

**A GENERATION AT RISK**  
**ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, OTHER DRUGS,**  
**WEAPONS, VIOLENCE**  
**AND PENNSYLVANIA'S YOUTH**

**THE 1995 SURVEY**

Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Education  
and the Governor's Policy Council  
with funding assistance from  
The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, as amended

Diagnostics Plus, Inc., State College, Pennsylvania





COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
HARRISBURG

May 7, 1996

THE GOVERNOR

Dear Colleague:

Pennsylvanians recognize that the health, safety and education of our children have been seriously compromised by the increase of violence and the proliferation of illegal drugs within our families, schools and communities. We can protect our homes and communities through a comprehensive and cooperative approach to battling these scourges that restores safety and security to our families and neighborhoods and a sense of community to our Commonwealth.

To formulate policy and to continue appropriate efforts, it is crucial to monitor the extent of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among students and to get a sense of their perceptions of and involvement in violent activities. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with funding assistance from the Federal Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act in 1995 commissioned its fourth statewide survey of alcohol and drug use and abuse among Pennsylvania's students. These biennial assessments allow policy makers and program planners an opportunity to see patterns and trends which may be occurring throughout the Commonwealth. Concerned about increasing reports of violence by and against youth, additional questions were added to the 1995 survey to establish trend data in the area of violence as well as alcohol and drug use and abuse.

The survey provides a snapshot of an ordinary day in the life of a school in the spring of 1995. It also provides for comparisons with "snapshots" taken in 1989, 1991 and 1993 enabling us to see progress among our students and communities and to identify areas of concern. The survey clearly shows that no school or community in the Commonwealth is immune from drug and alcohol use or abuse among its youth. The data cited represent statewide averages based on a stratified random sample of 66,945 public and nonpublic school students in grades 6, 7, 9 and 12. One particularly disturbing piece of information is the number of youth who reported having driven or who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol or smoking marijuana. Eleven percent of high school seniors reported they regularly drove after drinking alcohol and eleven percent also reported driving after smoking marijuana. This marks the first time the percentage of marijuana impaired drivers reached that of alcohol impaired drivers as reported in this statewide survey. In addition to driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, nineteen percent of ninth and twelfth graders and ten percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported they regularly rode in a vehicle in which the driver had been drinking alcohol.

Schools are vital in educating our youth about the dangers of alcohol, drugs and weapons and in preparing them for the responsibilities of adulthood. However, our youth need the support and guidance of parents and whole communities. All of us must work in partnership to assure our children and youth the hope and strength that they can lead meaningful lives free from the fear of drugs and violence. The information and data provided in this survey can help prepare all of us to meet the challenges facing our children, schools, families and communities making them safe and restoring a sense of community to our Commonwealth.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas J. Ridge".

Thomas J. Ridge  
Governor



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**BASED ON THE 1995  
PENNSYLVANIA BIENNIAL YOUTH-RISK SURVEY**

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THE 1995 SURVEY

INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
THE QUESTIONNAIRE . . . . .	1
SAMPLE SELECTION . . . . .	2
Questionable Response Filters . . . . .	5
Selecting the Stratified Random Sample . . . . .	6
PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE . . . . .	2
Type of School . . . . .	7
Racial/Cultural Background . . . . .	7
Population Density . . . . .	8
Economic Status . . . . .	8
RELIABILITY . . . . .	8
REPORT FORMAT . . . . .	10
SUBSTANCE USE . . . . .	13
Alcohol . . . . .	14
Cigarettes . . . . .	22
Chewing Tobacco / Snuff . . . . .	26
Marijuana . . . . .	32
Other Drugs . . . . .	36
Stimulants . . . . .	36
Inhalants . . . . .	36
Hallucinogens . . . . .	36
Over-the-Counter Medications . . . . .	36
Depressants . . . . .	36
Cocaine . . . . .	36
Steroids . . . . .	36
Designer Drugs . . . . .	36
"Ice," Crack, and Heroin . . . . .	36
Injected Illegal Drugs . . . . .	36
SCHOOL CLIMATE . . . . .	48
Post-High-School Goal . . . . .	48
Attitudes About School . . . . .	48
RISKS . . . . .	52
Driver Risks . . . . .	52
Passenger Risks . . . . .	52
Physical Fights . . . . .	56
Fear of Physical Injury . . . . .	64

Weapons . . . . .	64
Reason(s) for Carrying a Weapon . . . . .	68
Preferred Weapon . . . . .	70
Sources for Weapons . . . . .	72
<b>LOCATIONS OF USE, SOURCES FOR SUBSTANCES . . . . .</b>	<b>76</b>
Locations . . . . .	76
Alcohol . . . . .	76
Cigarettes . . . . .	78
Marijuana . . . . .	78
Sources . . . . .	82
Alcohol . . . . .	82
Cigarettes . . . . .	84
Marijuana . . . . .	86
<b>PROBLEM BEHAVIORS . . . . .</b>	<b>88</b>
Getting Drunk . . . . .	90
Drinking and Getting Drunk . . . . .	90
Getting High . . . . .	90
Smoking Marijuana and Getting High . . . . .	90
Family and Friends . . . . .	96
In the Community . . . . .	98
In the School . . . . .	98

**TABLES**

1	Estimated Enrollment and Target Survey Population . . . . .	4
2	Number of Returned Completed Questionnaires . . . . .	5
3	Statewide Stratified Random Sample . . . . .	7
4	Reliability Coefficients . . . . .	10
5	Willingness to Drink and Self-Reported Use of Alcohol . . . . .	14
5A	Self-Reported Use of Four Types of Alcohol 1989-1995 . . . . .	16
5B	Willingness to Use and Self-Reported Use of Alcohol 1989-1995 . . . . .	18
6	Willingness to Smoke and Self-Reported Use of Cigarettes . . . . .	22
6A	Willingness to Smoke and Self-Reported Use of Cigarettes 1989-1995 . . . . .	24
7	Self-Reported Use of Smokeless Tobacco . . . . .	26
7B	Self-Reported Use of Smokeless Tobacco 1989-1995 . . . . .	28
8	Willingness to Use and Self-Reported Use of Marijuana . . . . .	32
8A	Willingness to Use and Self-Reported Use of Marijuana 1989-1995 . . . . .	34

9	Willingness to Use Some Drugs and Self-Reported Use of Several Drugs . . . . .	38
9A	Willingness to Use Some Drugs and Self-Reported Use of Several Drugs 1989-1995 . . . . .	38
10	Post-High-School Plan or Goal . . . . .	50
11	Attitudes About School . . . . .	50
12	Driver Risks . . . . .	52
12A	Driver Risks 1989-1995 . . . . .	54
13	Passenger Risks . . . . .	56
13A	Passenger Risks 1989-1995 . . . . .	58
14	Physical Fighting . . . . .	60
15	Most-Recent Adversary in Physical Fight . . . . .	62
16	Fear of Physical Injury . . . . .	64
17	Carrying Weapons . . . . .	66
18	Reasons for Carrying Weapons . . . . .	68
19	Preferred Weapon . . . . .	70
20	Preferred Weapon Among Hunters and Non-Hunters . . . . .	72
21	Sources for Weapons . . . . .	72
22	Locations of Use - Alcohol . . . . .	78
23	Locations of Use - Cigarettes . . . . .	80
24	Locations of Use - Marijuana . . . . .	80
25	Sources for Substances - Alcohol . . . . .	82
26	Sources for Substances - Cigarettes . . . . .	84
27	Sources for Substances - Marijuana . . . . .	86
28	Problem Behaviors . . . . .	88
28A	Problem Behaviors 1989-1995 . . . . .	92
29	Intervention Resources . . . . .	96
29A	Intervention Resources 1989-1995 . . . . .	100

## FIGURES

1.	Public-school and nonpublic-school students in sample . . . . .	9
2.	Ethnicity of students in sample . . . . .	9
3.	Population density . . . . .	11
4.	Economic status . . . . .	11
5.	Self-Reported use of four types of alcohol . . . . .	15
6.	Willingness to drink and self-reported use of alcohol . . . . .	15
7.	Regular use of beer 1989-1995 . . . . .	17
8.	Regular use of liquor 1989-1995 . . . . .	17
9.	Willingness to drink alcohol 1989 -1995 . . . . .	19
10.	Regular use of alcohol 1989 -1995 . . . . .	19
11.	PA and national trends in alcohol use 1983 -1995 . . . . .	20
12.	PA and national trends in cigarette use 1983 - 1995 . . . . .	21

13.	Willingness to smoke and self-reported use of cigarettes . . . . .	23
14.	Cigarettes per day average . . . . .	23
15.	Willingness to smoke cigarettes 1989-1995 . . . . .	25
16.	Regular use of cigarettes 1989-1995 . . . . .	25
17.	Males' self-reported use of smokeless tobacco . . . . .	27
18.	Regular use of smokeless tobacco 1991-1995 . . . . .	29
19.	PA and national trends in smokeless tobacco use 1986 -1995 . . . . .	30
20.	PA and national trends in marijuana use 1983 -1995 . . . . .	31
21.	Willingness to smoke and self-reported use of marijuana . . . . .	33
22.	Past 30-day use of marijuana . . . . .	33
23.	Willingness to smoke marijuana 1989-1995 . . . . .	35
24.	Regular use of marijuana 1989-1995 . . . . .	35
25.	Regular use of stimulants, hallucinogens, inhalants, OTC medications, and depressants . . . . .	37
26.	Regular use of cocaine, steroids, designer drugs, crack, crystal meth and heroin . . . . .	39
27.	Regular use of stimulants 1989-1995 . . . . .	41
28.	Regular use of inhalants 1989-1995 . . . . .	41
29.	Regular use of hallucinogens 1989-1995 . . . . .	43
30.	Regular use of cocaine 1989-1995 . . . . .	43
31.	PA and national trends in hallucinogen use 1983 - 1995 . . . . .	44
32.	PA and national trends in stimulant use 1983 - 1995 . . . . .	45
33.	PA and national trends in inhalant use 1983 - 1995 . . . . .	46
34.	PA and national trends in cocaine use 1983 - 1995 . . . . .	47
35.	Post-high-school goal . . . . .	49
36.	Attitudes about school . . . . .	49
37.	Attitudes about teachers, school, and subjects 1989-1995 . . . . .	51
38.	Seniors' driver risks . . . . .	53
39.	Seniors' driver risks 1989-1995 . . . . .	55
40.	Passenger risks . . . . .	57
41.	Riding with drinking driver 1989-1995 . . . . .	59
42.	Riding with driver smoking marijuana 1989-1995 . . . . .	59
43.	Physical fighting . . . . .	61
44.	Physical fighting at school . . . . .	61
45.	Most-recent adversary in physical fight . . . . .	63
46.	Fear of physical injury . . . . .	65
47.	30-day carrying weapon . . . . .	65
48.	12-month carrying weapon . . . . .	67
49.	12-month carrying weapon into school/on to bus . . . . .	67
50.	Reasons for carrying weapon . . . . .	69
51.	Preferred weapon . . . . .	71
52.	Hunters' preferred weapon . . . . .	73
53.	Non-hunters' preferred weapon . . . . .	73

54. Sources for weapons . . . . .	75
55. Locations for drinking alcohol . . . . .	77
56. Locations for smoking cigarettes . . . . .	79
57. Locations for smoking marijuana . . . . .	81
58. Sources for alcohol . . . . .	83
59. Sources for cigarettes . . . . .	85
60. Sources for marijuana . . . . .	87
61. Problem behaviors . . . . .	89
62. Drinking alcohol and getting drunk . . . . .	91
63. Smoking marijuana and getting high . . . . .	91
64. Cheating on tests 1989-1995 . . . . .	93
65. Skipping School 1989-1995 . . . . .	93
66. Getting drunk 1989-1995 . . . . .	95
67. Getting high 1989-1995 . . . . .	95
68. Intervention resources -- family, friends and community . . . . .	97
69. Intervention resources -- school-based personnel . . . . .	99
70. Parent as intervention resource 1991-1995 . . . . .	101
71. Drug counselor as intervention resource 1989-1995 . . . . .	101
72. School counselor as intervention resource 1989-1995 . . . . .	103
73. Teacher as intervention resource 1989-1995 . . . . .	103

APPENDICES OFFERED AS SEPARATE VOLUME

- APPENDIX A *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey*
- APPENDIX B Frequencies of Response by Grade
- APPENDIX C Mega-tables
- APPENDIX D T-tests: Random Sample v. Racially-Balanced Sample



# A GENERATION AT RISK: ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, OTHER DRUGS, WEAPONS, VIOLENCE, AND PENNSYLVANIA'S YOUTH THE 1995 SURVEY

## INTRODUCTION

In order to formulate policy and to initiate or continue appropriate prevention and intervention programs, it is crucial to monitor the extent of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among students and to get a sense of their perceptions of violence. In 1989, the Governor's Drug Policy Council, with funding assistance from the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, commissioned a statewide survey of public and nonpublic school students in grades six, seven, nine, and twelve to assess attitudes and behaviors involving alcohol and other drugs. In the spring of 1991, 1993, and 1995, the statewide survey was again conducted. The 1995 survey was conducted under the direction of the Department of Education.

These biennial assessments allow policy makers and program planners an opportunity to see patterns and trends which may be occurring throughout the Commonwealth.

## THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The instrument used in the three surveys is the *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude and Usage Scales (PPAAUS)*, a copy of which is included as Appendix A). PPAAUS has been used since 1979 by more than two million students, and is being continually refined, according to suggestions by teachers, administrators, prevention

specialists, counselors, parents and students. The basic design has not changed drastically, and the survey maintains excellent reliability and validity.

## SAMPLE SELECTION

To achieve a confidence interval of 90 percent, a statewide random sample of approximately 53,000 public school students and 5,000 nonpublic school students was necessary. Using the most recent enrollment figures from the Commonwealth Department of Education, a 20 percent stratified (by region and grade) random sample of public school students in grades six, seven, nine, and twelve was generated in order to reach a ten percent sample of students. A ten percent sample of nonpublic school students was chosen in order to reach a five percent sample of students.

Counties which make up each of the Regions are:

REGION 1  
Bucks  
Chester  
Delaware  
Montgomery  
Philadelphia

REGION 2  
Bucks  
Bradford  
Carbon  
Lackawanna  
Lehigh  
Luzerne  
Monroe  
Northampton  
Pike  
Schuylkill  
Sullivan  
Susquehanna  
Tioga  
Wayne  
Wyoming

REGION 3  
Adams  
Bedford  
Blair  
Cambria  
Centre  
Clinton  
Columbia  
Cumberland  
Dauphin  
Franklin  
Fulton  
Huntingdon  
Juniata  
Lancaster  
Lebanon  
Lycoming  
Mifflin  
Montour  
Northumberland  
Perry  
Snyder  
Somerset  
Union  
York

REGION 4  
Allegheny  
Armstrong  
Beaver  
Butler  
Cameron  
Clarion  
Clearfield  
Crawford  
Elk  
Erie  
Fayette  
Forest  
Greene  
Indiana  
Jefferson  
Lawrence  
McKean  
Mercer  
Potter  
Venango  
Warren  
Washington  
Westmoreland

Samples were drawn by grade by region; each student was given an equal chance of being chosen; in each grade within each region, the sample was drawn until it exceeded ten percent of the enrollment. This is a simple presentation of the computer-generated sample selection:

The sample of public school students in seventh grade is being selected in Region ABC. All seventh graders from the region are gathered into the courtyard of one of the schools; they arrive in no special order and are each given a registration number as they enter the courtyard. Thirty-one schools are represented by 694 students; the target sample of 10 percent is 69 students. Using a sophisticated random-number generator, a computer prints random numbers, and a Data Base representative announces them to the assembled seventh graders until one of the random numbers matches one of the registration numbers. At that point, the selected student and all of her (his) classmates are asked to leave the courtyard. Their school and the total number of seventh graders from that school are noted. In this case, 13 students from XYZ Middle School leave the courtyard. This process is repeated, and 41 students from FGH School leave the courtyard. Fifty-four students wait outside the courtyard, 640 are still in the courtyard, and the representative continues to announce random numbers. The next number which matches the registration number of one of the students is one belonging to a seventh grader from PQR School; she and 73 of her classmates leave the courtyard, bringing the number of students outside the courtyard to 128 -- well over the 69 needed. This round of selection is complete. Next all of the seventh graders from Region DEF are invited into the courtyard...and on and on.

Letters urging participation in the Drug and Alcohol Survey were sent to the principals or directors of each of the selected schools. Each letter was followed with a phone call to the appropriate school administrator. If a selected school refused to participate, a replacement with a similar enrollment was chosen; this replacement process was repeated once.

Several schools/districts requested to survey additional grades or schools. These additions were accommodated and included in an expanded sample. More than 100,000 surveys were sent; approximately 72,000 completed surveys were returned.

Table 1 shows estimated enrollment figures for each selected grade within each

region and the target sample (10 percent public, 5 percent nonpublic). Table 2 shows the number of completed surveys returned.

TABLE 1  
ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT AND TARGET SURVEY POPULATION  
BY GRADE BY REGION  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
Region 1 - Estimated enrollment					
Public	36,900	36,140	44,650	28,900	146,590
Nonpublic	13,780	12,600	10,710	10,250	47,340
Region 1 - Target sample					
Public (10% of enrollment)	3,690	3,614	4,465	2,890	14,659
Nonpublic (5% enrollment)	689	630	536	513	2,368
Region 2 - Estimated enrollment					
Public	21,970	22,340	22,470	20,440	87,220
Nonpublic	3,180	3,170	2,690	2,560	11,600
Region 2 - Target sample					
Public (10% of enrollment)	2,197	2,234	2,247	2,044	8,722
Nonpublic (5% enrollment)	159	159	135	128	581
Region 3 - Estimated enrollment					
Public	34,315	35,060	35,300	32,170	136,845
Nonpublic	4,430	4,050	3,000	2,260	13,740
Region 3 - Target sample					
Public (10% of enrollment)	3,431	3,506	3,530	3,217	13,684
Nonpublic (5% enrollment)	222	203	150	113	688
Region 4 - Estimated enrollment					
Public	39,420	40,180	41,770	37,440	158,810
Nonpublic	6,350	5,520	3,390	4,150	19,410
Region 4 - Target sample					
Public (10% of enrollment)	3,942	4,018	4,177	3,744	15,881
Nonpublic (5% enrollment)	318	276	170	208	972

TABLE 2  
 NUMBER OF RETURNED COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES  
 BY GRADE BY REGION  
 1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE					
	6th	7th	9th	12th	Others	ALL
Region 1						
Public	4,208	4,648	4,207	2,810	266	16,079
Nonpublic	634	872	662	899	17	3,084
Region 2						
Public	2,592	3,349	3,599	2,262	92	11,894
Nonpublic	147	174	351	112	7	791
Region 3						
Public	3,566	3,802	4,539	2,640	2,828	17,348
Non Public	602	418	320	233	7	1,580
Region 4						
Public	4,964	4,812	5,395	4,306	508	19,895
Nonpublic	310	455	246	151	4	1,166

### Questionable Response Filters

One item in the *PPAAUS* Self-Reported Use scale is a bogus substance, "dactyls" (a term describing a certain type of poetic meter), and the entire survey of any student claiming to have used this non-available drug within the past year was eliminated from statistical analyses. From all returned surveys, 1,034 students claimed to have used "dactyls" within the past year.

A Questionable Response (QR) scale was developed to measure inconsistencies across six different tests: reporting not to smoke cigarettes on one item and reporting a cigarettes-per-day response on another; reporting not to smoke marijuana on one item and reporting to have smoked marijuana in the past month on another; reporting not to have drunk alcohol in the past year and reporting to get drunk at least once a month; reporting not to have engaged in a physical fight in the past year and reporting to have been in more than one fight in the past month; reporting not to have carried a weapon in the past year and reporting have carried a weapon in the past month; reporting not to drink alcohol and reporting to drive after drinking at least once a month. One hundred eighteen students scored two points or more on the QR scale; they were also

eliminated from the analyses. Typically, many of the students who receive QR points are the same as those who claim to use "dactyls."

Inclusion of the bogus item 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. Stringent instructions and a standardized script for survey administration stress the importance of anonymity. In response to a survey item, 57 percent of the Pennsylvania students who participated in PPAAUS indicated that they had been made to feel sure that their responses would not be seen by anyone at their school; an additional 24 percent were uncertain; and 14 percent were very skeptical about the privacy and anonymity of the results.

### **Selecting the Stratified Random Sample**

The total number of students who reported annual or more often use of the bogus substance and/or scored two or more points on the QR Scale and/or were in grades other than six, seven, nine or twelve was 5,009. After eliminating those questionable and unusable surveys, the number of usable surveys was 66,945. From that number, the stratified random sample was chosen.

All selected grades within selected schools were used in the statewide stratified random sample. If the number of students in selected schools exceeded the target survey population within a grade within a region, a random sample of the target number was taken.

If, after the selected schools were placed into the sample, a given grade within a given region was short of the target population, an adequate number of randomly selected students from expanded-sample grades from selected schools was added. If, after that, the target population was still not reached, a random selection was taken from volunteer schools.

## PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The population on which this report is based is 56,670: 14,444 sixth graders; 14,594 seventh graders; 15,413 ninth graders; and 12,219 seniors. The male-to-female ratio is 50:50. Table 3 shows the final stratified random sample by grade by region. These figures meet the target to the extent that we can be confident that the statewide sample is representative of students in Pennsylvania.

TABLE 3  
STATEWIDE STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLE  
BY GRADE BY REGION  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
Region 1					
Public	3,691	3,609	4,457	2,892	14,649
Nonpublic	660	646	540	512	2,358
Region 2					
Public	2,048	2,165	2,247	2,047	8,507
Nonpublic	147	171	135	107	560
Region 3					
Public	3,431	3,506	3,530	2,610	13,077
Non Public	222	203	150	113	688
Region 4					
Public	3,942	4,018	4,183	3,744	15,887
Nonpublic	303	276	171	194	944

Type of School Ninety-two percent of the sample were from public schools, and eight percent from nonpublic schools. (Figure 1)

Racial/Cultural Background Eighty-seven percent of the surveyed students indicated that they were Caucasian, seven percent African-American, three percent Hispanic, and two percent Asian. Two percent responded that their ethnic background was other than those listed above. (Fig. 2)

These percentages do not exactly match the racial composition of the enrollment of students in grades six, seven, nine, and twelve in Pennsylvania. Department of Education figures indicate an enrollment of 82 percent Caucasian, 13 percent African-American, three percent Hispanic, two percent Asian American, and 0.1 percent Native American (DoEd enrollment figures do not include an "other" category). To assure

that results of the 1995 survey appropriately reflect Pennsylvania enrollment, a racially proportionate sample was created from the total survey population, and simple tests of difference (t-tests) were conducted on each grade surveyed. Significant differences ( $p < .01$ ) were shown in only nine of the 600 tests conducted, and differences were not consistent across grades.

Population Density Administrators were asked to identify the overall population density (rural, rural-suburban, suburban, urban-suburban, or urban) of the area served by their school(s). Forty percent of the students surveyed were from rural or rural-suburban areas, 34 percent from suburban areas, and 25 percent from urban or urban-suburban areas (Figure 3). In Region 3 were the greatest percentage of students from rural or rural-suburban areas (72 percent), and in Region 1 the smallest (five percent). The greatest percentage of urban or urban-suburban students was in Region 1 (41 percent) and the smallest percentage from Region 3 (14 percent).

Economic Status Administrators described the economic status of the majority of students served by the participating school(s). An average of 53 percent of the students were from predominantly lower or lower-middle economic areas; 35 percent from middle economic areas; and 12 percent from upper or upper-middle economic areas (Figure 4). Region 1 showed the greatest percent of students from upper or upper-middle economic areas (16 percent), and Region 3 the smallest percentage (four percent). Region 1 contained the smallest percentage of students from lower and lower-middle economic areas (42 percent); in Regions 2, 3, and 4 combined, an average of 58 percent of the students were from lower and lower-middle economic areas.

## 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 Cronbach'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 were conducted on several scales within *PPAAUS* for the 1995 stratified random sample. Results of those analyses are shown in Table 4.

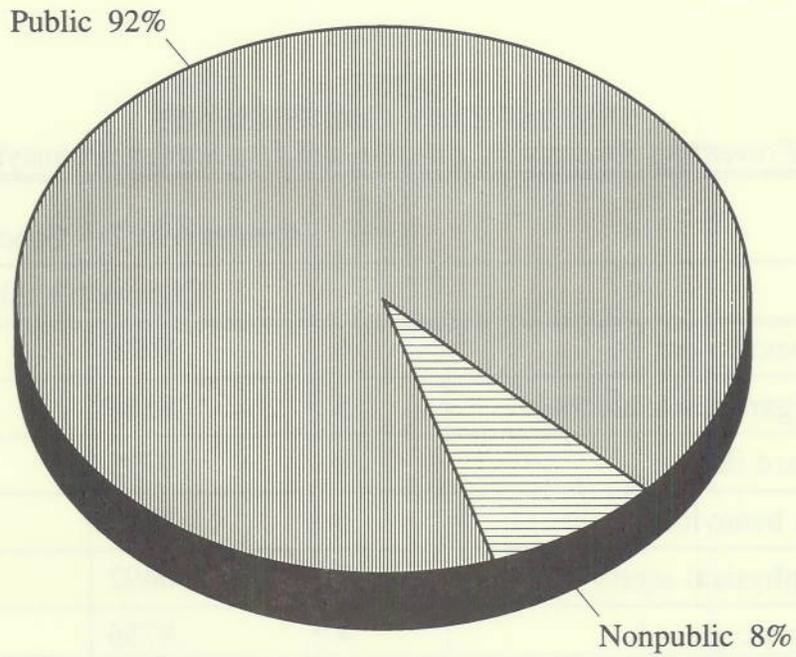


Figure 1: Public-school and nonpublic-school students in the 1995 Pennsylvania survey. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

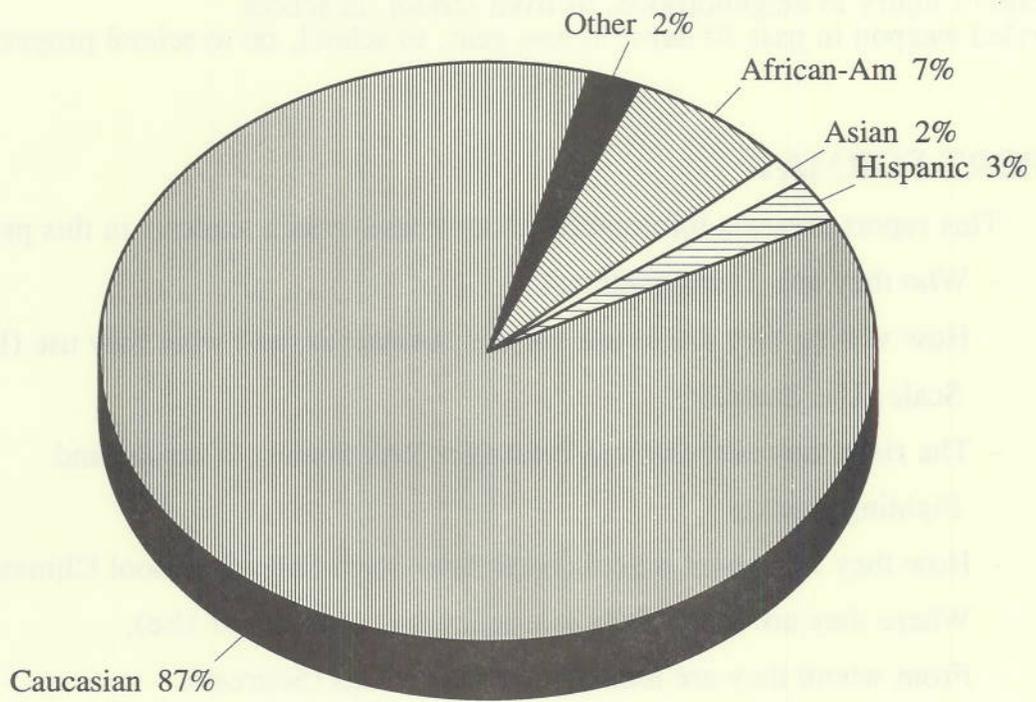


Figure 2: Pennsylvania students' perceptions of their ethnicity. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

TABLE 4  
 RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS  
*Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey, Pennsylvania 1995*

	# of Items	Grades 6 & 7	Grades 9 & 12
Scale		Cronbach's Alpha	
Willingness to use <sup>1</sup>	6	.8026	.8253
Use - Cigarettes & alcohol <sup>2</sup>	5	.8558	.8412
Use - Hard drugs <sup>3</sup>	8	.7772	.8054
Problem behaviors <sup>4</sup>	6	.7830	.7724
Fear of physical injury <sup>5</sup>	3	.6892	.6767
Carrying weapons <sup>6</sup>	4	.8736	.9179

<sup>1</sup> Willingness to use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants

<sup>2</sup> Frequency of use of cigarettes, beer, wine, coolers, liquor

<sup>3</sup> Frequency of use of stimulants, depressants, cocaine, crack, heroin, acid, crystal meth, designer drugs

<sup>4</sup> Frequency of skipping school, shoplifting, cheating, getting drunk, getting high, sneaking money from adult's wallet

<sup>5</sup> Afraid of injury in neighborhood, to/from school, in school

<sup>6</sup> Carried weapon in past 30 days, in past year, to school, on to school property

## REPORT FORMAT

This report presents information about Pennsylvania students in this progression:

- Who they are (Demographics)
- How willing they are to use various substances, and what they use (Intent Scale, Use Scale);
- The risks they take (Driver/Passenger Risk Scales, Weapons and Fighting Items);
- How they feel about school (Goal After High-School, School Climate);
- Where they are most likely to use drugs (Locations of Use);
- From whom they are most likely to get drugs (Sources);
- What they do (Problem Behavior Scale); and
- Whom they trust (Intervention Resource Scale).

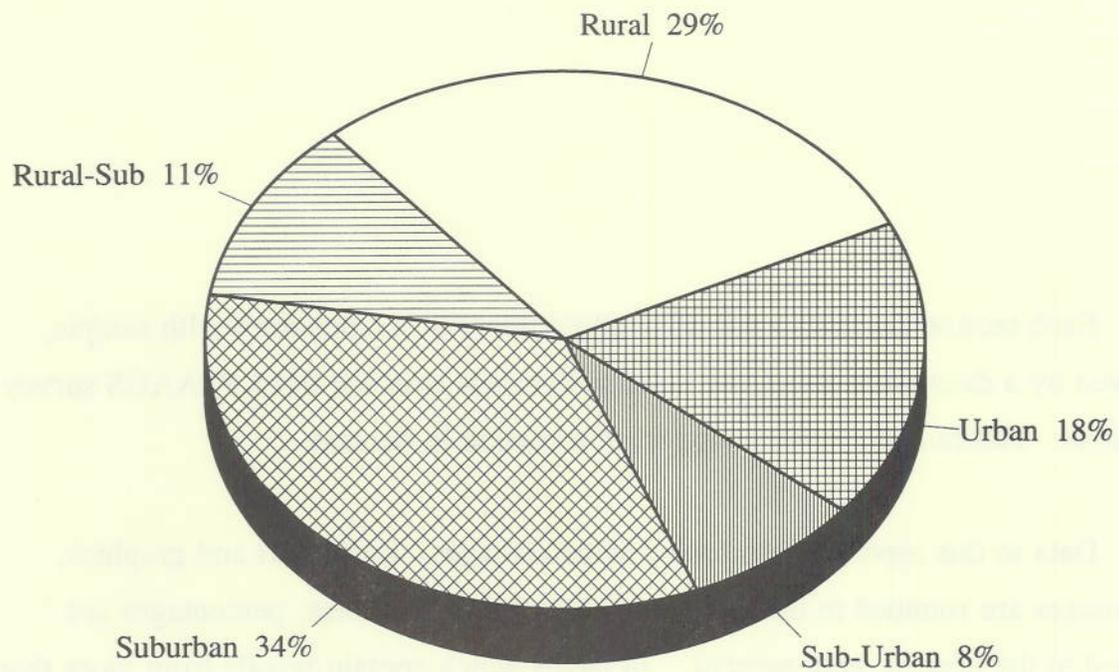


Figure 3: School-specific population density (reported by administrator) of the 1995 Pennsylvania survey sample. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

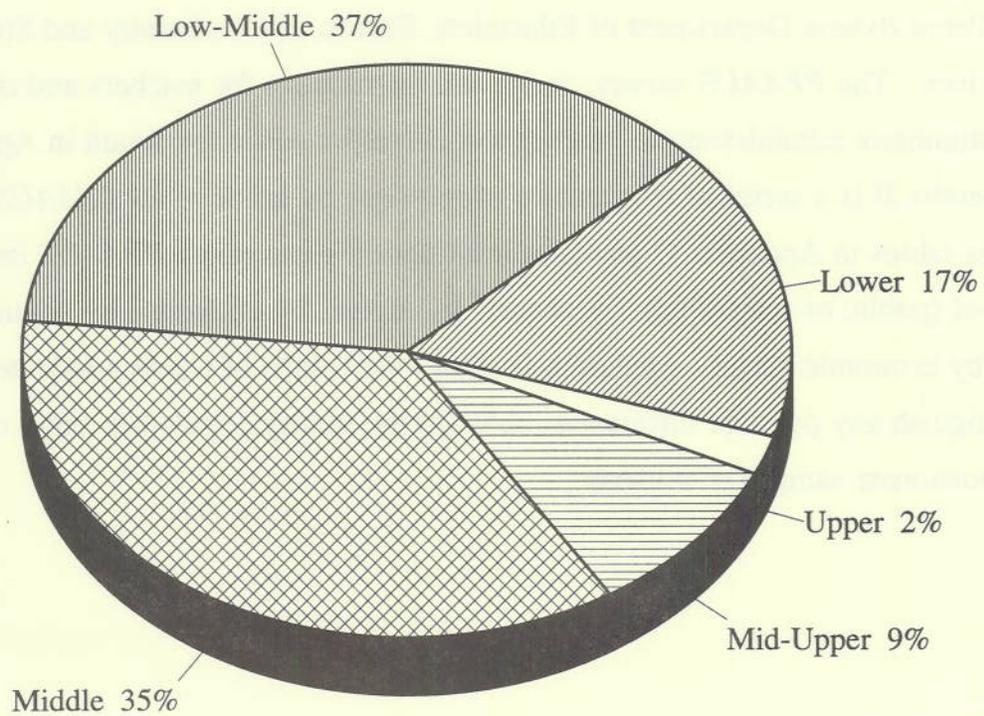


Figure 4: School-specific economic status (reported by administrator) of the 1995 Pennsylvania survey sample. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

Each section contains a narrative about this year's Commonwealth sample, followed by a discussion about any noticeable trends over the three PPAAUS survey occasions. Tables and graphics support information in the text.

Data in this report are presented as percentages. In the text and graphics, percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number; in tables, percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth percent. In tables which contain results from more than one *PPAAUS* item, the given N is for the item to which most students responded.

Appendices for this study are offered as a separate publication, available from the Pennsylvania Department of Education, Bureau of Community and Student Services. The *PPAAUS* survey, script and instructions for teachers and other questionnaire administrators, and support correspondence are found in Appendix A. Appendix B is a series of frequencies of response by grade to all *PPAAUS* items. Mega-tables in Appendix C provides information about many *PPAAUS* items by type of school (public or nonpublic), by gender, by region, by ethnicity, by population density, and by economic status. Appendix D shows the results of t-tests conducted to distinguish any possible differences between the survey population and a racially-proportionate sample of students.

## SUBSTANCE USE

In this text and in Tables 5, 6, 8, and 9, "willingness to use" reflects 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" (see *PPAAUS*, Appendix A). The nebulous "not sure" category is included because doing so more closely reflects National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) intent data and also because it provides a better predictor of later actual use. In discussing use responses, "regular use" reflects a response of "about once a day," "once or twice a week," or "once or twice a month"; this combination is used because it, too, closely reflects national patterns and definitions. NIDA "30-day use" indicates ANY use within the past 30 days. Included in trend tables is national data from the NIDA *Monitoring the Future* report, showing seniors' 30-day use of several substances.

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 willingness 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 not great. 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. With the hard drugs, use levels may *never* reach intent levels, because these substances, in addition to being very unavailable to persons of all ages, may also become less socially acceptable as the students mature.

More than one-third of the ninth graders and almost one-half of the seniors drank some sort of alcohol at least once a month. Pennsylvania students drank beer more than either wine, coolers, or liquor.

## ALCOHOL

*PPAAUS* contains four questions about the use and the willingness to use four types of alcohol: beer, wine, wine coolers and liquor. From those four items, an overall Alcohol category is constructed. If a student never drinks ANY of the types of alcohol listed, his/her Alcohol response is generated as Never. If, however, the student never drinks beer, wine or liquor, but drinks wine coolers once a week, his/her Alcohol response is generated as Once or Twice a Week. In other words, the Alcohol response is generated as the greatest-frequency response given to any of the four individual alcohol items.

In Pennsylvania, students drank beer more than any other type of alcohol. Forty-four percent of the seniors, 31 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of nine percent of the sixth and seventh graders drank **beer** at least once a month. Wine is the type of alcohol students drink least: 14 percent of the seniors and ninth graders and an average of six percent of the sixth and seventh graders drank **wine** regularly. (Table 5, Fig. 5)

TABLE 5  
WILLINGNESS TO DRINK AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF ALCOHOL  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	14,328	14,455	15,272	12,133	56,188
Willing to drink alcohol	28.7	39.2	60.8	70.0	49.1
Self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of:					
Beer	5.6	12.8	31.0	44.4	22.6
Liquor	2.3	7.0	20.4	28.3	14.0
Wine Coolers	4.0	9.4	18.3	22.2	13.2
Wine	4.0	8.2	13.5	14.0	9.8
Any type of alcohol	8.3	16.9	35.6	48.8	26.7
Weekly/more use of alcohol	3.2	6.5	14.3	21.9	11.1

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

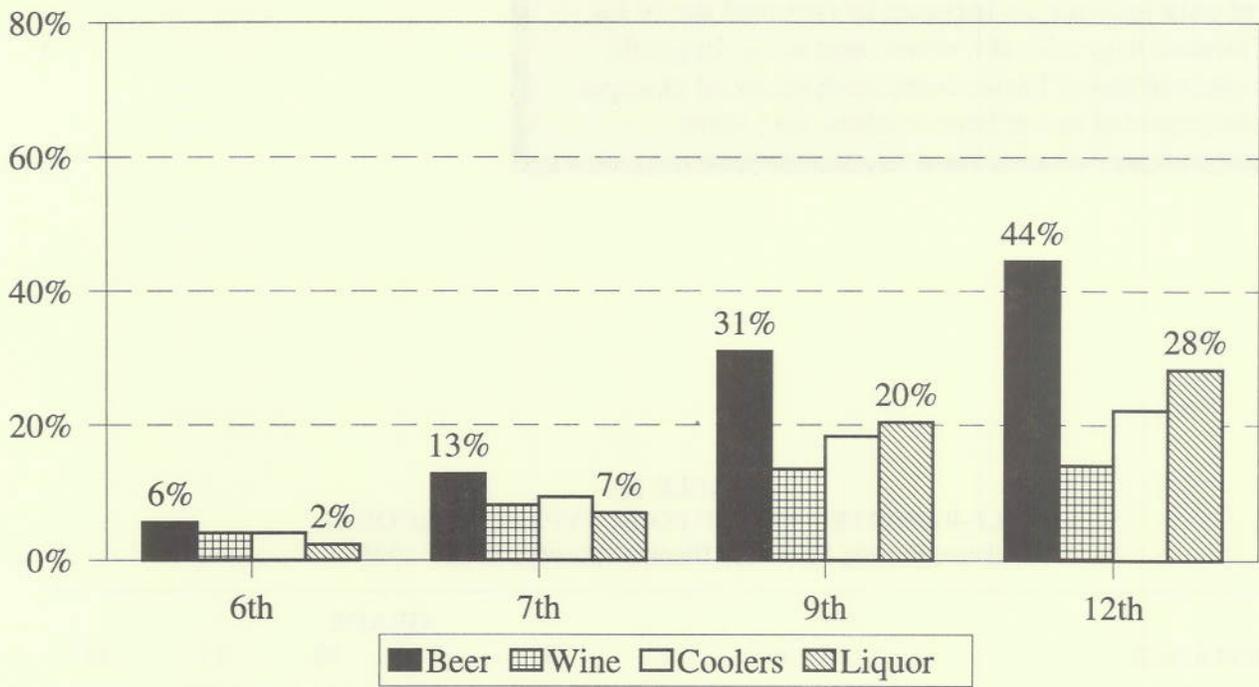


Figure 5: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of four types of alcohol. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

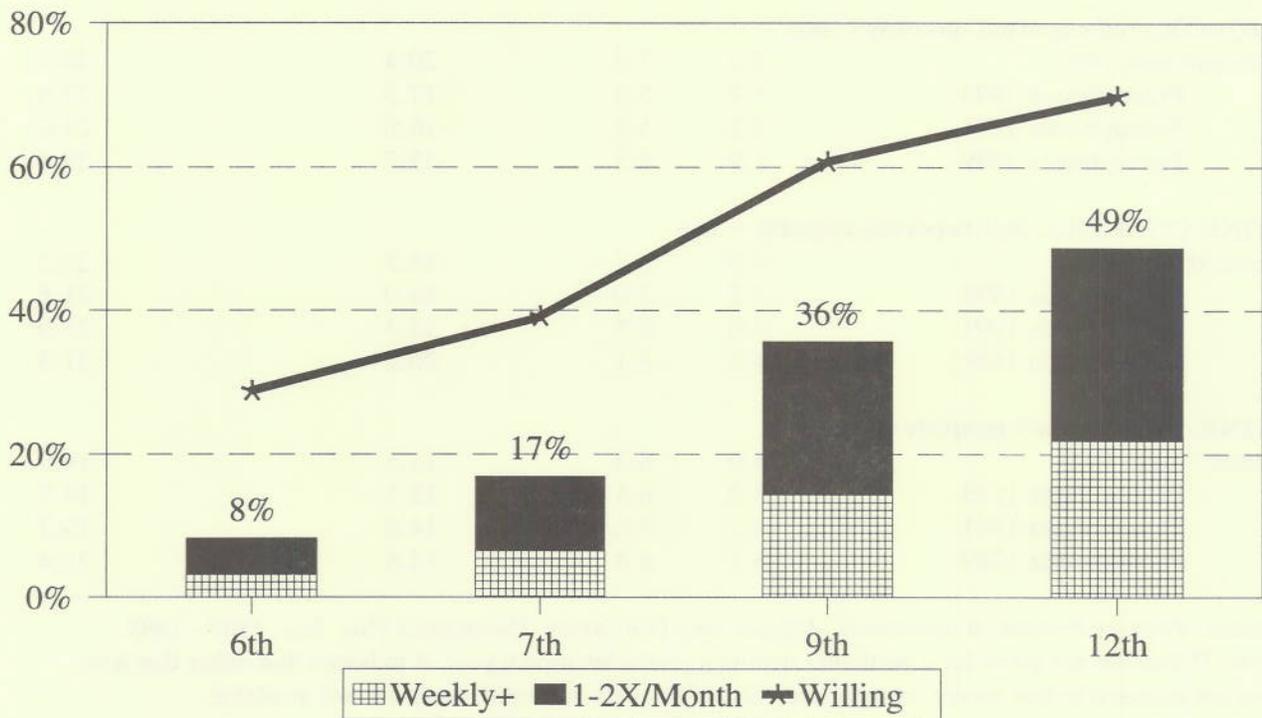


Figure 6: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to drink and self reported use of alcohol. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

Historical data indicate an increase in reported use of all types of alcohol in grades six, seven, and nine. In grade twelve, reported use of liquor increased; minimal changes are seen in reported use of beer, coolers, and wine.

TABLE 5A  
 SELF-REPORTED USE OF FOUR TYPES OF ALCOHOL  
 Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1995

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>BEER, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	5.6	12.8		31.0			44.4
Pennsylvania 1993	4.6	10.0		26.3			43.5
Pennsylvania 1991	6.1	10.7		27.0			43.0
Pennsylvania 1989	6.0	10.5		26.3			44.9
<b>LIQUOR, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	2.3	7.0		20.4			28.3
Pennsylvania 1993	1.7	5.3		17.5			27.6
Pennsylvania 1991	2.3	5.3		16.0			25.0
Pennsylvania 1989	1.9	4.5		15.7			26.1
<b>WINE COOLERS, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	4.0	9.4		18.3			22.2
Pennsylvania 1993	3.2	7.0		16.0			21.8
Pennsylvania 1991	4.0	8.5		18.4			26.9
Pennsylvania 1989	3.8	8.1		20.2			31.3
<b>WINE, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	4.0	8.2		13.5			14.0
Pennsylvania 1993	3.0	6.5		13.1			14.7
Pennsylvania 1991	4.1	7.0		14.8			19.2
Pennsylvania 1989	3.3	6.4		14.8			21.4

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

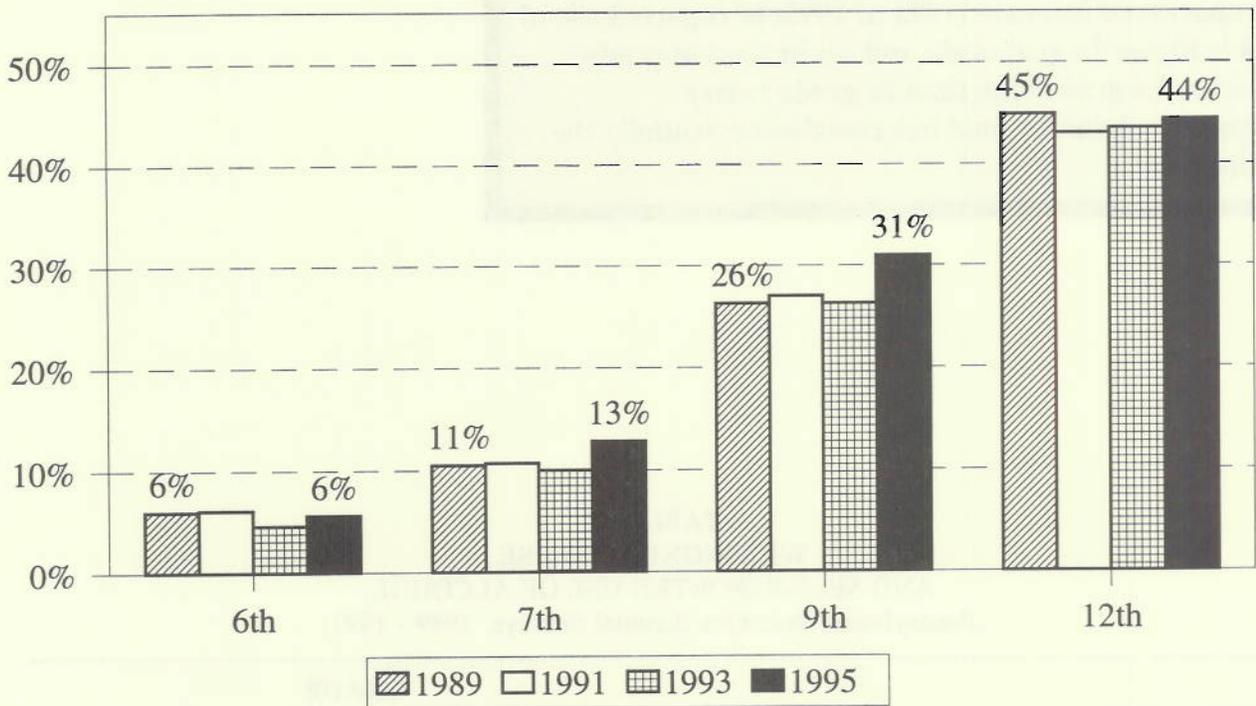


Figure 7: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of beer. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

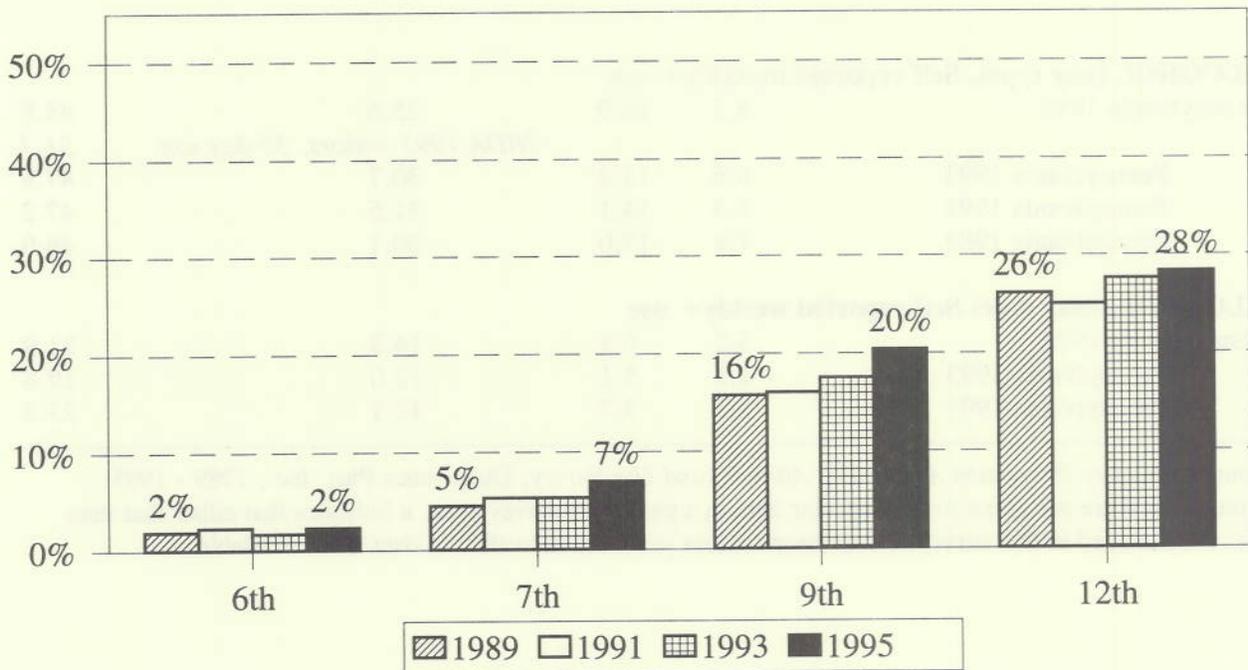


Figure 8: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of liquor. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

The proportional increase (1993 to 1995) in reported use of alcohol is higher in grades six and seven than in grade nine; higher in grade nine than in grade twelve. Willingness to drink alcohol has remained essentially the same since 1993..

TABLE 5B  
WILLINGNESS TO USE  
AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF ALCOHOL  
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1991

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>ALCOHOL, Willingness to use (beer, wine, coolers and/or liquor)</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	28.7	39.2		60.8			70.0
Pennsylvania 1993	28.0	38.1		59.6			72.7
Pennsylvania 1991	39.3	52.1		70.9			82.8
Pennsylvania 1989	60.2	66.8		82.9			90.5
<b>ALCOHOL (any type), Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	8.3	16.9		35.6			48.8
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			51.3
Pennsylvania 1993	6.6	13.2		30.7			47.9
Pennsylvania 1991	8.3	14.1		31.5			47.2
Pennsylvania 1989	7.8	13.0		30.1			48.9
<b>ALCOHOL, (any type) Self-reported weekly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	3.2	6.5		14.3			21.9
Pennsylvania 1993	2.3	5.1		12.0			19.8
Pennsylvania 1991	3.2	5.7		13.1			23.3

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

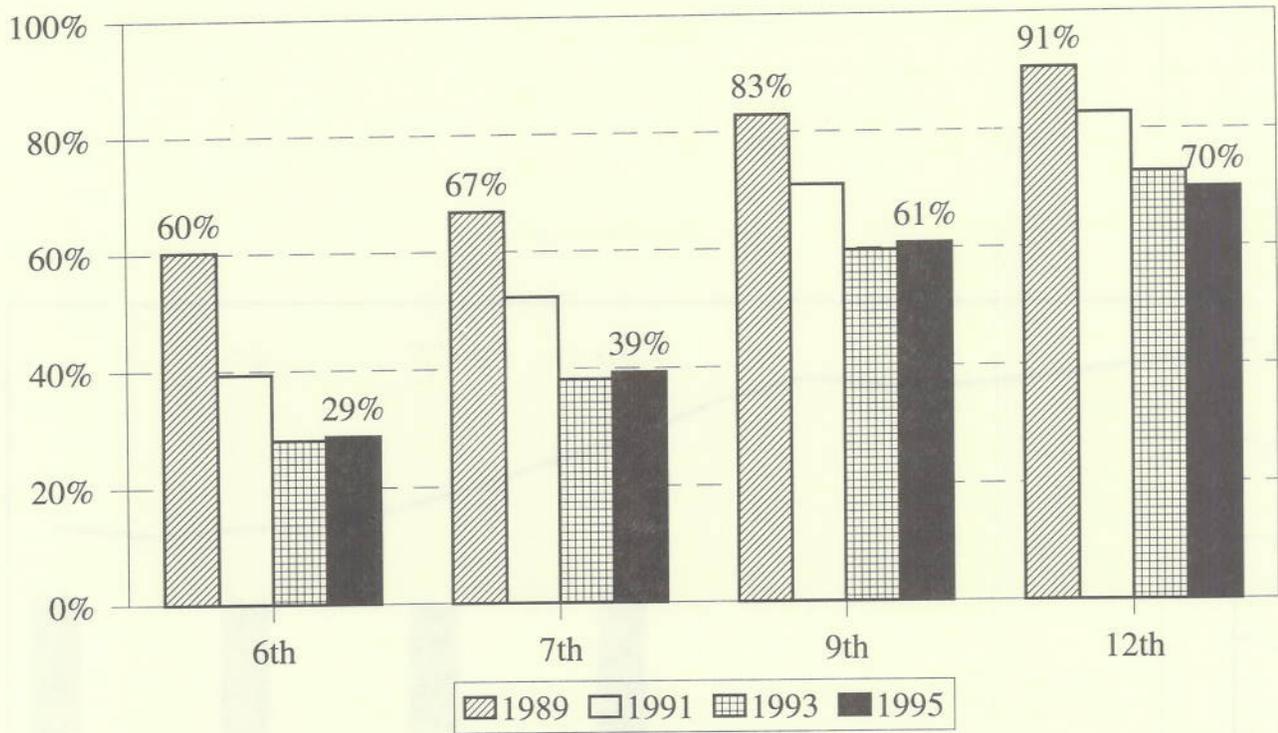


Figure 9: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to drink alcohol. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

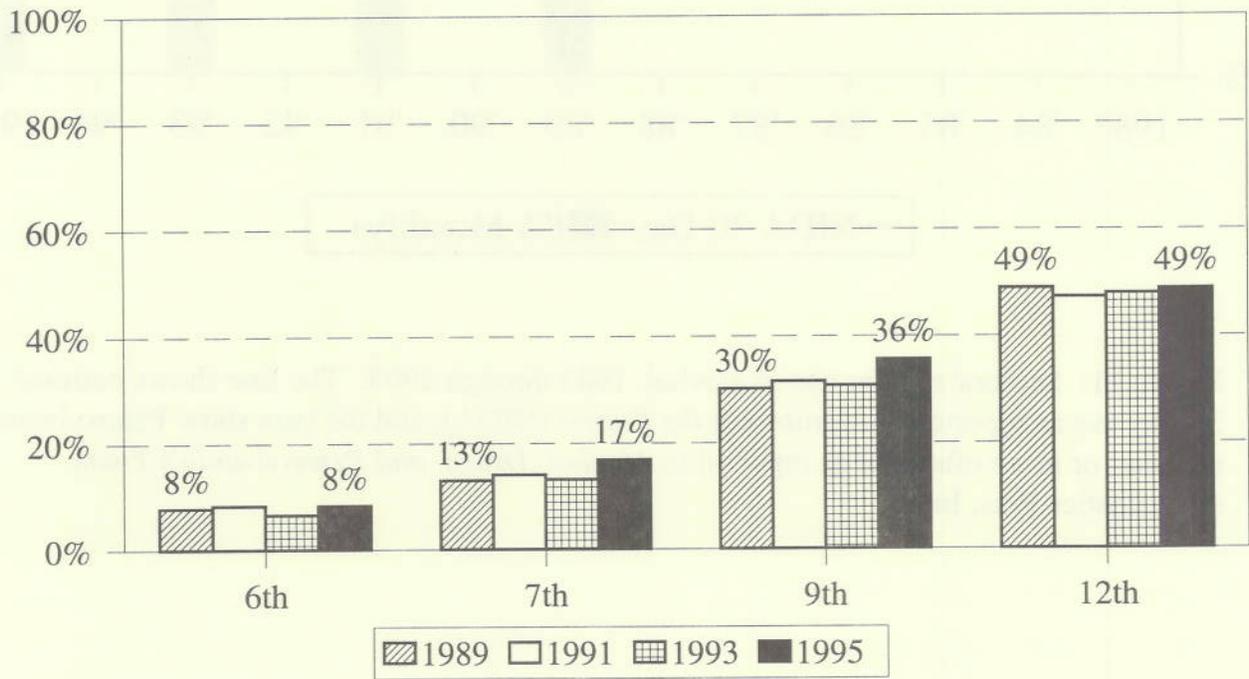


Figure 10: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of alcohol. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

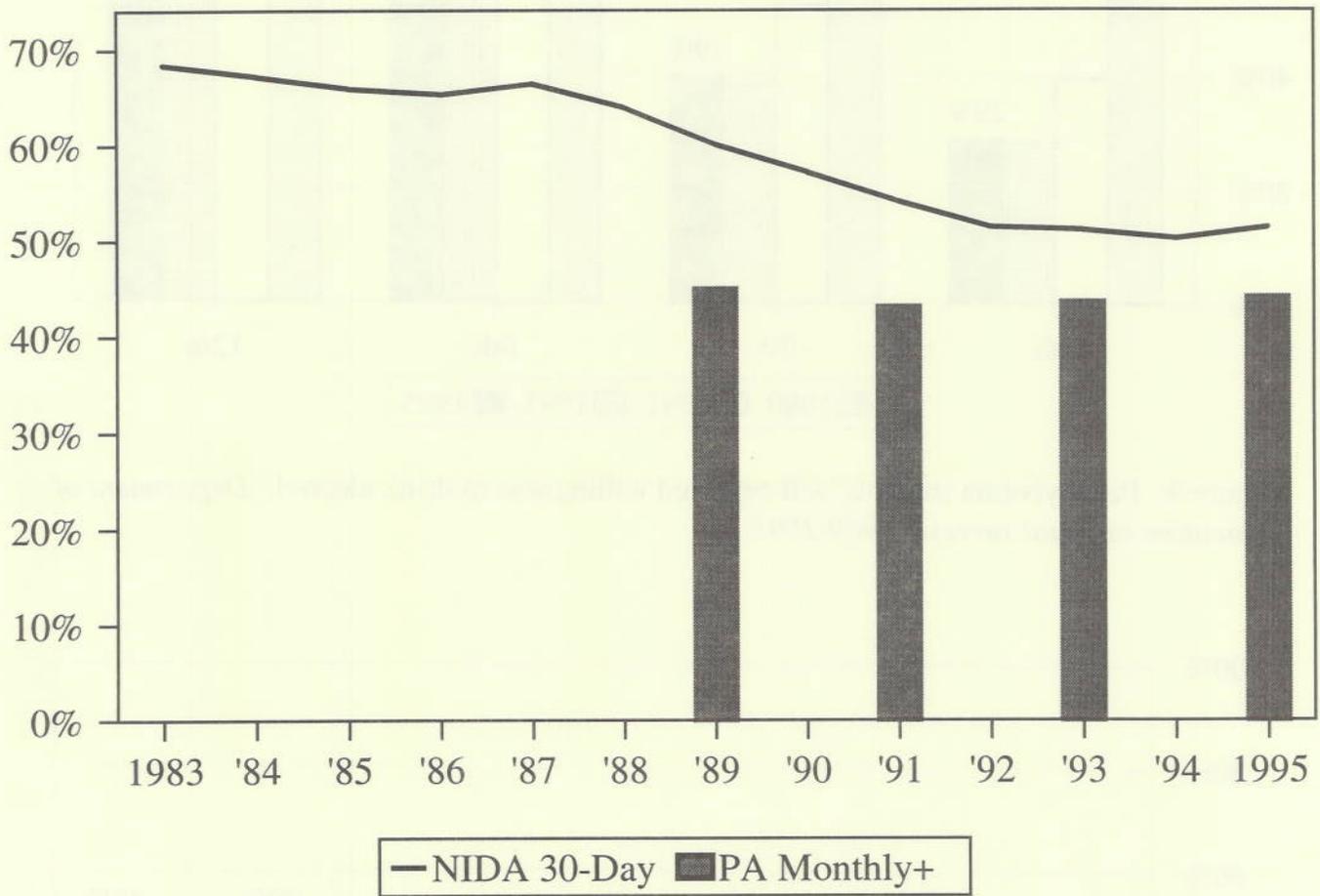


Figure 11: Seniors' regular use of alcohol, 1983 through 1995. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus, Inc.)

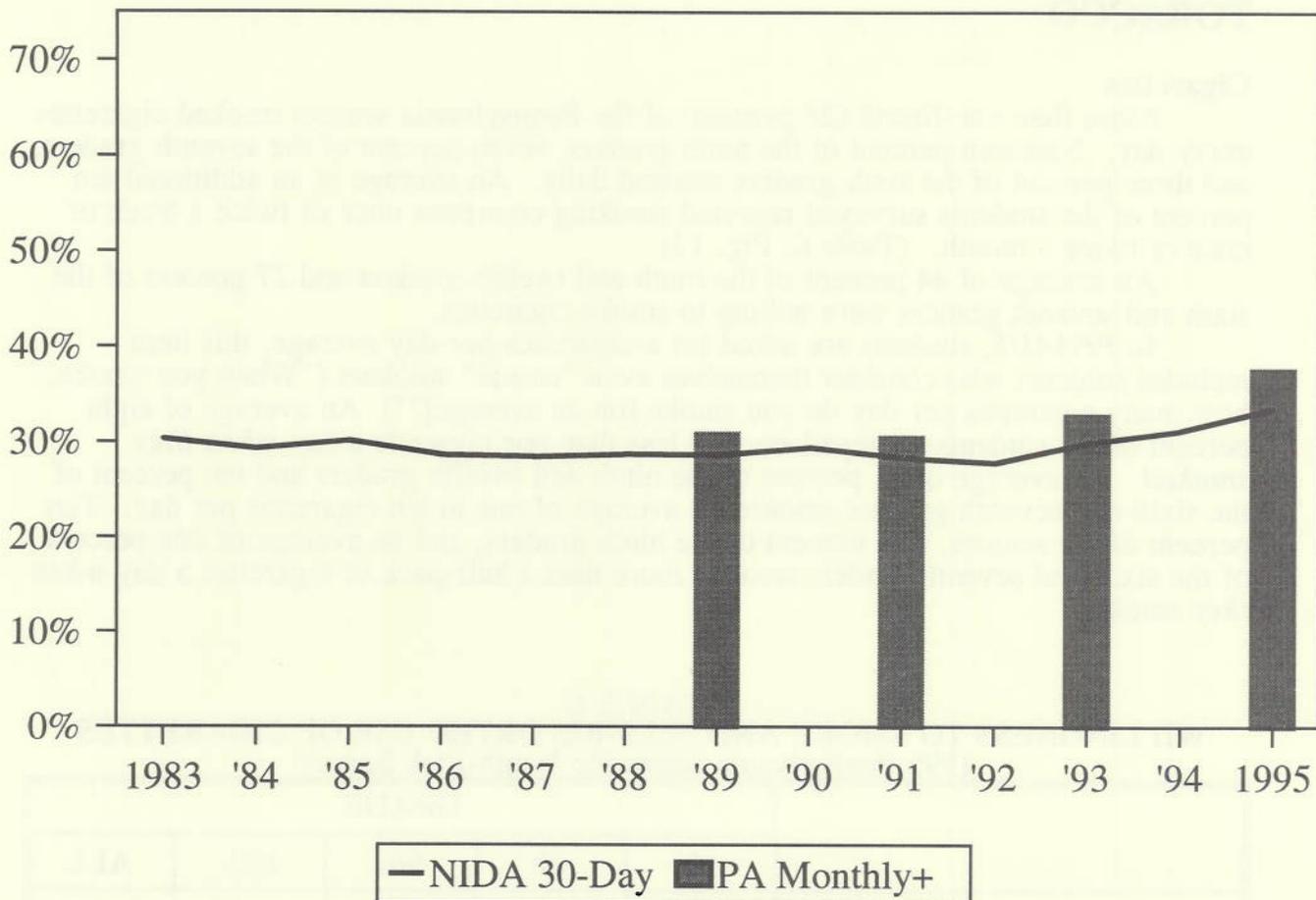


Figure 12: Seniors' regular use of cigarettes, 1983 through 1995. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus, Inc.)

More than one-fourth of the seniors, 19 percent of the ninth graders, seven percent of the seventh graders, and three percent of the sixth graders smoked cigarettes daily.

## TOBACCO

### Cigarettes

More than one-fourth (26 percent) of the Pennsylvania seniors smoked cigarettes every day. Nineteen percent of the ninth graders, seven percent of the seventh graders, and three percent of the sixth graders smoked daily. An average of an additional ten percent of the students surveyed reported smoking cigarettes once or twice a week or once or twice a month. (Table 6, Fig. 13)

An average of 44 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 27 percent of the sixth and seventh graders were willing to smoke cigarettes.

In *PPAAUS*, students are asked for a cigarettes-per-day average; this item includes students who consider themselves even "casual" smokers ("When you smoke, how many cigarettes per day do you smoke [on an average]?" ) An average of eight percent of the students surveyed smoked less than one cigarette a day *when they smoked*. An average of 21 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and ten percent of the sixth and seventh graders smoked an average of one to ten cigarettes per day. Ten percent of the seniors, five percent of the ninth graders, and an average of one percent of the sixth and seventh graders smoked more than a half-pack of cigarettes a day *when they smoked*.

TABLE 6  
WILLINGNESS TO SMOKE AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF CIGARETTES  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	14,325	14,447	15,288	12,138	56,198
Willing to smoke cigarettes	22.5	31.4	42.4	46.0	35.3
Regular (monthly or more often) use of cigarettes	9.4	18.0	31.8	37.5	23.8
Daily use of cigarettes	3.0	7.2	19.3	26.3	13.6
At least one per day ("When you smoke, how many ... ?")	7.9	14.6	26.1	31.7	19.7

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

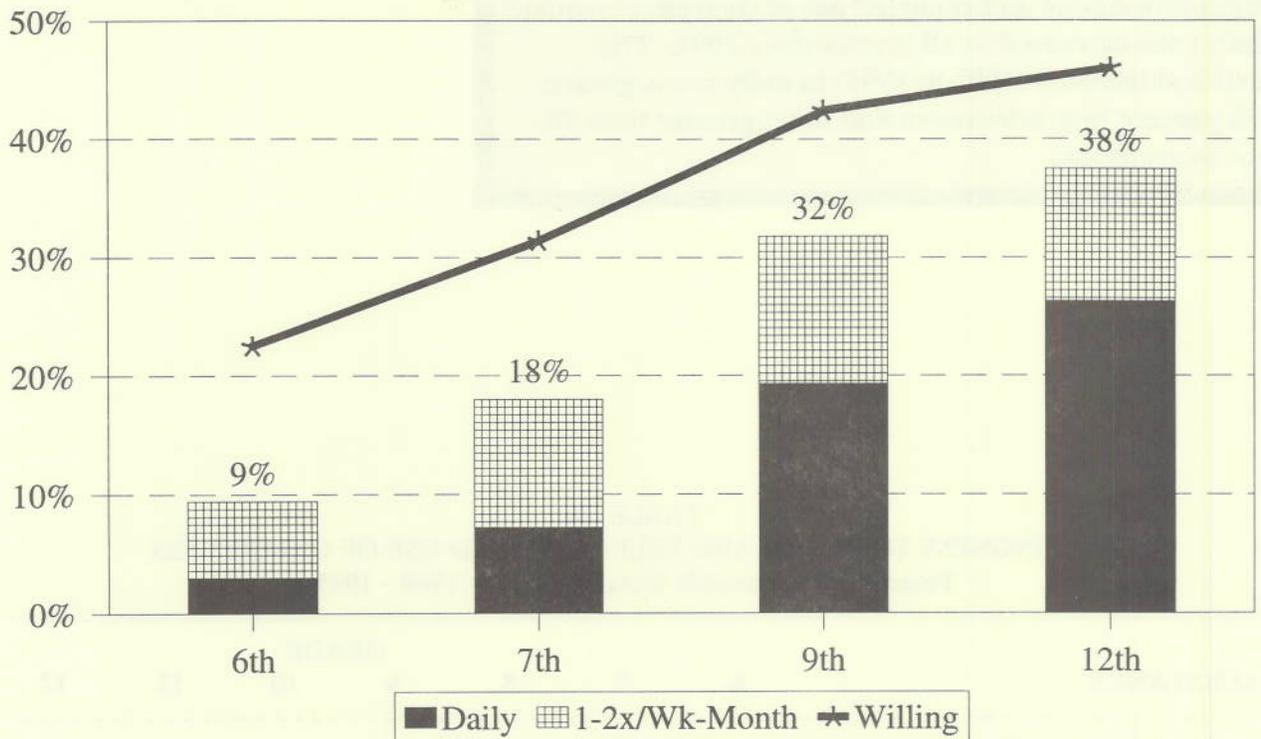


Figure 13: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to smoke and self-reported use of cigarettes. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

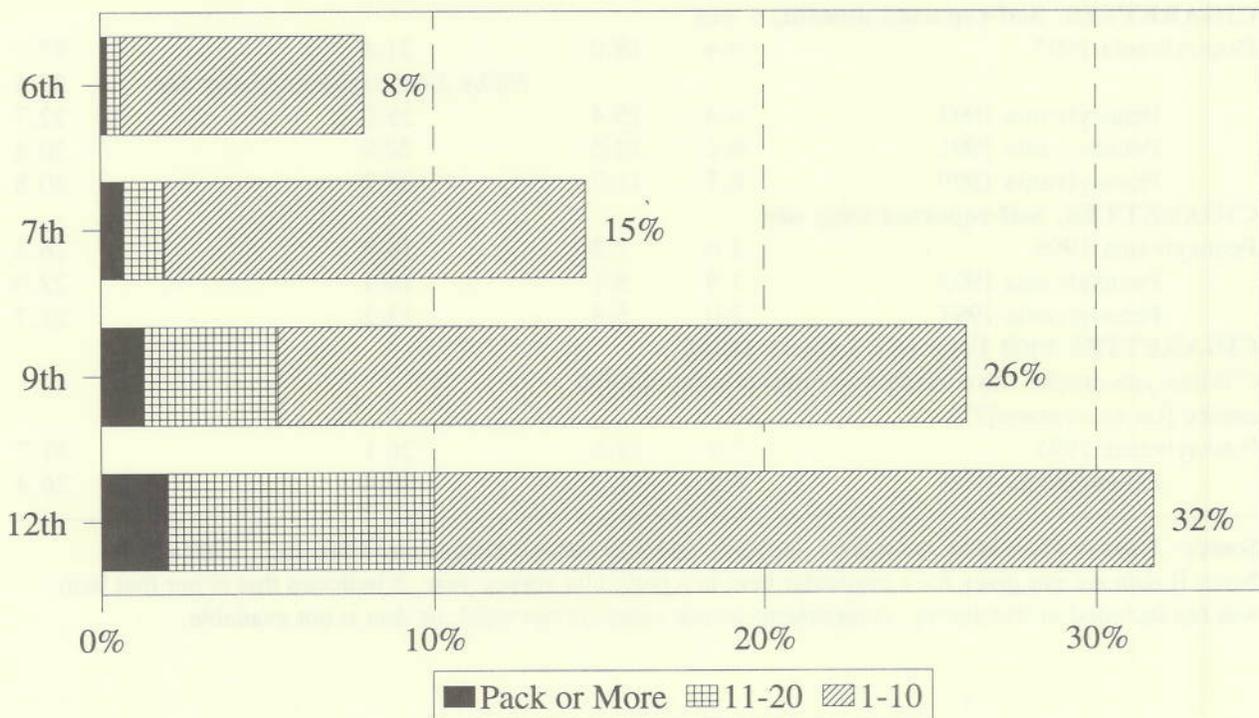


Figure 14: Pennsylvania students' average cigarette use per day. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

Willingness to smoke and reported use of cigarettes (regular and daily) has increased in all grades since 1991. The proportional increase (1993 to 1995) in daily use is greater than 33 percent in grades seven and nine; greater than 50 percent in grade six.

TABLE 6A  
WILLINGNESS TO SMOKE AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF CIGARETTES  
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1995

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CIGARETTES, Willingness to use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	22.5	31.4		42.4			46.0
Pennsylvania 1993	17.8	25.9		36.8			39.6
Pennsylvania 1991	15.1	23.9		31.1			36.2
Pennsylvania 1989	16.4	21.9		32.2			36.2
<b>CIGARETTES, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	9.4	18.0		31.8			37.5
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			33.5
Pennsylvania 1993	6.4	15.4		26.0			32.7
Pennsylvania 1991	6.6	12.5		22.9			30.4
Pennsylvania 1989	6.7	11.7		23.2			30.8
<b>CIGARETTES, Self-reported daily use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	3.0	7.2		19.3			26.3
Pennsylvania 1993	1.9	5.1		14.1			22.0
Pennsylvania 1991	2.0	5.3		13.2			21.7
<b>CIGARETTES PER DAY (AT LEAST ONE)</b>							
("When you smoke, how many cigarettes per day do you smoke [on an average]?" )							
Pennsylvania 1995	7.9	14.6		26.1			31.7
Pennsylvania 1993	8.5	11.3		20.4			26.4

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

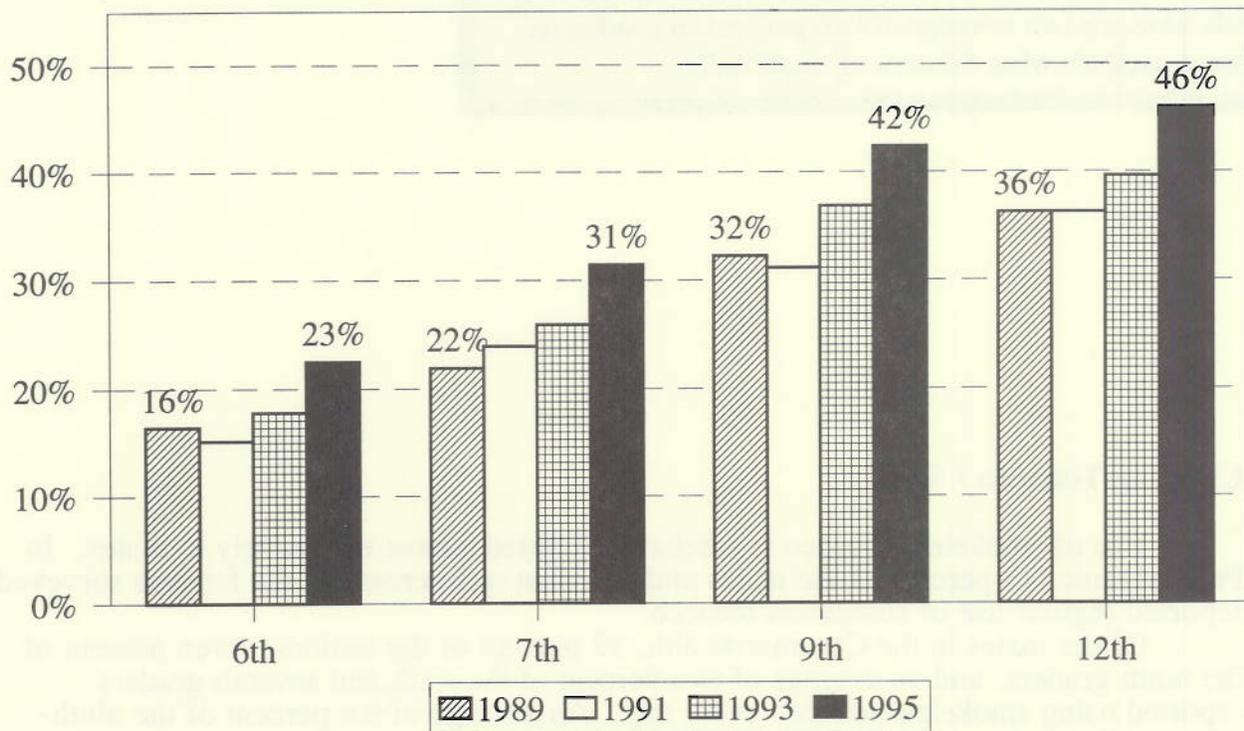


Figure 15: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to smoke cigarettes. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

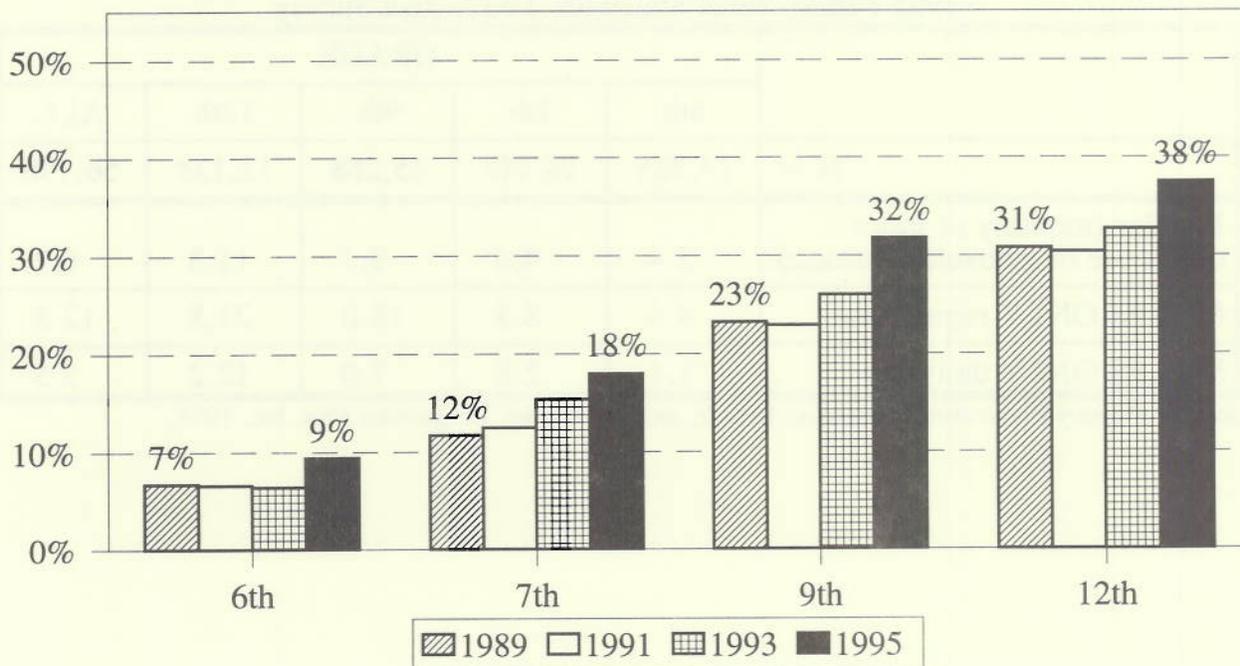


Figure 16: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of cigarettes. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

**Twelve percent of the males in grade twelve, seven percent in grade nine, and an average of two percent in grades six and seven used chewing tobacco or snuff daily.**

### Chewing Tobacco / Snuff

Use of smokeless tobacco is a behavior limited almost exclusively to males. In Pennsylvania, 13 percent of the males and less than one percent of the females surveyed reported regular use of smokeless tobacco.

Of the males in the Commonwealth, 12 percent of the seniors, seven percent of the ninth graders, and an average of two percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported using smokeless tobacco every day. An average of ten percent of the ninth- and twelfth-grade males and four percent of the sixth- and seventh-grade males used chewing tobacco or snuff once or twice a week or once or twice a month. (Table 7, Fig. 17)

**TABLE 7**  
**SELF-REPORTED USE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO**  
 1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	14,325	14,447	15,288	12,138	56,198
Regular (monthly or more often) use of smokeless tobacco	2.4	4.4	9.3	11.3	6.7
MALES ONLY regular use	4.4	8.3	18.0	21.8	12.8
MALES ONLY daily use	1.1	2.8	7.0	12.2	5.5

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

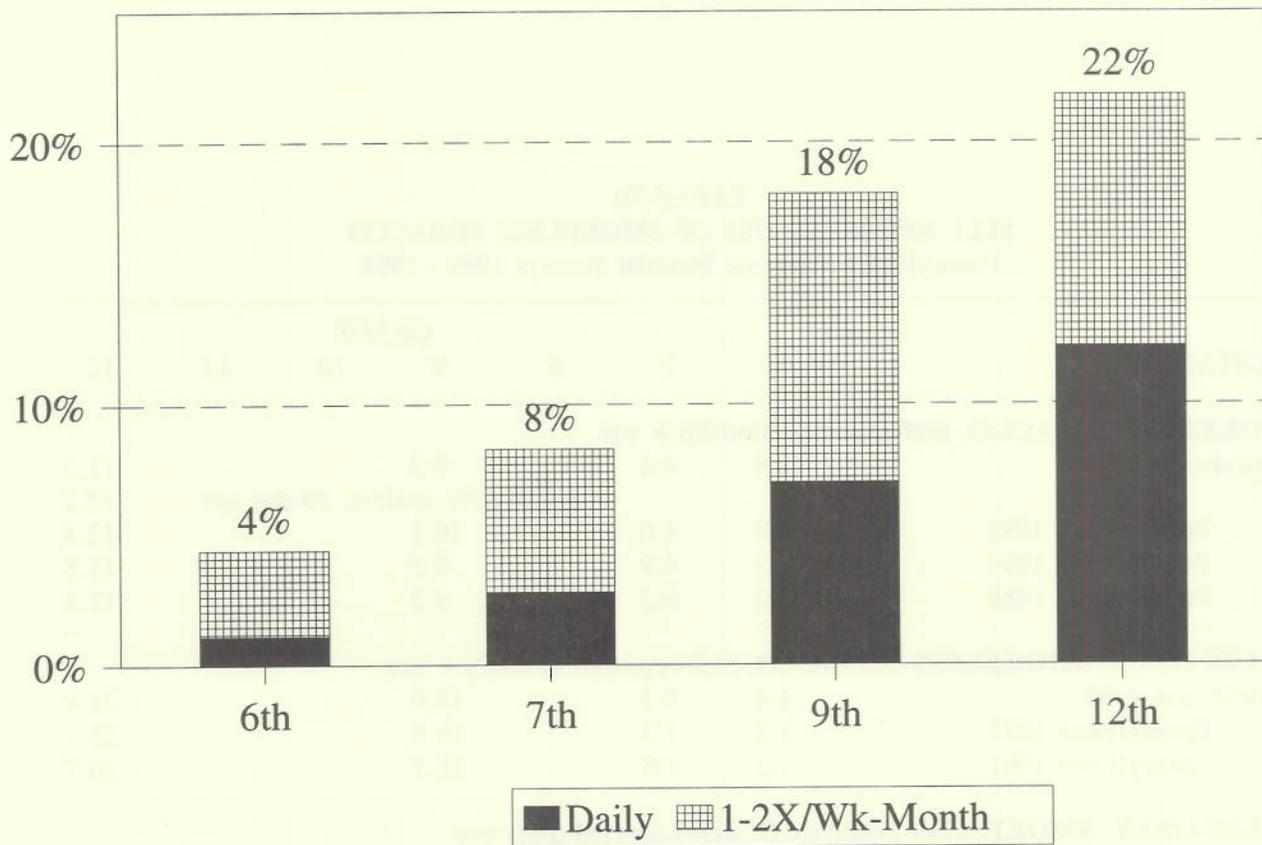


Figure 17: Pennsylvania male students' self-reported use of smokeless tobacco. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

Though males' regular use of smokeless tobacco (since 1993) has decreased slightly in grades nine and twelve, regular use in grades six and seven has increased slightly.

TABLE 7B  
 SELF-REPORTED USE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO  
 Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1995

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	2.4	4.4		9.3			11.3
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			12.2
Pennsylvania 1993	2.2	4.0		10.1			12.4
Pennsylvania 1991	3.1	4.9		9.2			11.8
Pennsylvania 1989	3.2	5.5		9.3			12.4
<b>MALES ONLY, SMOKELESS TOBACCO, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	4.4	8.3		18.0			21.8
Pennsylvania 1993	4.2	7.3		18.6			23.2
Pennsylvania 1991	5.5	8.8		16.1			20.7
<b>MALES ONLY, SMOKELESS TOBACCO, Self-reported daily use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	1.1	2.8		7.0			12.2
Pennsylvania 1993	1.0	2.4		7.8			12.8
Pennsylvania 1991	2.1	3.0		6.3			11.1

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

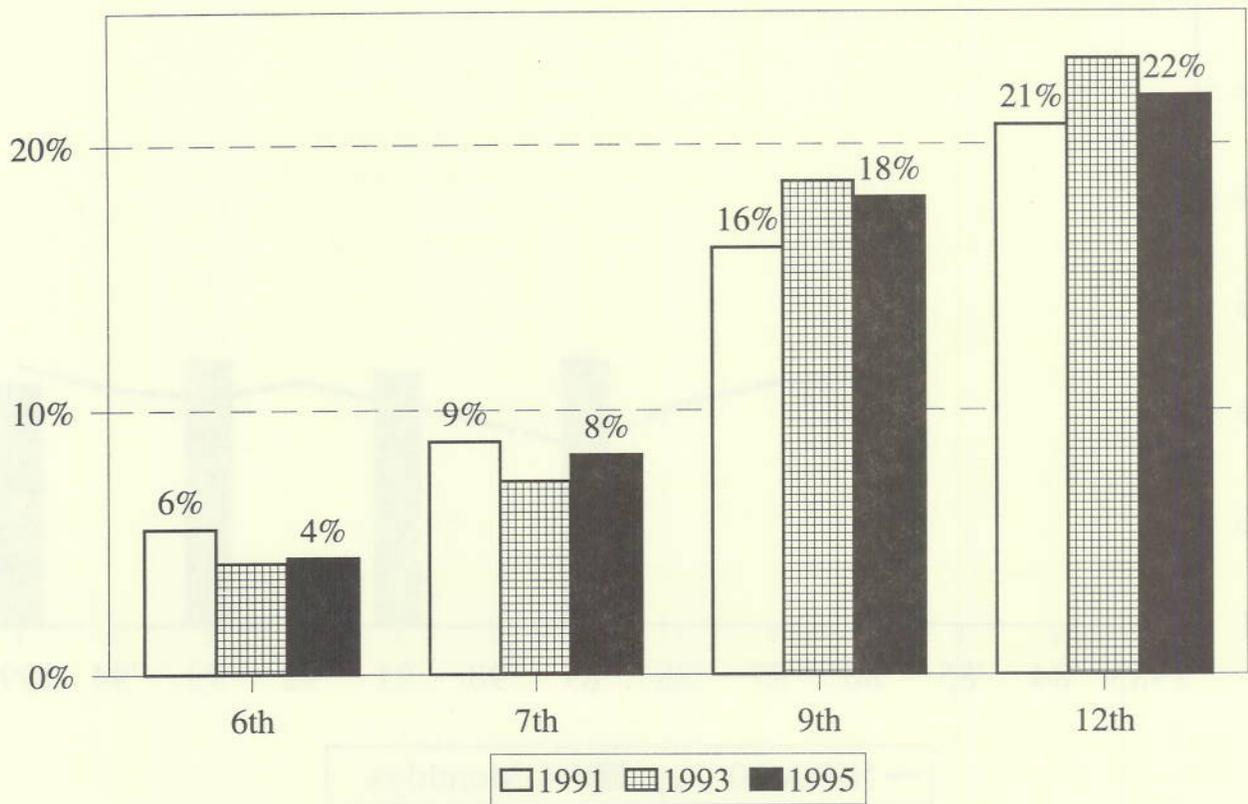


Figure 18: Pennsylvania male students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of smokeless tobacco. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

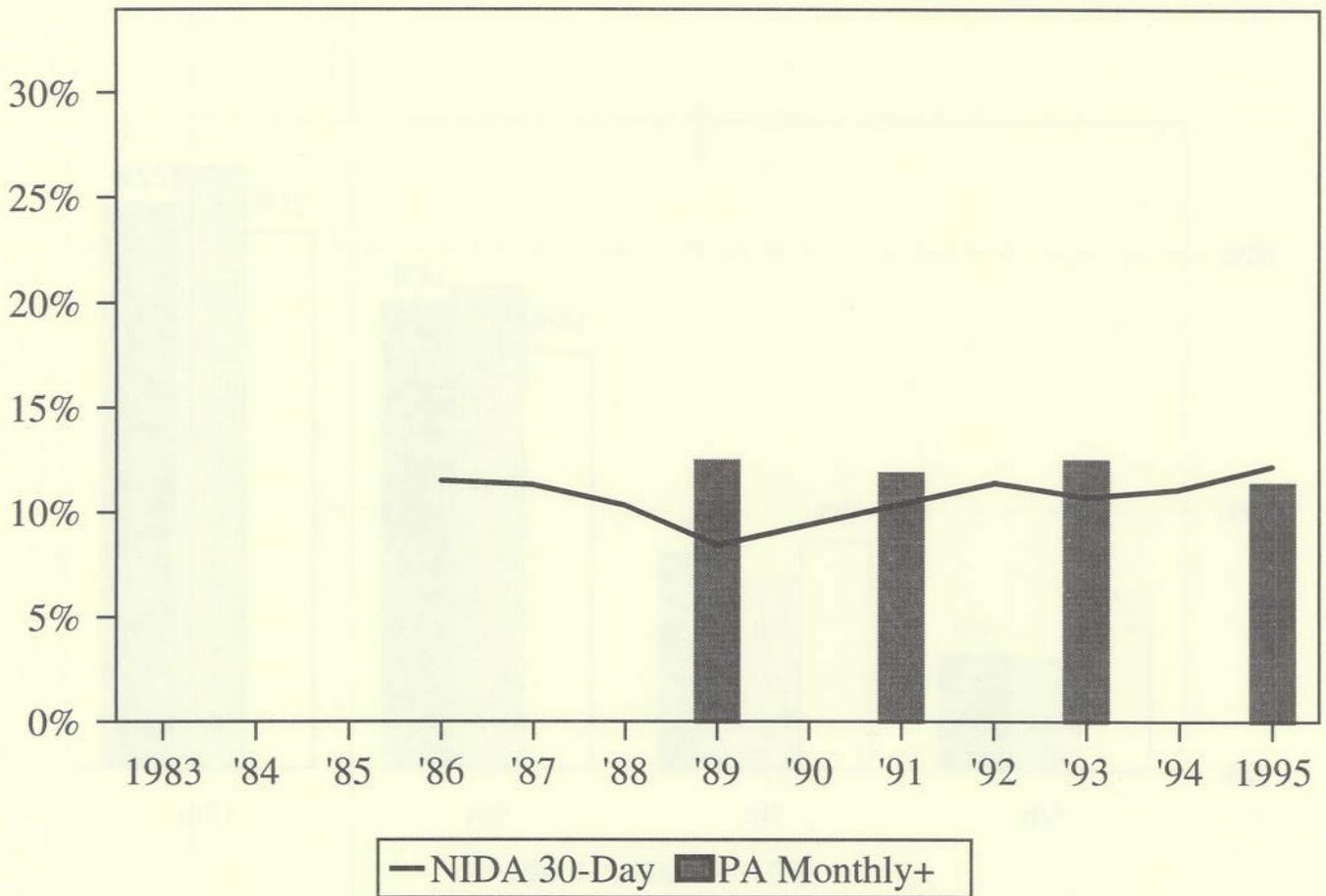


Figure 19: Seniors' regular use of smokeless tobacco, 1986 through 1995. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus, Inc.)

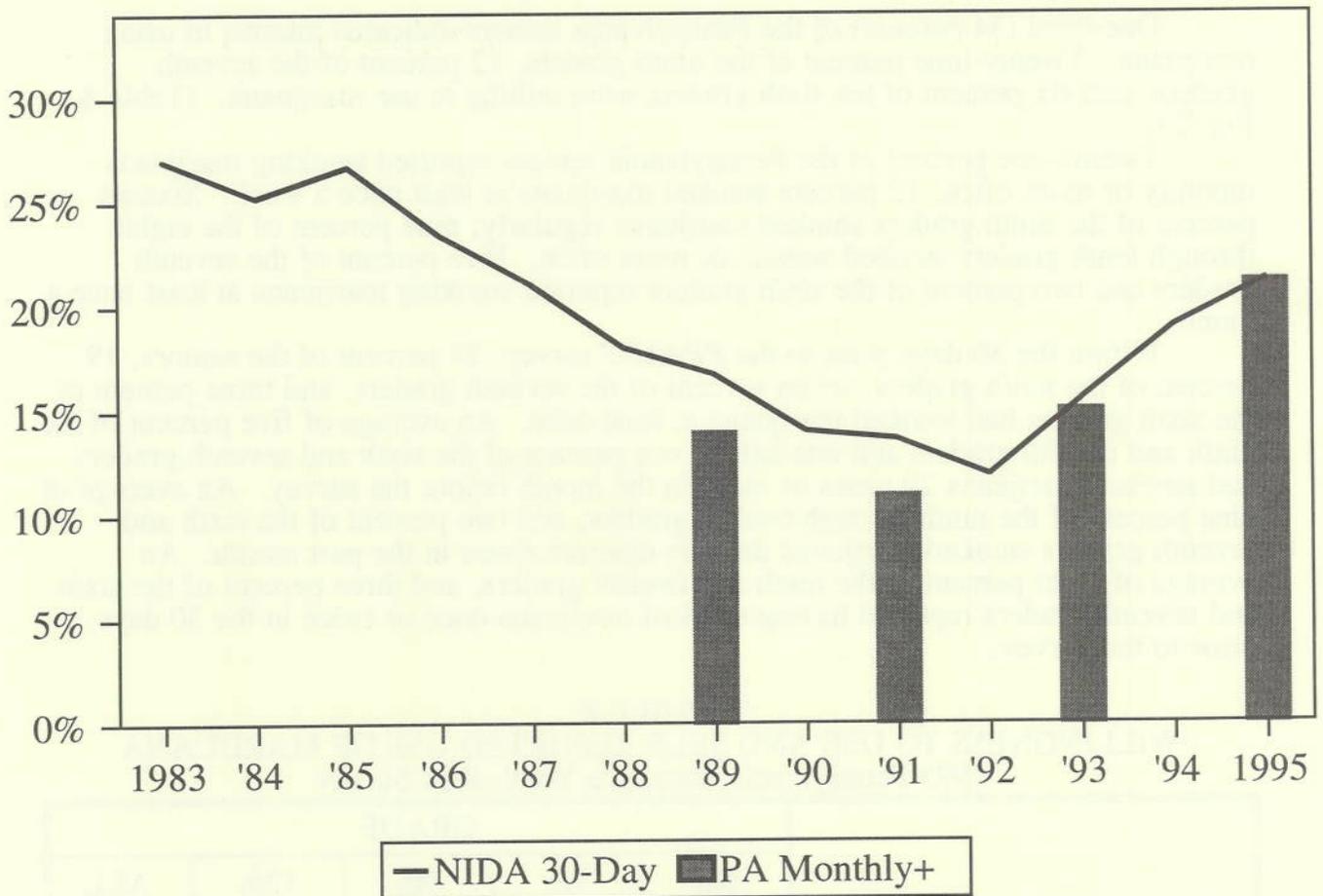


Figure 20: Seniors' regular use of marijuana, 1983 through 1995. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus, Inc.)

Twenty-one percent of the seniors, 16 percent of the ninth graders, five percent of the seventh graders, and two percent of the sixth graders smoked marijuana at least once a month.

## MARIJUANA

One-third (34 percent) of the Pennsylvania seniors indicated interest in using marijuana. Twenty-nine percent of the ninth graders, 12 percent of the seventh graders, and six percent of the sixth graders were willing to use marijuana. (Table 8, Fig. 21)

Twenty-one percent of the Pennsylvania seniors reported smoking marijuana monthly or more often; 12 percent smoked marijuana at least once a week. Sixteen percent of the ninth graders smoked marijuana regularly; nine percent of the eighth through tenth graders smoked weekly or more often. Five percent of the seventh graders and two percent of the sixth graders reported smoking marijuana at least once a month.

Within the 30 days prior to the *PPAAUS* survey, 24 percent of the seniors, 19 percent of the ninth graders, seven percent of the seventh graders, and three percent of the sixth graders had smoked marijuana at least once. An average of five percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and one-half of one percent of the sixth and seventh graders had smoked marijuana 20 times or more in the month before the survey. An average of nine percent of the ninth through twelfth graders, and two percent of the sixth and seventh graders smoked marijuana three to nineteen times in the past month. An average of eight percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, and three percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported having smoked marijuana once or twice in the 30 days prior to the survey.

TABLE 8  
WILLINGNESS TO USE AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF MARIJUANA  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	14,320	14,411	15,225	12,108	56,064
Willingness to use	5.5	12.3	29.1	33.6	19.7
Regular (monthly or more often) use of marijuana	1.6	4.9	16.2	21.1	10.7
Weekly or more often use	.9	2.8	9.4	12.4	6.2
Past 30 day use	2.8	7.1	19.4	24.2	13.0
20 times/more in past 30 days	.3	.8	3.6	6.4	2.6
Once/twice in past 30 days	1.7	3.7	7.8	8.6	5.4

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

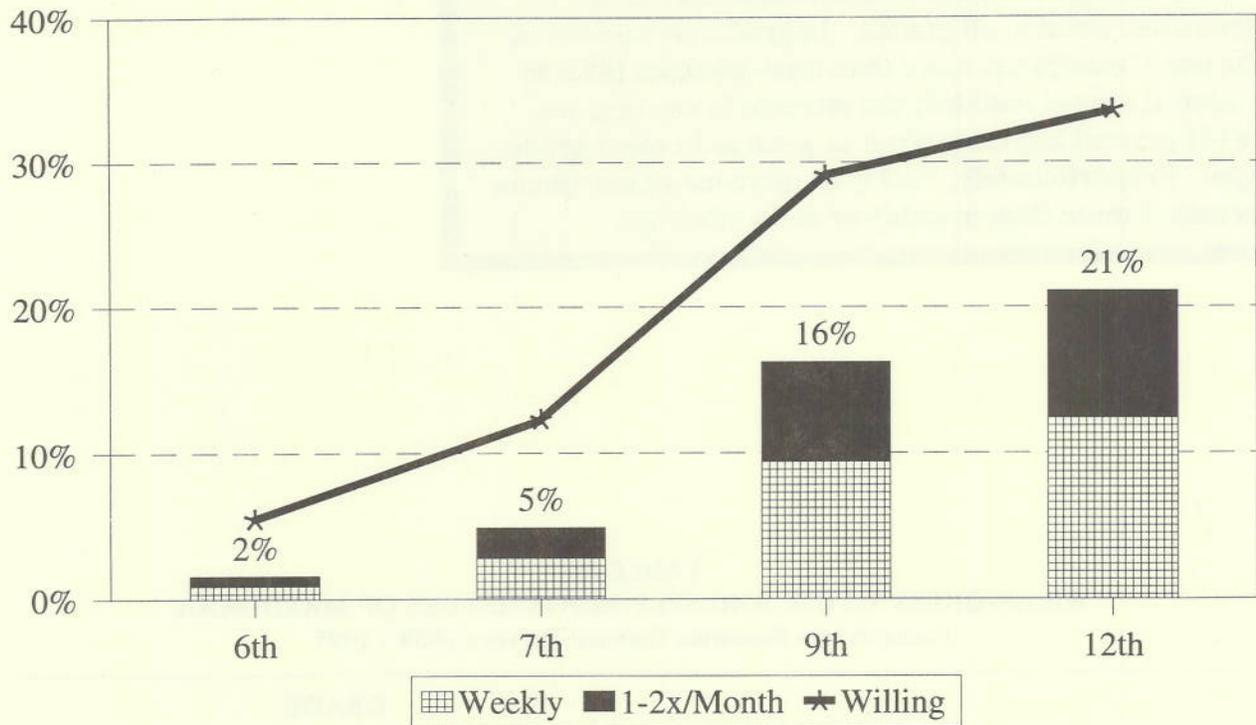


Figure 21: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to smoke and self-reported use of marijuana. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

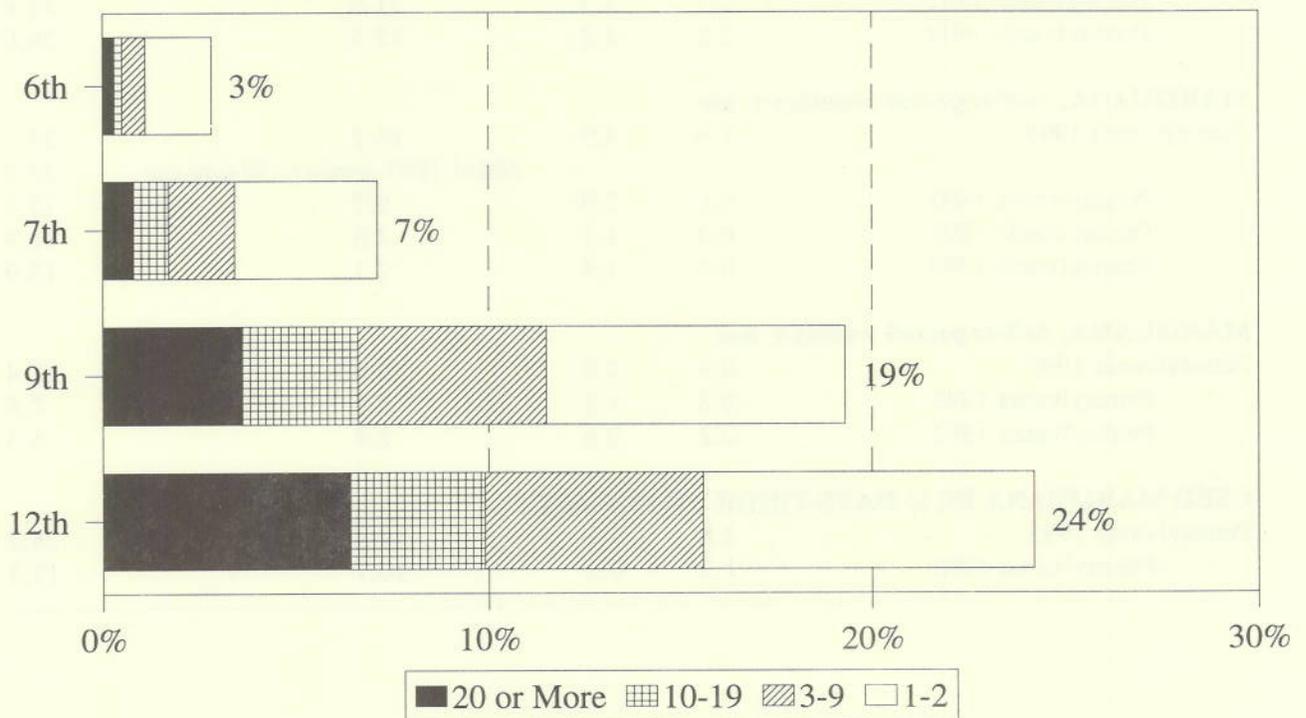


Figure 22: Pennsylvania students' reported past 30-day marijuana use. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

Since 1991, willingness to use and self-reported use of marijuana increased in all grades. In grades six and seven, regular use of marijuana more than doubled since 1993; in grade nine, it almost doubled; the increase in use in grade twelve (41 percent increase) is not as great as in other grades surveyed. Proportionately, weekly or more use of marijuana has increased more than monthly or more often use.

TABLE 8A  
WILLINGNESS TO USE AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF MARIJUANA  
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1995

	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>MARIJUANA, Willingness to use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	5.5	12.3		29.1			33.6
Pennsylvania 1993	2.9	6.3		19.8			29.7
Pennsylvania 1991	1.7	3.7		11.9			21.6
Pennsylvania 1989	2.1	4.3		15.5			26.0
<b>MARIJUANA, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	1.6	4.9		16.2			21.1
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			21.2
Pennsylvania 1993	0.6	2.0		8.7			15.0
Pennsylvania 1991	0.4	1.1		4.8			10.9
Pennsylvania 1989	0.6	1.4		7.1			13.9
<b>MARIJUANA, Self-reported weekly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.9	2.8		9.4			12.4
Pennsylvania 1993	0.3	1.1		4.5			7.8
Pennsylvania 1991	0.2	0.6		2.4			6.3
<b>USED MARIJUANA IN 30 DAYS PRIOR TO SURVEY</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	2.8	7.1		19.4			24.2
Pennsylvania 1993	1.2	3.1		10.1			17.1

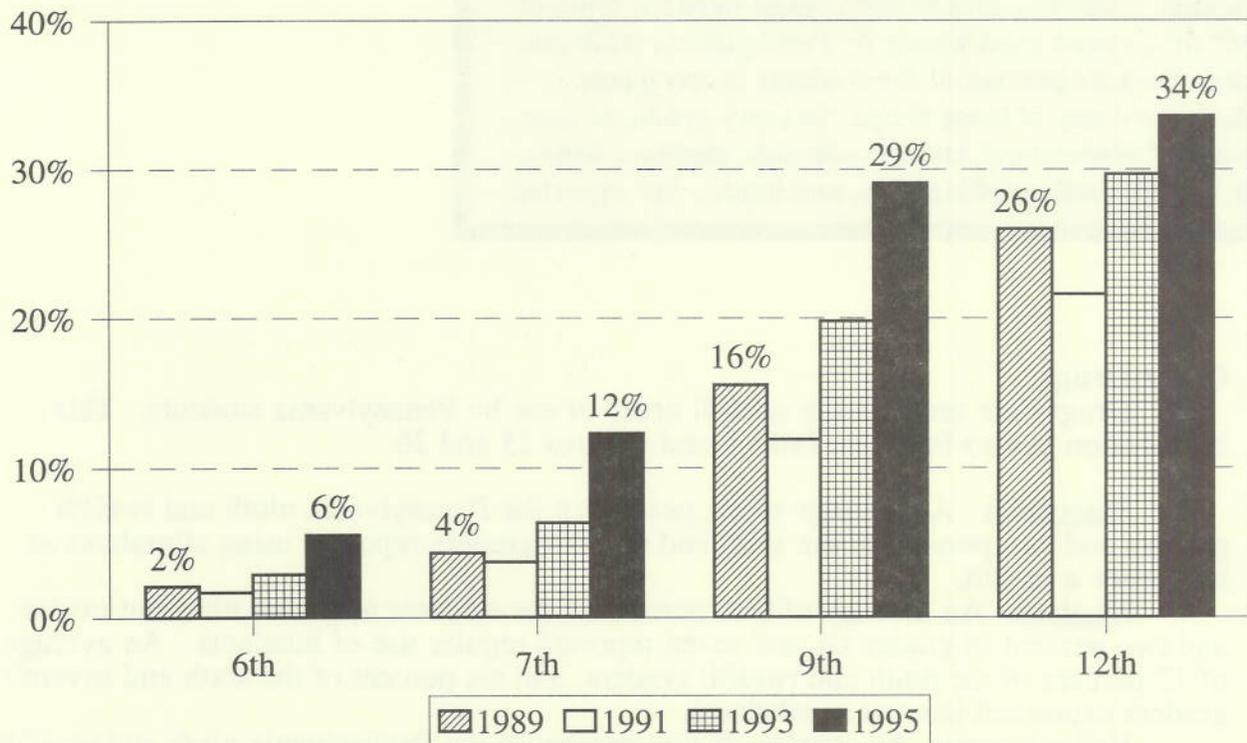


Figure 23: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to use marijuana. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

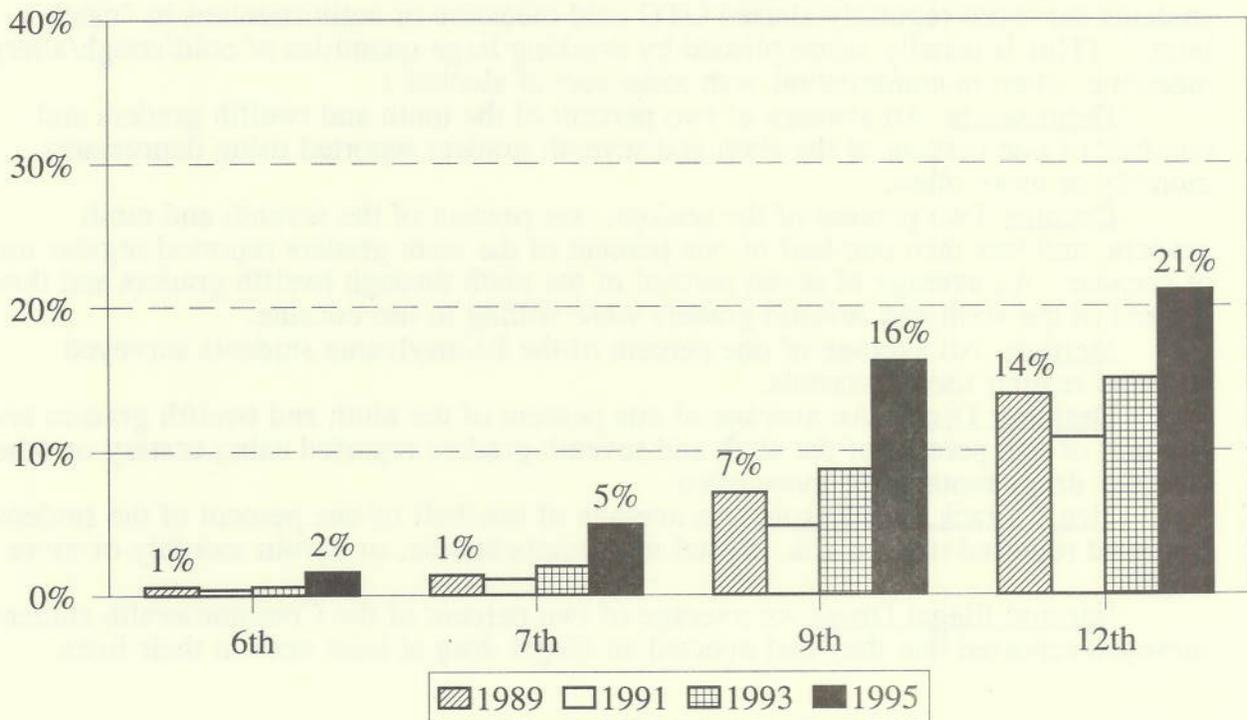


Figure 24: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of marijuana. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

Stimulants, inhalants, and hallucinogens were the types of "hard" drugs used most widely by Pennsylvania students. No more than six percent of the students in any grade regularly used any of these drugs. In every grade, at least some use of depressants, cocaine, steroids, designer drugs, crack, crystal methamphetamine, and heroin was reported.

### Other Drugs

Drugs here are listed in overall order of use by Pennsylvania students. This information is also found in Table 9 and Figures 25 and 26.

Stimulants An average of six percent of the Pennsylvania ninth and twelfth graders and two percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported using stimulants at least once a month.

Inhalants An average of four percent of the students in grades nine and twelve and two percent in grades six and seven reported regular use of inhalants. An average of 12 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, and six percent of the sixth and seventh graders expressed interest in inhalants.

Hallucinogens An average of five percent of the Pennsylvania ninth and twelfth graders and one percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported using acid or other hallucinogens at least once a month. An average of 16 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, and four percent of the sixth and seventh graders were willing to try or willing to use hallucinogens.

Over-the-Counter Medications An average of two percent of the Pennsylvania students surveyed regularly abused OTC cold medicine or antihistamines to "catch a buzz." (This is usually accomplished by drinking large quantities of cold/cough/allergy medicine, often in combination with some sort of alcohol.)

Depressants An average of two percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and one-half of one percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported using depressants monthly or more often.

Cocaine Two percent of the seniors, one percent of the seventh and ninth graders, and less than one-half of one percent of the sixth graders reported regular use of cocaine. An average of seven percent of the ninth through twelfth graders and three percent of the sixth and seventh graders were willing to use cocaine.

Steroids An average of one percent of the Pennsylvania students surveyed reported regular use of steroids.

Designer Drugs An average of one percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and one-half of one percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported using ecstasy or other designer drugs monthly or more often.

"Ice," Crack, and Heroin An average of one-half of one percent of the students surveyed reported using crack, crystal methamphetamine, or heroin monthly or more often.

Injected Illegal Drugs An average of two percent of the Commonwealth students surveyed reported that they had injected an illegal drug at least once in their lives.

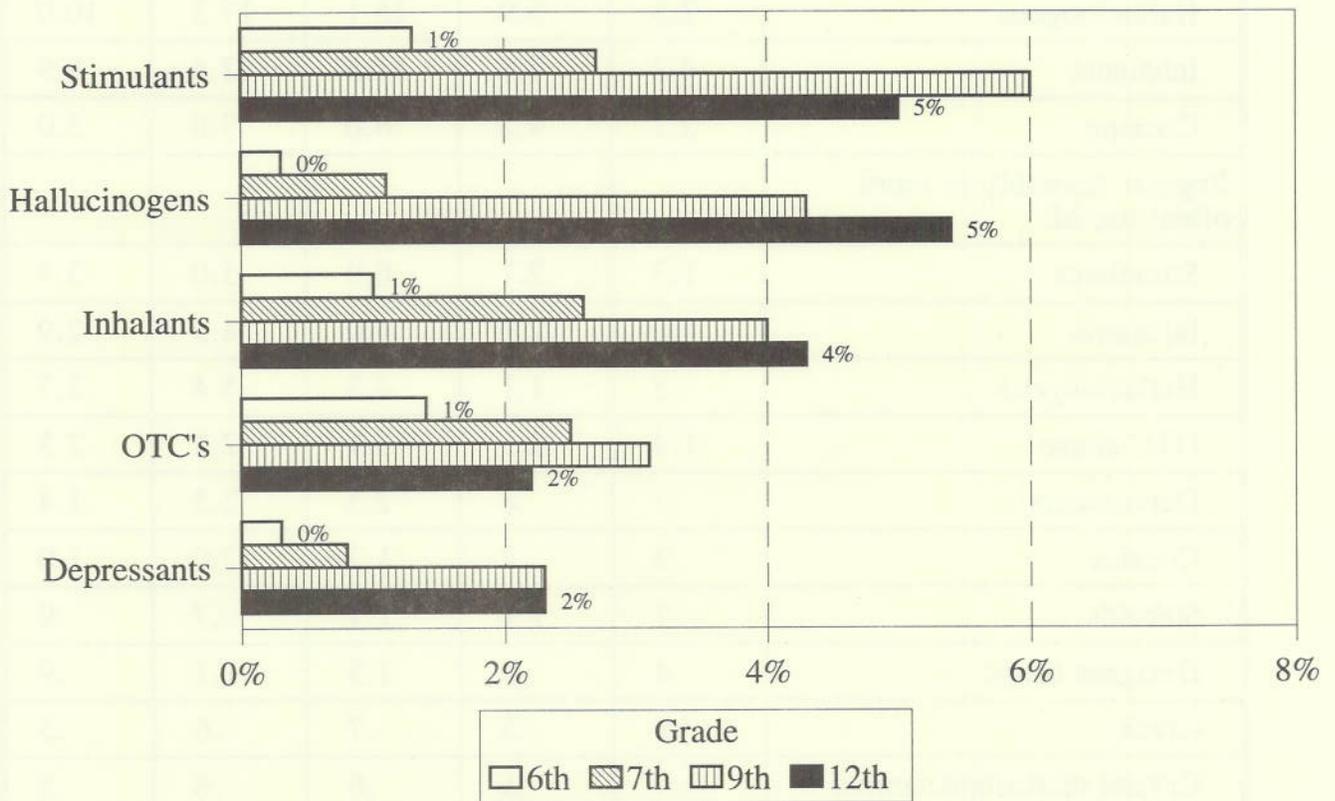


Figure 25: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of several drugs. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

TABLE 9  
WILLINGNESS TO USE SOME DRUGS  
AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF SEVERAL DRUGS  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	14,335	14,439	15,238	12,111	56,123
Willingness to use :					
Hallucinogens	2.5	5.9	15.1	17.3	10.0
Inhalants	4.2	7.8	11.5	12.4	8.9
Cocaine	2.1	4.2	6.0	7.0	5.0
Regular (monthly or more often) use of:					
Stimulants	1.3	2.7	6.0	5.0	3.7
Inhalants	1.0	2.6	4.0	4.3	2.9
Hallucinogens	.3	1.1	4.3	5.4	2.7
OTC abuse	1.4	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.3
Depressants	.3	.8	2.3	2.3	1.4
Cocaine	.3	.7	1.2	2.0	1.0
Steroids	.7	1.1	1.1	.7	.9
Designer drugs	.4	.6	1.3	1.1	.9
Crack	.2	.5	.7	.6	.5
Crystal methamphetamine	.4	.5	.6	.6	.5
Heroin	.1	.4	.7	.5	.4
Lifetime (ever) use of injected illegal drug	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

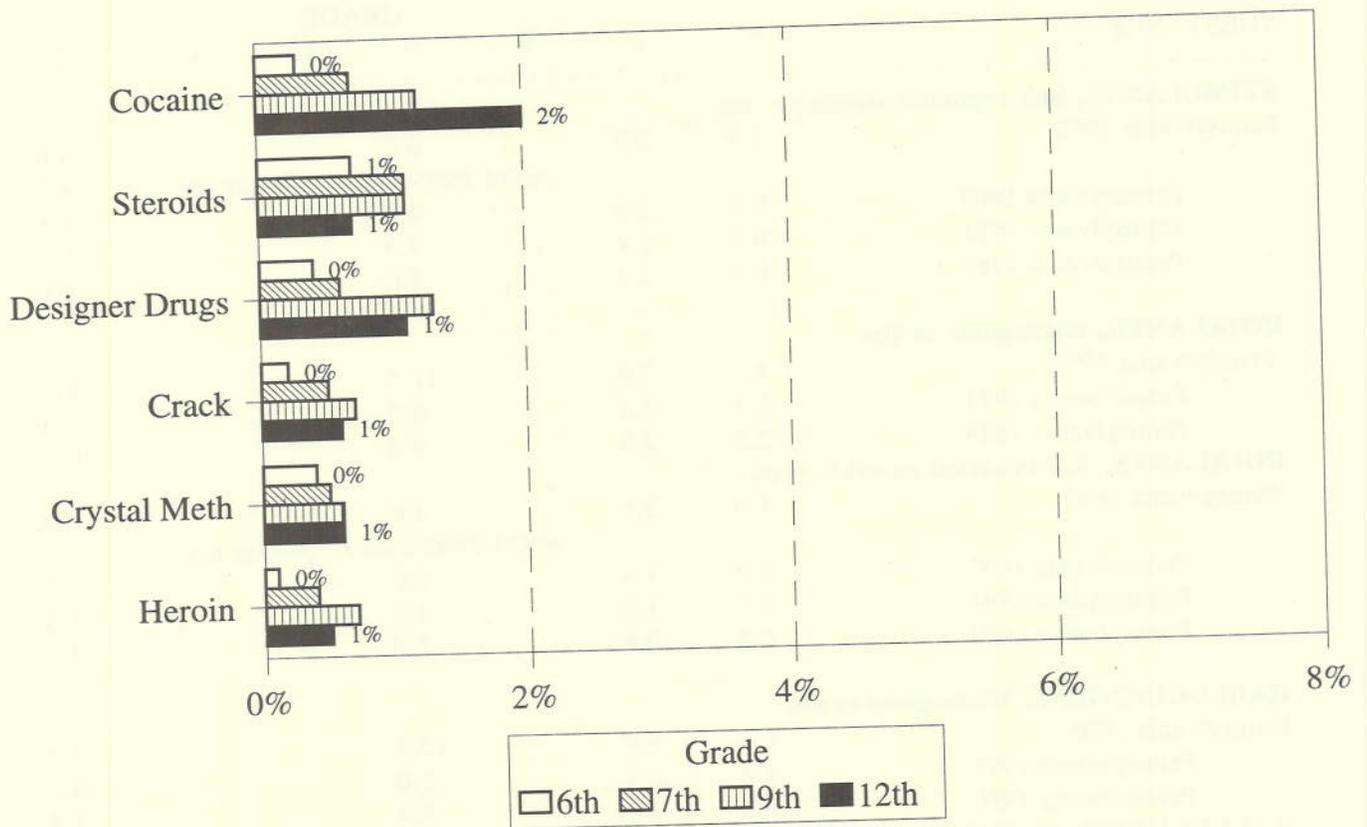


Figure 26: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of several drugs. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

Stimulants, inhalants, and hallucinogens continue to be the "hard" drugs used most by Pennsylvania students. Though regular use of any of these substances did not exceed six percent in any grade, reported use of these drugs generally increased in all grades since the 1991 survey occasion.

TABLE 9A  
WILLINGNESS TO USE SOME DRUGS  
AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF SEVERAL DRUGS  
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1991

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>STIMULANTS, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	1.3	2.7		6.0			5.0
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			4.0
Pennsylvania 1993	0.9	2.4		4.6			3.8
Pennsylvania 1991	0.6	1.4		3.3			3.5
Pennsylvania 1989	0.4	1.2		4.0			4.6
<b>INHALANTS, Willingness to Use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	4.2	7.8		11.5			12.4
Pennsylvania 1991	2.5	3.4		6.0			7.8
Pennsylvania 1989	2.3	2.9		8.4			10.7
<b>INHALANTS, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	1.0	2.6		4.0			4.3
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			3.2
Pennsylvania 1993	0.9	1.6		3.2			2.7
Pennsylvania 1991	0.5	1.0		1.3			1.5
Pennsylvania 1989	0.8	0.8		2.0			2.1
<b>HALLUCINOGENS, Willingness to use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	2.5	5.9		15.1			17.3
Pennsylvania 1991	1.2	2.4		6.0			10.2
Pennsylvania 1989	0.8	1.4		5.4			7.8
<b>HALLUCINOGENS, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.3	1.1		4.3			5.4
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			4.6
Pennsylvania 1993	0.1	0.5		2.1			2.5
Pennsylvania 1991	0.2	0.5		1.2			1.9
Pennsylvania 1989	0.1	0.3		1.1			1.4
<b>O.T.C. COLD MEDICINE, Self-reported monthly+ abuse</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	1.4	2.4		3.1			2.2
Pennsylvania 1993	1.2	1.9		2.7			1.8
Pennsylvania 1991	1.4	1.7		1.6			1.1

-continued on page 42 -

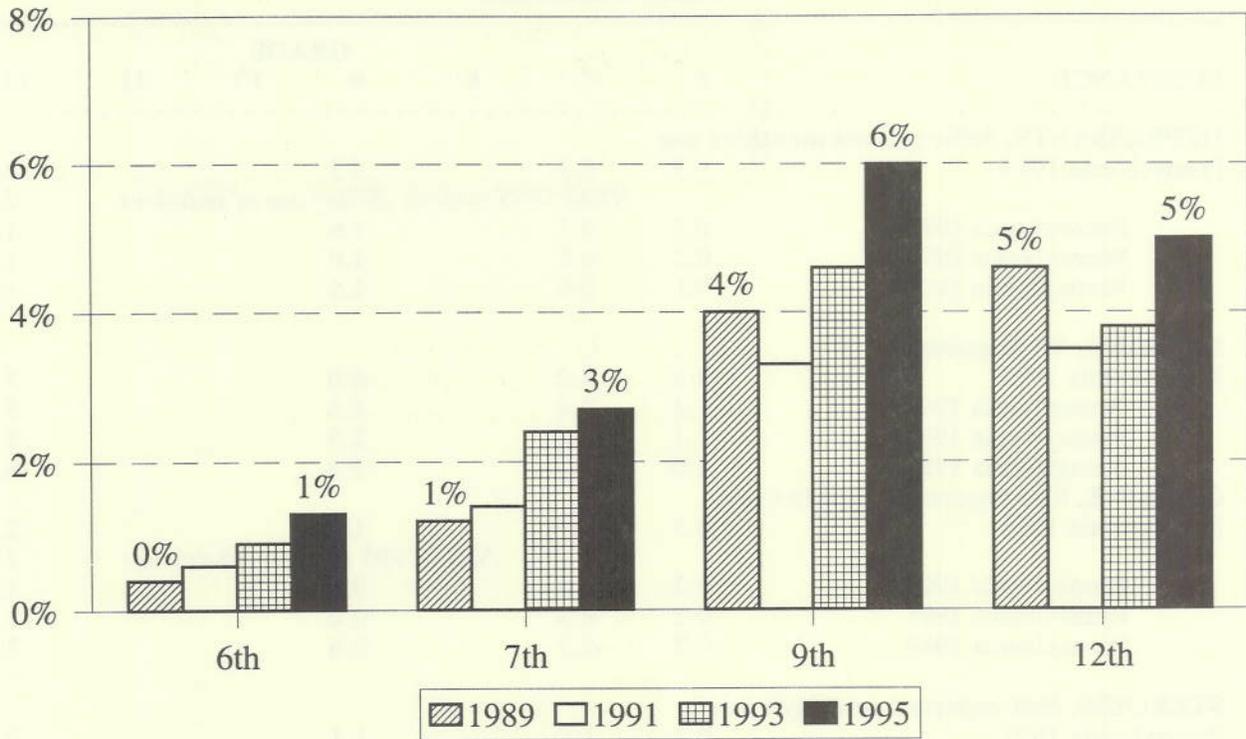


Figure 27: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of stimulants. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

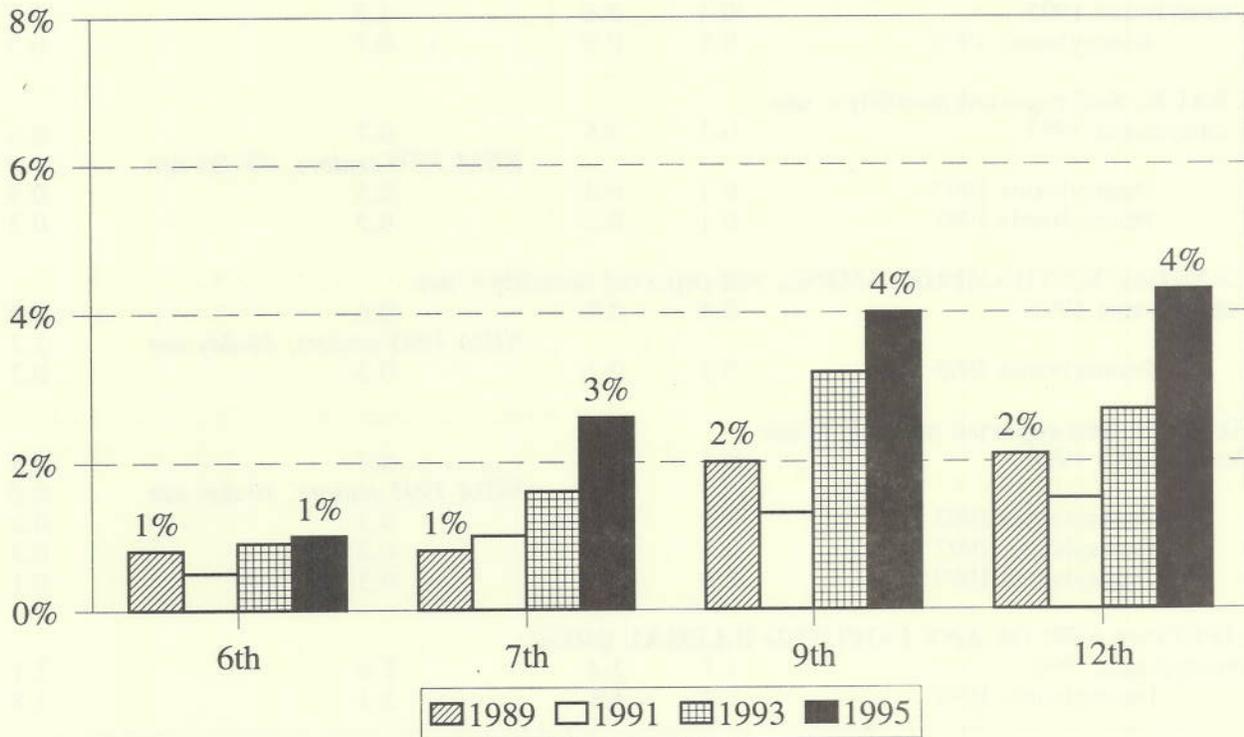


Figure 28: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of inhalants. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

Table 9A (continued)

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEPRESSANTS, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.3	0.3		2.3			2.3
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use of sedatives</i>			2.3
Pennsylvania 1993	0.2	0.7		1.6			1.3
Pennsylvania 1991	0.2	0.5		1.0			1.3
Pennsylvania 1989	0.1	0.6		1.5			1.3
<b>COCAINE, Willingness to use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	2.1	4.2		6.0			7.0
Pennsylvania 1993	1.4	2.4		4.3			5.2
Pennsylvania 1991	1.1	1.6		2.5			5.1
Pennsylvania 1989	1.0	1.3		3.4			6.8
<b>COCAINE, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.3	0.7		1.2			2.0
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			1.8
Pennsylvania 1993	0.2	0.5		0.7			1.1
Pennsylvania 1991	0.2	0.3		0.4			1.2
Pennsylvania 1989	0.2	0.3		0.6			2.4
<b>STEROIDS, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.7	1.1		1.1			0.7
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			0.7
Pennsylvania 1993	0.5	0.8		1.1			0.6
Pennsylvania 1991	0.5	0.6		0.6			0.6
<b>DESIGNER DRUGS, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.4	0.6		1.3			1.1
Pennsylvania 1993	0.3	0.6		0.7			0.5
<b>CRACK, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.2	0.5		0.7			0.6
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			1.0
Pennsylvania 1993	0.1	0.4		0.5			0.5
Pennsylvania 1991	0.1	0.2		0.2			0.3
<b>CRYSTAL METHAMPHETAMINE, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.4	0.5		0.6			0.6
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			1.1
Pennsylvania 1993	0.3	0.3		0.3			0.2
<b>HEROIN, Self-reported monthly+ use</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.1	0.4		0.7			0.5
				<i>NIDA 1995 seniors, 30-day use</i>			0.6
Pennsylvania 1993	0.0	0.4		0.3			0.2
Pennsylvania 1991	0.1	0.3		0.2			0.3
Pennsylvania 1989	0.0	0.1		0.3			0.1
<b>LIFETIME USE OF ANY INJECTED ILLEGAL DRUG</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	1.7	2.4		2.6			2.1
Pennsylvania 1993	1.2	1.8		2.1			1.8

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

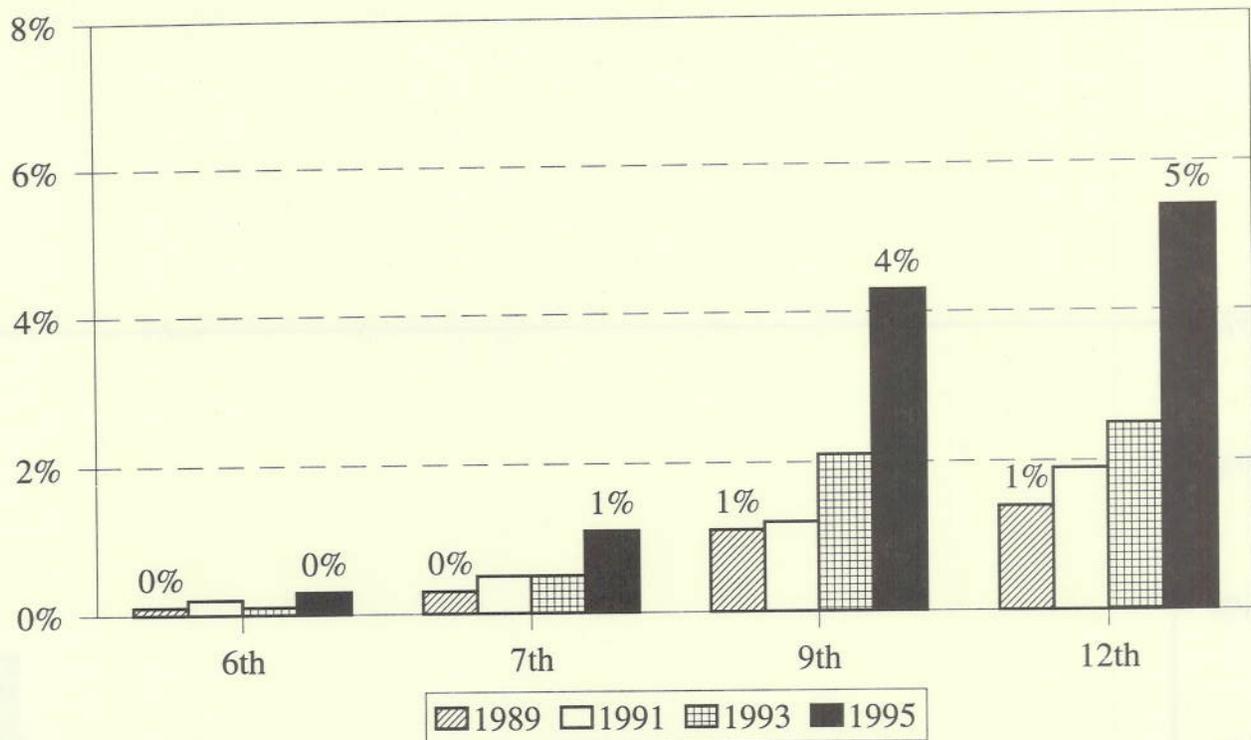


Figure 29: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of hallucinogens. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

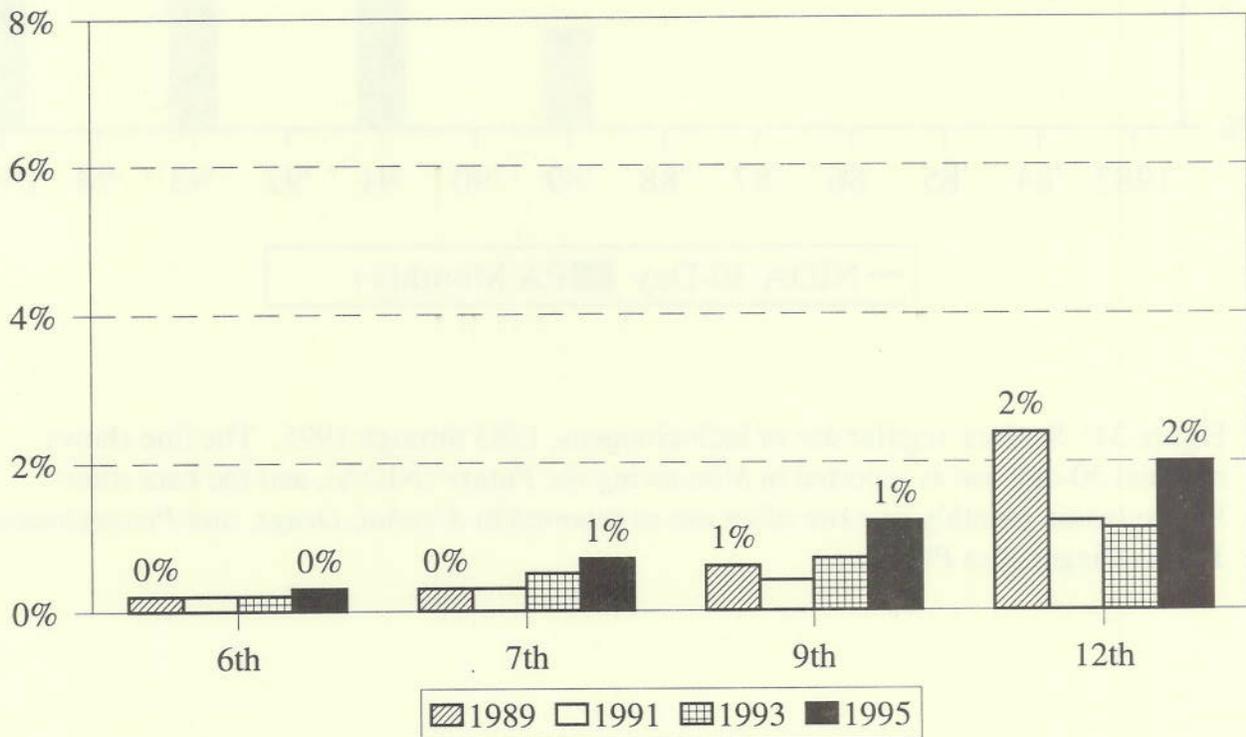


Figure 30: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of cocaine. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

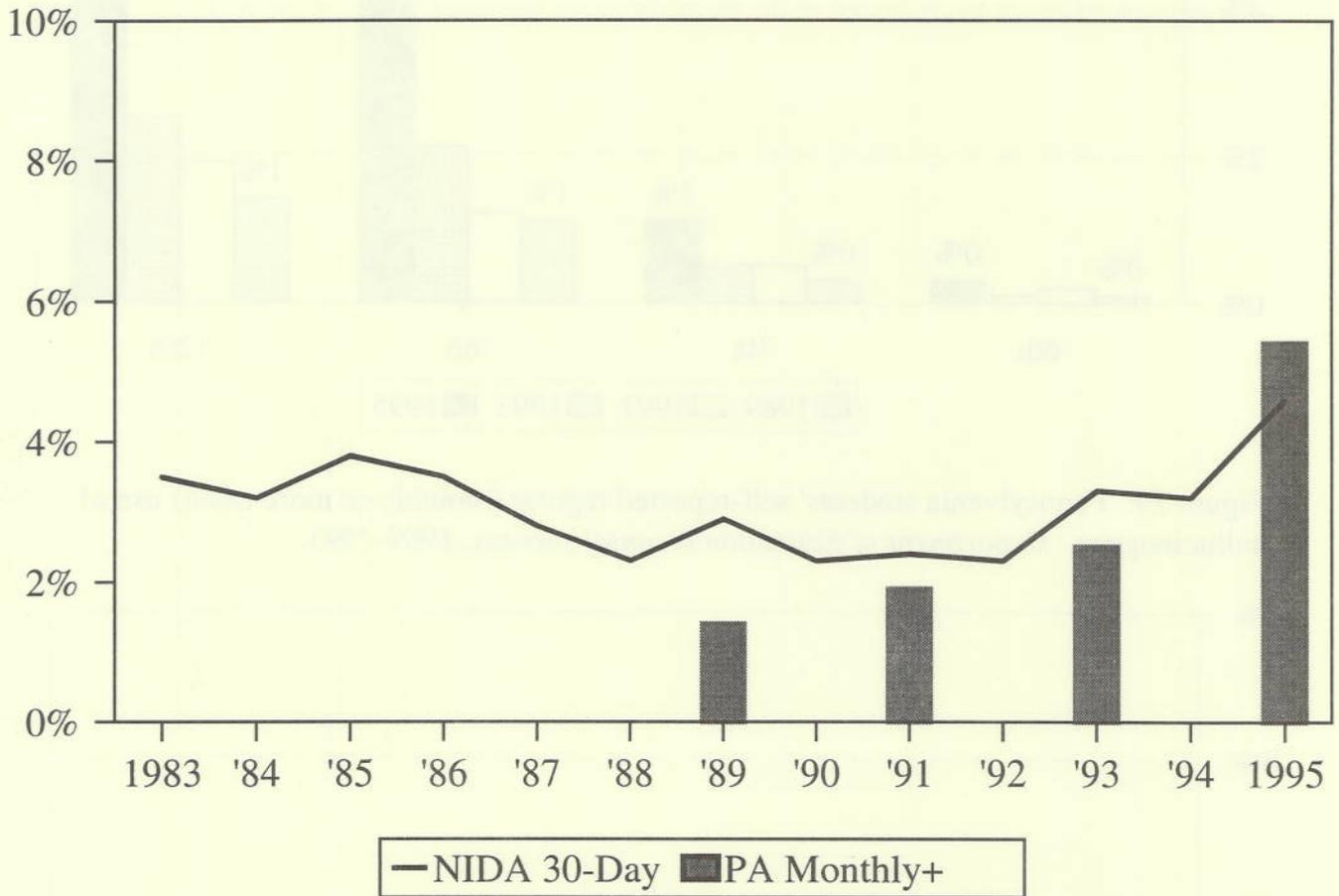


Figure 31: Seniors' regular use of hallucinogens, 1983 through 1995. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus, Inc.)

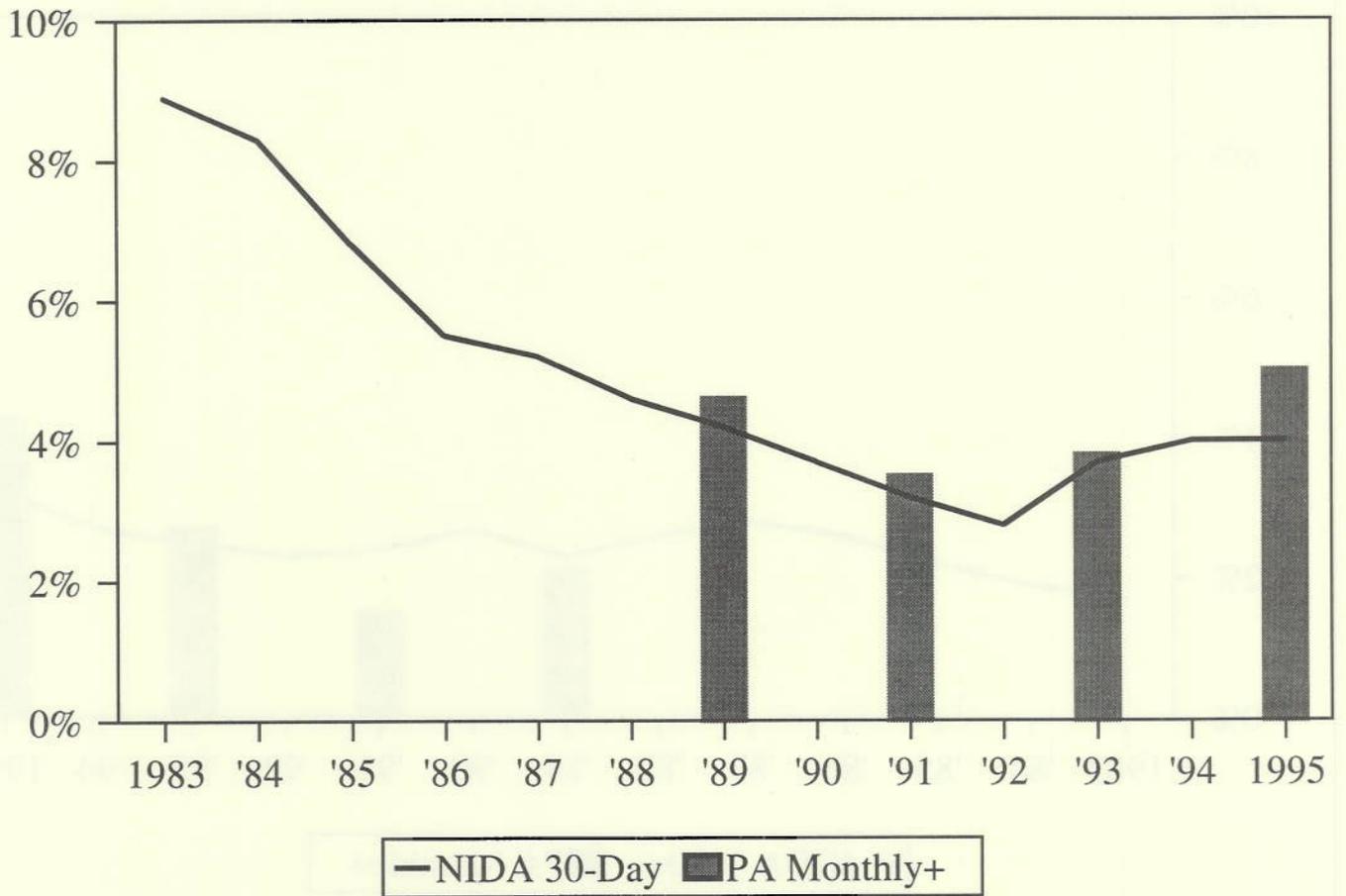


Figure 32: Seniors' regular use of stimulants, 1983 through 1995. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus, Inc.)

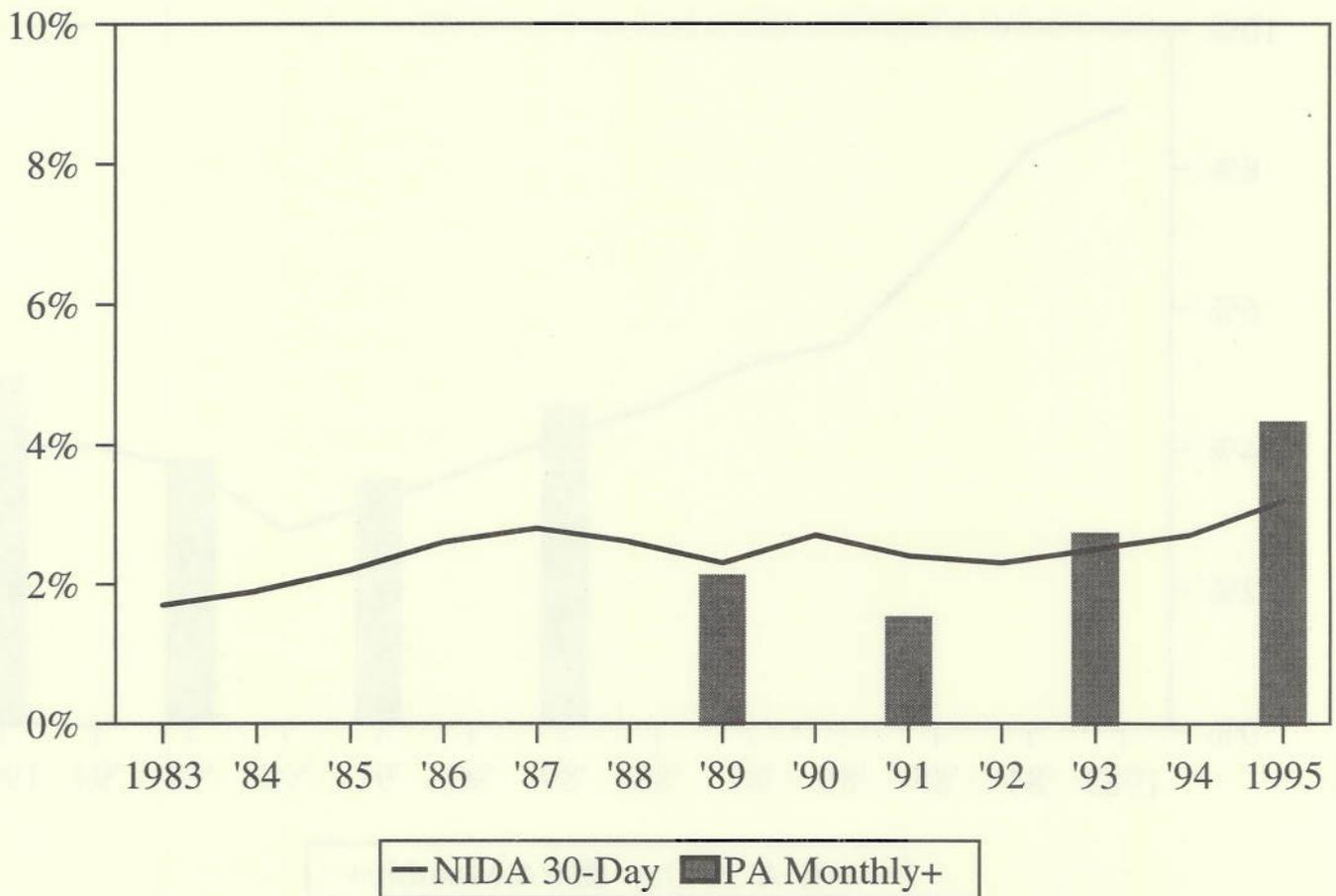


Figure 33: Seniors' regular use of inhalants, 1983 through 1995. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus, Inc.)

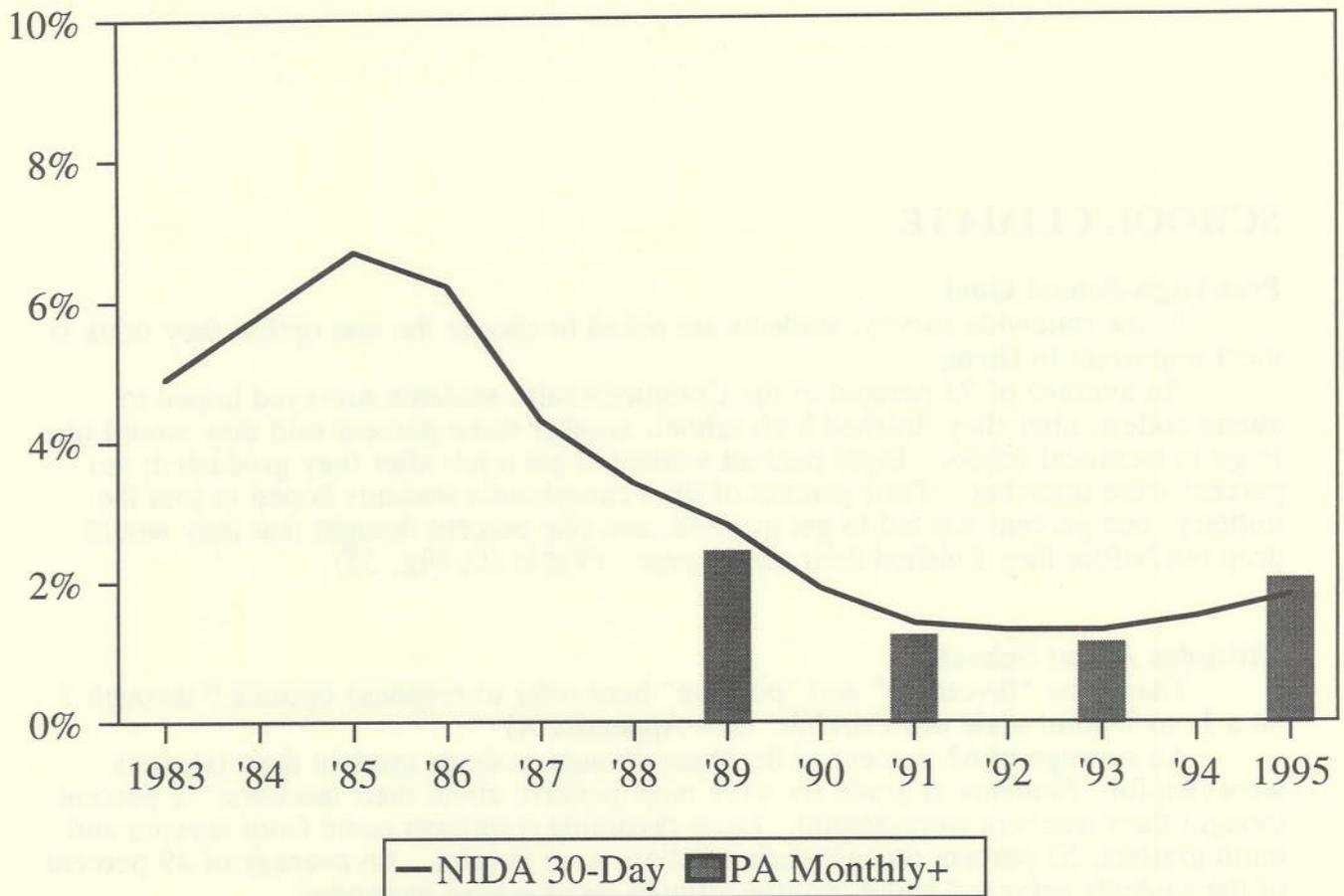


Figure 34: Seniors' regular use of cocaine, 1983 through 1995. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus, Inc.)

An average of 49 percent of the students surveyed liked school in general; 62 percent liked their teachers; and 40 percent thought their subjects were interesting.

## SCHOOL CLIMATE

### Post-High-School Goal

In the statewide survey, students are asked to choose the **one** option they think is most important **to them**.

An average of 73 percent of the Commonwealth students surveyed hoped to attend college after they finished high school; another three percent said they would like to go to technical school. Eight percent wanted to get a job after they graduated; ten percent were uncertain. Four percent of the Pennsylvania students hoped to join the military; one percent wanted to get married; and one percent thought that they would drop out before they finished their senior year. (Table 10, Fig. 35)

### Attitudes About School

The terms "favorable" and "positive" here refer to response options 5 through 7 on a 1- to 7-point scale in *PPAAUS*. (See Appendix A)

An average of 62 percent of the Pennsylvania students thought their teachers were helpful. Students in grade six were most positive about their teachers: 72 percent thought their teachers were helpful. Least favorable responses came from seventh and ninth graders: 53 percent thought their teachers were helpful. An average of 49 percent of the students surveyed had a positive attitude about school in general.

An average of 40 percent of the students had a favorable attitude toward their subjects. Forty-seven percent of the sixth graders and an average of 37 percent of the seventh, ninth, and twelfth graders thought their subjects were interesting.

Almost three-fourths (74 percent) of all students surveyed thought their classmates were friendly.

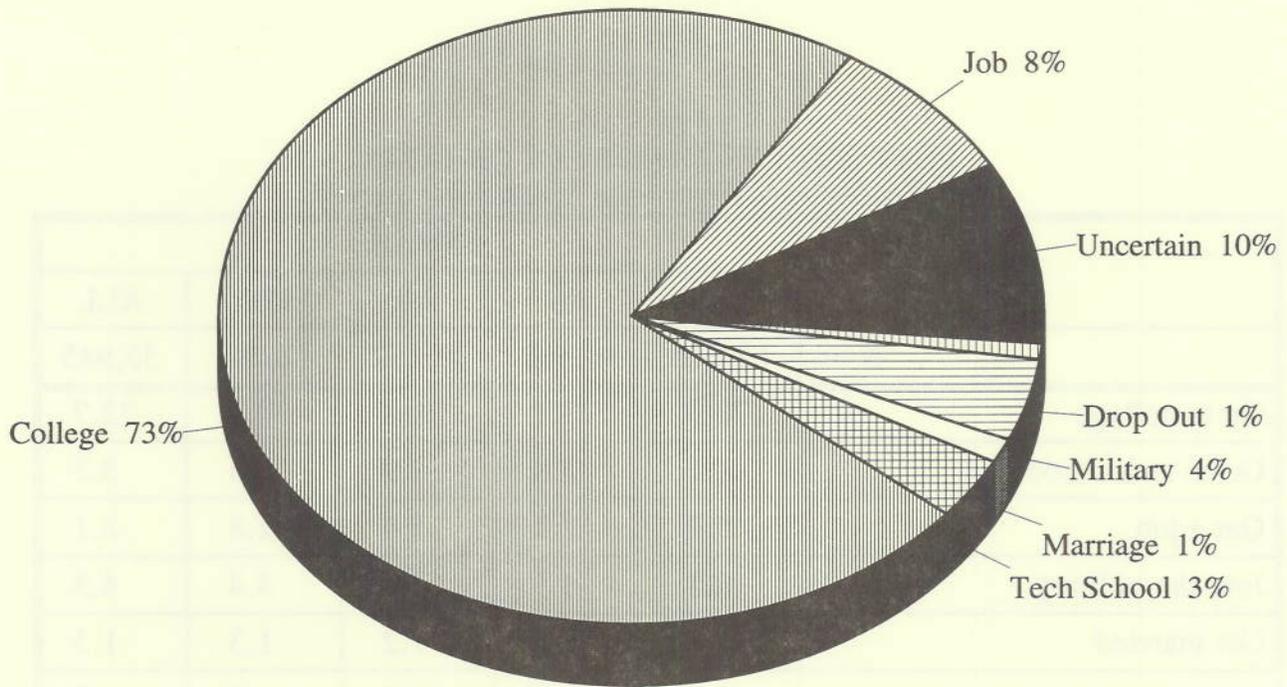


Figure 35: Pennsylvania students' self-reported post-high-school goal. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

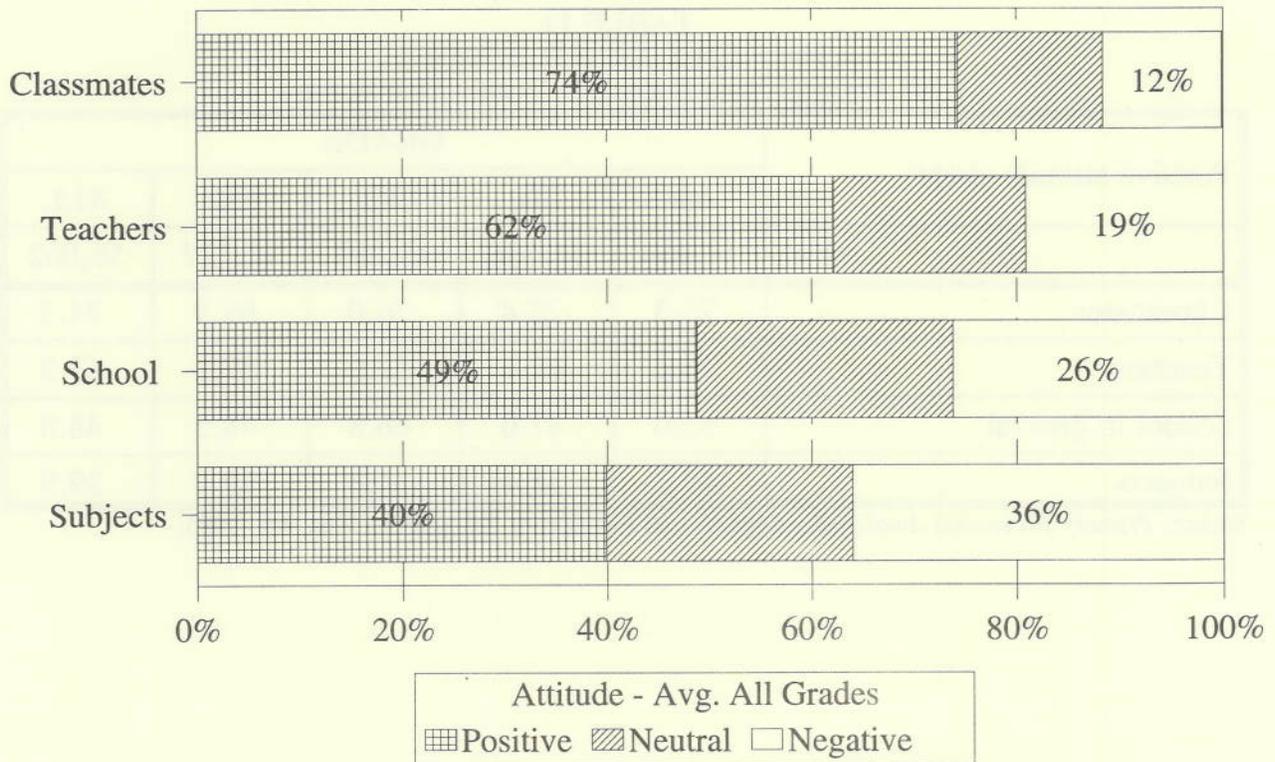


Figure 36: Pennsylvania students' self-reported attitudes about school. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

TABLE 10  
POST HIGH-SCHOOL PLAN OR GOAL  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	14,245	14,365	15,252	12,083	55,945
Go to college	76.3	73.3	71.0	70.1	72.7
Go to tech school	1.1	2.0	4.9	5.5	3.3
Get a job	5.6	7.2	7.4	12.8	8.1
Join the military	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Get married	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Drop out	.6	1.1	1.2	.3	.8
Uncertain	10.9	10.9	9.9	5.6	9.5

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

TABLE 11  
ATTITUDES ABOUT SCHOOL  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Positive attitude about:	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	14,260	14,386	15,289	12,127	56,062
Classmates	75.3	75.4	76.0	69.9	74.3
Teachers	76.2	62.2	52.9	57.1	62.2
School in general	53.0	47.0	46.8	48.5	48.8
Subjects	47.2	38.4	34.8	39.4	39.9

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

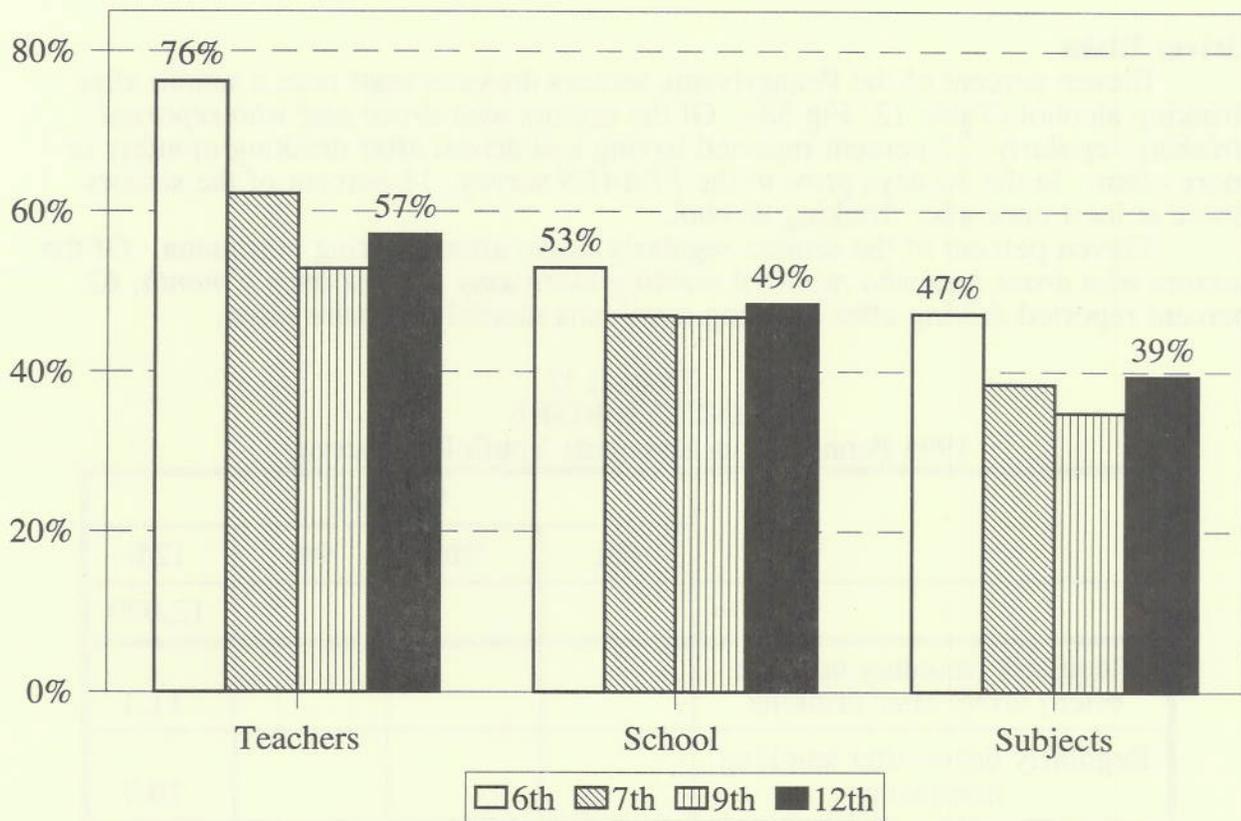


Figure 37: Pennsylvania students' self-reported positive attitudes about teachers, school, and subjects. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*