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Alcohol, Drugs and Pennsylvania's Youth: A Generation at Risk

THE 1991 SURVEY
OF PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL STUDENTS

The Governor's Drug Policy Council

Robert P. Casey
Governor

October, 1991

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The report that follows builds upon a baseline of data established in 1989 from the first statistically valid and reliable statewide survey of alcohol and drug abuse among school-age Pennsylvanians. A comparable survey of public and nonpublic school students in grades 6, 7, 9 and 12 was accomplished during the spring of 1991, creating an opportunity to measure changes in youthful attitudes and behaviors since 1989.

This project is a success owing to the cooperation, talent and energy of many:

- ▶ The young people across this Commonwealth who willingly and candidly completed the questionnaire;
- ▶ The school administrators, teachers, counselors and drug abuse prevention professionals who administered the questionnaires;
- ▶ Ms. Joan Ruse, Dr. John Swisher, Ms. Joyce White, Dr. Paul Weener and staff of Data Base of State College, Pennsylvania who designed the basic questionnaire, processed the data and prepared several drafts of this report under contract to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- ▶ The U.S. Department of Education whose financial support under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act makes possible this accomplishment.

Special thanks to:

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Mr. Gerald R. Keenan, Waynesboro Family Medical Associates



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
GOVERNOR'S DRUG POLICY COUNCIL

BRUCE A. FELDMAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October, 1991

Dear Reader:

To assure that we understand youthful attitudes and behavior involving alcohol and other drugs, Governor Casey encouraged the Drug Policy Council to conduct a statewide student survey two years ago.

This past spring, we completed a comparable survey of some 45,000 public and nonpublic school students. The results of this latest survey in the report that follows are especially useful when compared to the 1989 data, and chart the direction for future drug abuse prevention and education activities.

Paraphrasing the Governor's introduction to our 1989 survey report, "the better we understand the threat of alcohol and other drug abuse, the better we can meet the challenge of recreating schools and communities that are free of drug abuse."

I invite you to share with your colleagues this valuable tool for program planning and policy development. I also encourage the submission of ideas for improving this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce A. Feldman", written over a horizontal line.

Bruce A. Feldman

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLS
ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND PENNSYLVANIA'S YOUTH:
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PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLS
ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND PENNSYLVANIA'S YOUTH:
A GENERATION AT RISK

THE 1991 SURVEY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the sample of Pennsylvania schools, 47,178 students from a scientifically selected stratified random sample completed the questionnaire. After eliminating surveys which could not be used (see Introduction), the final sample population for the 1991 Pennsylvania drug and alcohol use profile was: 44,767, consisting of 12,353 sixth graders, 11,801 seventh graders, 11,141 ninth graders, and 9,472 seniors. Fifty-one percent were male, and 49 percent were female; 85 percent of the students attended public school, and 15 percent attended non-public school. The instrument used in this survey was the *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude and Usage Scale (PPAAUS)*.

This is the second statewide survey of Pennsylvania students; the first was conducted two years ago. With the benefit of the 1989 survey, some inferences can be made about the changes in attitudes and behaviors of students in the Commonwealth.

Overall THE NEWS IS GOOD. Willingness to use alcohol has generally decreased; willingness to use marijuana and self-reported use of marijuana has decreased substantially. Decreases in willingness to use and self-reported use can also be seen with inhalants, cocaine, stimulants and depressants. THE NOT-SO-GOOD NEWS is that no change in use or willingness is evident with cigarettes. And THE BAD NEWS is that alcohol use has increased slightly since 1989 in grades six, seven and nine, and that willingness to use and self-reported use of hallucinogens has increased since 1989 in all grades.

More GOOD NEWS is seen in the areas of driver and passenger risks. A substantially lower percentage of Commonwealth students this year than in 1989 are

willing to be passengers of drivers who had been drinking alcohol or smoking marijuana; and a lower percentage are riding with impaired drivers. The percentage of students who drink and drive or smoke marijuana and drive has decreased considerably since 1989, and the percentage of students who are willing to engage in those behaviors has also substantially decreased.

If one WARNING NOTE were to be sounded based on the results of the 1989 and 1991 student surveys, it would be aimed at the seventh graders. In almost every survey item, the seventh graders either did not show the degree of positive change that other students did or changed in a negative direction while the other students changed in a positive direction. The differences are often not substantial, but the trend is evident. Prevention programs for junior-high school and middle school students may need to be evaluated to better meet the needs of these adolescents.

Each year, the National Institute on Drug Abuse surveys high school seniors about attitudes about and patterns of substance use. Compared to the most recent NIDA data (class of 1990), use patterns of the Pennsylvania class of 1991 show: less regular use of alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, stimulants and steroids; and greater regular use of cigarettes, heroin, and depressants.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1991 PENNSYLVANIA SURVEY

Alcohol

Almost one-half (47.2 percent)¹ of the Pennsylvania seniors drink alcohol (beer, wine, wine coolers or liquor) at least once a month; 23.3 percent drink at least once a week. In contrast, among ninth graders, one-third (31.5 percent) of the students drink monthly or more often. This is a slight increase from two years ago when 30.1 percent

¹Throughout this text, proportion or percentage approximations will be followed by the actual percentage in parentheses.

drank with this frequency. Slight increases in alcohol consumption appear among sixth graders (from 7.8 percent to 8.3 percent), and seventh graders (from 13.0 percent to 14.1 percent), although these increases are proportionately greater in view of appreciably lower rates of use.

Tobacco

Pennsylvania data from 1989 to 1991 indicate no major changes in cigarette smoking patterns. This is substantiated by national data for high school seniors over the past seven years.

In spite of consistent anti-smoking messages and increasing unacceptability of public smoking, 21.7 percent of Pennsylvania seniors smoke cigarettes daily. Thirteen (13.2) percent of the ninth graders, 5.3 percent of the seventh graders, and 2.0 percent of the sixth graders smoke daily. Even absent a change in smoking patterns, the amount of daily smoking among the survey population is disquieting.

It is encouraging to note that substantially fewer students regularly use chewing tobacco and snuff than use cigarettes, and the reported use among such students decreased slightly since 1989.

Marijuana

Substantial reductions appear in the numbers of seniors and ninth graders smoking marijuana monthly or more often. Eleven (10.9) percent of the 1991 seniors smoke marijuana with this frequency, compared to 13.9 percent in 1989, and 14.0 in the 1990 NIDA survey. Comparable reductions in marijuana use in ninth grade are revealed (from 7.1 percent to 4.8 percent).

Other Drugs of Abuse

Stimulant use among sixth and seventh graders increased slightly over 1989 figures. A 50 percent increase (from 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent) is reported by sixth graders. About one (1.4) percent of seventh graders use stimulants regularly; 1.2 percent acknowledged such use two years ago. Seniors and ninth graders use significantly less of these drugs now than they did in 1989.

All grade levels report increases in hallucinogen use since last surveyed. Two (1.9) percent of the seniors, 1.2 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 0.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders report using hallucinogens at least once a month, whereas 1.4 percent of the seniors, 1.1 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 0.2 percent of the sixth and seventh graders regularly used these drugs in 1989.

One (1.2) percent of the seniors and an average of 0.3 percent of the younger students use cocaine at least once a month. These figures represent no change from 1989 for sixth and seventh grades, a slight decrease among ninth graders, and a 50 percent reduction from 2.4 percent to 1.2 percent for seniors.

Driver and Passenger Risks

There is a marked decrease in risk-taking behaviors such as driving after drinking alcohol or smoking marijuana, and riding in a vehicle when the driver is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. At least once a month, 9.4 percent of the Pennsylvania seniors drive after drinking alcohol, and 12.7 percent are willing to do so. In dramatic contrast are the 1989 data which reveal that 14.5 percent of seniors drove after drinking, and 27.1 percent expressed a willingness to engage in such risk-taking behavior. Similar pronounced declines are revealed in the reports of ninth grade students -- drinking and driving today is almost half of what it was in 1989, and willingness to drive after drinking alcohol is almost one-fourth the level reported two years ago.

The incidence of young people riding in vehicles when the driver has been drinking or smoking marijuana has declined a notable extent across all surveyed grade levels except among seventh graders. For example, in 1989, 25.7 percent of the seniors rode with drinking drivers; this year, the figure dropped to 20.3 percent. The percentage of ninth graders who ride with drinking drivers dropped from 15.9 percent to 13.5 percent, and for sixth graders the figure declined from 9.2 to 8.0 percent. However, the reverse is true for seventh grade students: 10.3 percent rode with drinkers in 1989, but this year 10.4 percent engage in this high-risk behavior. The change may be statistically insignificant, but it illustrates a trend among this population that warrants concern and further investigation.

School Climate

An average of 49.5 percent of the Pennsylvania students surveyed have a positive attitude about school; 64.1 percent think their teachers are helpful; 40.6 percent think their academic subjects are interesting; more than three-fourths (78.4) think their classmates are friendly.

Negative/Disruptive Behaviors

An average of 16.1 percent of the Pennsylvania students cheat on tests at least once a month; 7.9 percent stay out at night without permission; 8.2 percent are sent from the classroom at least once a month; and 5.9 percent skip school without an excuse.

Locations and Sources

Of the students who report using tobacco, alcohol or other drugs, the most likely locations at which they use them are parties, a friend's home, and hangouts; sources for substances that are most often used by students are friends, out-of-school peers, and stores.

Resource Persons

When they want to discuss problems concerning drugs and alcohol, Pennsylvania Schools students are most likely to turn to a peer or an adult friend.

Decision Making

The three reasons most often given by students for NOT using substances are: 1) having close friends who accept them as they are; 2) not disappointing family members; and 3) being self-confident.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLS
ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND PENNSYLVANIA'S YOUTH:
A GENERATION AT RISK
THE 1991 SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

Two years ago, the Governor's Drug Policy Council commissioned a statewide survey of public and nonpublic school students to assess prevailing attitudes and behaviors involving alcohol and other drugs. The data gathered in 1989 represents the first statistically valid and reliable statewide analysis of this subject ever accomplished in Pennsylvania. More important, however, is the resulting baseline of information from which changes can be measured.

To take advantage of this baseline, the Council conducted in the spring of 1991 another survey of a stratified random sample of students from across the Commonwealth. This report presents the new data and apparent changes in attitudes and behaviors.

The Questionnaire

Data collection took place in March and April of 1991 using the *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude and Usage Scales* (PPAAUS). Some modifications were made to this instrument since its administration in 1989, notably the inclusion of three substances: crack cocaine, anabolic steroids, and over-the-counter medications taken specifically to get high. Other minor editorial changes were accomplished, resulting in an instrument that maintains its excellent statistical reliability and validity, while accommodating variations in the popularity of drugs among young people. A list of references can be found at the end of this report.

Selecting the Random Sample

A stratified random sample of sixth, seventh, ninth and twelfth graders was chosen. These four grades are the same as those used in the 1989 Pennsylvania survey, and were chosen because

each reflects a transitional point in students' development. Sixth and seventh grades are the transition grades from elementary to middle school or junior high school. Ninth grade is an important benchmark in the transition from junior high school to senior high school. The twelfth-grade sample provides a perspective from students at the conclusion of their high-school education.

The stratified random sample population target was 67,000 students in public and nonpublic schools: 60,000 public school students and 7,000 nonpublic school students. The target figure for public school students represents approximately 12.5 percent of the total public school enrollment² in the Commonwealth; the target figure for nonpublic school students represents approximately 15 percent of the non-public school enrollment, which reflects the proportion of public to non-public school students in Pennsylvania.

One grade within one Intermediate Unit (IU) was the smallest unit in the sample selection process. All schools in an IU catchment area were assigned numbers and, using a computer generated table of random numbers, schools were selected until the target population was reached. The selection process began with sixth grade; if a seventh grade was affiliated with the sixth grade, it was included in the sample, and so on through twelfth grade. The process was repeated with additional schools, and then additional grades, until the target sample population for grades six, seven, nine and twelve was obtained. The sample of non-public schools was chosen in the same manner, and its population reflects the proportion of non-public to public school students within any IU.

Schools selected to participate in the 1991 PPAAUS survey were notified in October, 1990. Participation was not mandatory; 93 of the 376 selected schools requested to be excluded or refused to take part in the survey. Schools which did not participate were not replaced in the sample (*i.e.*, with a similar size school in the same IU); this procedure maintains randomness but may make the sample slightly less representative within each IU. All counties in Pennsylvania are represented in this sample except Armstrong, Bedford, Clarion, Clinton, Forest, Huntingdon,

² based on population figures in the Pennsylvania Department of Education publications of 1989-1990 enrollments

Mifflin, Snyder, Union and Wyoming. Table 1 shows the composition of the Pennsylvania random sample by grade and IU.

The Pennsylvania sampling yielded 47,178 completed questionnaires. Approximately five percent (2,411) of the surveys were not used in the analyses for this aggregate statewide report for the following reasons:

-- 1,199 students reported to be in grades other than the target grades of six, seven, nine or twelve.

-- 562 students did not identify their grade level.

-- 483 students claimed to have used "menotropins" within the last year. This bogus substance is given as an option among the list of substances, and the entire survey of any student claiming to have used this non-available drug within the past year was eliminated from statistical analyses.

-- 167 students scored two points or more on a Questionable Response (QR) scale. This scale measures inconsistencies across six different tests: reporting to be drunk much more than reporting to drink; reporting to drive drunk much more than reporting to drink; reporting to drive under the influence of marijuana much more than reporting to smoke marijuana; or reporting to NOT be willing to use alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana and reporting frequent (weekly or more often) use of that substance.

Employing the bogus drug option and the QR scale identifies individuals who may be exaggerating their use or who are careless in their answer patterns. No fail-safe method, however, exists to detect under-reporting of use; strict confidentiality appears to be the best strategy for encouraging accurate and honest responses.

After eliminating the 2,411 surveys which could not be used, the final sample population for the 1991 Pennsylvania drug and alcohol use profile is 44,757 consisting of 12,353 sixth graders, 11,801 seventh graders, 11,141 ninth graders, and 9,472 seniors. Fifty-one percent (22,252) are male, and 49 percent (21,343) are female; 1,172 students did not complete the gender item on the survey. Eighty-five percent (37,960) of the students attend public school, and 15

percent (6,807) attend non-public school. Data in this report are presented as percentages within grades; each student in this sample represents slightly less than one one-hundredth of a percentage point. The stratified random sample shall be referred to in the text of this report as the Pennsylvania Schools. Table 1 shows the population of the sample within each Intermediate Unit.

TABLE 1
THE 1991 PENNSYLVANIA STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLE
BY INTERMEDIATE UNIT AND GRADE

INTERMEDIATE UNIT (& counties/cities)	GRADE			
	6	7	9	12
Fayette, Green & Washington Co. - IU 1	490	550	87	86
Pittsburgh - IU 2	162	162	619	443
Allegheny Co. - IU 3	661	583	690	543
Butler, Lawrence & Mercer Co. - IU 4	516	238	123	237
Crawford, Erie & Warren Co. - IU 5	478	346	251	285
Clarion, Clearfield, Forest, Jefferson & Venango Co. - IU 6	153	253	213	150
Westmoreland Co. - IU 7	513	217	199	351
Bedford, Blair, Cambria & Somerset Co. - IU 8	221	253	406	395
Cameron, Elk, McKean & Potter Co. - IU 9	163	207	115	104
Centre, Clearfield & Clinton Co. - IU 10	292	261	210	92
Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata & Mifflin Co. - IU 11	99	145	109	102
Adams, Franklin & York Co. - IU 12	444	671	747	731
Lancaster & Lebanon Co. - IU 13	614	750	468	460
Berks Co. - IU 14	341	253	193	305
Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry & York Co. - IU 15	743	747	677	614
Columbia, Montour, Northumber- land, Snyder & Union Co. - IU 16	507	333	321	291
Bradford, Lycoming, Sullivan & Tioga Co. - IU 17	581	534	322	158
Luzerne & Wyoming Co. - IU 18	180	135	392	286
Lackawana, Susquehanna, Wayne & Wyoming Co. - IU 19	434	329	322	258
Monroe, Northampton & Pike Co. - IU 20	218	282	438	175
Carbon & Lehigh Co. - IU 21	392	264	447	305
Bucks Co. - IU 22	484	375	271	726
Montgomery Co. - IU 23	753	729	603	376
Chester Co. - IU 24	349	629	562	202
Delaware Co. - IU 25	587	556	461	223
Philadelphia - IU 26	1,396	1,331	1,192	982
Beaver Co. - IU 27	192	208	273	237
Armstrong & Indiana Co. - IU 28	157	220	188	196
Schuylkill Co. - IU 29	233	240	242	159

Reliability

A scale (a group of similar questions) is said to be reliable when the results obtained from it are repeatable and consistent. One of the most commonly used reliability coefficients is Chronbach's Alpha. Alpha is a measure of the internal consistency of a scale and is based on the average correlation of items within the scale. Positive correlations between the items in a scale are expected because they all measure the same construct. Alpha levels range from -1.0 to +1.0; the closer to +1.0, the more reliable the scale. Scales with alphas above +0.7 are considered to be very reliable.

Analyses of reliability, using a random sample of 2,711 from the Pennsylvania Schools population, were conducted on several scales within PPAAUS Form 9a. Results of those analyses are shown below.

<u>SCALE</u>	<u>(Alpha Coefficient)</u> <u>RELIABILITY</u>	<u># OF ITEMS</u>
Negative/Disruptive Behaviors		
All Items Listed	.8093	9
All But Drunk and High	.7553	7
Intent to Use Substances		
Cigarettes and Alcohol	.8890	5
Cocaine, Crack, Heroin, Hallucin- ogens, Stimulants, Depressants	.8431	6
All Substances Listed	.8762	14
Self-Reported Use of Substances		
Cigarettes and Alcohol	.8811	5
Cocaine, Crack, Heroin, Hallucin- ogens, Stimulants, Depressants	.7362	6
All Substances Listed	.8388	14
Driver/Passenger Risks		
Intent to Take Risks	.8181	4
Risk Behavior in Vehicles (Srs)	.8740	3
Decision-Making Factors	.8837	10
Adult Resource Persons	.8385	9

Report Format

This report presents information about the Pennsylvania Schools students in this progression:

- Who they are (Demographics) and how they feel about school (School Climate Items);

- What they use (Behavioral Intent Scale and Self-Reported Use Scale);
- Where they use it (Driver/Passenger Risk Scales, Locations of Use);
- From whom they are most likely to get it (Sources);
- What they do (Activities Scale and Negative Behavior Scale);
- Whom they trust (Resource Persons Scale); and
- Their personal attitudes about their decisions regarding the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs (Decision-Making Scale).

Subsequent tables in this report allow a comparison of the 1991 survey population to a similarly constructed sample of almost 38,000 Pennsylvania students in grades six, seven, nine and twelve participating in the 1989 survey. Look for percentages within the 1991 figures either across rows (individual questions on PPAAUS) or through columns (within the same grade) that are consistently higher or consistently lower than the Commonwealth figures. This will help identify possible trends in the Pennsylvania Schools and will assist planning personnel in making accurate, focused decisions about programming for prevention and intervention. Included in Table 5 (Intent and Self-Reported Use of Substances) are data from a national survey³ of high-school seniors showing substance use for the class of '90.

Appendix A contains regional data for items included in the tables in this report. Regions are based on those established by the Department of Health, Office of Drug and Alcohol Programs, and are shown on the map included at the beginning of Appendix A. Using the Department of Education 1989-1990 enrollment figures indicates that approximately 30 percent of all Pennsylvania sixth, seventh, ninth and twelfth graders attend school in Region 1; 20 percent in Region 2; 20 percent in Region 3; and 30 percent in Region 4. Of the stratified random sample, 27 percent of the population is in Region 1; 19 percent in Region 2; 21 percent in Region 3; and 33 percent in Region 4. Table 2 shows the total Commonwealth student population⁴ for each grade, the projected sample size, and the actual sample size of each of the four Regions.

³ Johnston, Bachman and O'Malley for the National Institute on Drug Abuse

⁴ Based on the 1989-1990 enrollment figures, Pennsylvania Department of Education

Appendix B contains crosstabulations of each survey item by grade for the Pennsylvania Schools. This will be helpful for those who desire to investigate response patterns more thoroughly.

TABLE 2
THE 1991 PENNSYLVANIA STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLE
BY GRADE AND REGION

SIXTH GRADE							
Pennsylvania Population = 118,987				Sample Population = 12,353			
	Pennsylvania Population	% of Grade	Sample Goal	1991 Sample Pop.	% of Grade	Goal % Public	1991 % Public
Region 1	35,683	30.0	4,462	3,485	28.2	87.1	89.1
Region 2	22,176	18.6	2,767	2,379	19.3	85.0	86.8
Region 3	23,337	19.6	2,915	2,306	18.7	89.6	90.5
Region 4	37,791	31.8	4,730	4,183	33.9	72.0	73.3
SEVENTH GRADE							
Pennsylvania Population = 120,714				Sample Population = 11,801			
	Pennsylvania Population	% of Grade	Sample Goal	1991 Sample Pop.	% of Grade	Goal % Public	1991 % Public
Region 1	37,175	30.8	4,647	2,984	25.3	88.5	84.5
Region 2	22,372	18.5	2,792	2,037	17.3	86.9	86.4
Region 3	23,523	19.5	2,942	2,410	20.4	92.1	91.5
Region 4	37,649	31.2	4,708	4,370	37.0	74.8	78.2
NINTH GRADE							
Pennsylvania Population = 131,590				Sample Population = 11,141			
	Pennsylvania Population	% of Grade	Sample Goal	1991 Sample Pop.	% of Grade	Goal % Public	1991 % Public
Region 1	39,105	29.9	4,892	2,758	24.8	94.3	88.9
Region 2	23,031	17.5	2,880	2,356	21.1	90.2	91.8
Region 3	27,173	20.6	3,025	2,470	22.2	88.1	88.5
Region 4	42,281	32.1	5,278	3,557	31.9	76.7	79.0
TWELFTH GRADE							
Pennsylvania Population = 115,400				Sample Population = 9,472			
	Pennsylvania Population	% of Grade	Sample Goal	1991 Sample Pop.	% of Grade	Goal % Public	1991 % Public
Region 1	38,633	33.5	4,832	2,632	27.8	90.9	89.5
Region 2	21,434	18.6	2,683	1,646	17.4	89.1	88.0
Region 3	23,266	20.2	2,914	2,225	23.5	88.7	90.6
Region 4	32,067	27.7	4,010	2,969	31.3	71.8	76.6

SCHOOL CLIMATE

In this section of text, "favorable" and "positive" refer to response options 5 through 7 on a 1- to 7-point scale (see page 1 of PPAAUS Form 9a in Appendix C).

An average of 49.5 percent of the Pennsylvania students have a positive attitude about school. Overall, students' attitudes about school in general appear to have improved slightly since 1989.

An average of 64.1 percent of the students surveyed in 1991 think their teachers are helpful. Students in sixth grade are most positive about their teachers; 76.5 percent of them think their teachers are helpful. Least positive responses come from the ninth graders; 55.2 percent think that their teachers are helpful.

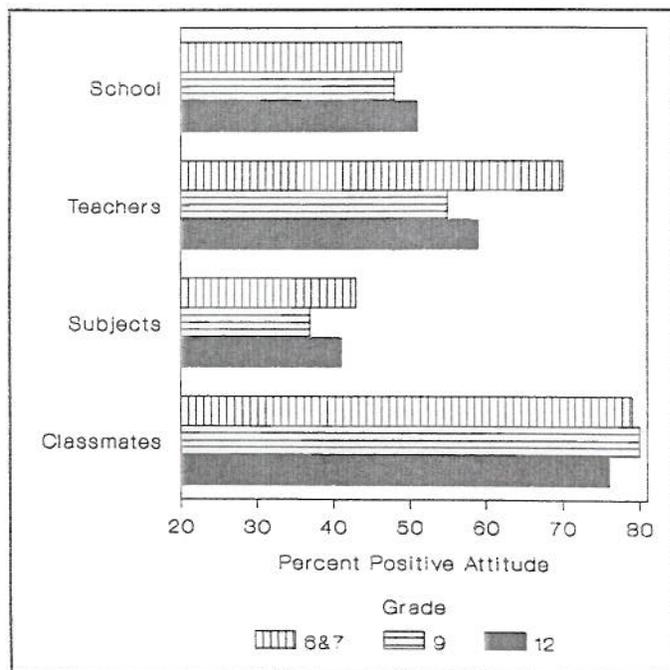


Figure 2 Positive Attitudes about School Climate Items

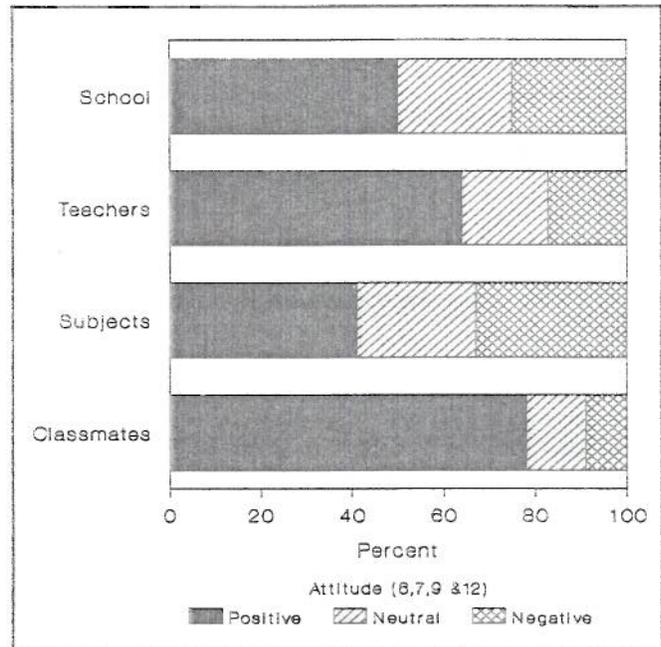


Figure 1 School Climate Items

Since 1989, students' attitudes about their teachers have improved slightly (not statistically significantly in grade seven).

An average of 40.6 percent of the Pennsylvania students think their academic subjects are interesting. Sixth graders are most positive (46.7 percent favorable), and seventh and ninth graders are least positive (an average of 36.5 percent favorable).

Students' attitudes about their subjects have not changed substantially since the 1989 survey occasion (the change is not

significant in grades six or nine).

More than three-fourths (78.4 percent) of all Pennsylvania students surveyed think their classmates are friendly. In general, students' opinions of their classmates have not changed considerably since 1989 (not significantly in grades seven and nine).

TABLE 3
SCHOOL CLIMATE ITEMS

POSITIVE ATTITUDES ABOUT:	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SCHOOL IN GENERAL							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	52.1	46.4		48.2			51.4
PA 1989	51.4	48.1		46.5			46.9
TEACHERS							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	76.5	63.6		55.2			58.7
PA 1989	74.8	63.5		51.9			54.3
SUBJECTS							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	46.7	38.2		36.5			40.5
PA 1989	46.8	39.2		36.2			38.8
CLASSMATES							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	78.4	78.9		80.1			76.0
PA 1989	76.7	79.3		80.9			77.4

TABLE 4
SELF-ESTIMATED GRADE AVERAGE

GRADES ESTIMATED ABOVE-AVERAGE (Excellent, Very Good or Good)	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	76.3	68.8		63.6			70.9
PA 1989	72.2	66.1		63.3			69.0

Three-fourths (76.3 percent) of the sixth graders surveyed and an average of two-thirds (67.8 percent) of the Pennsylvania Schools students in grades seven, nine and twelve think that their grades are better than average. Fourteen (13.8) percent of the sixth graders and an average of 8.9 percent of the seventh, ninth and twelfth graders think that their grades are excellent (see Appendix B). In grades nine and twelve, estimated grade averages remain relatively unchanged since 1989 (the change was not significant in grade nine); in grades six and seven, estimates improved.

SUBSTANCE USE

In this text and in Table 5, "intent to use" or "willingness to use" reflect a response of "would like to use it any chance I got," "would like to try or would like to use it," or "not sure whether or not... would try it." The nebulous "not sure" category is included because doing so more closely reflects NIDA Intent data and also because it provides a better predictor of later actual use. "Regular Use" reflects a response of "about once a day," "once or twice a week," or "once or twice a month"; this combination is also used because it closely reflects national patterns and definitions. (The Intent to Use Scale and the Self-Reported Use Scale are found on pages 2 and 3 of PPAAUS Form 9a in Appendix C.)

Statistical analyses were conducted to determine significant differences between the 1989 survey population and the 1991 survey population. Because of the very large sample size in both of these populations, almost all differences between 1989 and 1991 are statistically significant. A very strong note of caution: though two numbers are *statistically* different, the difference may not be one of *practical* importance. To avoid confusion with the repeated use of the word "significant" and to maintain consistency, the authors of this report have chosen to use comparative language to distinguish **proportional** differences between the 1989 survey population and the 1991 population. A proportional difference is based on the **percentage of change** from one year to the next, not on the **difference between raw percentages**. For example, given a baseline percentage of 50 percent regular use and a change of eight percent, the **difference between raw percentages** is eight percentage points, but the **proportional difference** is a change of 16 percent. Given a baseline percentage of 25 percent regular use and that same change of eight percentage points, the **proportional difference** increases to 32 percent; and given a baseline percentage of ten percent, the **proportional difference** becomes 80 percent. With a baseline percentage of 90 percent regular use, a **raw percentage difference** of eight percentage points becomes a **proportional difference** of nine percent.

In the text that follows, "a slight increase/decrease" will refer to a proportional difference between one and nine percent. "An increase/decrease" (no modifier) will refer to a proportional difference between approximately ten and 19 percent; and "a substantial increase/decrease" will refer to a proportional difference of approximately 20 percent or more. If a difference is not statistically different, it will be noted in the text.

Willingness to use a substance is typically higher than self-reported use of that substance. For the gateway substances (alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana), intent to use precedes actual use by approximately two to four years, depending on the substance: The difference between intent to use and self-reported use depends on the availability, legality, and social acceptability of the substance. As the availability of a substance increases, the discrepancy between intent and actual use decreases. For example, by twelfth grade, when most students are old enough to purchase their own cigarettes legally, the difference between intent and use is minimal. In the case of alcohol and marijuana, which become more available as students get older, the difference between intent and use decreases proportionally as the students get older: As they reach the upper grades, more of the students who express intent to use these substances are able to obtain them. In looking at some of the hard drugs, it can be seen that self-reported use levels may *never* reach intent levels: These substances, in addition to being very unavailable to persons of all ages, may also become less socially acceptable as the students mature.

Alcohol

PPAAUS contains four questions about the use and intent to use four types of alcohol: beer, wine, wine coolers and liquor. From those four items, an overall ALCOHOL category was constructed. If a student never drank ANY of the types of alcohol listed, his/her ALCOHOL response was generated as NEVER. If, however, the student never drank beer, wine or liquor, but drank wine coolers once a week, his/her ALCOHOL response was generated as ONCE/TWICE A WEEK. In other words, the ALCOHOL response was generated as the greatest-frequency response

given to any of the four individual alcohol items. Intent-to-use ALCOHOL responses were generated in the same manner.

From 1989 to 1991, a slight decrease in regular use of alcohol can be seen among Pennsylvania seniors; this reflects trends found in the NIDA national survey of high-school seniors. Comparison with national data indicates a substantially lower level of alcohol use among Pennsylvania seniors than among seniors across the

country. In grades six, seven and nine, a slight increase in regular use of alcohol is seen. In grades six, nine and twelve, intent to drink alcohol has slightly decreased; and in grade seven, willingness to use alcohol has increased slightly. Almost one-half (47.2 percent) of the Pennsylvania Schools seniors drink alcohol (beer, wine, wine coolers or liquor) at least once a month; 23.3 percent drink at least once a week (see Appendix B). In ninth grade, one-third (31.5 percent) of the students drink monthly or more often, and 13.0 percent drink at least once a week. An average of 11.2 percent of the sixth and seventh graders drink alcohol regularly.

Eighty-three (82.8) percent of the seniors and 70.9 percent of the ninth graders are willing to drink alcohol; one-half (52.1 percent) of the seventh graders and 39.3 percent of the sixth graders intend to drink alcohol.

Beer -- Self-reported regular use of beer decreased slightly since 1989 in twelfth grade and increased slightly in grades six, seven and nine (the change is not significant in grades six and

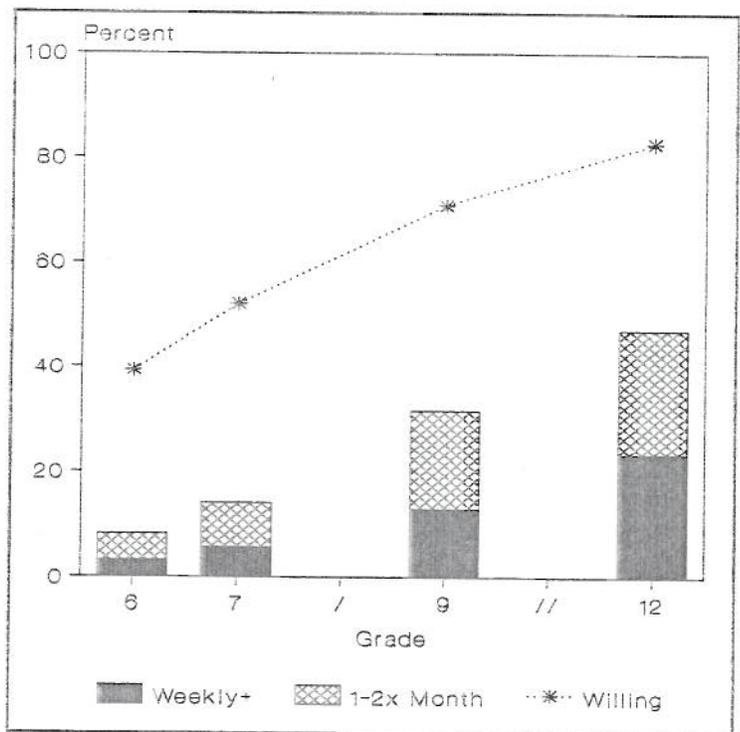


Figure 3 Self-Reported Use of Alcohol

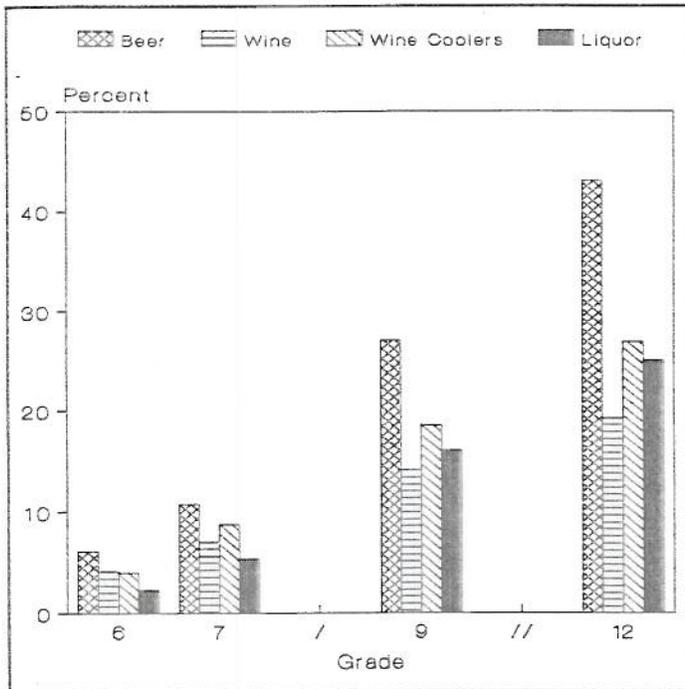


Figure 4 Regular (Monthly or More Often) Use of Various Types of Alcohol

seven). Intent to drink beer is slightly lower this year than in 1989 in grades six, nine and twelve, and slightly higher in grade seven. Forty-three (43.0) percent of the Pennsylvania seniors and 27.0 percent of the ninth graders report drinking beer at least once a month; 21.5 percent of the seniors drink beer at least once a week. An average of 8.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders drink beer regularly. Sixty-nine (69.3) percent of the seniors, 57.1 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 31.1 percent of the sixth and seventh graders express

intent to drink beer.

Wine -- Self-reported regular use of wine in sixth grade increased substantially since the 1989 survey from 3.3 percent to 4.1 percent. Self-reported use increased in grade seven from 6.4 percent to 7.0 percent, and decreased in grade twelve from 21.4 percent to 19.2 percent. Self-reported regular use of wine did not change at all in grade nine from 1989 to 1991. Intent to drink wine decreased slightly in grades nine and twelve, increased slightly in grade seven, and remained unchanged in grade six. Sixty-nine (69.1) percent of the seniors, 57.1 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 35.6 percent of the sixth and seventh graders intend to drink wine.

Wine Coolers -- In the Pennsylvania Schools, 26.9 percent of the seniors and 18.4 percent of the ninth graders drink wine coolers at least once a month; this reflects a significant decrease in use since 1989. Self-reported regular use of wine coolers increased slightly in grades six and seven: from 3.8 percent to 4.0 percent in grade six and 8.1 to 8.5 percent in grade seven. Three-fourths (74.1 percent) of the seniors, 61.0 percent of the ninth graders, 39.0 percent of the seventh

graders, and 25.5 percent of the sixth graders express willingness to drink wine coolers. This reflects a slight decrease in intent since 1989 in grades six, nine and twelve, and a slight (and insignificant) increase in grade seven.

Liquor -- Self-reported regular use of liquor increased substantially in grades six and seven from 1989 to 1991; it increased slightly in grade nine and decreased slightly in grade twelve. One-fourth (25.0 percent) of the seniors and 16.0 percent of the ninth graders report drinking liquor monthly or more often; an average of 3.8 percent of the sixth and seventh graders report regular

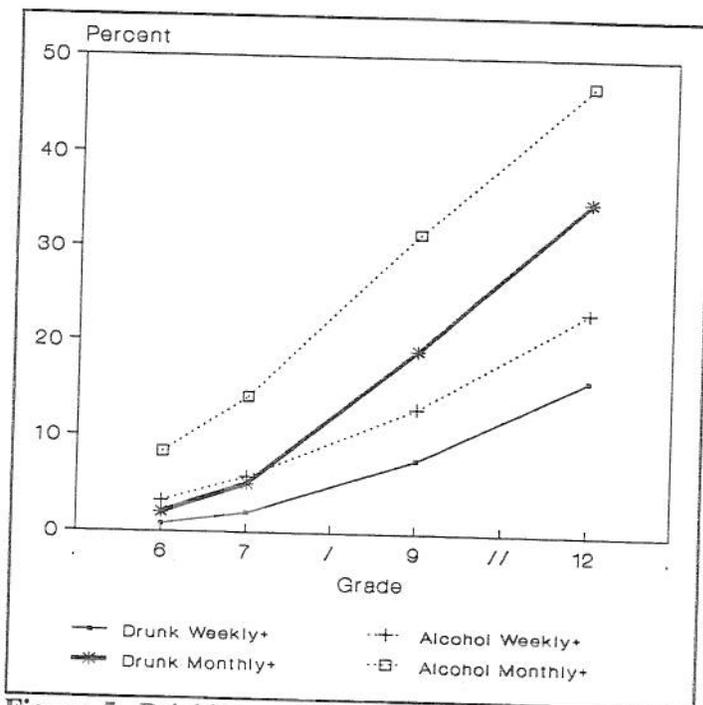


Figure 5 Drinking and Getting Drunk

use of liquor. Intent to drink liquor is 57.2 percent in twelfth grade, 39.7 percent in ninth grade, and an average of 15.4 percent in sixth and seventh grades. Intent to drink liquor is slightly lower in 1991 than in 1989 in grades nine and twelve, slightly higher in grade seven, and has not changed at all in grade six.

Drinking and Getting Drunk

Figure 5 allows a comparison of the percentage of students who drink to the percentage of students who get drunk.

Information in Figure 5 comes from two separate PPAAUS items: frequency of getting drunk from the Negative Behavior Scale, and frequency of drinking alcohol from the composite computer-generated variable as discussed on page 11 of this report. To pursue this comparison further, a crosstabulation was computed statistically isolating *only those students who report drinking at least once a month*. This analysis shows that approximately one-half (54.7 percent) of all Pennsylvania Schools students who drink monthly or more often report getting drunk at least once a month. In

twelfth grade, 67.4 percent of the regular drinkers get drunk at least once a month; in ninth grade, 56.7 percent; and in sixth and seventh grades, an average of 28.4 percent of the regular drinkers get drunk monthly or more often.

Cigarettes

The NIDA survey of high school seniors indicates no major change in smoking patterns over the past seven years; Pennsylvania data from 1989 to 1991 indicates the same, not only among seniors but also in the lower

grades. In grade six, willingness to smoke cigarettes has decreased slightly and self-reported use has decreased very slightly (and not significantly); in grade seven, intent and use have increased slightly; and in grade nine, intent and use have decreased slightly. In twelfth grade, willingness to smoke cigarettes did not change at all and self-reported regular use decreased very slightly (and not significantly).

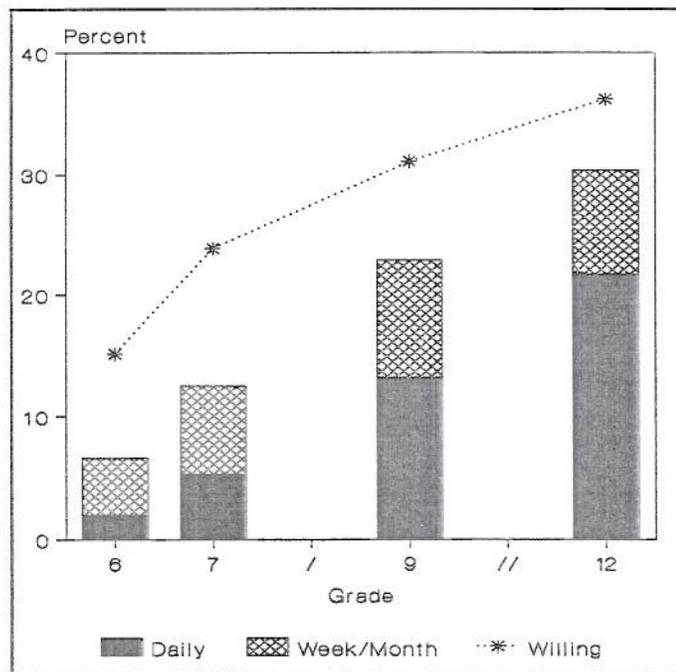


Figure 6 Self-Reported Use of Cigarettes

Among Pennsylvania seniors, 21.7 percent of the students smoke cigarettes daily (see Appendix B). Thirteen (13.2) percent of the ninth graders, 5.3 percent of the seventh graders, and 2.0 percent of the sixth graders smoke daily. Monthly or more often use of cigarettes is 30.4 percent in grade twelve, 22.9 percent in grade nine, and an average of 9.6 percent in grades six and seven. An average of 33.7 percent of the seniors and ninth graders, 23.9 percent of the seventh graders, and 15.1 percent of the sixth graders indicate willingness to smoke cigarettes.

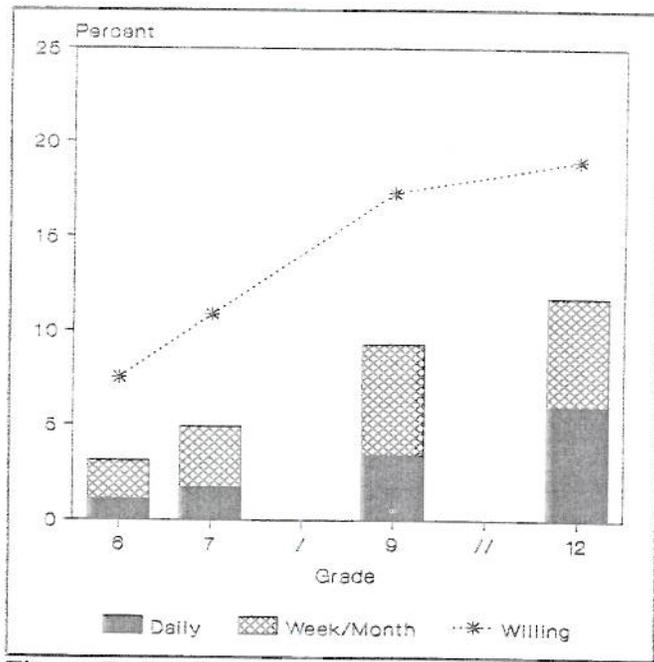


Figure 7 Self-Reported Use of Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing Tobacco / Snuff

In the Pennsylvania Schools, 6.0 percent of the seniors, 3.4 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 1.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders report using smokeless tobacco daily (see Appendix B). Regular use of smokeless tobacco in the Pennsylvania Schools is 11.8 percent in grade twelve, 9.2 percent in grade nine, and an average of 4.0 percent in grades six and seven. Self-reported use of smokeless tobacco has decreased since 1989 in grade

seven, and has decreased slightly in grades six, nine and twelve (the change is not significant in grade nine).

An average of 18.2 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 9.2 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are willing to use chewing tobacco or snuff. From the 1989 data, these figures reflect a decrease in grade six, a slight (and insignificant) decrease in grade seven, an increase in grade nine, and a slight increase in grade twelve.

Marijuana

The NIDA national survey of high school seniors shows that regular use of marijuana has been decreasing since the peak year of 1978. In all grades surveyed in Pennsylvania in 1991, regular use of marijuana AND intent to use marijuana have decreased substantially from 1989 to 1991.

Eleven (10.9) percent of the Pennsylvania seniors report smoking marijuana monthly or more often (down from 13.9 percent); 6.3 percent smoke at least once a week (see Appendix B).

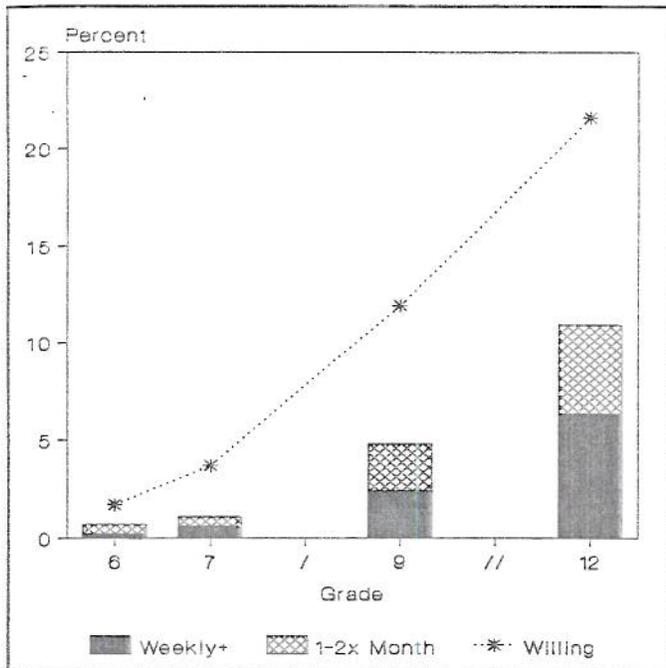


Figure 8 Self-Reported Use of Marijuana

graders, and an average of 2.7 percent of the sixth and seventh graders express intent to smoke marijuana; 1989 figures are 26.0, 15.5, and 3.2, respectively.

Other Drugs of Abuse

Stimulants - An average of 12.5 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 4.5 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are willing to use or to try stimulants. An average of 3.4 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, 1.4 percent of the seventh graders, and 0.6 percent of the sixth graders report using stimulants at least once a month. The NIDA survey of seniors shows that stimulant use has been steadily decreasing from 1981. In Pennsylvania, from 1989 to 1991, both intent and self-reported use of stimulants has decreased substantially in grades 9 and 12, but has increased substantially in grades 6 and 7. Intent to use stimulants follows the same patterns of increase and decrease as self-reported use.

Hallucinogens - Ten (10.2) percent of the seniors, 6.0 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 1.8 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are interested in trying or using LSD or

In ninth grade, 4.8 percent of the students smoke marijuana regularly (7.1 percent in 1989), and 2.4 percent smoke at least once a week. In seventh grade, 1.1 percent of the students report smoking marijuana monthly or more often; in sixth grade, 0.4 percent of the students report smoking marijuana regularly. Typically, willingness to smoke marijuana precedes regular use by approximately one to three years; Pennsylvania data reinforce that pattern. In the Pennsylvania Schools, 21.6 percent of the seniors, 11.9 percent of the ninth

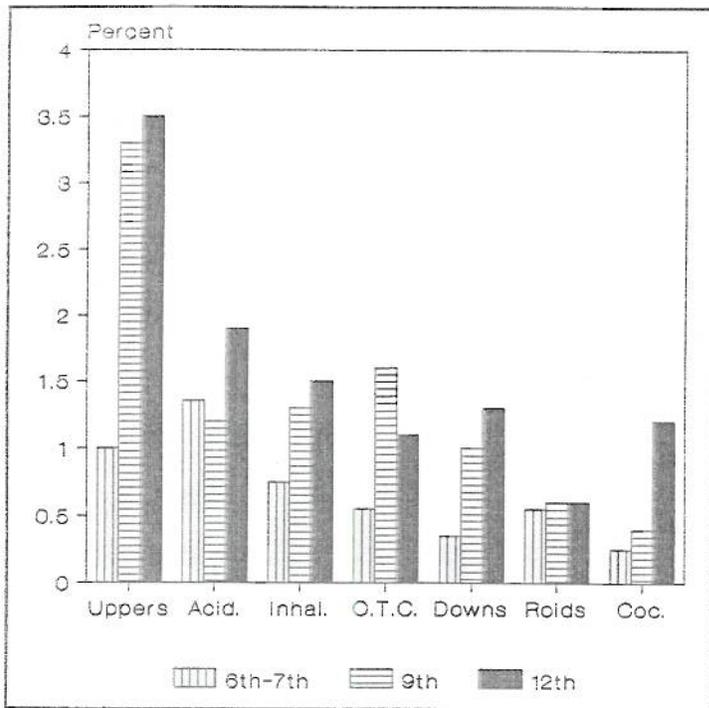


Figure 9 Regular (Monthly or More Often) Use of Several Illicit Substances

other hallucinogens. Two (1.9) percent of the seniors report using this type of drug at least once a month; 1.2 percent of the ninth graders and an average of 0.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders report using hallucinogens regularly. Among seniors in the NIDA national study, regular use of hallucinogens decreased from 1989 to 1990, after an increase from 1988 to 1989. In all grades surveyed in Pennsylvania, regular use of hallucinogens (as well as intent to use) increased from 1989 to 1991, making it

the only "hard" drug listed in PPAAUS which has become consistently more popular and more frequently used in 1991 than in 1989. In twelfth grade, both intent and use of hallucinogens have increased by approximately one-third; in seventh grade, by approximately two-thirds; and in sixth grade by 50 percent (use doubled, but the baseline figure is 0.1 percent). In grade nine, intent to use and self-reported use of hallucinogens increase, but not substantially, from 1989 to 1991.

Over-the-Counter Cold Medicine - An average of 4.8 percent of the students surveyed indicate intent to abuse O.T.C cold medicine. One (1.1) percent of the seniors and an average of 1.6 percent of the sixth, seventh and ninth graders report that they abuse O.T.C cold medicine monthly or more often. Cold medicines were not included in the 1989 PPAAUS survey.

Using cough and cold medicines, especially those containing dextromethorphan, to "catch a buzz" is a relatively recent fad among some Pennsylvania students, and -- because of the accessibility and innocuous appearance of this type of drug -- is of concern to educators and prevention specialists. In the typical scenario, several young people will get together and drink

large quantities of cold medicine; often this is combined with beer or other alcohol.

Inhalants - An average of 6.9 percent of the Pennsylvania Schools seniors and ninth graders and 3.0 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are willing to use inhalants. An average of 1.4 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, 1.0 percent of the seventh graders, and 0.5 percent of the sixth graders report using inhalants monthly or more often. In grades nine and twelve in Pennsylvania, intent to use inhalants and self-reported use of inhalants have decreased substantially from 1989 to 1991 -- by almost one-third (the NIDA national survey of seniors shows a slight increase). In grade seven willingness to use and self-reported use increased substantially; and in grade six, intent increased slightly while use decreased substantially.

Depressants - An average of 5.9 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 2.0 percent of the sixth and seventh graders express intent to use depressants without a physician's prescription. An average of 1.2 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and an average of 0.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders report using depressants regularly. Self-reported use by Pennsylvania seniors remained unchanged from 1989 to 1991; intent to use decreased. The national NIDA survey shows a decrease in regular depressant use by high school seniors. Intent and self-reported use of depressants decreased in grade seven and decreased substantially in grade nine; a slight increase in intent to use is noted in grade six, and self-reported use of depressants doubled (from 0.1 to 0.2 percent).

Cocaine - The national NIDA study reveals that, among high school seniors, self-reported use of cocaine, as well as intent to use cocaine, has been declining for the last five years; from 1989 to 1990, the decrease was 50 percent.⁵ Among Pennsylvania seniors, use of cocaine decreased by 50 percent from 1989 to 1991; intent decreased by 25 percent. Five (5.1) percent of the Pennsylvania Schools seniors are willing to use or to try cocaine; 1.2 percent report using cocaine regularly. Three (2.5) percent of the ninth graders are willing to use cocaine; this is one-fourth less than the 3.4 percent from the 1989 survey group. One-third fewer ninth graders this year than in 1991 (0.4 and 0.6) report using cocaine at least once a month. Self-reported regular

⁵ Johnston, Bachman and O'Malley for NIDA

use of cocaine has not changed from 1989 to 1991 in either grade six or grade seven, but intent to use has increased ten percent (1.0 to 1.1 percent) in grade six and 25 percent (1.3 to 1.6 percent) in grade seven.

Steroids - Seven (6.5) percent of the seniors, 4.9 percent of the ninth graders and an average of 3.6 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are willing to try or willing to use steroids. An average of 0.6 percent of all Pennsylvania Schools students surveyed report using steroids monthly or more often. Steroids were not included in the 1989 PPAAUS survey.

Crack - An average 1.7 of the ninth and twelfth graders express intent to use crack; an average of 1.0 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would try crack. An average of 0.2 percent of all students surveyed report using crack at least once a month. Crack was not included in the 1989 PPAAUS survey.

Heroin - An average of 1.7 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and an average of 0.9 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are willing to use heroin. An average of less than one-half of one percent of the students report regular use of heroin. The national NIDA survey of high school seniors indicates a decrease in regular use of heroin from 1989 to 1990; in Pennsylvania, self-reported use of heroin tripled from 0.1 percent in 1989 to 0.3 percent in 1991. Intent to use heroin also increased among seniors, but only slightly. In ninth grade, both intent to use and self-reported use of heroin decreased by approximately one-third. In seventh grade, self-reported use tripled, and intent increased slightly. No change in intent to use or self-reported use of heroin is evident in grade six.

TABLE 5
 INTENT TO USE SUBSTANCES
 AND SELF-REPORTED REGULAR (Monthly or More Often) USE OF SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALCOHOL, Intent to use (beer, wine, coolers and/or liquor)							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	39.3	52.1		70.9			82.8
PA 1989	40.7	50.1		73.3			84.8
ALCOHOL, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	8.3	14.1		31.5			47.2
PA 1989	7.8	13.0		30.1			48.9
						NIDA '90	57.1
BEER, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	25.4	36.7		56.8			69.3
PA 1989	27.5	35.1		59.1			72.5
BEER, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	6.1	10.7		27.0			43.0
PA 1989	6.0	10.5		26.3			44.9
WINE, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	30.2	40.9		57.1			69.1
PA 1989	30.2	38.4		59.3			71.1
WINE, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	4.1	7.0		14.8			19.2
PA 1989	3.3	6.4		14.8			21.4
WINE COOLERS, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	25.5	39.0		61.0			74.1
PA 1989	26.7	38.8		63.7			75.9
WINE COOLERS, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	4.1	8.5		18.4			26.9
PA 1989	3.8	8.1		20.2			31.3
LIQUOR, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	11.6	19.1		39.7			57.2
PA 1989	11.6	17.9		41.7			58.9
LIQUOR, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	2.3	5.3		16.0			25.0
PA 1989	1.9	4.5		15.7			26.1
CIGARETTES, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	15.1	23.9		31.1			36.2
PA 1989	16.4	21.9		32.2			36.2
CIGARETTES, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	6.6	12.5		22.9			30.4
PA 1989	6.7	11.7		23.2			30.8
						NIDA '90	29.4

-continued-

Table 5 (continued)

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SMOKELESS TOBACCO, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	7.5	10.9		17.3			19.0
PA 1989	8.3	11.0		15.6			18.5
SMOKELESS TOBACCO, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	3.1	4.9		9.2			11.8
PA 1989	3.2	5.5		9.3			12.4
MARIJUANA, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.7	3.7		11.9			21.6
PA 1989	2.1	4.3		15.5			26.0
MARIJUANA, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.4	1.1		4.8			10.9
PA 1989	0.6	1.4		7.1			13.9
						NIDA '90	14.0
INHALANTS, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	2.5	3.4		6.0			7.8
PA 1989	2.3	2.9		8.4			10.7
INHALANTS, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.5	1.0		1.3			1.5
PA 1989	0.8	0.8		2.0			2.1
						NIDA '90	2.9
COCAINE, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.1	1.6		2.5			5.1
PA 1989	1.0	1.3		3.4			6.8
COCAINE, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.2	0.3		0.4			1.2
PA 1989	0.2	0.3		0.6			2.4
						NIDA '90	1.9
CRACK, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.8	1.2		1.6			1.7
PA 1989	Information not Available						
CRACK, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.1	0.2		0.2			0.3
PA 1989	Information not Available						
						NIDA '90	0.7
HEROIN, Intent to use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.7	1.1		1.6			1.7
PA 1989	0.7	1.0		2.2			1.6
HEROIN, Self-reported use							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.1	0.3		0.2			0.3
PA 1989	0.0 ⁶	0.1		0.3			0.1
						NIDA '90	0.2

-continued-

⁶ This percentage is less than 0.5, but more than zero, and thus rounds to 0.0.

Table 5 (continued)

SUBSTANCE	GRADE							
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
HALLUCINOGENS, Intent to use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.2	2.4		6.0			10.2	
PA 1989	0.8	1.4		5.4			7.8	
HALLUCINOGENS, Self-reported use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.2	0.5		1.2			1.9	
PA 1989	0.1	0.3		1.1			1.4	
						NIDA '90	2.3	
STIMULANTS, Intent to use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	3.5	5.5		10.7			14.3	
PA 1989	2.9	5.3		13.3			16.9	
STIMULANTS, Self-reported use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.6	1.4		3.3			3.5	
PA 1989	0.4	1.2		4.0			4.6	
						NIDA '90	3.7	
DEPRESSANTS, Intent to use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.5	2.4		5.0			6.7	
PA 1989	1.4	2.7		6.8			7.7	
DEPRESSANTS, Self-reported use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.2	0.5		1.0			1.3	
PA 1989	0.1	0.6		1.5			1.3	
						NIDA '90 (Tranquilizers)	1.2	
STEROIDS, Intent to use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	3.5	3.7		4.9			6.5	
PA 1989	Information not Available							
STEROIDS, Self-reported use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.5	0.6		0.6			0.6	
PA 1989	Information not Available							
						NIDA '90	1.0	
O.T.C. COLD MEDICINE, Intent to use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	4.1	5.0		5.4			4.7	
PA 1989	Information not Available							
O.T.C. COLD MEDICINE, Self-reported use								
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.4	1.7		1.6			1.1	
PA 1989	Information not Available							

DRIVER RISKS

At least once a month, 9.4 percent of the Pennsylvania Schools seniors drive after drinking alcohol; 12.7 percent are willing to do so. From 1989 to 1991, a very substantial change has taken place in students' attitude about driving drunk and their at-risk driving practices. In grades six, seven and nine, the decrease in intent to drink and drive has decreased by at least two-thirds.

Among seniors, intent to drink and drive has decreased by 53 percent; monthly or more often drinking and driving decreased by 35 percent.

Five (4.7) percent of the Pennsylvania seniors regularly drive after smoking marijuana; 12.2 percent are willing to do so. Again, as in the case of drinking and driving, attitudes and behaviors show a positive trend. Compared to 1989, 55 percent fewer seniors are driving after smoking marijuana; 29 percent fewer are willing to do so. In grades six and seven, intent to drive after smoking marijuana

decreased by an average of 24 percent; in grade nine, by 43 percent.

Of the seniors *who drive and who report drinking regularly*, one-fourth (23.2 percent) report driving under the influence of alcohol monthly or more often. Of the seniors *who drive and who report smoking marijuana at least once a month*, 61.4 percent report driving under the influence of marijuana monthly or more often. Recall that two-thirds of the seniors who report drinking monthly or more often report getting drunk monthly or more often (see page 15); and

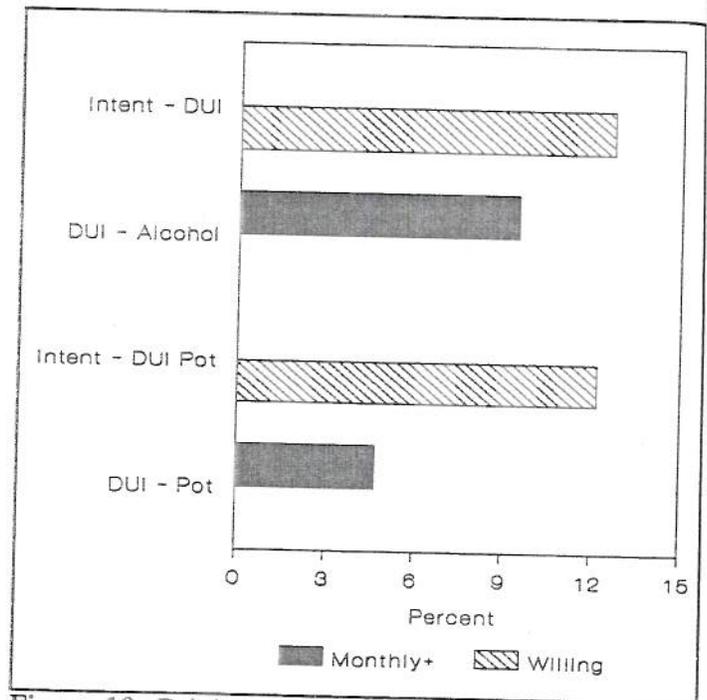


Figure 10 Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol (Seniors Only)

note that a majority of the seniors who report using substances use them at locations from which they probably need transportation (Table 7). This indicates that many of the Pennsylvania student drivers are at risk.

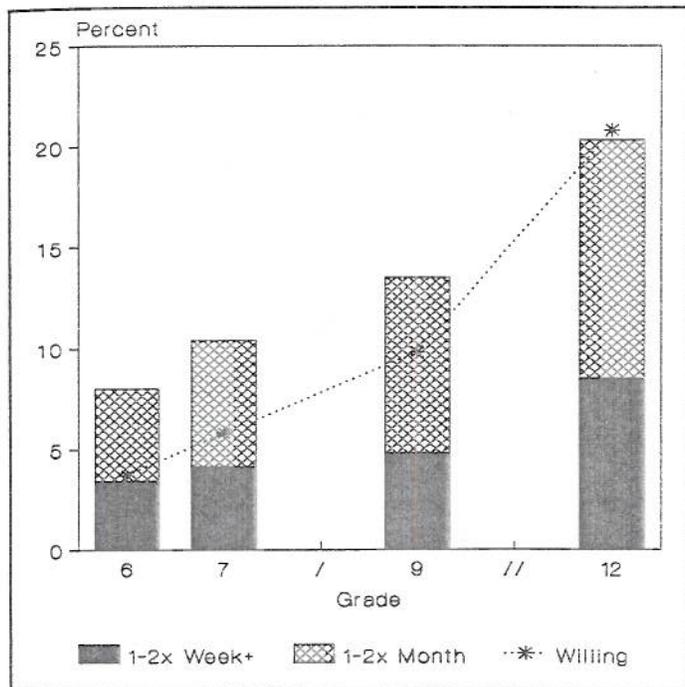


Figure 11 Riding with Driver Who Was Drinking Alcohol

PASSENGER RISKS

Twenty (20.3) percent of the seniors, once a month or more often, ride in a vehicle in which the driver was drinking. Fourteen (13.5) percent of the ninth graders and an average of 9.2 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are passengers of drinking drivers at least once a month. Twenty-one (20.8) percent of the seniors, 9.7 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 4.8 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are willing to get into a car in which the driver has been drinking. Students'

attitudes and behaviors about riding with a drinking driver have changed for the positive from 1989 to 1991: intent to ride with a drinking driver has decreased in all grades -- substantially in grades nine and twelve. The percentage of students reporting to ride with a drinking driver has decreased in grades six and nine, and decreased substantially in grade twelve. The slight increase in grade seven is not significant.

Note that the percentage of students in grades six, seven and nine who regularly ride with drivers who were drinking is higher than the percentage expressing willingness to be passengers of those drivers. This is not the case when students are asked about riding with a driver who was smoking marijuana. One implication from this comparison is that many students in

the lower grades do not perceive riding with a marijuana smoker as dangerous as riding with a drinker. Another consideration is that younger students often have no choice about their driver; and simply because alcohol use is much more prevalent than marijuana use, these younger students are more likely to ride with a drinking driver than a driver smoking marijuana. A possibility exists also that younger students -- because of a dearth of social experiences -- are more apt to perceive an impaired driver as having had been drinking than having had been smoking marijuana.

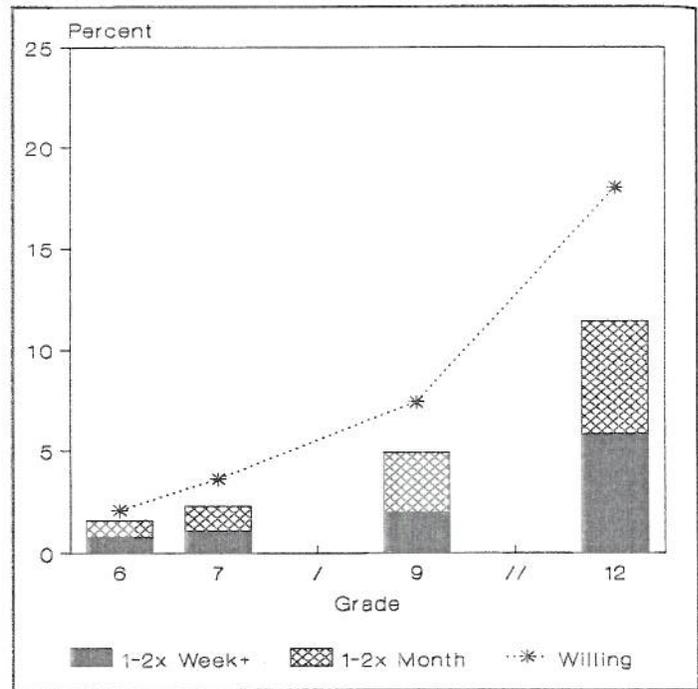


Figure 12 Riding with a Driver Who Was Smoking Marijuana

Eleven (11.3) percent of the seniors, 4.9 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 2.0 percent of the sixth and seventh graders, at least once a month, ride with a marijuana-impaired driver; this is generally a substantial decrease from 1989 figures. Eighteen (18.0) percent of the seniors, 7.4 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 2.9 percent of the sixth and seventh graders are willing to do so; this reflects substantial decreases in grades nine and twelve, no change in grade seven, and a decrease in grade six.

TABLE 6
DRIVER/PASSENGER RISKS
INTENT AND REGULAR (Monthly or More Often) BEHAVIOR

DRIVER/PASSENGER RISK	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INTENT TO DRINK AND DRIVE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.8	3.0		4.0			12.7
PA 1989	7.0	9.0		15.1			27.1
DRINK AND DRIVE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>				0.8			9.4
PA 1989				1.5			14.5
INTENT TO SMOKE MARIJUANA AND DRIVE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.1	1.9		4.1			12.2
PA 1989	1.4	2.6		7.2			17.2
SMOKE MARIJUANA AND DRIVE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>				0.6			4.7
PA 1989				1.0			7.5
DRINK & SMOKE AND DRIVE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>				0.5			3.4
PA 1989				0.9			5.8
INTENT TO RIDE WITH DRINKER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	3.7	5.8		9.7			20.8
PA 1989	4.4	6.7		13.5			26.3
RIDE WITH DRINKER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	8.0	10.4		13.5			20.3
PA 1989	9.2	10.3		15.9			25.7
INTENT TO RIDE WITH MARIJUANA SMOKER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	2.1	3.6		7.4			18.0
PA 1989	2.5	3.6		9.8			22.0
RIDE WITH MARIJUANA SMOKER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.6	2.3		4.9			11.3
PA 1989	2.2	2.6		7.5			15.4
RIDE WITH SOMEONE DRINKING AND SMOKING							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.7	1.4		3.2			7.9
PA 1989	1.3	1.5		5.0			11.0
INTENT TO STOP IMPAIRED DRIVER / AT-RISK PASSENGER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	91.8	90.9		88.6			85.4
PA 1989	90.6	90.1		86.7			83.3

LOCATIONS OF USE

Twenty-nine (28.8) percent of the Pennsylvania Schools seniors, 49.7 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 75.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders respond that they DO NOT use tobacco, alcohol, and/or other drugs. The term "use" is flexible for individual interpretation: for example, a student who drinks only on special occasions may consider him(her)self a drinker, while a

student who drinks wine with every Sunday dinner may not. Compared to 1989, a decrease is seen in the numbers of ninth and twelfth graders who consider themselves substance users. Self-perceived use has decreased slightly in grade six and increased slightly in grade seven.

Note: Location figures in Table 7 and Source figures in Table 8 are for those students reporting to use substances in at least one location -- non-users are not included. Crosstabulations in Appendix B provide location and source information for the entire survey population.

Of the students who report using tobacco, alcohol or other drugs, an average of 87.7 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 56.6 percent of the sixth and seventh graders use them at parties; an average of 82.2 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 59.3 percent of the sixth and seventh graders use them at a friend's home; an average of 66.5 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 52.2 percent of the sixth and seventh graders use them at hangouts. An average of 55.5 percent of the self-perceived users surveyed use substances at home; 56.7 percent of the seniors, 39.1 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 20.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders use them in cars; an average of 39.3 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and

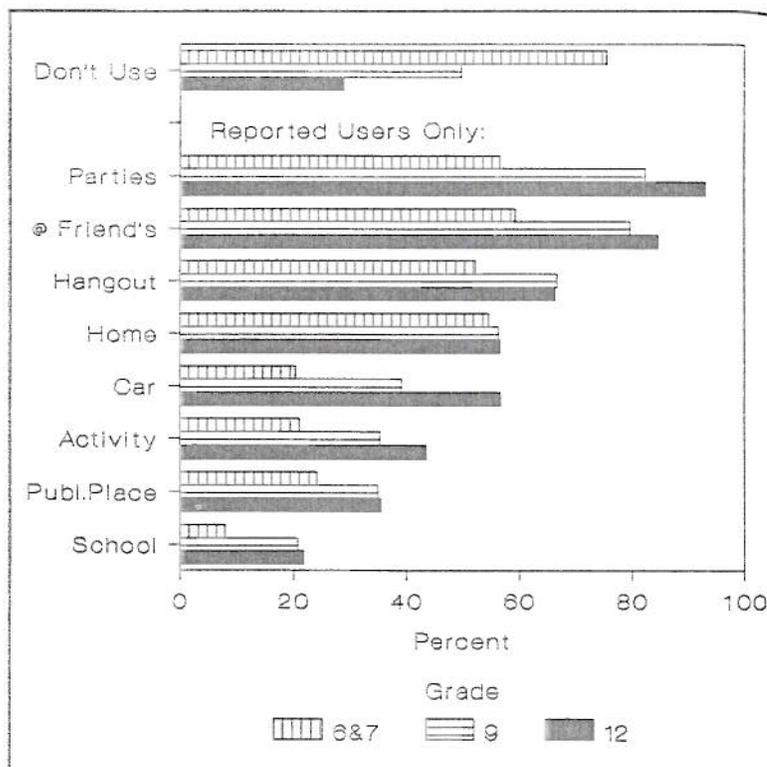


Figure 13 Locations of Use

21.1 percent of the sixth and seventh graders use substances before or after school activities. An average of 35.1 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 24.1 percent of the sixth and seventh graders use them in malls or other public places; 21.2 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and an average of 8.0 percent of the sixth and seventh graders use substances at school.

TABLE 7
LOCATIONS OF SUBSTANCE USE

	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DON'T USE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	80.5	70.4		49.7			28.8
PA 1989	79.2	71.8		46.4			25.6
ONLY THOSE WHO REPORT USING AT LEAST ONE SUBSTANCE:							
IN SCHOOL							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	6.7	9.3		20.7			21.8
PA 1989	7.7	10.5		18.7			19.4
AT A PARTY							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	51.6	61.5		82.4			93.0
PA 1989	48.4	62.9		81.7			93.3
AT HOME							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	53.9	55.3		56.3			56.5
PA 1989	57.8	55.6		58.5			55.8
AT A FRIEND'S HOME							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	52.1	66.5		79.7			84.7
PA 1989	49.0	64.0		79.8			86.4
IN A CAR							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	17.4	23.4		39.1			56.7
PA 1989	17.1	25.6		42.5			64.1
AT A HANGOUT							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	48.5	55.9		66.7			66.3
PA 1989	44.4	53.7		59.5			61.7
BEFORE/AFTER A SCHOOL ACTIVITY							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	17.5	24.6		35.2			43.4
PA 1989	17.2	23.7		34.3			44.0
IN A PUBLIC PLACE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	21.1	27.1		34.9			35.3
PA 1989	21.9	25.8		29.0			32.7

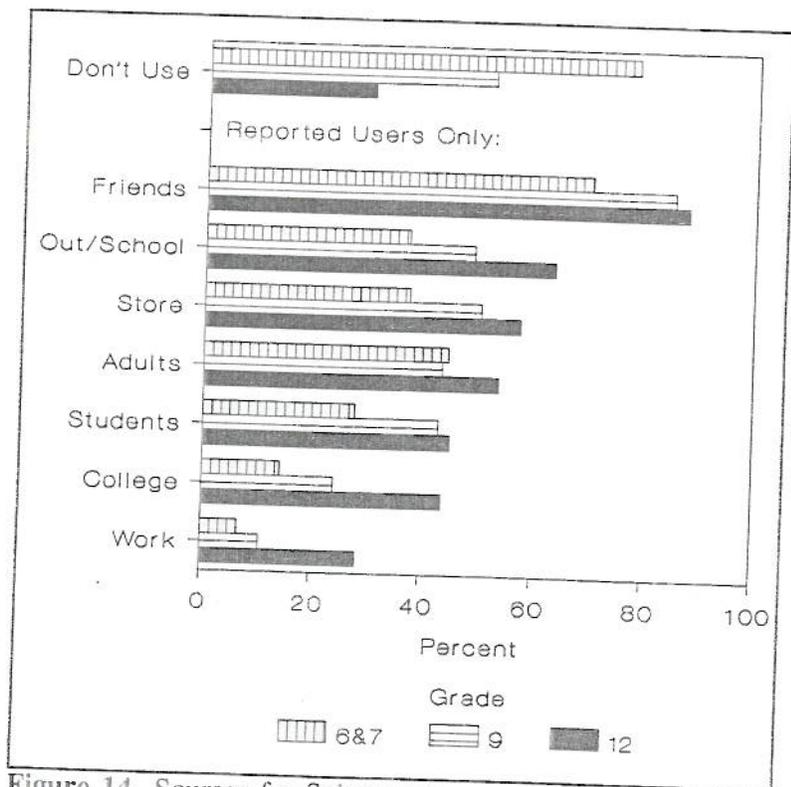


Figure 14 Sources for Substances

SOURCES

Of the Pennsylvania Schools students surveyed who report using tobacco, alcohol or other drugs, an average of 86.5 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, 76.7 percent of the seventh graders, and 63.5 percent of the sixth graders obtain them from friends; 63.5 percent of the seniors, 49.0 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 37.2 percent of the sixth and seventh graders obtain them

from out-of-school peers; an average of 53.9 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 37.5 percent of the sixth and seventh graders purchase them at stores. An average of 46.8 percent of the self-perceived users in grades six, seven, nine and twelve get their substances from adults; an average of 44.0 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 27.7 percent of the sixth and seventh graders get them from other students; 43.7 percent of the seniors, 24.0 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 14.2 percent of the sixth and seventh graders obtain them from college students; 28.3 percent of the seniors and an average of 8.0 percent of the sixth, seventh and ninth graders obtain the substance(s) from people at work.

The percentage of students reporting NOT to use any substances is usually greater for the item concerning sources than for the item concerning locations. This may be due to the reluctance of some students to identify even a generic source.

TABLE 8
SOURCES FOR SUBSTANCES

SOURCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DON'T USE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	82.8	73.1		52.1			30.2
PA 1989	81.9	75.2		50.1			27.5
ONLY THOSE WHO REPORT USING AT LEAST ONE SUBSTANCE:							
FRIENDS							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	63.5	76.7		85.2			87.8
PA 1989	58.4	71.9		84.8			88.0
STUDENTS AT SCHOOL							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	23.7	31.7		43.0			45.0
PA 1989	19.5	30.4		40.7			43.5
A STORE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	35.1	39.8		50.3			57.4
PA 1989	36.2	45.3		45.7			52.4
OUT-OF-SCHOOL KIDS							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	34.2	40.1		49.0			63.5
PA 1989	30.3	35.0		45.9			63.0
PEOPLE AT WORK							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	7.4	6.0		10.7			28.3
PA 1989	5.5	7.2		9.7			27.9
COLLEGE STUDENTS							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	14.6	13.8		24.0			43.7
PA 1989	12.8	12.4		21.4			42.5
ADULTS							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	48.1	41.2		43.5			53.6
PA 1989	49.8	43.3		45.2			53.3

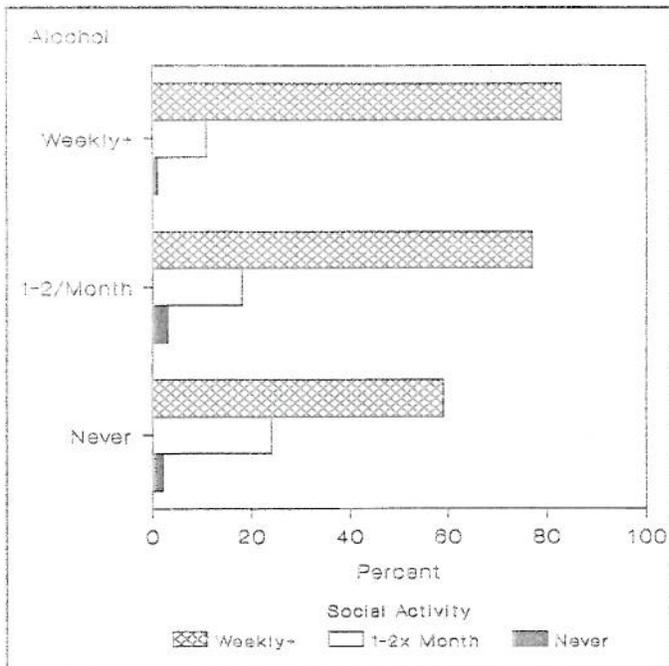


Figure 15 Relationship Between Frequency of Drinking Alcohol and Participating in Entertainment and Social Activities (Seniors Only)

one -- those students who drink more frequently engage in social activities more often. In the Pennsylvania Schools, 59.3 percent of the seniors who do not drink alcohol engage in entertainment activities at least once a week; 83.3 percent of the seniors who drink alcohol weekly or more often take part in social activities at least once a week (Fig. 15).

The relationship between smoking marijuana and academic activities is a negative one -- those students who smoke more frequently are typically those who

ACTIVITIES

Figures 15 and 16 present examples of relationships between activities and substance use. In these examples, the bars represent sub-populations of seniors within the Pennsylvania Schools: those who drink alcohol (or smoke marijuana) at least once a week; those who drink alcohol (or smoke marijuana) once or twice a month; and those who have never drunk alcohol (or smoked pot).

Note that the relationship between drinking and entertainment is a positive

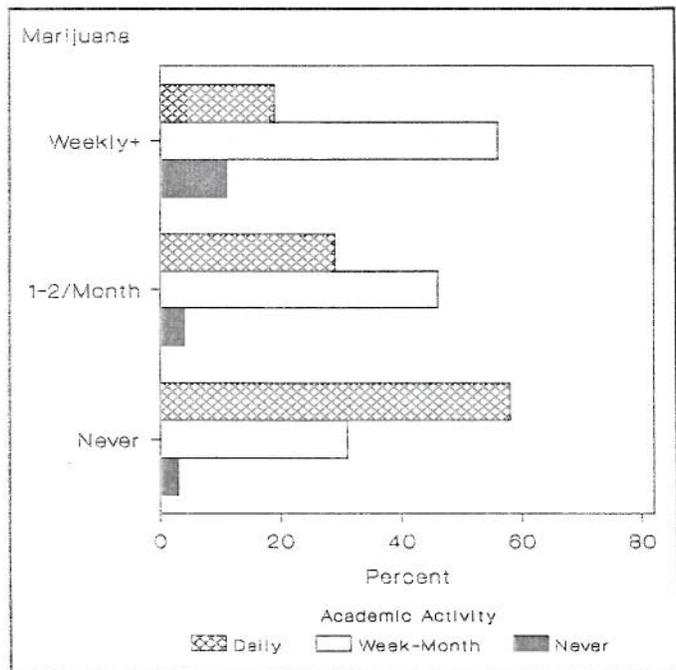


Figure 16 Relationship Between Frequency of Smoking Marijuana and Participating in Academic Activities and School Work (Seniors Only)

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do homework and school-related work less often. Almost 60 (57.5) percent of the seniors who never smoke pot do some sort of school work daily, and 19.4 percent of the students who smoke pot weekly or more often do homework every day (Fig. 16).

Almost one-fourth (73.9 percent) of the seniors, 59.7 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 40.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders participate in social activities at least once a week. A greater percentage of students in 1991 than in 1989 are participating frequently in social activities, and the increase is greater in grades six, seven and nine than in grade twelve. Patterns of daily academic activity have not changed greatly since the 1989 test occasion: a very slight increase can be seen in grades nine and twelve, and a very slight decrease can be seen in grades six and seven (the changes in grades six and nine are not significant). From 1989 to 1991, daily participation in physical activities increased slightly (not significantly in grade six): 42.4 percent of the seniors and an average of 50.9 percent of the students in grades six, seven and nine take part daily in physical or sports activities.

An average of 53.5 percent (up slightly from 52.1 percent in 1989) of the sixth and seventh graders participate in activities associated with religion at least once a week. Participation in religious activities has increased slightly in grades nine and twelve also: 41.7 percent (41.0 in 1989) of the ninth graders and 34.0 percent (31.9 percent in 1989) of the seniors take part in religious activities weekly or more often.

An average of 52.6 percent of all students surveyed participate in extracurricular activities or hobbies at least once a week; this reflects a slight decrease in grades six, seven and nine, and no change in grade twelve. Participation in vocational activities also shows a slight decrease since 1989: 75.3 percent of the seniors and an average of 56.7 percent of the students in grades six, seven and nine do some work-for-pay activity (in or out of the home) at least once a week.

TABLE 9
ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY - frequency	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ENTERTAINMENT / SOCIAL ACTIVITIES - once a week or more							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	36.1	44.6		59.7			73.9
PA 1989	31.0	38.3		55.0			75.5
ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES - daily							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	75.7	71.5		65.7			54.3
PA 1989	75.9	72.8		65.4			53.6
PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES / SPORTS - daily							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	48.9	51.1		52.8			42.4
PA 1989	48.6	48.6		50.1			40.2
RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES - once a week or more							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	55.9	51.0		41.7			34.0
PA 1989	54.4	49.7		41.0			31.9
EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES - once a week or more							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	56.7	53.0		46.3			54.5
PA 1989	58.4	55.3		49.9			54.5
WORK-FOR-PAY ACTIVITIES - once a week or more							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	59.6	55.8		54.6			75.3
PA 1989	62.4	60.9		60.2			77.1

NEGATIVE/DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIORS

Negative behaviors are highly correlated with the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. With the exception of the PPAAUS items concerning getting drunk and getting high, two of the strongest correlations are between frequency of substance use and 1) frequency of skipping school and 2) frequency of staying out without a parent's permission. Other very strong correlations are between substance use and shoplifting, cheating, and vandalizing school property. All items in the Negative Behavior scale correlate significantly ($p < .001$) with all items in the Substance Use scale.

Fourteen (13.5) percent of the seniors, 5.9 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 2.1 percent of the sixth and seventh graders skip school at least once a month; from 1989 to 1991 a slight decrease in this behavior is seen in grades seven and twelve, and a significant decrease is seen in grades six and nine. An average of 10.5 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 5.2

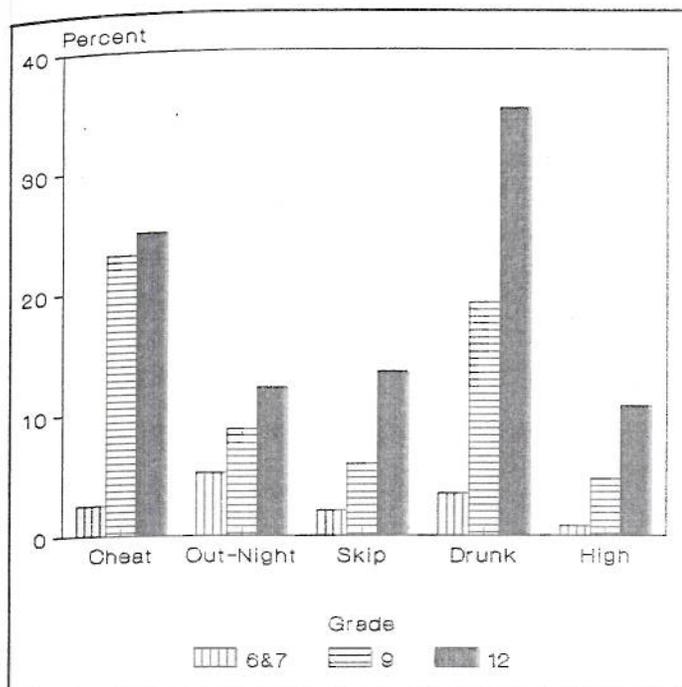


Figure 17 Some Negative Behaviors (Monthly or More Often)

percent of the students in grades six and seven report staying out at night without permission; a slight decrease in this behavior is seen in grade six, a slight increase in grades nine and twelve, and a substantial increase in grade seven.

In the Pennsylvania Schools, an average of 24.1 percent of the seniors and ninth graders, 11.2 percent of the seventh graders, and 4.9 percent of the sixth graders report cheating on a test at least once a month; from 1989, cheating has decreased slightly in grades six, nine and twelve, and has increased slightly in

grade seven. Four (3.7) percent of the seniors and an average of 9.7 percent of the sixth, seventh and ninth graders are sent out of the classroom by a teacher monthly or more often; in grades six and seven this type of negative behavior has decreased slightly since 1989, and in grades nine and twelve, it has increased -- substantially in grade twelve. An average of 2.7 percent of the students surveyed report vandalizing school property at least once a month; since the 1989 survey occasion, substantial increases are seen in grades seven and twelve, a slight increase occurs in grade nine, and a slight decrease in grade six.

At least once a month, an average of 6.2 percent of the Pennsylvania Schools students surveyed steal from a person and an average of 5.4 percent steal from a store; incidence of stealing has increased from 1989 -- substantially in grades seven, nine and twelve. More than one-third (35.1 percent) of the seniors, 19.1 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 3.6 percent of the sixth and seventh graders report getting drunk monthly or more often; this reflects a very slight (and insignificant) increase in grade nine and slight decreases in grades six, seven and twelve. Eleven (10.7) percent of the seniors, 4.7 percent of the ninth graders, 1.2 percent of the

seventh graders, and 0.3 percent of the sixth graders report getting high monthly or more often; this reflects a decrease in this negative behavior since 1989 -- a substantial decrease in grades six, nine and twelve.

TABLE 10
NEGATIVE/DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIORS

NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR at least once a month	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SENT OUT OF CLASS BY A TEACHER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	9.4	10.9		8.8			3.7
PA 1989	10.1	11.3		7.9			3.1
SKIPPED SCHOOL							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.6	2.6		5.9			13.5
PA 1989	2.0	2.7		6.9			13.9
TOOK MONEY OR SOMETHING FROM SOMEONE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	4.2	6.5		8.5			5.4
PA 1989	3.9	5.4		6.5			4.6
TOOK SOMETHING FROM A STORE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	3.2	5.7		7.7			5.0
PA 1989	2.8	4.1		6.0			4.4
CHEATED ON A CLASS TEST							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	4.9	11.2		23.1			25.0
PA 1989	5.2	10.5		24.1			26.2
WAS DRUNK							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	2.1	5.0		19.1			35.1
PA 1989	2.3	5.1		18.9			38.5
WAS HIGH							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	0.3	1.2		4.7			10.7
PA 1989	0.6	1.4		7.0			13.9
STAYED OUT WITHOUT PARENT'S PERMISSION							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	4.2	6.2		8.8			12.2
PA 1989	4.3	5.3		8.6			11.9
VANDALIZED SCHOOL PROPERTY							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	1.5	2.9		3.8			2.4
PA 1989	1.6	2.0		3.5			1.8

RESOURCE PERSONS

When Pennsylvania students choose a person to whom they would be willing to talk about problems (their own or those of a friend) concerning tobacco, alcohol or other drugs, three-fourths (74.2 percent) of the seniors, two-thirds (66.1 percent) of the ninth graders, and an average of almost one-half (46.6 percent) of the sixth and seventh graders choose a peer. The second most preferred resource is an adult friend. An average of 44.3 percent of the students surveyed would talk to an adult friend.

An average of one-third (32.3 percent) of the ninth and twelfth graders, 45.1 percent of the seventh graders, and 58.3 percent of the sixth graders would discuss a drug problem with a parent; and an average of 26.8 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 36.7 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would talk to a relative other than a parent.

Within the school: An average of 20.1 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 34.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would share their concerns with a school counselor; an average of 26.9 percent of the students in all grades surveyed would go to a student support group; 29.0 percent of the sixth graders and an average of 15.1 percent of the students in grades seven, nine and twelve would turn to a teacher; an average of 17.8 percent of the students surveyed would go to a coach; and an average of 6.8 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 14.1 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would take a substance-use concern to the principal.

In the community: An average of 35.8 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 48.9 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would discuss a drug problem with a counselor in a drug

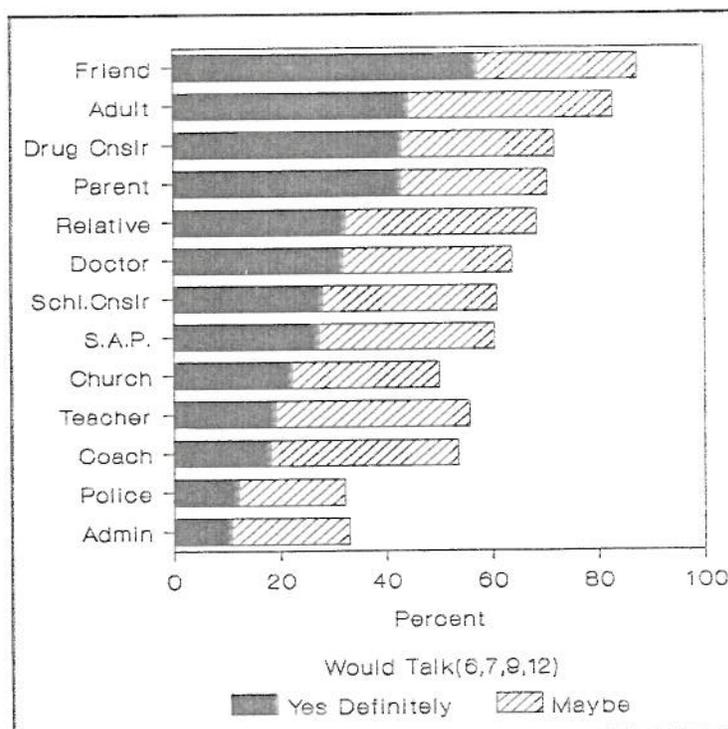


Figure 18 Potential Resource Persons

center; an average of 24.9 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 37.5 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would talk to a doctor; an average of 16.4 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 26.8 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would talk to a church member; and an average of 6.9 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 16.5 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would take a concern to a police officer.

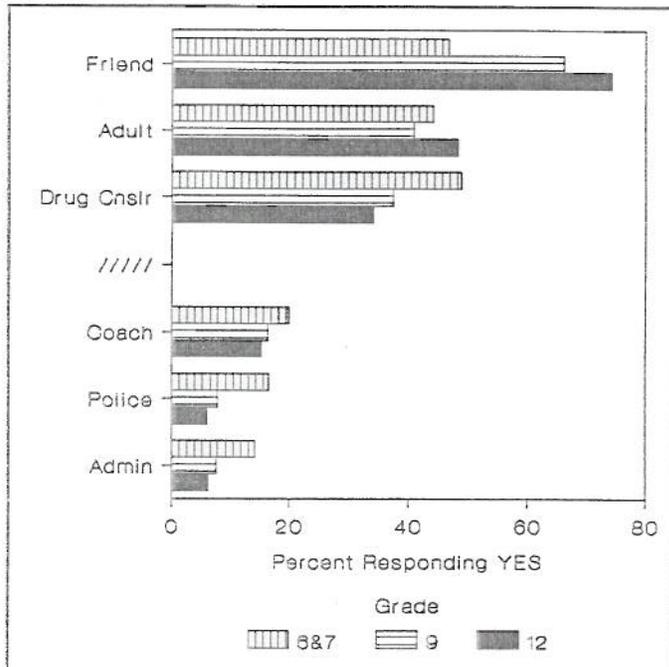


Figure 19 Most Favored and Least Favored Resources Persons

slight increases are indicated in students' willingness to talk to a doctor and to a student support group. In grades six and seven, and substantial decrease is noted in willingness to talk to a school administrator. In the instances of a counselor in a drug center, a police officer, and a church member, willingness to use these types of persons as resources generally decreases slightly in grades six and seven, and it increases slightly in grades nine and twelve. The change in grade six in willingness to talk to a drug counselor is not significant; nor is the change in grades nine and twelve about talking to a church member.

Students' attitudes toward potential resource persons have not changed very much since the 1989 Pennsylvania survey. In general, data indicate slight decreases in all grades in willingness to talk to these resources: a peer, an adult friend, and a school counselor. A slight increase across all grades is seen in willingness to talk to a teacher (the difference is insignificant in grade seven). From 1989 to 1991, willingness to confide in a coach remains essentially unchanged (the small difference is insignificant in grade six). More than

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TABLE 11
RESOURCE PERSONS

RESOURCE Yes response	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FRIEND (PEER)							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	41.1	52.2		66.1			74.2
PA 1989	47.3	56.7		69.8			78.7
TEACHER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	29.0	18.7		12.4			14.3
PA 1989	28.4	18.6		11.9			13.0
COACH							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	21.6	18.1		16.4			15.2
PA 1989	21.4	19.0		15.8			15.2
FRIEND (ADULT)							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	45.9	42.3		40.9			48.2
PA 1989	48.1	43.4		42.9			50.1
CHURCH MEMBER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	30.2	23.3		18.1			14.7
PA 1989	31.2	26.2		18.0			14.6
DOCTOR							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	41.5	33.5		25.2			24.6
PA 1989	37.9	28.8		21.3			22.3
PARENT							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	58.3	45.1		32.3			32.2
PA 1989	Information not Available						
RELATIVE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	40.5	32.9		27.1			26.5
PA 1989	Information not Available						
COUNSELOR IN A DRUG CENTER							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	51.5	46.3		37.4			34.1
PA 1989	51.9	44.4		36.0			34.3
POLICE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	20.2	12.8		7.8			5.9
PA 1989	21.2	14.0		7.4			5.2
STUDENT SUPPORT GROUP							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	31.7	29.7		24.6			21.4
PA 1989	28.2	24.2		19.7			20.0
SCHOOL COUNSELOR							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	37.4	31.4		23.3			16.9
PA 1989	39.2	33.0		22.5			17.5
ADMINISTRATOR							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	16.1	12.0		7.5			6.1
PA 1989	20.3	13.8		7.4			6.4

DECISION-MAKING

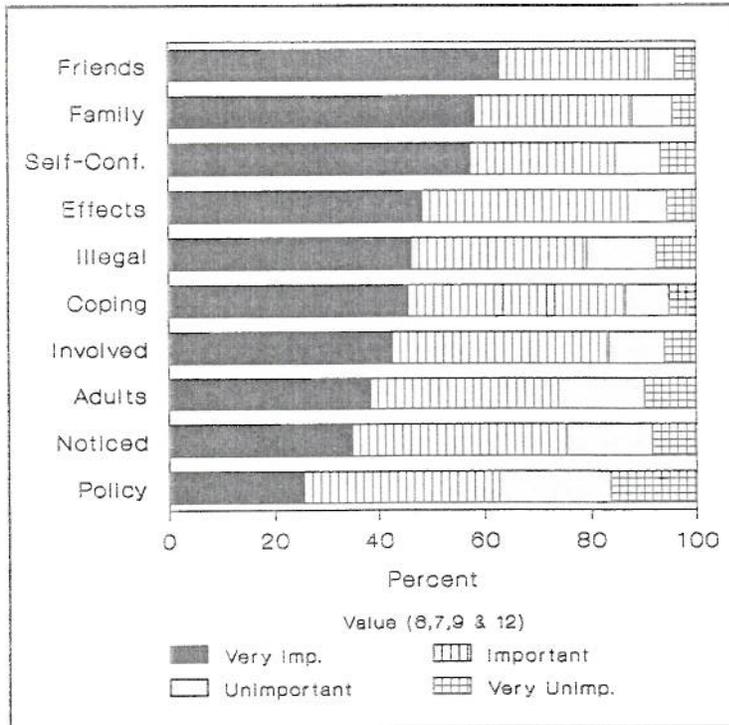


Figure 20 Decision-Making Factors

are positively influenced by a sense of belonging. An average of 45.7 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 68.4 percent of the sixth and seventh graders think that keeping in good stead with the family is important to their decision making. An average of 48.4 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 64.8 percent of the sixth and seventh graders feel that self-confidence impacts their decisions about using substances.

The items that students think are least important in their decision-making processes are: 1) a strict school policy; 2) having academic efforts noticed; and 3) adults as role models. This does NOT mean that these factors are unimportant to students, but rather implies that the students do not perceive these factors as important. An average of 15.4 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, 28.6 percent of the seventh graders, and 39.5 percent of the sixth graders think that their decisions about substance use are positively influenced by school policy; having academic efforts noticed is important to an average of 26.4 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 41.6 percent of the sixth and seventh graders; and seeing adults "practice what they preach" is important to an average of 31.9 percent of ninth and twelfth graders and 43.6 percent of the sixth and seventh

Among the decision-making items presented to the Pennsylvania students, the most important factors (based on the percentage of students responding that an option is Very Important) are: 1) having close friends who accept them as they are; 2) not disappointing family members; and 3) being self-confident. An average of 56.7 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 67.9 percent of the sixth and seventh graders think that their decision-making processes

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graders.

An average of 40.4 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 54.6 percent of the sixth and seventh graders think that their decisions about substance use are influenced by a knowledge of the effects of substances. One-fourth (25.2 percent of the seniors, 35.3 percent of the ninth graders, 53.4 percent of the seventh graders, and 64.9 percent of the sixth graders think that the illegality of using substances impacts their decisions about using those substances. An average of 42.0 percent of the students surveyed feel that their decisions about drugs are

positively influenced by being involved in interesting alternative activities. Being able to cope with social pressures is an important decision-making factor to an average of 40.0 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 50.1 percent of the sixth and seventh graders.

From the 1989 to the 1991 survey occasion, very little change has taken place in student's perceptions about what influences their decisions and how important it is. Many of the 1989 to 1991 changes are not statistically significant. Using a five-percent proportional difference for a criteria to discuss change, the only grades and only factors which showed even a slight change from 1989 are:

- Knowing it's against the law. An increase over the 1989 figure in grade six;
- Being involved with interesting alternatives. A slight increase over the 1989 figures in grades six and seven;
- Having academic efforts noticed. A slight increase in all grades;
- Seeing adults practice what they preach. A slight increase in grade six.

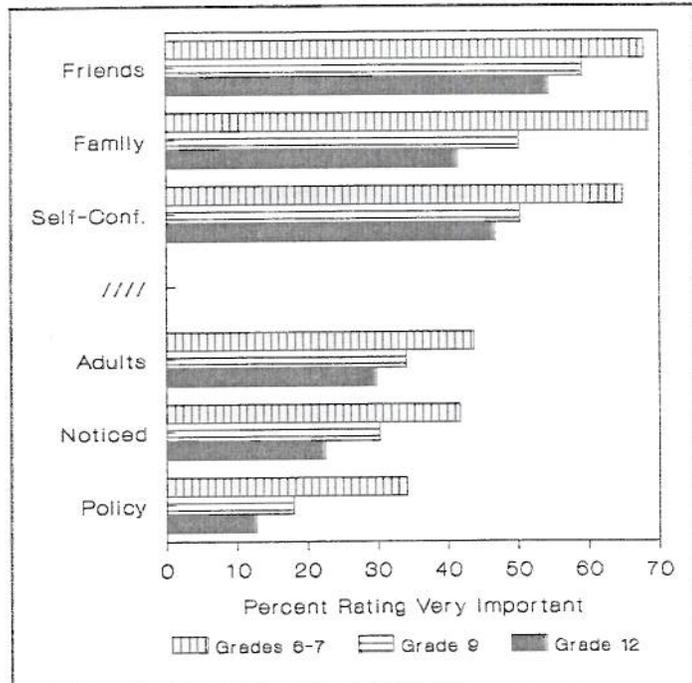


Figure 21 Most Important and Least Important Decision-Making Factors

TABLE 12
DECISION-MAKING FACTORS

FACTOR (RATED AS "VERY" IMPORTANT)	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KNOWING EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCES							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	57.4	51.7		42.4			38.3
PA 1989	58.3	51.9		43.6			39.0
KNOWING IT'S AGAINST THE LAW							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	64.9	53.4		35.3			25.2
PA 1989	61.9	51.5		35.7			26.0
SELF-CONFIDENCE							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	68.1	61.4		50.2			46.7
PA 1989	68.0	61.6		49.9			47.6
INVOLVEMENT WITH INTERESTING ALTERNATIVES							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	48.8	45.8		38.7			34.6
PA 1989	45.3	42.8		38.4			35.3
CLOSE FRIENDS - BEING ACCEPTED "AS IS"							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	69.4	66.4		59.1			54.3
PA 1989	68.1	66.2		60.6			57.0
ABILITY TO COPE WITH SOCIAL PRESSURES							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	52.5	47.8		41.2			38.8
PA 1989	51.8	47.4		40.3			38.6
HAVING ACADEMIC EFFORTS NOTICED							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	44.6	38.5		30.2			22.5
PA 1989	41.8	35.9		28.4			20.9
NOT DISAPPOINTING FAMILY							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	72.5	64.4		50.1			41.3
PA 1989	71.9	64.3		50.9			42.1
ADULTS AS ROLE MODELS							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	46.7	40.4		34.0			29.8
PA 1989	43.3	38.4		33.4			29.9
FAIR, CONSISTENT, STRICT SCHOOL POLICY							
<i>Pennsylvania 1991</i>	39.5	28.6		18.0			12.7
PA 1989	37.6	28.4		17.2			12.9

SUMMARY

NOTABLE CHANGES FROM 1989 TO 1991

- Willingness to use and self-reported use of marijuana has decreased;
- Willingness to use and self-reported use of inhalants, cocaine, stimulants and depressants has decreased;
- Willingness to use alcohol has decreased;
- Self-reported use of alcohol has increased;
- Willingness to use and self-reported use (though low) of hallucinogens has increased;
- Willingness to use and self-reported use of heroin *may* be increasing;
- Willingness to use and self-reported use of cigarettes has not changed;
- Willingness to ride with impaired drivers and driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana has decreased;
- Incidence of getting high has decreased;
- Seventh graders do not exhibit the degree of positive change as students in other grades.

COMPARISONS OF PENNSYLVANIA CLASS OF 1991 WITH NIDA CLASS OF 1990

- In the Commonwealth, regular use of these substances is lower:
 - alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, stimulants and steroids;
- regular use of these substances is higher:
 - cigarettes, heroin, and depressants.

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APPENDIX A
PENNSYLVANIA
1991 PPAAUS BY REGION

TABLE 1
SELF-ESTIMATED GRADE AVERAGE

Estimated Excellent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	14.5	10.4	10.2	9.0
Region 2	14.2	9.6	6.1	8.0
Region 3	14.1	11.7	7.4	7.9
Region 4	12.8	10.8	7.0	7.0
PA 1991	13.8	10.7	7.7	8.2

TABLE 2
ATTITUDE ABOUT SCHOOL IN GENERAL

Positive Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	54.5	48.1	51.9	49.6
Region 2	50.1	45.5	45.6	53.7
Region 3	54.5	48.1	49.7	51.5
Region 4	50.0	44.7	45.8	41.8
PA 1991	52.1	46.4	48.1	51.4

TABLE 4
ATTITUDE ABOUT ACADEMIC SUBJECTS

Positive Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	47.7	37.3	38.1	39.7
Region 2	45.6	37.0	35.5	41.7
Region 3	46.8	39.3	37.6	40.0
Region 4	46.4	38.8	35.2	41.1
PA 1991	46.7	38.2	36.5	40.5

TABLE 6
INTENT TO USE ALCOHOL (Beer, Wine, Coolers or Liquor)

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	38.6	51.9	71.7	83.3
Region 2	41.0	51.1	69.3	81.5
Region 3	36.6	53.8	71.2	82.5
Region 4	40.3	52.1	71.0	83.2
PA 1991	39.3	52.1	70.9	82.8

TABLE 3
ATTITUDE ABOUT TEACHERS

Positive Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	76.3	62.8	56.6	56.3
Region 2	74.5	61.2	54.5	62.0
Region 3	78.9	65.3	54.6	59.8
Region 4	76.5	63.7	55.1	58.2
PA 1991	76.5	63.6	55.2	58.8

TABLE 5
ATTITUDE ABOUT CLASSMATES

Positive Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	79.4	79.5	79.4	73.5
Region 2	77.9	80.8	80.4	78.5
Region 3	81.8	79.6	81.1	78.1
Region 4	75.8	77.3	79.6	75.3
PA 1991	78.4	78.9	80.1	76.0

TABLE 7
SELF-REPORTED USE OF ALCOHOL

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	8.8	13.5	32.9	47.2
Region 2	8.7	14.1	33.2	44.9
Region 3	7.9	15.9	28.9	46.9
Region 4	7.8	13.4	31.2	48.6
PA 1991	8.3	14.1	31.5	47.2

TABLE 9
SELF-REPORTED USE OF BEER

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
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TABLE 8
INTENT TO USE BEER

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
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TABLE 8
INTENT TO USE BEER

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	24.8	36.8	57.5	69.2
Region 2	32.5	36.1	56.8	68.9
Region 3	23.4	37.9	57.3	69.9
Region 4	25.9	36.4	55.8	69.1
PA 1991	25.4	36.7	56.8	69.3

TABLE 10
INTENT TO USE WINE

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	29.4	40.9	59.3	69.6
Region 2	31.5	40.0	55.1	66.0
Region 3	28.4	43.0	57.5	69.7
Region 4	31.3	40.2	56.5	70.0
PA 1991	30.2	40.9	57.1	69.1

TABLE 12
INTENT TO USE WINE COOLERS

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	25.1	38.6	62.9	73.1
Region 2	26.7	39.0	59.6	71.4
Region 3	23.5	40.5	61.7	76.0
Region 4	26.1	38.5	59.8	75.0
PA 1991	25.5	39.0	61.0	74.1

TABLE 14
INTENT TO USE LIQUOR

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	11.8	20.8	41.8	57.0
Region 2	12.6	18.8	41.8	53.5
Region 3	11.4	20.7	42.5	58.8
Region 4	11.0	17.0	35.4	58.4
PA 1991	11.6	19.1	39.7	57.2

TABLE 9
SELF-REPORTED USE OF BEER

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	6.6	10.8	27.7	42.5
Region 2	7.0	11.4	29.3	42.1
Region 3	5.2	12.2	24.6	43.0
Region 4	5.7	9.5	26.7	44.2
PA 1991	6.1	10.7	27.0	43.0

TABLE 11
SELF-REPORTED USE OF WINE

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	4.5	6.6	15.6	18.7
Region 2	4.4	7.7	16.7	18.1
Region 3	4.2	7.7	13.6	17.5
Region 4	3.7	6.6	13.6	21.6
PA 1991	4.1	7.0	14.8	19.2

TABLE 13
SELF-REPORTED USE OF WINE COOLERS

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	3.3	8.0	19.4	26.6
Region 2	4.3	8.7	20.3	23.9
Region 3	3.3	9.9	16.2	27.7
Region 4	4.3	8.2	18.3	28.0
PA 1991	4.1	8.5	18.5	26.9

TABLE 15
SELF-REPORTED USE OF LIQUOR

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	2.7	6.2	17.2	24.6
Region 2	2.6	5.4	17.0	22.0
Region 3	1.8	5.8	16.5	25.0
Region 4	1.9	4.1	14.1	26.8
PA 1991	2.3	5.3	16.0	25.0

TABLE 16
INTENT TO USE CIGARETTES

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	14.2	24.0	31.6	37.6
Region 2	16.4	22.7	31.7	37.5
Region 3	12.8	24.3	36.1	35.2
Region 4	16.4	24.3	26.9	35.1
PA 1991	15.1	23.9	31.1	36.2

TABLE 17
SELF-REPORTED USE OF CIGARETTES

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	7.5	14.1	23.2	32.7
Region 2	7.4	12.9	24.0	31.5
Region 3	5.7	14.0	27.3	29.6
Region 4	6.1	10.6	18.9	28.4
PA 1991	6.7	12.5	22.9	30.4

TABLE 18
INTENT TO USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	8.8	15.3	19.4	24.0
Region 2	8.4	11.5	17.4	17.9
Region 3	7.8	12.8	21.6	14.6
Region 4	5.6	6.7	12.6	14.6
PA 1991	7.5	10.9	17.3	19.0

TABLE 19
SELF-REPORTED USE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	4.5	6.0	11.3	17.7
Region 2	3.8	5.6	8.5	9.5
Region 3	3.1	6.0	13.8	13.2
Region 4	1.5	1.8	5.0	7.0
PA 1991	3.1	4.9	9.2	11.8

TABLE 20
INTENT TO USE MARIJUANA

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.6	3.5	12.9	20.2
Region 2	1.9	4.1	11.2	21.8
Region 3	1.5	4.1	12.5	20.9
Region 4	1.9	3.4	11.1	23.4
PA 1991	1.7	3.7	11.9	21.6

TABLE 21
SELF-REPORTED USE OF MARIJUANA

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.5	1.5	4.2	10.1
Region 2	.5	.9	5.3	10.5
Region 3	.2	1.3	5.3	10.1
Region 4	.5	.8	4.7	12.3
PA 1991	.4	1.1	4.8	10.9

TABLE 22
INTENT TO USE INHALANTS

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	2.6	2.3	5.6	6.3
Region 2	2.5	3.8	4.7	7.6
Region 3	2.4	4.0	8.2	8.1
Region 4	2.4	3.0	5.5	9.0
PA 1991	2.5	3.4	6.0	7.8

TABLE 23
SELF-REPORTED USE OF INHALANTS

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.6	.9	.8	.9
Region 2	.3	1.0	1.5	2.2
Region 3	.9	1.0	1.6	1.1
Region 4	.5	.9	1.4	1.9
PA 1991	.5	1.0	1.3	1.5

TABLE 24
INTENT TO USE COCAINE

Willing to Use	6th
	7.1

TABLE 25
SELF-REPORTED USE OF COCAINE

Monthly or More	6th
	7.1

TABLE 24
INTENT TO USE COCAINE

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.0	1.6	2.9	4.5
Region 2	1.1	1.7	2.5	4.7
Region 3	1.4	1.7	3.4	4.8
Region 4	.9	1.2	1.9	5.6
PA 1991	1.1	1.6	2.5	5.1

TABLE 25
SELF-REPORTED USE OF COCAINE

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.1	.3	.5	1.1
Region 2	.2	.4	.5	1.6
Region 3	.2	.5	.3	.8
Region 4	.3	.3	.5	1.4
PA 1991	.2	.3	.4	1.2

TABLE 26
INTENT TO USE CRACK

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.7	1.0	1.6	1.4
Region 2	.8	1.2	1.6	1.6
Region 3	.9	1.7	2.2	2.0
Region 4	.7	1.1	1.3	1.6
PA 1991	.8	1.2	1.6	1.7

TABLE 27
SELF-REPORTED USE OF CRACK

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.1	.3	.3	.4
Region 2	.1	.2	.2	.2
Region 3	.0	.3	.2	.2
Region 4	.1	.2	.3	.5
PA 1991	.1	.2	.2	.3

TABLE 28
INTENT TO USE HEROIN

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.8	1.0	1.7	1.3
Region 2	.8	1.4	1.5	1.6
Region 3	.6	1.4	2.3	1.9
Region 4	.6	.7	1.1	1.8
PA 1991	.7	1.1	1.6	1.7

TABLE 29
SELF-REPORTED USE OF HEROIN

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.1	.3	.2	.1
Region 2	.1	.3	.0	.2
Region 3	.0	.4	.2	.5
Region 4	.1	.1	.2	.4
PA 1991	.1	.3	.2	.3

TABLE 30
INTENT TO USE HALLUCINOGENS

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.1	2.4	5.8	8.4
Region 2	1.4	3.2	5.5	11.2
Region 3	1.1	2.9	8.1	10.6
Region 4	1.4	1.7	5.2	11.0
PA 1991	1.2	2.4	6.0	10.2

TABLE 31
SELF-REPORTED USE OF HALLUCINOGENS

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.1	.7	1.0	1.6
Region 2	.1	.5	1.3	2.0
Region 3	.2	.8	1.6	1.8
Region 4	.3	.3	1.1	2.2
PA 1991	.2	.5	1.2	1.9

TABLE 32
INTENT TO USE STIMULANTS

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	3.4	6.5	13.5	17.0
Region 2	3.5	5.1	10.0	13.3
Region 3	3.3	7.1	13.5	14.9
Region 4	3.5	4.1	7.1	12.1
PA 1991	3.5	5.5	10.7	14.3

TABLE 33
SELF-REPORTED USE OF STIMULANTS

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.8	2.1	4.4	4.8
Region 2	.6	.9	3.4	3.0
Region 3	.4	1.9	4.6	3.8
Region 4	.4	1.0	1.5	2.2
PA 1991	.6	1.4	3.3	3.5

TABLE 34
INTENT TO USE DEPRESSANTS

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.5	2.9	5.3	5.9
Region 2	1.2	2.1	5.0	7.5
Region 3	2.0	2.8	6.5	6.6
Region 4	1.6	2.0	3.7	6.9
PA 1991	1.5	2.4	5.0	6.7

TABLE 35
SELF-REPORTED USE OF DEPRESSANTS

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.3	.6	1.1	1.3
Region 2	.1	.3	1.2	1.5
Region 3	.2	.7	1.1	1.1
Region 4	.3	.3	.6	1.4
PA 1991	.2	.5	1.0	1.3

TABLE 36
INTENT TO USE STEROIDS

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	3.2	3.9	5.5	6.3
Region 2	3.4	4.0	4.6	5.8
Region 3	3.3	4.0	5.4	7.2
Region 4	3.9	3.2	4.4	6.4
PA 1991	3.5	3.7	4.9	6.5

TABLE 37
SELF-REPORTED USE OF STEROIDS

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.6	.8	.8	.6
Region 2	.5	.7	.5	.3
Region 3	.4	.6	.5	.5
Region 4	.3	.5	.6	.8
PA 1991	.5	.6	.6	.6

TABLE 38
INTENT TO ABUSE OTC COLD MEDICINES

Willing to Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	3.8	5.5	6.2	4.6
Region 2	4.3	5.2	5.9	5.5
Region 3	4.5	5.7	6.0	4.8
Region 4	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3
PA 1991	4.1	5.0	5.4	4.7

TABLE 39
SELF-REPORTED ABUSE OF OTC COLD MEDICINES

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.3
Region 2	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.2
Region 3	1.7	1.9	1.7	.9
Region 4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
PA 1991	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1

TABLE 40
INTENT TO DRIVE AFTER DRINKING ALCOHOL

Willing	6th	7th	9th	12th
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TABLE 41
DRIVE AFTER DRINKING ALCOHOL

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
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TABLE 40
INTENT TO DRIVE AFTER DRINKING ALCOHOL

Willing	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	2.1	3.9	4.5	13.5
Region 2	1.8	3.4	3.9	14.0
Region 3	1.7	2.9	4.0	13.3
Region 4	1.5	2.3	3.8	10.9
PA 1991	1.8	3.0	4.0	12.7

TABLE 42
INTENT TO DRIVE AFTER SMOKING MARIJUANA

Willing	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.2	2.4	4.1	11.1
Region 2	1.1	2.1	4.0	11.6
Region 3	.9	1.6	4.1	12.4
Region 4	1.3	1.8	4.2	13.3
PA 1991	1.2	1.9	4.1	12.2

TABLE 44
INTENT TO RIDE WITH DRINKER

Willing	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	4.4	7.2	11.1	22.8
Region 2	4.0	6.1	10.4	21.9
Region 3	3.4	6.0	9.6	21.0
Region 4	3.0	4.7	8.4	18.4
PA 1991	3.7	5.8	9.8	20.8

TABLE 46
INTENT TO RIDE WITH MARIJUANA SMOKER

Willing	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	2.0	3.8	6.8	16.8
Region 2	2.0	3.8	8.4	18.4
Region 3	1.8	2.6	6.9	17.0
Region 4	2.4	3.8	7.5	19.6
PA 1991	2.1	3.6	7.4	18.0

TABLE 41
DRIVE AFTER DRINKING ALCOHOL

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1			.9	10.5
Region 2			1.0	10.0
Region 3			.7	10.2
Region 4			.5	7.6
PA 1991			.8	9.5

TABLE 43
DRIVE AFTER SMOKING MARIJUANA

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1			.4	4.0
Region 2			.7	3.2
Region 3			.7	5.1
Region 4			.6	5.3
PA 1991			.6	4.7

TABLE 45
RIDE WITH DRINKER

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	9.1	13.4	16.6	23.4
Region 2	8.8	11.2	14.9	19.9
Region 3	8.0	10.6	13.4	18.6
Region 4	6.5	8.5	10.4	19.0
PA 1991	8.0	10.4	13.5	20.3

TABLE 47
RIDE WITH MARIJUANA SMOKER

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.6	2.9	5.0	11.0
Region 2	1.7	1.9	5.5	11.4
Region 3	1.4	1.8	4.7	9.7
Region 4	1.6	2.2	4.6	12.0
PA 1991	1.6	2.3	4.9	11.4

TABLE 48
RIDE WITH DRIVER WHO WAS DRINKING ALCOHOL
AND SMOKING MARIJUANA

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.9	2.0	3.4	8.2
Region 2	1.0	1.3	3.7	8.2
Region 3	.6	1.1	2.9	6.6
Region 4	.5	1.2	2.8	8.4
PA 1991	.8	1.4	3.2	7.9

TABLE 49
DRIVE AFTER DRINKING ALCOHOL
AND SMOKING MARIJUANA

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1			.4	3.4
Region 2			.4	3.3
Region 3			.6	2.5
Region 4			.6	3.4
PA 1991			.6	3.4

TABLE 50
INTENT TO STOP AT-RISK DRIVER/PASSENGER

Willing	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	92.1	91.3	89.9	85.9
Region 2	92.8	90.3	87.4	85.1
Region 3	92.3	92.0	87.8	84.3
Region 4	90.6	90.3	88.8	85.9
PA 1991	91.8	90.9	88.5	85.4

TABLE 51
DON'T USE SUBSTANCES (FROM LOCATION ITEM)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	78.3	68.3	46.8	26.6
Region 2	78.6	70.2	48.4	31.5
Region 3	83.0	67.3	47.6	26.9
Region 4	82.2	73.7	54.3	30.8
PA 1991	80.5	70.4	49.7	28.8

TABLE 52
DON'T USE SUBSTANCES (FROM SOURCES ITEM)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	80.1	70.1	48.9	27.3
Region 2	80.8	72.9	50.8	33.1
Region 3	85.1	70.0	50.0	28.3
Region 4	84.8	76.8	56.9	32.8
PA 1991	82.8	73.1	52.1	30.2

TABLE 53
USE IN SCHOOL (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	3.3	2.1	12.3	15.7
Region 2	2.3	4.7	10.7	17.4
Region 3	2.8	2.0	13.6	18.9
Region 4	.9	1.5	7.6	11.9
PA ALL	1.3	2.8	10.4	15.5

TABLE 54
USE AT SCHOOL (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	7.7	11.8	20.6	24.2
Region 2	5.7	10.4	21.5	26.0
Region 3	7.3	8.3	24.8	20.6
Region 4	6.1	7.5	16.9	18.1
PA 1991	6.7	9.3	20.7	21.8

TABLE 54
USE AT PARTIES (TOTAL POPULATION)

TABLE 55
USE AT PARTIES (USERS)

TABLE 54
USE AT PARTIES (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	11.2	18.9	43.0	65.7
Region 2	14.6	20.2	40.5	67.0
Region 3	9.8	16.9	43.2	75.8
Region 4	9.5	12.8	34.1	58.8
PA 1991	9.9	18.1	41.3	66.1

TABLE 56
USE AT HOME (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	11.2	14.7	28.5	41.0
Region 2	7.7	17.8	32.2	42.2
Region 3	5.6	12.8	35.6	48.5
Region 4	10.8	10.9	19.7	36.1
PA 1991	10.4	16.3	28.2	40.2

TABLE 58
USE AT FRIEND'S HOME (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	10.7	21.6	46.4	61.4
Region 2	10.0	20.9	42.1	62.4
Region 3	10.5	15.5	39.4	63.6
Region 4	9.1	14.3	32.3	56.2
PA 1991	10.0	19.6	39.9	60.3

TABLE 60
USE IN A CAR (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	3.3	6.8	24.6	41.6
Region 2	3.8	10.9	19.8	41.3
Region 3	3.5	10.1	22.7	40.2
Region 4	1.7	3.4	15.7	35.6
PA 1991	3.3	6.9	19.6	40.3

TABLE 55
USE AT PARTIES (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	57.2	62.5	83.1	93.1
Region 2	53.4	63.0	82.2	91.3
Region 3	44.4	61.5	82.3	93.2
Region 4	48.6	59.8	82.1	93.7
PA 1991	51.6	61.5	82.4	93.0

TABLE 57
USE AT HOME (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	55.9	59.6	57.4	59.0
Region 2	56.1	60.1	56.8	57.6
Region 3	57.1	53.8	63.3	56.6
Region 4	48.7	50.3	49.4	53.6
PA 1991	53.9	55.3	56.3	56.5

TABLE 59
USE AT FRIEND'S HOME (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	55.3	68.2	81.8	85.0
Region 2	50.4	66.2	80.3	83.9
Region 3	55.6	70.1	82.0	84.7
Region 4	48.3	62.9	75.6	84.9
PA 1991	52.1	66.5	79.7	84.7

TABLE 61
USE IN A CAR (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	20.2	26.6	40.5	59.6
Region 2	17.6	26.9	40.0	58.3
Region 3	21.3	27.3	45.9	57.4
Region 4	12.4	16.4	31.9	52.5
PA 1991	17.4	23.4	39.1	56.7

TABLE 62
USE AT A HANGOUT (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	9.3	20.0	34.1	44.6
Region 2	13.8	18.6	39.7	51.4
Region 3	9.8	15.5	35.6	46.2
Region 4	10.0	12.5	27.4	41.2
PA 1991	9.3	16.5	33.4	47.2

TABLE 63
USE AT A HANGOUT (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	49.7	57.3	66.3	66.1
Region 2	47.4	56.3	69.1	69.0
Region 3	43.1	55.2	66.8	62.3
Region 4	51.0	54.9	65.0	68.3
PA 1991	48.5	55.9	66.7	68.3

TABLE 64
USE BEFORE/AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITY (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	4.2	7.9	22.3	35.5
Region 2	4.6	8.5	18.2	33.0
Region 3	4.2	6.8	20.5	30.3
Region 4	2.6	4.9	13.9	27.3
PA 1991	3.4	7.3	17.6	30.9

TABLE 65
USE BEFORE/AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITY (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	17.6	25.5	39.1	48.3
Region 2	17.4	24.9	36.0	42.4
Region 3	18.7	26.1	39.1	41.0
Region 4	16.7	22.7	28.1	41.3
PA 1991	17.5	24.6	35.2	43.4

TABLE 66
USE IN A PUBLIC PLACE (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	3.3	7.9	20.1	24.1
Region 2	6.2	10.1	22.3	21.1
Region 3	3.5	4.7	18.2	27.3
Region 4	4.3	3.4	16.6	26.8
PA 1991	4.1	8.0	17.5	25.1

TABLE 67
USE IN A PUBLIC PLACE (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	21.4	25.9	34.0	36.0
Region 2	18.8	25.9	34.3	35.1
Region 3	19.2	26.8	37.8	33.1
Region 4	23.5	29.0	34.0	36.1
PA 1991	21.1	27.1	34.9	35.3

TABLE 68
GET FROM FRIENDS (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	11.2	23.2	47.5	65.1
Region 2	11.5	18.6	47.5	58.7
Region 3	12.6	22.3	41.7	64.4
Region 4	9.5	16.6	33.2	51.0
PA 1991	10.8	20.6	40.6	61.2

TABLE 69
GET FROM FRIENDS (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	64.4	77.6	86.4	87.2
Region 2	60.7	72.4	86.3	86.2
Region 3	63.9	78.9	85.3	88.0
Region 4	64.3	76.7	83.3	88.4
PA 1991	63.5	76.7	85.2	87.8

TABLE 70
GET FROM STUDENTS (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
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TABLE 71
GET FROM STUDENTS (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
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TABLE 70
GET FROM STUDENTS (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	3.7	10.0	29.6	29.5
Region 2	5.4	9.3	25.6	36.7
Region 3	8.4	9.5	24.2	28.0
Region 4	2.6	4.5	15.7	25.8
PA 1991	4.0	8.5	20.5	31.3

TABLE 72
GET FROM A STORE (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	7.5	13.2	23.5	44.0
Region 2	11.5	10.9	23.1	37.6
Region 3	4.2	8.1	22.0	41.7
Region 4	5.6	7.5	22.9	38.7
PA 1991	6.0	10.7	24.0	40.0

TABLE 74
GET FROM OUT-OF-SCHOOL PEERS (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	5.1	9.5	29.6	46.4
Region 2	6.9	10.1	25.6	50.5
Region 3	5.6	14.2	19.7	48.5
Region 4	4.8	5.7	16.6	33.5
PA 1991	5.8	10.7	23.4	44.3

TABLE 76
GET FROM PEOPLE AT WORK (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	2.3	3.7	5.0	18.1
Region 2	1.5	.8	9.9	16.5
Region 3	2.1	1.4	6.8	25.0
Region 4	.4	1.9	3.1	15.5
PA 1991	1.3	1.6	5.1	19.7

TABLE 71
GET FROM STUDENTS (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	23.6	35.5	46.3	34.6
Region 2	24.1	29.9	43.2	50.2
Region 3	23.9	33.2	47.4	42.3
Region 4	23.4	28.2	36.4	45.5
PA 1991	23.7	31.7	43.0	45.0

TABLE 73
GET FROM A STORE (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	34.8	40.9	48.2	58.7
Region 2	34.7	40.1	49.7	55.7
Region 3	31.9	37.1	52.5	54.1
Region 4	37.7	40.5	51.0	59.6
PA 1991	35.1	39.0	50.3	57.4

TABLE 75
GET FROM OUT-OF-SCHOOL PEERS (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	36.8	38.7	53.1	65.5
Region 2	34.9	41.4	52.2	67.1
Region 3	32.2	43.9	47.2	63.9
Region 4	32.1	37.9	44.3	59.3
PA 1991	34.2	40.1	49.0	63.5

TABLE 77
GET FROM PEOPLE AT WORK (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	7.9	6.3	7.8	26.1
Region 2	7.9	7.4	11.1	25.2
Region 3	7.5	5.7	12.1	30.2
Region 4	6.3	5.1	11.8	30.5
PA 1991	7.4	6.0	10.7	28.3

TABLE 78
GET FROM COLLEGE STUDENTS (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	4.2	3.2	12.8	31.9
Region 2	4.6	.8	12.4	31.2
Region 3	4.2	5.4	12.9	27.3
Region 4	1.7	3.0	10.8	26.3
PA 1991	2.5	3.7	11.5	30.5

TABLE 79
GET FROM COLLEGE STUDENTS (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	16.0	12.5	23.6	45.1
Region 2	15.7	15.4	23.2	41.6
Region 3	11.0	14.2	22.1	41.8
Region 4	14.3	13.9	25.0	45.1
PA 1991	14.6	13.8	24.0	43.7

TABLE 80
GET FROM ADULTS (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	8.9	9.5	26.3	40.4
Region 2	9.2	9.3	24.0	37.6
Region 3	9.1	8.8	19.7	40.9
Region 4	6.1	7.9	18.4	32.5
PA 1991	8.2	11.0	20.7	37.4

TABLE 81
GET FROM ADULTS (USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	48.7	43.0	46.6	54.6
Region 2	51.4	44.3	44.3	55.8
Region 3	48.7	44.1	43.9	53.3
Region 4	44.9	35.8	39.8	51.6
PA 1991	48.1	41.2	43.5	53.6

TABLE 82
ENTERTAINMENT/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Weekly or More				
Region 1	38.3	44.3	59.9	76.3
Region 2	38.6	42.7	58.1	68.1
Region 3	30.4	42.1	58.6	74.0
Region 4	36.9	47.2	61.3	75.0
PA 1991	36.1	44.6	59.7	73.9

TABLE 83
ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Daily				
Region 1	73.8	66.4	66.7	56.6
Region 2	77.5	72.4	60.4	50.7
Region 3	74.8	72.6	65.7	53.5
Region 4	76.8	74.0	68.5	54.7
PA 1991	75.7	71.5	65.7	54.3

TABLE 84
PHYSICAL/SPORTS ACTIVITIES

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Daily				
Region 1	49.8	50.5	54.9	41.6
Region 2	51.4	52.3	48.6	39.6
Region 3	51.0	50.4	50.9	43.1
Region 4	45.6	51.2	55.3	44.3
PA 1991	48.9	51.1	52.8	42.4

TABLE 85
RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Weekly or More				
Region 1	57.1	50.1	43.8	33.8
Region 2	56.6	50.5	40.8	34.7
Region 3	56.1	54.5	43.3	37.8
Region 4	54.3	50.7	39.8	31.0
PA 1991	55.9	51.0	41.7	34.0

TABLE 86
HOBBIES AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

TABLE 87
VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

TABLE 86
HOBBIES AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Weekly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	59.5	55.1	51.2	57.8
Region 2	58.3	56.7	42.9	53.2
Region 3	61.0	56.5	49.5	47.1
Region 4	51.3	48.3	42.4	50.4
PA 1991	56.7	53.0	46.3	54.5

TABLE 88
GET SENT OUT OF CLASS BY TEACHER

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	8.9	8.9	7.0	3.5
Region 2	9.4	10.4	9.4	3.4
Region 3	7.3	7.9	9.0	3.1
Region 4	10.9	13.6	9.7	4.5
PA 1991	9.4	10.9	8.8	3.7

TABLE 90
TAKE FROM PERSON

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	4.1	6.2	7.5	4.6
Region 2	3.3	6.1	8.0	5.2
Region 3	3.6	6.3	8.0	5.3
Region 4	5.0	6.7	10.0	6.5
PA 1991	4.2	6.3	8.5	5.4

TABLE 92
CHEAT ON TESTS

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	5.7	12.5	24.7	24.6
Region 2	4.9	9.2	22.0	21.0
Region 3	4.5	10.5	19.7	22.6
Region 4	4.5	11.5	24.9	29.5
PA 1991	4.9	11.2	23.1	25.0

TABLE 87
VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Weekly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	61.8	60.2	56.2	72.5
Region 2	59.9	58.6	51.6	74.9
Region 3	59.3	58.2	54.7	77.9
Region 4	57.7	55.6	55.1	76.2
PA 1991	59.6	55.8	54.6	75.3

TABLE 89
SKIP SCHOOL

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.5	2.7	5.4	15.5
Region 2	1.6	3.1	7.5	16.2
Region 3	1.5	2.1	4.9	10.2
Region 4	1.5	2.5	6.0	12.4
PA 1991	1.6	2.6	5.9	13.5

TABLE 91
TAKE FROM STORE

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	2.9	5.6	6.8	4.0
Region 2	3.1	5.3	8.2	4.9
Region 3	2.4	4.5	6.3	4.3
Region 4	4.0	6.6	8.9	6.3
PA 1991	3.2	5.7	7.7	5.0

TABLE 93
GET DRUNK

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	2.5	5.6	19.9	36.8
Region 2	3.1	6.1	21.5	33.7
Region 3	1.8	4.8	17.5	33.6
Region 4	1.6	4.2	18.2	35.6
PA 1991	2.1	5.0	19.1	35.1

TABLE 94
GET HIGH

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	.4	1.6	4.2	9.5
Region 2	.4	1.7	5.1	9.9
Region 3	.2	1.1	5.5	10.4
Region 4	.3	.9	4.4	12.2
PA 1991	.3	1.2	4.7	10.7

TABLE 95
STAY OUT WITHOUT PERMISSION

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	4.0	6.4	9.0	12.7
Region 2	4.0	6.6	8.1	10.5
Region 3	3.7	6.2	8.6	12.7
Region 4	5.0	5.8	9.2	12.5
PA 1991	4.2	6.2	8.8	12.2

TABLE 96
VANDALIZE SCHOOL PROPERTY

Monthly or More	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	1.5	3.4	3.5	2.0
Region 2	1.3	2.9	4.1	2.4
Region 3	1.3	2.3	3.2	2.0
Region 4	1.8	2.8	4.1	2.9
PA 1991	1.5	2.9	3.8	2.4

TABLE 97
TALK TO PEER

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	45.4	54.4	67.4	72.5
Region 2	40.3	50.9	66.0	76.8
Region 3	39.9	54.5	67.3	76.9
Region 4	38.8	50.1	64.2	74.5
PA 1991	41.1	52.2	66.1	74.8

TABLE 98
TALK TO TEACHER

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	25.8	18.3	12.3	12.1
Region 2	30.3	19.6	13.5	17.1
Region 3	31.4	17.3	11.1	13.7
Region 4	29.6	19.3	12.7	15.2
PA 1991	29.0	18.7	12.4	14.3

TABLE 99
TALK TO COACH

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	20.7	18.8	16.1	15.0
Region 2	22.8	18.2	18.1	15.5
Region 3	24.3	17.4	16.1	16.3
Region 4	20.2	18.0	15.8	14.5
PA 1991	21.6	18.1	16.4	15.2

TABLE 100
TALK TO ADULT FRIEND

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	46.2	43.5	39.2	48.1
Region 2	47.1	43.3	43.1	49.5
Region 3	45.2	41.0	39.2	46.3
Region 4	45.4	41.7	42.0	18.9
PA 1991	45.9	42.3	40.9	48.2

TABLE 101
TALK TO CHURCH MEMBER

TABLE 102
TALK TO DOCTOR

TABLE 101
TALK TO CHURCH MEMBER

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	29.4	22.7	17.8	15.3
Region 2	27.3	20.9	18.1	15.4
Region 3	32.3	24.0	16.9	14.6
Region 4	31.4	24.4	19.2	13.8
PA 1991	30.2	23.3	18.1	14.7

TABLE 102
TALK TO DOCTOR

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	40.4	32.9	25.9	24.7
Region 2	41.3	32.7	24.7	24.6
Region 3	42.5	32.7	23.7	20.8
Region 4	42.1	34.7	26.1	27.2
PA 1991	41.5	33.5	25.2	24.6

TABLE 103
TALK TO PARENT

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	56.3	43.1	30.5	32.5
Region 2	58.9	44.4	33.2	32.3
Region 3	57.1	45.1	30.0	32.6
Region 4	60.3	46.7	34.7	31.4
PA 1991	58.3	45.1	32.3	32.2

TABLE 104
TALK TO RELATIVE OTHER THAN PARENT

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	40.1	32.6	27.6	27.3
Region 2	41.3	32.4	28.3	28.3
Region 3	39.7	32.6	25.5	25.7
Region 4	40.9	33.6	26.9	25.4
PA 1991	40.5	32.9	27.1	26.5

TABLE 105
TALK TO COUNSELOR IN DRUG CENTER

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	49.7	45.1	38.7	32.0
Region 2	54.0	46.4	36.7	32.9
Region 3	50.9	44.2	33.8	31.4
Region 4	51.9	48.2	39.5	38.7
PA 1991	51.5	46.3	37.4	34.1

TABLE 106
TALK TO POLICE OFFICER

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	18.9	13.2	8.0	6.2
Region 2	19.9	12.3	8.4	6.3
Region 3	20.9	12.2	7.6	5.1
Region 4	21.2	13.0	7.3	6.0
PA 1991	20.2	12.8	7.8	5.9

TABLE 107
TALK TO STUDENT SUPPORT GROUP

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	30.4	28.4	26.3	19.9
Region 2	32.0	29.8	24.5	20.8
Region 3	32.7	28.5	23.7	20.1
Region 4	32.1	31.3	24.2	24.0
PA 1991	31.7	29.7	24.6	21.4

TABLE 108
TALK TO SCHOOL COUNSELOR

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	34.6	28.8	22.8	14.8
Region 2	39.8	32.5	25.4	18.4
Region 3	38.5	28.2	21.1	15.9
Region 4	37.8	34.6	23.7	18.6
PA 1991	37.4	31.4	23.3	16.9

TABLE 109
TALK TO PRINCIPAL OR ASSISTANT

Yes	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	14.8	11.1	8.3	5.5
Region 2	16.4	12.2	8.2	7.9
Region 3	16.7	12.4	6.9	5.4
Region 4	16.7	12.4	7.0	6.1
PA 1991	16.1	12.0	7.5	6.1

TABLE 110
KNOWING EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCES

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	56.8	49.3	40.5	36.4
Region 2	58.0	50.8	40.8	39.0
Region 3	57.4	50.5	40.6	36.0
Region 4	57.7	54.6	46.3	41.3
PA 1991	57.4	51.7	42.4	38.5

TABLE 112
BEING SELF CONFIDENT

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	69.7	61.3	49.0	46.4
Region 2	66.6	61.7	50.4	48.3
Region 3	68.7	58.6	46.6	44.5
Region 4	67.2	62.8	53.7	47.7
PA 1991	68.1	61.4	50.2	46.7

TABLE 114
BEING ACCEPTED BY FRIENDS

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	71.0	65.9	58.3	54.1
Region 2	69.5	67.7	59.4	55.7
Region 3	71.9	66.7	57.5	53.8
Region 4	66.6	65.9	60.8	54.2
PA 1991	69.4	66.4	59.1	54.3

TABLE 111
KNOWING THAT USE IS ILLEGAL

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	65.0	54.3	34.0	24.8
Region 2	65.5	53.8	36.7	31.1
Region 3	66.3	53.6	35.2	24.8
Region 4	63.7	52.5	35.3	22.7
PA 1991	64.9	53.4	35.3	25.2

TABLE 113
BEING INVOLVED IN INTERESTING ALTERNATIVE

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	50.5	44.3	38.3	35.0
Region 2	49.4	48.6	39.3	35.8
Region 3	50.4	47.2	37.9	33.5
Region 4	46.1	44.6	39.3	34.2
PA 1991	48.8	45.8	38.7	34.6

TABLE 115
BEING ABLE TO COPE WITH SOCIAL PRESSURES

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	55.1	46.4	41.5	40.2
Region 2	52.3	47.9	41.4	40.5
Region 3	53.4	47.1	39.4	35.9
Region 4	50.0	49.1	42.2	38.9
PA 1991	52.5	47.8	41.2	38.8

TABLE 116
HAVING ACADEMIC EFFORTS NOTICED

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	44.4	37.7	30.7	23.0
Region 2	44.8	40.1	30.9	25.9
Region 3	44.5	36.6	28.9	19.3
Region 4	44.8	39.4	30.4	22.7
PA 1991	44.6	38.5	30.2	22.5

TABLE 117
NOT DISAPPOINTING FAMILY

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	73.0	64.7	48.3	41.0
Region 2	72.6	64.4	50.6	47.3
Region 3	73.6	64.6	50.1	39.4
Region 4	71.4	64.2	51.3	39.8
PA 1991	72.5	64.4	50.1	41.3

TABLE 118
SEEING ADULTS AS ROLE MODELS

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	48.5	41.1	34.8	30.5
Region 2	46.1	39.4	34.2	33.5
Region 3	47.8	40.8	33.9	29.2
Region 4	44.8	40.3	33.2	27.6
PA 1991	46.7	40.4	34.0	29.8

TABLE 119
HAVING A FAIR ... STRICT SCHOOL POLICY

Very Important	6th	7th	9th	12th
Region 1	41.0	28.4	17.5	10.7
Region 2	38.0	28.5	19.2	16.5
Region 3	42.7	28.5	17.8	12.6
Region 4	37.3	28.7	17.8	12.5
PA 1991	39.5	28.6	18.0	12.7

APPENDIX B
INDIVIDUAL ITEM
CROSSTABULATIONS

TABLE 1
SELF-ESTIMATED GRADE AVERAGE

Estimated Grades	6th	7th	9th	12th
Excellent	13.8	10.7	7.7	8.2
Very Good	29.4	26.0	21.5	24.8
Good	33.1	32.1	34.4	38.0
Average	19.5	25.4	30.7	27.0
Below Average	3.4	4.4	4.5	1.8
Poor	.8	1.4	1.2	.3

TABLE 2
ATTITUDE ABOUT SCHOOL IN GENERAL

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
Dislike	8.0	9.1	7.8	6.9
2	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.2
3	10.0	11.8	11.3	10.9
Neutral	23.9	26.2	26.6	24.7
5	18.1	19.0	21.5	24.4
6	20.8	18.2	19.3	19.6
Like	13.2	9.2	7.3	7.6

TABLE 3
ATTITUDE ABOUT TEACHERS

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not Helpful	2.7	3.7	4.1	2.7
2	2.9	4.8	5.5	4.9
3	5.4	9.1	11.4	10.2
Neutral	12.5	18.9	23.8	23.4
5	15.3	19.3	24.1	24.8
6	25.0	23.0	20.6	24.3
Helpful	36.2	21.3	10.5	9.7

TABLE 4
ATTITUDE ABOUT SUBJECTS

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
Boring	9.6	11.4	9.6	7.0
2	8.2	10.1	9.9	8.7
3	12.1	15.0	16.7	15.7
Neutral	23.3	25.3	27.3	28.0
5	20.1	18.8	21.1	23.4
6	17.3	13.7	11.9	13.3
Interesting	9.3	5.7	3.6	3.8

TABLE 5
ATTITUDE ABOUT CLASSMATES

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not Friendly	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6
2	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.8
3	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.0
Neutral	12.6	11.8	12.4	14.6
5	15.0	16.2	19.5	20.9
6	31.3	31.8	36.3	35.8
Friendly	32.0	30.9	24.2	19.3

TABLE 6
INTENT TO USE ALCOHOL

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	32.9	23.5	13.4	7.6
Probably Would Not	27.8	24.4	15.8	9.6
Unsure	21.2	23.3	20.4	14.4
Conditionally	11.7	17.2	23.8	30.0
Would/Do Use	6.4	11.7	26.7	38.3

TABLE 7
SELF-REPORTED USE OF ALCOHOL

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	48.0	36.5	20.6	10.7
Before	25.7	24.3	18.8	12.6
Once/ Twice Year	18.0	25.1	29.1	29.5
Once/ Twice Month	5.1	8.4	18.5	23.9
Once/ Twice Week	2.5	4.4	11.3	21.0
Almost Daily	.7	1.3	1.8	2.3

TABLE 8
INTENT TO USE BEER

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	50.6	39.4	24.8	16.7
Probably Would Not	24.0	23.9	18.4	14.1
Unsure	14.9	18.8	19.0	14.8
Conditionally	6.7	10.8	18.6	24.0
Would/Do Use	3.8	7.1	19.1	30.4

TABLE 9
SELF-REPORTED USE OF BEER

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	61.7	49.7	31.4	18.3
Before	20.6	21.9	18.8	14.8
Once/ Twice Year	11.6	17.7	22.8	23.8
Once/ Twice Month	3.9	6.5	15.7	21.5
Once/ Twice Week	1.7	3.3	10.1	19.6
Almost Daily	.4	.9	1.2	1.9

TABLE 10
INTENT TO USE WINE

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	43.8	33.7	22.6	14.9
Probably Would Not	25.9	25.5	20.2	16.0
Unsure	18.4	21.4	21.4	20.1
Conditionally	8.3	13.0	20.4	28.4
Would/Do Use	3.6	6.4	15.3	20.7

TABLE 11
SELF-REPORTED USE OF WINE

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	63.5	52.1	35.2	22.9
Before	19.0	21.1	21.3	21.8
Once/ Twice Year	13.4	19.8	28.8	36.1
Once/ Twice Month	2.7	4.6	10.3	13.9
Once/ Twice Week	1.1	1.9	3.9	4.6
Almost Daily	.3	.6	.6	.7

TABLE 12
INTENT TO USE WINE COOLERS

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	52.1	38.9	22.5	13.4
Probably Would Not	22.4	22.1	16.5	12.5
Unsure	13.6	17.6	19.1	16.8
Conditionally	7.9	12.9	20.8	28.3
Would/Do Use	3.9	8.5	21.0	28.9

TABLE 13
SELF-REPORTED USE OF WINE COOLERS

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	72.8	60.2	39.4	22.0
Before	14.0	16.7	17.8	18.1
Once/ Twice Year	9.1	14.4	24.3	33.0
Once/ Twice Month	2.6	5.2	12.6	19.2
Once/ Twice Week	1.0	2.6	5.0	6.9
Almost Daily	.5	.7	.9	.8

TABLE 14
INTENT TO USE LIQUOR

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	72.9	63.1	43.3	27.2
Probably Would Not	15.5	17.8	16.9	15.6
Unsure	6.8	9.2	13.8	15.6
Conditionally	3.0	5.6	12.3	20.6
Would/Do Use	1.8	4.3	13.6	20.9

TABLE 16
INTENT TO USE CIGARETTES

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	65.8	56.4	49.7	46.4
Probably Would Not	19.1	19.7	19.2	17.4
Unsure	7.9	10.5	8.9	7.2
Conditionally	3.3	5.3	6.3	6.1
Would/Do Use	3.9	8.1	15.9	22.9

TABLE 17
INTENT TO USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	80.6	76.6	70.2	69.9
Probably Would Not	12.0	12.5	12.5	11.1
Unsure	3.7	4.5	5.7	4.6
Conditionally	1.9	3.1	4.9	5.0
Would/Do Use	1.9	3.3	6.7	9.5

TABLE 19
INTENT TO USE MARIJUANA

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	92.0	89.2	79.5	67.2
Probably Would Not	6.3	7.1	8.6	11.1
Unsure	.9	1.6	4.2	6.5
Conditionally	.5	1.1	3.4	6.6
Would/Do Use	.3	1.0	4.3	8.5

TABLE 15
SELF-REPORTED USE OF LIQUOR

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	86.6	77.5	54.9	32.0
Before	7.0	10.2	14.1	16.8
Once/ Twice Year	4.2	7.1	15.0	26.1
Once/ Twice Month	1.4	2.9	10.0	16.3
Once/ Twice Week	.6	1.8	5.0	7.7
Almost Daily	.3	.6	1.0	1.0

TABLE 17
SELF-REPORTED USE OF CIGARETTES

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	74.6	62.7	48.2	40.0
Before	14.3	17.2	19.6	20.5
Once/ Twice Year	4.4	7.5	9.2	9.1
Once/ Twice Month	2.4	4.2	5.5	4.9
Once/ Twice Week	2.2	3.1	4.3	3.9
Almost Daily	2.0	5.3	13.2	21.7

TABLE 18
SELF-REPORTED USE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	88.2	83.9	75.3	70.4
Before	6.5	7.5	10.3	12.6
Once/ Twice Year	2.2	3.8	5.2	5.2
Once/ Twice Month	1.2	1.9	3.3	3.1
Once/ Twice Week	.9	1.3	2.6	2.7
Almost Daily	1.1	1.7	3.4	6.0

TABLE 20
SELF-REPORTED USE OF MARIJUANA

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	98.3	96.4	87.5	70.1
Before	1.0	1.7	4.5	12.1
Once/ Twice Year	.3	.9	3.1	7.0
Once/ Twice Month	.2	.5	2.4	4.6
Once/ Twice Week	.1	.4	1.7	3.7
Almost Daily	.1	.2	.7	2.6

TABLE 21
INTENT TO USE INHALANTS

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	90.6	89.5	86.1	84.0
Probably Would Not	6.9	7.1	7.9	8.1
Unsure	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.6
Conditionally	.6	.9	1.6	2.2
Would/Do Use	.5	.8	1.5	2.0

TABLE 23
INTENT TO USE COCAINE

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	93.0	92.8	91.9	89.5
Probably Would Not	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4
Unsure	.7	.7	1.3	1.9
Conditionally	.3	.4	.6	1.8
Would/Do Use	.2	.4	.6	1.5

TABLE 25
INTENT TO USE CRACK

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	93.4	93.2	93.2	94.1
Probably Would Not	5.8	5.6	5.2	4.2
Unsure	.4	.6	.9	.8
Conditionally	.2	.3	.4	.4
Would/Do Use	.1	.3	.3	.4

TABLE 26
INTENT TO USE HEROIN

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	94.1	93.6	93.2	94.1
Probably Would Not	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.3
Unsure	.4	.5	.8	.7
Conditionally	.2	.3	.5	.6
Would/Do Use	.1	.2	.3	.4

TABLE 22
SELF-REPORTED USE OF INHALANTS

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	96.7	95.9	93.6	89.9
Before	1.9	2.3	3.5	6.0
Once/Twice Year	.8	.9	1.6	2.7
Once/Twice Month	.3	.6	.8	1.1
Once/Twice Week	.1	.3	.3	.3
Almost Daily	.1	.1	.2	.1

TABLE 24
SELF-REPORTED USE OF COCAINE

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	99.3	98.9	98.1	93.9
Before	.4	.6	1.1	3.1
Once/Twice Year	.1	.2	.4	1.8
Once/Twice Month	.1	.2	.1	.3
Once/Twice Week	.0*	.2	.1	.3
Almost Daily	.1	.1	.1	.2

*N=3

TABLE 26
SELF-REPORTED USE OF CRACK

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	99.6	99.2	99.0	98.8
Before	.2	.4	.5	.6
Once/Twice Year	.1	.1	.2	.3
Once/Twice Month	.0*	.1	.1	.2
Once/Twice Week	.0**	.1	.1	.0#
Almost Daily	.0##	.1	.1	.1

*N=3; **N=3; ***N=4; #N=3; ##N=4

TABLE 27

SELF-REPORTED USE OF HEROIN

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	99.6	99.2	99.2	99.0
Before	.2	.4	.4	.6
Once/Twice Year	.1	.1	.2	.2
Once/Twice Month	.0*	.1	.1	.1
Once/Twice Week	.0**	.1	.1	.1
Almost Daily	.0#	.1	.0##	.1

*N=2; **N=1; ***N=5; #N=5; ##N=5

TABLE 28
INTENT TO USE HALLUCINOGENS

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	93.4	92.1	87.7	83.3
Probably Would Not	5.4	5.5	6.3	6.5
Unsure	.7	1.1	2.3	3.5
Conditionally	.4	.6	2.0	3.4
Would/Do Use	.2	.6	1.8	3.3

TABLE 30
INTENT TO USE STIMULANTS

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	86.7	84.2	79.2	75.5
Probably Would Not	9.9	10.3	10.1	10.2
Unsure	2.1	2.8	4.4	6.4
Conditionally	.9	1.5	3.4	4.4
Would/Do Use	.4	1.1	2.9	3.6

TABLE 32
INTENT TO USE NON-PRESCRIPTION DEPRESSANTS

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	92.1	90.4	87.2	85.2
Probably Would Not	6.4	7.3	7.8	8.2
Unsure	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.3
Conditionally	.4	.5	1.2	1.9
Would/Do Use	.2	.5	1.1	1.6

TABLE 34
INTENT TO USE STEROIDS

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	87.1	87.4	86.1	87.1
Probably Would Not	9.4	8.9	9.0	6.5
Unsure	2.1	2.1	3.0	3.6
Conditionally	.9	1.0	1.3	1.9
Would/Do Use	.5	.6	.6	.9

TABLE 29
SELF-REPORTED USE OF HALLUCINOGENS

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	98.7	98.1	95.9	90.5
Before	.8	.9	1.8	4.3
Once/ Twice Year	.3	.4	1.1	3.3
Once/ Twice Month	.1	.3	.7	1.2
Once/ Twice Week	.0*	.1	.3	.5
Almost Daily	.1	.1	.2	.1

*N=4

TABLE 31
SELF-REPORTED USE OF STIMULANTS

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	97.3	95.1	89.9	85.0
Before	1.5	2.3	4.3	7.2
Once/ Twice Year	.6	1.3	2.5	4.3
Once/ Twice Month	.2	.7	1.8	2.1
Once/ Twice Week	.1	.4	1.0	.7
Almost Daily	.2	.3	.5	.7

TABLE 33
SELF-REPORTED USE OF NON-PRESCRIPTION DEPRESSANTS

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	98.8	98.0	96.0	93.6
Before	.7	1.1	1.9	3.1
Once/ Twice Year	.3	.4	1.1	1.9
Once/ Twice Month	.1	.3	.7	1.0
Once/ Twice Week	.0*	.1	.2	.2
Almost Daily	.1	.1	.1	.1

*N=6

TABLE 35
SELF-REPORTED USE OF STEROIDS

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	97.6	97.8	97.6	97.8
Before	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2
Once/ Twice Year	.5	.5	.5	.4
Once/ Twice Month	.2	.3	.2	.2
Once/ Twice Week	.1	.1	.2	.2
Almost Daily	.2	.2	.2	.2

TABLE 36
INTENT TO ABUSE O.T.C. COLD MEDICINE

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not Use	87.1	85.9	86.2	88.6
Probably Would Not	8.8	9.1	8.4	6.7
Unsure	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Conditionally	.9	1.2	1.5	1.3
Would/Do Use	.8	1.3	1.4	1.2

TABLE 37
SELF-REPORTED ABUSE OF O.T.C. COLD MEDICINE

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	94.2	93.6	93.5	94.0
Before	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7
Once/ Twice Year	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Once/ Twice Month	.8	.9	.9	.8
Once/ Twice Week	.3	.5	.4	.2
Almost Daily	.3	.3	.3	.1

TABLE 38
INTENT TO DRINK ALCOHOL AND DRIVE

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not	81.1	74.4	69.7	60.8
Probably Not	17.1	22.6	26.3	26.5
Probably Would	1.5	2.8	3.7	10.6
Would	.2	.2	.4	2.1

TABLE 39
DRINK ALCOHOL AND DRIVE

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Don't Drive			89.1	21.6
Never			8.3	46.5
Before			1.2	10.7
Once/ Twice Year			.7	11.8
Once/ Twice Month			.5	5.6
Once/ Twice Week			.2	3.6
Almost Daily			.1	.3

TABLE 40
INTENT TO SMOKE MARIJUANA AND DRIVE

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not	92.9	90.4	85.7	76.7
Probably Not	6.0	7.6	10.2	11.1
Probably Would	.9	1.6	3.3	8.8
Would	.2	.3	.8	3.4

TABLE 41
SMOKE MARIJUANA AND DRIVE

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Don't Drive			89.0	21.4
Never			9.6	66.2
Before			.5	4.3
Once/ Twice Year			.3	3.4
Once/ Twice Month			.3	1.9
Once/ Twice Week			.2	1.9
Almost Daily			.1	.9

TABLE 42
INTENT TO BE PASSENGER OF DRINKER

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not	82.8	76.0	63.7	48.1
Probably Not	13.5	18.1	26.5	31.1
Probably Would	3.0	4.9	8.4	18.0
Would	.7	.9	1.3	2.8

TABLE 43
PASSENGER OF DRINKER

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	62.0	54.8	48.0	31.0
Before	19.1	20.6	20.5	25.3
Once/ Twice Year	11.0	14.2	17.9	23.4
Once/ Twice Month	4.6	6.3	8.7	11.8
Once/ Twice Week	2.6	3.2	4.1	7.7
Almost Daily	.8	.9	.7	.8

TABLE 45

TABLE 44
PASSENGER OF MARIJUANA SMOKER

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	94.1	91.1	83.8	64.4
Before	2.9	4.5	6.5	14.7
Once/ Twice Year	1.4	2.0	4.8	9.5
Once/ Twice Month	.8	1.2	2.9	5.6
Once/ Twice Week	.4	.7	1.5	3.8
Almost Daily	.4	.4	.5	2.0

TABLE 45
PASSENGER OF MARIJUANA SMOKER

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Don't Drive			89.0	21.4
Never			9.6	69.1
Before			.5	3.2
Once/ Twice Year			.4	2.8
Once/ Twice Month			.3	1.8
Once/ Twice Week			.2	1.4
Almost Daily			.1	.2

TABLE 46
RIDE WITH DRIVER DRINKING and SMOKING MARIJUANA

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	96.9	94.8	89.6	74.5
Before	1.5	2.5	4.2	10.2
Once/ Twice Year	.9	1.4	3.0	7.4
Once/ Twice Month	.4	.9	1.9	4.5
Once/ Twice Week	.2	.4	1.0	2.9
Almost Daily	.2	.2	.3	.5

TABLE 47
DRIVE WHILE/AFTER DRINKING and SMOKING MARIJUANA

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Don't Drive			89.0	21.4
Never			9.6	69.1
Before			.5	3.2
Once/ Twice Year			.4	2.8
Once/ Twice Month			.3	1.8
Once/ Twice Week			.2	1.4
Almost Daily			.1	.2

TABLE 48
INTENT TO STOP AT-RISK PASSENGER OR DRIVER

Intent	6th	7th	9th	12th
Would Not	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.6
Probably Not	2.4	3.4	6.0	10.0
Probably Would	14.9	17.9	24.4	26.9
Would	76.9	73.0	64.2	58.5

TABLE 49
DON'T USE SUBSTANCES (FROM SOURCE ITEM)

Don't Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Don't Use	82.8	73.1	52.1	30.2

TABLE 49
DON'T USE SUBSTANCES (FROM LOCATION ITEM)

Don't Use	6th	7th	9th	12th
Don't Use	80.5	70.4	49.7	28.8

TABLE 50*
LOCATIONS OF USE (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
In School	1.3	2.8	10.4	15.5
At a Party	9.9	18.1	41.3	66.1
At Home	10.4	16.3	28.2	40.2
At a Friend's House	10.0	19.6	39.9	60.3
In a Car	3.3	6.9	19.6	40.3
At a Hangout	9.3	16.5	33.4	47.2
Before/After School Act.	3.4	7.3	17.6	30.9
In a Public Place	4.1	8.0	17.5	25.1

TABLE 52*
LOCATIONS OF USE (SELF-PERCEIVED USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
In School	6.7	9.3	20.7	21.8
At a Party	51.6	61.5	82.4	93.0
At Home	53.9	55.3	56.3	56.5
At a Friend's House	52.1	66.5	79.7	84.7
In a Car	17.4	23.4	39.1	56.7
At a Hangout	48.5	55.9	66.7	66.3
Before/After School Act.	17.5	24.6	35.2	43.4
In a Public Place	21.2	27.1	34.9	35.3

*Entries in Tables 50 through 53 are from several individual PPAUS items. Columns will not, then, total 100 percent.

TABLE 54
ENTERTAINMENT/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	4.8	3.4	2.5	1.4
Before	3.8	2.7	2.1	1.3
Once/Twice Year	22.4	18.7	12.3	7.6
Once/Twice Month	32.9	30.6	23.5	15.8
Once/Twice Week	28.8	35.5	48.5	54.7
Daily	7.3	9.1	11.1	19.2

TABLE 51*
SOURCES FOR SUBSTANCES (TOTAL POPULATION)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Friends	10.8	20.6	40.6	61.2
Students	4.0	8.5	20.5	31.3
A Store	6.0	10.7	24.0	40.0
Out-of-School Peers	5.8	10.7	23.4	44.3
People at Work	1.3	1.6	5.1	19.7
College Students	2.5	3.7	11.5	30.5
Adults	8.2	11.0	20.7	37.4

TABLE 53*
SOURCES FOR SUBSTANCES (SELF-PERCEIVED USERS)

	6th	7th	9th	12th
Friends	63.5	76.7	85.2	87.8
Students	23.7	31.7	43.0	45.0
A Store	35.1	39.8	50.3	57.4
Out-of-School Peers	34.2	40.1	49.0	63.5
People at Work	7.4	6.0	10.7	28.3
College Students	14.6	13.8	24.0	43.7
Adults	48.1	41.2	43.5	53.6

TABLE 55
ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	2.4	2.8	3.3	4.1
Before	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.8
Once/Twice Year	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.8
Once/Twice Month	5.8	7.1	7.8	9.9
Once/Twice Week	11.0	12.7	17.0	23.1
Daily	75.7	71.5	65.7	54.3

TABLE 57
RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	12.6	14.6	16.6	19.9
Before	7.4	8.4	10.9	13.2
Once/ Twice Year	11.0	11.8	15.8	18.9
Once/ Twice Month	13.1	14.2	14.9	14.0
Once/ Twice Week	50.9	47.0	39.2	31.9
Daily	5.0	4.0	2.5	2.1

TABLE 59
VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	9.1	7.8	7.1	3.8
Before	3.5	3.7	5.1	3.8
Once/ Twice Year	9.7	10.1	11.6	7.9
Once/ Twice Month	18.1	20.7	21.6	9.2
Once/ Twice Week	31.3	32.2	31.7	28.4
Daily	28.3	25.6	22.9	46.9

TABLE 61
SKIP SCHOOL

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	87.8	82.5	68.1	42.9
Before	6.1	7.8	12.1	15.9
Once/ Twice Year	4.5	7.1	13.8	27.7
Once/ Twice Month	1.0	1.8	3.9	10.2
Once/ Twice Week	.3	.5	1.4	2.8
Daily	.2	.3	.6	.5

TABLE 63
STEAL FROM A STORE

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	76.0	66.8	56.7	56.5
Before	17.4	21.8	26.9	30.0
Once/ Twice Year	3.5	5.8	8.8	8.5
Once/ Twice Month	1.7	3.0	4.0	2.9
Once/ Twice Week	.9	1.7	2.5	1.5
Daily	.6	1.0	1.2	.6

TABLE 56
PHYSICAL/SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	3.7	4.5	5.5	6.5
Before	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.2
Once/ Twice Year	6.2	6.6	6.9	8.0
Once/ Twice Month	7.9	8.1	8.2	12.7
Once/ Twice Week	31.0	27.0	23.2	26.1
Daily	48.9	51.1	52.8	43.4

TABLE 58
HOBBIES AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	14.3	15.6	18.1	12.5
Before	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.1
Once/ Twice Year	9.8	10.5	10.6	9.5
Once/ Twice Month	14.3	15.0	17.7	17.3
Once/ Twice Week	30.1	26.9	22.9	25.3
Daily	26.6	26.1	23.4	29.2

TABLE 60
GET SENT OUT OF CLASS BY TEACHER

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	56.5	51.3	46.5	52.5
Before	19.8	21.6	27.3	33.3
Once/ Twice Year	14.3	16.2	17.4	10.5
Once/ Twice Month	5.3	6.2	5.3	2.2
Once/ Twice Week	2.7	3.1	2.5	1.0
Daily	1.4	1.6	1.0	.5

TABLE 62
STEAL FROM A PERSON

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	66.3	57.3	52.6	57.6
Before	21.6	25.6	26.2	25.0
Once/ Twice Year	8.0	10.6	12.7	11.9
Once/ Twice Month	2.3	3.4	4.7	3.3
Once/ Twice Week	1.1	1.9	2.6	1.5
Daily	.8	1.2	1.3	.7

TABLE 64
CHEAT ON TESTS

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	62.1	43.7	25.2	16.9
Before	22.0	26.0	23.5	24.6
Once/ Twice Year	10.9	19.1	28.3	33.4
Once/ Twice Month	3.1	6.7	14.3	15.4
Once/ Twice Week	1.2	3.3	6.9	7.3
Daily	.6	1.0	1.2	.6

TABLE 65
GET DRUNK

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	89.0	79.4	54.0	29.3
Before	5.9	8.8	11.6	12.5
Once/ Twice Year	3.2	6.8	15.3	23.1
Once/ Twice Month	1.2	3.0	11.5	19.0
Once/ Twice Week	.6	1.4	6.8	14.4
Daily	.2	.3	.8	1.7

TABLE 66
GET HIGH

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	98.6	96.1	87.6	71.3
Before	.9	1.6	4.5	11.2
Once/ Twice Year	.3	1.1	3.2	6.9
Once/ Twice Month	.1	.5	1.5	3.6
Once/ Twice Week	.0	.5	1.5	3.6
Daily	.1	.3	.7	2.2

TABLE 67
STAY OUT AT NIGHT WITHOUT PERMISSION

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	84.4	78.1	66.5	56.2
Before	6.9	8.6	12.7	14.3
Once/ Twice Year	4.4	7.1	12.0	17.2
Once/ Twice Month	2.1	3.4	5.0	6.7
Once/ Twice Week	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.1
Daily	.8	.9	.9	1.4

TABLE 68
VANDALIZED SCHOOL PROPERTY

Frequency	6th	7th	9th	12th
Never	87.3	81.9	76.9	80.9
Before	8.3	11.0	13.1	11.9
Once/ Twice Year	2.9	4.2	6.2	4.9
Once/ Twice Month	.8	1.4	2.0	1.2
Once/ Twice Week	.3	.8	.9	.5
Daily	.5	.7	.9	.7

TABLE 69
TALK TO PEER

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	19.9	13.8	8.6	5.8
Maybe	38.9	34.0	25.4	20.0
Yes	41.1	52.2	66.1	74.2

TABLE 70
TALK TO TEACHER

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	33.9	45.1	52.6	47.1
Maybe	37.1	36.2	35.0	38.6
Yes	29.0	18.7	12.4	14.3

TABLE 71
TALK TO COACH

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	42.1	44.9	48.0	51.8
Maybe	36.3	37.0	35.6	32.9
Yes	21.6	18.1	16.4	15.2

TABLE 72
TALK TO ADULT

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	18.3	18.7	18.2	13.6
Maybe	35.8	39.1	40.9	38.3
Yes	45.9	42.3	40.9	48.2

TABLE 73
TALK TO CHURCH MEMBER

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	39.0	46.8	56.3	60.8
Maybe	30.8	29.9	25.6	24.5
Yes	30.2	23.3	18.1	14.7

TABLE 75
TALK TO PARENT

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	19.9	28.3	37.0	35.0
Maybe	21.8	26.7	30.7	32.8
Yes	58.3	45.1	32.3	32.2

TABLE 77
TALK TO COUNSELOR IN DRUG CENTER

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	23.5	26.0	31.7	34.0
Maybe	25.0	27.8	30.8	31.9
Yes	51.5	46.3	37.4	34.1

TABLE 79
TALK TO STUDENT SUPPORT GROUP

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	35.0	36.9	41.5	46.6
Maybe	33.3	33.4	33.8	32.0
Yes	31.7	29.7	24.6	21.4

TABLE 74
TALK TO DOCTOR

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	28.4	35.2	40.9	42.0
Maybe	30.1	31.3	33.9	33.2
Yes	41.5	33.5	25.2	24.6

TABLE 76
TALK TO RELATIVE OTHER THAN PARENT

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	24.3	30.1	36.8	37.4
Maybe	35.2	37.0	36.2	36.0
Yes	40.5	32.9	27.1	26.5

TABLE 78
TALK TO POLICE OFFICER

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	53.7	65.2	75.8	80.5
Maybe	26.1	22.0	16.4	13.6
Yes	20.2	12.8	7.8	5.9

TABLE 80
TALK TO SCHOOL COUNSELOR

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	30.2	35.4	41.9	51.8
Maybe	32.4	33.1	34.9	31.4
Yes	37.4	31.4	23.3	16.9

TABLE 81
TALK TO PRINCIPAL OR ASSISTANT

Attitude	6th	7th	9th	12th
No	56.0	64.9	73.6	46.5
Maybe	27.9	23.1	18.9	17.4
Yes	16.1	12.0	7.5	6.1

TABLE 82
KNOWING THE EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCES

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.9
Unimportant	4.0	5.7	9.1	12.8
Important	32.7	37.0	43.1	43.9
Very Important	57.4	51.7	42.4	38.3

TABLE 84
BEING SELF CONFIDENT

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7
Unimportant	4.3	6.8	11.2	13.7
Important	22.4	25.5	31.0	32.0
Very Important	68.1	61.4	50.2	46.7

TABLE 86
BEING ACCEPTED BY FRIENDS

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.8
Unimportant	3.3	3.7	5.8	8.4
Important	24.5	26.3	31.0	32.4
Very Important	69.4	66.4	59.1	54.3

TABLE 83
KNOWING THAT USE IS ILLEGAL

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	3.9	5.3	9.3	12.5
Unimportant	4.7	8.3	17.7	25.2
Important	26.4	33.0	37.7	37.1

TABLE 85
BEING INVOLVED IN INTERESTING ALTERNATIVES

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.5
Unimportant	8.0	9.0	12.3	14.6
Important	37.7	39.5	43.0	44.3
Very Important	48.8	45.8	38.7	34.6

TABLE 87
BEING ABLE TO COPE WITH SOCIAL PRESSURES

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.7
Unimportant	6.0	7.1	9.8	11.9
Important	36.7	40.3	44.1	43.6
Very Important	52.5	47.8	41.2	38.8

TABLE 88
HAVING ACADEMIC EFFORTS NOTICED

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	6.5	7.4	8.8	11.4
Unimportant	10.4	13.3	18.3	24.7
Important	38.4	40.8	42.7	41.4
Very Important	44.6	38.5	30.2	22.5

TABLE 89
NOT DISAPPOINTING FAMILY

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	3.1	3.6	5.4	5.6
Unimportant	3.7	6.1	9.5	13.3
Important	20.7	25.9	35.0	39.8
Very Important	72.5	64.4	50.1	41.3

TABLE 90
SEEING ADULTS AS ROLE MODELS

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	8.4	9.1	10.3	11.9
Unimportant	10.7	13.8	19.5	23.1
Important	34.3	36.7	36.2	35.2
Very Important	46.7	40.4	34.0	29.8

TABLE 91
HAVING A FAIR AND STRICT POLICY

Value	6th	7th	9th	12th
Not at All Important	10.0	13.4	19.4	24.9
Unimportant	12.6	17.6	25.2	30.6
Important	37.9	40	37.4	31.8
Very Important	39.5	28.6	18.0	12.7

APPENDIX C
PRIMARY PREVENTION AWARENESS,
ATTITUDE AND USAGE SCALES (PPAAUS)
FORM 9A

PRIMARY PREVENTION AWARENESS, ATTITUDE AND USAGE SCALES

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Form 9a 1990

DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ANYWHERE ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. This survey asks how you feel about many things, including cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs. Please think about each question and answer truthfully. Your answers will be used only as part of a group pattern. No information about individual students will ever be given to anyone in your school or community.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: Before each section of this questionnaire, you will find specific directions. Please read them carefully. To give your answer, use a No. 2 pencil and fill in the circle that shows your response. If you want to change your response, please be sure to carefully erase your first answer.

I am a: Male Female

I am in grade: 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

My overall grade average is: EXCELLENT VERY GOOD GOOD AVERAGE BELOW AVERAGE POOR

DIRECTIONS: Below are some things that make up how you feel about school. Please fill in the circle that comes closest to showing how you feel about each of them. The higher the number, the more positive you are about each item.

School in general	DISLIKE ←	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦ →	ENJOY
Teachers	NOT HELPFUL ←	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦ →	HELPFUL
Subjects	BORING ←	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦ →	INTERESTING
Classmates	UNFRIENDLY ←	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦ →	VERY FRIENDLY

DIRECTIONS: Below are some things that you may have done or that may have happened to you. For each one, fill in the circle that comes closest to showing how often it has happened to you.

HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU:

	Never Happened	Happened More Than a Year Ago	Happens a Few Times a Year	About Once or Twice a Month	About Once or Twice a Week	Happens Almost Every Day
Helped a friend with a problem	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Been sent out of the classroom by a teacher	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Skipped school without an excuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Taken money or something from someone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Done volunteer work (school or community)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Taken something from a store	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cheated on a class test	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Been drunk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Been high on drugs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stayed out all night without a parent's permission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Broken or vandalized school property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



DO NOT MARK IN THIS AREA

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DIRECTIONS: Several kinds of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs are listed below. This set of questions deals with whether or not you would be willing to try these things or willing to use these things. **These are NOT questions about whether or not you have actually used them.** For each one, fill in the circle that comes closest to showing how you feel about using it. The higher the number, the more willing you would be to use that substance. Here are some examples: If you would never use it or don't know what it is, mark the ①; If you probably wouldn't use it, mark the ②; If you're not sure whether or not you would try it, mark the ③; If you would like to try it or would like to use it, mark the ④; If you would use it any chance you got, or if you use it now, mark the ⑤.

CIGARETTES	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
BEER (beer, ale, malt liquor)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
WINE (wine, champagne)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
COOLERS (wine- or alcohol-based)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
LIQUOR (whiskey, vodka, rum, bourbon)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
MARIJUANA (grass, pot, hash, weed)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
INHALANTS (whippets, butane, sniffing glue)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
MENOTROPINS (rickeys, wagon-wheels)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
COCAINE (coke, snow, toot, blow)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
CRACK (rock, fry)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
HEROIN (smack, skag)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
HALLUCINOGENS (acid, LSD, trip, shrooms)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
PREScription DRUGS WITHOUT DOCTOR'S ORDERS				
UPPERS (speed, meth, crank, diet pills)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
DOWNERS (ludes, tranqs, barbs, sedatives)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
TRAINING DRUGS WITH OR WITHOUT DOCTOR'S ORDERS				
STEROIDS (roids, juice)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME
OVER-THE-COUNTER-DRUGS - TO GET HIGH				
(cough syrup, robo, antihistamines)	NEVER ← ①	②	③	④ → ANYTIME

DIRECTIONS: Please fill in the circle that comes closest to showing how willing you would be to do the following things.

	Never	Probably No	Probably Yes	Definitely Yes
I would drive a car after drinking alcohol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would drive a car after smoking marijuana.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would ride with someone who has been drinking alcohol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would ride with someone who has been smoking marijuana.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would try to stop someone from driving if they had been drinking alcohol or smoking marijuana, or from riding with a driver who had been drinking or smoking pot.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

DIRECTIONS: If you or a close friend had a problem with tobacco, alcohol or other drugs, who would you be willing to talk to about it? Here is a list of people whom you might consider. For each one, fill in the "YES," "NO" or "MAYBE," as your answer.

WOULD YOU TALK TO:

	YES	NO	MAYBE		YES	NO	MAYBE
A person my age	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A parent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A teacher	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	An adult relative other than a parent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A coach	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A counselor in a drug center	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An adult friend	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A policeman	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A person from church	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A student support group	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A doctor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A school counselor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
				The principal or assistant principal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

MAKE NO STRAY MARKS

DIRECTIONS: A few different kinds of activities are listed below. Fill in the circle that comes closest to showing how much time you spend in each type of activity. If you do several things from the same category, simply add their times together for your answer.

	Never	More Than a Year Ago	A Few Times A Year	About Once or Twice a Month	About Once or Twice a Week	Almost Every Day
Entertainment and Social Activities (going to movies, on a date, to a concert, to a party, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Academic Activities (doing homework, school projects, research, reading books, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sports and Physical Activities (team sports, jogging, swimming, dance class, exercise, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religious Activities (going to services, church/synagogue activities, meetings, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hobbies and Extracurricular Activities (school clubs, yearbook, student government, band, collecting, sewing, working on cars, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Work-for-Pay Activities (part-time job, babysitting, mowing lawns, chores at home, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

DIRECTIONS: Below is a list of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. Remember that your answers are absolutely confidential and private. Please fill in the circle that comes closest to showing how often you use (or have used) each one of these things.

	Never Used	Used More Than A Year Ago	A Few Times A Year	About Once or Twice a Month	About Once or Twice a Week	Once a Day
CIGARETTES	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BEER (beer, ale, malt liquor)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
WINE (wine, champagne)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
COOLERS (wine- or alcohol-based)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LIQUOR (whiskey, vodka, rum, bourbon)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
MARIJUANA (grass, pot, hash, weed)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
INHALANTS (whippets, butane, sniffing glue)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
MENOTROPINS (rickeys, wagon-wheels)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
COCAINE (coke, snow, toot, blow)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CRACK (rock, fry)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
HEROIN (smack, skag)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
HALLUCINOGENS (acid, LSD, trip, shrooms)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS WITHOUT DOCTOR'S ORDERS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
UPPERS (speed, meth, crank, diet pills)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DOWNERS (ludes, tranqs, barbs, sedatives)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
TRAINING DRUGS WITH OR WITHOUT DOCTOR'S ORDERS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
STEROIDS (roids, juice)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
OVER-THE-COUNTER-DRUGS – TO GET HIGH (cough syrup, robo, antihistamines)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

MAKE NO STRAY MARKS

DIRECTIONS: Here is a list of reasons that some students give for NOT using tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. Please read each one carefully and fill in the circle that comes closest to showing how important that reason is when you make decisions about drinking, smoking or using other drugs. Take your time to think about each one before you answer.

	Not At All Important	Unimportant	Important	Very Important
Having a clear understanding of the physical and emotional effects of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Knowing it is against the law.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feeling self-confident, knowing that I don't need to drink or use drugs in order to like myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Being able to be involved with interesting and fun things to do.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Having close friends who like and accept me as I am.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Knowing how to cope with social pressures.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Having my academic efforts noticed by my teachers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Knowing my family would be hurt or angry if I were caught.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Seeing adults practice what they preach about drinking, smoking and drugs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Having a fair and strict school policy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

DIRECTIONS: Below is a list of situations in which you may have found yourself as a driver or a passenger. Please fill in the circle that comes closest to showing how often each of these things has happened to you.

	Never Happened	Happened More Than a Year Ago	Happens a Few Times a Year	About Once or Twice a Month	About Once or Twice a Week	Happens Almost Every Day
HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU:						
Been a passenger in a car when the driver had been drinking while driving or drinking shortly before driving?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Been a passenger in a car when the driver had been smoking pot while driving or smoking pot shortly before driving?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Been a passenger in a car when the driver had been drinking AND smoking pot?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Driven a car while or shortly after drinking? <input type="radio"/> I don't drive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Driven a car while or shortly after smoking pot? <input type="radio"/> I don't drive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Driven a car while or shortly after drinking AND smoking? <input type="radio"/> I don't drive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

DIRECTIONS: If you have used tobacco, alcohol or other drugs in the last year or so, please fill in the "YES" circle(s) next to the place(s) you usually use (or used) them. If it is a place where you usually don't smoke, drink or use drugs, fill in the "NO." If you do not use tobacco, alcohol or other drugs, please fill in this circle.

I do not use tobacco, alcohol or other drugs.

I usually smoke (smoked) or drink (drank) or use (used) tobacco, alcohol or other drugs:

YES	NO
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> In school
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> At parties
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> At home
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> At a friend's house
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> In a car
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> At a hangout
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Before/after a school activity (sports event, dance, etc.)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> At a public place (mall, etc.)

Please fill in the "YES" or "NO" circle next to each of the following to show whether or not it is a place or person from which you usually get (or got) tobacco, alcohol or other drugs. If you do not use anything, please fill in this circle.

I do not use tobacco, alcohol or other drugs.

I usually get (got) tobacco, alcohol or other drugs from:

YES	NO
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Friends
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Students at school
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> A store
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Out-of-school kids
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> People at work
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> College students'
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Adults

DO NOT MARK IN THIS AREA

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
GOVERNOR'S DRUG POLICY COUNCIL

ERRATA

1. Roman numeral pages ix and x are reversed in the 1991 Survey Executive Summary.
2. Figure 9 on page 18 of the survey does not reflect the correct percentages of O.T.C. (Over-the-Counter Cold Medicine) Regular Use as listed in the text. Figure 9 below correctly reflects the percentages listed in the text of Over-the-Counter Cold Medicine (O.T.C.).

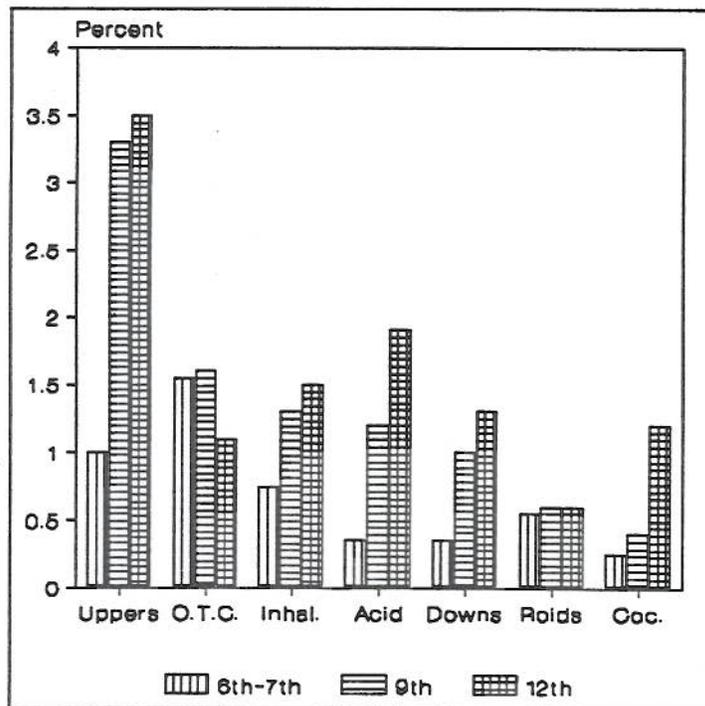


Figure 9 Regular (Monthly or More Often) Use of Several Illicit Substances