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

August 2010

Conducted by:
Knowledge Networks
QEV Analytics, Ltd.

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

This 15th annual “back-to-school survey” continues the unique effort of The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University to track attitudes of teens and those, like parents, who influence them. Over a decade and a half, through this survey we have identified factors that increase or decrease 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 and characteristics that influence the risk that a teen will smoke, drink, get drunk, use illegal drugs, or abuse prescription drugs.

Over the past 16 years we have surveyed thousands of American teens and their parents. We have learned how teens’ attitudes--and their parents’--impact teens’ behavior. And through surrogate questions for drug use--such as, “If you wanted to buy 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 drink or use drugs than that teen’s parents.

These surveys are a cornerstone of my latest book, *How To Raise A Drug-Free Kid: The Straight Dope for Parents*, that has been widely regarded as a powerful tool for parents and is now in the hands of thousands of parents across the country. Though written by me, the book is based on two decades of CASA research.

This year we conducted two nationally representative surveys--for the first time, one over the Internet, and as we have done in all past years, the other by telephone.

Over the Internet, Knowledge Networks surveyed 1,055 teens, ages 12 to 17 (540 boys and 515 girls) and 456 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 1,000 teens ages 12 to 17 (511 boys and 489 girls). In this survey, we asked teens questions that we have used to measure trends over time. These trend results are in Chapter III of this report. Both surveys are attached to this report.

In the teen focus groups we conducted in Nashville, Tennessee, to prepare the survey questions, and in a presentation I did on my book for public school parents in Providence, Rhode Island, several teens and parents mentioned the existence of teen gangs. So this year, for the first time in any of our CASA surveys over the past two decades, we asked teens questions about gangs in middle schools and high schools. The results are deeply troubling.

Our nation's public schools are riddled with gangs--and schools where there are gangs are likelier schools where there are drugs. Six out of 10 schools with gangs (58 percent) are drug infected (meaning drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds), compared to three out of 10 (30 percent) schools without gangs.

Twenty-seven percent of public school, 12- to 17-year old students report that their school is both drug- and gang-infected. That means that some 5.7 million public school students attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold and where gangs are present.

The consequences are enough to terrify any parent with a child in a drug- and gang-infected

school. Compared to 12- to 17-year olds at drug-and gang-free schools, those attending schools infected with drugs and gangs are five times likelier to use marijuana (21 percent vs. 4 percent) and three times likelier to drink (39 percent vs. 12 percent). Compared to 12- to 17-year olds at gang- and drug-free schools, those at schools with gangs and drugs are five times likelier to get marijuana in a day (42 percent vs. 8 percent) and three times likelier to get marijuana within an hour (16 percent vs. 5 percent). Almost two-thirds of teens at drug- and gang-infected schools (62 percent) have friends who drink regularly and half have friends and classmates who smoke marijuana and use illegal drugs like cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines and hallucinogens.

If you want to know one of the reasons why so many public schools are failing our children, consider the difference our survey reveals between public schools and private and religious schools: 46 percent of teens at public schools say there are gangs at their schools compared to only 2 percent of teens at private and religious schools. Think about this situation: compared to private and religious schools, public schools are 23 times likelier to be gang infected.

The QEV Analytics survey reveals that the drug-free school gap between public schools and private and religious schools is up sharply from its narrowest point in a decade. In the 2001 CASA's back to school survey, 62 percent of public school students and 79 percent of private and religious school students said they attended drug-free schools; in this year's survey, 43 percent of public school students and 78 percent of private and religious school students say they attend drug-free schools, widening the drug-free school gap from 17 points to 35 points.

Sending a 12- to 17-year old to a school with gangs and drugs and hoping he won't smoke, drink or use drugs is like handing that child a cheat sheet before every test and asking him not to use it, or serving a hungry child a cheeseburger and fries and asking him not to take a bite.

Most adults do not encounter gangs and drugs at work each day. Why do we force millions of our children to encounter gangs and drugs at school each day? I assure you, if adults faced gangs and drugs in their factories and offices each day they would protest, call the police, and if that failed, change jobs. Yet we expect millions of our children to return to the same school, day after day, and face the menace of gangs and drugs.

The Middle School Mess

The most disturbing finding of our trend analysis this year is this: the percent of children in drug-infected middle schools--usually kids 12- to 13-years old (and younger)--has increased from 23 percent last year to 32 percent this year, a jump of 39 percent. Placing our youngest teens and pre-teens in an environment where drinking and drugging are common is child abuse, since we know that the earlier a child begins to smoke, drink or use drugs, the likelier that child is to become addicted.

Sixty-six percent of high schools are drug infected, up from 64 percent last year and continuing a steady rise since 2006 when 51 percent of high schools were drug infected.

The steady increase in the number of 12- to 17-year olds attending drug-infected schools is a trajectory to tragedy for millions of children and families. States require parents to send their children to school; indeed, in some states it is a crime if parents fail to do so, other states might separate the child from parents who do not send their children to school. These states have an obligation to provide safe and drug-free schools. Requiring parents to send 12- to 17-year olds--and even younger children--to drug- and gang-infected schools is an outrageous misuse of government power--and a mandate that no parent should be forced to respect. When parents find that their child is attending a drug-infected school with gangs in it, the parents have a right to demand that the school authorities (local and state) get their act together before requiring those parents to send their child there.

Family Ties

This year we have begun an effort to measure the impact of the bond between parents and teens (Family Ties) on a teen's risk of substance abuse. We found that teens with strong Family Ties are far less likely to smoke, drink and use marijuana, and to move in circles of friends who drink regularly, use illegal drugs and abuse prescription drugs.

Social Host Laws

Through other CASA work we have learned that many parents are concerned about other parents who allow teens to drink at parties in their homes. Recently, several communities have enacted social host laws which make it a crime for adults to serve alcohol to children other than their own in their homes. So we asked parents whether they would support a social host law which made it illegal for parents to allow teens other than their own to drink in their homes. A whopping 86 percent of parents said they favored such a law in their community. That response is a scream for action to state and local governments from citizens struggling with the underage drinking crisis in their communities.

Parents: Know Your Teen's Friends

This year's survey underscores how vital it is for parents to know about their teens' friends. Friends are teens' number one source of marijuana. Three in four teens (76 percent) who can get marijuana obtain it from a friend or classmate. A third (30 percent) of these teens says that their parents know the person from whom they would obtain marijuana.

Parents should be concerned if they discover that their teen's friends are using marijuana. Compared to teens who don't have any friends that use marijuana, those who do have such friends are:

- 36 times likelier to try marijuana (36 percent vs. 1 percent);

- Seven times likelier to try tobacco (30 percent vs. 4 percent); and
- Five times likelier to have a drink (51 percent vs. 10 percent).

Texting for Marijuana

To obtain marijuana, most teens who can get it call on a cell phone or send a text message (58 percent), or ask for it face to face (57 percent). Fourteen percent of such teens use Web sites like Facebook or Myspace to get marijuana.

Tobacco and Marijuana

Teens who have smoked nicotine cigarettes are 12 times likelier to use marijuana than teens who have never smoked.

Hooking Up

Teens who drink and use drugs are more likely to be hooking up. Seventy-five percent of teens report that the teens they know who drink alcohol or use illegal drugs are more likely to engage in sexual activity.

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 analyzing all the data, and to the staff at Knowledge Networks, including Jordon Peugh and Sergei Rodkin, for their administration of 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 psychologist Nicholas Zill, PhD, former Vice President and Director, Child/Family Study Area, Westat, Inc.

On CASA's staff, Emily Feinstein managed this undertaking and worked with Steve Wagner to analyze all the survey data and write the report. Sarah Tsai assisted with the data analysis. Roger Vaughan, DrPH, head of CASA's Substance Abuse and Data Analysis Center (SADACSM), Professor of Clinical Biostatistics, Department of Biostatistics, Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University and associate editor for statistics and evaluation for the American Journal of Public Health, and Susan Foster, Vice President and Director of Policy Research and Analysis, reviewed the analysis. Jane Carlson and Jennie Hauser 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 15 surveys conducted over 16 years, CASA has been surveying public opinion on adolescent substance use, seeking answers to the question: “Why do some teenagers smoke, drink and use illegal substances while others do not?”

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing factors that contribute to teens’ risk of smoking, drinking and using illegal and 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 use 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 1,000 teens (ages 12 to 17) in the United States and contains only 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 April 6, 2010 and April 27, 2010. The results of the telephone survey enable us to report trends. The Internet-based survey included 1,055 teens (ages 12 to 17) and 456 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 April 8, 2010 and April 27, 2010.

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--under-reports the extent of the use of illegal drugs, the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol by teenagers, and other negative behaviors, and over-reports positive behaviors. The parental permission requirement also may contribute to under-reporting of proscribed behaviors.†

Gangs in Schools

For the first time this year we asked teens, “Are there gangs at your school or students who consider themselves to be part of a gang?”‡

* 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.

‡ We did not further define the term gangs.

- Forty-five percent of high school students say that there are gangs or students who consider themselves to be part of a gang in their school.
- Thirty-five percent of middle school students say that there are gangs or students who consider themselves to be part of a gang in their school.

Gangs and Drugs Go Hand-in-Hand

Compared to teens in schools without gangs, those in schools that have gangs are nearly twice as likely to report that their school is drug infected, meaning drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds (30 percent vs. 58 percent).

A quarter of public school students (27 percent) say that their school is both drug infected and has gangs.

Teens in Schools with Drugs and Gangs More Likely To Abuse Substances

Compared to teens who say they are in drug- and gang-free schools, teens who attend schools with drugs and gangs are:

- Almost 12 times likelier to have used tobacco;
- Five times likelier to have used marijuana; and
- Three times likelier to have used alcohol.

Gangs Much More Common in Public Schools

Forty-six percent of public school students say that there are gangs in their school, compared to 2 percent of private and religious school students.

Trends

Drugs Continue to Top Teens' List of Concerns

As in prior years, the largest percentage of teens say drugs are their top concern. Twenty-six percent of teens cite tobacco, alcohol or other drugs as their top concern; 22 percent cite social pressures; 14 percent cite academic pressures; and 2 percent cite crime and violence.

Fewer Drug-Free Public Schools

In 2001, 62 percent of public school students and 79 percent of private and religious school students said they attended drug-free schools (drugs are not used, kept or sold on the grounds of their school). This year, 43 percent of public school students and 78 percent of private and religious school students say they attend drug-free schools.

More Middle School Students Attending Drug-Infected Schools

This year, one in three middle school students say that their school is drug infected, an increase of 39 percent since last year (32 percent vs. 23 percent).

12- and 13-Year Olds in Drug-Infected Schools More Likely To Smoke, Drink, Use Marijuana

Compared to 12- and 13-year olds who say their school is drug free, 12- and 13-year olds who report attending drug-infected schools are roughly 33 times likelier to have tried tobacco and nearly three times likelier to have tried alcohol. No 12- and 13-year olds in drug-free schools in this survey have tried marijuana, compared to 10 percent in drug-infected schools.

12- and 13-Year Olds in Drug-Infected Schools More Likely To Know Friends or Classmates Who Drink Regularly or Abuse Illegal or Prescription Drugs

Compared to 12- and 13-year olds in drug-free schools, those in drug-infected schools are:

- Four times likelier to have friends who drink regularly (e.g., most weekends);
- Ten times likelier to have friends who use marijuana;
- Seven times likelier to know a friend or classmate who uses illegal drug like acid, ecstasy, methamphetamine, cocaine or heroin; and
- Five times likelier to know a friend or classmate who abuses controlled prescription drugs.

Strong vs. Weak Family Ties

This year, for the first time, we sought to measure the bond between parents and teens (Family Ties) by examining several characteristics: the quality of the relationship between teens and their parents, how often parents argue with one another, how good teens say their parents are at listening to them, how often teens attend religious services and how often the family has dinner together.

Compared to teens in families with strong Family Ties, teens in families with weak Family Ties are:

- Four times likelier to have tried tobacco;
- Four times likelier to have tried marijuana; and
- Almost three times likelier to have tried alcohol.

Friends Are Number One Source of Marijuana

Three in four teens who can get marijuana would get it from a friend or classmate. One in three of these teens say that their parents know the person from whom they would get marijuana.

Teens with Friends Who Use Marijuana More Likely To Smoke, Drink, Use Marijuana

Teens with friends who use marijuana are more likely to smoke, drink and use marijuana themselves. Compared to teens who say none of their friends use marijuana, teens who report having any friends who use marijuana are:

- Thirty-six times likelier to have tried marijuana;
- Seven times likelier to have tried tobacco;
- Five times likelier to have ever had a drink;
- Eight times likelier to be able to get marijuana in an hour or less; and
- Nearly six times likelier to be able to get marijuana in a day or less.

Teen With Friends Who Drink Regularly More Likely To Abuse Substances

Teens with friends who drink regularly (for example, most weekends) are more likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol and use marijuana. Compared to teens who say that none of their friends drink regularly, those who say that any of their friends drink regularly are:

- Thirteen times likelier to have tried marijuana;
- Eight times likelier to have tried tobacco; and

- Almost six times likelier to have had a drink.

Social Host Laws

Eighty-six percent of parents support laws that make it illegal for parents to allow teens other than their own to drink alcohol in their home.

Substance Abuse and Sexual Activity

Teens know that there is a relationship between teen substance abuse and sexual activity. When asked whether teens they know who drink alcohol or use illegal drugs are more likely to engage in sexual activity, three out of four teens say, "Yes."

Tobacco and Marijuana Use

Smoking cigarettes and marijuana use often go hand in hand. Teens who report having tried tobacco are 12 times likelier to have tried marijuana than teens who have never tried tobacco.

Chapter II

Gangs and Drugs in Schools

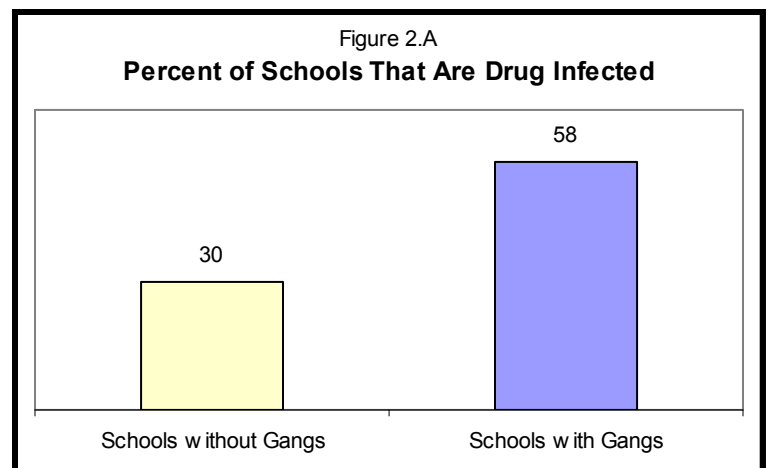
Gangs in Schools

For the first time this year, we asked teens, “Are there gangs at your school or students who consider themselves to be part of a gang?”

Forty-five percent of high school students and 35 percent of middle school students responded, “Yes.”

Gangs and Drugs Go Hand-in-Hand

Schools with gangs are nearly twice as likely to be drug infected (meaning, drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds) as schools without gangs. (Figure 2.A)



Teens in Schools with Drugs and Gangs at Greater Risk

Teens who say that there are drugs *and* gangs in their school are more likely to have used substances than teens who say they attend drug- and gang-free schools or drug-infected schools without gangs. (Figure 2.B)*

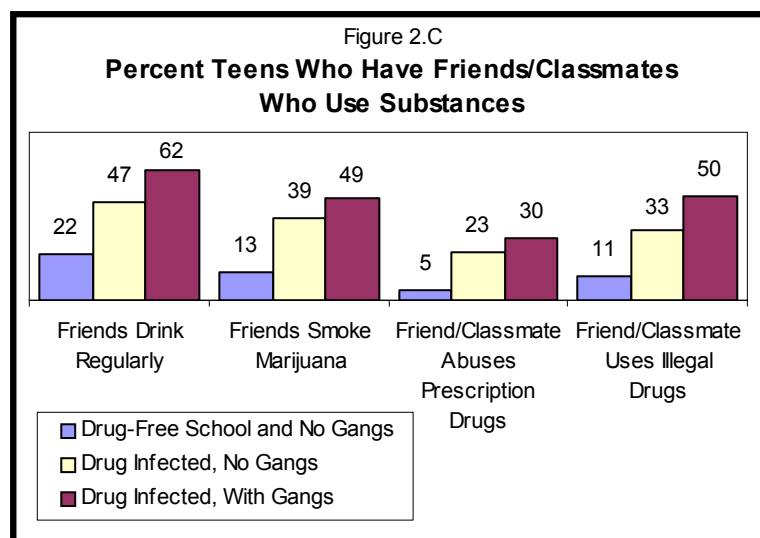
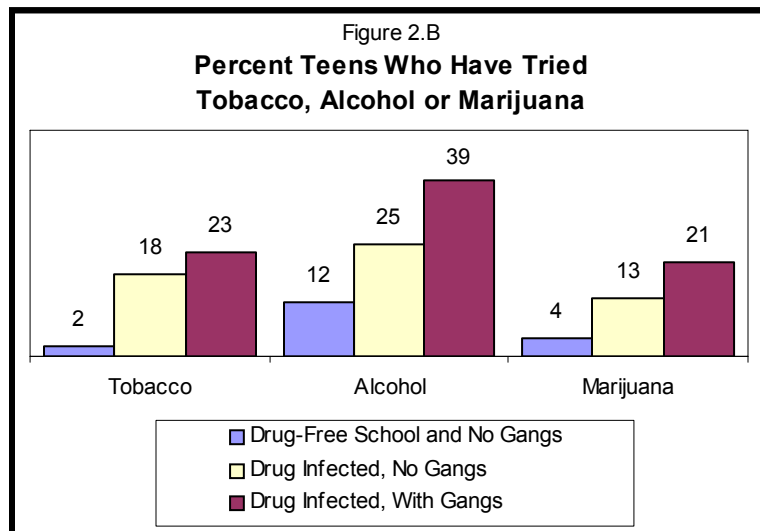
Compared to teens in drug-free schools with no gangs, teens who attend schools with drugs *and* gangs are:

- Almost 12 times likelier to have used tobacco (23 percent vs. 2 percent);
- Three times likelier to have used alcohol (39 percent vs. 12 percent); and
- Five times likelier to have used marijuana (21 percent vs. 4 percent).

Compared to teens at drug-free schools with no gangs, teens who attend schools with drugs *and* gangs are (Figure 2.C):

- Almost three times likelier to have friends who drink regularly, like most weekends (62 percent vs. 22 percent);
- Almost four times likelier to have friends who smoke marijuana (49 percent vs. 13 percent);
- Six times likelier to know a friend or classmate who abuses prescription drugs (30 percent vs. 5 percent); and
- Nearly five times likelier to know a friend or classmate who uses illegal drugs like acid, ecstasy, methamphetamine, cocaine or heroin (50 percent vs. 11 percent).

* We ran a series of logistic regression analyses to control for socioeconomic status (defined as both parent education and parental income) and found that the associations between tobacco, alcohol and marijuana use and indicators of gangs and drugs in schools remain both significant and meaningful.



Public vs. Private/Religious Schools

Both gangs and drugs are more likely to be present in public schools.

Teens in public schools are 23 times likelier to report that there are gangs in their school than teens in private and religious schools (46 percent vs. 2 percent). (Figure 2.D)

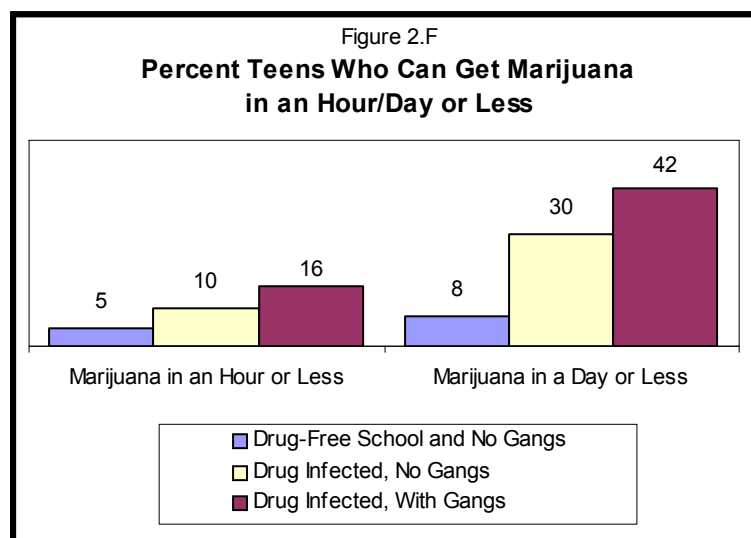
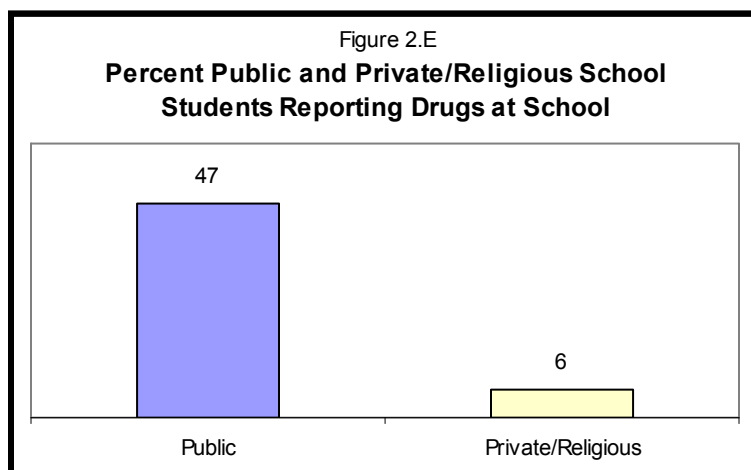
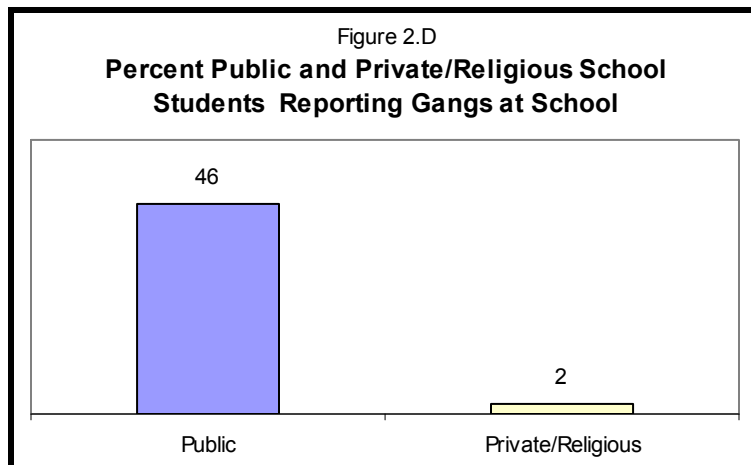
Every year we ask teens whether their school is drug free or not drug free, meaning that some students keep, use or sell drugs on school grounds (“drug infected”). Public school students are almost eight times likelier to report attending a drug-infected school than students in private and religious schools (47 percent vs. 6 percent). (Figure 2.E)

One in four public school students (27 percent) say that their school is both drug- *and* gang-infected.

Gangs Signal Easy Access to Marijuana

Compared to teens who say they attend a drug-free school with no gangs, teens who report attending schools with drugs *and* gangs are (Figure 2.F):

- Three times likelier to be able to get marijuana in an hour or less (16 percent vs. 5 percent); and
- Five times likelier to be able to get marijuana in a day or less (42 percent vs. 8 percent).

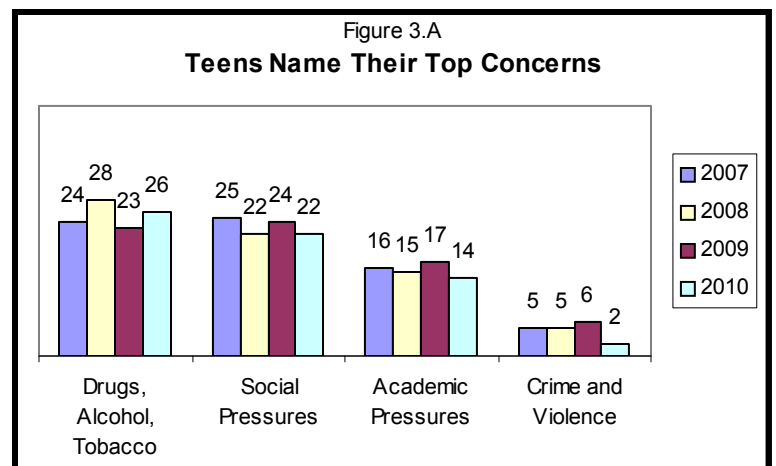


Chapter III

Trends

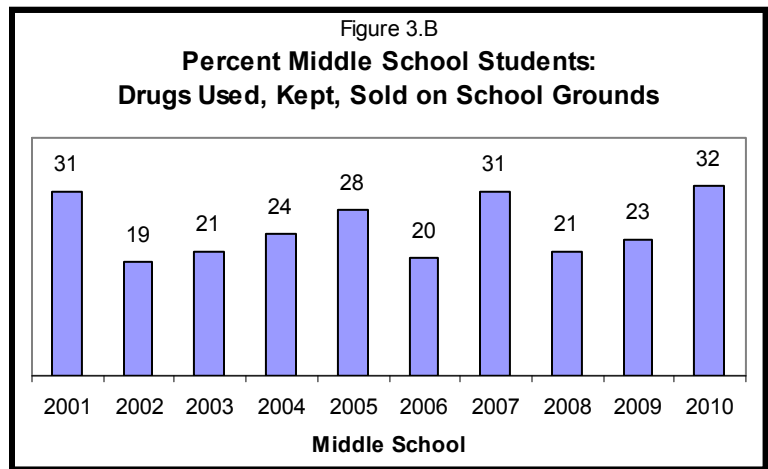
Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drugs Remain Number One Teen Concern

As in past years, teens continue to cite drugs as their top concern. When asked, “What is the most important problem facing people your age?” 26 percent responded drugs (including tobacco and alcohol); 22 percent responded social pressures; 14 percent, academic pressures; 2 percent, crime and violence. (Figure 3.A) The pressure to drink or use drugs is often mentioned as one of the social pressures teens face.



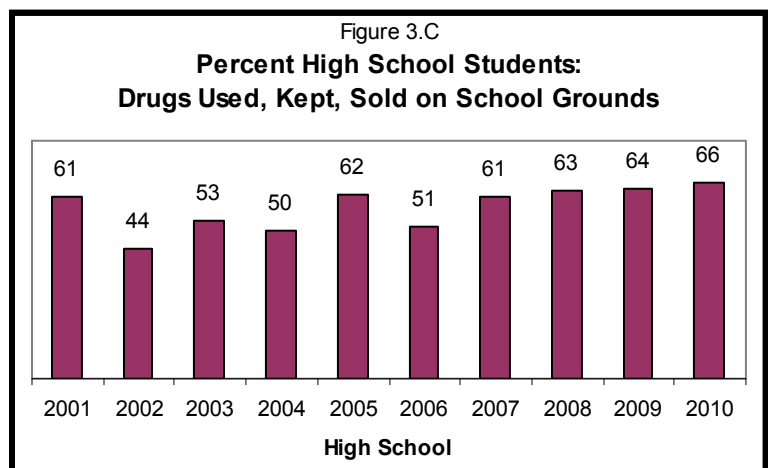
Increase in Drug-Infected Middle Schools

This year, one in three middle school students* say that drugs are used, kept or sold at their school, an increase of 39 percent since last year (32 percent vs. 23 percent). (Figure 3.B)

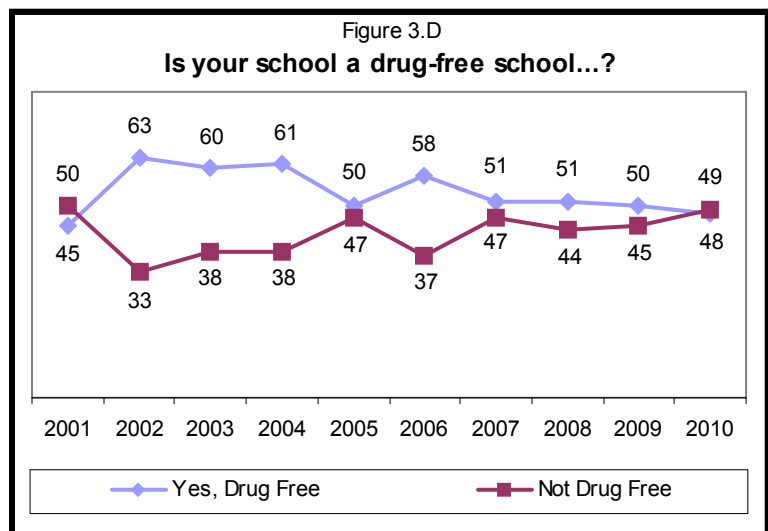


Increase in Drug-infected High Schools

The number of high school students* who report attending a drug-infected school has continued its slight but steady rise since 2006. (Figure 3.C) Two-thirds (66 percent) of high school students say they attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds.



For the first time since 2001, slightly more teens report that their school is drug infected than report that their school is drug free. Forty-nine percent of teens report that their school is drug infected and 48 percent say their school is drug free. (Figure 3.D)

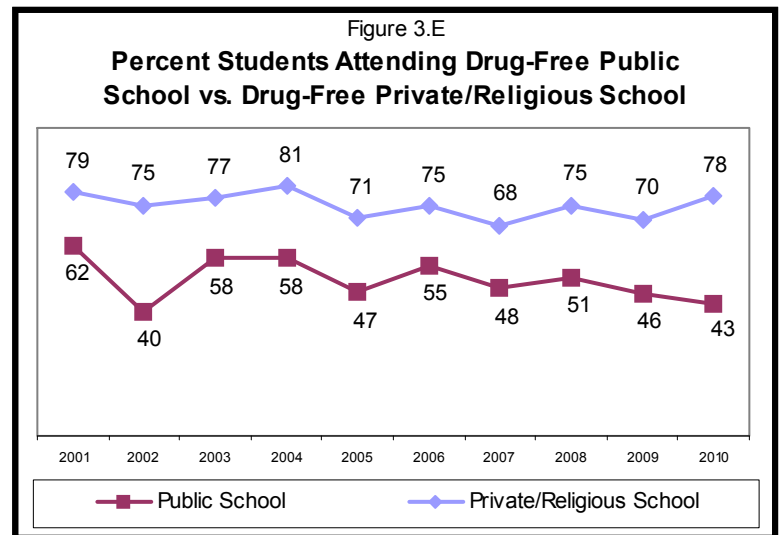


* In 2002 we began asking 9th graders if their school is a middle or a high school; in 2001 we assumed all 9th graders were in high school.

Fewer Drug-Free Public Schools

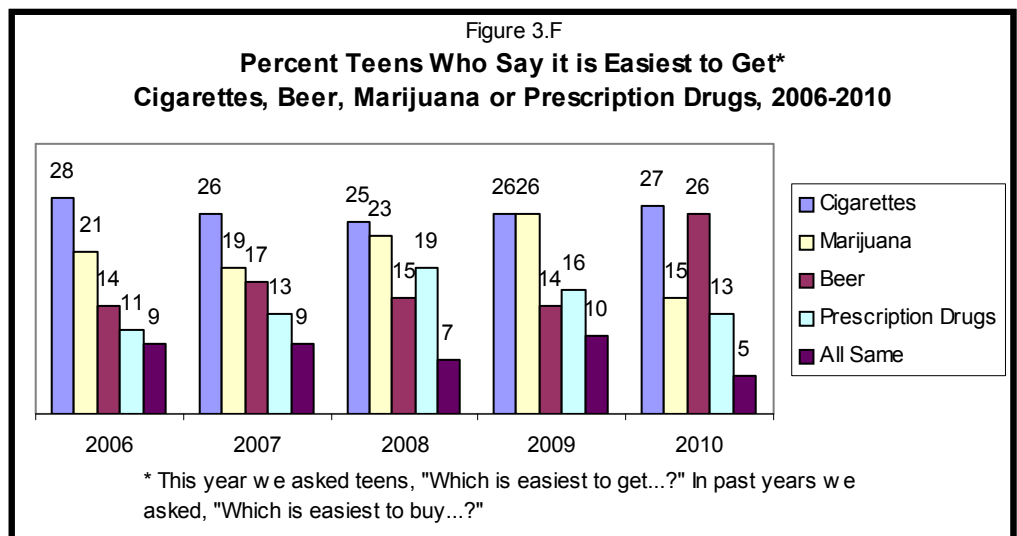
The gap between drug-free public schools and drug-free private and religious schools has nearly doubled since its narrowest point in 2001. (Figure 3.E)

While the percent of teens who say they attend drug-free private and religious schools has roughly remained steady, the number of students who report attending a drug-free public school has decreased from 62 percent in 2001 to 43 percent in 2010, a decline of 31 percent.



Beer and Cigarettes Are Easiest To Get

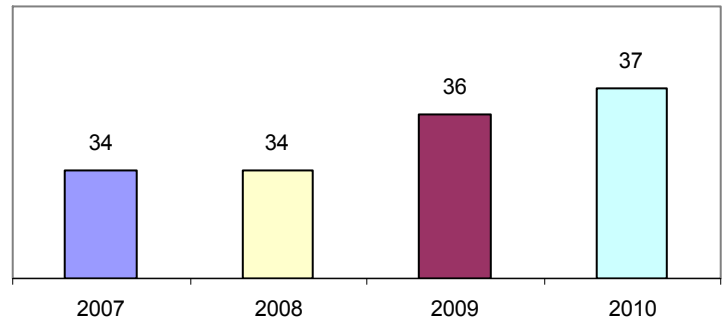
For the first time this year, we asked, “Which is easiest to *get*: cigarettes, marijuana, beer or prescription drugs?” rather than “Which is easiest to *buy*?” Cigarettes remain at the top of the list, with 27 percent of teens saying they are easiest to *get* than other drugs. Beer closely followed cigarettes as the easiest drug for teens to *get*. This is a significant increase since last year when teens were asked which is easiest to *buy* (26 percent responded beer is easiest to *get* in 2010 vs. 14 percent said beer is easiest to *buy* in 2009). Marijuana is third, with 15 percent of teens reporting that it is easiest to *get* this year compared to 26 percent who said it is easiest to *buy* last year. Compared to 2009, slightly fewer teens say prescription drugs are easier to *get* than other drugs (16 percent reported easiest to *buy* in 2009 vs. 13 percent reported easiest to *get* in 2010). (Figure 3.F)



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

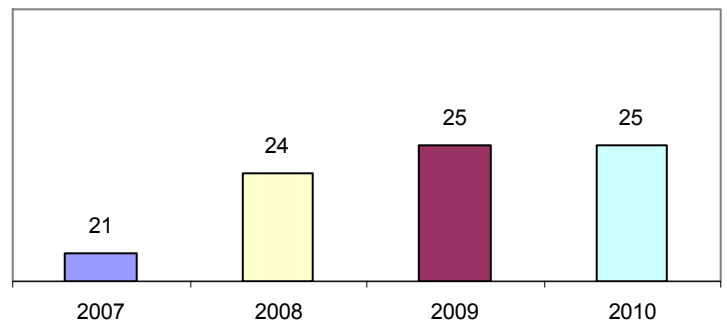
This year, one in three teens report knowing at least one friend or classmate who uses illegal drugs, like acid, ecstasy, methamphetamine,* cocaine or heroin, a 9 percent increase since 2007 (37 percent vs. 34 percent). (Figure 3.G)

Figure 3.G
Percent Teens with Friends/Classmates Who Use Illegal Drugs, 2007-2010



One in four teens knows at least one friend or classmate who abuses prescription drugs, a 19 percent increase since 2007 (25 percent vs. 21 percent). (Figure 3.H)

Figure 3.H
Percent Teens with Friends/Classmates Who Abuse Prescription Drugs, 2007-2010



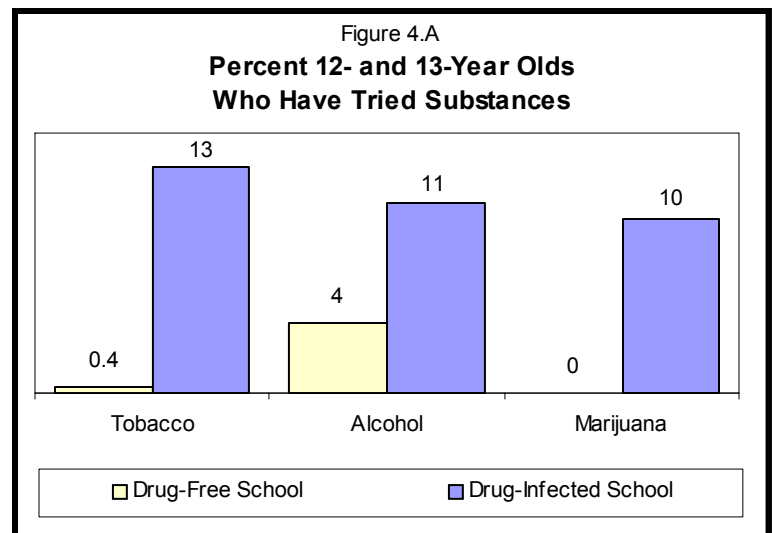
* In the 2010, the definition of illegal drugs was expanded to include ecstasy and methamphetamine.

Chapter IV

12- and 13-Year Olds in Drug-Infected Schools

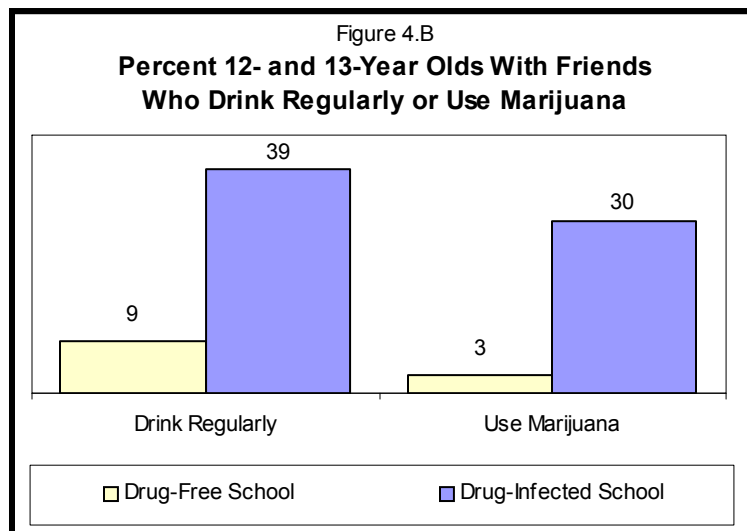
12- and 13-Year Olds in Drug-Infected Schools More Likely To Abuse Substances

Compared to 12- and 13-year olds who say their school is drug free, those who say their school is drug infected are roughly 33 times likelier to have tried tobacco and nearly three times likelier to have tried alcohol. Among 12- and 13-year olds in drug-free schools none surveyed have tried marijuana, compared to 10 percent who have tried marijuana in drug-infected schools. (Figure 4.A)



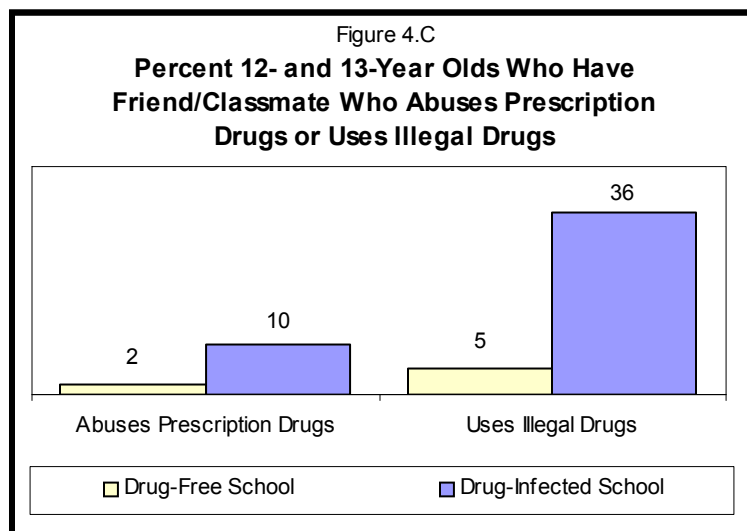
12- and 13-Year Olds in Drug-Infected Schools More Likely To Have Friends Who Abuse Substances

12- and 13-year olds who report attending a drug-infected school are more than four times likelier to have friends who drink regularly and 10 times likelier to have friends who use marijuana, compared to those who say their school is drug free. (Figure 4.B)



Compared to those in drug-free schools, 12- and 13-year olds in drug-infected schools are five times likelier to know a friend or classmate who abuses prescription drugs and seven times likelier to know a friend or classmate who uses illegal drugs like acid, ecstasy, methamphetamine, cocaine or heroin. (Figure 4.C)

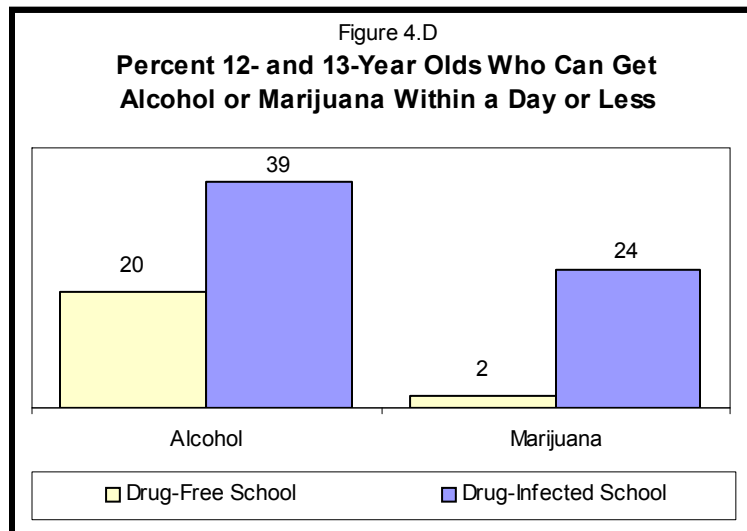
One in four 12- and 13-year olds (23 percent) in drug-infected schools knows more than one friend or classmate who uses illegal drugs.



Access is the Mother of Use

Among 12- and 13-year olds in drug-infected schools (Figure 4.D):

- Two in five can get alcohol within a day or less; and
- One in four get marijuana within a day or less.



Chapter V

Family Ties

This year, for the first time, we have tried to assemble characteristics related to the bond between parents and teens (Family Ties) and to identify the relationship of that bond to the risk that a teen will smoke, drink or use drugs. To measure Family Ties, we used a statistical method called factor analysis. Based on the teen's response to six survey questions (below), we scored each teen on the strength of his or her Family Ties, which allowed us to place each teen in a Family Ties category: Strong, Average, or Weak. (Table 5.1) The six questions are:

1. How would you describe your relationship with your mother?
2. How would you describe your relationship with your father?
3. How often would you say your parents argue with each other?
4. How good are your parents at really listening to you?
5. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?
6. In a typical week, how often do you and your parents eat dinner together?

Table 5.1
What it Means For a Teen to Have Strong/Average/Weak Family Ties

Characteristics of Teens (Percent of teens in category)	Strong Ties (34% of teens)	Average Ties (33% of teens)	Weak Ties (33% of teens)
Has excellent relationship with biological/step mother	93%	33%	7%
Has excellent relationship with biological/step father	84%	19%	3%
Their parents hardly ever argue with each other	60%	45%	17%
Believe parents are very good at listening to them	66%	33%	5%
Attend religious services at least once a month	75%	64%	55%
Has dinner with their parents 5 or more nights a week	82%	67%	41%

Table 5.1 above shows, as an example, how teens in each of the three Family Ties categories responded to the questions used in the factor analysis. Teens in families with strong Family Ties are very likely to have an excellent relationship with their mother and father, three in five say their parents hardly ever argue with each other, two-thirds believe their parents are very good at listening to them, three-quarters attend religious services at least once a month and most have dinner with their parents five or more nights a week. In comparison, few teens in families with weak Family Ties have an excellent relationship with either parent, few believe their parents are very good at listening to them, and only two in five have dinner with their parents at least five nights a week.

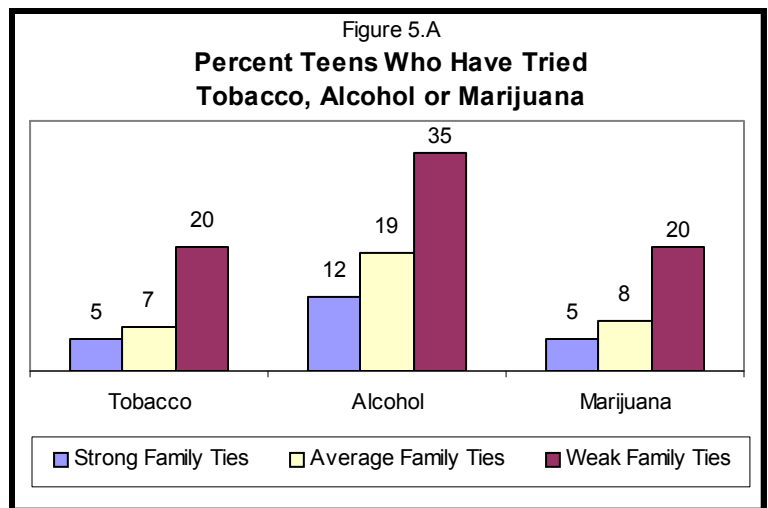
Strength of Family Ties Associated with Teen Substance Abuse

The stronger the Family Ties, the less likely teens are to have used tobacco, alcohol or marijuana. (Figure 5.A)

Compared to teens in families with strong Family Ties, teens in families with weak Family Ties are:

- Four times likelier to have tried tobacco (20 percent vs. 5 percent);

- Almost three times likelier to have tried alcohol (35 percent vs. 12 percent); and
- Four times likelier to have tried marijuana (20 percent vs. 5 percent).

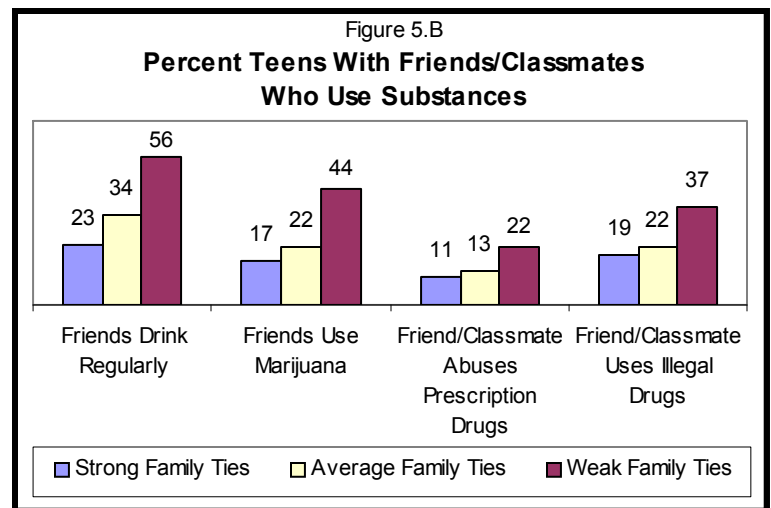


Teens with Weak Family Ties More Likely To Have Substance-Abusing Friends

Teens in families with weak Family Ties are more likely to have friends who abuse substances than teens in families with average or strong Family ties. (Figure 5.B)

Compared to teens in families with strong Family Ties, teens in families with weak Family Ties are:

- More than twice as likely to have friends who drink regularly (56 percent vs. 23 percent);
- Two and a half times likelier to have friends who smoke marijuana (44 percent vs. 17 percent);
- Twice as likely to know a friend or classmate who abuses prescription drugs (22 percent vs. 11 percent); and
- Twice as likely to know a friend or classmate who uses illegal drugs like acid, ecstasy, methamphetamine, cocaine or heroin (37 percent vs. 19 percent).

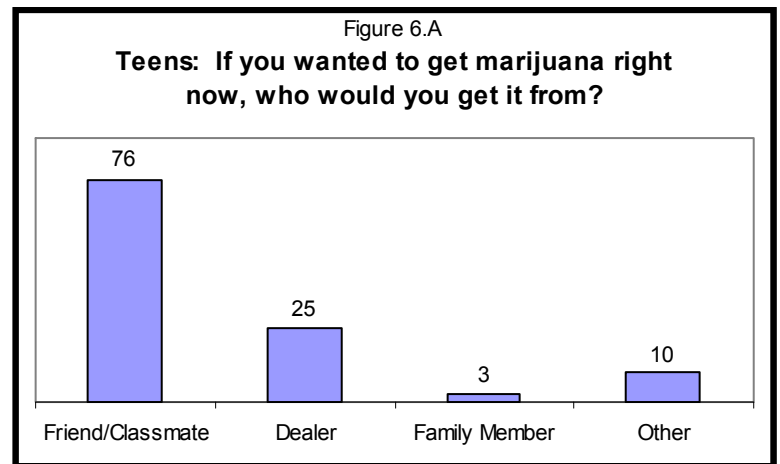


Chapter VI

Know Your Teen's Friends

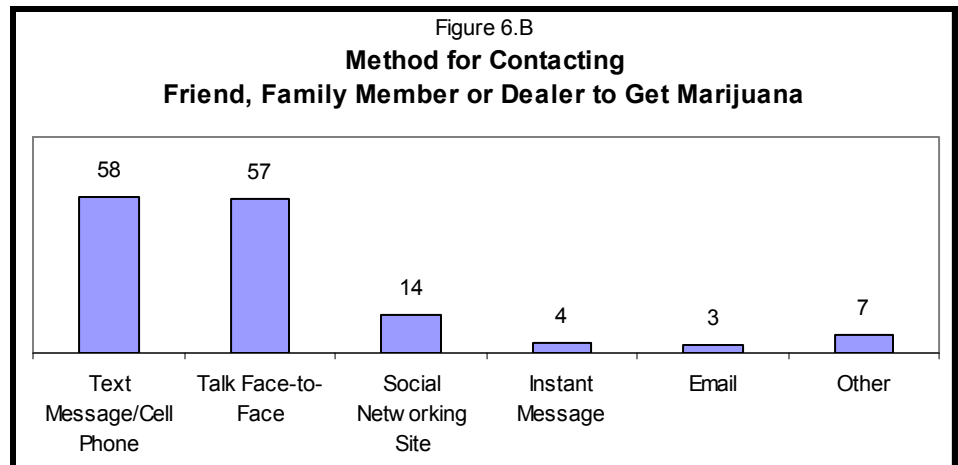
Friends Are Teens' Number One Source of Marijuana

We asked teens, “If you wanted to get marijuana right now, who would you get it from?” and allowed them to select more than one response. Among teens who say they could get marijuana if they wanted to, three-quarters say that they would get it from a friend or classmate, one-quarter say they would get it from a dealer and 3 percent report that they would get it from a family member. (Figure 6.A) One in three of these teens (30 percent) say that their parents know the person from whom they would get marijuana.



Teens Text Friends To Get Marijuana

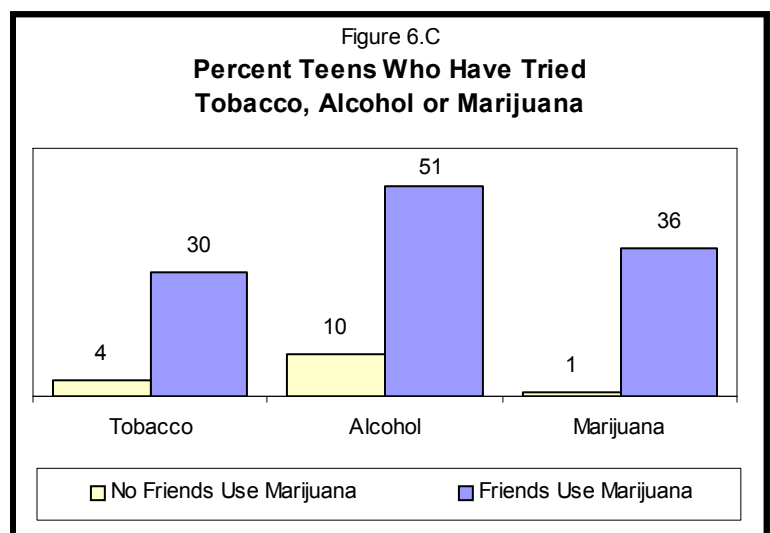
In addition to asking “Who would you get marijuana from,” we also asked teens, “How would you contact this person?” and allowed teens to select more than one response. The most popular methods of contacting someone to get marijuana are using a cell phone to call or send a text message (58 percent) and talking face-to-face (57 percent). Only 14 percent of teens say they would use a social networking Web site like Facebook or MySpace. (Figure 6.B)



Teens with Friends Who Use Marijuana More Likely To Smoke, Drink, Use Marijuana

Having any friends who smoke marijuana increases the likelihood that a teen is smoking, drinking or using marijuana. Compared to teens who say none of their friends use marijuana, teens who report having any friends who use marijuana are (Figure 6.C):

- Seven times likelier to have tried tobacco (30 percent vs. 4 percent);
- Five times likelier to have ever had a drink (51 percent vs. 10 percent); and
- Thirty-six times likelier to have tried marijuana (36 percent vs. 1 percent).



Teens whose friends use marijuana can get marijuana and prescription drugs faster than teens who do not have any friends who use the drug. Compared to teens who do not have friends who use marijuana, those with friends who do are (Figure 6.D):

- Eight times likelier to be able to get marijuana in an hour or less (24 percent vs. 3 percent); and
- Nearly six times likelier to be able to get marijuana in a day or less (52 percent vs. 9 percent).

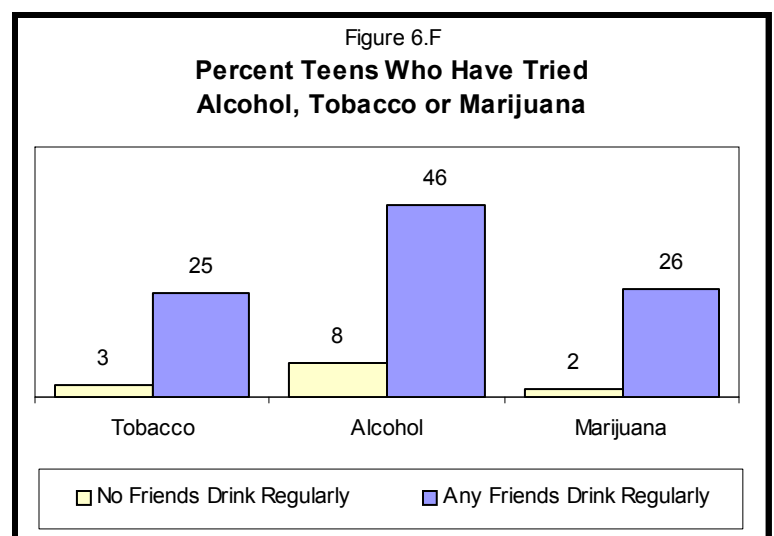
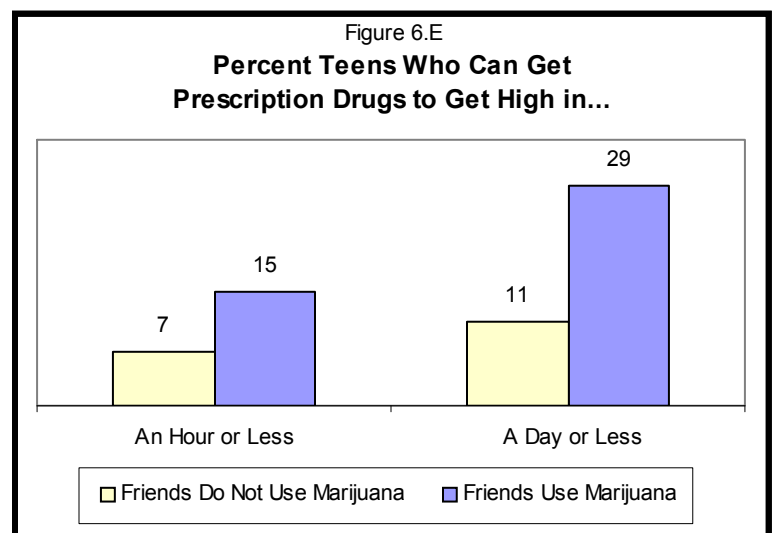
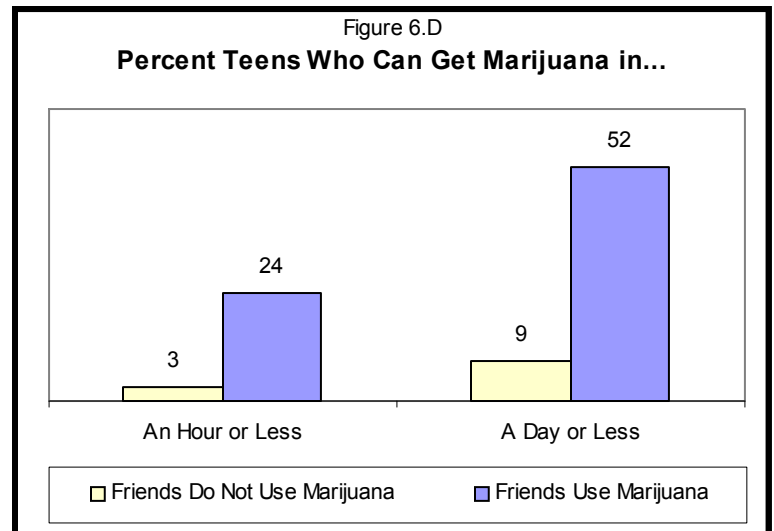
Compared to teens who's friends do not use marijuana, those with friends who do are (Figure 6.E):

- Twice as likely to be able to get prescription drugs to get high in an hour or less (15 percent vs. 7 percent); and
- Nearly three times likelier to be able to get prescription drugs to get high in a day or less (29 percent vs. 11 percent).

Teens with Friends Who Drink Regularly More Likely To Abuse Substances

Teens with friends who drink regularly (for example, most weekends) are more likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol and use marijuana. Compared to teens who say that none of their friends drink regularly, those who say that any of their friends drink regularly are (Figure 6.F):

- Eight times likelier to have tried tobacco (25 percent vs. 3 percent);
- Almost six times likelier to have ever had a drink (46 percent vs. 8 percent); and
- Thirteen times likelier to have tried marijuana (26 percent vs. 2 percent).



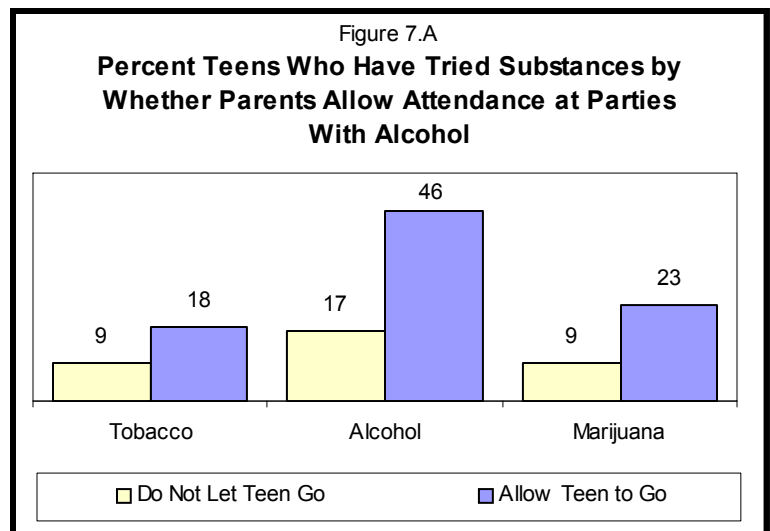
Chapter VII

Other Notable Findings

Allowing Teens To Attend Parties with Alcohol

We asked parents, if your child were invited to a party where you knew alcohol was going to be served, what would you do? Eight out of 10 parents (84 percent) say they would not let their child attend the party; 4 percent of parents would let their child go; 12 percent would let their child go but make the child promise not to drink; less than 1 percent would let the child go so long as the parents took away the car keys. Compared to teens whose parents would not let their child attend a party where alcohol was going to be served, teens whose parents would let them go (whether or not the parents imposed any conditions) are (Figure 7.A):

- Twice as likely to have tried tobacco (18 percent vs. 9 percent);
- Two and a half times likelier to have tried alcohol (46 percent vs. 17 percent); and
- Two and a half times likelier to have tried marijuana (23 percent vs. 9 percent).



Overwhelming Majority of Parents Support Social Host Laws

Eighty-six percent of parents support social host laws, which make it illegal for parents to serve alcohol to teens other than their own in their home.

Substance Abuse and Sexual Activity

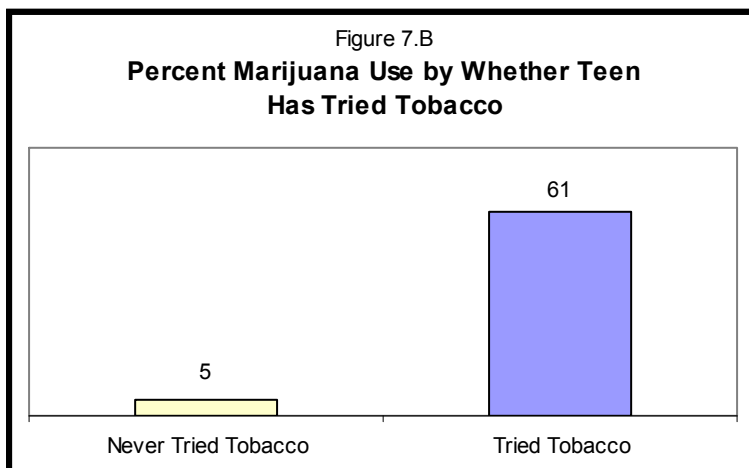
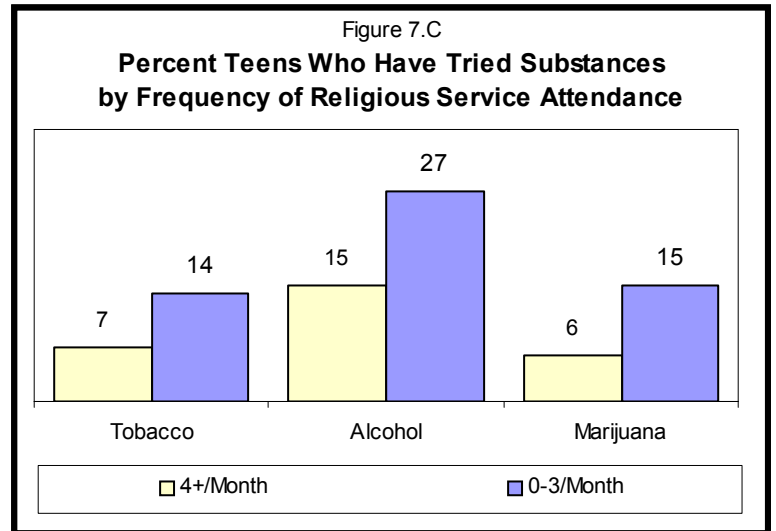
When asked whether teens they know who drink alcohol or use illegal drugs are more likely to engage in sexual activity, three out of four teens (75 percent) say, “Yes.”

Tobacco and Marijuana Use

Teens who have tried tobacco are 12 times likelier to have used marijuana than teens who have never tried tobacco. (Figure 7.B) Among teens who have tried tobacco, 61 percent have used marijuana. Among teens who have never used tobacco, only 5 percent have used marijuana.

Attending Religious Services Reduces Risk of Substance Abuse

Teens who attend religious services at least four times a month are less likely to smoke, drink or use marijuana. (Figure 7.C)



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 12 years. Questions and themes were pre-tested by conducting two focus groups in Nashville, Tennessee, at a commercial focus group facility. The first focus group consisted of current high school juniors and seniors (16- and 17-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 1,000 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 1,055 teenagers ages 12 to 17 conducted by a new contractor, Knowledge Networks, using a new methodology and (3) an Internet-based survey of 456 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 compensate for 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.

To overcome the limitations of RDD sampling, 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 generate its sample frame. 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 household 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, in 2010 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 one experimental question. The trend results* that appear in Chapter III of this report were derived exclusively from the data collected by QEV. Next year we can begin tracking the trend questions within the Internet-

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 Network 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

* 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.

[†] 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 1,648 men and 1,648 women (3,296) 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 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 parents' 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 April 8, 2010 and April 27, 2010. In total, 1,055 teenagers ages 12 to 17 (540 males, 515 females) completed the teen survey. While sampling error can only be calculated for a probability sample (which a panel is not), 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).

Five hundred fifty-six parents of teens who completed the teen survey were randomly selected and invited to participate in the parent survey. In total, 456 parents (170 fathers, 238 mothers, 28 stepfathers, 12 stepmothers and 8 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 principal utility 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. While sampling error can only be calculated for a probability sample (which a panel is not), the margin of sampling error for a survey of 456, which is the size of the parent/guardian sample, is ± 4.6 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 1,055 teen interviews and 456 parent interviews.

Knowledge Networks achieved an American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Cumulative Response Rate #1 of 6.5 percent. 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. The components of the response rate calculation for this study include household recruitment rate (20.3 percent), profile rate (54.1 percent), retention rate (39.4 percent), and specific study completion rate (59.5 percent). The Cumulative Response Rate #1 was generated by multiplying the household recruitment rate by the household profile rate and the survey completion rate. The AAPOR Cumulative Response Rate #2 for this study, which is generated by multiplying the Response Rate #1 by the household retention rate, is 2.6 percent. An extended description of how to compute response metrics for online panels is found in Callegaro & DiSogra (2008).*

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	3,296	
Number of parents who completed the screener and gave consent for teen's participation	1,956	59.5
Number of teens who completed the survey	1,055	53.9
<i>Parent Survey</i>		
Number of parents of interviewed teens randomly invited to participate	569	
Number of parents who completed the parent survey	456	80.1

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 surveys in order to become members of the panel. These differences are reflected in the

* Callegaro, M., & DiSogra, C. (2008). Computing response metrics for online panels. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 72(5), 1008-1031.

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.

The data collection process for the Knowledge Networks surveys was conducted by Jordon Peugh, Sergei Rodkin, Mike Dennis and Charles DiSogra 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 children ages 12 to 17. As we have done in the past 14 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 rejected.

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, 1,000 teenagers (511 males, 489 females) were interviewed between April 6 and Apr 27, 2010. 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 1,000 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 12.6 percent.

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

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 December 2009 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).

Table A.2
Survey Completion Rates for QEV Analytics

Results of Telephone Calls	Number	Percent
Initial Pool of Random Telephone Numbers	152,097	
Other than Residential or Fax Number	4,807	
Fax Number	8,075	
Not in Service	21,130	
Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones	118,085	
No Answer	24,162	
Busy (on final attempt)	618	
Answering Machine	18,513	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	1,969	
Language Barrier	1,351	
Other Terminations	0	
Subtotal, Potential Respondents	71,472	100.0
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	32119	44.9
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	37486	52.4
Parental Permission Denied	235	
Mid-Interview Termination	377	
Teen Respondent Refusal	69	
Other Inabilities to Complete Interview	186	
Completed Interviews	1,000	1.4

* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly 9 percent). We would expect that 65,039 of 71,472 households dialed at random would not have a resident teenager 12 to 17 years of age. Therefore, we expect that most of the refusals to provide qualifying information were in fact ineligible households not willing to respond to the screening questions (roughly 32,921 of 37,486 or 88 percent).

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:

Teens

- Gender (Male/Female)
- Age (12,13,14,15,16,17)
- Race/Hispanic ethnicity (White/Non-Hispanic, Black/Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Other/Mixed/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/Mixed/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 December 2009 CPS, so that a reader can assess the impact of the corrective measures.

What is observable from tables A.3, A.4 and A.5 is that the obtained samples were close to the demographic targets with a few exceptions. In both teen samples, 12-year olds are significantly under-represented. As a result, we have been cautious in analyses involving this cohort (better to combine 12- and 13-year olds). White, non-Hispanic teens are over-represented in the QEV sample. In the Knowledge Networks parent sample, adults with a high school education or less are under-represented, while adults with some college education or more are over-represented.

Table A.3
QEV Analytics
Teen Survey

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates*
<i>Age and Sex</i>			
Male, 12-years old	4.4	8.4	8.2
Male, 13-years old	7.2	8.1	8.2
Male, 14-years old	8.4	8.2	8.1
Male, 15-years old	9.0	8.2	8.3
Male, 16-years old	8.9	8.3	8.8
Male, 17-years old	10.0	9.7	9.4
Female, 12-years old	5.0	8.9	8.2
Female, 13-years old	7.3	8.2	7.7
Female, 14-years old	10.0	7.8	7.7
Female, 15-years old	10.9	7.9	7.8
Female, 16-years old	9.3	7.5	8.5
Female, 17-years old	9.6	8.9	9.1
<i>Race and Ethnicity</i>			
White, not Hispanic	70.5	58.8	58.8
Hispanic, any race	9.7	19.3	19.4
Black, not Hispanic	11.3	14.8	14.8
Asian American	1.8	3.8	3.7
American Indian, Alaskan Native Only and Hawaiian/Pacific	1.4	1.0	1.0
Other/Mixed/No Response	5.2	2.4	2.4

* CPS Estimates from December 2009 for children ages 12 to 17.

Table A.4
Knowledge Networks
Teen Survey

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates*
Gender			
Male	50.3	51.2	51.1
Female	49.7	48.8	48.9
Age			
12-years old	8.6	15.7	16.3
13-years old	19.4	16.1	15.9
14-years old	17.3	15.9	15.8
15-years old	16.7	16.0	16.1
16-years old	20.2	17.5	17.3
17-years old	17.7	18.8	18.5
Race and Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	66.5	58.4	58.8
Black, not Hispanic	14.7	15.0	14.8
Hispanic, any race	10.3	19.4	19.4
Other/Mixed/ No Response	8.4	7.2	7.1
Census Region			
Northeast	17.2	18.4	18.2
Midwest	27.9	22.5	22.2
South	31.9	36.1	36.9
West	23.0	23.0	22.6
Metropolitan Area			
Non-metro	13.9	15.7	16.8
Metro	86.1	84.3	83.2

*CPS Estimates from Dec 2009 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	22.2	22.6	22.3
Female, 25-44 years-old	27.2	34.2	35.3
Male, 45+ years-old	30.3	22.9	21.7
Female, 45+ years-old	20.4	21.3	20.7
Race and Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	67.5	63.8	63.6
Black, not Hispanic	12.7	11.8	11.6
Hispanic, any race	12.7	18.0	18.4
Other/Mixed/No Response	7.0	6.4	6.3
Census Region			
Northeast	18.6	17.8	17.5
Midwest	27.6	21.7	21.4
South	31.4	37.7	37.9
West	22.4	22.8	23.2
Metropolitan Area			
Non-metro	11.0	17.8	18.8
Metro	89.0	82.2	81.2
Education			
Less than high school	6.4	15.8	16.3
High school	23.7	29.0	28.7
Some college	35.3	28.7	28.3
Bachelor or higher	34.7	26.3	26.7
Child age 12 living in household			
No	86.8	78.9	78.0
Yes	13.2	21.1	22.0
Child age 13 living in household			
No	74.1	75.3	75.3
Yes	25.9	24.7	24.7
Child age 14 living in household			
No	77.4	77.1	77.5
Yes	22.6	22.9	22.5
Child age 15 living in household			
No	76.8	79.2	78.7
Yes	23.2	20.8	21.3
Child age 16 living in household			
No	72.6	77.0	77.4
Yes	27.4	23.0	22.6
Child age 17 living in household			
No	77.0	79.8	80.2
Yes	23.0	20.2	19.8

*CPS Estimates from December 2009 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 affirmative 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 235 cases in the telephone survey, seems modest, this represents the loss of 12.6 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, 19 percent of teens said that someone could see their responses. Teens who thought that someone could see their responses were slightly less likely to say that they have used marijuana (8.9 percent vs. 11.3 percent), equally likely to say they have used tobacco (11.0 percent vs. 10.9 percent), and slightly more likely to say they have drunk alcohol (23.3 percent vs. 21.5 percent) than teens who said no one could see their responses, suggesting that the possibility that their responses were seen did not have a meaningful impact on how teens responded.

In the telephone survey, 22 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 (19.2 percent vs. 11.2 percent), tobacco (14.7 percent vs. 9.4 percent), and alcohol (28 percent vs. 25.3 percent), suggesting that the possibility of being overheard did not discourage teens' from reporting negative behaviors.

The data analysis for this study was accomplished by Steven Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, Ltd., and Roger Vaughan, DrPH and Sarah Tsai of CASA; this report was written by Emily Feinstein of CASA.

Appendix B

2010 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 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

- 7% Doing well in school/education
- 1% Getting into college
- *% Quality of education/school system
- 1% Motivation

Drugs

- 15% Drugs
- 2% Alcohol
- *% Tobacco

Moral Values

- 7% Morals/values/making good choices
- 1% Religion/spirituality
- 2% Television/ movies/pop culture/computer/Internet

Social Issues/Relations

- 16% Peer pressure/social influences
- 5% Sex/STDs
- 3% Respecting authority/attitude
- 4% Communicating with teen
- 2% Teen pregnancy
- 1% Dating relationships
- *% Being supportive/nurturing parent
- 3% Friendships/healthy social interactions

Violence

- *% Crime and violence in school
- 5% Other crime and violence/general safety concerns
- 1% Gangs

Economics

- 7% Jobs/opportunities/the “future”/the economy
- 1% Lack of money/paying for college

Mental Wellbeing

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

Other

- 8% Other responses
- 1% 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

- 9% Doing well in school
- 1% Getting into college
- *% General lack of quality education

Drugs

- 12% Drugs
- *% Alcohol
- *% Tobacco

Moral Values

- 2% Moral standards/making good choices
- *% Television/movies/pop culture
- *% Having good adult role models

Social Issues/Relations

- 32% Peer pressure/social pressures (popularity, “fitting-in”)
- 4% Sexual issues
- 1% Getting along with parents/other problems at home
- 2% Having a say/communications
- 2% 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
- 1% Gangs

Economics

- 5% Jobs/ economic opportunities/ the “future”
- 2% Lack of money

Mental Wellbeing

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

Other

- 9% Other responses
- 5% 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?

- 42% Excellent
- 43% Very good
- 10% Good
- 3% Fair
- 1% Poor

4. Would you describe your relationship with [INITIALS] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

- 42% Excellent
- 42% Very good
- 13% Good
- 3% Fair
- 1% Poor
- *% Refused

5. How often would you say you argue with your child?

3% All the time
11% Pretty often
44% Sometimes
41% Hardly ever
1% Refused

6. What is your marital status?

10% Single, never been married
15% Single, previously married
53% Married, not previously married
22% Married, previously married

7. [IF MARRIED] How often would you say you argue with your [spouse/partner]?

1% All the time
7% Pretty often
33% Sometimes
34% Hardly ever
*% Refused
25% Not asked

8. [IF NOT HARDLY EVER] When you argue, how often would you say you and your [spouse/partner] argue in front of your children?

1% All the time
3% Pretty often
21% Sometimes
16% Hardly ever
59% Not asked

9. How good are you at really listening to your child?

42% Very good
54% Fairly good
4% Not very good
1% Not good at all

10. In a typical week, how often do you and your children eat dinner together?

3% 0 days
4% 1 day
9% 2 days
7% 3 days
12% 4 days
24% 5 days
14% 6 days
26% 7 days

11. [IF 6 OR LESS DINNERS] What are some of the reasons you and your children do not have dinner together more often? [OPEN ENDED]
- 28% Too busy/different activities
 - 19% At work/late shifts
 - 3% Family not home/out a lot
 - 8% Sports
 - 6% With friends/girl- boy- friends
 - 5% Everyone wants to do own thing
 - 8% Other
 - 25% Don't know
12. You said that in a typical week, you will have dinner with your children [x] times. How many of these dinners involve eating at a restaurant or getting take out/fast food?
- 33% 0 dinners
 - 42% 1 dinner
 - 15% 2 dinners
 - 5% 3 dinners
 - *% 4 dinners
 - *% 5 dinners
 - 1% 6 dinners
 - *% 7 dinners
 - *% Refused
 - 4% Not asked
13. By having dinner together, do you think you know more about what's going on in your child's life?
- 79% Yes
 - 20% No
 - 1% Refused
14. [IF 6 OR LESS DINNERS] Other than at dinner, when do you talk to [INITIALS] about what's going on in his or her life? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]
- 32% Eating other meals together
 - 52% Driving to/from school/activities
 - 24% While helping with homework
 - 56% Spending time together on weekends
 - 25% Vacations
 - 16% On the phone
 - 13% Other
 - *% Refused
 - 30% Not asked

15. How important is religion in your family life?

44% Very important
26% Fairly important
21% Not too important
10% Not important at all

16. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?

40% 0
8% 1
9% 2
6% 3
15% 4
23% 5+

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

33% Born-again, evangelical, or fundamentalist Christian
11% Traditional protestant
26% Catholic
2% Jewish
*% Muslim
16% Other
11% None

18. Does your child have a computer in his or her room?

33% Yes
67% No
*% Refused

19. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke or chew tobacco?

75% 0 days
*% 1 day
*% 2 days
*% 3 days
4% 4-30 days
19% 31 days
*% Refused

20. 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?

68% School is drug-free
31% School is not drug free
1% Refused

21. Thinking now about your child's close circle of friends, how many of them drink beer or other alcoholic drinks?

62% None of them
20% Less than half
3% Half
3% More than half
1% All of them
*% Refused

22. Thinking again about your child's close circle of friends, how many of them smoke marijuana?

66% None of them
13% Less than half
3% Half
3% More than half
1% All of them
15% Don't know
*% Refused

23. 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?

73% None of them
4% Less than half
1% Half
*% More than half
21% Don't know
1% Refused

24. Do you allow your teen to drink a little bit at home with you?

8% Yes
92% No
*% Refused

25. [IF YES] Do you think that allowing your teen to drink a little bit at home with you will prevent your teen from binge drinking?

7% Yes
1% No
92% Not asked

26. Has your child ever invited friends over for a party at your house?

44% Yes
56% No

27. [IF YES] When your child has had a party at your house, has another parent ever called you to ask about the party?

28% Yes
17% No
56% Not asked

28. [IF CALLED] What did the parent want to know?

25% Whether you would be home during the party
8% Whether alcohol or drugs would be available at the party
8% Other
*% Refused
72% Not asked

29. When your child goes to someone's house for a party, do you call the parents to ask about the party?

45% Yes
18% No
37% My child doesn't go to parties
1% Refused

30. [IF CALLS] When you call the parents to ask about the party, what do you want to know?

42% Whether the parents would be home during the party
24% Whether alcohol or drugs would be available at the party
12% Other
55% Not asked

31. [IF CHILD GOES TO PARTIES] Would you be less likely to call the other parents if you thought your child would be upset or embarrassed that you called?

6% Yes, I would be less likely to call
57% No, I would not be less likely to call
*% Refused
37% Not asked

32. Do you agree with parents who think it is okay to host a party and let teens drink at their house as long as they take away the teens' car keys?

2% Yes, I agree
98% No, I do not agree
*% Refused

33. If your child were invited to a party where you knew alcohol was going to be served, would you:
- 4% Let your child go
 - 84% Not let your child go
 - *% Let your child go so long as the parents took away the car keys[†]
 - 12% Let your child go but make your child promise not to drink
 - *% Refused
34. [IF NOT LET YOUR CHILD GO] You told us that you would not allow your child to go to a party where alcohol will be served. How does this make you feel?
- 8% I may be the only parent who would not let my child go
 - 18% I am one of only a few parents who would not let their child go
 - 36% A lot of other parents would not let their child go
 - 23% Most other parents would not let their child go
 - *% Refused
 - 16% Not asked
35. [IF NOT LET YOUR CHILD GO] Does the fact that other parents allow their child to go to a party where alcohol will be served make it harder for you to not allow your child to go?
- 11% Yes
 - 73% No
 - *% Refused
 - 16% Not asked
36. Some communities have passed laws that make it illegal for parents to allow other people's teens to drink in their home. Would you favor such a law in your community?
- 86% Yes
 - 14% No
 - *% Refused
37. 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?
- 30% Cigarettes
 - 10% Beer
 - 8% Marijuana
 - 10% Prescription drugs
 - 11% The same
 - 31% Don't know
 - *% Refused

[†] This response option was provided only for parents with children aged 15 or older.

38. 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 ...

- 5% Very likely
- 16% Somewhat likely
- 48% Not very likely
- 20% Never happen
- 11% Don't know
- *% Refused

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

- 56% Employed full-time outside of home
- 10% Employed part-time outside of home
- 21% Work at home, taking care of family or self
- 3% Retired
- 1% Student
- 10% Unemployed & looking for work

40. [IF MARRIED] What is your spouse's employment situation?

- 46% Employed full-time outside of home
- 8% Employed part-time outside of home
- 13% Work at home, taking care of family or self
- 4% Retired
- *% Student
- 3% Unemployed & looking for work
- *% Refused
- 25% Not asked

* *% = less than one-half percent.

Appendix C

2010 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 children 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?

98% Yes

2% 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?

9% 6th grade

15% 7th grade

17% 8th grade

16% 9th grade

17% 10th grade

15% 11th grade

7% 12th grade

3% Home schooled

1% Stopped going to school

*% Refused

3. [IF GRADE 7, 8, 9] What level is your school?

31% Middle/intermediate/junior high school

15% High/senior high school

1% Other/neither

53% Not asked

4. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What kind of school do you attend?

- 85% Public
- 3% Private, not religiously affiliated
- 4% Catholic
- 5% Other religiously affiliated
- 1% Refused
- 2% Not asked

5. [IF ATTEND SCHOOL] What kind of grades do you get in school?

- 24% Mostly A's
- 36% Mostly A's AND B's
- 9% Mostly B's
- 16% Mostly B's AND C's
- 5% Mostly C's
- 6% Mostly C's AND D's
- 1% Mostly D's AND F's
- *% Don't know/no response
- 2% Not asked

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

- 19% Yes, I am mainly of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino heritage
- 80% No, I am not mainly of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino heritage
- 1% Refused

7. How would you describe your main race? Are you mainly:

- 68% White
- 16% African-American or black
- 3% Asian-American
- 1% Native-American
- 12% Other/mixed
- *% Refused

8. What is the most important problem facing people your age--that is, the thing which concerns you the most? [OPEN ENDED]

Education

- 10% Doing well in school
- 2% Getting into college
- 1% The general lack of quality education

Drugs

- 13% Drugs
- 2% Alcohol
- 1% Tobacco

Moral Values

- 2% Declining moral standards/immorality
- *% Lack of religion/spirituality
- *% Television/movies/pop culture

Social Issues/Relations

- 16% Social pressures (popularity, “fitting-in”)
- 5% Sexual issues
- 1% Getting along with parents [or parent or guardian]/other problems at home
- *% Having a say/communications
- 2% Drama/friends
- 1% Dating/relationships

Violence

- *% Crime and violence in school
- 2% Other crime and violence
- *% Gangs

Economics

- 7% Jobs/economic opportunity
- 2% Lack of money

Mental Wellbeing

- 6% Bullies/being bullied
- 1% Depression
- *% Suicide
- *% Happiness (general)
- 1% Personal appearance/confidence

Other

- 18% Other responses
- 7% 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?

- 79% Yes
- 20% No
- *% Refused

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

- 39% Biological mother
- 32% Biological father
- 2% Stepmother
- 5% Stepfather
- 1% Guardian
- *% Refused
- 21% Not asked

11. Would you describe your relationship with your mother/stepmother, father/stepfather as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
- 43% Excellent
 - 36% Very good
 - 16% Good
 - 5% Fair
 - 1% Poor
 - 1% Refused
12. Would you describe your relationship with your other parent/guardian as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
- 34% Excellent
 - 26% Very good
 - 14% Good
 - 5% Fair
 - 1% Poor
 - *% Refused
 - 21% Not asked
13. How often would you say you argue with your parents [or parent or guardian]?
- 3% All the time
 - 17% Pretty often
 - 47% Sometimes
 - 34% Hardly ever
 - *% Refused
14. How often would you say your parents argue with each other?
- 3% All the time
 - 8% Pretty often
 - 35% Sometimes
 - 33% Hardly ever
 - 1% Refused
 - 21% Not asked
15. How good are your parents [or parent or guardian] at really listening to you?
- 34% Very good
 - 53% Fairly good
 - 10% Not very good
 - 2% Not good at all
 - 1% Refused

16. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?

35% 0
9% 1
8% 2
7% 3
20% 4
22% 5+
1% Refused

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

5% 0 days
3% 1 day
8% 2 days
9% 3 days
12% 4 days
21% 5 days
13% 6 days
28% 7 days
1% Refused

18. [IF 1 OR MORE DINNERS] Is your [father/stepfather] usually present at family dinners?

64% Yes
10% No
1% Refused
25% Not asked

19. [IF 5 OR LESS DINNERS] Would you like to eat dinner more often with your parents [or parent or guardian]?

34% Yes
25% No
*% Refused
41% Not asked

20. [IF 5 OR LESS DINNERS] What are some of the reasons you and your parents [or parent or guardian] do not have dinner together more often? [OPEN ENDED]

14% Too busy/different activities
21% At work/late shifts
1% Family not home/out a lot
3% Sports
3% With friends/girl- boy- friends
5% Everyone wants to do own thing
7% Other
1% Don't know
46% Did not respond/not asked

21. Do you help with dinner in any of the following ways? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]

- 57% Deciding what to eat
- 39% Preparing the meal
- 49% Setting the table
- 66% Cleaning up afterward
- 8% Other
- 3% Refused

22. How important to you is eating dinner frequently with your parents [or parent or guardian]?

- 28% Very important
- 43% Fairly important
- 25% Not too important
- 3% Not important at all
- 1% Refused

23. At dinner, do you talk to your parents [or parent or guardian] about what's going on in your life?

- 75% Yes
- 25% No
- *% Refused

24. Other than at dinner, when do you talk to your parents [or parent or guardian] about what's going on in your life? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]

- 39% Eating other meals together
- 71% Driving to/from school/activities
- 25% While getting help with my homework
- 71% Spending time together on weekends
- 32% Vacations
- 21% On the phone
- 15% Other
- 1% Refused

25. In a typical week, on how many days do you exercise (for example: play sports, jog, work out, etc)?

- 9% 0 days
- 4% 1 day
- 10% 2 days
- 14% 3 days
- 12% 4 days
- 29% 5 days
- 9% 6 days
- 13% 7 days
- 1% Refused

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

26. 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?

59% My school is drug free
41% My school is not drug free
1% Refused

27. Are there gangs at your school or students who consider themselves to be part of a gang?

39% Yes
60% No
1% Refused

28. [IF YES] Do the members of these gangs sell illegal drugs at your school?

10% Yes they sell drugs
5% No they do not sell drugs
25% Don't know
*% Refused
61% Not asked

29. Do you know of a kid at your school who brought alcohol to school in order to drink it during the school day, like for example bringing vodka in a water bottle?

28% Yes
72% No
*% Refused

30. 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?

61% None of them
26% Less than half
6% Half
4% More than half
1% All of them
1% Refused

31. When your friends drink, how many drinks do they typically have (one drink is equal to one can of beer, one shot of liquor, or one glass of wine)?

1% 0 drinks
6% 1 drink
6% 2 drinks
7% 3 drinks
3% 4 drinks
6% 5+ drinks
69% My friends don't drink
3% Refused

32. 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.

22% Yes
78% No
1% Refused

33. [IF NO] What is the main reason you don't drink alcohol? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]

46% It's illegal
53% My parents would be upset
50% I don't want to get in trouble
47% Bad for me/health reasons
24% My friends don't drink
20% Religious beliefs
38% Personal beliefs
12% Other
*% Refused

34. [IF HAD A DRINK] During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

12% 0 days
4% 1 day
2% 2 days
2% 3 days
1% 4 days
1% 5+ days
*% Refused
78% Not asked

35. [IF HAD A DRINK] In a typical month, how many times will you get drunk, if at all?

17% 0 times
2% 1 time
1% 2 times
1% 3 times
*% 4 times
1% 5+ times
*% Refused
78% Not asked

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

11% Yes
89% No
1% Refused

37. [IF EVER TRIED TOBACCO] During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke or chew tobacco?

6% 0 days
1% 1 day
*% 2 days
1% 3 days
*% 4 days
3% 5+ days
*% Refused
89% Not asked

38. 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?

71% None of them
18% Less than half
5% Half
4% More than half
1% All of them
1% Refused

39. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, ecstasy, meth, cocaine, or heroin?

26% Yes
73% No
1% Refused

40. [IF YES] Do you know more than one a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, ecstasy, meth, cocaine, or heroin?
- 7% Only know one
 - 19% Know more than one
 - *% Refused
 - 74% Not asked
41. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses prescription drugs without a prescription to get high, such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Xanax or Ritalin?
- 16% Yes
 - 83% No, I do not know anyone
 - 1% Refused
42. [IF YES] Do you know more than one friend or classmate who uses prescription drugs without a prescription to get high?
- 11% Yes, I know more than one
 - 5% No, I only know one
 - 85% Not asked
43. 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?
- 23% Cigarettes
 - 10% Beer
 - 12% Marijuana
 - 6% Prescription drugs
 - 7% The same
 - 41% Don't know
 - 1% Refused
44. 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?
- 19% An hour or less
 - 10% A few hours
 - 8% Within a day
 - 5% Within a week
 - 1% Longer than a week
 - 18% Would be unable to get it
 - 38% Don't know
 - 1% Refused

45. When kids your age drink alcohol, do they also [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]:
- 18% Smoke marijuana
 - 6% Take prescription drugs in order to get high
 - 10% Use other illegal drugs
 - 14% Typically just drink alcohol without using other drugs
 - 68% Don't know
 - 1% Refused
46. 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
 - 6% A few hours
 - 6% Within a day
 - 5% Within a week
 - 1% Longer than a week
 - 23% Would be unable to get it
 - 48% Don't know
 - 1% Refused
47. [IF COULD GET MARIJUANA] If you wanted to get marijuana right now, who would you get it from?
- 76% Friend/classmate
 - 3% Family member
 - 25% Dealer
 - 10% Other
 - *% Refused
 - [72% Not asked]
48. [IF COULD GET MARIJUANA] How would you contact this person?
- 58% Text message/cell phone
 - 3% Email
 - 4% IM (instant message)
 - 14% Facebook/Myspace/other social networking site
 - *% Craigslist/other internet source
 - 57% Talk to them face to face
 - 7% Other
 - 1% Refused
 - [74% Not asked]
49. [IF COULD GET MARIJUANA] Do your parents know this person?
- 30% Yes
 - 70% No
 - [74% Not asked]

50. 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?
- 9% An hour or less
 - 3% A few hours
 - 3% Within a day
 - 4% Within a week
 - 2% Longer than a week
 - 24% Would be unable to get them
 - 53% Don't know
 - 1% Refused
51. Have you ever in your life used marijuana?
- 11% Yes
 - 89% No
 - *% Refused
52. [IF NO] What is the main reason you don't use marijuana? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]
- 62% It's illegal
 - 59% My parents would be upset
 - 56% I don't want to get in trouble
 - 61% Bad for me/health reasons
 - 31% My friends don't use it
 - 24% Religious beliefs
 - 46% Personal beliefs
 - 12% Other
 - *% Refused
 - 11% Not asked
53. 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
 - 3% Somewhat likely
 - 28% Not very likely
 - 55% Never happen
 - 10% Don't know/no response
 - 1% Refused
54. Think about the kids your age you know who drink alcohol or use illegal drugs: are these kids more likely or not more likely to engage in sexual activity?
- 74% More likely
 - 25% Not more likely
 - 2% Refused

55. What do you typically do on a Friday or Saturday night?
- 1% Go to a party
 - 16% Hang out with friends at a friend's house
 - 13% Hang out with friends at your house
 - 4% Hang out with friends at a public place (parking lot, empty building, park)
 - *% Go to a club
 - 5% Go to a movie
 - 37% Do things with my family
 - 13% Hang out at home by myself
 - 10% Other
 - 1% Refused
56. When you are doing this, how often is someone there drinking alcohol?
- 2% Always
 - 3% Usually
 - 22% Sometimes
 - 73% Never
 - 1% Refused
57. When you are doing this, how often is someone there using drugs (including marijuana or prescription drugs without a prescription to get high)?
- 1% Always
 - 1% Usually
 - 6% Sometimes
 - 91% Never
 - 1% Refused
58. As you were taking this survey, was there someone there with you who could see your answers?
- 19% Yes
 - 81% No
 - 1% Refused

* *% = less than one-half percent.

Appendix D

2010 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?

17% 12
16% 13
16% 14
16% 15
16% 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?

11% 6
15% 7
16% 8
16% 9
16% 10
14% 11
8% 12
1% Other
3% Home schooled
1% Stopped going to school
*% Don't know/no response

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

3% Middle/junior high school
13% High/senior high school
1% Other/neither
*% Don't know/no response
84% 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?

84% Public
5% Private, not religiously affiliated
3% Catholic
3% Other religiously affiliated
*% Don't attend school [not asked]
1% Don't know/no response
4% Not asked

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

2% Mostly D's and F's
4% Mostly C's and D's
2% Mostly C's
19% Mostly B's and C's
10% Mostly B's
37% Mostly A's and B's
23% Mostly A's
*% Don't know/no response/not asked (not in school)
4% Not asked

6. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

51% Male
49% Female

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

19% 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?

59% White
15% African-American or black
4% Asian-American
1% Native-American
2% Other/mixed
*% Don't know/no response

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

Education

10% Doing well in school
4% Getting into college
1% The general lack of quality education

Drugs

21% Drugs
3% Alcohol
2% Tobacco

Moral Values

- 1% Declining moral standards/immorality
- 1% Lack of religion/spirituality
- 1% Television/movies/pop culture

Social Issues/Relations

- 13% Social pressures (popularity, “fitting-in”)
- 2% Sexual issues
- 3% Getting along with parents [or parent or guardian]/other problems at home
- 1% Having a say/communications
- 2% Drama/friends
- 1% Dating/relationships

Violence

- 1% Crime and violence in school
- 1% Other crime and violence
- *% Gangs

Economics

- 2% Jobs/economic opportunity
- 1% Lack of money

- *% Economy (general)

Mental Wellbeing

- 6% Bullies/being bullied
- 1% Personal appearance/confidence
- 1% Depression
- *% Suicide
- *% Happiness (general)

Other

- 9% Other responses
- 15% Don't know/no response

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

- 91% Biological mother
- 2% Stepmother
- 7% Neither

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

- 71% Biological father
- 9% Stepfather
- 20% Neither
- *% Don't know/no response

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

43% Excellent
30% Very good
13% Good
6% Fair
1% Poor
7% Not asked

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

34% Excellent
22% Very good
16% Good
5% Fair
2% Poor
20% Not asked

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

25% 0
9% 1
9% 2
8% 3
31% 4
16% 5+
3% 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]

5% 0
6% 1
8% 2
10% 3
11% 4
11% 5
11% 6
39% 7
1% 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.

16. 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?

48% Drug free
49% Not drug free
3% Don't know/no response

17. 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?

62% None
22% Less than half
7% Half
7% More than half
2% All of them
1% Don't know/no response

18. 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

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

15% 0 days
4% 1 day
2% 2 days
1% 3 days
1% 4 days
3% 5+ days
*% Don't know/no response
74% Not asked

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

11% Yes
89% No
*% Don't know/no response

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

4% Never tried
2% 1 day
1% 2 days
1% 3 days
*% 4 days
4% 5+ days
*% Don't know/no response
89% Not asked

22. 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?

66% None
22% Less than half
6% Half
4% More than half
1% All of them
1% Don't know/no response

23. 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?

12% Yes, know one
25% Yes, know more than one
62% Do not know anyone who has used these drugs
2% Don't know/no response

24. 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?

9% Yes, know one
17% Yes, know more than one
73% Do not know anyone who uses prescription drugs
2% 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.

25. 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?

- 27% Cigarettes
- 26% Beer
- 15% Marijuana
- 13% Prescription drugs
- 5% The same
- 14% Don't know/no response

26. Think about the kids your age you know who drink alcohol or use illegal drugs; do you think they drink or use drugs in order to make it more likely they will hook up or have sex?

- 33% Yes
- 56% No
- 12% 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.

27. 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?

- 27% An hour or less
- 10% A few hours
- 10% Within a day
- 8% Within a week
- 3% Longer than a week
- 38% Would be unable to get
- 5% Don't know/no response

28. 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?

- 13% An hour or less
- 8% A few hours
- 8% Within a day
- 13% Within a week
- 6% Longer than a week
- 48% Would be unable to get
- 5% Don't know/no response

[§] 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.

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

29. 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?

18% An hour or less
7% A few hours
7% Within a day
13% Within a week
6% Longer than a week
44% Would be unable to buy
5% Don't know/no response

30. Have you ever in your life used marijuana?

14% Yes
86% Never tried it
*% Don't know/no response

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

5% Very likely
8% Somewhat likely
24% Not very likely
62% Never happen
1% Don't know/no response

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

22% Yes
77% No
1% Don't know/no response

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

* *% = less than one-half percent