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

August 2005

Conducted by QEV Analytics

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

For 10 years, CASA has been surveying attitudes of teens and those, like parents, who most influence them. While other surveys seek to measure the extent of substance abuse in the population, the CASA back to school survey probes substance-abuse risk and identifies factors that increase or diminish the likelihood that teens will smoke, drink or use illegal drugs. We seek to identify the most effective means of helping teens avoid substance abuse and to uncover for parents markers that affect the risk that their teens may abuse substances. We regard this effort as a work in progress as we try each year to refine our assessment of teen substance-abuse risk and the situations and circumstances that affect it.

This year we surveyed 1,000 teens, age 12 to 17 (503 boys, 497 girls) and 829 parents (282 of which were parents of surveyed teens).

The most troubling discovery from this year's survey is the extent to which our nation's schools are awash in illegal and prescription drugs. Since 2002, the proportion of middle schoolers who say there are drugs in their schools is up by a startling 47 percent, and the proportion of high schoolers attending schools with drugs is up by 41 percent.

Teens who attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are three times likelier to have tried marijuana, three times likelier to get drunk in a typical month, and twice as likely to have tried alcohol, compared to teens who attend drug-free schools.

The practical meaning of these statistics is that this Summer and Fall, 62 percent of high schoolers--some 10.6 million--and 28 percent of middle schoolers--some 2.4 million--will go to schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. We are failing in our fiduciary responsibility to provide these children a drug-free educational environment and, in many cases, the result will be to deny them a drug-free childhood. These

are the kids most likely to be left behind. It's time for parents to shout, "We're mad as hell and we're not going to take this anymore," and for education officials in Washington and the states, cities and counties to mount the same campaign to get drugs out of our schools as they are mounting to increase test scores.

The unfortunate fact is that so many parents accept drug-infected schools as an inevitable part of their children's lives. Forty-eight percent of surveyed parents said that drugs are used, kept or sold on the grounds of their teen's school, and an alarming 56 percent of these parents believe that the goal of making their child's school drug free is unrealistic.

Another troubling finding from this year's survey--one consistent with the sharp rise in students attending drug-infected schools--is the increase in the number of teens reporting that their peers use illegal drugs. From 2004 to 2005:

- the percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate who has abused prescription drugs jumped 86 percent;
- the percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate who has used Ecstasy is up 28 percent; and
- the percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs such as acid, cocaine, or heroin is up 20 percent.

Given the prevalence of substances throughout their lives--in their schools, among their friends--it is no wonder that teens continue to name drugs as their number one concern, as they have since we began conducting the survey in 1996: this year 29 percent of teens cite drugs as their top concern.

Other striking findings in this year's survey include:

- Twelve to 17-year olds who see three or more R-rated movies in a typical month are seven times likelier to smoke cigarettes, six

times likelier to try marijuana, and five times likelier to drink alcohol, compared to teens who do not watch R-rated movies.

- Teens who report that half or more of their friends are sexually active are at nearly six times the risk for substance abuse as those teens with no sexually active friends.
- Forty-two percent of 12- to 17-year olds (11 million) say they can buy marijuana within a day, and 21 percent (5.5 million) can buy marijuana in an hour or less.

The good news is that strong, positive family relationships are a powerful deterrent to teen smoking, drinking and drug use. The substance-abuse risk for teens living in households with frequent family dinners, low levels of tension and stress between family members, parents who are proud of their teen, and a parent in whom the teen can confide is half that of the average teen.

This year's survey findings also indicate that teen behavior is more strongly linked to teen perceptions of immorality, parental disapproval and adverse health consequences than to concerns about legal restrictions or illegality.

Morality appears to trump illegality as a motivation for teens to refrain from smoking, drinking and drug use. For example:

- Teens who believe smoking cigarettes by someone their age is "not morally wrong" are more than seven times likelier to smoke than those who believe teen smoking is "seriously morally wrong."
- Teens who believe drinking alcohol by someone their age is "not morally wrong" are almost seven times likelier to drink than those who believe teen drinking is "seriously morally wrong."
- Teens who believe marijuana use by someone their age is "not morally wrong" are 19 times likelier to use marijuana than teens who believe it is "seriously morally wrong."

- Most teens say legal restrictions have no effect on their decision to smoke cigarettes (58 percent) or drink alcohol (54 percent).
- Forty-eight percent of teens say illegality has no effect on their decision to use marijuana.
- Forty-six percent of teens say illegality has no effect on their decision to use LSD, cocaine or heroin.

Laws restricting teen smoking and drinking, and making illegal the use of drugs like marijuana and cocaine, play a significant role in combating substance abuse, but we must recognize that morality trumps illegality in deterring teen smoking, drinking and drug use. Parent Power is the most effective way to discourage teen drug use. Most kids get their sense of morality from their parents. In this survey, the message is loud and clear: Parents, you cannot outsource your role to law enforcement.

I want to express CASA's appreciation to Steve Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, for his insightful work in analyzing the data. We appreciate the counsel of our survey advisory group members: Richard R. Clayton, PhD, Scientific Director of the Center for Prevention Research at the University of Kentucky; J. David Hawkins, PhD, Director, Social Development Research Group, University of Washington; Timothy Johnson, PhD, Director of the Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Chicago, Associate Professor of Public Administration and Associate Research Professor, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, Chicago; Robert Shapiro, PhD, Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University and Editor of "The Poll Trends" *Public Opinion Quarterly*; and Nicholas

Zill, PhD, a Psychologist and Vice President and Director of the Child and Family Study Area, Westat, Inc.

Elizabeth Planet, Project Manager for Strategic Initiatives at CASA, was the project manager for this effort. She has done a superb job in helping to analyze the data and write the report. The advice and insights of Roger Vaughan, DrPH, CASA Fellow and head of CASA's Substance Abuse Data Analysis Center (SADACSM), associate clinical professor of biostatistics at Columbia University and Consulting Editor for Statistics and Evaluation for the *American Journal of Public Health* were invaluable. Jane Carlson handled the administrative aspects.

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

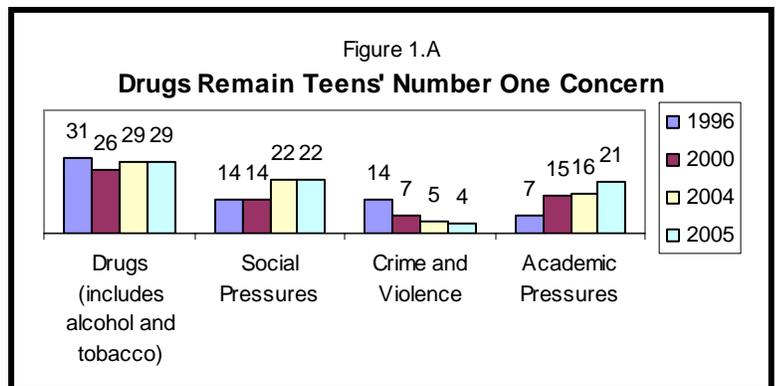
Chapter I

Key Findings

With more teens saying they attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, and more teens reporting that their friends use illegal drugs and abuse prescription drugs, the 2005 CASA back to school survey paints a bleak picture. This year we surveyed 1,000 teens, age 12 to 17, 503 boys and 497 girls (margin of error +/-3.1 percent) and 829 parents of teenagers, 282 of which were parents of surveyed teens (margin of error +/-3.4 percent).

Drugs Are Number One Concern of Teens

This year, as in every year since we began the survey in 1996, more teens (29 percent) cite drugs as their number one concern than any other matter. (Figure 1.A) Only 13 percent of parents see drugs as a teen's greatest concern.



Drugs Rife in Schools

This year's survey reveals a dramatic increase in the percentage of teens who attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold:

- 62 percent of the nation's high schoolers attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, a 41 percent increase since 2002, and

- 28 percent of middle schoolers attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, a 47 percent increase since 2002.

Students at Non-Drug Free Schools Likelier to Use

Compared to teens who attend drug-free schools, teens who attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are:

- three times likelier to try marijuana,
- three times likelier to get drunk in a typical month, and
- twice as likely to drink alcohol.

Size of School Related to Drug-Free Status

Nearly half of smaller high schools (fewer than 1,000 students) are drug free, versus less than a third of larger high schools (1,000 or more students).

Nearly three-fourths of smaller middle schools (fewer than 1,000 students) are drug free, versus about half of larger middle schools (1,000 or more students).

More Teens Say Their Friends Use Drugs

A troubling finding from this year’s survey is the increase in the number of teens who report that their peers use illegal drugs. From 2004 to 2005:

- The percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate that has abused prescription drugs jumped 86 percent (from 14 percent to 26 percent).
- The percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate that has used Ecstasy is up 28 percent (from 18 percent to 23 percent).

- The percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate that has used illegal drugs such as acid, cocaine, or heroin is up 20 percent (from 35 percent to 42 percent).

R-Rated Movies and Substance-Abuse Risk

Forty-three percent of 12- to 17-year olds report seeing three or more R-rated movies in a typical month, either in theaters or on DVD/VHS.

Compared with teens who do not watch any R-rated movies, those who see three or more R-rated movies in a typical month are:

- seven times likelier to smoke cigarettes,
- six times likelier to try marijuana, and
- five times likelier to drink alcohol.

Dangerous Liaisons

Teens who report that half or more of their friends are sexually active are at nearly six times the risk for substance abuse as those teens with no sexually active friends. The 10 percent of teens who say that half or more of their friends are sexually active with persons who are not their regular boyfriend or girlfriend (that is, engage in casual sex or “hooking up”) have an average substance-abuse risk score that is nearly four times greater than the risk score for those teens who say none of their friends do this.

The Importance of Strong Family Relationships

Twenty-six percent of teens live in households with these four characteristics: frequent family dinners (five to seven times in a typical week), low levels of tension and stress between family members (not very much or none at all), parents who are very or fairly proud of their teen, and a parent in whom the teen can confide. The average substance-abuse risk for such teens is roughly half that of the average teen.

Deterring Teen Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use

In this year's survey, we asked teenagers about their parents' approval or disapproval of substance use, their impressions of the health consequences of substance use, and whether they consider the use of various substances by a teenager to be "morally wrong." We also asked teens whether legal restrictions on underage smoking and drinking and the illegality of marijuana and other drugs had any impact on the likelihood that they would drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes or use marijuana or other illicit drugs. Our findings indicate that teen behavior is strongly linked to teen perceptions of parental disapproval, moral considerations and health consequences.

Parental Disapproval

Teens who say their parents would be "a little upset" or "not upset at all" if the teen used marijuana are six times likelier to have tried marijuana than those teens who say their parents would be "extremely upset" (76 percent vs. 12 percent).

Morality Trumps Illegality

This year, for the first time, we asked teens whether legal restrictions on underage smoking and drinking and the illegality of marijuana and other drugs had any impact on the likelihood that they would drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes or use marijuana or other illicit drugs.

- Teens who believe smoking cigarettes by someone their age is "not morally wrong" are more than seven times likelier to smoke than those who believe teen smoking is "seriously morally wrong."
- Teens who believe drinking alcohol by someone their age is "not morally wrong" are almost seven times likelier to drink than those who believe teen drinking is "seriously morally wrong."

- Teens who believe using marijuana by someone their age is "not morally wrong" are 19 times likelier to use marijuana than teens who believe it is "seriously morally wrong."
- Most teens say legal restrictions have no effect on their decision to smoke cigarettes (58 percent) or drink alcohol (54 percent).
- Forty-eight percent of teens say illegality has no effect on their decision to use marijuana.

Health Consequences

Most teens consider very harmful to the health of someone their age the use of illegal drugs and the regular use of alcohol and tobacco, and these teens are less likely to smoke, drink or use drugs than those teens who do not consider these activities harmful. For example, teens who consider marijuana to be "not too harmful" or "not harmful at all" are eight times likelier to have tried marijuana than those teens who consider marijuana "very harmful" to the health of someone their age (66 percent vs. eight percent).

Parental Pessimism About Drug-Free Schools

Forty-eight percent of the parents surveyed report that drugs are used, kept or sold on the grounds of their teen's school, and an alarming 56 percent of these parents believe that the goal of making their child's school drug free is unrealistic.

Chapter II

How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk

Through 10 surveys conducted over 11 years, CASA has been surveying public opinion on substance abuse, seeking answers to the question: “Why do some teenagers drink, smoke and use illegal drugs while others do not?”

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

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

The CASA survey was conducted by telephone with a randomly selected and nationally representative sample of 1,000 teenagers (ages 12 to 17) living in the United States. Despite assurances of confidentiality, we assume that some teenage respondents will be reluctant to admit illegal activities over the telephone to someone unknown to them. Therefore, this survey--like any telephone survey asking respondents to self-report proscribed behaviors--

undoubtedly under-reports the extent of the use of illegal drugs, the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol by teenagers, and other negative behaviors, and over-reports positive behaviors.

The CASA strategy for assessing the substance-abuse risk of a teenage respondent is to measure the prevalence of illegal drugs, tobacco and alcohol in the teen’s daily life. We use a statistical procedure called factor analysis to combine a teen’s response to eight survey questions (see Table 2.1) to yield a “substance-abuse risk score” for each teen respondent, to measure the respondent’s substance-abuse risk. This risk score then becomes our key dependent variable, the phenomenon we seek to explain by reference to the other responses and characteristics of the teen and his or her parent.

1.	How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days? (Questions 39/40)
2.	How many of your friends drink alcoholic beverages? (Question 46)
3.	How often do you get drunk? (Questions 51/54)
4.	How many of your friends use marijuana? (Question 67)
5.	Do you know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine or heroin? (Question 55)
6.	How long would it take you to buy marijuana? (Question 68)
7.	Have you ever tried marijuana? (Question 69)
8.	How likely is it that you will try illegal drugs in the future? (Question 73)

To put this risk score in context, the average risk score for all teens is 1.00; the risk score for a teen who has not tried alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana is 0.37; the risk score for a teen who admits to having tried alcohol, tobacco or

marijuana is 1.14; and the risk score for a teen who admits to having tried all three is 3.09.

It is important to appreciate that this risk variable represents our inference of respondent risk, since risk cannot be measured directly in a survey. Still, there is a high degree of internal consistency in the pattern of responses to the eight indicator variables, including a high correlation between the variables that measure proximity to drugs, alcohol and tobacco and those that directly measure respondents’ substance use.

The calculated substance-abuse risk score is highly related to the age of the teen respondent. When another risk factor--for example, frequency of dinners with family--is related to both the substance-abuse risk score and also to age, it is important to insure that the observed relationship between this second risk factor and the substance-abuse risk score is not just a function of age. In such cases, when we describe a relationship between a risk factor and the substance-abuse risk score, we test to insure that the relationship is not spurious using a statistical technique called “Analysis of Variance” (ANOVA). Using this technique, we can test to make sure that a relationship between two variables (e.g., frequency of family dinners and the substance-abuse risk score) continues to exist even after controlling for age.

CASA collapsed the individual risk scores into three score ranges and found that the 1,000 teens surveyed fell into these categories of risk: 44 percent of the nation’s 12- to 17-year olds are at a relatively low risk of substance abuse, 38 percent are at moderate risk, and 18 percent are at high risk. The practical meaning of these risk categories appears in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2
What the Risk Categories Mean

High Risk Teens (18 Percent of 12- to 17-Year Olds)

- Many smoke (47 percent currently smoke)
- Almost all have tried alcohol (96 percent have tried alcohol and 27 percent currently drink alcohol in a typical week)
- Two-thirds get drunk (64 percent at least once a month)
- Almost all have friends who use marijuana (94 percent)
- Two-thirds know a friend or classmate using Ecstasy (66 percent)
- Three-fourths know a friend or classmate using acid, cocaine, or heroin (77 percent)
- Two-thirds could buy marijuana in an hour or less (63 percent)
- An overwhelming proportion have tried marijuana (86 percent)
- Almost half say future drug use “likely” (46 percent)

Moderate Risk Teens (38 Percent of 12- to 17-Year Olds)

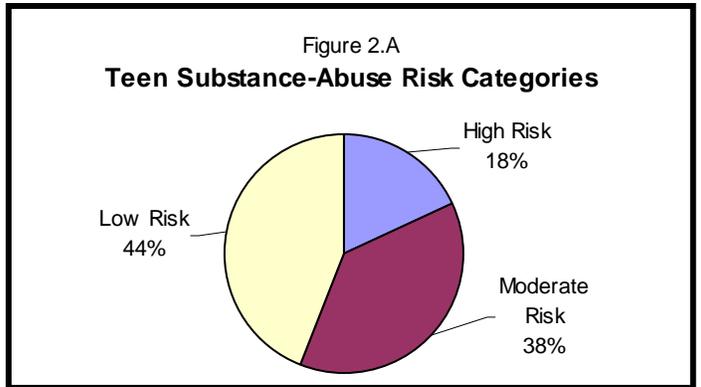
- Almost none smoke (97 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Fewer than half have tried alcohol (46 percent)
- Few get drunk in a typical month (5 percent)
- Most have marijuana-using friend (59 percent)
- One-quarter know a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy (23 percent)
- Most know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine, or heroin (58 percent)
- Two-thirds could buy marijuana within a day (61 percent)
- Few have tried marijuana (7 percent)
- Most say future drug use “will never happen” (55 percent)

Low Risk Teens (44 Percent of 12- to 17-Year Olds)

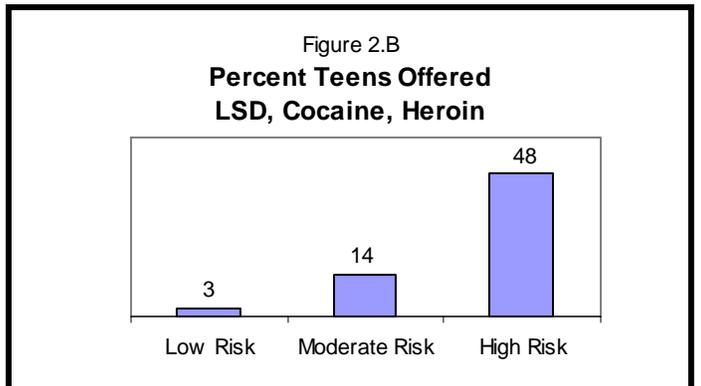
- None smoke (0 percent had a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Few have tried alcohol (7 percent, and virtually none drink alcohol currently)
- None get drunk in a typical month (100 percent never get drunk)
- Almost none have friends who smoke marijuana (2 percent)
- Few know a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy (6 percent)
- Few know user of acid, cocaine, or heroin (13 percent)
- Two-thirds would be unable to buy marijuana (66 percent)
- None have tried marijuana
- Three-fourths say future drug use “will never happen” (78 percent)

Teen Risk Status

Eighteen percent of American teenagers ages 12 to 17 fall into the high risk category, 38 percent moderate risk and 44 percent low risk. These figures are essentially the same as last year (17 percent high risk, 38 percent moderate risk and 45 percent low risk in 2004). (Figure 2.A)



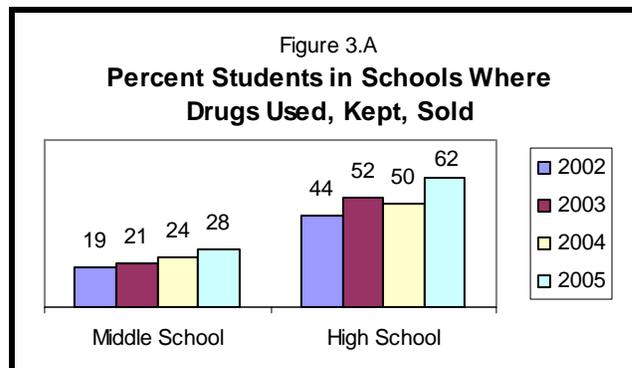
For a perspective on what it means for a teen to have a high substance-abuse risk score, consider the survey question regarding whether respondents have ever been offered a drug like LSD, cocaine, or heroin: overall, 15 percent of teens report they have been offered illegal drugs such as LSD, cocaine, or heroin. While this is a rare occurrence among teens in the low risk category (three percent), 14 percent of moderate risk teens and 48 percent of high risk teens have been offered these illegal drugs. (Figure 2.B)



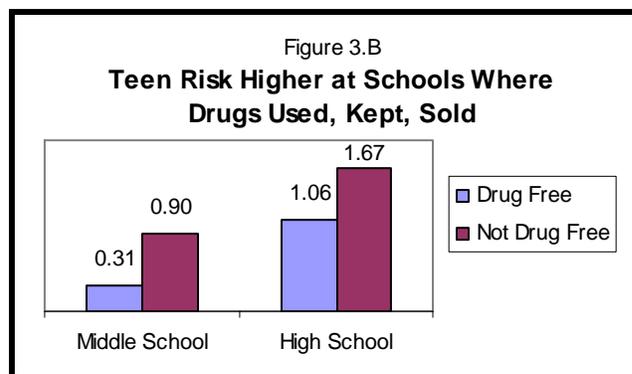
Chapter III

Drugs in Schools

This year's survey reveals a 47 percent increase since 2002 in the percentage of teens who attend middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, and a 41 percent increase since 2002 in the percentage of teens who attend high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. (Figure 3.A)



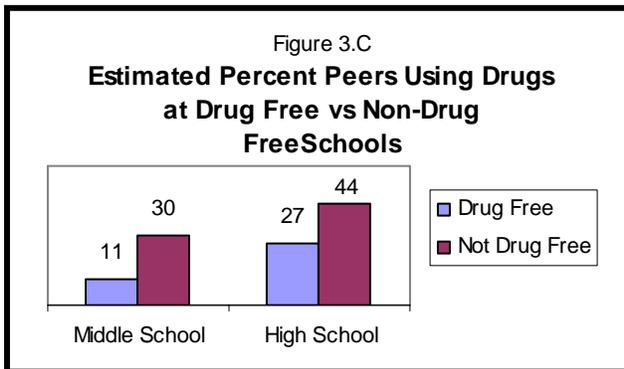
Teens who attend middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are at three times the substance-abuse risk of those attending drug-free middle schools (0.90 vs. 0.31). Teens who attend high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are at 60 percent greater risk than those attending drug-free high schools (1.67 vs. 1.06). (Figure 3.B)



Illegal Drugs

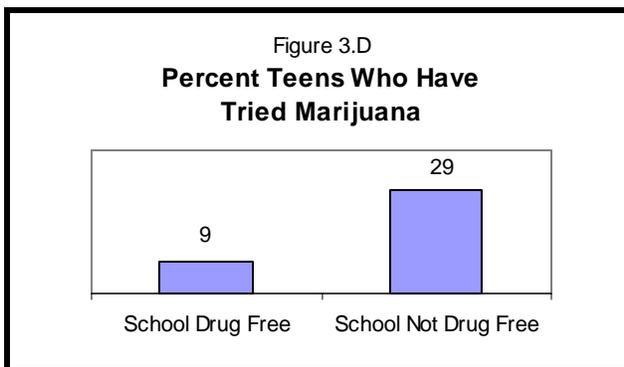
Students who attend high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold say that 44 percent of their schoolmates use illegal drugs, compared to an estimate of 27 percent by students in drug-free high schools.

Students who attend middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold say that 30 percent of their schoolmates use illegal drugs, compared to an estimate of 11 percent by students in drug-free middle schools. (Figure 3.C)



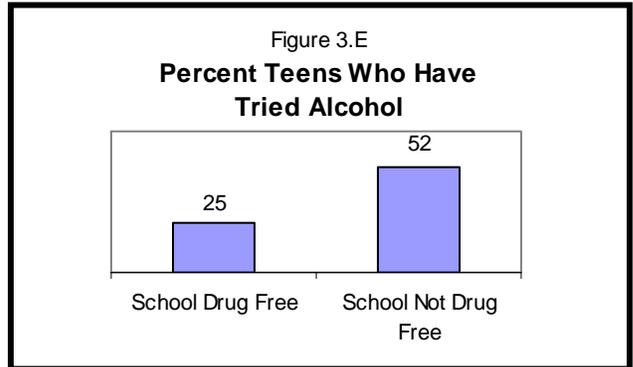
Marijuana

Marijuana use more than triples among kids who attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold: 29 percent of teens who attend non-drug-free schools have tried marijuana, compared to nine percent of those who attend drug-free schools. (Figure 3.D)

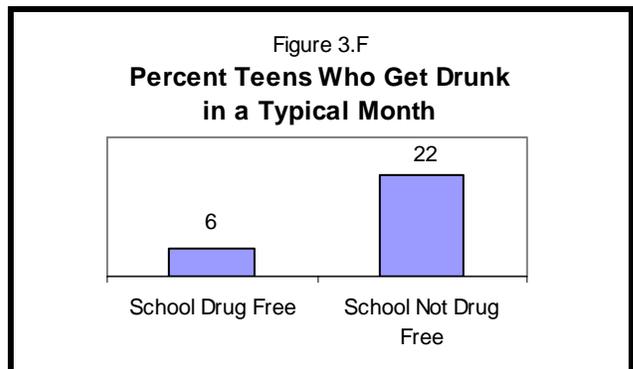


Alcohol

Alcohol use more than doubles at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold: 52 percent of students at non-drug-free schools have tried alcohol compared to 25 percent of those who attend drug-free schools. (Figure 3.E)



The proportion of teens who get drunk in a typical month more than triples among those who attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, compared to those who attend drug-free schools (22 percent vs. six percent). (Figure 3.F)

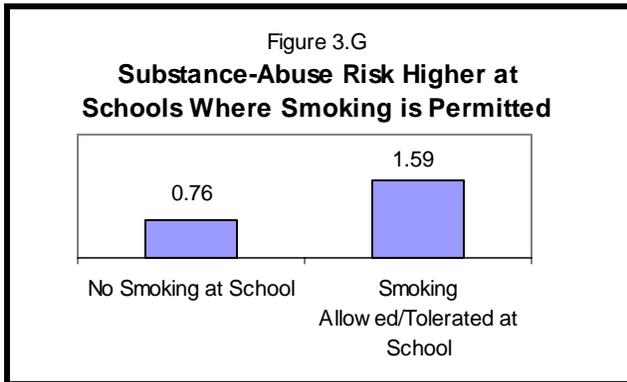


Smoking on School Grounds by Students and Teachers

Most teens (62 percent) say that smoking by students does not occur on the grounds of their school. Sixty-five percent of these same teens also report that their schools are drug-free.

Where smoking does not occur on school grounds, the average risk score for students is 0.76. Where smoking occurs “despite the best efforts of administrators,” the average risk score

is 1.41. Where smoking is allowed or tolerated, the average risk score is 1.59. (Figure 3.G)



Sixteen percent of teens have witnessed teachers or administrators smoke on school grounds. Half of these same teens attend schools where students do not smoke on school grounds--presenting teens with conflicting messages between policy and practice. Among schools where students do not smoke on school grounds and where teachers or administrators were not seen to smoke on school grounds, 67 percent are drug free. Among schools where students do not smoke, but teachers or administrators have been seen to smoke, 58 percent are drug free.

Size of School Related to Drug-Free Status

Larger schools are less likely to be drug free, and they have higher rates of drug use. (Figure 3.H)

At schools of 1,500 or more students (attended by 23 percent of respondents):

- 32 percent are drug free.
- 39 percent of the student body regularly uses illegal drugs.
- 1.42 is the average substance-abuse risk score.

At schools with 1,000 to 1,499 students (attended by 18 percent of respondents):

- 37 percent are drug free.

- 30 percent of the student body regularly uses illegal drugs.

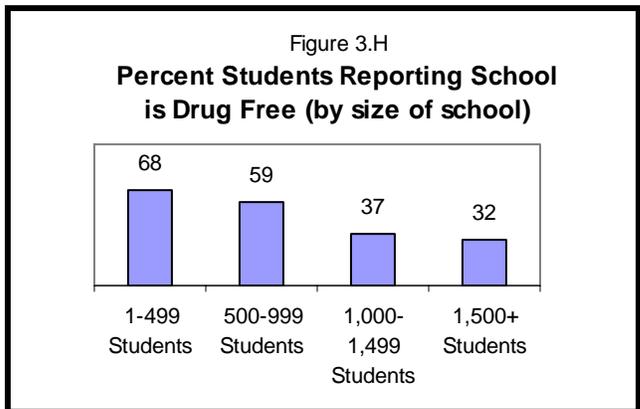
- 1.08 is the average risk score.

At schools with 500 to 999 students (attended by 30 percent of respondents):

- 59 percent are drug free.
- 24 percent of the student body regularly uses illegal drugs.
- 0.75 is the average risk score.

At schools with 1 to 499 students (attended by 22 percent of respondents):

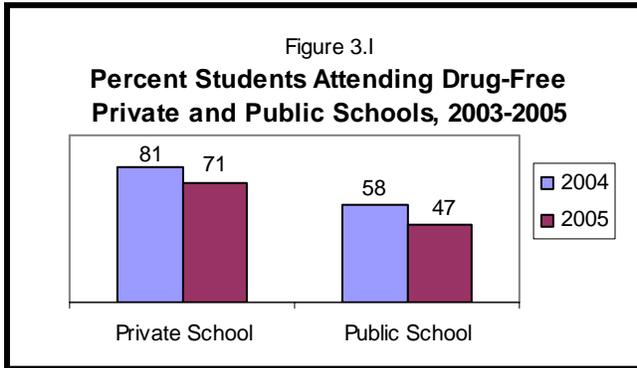
- 68 percent are drug free.
- 23 percent of the student body regularly uses illegal drugs.
- 0.80 is the average risk score.



The size of a school's student body is relevant to its drug-free status, whether the school is a middle or high school. Nearly half (49 percent) of smaller high schools (fewer than 1,000 students) are drug free, compared to 28 percent of larger high schools (1,000 or more students). Seventy-two percent of smaller middle schools (fewer than 1,000 students) are drug free, compared to 53 percent of larger middle schools (1,000 or more students).

Private vs. Public School

Private schools (religious and secular) are more likely to be drug free than public schools, but the proportion of private schools that are drug free has declined by 14 percent from 2004 to 2005, just as the proportion of drug free public schools has declined (by 23 percent). Seventy-one percent of students who attend private schools report that their schools are drug free (down from 81 percent last year), compared with only 47 percent of students at public schools (down from 58 percent last year). (Figure 3.I)



Chapter IV

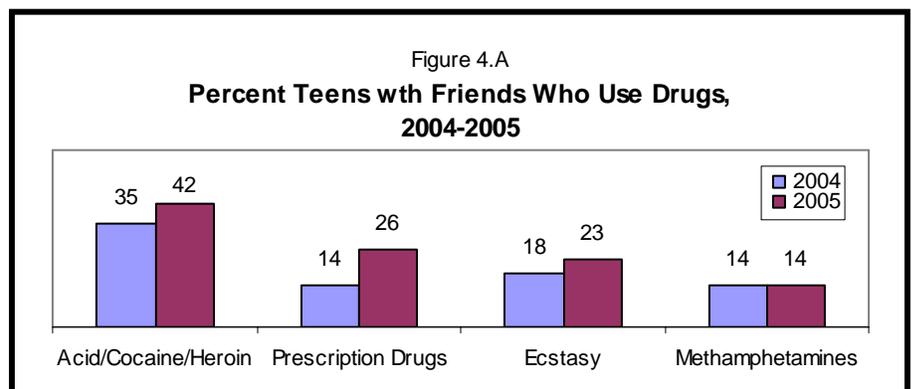
Availability and the Company Teens Keep

A troubling finding from this year's survey, consistent with the rise in students attending non-drug-free schools, is the increase from 2004 to 2005 in the number of teens reporting that their peers use illegal drugs.

More Teens Say Their Friends Use Drugs

From 2004 to 2005(Figure 4.A):

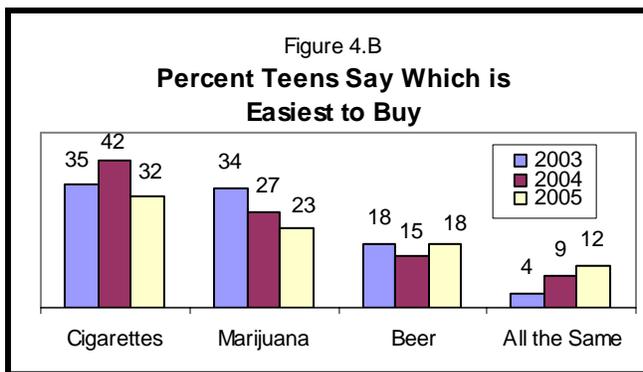
- The percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate that has abused prescription drugs jumped 86 percent (from 14 percent to 26 percent).
- The percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate that has used Ecstasy is up 28 percent (from 18 percent to 23 percent).
- The percentage of teens who know a friend or classmate that has used illegal drugs such as acid, cocaine, or heroin is up 20 percent (from 35 percent to 42 percent).
- The percentage of teens who say they know a friend or classmate that has used methamphetamines--14 percent--is the same result as last year.



Availability: The Mother of Use

Another troubling finding is the persistent ease with which teens can obtain marijuana. Forty-two percent of 12- to 17-year olds say they can buy marijuana within a day, and 21 percent can buy marijuana in an hour or less. These figures are unchanged from 2004.

In the current survey, marijuana is reported by 23 percent of teens to be easier to buy than cigarettes or beer (compared to 27 percent last year), while 32 percent say cigarettes are easiest to buy (compared to 42 percent in 2004). The proportion of teens who think beer is the easiest to buy is 18 percent, up from 15 percent in 2004.* (Figure 4.B)



Thirty-five percent of the teens who say marijuana is easiest to buy have tried marijuana, compared to 10 percent of those teens who say cigarettes or beer are easiest to buy, and 18 percent of the overall sample of teens.

For a perspective on the relationship between availability and substance-abuse risk, consider the fact that teens in the high-risk category are 16 times likelier to be offered a drug like LSD, cocaine, or heroin, compared to teens in the low-risk category.

* Figures do not add to 100 because 16 percent responded “don’t know” or declined to respond.

Chapter V

Fast Times for American Teens

Last year, CASA examined the links between teen dating, sexual activity and downloading Internet pornography and substance-abuse risk. This year we confirmed our findings on the relationship between dating and sexual activity and teen substance-abuse risk, and we also discovered a link between the number of R-rated movies a teen watches in a typical month and the risk of substance abuse.

R-Rated Movies and Substance-Abuse Risk

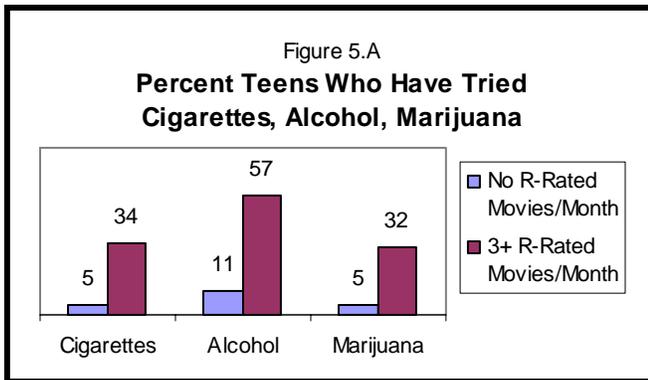
Among the most striking findings of this year's survey are how frequently teens are watching R-rated movies, either in theaters or on DVD/VHS, and the relationship of viewing R-rated movies to smoking, drinking and drug use.

In a typical month, 43 percent of 12 to 17 year olds watch three or more R-rated movies; 22 percent say they do not watch any R-rated movies.

Those teens who watch R-rated movies frequently are more than four times likelier to be at risk for substance abuse than those who do not watch R-rated movies (risk score of 1.54 vs. 0.33).

Compared to teens who do not watch any R rated movies in a typical month, those who see three or more are:

- nearly seven times likelier to smoke cigarettes (34 percent vs. five percent).
- more than five times likelier to drink alcohol (57 percent vs. 11 percent).
- more than six times likelier to try marijuana (32 percent vs. five percent). (Figure 5.A)



The connection between R-rated movie watching and substance-abuse risk remains strong, even after controlling for age. For example, among 12- to 13-year olds, one percent of those who watch no R-rated movies in a typical month have tried tobacco, compared to 11 percent of those who watch three or more. Among 16- to 17-year olds, nine percent of those who watch no R-rated movies in a typical month have tried tobacco, compared to 47 percent of those who watch three or more.

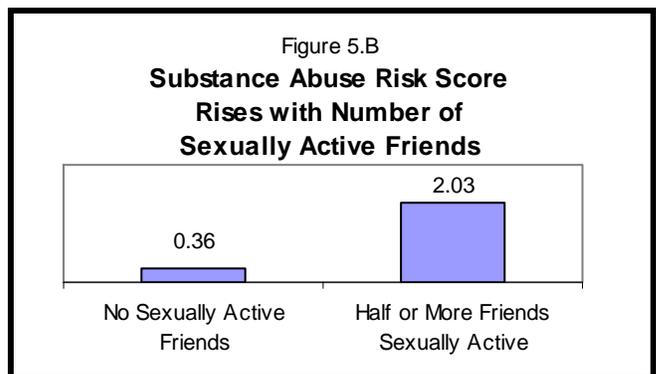
Dating and Sexual Activity

About one-third of teens report that they have a boyfriend or girlfriend (31 percent). These teens have an average substance-abuse risk score of 1.46, compared to an average risk score of 0.81 for those teens who do not have a boyfriend or girlfriend.

Half of teens (52 percent) report that they have sexually active friends; 27 percent say that half or more of their friends are sexually active. Teens who report that half or more of their friends are sexually active have an average substance-abuse risk score that is almost six times greater than the risk score for those teens with no sexually active friends (2.03 vs. 0.36). (Figure 5.B)

New this year is a question on how many of the teen’s friends are sexually active with persons who are not their regular boyfriend or girlfriend (that is, engage in casual sex or “hooking up”). Seventy percent report that none of their friends are doing this, 17 percent report that fewer than half of their friends engage in casual sex, and 10 percent say that half or more of their friends engage in casual sex. Those teens who say that half or more of their friends engage in casual sex have an average substance-abuse risk score that is nearly four times greater than the risk score for those teens who say none of their friends do this (2.44 vs. 0.64).

When these indicators of risk occur in combination--having a boyfriend or girlfriend, having sexually active friends, having any friends who engage in casual sex--the risk score increases dramatically. Those teens who have all three characteristics (13 percent) have an average substance-abuse risk score that is more than six times greater than the risk score for the 38 percent of teens who do not have any of these characteristics (2.12 vs. 0.33).



Chapter VI

All in the Family

Over many years conducting this back to school survey, CASA has found that parents play a critical role with respect to their children's smoking, drinking and drug use. This year's survey includes several new questions about teens' family relationships, including having a parent to confide in, having parents who show pride in their teen, and having low levels of tension or stress at home. As in past years, we also examined the impact of frequent family dinners on teen substance-abuse risk.

Someone to Watch Over Me

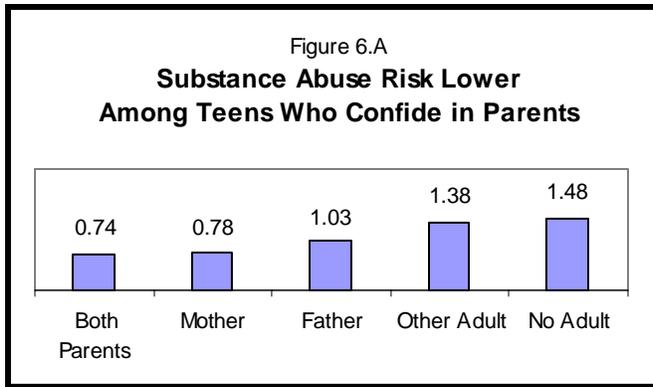
Almost all of the teens surveyed (93 percent) say there is an adult in their lives with whom to talk over a serious problem. Teens are most likely to confide in their mothers: 40 percent of teens overall (30 percent of boys and 50 percent of girls). Sixteen percent overall--20 percent of boys and 13 percent of girls--would confide in both parents equally. Only 10 percent--17 percent of boys and three percent of girls--name their father as the adult they would go to with a serious problem.

Teens who confide in their parents have a much lower substance-abuse risk score on average than the 26 percent of teens who would turn to an adult other than their parent to talk about a serious problem or the seven percent of teens who have no adult to confide in:

- Teens who would confide in their mother or in both parents equally have the lowest average substance-abuse risk score (0.78 and 0.74, respectively).
- Teens who name their father as the adult they would go to with a serious problem have an average substance-abuse risk score of 1.03.
- Teens who cite an adult other than a parent have close to the same elevated risk score as

those teens who have no adult in whom they can confide (1.38 and 1.48, respectively).

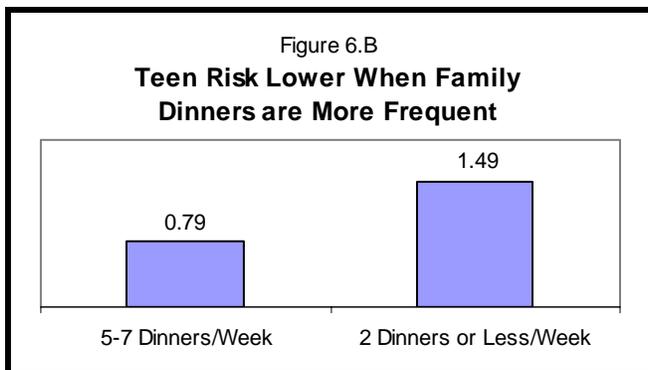
(Figure 6.A)



The quality of the relationship between teens and parents is also related to substance-abuse risk. In this survey, parents were asked to assess the quality of their relationship with their teens (teens were not asked this question). Where parents said the quality of the relationship with their teen was “excellent,” the teen’s risk score is below average, at 0.84.

Family Dinners

The number of family dinners a teen has in a typical week remains a powerful indicator of substance-abuse risk (as first identified by CASA research in 1996). The average risk score of teens having dinner with their family five to seven nights in a typical week is about half that of teens having dinner as a family two nights or less (0.79 vs.1.49). (Figure 6.B)



Fifty-eight percent of teens surveyed report having five to seven dinners as a family in a typical week. This is the same as last year (59 percent). At the other end of the scale, 21 percent have family dinners fewer than three nights in a typical week, essentially unchanged from 23 percent last year.

As teens get older they are less likely to have dinner with their families on a regular basis. Half of 12-year olds have family dinners seven times a week (55 percent), compared to 26 percent of 17-year olds.

Parental Pride

We asked the teens to assess how proud their parents are of them, and their responses correlate highly with the substance-abuse risk score. The 64 percent of teens who say their parents are “very proud” of them have an average risk that is a third of the risk score for the four percent of teens who say their parents are “not very proud” of them (0.86 vs. 2.66).

Parental Strictness

Teens were asked how strict their parents are, relative to parents of their peers. Ten percent responded that their parents were much more strict, and the same number responded they were much less strict compared to their friends’ parents. Twenty-seven percent said their parents were somewhat more strict, 18 percent said somewhat less strict, and 35 percent said their parents were about as strict as their friends’ parents. Those teens who say their parents are about as strict as other parents are at half the substance-abuse risk as those teens whose parents are much more strict or much less strict (0.73 vs. 1.36 and 1.41, respectively).

In households in which both a teen and a parent were interviewed, parents tend to overestimate their strictness. Thirty percent of teens and parents in dual interview households agree on how strict the parent is. But in 53 percent of dual interview households, parents rate themselves as more strict than does the teen.

Tension at Home

Ten percent of teens report that there is a “great deal” of tension or stress between members of their family. These teens have nearly double the average risk score (1.93). One-third (34 percent) report a “fair amount” of tension or stress, and they have an average risk score equal to that of teens generally. Respondents reporting “not very much” tension or stress (47 percent) or “none at all” (eight percent) have a below average risk score (0.85).

The Importance of Strong Family Relationships

Twenty-six percent of teens live in households with these four characteristics: frequent family dinners (five to seven times in a typical week), low levels of tension and stress between family members (not very much or none at all), parents who are very or fairly proud of their teen, and a parent in whom the teen can confide. The average substance-abuse risk score for teens living in such households is 0.53--roughly half the risk of the average teen.

Chapter VII

Deterring Teen Substance Abuse

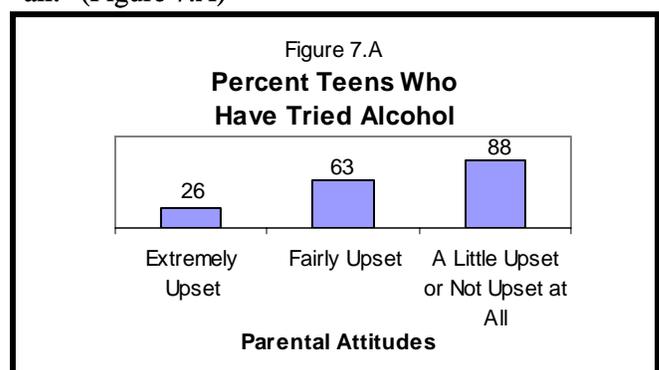
In this year's survey, we asked teenagers about their parents' approval or disapproval of substance use, their impressions of the health consequences of substance use, and whether they consider the use of various substances by a teenager to be "morally wrong." We also asked teens whether legal restrictions on underage smoking and drinking and the illegality of marijuana and other drugs had any impact on the likelihood that they would drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes or use marijuana or other illicit drugs.

Parental Disapproval

Teens overwhelmingly believe that their parents would be "extremely upset" if the teen:

- used drugs like LSD, cocaine or heroin (97 percent);
- smoked marijuana (88 percent);
- regularly smoked cigarettes (81 percent); and
- regularly drank alcohol (74 percent).

Twenty-six percent of those teens who say their parents would be "extremely upset" if they found out the teen regularly drank alcohol have tried alcohol, compared to 63 percent of those who believe their parents would be "fairly upset" and 88 percent of those who think their parents would be "a little upset" or "not upset at all." (Figure 7.A)



Twelve percent of the teens who say that their parents would be “extremely upset” if they found out that the teen smoked marijuana have tried marijuana, compared with 47 percent of the teens who say their parents would be “fairly upset” and 76 percent of the teens who say their parents would be “a little upset” or “not upset at all.” (Figure 7.B)

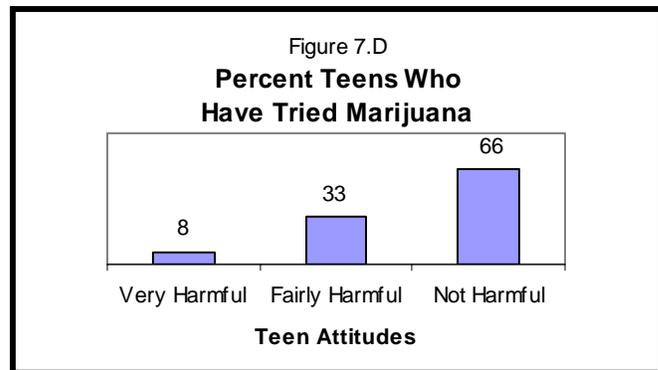
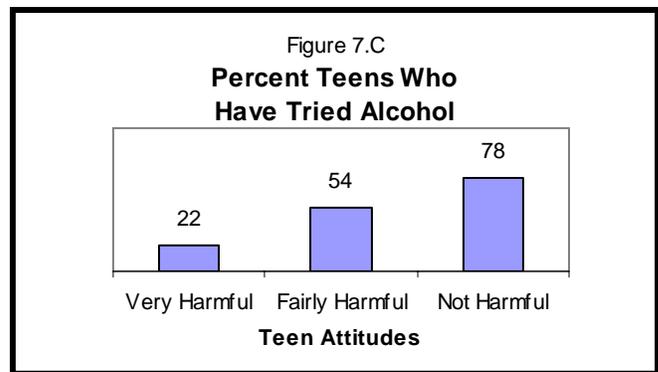
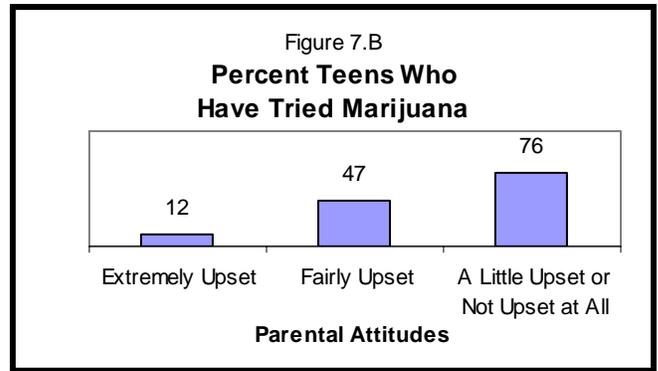
Health Consequences

Most teens consider “very harmful” to the health of someone their age:

- the use of drugs like LSD, cocaine or heroin (93 percent);
- the regular smoking of cigarettes (76 percent);
- the smoking of marijuana (74 percent); and
- the regular drinking of alcohol (61 percent).

Twenty-two percent of teens who say that regular drinking is “very harmful” to the health of someone their age report having tried alcohol, compared to 54 percent of those who think it is “fairly harmful” and 78 percent of those who think it is “not too harmful” or “not harmful at all.” (Figure 7.C)

Eight percent of teens who say that the smoking of marijuana is “very harmful” to the health of someone their age report having tried marijuana, compared to 33 percent of those who think it is “fairly harmful” and 66 percent of those who think it is “not too harmful” or “not harmful at all.” (Figure 7.D)

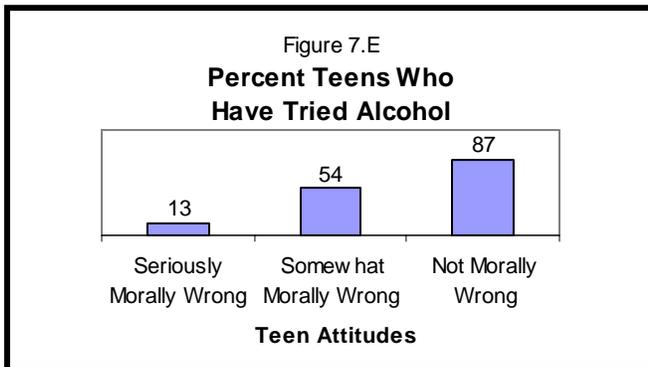


Moral Considerations

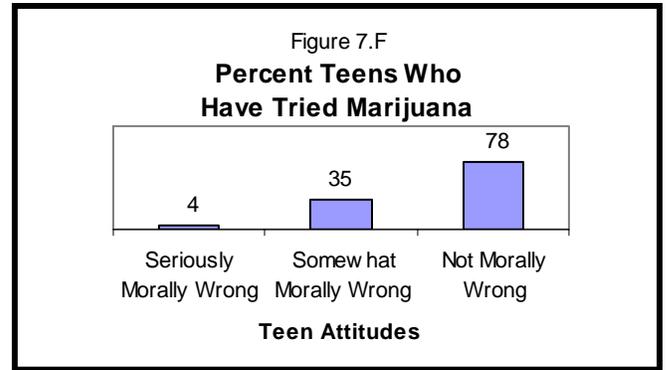
Teens were asked “What is your opinion of the morality of someone your age [smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, or using drugs like LSD, cocaine, or heroin]: is it seriously wrong from a moral point of view, somewhat morally wrong, or not morally wrong?” Most teens report that it is “seriously morally wrong” for someone their age to:

- drink alcohol (51 percent);
- smoke cigarettes (59 percent);
- smoke marijuana (69 percent); and
- use drugs like LSD, cocaine or heroin (87 percent).

Thirteen percent of those teens who say that the drinking of alcohol by someone their age is “seriously morally wrong” report having tried alcohol, compared to 54 percent of those who say it is “somewhat morally wrong” and 87 percent of those who say it is “not morally wrong.” (Figure 7.E)



Four percent of those teens who say that the smoking of marijuana by someone their age is “seriously morally wrong” report having tried marijuana, compared to 35 percent of those who say it is “somewhat morally wrong” and 78 percent of those who say it is “not morally wrong.” (Figure 7.F)



Forty-one percent of the teens surveyed responded that the use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and drugs such as LSD, cocaine and heroin are all seriously morally wrong for someone their age. These teens have an average substance-abuse risk score of 0.34--about one-third the average score for all teens. For teens who think none of these is a serious moral wrong (10 percent), the average risk score is eight times greater (2.48).

Legal Restrictions

We asked teens whether legal restrictions on the sale of alcohol and tobacco to minors and the illegality of marijuana and other drugs make them much more likely, somewhat more likely, somewhat less likely or much less likely to use these substances or whether these restrictions have no effect.

The majority of teens say that legal restrictions have no effect on their decision to smoke cigarettes (58 percent) or drink alcohol (54 percent), while one third say that legal restrictions make them less likely to smoke cigarettes (32 percent) and drink alcohol (36 percent).

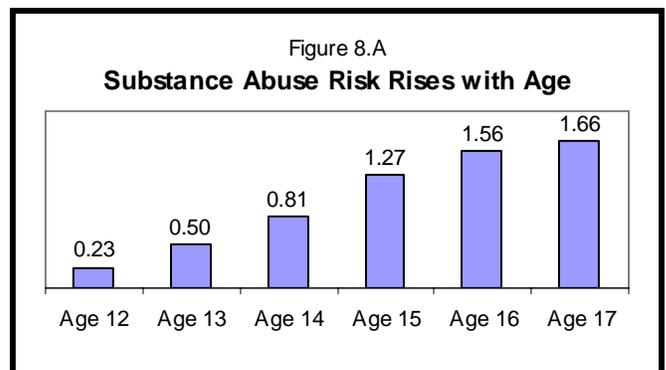
Nearly half of teens say that the fact of illegality has no effect on their decision to use marijuana (48 percent) or use LSD, cocaine or heroin (46 percent), about the same proportion who say that the fact of illegality makes them less likely to use marijuana (43 percent) and LSD, cocaine or heroin (46 percent).

Chapter VIII

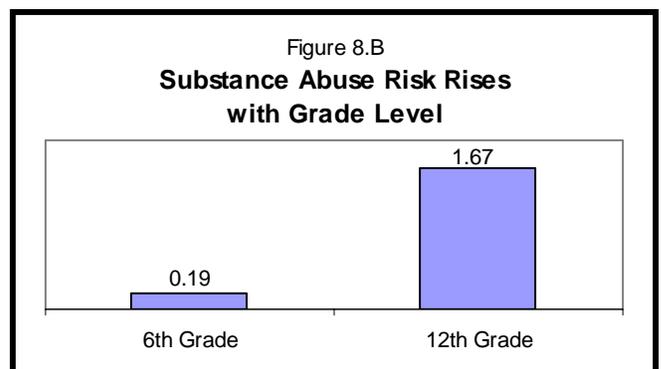
Other Characteristics Related to Teen Risk

Age, Grade Level, School Level

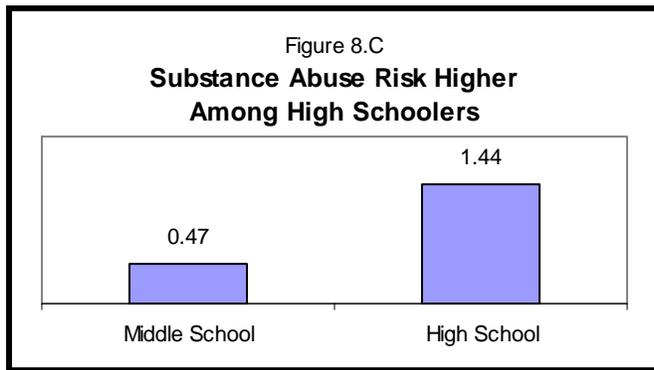
Age remains one of the best predictors of risk in the CASA survey: as a teen gets older, his or her substance-abuse risk increases substantially. Twelve-year olds have an average risk score of 0.23--barely a fifth of the average for all respondents (1.00). By the time a respondent reaches age 17, the average substance-abuse risk score increases nearly eightfold, to 1.66. (Figure 8.A)



Consistent with the age relationship to risk are the grade level and school level correlations with substance-abuse risk. Substance-abuse risk increases substantially with grade level, from 0.19 for sixth graders to 1.67 for twelfth graders. (Figure 8.B)

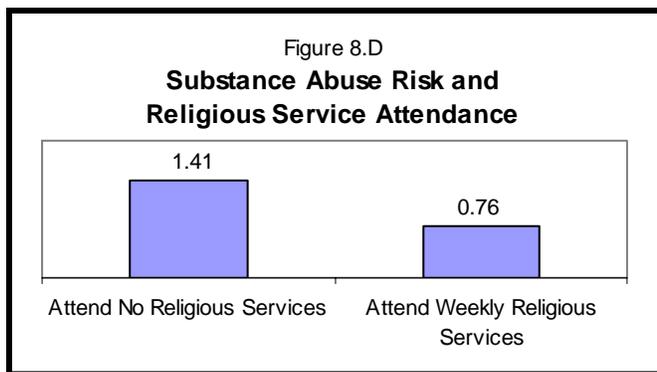


The average substance-abuse risk score for teens in middle school is 0.47, and 1.44 for high schoolers. (Figure 8.C)



Religion

Religious activity is associated with lower average risk scores. The percentage of teens attending religious services on at least a weekly basis remained constant this year at 49 percent (compared to 51 percent in last year's survey). Teens who never attend religious services in a typical month have an average risk score of 1.41--nearly twice the risk of teens who attend religious services weekly (0.76). (Figure 8.D)

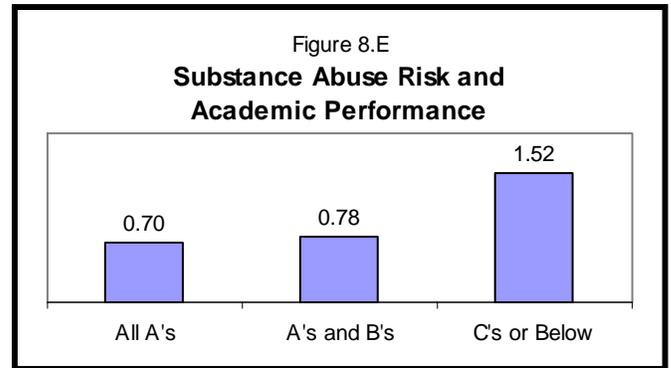


Academic Performance

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

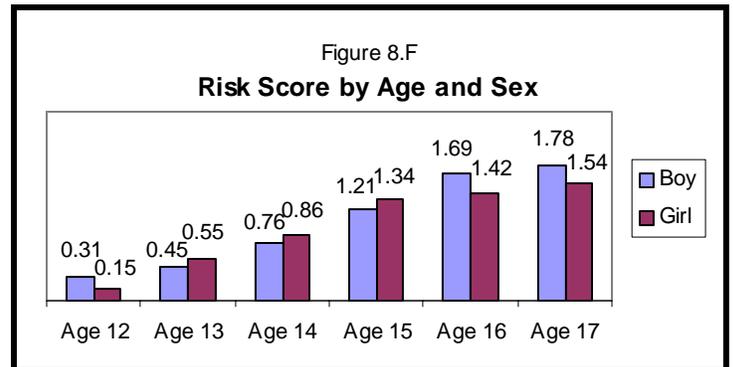
Students who typically receive all A's or A's and B's in school have average risk scores below the average for all teens (0.70 and 0.78

respectively). Teens who report typically receiving C's or below have above average risk scores of 1.52, twice that of their higher-achieving peers. (Figure 8.E)



Gender

As in previous surveys, gender in and of itself did not emerge as a significant indicator of substance-abuse risk. Overall, girls have a slightly lower average risk score than boys (0.97 versus 1.04). But from ages 12 to 15, girls have a slightly higher average risk score than boys the same age. At ages 16 and 17, boys have a higher average risk score. Overall, 58 percent of high-risk teens are male and 43 percent are female. (Figure 8.F)



Chapter IX

Parent Survey

A unique feature of CASA's research is interviewing parents who live in the same household as teens. This year 282 of the 829 parents interviewed reside in a household in which a teen was also interviewed. The teen and parent responses are matched, so that responses from the teen and parent on identical questions can be compared.

Large majorities of teens and parents said the parents would be extremely upset to discover that their teen:

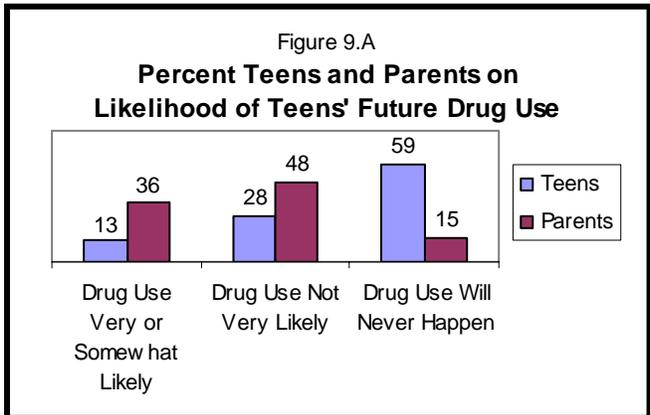
- regularly drank alcohol (74 percent of teens, 78 percent of parents);
- regularly smoked cigarettes (81 percent of teens, 73 percent of parents); and
- tried illegal drugs such as LSD, cocaine, or heroin (97 percent of teens, 94 percent of parents).

Parents were asked to assess how realistic are the expectations that:

- their teen's school be made drug-free (43 percent say very or fairly realistic);
- a teen will not smoke cigarettes (41 percent say very or fairly realistic);
- a teen will not drink alcohol before age 21 (20 percent say very or fairly realistic);
- a teen will not try marijuana (44 percent say very or fairly realistic);
- a teen will not try drugs such as LSD, cocaine or heroin (71 percent say very or fairly realistic); and
- a teen will not become sexually active (46 percent say very or fairly realistic).

Consistently across all of these questions, parents who consider these expectations to be very or fairly realistic have teens with lower average substance-abuse risk scores (compared with teens whose parents do not believe these are realistic expectations). For example, those parents who say it is fairly or very realistic to expect that their teen will not try marijuana have teens with an average substance-abuse risk score of 0.82; those parents who say this expectation is fairly or very unrealistic have teens with an average risk score of 1.13.

Thirty-six percent of parents consider future illegal drug use by their teen to be very or somewhat likely. Half (48 percent) say future illegal drug use is “not very likely,” and 15 percent say it will “never happen.” By contrast, 13 percent of teens say it is very or somewhat likely that they will try drugs in the future, 28 percent say it is “not very likely,” and 59 percent say it will “never happen.” (Figure 9.A)

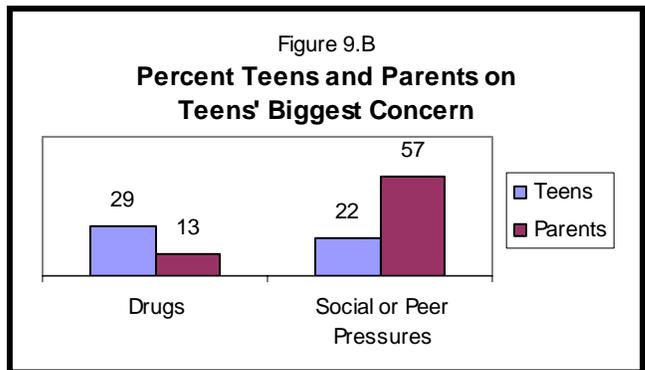


Parental Pessimism About Drug-Free Schools

Forty-nine percent of the parents surveyed report that drugs are used, kept or sold on the grounds of their teen’s school. When these parents were asked if they would send their child to a drug-free school if they could, 47 percent responded that they would not, and 61 percent of that group gave the explanation that “no schools are drug free.” Furthermore, 56 percent of the parents whose kids attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold believe that the goal of making their

child’s school drug free is fairly or very unrealistic.

As in previous years, a majority of parents (57 percent) think that their teen’s greatest concern is social or peer pressures, while only 22 percent of teens put this cluster of concerns at the top of their list. Only 13 percent of parents think that a teen’s number one concern is drugs, while 29 percent of teens report drugs as their biggest concern. (Figure 9.B)



Appendix A

Sample Performance

A good way to assess the quality of the achieved survey sample is to compare the results obtained in the survey with known characteristics of the target population, in this case the national population of teenagers between 12-and 17-years of age. Five demographic characteristics are of particular interest to us: age, sex, race, ethnicity and family structure. Our benchmark is the March 2005 *Current Population Survey (CPS)* conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, which is itself a survey--not a census--but for our purposes is considered definitive. The table below (A.1) compares the achieved results of our survey with the reported results of the *CPS*. The reported survey results throughout this report are weighted, meaning mathematically adjusted to correct for deviations from the target population profile derived from the *CPS*. Weighting was applied to bring the achieved sample in line with the *CPS* for age, sex, race and ethnicity. The chart below reports both our initial unweighted and final weighted results, so that a reader can assess the impact of this corrective measure.

Teen respondents were asked at the conclusion of the interview if their answers could be overheard by someone at their home. Twenty-six percent said they could be overheard. Teens who believed that someone could overhear the interview had only a slightly lower average risk score (0.96 vs. 1.03), suggesting modest impact in terms of respondents being cautious about giving responses that indicate substance-abuse risk.

Table A.1

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates
<i>Age and Sex</i>			
Male, 12-years old	3.7	8.3	8.3
Male, 13-years old	6.7	8.7	8.7
Male, 14-years old	9.5	8.6	8.6
Male, 15-years old	11.1	8.0	8.0
Male, 16-years old	9.2	9.0	9.0
Male, 17-years old	10.1	8.5	8.5
Female, 12-years old	3.8	8.3	8.3
Female, 13-years old	7.6	8.1	8.1
Female, 14-years old	8.7	8.0	8.0
Female, 15-years old	9.2	7.9	7.9
Female, 16-years old	10.5	8.3	8.3
Female, 17-years old	9.9	8.2	8.2
<i>Race and Ethnicity</i>			
White, not Hispanic	82.5	64.5	61.3
Hispanic, any race	3.5	7.3	16.8
Black, not Hispanic	6.0	11.7	15.3
Asian American, not Hispanic	1.8	4.0	3.7
Native American, not Hispanic	1.5	3.4	0.7
Other/Mixed/No Response	4.7	9.0	1.9
<i>Family Structure</i>			
Two Biological Parents	78.2	73.8	
Biological Mother, Step Father	5.0	5.5	
Biological Father, Step Mother	1.3	1.1	
Two Step Parents	0.4	0.4	
<i>Subtotal, Two Parents</i>	84.9	80.8	67.2
Biological Mother, No Father	10.7	13.5	
Step Mother, No Father	0.0	0.0	
<i>Subtotal, Mother Only</i>	10.7	13.5	24.9
Biological Father, No Mother	1.1	1.5	
Step Father, No Mother	0.0	0.0	
<i>Subtotal, Father Only</i>	1.1	1.5	6.9
Neither Parent	3.3	4.2	1.0

Appendix B

Survey Methodology

The questionnaire for this survey was designed by the staffs of QEV Analytics and CASA. Questions and themes were pre-tested by conducting two focus groups in suburban Philadelphia, PA, with a diverse selection of teens, ages 15 to 17, who represented no particular ethnic or racial background. The two sessions were segregated by sex of the participant.

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

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

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

In total, 1,000 teenagers and 829 parents of teenagers were interviewed between April 7 and June 4, 2005. The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is ± 3.1 percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it possible to interview all teenagers in the country between

the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than ± 3.1 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was found in this survey).

All of the 829 parent interviews were conducted in households with a resident teen in the age range of 12 to 17. Of the parents interviewed, 282 interviews were conducted in households with a completed teen interview and 384 interviews were conducted in households without a completed teen interview, meaning either that the parent declined consent for the teen interview, or that after obtaining parental permission for a teen interview, the teen was unavailable.

The responses of teens and parents are linked, so that we can relate the teen's risk of using drugs with the parent's responses and characteristics. The theoretical margin of sampling error for a purely random survey of 666 is ± 3.4 percent (at the 95 percent confidence level). While we consider the random selection of households with teenagers in residence to yield a representative sample of parents of teenagers as well, it should be noted that we attempted to obtain consent for the teen interview prior to requesting parental participation in the survey, which could have a material impact on the representatives of the parental sample.

The data collection process was supervised by QEV Analytics of Washington, DC. After comparing the results of the survey with known national population characteristics, weighting was applied to bring the achieved age, gender, and ethnic distribution into line with the March 2005 *Current Population Survey* of the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey analysis was done by Steven Wagner; the writing of this report was done by Wagner and Elizabeth Planet of CASA.

Methodological Considerations

Parental Consent

This survey project complied with the protection of human subjects in research protocols of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The survey instrument and methodology were

reviewed by CASA's Institutional Review Board (IRB), which required affirmative parental or guardian consent prior to attempting an interview with a teenage respondent. While the refusal rate of parents, having occurred in 287 cases, seems modest, this represents the loss of 15 percent of otherwise eligible households, which is substantial enough to have an impact on the achieved sample. This may be a contributing factor to the understatement of substance use rates, and to the underrepresentation of racial and ethnic populations. Additionally, the fact of parental consent was known to some number of teen respondents and this knowledge could potentially affect responses.

Pre-Qualification of Eligible Households

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

Under-Representation of Hispanic, African-American Teens

As summarized in Table A.1, the number of teens identifying themselves as "Hispanic or Latino-American" or as "African-American or black but not Hispanic" (Question 28) were substantially fewer than the targets provided by the U.S. Census' Current Population Survey. This discrepancy is too large to be completely corrected by weighting (the necessary weighting factors would be too great). As a consequence of the size of the Hispanic and African-American subsamples, meaningful conclusions cannot be drawn about the attitudes or behaviors of these populations, although previous surveys have suggested that ethnicity and race are poor indicators of substance abuse risk.

The cause of this under-representation cannot be conclusively identified.

Contributing factors may be lower rates of telephones in the household, language barriers (interviews were not offered in Spanish), and less frequent willingness among these populations to cooperate with the research.

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

Results of Telephone Calls	Numbers	Percent
Initial Pool of Random Telephone Numbers	48522	
Business Number	1257	
Fax Number	1431	
Not in Service	8530	
<i>Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones</i>	<i>37304</i>	
No Answer	5900	
Busy	612	
Answering Machine	5535	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	232	
Language Barrier	619	
<i>Subtotal, Potential Respondents</i>	<i>24406</i>	
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	13081	58%
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	9368	38%
Parental Permission Denied	287	1%
Mid-Interview Termination	372	2%
Other Inabilities to Conclude Interview	298	1%
Completed Interviews	1000	4%
* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly 10 percent). We are not able to distinguish here between refusals to participate by a telephone gatekeeper (typically a parent) and the eligible teen himself or herself. But we would expect that 20,781 of 23,090 households dialed at random would not have a resident teenager 12- to 17-years of age. Therefore, we expect that most of the refusals were in fact ineligible households not willing to respond to the screening questions.		

Appendix C

Screening Questions

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE PARENT CONSENT

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

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

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

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

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your help. May I speak with the teen please? [IF NO TO PERMISSION] Thank you.
[TERMINATE CALL]

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE
TEEN ASSENT

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

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

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

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

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

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

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

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

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

Are you willing to complete the survey?

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

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

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE
PARENT ASSENT

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

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

[IF YES, CONTINUE WITH SURVEY]

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

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[PARENT INTRODUCTION]

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

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

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

[IF NO, ASK FOR CALLBACK TIME]

Appendix D

2005 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old

Weighted Frequencies

1. First, what is your age, please?

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

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

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

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

15% MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
82% HIGH/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1% OTHER/NEITHER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[83% NOT ASKED]

3. Level of School (derived variable)

45% MIDDLE/INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
53% HIGH SCHOOL
2% OTHER

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

- 84% PUBLIC
- 5% PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
- 6% CATHOLIC
- 3% OTHER RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
- * DON'T ATTEND SCHOOL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 2% NOT ASKED (NOT IN SCHOOL)

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

- 22% 0-499
- 30% 500-999
- 18% 1000-1499
- 23% 1500+
- 6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 2% NOT ASKED

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

- 1% MOSTLY D's AND F's
- 7% MOSTLY C's AND D's
- 4% MOSTLY C's
- 21% MOSTLY B's AND C's
- 8% MOSTLY B's
- 39% MOSTLY A's AND B's
- 18% MOSTLY A's
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE/NOT ASKED (NOT IN SCHOOL)

7. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

- 51% MALE
- 49% FEMALE

Please tell me whether you live with the following adults:

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

- 93% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER
- 2% STEP MOTHER
- 6% NEITHER
- 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

77% BIOLOGICAL FATHER
6% STEP FATHER
18% NEITHER
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

8/9. Family Structure (derived variable)

74% BOTH BIO PARENTS
6% BIO MOM, STEP DAD
14% BIO MOM, NO DAD
3% BIOD DAD, NO BIO MOM
5% NO BIO PARENT

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

(education)
15% DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
5% GETTING INTO COLLEGE
1% THE GENERAL LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION

(drugs)
22% DRUGS
5% ALCOHOL
2% TOBACCO

(moral values)
2% DECLINING MORAL STANDARDS/IMMORALITY
* LACK OF RELIGION / SPIRITUALITY
* TELEVISION/MOVIES/POP CULTURE

(social issues/relations)
22% SOCIAL PRESSURES (POPULARITY, "FITTING-IN")
4% SEXUAL ISSUES
3% GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN]/OTHER PROBLEMS AT HOME
1% HAVING A SAY/COMMUNICATIONS

(violence)
2% CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL
1% OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE

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

- 4% OTHER RESPONSES
- 9% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Changing subjects a bit now ...

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

- 22% 0
- 10% 1
- 10% 2
- 9% 3
- 27% 4
- 22% 5+
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 6% 0
- 6% 1
- 9% 2
- 10% 3
- 10% 4
- 13% 5
- 7% 6
- 38% 7
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

13. How often would you like to have dinner with your parents, in a typical week?

- 5% 0
- 4% 1
- 6% 2
- 8% 3
- 7% 4
- 15% 5
- 8% 6
- 43% 7
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

14. Is the TV usually on during your family dinners, or not?

- 37% YES
- 60% NO
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 4% TAKE TOO LONG
- 7% NOT TAKE LONG ENOUGH, or
- 89% TAKE ABOUT THE RIGHT LENGTH OF TIME?
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [6% NOT ASKED]

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

- 67% VERY ACTIVE, WITH EVERYONE TALKING ABOUT THINGS THAT HAPPENED DURING THE DAY, OR
- 19% USUALLY THE SAME OLD ROUTINE, WHERE EVERYONE TALKS ABOUT THE SAME THINGS EVERY NIGHT, OR
- 14% FAIRLY QUIET, WE MAINLY JUST EAT DINNER AND DON'T TALK MUCH?
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [6% NOT ASKED]

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

YOUR SCHOOL WORK AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES

- 86% YES
- 14% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [6% NOT ASKED]

YOUR FRIENDS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

- 76% YES
- 24% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [6% NOT ASKED]

FAMILY ISSUES OR PROBLEMS

- 58% YES
- 42% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [6% NOT ASKED]

CURRENT EVENTS, SUCH AS POLITICS OR THINGS IN THE NEWS

- 63% YES
- 37% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[6% NOT ASKED]

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

46% YES
54% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[6% NOT ASKED]

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

DATING

42% YES
57% NO
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[6% NOT ASKED]

CURFEWS

51% YES
47% NO
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[6% NOT ASKED]

PEER PRESSURE/BULLIES

44% YES
55% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[6% NOT ASKED]

SUBSTANCE USE

38% YES
61% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[6% NOT ASKED]

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

51% YES
48% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[6% NOT ASKED]

19. How strict are your parents, compared with the parents of your friends: are your parents much more strict, somewhat more strict, somewhat less strict, much less strict, or are they about as strict as your friends' parents?

10% MUCH MORE STRICT
27% SOMEWHAT MORE STRICT
18% SOMEWHAT LESS STRICT
10% MUCH LESS STRICT
35% ABOUT AS STRICT AS OTHER PARENTS
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

20. How much tension or stress is there in your household between the members of your family: it there a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all?

10% A GREAT DEAL
34% A FAIR AMOUNT
47% NOT VERY MUCH
8% NONE AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

21. How proud of you do you think your parents are: are they very proud, fairly proud, somewhat proud, or not very proud?

64% VERY PROUD
23% FAIRLY PROUD
8% SOMEWHAT PROUD
4% NOT VERY PROUD
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

22. Is there an adult with whom you could talk over a serious problem in your life? [IF YES]

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

What is that person's relationship to you? [RECORD OPEN ENDED RESPONSE/FIRST RESPONSE ONLY SHOWN]

40% MOTHER
10% FATHER
16% BOTH PARENTS EQUALLY
3% GRANDPARENT

4% SISTER
2% BROTHER
4% AUNT/UNCLE
1% COUSIN

- * COACH
- 2% PASTOR/MINISTER/RABBI
- 7% FRIEND/FAMILY FRIEND
- 3% TEACHER/PRINCIPAL
- 1% DOCTOR
- 1% OTHER
- 7% NO ONE (NOT ASKED)
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

23. In a typical month, how many R rated movies will you see, either in a theater or on a DVD or VHS? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

- 22% 0
- 15% 1
- 15% 2
- 10% 3
- 33% 4+
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. Is there a magazine you regularly read? [IF YES] Which one? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE/MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]

- 54% YES
- 46% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

- 14% SEVENTEEN
- 9% COSMO/COSMO GIRL
- 10% SPORTS ILLUSTRATED
- 11% TEEN PEOPLE
- 74% OTHER
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [46% NOT ASKED]

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

- 31% YES
- 70% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 45% NONE
- 25% LESS THAN HALF
- 11% HALF
- 10% MORE THAN HALF

- 6% ALL OF THEM
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

27. Again, thinking about your own close circle of friends, how many of them have sex with people who are not their regular boyfriend or girlfriend — none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

- 70% NONE
- 17% LESS THAN HALF
- 4% HALF
- 4% MORE THAN HALF
- 2% ALL OF THEM
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 7% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
- 63% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
- 12% AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK BUT NOT HISPANIC
- 4% ASIAN-AMERICAN
- 3% NATIVE-AMERICAN
- 9% OTHER/MIXED
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

29. 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?

- 62% NO SMOKING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS
- 2% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
- 6% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
- 29% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

30. Have you seen teachers or administrators smoke on school grounds?

- 83% NO SMOKING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS
- 16% SEEN SMOKING
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

31. 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?

- 50% DRUG-FREE
- 47% NOT DRUG-FREE

4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

12% 0
15% 1 - 9%
20% 10 - 24%
19% 25 - 49%
26% 50%+
8% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

32% CIGARETTES
18% BEER
23% MARIJUANA
12% THE SAME
16% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[50% NOT ASKED]

[SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which is easiest for someone your age to buy: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin, without a prescription?

23% CIGARETTES
16% BEER
21% MARIJUANA
12% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
13% THE SAME
14% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[50% NOT ASKED]

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

65% NONE
22% LESS THAN HALF
5% HALF
5% MORE THAN HALF
3% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

35. What is your opinion of the morality of someone your age smoking cigarettes: is smoking cigarettes seriously wrong from a moral point of view, somewhat morally wrong, or not morally wrong?
- 59% SERIOUSLY MORALLY WRONG
 - 30% SOMEWHAT MORALLY WRONG
 - 11% NOT MORALLY WRONG
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
36. How would your parent(s) react if they found out you regularly smoked cigarettes: would they be extremely upset, fairly upset, a little upset, or not upset at all?
- 81% EXTREMELY UPSET
 - 12% FAIRLY UPSET
 - 4% A LITTLE UPSET
 - 3% NOT UPSET AT ALL
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
37. How harmful to the health of someone your age is the regular smoking of cigarettes ... is it [READ OPTIONS]
- 76% VERY HARMFUL
 - 18% FAIRLY HARMFUL
 - 4% NOT TOO HARMFUL
 - 2% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
38. As you know, there are restrictions on selling cigarettes to someone your age. Does this fact make you much more likely, somewhat more likely, somewhat less likely or much less likely to smoke cigarettes, or does it not really have any effect?
- 5% MUCH MORE LIKELY
 - 5% SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY
 - 7% SOMEWHAT LESS LIKELY
 - 25% MUCH LESS LIKELY
 - 58% NO EFFECT
 - 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
39. How old were you when you smoked your first cigarette? [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE; INCLUDE "NEVER HAVE SMOKED" AS A RESPONSE CATEGORY]
- 79% NEVER TRIED
 - 3% UNDER 10
 - 2% 10
 - 1% 11
 - 4% 12
 - 3% 13

- 3% 14
- 3% 15
- 1% 16
- 1% 17
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 11% NOT AT ALL
- 3% LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY
- 4% ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY
- 2% ABOUT HALF PACK PER DAY
- 1% ONE PACK OR MORE PER DAY
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 79% NOT ASKED (NEVER SMOKED)

41. [IF SMOKED] Who was the first person that offered you a cigarette?

- 4% A PARENT
- 9% A BROTHER OR SISTER
- 51% A FRIEND YOUR AGE
- 21% AN OLDER TEEN
- 3% AN ADULT (OTHER THAN A PARENT)
- 12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [79% NOT ASKED]

42. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home?

- 72% SMOKING IS NOT ALLOWED ANYWHERE INSIDE MY HOME
- 11% SMOKING IS ALLOWED IN SOME PLACES OR AT SOME TIMES
- 4% SMOKING IS ALLOWED ANYWHERE IN MY HOME
- 13% THERE ARE NO RULES ABOUT SMOKING IN MY HOME
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

43. In the past few years, tobacco companies in the U.S. have introduced new cigarettes that are flavored. Have you ever heard of these products, such as Camel Exotic Blends (Twista Lime, Kauai Kolada or Midnight Berry), or Kool Smooth Fusions (Mocha Taboo, Caribbean Chill or Mintrigue)?

- 43% YES
- 57% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

44. Have you ever tried any of those products?

- 5% YES
- 94% NO

* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. Would you be interested in trying one of these products?

7% YES

92% NO

* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

49% NONE

24% LESS THAN HALF

10% HALF

10% MORE THAN HALF

6% ALL OF THEM

1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. What is your opinion of the morality of someone your age drinking alcohol: is drinking alcohol seriously wrong from a moral point of view, somewhat morally wrong, or not morally wrong?

51% SERIOUSLY MORALLY WRONG

36% SOMEWHAT MORALLY WRONG

13% NOT MORALLY WRONG

* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

48. How would your parent(s) react if they found out you regularly drank alcohol: would they be extremely upset, fairly upset, a little upset, or not upset at all?

74% EXTREMELY UPSET

17% FAIRLY UPSET

7% A LITTLE UPSET

2% NOT UPSET AT ALL

* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

49. How harmful to the health of someone your age is the regular drinking of alcohol ... is it [READ OPTIONS]

61% VERY HARMFUL

29% FAIRLY HARMFUL

8% NOT TOO HARMFUL

3% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL

1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

50. As you know, there are restrictions on the selling of beer, wine or liquor to someone your age. Does this fact make you much more likely, somewhat more likely, somewhat less likely or much less likely you will drink beer, wine or liquor, or does it not really have any effect?

- 4% MUCH MORE LIKELY
- 5% SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY
- 10% SOMEWHAT LESS LIKELY
- 26% MUCH LESS LIKELY
- 54% NO EFFECT
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

51. How old were you when you had your first drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? By drink I mean a whole glass or can, not just a sip or two. [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE; INCLUDE "NEVER DRANK ALCOHOL" AS A RESPONSE CATEGORY]

- 62% NEVER TRIED
- 4% UNDER 10
- 2% 10
- 2% 11
- 5% 12
- 8% 13
- 6% 14
- 6% 15
- 2% 16
- 1% 17
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] Who was the first person that offered you a drink?

- 24% A PARENT
- 9% A BROTHER OR SISTER
- 34% A FRIEND YOUR AGE
- 15% AN OLDER TEEN
- 11% AN ADULT (OTHER THAN A PARENT)
- 6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [62% NOT ASKED]

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

- 24% NEVER DRINKS
- 9% OCCASIONAL DRINKER
- 3% WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
- 2% 1 PER DAY
- * 2 PER DAY

- 1% 3+ PER DAY
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 62% HAS NEVER TRIED, NOT ASKED

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

- 22% 0
- 7% 1
- 2% 2
- 1% 3
- 3% 4+
- 4% DOESN'T DRINK
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 62% HAS NEVER TRIED, NOT ASKED

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

- 14% YES, KNOW ONE
- 28% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 58% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED THESE DRUGS
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 10% YES, KNOW ONE
- 13% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 76% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED ECSTASY
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [50% NOT ASKED]

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

- 9% YES, KNOW ONE
- 5% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 86% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED METHAMPHETAMINES
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [50% NOT ASKED]

57. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A]

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

- 10% YES, KNOW ONE
- 16% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
- 73% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS ABUSED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [50% NOT ASKED]

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

- 75% NONE
- 16% LESS THAN HALF
- 4% HALF
- 3% MORE THAN HALF
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [50% NOT ASKED]

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

58. What is your opinion of the morality of someone your age smoking marijuana: is smoking marijuana seriously wrong from a moral point of view, somewhat morally wrong, or not morally wrong?

- 69% SERIOUSLY MORALLY WRONG
- 21% SOMEWHAT MORALLY WRONG
- 10% NOT MORALLY WRONG
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

59. How would your parent(s) react if they found out you smoked marijuana: would they be extremely upset, fairly upset, a little upset, or not upset at all?

- 88% EXTREMELY UPSET
- 7% FAIRLY UPSET
- 3% A LITTLE UPSET
- 2% NOT UPSET AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

60. How harmful to the health of someone your age is the smoking of marijuana ... is it [READ OPTIONS]

- 74% VERY HARMFUL
- 15% FAIRLY HARMFUL

- 7% NOT TOO HARMFUL
- 4% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

61. As you know, it is illegal to use marijuana. Does the fact it is illegal make you much more likely, somewhat more likely, somewhat less likely or much less likely to use marijuana, or does it not really have any effect?

- 5% MUCH MORE LIKELY
- 3% SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY
- 8% SOMEWHAT LESS LIKELY
- 35% MUCH LESS LIKELY
- 48% NO EFFECT
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

62. What is your opinion of the morality of someone your age using drugs like LSD, cocaine, or heroin: is this seriously wrong from a moral point of view, somewhat morally wrong, or not morally wrong?

- 87% SERIOUSLY MORALLY WRONG
- 11% SOMEWHAT MORALLY WRONG
- 2% NOT MORALLY WRONG
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

63. How would your parent(s) react if they found out you used drugs like LSD, cocaine, or heroin: would they be extremely upset, fairly upset, a little upset, or not upset at all?

- 97% EXTREMELY UPSET
- 2% FAIRLY UPSET
- 1% A LITTLE UPSET
- * NOT UPSET AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

64. How harmful to the health of someone your age is the use of drugs like LSD, cocaine, or heroin ... is it [READ OPTIONS]

- 93% VERY HARMFUL
- 5% FAIRLY HARMFUL
- 1% NOT TOO HARMFUL
- 1% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

65. As you know, it is illegal to use drugs like LSD, cocaine, or heroin. Does the fact it is illegal make you much more likely, somewhat more likely, somewhat less likely or much less likely to use LSD, cocaine, or heroin, or does it not really have any effect?

- 5% MUCH MORE LIKELY
- 3% SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY
- 6% SOMEWHAT LESS LIKELY

- 40% MUCH LESS LIKELY
- 46% NO EFFECT
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

66. Has anyone ever offered you drugs like LSD, cocaine, or heroin? [IF YES] Who was that:
[READ OPTIONS]

- 0% A PARENT
- 0% A BROTHER OR SISTER
- 8% A FRIEND YOUR AGE
- 6% AN OLDER TEEN
- 1% AN ADULT (OTHER THAN A PARENT)
- 85% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 59% NONE
- 21% LESS THAN HALF
- 8% HALF
- 7% MORE THAN HALF
- 4% ALL OF THEM
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 21% AN HOUR OR LESS
- 8% A FEW HOURS
- 13% WITHIN A DAY
- 9% WITHIN A WEEK
- 3% LONGER THAN A WEEK
- 35% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY
- 11% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

69. Have you ever smoked or tried marijuana?

- 18% YES
- 82% NEVER TRIED IT
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 82% NEVER TRIED
- 1% UNDER 10

- 1% 10
- * 11
- 2% 12
- 4% 13
- 4% 14
- 4% 15
- 2% 16
- * 17
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

71. [IF TRIED MARIJUANA] Who was the first person that offered you marijuana?

- 3% A PARENT
- 9% A BROTHER OR SISTER
- 58% A FRIEND YOUR AGE
- 20% AN OLDER TEEN
- 7% AN ADULT (OTHER THAN A PARENT)
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [82% NEVER TRIED/NOT ASKED]

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

- 49% OCCASIONAL USER
- 50% ONE-TIME USER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [82% NOT ASKED]

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

- 4% VERY LIKELY
- 9% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
- 28% NOT VERY LIKELY
- 59% NEVER HAPPEN
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 26% YES
- 73% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

Appendix E

2005 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers

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

- 58% 1
- 33% 2
- 7% 3
- 1% 4 OR MORE
- * NONE [THANK AND TERMINATE]

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

- 25% MALE
- 75% FEMALE

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

- 25% DRUGS/ALCOHOL
- 7% SAFETY
- 3% VIOLENCE/CRIME
- 14% EDUCATION/DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
- 14% PEER PRESSURE
- 4% COMMUNICATION/PARENTS
- 5% TEEN PREGNANCY/SEXUALITY
- 11% MORALS/FAMILY VALUES
- 5% MEDIA INFLUENCE/CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
- 1% FINANCIAL ISSUES
- 4% MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICES FOR THEIR FUTURE
- 1% DRIVING
- 1% RELIGION
- 2% OTHER
- 4% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 9% FITTING IN/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
- 48% PEER PRESSURE
- 4% ACCEPTANCE OF SELF
- 13% DRUGS
- 9% EDUCATION/FUTURE
- 4% SEXUAL ISSUES
- 3% GANGS/VIOLENCE

- 1% GAINING INDEPENDENCE
- 1% COMMUNICATION
- * COPING WITH STRESS
- 3% MAKING GOOD DECISIONS
- 1% FINDING A JOB
- 1% OTHER
- 4% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 43% 0
- 31% 1
- 16% 2
- 6% 3
- 4% 4 OR MORE
- * DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 72% 0
- 19% 1
- 6% 2
- 2% 3
- 1% 4 or more
- * DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

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

- 3% 6
- 9% 7
- 15% 8
- 19% 9
- 22% 10
- 19% 11
- 9% 12
- 1% OTHER
- 2% HOME SCHOOLED
- 1% STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 4% NOTHING
- 4% MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION (BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, ETC.)
- 2% RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
- 9% HOBBY
- 13% MUSICAL INSTRUMENT/BAND
- 50% SPORTS TEAM
- 5% SPORTS GENERALLY
- 3% ACADEMIC INTEREST/CLUB
- 2% CAREER OR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED ACTIVITY (4H, OTHER)
- 5% INTERNET, COMPUTERS, COMPUTER GAMING
- 2% OTHER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED

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

- 50% VERY SATISFIED
- 39% SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
- 8% SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
- 4% VERY DISSATISFIED
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 49% VERY SAFE
- 46% FAIRLY SAFE
- 4% FAIRLY UNSAFE
- 1% VERY UNSAFE
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 20% 0 – 499
- 28% 500 – 999
- 18% 1000 – 1499
- 26% 1500+
- 8% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

12. Have you ever seen students smoking cigarettes on the grounds of your teen's school? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

- 74% SMOKING DOES NOT OCCUR
- 2% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED

- 2% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
- 18% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 5% YES
- 94% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

14. To the best of your knowledge, is your teen's school a "drug free" school, or is it not "drug free," meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs, or sell drugs on school grounds?
[PUSH TO AVOID DON'T KNOW RESPONSE: "Well, what is your guess?"]

- 49% SCHOOL IS DRUG-FREE
- 48% SCHOOL IS NOT DRUG FREE
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

15. [IF NOT DRUG-FREE] Is your teen's school not drug-free because illegal drugs are tolerated by school administrators, or is your teen's school not drug-free despite the best efforts of school administrators?

- 3% ILLEGAL DRUGS TOLERATED
- 94% DRUGS OCCUR DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
- 2% ADMINISTRATORS CAN'T DO ANYTHING [VOLUNTEERED]
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [52% NOT ASKED]

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

- 48% YES
- 47% NO
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [52% NOT ASKED]

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

- 55% YES
- 40% NO
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [51% NOT ASKED]

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

- 61% NO SCHOOLS ARE DRUG FREE
 - 12% DRUGS ARE NOT A PROBLEM
 - 10% WANT KIDS TO MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICES
 - 9% CHILD LIKES CURRENT SCHOOL
 - 7% OTHER
 - * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [77% NOT ASKED]

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

- 35% NO DRUG FREE SCHOOLS IN AREA
 - 26% DON'T BELIEVE THERE ARE DRUG FREE SCHOOLS
 - 21% CAN'T AFFORD A PRIVATE SCHOOL
 - 2% DRUGS AREN'T A BIG PROBLEM
 - 2% WANTS CHILD TO MAKE OWN DECISIONS
 - 2% CHILD LIKES CURRENT SCHOOL
 - 5% IT WOULD DEPEND ON LOCATION
 - 3% OTHER
 - 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [77% NOT ASKED]

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

- 7% VERY REALISTIC GOAL
 - 36% A FAIRLY REALISTIC GOAL
 - 38% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC GOAL
 - 18% A VERY UNREALISTIC GOAL
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [52% NOT ASKED]

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

- 6% 0%
- 25% 1 - 9%
- 26% 10 - 24%
- 20% 25 - 49%
- 10% 50 - 100%
- 13% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

- 87% YES
- 13% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 53% VERY WELL
- 43% FAIRLY WELL
- 4% NOT VERY WELL
- * NOT AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 35% VERY WELL
- 47% FAIRLY WELL
- 15% NOT VERY WELL
- 3% NOT AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

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

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

- 82% YES
- 17% NO
- * NO RESPONSE

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

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

40% EXCELLENT
30% VERY GOOD
13% GOOD
6% FAIR
7% POOR
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

50% EXCELLENT
37% VERY GOOD
11% GOOD
2% FAIR
1% POOR
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

27. How strict a parent are you, compared with the parents of your teen's friends: are you much more strict, somewhat more strict, somewhat less strict, much less strict, or are you about as strict as the parents of your teen's friends?

17% MUCH MORE STRICT
44% SOMEWHAT MORE STRICT
8% SOMEWHAT LESS STRICT
1% MUCH LESS STRICT
29% ABOUT AS STRICT AS OTHER PARENTS
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

23% VERY CONCERNED
34% SOMEWHAT CONCERNED
30% NOT VERY CONCERNED
13% NOT CONCERNED AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

41% YES
58% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[19% NOT ASKED]

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

- 42% THE OLDEST
- 28% THE YOUNGEST
- 27% MIDDLE CHILD
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [67% NOT ASKED]

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

- 61% BOY
- 37% GIRL
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [67% NOT ASKED]

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

- 51% VERY CONFIDENT
- 41% FAIRLY CONFIDENT
- 7% NOT TOO CONFIDENT
- 1% NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 62% YES
- 39% NO
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 33% CIGARETTES
- 9% BEER
- 35% MARIJUANA
- 15% THE SAME
- 8% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [49% NOT ASKED]

[SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which is easiest for someone your teenager's age to buy: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin without a prescription?

- 35% CIGARETTES
- 11% BEER

- 28% MARIJUANA
- 7% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
- 12% THE SAME
- 8% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [51% NOT ASKED]

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

- 8% AGREE STRONGLY
- 19% AGREE SOMEWHAT
- 27% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
- 45% DISAGREE STRONGLY
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 10% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 31% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 43% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 15% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. How would you react if your teen regularly smoked cigarettes: would you be extremely upset, fairly upset, a little upset, or not upset at all?

- 73% EXTREMELY UPSET
- 22% FAIRLY UPSET
- 4% A LITTLE UPSET
- 1% NOT UPSET AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 8% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 12% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 40% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 39% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

39. How would you react if your teen regularly drank alcohol: would you be extremely upset, fairly upset, a little upset, or not upset at all?

- 78% EXTREMELY UPSET
- 17% FAIRLY UPSET
- 3% A LITTLE UPSET
- 1% NOT UPSET AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 12% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 32% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 39% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 15% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. How would you react if your teen tried marijuana: would you be extremely upset, fairly upset, a little upset, or not upset at all?

- 63% EXTREMELY UPSET
- 29% FAIRLY UPSET
- 7% A LITTLE UPSET
- 1% NOT UPSET AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 31% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 40% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 21% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 8% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

43. How would you react if your teen tried illegal drugs such as LSD, cocaine or heroin: would you be extremely upset, fairly upset, a little upset, or not upset at all?

- 94% EXTREMELY UPSET
- 5% FAIRLY UPSET
- * A LITTLE UPSET
- * NOT UPSET AT ALL
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

18% A GREAT DEAL OF BLAME
62% A FAIR AMOUNT
12% NOT VERY MUCH
5% NO BLAME AT ALL
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

* 10
1% 12
* 13
2% 14
9% 15
50% 16
21% 17
10% 18
1% 19
1% 20
1% 21+
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

* 12
* 13
2% 14
9% 15
49% 16
21% 17
11% 18
1% 19
1% 20
2% 21+
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

12% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION

- 34% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 39% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 14% VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 69% MUCH MORE LIKELY
- 22% SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY
- 4% A LITTLE MORE LIKELY
- 5% IT DOES NOT MAKE SEXUAL ACTIVITY MORE LIKELY AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 2% NONE
- 1% 1
- 5% 2
- 13% 3
- 18% 4
- 25% 5
- 11% 6
- 26% 7
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

50. How often would you like to have dinner with your children, in a typical week? [RECORD RESPONSE]

- * 1
- 1% 2
- 2% 3
- 5% 4
- 22% 5
- 12% 6
- 58% 7
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

51. Is the TV usually on during your family dinners, or not?

- 37% YES
- 62% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

2% SINGLE, NEVER BEEN MARRIED
11% SINGLE, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
69% MARRIED, NOT PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
18% MARRIED, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
1% NO RESPONSE

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

57% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
19% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
18% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
2% RETIRED
1% STUDENT
3% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

81% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
7% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
6% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
2% RETIRED
* STUDENT
2% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
2% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
[13% NOT ASKED]

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

57% VERY IMPORTANT
27% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
11% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
5% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

23% NONE
8% 1
9% 2
9% 3
28% 4
21% 5+

1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

28% NONE
11% 1
10% 2
9% 3
25% 4
16% 5+
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

28% BORN-AGAIN, EVANGELICAL, OR FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIAN
32% TRADITIONAL PROTESTANT
27% CATHOLIC
3% JEWISH
* MUSLIM
2% OTHER
6% NONE
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

34% 31 - 44
35% 45 - 49
22% 50 - 54
9% 55+
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

3% SOME HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS
20% COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL
19% VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OR SOME COLLEGE
35% COLLEGE GRADUATE
24% POST GRADUATE
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

3% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
90% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
4% AFRICAN-AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC

- 1% ASIAN-AMERICAN
- 1% NATIVE AMERICAN
- * OTHER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

And finally ...

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

- 10% VERY LIKELY
- 26% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
- 48% NOT VERY LIKELY
- 15% NEVER HAPPEN
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 9% LESS THAN \$29,999
- 27% \$30,000 – \$59,999
- 32% \$60,000 - \$99,999
- 24% \$100,000 OR MORE
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 7% REFUSED

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