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

August 2007

Conducted by QEV Analytics, Ltd.

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

This 12th annual “back-to-school survey” continues the unique effort of The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University to track attitudes of teens and those, like parents, who influence them. Other surveys seek to measure the extent of substance abuse in the population, but the CASA back to school survey probes substance abuse risk. We seek to identify factors that increase or diminish the likelihood of teen substance abuse. Armed with this knowledge, we believe that parents, teachers and other responsible adults can help our nation’s teens grow up drug free.

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

This year we surveyed 1,063 teens, age 12 to 17 (554 boys, 509 girls), and 550 parents of teens, 53 percent of whom (292) were parents of surveyed teens.

For the first time, CASA conducted an in depth survey of the drug situation in our nation’s schools.

The results reveal that the corridors and classrooms of our nation’s middle and high schools are so infested with drugs that for many students school days have become school daze.

This fall more than 16 million 12- to 17-year olds will return to middle and high schools where drug dealing, possession and use, and drunk and high students, are commonplace occurrences. Many of our high and middle schools have become marijuana marts and pill palaces.

Parents should wake up to the reality that their children are going each day to schools where drug use, possession and sale are as much a part of the curriculum as arithmetic and English. They should take with a grain of salt signs that read, “This is a drug-free school zone,” since most are likely to be political hype.

Eighty percent of America’s high school students (11 million teens) and 44 percent of America’s middle school students (five million teens) have *personally witnessed on the grounds of their schools*:

- illegal drug use,
- illegal drug dealing,
- illegal drug possession,
- students drunk, and/or
- students high on drugs.

At least once every week, 31 percent of high schoolers and nine percent of middle schoolers see such conduct at school.

Most states require children to attend middle and high school. It is unconscionable for the responsible state and local officials and school boards to keep our children for an average of six hours a day in such drug-infested school environments. For parents who struggle to raise healthy, drug-free children, countering the influence on their children of drug-infested school days is an uphill battle.

This year’s unprecedented survey reveals that drug-infested schools are far more dangerous than most have appreciated. The survey indicates that sending children to such schools dumps them into a culture where drug use is seen as the norm and into a climate where it is cool to drink, get drunk and drug.

Compared to teens at drug-free schools, teens at drug-infested schools are:

- 16 times likelier to use an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs;
- 15 times likelier to abuse prescription drugs;
- six times likelier to get drunk at least once a month;
- five times likelier to use marijuana; and
- four times likelier to smoke cigarettes.

Teens at drug-infested schools can quickly get drugs. Compared to teens at drug-free schools, teens who attend drug-infested schools are:

- four times likelier to be able to buy marijuana within a day; and
- nearly six times likelier to be able to buy marijuana within an hour.

At drug-infested schools, popularity and drinking and drugging are far likelier to go hand in hand. Compared to teens at drug-free schools, teens who attend drug-infested schools are:

- five and a half times likelier to say the popular kids at their school have a reputation for using drugs; and
- three times likelier to say the popular kids at their school have a reputation for drinking a lot.

While not all teen impressions are correct, in this instance the kids are right on the mark. The teens who said they consider themselves among the most popular kids at their school do, in fact, have higher rates of drunkenness and drug use compared to those who say they are not among the most popular.

Here again we see the sinister influence of drug-infested schools. Compared to popular teens at drug-free schools, such teens who attend drug-infested schools are:

- at least 10 times likelier to abuse prescription drugs;
- nine times likelier to use an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs;
- four and a half times likelier to use marijuana;
- almost twice as likely to get drunk in a typical month; and
- four and a half times likelier to smoke.

This year's effort is the most extensive ever to survey the drug situation at the nation's middle and high schools. But we have been asking teens for several years whether drugs are "used, kept or sold" at their schools. Their response to that question prompted CASA to take a more in-depth look in this year's survey. We asked that same question this year and the responses are deeply troubling.

Since 2002 the proportion of students who attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold has jumped 39 percent for high school students and 63 percent for middle school students. In the past year alone, from 2006 to 2007, the proportion is up 20 percent for high school students and 35 percent for middle school students.

Those responsible for this appalling situation should be held politically and legally responsible, in state and local elections and in the courts, for the damage that is being done to children forced to attend drug-infested schools. The federal *Drug Free Schools Act* is like using a teaspoon to drain an ocean. We should recognize that until we rid our children's middle and high schools of drugs, we will never be able to achieve the improvements in academic achievements (and test scores) considered essential to maintain our global competitiveness.

The 19 expert members of the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Advisory Committee, formed by U.S. Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings and authorized under the *No Child Left Behind Act*, noted in its June 2007 report that "safe and drug free schools are the foundation for improved learning.... If students are using drugs or alcohol (or are surrounded by others that do)...., there is a greatly diminished opportunity for them to benefit from educational instruction." We couldn't have said it better ourselves.

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

Elizabeth Planet, CASA's Director of Special Projects brilliantly managed this complex undertaking. She was assisted by Amy Shlosberg, Research Associate. Roger Vaughan, DrPH, CASA Fellow and head of CASA's Substance Abuse Data Analysis Center (SADACSM), Associate Professor of Clinical Public Health, Department of Biostatistics, Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University and Associate Editor for Statistics and Evaluation for the *American Journal of Public Health* reviewed the analysis. Jane Carlson handled the administrative aspects.

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

Chapter I

Key Findings

America's Schools: Infested With Drugs

For too many of America's schoolchildren, alcohol and other drug use, drug possession and drug dealing are as much a part of the curriculum as math or English.

CASA's unprecedented in-depth survey of drugs in schools shows that eight out of 10 high school students (80 percent) and more than four out of 10 middle school students (44 percent) have personally witnessed:

- illegal drugs used on the grounds of their schools;
- illegal drugs sold on the grounds of their schools;
- students keeping illegal drugs at school, either on them or in their lockers;
- students high on drugs at school; and/or
- students drunk at school.

This means that for 16 million teens (11 million high schoolers; five million middle schoolers) drug dealing and use, drug possession, and drug or alcohol intoxication are common features of school life. In this report we refer to schools where students report witnessing such acts as drug-infested schools.

For many children, exposure to drugs in school is a routine occurrence. At least once a week, 22 percent of 12- to 17-year olds (5.7 million) see drugs used or sold and students high or drunk on their school grounds.

Kids who attend drug-infested schools are likelier to use drugs. Compared to teens at drug-free schools, teens at drug-infested schools are:

- 16 times likelier to have used an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs (six percent vs. < 1 percent^{*});
- 15 times likelier to have used prescription drugs to get high (six percent vs. < 1 percent[†]);
- six times likelier to get drunk in a typical month (12 percent vs. two percent);
- five times likelier to have used marijuana (21 percent vs. four percent); and
- four times likelier to have smoked cigarettes (21 percent vs. five percent).

When teens attend drug-infested schools, they are likelier to say they can quickly obtain drugs. Compared to teens who attend drug-free schools, teens who attend drug-infested schools are:

- four times likelier to be able to buy marijuana within a day (57 percent vs. 14 percent); and,
- nearly six times likelier to be able to buy marijuana within an hour (28 percent vs. five percent).

Drugs in School and Teen Popularity

This year's survey suggests that the presence of drugs in schools may help set the tone for teen social culture.

Overall, 20 percent of teens surveyed say that the most popular kids at their school have a reputation for using illegal drugs; 32 percent say the most popular kids have a reputation for drinking a lot. But, compared to teens at drug-free schools, teens who attend drug-infested schools are:

- five and a half times likelier to say the popular kids at their school have a

reputation for using drugs (33 percent vs. six percent); and

- three times likelier to say the popular kids at their school have a reputation for drinking a lot (46 percent vs. 15 percent).

Teens who say they are among the most popular kids at their school are likelier to use substances than those who say they are not among the most popular. Usage rates are highest among popular kids at drug-infested schools. Compared to popular teens at drug-free schools, teens who attend drug-infested schools and consider themselves among the most popular are:

- at least 10 times likelier to have used prescription drugs to get high (10 percent vs. zero percent);
- nine times likelier to have used an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs (nine percent vs. one percent);
- five times likelier to get drunk in a typical month (17 percent vs. three percent);
- four and a half times likelier to have smoked or chewed tobacco (27 percent vs. six percent);
- four and a half times likelier to have smoked or tried marijuana (27 percent vs. six percent); and
- almost twice as likely to have drunk wine, beer or other alcoholic beverages (57 percent vs. 32 percent).

Trends in Schools With Drugs

For the past 12 years, CASA has asked teens the question: "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?" By this measure, almost a third of middle school students (31 percent) and more than half of high school students (61 percent) say that drugs are used, kept or sold at their school.

* 0.38 percent

† 0.40 percent

The proportion of students who attend middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold is up 35 percent from last year, and the proportion of students who attend high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold is up 20 percent.

The long-term view is even more disturbing. Over the past six years, since 2002, the proportion of students attending middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold has increased by 63 percent, and the proportion of students attending high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold has increased by 39 percent.

Since last year, the proportion of teens attending schools where drugs are used, kept or sold is on the rise for all types of schools:

- public high schools with drugs have increased 16 percent;
- private high schools with drugs have increased 38 percent ;
- public middle schools with drugs have increased 45 percent; and
- private middle schools with drugs have increased 50 percent.

Parental Attitudes

Parents' attitudes and expectations significantly influence teen behavior and substance abuse risk.

Teens whose parents believe it is very likely that their child will try drugs in the future have substance abuse risk scores that are three times greater than the risk scores of teens whose parents believe their child will never use drugs (1.93 vs. 0.66).*

Teens whose parents say it is very unrealistic to expect that a teenager will never try marijuana have substance abuse risk scores that are double those of teens whose parents consider this a very realistic expectation (1.45 vs. 0.76).

Among parents of teens who attend drug-infested schools, 59 percent believe the goal of making their child's school drug free is unrealistic, while 41 percent consider this a realistic goal. Teens whose parents believe it is a very unrealistic goal to make their child's school drug free have substance abuse risk scores that are double those of teens whose parents say the goal of making their teen's school drug free is very realistic (1.58 vs. 0.59).

This year's survey also reveals several disconnects between parent and teen attitudes and expectations.

The vast majority of parents (86 percent) associate college with drinking, but relatively few believe that *their* teen will drink a lot while in college; nonetheless, parents are almost three times likelier than teens to have this expectation (29 percent of parents think their teens will do a lot of drinking in college, but only 11 percent of teens say they expect to do a lot of drinking in college).

Number One Concern: Parents vs. Teens

When asked to identify the most important problem kids their age face, 24 percent of teens cite drugs, including alcohol and tobacco; the next most common response is social pressures (19 percent), followed by academic pressures (16 percent) and crime and violence (five percent).

Parents were asked what they think their teenager would say is the most important problem he or she faces. Forty-five percent of parents cite social pressures as their teens' biggest concern. Half as many parents as teens (11 percent of parents compared with 24 percent of teens) cite drugs, including alcohol and tobacco, as their teens' most important problem.

* See Chapter II for discussion of risk scores.

Chapter II

How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk

Through 12 surveys conducted over 13 years, CASA has been surveying public opinion on substance abuse, seeking answers to the question: “Why do some teenagers smoke, drink and use illegal substances while others do not?”

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

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

This survey was conducted by telephone in the United States. The 1,063 teens (ages 12 to 17) who participated were randomly selected (drawing from a nationally representative sample frame), and interviewed between April 2 and May 13, 2007. 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--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 parental permission requirement may also contribute to under-reporting of proscribed behaviors.*

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

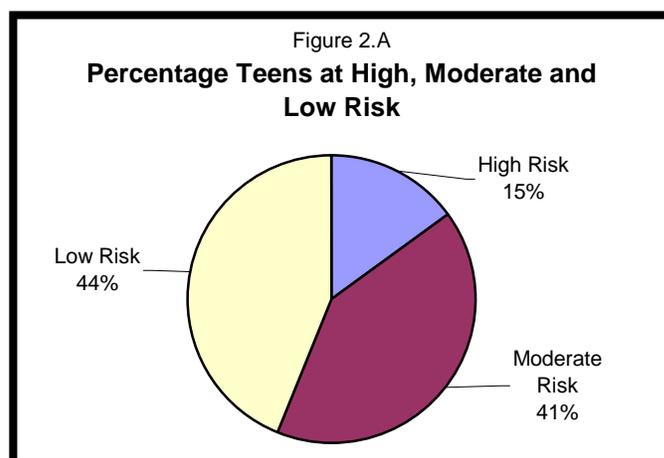
To put this risk score in context, the average risk score for all teens is 1.00; the risk score for a teen who has not tried alcohol, tobacco or marijuana is 0.43; the risk score for a teen who admits to having tried alcohol, tobacco or marijuana is 1.20; and the risk score for a teen who admits to having tried all three is 3.68. This risk variable represents our inference of respondent risk, since risk cannot be measured directly in a survey.

The calculated substance-abuse risk score is highly related to the age of the teen respondent. When another risk factor--for example, frequency of dinners with family--is related to both the substance-abuse risk score and also to age, it is important to insure that the observed relationship between this other risk factor and the substance-abuse risk score is not just a

function of age. In such cases, when we describe a relationship between a risk factor and the substance-abuse risk score, we test to insure that the relationship is not spurious, using a statistical technique called analysis of variance (ANOVA). Using this technique, we can test to make sure that a relationship between two variables (e.g., frequency of family dinners and the substance abuse risk score) continues to exist even after controlling for age.

Teen Risk Status

Fifty-six percent of American teenagers ages 12 to 17 fall into the high (15 percent) or moderate (41 percent) substance-abuse risk categories. Forty-four percent are classified as low risk. (Figure 2.A) These figures are virtually identical to those in last year's survey (15 percent high risk, 40 percent moderate risk and 45 percent low risk in 2006).



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

Table 2.1
What the Risk Categories Mean

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

- More than one-quarter smoke (28 percent smoked in the past 30 days)
- Most have tried alcohol (94 percent have tried alcohol and 54 percent drank in the past 30 days)
- More than half say they get drunk (54 percent at least once a month)
- Almost all have friends who use marijuana (96 percent)
- Two-thirds know a friend or classmate using acid, cocaine, or heroin (67 percent)
- A majority could buy marijuana in an hour or less (54 percent)
- Three-quarters have tried marijuana (73 percent)
- Half say future drug use is “likely” (48 percent)

Moderate Risk Teens (41 percent)

- Almost none smoke (98 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Almost half have tried alcohol (43 percent)
- Few get drunk in a typical month (three percent)
- Nearly half have marijuana-using friends (47 percent)
- Half know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine, or heroin (49 percent)
- One in five could buy marijuana within an hour (21 percent) and half within a day (51 percent)
- Few have tried marijuana (four percent)
- Almost half say future drug use “will never happen” (47 percent)

Low Risk Teens (44 percent)

- None smoke (fewer than one percent have ever tried tobacco)
- Just one in 10 has tried alcohol (nine percent)
- None get drunk in a typical month (100 percent never get drunk)
- Almost none have friends who smoke marijuana (one percent)
- Fewer than one in 10 knows a user of acid, cocaine or heroin (seven percent)
- Two-thirds would be unable to buy marijuana (65 percent)
- None have tried marijuana
- Most say future drug use “will never happen” (81 percent)

Chapter III

Schools Infested With Drugs and Alcohol

Learning More About Drugs in Schools

For the past 12 years, CASA has asked teens the question: “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?” By this measure, almost a third of middle school students (31 percent) and more than half of high school students (61 percent) say that drugs are used, kept or sold at their school.

For the first time this year, we asked five separate questions in order to more precisely understand what teens mean when they say their school is not drug free. When asked separately about witnessing drug use, sale and possession at school, and the experience of seeing students high or drunk at school, 44 percent of middle school students and 80 percent of high school students identify their schools as not drug free. In this report we refer to schools where students report witnessing such acts as drug infested. This unprecedented survey of school environments reveals the extent to which drugs have become a regular feature of our teens’ daily lives. It also demonstrates that our original method of asking a single question about drug use, possession or dealing at schools under-represented the pervasive presence of drugs in America’s schools.

Eight out of 10 high school students (80 percent, 11 million), and more than four out of 10 middle school students (44 percent, five million) have witnessed one or more of the following:

- illegal drugs used on the grounds of their schools;
- illegal drugs sold on the grounds of their schools;

- students who keep illegal drugs in their possession at school (either on them or in their lockers);
- students high on drugs at school; and/or
- students drunk at school.

Percentage of Teens, ages 12 to 17, Who Have Witnessed the Following at School*:	
Student Drug Possession	48 percent
Students High on Drugs	43 percent
Students Drunk	29 percent
Drug Use	22 percent
Drug Dealing	18 percent

*These add to more than 100 percent as teens could have responded yes to more than one occurrence.

Percentage of Teens, ages 12 to 17, Who Witness on School Grounds at Least Weekly:	
Students High on Drugs	17 percent
Drug Use	10 percent
Drug Dealing	7 percent
Students Drunk	6 percent

Teens at Drug-Infested Schools Likelier to Use

Kids who attend drug-infested schools are likelier to have used substances (Figure 3.A).

Compared to teens who attend drug-free schools, teens who attend drug-infested schools are:

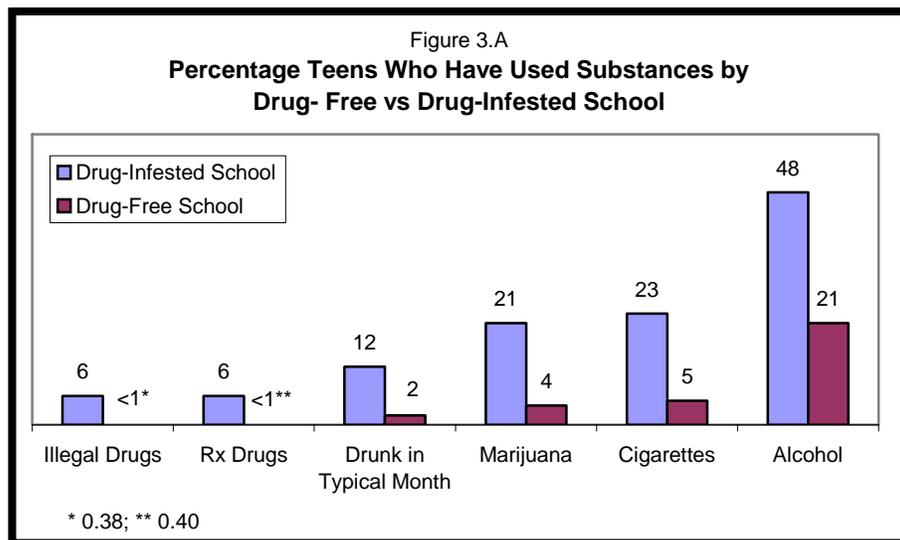
- 16 times likelier to have used an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs;
- 15 times likelier to have used prescription drugs to get high;
- six times likelier to get drunk in a typical month;
- five times likelier to have used marijuana;

Overall, 44 percent of 12- to 17-year olds have seen two or more of these occurrences at their school.

Weekly Exposure to Drugs and Alcohol at School

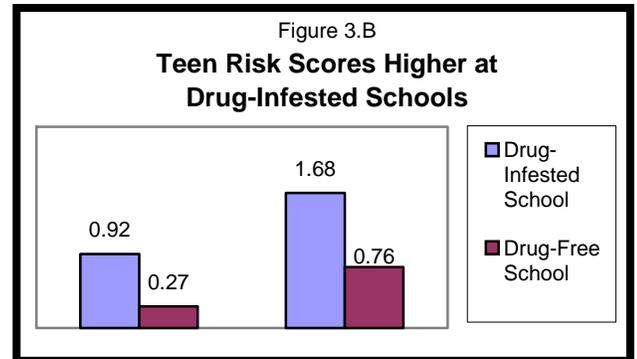
At least once a week on their school grounds, 31 percent of high school students (more than four million) and nine percent of middle school students (more than one million) see:

- illegal drugs used;
- illegal drugs sold;
- students high on drugs; and/or
- students drunk.



- four times likelier to have used cigarettes; and
- twice as likely to have used alcohol.

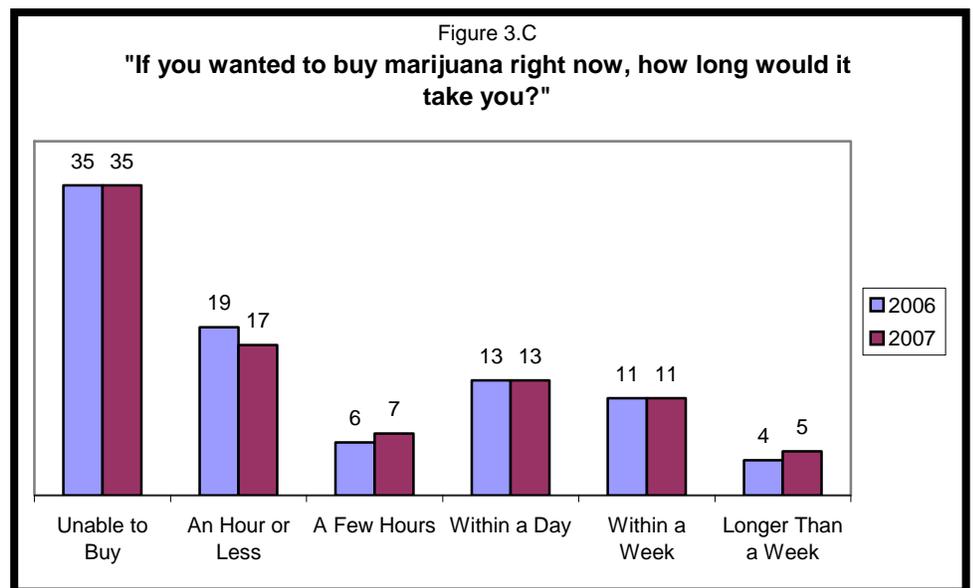
Teens who attend drug-infested middle schools have substance abuse risk scores that are three times greater than teens who attend drug-free middle schools (0.92 vs. 0.27). Teen substance abuse risk scores are more than two times greater among high school students who witness drug use, possession or dealing at their schools: teens who say they attend a drug-free high school have a substance abuse risk score of 0.76, whereas teens who attend drug-infested high schools have a substance abuse risk score of 1.68. (Figure 3.B)



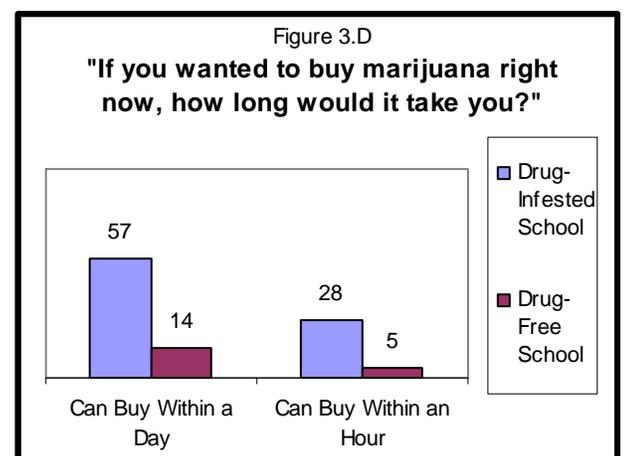
Availability: The Mother of Use

More than one in three teens (37 percent) say they can buy marijuana within a day, 17 percent say they can buy marijuana within an hour. (Figure 3.C)

When teens attend drug-infested schools, they are likelier to say they can quickly obtain drugs. Compared to teens at drug-free schools, teens who attend drug-infested schools are (Figure 3.D):



- four times likelier to say they can buy marijuana within a day (57 percent vs. 14 percent); and
- nearly six times likelier to say they can buy marijuana within an hour (28 percent vs. five percent).



Drugs in School and Teen Popularity

Overall, 20 percent of teens surveyed say that the most popular kids at their school have a reputation for using illegal drugs; 32 percent say that the most popular kids at their school have a reputation for drinking a lot.

These figures rise significantly when the teen respondent attends a drug-infested school. Compared to teens at drug-free schools, those at drug-infested schools are (Table 3.1):

- five times likelier to say the most popular kids at their school have a reputation for using illegal drugs (33 percent compared to six percent); and
- three times likelier to say the most popular kids at their school have a reputation for drinking a lot (46 percent compared to 15 percent).

Table 3.1
Percentage of Teens Who Say the Most Popular Kids Have a Reputation for Drinking, Drugging (by type of school)

Popular Kids Have a Reputation for:	Among Teens at Drug-Free Schools	Among Teens at Drug-Infested Schools
Drinking a lot	15	46
Using illegal drugs	6	33

Overall, teens who say they are among the most popular kids at their school (40 percent) are likelier to be using substances compared to those who say they are not among the most popular (56 percent). Compared to teens who say they are not among the most popular at their school, teens who say they are among the most popular at their school are:

- two and a half times likelier to have used prescription drugs to get high (five percent vs. two percent);
- twice as likely to get drunk in a typical month (11 percent vs. five percent);
- more than one and a half times likelier to have smoked or tried marijuana (17 percent vs. 10 percent).
- one and a half times likelier to have smoked or chewed tobacco (18 percent vs. 12 percent);
- one and a half times likelier to have used an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs (five percent vs. three percent); and
- one and a half times likelier to have tried alcohol (46 percent vs. 31 percent).

Teens who say they are among the most popular kids at their school are also likelier to have friends who drink, smoke and use drugs. Compared to teens who say they are not among the most popular, teens who say they are among the most popular are:

- twice as likely to say half or more of their friends drink alcohol (24 percent vs. 12 percent);
- almost twice as likely to say half or more of their friends smoke cigarettes (13 percent vs. seven percent); and
- more than one and a half times likelier to say half or more of their friends currently use marijuana (16 percent vs. nine percent).

Impact of Drug-Infested Schools on Popular Kids' Behavior

There is a dramatic difference in the behavior of popular kids at drug-free schools compared with those at drug-infested schools. Usage rates are highest among popular kids at drug-infested schools (Table 3.2).

- almost twice as likely to have drunk wine, beer or other alcoholic beverages.

Popular teens at drug-infested schools are also likelier to have friends who use substances compared to popular kids at drug-free schools. (Table 3.3)

Compared to popular teens at drug-free schools, popular teens at drug-infested schools are:

- more than eight times likelier to say half or more of their friends use marijuana;
- four and a half times likelier to say half or more of their friends drink; and
- nearly four times likelier to say half or more of their friends smoke cigarettes.

Table 3.2
Percentage of Popular Teens Who Use Substances
(by type of school)

	Among The Most Popular	
	Drug-Free Schools	Drug-Infested Schools
Drank wine, beer, other alcohol	32	57
Smoked or chewed tobacco	6	27
Smoked or tried marijuana	6	27
Get drunk in typical month	3	17
Used prescription drugs to get high	0	10
Used an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs	1	9

Compared to popular teens at drug-free schools, popular teens who attend drug-infested schools are:

- at least 10 times likelier to have used prescription drugs to get high;
- nine times likelier to have used an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs;
- five times likelier to get drunk in typical month;
- four and a half times likelier to have smoked or chewed tobacco;
- four and a half times likelier to have smoked or tried marijuana; and

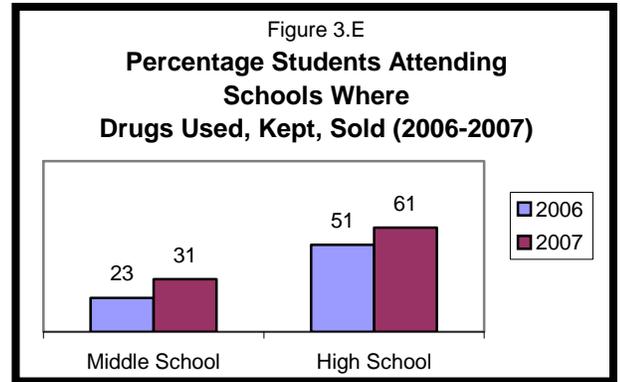
Table 3.3
Percentage of Popular Teens Who Say Half or More of Their Friends Use Substances (by type of school)

	Among The Most Popular	
	Drug-Free Schools	Drug-Infested Schools
Half or more friends drink alcohol	8	37
Half or more friends use marijuana	3	26
Half or more friends smoke cigarettes	5	19

Trends in the Percentage of Teens Who Attend Schools Where Drugs Are Used, Kept, Sold

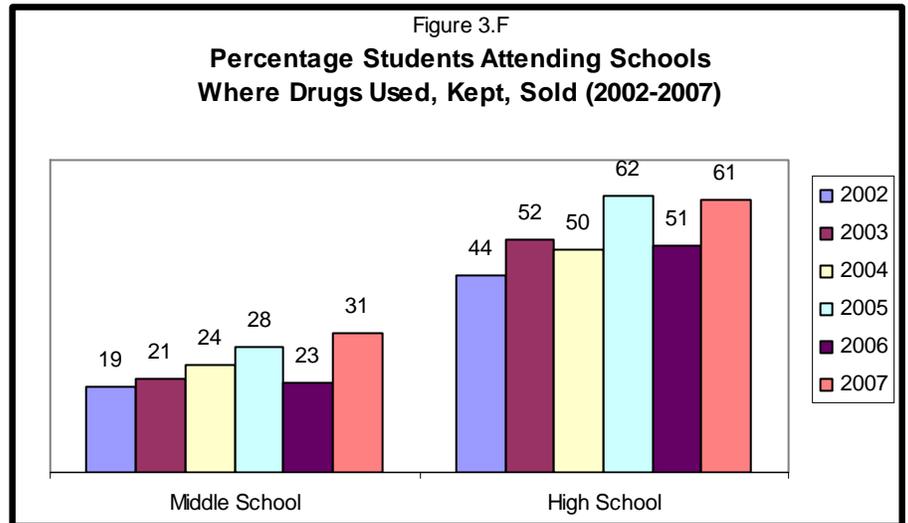
For the past 12 years, CASA has asked teens the question: "Is your school a drug-free school or is it not drug free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?" By this measure, almost a third of

middle school students (31 percent) and more than half of high school students (61 percent) say that drugs are used, kept or sold at their school. These numbers represent an increase from last year's survey, when 51 percent of high school students and 23 percent of middle school students said they attended such schools. (Figure 3.E)

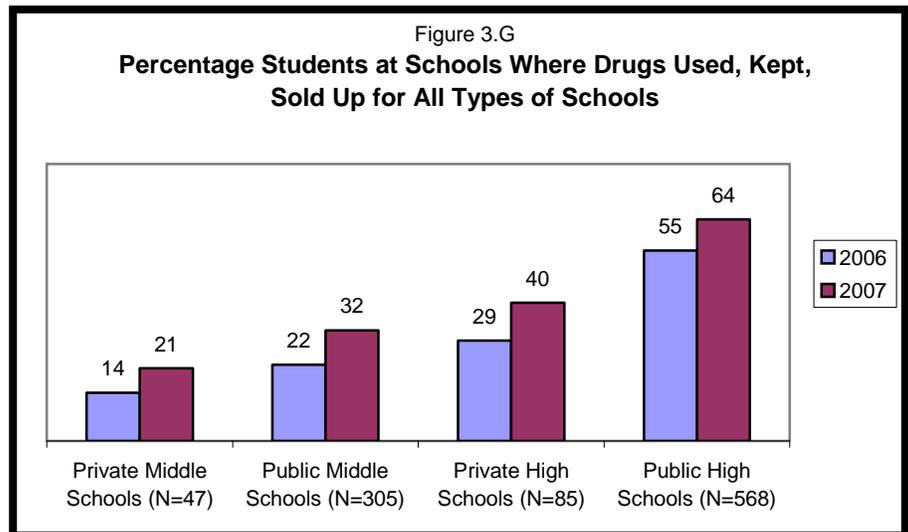


Since 2006, the proportion of students attending middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold jumped 35 percent, and high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold rose 20 percent.

The long term view is even more disturbing. This year's survey reveals a 63 percent increase since 2002 in the percentage of teens who attend middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, and a 39 percent increase since 2002 in the percentage of teens who attend high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. (Figure 3.F)

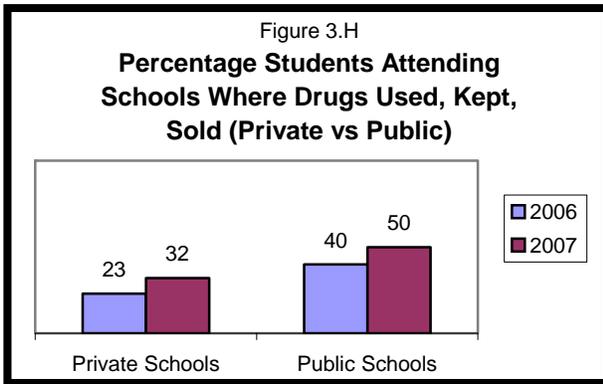


The proportion of teens attending schools where drugs are used, kept or sold is on the rise for all types of schools. Public high schools with drugs have increased by 16 percent since last year, and private high schools with drugs have increased 38 percent.



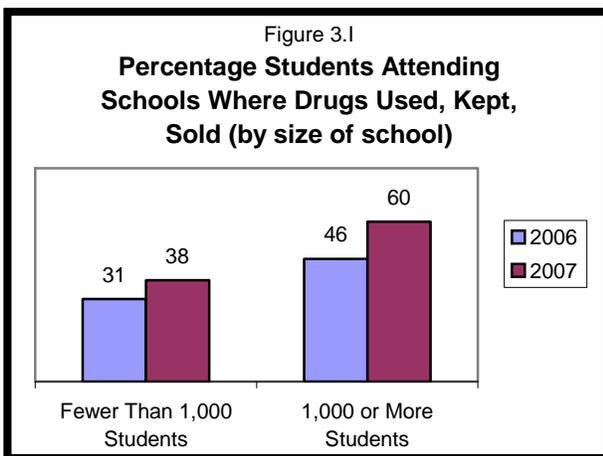
The 2007 survey also reveals a striking increase in middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. Since last year, there was a 45 percent increase in public middle schools with drugs, and a 50 percent increase in private middle schools with drugs. (Figure 3.G)

Private schools are more likely to be drug free than public schools: 50 percent of teens who attend public schools say drugs are used, kept or sold on their school grounds, compared to 32 percent of teens who attend private schools. The decreases in the percentage of drug-free private and public schools are consistent with the overall decline in drug-free schools this year. (Figure 3.H)



It should be noted that 83 percent of our teen sample attend public school and only 14 percent attend private schools and parochial schools.

Smaller schools are more likely to be drug free (38 percent of teens who attend schools with fewer than 1,000 students say drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds, compared with 60 percent of teens who attend schools with 1,000 or more students). (Figure 3.I)



No matter how you look at schools, by size or type, every indicator shows an increase in the proportion of schools where drugs are used, kept or sold.

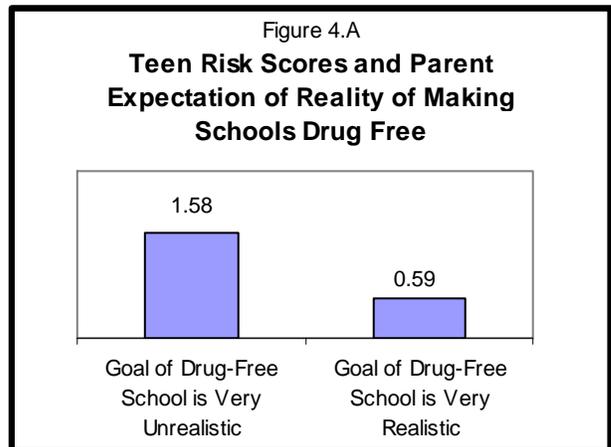
Chapter IV

Parents' Attitudes and Expectations

Parental Pessimism About Drug-Free Schools

Fifty-nine percent of 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 unrealistic, while 41 percent of parents consider this a realistic goal.

Teens whose parents believe it is a very unrealistic goal to make their child's school drug free have substance abuse risk scores that are more than two times greater than those of teens whose parents say the goal of making their teen's school drug free is very realistic (1.58 vs. 0.59). (Figure 4.A)

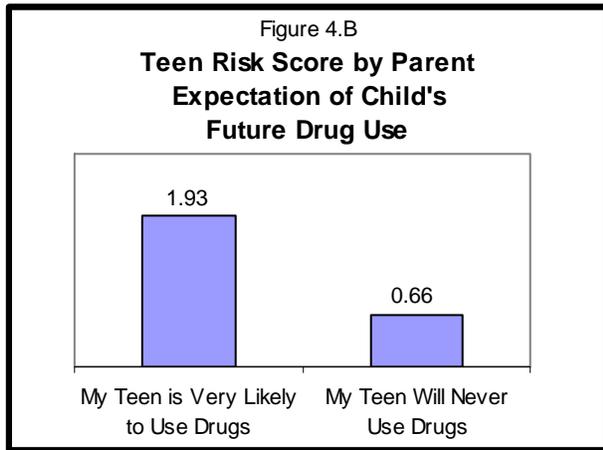


Parents' Expectations About Teen Behavior

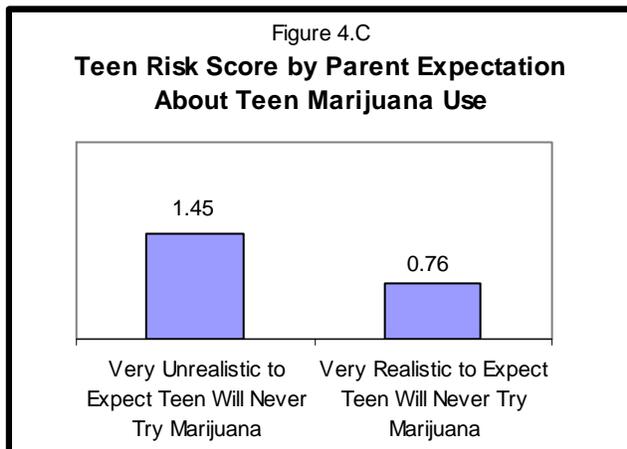
Seventeen percent of parents say future drug use by their teenagers "will never happen," and an additional 41 percent of parents say this is not very likely. Nearly as many parents, 39 percent, say it is very or somewhat likely that their teenager will try an illegal drug in the future.

Teens whose parents believe it is very likely that their child will try drugs in the future have substance abuse risk scores that are almost three times greater than those of teens whose parents

believe their child will never use drugs (1.93 vs. 0.66). (Figure 4.B)



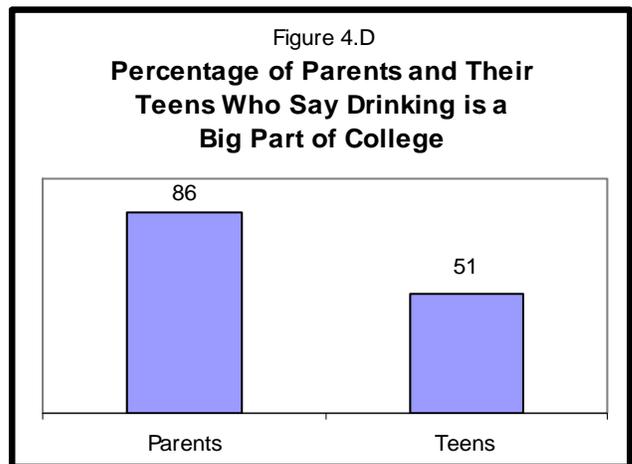
When asked whether it is realistic to expect that a teen will never try marijuana, 43 percent of parents say this is an unrealistic expectation, while more than half (55 percent) consider this a realistic expectation. Teens whose parents say it is very unrealistic to expect that a teenager will never try marijuana have substance abuse risk scores that are double those of teens whose parents consider this a very realistic expectation (1.45 vs. 0.76). (Figure 4.C)



College Expectations: Parents and Teens

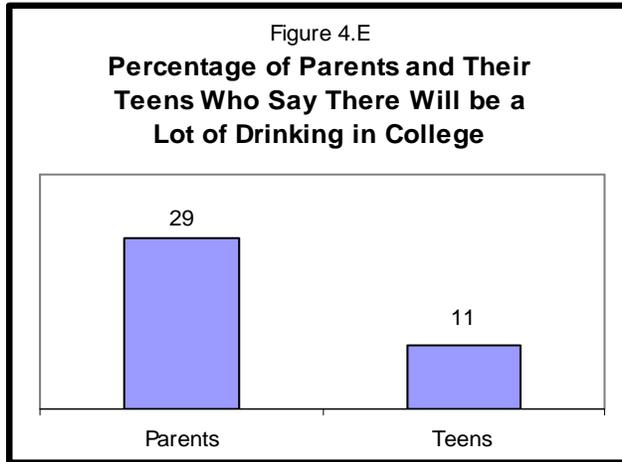
Parents are likelier than their children to associate college with drinking (Figure 4.D):

- 86 percent of parents think drinking is a big part of the college experience.
- 51 percent of their teen children think drinking is a big part of the college experience.

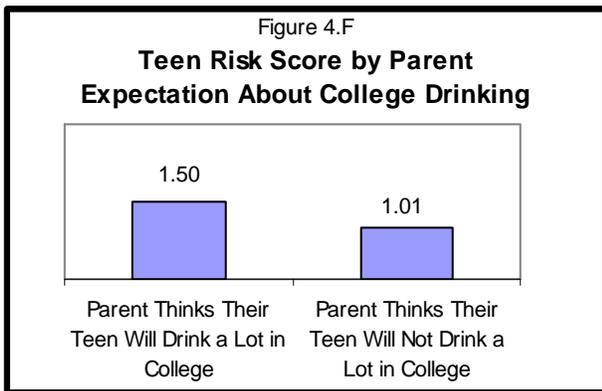


While the vast majority of parents associate college with drinking, relatively few believe that *their* teen will drink a lot while in college; nonetheless, parents are still likelier than teens to have this expectation. (Figure 4.E)

- 29 percent of parents think *their* teens will do a lot of drinking in college.
- 11 percent of teens say they expect to do a lot of drinking in college.



Teens whose parents say they expect them to drink a lot in college have substance abuse risk scores that are one and a half times greater than those of teens whose parents do not expect them to drink a lot in college (1.50 vs. 1.01). (Figure 4.F)



Parents' Monitoring of Teen Media Exposure

Seventy-five percent of parents say they take steps to limit their teens exposure to movies, television and music, and 78 percent of parents say they take steps to limit their teens exposure to the Internet. Teens whose parents do not take steps to limit their exposure to movies, television, music and the Internet are likelier to smoke, drink or use drugs compared to teens whose parents do take steps to limit their exposure.

Teens whose parents do not take steps to limit what they are exposed to in movies, television and music have substance abuse risk scores that are almost double those of teens whose parents do limit their exposure (1.55 vs.0.88).

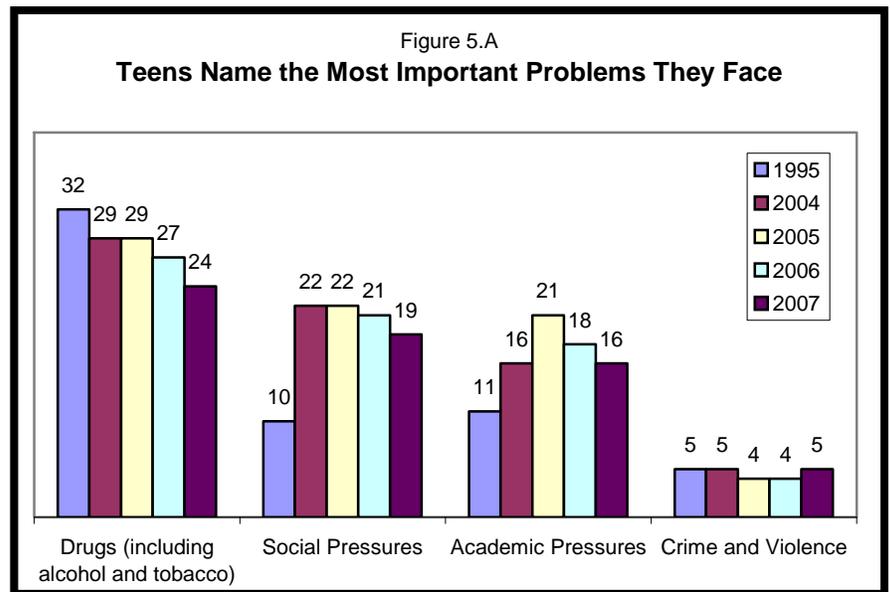
Teens whose parents do not take steps to limit what they are exposed to on the Internet have substance abuse risk scores that are double those of teens whose parents do limit their exposure (1.42 vs.0.91).

Chapter V

Parents' and Teens' Concerns

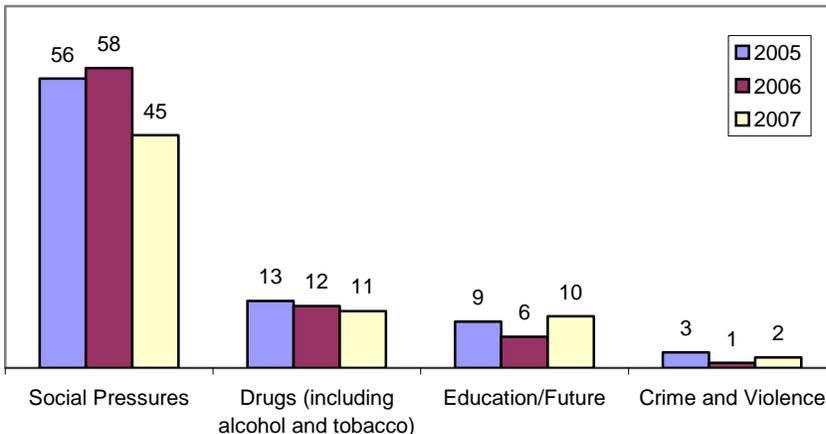
Teens and Parents Rank Main Concerns of Teens

When asked to identify the most important problem kids their age face, 24 percent of teens cite drugs, including alcohol and tobacco; the next most common response is social pressures (19 percent), followed by academic pressures (16 percent) and crime and violence (five percent). In every survey year since 1995, more teens have cited drugs, alcohol and tobacco as their top concerns than have cited any other matter. (Figure 5.A)



Asked what they think their teenager would say is the most important problem he or she faces, 45 percent of parents cite social pressures as their teens' most important problem. Half as many parents as teens (11 percent of parents versus 24 percent of teens) cite drugs, including alcohol and tobacco, as their teens' most important problem. Ten percent of parents name education and the future as their teen's most important problem, and two percent cite crime and violence. (Figure 5.B)

Figure 5.B
**Parents Name the Most Important Problems
 Their Teens Face**



Behaviors that most parents would find less bothersome than finding out their teen had used marijuana include cheating, hitting another teen and skipping school.

Parents’ Concerns About Teen Media Exposure

When asked about potentially negative influences their teens might be exposed to through the Internet, movies, television or music:

Parents More Worried About Sex, Drunk Driving, Shoplifting Than Teen Marijuana Use

Nearly half of parents (48 percent) say it would bother them more if their teen had sex than if their teen used marijuana; 22 percent of parents say these would bother them equally and 29 percent say it would bother them more to find out their teen smoked marijuana.

Most parents say it would bother them more if their teen:

- drove a car while intoxicated than if their teen smoked marijuana (82 percent vs. seven percent, 10 percent said both equally); and
- shoplifted than if their teen smoked marijuana (52 percent vs. 25 percent, 21 percent said both equally).

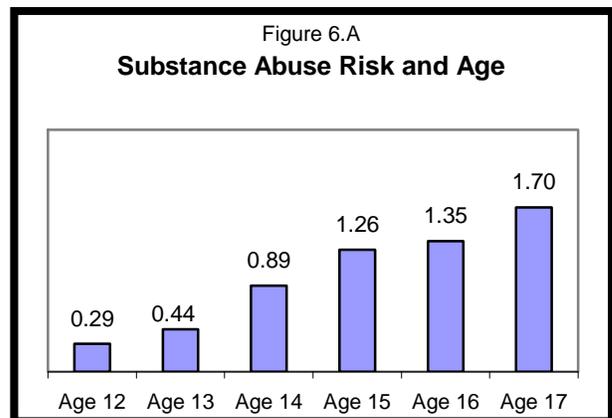
- 33 percent of parents say they are most concerned about exposure to irresponsible sexual behavior;
- 23 percent of parents say they are most concerned about exposure to making violence against other people seem glamorous;
- 20 percent of parents say they are most concerned about exposure to the use of drugs (12 percent), irresponsible drinking (seven percent) and cigarette smoking (one percent); and
- 13 percent of parents say they are most concerned about exposure to making criminal activity seem glamorous.

Chapter VI

Other Characteristics Related to Teen Risk

Age

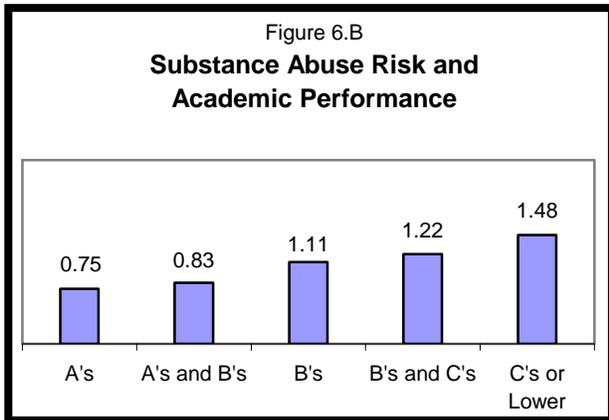
Age remains one of the best predictors of risk in the CASA survey: as teens get older, their substance abuse risk score increases substantially. By age 17, the average substance-abuse risk score increases more than five fold (from 0.29 at age 12 to 1.70 at age 17). (Figure 6.A)



Academic Performance

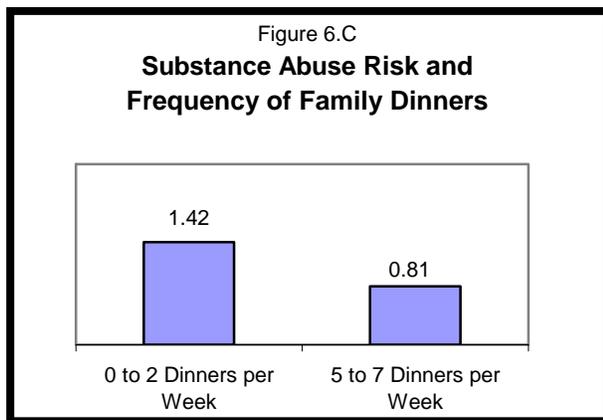
The CASA teen survey has consistently found a relationship between academic performance and substance-abuse risk: the higher the grades, the lower the risk.

Students who typically receive all A's or A's and B's in school are at below average substance abuse risk. Teens who report typically receiving C's or below have substance abuse risk scores that are double those of their higher-achieving peers (1.48 vs. 0.83). (Figure 6.B)



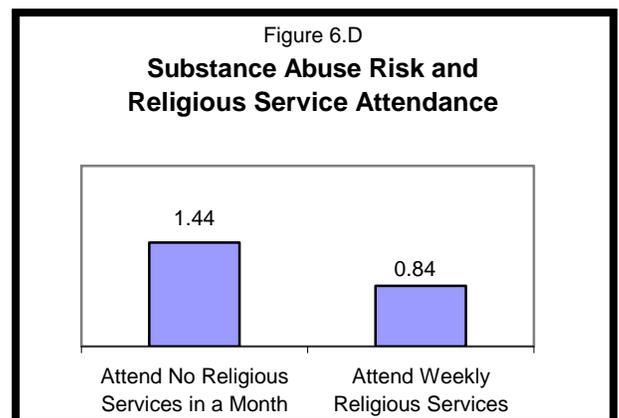
Family Dinners

Frequent family dinners are associated with lower risk scores. Teens who have dinner with their families fewer than three nights in a typical week (22 percent of teens) are at one and a half times greater the substance abuse risk of teens having dinner as a family five or more nights per week (59 percent of teens) (1.42 vs. 0.81). (Figure 6.C)



Religious Service Attendance

Religious service attendance is associated with lower substance abuse risk. The percentage of teens attending religious services on at least a weekly basis remained constant this year at 52 percent (compared to 50 percent in last year's survey). Teens who never attend religious services in a typical month have substance abuse risk scores that are almost double those of teens who attend weekly religious service attendees (1.44 vs. 0.84). (Figure 6.D)



Appendix A

Sample Performance

A good way to assess the quality of the achieved survey sample is to compare the results obtained in the survey with known characteristics of the target population, in this case the national population of teenagers between 12 and 17 years of age. Five demographic characteristics are of particular interest to us: age, sex, race, ethnicity and family structure. Our benchmark is the January 2007 *Current Population Survey* (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Table A.1 below compares the achieved results of our survey with the reported results of the January 2007 *CPS*.

The reported survey results throughout this report are weighted, meaning the obtained results were mathematically adjusted to correct for deviations from the target population profile derived from the *CPS*. Weighting was applied in a two-stage, iterative procedure, first to bring the achieved sample in line with the *CPS* for age and sex, then for race and ethnicity. Table A.1 below reports both our initial unweighted and final weighted results, so that a reader can assess the impact of this corrective measure.

What is observable from the table below is that the obtained sample was close to the demographic targets with a few exceptions. There were roughly half as many 12-year old males in the obtained sample as in the *CPS*. As a result, we have been cautious in analyses involving this cohort. The survey did not obtain as many teens residing in non-two-parent households as indicated by the *CPS*. No attempt was made to correct this under-representation by weighting. One factor for this under-representation may be the requirement for parental consent, discussed below.

Table A.1

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates
Age and Sex			
Male, 12-years old	2.9	8.7	8.3
Male, 13-years old	7.1	7.8	8.1
Male, 14-years old	8.6	8.0	8.2
Male, 15-years old	12.2	8.1	8.3
Male, 16-years old	10.3	9.1	9.2
Male, 17-years old	11.1	8.1	8.7
Female, 12-years old	4.8	8.0	7.7
Female, 13-years old	6.2	7.9	7.9
Female, 14-years old	8.2	7.9	7.7
Female, 15-years old	8.8	8.0	8.1
Female, 16-years old	9.5	9.2	9.0
Female, 17-years old	10.3	9.1	8.9
Race and Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	75.7	59.8	59.8
Hispanic, any race	9.9	17.9	17.9
Black, not Hispanic	13.8	15.1	15.1
Asian American	1.8	1.1	3.8
Native American	1.8	1.2	0.8
Other/Mixed/No Response	7.0	4.8	2.6
Family Structure			
Two Biological Parents	69.0	67.3	
Biological Mother, Step Father	6.8	7.2	
Biological Father, Step Mother	2.1	2.1	
Two Step Parents	0.8	1.2	
<i>Subtotal, Two Parents</i>	78.7	77.8	68.0
<i>Sub, Two Parents, Wht ~Hsp</i>	83.7	84.4	74.5
<i>Sub, Two Parents, Hsp</i>	74.3	77.5	62.3
<i>Sub, Two Parents, A-A</i>	56.1	52.8	40.8
Biological Mother, No Father	13.8	14.4	
Step Mother, No Father	0.3	0.2	
<i>Subtotal, Mother Only</i>	14.1	14.6	25.7
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, Wht ~Hsp</i>	10.1	9.7	17.9
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, Hsp</i>	17.1	14.6	30.1
<i>Sub, Mthr Only, A-A</i>	31.1	32.1	52.7
Biological Father, No Mother	1.4	1.7	
Step Father, No Mother	0.2	0.1	
<i>Subtotal, Father Only</i>	1.6	1.8	6.3
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, Wht ~Hsp</i>	1.8	1.9	6.1
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, Hsp</i>	2.9	2.6	6.6
<i>Sub, Fthr Only, A-A</i>	0.8	1.3	5.7
Neither Parent	4.0	4.0	1.1
<i>Neither Parent, Wht ~Hsp</i>	3.3	3.0	1.2
<i>Neither Parent, Hsp</i>	3.8	3.6	1.0
<i>Neither Parent, A-A</i>	7.6	8.8	0.8

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 Cincinnati, OH with 16- and 17-year old participants. The two sessions were segregated by sex and conducted by moderators of the same sex as the participants.

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

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

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

In total, 1,063 teenagers and 550 parents of teenagers were interviewed between April 2 - May 13, 2007 (for teens) and April 27 - May 13, 2007 (parents). The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is ± 3 percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it possible to

interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than ± 3 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was found in this survey).

All of the 550 parents interviewed reside in households in which a parent gave consent for their teen to be interviewed (even though the teen interview may not have been completed). 292 parental interviews were conducted in households in which a teen interview was accomplished. In the 258 cases in which a parental interview was completed but not a teen interview, the cause was typically the persistent unavailability of the teen.

The two sets of responses (parent and teen) are linked, so we can relate the teen's risk of using drugs with the parent's responses and characteristics. The margin of sampling error for a survey of 550, which is the size of the parent/guardian sample, is ± 4.2 percent (at the 95 percent confidence level). While we consider the random selection of households with teenagers in residence to yield a representative sample of parents of teenagers as well, it should be noted that parents were interviewed only after assenting to the participation of their teenager in the survey; this protocol could potentially influence the representativeness of the parents' sample.

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

Methodological Considerations

Parental Consent

This survey project complied with the protection of human subjects in research protocols of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The survey instrument and methodology were reviewed by CASA's Institutional Review Board (IRB), which required affirmative parental or guardian consent prior to attempting an

interview with a teenage respondent. While the explicit refusal rate of parents, having occurred in 175 cases, seems modest, this represents the loss of nine percent of otherwise eligible households, which is substantial enough to have an impact on the achieved sample. This may be a contributing factor to the understatement of substance use rates, and to the under-representation of racial and ethnic populations prior to our corrective steps of oversampling. Additionally, the fact of parental consent was known to some number of teen respondents and this knowledge could potentially affect responses.

While there were only 56 cases in which an interview was not conducted due to the persistent unavailability of a parent or guardian to provide consent, this unavailability could also have been the reason behind some of the much larger number of cases (34,740) in which qualifying information could not be obtained from a household.

Under-representation of Non-Two-Parent Households

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

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

Pre-Qualification of Eligible Households

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

Table B.1 summarizes the number of calls necessary to achieve the completed sample of 1,063 interviews, and presents the results of all of our calls in attempt to conduct an interview.

Interview Privacy

Teen respondents were asked at the conclusion of the interview if their answers could be overheard by someone at their home. Twenty-eight percent said they could be overheard. Teens who believed that someone could overhear the interview had only a slightly lower risk score (0.88 vs. 1.04) suggesting little impact in terms of respondents being cautious about giving responses that indicate substance abuse risk.

Table B.1

Results of Telephone Calls	Numbers	Percent
Initial Pool of Random Telephone Numbers	141,530	
Business Number	25,535	
Fax Number	3,632	
Not in Service	7,923	
<i>Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones</i>	<i>104,440</i>	
No Answer	15,152	
Busy (on final attempt)	1,929	
Answering Machine	13,364	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	625	
Language Barrier	1,758	
<i>Subtotal, Potential Respondents</i>	<i>71,612</i>	<i>100%</i>
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	35,426	49.5%
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	34,740	48.5%
Parental Permission Denied	57	
Mid-Interview Termination	185	
Teen Respondent Refusal	65	
Other Inabilities to Complete Interview	76	
Completed Interviews	1,063	1.5%

* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly nine percent). We would expect that 55,965 of 71,612 households dialed at random would not have a resident teenager 12- to 17-years of age. Therefore, we expect that most of the refusals to provide qualifying information were in fact ineligible households not willing to respond to the screening questions.

Appendix C

Screening Questions

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE PARENT CONSENT

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

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

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

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

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

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

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

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

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

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

[IF YES, TEEN CAN PARTICIPATE]

Would [YOU / the teen's father] also be willing to speak to us about these and other issues? Could I have the first initial of your first name please? [NOTE ANSWER]

Is your teen available to speak with me now?

[IF YES, TEEN AVAILABLE NOW]

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

[IF NO, TEEN NOT AVAILABLE NOW]

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

I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 164. You may ask for IRB Authorizing Director Rush Russell.

Thank you for your help.

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE
TEEN ASSENT

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

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

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

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

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

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

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

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

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

Are you willing to complete the survey?

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[IF YES]

I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 164. You may ask for IRB Authorizing Director Rush Russell.

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE
PARENT ASSENT

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

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

[IF YES, CONTINUE WITH SURVEY]

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

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[PARENT INTRODUCTION]

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

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

I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 164. You may ask for IRB Authorizing Director Rush Russell.

[IF NO, ASK FOR CALLBACK TIME]

Appendix D

2007 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old

Weighted Frequencies

Teen Survey Data Frequencies

1. First, what is your age, please?

17% 12
16% 13
16% 14
16% 15
18% 16
17% 17
0% OTHER (THANK & TERMINATE)

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

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

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

9% MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
90% HIGH/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1% OTHER/NEITHER
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[83% NOT ASKED]

3. [COMPOSITE]

43% MIDDLE/INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
53% HIGH SCHOOL
4% OTHER

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

83% PUBLIC
7% PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
4% CATHOLIC
3% OTHER RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
3% DON'T ATTEND SCHOOL [NOT ASKED]
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

28% 0-499
28% 500-999
18% 1000-1499
21% 1500+
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
3% NOT ASKED

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

1% MOSTLY D's AND F's
6% MOSTLY C's AND D's
4% MOSTLY C's
21% MOSTLY B's AND C's
8% MOSTLY B's
41% MOSTLY A's AND B's
19% MOSTLY A's
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE/NOT ASKED (NOT IN SCHOOL)

7. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

50% MALE
50% FEMALE

Please tell me whether you live with the following adults:

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

90% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER
4% STEP MOTHER
6% NEITHER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 71% BIOLOGICAL FATHER
- 9% STEP FATHER
- 19% NEITHER
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

8/9. [COMPOSITE]

- 67% BOTH BIO PARENTS
- 7% BIO MOM, STEP DAD
- 14% BIO MOM, NO DAD
- 4% BIO DAD, NO BIO MOM
- 4% NO BIO PARENT
- 3% INDETERMINATE

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

(education)

- 10% DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
- 5% GETTING INTO COLLEGE
- 1% THE GENERAL LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION

(drugs)

- 19% DRUGS
- 4% ALCOHOL
- 1% TOBACCO

(moral values)

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

(social issues/relations)

- 19% SOCIAL PRESSURES (POPULARITY, "FITTING-IN")
- 3% SEXUAL ISSUES
- 2% GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN]/OTHER PROBLEMS AT HOME
- 1% HAVING A SAY/COMMUNICATIONS

(violence)

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

(economics)

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

(mental wellbeing)

- 2% BULLIES/BEING BULLIED
- 2% PERSONAL APPEARANCE/CONFIDENCE

- 1% DEPRESSION
- *% SUICIDE
- 1% HAPPINESS (GENERAL)

- 10% OTHER RESPONSES
- 12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

- 11. This issue you just mentioned to me – is this something you personally worry about a great deal, a fair amount, or not too much?

- 16% WORRY ABOUT A GREAT DEAL
- 31% WORRY ABOUT A FAIR AMOUNT
- 44% DON'T WORRY ABOUT TOO MUCH
- 9% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

- 12. [IF IN HIGH SCHOOL ONLY] How likely is it that you will go to college: would you say going to college is certain, is very likely, is fairly likely, or is not likely?

- 56% CERTAIN
- 34% VERY LIKELY
- 8% FAIRLY LIKELY
- 2% NOT LIKELY
- *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [48% NOT ASKED]

- 13. From what you have heard, do you think drinking is a big part of the college experience, or it is not?

- 51% IS
- 45% IS NOT
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

- 14. [DO NOT ASK “NOT LIKELY” TO COLLEGE] And when you get to college, do you expect to do a lot of drinking, or not?

- 11% WILL
- 86% WILL NOT
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

- 15. From what you have heard, do you think using marijuana is a big part of the college experience, or it is not?

- 22% IS
- 74% IS NOT
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 22% 0
- 9% 1
- 9% 2
- 6% 3

31% 4
 21% 5+
 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

7% 0
 6% 1
 9% 2
 8% 3
 11% 4
 13% 5
 7% 6
 39% 7
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

18. [IF NOT "0" DINNERS] And on a typical weekend, that is just Saturday and Sunday, how often do you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together?

9% 0
 32% 1
 51% 2
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 7% NOT ASKED

19. [IF NOT 7] When you do not have dinner together with your parents [or parent or guardian], what do you usually do for dinner: do you eat at home by yourself, eat at home with someone else, eat over at a friend's house, eat at a fast food restaurant, skip dinner, or do you do something else?

24% EAT AT HOME BY YOURSELF
 12% EAT AT HOME WITH SOMEONE ELSE
 9% EAT OVER AT A FRIEND'S HOUSE
 9% EAT AT A FAST FOOD RESTAURANT
 2% SKIP DINNER
 4% DO YOU DO SOMETHING ELSE
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 39% NOT ASKED (7 DINNERS IN TYPICAL WEEK)

20. Which do you really prefer: to have dinner with your family or by yourself?

84% HAVE DINNER WITH FAMILY
 13% HAVE DINNER BY SELF
 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

21. What sort of things do you discuss most often when having dinner with your family? [OPEN ENDED]

1st All
 39% 51% SCHOOL
 30% 38% HOW THE DAY WENT

3% 3% NOTHING
 3% 5% NEWS/CURRENT EVENTS
 2% 6% SPORTS
 2% 8% WORK
 2% 3% TELEVISION
 2% 2% VARIETY OF THINGS
 2% 4% FAMILY ISSUES
 2% 3% POLITICS
 2% 5% ABOUT MY LIFE/OUR PROBLEMS
 1% 2% DAILY ACTIVITIES
 1% 6% GRADES
 1% 2% JOKES/FUNNY STUFF
 1% 7% FRIENDS
 1% 6% PLANS FOR FUTURE/TOMORROW/WEEKEND
 4% 8% OTHER
 1% 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

18% DURING DINNER
 29% AFTER DINNER
 4% DURING THE DAY BY TELEPHONE
 36% DURING THE DAY IN-PERSON
 12% AT SOME OTHER TIME
 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

23. Do you consider yourself to be mainly of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino heritage or not?

18% YES
 81% NO
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. How would you describe your main race: are you mainly white; African-American or black; Asian-American; Native American; or other?

73% WHITE
 18% AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK
 1% ASIAN-AMERICAN
 1% NATIVE-AMERICAN
 6% OTHER/MIXED
 *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 [18% NOT ASKED (HISPANIC)]

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

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

- 51% DRUG-FREE
- 47% NOT DRUG-FREE
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 65% NO SMOKING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS
- 2% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
- 4% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
- 27% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

27. Have you ever actually seen illegal drugs being used on the grounds of your school?

- 22% YES
- 78% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

28. [IF YES] How common is the use of illegal drugs on your school grounds: is this something you see every day, you see every week but not every day, you see once in a while but less than once a week, or do you see it only rarely?

- 5% SOMETHING SEEN EVERY DAY
- 5% SEEN EVERY WEEK BUT NOT EVERY DAY
- 6% SEEN ONCE IN A WHILE BUT LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK
- 5% SEEN ONLY RARELY
- 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 78% NOT ASKED

29. Have you ever actually seen illegal drugs being sold on the grounds of your school?

- 18% YES
- 81% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

30. [IF YES] How common is the sale of illegal drugs on your school grounds: is this something you see every day, you see every week but not every day, you see once in a while but less than once a week, or do you see it only rarely?

- 4% SOMETHING SEEN EVERY DAY
- 3% SEEN EVERY WEEK BUT NOT EVERY DAY
- 6% SEEN ONCE IN A WHILE BUT LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK
- 5% SEEN ONLY RARELY
- 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 82% NOT ASKED

31. Do you know of students who have actually had illegal drugs in their possession at school, either on them or in their lockers?
- 48% YES
 - 50% NO
 - 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
32. Have you ever seen a student drunk at school?
- 29% YES
 - 71% NO
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
33. [IF YES] How common is it for a student to be drunk at school: is this something you see every day, you see every week but not every day, you see once in a while but less than once a week, or do you see it only rarely?
- 2% SOMETHING SEEN EVERY DAY
 - 4% SEEN EVERY WEEK BUT NOT EVERY DAY
 - 9% SEEN ONCE IN A WHILE BUT LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK
 - 14% SEEN ONLY RARELY
 - *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 - 71% NOT ASKED
34. Have you ever seen a student high on drugs at school?
- 43% YES
 - 56% NO
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
35. [IF YES] How common is it for a student to be high on drugs at school: is this something you see every day, you see every week but not every day, you see once in a while but less than once a week, or do you see it only rarely?
- 8% SOMETHING SEEN EVERY DAY
 - 9% SEEN EVERY WEEK BUT NOT EVERY DAY
 - 12% SEEN ONCE IN A WHILE BUT LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK
 - 14% SEEN ONLY RARELY
 - *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 - 57% NOT ASKED
36. So far as you know, do any of the teachers at your school use illegal drugs?
- 4% YES
 - 93% NO
 - 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. Now, please think about the kids at your school who are considered the most popular. What are some of the things that makes someone popular? [OPEN-ENDED]

14% 22% SPORTS/ON A TEAM
12% 24% CLOTHING/WHAT THEY WEAR
11% 19% LOOKS/IS CUTE
11% 19% HAVING FRIENDS/THE CROWD ONE HANGS OUT WITH
6% 9% GOOD AT SPORTS
5% 10% GETTING ALONG WITH OTHERS/FRIENDLY
4% 9% MONEY
4% 7% CHARISMA
3% 7% ATTITUDE/HOW THEY REACT
23% 59% OTHER
7% 7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

38. Would you say that you are among the most popular kids at your school, or would you not?

40% AMONG MOST POPULAR
56% NOT AMONG MOST POPULAR
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

39. Do the most popular kids at your school have a reputation for going to a lot of parties, or do they not have this reputation?

58% HAVE THIS REPUTATION
37% DO NOT HAVE THIS REPUTATION
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. Do the most popular kids at your school have a reputation for drinking a lot of alcohol (including beer), or do they not have this reputation?

32% HAVE THIS REPUTATION
63% DO NOT HAVE THIS REPUTATION
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. Do the most popular kids at your school have a reputation for using illegal drugs, or do they not have this reputation?

20% HAVE THIS REPUTATION
75% DO NOT HAVE THIS REPUTATION
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

14% NONE (0%)
24% 1-9%
17% 10-19%
22% 20-49%
15% 50+%

- 9% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
43. 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?
- 26% CIGARETTES
 17% BEER
 19% MARIJUANA
 13% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
 9% THE SAME
 16% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
44. 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?
- 56% NONE
 26% LESS THAN HALF
 7% HALF
 6% MORE THAN HALF
 3% ALL OF THEM
 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
45. Have you ever in your life had a drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? By drink I mean a whole glass or can, not just a sip or two.
- 37% YES
 63% NO
 *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
46. [IF EVER TRIED] How old were you when you had your first drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE; INCLUDE "NEVER DRANK ALCOHOL" AS A RESPONSE CATEGORY]
- 3% NEVER TRIED
 7% UNDER 10
 4% 10
 5% 11
 12% 12
 19% 13
 20% 14
 17% 15
 6% 16
 3% 17
 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
 [63% NOT ASKED/HAVEN'T TRIED]

47. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

22% 0
5% 1
3% 2
1% 3
1% 4
3% 5+
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
64% NOT ASKED/HAVEN'T TRIED

48. [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
1% WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
*% 1 PER DAY
*% 2 PER DAY
*% 3+ PER DAY
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
64% HAS NEVER TRIED, NOT ASKED

49. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

29% 0
2% 1
1% 2
2% 3+
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
64% NOT ASKED/HAVEN'T TRIED

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

17% 0
4% 1
1% 2
1% 3
2% 4+
12% DOESN'T DRINK
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
64% HAS NEVER TRIED, NOT ASKED

51. 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?

70% NONE
20% LESS THAN HALF
5% HALF
4% MORE THAN HALF
1% ALL OF THEM
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

15% YES
86% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. [IF EVER TRIED TOBACCO] How old were you when you smoked your first cigarette? [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE; INCLUDE "NEVER HAVE SMOKED" AS A RESPONSE CATEGORY]

1% NEVER TRIED
2% UNDER 10
1% 10
1% 11
2% 12
2% 13
2% 14
2% 15
1% 16
1% 17
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
86% HAS NEVER TRIED, NOT ASKED

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

9% 0
1% 1
1% 2
4% 3+
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
86% HAS NEVER TRIED, NOT ASKED

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

9% NOT AT ALL
2% LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY
2% ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY
1% ABOUT HALF PACK PER DAY

1% ONE PACK OR MORE PER DAY
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
86% NOT ASKED (NEVER SMOKED)

56. 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?

18% YES, KNOW ONE
16% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
65% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED THESE DRUGS
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

8% YES, KNOW ONE
8% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
82% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED ECSTASY
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[51% NOT ASKED]

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

9% YES, KNOW ONE
9% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
79% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED METHAMPHETAMINES
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[49% NOT ASKED]

58. 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
11% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
77% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS ABUSED prescription drugs
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

10% NONE
8% LESS THAN HALF
1% HALF
1% MORE THAN HALF
*% ALL OF THEM
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
79% NOT ASKED

60. Which types of prescription drugs seem to be the most popular with teens your age: painkillers such as Oxycontin, Percocet, and Vicodin, or stimulants such as Ritalin and Adderall?
- 43% PAINKILLERS
 - 13% STIMULANTS
 - 8% BOTH THE SAME
 - 1% OTHER [PLEASE NAME]
 - 35% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
61. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them do you think have made a decision never to use illegal drugs at all – have none of your friends made such a decision, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?
- 11% NONE
 - 16% LESS THAN HALF
 - 14% HALF
 - 28% MORE THAN HALF
 - 29% ALL OF THEM
 - 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
62. If you told your friends you had decided not to use any illegal drugs, would most of your friends respect that decision, or would most of them give you a hard time?
- 94% MOST WOULD RESPECT DECISION
 - 4% MOST OF THEM GIVE ME A HARD TIME
 - 1% SOME OF BOTH (VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE)
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
63. Is anyone saying to you that you shouldn't use illegal drugs? [IF YES] What is this person's relationship to you?
- 13% NO ONE
 - 42% PARENTS GENERALLY
 - 8% MOTHER
 - 1% FATHER
 - *% A GRANDPARENT
 - 11% TEACHER
 - 1% COACH/ACTIVITY LEADER
 - 17% FRIEND/GIRLFRIEND/BOYFRIEND
 - 1% OLDER BROTHER/SISTER
 - 2% OTHER FAMILY MEMBER
 - 3% OTHER RESPONSE
 - 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
64. [IF PARENT/MOTHER/FATHER MENTIONED] Is there anyone else saying to you that you shouldn't use illegal drugs? [IF YES] Who is that person?
- 4% NO ONE ELSE
 - 2% A GRANDPARENT
 - 16% TEACHER
 - 1% COACH/ACTIVITY LEADER

- 16% FRIEND
- 3% OLDER BROTHER/SISTER
- 5% OTHER FAMILY MEMBER
- 2% OTHER RESPONSES
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 51% NOT ASKED

65. Which do you think is the bigger issue for kids your age – that is, the thing they worry about more: whether or not to have sex, or whether or not to try illegal drugs? [ACCEPT BOTH EQUALLY AND NEITHER AS RESPONSE OPTIONS]

- 34% WHETHER OR NOT TO HAVE SEX
- 43% WHETHER OR NOT TO TRY ILLEGAL DRUGS
- 16% BOTH EQUALLY [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- 2% NEITHER [VOUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- 5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

- 4% VERY LIKELY
- 7% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
- 31% NOT VERY LIKELY
- 57% NEVER HAPPEN
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 13% THERE WAS A TIME I THOUGHT I MIGHT USE
- 74% I ALWAYS KNEW I WOULD NOT USE
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 12% NOT ASKED

68. 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?

- 64% NONE
- 23% LESS THAN HALF
- 6% HALF
- 5% MORE THAN HALF
- 2% ALL OF THEM
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

69. 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?

- 17% AN HOUR OR LESS
- 7% A FEW HOURS

- 13% WITHIN A DAY
- 11% WITHIN A WEEK
- 5% LONGER THAN A WEEK
- 35% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY
- 13% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

70. Have you ever smoked or tried marijuana?

- 13% YES
- 86% NEVER TRIED IT
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- *% NEVER TRIED
- 1% UNDER 10
- *% 10
- 1% 11
- 1% 12
- 2% 13
- 4% 14
- 2% 15
- 2% 16
- 1% 17
- *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 87% NOT ASKED

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

- 9% 0
- 1% 1
- 3% 2+
- *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 87% NOT ASKED

73. Have you ever in your life used prescription drugs to get high?

- 3% YES
- 96% NO
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

74. [IF EVER USED RX DRUGS TO GET HIGH] During the past 30 days, how many times have you used prescription drugs to get high? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

- 2% 0
- 2% 1+
- *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 97% NOT ASKED

75. Have you ever in your life used an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs?

4% YES
96% NO
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

76. [IF EVER USED OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG] During the past 30 days, how many times have you used an illegal drug other than marijuana or prescription drugs? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

2% 0
1% 1+
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
96% NOT ASKED

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

28% YES
71% NO b
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 D

2007 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers

Weighted Frequencies

Parents of Teens Survey Data Frequencies

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

60% 1
30% 2
8% 3
1% 4 OR MORE
1% NONE [THANK AND TERMINATE]

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

39% 0
32% 1
18% 2
6% 3
4% 4 OR MORE
0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

77% 0
14% 1
6% 2
3% 3
1% 4 OR MORE
0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

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

40% MALE
60% FEMALE

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

15% DRUGS
2% ALCOHOL

- *% TOBACCO
- 6% SAFETY
- 4% VIOLENCE/CRIME
- 12% EDUCATION/DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
- 4% COLLEGE/GETTING THEM INTO GOOD COLLEGE
- 12% PEER PRESSURE
- 6% COMMUNICATION/PARENTS
- 3% TEEN PREGNANCY/SEXUALITY
- 9% MORALS/FAMILY VALUES
- 7% MEDIA INFLUENCE/CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
- 2% FINANCIAL PRESSURES/ISSUES
- 4% MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICES FOR THEIR FUTURE
- 1% DRIVING
- 1% RELIGION
- 8% OTHER
- 4% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 9% FITTING IN/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
- 34% PEER PRESSURE
- 2% ACCEPTANCE OF SELF
- 9% DRUGS
- 2% ALCOHOL
- *% TOBACCO
- 10% EDUCATION/FUTURE
- 4% SEXUAL ISSUES
- 2% GANGS/VIOLENCE
- 2% GAINING INDEPENDENCE
- 2% COMMUNICATION
- 2% COPING WITH STRESS
- 3% MAKING GOOD DECISIONS
- 1% FINDING A JOB
- 11% OTHER
- 8% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

7. How concerned are you about potentially negative influences of movies, television, and music on your teen: are you very concerned, fairly concerned, not too concerned, or not concerned at all?

- 37% VERY CONCERNED
- 37% FAIRLY CONCERNED
- 21% NOT TOO CONCERNED
- 5% NOT CONCERNED AT ALL
- *% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

8. Do you take steps to limit what sort of movies, television or music your teen is exposed to, or not?

75% YES
25% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

9. How concerned are you about potentially negative influences from the Internet on your teen: are you very concerned, fairly concerned, not too concerned, or not concerned at all?

48% VERY CONCERNED
33% FAIRLY CONCERNED
15% NOT TOO CONCERNED
4% NOT CONCERNED AT ALL
*% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

10. Do you take steps to limit what your teen is exposed to through the Internet, or not?

78% YES
21% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

33% IRRESPONSIBLE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
12% THE USE OF DRUGS
1% CIGARETTE SMOKING
7% IRRESPONSIBLE DRINKING
13% MAKING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY SEEM GLAMOROUS
23% MAKING VIOLENCE AGAINST OTHER PEOPLE SEEM GLAMOROUS
8% NONE OF THE ABOVE (VOLUNTEERED)
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Next, I'd like to read to you a list of problems which might affect a teenager. As I read each, please tell me if this problem concerns you a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or not at all? [ROTATE LIST]

12. TOO MUCH STRESS

35% A GREAT DEAL
43% A FAIR AMOUNT
16% NOT VERY MUCH
6% NOT AT ALL
0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

13. WEIGHT OR EATING DISORDERS

14% A GREAT DEAL
27% A FAIR AMOUNT
26% NOT VERY MUCH
33% NOT AT ALL
0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

14. DEPRESSION

22% A GREAT DEAL
31% A FAIR AMOUNT
26% NOT VERY MUCH
21% NOT AT ALL
*% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

15. DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS AT SCHOOL

16% A GREAT DEAL
22% A FAIR AMOUNT
29% NOT VERY MUCH
33% NOT AT ALL
*% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

16. SEXUAL ACTIVITY

30% A GREAT DEAL
31% A FAIR AMOUNT
21% NOT VERY MUCH
19% NOT AT ALL
8% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

17. THE USE OF ALCOHOL

31% A GREAT DEAL
27% A FAIR AMOUNT
20% NOT VERY MUCH
23% NOT AT ALL
0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

18. THE USE OF CIGARETTES

20% A GREAT DEAL
22% A FAIR AMOUNT
21% NOT VERY MUCH
37% NOT AT ALL
0% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

19. THE USE OF MARIJUANA

- 29% A GREAT DEAL
- 25% A FAIR AMOUNT
- 18% NOT VERY MUCH
- 27% NOT AT ALL
- *% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

20. THE USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA

- 37% A GREAT DEAL
- 17% A FAIR AMOUNT
- 17% NOT VERY MUCH
- 29% NOT AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

21. INVOLVEMENT WITH GANGS

- 23% A GREAT DEAL
- 12% A FAIR AMOUNT
- 21% NOT VERY MUCH
- 45% NOT AT ALL
- *% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

22. EXPOSURE TO INTERNET PORNOGRAPHY

- 40% A GREAT DEAL
- 31% A FAIR AMOUNT
- 16% NOT VERY MUCH
- 13% NOT AT ALL
- *% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

23. BEING THE VICTIM OF VIOLENCE FROM OTHER TEENS

- 30% A GREAT DEAL
- 35% A FAIR AMOUNT
- 22% NOT VERY MUCH
- 13% NOT AT ALL
- *% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

24. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A] Which of the following would bother you the most: finding out that your teen had smoked marijuana, or that your teen had cheated on a test at school?

- 51% SMOKED MARIJUANA
- 33% OPTION B
- 16% BOTH EQUALLY [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- *% NEITHER BOTHERS [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [66% NOT ASKED]

25. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which of the following would bother you the most: finding out that your teen had smoked marijuana, or that your teen had hit another teen at school?

- 54% SMOKED MARIJUANA
- 32% OPTION B
- 11% BOTH EQUALLY [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- 3% NEITHER BOTHERS [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- 0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [65% NOT ASKED]

26. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION C] Which of the following would bother you the most: finding out that your teen had smoked marijuana, or that your teen had skipped school?

- 80% SMOKED MARIJUANA
- 10% OPTION B
- 8% BOTH EQUALLY [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- 2% NEITHER BOTHERS [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [69% NOT ASKED]

27. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A] Which of the following would bother you the most: finding out that your teen had smoked marijuana, or that your teen had had sex?

- 29% SMOKED MARIJUANA
- 48% OPTION B
- 22% BOTH EQUALLY [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- *% NEITHER BOTHERS [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [66% NOT ASKED]

28. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which of the following would bother you the most: finding out that your teen had smoked marijuana, or that your teen had shoplifted?

- 25% SMOKED MARIJUANA
- 52% OPTION B
- 21% BOTH EQUALLY [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- 1% NEITHER BOTHERS [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
- *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[65% NOT ASKED]

29. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which of the following would bother you the most: finding out that your teen had smoked marijuana, or that your teen had driven a car while intoxicated?

7% SMOKED MARIJUANA
82% OPTION B
10% BOTH EQUALLY [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
1% NEITHER BOTHERS [VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE]
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[69% NOT ASKED]

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

62% EXTREMELY IMPORTANT
29% VERY IMPORTANT
8% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
1% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
*% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

31. [IF OTHER THAN "NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL"] Is keeping your teen from trying illegal drugs important to you more because (a) illegal drugs pose a threat to your teen's health, or more because (b) using illegal drugs conflicts with having a good moral character, or more because (c) getting caught using illegal drugs could do damage to a teen's future plans?

47% A) ILLEGAL DRUGS POSE A THREAT TO YOUR TEEN'S HEALTH
26% B) ILLEGAL DRUGS CONFLICT WITH GOOD MORAL CHARACTER
24% C) GETTING CAUGHT USING ILLEGAL DRUGS COULD DAMAGE A TEEN'S FUTURE
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

3% 6
9% 7
13% 8
20% 9
20% 10
24% 11
8% 12
1% OTHER
2% HOME SCHOOLED
*% STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

33. How likely is it that your teen will go to college: would you say going to college is certain, is very likely, is fairly likely, or is not likely?

- 51% CERTAIN
- 33% VERY LIKELY
- 12% FAIRLY LIKELY
- 4% NOT LIKELY
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. Do you think drinking is a big part of the college experience, or it is not?

- 86% IS
- 12% IS NOT
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

35. [DO NOT ASK "NOT LIKELY" TO COLLEGE] And when your teen gets to college, do you expect that your teen will do a lot of drinking, or not?

- 29% WILL
- 62% WILL NOT
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 5% NOT ASKED

36. 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?

- 66% SMOKING DOES NOT OCCUR
- 2% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
- 5% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
- 21% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
- 6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. 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?"]

- 50% SCHOOL IS DRUG-FREE
- 46% SCHOOL IS NOT DRUG-FREE
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 36% OPTION A: WILL NOT AFFECT
- 61% OPTION B: MAKES IT MORE LIKELY
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

65% EXTREMELY IMPORTANT
27% VERY IMPORTANT
5% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
1% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
1% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. [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
92% DRUGS OCCUR DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
3% ADMINISTRATORS CAN'T DO ANYTHING [VOLUNTEERED]
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[54% NOT ASKED]

41. [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?

10% VERY REALISTIC GOAL
31% A FAIRLY REALISTIC GOAL
39% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC GOAL
20% A VERY UNREALISTIC GOAL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[54% NOT ASKED]

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

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

95% YES
5% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

80% YES
21% NO
0% NO RESPONSE

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

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

41% EXCELLENT
30% VERY GOOD
10% GOOD
10% FAIR
6% POOR
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

47% EXCELLENT
38% VERY GOOD
12% GOOD
3% FAIR
*% POOR
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

2% NONE
5% 1
6% 2
11% 3
18% 4
22% 5
12% 6
25% 7
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. IF NOT "7" DINNERS TOGETHER] When your teen does not have dinner with you, what does he or she usually do for dinner: does he or she eat at home by himself or herself, eat at home with someone else, eat over at a friend's house, eat at a fast food restaurant, skip dinner, or do something else?

25% EAT AT HOME BY SELF
24% EAT AT HOME WITH SOMEONE ELSE
14% EAT OVER AT A FRIEND'S HOUSE
18% EAT AT A FAST FOOD RESTAURANT
3% SKIP DINNER
12% DO YOU DO SOMETHING ELSE
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[25% NOT ASKED]

48. [IF NOT "7" DINNERS TOGETHER] On those evenings when your teen does not have dinner with you, do you typically worry or not worry about where he or she is and what he or she is doing?

- 16% WORRY
- 83% DO NOT WORRY
- *% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- [25% NOT ASKED]

49. [IF NOT "0" DINNERS TOGETHER] During your family dinners, is it usual or not usual for someone to be using a cell phone, a Blackberry, a gaming device or other electronic device at the table?

- 4% USUAL
- 96% NOT USUAL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 11% DURING DINNER
- 36% AFTER DINNER
- 2% DURING THE DAY BY TELEPHONE
- 25% DURING THE DAY IN-PERSON
- 23% AT SOME OTHER TIME
- 4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

51. 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?

- 33% CIGARETTES
- 11% BEER
- 24% MARIJUANA
- 4% PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
- 10% THE SAME
- 18% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. 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?

- 30% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 39% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 22% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 7% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. 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?

12% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
18% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
35% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
34% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. 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?

19% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
36% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
29% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
14% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. 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?

38% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
37% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
14% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
8% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

9% AGREE STRONGLY
16% AGREE SOMEWHAT
21% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
52% DISAGREE STRONGLY
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

19% PARENT A
78% PARENT B
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 3% PARENT A
- 95% PARENT B
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

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

- 3% SINGLE, NEVER BEEN MARRIED
- 13% SINGLE, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
- 64% MARRIED, NOT PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
- 20% MARRIED, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
- *% NO RESPONSE

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

- 66% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
- 13% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
- 14% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
- 3% RETIRED
- 1% STUDENT
- 2% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
- 2% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

- 76% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
- 12% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
- 7% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
- 2% RETIRED
- *% STUDENT
- 2% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
- 1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
- [16% NOT ASKED]

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

- 59% VERY IMPORTANT
- 25% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
- 10% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
- 5% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL

1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

20% NONE

10% 1

9% 2

12% 3

26% 4

22% 5+

2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

9% NONE

14% 1

12% 2

14% 3

29% 4

22% 5+

0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[22% NOT ASKED]

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

34% BORN-AGAIN, EVANGELICAL, OR FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIAN

32% TRADITIONAL PROTESTANT

23% CATHOLIC

2% JEWISH

*% MUSLIM

1% OTHER

4% NONE

3% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

12% <40

20% 40-44

34% 45-49

32% 50+

3% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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

3% SOME HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS

17% COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL

17% VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OR SOME COLLEGE

- 39% COLLEGE GRADUATE
- 22% POST GRADUATE
- 2% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

68. Do you consider yourself to be mainly of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino heritage or not? [YES/NO]

- 3% YES
- 95% NO
- 2% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

69. How would you describe your main race: are you mainly white; African-American or black; Asian-American; Native American; or other?

- 89% WHITE
- 5% AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK
- 1% ASIAN-AMERICAN
- 1% NATIVE AMERICAN
- 3% OTHER
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
- 3% NOT ASKED (HISPANIC)

And two final questions ...

70. 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 ...

- 11% VERY LIKELY
- 28% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
- 41% NOT VERY LIKELY
- 17% NEVER HAPPEN
- 3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

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

- 6% LESS THAN \$29,999
- 22% \$30,000 – \$59,999
- 34% \$60,000 - \$99,999
- 27% \$100,000 OR MORE
- 4% NO RESPONSE/REFUSED

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