what is the biggest difficulty you face as a principal?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
BEHAVIOR/DISCIPLINE	--	--	30%	30%
STUDENTS DON'T WANT TO LEARN	--	--	29%	30%
FAMILY PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS	--	--	12%	16%
LACKS OF EDUCATION/ KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS	--	--	9%	12%
OTHER ANSWERS	--	--	8%	11%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE (CIGARETTES/ALCOHOL/DRUGS)	--	--	1%	3%
PROBLEM CHILDREN	--	--	5%	2%
OTHER STUDENT RELATED ANSWERS	--	--	2%	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	4%	5%

Y14. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
NOT AT ALL	94%	81%	--	--
LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY	3%	5%	--	--
ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY	2%	6%	--	--
ABOUT 1/2 PACK PER DAY	1%	3%	--	--
ABOUT ONE PACK PER DAY	1%	3%	--	--
ABOUT 1 AND 1/2 PACKS PER DAY	0%	1%	--	--
2 PACKS OR MORE PER DAY	0%	1%	--	--

Y15. Why did you start smoking?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
FRIENDS ALL SMOKE	46%	33%	--	--
OTHER	10%	20%	--	--
CURIOSITY/TO EXPERIMENT	9%	14%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	13%	10%	--	--
TO BE COOL	16%	5%	--	--
CALMS ME/TO RELAX	4%	7%	--	--
PARENTS SMOKE	1%	7%	--	--
TO LOSE WEIGHT/BE THIN		2%	--	--
MOVIE/TV/MUSIC STARS SMOKE		1%	--	--

Y16. Why haven’t you quit smoking?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
OTHER	37%	28%	--	--
NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING	20%	28%	--	--
HOOKED/ADDICTED	12%	25%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	17%	6%	--	--
FRIENDS ALL SMOKE	5%	7%	--	--
CALMS ME/TO RELAX	7%	4%	--	--
PARENTS SMOKE		2%	--	--
TO STAY COOL	3%		--	--

Y17. Why haven't you smoked ever or in the past 30 days?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
BAD FOR HEALTH	49%	34%	--	--
JUST DON'T CARE TO	21%	30%	--	--
OTHER	9%	13%	--	--
NOT COOL	7%	7%	--	--
DON'T LIKE THE TASTE	5%	8%	--	--
IMMORAL	4%	4%	--	--
AFRAID OF GETTING INTO TROUBLE	2%	1%	--	--
AFRAID OF GETTING HOOKED	1%	1%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--
TRYING TO QUIT	0%	1%	--	--
TOO EXPENSIVE		0%	--	--

Y18. 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, less than half, half, more than half, most or all of them?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
NONE	63%	27%	--	--
LESS THAN HALF	23%	32%	--	--
HALF	6%	14%	--	--
MORE THAN HALF	3%	10%	--	--
MOST OR ALL OF THEM	4%	17%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--

Y19. On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink—more than just a few sips…during the last 30 days?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0 OCCASIONS	84%	64%	--	--
1-2	10%	19%	--	--
3-5	3%	9%	--	--
6-9	1%	3%	--	--
10-19	0%	2%	--	--
20-39	0%	1%	--	--
40 OR MORE	0%	1%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--

Y20. How many days in a typical month do you get drunk?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
NEVER	95%	73%	--	--
1	3%	12%	--	--
2	1%	5%	--	--
3	0%	2%	--	--
4 OR MORE	1%	8%	--	--
DON’T KNOW/REFUSED		1%	--	--

Y21. All else being equal … if you had the choice to attend a party where alcohol was available or where alcohol was not available which would you choose?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
WHERE ALCOHOL WAS AVAILABLE	11%	23%	--	--
WHERE ALCOHOL WAS NOT AVAILABLE	80%	57%	--	--
WOULD MAKE NO DIFFERENCE TO ME	9%	18%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	2%	--	--

Y22. Have you ever been in a car when another teenager was driving either drunk or under the influence of alcohol?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	7%	18%	--	--
NO	93%	82%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED		0%	--	--

Y23. Do you think alcohol makes sex better?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	1%	5%	--	--
NO	76%	70%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	23%	25%	--	--

Y24. Is it possible to use marijuana every weekend and still do well in school?
T33 / P23 Is it possible that a student who uses marijuana every weekend can still do well in school?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	10%	23%	43%	35%
NO	80%	62%	46%	55%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	10%	14%	11%	10%

Y25 / T34 / P24. How often can a person smoke marijuana without it hurting them mentally or physically?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
NEVER	49%	42%	34%	48%
A FEW TIMES A YEAR	10%	14%	16%	11%
MONTHLY	8%	10%	8%	5%
WEEKLY	5%	10%	6%	3%
ONCE A DAY	4%	5%	2%	2%
SEVERAL TIMES A DAY	5%	6%	2%	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	18%	14%	32%	29%

Y26. Of the parties you have attended in the past six months roughly what percentage have had marijuana available?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	74%	39%	--	--
1-24	11%	20%	--	--
25	1%	2%	--	--
26-49	0%	3%	--	--
50	2%	9%	--	--
51+	4%	21%	--	--
DON’T KNOW/REFUSED	8%	6%	--	--

Y27. Of the parties you have attended in the past six months roughly what percentage have had beer or other alcoholic beverages available?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	64%	27%	--	--
1-24	18%	18%	--	--
25	2%	2%	--	--
26-49	2%	4%	--	--
50	3%	12%	--	--
51+	5%	32%	--	--
DON’T KNOW/REFUSED	6%	5%	--	--

Y28. In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school has tried marijuana at least once?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	13%	2%	--	--
1-9	18%	3%	--	--
10-24	14%	7%	--	--
25-49	14%	11%	--	--
50-74	19%	30%	--	--
75+	15%	41%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	8%	5%	--	--

Y29. All else being equal … if you had the choice to attend a party where marijuana was available or where marijuana was not available which would you choose?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
WHERE MARIJUANA WAS AVAILABLE	6%	12%	--	--
WHERE MARIJUANA WAS NOT AVAILABLE	89%	75%	--	--
WOULD NOT MATTER TO ME	6%	12%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED		1%	--	--

Y30. All else being equal … if you had the choice to attend a party where drugs like acid, cocaine and heroin were available or where drugs like acid, cocaine and heroin were not available which would you choose?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
WHERE DRUGS LIKE ACID, COCAINE AND HEROIN WERE AVAILABLE	2%	2%	--	--
WHERE DRUGS LIKE ACID, COCAINE AND HEROIN WERE NOT AVAILABLE	96%	95%	--	--
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE	2%	2%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	1%	--	--

Y31 / T23 / P22. HOW AFRAID ARE KIDS OF GETTING CAUGHT USING ILLEGAL DRUGS?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY AFRAID	34%	18%	24%	43%
SOMEWHAT AFRAID	35%	43%	35%	34%
NOT VERY AFRAID	20%	26%	22%	12%
NOT AFRAID AT ALL	7%	10%	12%	6%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	4%	3%	7%	5%

Y32. Do you think marijuana makes sex better?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	3%	7%	--	--
NO	74%	67%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	23%	27%	--	--

Y33. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana—none, less than half, half, more than half, most or all of them?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
NONE	73%	41%	--	--
LESS THAN HALF	19%	33%	--	--
HALF	4%	9%	--	--
MORE THAN HALF	2%	6%	--	--
MOST OR ALL OF THEM	2%	10%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	0%	--	--

Y34. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin? [IF YES] Is this person a teenager?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES, A TEENAGER	39%	67%	--	--
YES, BUT NOT A TEENAGER	1%	1%	--	--
NO	59%	31%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--

Y35 / T20 / P16 In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school use illegal drugs at least once a month?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	20%	2%		
1-9	23%	9%		
10-24	16%	18%		
25-49	13%	20%		
50-74	13%	25%		
75+	12%	5%		
0-5			26%	
6-15			18%	
16-50			27%	
51+			6%	
0-10				58%
11-25				13%
26-49				5%
50+				10%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	10%	8%	23%	14%

T19 / P18 In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school has tried other illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, and heroin at least once?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0-5	--	--	33%	
6-15	--	--	17%	
16-50	--	--	26%	
OVER 51	--	--	1%	
0-10	--	--		65%
11-25	--	--		9%
26-50	--	--		5%
OVER 51	--	--		2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	23%	20%

T31 / P20 How much influence do you think you have over whether teenage students will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
A GREAT DEAL	--	--	12%	23%
A FAIR AMOUNT	--	--	37%	35%
NOT VERY MUCH	--	--	43%	36%
NONE AT ALL	--	--	6%	4%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	2%	1%

T32 As a teacher, how responsible do you feel you are for advising, counseling, or informing your students about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY RESPONSIBLE	--	--	58%	--
SOMEWHAT RESPONSIBLE	--	--	34%	--
NOT VERY RESPONSIBLE	--	--	4%	--
NOT AT ALL RESPONSIBLE	--	--	2%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	1%	--
TOTAL RESPONSIBLE	--	--	92%	--
TOTAL NOT RESPONSIBLE	--	--	6%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	1%	--

Y36 / T13 /
P10. Is the drug problem in your school getting better or getting worse?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
GETTING BETTER	46%	31%	16%	30%
GETTING WORSE	36%	51%	38%	14%
STAYING THE SAME	13%	12%	34%	45%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	5%	6%	12%	11%

Y37 / T24 /
P15 Could your school be drug-free if [THE TEACHERS AND PRINCIPAL/ THE STUDENTS] really wanted it to be?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	66%	49%	63%	87%
NO	30%	49%	30%	11%
SCHOOL IS ALREADY DRUG FREE	1%	0%		
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	1%	6%	3%

Y37 / T24 /
P15 Could your school be drug-free if [THE TEACHERS AND PRINCIPAL] really wanted it to be?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	50%	26%	46%	79%
NO	46%	72%	47%	18%
SCHOOL IS ALREADY DRUG FREE	1%	1%		
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	1%	5%	2%

Y37 / T24 /

P15 Could your school be drug-free if [THE STUDENTS] really wanted it to be?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	83%	71%	81%	95%
NO	14%	27%	14%	3%
SCHOOL IS ALREADY DRUG FREE	2%			
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	2%	5%	2%

Y38. Do you know any student at your school who sells illegal drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	22%	51%	--	--
NO	78%	48%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED		0%	--	--

Y39 / T21 / P19 Have you ever seen drugs sold in your school or on school grounds?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	16%	37%	8%	9%
NO	84%	63%	90%	91%
DON’T KNOW/REFUSED			2%	0%

Y40. Have you ever personally witnessed the sale of drugs in your neighborhood?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	16%	26%	--	--
NO	83%	74%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%	--	--

Y41. If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you: 30 minutes or less, 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?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
30 MINUTES OR LESS	12%	32%	--	--
AN HOUR OR LESS	7%	13%	--	--
A FEW HOURS	3%	6%	--	--
WITHIN A DAY	8%	14%	--	--
WITHIN A WEEK	10%	10%	--	--
LONGER THAN A WEEK	3%	2%	--	--
WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY IT	47%	14%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	10%	8%	--	--

Y42. If you wanted to buy acid, cocaine, or heroin right now, how long would it take you: 30 minutes or less, 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?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
30 MINUTES OR LESS	4%	8%	--	--
AN HOUR OR LESS	5%	9%	--	--
A FEW HOURS	3%	5%	--	--
WITHIN A DAY	5%	13%	--	--
WITHIN A WEEK	9%	15%	--	--
LONGER THAN A WEEK	9%	8%	--	--
WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY IT	55%	29%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	11%	11%	--	--

Y43. What SHOULD we do to get drugs out of school?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
EDUCATION/MAKE AWARE OF EFFECTS	13%	15%	--	--
CRACKDOWN ON STUDENTS/BE MORE STRICT/HARSHER PENALTIES	12%	14%	--	--
YOU CAN'T/NOTHING	6%	17%	--	--
CHECK/SEARCH PEOPLE	12%	8%	--	--
SUPPORT/PREVENTION PROGRAMS	8%	9%	--	--
MORE SECURITY	6%	6%	--	--
RANDOM LOCKER SEARCHES	6%	5%	--	--
RANDOM DRUG TESTING	4%	5%	--	--
WATCH STUDENTS MORE CLOSELY/DRUG DETECTIVES	6%	2%	--	--
OTHER	4%	4%	--	--
BETTER ENFORCEMENT	3%	4%	--	--
DRUG DOGS	3%	3%	--	--
ENCOURAGE KIDS TO NOT WANT TO DO DRUGS	2%	3%	--	--
PARENTAL SUPPORT	2%	3%	--	--
MAKE DRUGS LESS AVAILABLE	2%	2%	--	--
CHECK BAGS	4%	1%	--	--
HAVE ALTERNATIVES/GET STUDENTS INVOLVED	2%	1%	--	--
BETTER ROLE MODELS	1%	2%	--	--
DON'T KNOW	25%	18%	--	--

Y44 / T38 /
P29 Random locker searches at your school for drugs and drug paraphernalia?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	40%	53%	44%	47%
NO	57%	44%	52%	52%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	4%	3%	4%	1%

Y45 / T39 /
P30 Drug testing of [ALL STUDENTS/STUDENT ATHLETES]?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	13%	26%	6%	6%
NO	78%	66%	86%	94%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	9%	9%	9%	0%

Y45 / T39 /
P30 Drug testing of [ALL STUDENTS]?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	6%	7%	3%	5%
NO	90%	88%	95%	94%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	4%	4%	3%	0%

Y45 / T39 /
P30 Drug testing of [STUDENT ATHLETES]?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	20%	44%	9%	6%
NO	66%	44%	76%	93%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	13%	13%	15%	0%

Y46 / T40 /
P31 A zero tolerance policy under which any student caught with drugs would be expelled from school?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	88%	79%	64%	71%
NO	8%	16%	30%	27%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	4%	5%	7%	2%

Y47 / T41 /
P32 Security guards or police patrolling the hallways?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	35%	53%	35%	13%
NO	64%	46%	63%	86%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	2%	0%

Y48 / T42 /
P33 Random locker searches at your school for drugs and drug paraphernalia?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY EFFECTIVE	32%	22%	34%	36%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	42%	46%	40%	36%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	16%	20%	11%	9%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	8%	10%	6%	9%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	2%	9%	10%
EFFECTIVE	74%	68%	74%	72%
NOT EFFECTIVE	24%	30%	18%	18%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	2%	9%	10%

Y49 / T43 /
P34 Drug testing of [ALL STUDENTS/STUDENT ATHLETES]?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY EFFECTIVE	49%	49%	37%	37%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	32%	32%	30%	24%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	10%	8%	10%	7%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	8%	8%	8%	10%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	2%	15%	22%
EFFECTIVE	81%	81%	66%	61%
NOT EFFECTIVE	17%	16%	19%	17%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	2%	15%	22%

Y49 / T43 /
P34 Drug testing of [ALL STUDENTS]?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY EFFECTIVE	52%	51%	36%	36%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	28%	29%	27%	24%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	10%	8%	11%	8%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	8%	9%	10%	10%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	3%	17%	21%
EFFECTIVE	80%	79%	62%	60%
NOT EFFECTIVE	18%	17%	21%	19%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	3%	17%	21%

Y49 / T43 /
P34 Drug testing of [STUDENT ATHLETES]?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY EFFECTIVE	45%	47%	37%	37%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	36%	36%	33%	24%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	10%	9%	10%	6%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	7%	7%	7%	9%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	1%	13%	24%
EFFECTIVE	81%	83%	70%	61%
NOT EFFECTIVE	17%	16%	17%	15%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	1%	13%	24%

Y50 / T44 /
P35 A zero tolerance policy under which any student caught with drugs would be expelled from school?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY EFFECTIVE	63%	50%	48%	58%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	21%	31%	31%	27%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	9%	12%	9%	7%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	5%	6%	4%	3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	1%	8%	5%
EFFECTIVE	84%	81%	79%	85%
NOT EFFECTIVE	14%	19%	13%	10%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	2%	8%	5%

Y51 / T45 /
P36` A police presence.

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY EFFECTIVE	41%	28%	23%	26%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	33%	38%	41%	35%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	15%	21%	17%	13%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	8%	12%	10%	10%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	1%	10%	15%
EFFECTIVE	74%	66%	63%	61%
NOT EFFECTIVE	24%	34%	27%	24%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	1%	10%	15%

Y52 / T46 /
T37 More anti-drug education.

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY EFFECTIVE	30%	19%	27%	31%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	35%	33%	43%	49%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	20%	29%	16%	14%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	12%	20%	7%	6%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	1%	7%	1%
EFFECTIVE	65%	51%	70%	79%
NOT EFFECTIVE	32%	48%	23%	19%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	1%	7%	1%

Y53 / T17 /
P14 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?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
IS DRUG-FREE	43%	21%	60%	88%
IS NOT DRUG FREE	53%	78%	35%	11%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	2%	5%	1%

Y54 / T58 /
P27 Do you know a teacher who occasionally uses marijuana or another illegal drug?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	6%	21%	13%	6%
NO	93%	79%	81%	93%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	0%	6%	1%

Y55 In a typical year, do you get any instruction at your school about the dangers of using

illegal drugs? [IF YES] How many hours?

T47 / P38 In a typical year, do students at your school get any instruction about the dangers of using illegal drugs? [IF YES] How many hours?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	11%	21%		
1	21%	16%		
2	11%	14%		
3-9	19%	24%		
10-15	8%	5%		
MORE THAN 15	23%	15%		
NONE			4%	2%
1			5%	2%
2			3%	2%
3			4%	3%
4			3%	3%
5			9%	7%
6			3%	4%
7			1%	1%
8			1%	1%
9			1%	1%
10 OR MORE			50%	69%
DON’T KNOW/REFUSED	6%	4%	16%	5%

Y56. In your opinion, did this instruction really do anything to influence your own behavior regarding illegal drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	68%	44%	--	--
NO	29%	52%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	3%	--	--

T48 / P39 In your opinion, how truly effective is that instruction in deterring illegal drug use by students? Is it…

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY EFFECTIVE	--	--	14%	23%
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	--	--	54%	59%
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	--	--	22%	14%
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	--	--	6%	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	4%	2%
TOTAL EFFECTIVE	--	--	69%	82%
TOTAL NOT EFFECTIVE	--	--	27%	15%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	4%	2%

Y57 / T16 /

P13 Do some students drink on school grounds? [IF YES] Is drinking tolerated by school administrators, or does it happen despite the best efforts of school administrators?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
STUDENTS DRINK/DRINKING IS TOLERATED	2%	4%	2%	0%
STUDENTS DRINK/DESPITE EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS	16%	42%	26%	5%
STUDENTS DO NOT DRINK	75%	49%	63%	89%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	7%	5%	9%	5%

Y58 / T15 /
P12 Do students smoke on school grounds? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
STUDENTS SMOKE/SMOKING IS ALLOWED	1%	4%	3%	0%
STUDENTS SMOKE/SMOKING IS TOLERATED	7%	14%	8%	2%
STUDENTS SMOKE/DESPITE EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS	43%	68%	32%	17%
STUDENTS DO NOT SMOKE	45%	14%	56%	80%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	1%	1%	0%

Y59 If you personally saw a student [USING/SELLING] illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
WOULD REPORT THEM	61%	30%	--	--
WOULD NOT REPORT THEM	36%	67%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	3%	--	--

Y59. If you personally saw a student [USING] illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
WOULD REPORT THEM	56%	34%	--	--
WOULD NOT REPORT THEM	40%	64%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	3%	2%		

Y59. If you personally saw a student [SELLING] illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
WOULD REPORT THEM	66%	27%	--	--
WOULD NOT REPORT THEM	32%	70%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	3%	--	--

T26 In the past year, have you reported a student to school officials for using illegal drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	--	--	20%	--
NO	--	--	79%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	1%	--

T27 What happened to that student? Was he or she… (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
SENT TO A COUNSELOR	--	--	22%	--
SUSPENDED FOR FIVE DAYS OR LESS	--	--	22%	--
EXPELLED	--	--	17%	--
GIVEN A WARNING	--	--	11%	--
SUSPENDED FOR SIX DAYS OR MORE	--	--	9%	--
ARRESTED	--	--	8%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	8%	--
OTHER	--	--	2%	--
LOST PRIVILEGES	--	--	2%	--

Y60 / T28 / P21 In your opinion, what should happen to a student found [USING/SELLING] drugs? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
EXPELLED	49%	43%	34%	45%
ARRESTED	38%	32%	25%	20%
SENT TO A COUNSELOR	19%	20%	19%	11%
SUSPENDED FOR SIX DAYS OR MORE	15%	15%	8%	12%
SUSPENDED FOR FIVE DAYS OR LESS	7%	13%	6%	5%
GIVEN A WARNING	5%	8%	1%	1%
LOST PRIVILEGES	5%	6%	2%	1%
OTHER	2%	3%	3%	3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	3%	2%

Y60 / T28 / P21 In your opinion, what should happen to a student found [USING] drugs? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
EXPELLED	46%	45%	28%	36%
ARRESTED	34%	26%	16%	13%
SENT TO A COUNSELOR	25%	22%	27%	18%
SUSPENDED FOR SIX DAYS OR MORE	17%	18%	9%	17%
SUSPENDED FOR FIVE DAYS OR LESS	7%	14%	10%	9%
LOST PRIVILEGES	5%	8%	3%	0%
GIVEN A WARNING	4%	6%	1%	1%
OTHER	3%	4%	3%	4%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	4%	2%

Y60 / T28 / P21 In your opinion, what should happen to a student found [SELLING] drugs? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
EXPELLED	52%	41%	41%	53%
ARRESTED	42%	38%	34%	27%
SENT TO A COUNSELOR	14%	17%	12%	4%
SUSPENDED FOR SIX DAYS OR MORE	14%	12%	6%	8%
SUSPENDED FOR FIVE DAYS OR LESS	6%	11%	2%	2%
GIVEN A WARNING	5%	9%	1%	0%
LOST PRIVILEGES	4%	4%	1%	1%
OTHER	1%	3%	2%	1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	2%	2%	3%

Y61 / T12 / P11 In the past year, has a student at your school died as the result of drinking and driving, or from a drug overdose, or in any other incident involving alcohol or illegal drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	15%	36%	16%	4%
NO	81%	62%	82%	96%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	4%	2%	3%	1%

Y62. How often do you have a fellow student show up in class whom you suspect has been drinking or using drugs: on a daily basis, weekly, monthly, rarely, never?

T22 How often do you have a student show up in class whom you suspect has been drinking or using drugs: on a daily basis, weekly, monthly, rarely, never?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
DAILY	7%	20%	5%	--
WEEKLY	12%	20%	10%	--
MONTHLY	9%	12%	12%	--
RARELY	24%	33%	44%	--
NEVER	47%	14%	26%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	3%	--

T29 Have you called a child's parents at some point in this school year to alert them to possibility that their child might be using drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES HAVE CALLED PARENT	--	--	22%	--
NO HAVE NOT CALLED PARENT	--	--	76%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	1%	--

T30 How did the parents react to finding out that their child might be using drugs? Were they…

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
IN DENIAL	--	--	39%	--
GENUINELY CONCERNED	--	--	36%	--
ANGRY WITH YOU FOR ACCUSING THEIR CHILD	--	--	11%	--
RESIGNED	--	--	6%	--
APATHETIC	--	--	5%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	3%	--

Y63. Have you ever had a serious discussion with your parent(s) about the risks of using illegal drugs? [IF YES:] How many serious discussions have you had?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
NEVER	42%	45%	--	--
1	6%	6%	--	--
2	11%	11%	--	--
3-8	21%	24%	--	--
NINE OR MORE DISCUSSIONS	15%	11%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	5%	3%	--	--

Y64. What adults live with you at home? Any others?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
MOTHER	96%	93%	--	--
FATHER	77%	70%	--	--
OTHER ADULT RELATIVE	8%	9%	--	--
OTHER ADULT	4%	5%	--	--
GRANDPARENT	5%	4%	--	--
STEPFATHER	3%	5%	--	--
STEPMOTHER	4%	4%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED			--	--

Y65. Do you have an older brother or sister?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	57%	62%	--	--
NO	43%	38%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%		--	--

Y66. How important is religion in your personal life?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY IMPORTANT	52%	45%	--	--
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	30%	29%	--	--
NOT TOO IMPORTANT	13%	15%	--	--
NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	5%	10%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	1%	--	--
IMPORTANT	82%	74%	--	--
NOT IMPORTANT	18%	26%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	1%	--	--

Y67 / T55 In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	17%	25%	15%	--
1	10%	11%	11%	--
2-3	18%	16%	16%	--
4	33%	26%	34%	--
5 OR MORE	21%	20%	16%	--
DON’T KNOW/REFUSED	2%	2%	7%	--

Y68. In a typical week, how many times do you and your parents have dinner together as a family?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
NEVER	6%	13%	--	--
1	7%	11%	--	--
2	7%	15%	--	--
3	11%	14%	--	--
4	10%	11%	--	--
5	12%	10%	--	--
6	10%	7%	--	--
ALWAYS	37%	19%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%	--	--

Y69. How many days a month do you go to the movies?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	12%	14%	--	--
1	23%	25%	--	--
2	25%	26%	--	--
3	13%	13%	--	--
4	10%	9%	--	--
5 OR MORE	16%	12%	--	--
DON’T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--

Y70. In an average weekday … how many hours a day do you listen to music?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	4%	2%	--	--
1-2	46%	34%	--	--
3-4	26%	26%	--	--
5-6	11%	15%	--	--
7 OR MORE	12%	21%	--	--
DON’T KNOW	1%	2%	--	--

Y71. In an average weekday … how many hours a day do you watch TV?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	3%	7%	--	--
1-2	44%	45%	--	--
3-4	26%	25%	--	--
5-6	16%	10%	--	--
7 OR MORE	10%	11%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--

Y72. In an average weekday … how many hours a day do you watch TV with your parents?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	26%	38%	--	--
1-2	58%	48%	--	--
3-4	10%	9%	--	--
5-6	3%	2%	--	--
7 OR MORE	3%	2%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	1%	--	--

Y73. In an average weekday… how many hours a day do you read?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	26%	33%	--	--
1-2	59%	54%	--	--
3-4	10%	7%	--	--
5-6	2%	3%	--	--
7 OR MORE	2%	3%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--

Y74. In an average weekday… how many hours a day do you do homework?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	7%	14%	--	--
1-2	74%	62%	--	--
3-4	13%	17%	--	--
5-6	5%	4%	--	--
7 OR MORE	1%	2%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%	1%	--	--

Y75 / T54 / P42 What is your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American (whether black or white), white but not Hispanic, African-American or black but not Hispanic, Asian-American or Native American.

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC	71%	65%	89%	83%
AFRICAN AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC	12%	17%	5%	8%
HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN	11%	12%	2%	5%
ASIAN AMERICAN	4%	4%	1%	0%
NATIVE AMERICAN	1%	1%	1%	2%
OTHER	1%	1%		
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%	2%	2%

Y76. What kind of grades do you get in school? Just stop me when I read the right category…

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
MOSTLY Ds AND Fs	0%	2%	--	--
MOSTLY Cs AND Ds	7%	7%	--	--
MOSTLY Bs AND Cs	24%	30%	--	--
MOSTLY As AND Bs	49%	45%	--	--
MOSTLY As	19%	17%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%	--	--

Y77 / T59 /
P46 Region [BY CODE]

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
North East	18%	20%	20%	12%
Mid West	24%	23%	37%	30%
South	34%	38%	28%	36%
West	25%	19%	14%	22%

Y78 Have you ever smoked marijuana?
T57 / P45 It is pretty common for college and high school students to try marijuana and other drugs. When you were that age, did you ever try marijuana? [IF YES] Was there a time when you used marijuana fairly regularly?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	9%	34%		
NEVER TRIED IT	90%	66%		
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%		
YES, USED FAIRLY REGULARLY			14%	3%
TRIED, NOT USED REGULARLY			16%	12%
NO			64%	80%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED			5%	4%

Y78A. [IF YES] How old were you when you first tried marijuana?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
LESS THAN 10	8%	5%	--	--
11	5%	1%	--	--
12	33%	8%	--	--
13	45%	25%	--	--
14	7%	25%	--	--
15	2%	25%	--	--
16		11%	--	--
17		1%	--	--

Y79. How likely do you think it is that at some point in the future you will try an illegal drug: Is it very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or will it absolutely never happen?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY LIKELY	3%	8%	--	--
SOMEWHAT LIKELY	11%	13%	--	--
NOT VERY LIKELY	30%	32%	--	--
NEVER HAPPEN	56%	47%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	0%	--	--

Y80A. [IF "YES" TO Q. Y78] Who has had the most influence over your decision to use drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
FRIENDS	45%	50%	--	--
YOURSELF	18%	34%	--	--
SIBLING	12%	7%	--	--
PARENTS	17%	6%	--	--
SOME OTHER ADULT OR RELATIVE	9%	1%	--	--
OTHER		2%	--	--
TEACHER OR OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIAL		1%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED		1%	--	--

Y80B. [IF "NO" TO Q. 78] Who has had the most influence over your decision to not use drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
PARENTS	49%	35%	--	--
YOURSELF	23%	42%	--	--
FRIENDS	10%	10%	--	--
SIBLING	4%	5%	--	--
SOME OTHER ADULT OR RELATIVE	6%	2%	--	--
TEACHER OR OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIAL	6%	1%	--	--
OTHER	1%	3%	--	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	0%	1%	--	--

T3A / P2A What are the grades in your school? LOWEST

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPAL
1-5	--	--	17%	37%
6-8	--	--	33%	40%
9-12	--	--	50%	23%

T3B / P2B What are the grades in your school? HIGHEST

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS

1-8	--	--	35%	43%
9-11	--	--	5%	4%
12	--	--	60%	53%

T5. How many students do you have, on average, in your classes?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
1-15	--	--	11%	--
16-25	--	--	47%	--
26-35	--	--	38%	--
36+	--	--	2%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	2%	--

T6 / P4 And roughly what percentage of your student body is non-white, meaning black, African American, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, or other non-white?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0-5	--	--	36%	43%
6-10	--	--	14%	10%
11-20	--	--	10%	9%
21-50	--	--	18%	15%
50+	--	--	16%	21%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	4%	2%

T7 / P5 How affluent is the community in which your school is located? Is it…

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
WEALTHY	--	--	3%	1%
UPPER MIDDLE CLASS	--	--	16%	10%
MIDDLE CLASS	--	--	38%	29%
LOWER MIDDLE CLASS OR WORKING CLASS	--	--	27%	39%
POOR	--	--	6%	10%
MIXED	--	--	10%	10%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	0%	1%

T8 / P6 Is the neighborhood where your school is located urban, suburban, or rural?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
URBAN	--	--	32%	27%
SUBURBAN	--	--	43%	19%
RURAL/NOT METROPOLITAN	--	--	24%	54%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	2%	0%

T9 / P7 How many students are there in your school?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0-300	--	--	11%	
301-750	--	--	33%	
751-1000	--	--	17%	
1001-1500	--	--	20%	
1501-2000	--	--	11%	
2001+	--	--	8%	
0-150	--	--		32%
151-299	--	--		23%
300-750	--	--		34%
751-990	--	--		5%
991-1500	--	--		4%
OVER 1500	--	--		1%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	0%	1%

T35 / P25 How harmful have illegal drugs been, if at all, to the quality of your students' education?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
VERY HARMFUL	--	--	29%	26%
SOMEWHAT HARMFUL	--	--	37%	27%
NOT VERY HARMFUL	--	--	15%	17%
NOT HARMFUL AT ALL	--	--	10%	22%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	9%	8%
TOTAL HARMFUL	--	--	66%	53%
TOTAL NOT HARMFUL	--	--	25%	39%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	9%	8%

T36 / T26 Looking to the goal of improving the quality of education in America, which of the following is likely to have the greatest impact?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
BUILDING NEW SCHOOLS	--	--	4%	4%
HIRING MORE TEACHERS	--	--	11%	11%
REDUCING CLASS SIZES	--	--	49%	38%
GETTING DRUGS AND CRIME OUT OF THE SCHOOLS	--	--	28%	38%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	8%	9%

T37 / P28 Should a teacher caught using an illegal drug be fired?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	--	--	80%	87%
NO	--	--	14%	8%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	6%	5%

T49 / P40 Do you feel you (your teachers) have been adequately trained in [HOW TO SPOT SUBSTANCE ABUSE/HOW TO TEACH ABOUT THE DANGERS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE] and how to deal with it?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	--	--	47%	58%
NO	--	--	50%	40%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	3%	2%

T49 / P40 Do you feel you (your teachers) have been adequately trained in [HOW TO SPOT SUBSTANCE ABUSE] and how to deal with it?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	--	--	48%	50%
NO	--	--	49%	48%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	3%	2%

T49 / P40 Do you feel you (your teachers) have been adequately trained in [HOW TO TEACH ABOUT THE DANGERS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE] and how to deal with it?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
YES	--	--	46%	66%
NO	--	--	50%	33%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	4%	1%

T50 / P41 If there had to be someone specific who would be held accountable and responsible for drug use inside the school itself, and you needed to choose, should the … at your school be held accountable and responsible?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
TEACHERS	--	--	5%	4%
PRINCIPALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	--	--	36%	48%
BOTH	--	--	27%	34%
NEITHER	--	--	27%	13%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	5%	2%

T2 What grade level do you teach?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
SIXTH	--	--	18%	--
SEVENTH	--	--	11%	--
EIGHTH	--	--	14%	--
NINTH	--	--	13%	--
TENTH	--	--	13%	--
ELEVENTH	--	--	13%	--
TWELFTH	--	--	19%	--

T14 At what age should students first be taught about the dangers of drugs?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
1-5	--	--	34%	--
6-8	--	--	36%	--
9-10	--	--	17%	--
11+	--	--	10%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	3%	--

T25 On a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 meaning not committed at all and 10 meaning totally committed, how committed is your school principal to the goal of creating a drug-free school. Is he or she…

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
NOT COMMITTED AT ALL	--	--	1%	--
2	--	--	1%	--
3	--	--	1%	--
4	--	--	1%	--
5	--	--	5%	--
6	--	--	3%	--
7	--	--	4%	--
8	--	--	9%	--
9	--	--	14%	--
TOTALLY COMMITTED	--	--	61%	--
DON'T KNOW REFUSED	--	--	1%	--

T51A. How many children do you have?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	--	--	25%	--
1	--	--	12%	--
2	--	--	35%	--
3-4	--	--	19%	--
5+	--	--	10%	--

T51B. And any in their teens?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
0	--	--	60%	--
1	--	--	20%	--
2	--	--	15%	--
3	--	--	3%	--
4	--	--	0%	--
5	--	--	1%	--
6	--	--	0%	--

T53. What is the highest level of education you've completed?

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
A.B./B.S.	--	--	28%	--
M.A.	--	--	60%	--
E.D.D.	--	--	6%	--
Ph.D.	--	--	4%	--
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	--	--	3%	--

Type of School

	Y12-14	Y15-17	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS
MIDDLE	--	--	42%	23%
HIGH	--	--	58%	45%
BOTH	--	--		32%

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