

A GENERATION AT RISK

**ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, OTHER DRUGS,
WEAPONS, VIOLENCE, AND PENNSYLVANIA'S YOUTH**

**BASED ON THE 1997
PENNSYLVANIA BIENNIAL YOUTH-RISK SURVEY**
Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey

**Sponsored by the Pennsylvania
Commission on Crime and Delinquency**

Prepared by Diagnostics Plus, State College, Pennsylvania
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APPENDIX A *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey*

APPENDIX B Frequencies of Response by Grade

APPENDIX C Mega-tables

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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 non-public school students in grades six, seven, nine, and twelve to assess attitudes and behaviors involving alcohol and other drugs. Since 1989, a statewide survey has been conducted in the spring of odd-numbered years. The 1997 survey was conducted under the direction of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

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 match samples from the four previous biennial statewide surveys, a ten-percent random sample of public school students and at least a five-percent sample of non-public school students was necessary. Using the most recent enrollment figures from the Commonwealth Department of Education, the target sample size was approximately 54,000 public school students (ten percent of enrollment) and 5,700 non-public school students (seven percent of enrollment). The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare divides the state into four geographic regions; these regions were used as a basis for sample selection to assure a balanced representation of participation. Counties which make up each of the Regions are:

REGION 1
Bucks
Chester
Delaware
Montgomery
Philadelphia

REGION 2
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

Based on experience, a 50 percent non-completion rate (refusals, forgetfulness, lack of

time) was assumed. Therefore, a 20 percent stratified (by grade and Intermediate Unit within Region) random sample of public school students and a fifteen percent of non-public students in grades six, seven, nine, and twelve was generated in order to attain the target sample. 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 twenty 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 Diagnostics Plus 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 as volunteer schools. More than 150,000 surveys were sent; approximately 87,000 completed surveys were returned.

Table 1 shows estimated enrollment figures for each selected grade within each region and the target sample (10 percent public, 7 percent non-public).

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT AND TARGET SURVEY POPULATION
BY GRADE BY REGION
 1997 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
Region 1 - Estimated enrollment					
Public	37,869	37,324	46,847	29,531	151,571
Non-public	12,237	11,825	10,495	9,189	43,746
Region 1 - Target sample					
Public (10% of enrollment)	3,787	3,732	4,685	2,953	15,157
Non-public (7% enrollment)	857	828	735	643	3,062
Region 2 - Estimated enrollment					
Public	23,953	24,518	25,535	23,257	97,263
Non-public	3,184	2,887	2,562	2,153	10,785
Region 2 - Target sample					
Public (10% of enrollment)	2,395	2,452	2,554	2,326	9,726
Non-public (7% enrollment)	223	202	179	151	755
Region 3 - Estimated enrollment					
Public	32,654	34,018	35,405	31,164	133,241
Non-public	2,979	2,630	2,564	2,232	10,405
Region 3 - Target sample					
Public (10% of enrollment)	3,265	3,402	3,541	3,116	13,324
Non-public (7% enrollment)	209	184	179	156	728
Region 4 - Estimated enrollment					
Public	38,626	40,806	43,109	39,037	161,578
Non-public	5,472	5,050	3,035	2,579	16,136
Region 4 - Target sample					
Public (10% of enrollment)	3,863	4,081	4,311	3,904	16,158
Non-public (7% enrollment)	383	354	212	181	1,130

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. In the 87,198 surveys returned, 1,576 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 to have carried a weapon in the past month; reporting not to drink alcohol and reporting to drive after drinking at least once a month. Two hundred thirty-one 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, 49 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 35 percent were uncertain; and 16 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 6,271. After eliminating those questionable and unusable surveys, the number of usable surveys was 80,927. Table 2 shows this post-filter population.

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF VALID COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES
BY GRADE BY REGION
1997 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
Region 1					
Public	6,031	6,685	4,720	2,834	20,270
Non-public	869	602	1,621	1112	4,204
Region 2					
Public	2,966	2,935	3,462	2,416	11,779
Non-public	220	235	372	375	1,202
Region 3					
Public	6,618	6,478	6,147	4,526	23,769
Non Public	238	331	72	106	747
Region 4					
Public	3,855	4,883	4,580	4,023	17,341
Non-public	435	342	476	362	1,615

From the valid questionnaires shown above, the stratified random sample was chosen. All selected grades within first-round-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 the first- or second-replacement stage were 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 63,083: 15,562 sixth graders; 16,439 seventh graders; 17,207 ninth graders; and 13,875 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 (see Table 1) 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
1997 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
Region 1					
Non-public	869	602	792	696	2,959
Public - first selection	3,260	2,958	3,189	2,203	11,610
2nd or 3rd selection	893	1,049	1,297	631	3,870
Volunteers			234		234
Region 2					
Non-public	220	235	199	169	823
Public - first selection	1,895	1,980	1,790	1,540	7,205
2nd or 3rd selection	239	687	897	377	2,200
Volunteers	283	137	135	499	1,054
Region 3					
Non-public	238	331	72	106	747
Public - first selection	3,005	3,204	2,808	2,425	11,442
2nd or 3rd selection	370	359	631	790	2,150
Volunteers		94	328	236	658
Region 4					
Non-public	435	342	255	198	1,230
Public - first selection	2,761	3,319	2,936	2,676	11,692
2nd or 3rd selection	771	802	1,002	828	3,403
Volunteers	323	340	642	501	1,806

Type of School Ninety-one percent of the sample was from public schools, and nine percent from non-public schools (Figure 1). In Region 1, 16 percent of the students were from non-public schools, and in Regions 2, 3, and 4, an average of six percent of the students were from non-public schools.

Average Age The average age of students participating in this survey was 14.2. In grade six, the average age of participants was 11.8; in seventh grade, 12.8; in ninth grade, 14.8; and in twelfth grade, 17.7.

Racial/Cultural Background Eighty-four percent of the surveyed students indicated that they were Caucasian, six percent African-American, two percent Hispanic, two percent mixed; and one percent Asian. Two percent responded that their ethnic background was other (“Other” or “Native American”) than those listed above. Three percent of the students did not respond to this item. (Fig. 2).

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-two percent of the students surveyed were from rural or rural-suburban areas, 36 percent from suburban areas, and 21 percent from urban or urban-suburban areas (Figure 3). In Regions 3 and 4 were the greatest percentage of students from rural or rural-suburban areas (67 and 65 percent), and in Region 1 the smallest (eight percent). The greatest percentage of urban or urban-suburban students was in Region 1 (40 percent) and the smallest percentage from Regions 3 and 4 (seven percent).

Economic Status Administrators described the economic status of the majority of students served by the participating school(s). An average of 44 percent of the students were from predominantly lower or lower-middle economic areas; 39 percent from middle economic areas; and 14 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 (33 percent), and Regions 2 and 3 the smallest percentage (four and three percent). Regions 1 and 3 contained the smallest percentage of students from lower and lower-middle economic areas (35 and 36 percent), and Region 4 the largest percentage (60 percent).

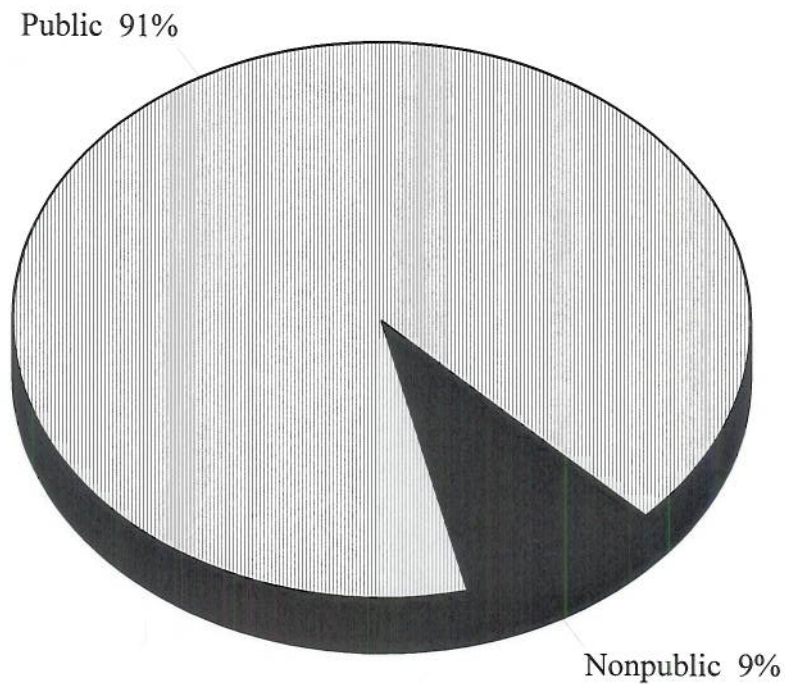


Figure 1: Public-and non-public-school students in the 1997 Pennsylvania survey. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

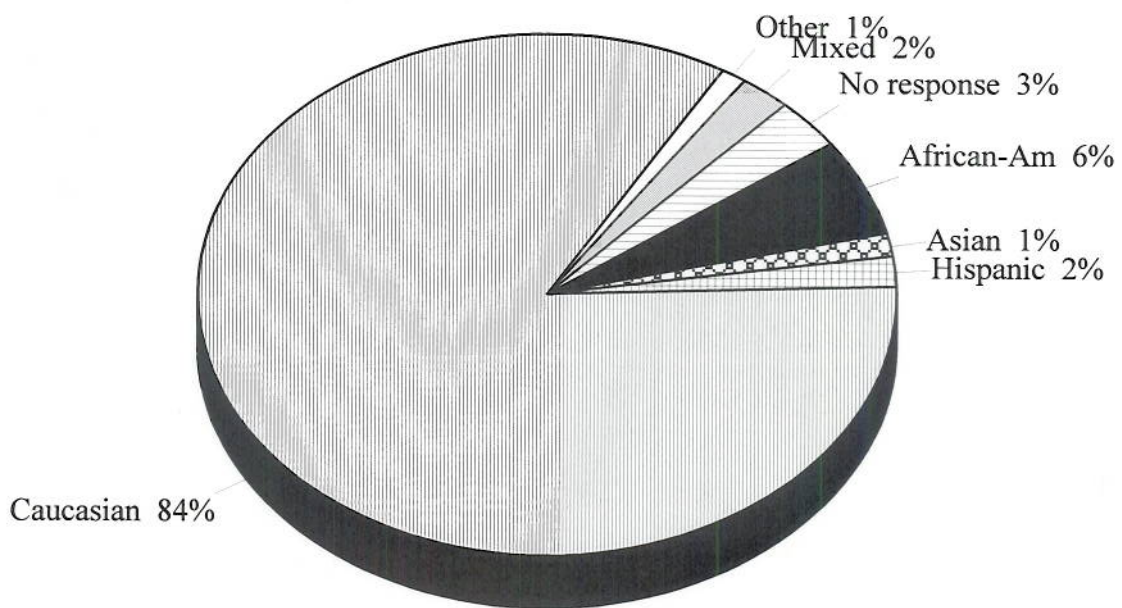


Figure 2: Pennsylvania students' perceptions of their ethnicity. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

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 1997 stratified random sample. Results of those analyses are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS
Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey, Pennsylvania 1997

Scale	# of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	
		Grades 6 & 7	Grades 9 & 12
Willingness to use ¹	6	.8197	.8258
Use - Cigarettes & alcohol ²	5	.8655	.8538
Use - Hard drugs ³	8	.8091	.8288
Problem behaviors ⁴	7	.7515	.7783
Victim ⁵	4	.6901	.7227
Perpetrator ⁶	4	.6973	.7417
Carrying weapons ⁷	3	.7948	.8656

¹ Willingness to use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants

² Frequency of use of cigarettes, beer, wine, coolers, liquor

³ Frequency of use of stimulants, depressants, cocaine, crack, heroin, acid, crystal meth, designer drugs

⁴ Frequency of skipping school, shoplifting, cheating, getting drunk, getting high, bullying, selling drugs

⁵ Victim of: threat of physical harm, physical attack, threat with weapon, attack with weapon

⁶ Perpetrator of: threat of physical harm, physical attack, threat with weapon, attack with weapon

⁷ Carried weapon in past 30 days, in past year, to school in past year

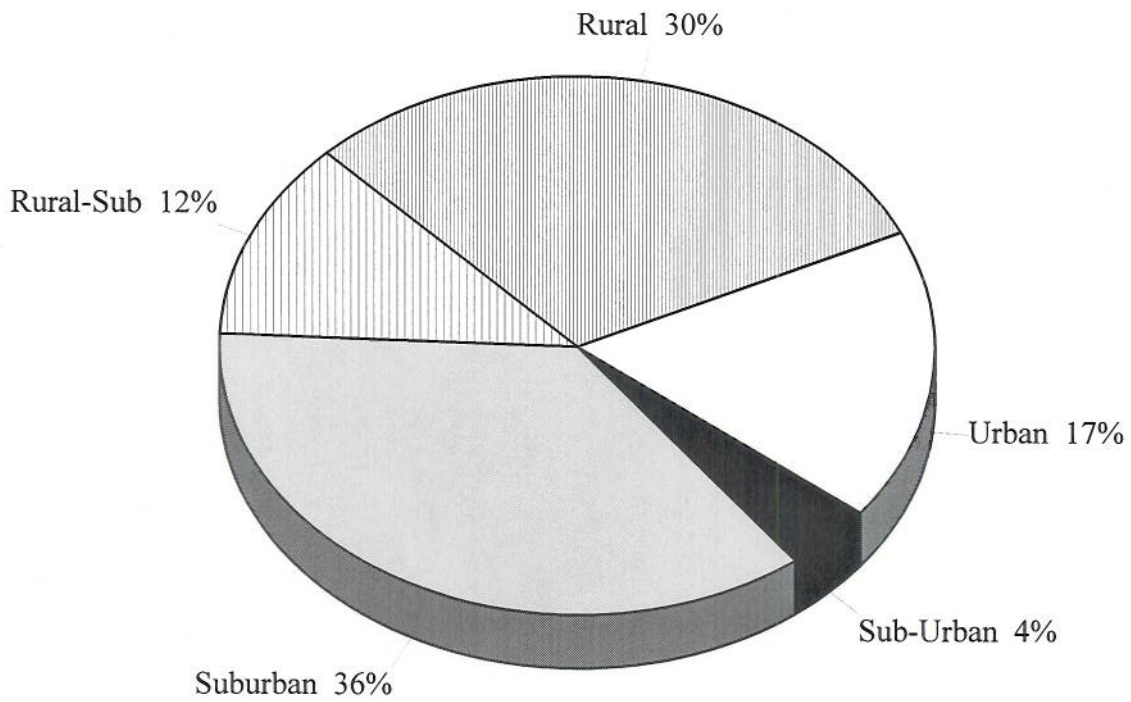


Figure 3: School-specific population density (reported by administrator) of the 1997 Pennsylvania survey sample. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

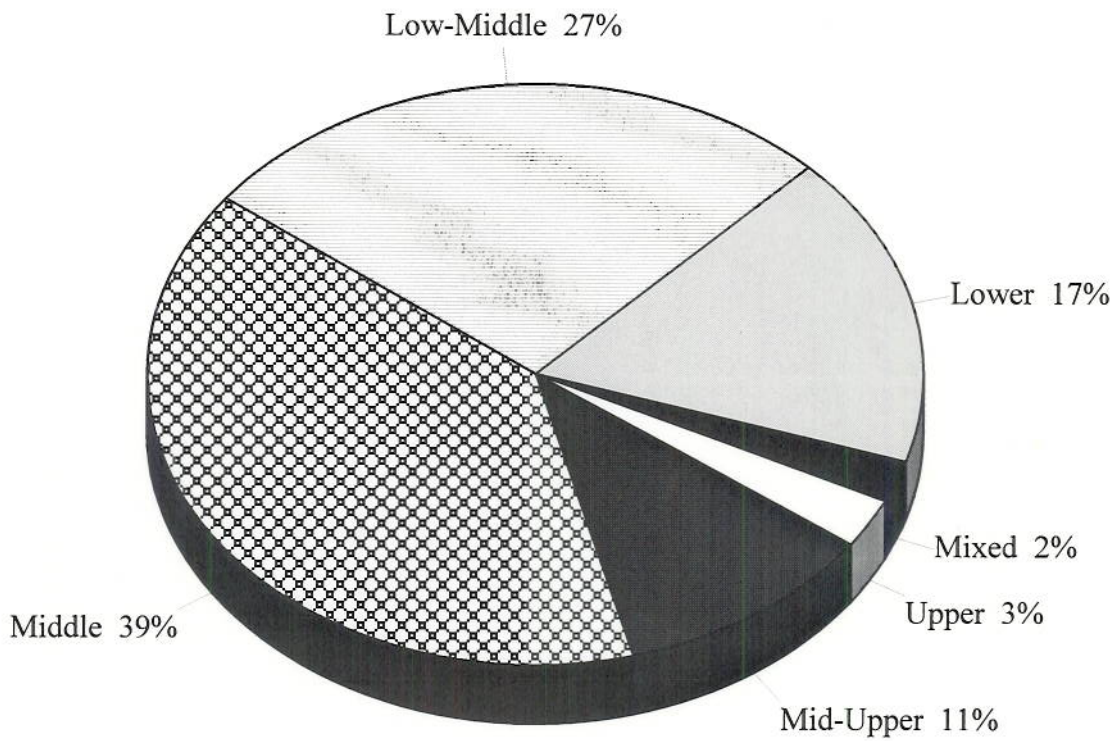


Figure 4: School-specific economic status (reported by administrator) of the 1997 Pennsylvania survey sample. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

REPORT FORMAT

This report presents information about Pennsylvania students in this progression:

- How willing they are to use various substances, and what they use (Intent Scale, Use Scale);
- The risks they take or encounter (Driver/Passenger Risk Scale, Problem Behaviors Scale, and Fighting and Weapons Scales and items);
- Their perceptions of and encounters with gangs (Gangs Scales and items);
- Where they are most likely to use drugs (Locations of Use);
- From whom they are most likely to get drugs (Sources);
- How they feel about school (Goal After High-School, School Climate Scale);
and
- Their knowledge of four basic substance-risk facts (Knowledge items).

Each section contains a narrative about this year's Commonwealth sample, followed by a discussion about any noticeable trends over the five 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 of a 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 Commission on Crime and Delinquency. 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 provide information about many *PPAAUS* items by type of school (public or non-public), by gender, by region, by ethnicity, by population density, and by economic status.

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.

Approximately one-third of the ninth graders and 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 drank ANY of the types of alcohol listed, his/her Alcohol response is generated as Never. If, however, the student never drank beer, wine or liquor, but drank 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-six percent of the seniors, 30 percent of the ninth graders, 11 percent of the seventh graders, and four percent of the sixth graders drank **beer** at least once a month. Wine is the type of alcohol students drink least: 16 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
1997 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	15,451	16,304	17,109	13,820	62,684
Willing to drink alcohol	30.4	40.6	64.6	73.6	51.9
Self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of:					
Beer	4.3	10.6	29.7	46.1	22.0
Liquor	1.9	6.4	21.9	33.0	15.4
Wine Coolers	3.3	8.6	18.6	22.2	13.0
Wine	3.8	7.7	15.3	15.8	10.6
Any type of Alcohol	6.7	14.9	35.2	50.7	26.3
Weekly/more use of alcohol	2.6	5.9	14.2	23.5	11.2

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, 1997.

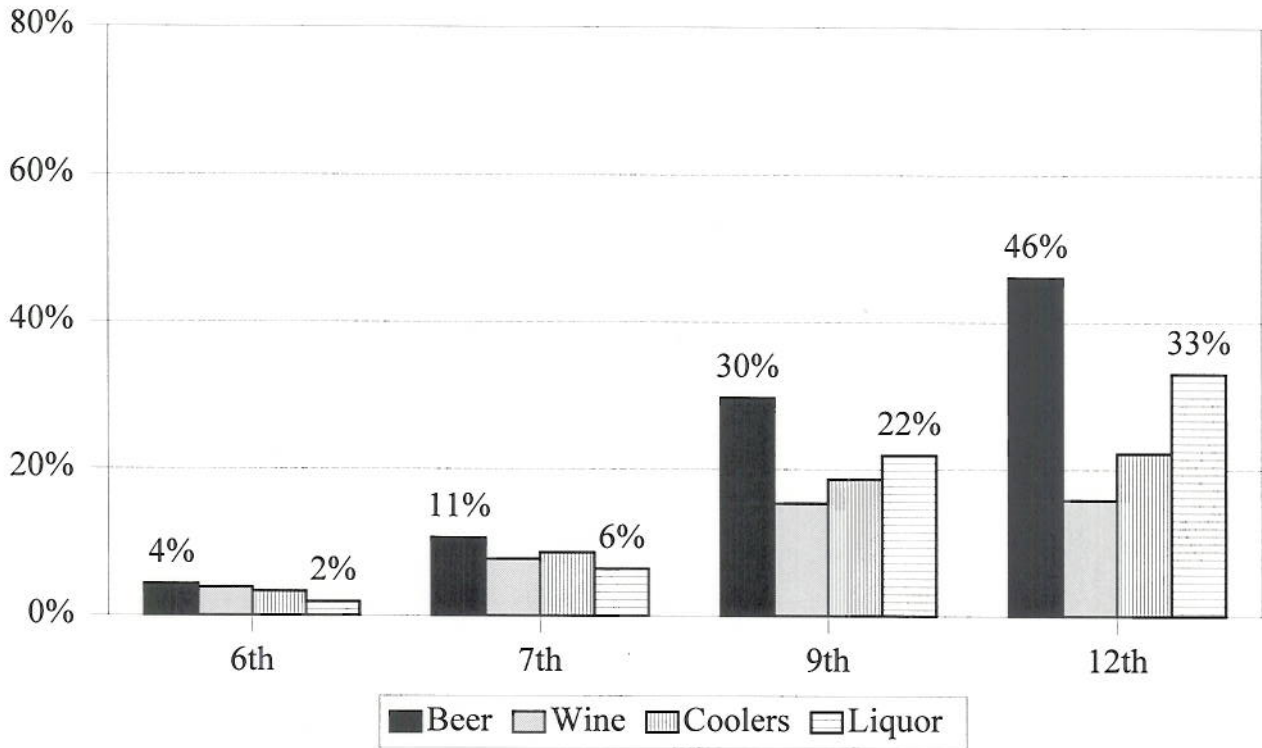


Figure 5: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of four types of alcohol. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

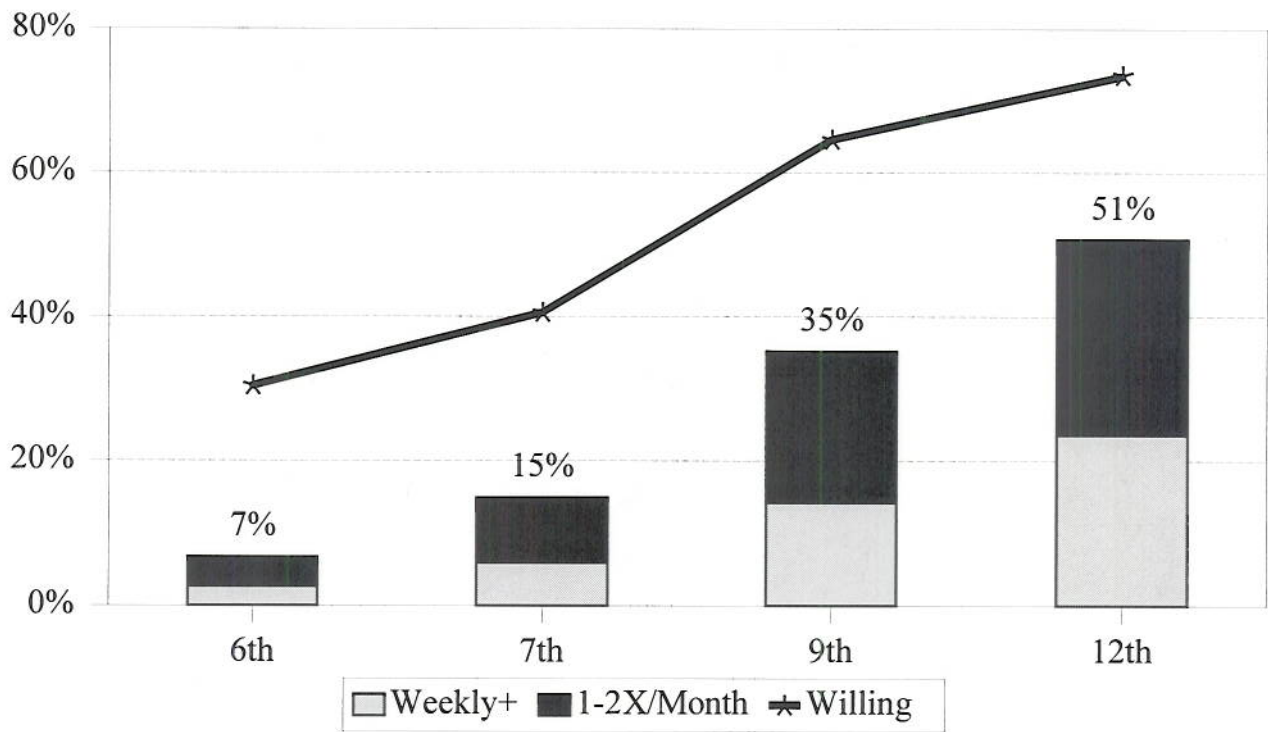


Figure 6: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to drink and self reported use of alcohol. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

From 1995 to 1997, reported use of all types of alcohol decreased in grades six and seven. In grade twelve, reported use of beer and liquor has been slowly increasing since 1991. In grade nine, reported use of beer decreased from 1995 to 1997; however, increases can be seen in reported use of liquor and wine.

TABLE 5A
 SELF-REPORTED USE OF FOUR TYPES OF ALCOHOL
 Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1997

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BEER, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	4.3	10.6		29.7			46.1
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
LIQUOR, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	1.9	6.4		21.9			33.0
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
WINE COOLERS, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	3.3	8.6		18.6			22.2
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
WINE, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	3.8	7.7		15.3			15.8
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, 1989 - 1997.

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.

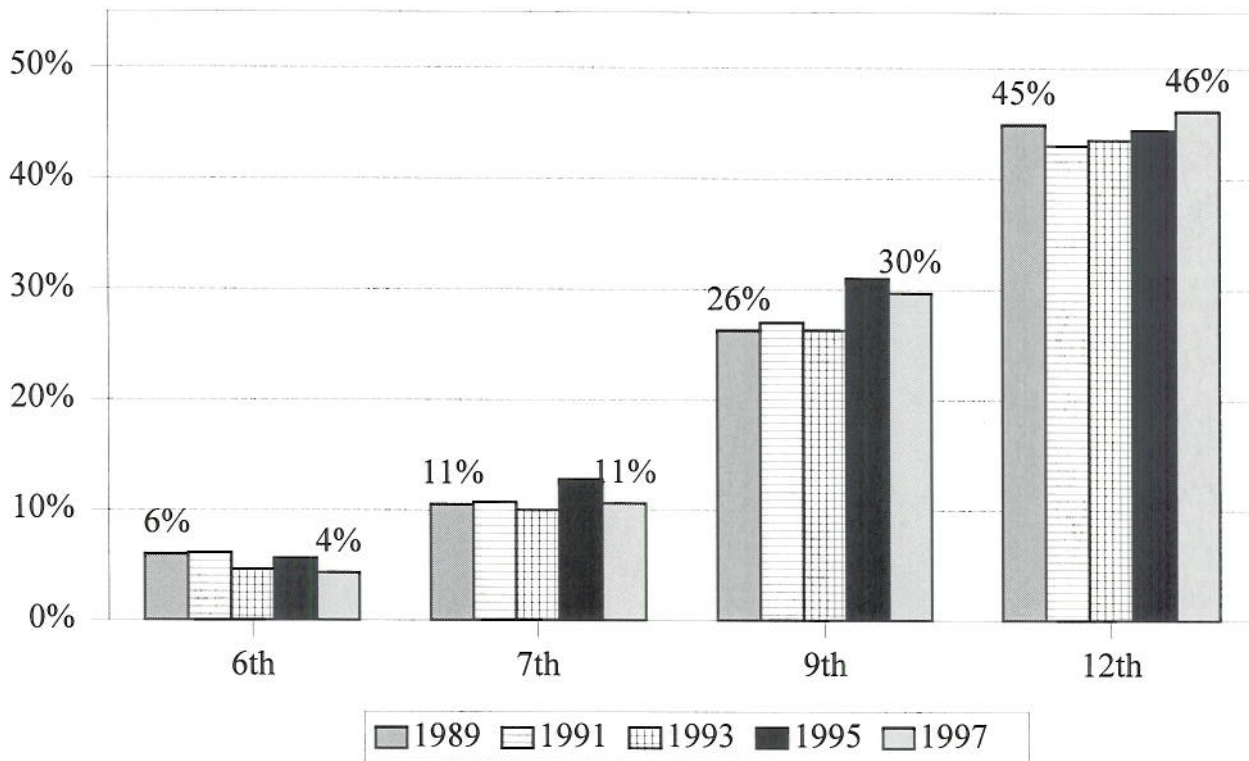


Figure 7: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of beer. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

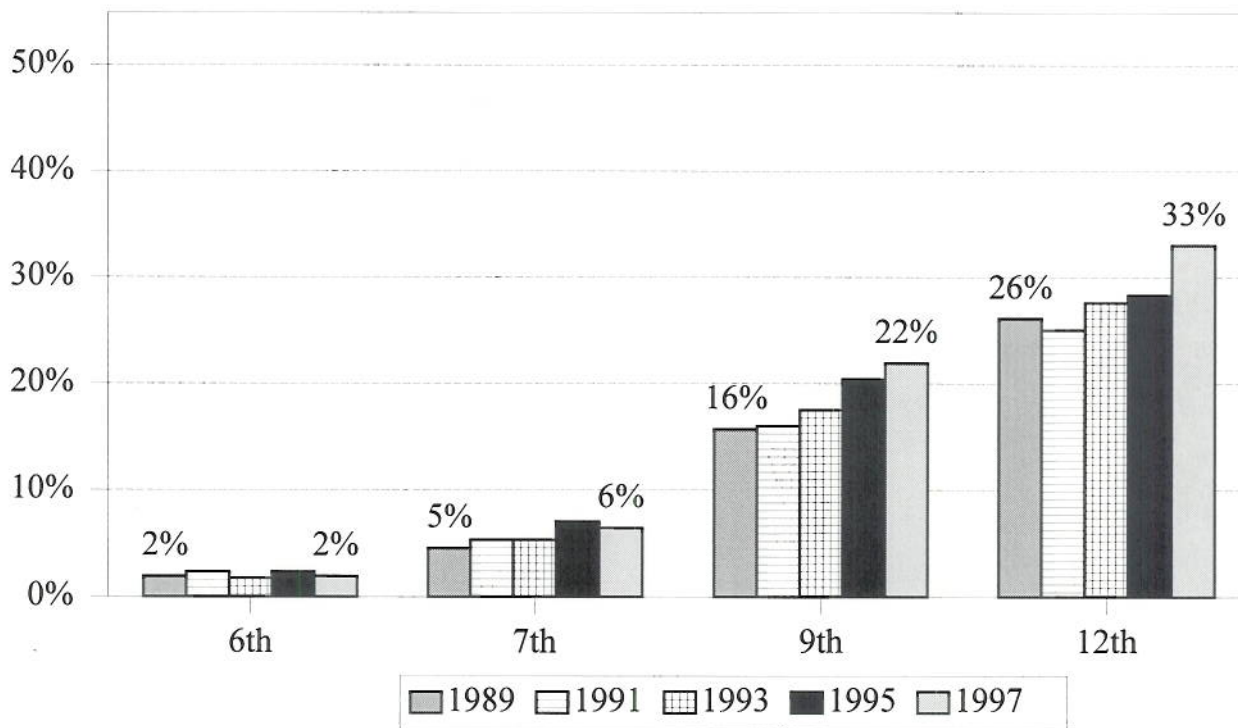


Figure 8: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of liquor. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

Though willingness to drink alcohol increased in all grades from 1995 to 1997, reported use of alcohol decreased in grades six and seven. In grade twelve, reported use of alcohol is at its highest level since 1991.

TABLE 5B
WILLINGNESS TO USE
AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF ALCOHOL
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1997

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALCOHOL, Willingness to use (beer, wine, coolers and/or liquor)							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	30.4	40.6		64.6			73.6
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
ALCOHOL (any type), Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	6.7	14.9		35.2			50.7
Pennsylvania 1995	8.3	16.9		35.6			48.8
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
ALCOHOL, (any type) Self-reported weekly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	2.6	5.9		14.2			23.5
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, 1989 - 1997.

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.

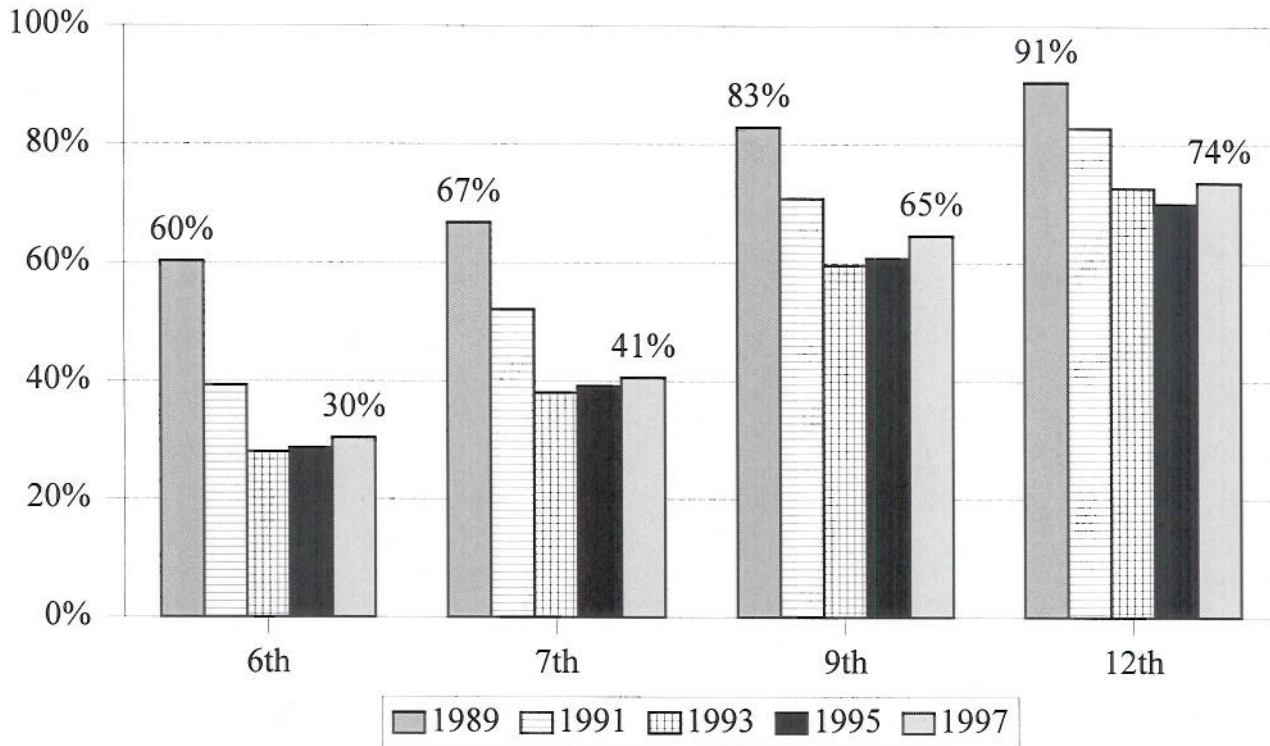


Figure 9: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to drink alcohol. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

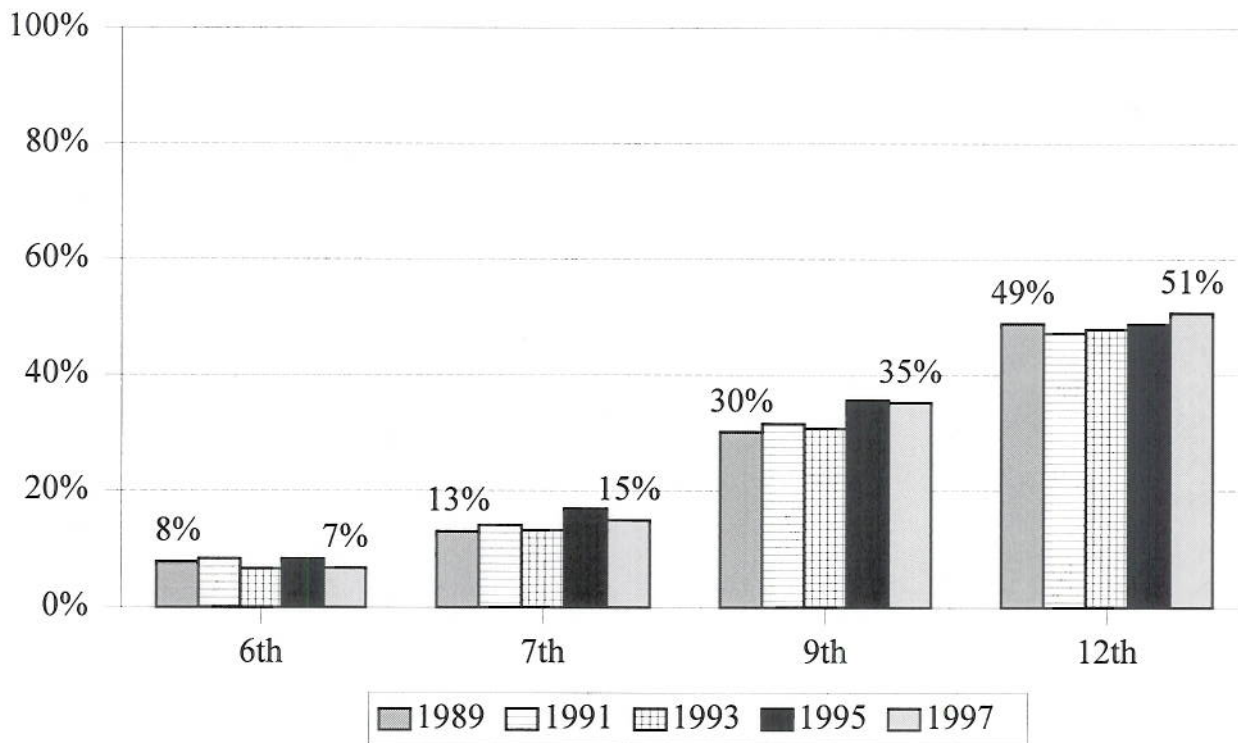


Figure 10: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of alcohol. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

Almost 30 percent of the seniors, 18 percent of the ninth graders, seven percent of the seventh graders, and two percent of the sixth graders smoked cigarettes daily.

TOBACCO

Cigarettes

Almost thirty percent of the Pennsylvania seniors smoked cigarettes every day. Eighteen percent of the ninth graders, seven percent of the seventh graders, and two 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 43 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 25 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]?") Responses to this item indicate that 11 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*. Approximately one-third of the seniors, one-fourth of the ninth graders, and an average of ten percent of the sixth and seventh graders indicated that they smoked at least one cigarette a day *when they smoked*. (Fig. 14)

TABLE 6
WILLINGNESS TO SMOKE AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF CIGARETTES
1997 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	15,442	16,284	17,101	13,808	62,635
Willing to smoke cigarettes	20.5	29.8	41.1	46.0	34.2
Regular (monthly or more often) use of cigarettes	7.4	16.3	30.8	40.4	23.4
Daily use of cigarettes	2.2	6.6	18.2	29.0	13.6
At least one per day ("When you smoke, how many ... ?")	6.7	13.9	25.5	34.7	19.9

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, 1997.

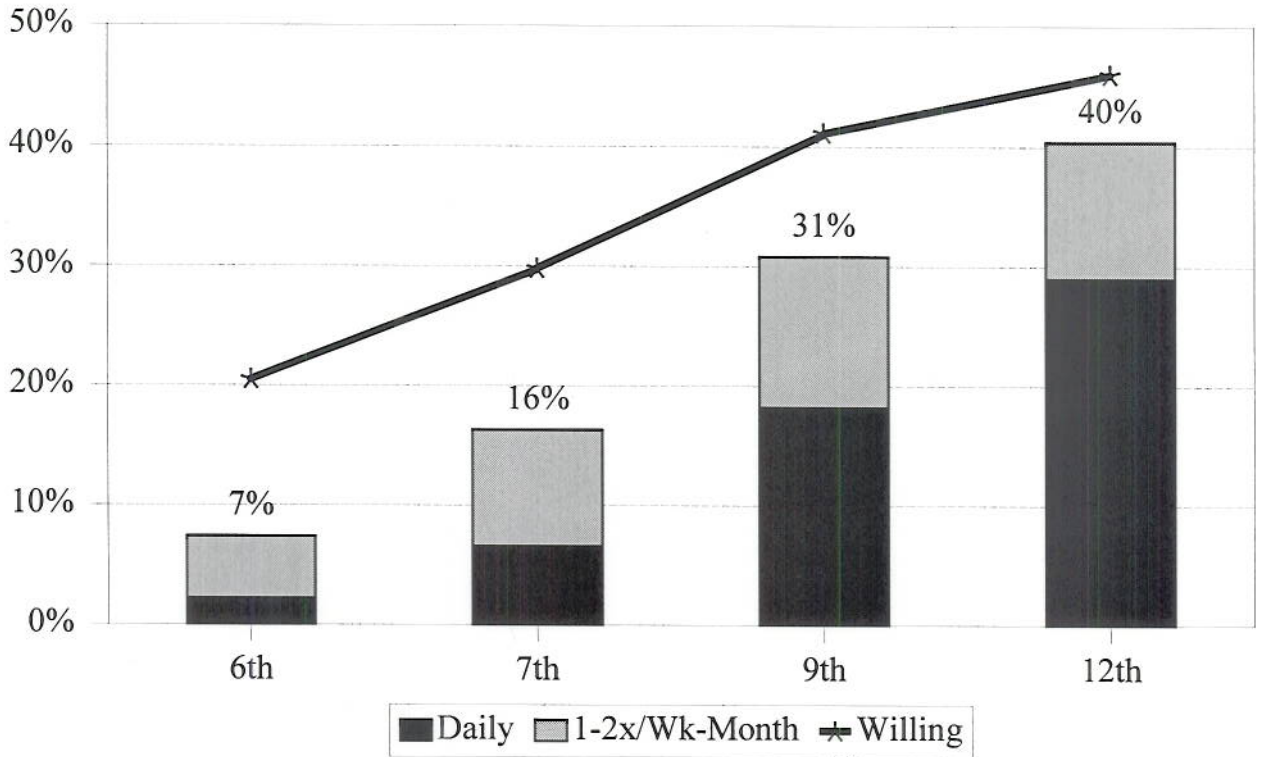


Figure 13: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to smoke and self-reported use of cigarettes. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

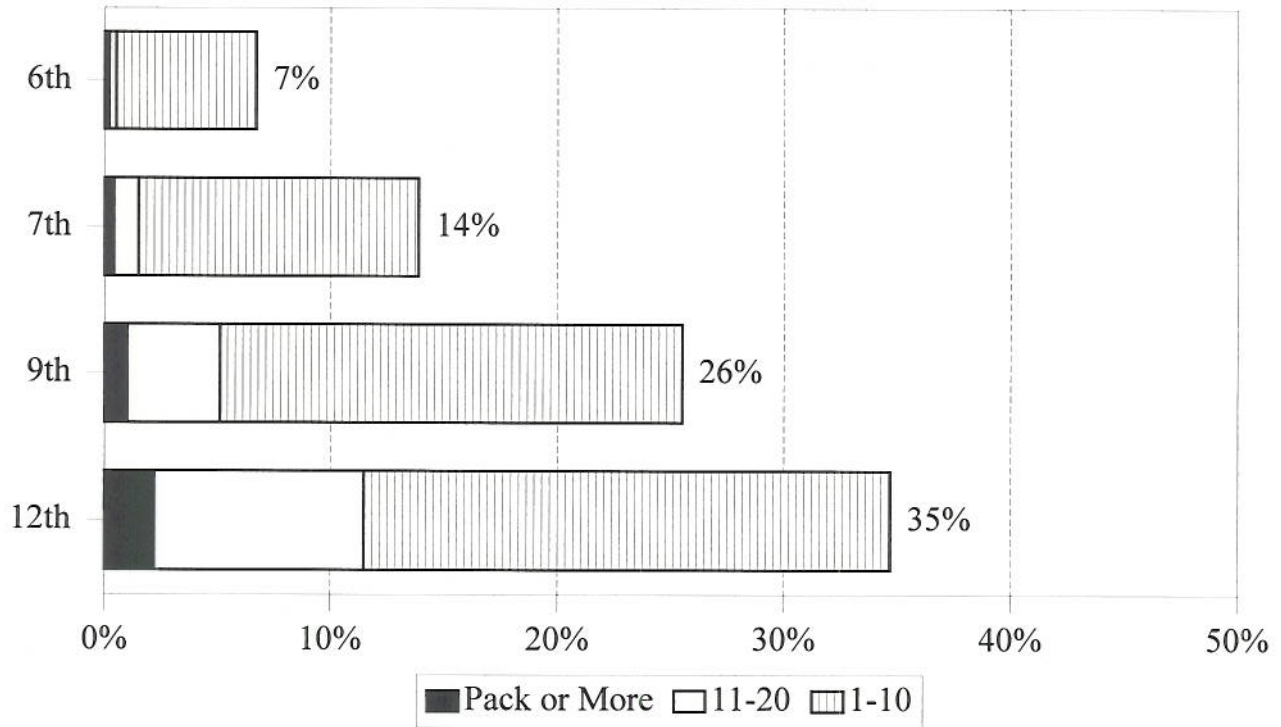


Figure 14: Pennsylvania students' average cigarette use "when you smoke" per day. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

Self-reported use of cigarettes, as well as willingness to smoke cigarettes, decreased from 1995 to 1997 in grades six, seven, and nine. In grade twelve, reported use of cigarettes increased from 1995 to 1997.

TABLE 6A
WILLINGNESS TO SMOKE AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF CIGARETTES
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1997

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CIGARETTES, Willingness to use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	20.5	29.8		41.1			46.0
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
CIGARETTES, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	7.4	16.3		30.8			40.4
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			34.0
Pennsylvania 1995	9.4	18.0		31.8			37.5
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
CIGARETTES, Self-reported daily use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	2.2	6.6		18.2			29.0
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
CIGARETTES PER DAY							
(These percentages include all students who reported smoking at least one cigarette per day, when they smoked)							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	6.7	13.9		25.5			34.7
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, 1989 - 1997.

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.

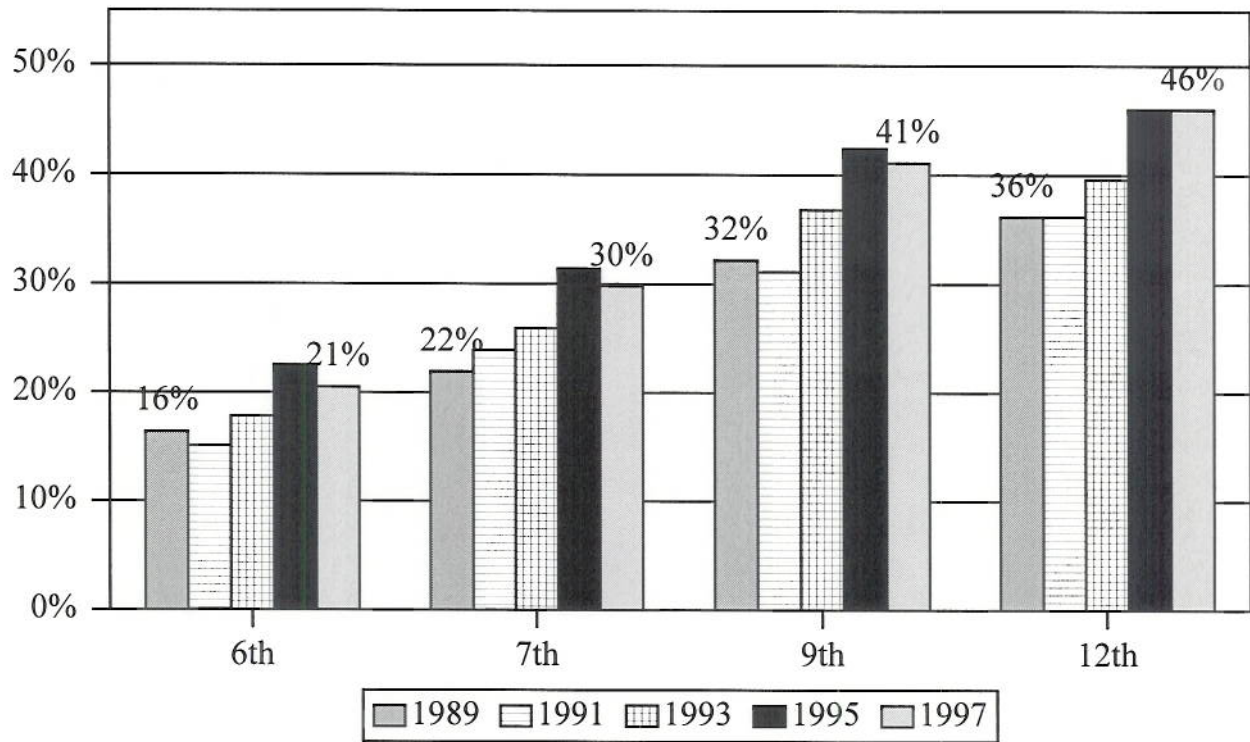


Figure 15: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to smoke cigarettes. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

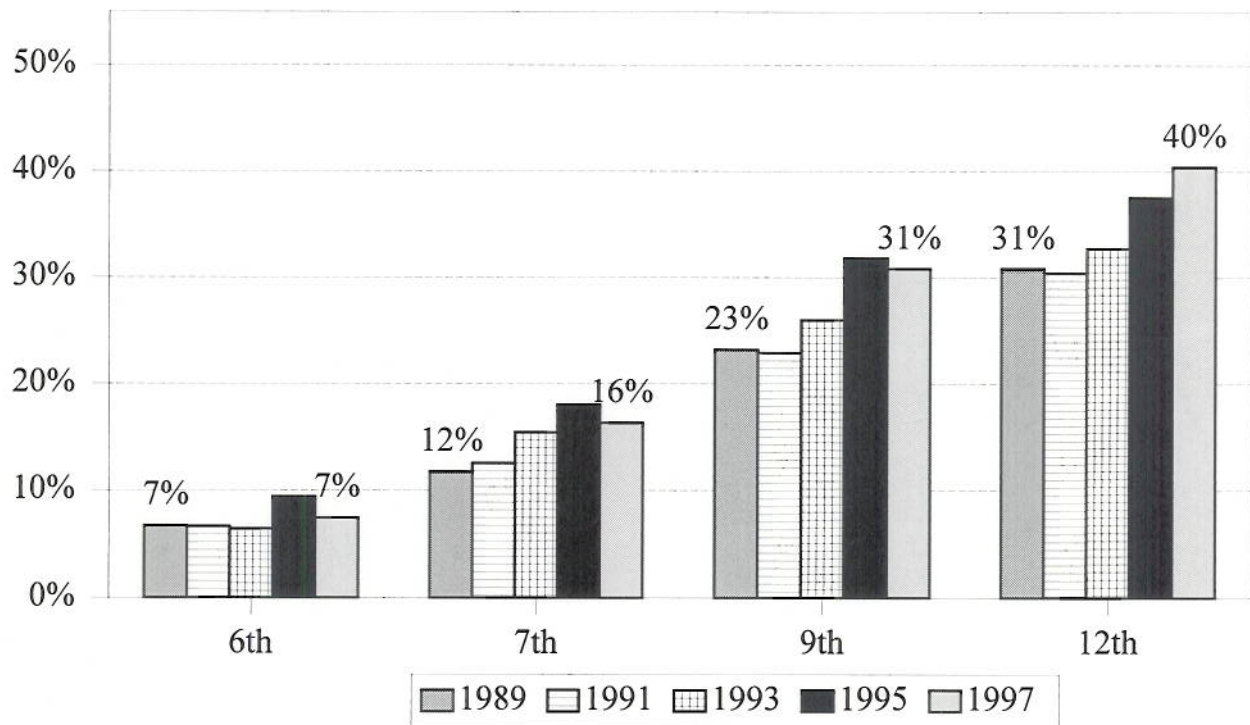


Figure 16: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of cigarettes. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

Eleven percent of the males in grade twelve, five percent in grade nine, and an average of one 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, ten percent of the males and one-half of one percent of the females surveyed reported regular use of smokeless tobacco.

Of the males in the Commonwealth, 11 percent of the seniors, five percent of the ninth graders, and an average of one percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported using smokeless tobacco every day. An average of nine percent of the ninth- and twelfth-grade males and three 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
 1997 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	15,455	16,267	17,061	13,762	62,545
Regular (monthly or more often) use of smokeless tobacco	1.4	3.1	7.2	10.7	5.5
MALES ONLY regular use	2.4	5.7	13.2	20.5	10.1
MALES ONLY daily use	0.6	1.8	5.1	10.7	4.3

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus 1997.

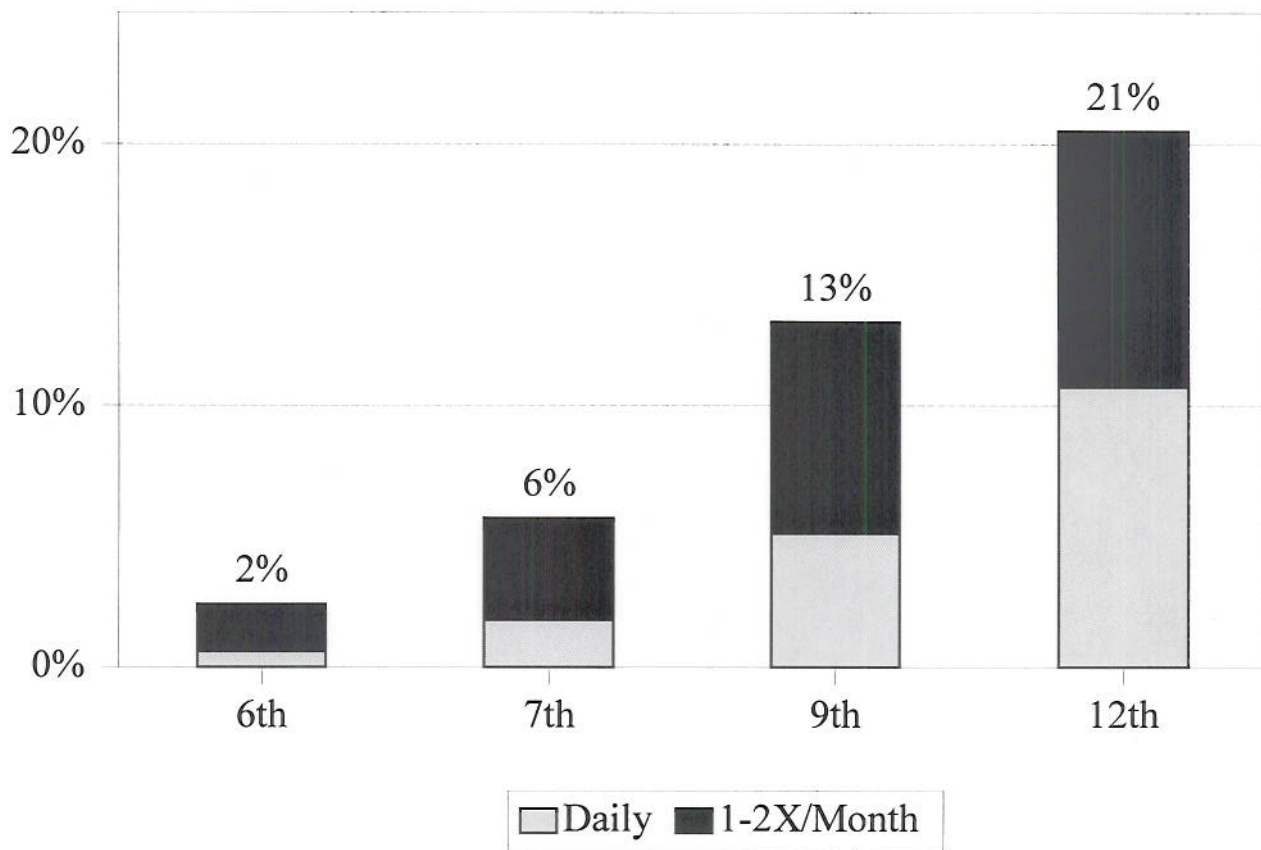


Figure 17: Pennsylvania male students' self-reported use of smokeless tobacco. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

In grades six, seven, and nine, males' regular use of smokeless tobacco decreased by at least one-fourth since 1995. In grade twelve, regular use has decreased slightly since 1993.

TABLE 7B
 SELF-REPORTED USE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO
 Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1997

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SMOKELESS TOBACCO, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	1.4	3.1		7.2			10.7
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			9.8
Pennsylvania 1995	2.4	4.4		9.3			11.3
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
MALES ONLY, SMOKELESS TOBACCO, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	2.4	5.7		13.2			20.5
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
MALES ONLY, SMOKELESS TOBACCO, Self-reported daily use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.6	1.8		5.1			10.7
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, 1989 - 1997.

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.

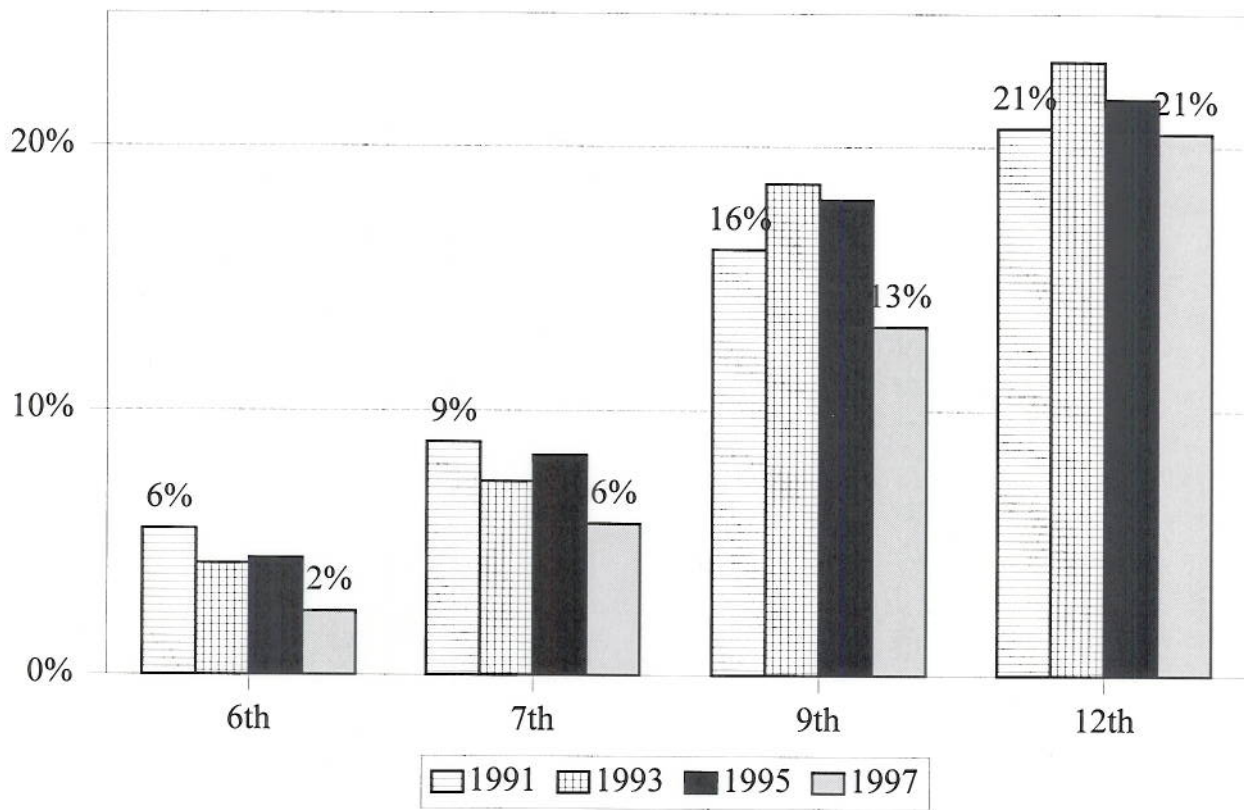


Figure 18: Pennsylvania male students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of smokeless tobacco. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1991-1997.*

Twenty-two percent of the seniors, 17 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

An average of one-third (34 percent) of the Pennsylvania ninth and twelfth graders indicated interest in using marijuana. Fourteen percent of the seventh graders and six percent of the sixth graders were willing to use marijuana. (Table 8, Fig. 19)

Twenty-two percent of the Pennsylvania seniors reported smoking marijuana monthly or more often; 13 percent smoked marijuana at least once a week. Seventeen percent of the ninth graders smoked marijuana regularly; ten percent smoked at least once a week. 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, 25 percent of the seniors, 20 percent of the ninth graders, eight 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 and 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. (Fig. 20)

TABLE 8
WILLINGNESS TO USE AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF MARIJUANA
1997 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	15,464	16,301	17,059	13,758	62,582
Willingness to use	6.2	14.1	32.1	36.4	21.9
Regular (monthly or more often) use of marijuana	1.5	5.1	16.9	21.8	11.1
Weekly or more often use	.7	2.9	9.7	13.4	6.5
Past 30 day use	2.7	7.5	19.9	25.2	13.6
20 times/more in past 30 days	.2	.8	3.3	6.8	2.7
Once/twice in past 30 days	1.8	4.0	8.1	8.9	5.7

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey, Diagnostics Plus 1997.*

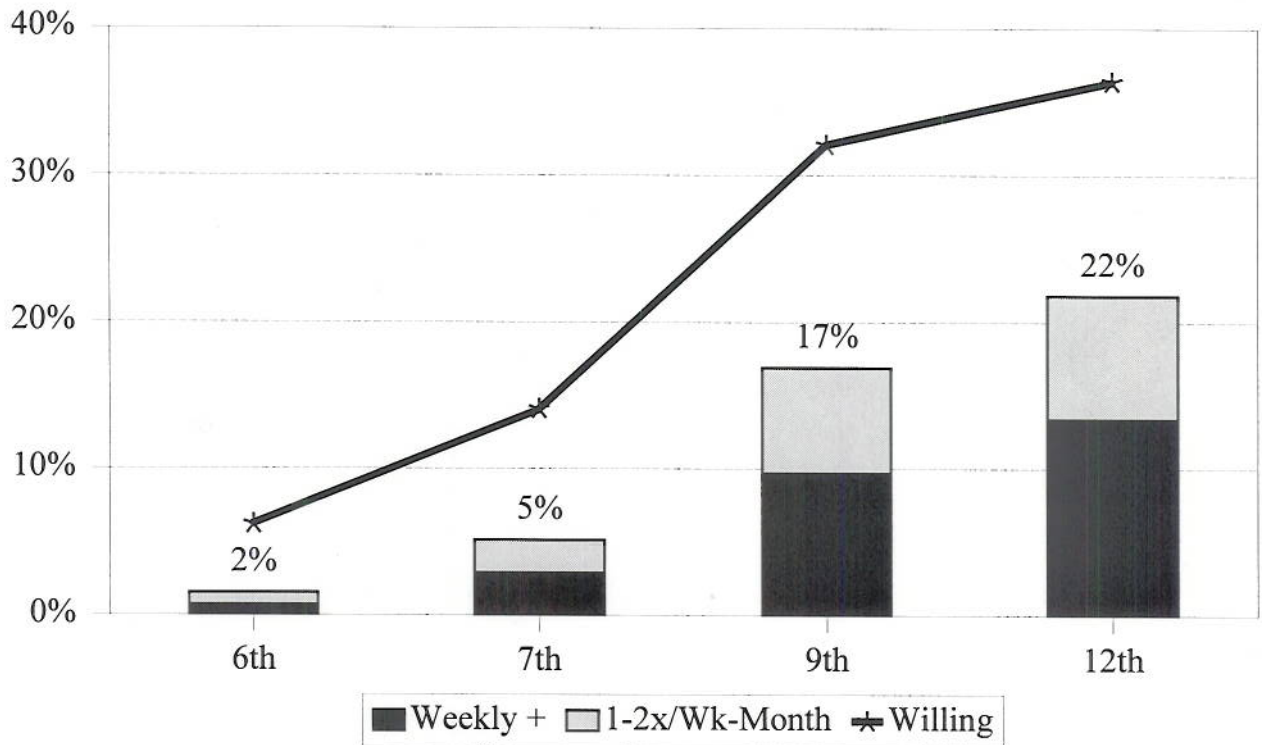


Figure 19: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to smoke and self-reported use of marijuana. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

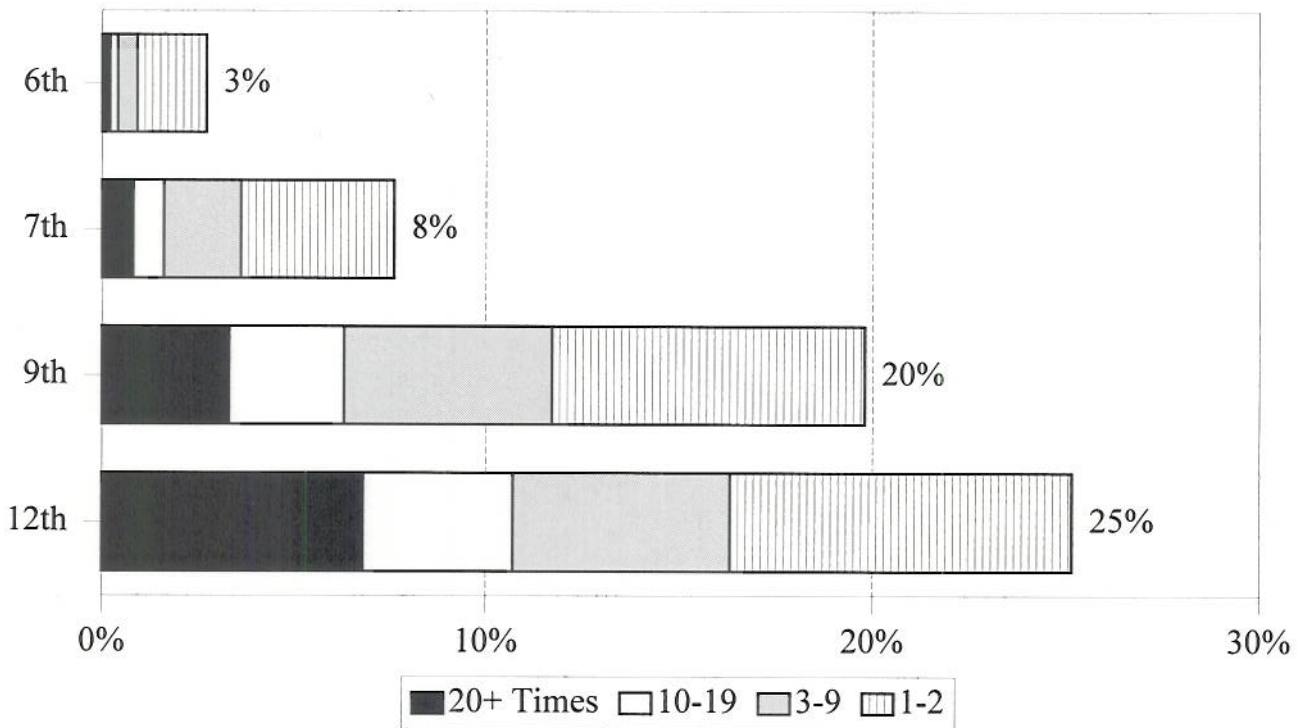


Figure 20: Pennsylvania students' reported past 30-day marijuana use. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

After a staggering increase in marijuana use from 1993 to 1995, self-reported use increased in grades seven, nine, and twelve by less than five percent (proportionately) from 1995 to 1997. In grade six, self-reported use of marijuana decreased slightly from 1995 to 1997.

TABLE 8A
WILLINGNESS TO USE AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF MARIJUANA
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1997

	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MARIJUANA, Willingness to use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	6.2	14.1		32.1			36.4
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
MARIJUANA, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	1.5	5.1		16.9			21.8
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			21.9
Pennsylvania 1995	1.6	4.9		16.2			21.1
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
MARIJUANA, Self-reported weekly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.7	2.9		9.7			13.4
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
USED MARIJUANA IN 30 DAYS PRIOR TO SURVEY							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	2.7	7.5		19.9			25.2
Pennsylvania 1995	2.8	7.1		19.4			24.2
Pennsylvania 1993	1.2	3.1		10.1			17.1

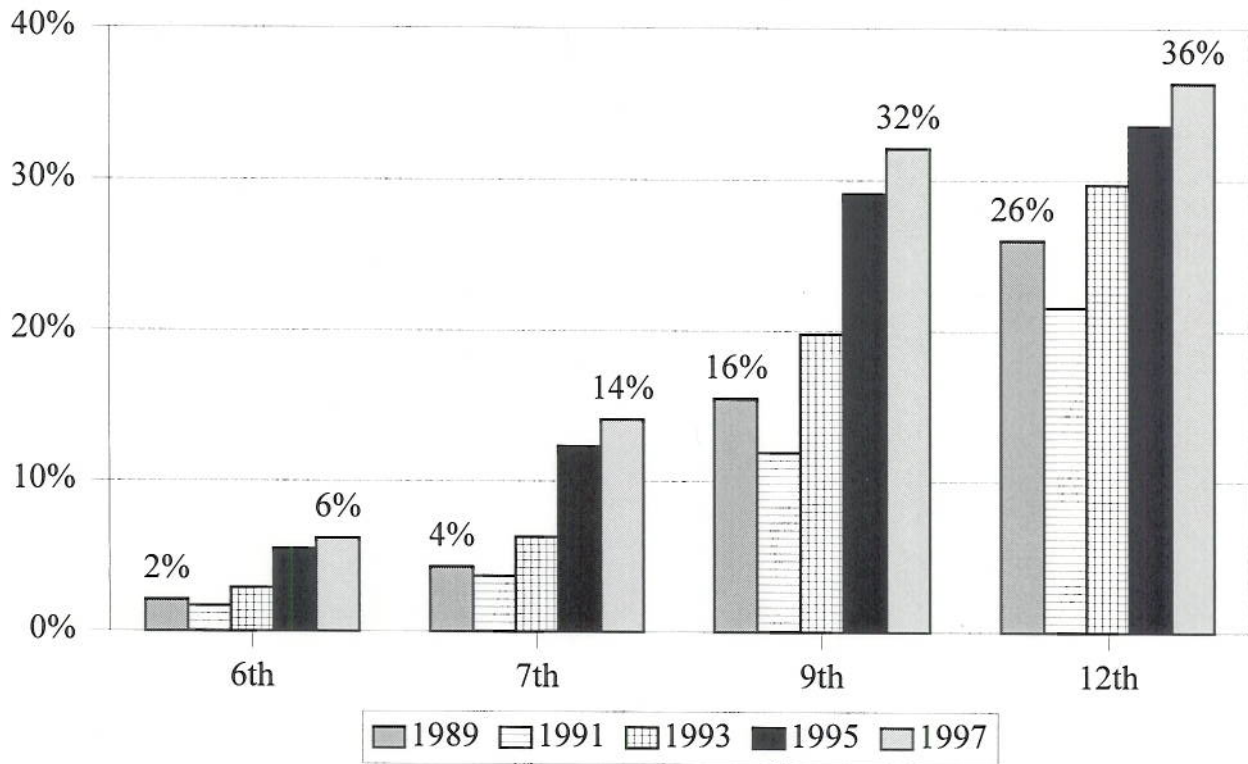


Figure 21: Pennsylvania students' self-reported willingness to use marijuana. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

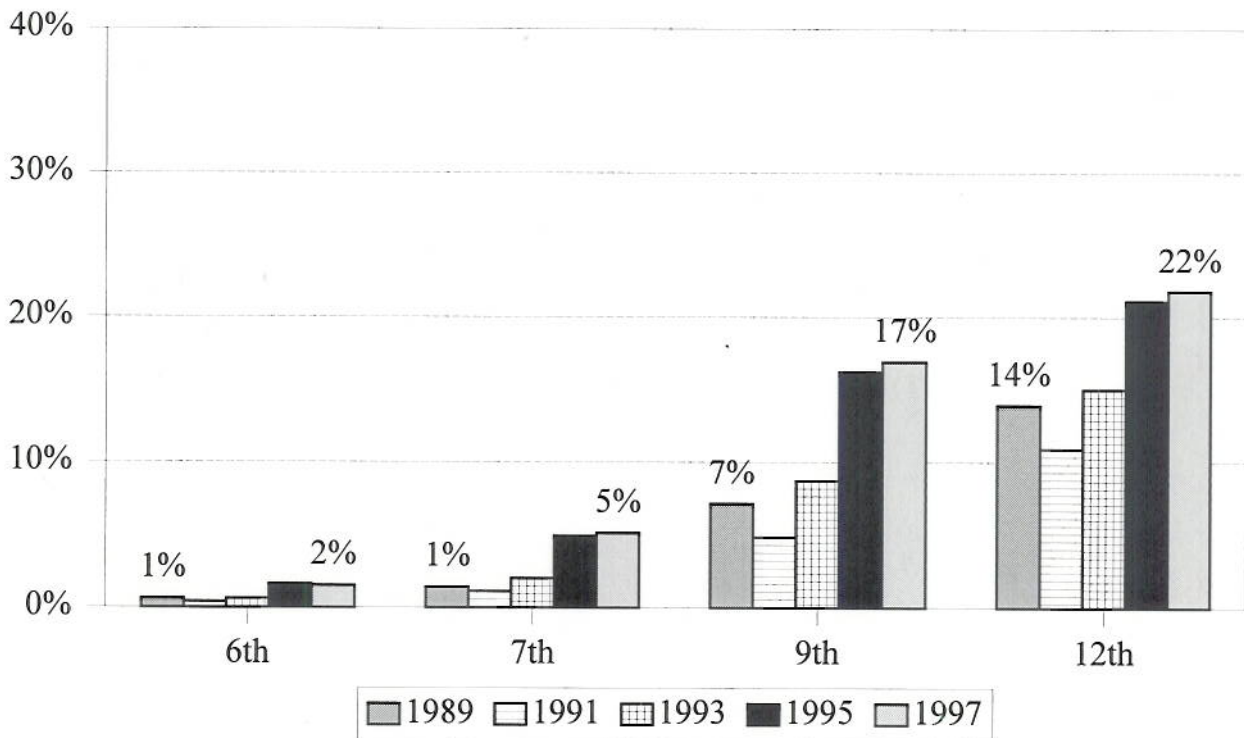


Figure 22: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of marijuana. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

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

OTHER DRUGS

Drugs here are listed in order of overall use by Pennsylvania students. This information is also found in Table 9 and Figures 23 and 24.

Stimulants An average of seven 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 three 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 11 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, and five percent of the sixth and seventh graders expressed interest in inhalants.

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

Hallucinogens An average of four 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 17 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, and five 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.)

Cocaine An average of two percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and one-half of one percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported regular use of cocaine. An average of eight percent of the ninth through twelfth graders and four percent of the sixth and seventh graders were willing to use cocaine.

Crystal Methamphetamine An average of one percent of the seventh, ninth, and twelfth graders and one-half of one percent of the sixth graders reported using “ice” monthly or more often.

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.

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

Crack An average of one-half of one percent of the students surveyed reported using crack monthly or more often.

Heroin An average of one-half of one percent of the students surveyed reported regular use of heroin.

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.

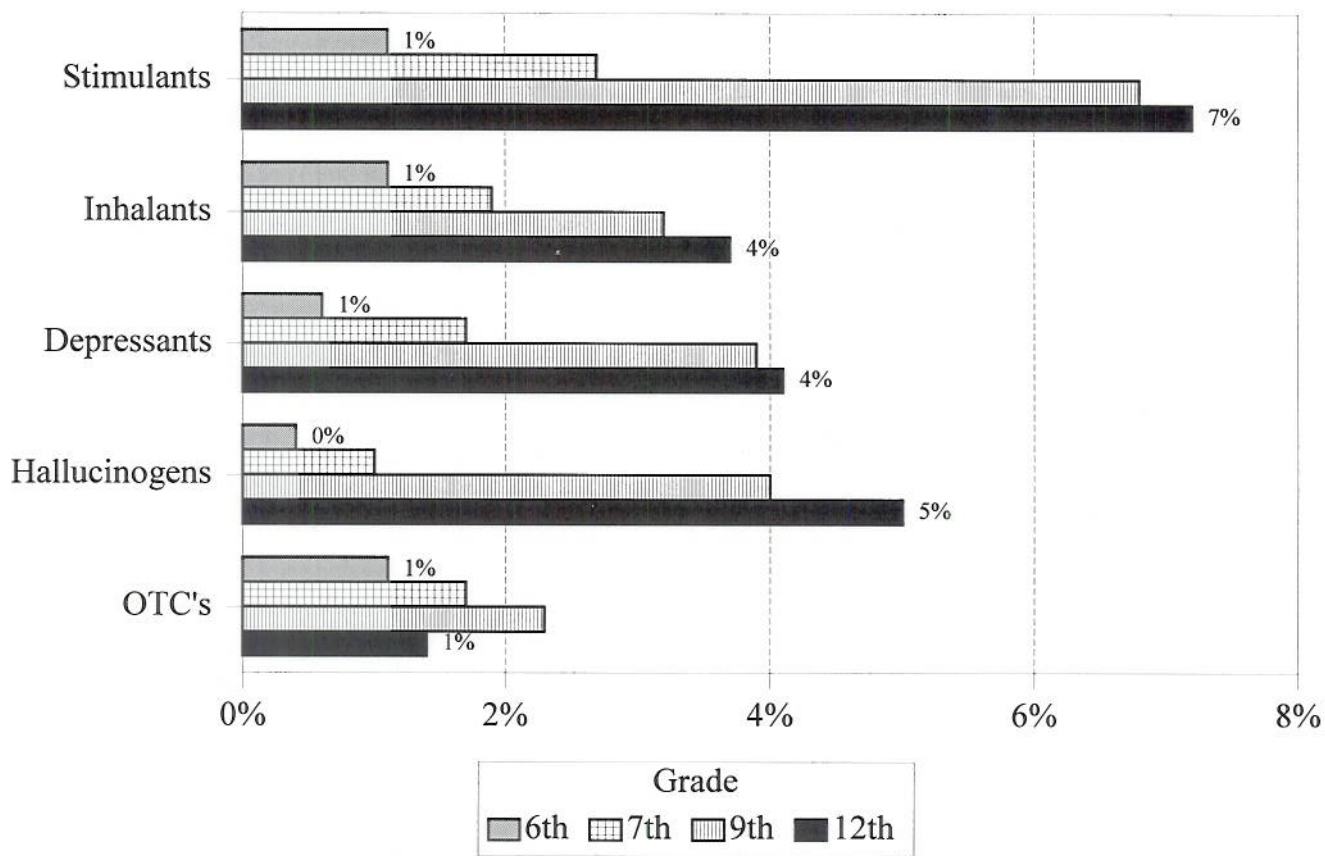


Figure 23: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of several drugs. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

TABLE 9
WILLINGNESS TO USE SOME DRUGS
AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF SEVERAL DRUGS
1997 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	15,489	16,313	17,111	13,810	62,723
Willingness to use :					
Hallucinogens	2.9	6.7	16.2	19.1	11.1
Inhalants	3.9	6.6	9.9	11.3	7.8
Cocaine	2.9	4.9	8.1	8.7	6.1
Regular (monthly or more often) use of:					
Stimulants	1.1	2.7	6.8	7.2	4.4
Inhalants	1.1	1.9	3.2	3.7	2.5
Depressants	.6	1.7	3.9	4.1	2.5
Hallucinogens	.4	1.0	4.0	5.0	2.5
OTC abuse	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.6
Cocaine	.4	.6	1.5	2.6	1.2
Crystal methamphetamine	.4	.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
Designer drugs	.2	.5	1.2	1.3	.8
Steroids	.7	.9	.9	.9	.8
Crack	.2	.4	.8	.7	.6
Heroin	.2	.4	.6	.6	.4
Lifetime (ever) use of injected illegal drug	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.3

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey, Diagnostics Plus 1997.*

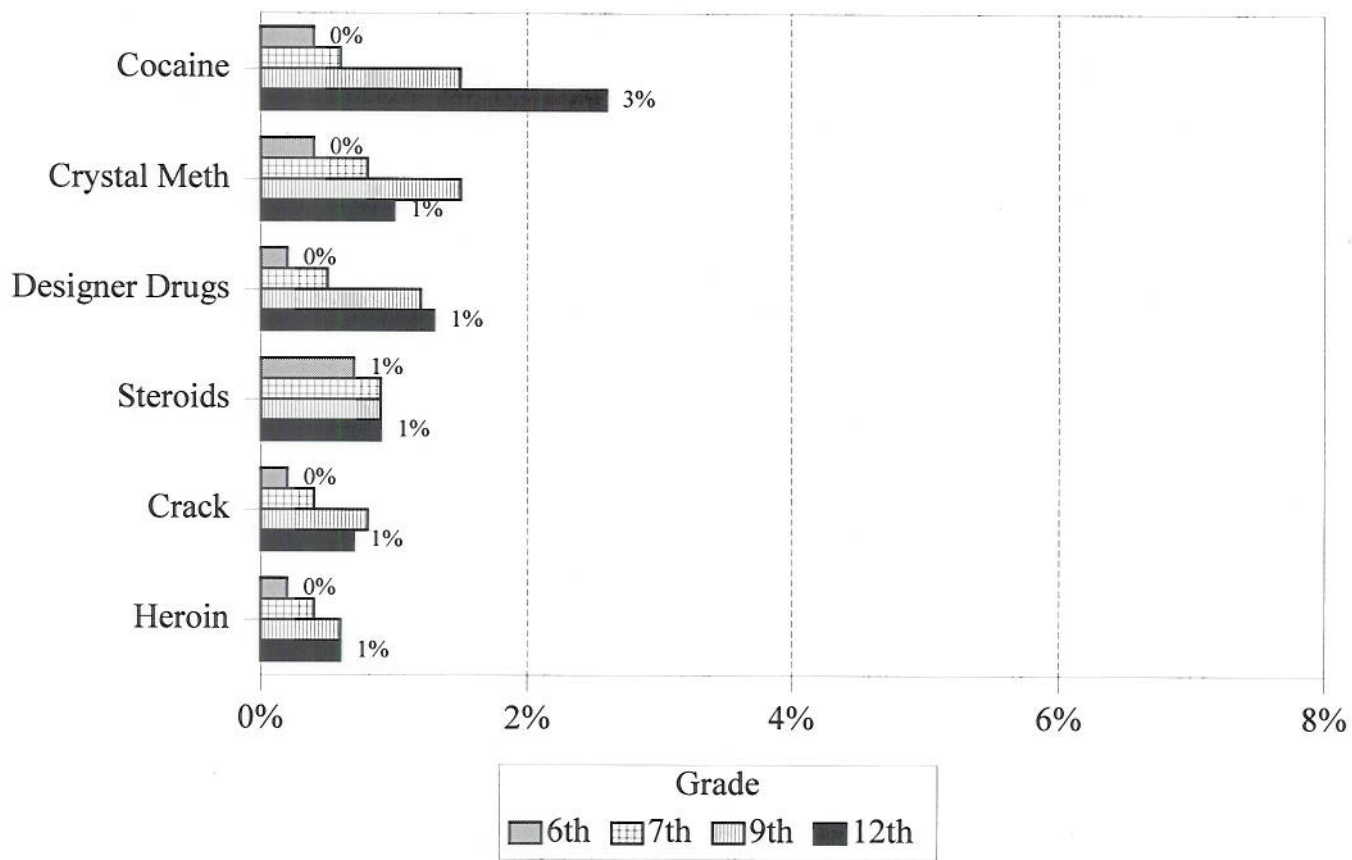


Figure 24: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of several drugs. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1997.*

In all grades surveyed, regular use of depressants is at the highest level since the first statewide biennial survey; in grades nine and twelve, use of stimulants is at the highest level. From 1995 to 1997 reported use of inhalants and hallucinogens decreased; use of cocaine and crystal methamphetamine increased.

TABLE 9A
WILLINGNESS TO USE SOME DRUGS
AND SELF-REPORTED USE OF SEVERAL DRUGS
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1997

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STIMULANTS, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	1.1	2.7		6.8			7.2
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			4.1
Pennsylvania 1995	1.3	2.7		6.0			5.0
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
INHALANTS, Willingness to Use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	3.9	6.6		9.9			11.3
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
INHALANTS, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	1.1	1.9		3.2			3.7
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			2.5
Pennsylvania 1995	1.0	2.6		4.0			4.3
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
DEPRESSANTS, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.6	1.7		3.9			4.1
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use of barbiturates</i>			2.1
Pennsylvania 1995	0.3	0.3		2.3			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
HALLUCINOGENS, Willingness to use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	2.9	6.7		16.2			19.1
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
HALLUCINOGENS, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.4	1.0		4.0			5.0
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			3.5
Pennsylvania 1995	0.3	1.1		4.3			5.4
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

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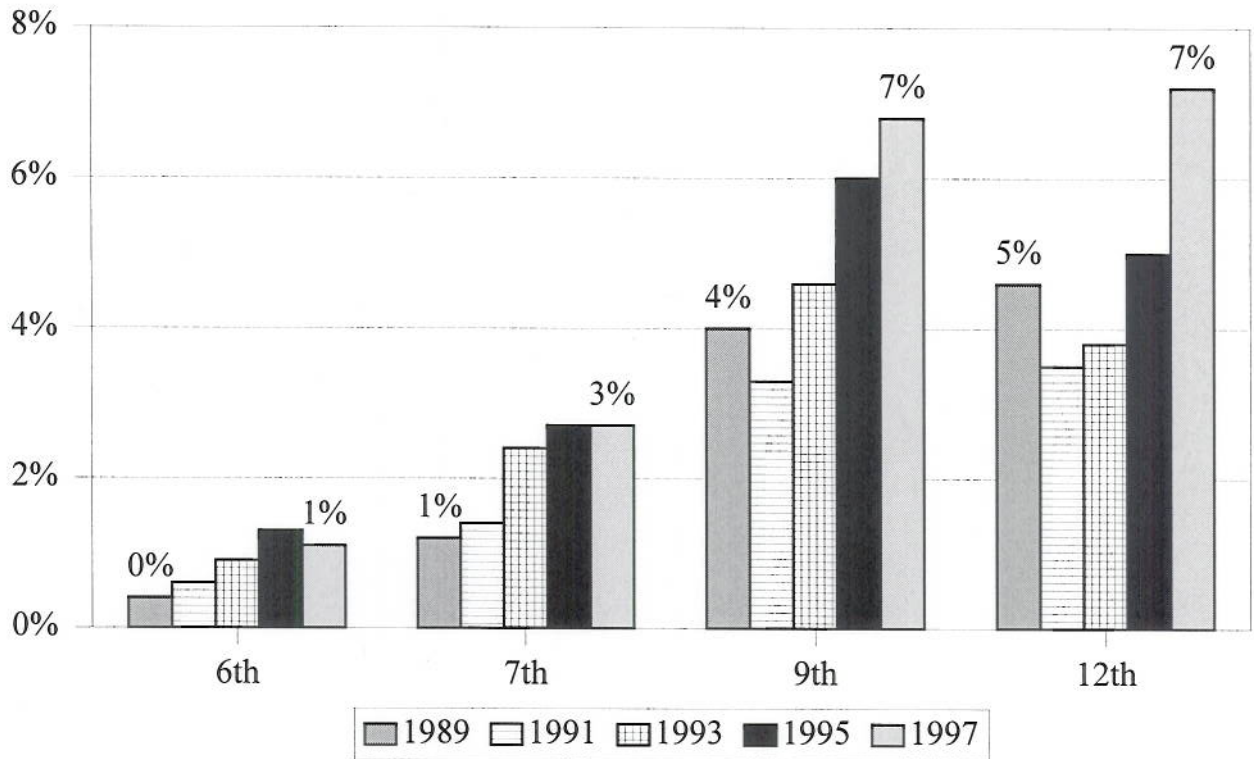


Figure 25: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of stimulants. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

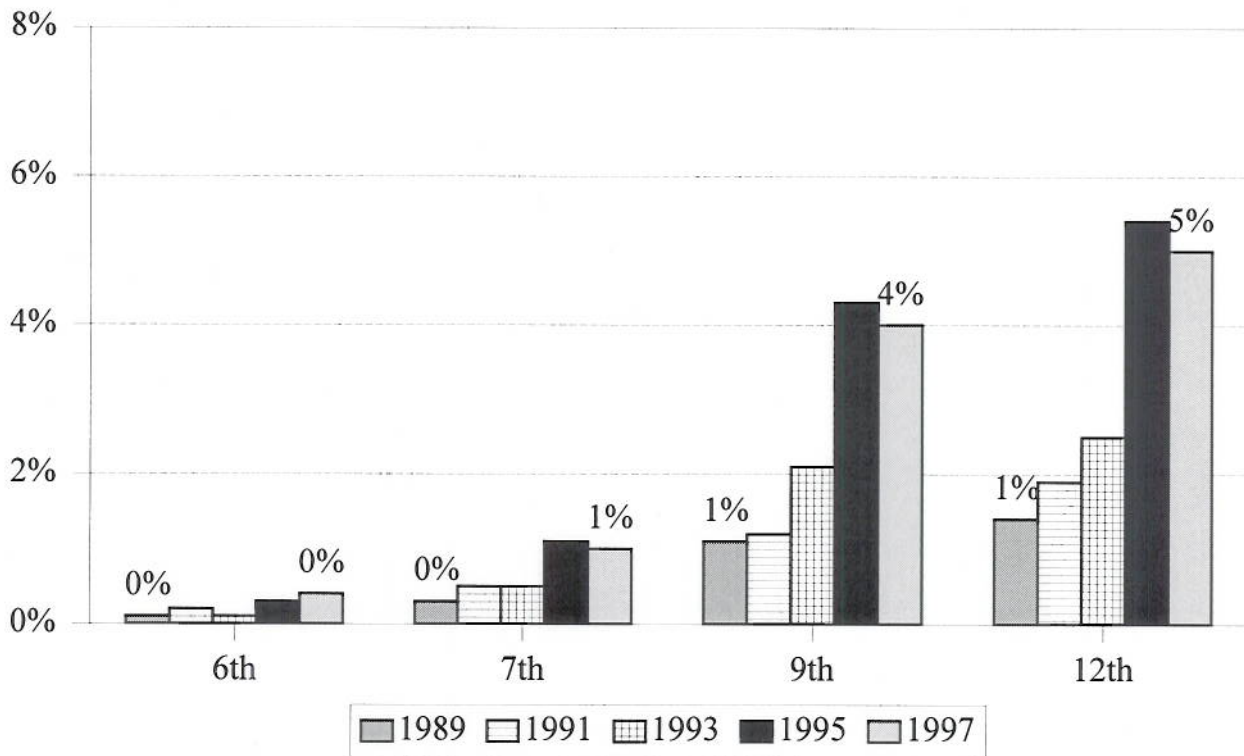


Figure 26: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of hallucinogens. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

Table 9A (continued)

SUBSTANCE	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
O.T.C. COLD MEDICINE, Self-reported monthly+ abuse							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	1.1	1.7		2.3			1.4
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
COCAINE, Willingness to use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	2.9	4.9		8.1			8.7
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
COCAINE, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.4	0.6		1.5			2.6
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			2.0
Pennsylvania 1995	0.3	0.7		1.2			2.0
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
CRYSTAL METHAMPHETAMINE, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.4	0.8		1.5			1.0
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			1.1
Pennsylvania 1995	0.4	0.5		0.6			0.6
Pennsylvania 1993	0.3	0.3		0.3			0.2
DESIGNER DRUGS, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.2	0.5		1.2			1.3
Pennsylvania 1995	0.4	0.6		1.3			1.1
Pennsylvania 1993	0.3	0.6		0.7			0.5
STEROIDS, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.7	0.9		0.9			0.9
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			0.7
Pennsylvania 1995	0.7	1.1		1.1			0.7
Pennsylvania 1993	0.5	0.8		1.1			0.6
Pennsylvania 1991	0.5	0.6		0.6			0.6
CRACK, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.2	0.4		0.8			0.7
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			1.0
Pennsylvania 1995	0.2	0.5		0.7			0.6
Pennsylvania 1993	0.1	0.4		0.5			0.5
Pennsylvania 1991	0.1	0.2		0.2			0.3
HEROIN, Self-reported monthly+ use							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	0.2	0.4		0.6			0.6
				<i>NIDA 1996 seniors, 30-day use</i>			0.5
Pennsylvania 1995	0.1	0.4		0.7			0.5
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
LIFETIME USE OF ANY INJECTED ILLEGAL DRUG							
PENNSYLVANIA 1997	1.8	2.5		2.6			2.1
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, 1989 - 1997.

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.

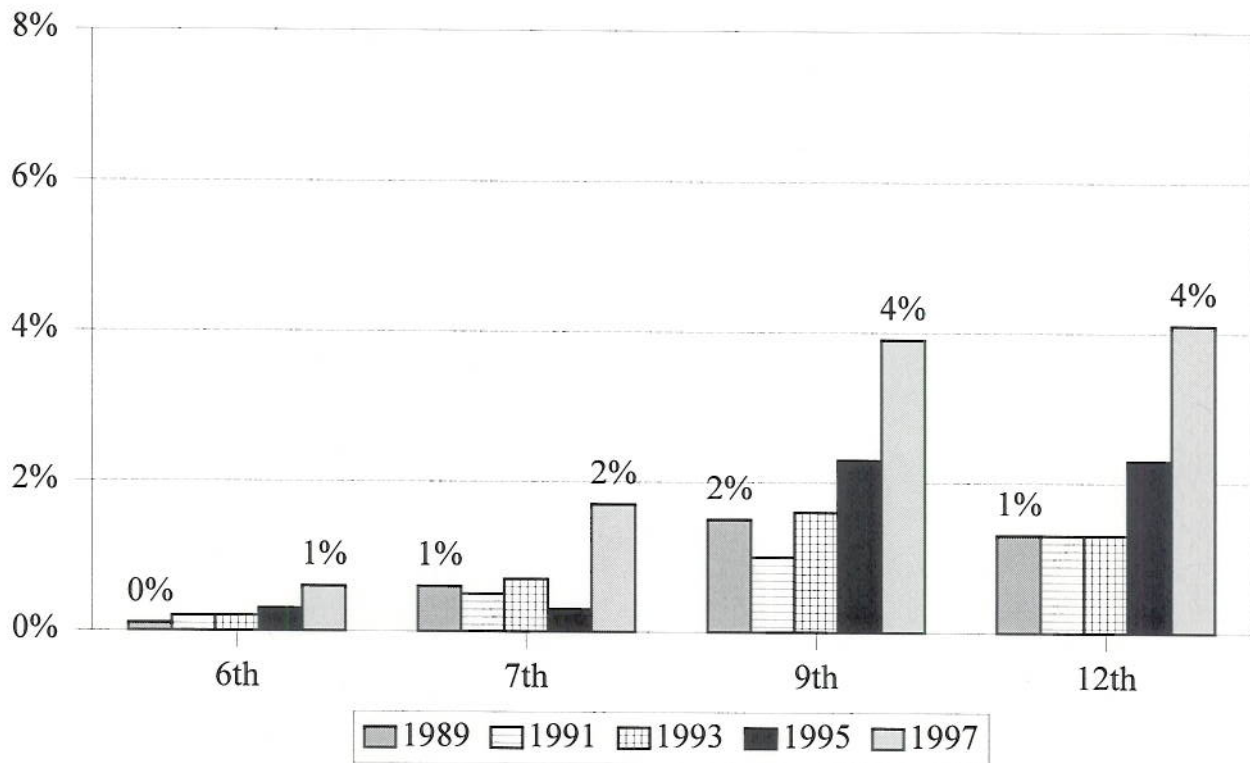


Figure 27: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of depressants. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

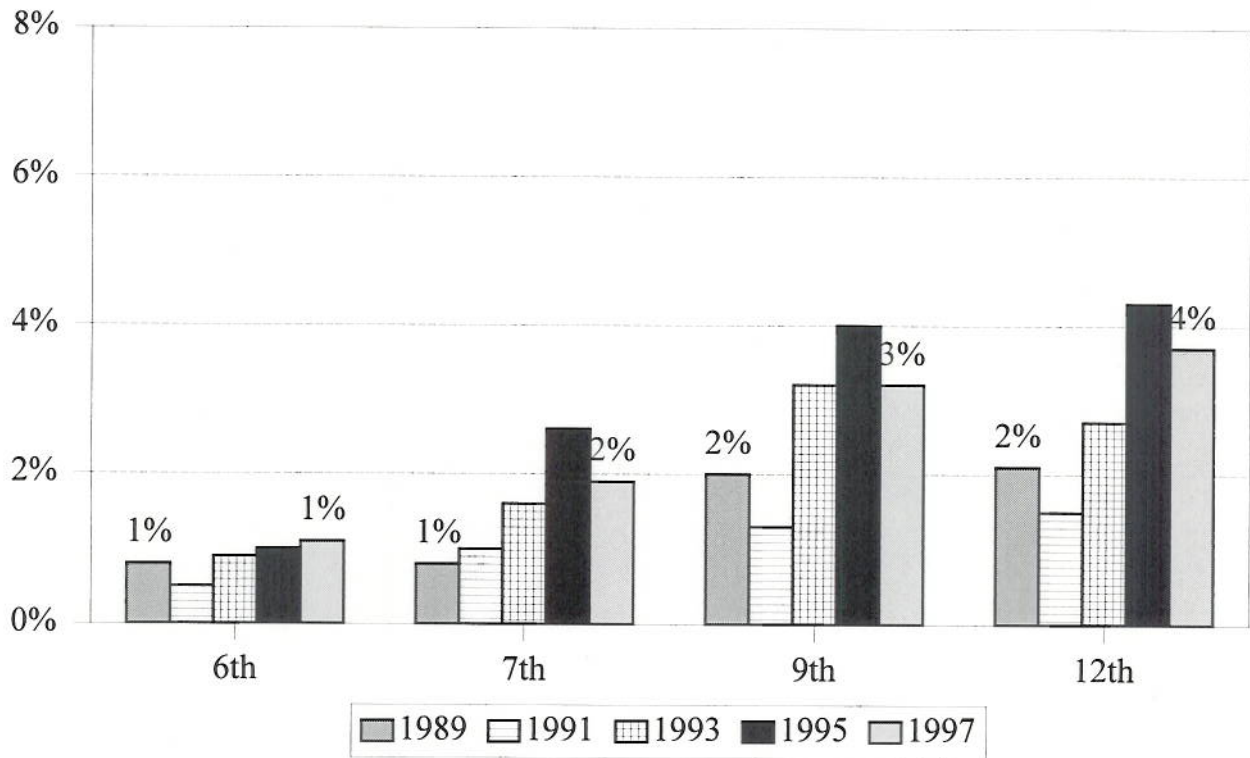


Figure 28: Pennsylvania students' self-reported regular (monthly or more often) use of inhalants. *Statewide biennial surveys, 1989-1997.*

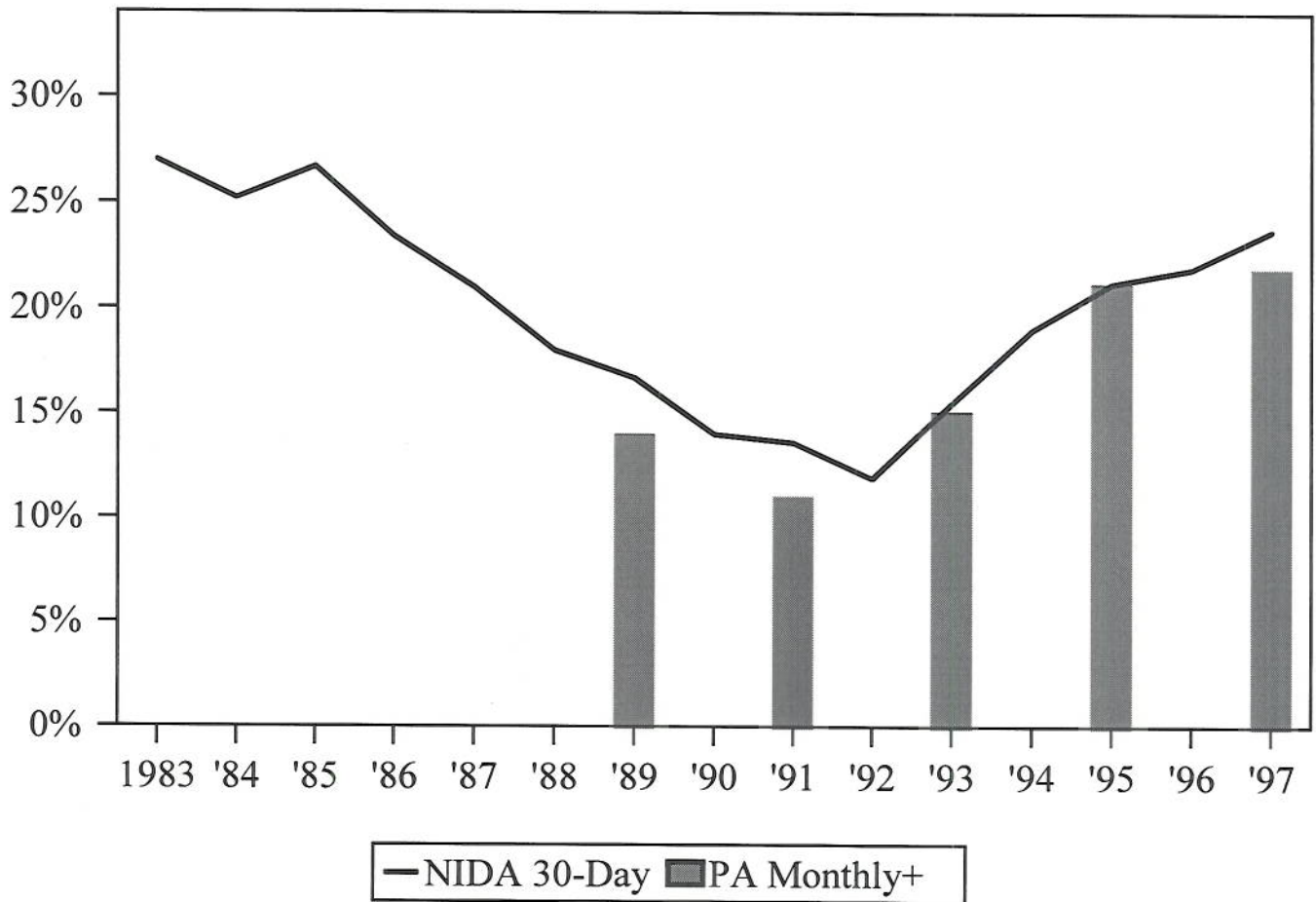


Figure 29: Seniors' regular use of marijuana, 1983 through 1997. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus)

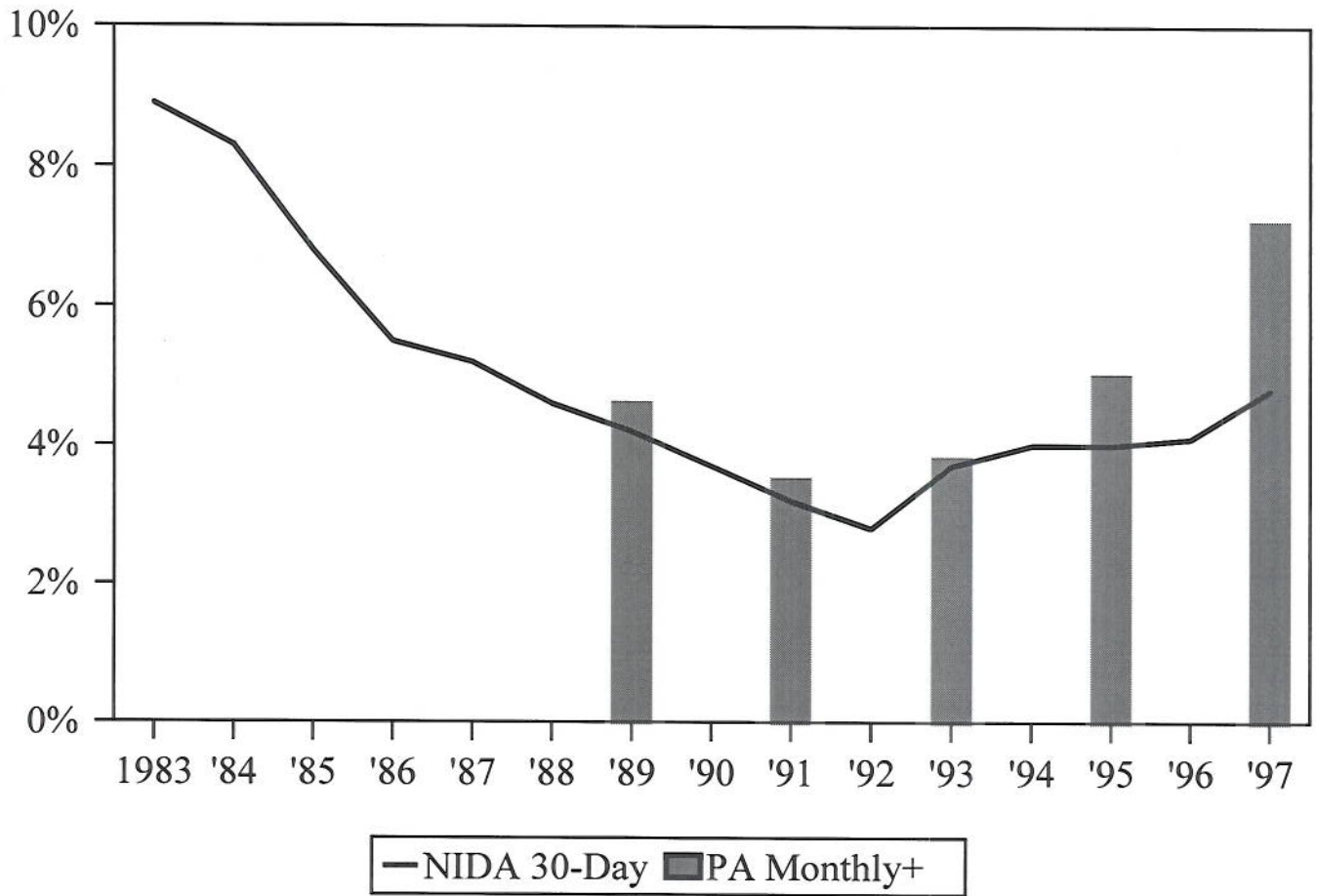


Figure 30: Seniors' regular use of stimulants, 1983 through 1997. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus)

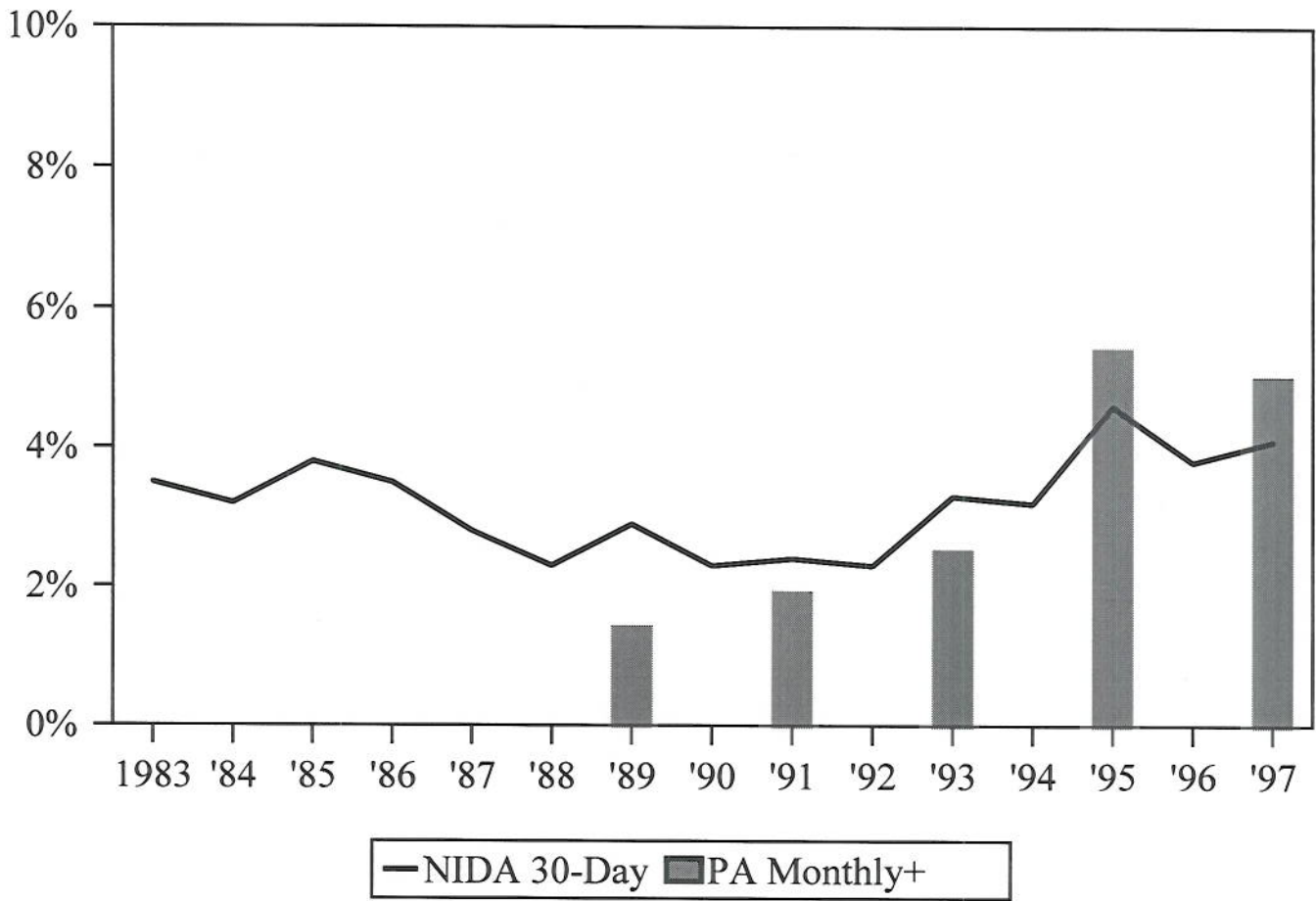


Figure 31: Seniors' regular use of hallucinogens, 1983 through 1997. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus)

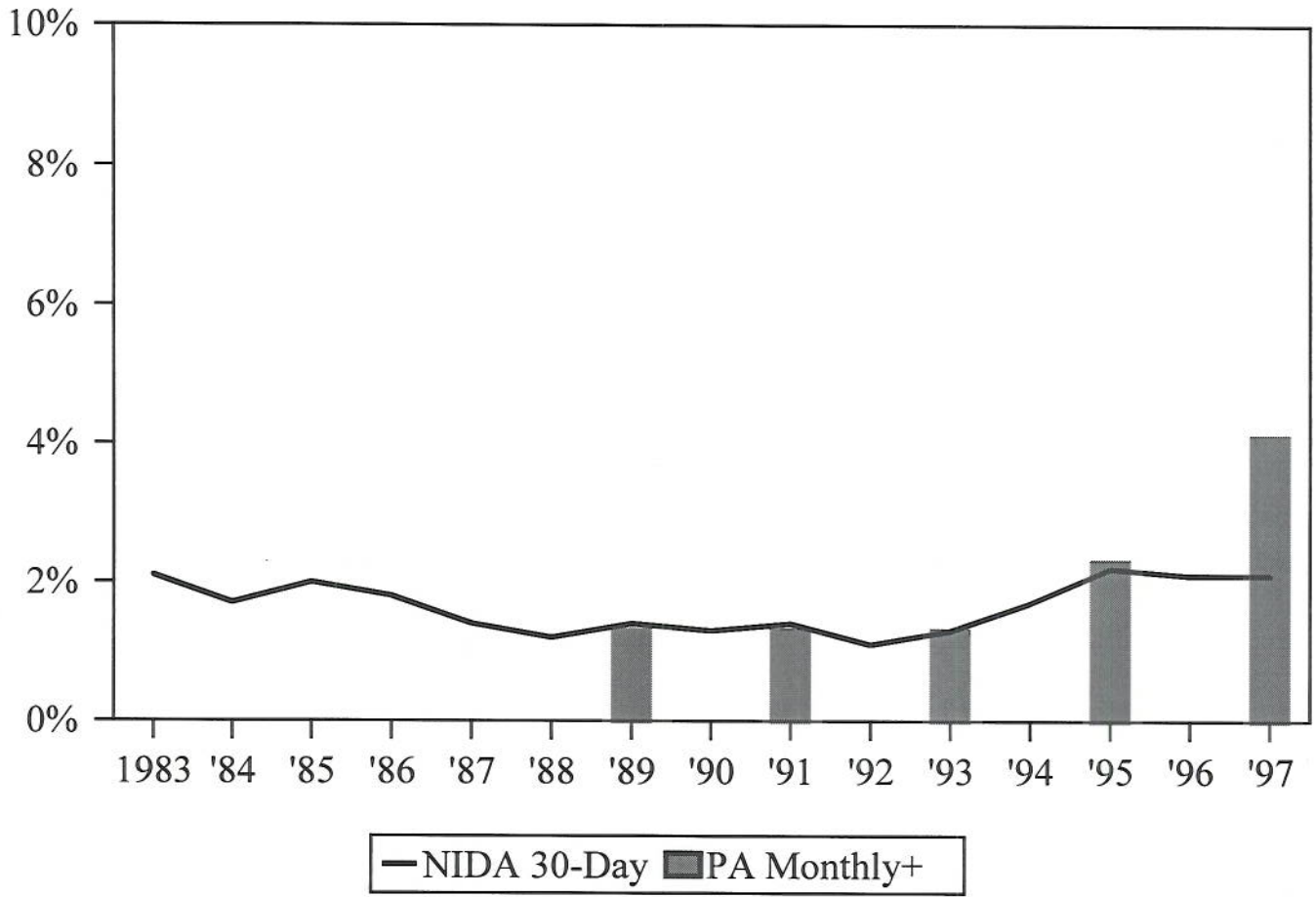


Figure 32: Seniors' regular use of barbiturates/depressants, 1983 through 1997. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus)

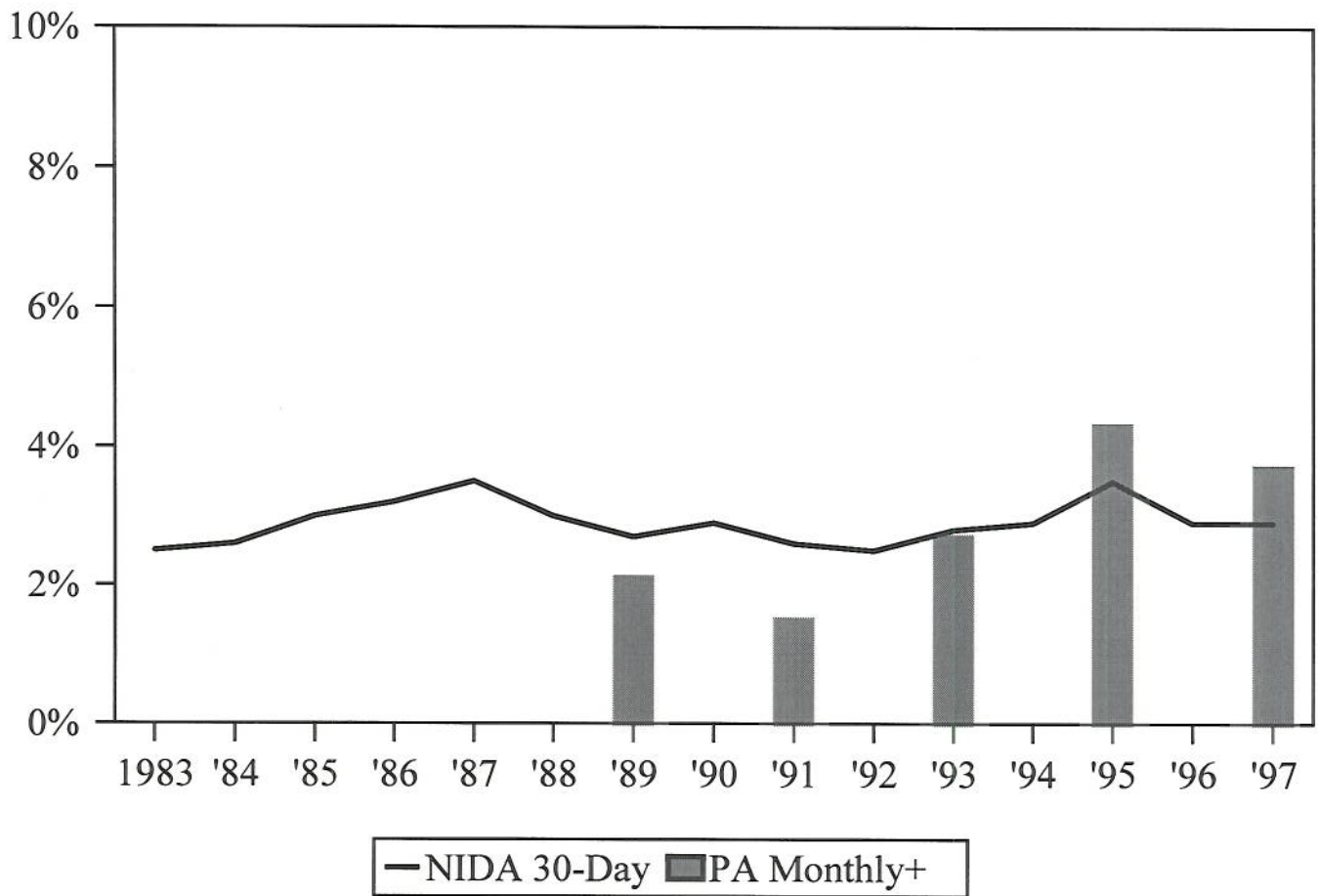


Figure 33: Seniors' regular use of inhalants, 1983 through 1997. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Pluss.)

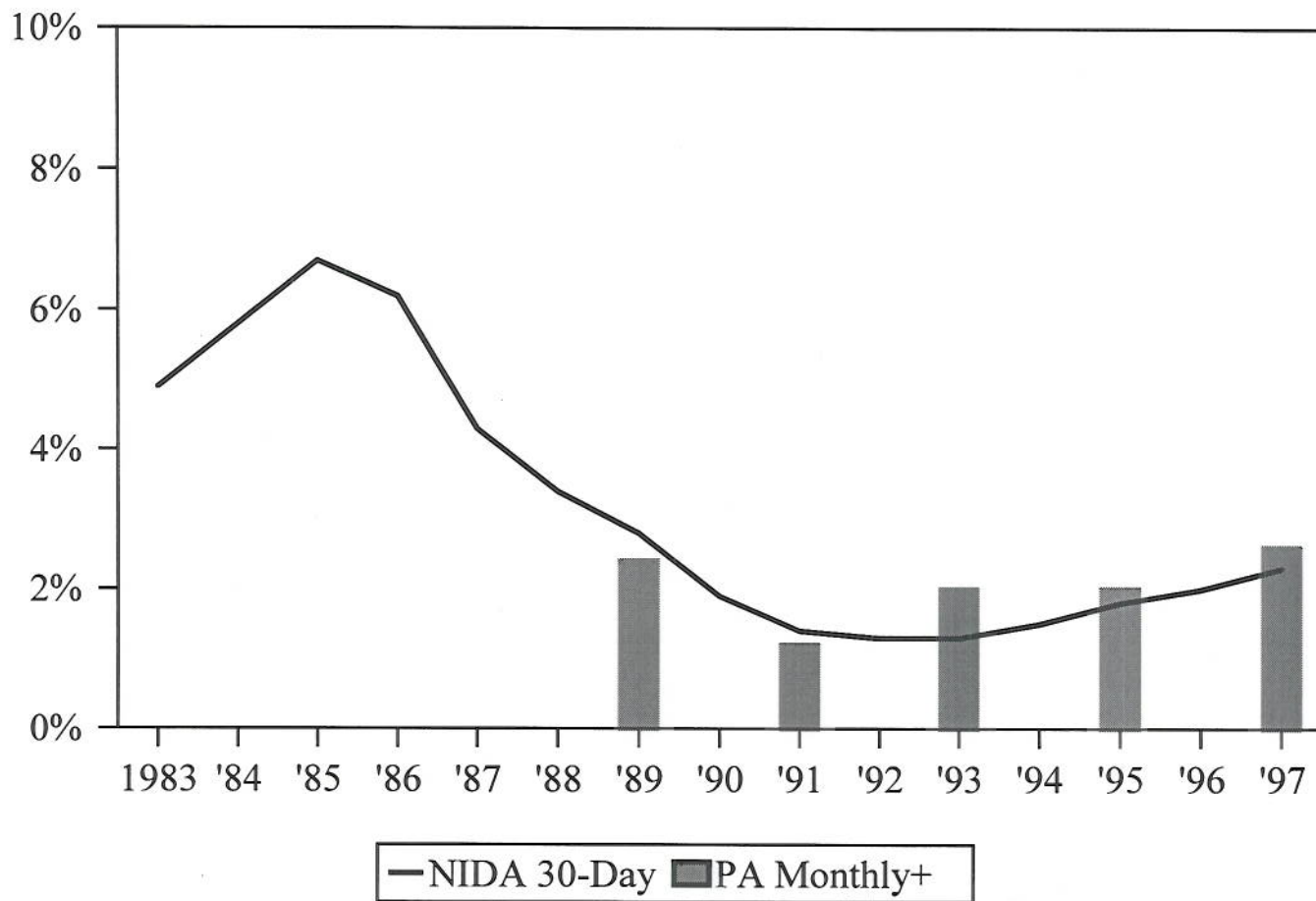


Figure 34: Seniors' regular use of cocaine, 1983 through 1997. The line shows national 30-day use as reported in *Monitoring the Future* (NIDA), and the bars show Pennsylvania monthly or more often use as reported in *Alcohol, Drugs, and Pennsylvania's Youth* (Diagnostics Plus)