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

August 2011

Conducted by:
QEV Analytics, Ltd.
Knowledge Networks

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

This 16th annual “back-to-school survey” continues the unique effort of The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA Columbia) to track attitudes of teens and those, like parents, who influence them. For more than a decade and a half, through this survey we have identified factors related to an increase or decrease in the likelihood of teen substance abuse. Armed with this knowledge, parents, teachers, clergy, coaches and other responsible adults are better able to help our nation’s teens grow up drug free.

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

Over the past 17 years we have surveyed thousands of American teens and their parents. We have learned how teen attitudes--and the attitudes of their parents--influence teen behavior. And through surrogate questions for drug use--such as, “If you wanted to get marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it?”--we have gained insights into America’s teen culture.

Perhaps our most important finding from so many years of surveying teens and other research is this: A child who gets through age 21 without smoking, using illegal drugs or abusing alcohol is virtually certain never to do so. And, for better or worse, no one has greater power to influence a teen’s decision whether to smoke, drink or use drugs than that teen’s parents.

As we did last year, this year we conducted two nationally representative surveys--one over the Internet, and as we have done in all past years, the other by telephone.

Over the Internet, Knowledge Networks surveyed 1,037 teens, ages 12 to 17 (546 boys and 491 girls) and 528 parents of these teens. It used a combination of address-based and random digit dial sampling that is likelier to pick up individuals in cell-phone only households, as well as those in land line households.

In order to continue tracking trends from prior years, QEV Analytics conducted our usual telephone survey of 1,006 teens ages 12 to 17 (478 boys and 528 girls). In this survey, we asked teens questions that we have used to measure trends over time. These trend results are contained in Chapter IV of this report. Both surveys are attached to this report.

In focus groups we conducted earlier this year to prepare the survey questions, teens discussed the influence of social networking activity and its relationship to substance abuse. So for the first time in any of our CASA surveys, in order to explore that relationship, this year we asked teens questions about social networking.

There are two other Firsts in this year's survey:

- We examined the relationship between viewing suggestive teen television programming and the risk of teen substance abuse, and
- We explored the relationship between certain attitudes attributed to many teens and the risk of teen substance abuse.

The results are profoundly troubling. This year's survey reveals how the anything goes, free-for-all world of Internet expression, suggestive television programming and what-the-hell attitudes put teens at sharply increased risk of substance abuse. And the survey results drive home the need for parents to better appreciate their power to give their children the will and skill to keep their heads above the water of corrupting cultural currents that their children must navigate.

Social Networking Signals Increased Risk of Teen Substance Abuse

In a typical day, 70 percent of 12- to 17-year olds spend anywhere from a minute or two to hours on such sites; only 30 percent of teens spend no time on such sites in a typical day.

This survey provides what every parent should know about teen social networking: For 12- to 17-year olds, time spent on Facebook, Myspace and other social networking sites puts them at increased risk of smoking, drinking and drug use.

Compared to teens who in a typical day do not spend any time on a social networking site, those who do are:

- Five times likelier to use tobacco (10 percent vs. two percent).
- Three times likelier to use alcohol (26 percent vs. nine percent).
- Twice as likely to use marijuana (13 percent vs. seven percent).

No wonder--with what's on Facebook and other social networking sites for teens to see:

- Half of the teens who spend any time on social networking sites in a typical day have seen pictures of kids drunk, passed out, or using drugs on these sites.
- Even 14 percent of those teens who spend no time on social networking sites in a typical day have seen pictures of kids drunk, passed out, or using drugs on these sites.

Compared to teens who have not seen such pictures, teens who have seen pictures of kids drunk, passed out, or using drugs on Facebook or other social networking sites are:

- Three times likelier to use alcohol.

- Four times likelier to use marijuana.
- More than twice as likely to think they'll try drugs in the future.
- Four times likelier to be able to get marijuana, almost three times likelier to be able to get controlled prescription drugs without a prescription and more than twice as likely to be able to get alcohol in a day or less.
- Much likelier to have friends and classmates who use illegal drugs and abuse controlled prescription drugs.

Especially troubling--and alarming--are that almost half of the teens who have seen pictures of kids drunk, passed out, or using drugs on Facebook and other social networking sites first saw such pictures when they were 13 years of age or younger; more than 90 percent first saw such pictures when they were 15 or younger. These facts alone should strike Facebook fear into the hearts of parents of young children.

Unfortunately, most parents do not appreciate the risks of their teen social networking. Nine of 10 parents do not think teens spending time on social networking sites like Facebook are likelier to drink or use drugs. Only 64 percent of parents who say their teen has a social networking page also say they monitor it.

The time has come for those who operate and profit from social networking sites like Facebook to deploy their technological expertise to curb such images and to deny use of their sites to children and teens who post pictures of themselves and their friends drunk, passed out or using drugs. Continuing to provide the electronic vehicle for transmitting such images constitutes electronic child abuse.

Suggestive Teen Programming

For the first time in survey history we asked teens whether in a typical week they watched "reality shows like *Jersey Shore*, *Teen Mom*, or *16 and Pregnant* or any teen dramas like *Skins*

or *Gossip Girl*." In our report we call these shows suggestive teen programming. A third of all teens--including 46 percent of girls and 19 percent of boys--watch suggestive teen programming.

Compared to those who do not watch such programming, teens who do watch suggestive programming in a typical week are likelier to use tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

The relationship of social networking site images of kids drunk, passed out, or using drugs and of suggestive teen programming to increased teen risk of substance abuse offers grotesque confirmation of the adage that a picture is worth a thousand words.

Cyber Bullying

Teens who have been cyber bullied--that is, have "had someone write or post mean or embarrassing things about [them] online, like on Facebook, Myspace or other social networking site"--are at higher risk of substance abuse.

Almost one in five 12- to 17-year olds--more than four-and-a-half million kids--have been cyber bullied. The more time teens spend on social networking sites, the likelier they are to be cyber bullied. Only three percent of teens who in a typical day spend no time on such sites have been cyber bullied, while 20 percent of those who spend up to an hour and 33 percent of those who spend more than an hour on such sites in a typical day have been cyber bullied.

The survey reveals that cyber bullied teens are more than twice as likely to smoke, drink and use marijuana.

Teen Attitudes

In our cutting edge effort this year to test the associations between cultural attitudes and teen substance abuse, for the first time we asked teens whether they agreed with each of three statements:

- “If a friend of mine uses illegal drugs, it’s none of my business.”
- “I should be able to do what I want with my own body.”
- “It’s not a big deal to have sex with someone you don’t care that much about.”

In each case, teens who agreed with the statement were about three times likelier to use marijuana, about twice as likely to drink alcohol, and many times likelier to smoke.

Parents Matter

In the cultural seas into which we toss our teens, parents are essential to preventing their substance abuse. Once again our survey findings underscore the points made in my book, *How to Raise a Drug-Free Kid: The Straight Dope for Parents*. For better or worse, parents have more influence over their teen’s risk of substance abuse than anyone else.

This year’s survey highlights the importance of parents sending a consistent and unified message to their teens about drugs and alcohol:

- Teens whose parents don’t agree completely with each other on what to say to their teen about drug use are more than three times likelier to use marijuana and three-and-a-half times likelier to expect to try drugs in the future than teens whose parents are in complete agreement.
- Teens whose parents do not agree completely with each other on what to say to their teen about drinking are twice as likely to use alcohol as teens whose parents are in complete agreement.

Tobacco and Marijuana

For teens, tobacco use is closely tied to marijuana use. Teens who have smoked nicotine cigarettes are 11 times likelier to use marijuana than teens who have never smoked

(68 percent vs. six percent), reinforcing the same connection the survey uncovered last year (61 percent vs. five percent). This consistent relationship deserves more attention from scientists exploring tobacco as a gateway drug and greater emphasis on the part of those who are dedicated to preventing smoking by children and teens.

A Word of Appreciation

I want to express CASA’s appreciation to Steve Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, Ltd., for administering the telephone survey and especially for his insightful work in developing the survey and analyzing all the data as he has done for many years, and to the staff at Knowledge Networks, including Jordon Peugh, Poom Nukulki and Jeffrey Shand-Lubbers, for administering the Internet-based survey.

We much appreciate the counsel of our survey advisory group members: Timothy Johnson, PhD, Director of the Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Chicago, Professor of Public Administration, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, Chicago; Robert Shapiro, PhD, Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University; and Roger Tourangeau, PhD, Research Professor, Survey Research Center and Director, Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland.

On CASA’s staff, Cathleen Woods-King managed this undertaking, worked with Steve Wagner in analyzing all the survey data and wrote the report. Sarah Tsai of CASA’s Substance Abuse and Data Analysis Center (SADACSM) assisted with the data analysis. Emily Feinstein, Associate Director of The Joseph A. Califano, Jr. Institute for Applied Policy, assisted in the survey design and reviewed drafts of the report. Jane Carlson efficiently handled the administrative aspects.

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

Chapter I

Key Findings

Through 16 surveys on adolescent substance abuse conducted over 17 years, CASA has been seeking answers to the question: “Why do some teenagers smoke, drink and use illegal substances while others do not?”

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing factors associated with teens’ risk of smoking, drinking and using illegal and controlled prescription drugs. Some of these factors--including teens’ family dynamics, their friends’ substance abuse, their access to alcohol and other drugs, and their school environment--tend to cluster. Teens with problems in one area of their life often have problems in others as well. Nevertheless, by identifying individual risk factors, we seek to help parents, and other adults who influence teens, better identify teens who are most vulnerable to substance abuse and develop strategies to diminish their risk.

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

This year’s survey is comprised of two separate surveys--one conducted by telephone, the other by Internet. The telephone survey included 1,006 teens (ages 12 to 17) in the United States and contains trend questions. The teens who participated in the telephone survey were randomly selected from a nationally

representative sampling frame using random digit dial (RDD) sampling and were interviewed between March 29, 2011 and May 9, 2011. The results of the telephone survey enable us to report trends and are reported in Chapter IV. The Internet-based survey included 1,037 teens (ages 12 to 17) and 528 parents of these teens. The participants were randomly selected from a nationally representative panel that was assembled using both random digit dial and address-based sampling, a method likelier to pick up individuals in cell-phone only households, as well as land line households. The Internet-based interviews took place between March 27, 2011 and April 27, 2011. The results of the Internet surveys are the basis for all chapters in this report except Chapter IV.

Despite assurances of confidentiality, some teenage respondents will be reluctant to admit inappropriate or illegal activities to someone unknown to them over the telephone or the Internet.* Therefore, this survey--like any telephone or Internet-based survey conducted in the home and asking respondents to self-report proscribed behaviors--may under-report the extent of the use of illegal drugs, the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol by teenagers, and other negative behaviors, and may over-report positive behaviors. The parental permission requirement also may contribute to under-reporting of proscribed behaviors.† ‡

* See Brener, N. D., Billy, J. O. G., & Grady, W. R. (2003). Assessment of factors affecting the validity of self-reported health-risk behavior among adolescents: Evidence from the scientific literature. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 33*(6), 436-457.

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

‡ All differences presented are significant at the $p < .05$ significance level unless otherwise noted. Data from both the telephone and Internet surveys have been weighted to compensate for nonresponse and coverage issues.

Social Networking

For the first time this year we asked teens, “In a typical day, how many hours do you spend on Facebook, Myspace or other social networking site?” Seventy percent report spending time on a social networking site in a typical day, while 30 percent report spending no time on a social networking site in a typical day.

Social Networking Signals Increased Risk of Teen Substance Abuse

Compared to teens who do not spend time on a social networking site in a typical day, teens who do are:

- Five times likelier to have used tobacco (10 percent vs. two percent);
- Three times likelier to have used alcohol (26 percent vs. nine percent);
- Twice as likely to have used marijuana (13 percent vs. seven percent).

Social Networking Exposes Teens to Pictures of Other Teens Getting Drunk, Passed Out or Using Drugs

Half of teens (51 percent) who spend time on a social networking site in a typical day have seen pictures of teens getting drunk, passed out or using drugs on these sites. Even some teens (14 percent) who spend no time on a social networking site in a typical day have seen such images on social networking sites.

Teens Viewing Such Pictures at Increased Risk of Substance Abuse

Compared to teens who have never seen pictures of kids getting drunk, passed out or using drugs on social networking sites, teens who have seen such pictures are:

- Three times likelier to have used alcohol (35 percent vs. 12 percent);
- Four times likelier to have used marijuana (21 percent vs. five percent).

Teens Watching Suggestive Programming at Increased Risk of Substance Abuse

For the first time we asked teens, “In a typical week, do you watch any teen reality shows like *Jersey Shore*, *Teen Mom*, or *16 and Pregnant* or any teen dramas like *Skins* or *Gossip Girl*?” Almost half of girls (46 percent), but less than one in five boys (19 percent) responded, “Yes.”

Compared to teens who do not watch suggestive programs like these, teens who do are:

- Twice as likely to have used tobacco (12 percent vs. six percent);
- Almost twice as likely to have used alcohol (31 percent vs. 17 percent);
- More than one-and-a-half times likelier to have used marijuana (15 percent vs. nine percent).

Social Networking Exposes Teens to Cyber Bullying

Compared to teens spending no time on a social networking site in a typical day, teens regularly spending time on a social networking site are likelier to experience cyber bullying--having had someone write or post mean or embarrassing things about them online, like on Facebook, Myspace or other social networking site.

Overall, one in five teens (19 percent) reports being cyber bullied.

Cyber Bullied Teens at Higher Risk of Substance Abuse

Compared to teens not having been cyber bullied, those having been cyber bullied are:

- More than twice as likely to have used tobacco (14 percent vs. six percent);
- More than twice as likely to have used alcohol (40 percent vs. 17 percent);
- More than twice as likely to have used marijuana (20 percent vs. nine percent).

Drugs Continue to Top Teen Concerns

As in prior years, the largest percentage of teens say drugs are their top concern, along with other social pressures. Twenty-four percent of teens cite tobacco, alcohol or other drugs as their top concern; 24 percent cite social pressures; 12 percent cite academic pressures; and two percent cite crime and violence. The pressure to use drugs is often mentioned as one of the social pressures teens face.

Drugs in Schools

As has been the case since 2007, the percentage of high school students who report attending a drug-infected school (where drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds) continues to exceed 60 percent.

Private schools continue to be likelier to be drug free than public schools. This year, 49 percent of public school students and 76 percent of private and religious school students say they attend drug-free schools (where drugs are not used, kept or sold on school grounds).

Parental Agreement on Alcohol and Other Drug Messages Related to Reduced Risk of Teen Substance Abuse

Teens whose parents do not “agree completely” with each other on what to say to their teen regarding drinking alcohol are twice as likely to have used alcohol compared to teens whose parents are in complete agreement (31 percent vs. 14 percent).

Teens whose parents are not in complete agreement with each other on what to say to their teen about drug use are more than three times likelier to have used marijuana compared to teens whose parents are in complete agreement (20 percent vs. six percent).

Prescription Painkillers Kept in the Home Signal Increased Teen Access to Controlled Prescription Drugs

Fourteen percent of teens are aware that prescription painkillers like Oxycontin, Vicodin or Percocet are kept in their home.

Compared to teens who are either unaware of prescription painkillers kept in their home or who say prescription painkillers are not kept in their home, teens who say prescription painkillers are kept in their home are five-and-a-half times likelier to say they can get prescription drugs without a prescription in order to get high in an hour or less (45 percent vs. eight percent).

Tobacco and Marijuana Use Go Hand-in-Hand

Teens who have used tobacco are 11 times likelier to have used marijuana than teens who have never used tobacco (68 percent vs. six percent).

Teen Risk of Substance Abuse and Attending Religious Services

Teens who attend religious services four or more times a month are less likely to have used tobacco (11 percent vs. three percent), drunk alcohol (27 percent vs. 13 percent) or used marijuana (15 percent vs. five percent) than those who attend such services less frequently or not at all.

Frequent Family Dinners Reduce Risk of Teen Substance Abuse

Compared to teens who have frequent family dinners (five to seven a week), those who have infrequent family dinners (fewer than three per week) are almost four times likelier to have used tobacco (15 percent vs. four percent), more than twice as likely to have used alcohol (33 percent vs. 15 percent) and more than two-and-a-half times likelier to have used marijuana (21 percent vs. eight percent).

Chapter II

Social Networking

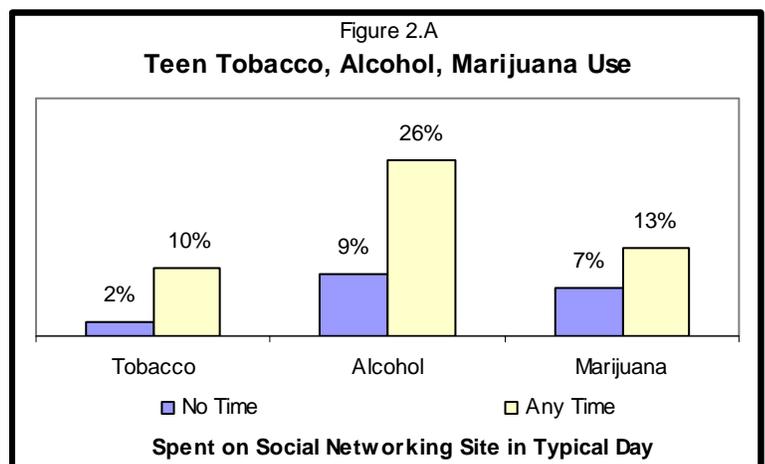
Time Spent on Social Networking Sites

For the first time this year, we asked teens, “In a typical day, how many hours do you spend on Facebook, Myspace or other social networking site?” Seventy percent of teens spend time on a social networking site in a typical day, while 30 percent spend no time on such a site in a typical day.

Social Networking Signals Increased Risk of Teen Substance Abuse

Compared to teens who do not spend time on a social networking site in a typical day, teens who spend time on a social networking site in a typical day are (Figure 2.A):

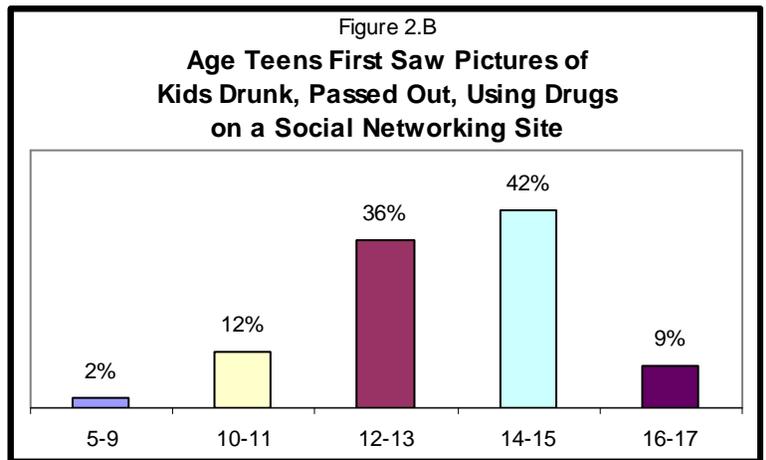
- Five times likelier to have used tobacco (10 percent vs. two percent);
- Three times likelier to have used alcohol (26 percent vs. nine percent);
- Twice as likely to have used marijuana (13 percent vs. seven percent).



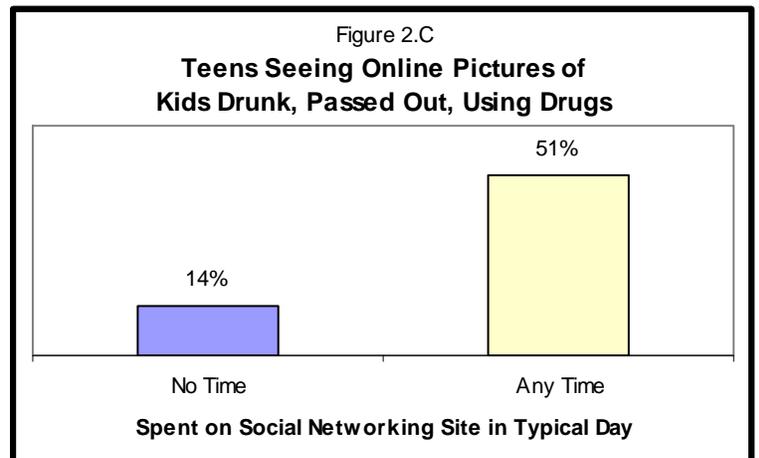
Our report distinguishes between no time and any time spent on a social networking site in a typical day because our analysis showed no significant difference in substance use among teens spending 1 to 30 minutes, 31 to 90 minutes or more than 90 minutes on a social networking site in a typical day.

Social Networking Exposes Teens to Pictures of Other Teens Getting Drunk, Passed Out or Using Drugs

We asked all teens, “Have you ever seen pictures on Facebook, Myspace or other social networking site of kids getting drunk, or passed out, or using drugs?” Forty percent responded, “Yes.” Of those teens, half (49 percent)* first saw such pictures at age 13 or younger; more than 90 percent had seen them by age 15. (Figure 2.B)



Half of teens (51 percent) who spend time on a social networking site in a typical day have seen pictures of teens getting drunk, passed out or using drugs on these sites. Even some teens (14 percent) who spend no time on a social networking site in a typical day have seen such images on social networking sites. (Figure 2.C)



* Difference in number of teens through age 13 (49 percent) and sum of percentages represented by first three bars in Figure 2.B due to rounding.

Teens Viewing Pictures of Teens Getting Drunk, Passed Out or Using Drugs at Increased Risk of Substance Abuse

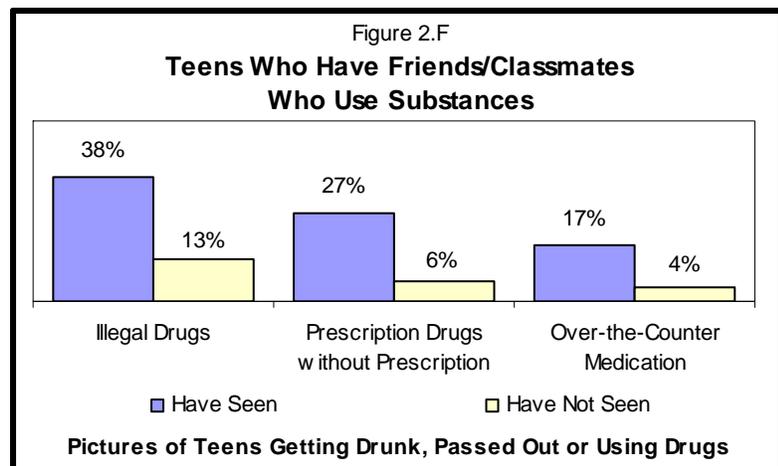
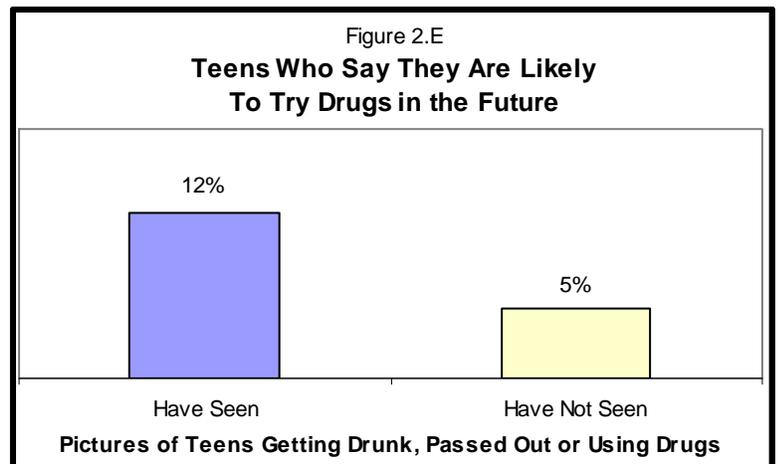
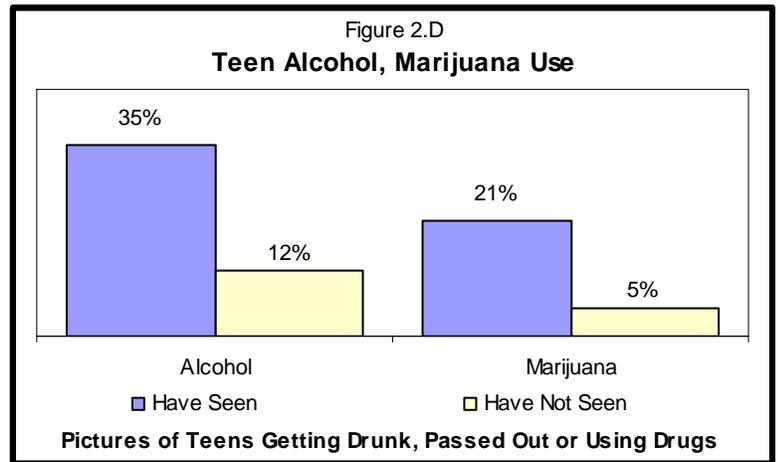
Compared to teens who have not seen pictures of kids getting drunk, passed out or using drugs on social networking sites, teens who have seen these pictures are (Figure 2.D):

- Three times likelier to have used alcohol (35 percent vs. 12 percent);
- Four times likelier to have used marijuana (21 percent vs. five percent).

Compared to teens who have not seen pictures of kids getting drunk, passed out or using drugs on social networking sites, teens who have seen such pictures are more than twice as likely to say they are very or somewhat likely to try drugs in the future (12 percent vs. five percent). (Figure 2.E)

Compared to teens who have not seen pictures of kids getting drunk, passed out or using drugs on social networking sites, teens who have seen such pictures are (Figure 2.F):

- Three times likelier to have friends or classmates who use illegal drugs (38 percent vs. 13 percent);
- Four-and-a-half times likelier to have friends or classmates who abuse prescription drugs (27 percent vs. six percent);
- Four times likelier to have friends or classmates who abuse over-the-counter medications (17 percent vs. four percent).



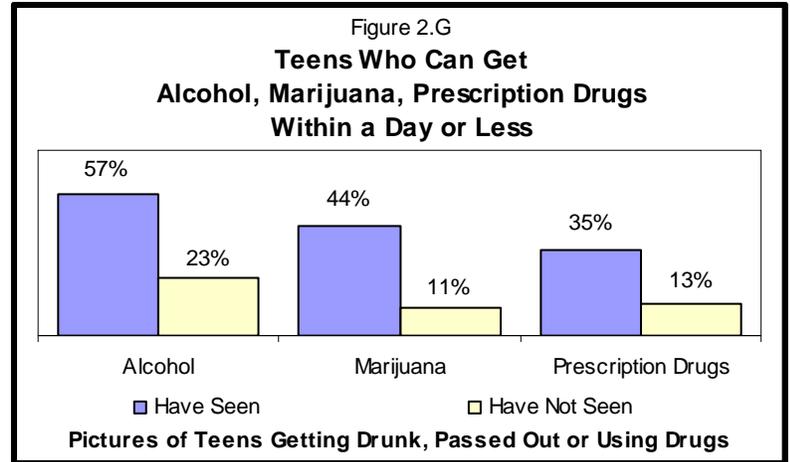
Viewing Pictures of Teens Getting Drunk, Passed Out or Using Drugs Signals Access to Substances

Compared to teens who have not seen pictures of kids getting drunk, passed out, or using drugs on social networking sites, teens who have seen such pictures are (Figure 2.G):

- Two-and-a-half times likelier to be able to get alcohol within a day or less (57 percent vs. 23 percent);
- Four times likelier to be able to get marijuana within a day or less (44 percent vs. 11 percent);
- Almost three times likelier to be able to get prescription drugs without a prescription in order to get high within a day or less (35 percent vs. 13 percent).

Social Networking and Cyber Bullying

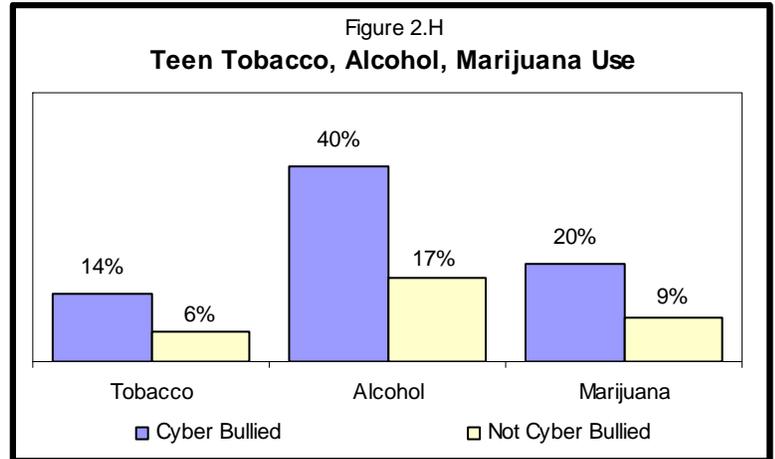
When asked, “Have you ever had someone write or post mean or embarrassing things about you online, like on Facebook, Myspace or other social networking site?”--a phenomenon we refer to in this report as “cyber bullying.” Almost one in five teens (19 percent) responded, “Yes.” Girls are almost twice as likely as boys to be cyber bullied (25 percent vs. 14 percent).



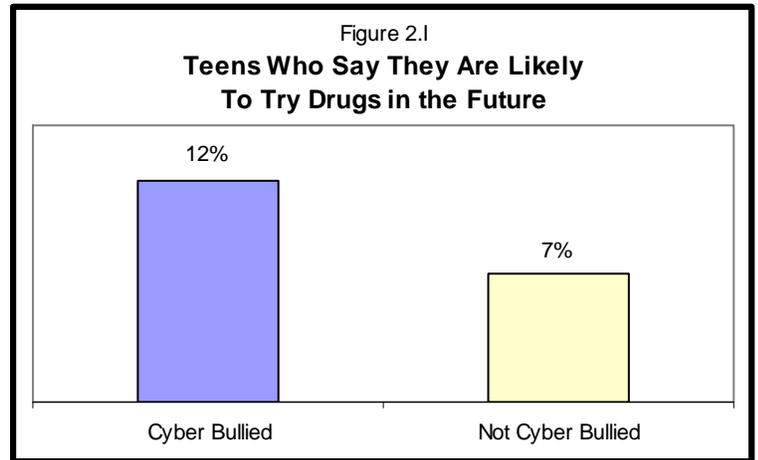
Cyber Bullied Teens at Higher Risk of Substance Abuse

Compared to teens who have not been cyber bullied, those who have been cyber bullied are (Figure 2.H):

- More than twice as likely to have used tobacco (14 percent vs. six percent);
- More than twice as likely to have used alcohol (40 percent vs. 17 percent);
- More than twice as likely to have used marijuana (20 percent vs. nine percent).



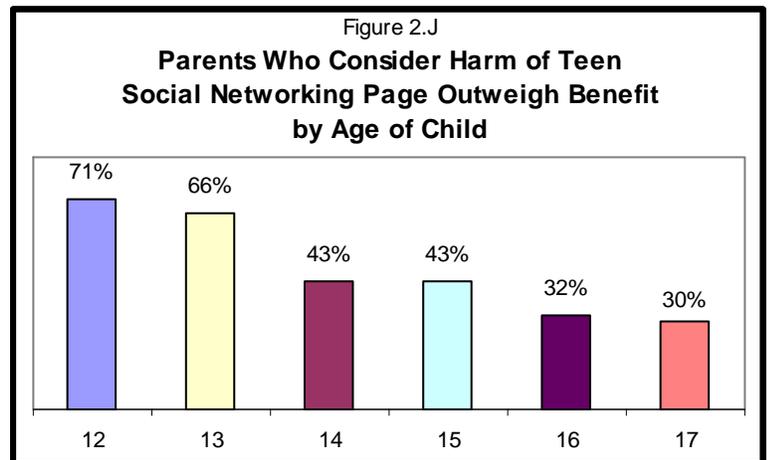
Compared to teens who have not been cyber bullied, teens who have been cyber bullied are almost twice as likely to say they are very or somewhat likely to try drugs in the future (12 percent vs. seven percent). (Figure 2.I)



Parents Fail to Appreciate Relationship of Social Networking to Teen Risk of Substance Abuse

We asked parents whether they think spending time on Facebook, Myspace or other social networking site makes it more likely their child will drink alcohol or use drugs. Eighty-seven percent of parents say they think spending time on a social networking site does not make it more likely their child will drink alcohol; 89 percent say spending time on a social networking site does not make it more likely their child will use drugs. Only 64 percent of parents who say their teen has a social networking page say they monitor it. There is some indication (not statistically significant), however, that teens whose parents monitor their social networking page are at lower risk of smoking, drinking and using drugs.

We also asked parents, “For a typical [child your child’s age], do you consider the benefits of having a page on Facebook, Myspace or other social networking site to outweigh the harms, or do the harms of these sites outweigh the benefits?” Overall parent responses were split almost equally: 51 percent of parents said the benefits outweigh the harms and 49 percent responded that the harms outweigh the benefits. However, parents of younger teens are more likely to say the harms of social networking sites outweigh the benefits. (Figure 2.K)



Chapter III

Suggestive Teen Programming

Suggestive Teen Programming

We asked teens, “In a typical week, do you watch any teen reality shows like *Jersey Shore*, *Teen Mom*, or *16 and Pregnant* or any teen dramas like *Skins* or *Gossip Girl*?” In this report, we refer to such programming as “suggestive teen programming.”*

Almost one-third of teens (32 percent) watch suggestive teen programming in a typical week. Of these teens, 69 percent are girls; 31 percent, boys. Overall, almost half of girls surveyed (46 percent) and one-fifth of boys surveyed (19 percent) watch these programs.

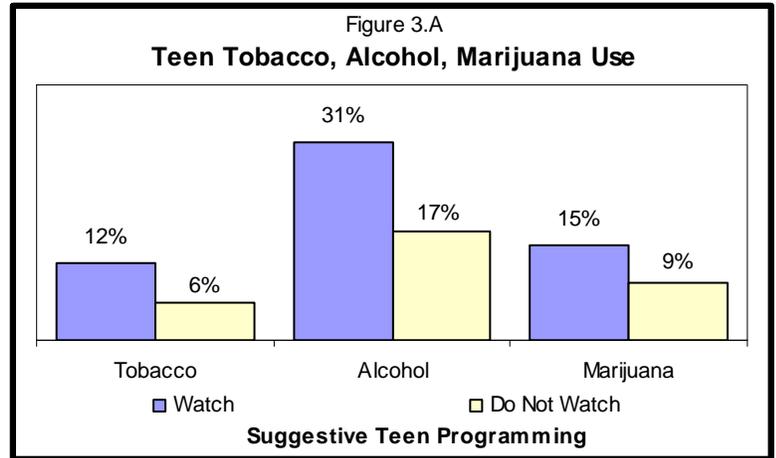
Teens Who Watch Suggestive Teen Programming at Increased Risk of Substance Abuse

Compared to teens who do not watch suggestive teen programming, teens who do are (Figure 3.A):

- Twice as likely to have used tobacco (12 percent vs. six percent);
- Almost twice as likely to have used alcohol (31 percent vs. 17 percent);
- More than one-and-a-half times likelier to have used marijuana (15 percent vs. nine percent).

* “Suggestive” is defined in Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary (11th Ed. 2011) as, “suggesting or tending to suggest something improper or indecent.”

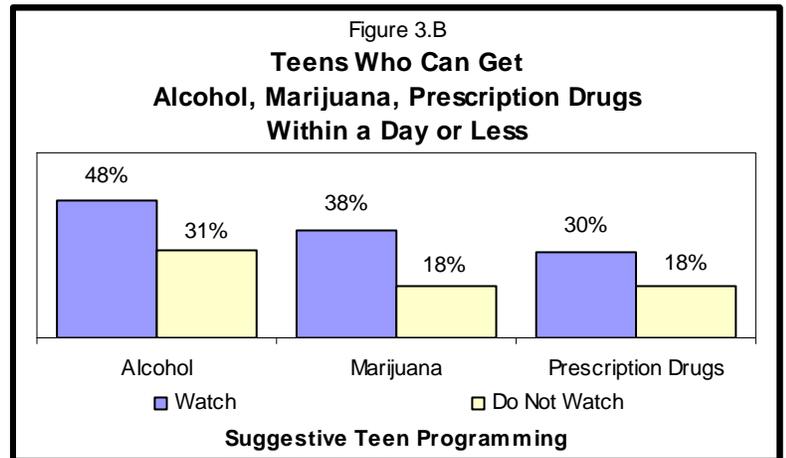
These increases in tobacco and alcohol use are reported by teens typically watching just one suggestive teen program per week; the increase in marijuana use is reported by teens typically watching two or more suggestive teen programs per week.



Watching Suggestive Teen Programming Signals Access to Substances

Compared to teens who do not watch suggestive teen programming, teens who do are (Figure 3.B):

- One-and-a-half times likelier to be able to get alcohol within a day or less (48 percent vs. 31 percent);
- Twice as likely to be able to get marijuana within a day or less (38 percent vs. 18 percent);
- More than one-and-a-half times likelier to be able to get prescription drugs without a prescription in order to get high within a day or less (30 percent vs. 18 percent).

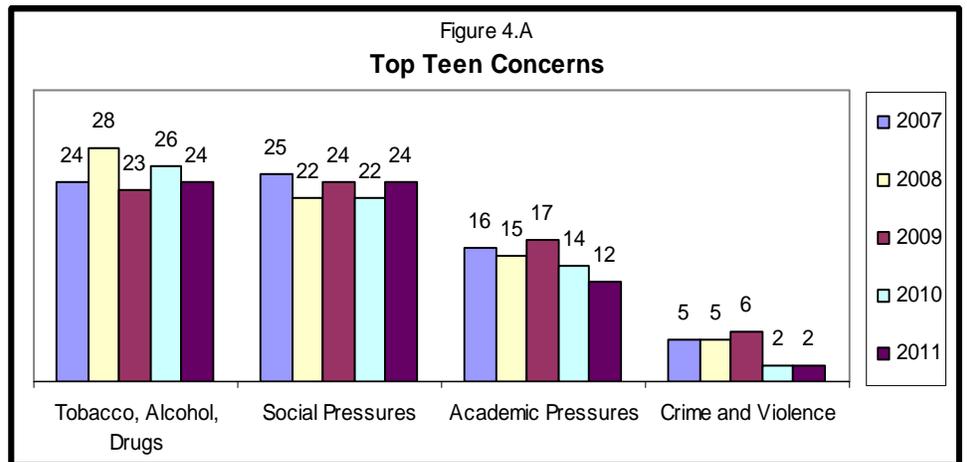


Chapter IV

Trends

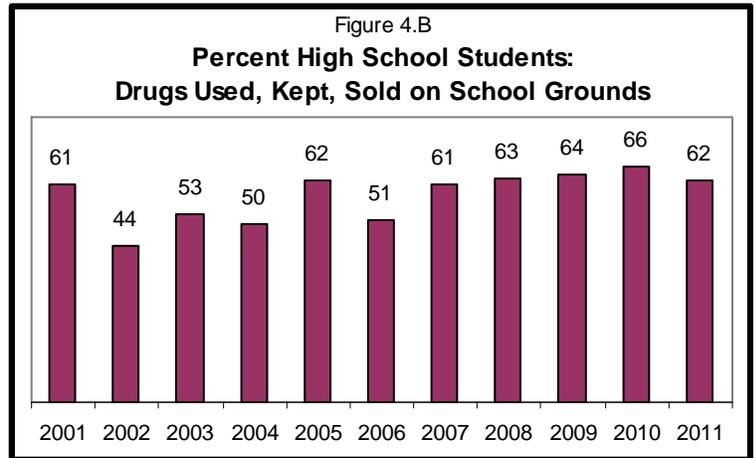
Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drugs Remain a Top Teen Concern

As in past years, teens continue to cite drugs as a top concern. When asked, “What is the most important problem facing people your age?” 24 percent responded drugs (including tobacco and alcohol); 24 percent responded social pressures; 12 percent, academic pressures; two percent, crime and violence. (Figure 4.A) Teens often mention the pressure to drink or use drugs as one of the social pressures they face.



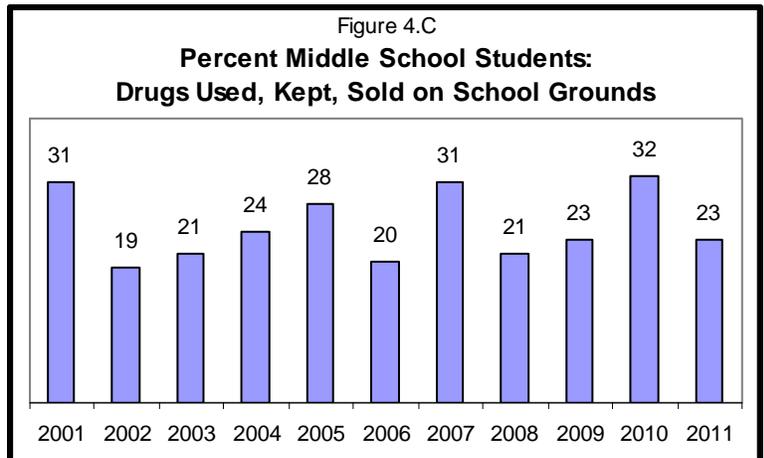
Drug-Infected High Schools

As has been the case since 2007, the percentage of high school students* who report attending a drug-infected school (one where teens report that drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds) exceeds 60 percent. (Figure 4.B)



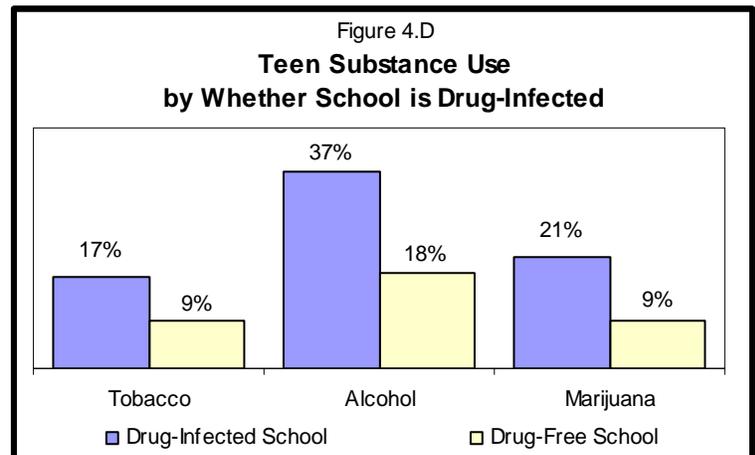
Drug-Infected Middle Schools

This year, almost one in four middle school students* say that drugs are used, kept or sold at their school, down from one in three in 2010. (Figure 4.C)



Substance Use in Drug-Infected Schools

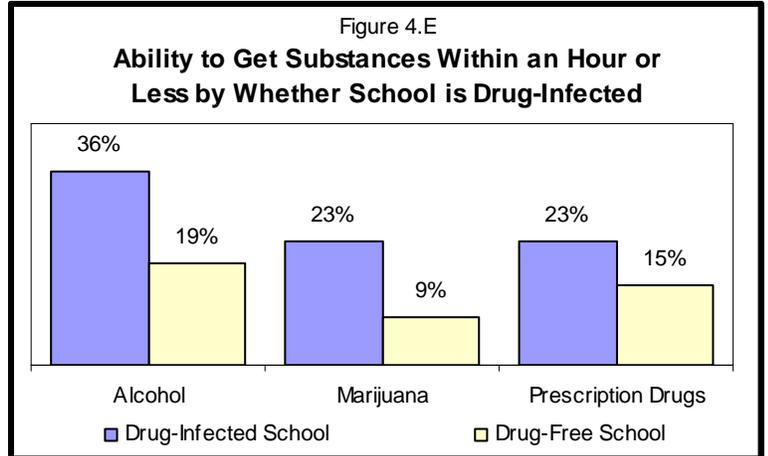
Compared to teens attending drug-free schools, teens attending drug-infected schools are twice as likely to have used tobacco (17 percent vs. nine percent), alcohol (37 percent vs. 18 percent), and marijuana (21 percent vs. nine percent). (Figure 4.D)



* Since 2002 we have asked 9th graders if their school is a middle or a high school; in 2001, we assumed all 9th graders were in high school.

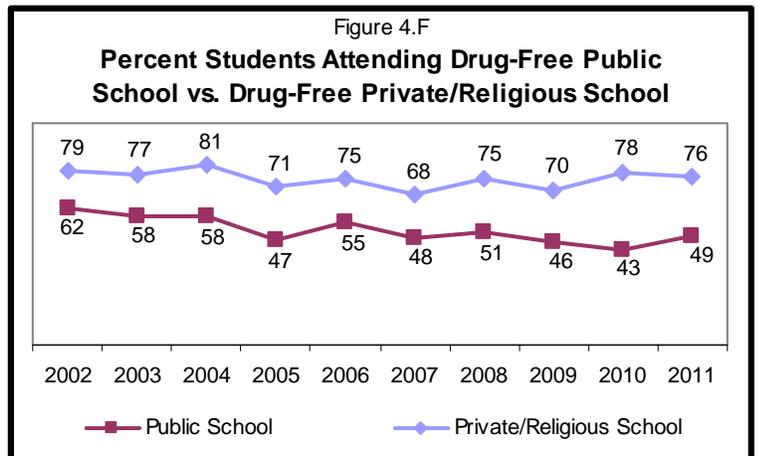
Compared to teens attending drug-free schools, teens attending drug-infected schools are (Figure 4.E):

- Almost twice as likely to be able to get alcohol in an hour or less (36 percent vs. 19 percent);
- Two-and-a-half times likelier to be able to get marijuana in an hour or less (23 percent vs. nine percent);
- One-and-a-half times likelier to be able to get prescription drugs without a prescription in order to get high in an hour or less (23 percent vs. 15 percent).



Drug-Free Private vs. Public Schools

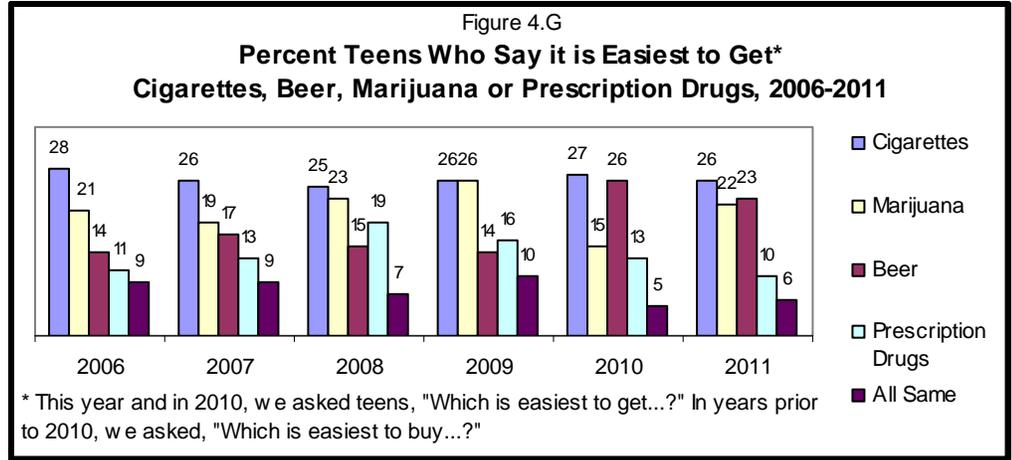
The gap between the percentage of public schools that are drug free and the percentage of private and religious schools that are drug free continues this year. (Figure 4.F)



Beer, Cigarettes and Marijuana Easiest To Get

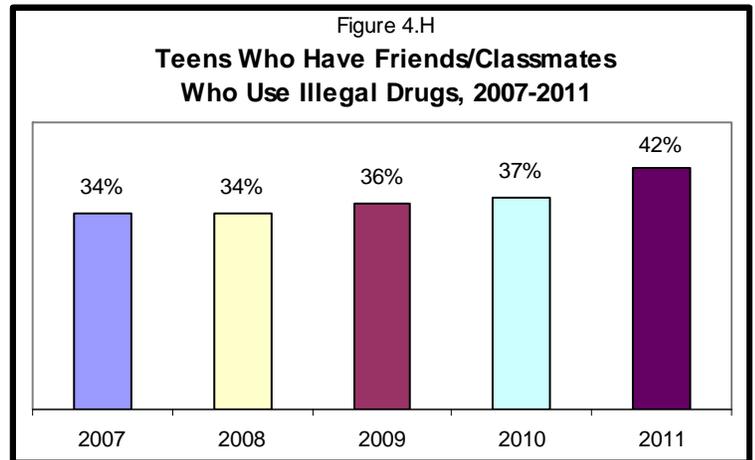
As we did in 2010, this year we asked, “Which is easiest to *get*: cigarettes, marijuana, beer or prescription drugs without a prescription?” Cigarettes remain at the top of the list, with 26 percent of teens saying they are easier to get than other drugs. Beer follows cigarettes as the easiest drug for teens to get (23 percent). Marijuana is third, with 22 percent of teens reporting that it is easiest to get this year compared to 15 percent who said it was easiest to get last year, a jump of almost 50 percent.

Compared to 2010, fewer teens say prescription drugs are easier to get than other drugs (13 percent reported easiest to get in 2010 vs. 10 percent in 2011). (Figure 4.G)



Increase in Number of Teens Who Know Friends or Classmates Who Use Illegal Drugs

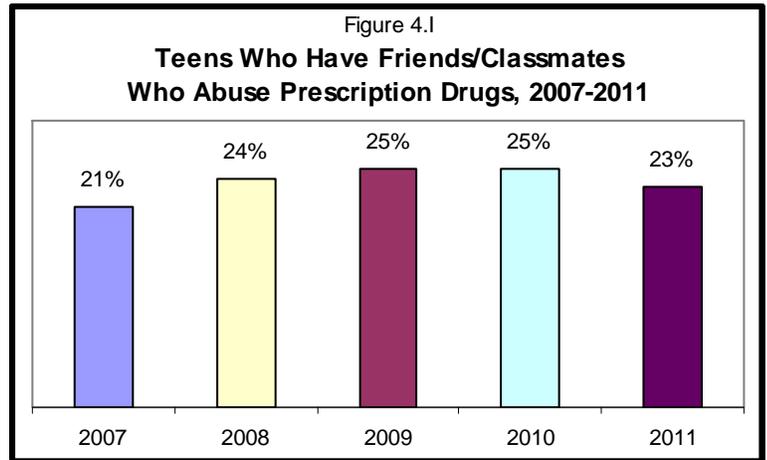
This year, two in five teens report knowing at least one friend or classmate who uses illegal drugs, like acid, ecstasy, methamphetamine,* cocaine or heroin, a 24 percent increase since 2007 (42 percent vs. 34 percent). (Figure 4.H)



* In the 2010 survey, the definition of illegal drugs was expanded to include ecstasy and methamphetamine.

Abuse of Prescription Drugs

Again this year, approximately one in four teens know at least one friend or classmate who uses prescription drugs without a prescription to get high. (Figure 4.I)



Chapter V

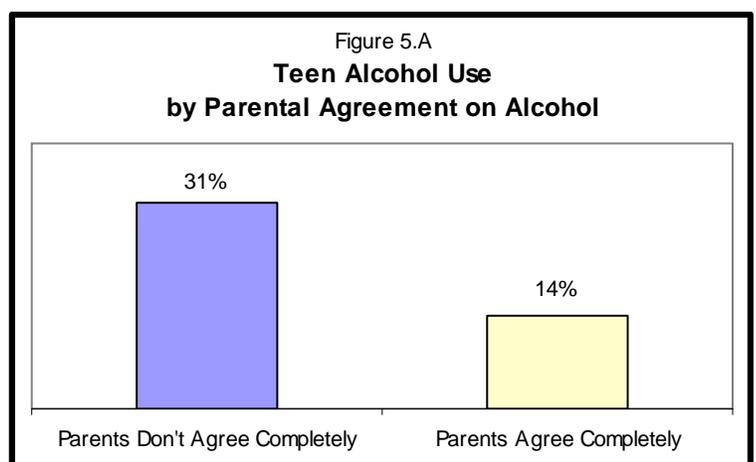
Parents Matter

A United Parental Front Matters

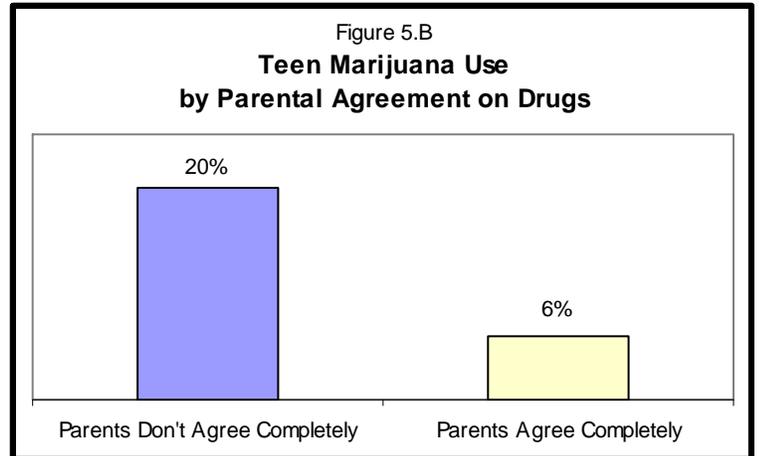
We asked parents: When it comes to using drugs and drinking alcohol, how much do you and your child's other parent agree on what to say to your child?

- Two-thirds of parents (67 percent) report that they “agree completely” on what to say to their child about drug use.
- Half (53 percent) of parents “agree completely” on what to say to their child about alcohol use.
- Of parents who do not “agree completely” on what to say to their child about drugs or about alcohol, half (51 percent) say each parent expresses their own views to the child.

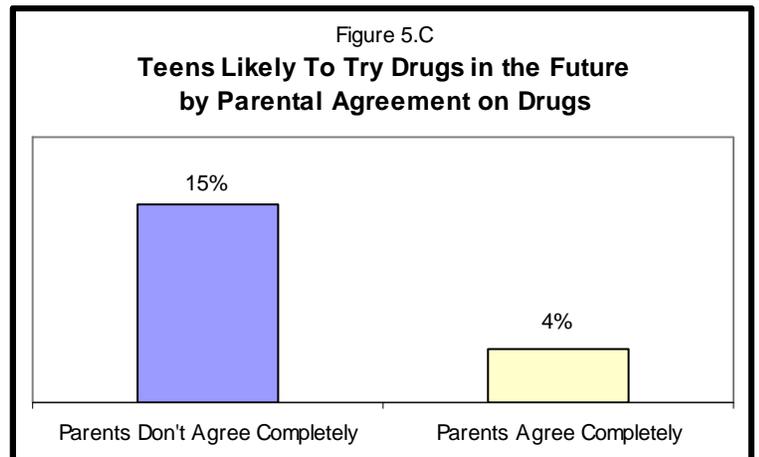
Compared to teens whose parents agree completely with each other on what to say to their teen regarding alcohol use, teens whose parents do not completely agree are twice as likely to have used alcohol (31 percent vs. 14 percent). (Figure 5.A)



Compared to teens whose parents agree completely with each other on what to say to their teen regarding drug use, teens whose parents do not completely agree are more than three times likelier to have used marijuana (20 percent vs. six percent). (Figure 5.B)

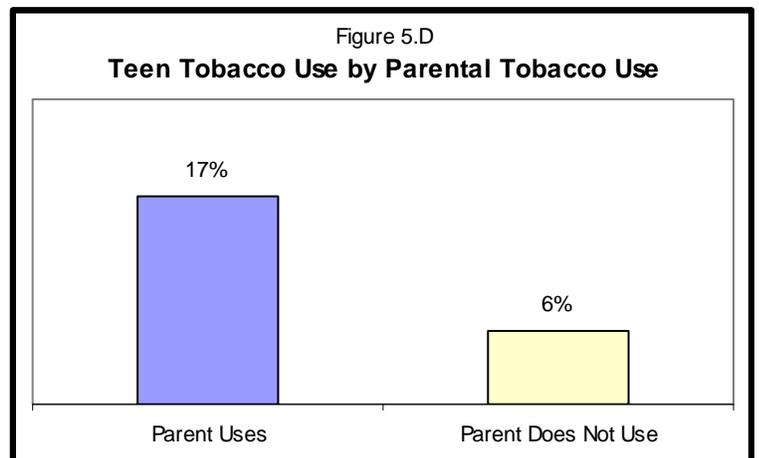


Compared to teens whose parents agree completely with each other on what to say to their teen regarding drug use, teens whose parents do not completely agree are three-and-a-half times likelier to say they are very or somewhat likely to try drugs in the future (15 percent vs. four percent). (Figure 5.C)

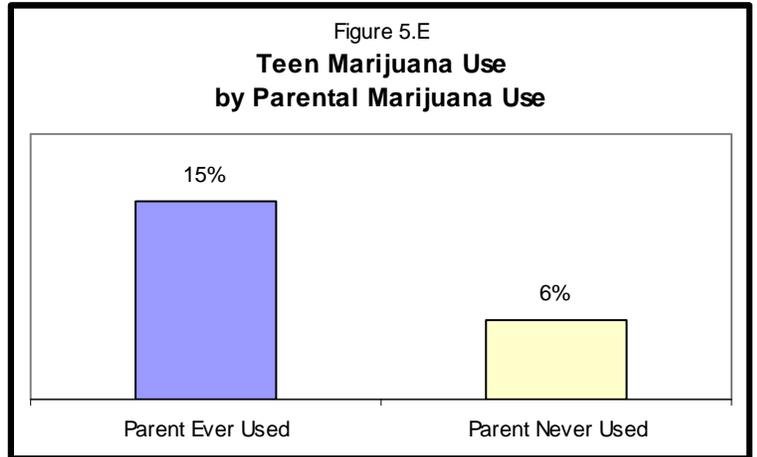


Parental Substance Use and Risk of Teen Substance Abuse

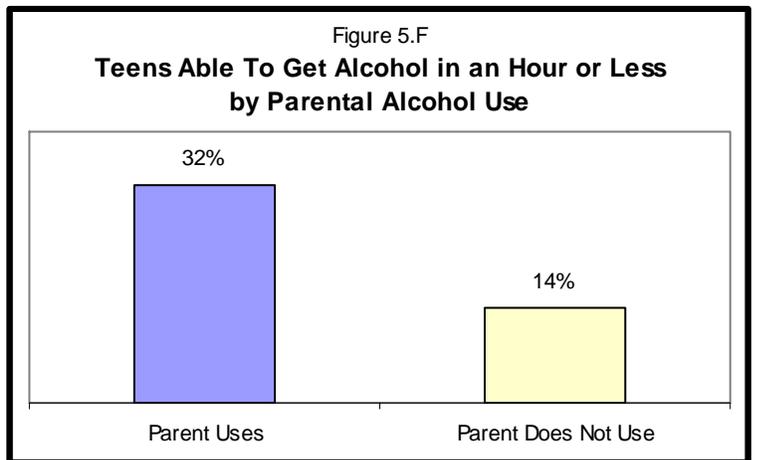
Compared to teens whose parent reports not having smoked or chewed tobacco in the last 30 days, teens whose parent reports having used tobacco in the last 30 days are almost three times likelier to have used tobacco themselves (17 percent vs. six percent). (Figure 5.D) Use in the last 30 days is considered current use.



Compared to teens whose parent never used marijuana, teens whose parent has used marijuana are two-and-a-half times likelier to have used marijuana (15 percent vs. six percent). (Figure 5.E) Half of parents surveyed (53 percent) have used marijuana.



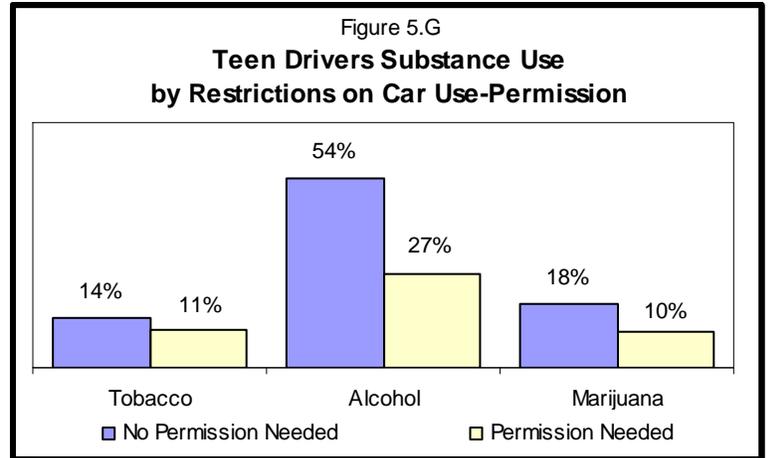
Compared to teens whose parent has not consumed alcohol in the last 30 days, teens whose parent has consumed alcohol in the last 30 days are more than twice as likely to say they can get alcohol in an hour or less (32 percent vs. 14 percent). (Figure 5.F) Use in the last 30 days is considered current use.



Parental Driving Control and Teen Substance Abuse

While our survey results did not show a statistically significant difference in substance use among teens with a driver's license compared to those without a driver's license, parents requiring teens to get permission for use of the car does appear to be related to teen risk of substance abuse, particularly with respect to alcohol.

Compared to driving teens who say they need parental permission to get use of a car, teens who report they are able to use a car whenever they want without permission are twice as likely to have used alcohol (54 percent vs. 27 percent). (Figure 5.G). Such teens also appear to be more likely to have used both tobacco and marijuana, although the differences are not statistically significant. (Figure 5.G)



Chapter VI

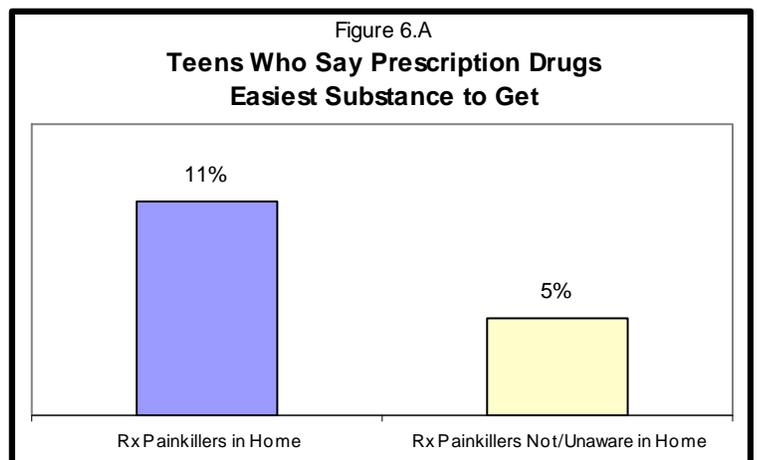
Prescription Painkillers Kept in the Home

Prescription Painkillers Kept in the Home Signal Increased Teen Access to Prescription Drugs

This year we asked teens, “Are there prescription painkillers such as Oxycontin, Vicodin or Percocet kept in your home?” We also asked teens, “Which is easiest for someone your age to get: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs without a prescription, drugs such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Xanax or Ritalin?”

Fourteen percent of teens say prescription painkillers are kept in their home, 56 percent say they are not, and 29 percent say they do not know whether prescription painkillers are kept in their home or not.

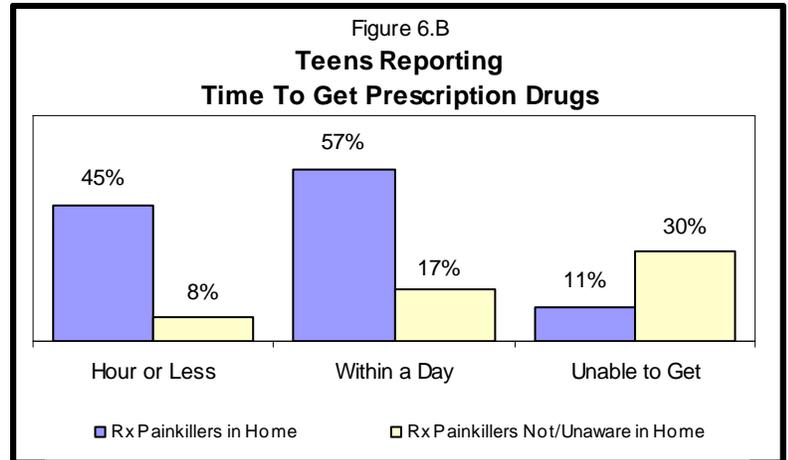
Compared to teens who are either unaware of prescription painkillers kept in their home or who say prescription painkillers are not kept in their home, teens who report prescription painkillers are kept in their home are twice as likely to say prescription drugs are the easiest substance to get (11 percent vs. five percent). (Figure 6.A)



We asked teens, “If you wanted to get prescription drugs right now without a prescription in order to get high, how long would it take you to get them: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to get them?” Compared to teens who are either unaware of prescription painkillers kept in their home or who say prescription painkillers are not kept in their home, teens who report prescription painkillers are kept in their home are (Figure 6.B):

- Five-and-a-half times likelier to say they can get prescription drugs in an hour or less (45 percent vs. eight percent);
- More than three times likelier to say they can get prescription drugs within a day (57 percent vs. 17 percent).

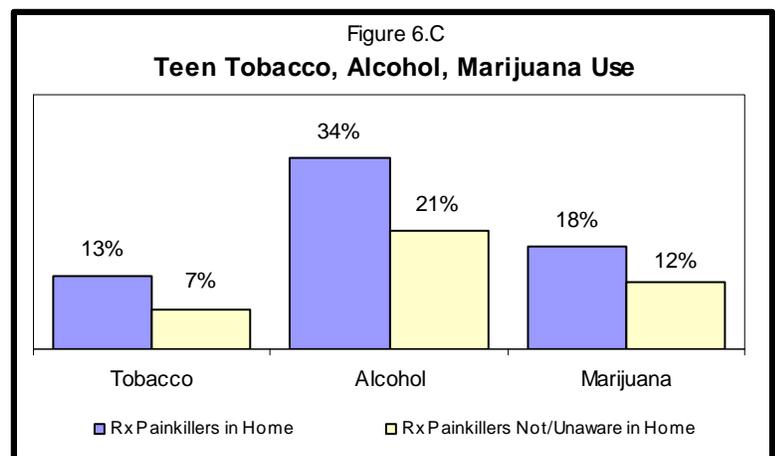
Teens who are either unaware that prescription painkillers are kept in their home or who say prescription painkillers are not kept in their home, are almost three times likelier to say they are unable to get prescription drugs compared to teens reporting prescription painkillers are kept in their home (30 percent vs. 11 percent). (Figure 6.B)



Prescription Painkillers Kept in the Home Signal Increased Risk of Teen Substance Abuse

Compared to teens who are either unaware of prescription painkillers kept in their home or who say prescription painkillers are not kept in their home, teens who report prescription painkillers are kept in their home are (Figure 6.C):

- Almost twice as likely to have used tobacco (13 percent vs. seven percent);
- One-and-a-half times likelier to have used alcohol (34 percent vs. 21 percent);
- One-and-a-half times likelier to have used marijuana (18 percent vs. 12 percent).

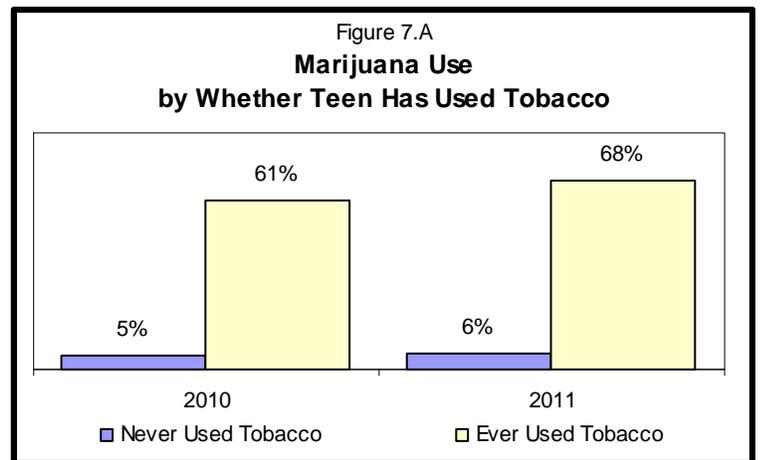


Chapter VII

Other Notable Findings

Tobacco and Marijuana Use Go Hand-in-Hand

Teens who have used tobacco are 11 times likelier to have used marijuana than teens who have never used tobacco. (Figure 7.A) Among teens who have used tobacco, 68 percent have used marijuana. Among teens who have never used tobacco, only six percent have used marijuana. This is similar to last year's survey results which found that among teens who had used tobacco, 61 percent had used marijuana, while only five percent of teens who had never used tobacco had used marijuana.

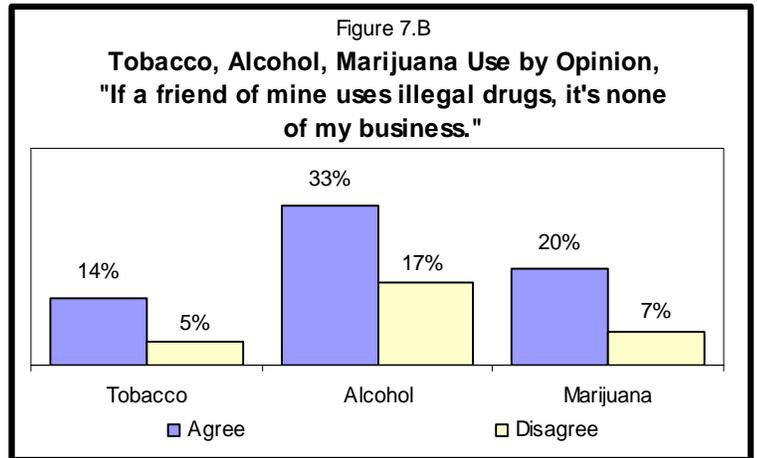


Teen Attitudes and Substance Abuse Risk

We asked teens whether they agreed with this statement: “If a friend of mine uses illegal drugs, it’s none of my business.”

Compared to teens who do not agree with this statement, teens who agree are (Figure 7.B):

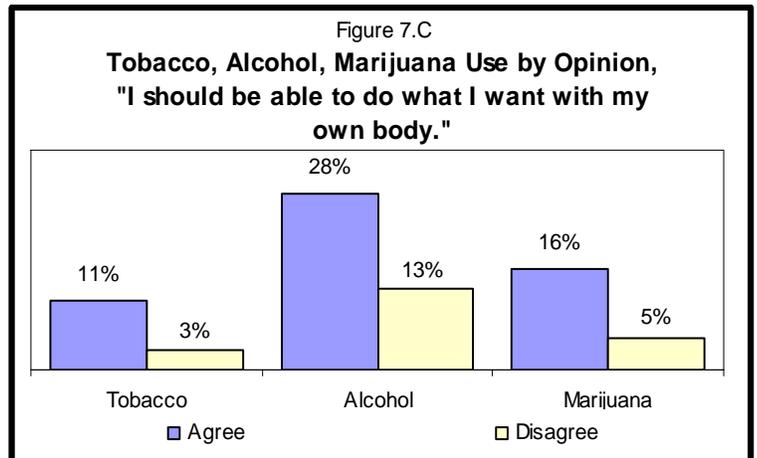
- Almost three times likelier to have used tobacco (14 percent vs. five percent);
- Almost twice as likely to have used alcohol (33 percent vs. 17 percent);
- Almost three times likelier to have used marijuana (20 percent vs. seven percent).



We asked teens whether they agreed with this statement: “I should be able to do whatever I want with my own body.”

Compared to teens who do not agree with this statement, teens who agree are (Figure 7.C):

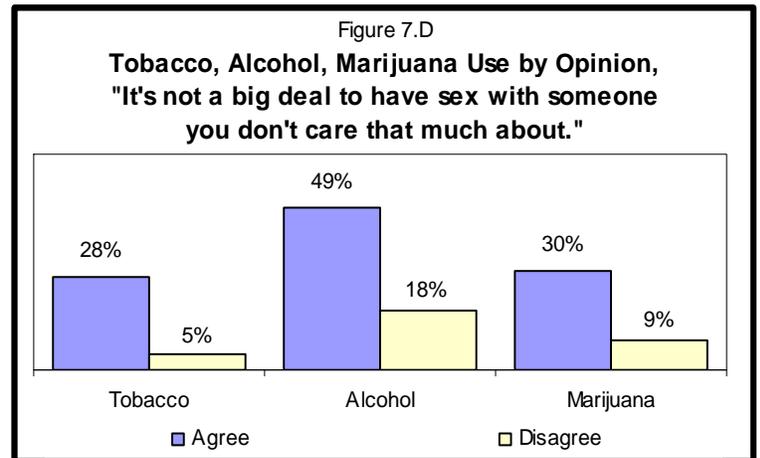
- Almost four times likelier to have used tobacco (11 percent vs. three percent);
- More than twice as likely to have used alcohol (28 percent vs. 13 percent);
- More than three times likelier to have used marijuana (16 percent vs. five percent).



We asked teens whether they agreed with the following statement: “It’s not a big deal to have sex with someone you don’t care that much about.”

Compared to teens who do not agree with this statement, teens who agree are (Figure 7.D):

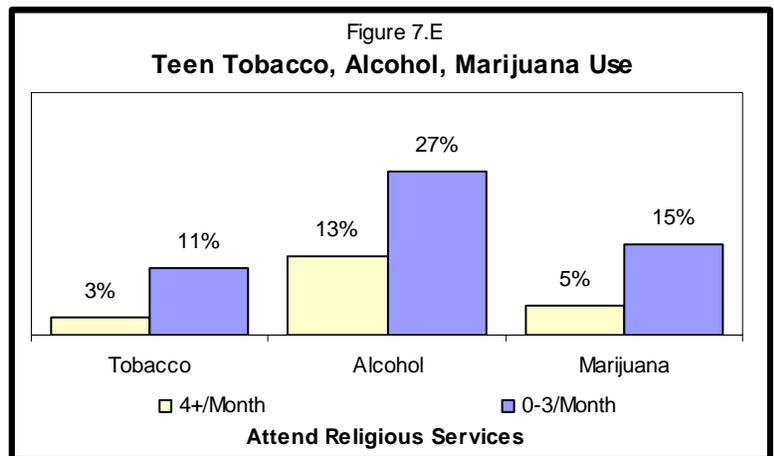
- More than five times likelier to have used tobacco (28 percent vs. five percent);
- Almost three times likelier to have used alcohol (49 percent vs. 18 percent);
- More than three times likelier to have used marijuana (30 percent vs. nine percent).



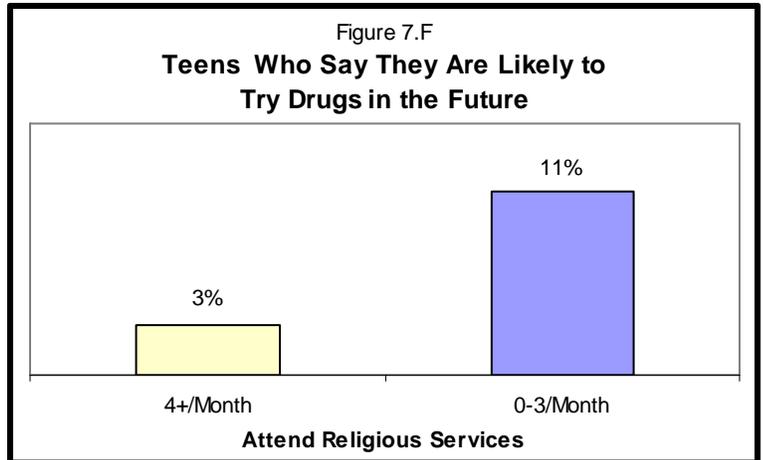
Teens Who Regularly Attend Religious Services at Reduced Risk of Substance Abuse

Teens who attend religious services at least four times a month are less likely to have used tobacco, alcohol or marijuana than those who attend such services less frequently or not at all. Compared to teens attending religious services at least four times a month, those attending services three or fewer times a month are (Figure 7.E):

- Four times likelier to have used tobacco (11 percent vs. three percent);
- Twice as likely to have used alcohol (27 percent vs. 13 percent);
- Three times likelier to have used marijuana (15 percent vs. five percent).



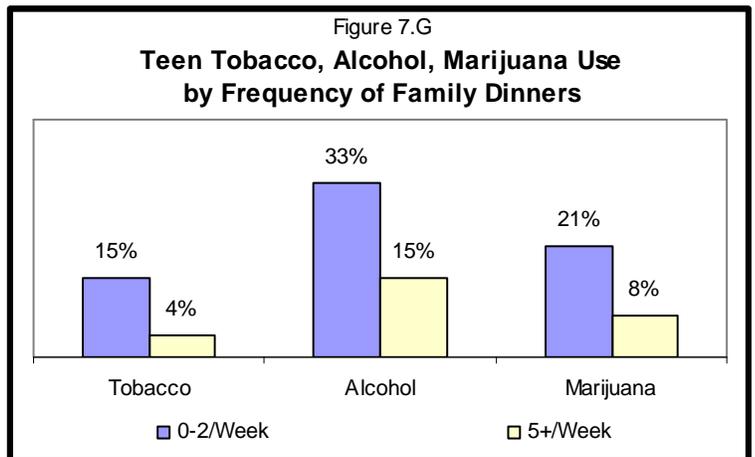
Compared to teens who attend religious services at least four times a month, those attending less frequently or not at all are four times likelier to say they are very likely or somewhat likely to try drugs in the future. (Figure 7.F)



Teens Who Have Frequent Family Dinners at Reduced Risk of Substance Abuse

Compared to teens who have frequent family dinners (five to seven a week), those who have infrequent family dinners (fewer than three per week) are (Figure 7.G):

- Almost four times likelier to have used tobacco (15 percent vs. four percent);
- More than twice as likely to have used alcohol (33 percent vs. 15 percent);
- More than two-and-a-half times likelier to have used marijuana (21 percent vs. eight percent).



Appendix A

Survey Methodology and Sample Performance

Survey Methodology

Overview

The questionnaire for this survey was designed by the staffs of CASA at Columbia University (CASA) and QEV Analytics, Ltd. (QEV), a public opinion research firm located in Washington, DC. QEV has extensive experience conducting surveys and other forms of qualitative and quantitative research with adolescents and adults. We have worked with QEV on this annual survey for the past 13 years. Questions and themes were pre-tested by conducting two focus groups in St Louis, Missouri at a commercial focus group facility. The first focus group consisted of current high school juniors and seniors (16- to 19-year olds). The second focus group consisted of recent high school graduates (18- to 20-year olds).

The data in this report were derived from three surveys: (1) a telephone survey of 1,006 teenagers ages 12 to 17 conducted by QEV using the same random digit dial (RDD) technique used in previous years; (2) an Internet-based survey of 1,037 teenagers ages 12 to 17 conducted by Knowledge Networks using a methodology also used in 2010, the first year we did an Internet survey, and (3) an Internet-based survey of 528 parents of the teens in the Internet-based teen survey, also conducted by Knowledge Networks.

The increased use of certain technologies has raised some concerns about potential limitations of the RDD sample frame used by QEV, such as the exclusion of cell phone-only households (RDD sampling can include cell-phone only households, but at a higher cost) and the increased incidence of call-screening (through caller-ID systems), which may introduce a sample bias. In order to address these concerns, CASA contracted with Knowledge Networks in 2010 and again this year. To overcome the limitations of RDD sampling, Knowledge

Knowledge Networks administers its surveys on-line to members of its nationally representative research panel, provides Internet access to non-Internet households, and in 2009 started using addressed-based sampling (ABS) in addition to RDD to recruit panel members. Knowledge Networks methodology offers several potential advantages over a telephone survey. Because Knowledge Networks uses ABS, its sample may be more representative of the U.S. population. ABS reaches households that are outside the RDD frame or are hard to reach through RDD, including cell-phone only households, households on do not call lists, and households with caller-ID systems; 98 percent of households are “covered” using ABS. Knowledge Networks methodology is also more affordable than a telephone survey because it administers its surveys electronically via the Internet to pre-recruited respondents.

Given the potential differences in the data due to the change in methodology, we did not compare the results from past telephone surveys to the results from this year’s Internet-based survey. We used the data from this year’s Internet-based teen and parent surveys to identify relationships and correlations between parents’ and teens’ attitudes, beliefs and behaviors, and various teen substance use-related factors. We relied solely on the data collected by Knowledge Networks for this purpose.

In order to continue tracking trends in teens’ responses from previous years, we also conducted a telephone-based teen survey using the same random digit dial (RDD) sampling and the same contractor (QEV) we have used in the past. This telephone survey contained 31 trend questions and two experimental questions. The trend results* that appear in Chapter IV of this report were derived exclusively from the data collected by QEV. Next year we can begin tracking the trend questions within the Internet-

* We present the trend results as a percentage point increase between various points in time; some of these differences may be within the margin of sampling error.

based survey data,[†] and create a cross-walk formula between the prior trends estimated by RDD surveys and future estimates generated by Knowledge Networks’ Internet-based surveys.

Knowledge Networks Survey

Knowledge Networks administered the survey to adult members of its online, nationally representative research panel and their children. The panel was created by randomly selecting households using two methodologies: random-digit dial (RDD) and addressed-based sampling (ABS). ABS involves probability-based sampling of addresses from the U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File. Randomly selected addresses are invited, through a series of mailings and, in some cases, follow up calls, to join the Knowledge Networks panel. Knowledge Networks also utilizes list-assisted RDD sampling techniques based on a sample frame of the U.S. residential landline telephone universe, with an oversampling of telephone exchanges that have high concentrations of African-American and Hispanic households based on Census data. The 30 percent of numbers for which a valid postal address can not be matched to the number are under-sampled. Advance letters are sent to households for which a valid address is available; subsequently, all of the randomly selected numbers are called and invited to participate in the Knowledge Networks panel. Numbers are called for 90 days, with at least 14 attempts made for non-answers and numbers known to be associated with a household.

In order to assure that the research panel is nationally representative, individuals are selected independently of Internet access and computer ownership, and individuals who attempt to self-select or volunteer to join the panel are excluded. Individuals who are randomly selected and agree to become members of the research panel are provided with a laptop computer and free Internet access if they don’t already have a personal computer and

[†] In order to establish a baseline for future trends, we included the 31 trend questions from the QEV telephone survey in this year’s Internet-based survey.

Internet access in their home. Knowledge Networks administers a profile survey to each new panel member to collect basic demographic information (including the ages of all other individuals living in the member's household) which is used for eligibility and weighting purposes, and is attached to future survey results. Once the profile is complete the member is considered activated.

Once a week, activated members are invited, based on eligibility, to participate in a Knowledge Networks client survey. Participation is completely voluntary and panel members are free to participate (or not) in any given survey; however, if a member does not participate in a number of consecutive surveys, Knowledge Networks may remove that individual from the panel. Panel members are offered incentives to serve on the panel: those without a computer and Internet connection are provided with a laptop and free Internet access, while those who have their own computer and Internet access earn reward points for participation that can be converted into cash (approximately \$4 - \$6 per month).

For this year's National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse, Knowledge Networks invited 1,601 men and 2,082 women (3,683) ages 25 and older with a child between the ages of 12 and 17 living in their home to participate in our survey. The panelists were asked to complete a screening which:

- 1) confirmed that they were the parent or guardian of a child ages 12 to 17 who lives with them,
- 2) if more than one eligible child lived in the home, randomly selected one child to participate, and
- 3) obtained the parent's consent for the child's participation in the teen survey (see Appendix B for parent screening questions).

After completing the screening, the parent was instructed to invite the child to come to the computer and take the survey; the parent was also instructed to give the child privacy while doing so. Before the survey appeared on the screen, each teen was asked to provide consent for their own participation. While taking the survey, respondents were free to pause, to skip questions and to go back and change previous

answers. The surveys were conducted in English only.

Knowledge Networks administered the surveys between March 27, 2011 and April 27, 2011. In total, 1,037 teenagers ages 12 to 17 (546 males, 491 females) completed the teen survey. The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is ± 3.1 percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it possible to interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than ± 3.1 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was reported in this survey).

Seven hundred fifty parents of teens who completed the teen survey were randomly selected and invited to participate in the parent survey. In total, 528 parents (191 fathers, 290 mothers, 24 stepfathers, 5 stepmothers and 18 guardians) completed the survey. All of the parents interviewed reside in two-interview households, meaning that a teen was also interviewed from the same household; we only interview parents in households with a teen respondent because the main value of the parental data is in its relationship with the teen data. The two sets of responses (parent and teen) are linked, so we can relate the teen's use of substances (for example) with the parent's responses and characteristics. The margin of sampling error for a survey of 528, which is the size of the parent/guardian sample, is ± 4.4 percent (at the 95 percent confidence level).

Table A.1 summarizes the number of adults age 25 and over Knowledge Networks invited to participate in order to achieve the completed sample of 1,037 teen interviews and 528 parent interviews.

As the Knowledge Networks Internet panel is a probability-based panel, by definition, all members of the panel have a known probability of selection. Calculating response rates for the Knowledge Networks panel requires taking into consideration multiple stages of potential non-response, including recruitment, retention, and study completion. Knowledge Networks achieved an American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Cumulative

Response Rate #1 (www.aapor.org) of 6.0 percent among all households invited to participate. An extended description of how to compute response metrics for online panels is found in Callegaro & DiSogra (2008).*

As shown in Table A.1, 3,683 KnowledgePanel members aged 25 or older who have a teenager (12-17) in their household were invited to participate in this study. Fifty-four percent of this starting sample completed the screener, qualified as a parent of a teen and gave consent for his/her teenager to participate. More than half (52.5 percent) of the teenagers of these consenting parents went on to agree to and complete the teen survey within the study period. We then sampled a subset of teenagers who completed the survey and re-contacted their parent, inviting them to take a follow-up parent survey. Seventy percent of parents assigned the follow-up survey completed it within the study period.

Table A.1
Survey Completion Rates for Knowledge Networks

<i>Teen Survey</i>	Number	Percent
Adults 25+ of age who have children age 12 to 17 living in their household invited to participate	3,683	
Number of parents who completed the screener and gave consent for teen's participation	1,975	54.3
Number of teens who completed the survey	1,037	52.5
<i>Parent Survey</i>		
Number of parents of interviewed teens randomly invited to participate	750	
Number of parents who completed the parent survey	528	70.4

Knowledge Network's panel is composed of people recruited at different times and, more importantly, committed to answer many surveys for a period of time and not just a single survey. Further, panelists must also complete profiling

* Computing response metrics for online panels. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 72(5), 1008-1031.

surveys in order to become members of the panel. These differences are reflected in the recruitment and profile rates reported above. These differences make directly comparing response rates between one-time surveys, such as the QEV telephone-based survey, and panel surveys difficult and perhaps not illuminating.

After the completion of data collection for the teen survey it was discovered an open-ended question (Q8) had been mistakenly excluded from the teen survey. A separate re-ask survey was fielded from May 6 to May 22, obtaining missing data for this question from 794 respondents (77 percent re-contact rate). The data collected in the re-ask survey were added to the final data file.

For Q38 in the teen survey (asking when they had to have the car home at night) respondents had to enter values in three separate boxes indicating hours, minutes, and AM or PM. A small number of respondents did not enter a response in one of the three boxes. In these instances assumptions were made that were consistent with the answers they had given. For example, if a respondent entered 11 for hours along with PM but did not enter an answer for minutes the time was coded as 11:00 PM; if a respondent entered 11 for hours and 00 for minutes but did not enter an answer for AM or PM the time was coded as 11:00 PM. If a respondent answered all three parts of the question no assumptions were made, even if the answer did not make sense (i.e. some respondents entered they had to have the car back by 12:00 PM).

The data collection process for the Knowledge Networks surveys was conducted by Jordon Peugh, Jeffrey Shand-Lubbers and Poom Nukulkiij at Knowledge Networks.

QEV Analytics, Ltd. Survey

As explained above, in order to track trends from previous survey years, we contracted with QEV Analytics, Ltd. (QEV) to conduct a survey of teens ages 12 to 17. As we have done in the past 15 surveys, this survey was conducted by telephone, utilizing a random household

selection procedure called random digit dialing (RDD), in which a pool of telephone numbers was assembled by a commercial survey sample vendor utilizing extensive information concerning telephone number assignments across the country. Telephone numbers in this initial pool represented all 48 continental states in proportion to their population. The sample frame does not include cell phone-only households.

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

Once a household was qualified as the residence of an eligible teenager ages 12 to 17, permission for survey participation by the teen was sought from the teen’s parent or guardian. After permission was obtained, if the potential teen participant was available, the teen interview was conducted. If the potential teen participant was not available at the time of the initial contact with the parent or guardian, then a call back was scheduled for the teen interview. The surveys were conducted in English only. The scripts designed to solicit parental consent for the teen participation in this survey were available in English and Spanish.

In total, 1,006 teenagers (478 males, 528 females) were interviewed between March 29 and May 9, 2011. The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is ± 3.1 percent at a 95 percent confidence level.

Table A.2 summarizes the number of calls necessary to achieve the completed sample of 1,006 interviews, and presents the results of all of QEV’s calls in attempt to conduct an interview. Utilizing the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Response Rate Calculator #3 (www.aapor.org), QEV achieved a response rate of 13.6 percent.

The data collection process for this survey was supervised by QEV Analytics, Ltd. of Washington, DC.

Table A.2
Survey Completion Rates for QEV Analytics

Results of Telephone Calls	Number	Percent
Initial Pool of Random Telephone Numbers	162,168	
Other than Residential or Fax Number	386	
Fax Number	2,138	
Not in Service	18,361	
Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones	141,283	
No Answer	17,245	
Busy (on final attempt)	1,224	
Answering Machine	27,785	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	930	
Language Barrier	2,078	
Other Terminations	0	
Subtotal, Potential Respondents	92,021	100.0
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	45,723	44.9
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	43,922	52.4
Parental Permission Denied	226	
Mid-Interview Termination	904	
Teen Respondent Refusal	128	
Other Inabilities to Complete Interview	112	
Completed Interviews	1,006	1.4

* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly 8.3 percent based on the January 2011 Current Population Survey/U.S. Census). We would expect that 84,365 of 92,021 households dialed at random would not have a resident teenager 12 to 17 years of age. Therefore, we surmise that most of the refusals to provide qualifying information were in fact ineligible households not willing to respond to the screening questions (approximately 38,642 of 43,922 or 88 percent).

Sample Performance

A good way to assess the quality of the achieved survey samples is to compare the results obtained in the surveys with known characteristics of the target population; in this case, the national population of teenagers between 12 and 17 years of age, and of parents ages 25 and older living with a child ages 12 to 17. Our benchmark is the January 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The reported survey results throughout this report are weighted, meaning the obtained results were mathematically adjusted to correct for deviations from the target population profile derived from the CPS.

For the QEV survey, weighting was applied in a two-stage, iterative procedure, first to bring the achieved sample in line with the CPS for age and sex, then for race and ethnicity. Because of the second iteration of weighting, the age by sex distribution is unlikely to match exactly the CPS targets (Table A.3).

Knowledge Networks uses a three-step weighting process, starting first with a base weight to adjust for known selection deviations during the ABS sample process. The second step adjusts for any non-coverage and non-response due to panel recruitment methods and to inevitable panel attrition. Knowledge Networks addresses these sources of sampling and non-sampling error using a panel demographic post-stratification weight as an additional adjustment. Finally, a set of study-specific post-stratification weights were constructed for the study data to adjust for the study's sample design and survey non-response. Study-specific post-stratification weights used by Knowledge Networks for this study included:

Table A.3
QEV Analytics
Teen Survey

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates*
Age and Sex			
Male, 12-years old	5.3	9.5	8.1
Male, 13-years old	7.0	6.4	8.2
Male, 14-years old	8.7	8.9	8.2
Male, 15-years old	10.2	8.2	8.4
Male, 16-years old	8.8	8.2	9.2
Male, 17-years old	7.7	9.2	9.4
Female, 12-years old	3.8	9.3	7.9
Female, 13-years old	9.6	8.0	7.7
Female, 14-years old	10.1	7.0	7.8
Female, 15-years old	11.0	7.3	8.0
Female, 16-years old	8.8	8.7	8.5
Female, 17-years old	8.6	9.2	8.6
Race and Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	74.8	57.5	58.1
Hispanic, any race	8.2	19.6	20.3
Black, not Hispanic	8.1	15.0	14.1
Asian American	2.9	2.4	4.2
American Indian, Alaskan Native Only and Hawaiian/Pacific	1.3	1.1	0.6
Other/Mixed/No Response	5.0	4.4	2.6

* CPS Estimates from January 2011 for children ages 12 to 17.

Teens

- Gender (Male/Female)
- Age (12,13,14,15,16,17)
- Race/Hispanic ethnicity (White/Non-Hispanic, Black/Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Other/ 2+ Races/Non-Hispanic)
- Census Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West)
- Metropolitan Area (Yes/No)

Parents

- Gender (Male/Female)
- Age (25-44, 45+)
- Race/Hispanic ethnicity (White/Non-Hispanic, Black/Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Other/ 2+ Races/Non-Hispanic)
- Education (Less than High School, High School, Some College, Bachelor and beyond)
- Census Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West)
- Metropolitan Area (Yes/No)
- Whether parent has teens of these ages in household (12,13,14,15,16,17)

Tables A.3, A.4 and A.5 report both the initial unweighted and final weighted results of the QEV and Knowledge Networks surveys, and compare the achieved results with our benchmark, the reported results of the January 2011 CPS, so that a reader can assess the impact of the corrective measures.

Table A.4
**Knowledge Networks
Teen Survey**

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates*
Gender			
Male	52.7	51.6	51.5
Female	47.3	48.4	48.5
Age			
12-years old	18.7	16.1	16.0
13-years old	14.2	16.1	16.0
14-years old	18.8	15.9	16.0
15-years old	16.6	16.4	16.4
16-years old	15.6	17.8	17.7
17-years old	16.1	17.8	17.9
Race and Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	61.9	58.1	58.1
Black, not Hispanic	17.0	20.4	20.3
Hispanic, any race	11.9	14.0	14.1
Other/Mixed/ No Response	9.3	7.5	7.4
Census Region			
Northeast	18.0	17.1	17.0
Midwest	26.6	21.1	21.3
South	31.9	37.3	37.3
West	23.4	24.5	24.3
Metropolitan Area			
Non-metro	12.7	16.0	16.0
Metro	87.3	84.0	84.0

*CPS Estimates from January 2011 for children ages 12 to 17.

Table A.5
**Knowledge Networks
Parent Survey**

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates*
Age and Sex			
Male, 25-44 years-old	16.7	22.4	22.9
Female, 25-44 years-old	32.8	34.3	34.3
Male, 45+ years-old	28.6	22.2	22.0
Female, 45+ years-old	22.0	21.0	20.8
Race and Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	68.8	62.3	62.0
Black, not Hispanic	9.7	12.3	12.2
Hispanic, any race	13.3	19.2	19.2
Other/Mixed/No Response	8.3	6.3	6.6
Census Region			
Northeast	18.8	17.3	17.3
Midwest	28.0	22.5	22.3
South	29.9	35.3	35.1
West	23.3	24.8	25.5
Metropolitan Area			
Non-metro	14.2	16.0	16.3
Metro	85.8	84.0	83.7
Education			
Less than high school	4.0	14.0	15.0
High school	22.2	26.0	25.7
Some college	36.0	31.0	30.7
Bachelor or higher	37.9	29.0	28.7

*CPS Estimates from January 2011 for parents ages 25 and older with a 12- to 17-year old residing in the same household.

Methodological Considerations

Parental Consent

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

While the explicit refusal rate of parents in the telephone-based survey, having occurred in 226 cases in the telephone survey, seems modest, this represents the loss of 13.6 percent of otherwise eligible households, which is substantial enough to have an impact on the achieved sample. This may be a contributing factor to the understatement of substance use rates, and to the under-representation of racial and ethnic populations prior to our corrective steps of oversampling. Additionally, the fact of parental consent was known to some number of teen respondents and this knowledge could potentially affect responses.

Pre-Qualification of Eligible Households in Telephone Survey

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

Interview Privacy

Teen respondents were asked at the conclusion of the interview if their answers could be overheard (in the telephone survey) or overseen (in the Internet-based survey) by someone in their home.

In the Knowledge Networks survey, 9 percent of teens said that someone could see their responses. Teens who thought that someone could see their responses were slightly more likely to say that they have used marijuana (13.7 percent vs. 10.7 percent), used tobacco (8.4 percent vs. 7.5 percent), and drunk alcohol (23.2 percent vs. 21.2 percent) than teens who said no one could see their responses, suggesting that the possibility that their responses were seen did not appear to have a meaningful impact on how teens responded.

In the telephone survey, 25 percent of teens said they could be overheard. Teens who believed that someone could overhear the interview were more likely to say that they have used marijuana (16.2 percent vs. 13.9 percent) and tobacco (19.0 percent vs. 11.0 percent), and less likely to say they have used alcohol (21.1 percent vs. 27.9 percent), suggesting that the possibility of being overheard may not discourage teens from reporting negative behaviors.

The data analysis for this study was accomplished by Steven Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, Ltd., and Sarah Tsai of CASA; this report was written by Cathleen Woods-King of CASA.

Appendix B

2011 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers

Weighted Frequencies* (Knowledge Networks)

PARENT CONSENT

Recently, with your permission, your child participated in a survey on behalf of The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, a policy research center at Columbia University. You are among a random sample of parents that was selected to complete a follow-up survey.

If you choose to participate, we will ask you questions about your child's living situation, their relationship with a parent, their activities at school and outside of school, teen sexual activity, their and your attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use, and other drug use, and their experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. Your responses will be combined with the responses of parents across the country. No identifying information about you will be released to anyone. **We respect your privacy**, and want to assure you that your responses are anonymous and confidential. This survey should take around 15 minutes.

If you are willing to participate in this important study, please click CONTINUE.

CONTINUE

DECLINE TO PARTICIPATE [**TERMINATE**]

In this survey, we are going to ask questions about your [AGE IN YEARS]-year old [SON/DAUGHTER], who you called [INITIALS]. When we say, "your child" we are referring to [INITIALS].

PARENT SURVEY

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

Education

- 6% Doing well in school/education
- 1% Getting into college
- 2% Quality of education/school system
- 2% Motivation

Drugs

- 13% Drugs
- 2% Alcohol
- *% Tobacco

Moral Values

- 7% Morals/values/making good choices
- 1% Religion/spirituality
- 3% Television/movies/pop culture/computer/Internet

Social Issues/Relations

- 12% Peer pressure/social influences
- 4% Sex/STDs
- 2% Respecting authority/attitude
- 4% Communicating with teen
- 2% Teen pregnancy
- 1% Dating relationships
- 1% Being supportive/nurturing parent
- 3% Friendships/healthy social interactions

Violence

- 0% Crime and violence in school
- 6% Other crime and violence/general safety concerns
- *% Gangs

Economics

- 6% Jobs/opportunities/the “future”/the economy
- 3% Lack of money/paying for college

Mental Wellbeing

- 3% Bullies/being bullied
- 1% Self esteem/happiness/confidence
- *% Depression
- 0% Stress
- 2% Driving safely
- *% Balancing activities

Other

- 6% Other responses
- 5% Don't know/no response

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

Education

- 10% Doing well in school
- 1% Getting into college
- *% General lack of quality education

Drugs

- 8% Drugs
- 2% Alcohol
- *% Tobacco

Moral Values

- 1% Moral standards/making good choices
- *% Television/movies/pop culture
- 0% Having good adult role models

Social Issues/Relations

- 34% Peer pressure/social pressures (popularity, “fitting-in”)
- 3% Sexual issues
- 2% Getting along with parents/other problems at home
- 1% Having a say/communications
- 3% Friendship drama
- 1% Dating relationships
- 1% Making friends
- 3% Freedom/parental authority

Violence

- *% Crime and violence in school
- 1% Other crime and violence/general safety
- 0% Gangs

Economics

- 6% Jobs/ economic opportunities/ the “future”
- 2% Lack of money

Mental Wellbeing

- 6% Bullies/being bullied
- 1% Personal appearance/confidence/ self esteem
- 0% Depression
- 0% Happiness (general)
- 3% Balancing demands

Other

- 6% Other responses
- 6% Don't know/no response

3. Would you describe [INITIALS]’s relationship with his/her mother/stepmother, father/stepfather as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
 - 40% Excellent
 - 38% Very good
 - 13% Good
 - 8% Fair
 - 2% Poor
 - *% Refused

4. Would you describe your relationship with [INITIALS] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
 - 36% Excellent
 - 45% Very good
 - 14% Good
 - 4% Fair
 - 2% Poor
 - *% Refused

5. [IF SIBLING(S)] Would you describe your child’s relationship with his/her brother(s) and/or sister(s) as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
 - 20% Excellent
 - 41% Very good
 - 27% Good
 - 9% Fair
 - 3% Poor

6. In a typical week, how often do you and your children eat dinner together?
 - 4% 0 days
 - 3% 1 day
 - 6% 2 days
 - 9% 3 days
 - 13% 4 days
 - 24% 5 days
 - 11% 6 days
 - 30% 7 days

7. When you have dinner with your children, how long would you guess dinner usually lasts, in minutes?
 - 3% 0-14 minutes
 - 30% 15-20 minutes
 - 39% 21-30 minutes
 - 29% 30+ minutes

8. Has your child ever reported to you having been bullied, physically?
 - 25% Yes
 - 75% No

9. [IF YES] How often would you say does or did this happen?
 - 5% Very often
 - 22% Fairly often
 - 31% Not too often
 - 42% Only rarely
 - 1% Refused

10. Has your child ever reported to you that someone wrote or posted mean or embarrassing things about him/her online, like on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site?
 - 13% Yes
 - 87% No

11. [IF YES] How often would you say does or did this happen?
 - 2% Very often
 - 6% Fairly often
 - 36% Not too often
 - 57% Only rarely

12. Does your child have a page on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site?
 - 73% Yes
 - 28% No

13. [IF YES] Do you monitor your child's page?
 - 64% Yes
 - 36% No
 - *% Refused

14. Do you have a page on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site?
64% Yes
36% No

15. [IF YES] Are you "friends" with your child on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site?
67% Yes
33% No
*% Refused

16. For a typical [INITIAL'S AGE] year old, do you consider the benefits of having a page on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site to outweigh the harms it may cause, or do the harms of these sites outweigh the benefits?
49% Harm outweighs benefits
51% Benefits outweigh harm
1% Refused

17. Do you think spending time on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site makes it more likely your child will drink alcohol, or not?
13% Yes
87% No
1% Refused

18. Do you think spending time on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site makes it more likely your child will use drugs, or not?
11% Yes
89% No
1% Refused

19. [AGE 15, 16 or 17] Does your child have a driver's license?
31% Yes
69% No

20. [IF YES] In order to get the use of a car, does your child have to get permission from you or his/her mother/stepmother, father/stepfather or is he/she able to use a car whenever he/she wants without permission?
78% Yes, must get permission
21% No, can use without permission
2% Refused

21. [HAS DRIVER'S LICENSE] When your child uses the car, do you or his/her mother/stepmother, father/stepfather usually know where he/she is going or where he/she is, or not?
99% Yes
1% No

22. [HAS DRIVER'S LICENSE] When your child uses the car, does he/she have to have it home by a certain time at night?
94% Yes
6% No curfew/time to be home

23. [HAS DRIVER'S LICENSE, IF YES] What time is that?
- 7% Noon-7 PM
 - 25% 8-9:30 PM
 - 23% 10-10:30 PM
 - 25% 11-11:30 PM
 - 20% Midnight
 - 1% After midnight-1:00 AM
24. In a typical week, how many hours do you spend with your child? Include the time you spend at meals, or driving together, as well as the time you spend doing things together, but do not include time spent in the same house but in different rooms.
- 14% 1-5 hours
 - 18% 6-10 hours
 - 14% 11-15 hours
 - 14% 16-20 hours
 - 5% 21-25 hours
 - 9% 26-30 hours
 - 4% 31-35 hours
 - 9% 36-40 hours
 - 13% 41 or more hours
25. Would you say that you regularly make time to check in with your child and find out what's happening with him/her, or not?
- 95% Yes
 - 5% No
26. How important is religion in your family life?
- 37% Very important
 - 31% Fairly important
 - 20% Not too important
 - 12% Not important at all
 - 1% Refused
27. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?
- 43% 0
 - 9% 1
 - 7% 2
 - 6% 3
 - 19% 4
 - 16% 5+

28. Which of the following best describes your religious preference:
- 25% Born-again, evangelical, or fundamentalist Christian
 - 9% Traditional Protestant
 - 29% Catholic
 - 2% Jewish
 - *% Muslim
 - 21% Other
 - 14% None
 - *% Refused
29. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke or chew tobacco?
- 76% 0 days
 - *% 1 day
 - *% 2 days
 - *% 3 days
 - 4% 4-29 days
 - 20% 30 days
30. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
- 45% 0 days
 - 11% 1 day
 - 10% 2 days
 - 5% 3 days
 - 26% 4-29 days
 - 4% 30 days
31. Do you consciously limit how much alcohol you drink in front of your child as compared to when you are alone or with other adults?
- 46% Yes
 - 52% No
 - 2% Refused

In the following question, the word “drug” includes marijuana and prescription drugs when they are used without a prescription to get high.

32. To the best of your knowledge, is your teen's school a "drug-free" school or is it not "drug-free", meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?
- 71% School is drug-free
 - 29% School is not drug-free
33. Thinking now about your child's close circle of friends, how many of them drink beer or other alcoholic drinks?
- 59% None of them
 - 15% Less than half
 - 6% Half
 - 4% More than half
 - *% All of them
 - 16% Don't know
 - *% Refused

34. Thinking again about your child's close circle of friends, how many of them smoke marijuana?
- 66% None of them
 - 11% Less than half
 - 5% Half
 - 2% More than half
 - *% All of them
 - 17% Don't know
 - *% Refused
35. Thinking again about your child's close circle of friends, how many of them use prescription drugs without a prescription to get high, such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Xanax or Ritalin?
- 74% None of them
 - 4% Less than half
 - 2% Half
 - *% More than half
 - 19% Don't know
 - *% Refused
- 35a. Thinking again about your child's close circle of friends, how many of them use over-the-counter medicines to get high, such as Robitussin, Sudafed, Nyquil, or cough and cold medicines containing Coricidin?
- 72% None of them
 - 4% Less than half
 - 1% Half
 - *% More than half
 - 23% Don't know
 - *% Refused
36. Which is easiest for someone your teen's age to get: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs without a prescription, drugs such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Xanax or Ritalin?
- 31% Cigarettes
 - 8% Beer
 - 8% Marijuana
 - 7% Prescription drugs
 - 11% The same
 - 34% Don't know
 - 1% Refused
37. Should marijuana be legal for any adult who wants to use it?
- 31% Yes
 - 69% No
 - 1% Refused
38. Do you think if marijuana is legalized for use by those 21 and older, it will increase, decrease or have no effect on the use of marijuana by teens?
- 60% Increase
 - 7% Decrease
 - 34% No effect

39. When it comes to drinking alcohol, how much do you and your child's other parent agree on what to say to your child?
- 53% We agree completely
 - 31% We agree on most things
 - 2% We disagree on most things
 - 2% We disagree completely
 - 11% No other parent involved
 - *% Refused
40. When it comes to using drugs, how much do you and your child's other parent agree on what to say to your child?
- 67% We agree completely
 - 18% We agree on most things
 - 1% We disagree on most things
 - 2% We disagree completely
 - 12% No other parent involved
 - *% Refused
41. [UNLESS AGREE COMPLETELY] When you disagree, do you and your child's other parent try to agree on what to say, each say what you think individually, both stay silent, or have one parent express their view and the other stay silent?
- 41% Try to agree
 - 51% Each express individual views
 - 4% Both stay silent
 - 4% One expresses individual view and one stays silent
42. Are there prescription painkillers such as Oxycontin, Vicodin or Percocet kept in your home?
- 21% Yes
 - 79% No
 - *% Refused
43. [IF YES] So far as you know, does your child know that these prescription painkillers are kept in your home?
- 58% Child knows
 - 42% Child does not know
44. [IF Q42 YES] Do you consider it necessary or not necessary to take steps to keep your child from having access to these prescriptions?
- 44% Necessary
 - 57% Not necessary
45. [IF YES] What steps do you take?
- 17% Keep track of the number of pills
 - 38% Lock the pills up
 - 14% Hide the pills
 - 23% Keep the pills with you
 - 7% Other

46. Have you ever in your life used marijuana?
 53% Yes
 47% No
 *% Refused
47. If you had to guess, how likely is it that your teen will try drugs (including marijuana or prescription drugs without a prescription to get high) at some point in the future? Is it ...
 8% Very likely
 24% Somewhat likely
 47% Not very likely
 14% Never happen
 8% Don't know
48. What is your marital status?
 9% Single, never been married
 13% Single, previously married
 56% Married, not previously married
 23% Married, previously married
 1% Refused
49. What is your employment situation? Are you...
 55% Employed full-time outside of home
 12% Employed part-time outside of home
 21% Work at home, taking care of family or self
 4% Retired
 1% Student
 8% Unemployed & looking for work
 *% Refused
50. [IF MARRIED] What is your spouse's employment situation?
 62% Employed full-time outside of home
 12% Employed part-time outside of home
 15% Work at home, taking care of family or self
 6% Retired
 *% Student
 4% Unemployed & looking for work
 1% Refused

* *% = less than one-half percent.

Appendix C

2011 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old

Weighted Frequencies* (Knowledge Networks)

PARENT CONSENT

For this survey, we'd like to hear from [INITIALS]. Your child's participation is extremely important to the success of this project.

If you and your child choose to participate, we will ask your child questions about [HIS/HER] living situation, relationship with parents, activities at school and outside of school, teen sexual activity, attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use, and other drug use, and experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. [HIS/HER] responses will be combined with the responses of children across the country. No identifying information about your child will be released to anyone. **We respect your privacy and the privacy of your child**, and want to assure you that [his/her] responses are anonymous and confidential. [INITIALS]'s survey should take about 20 minutes to complete.

If you are willing to allow your child to participate in this important study, please click CONTINUE.

- 1 CONTINUE
- 2 DECLINE TO PARTICIPATE [TERMINATE]

CONSENT2

Thank you for your participation. At this point, please ask [INITIALS] to come to the computer to learn about and complete this survey. If [INITIALS] is unavailable at this time, you can resume the survey later by clicking the survey link in your email invitation which will return you to this point.

Please remember we'd like to hear [INITIALS]'s unique opinions about each question as much as possible. Please allow your child to have privacy when completing the survey.

After your child has completed the survey, we will randomly assign parents to complete a follow-up survey. Therefore, you may be asked to complete a brief survey at a later point.

[CONTINUE WITH TEEN SURVEY]

TEEN ASSENT

Thank you in advance for taking the time to complete this survey. We are conducting this survey on behalf of The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, a policy research center at Columbia University. The research will be used to help us understand teen attitudes and the risks teenagers face today.

If you choose to participate, we will ask about your living situation, relationship with parents, activities at school and outside of school, teen sexual activity, attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use, and other drug use, and experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. Your responses will be combined with the responses of teenagers across the country. No identifying information about you will be released to anyone. **We respect your privacy** and want to assure you that your responses are both anonymous and confidential. The survey should take about 20 minutes to complete.

If you are willing to participate in this important study, please click CONTINUE.

CONTINUE

DECLINE TO PARTICIPATE [**TERMINATE**]

TEEN SURVEY

1. First, do you currently attend school?
97% Yes
3% No

2. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What grade are you in?/ [IF DOES NOT ATTEND SCHOOL] Are you being home schooled, or have you stopped going to school?
10% 6th grade
14% 7th grade
16% 8th grade
18% 9th grade
16% 10th grade
14% 11th grade
7% 12th grade
4% Home schooled
1% Stopped going to school
*% Refused

3. [IF GRADE 7, 8, 9] What level is your school?
63% Middle/intermediate/junior high school
34% High/senior high school
3% Other/neither
*% Refused

4. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What kind of school do you attend?
- 89% Public
 - 4% Private, not religiously affiliated
 - 3% Catholic
 - 4% Other religiously affiliated
 - 1% Refused
5. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What kind of grades do you get in school?
- 26% Mostly A's
 - 36% Mostly A's AND B's
 - 12% Mostly B's
 - 18% Mostly B's AND C's
 - 4% Mostly C's
 - 3% Mostly C's AND D's
 - 1% Mostly D's AND F's
 - *% Refused
6. Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino descent?
- 79% No, I am not
 - 12% Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano
 - 2% Yes, Puerto Rican
 - 1% Yes, Cuban
 - 1% Yes, Central American
 - 1% Yes, South American
 - *% Yes, Caribbean
 - 4% Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
 - *% Refused
7. Please check one or more categories below to indicate what race(s) you consider yourself to be.
- 77% White
 - 17% Black or African-American
 - 3% American Indian or Alaska Native
 - 6% Asian/Pacific Islander
 - 2% Refused
8. What is the most important problem facing people your age--that is, the thing which concerns you the most? [OPEN ENDED]
- Education
- 6% Doing well in school
 - 2% Getting into college
 - 1% General lack of quality education
- Drugs
- 13% Drugs
 - 2% Alcohol
 - 1% Tobacco
- Moral Values
- 2% Moral standards/making good choices
 - 1% Television/movies/pop culture
 - *% Having good adult role models

Social Issues/Relations

- 12% Peer pressure/social pressures (popularity, “fitting-in”)
- 3% Sexual issues
- 1% Getting along with parents/other problems at home
- 1% Having a say/communications
- 1% Friendship drama
- 1% Dating relationships
- *% Making friends
- 1% Freedom/parental authority

Violence

- 1% Crime and violence in school
- 2% Other crime and violence/general safety
- *% Gangs

Economics

- 8% Jobs/economic opportunities/the “future”
- 3% Lack of money

Mental Wellbeing

- 7% Bullies/being bullied
- 2% Personal appearance/confidence/self esteem
- *% Depression
- *% Happiness (general)
- 1% Balancing demands

Other

- 3% Other responses
- 25% Don't know/no response

9. We know that you live with your mother/stepmother, father/stepfather? Do you have another parent who lives in this household with you?

- 78% Yes
- 22% No
- *% Refused

10. [IF YES] Who is the other parent who lives in this household with you?

- 44% Biological mother
- 45% Biological father
- 2% Stepmother
- 9% Stepfather
- 1% Guardian

11. Would you describe your relationship with your mother/stepmother, father/stepfather as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

- 43% Excellent
- 34% Very good
- 16% Good
- 6% Fair
- 1% Poor
- *% Refused

12. Would you describe your relationship with your other parent/guardian as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
- | | |
|-----|-----------|
| 42% | Excellent |
| 34% | Very good |
| 18% | Good |
| 4% | Fair |
| 1% | Poor |
| 1% | Refused |
13. How many older brothers or step-brothers do you have?
- | | |
|-----|------|
| 55% | None |
| 26% | 1 |
| 11% | 2 |
| 3% | 3 |
| 2% | 4 |
| 1% | 5 |
| *% | 6 |
| *% | 7 |
| *% | 8 |
14. How many older sisters or step-sisters do you have?
- | | |
|-----|------|
| 58% | None |
| 26% | 1 |
| 10% | 2 |
| 5% | 3 |
| 1% | 4 |
| 1% | 5 |
| *% | 6 |
15. How many younger brothers or step-brothers do you have?
- | | |
|-----|------|
| 59% | None |
| 30% | 1 |
| 6% | 2 |
| 3% | 3 |
| 1% | 4 |
| *% | 5 |
| 1% | 6 |
16. How many younger sisters or step-sisters do you have?
- | | |
|-----|------|
| 64% | None |
| 26% | 1 |
| 7% | 2 |
| 3% | 3 |
| *% | 4 |

17. [IF SIBLING(S)] Would you describe your relationship with your brother(s) and/or sister(s) as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
- 22% Excellent
 - 38% Very good
 - 28% Good
 - 10% Fair
 - 3% Poor
 - *% Refused
18. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?
- 38% 0
 - 8% 1
 - 9% 2
 - 6% 3
 - 20% 4
 - 19% 5 or more
19. In a typical week, how often do you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together?
- 6% 0 days
 - 4% 1 day
 - 8% 2 days
 - 9% 3 days
 - 14% 4 days
 - 21% 5 days
 - 11% 6 days
 - 27% 7 days
20. [IF Q19 NOT 0 DAYS] When you have dinner with your family, how long would you guess dinner usually lasts, in minutes?
- 5% 0-14 minutes
 - 27% 15-20 minutes
 - 41% 21-30 minutes
 - 28% 31+ minutes
21. [IF Q19 NOT 0 DAYS] What do you consider to be the best part of family dinners, other than the food? [OPEN ENDED]
- 54% Share/catch up/talk/interact/conversation/communication
 - 11% Sit down/being together
 - 3% Watch TV/movies
 - 5% Humor/laughing/jokes
 - 1% Cooking/doing things together
 - 6% Spending time with family or particular individuals
 - 2% Other
 - 19% Don't know/no response

22. In a typical week, how many hours do you spend with your parents [or parent or guardian]? Include the time you spend at meals, or driving together, as well as the time you spend doing things together, but do not include time spent in the same house but in different rooms.
- 17% 1-5 hours
 - 18% 6-10 hours
 - 27% 11-20 hours
 - 14% 21-30 hours
 - 23% 31 or more hours
23. Would you say that your parents [or parent or guardian] regularly make time to check in with you and find out what's happening with you, or not?
- 94% Yes
 - 6% No
 - *% Refused
24. Would you like to spend more time or less time with your parents [or parent or guardian], or is the amount of time you currently spend with your parents [or parent or guardian] about right?
- 18% More time
 - 5% Less time
 - 77% About right
 - *% Refused
25. In a typical week, do you watch any teen reality shows like "Jersey Shore," "Teen Mom," or "16 and Pregnant" or any teen dramas like "Skins" or "Gossip Girl"?
- 32% Yes
 - 67% No
 - 1% Refused
26. [IF YES] In a typical week, how many shows like these do you watch?
- 17% 1
 - 31% 2
 - 19% 3
 - 14% 4
 - 9% 5
 - 11% 6 or more
27. Have you ever been bullied, physically?
- 26% Yes
 - 74% No
 - *% Refused
28. [IF YES] How often does or did this happen?
- 3% Very often
 - 18% Fairly often
 - 38% Not too often
 - 42% Only rarely

29. Have you ever had someone write or post mean or embarrassing things about you online, like on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site?
- 19% Yes
 - 81% No
 - 1% Refused
30. [IF YES] How often does or did this happen?
- 1% Very often
 - 8% Fairly often
 - 38% Not too often
 - 54% Only rarely
31. Have you ever seen pictures on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site of kids getting drunk, or passed out, or using drugs?
- 40% Yes
 - 60% No
 - *% Refused
32. [IF YES] Do you remember how old you were when you first saw a picture of kids getting drunk, or passed out, or using drugs on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site?
- 2% 5-9 years old
 - 12% 10-11 years old
 - 36% 12-13 years old
 - 42% 14-15 years old
 - 9% 16-17 years old
33. In a typical day, how many hours do you spend on Facebook, MySpace or other social networking site? If you are usually not on a social networking site in a typical day, please answer 0; if usually less than one hour, use only minutes.
- 30% 0 minutes
 - 22% 1-30 minutes
 - 18% 31-60 minutes
 - 7% 61-90 minutes
 - 9% 91-120 minutes
 - 13% More than 2 hours
34. [AGE 15, 16 or 17] Do you have a driver's license?
- 29% Yes
 - 71% No
35. [HAS DRIVER'S LICENSE] In order to get the use of a car, do you have to get permission from your parents [or parent or guardian] or are you able to use a car whenever you want without permission?
- 63% Yes, must get permission
 - 37% No, can use without permission
 - 1% Refused

36. [HAS DRIVER'S LICENSE] When you use the car, does one of your parents [or parent or guardian] usually know where you are going or where you are, or not?
 97% Yes
 3% No
 1% Refused
37. [HAS DRIVER'S LICENSE] When you use the car, do you have to have it home by a certain time at night?
 88% Yes
 12% No curfew/time to be home
 *% Refused
38. [IF YES] What time is that?
 11% 11 AM - 7:30 PM
 19% 8 - 9:30 PM
 22% 10 - 10:30 PM
 29% 11 - 11:45 PM
 15% Midnight
 4% After midnight-2:00 AM
39. Have you ever been the passenger in a car driven by a teen who had been drinking alcohol?
 5% Yes
 95% No
 *% Refused
40. [IF YES] How often does or did this happen?
 0% Very often
 5% Fairly often
 51% Not too often
 44% Only rarely
41. Have you ever been the passenger in a car driven by a teen who had been smoking marijuana?
 6% Yes
 94% No
 *% Refused
42. [IF YES] How often does or did this happen?
 4% Very often
 14% Fairly often
 42% Not too often
 41% Only rarely
 1% Refused

In the following question, the word “drug” includes marijuana and prescription drugs when they are used without a prescription to get high.

43. Is your school a drug-free school or is it not drug-free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?
- 61% My school is drug-free
 - 39% My school is not drug-free
 - *% Refused
44. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently drink beer or other alcoholic drinks pretty regularly, like most weekends--none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?
- 66% None of them
 - 25% Less than half
 - 5% Half
 - 4% More than half
 - 1% All of them
 - *% Refused
45. Have you ever in your life had a drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? By drink I mean a whole glass or can, not just a sip or two.
- 21% Yes
 - 78% No
 - *% Refused
46. [IF YES] During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
- 63% 0 days
 - 14% 1 day
 - 9% 2 days
 - 4% 3 days
 - 4% 4 days
 - 7% 5+ days
47. Have you ever in your life smoked or chewed tobacco?
- 8% Yes
 - 92% No
 - *% Refused
48. [IF YES] During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke or chew tobacco?
- 51% 0 days
 - 6% 1 day
 - 3% 2 days
 - 3% 3 days
 - 1% 4 days
 - 38% 5+ days

49. Thinking again about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana-- none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?
- 76% None of them
 - 17% Less than half
 - 4% Half
 - 3% More than half
 - *% All of them
50. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, ecstasy, meth, cocaine, or heroin?
- 23% Yes
 - 77% No
 - *% Refused
51. [IF YES] Do you know more than one friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, ecstasy, meth, cocaine, or heroin?
- 27% Only know one
 - 73% Know more than one
 - *% Refused
52. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses prescription drugs without a prescription to get high, such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Xanax or Ritalin?
- 14% Yes
 - 86% No
 - *% Refused
53. [IF YES] Do you know more than one friend or classmate who uses prescription drugs without a prescription to get high?
- 36% Only know one
 - 64% Know more than one
54. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses over-the-counter medicines to get high, such as Robitussin, Sudafed, Nyquil, or cough and cold medicines containing Coricidin?
- 9% Yes
 - 91% No
 - *% Refused
55. [IF YES] Do you know more than one friend or classmate who uses over-the-counter medicines to get high?
- 30% Only know one
 - 70% Know more than one
 - *% Refused
56. Which is easiest for someone your age to get: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs without a prescription, drugs such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Xanax or Ritalin?
- 21% Cigarettes
 - 9% Beer
 - 10% Marijuana
 - 5% Prescription drugs
 - 7% The same
 - 49% Don't know
 - *% Refused

57. [IF HAS OLDER BROTHER(S)/SISTER(S)] If you had to guess, do you think your older brother(s) or sister(s) has ever tried an illegal drug?
- 31% Yes
 - 69% No
 - *% Refused
58. [IF HAS YOUNGER BROTHER(S)/SISTER(S)] How would you react if you found out your younger brother(s) or sister(s) had smoked marijuana?
- 78% Very upset
 - 16% Fairly upset
 - 5% Not care
 - *% Refused
59. Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or disagree strongly with the following statement: If a friend of mine uses illegal drugs, it's none of my business.
- 8% Agree strongly
 - 22% Agree somewhat
 - 38% Disagree somewhat
 - 32% Disagree strongly
 - 1% Refused
60. Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or disagree strongly with the following statement: I should be able to do what I want with my own body.
- 18% Agree strongly
 - 39% Agree somewhat
 - 23% Disagree somewhat
 - 18% Disagree strongly
 - 2% Refused
61. Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or disagree strongly with the following statement: It's not a big deal to have sex with someone you don't care that much about.
- 3% Agree strongly
 - 6% Agree somewhat
 - 18% Disagree somewhat
 - 72% Disagree strongly
 - 2% Refused

Just a few more questions. Please remember that your answers are completely confidential, and no one will know what those answers are.

62. If you wanted to get alcohol right now, how long would it take you to get it: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to get it?
- 24% An hour or less
 - 7% A few hours
 - 6% Within a day
 - 6% Within a week
 - 1% Longer than a week
 - 20% Would be unable to get it
 - 36% Don't know
 - 1% Refused

63. If you wanted to get marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to get it?
- 9% An hour or less
 - 7% A few hours
 - 8% Within a day
 - 8% Within a week
 - 2% Longer than a week
 - 26% Would be unable to get it
 - 40% Don't know
 - *% Refused
64. If you wanted to get prescription drugs right now without a prescription in order to get high, how long would it take you to get them: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to get them?
- 13% An hour or less
 - 3% A few hours
 - 5% Within a day
 - 7% Within a week
 - 3% Longer than a week
 - 25% Would be unable to get them
 - 44% Don't know
 - *% Refused
65. Are there prescription painkillers such as Oxycontin, Vicodin or Percocet kept in your home?
- 14% Yes
 - 56% No
 - 29% Don't know
 - 1% Refused
66. Have you ever in your life used marijuana?
- 11% Yes
 - 89% No
67. How likely is it that you will try drugs (including marijuana or prescription drugs without a prescription to get high) in the future?
- 3% Very likely
 - 4% Somewhat likely
 - 30% Not very likely
 - 54% Never happen
 - 8% Don't know/no response
68. As you were taking this survey, was there someone there with you who could see your answers?
- 9% Yes
 - 91% No

* % = less than one-half percent.

Appendix D

2011 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old

Weighted Frequencies* (QEV Analytics, Ltd.)

PARENT CONSENT

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

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

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

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

[IF NO]Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

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

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

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

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

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

TEEN ASSENT

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

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

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

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

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

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

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

Are you willing to complete the survey?

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

1. First, what is your age, please?
 - 19% 12
 - 15% 13
 - 16% 14
 - 16% 15
 - 17% 16
 - 19% 17

2. Do you currently attend school? [IF YES] What grade are you in? [IF NO] Are you being home schooled, or have you stopped going to school?
 - 9% 6
 - 19% 7
 - 13% 8
 - 17% 9
 - 16% 10
 - 16% 11
 - 7% 12
 - 1% Other
 - 3% Home schooled
 - *% Stopped going to school
 - 0% Don't know/no response

3. Is your school an Elementary, Middle, Intermediate or Junior High School, or is it a High School or Senior High School?
 - 2% Elementary
 - 38% Middle/intermediate/junior high school
 - 55% High/senior high school
 - 2% Other/neither
 - 0% Don't know/no response
 - 4% Not asked

4. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What kind of school do you attend: is it public, private but not religious, Catholic, or religiously-affiliated but not Catholic?
 - 83% Public
 - 6% Private, not religiously affiliated
 - 4% Catholic
 - 2% Other religiously affiliated
 - 3% Don't attend school [not asked]
 - 1% Don't know/no response

5. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What kind of grades do you get in school? Just stop me when I read the right category...
 - 1% Mostly D's and F's
 - 4% Mostly C's and D's
 - 3% Mostly C's
 - 17% Mostly B's and C's
 - 9% Mostly B's
 - 44% Mostly A's and B's
 - 20% Mostly A's
 - 3% Don't know/no response/not asked (not in school)

6. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]
 51% Male
 50% Female
7. Do you consider yourself to be mainly of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino heritage, or not?
 20% Yes
 80% No
 1% Don't know/no response
8. How would you describe your main race: are you mainly: white; African-American or black; Asian-American; Native American; or other?
 58% White
 15% African-American or black
 2% Asian-American
 1% Native-American
 4% Other/mixed
 *% Don't know/no response
9. What is the most important problem facing people your age--that is, the thing which concerns you the most? [OPEN ENDED]
- Education
 8% Doing well in school
 4% Getting into college
 1% The general lack of quality education
- Drugs
 19% Drugs
 5% Alcohol
 1% Tobacco
- Moral Values
 1% Declining moral standards/immorality
 1% Lack of religion/spirituality
 1% Television/movies/pop culture
- Social Issues/Relations
 10% Social pressures (popularity, "fitting-in")
 3% Sexual issues
 2% Getting along with parents [or parent or guardian]/other problems at home
 1% Having a say/communications
 7% Drama/friends
 1% Dating/relationships
- Violence
 1% Crime and violence in school
 1% Other crime and violence
 *% Gangs
- Economics
 1% Jobs/economic opportunity
 *% Lack of money
 *% Economy (general)

Mental Wellbeing

- 8% Bullies/being bullied
- 2% Personal appearance/confidence
- 1% Depression/Suicide/ Happiness (general)

Other

- 11% Other responses
- 13% Don't know/no response

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

- 90% Biological mother
- 3% Stepmother
- 7% Neither
- *% Don't know/no response

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

- 59% Biological father
- 11% Stepfather
- 29% Neither
- 1% Don't know/no response

12. Would you describe your relationship with your [mother/stepmother] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

- 41% Excellent
- 31% Very good
- 14% Good
- 5% Fair
- 0% Poor
- 7% Not asked

13. Would you describe your relationship with your [father/stepfather] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

- 29% Excellent
- 23% Very good
- 13% Good
- 4% Fair
- 1% Poor
- 30% Not asked

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

- 21% 0
- 10% 1
- 12% 2
- 7% 3
- 31% 4
- 15% 5+
- 4% Don't know/no response

15. In a typical week, how often do you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]
- 6% 0
 - 6% 1
 - 9% 2
 - 10% 3
 - 10% 4
 - 12% 5
 - 7% 6
 - 39% 7
 - 1% Don't know/no response
16. [IF GREATER THAN 0 DINNERS IN A TYPICAL WEEK] When you have dinner with your family, how long would you guess dinner usually lasts, in minutes? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]
- 30% 1-29 minutes
 - 35% 30 minutes
 - 18% 31-59 minutes
 - 16% 60+ minutes
 - 2% Don't know/no response
17. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, ecstasy, meth,[†] cocaine, or heroin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used drugs like acid, ecstasy, meth, cocaine, or heroin?
- 8% Yes, know one
 - 33% Yes, know more than one
 - 57% Do not know anyone who has used these drugs
 - 1% Don't know/no response
18. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses over-the-counter medicines to get high – medicines such as Robitussin, Sudafed, Nyquil, or cough and cold medicines containing Coricidin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who uses over-the-counter medicines to get high?
- 7% Yes, know one
 - 14% Yes, know more than one
 - 79% Do not know anyone who has used these drugs
 - 1% Don't know/no response
19. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses prescription drugs without a prescription to get high, such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Xanax[‡] or Ritalin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who uses prescription drugs to get high?
- 8% Yes, know one
 - 15% Yes, know more than one
 - 76% Do not know anyone who uses prescription drugs
 - 1% Don't know/no response

[†] Ecstasy and meth were added to the description of illegal drugs in 2010.

[‡] Xanax was added to the description of prescription drugs in 2010.

20. Which is easiest for someone your age to get:[§] cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs without a prescription, drugs such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Xanax or Ritalin?
- 26% Cigarettes
 - 23% Beer
 - 22% Marijuana
 - 10% Prescription drugs
 - 6% The same
 - 12% Don't know/no response
21. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently drink beer or other alcoholic drinks pretty regularly, like most weekends--none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?
- 57% None
 - 26% Less than half
 - 9% Half
 - 6% More than half
 - 3% All of them
 - 1% Don't know/no response
22. Have you ever in your life had a drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? By drink I mean a whole glass or can, not just a sip or two.
- 26% Yes
 - 74% No
 - *% Don't know/no response
23. [IF YES] During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
[RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]
- 14% 0 days
 - 4% 1 day
 - 6% 2+ days
 - 2% Don't know/no response
 - 74% Not asked
24. Have you ever in your life smoked or chewed tobacco?
- 13% Yes
 - 87% No
25. [IF EVER TRIED TOBACCO] During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke or chew tobacco? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]
- 7% Never tried
 - 1% 1 day
 - 5% 2+ days
 - 1% Don't know/no response
 - 87% Not asked

[§] The question was changed from, "Which is easiest for someone your age to *buy*" to "Which is easiest for someone your age to *get*" in 2010.

26. Thinking again about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana-- none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?
- 61% None
 - 25% Less than half
 - 6% Half
 - 6% More than half
 - 2% All of them
 - *% Don't know/no response

Let's talk about your school for a moment, and just to be clear, when I mention illegal drugs in the following question, I mean to include marijuana and prescription drugs when they are used without a prescription to get high.

27. Is your school a drug-free school or is it not drug free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?
- 53% Drug free
 - 44% Not drug free
 - 3% Don't know/no response

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

28. If you wanted to get alcohol right now, how long would it take you to get it: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to get it?
- 26% An hour or less
 - 10% A few hours
 - 12% Within a day
 - 8% Within a week
 - 3% Longer than a week
 - 36% Would be unable to get
 - 5% Don't know/no response
29. If you wanted to get ^{**} marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to get it?
- 15% An hour or less
 - 6% A few hours
 - 10% Within a day
 - 14% Within a week
 - 6% Longer than a week
 - 43% Would be unable to get
 - 6% Don't know/no response

** This question was changed from, "If you wanted to *buy* marijuana" to "If you wanted to *get* marijuana" in 2010.

30. If you wanted to get prescription drugs right now in order to get high, how long would it take you to get them: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to get them?
- 19% An hour or less
 - 7% A few hours
 - 7% Within a day
 - 14% Within a week
 - 6% Longer than a week
 - 41% Would be unable to buy
 - 6% Don't know/no response
31. Have you ever in your life used marijuana?
- 15% Yes
 - 86% Never tried it
32. How likely is it that you will try drugs in the future?
- 4% Very likely
 - 8% Somewhat likely
 - 26% Not very likely
 - 61% Never happen
 - 1% Don't know/no response
33. One final question: as you were speaking with me, was there someone there with you who could overhear your answers?
- 25% Yes
 - 75% No
 - *% Don't know/no response

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

* *% = less than one-half percent