A special meeting of the wallingford Town council was held in Council Chambers with members of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools to
(1) Discuss administrators contract negotiations and
(2) Review findings of the Wallingford Citizens Task Force for Drug Free Youth.

The meeting began at 7:30 p.m. and Council Members Bergamini, Holmes, Gessert, Killen, Polanski and Rys were present. Also present were Mayor Dickinson and Thomas A. Myers, Comptroller. Dr. Nicoletti and Mr. Inglese were also in attendance.
Mr. Gessert pointed out that Sec. 10-153d of the CGS requires a meeting between the board of education and the fiscal authority of the town within thirty days prior to the date on which the local or regional board of education is to commence negotiations pursuant to this section.

Mr. Rys moved to go into executive session for the purpose of discussing contract negotiations, seconded by Mr. Polanski.

Vote: Unanimous ayes; motion duly carried.
The executive session began at 7:35 p.m.
A motion to go out of executive session was duly made, seconded and carried and the meeting moved out of executive session at 8:15 p.m.

Mr. Robert Jacunski, Co-Chairman and Mr. Thomas Bergvik, Task Force Coordinator of the Wallingford Citizens Task Force for Drug Free Youth were present for the second portion of this meeting. Mr. Gessert indicated that the 1984 survey of drug and alcohol use among Wallingford teenagers was paid for by the Town of Wallingford with a contribution made by the wallingford Kiwanis, the Wallingford Rotary Club and thanks were extended to everyone who made this survey possible. With the cooperation of everyone involved, the problem was defined and a determination made of its magnitude.
Mr. Jacunski expressed his thanks to Mayor Dickinson, the Town Council, Board of Education, Wilma Jacunski, Thomas Bergvik, Eleanor Voss, Vera Higgins, Sharon Lyons, Lois Olsen and Don Roe, Frank Soldan, the principals of the Wallingford high and middle schools, Kiwanis, Rotary Club and the National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) and ToughLove Parent Support Group. Thanks was extended to the many teachers who helped with the survey and special appreciation to the teenagers of Wallingford who truthfully answered the questions.
Mr. Jacunski stated that this survey was developed by researchers at Georgia State University for PRIDE, headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia. This is the first time this survey has been administered in the State of Connecticut. Mr. Jacunski highlighted portions of the survey results on pages $9,14,17,20,23,26,29,32$ and 38 which is attached to and made a part of these minutes. It was pointed out that the figures are a conservative estimate of actual drug usage in Wallingford. This survey will be available in the Wallingford Public Library. In some cases, the percentages do not seem significant but in the case of cocaine use, 18 is significant.

Basically，it is felt that the use of this survey is to provide objective statistical data that confirms some of the subjective opinions heard that Wallingford does have drug and alcohol abuse problems among its young people．The survey statistics show that Wallingford＇s problems basically，in general，are similar to those facing other communities throughout the country．In some cases， it seems that drug and alcohol abuse may be slightly below that identified in some of the national surveys；in some categories， it may be higher．Percentages are one thing；number of teenage users are another．According to this survey，translating percen－ tages to actual number of teenagers，on any given weekend in Wall－ ingford，about 1,300 teenagers are drinking beer or wine；about 1，000 are drinking liquor；about 525 are smoking marijuana and about 160 are using cocaine．Based on feedback that some teen－ agers choose to hide their usage from the survey，it is felt that these figures are conservative estimates of the size of the problem facing the Wallingford community．

The survey establishes that drug and alcohol abuse among wall－ ingford teenagers occurs in the home，in cars，in friends＇homes， at school and other places．This evidence strongly suggests that only if all segments of the community work together can anything be done to effectively deal with this problem．

Mr．Thomas Bergvik，Task Force Coordinator pointed out that it has been almost a year since＂The Chemical People＂was aired on the public broadcasting system．Its purpose at that time was two－ fold：（1）to inform the public of the staggering problem of drug and alcohol abuse among young people and（2）a discussion of how to organize drug and task forces in communities to fight this menace to the future welfare of our society．As a result of＂The Chemical People，＂a nationwide network of nearly 8,000 community task forces have been organized to work towards turning young people away from drugs and alcohol．The Wallingford Citizens Task Force for Drug Free Youth is part of this nationwide network． Since starting，much has been accomplished in trying to reach out to the community and also in getting a basic idea as to what extent the problem exists in Wallingford．The efforts have culminated in this survey and the Task Force is here this evening to share with the council some ideas as to how the community can effectively begin to combat this drug problem．
Mr．Bergvik pointed out that there is nothing accomplished by playing the＂blame game．＂There is no use in pointing the finger as to who is responsible for this problem getting started and continuing on．We must，as a community（1）acknowledge that there is a problem，（2）accept the futility of blaming others and （3）be aware that there is no quick－fix to this problem．Indeed， we need to work together toward finding some practical solution and this Task Force will do everything they can toward these goals．

For example，the Task Force is currently investigating starting a＂safe homes program＂similar to that begun in Old Saybrook recently where young people will know what homes will not serve alcohol or have drugs available during parties．A poster contest will be started shortly in the middle and high schools．

As a community，workshops can be organized，or seminars on the problem of school age drug and alcohol abuse．Laws and pending legislation can be reviewed．School policies and curriculum can be reviewed to make sure that everything possible is being done to help educate the youth about what drugs and alcohol can do to them and do everything possible to help someone who is caught to get through the situation．The feasibility of establishing a hot－line for teens and parents who are in trouble should be looked at．Information can be provided on this hot－line．Support and encouragement should be provided for friends and neighbors in dealing with the problem．We should speak with state officials about the feasibility of creating a clinic for those under 16 with alcohol and drug abuse problems．There is only one private facility in Fairfield County which provides any kind of alcohol and drug rehabilitation；this is in New Canaan and is a 56 bed facility．These are just a few of the many possible projects that can be pursued in the quest for reducing the number of young people who will be harmfully involved in any drugs．Our community role is in prevention．We are all responsible toward pursuing the goal of reducing the number of young people harmful－ ly involved in chemicals．When Mr．Bergvik says＂we＂he means all segments of the community－－－anyone who has any kind of relationship with young people，either directly or indirectly．

Mr. Bergvik stated earlier that we need to fight this menace to $E \equiv \sum$ the welfare of our society. While that may sound a little dramatic he feels it still needs to be said. Ask yourself, "Where are we without our future adults?" What happens to our society if the present trend in chemical abuse continues to worsen? We are a chemically dependent society to a great deal now. Perhaps we need to think about why we take a drink or pop sedatives when things go badly. The answers to these questions are not easy.

In closing, Mr. Bergvik pledged that the Task Force will work together with S.A.D.D., ToughLove and R.I.D. in making the results of this survey the beginning towards resolving this problem. However, they need the cooperation of parents in any project they tackle. Their research has shown that any program that has been successful has been parent centered. To underscore this fact, a survey done in New Jersey several times asked one particular question, "What would make you give up alcohol and drugs?"
These three answers came up the most often:
(1) Prove that drugs are bad for your health.
(2) Prove that they (teenagers) would get in trouble if they were caught by the law.
(3) Prove that they (teenagers) would get in trouble with their parents.

The message is simple--get involved.
Mr. Gessert thanked Mr. Bergvik and Mr. Jacunski for presenting this information to the Town Council and audience. The problem has been recognized by S.A.D.D. and R.I.D. and is starting to be addressed but there is more work to be done. Members of the public were invited to comment.

Senator Regina Smith indicated that the need for more rehabilitation centers must be established. There is an indication that the younger a child is when they begin drinking alcohol, the quicker they become addicted which seems to bear out some of the figures presented here. If there is anything wanted legislatively, whether it is revision in laws or facilities, you need to have good, organized citizens effort with you and you need to have good documented evidence to determine the need. That is some perspective of where the legislature is coming from and there are millions of dollars going into drug and alcohol rehabilitation.

Mr. Jacunski thanked Regina for her comments and noted that the next meeting of the Drug Task Force will be on October ll, 1984 and the public is invited as well as the Town Council, members of the Board of Education and other concerned citizens. The State Legislature has been doing what they can and there is money available and one of the agenda items will be to see what kind of programs can be put together where some funding might be able to do some good at the grass roots level. Mr. Jacunski wanted to commend the State Legislature and Legislators for the job they are doing in trying to combat this problem. This meeting will be held in the basement of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 7:30 p.m.

Dr. Nicoletti commended the Task Force for a fine job. The statistics show clearly what the school system has thought all along--that much of the problem is in the community and does indeed happen after school and on weekends. As a consequence, efforts have been put forth to reach out to the community and to the homes and specifically find programs such as Toughlove which two teachers at Lyman Hall High School started as an attempt not only to recognize the problem but to recognize that parents need help to curtail these kinds of activities. It is commendable that the school administration has greatly curtailed the use of these substances in the school and the statistics bear that out rather well. Everyone pulling together can certainly help ameliorate the problem. As far as curriculum is concerned, administrators have been working on this problem for many years in the high schools and middle school and there is a very comprehensive program. Now, it is
being put more and more into the elementary schools. People with expertise in this area have helped teachers with materials which can be used in the classroom.

On behalf of Youth Service Bureau and youth officers, Marty indicated that this group will be doing all they can to work with other groups in town and the Youth Officer and Assistant Youth officer are going to schools and speaking to different age groups about drug and alcohol abuse and perhaps this can be done more in the future.

Mr. Marianella mentioned that the high school students, as well as the staff, are cognizant of a very serious problem of alcohol and substance abuse among teenagers. S.A.D.D. Chapters were established at both high schools last year and now the feasibility of implementing a safe rides program is being explored. These programs are a step in the right direction.

Mrs. Nancy Ricci from R.I.D. felt that an excellent job was done on the survey and feels that it will make many parents aware that it really can happen to anybody. All groups working together and with the parents should be very successful. Mr. Gessert commented that R.I.D. is off to a good start.

Mr. Wilson commented that most of the administrators present are not shocked by the statistics presented tonight. They have been dealing with young people for many years and are well aware that Wallingford is no different from any other community. There is drug abuse and abuse of alcohol with teenagers. What is important from this survey is the "when and where." There is not a major problem within the schools--the problem of this abuse is occurring on weekends, nights and at other times. The Task Force, S.A.D.D., R.I.D. and other groups now have some target areas and target times and places to deal with and that is a good step in the right direction. Finally, it is firm, on paper and the community will be aware of it and Mr. Wilson thanked the Task Force for their time and effort.

Mr. Gessert pointed out that while the problem is not occurring during school hours, school administrators have one of the best opportunities to communicate with the youth. Mr. Wilson agreed that they must take a better look and do more and there is no doubt about it.

Mr. Jacunski pointed out that marijuana impairs the memory function and the capacity to learn is definitely impaired and this probably shows up in students grades. Marijuana users are stacking the deck against themselves in terms of their ability to study.

Mrs. Nancy Ricci suggested that a program be instituted in the schools from kindergarten up and felt if this were done, there would be less of a problem in the middle and high schools.
Mr. Edward Musso, 56 Dibble Edge Road felt that raising the drinking age was wise. He felt that youngsters who begin drinking at an early age go on to other drugs. He also felt that mothers should be at home and the most valuable job she can do is teach her children what is right and what is wrong. He expressed disappointment in the judges who are lenient and felt that the pushers should be identified and punished.

Mr. Jacunski stated he has spoken with Sargeant Butka, Town Narcotics officer, and he pointed out that the judges have been lenient in applying some of the laws on the books. It is planned to keep an eye on legislative activity in Hartford and to assert whatever kind of pressure available in passing laws within the legislature which will do something about this problem. One of the objectives of "The Chemical People" is to get the groups in different towns networking together and this will help the legislators to do what they can to pass tougher laws. Mr. Gessert felt that perhaps some research can be done within the courts and agreed that a problem exists with the lenient sentences imposed by judges.

Mrs. Bergamini asked if the survey touched upon easy availability of obtaining alcohol and beer and Mr. Jacunski stated that the survey did not touch on that point exactly but internal subjective evidence proved that the youth have no trouble at all obtaining any supplies. R.I.D. has established contact and approached the Wallingford liquor stores association regarding carding since there are fake, official looking i.d. cards.

Mr. Polanski asked if there were any correlation between drug $\leq 5 \leq$ and alcohol use and the lyrics of rock music which teenagers listen to and Mr. Jacunski stated that 848 of the respondents to the survey said that they listen to rock music, either a lot or often. Mr. Bergvik added that from the late 60's until now, the music lyrics has become more and more suggestive, not only sexually but also as far as drugs are concerned.

Mr. Holmes felt that drug use has been glamorized over the last few years and hallucenogenic drugs have been replaced by the socalled glamour drugs such as cocaine. Show business personalities have been arrested for cocaine use and teenagers are aware of this. Peer pressure is a most influential factor on a young person since teenagers want to be accepted and part of a group. A good way to combat this is by the peers themselves, in the form of student action committees. Hearing from their own peer group about the harmful effects of drug use would make them more apt to listen.

Mr. Rys felt that much has to do with the education in the home. On any weekend, police find groups on the east and west sides in the woods with kegs and cases of beer and they have paid up to $\$ 25$ to someone to obtain this for them. They drink in their basements at home without their parents knowledge. The education needs to begin in the home. These groups are great and maybe these groups can get through to the parents. Educate the parents and maybe the parents can get it across to the children.

Mr. Killen stated that in looking at the survey, the school seemed to come up almost lily white and he hopes this is true. He felt that if results of the survey of where the smoking was done were available for comparative purposes, there might be a better picture of whether they were lying about where they did certain things. He felt that the response to where these activities took place - at a friend's house - should be put in quotations because that person is certainly not a friend. Mr. Gessert pointed out that on page 24, the answer is given to where cigarettes are smoked.

Mr. Gessert referred to the three reasons listed on page 4 which would make teenagers give up alcohol and drugs and asked if they should be shown an alcoholic and someone who has used marijuana so often that their memory is shot and wondered if seeing these people would have an impact. Mr. Bergvik felt that this may possibly help and they might think twice because the bottom line is their responsibility.

Mr. Gessert felt that proving that the teenagers would get in trouble with the law can be addressed. Wilma Jacunski stated that she went to a program in Old Saybrook on 10/3/84 and it was pointed out that the children learn from their parents and from what they see in their homes, not what their parents say, but what they see. The Task Force would like to get more involved in parent education and the group from Old Saybrook is willing to come to Wallingford to speak at no charge. Mr. Gessert suggested holding such a meeting in the Community Room of the Library and having it videotaped to be shown on the community channel for a wider audience. Mrs. Jacunski has already spoken to the Library.

Mr. Inglese indicated that there aren't any short range solutions such as bringing in derelicts or people who have been impaired in some way. This sort of thing was done with films of accidents in connection with the State Highway Department. Correlating all interested civic groups and other concerned groups is a great idea. Steve Holmes' idea in terms of starting with the young people is a great idea. The sincerity you find in young people in terms of dealing with that problem and giving you insight is unbelievable. It is quite difficult to re-educate the parents but a lot can be done along those lines as we have seen with the Toughlove program in Wallingford. A sustained, long-range effort involving as many people who are interested with emphasis on having young people involved can give you more answers than we think.

Mr. Killen felt that parents are prone to say, "that would never be my child." Most every parent is aware of their child's friends and their faults and they are lying to themselves when they don't come to grips with the problems their chilaren have.

Mayor Dickinson stated that he had an opportunity to review the report earlier this week and certainly praises the work of the group and thinks the bottom line is that it takes the efforts of families to watch over the activities of the members of families. We needed this kind of input from volunteers in the community who are looking to better the community for everyone and we just cant do without that kind of volunteer work. The Mayor thanked Bob and the members of the committee.
Mr. Gessert thanked the Wallingford Citizens Task Force tor Drug Free Youth and offered the cooperation of the Town Council. There is genuine concern by the Town Council and they will be happy to help in any way they can.

Mr. Jacunski thanked the Council and added if they can use the help of the Council, they certainly will ask. Mr. Jacunski also thanked the Board of Education for their help and support and the school administrators as well.

A motion to adjourn was duly made, seconded and carried and the meeting adjourned at 9:35 pom.

Delores B. Feta
Council Secretary

Approved


David I.. Gessert, Council Chairman

October 23, 1984
Date

1984 SURVEY OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE
AMONG WALLINGFORD TEENAGERS
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The Committee expresses its thanks to all those who made this survey possible. The list includes Mayor William Dickinson, the Town Council, Board of Education, School Superintendent Frank Soldan, the Principals of the Wallingford high schools and middle schools, the Wallingford Kiwanis, the Wallingford Rotary Club and the National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE).

Other thanks go to Wallingford Youth Coordinator Don Roe for his help with survey materials and to the Wallingford ToughLove Parent Support Group for funds to produce copies of this report. We also thank the many teachers and others who helped with the survey.

We extend a special note of appreciation to the teenagers of Wallingford who truthfully answered the questions asked by the survey.

## The Survey Committee

Robert and Wilma Jacunski, co-chairmen
Thomas Bergvik, Task Force Coordinator
Eleanor Voss, Task Force Coordinator
Vera Higgins
Sharon Lyons
Lois 01 sen
Don Roe

The Wallingford Citizens Task Force for Drug Free Youth started up in November, 1983 following the showing of "The Chemical People" on national public television. The Task Force, made up of local citizens, is part of a nationwide grass-roots movement to do something about the wide spread abuse of alcohol and drugs among young people throughout the United States.

The first priority of the Task Force was fact finding to determine the extent of the problem locally. Meetings with many local officials and groups produced much subjective information on drug and alcohol use in Wallingford.

The Task Force decided that its first project would be to conduct a survey of Wallingford teenagers to obtain objective data on local usage. The results of this survey will form the basis for developing and coordinating programs to deal with problems that will involve all segments of the community.

The Task Force formed a survey committee which decided on using a professional survey developed by researchers at the Georgia State University for PRIDE, the National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education centered in Atlanta.

To fund the survey, Don Roe, Wallingford Youth Coordinator, made available $\$ 500$ from his budget. Mayor William Dickinson asked for and received Town Council approval of the necessary budget transfer to make these funds available.

The committee asked for and received the approval of the Board of Education to administer this survey through the schools. Frank Soldan, school superintendent, and the principals of Lyman Hall and Sheehan High Schools and Dag Hammarskjold and James Moran Middle Schools gave full cooperation to the survey which was administered to teenagers in classrooms in June, 1984.

At the suggestion of Mr. Soldan, the committee decided to administer the survey to students in all grades, six through 12. The cormittee sought and received the additional funding from the Wallingford Kiwanis Club and the Wallingford Rotary Club.

The results of this survey were made publ ic on October 4, 1984 at a special combined meeting of the Town Council and the Board of Education. Copies were placed in the Wallingford Library for use by concerned citizens.

The committee administered the PRIDE survey to all teenagers in both high schools and both middle schools in Wallingford in June, 1984. This included grades six through 12. The results were tabulated by grade on a town-wide basis, with no separate results available for individual schools.

The survey produced 1,340 usable questionnaires from middle school students and 1,275 from high school students. The total student population of middle schools in May, 1984 consisted of 1,541 in middle schools and 1,835 in high schools. Thus the total of 2,615 usable questionnaires included in the tabulated results represents about 77 percent of the student population. The survey does not include teenagers who are in special education or not attending school.

Every survey has some percentage of error. We are aware that a few students deliberately made up answers in an attempt to make the drug abuse problem seem worse than it is. However, the professional researchers at PRIDE assured us these answers are more than offset by the answers of other students who are afraid to reveal the extent to which they are using drugs.

Informal feedback confirmed that some student respondents, particularly in the high schools, deliberately concealed their usage. We conclude that, in general, survey statistics represent a conservative estimate of the actual usage in Wallingford.

To some extent, the results of any survey are open to different interpretations and conclusions. The survey committee, in drawing its conclusions based on the statistics, has attempted only to identify those main points that have strong data to back them up. We have included in this report copies of the printout we received from PRIDE so that others may examine them for other findings.

We point out that surveys are useful mainly for identifying general trends. In most cases, the difference of one or two percentage points is not statistically significant. An exception may occur when one percentage point of usage represents an actual number of teenager users. For example, one percent of teenagers using cocaine in a grade may not seem like much. But this represents about 10 teenagers who are very significant to their parents, their peers and the community in general.

- Anong high school seniors surveyed, $90 \%$ indicated they have tried beer or wine; 80\%, liquor; 61\%, cigarettes; 60\%, marijuana; 29\%, cocaine; $26 \%$, uppers; $9 \%$ downers and $12 \%$ other drugs.
- Among high school seniors, 48\% use beer or wine at least once a week; 32\%, cigarettes; 27\%, liquor; 19\%, marijuana; and 5\% cocaine. By comparison. among high school freshmen, 22\%, drink beer or wine at least once a week; 28\%, cigarettes; 15\%, liquor; 16\%, marijuana; and $2 \%$ cocaine.
- Among eighth graders, 14\% said they get either very high or bombed when they use liquor or marijuana; 8\%, beer or wine; 2\%, cocaine; 4\%, uppers. Anong high school seniors, 38\% said they get either very high or bombed when they use liquor; 29\%, marijuana; 25\%, beer and wine; 14\%, cocaine; 6\%, uppers.
- Middle school students most often drink beer or wine and liquor at home. High school students most often drink beer or wine and liquor at a friend's house or other places. Most students in all grades most often use marijuana or cocaine either in other places or at a friend's house.
-- In general, heaviest usage of substances occurs on weekends. For example, on the weekend, from 54\% to 74\% of high school respondents by grade, said they drink beer or wine; from $45 \%$ to $64 \%$ drink liquor; from $28 \%$ to $37 \%$ of them smoke marijuana; and from 6\% to 21\% use cocaine.
-- The number of teenagers whose friends sometimes encouraged them to drink beer or wine increased from $12 \%$ in sixth grade to $38 \%$ in 12 th grade; to drink liquor, increased from $7 \%$ to 28\%; to use marijuana from 4\% to 21\%; and to use cocaine from 2\% to 11\%.


## SURVEY RESULTS

DEMOGRAPHICS
Of the 2,616 responses included in the final tabulation, $54 \%$ came trom females and 46\% came from males. 94\% of the respondents identified themselves as white, $2 \%$ as hispanic, $1 \%$ as black.

76\% of the respondants said their parents were together, with $89 \%$ of their fathers and 48\% of their mothers have full-time jobs. 64\% of the respondents said they had either one of two siblings.

By grade, from 24\% to 74\% of respondents in grades 10 through 12 drive a car either a lot or often; from 39\% to $65 \%$ in high school ride in a car with friends, either a lot or often.

From 35\% to $55 \%$ of high school students date either a lot or often.
Overall, 84\% of the respondents said they listen to rock music either a lot or often. Television viewing decreases with age-- 83\% of sixth graders watch ft either a lot or often, compared with only $35 \%$ of 12 th graders.
overall, about 10 percent of the respondents said they never or seldon talk to their parents.
drug usage prevalence questionnaire
School Code: 1


| Grade | LT 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | Over |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $1 \%$ | 23\% | 644 | $11 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 264 | $62 \%$ | $12 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 344 | 55\% | $10 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $38 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $9 \%$ | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14. | 38\% | $50 \%$ | 98 | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 347 | $55 \%$ | $10 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1\% |
| 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 \%$ | 37\% | $52 \%$ | 84 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100\% |
| Total | 18 | 48 | 157 | $18 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $13 \%$ | 127 | 123 | 74 | 1\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

School Code: 1
FAMILY INFORMATION



Do you drive a car?
GRADE:

| 6 | $91 \%$ | 5\% | 3\% | 0 | 0 | $1 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 86\% | $8 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 0 | 0 | $2 \%$ |
| 8 | 82\% | 9\% | 6\% | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 18 |
| 9 | $74 \%$ | 10\% | $7 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 3\% | $4 \%$ |
| 10 | 418 | $15 \%$ | 19\% | $13 \%$ | $11 \%$ | 2\% |
| 11 | 10\% | 9\% | $17 \%$ | 28\% | $33 \%$ | 2\% |
| 12 | 6\% | $4 \%$ | 14\% | $26 \%$ | $48 \%$ | 18 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100\% | 0 |
| Total | 618 | 8\% | 9\% | $8 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $2 \%$ |

Do you ride in a car with friends?
GRADE:

| 6 | 39\% | 218 | $25 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | $26 \%$ | 22\% | 34\% | 10\% | $7 \%$ | 18 |
| 8 | 18\% | 208 | $32 \%$ | 18\% | $11 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 9 | $6 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $27 \%$ | 18\% | $2 \%$ |
| 10 | $2 \%$ | 9\% | $29 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $28 \%$ | 0 |
| 11 | $1 \%$ | 68 | 27\% | $31 \%$ | 34\% | $1 \%$ |
| 12 | $2 \%$ | 7\% | 27\% | $34 \%$ | 29\% | 18 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100\% | 0 |
| Total | 15\% | 15\% | 30\% | $21 \%$ | $17 \%$ | 18 |

Do you date?

| 6 | 55\% | 198 | 17\% | 3\% | 58 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 38\% | $18 \%$ | $24 \%$ | 10\% | 78 | $2 \%$ |
| 8 | $23 \%$ | 20\% | $36 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| 9 | $13 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $34 \%$ | 208 | $15 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| 10 | $9 \%$ | $12 \%$ | 29\% | $23 \%$ | 24\% | $2 \%$ |
| 11 | $4 \%$ | $12 \%$ | 30\% | $23 \%$ | 28\% | $2 \%$ |
| 12 | $4 \%$ | $11 \%$ | 29\% | 22\% | $33 \%$ | 18 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100\% | 0 |
| Total | 24\% | 16\% | 28\% | $15 \%$ | $16 \%$ | 2\% |

## STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Never/Seldam/Sometimes/Often/A lot/No resp
Do you listen to rock music?

| GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $1 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 7 | $1 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 8 | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $71 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 9 | $1 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $66 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 11 | $1 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $64 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| 12 | $2 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $63 \%$ | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $100 \%$ | 0 |

Do you watch TV?

| GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 0 | $3 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $54 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 7 | 0 | $5 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| 8 | 0 | $5 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 9 | $1 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | $2 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 11 | $2 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 12 | $3 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $39 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $100 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Total | $1 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $1 \%$ |

Do you talk to your parents?

| GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $2 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 7 | $1 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $45 \%$ | 0 |
| 8 | $3 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 9 | $2 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | $2 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 11 | $2 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 12 | $1 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $30 \%$ | 0 |
| 16 | $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOtal | $2 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $34 \%$ | $1 \%$ |

"AT WHAT AGE DID YOU FIRST. ... ?"

Among high school senior respondents, 90\% indicated they have tried beer or wine; 80\%, liquor; 61\%, cigarettes; 60\%, marijuana; 29\%, cocaine; 26\%, uppers; 9\% downers and 12\% other drugs.

Of high school students who have tried the various substances, most said they were 14 or 15 years old when they first tried beer or wine, liquor, marijuana and uppers; between 12 and 13 for smoking cigarettes; and between 16 and 17 for cocaine.

In general, teenagers in middle schools are first trying substances at an earlier age than their older counterparts in high school remember first trying them.

AT WHAT AGE DID YOU FIRST---
Never/l.t. $10 / 10-11 / 12-13 / 14-15 / 16-17 / 18-19 / 20+/$ No resp

Never $/ 1 . t .10 / 10-11 / 12-13 / 14-15 / 16-17 / 18-19 / 20+/$ No resp


In general, substance use increases as teenagers grow older.
Among high school seniors, 48\% use beer or wine at least once a week; 32\%, cigarettes; 27\%, liquor; 19\%, marijuana; and 5\% cocaine.

By comparison, among high school freshmen, 22\%, drink beer or wine at least once a week; 28\%, cigarettes; 15\%, liquor; 16\%, marijuana; and 2\% cocaine.

In most substance categories, there is a significant increase in usage among teenagers in the seventh and eight grades, and also in the eighth and ninth grades.
(Note: In the results for this question, the percent of students in the never use category is generally higher than the never tried category of the preceeding question. This probably reflects the fact that students who had tried a substance once, do not use it now.)
School Code: 1
HOW OFTEN DO YOU---

|  | \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  | lone |  | s/one | /Tvi | $\begin{aligned} & \text { e/One } \\ & \text { /a } \end{aligned}$ | t | /Ever | y-/No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| smoke | cigarettes? <br> GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 | 83\% | $8 \%$ | 18 | $3 \%$ | 28 | $2 \%$ | 1 | 0 | 18 |
|  | 7 | 738 | 98 | $3 \%$ | 39. | 34. | 18 | 2 | $5 \%$ | 0 |
|  | 8 | $68 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 48 | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 38 | 11\% | 0 |
|  | 9 | $56 \%$ | 4\% | $5 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 3\% | 3 | 22\% | 13 |
|  | 10 | 58\% | $5 \%$ | 28 | 14 | 18 | $2 \%$ | 4 | $25 \%$ | 12 |
|  | 11 | $56 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 18 | $3 \%$ | 5 | 238 | 1\% |
|  | 12 | $56 \%$ | 5\% | 3\% | $3 \%$ | 1\% | 28 | 5 | 268 | 3 |
|  | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100\%. | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | Total | $66 \%$ | 64 | 38 | $2 \%$ | 24 | $2 \%$ | 34 | 158 | 13 |
| drink beer or vine? <br> GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ) 6 \% | 54\% | 28\% | $7 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 38 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 7 | $48 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 5\% | 3\% | 28 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 8 | 32\% | 22\% | 12\% | $9 \%$ | $12 \%$ | 118 | 28 | 12 | , |
|  | 9 | 228 | $35 \%$ | 118 | $14 \%$ | $15 \%$ | 14\% | 78 | 14 | 318 |
|  | 10 | $18 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $20 \%$ | 78 | 28 | 12 |
|  | 11 | $10 \%$ | 10\% | 138 | $10 \%$ | 13\% | $27 \%$ | 138 | 28 | 29 |
|  | 12 | 118 | $7 \%$ | $11 \%$ | 9\% | 14\% | 308 | 248 | 48 | 18 |
|  | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100\% |
|  | Total | $30 \%$ | 198 | $11 \%$ | 98 | $10 \%$ | $14 \%$ | 62 | 24 | 0 |
| drink liguor? <br> GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ) 6 | 82\% | $11 \%$ | 28 | 28 | 0 | $2 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 18 |
|  | 7 | 738 | $11 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $5 \%$ | 28 | 28 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 8 | $53 \%$ | 17\% | $8 \%$ | 7\%. | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$ | 28 | 18 | 0 |
|  | 9 | $39 \%$ | $12 \%$ | 8\% | 118 | 148 | 11\% | 38 | 18 | $2 \%$ |
|  | 10 | $36 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $15 \%$ | 38 | 18 | 18 |
|  | 11 | 25\% | 10\% | 12\% | 11\% | 154 | 208 | 69 | $1 \%$ | 0 |
|  | 12 | $25 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $13 \%$ | 19\%. | 68 | 29. | 0 |
|  | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100\% |
|  | Total | 514 | $12 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $10 \%$ | 38 | 13 | 12 |
| smoke marijuana? GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ! 6 | 98\% | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 7 | 88\% | $5 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 8 | 783 | 6\% | $3 \%$ | 48 | 34 | 38 | 28 | 18 | 0 |
|  | 9 | $62 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 6\% | $6 \%$ | 68 | $7 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 37 | 18 |
|  | 10 | $63 \%$ | 5\%. | 3\% | $6 \%$ | 64 | $7 \%$ | 58 | 4\% | 0 |
|  | 11 | 58\% | $7 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 54 | 64 | $4 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
|  | 12 | $54 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $9 \%$ | 8\% | 48 | $5 \%$ | 98 | 5\% | 0 |
|  | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100\% |
|  | Total | 74\% | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 48 | 48 | 28 | 0 |

Never/Once/6 tines/Once/Twice/Once/3times/Every-/No


Among eighth graders, 14\% said they get either very high or bombed when they use liquor or marijuana; 8\%, beer or wine; 2\%, cocaine; 4\%, uppers.

Among high school freshmen, $28 \%$ said they get either very high or bombed when they use liquor; 26\%, marijuana; 16\%, beer or wine; 4\% cocaine, 5\%, uppers.

Among high school seniors, $38 \%$ said they get either very high or bombed when they use liquor; 29\%, marijuana; 25\%, beer and wine; 14\%, cocaine; 6\%, uppers.
(Note: From 4\% to 7\% of teenagers in high school grades said they got either very high or bombed on other drugs. This response suggests that they take these drugs (whatever they are) to get high, not for simple medicinal purposes as with aspirin.)

548 School Code: 1
WHAT EFFECT DO YOU GET WHEN YOU----

drink liquor? GRADE:

| GRA | $82 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 0 | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $82 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 0 |
| 7 | $72 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $7 \%$ | 0 |  |
| 8 | $52 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 9 | $39 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $21 \%$ |  |  |  |
| 10 | $32 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $18 \%$ | 0 |
| 11 | $23 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 12 | $24 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $100 \%$ |
| Total | $49 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $10 \%$ | 0 |

smoke marijuana?
GRADE:

| GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $96 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| 7 | $86 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 |
| 8 | $77 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 0 |
| 9 | $61 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 0 |
| 10 | $57 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 0 |
| 11 | $52 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 0 |
| 12 | $46 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $100 \%$ |
| Total | $70 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 0 |

use cocaine?
GRADE:

| GRADE: |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $99 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | $99 \%$ | 0 | $1 \%$ | 18 | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| 8 | $97 \%$ | 0 | $1 \%$ |  |  |  |
| 9 | $92 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | $88 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| 11 | $81 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 18 |
| 12 | $71 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $100 \%$ |
| Total | $91 \%$ | 18 | $3 \%$ | 18 | 18 | 0 |


(Respondents were to check only one response.)
Among high school respondents by grade, from 25\% to $32 \%$ said they drink beer or wine most often at a friend's house; from 20\% to 28\%, at other places; from 15\% to 21\%, at home; from 4\% to 12\% in a car; and from 0 to 1\% at school.

From 23\% to 41\% of them drink liquor most often at home; from 21\% to $30 \%$ at a friend's house; from 20\% to 28\% at other places; from 2\% to 7\% in a car and from 0 to $1 \%$ at school.

From $14 \%$ to $19 \%$ of them smoke marijuana most often at other places; from 9\% to 13\% at a friend's house; from 5\% to 10\% in a car; from 4\% to 6\% at home; and from 2\% to 3\% at school.

From 3\% to $11 \%$ of them use cocaine most often at a friend's house; from 3\% to 10\% at other places; $4 \%$ at home; from $0 \%$ to $3 \%$ in a car; and from 0 to 1\% at school.

Among middle school respondents by grade, from 28\% to 33\% said they drink beer or wine most often at home; from 13\% to 17\% drink liquor most often at home; from $2 \%$ to $12 \%$ smoke marijuana most often at other places.

School Code:
WHERE DO YOU MOST OFTEN---



## "WHEN DO YOU. . . ?"

(Respondents could check more than one response.)

In general, most usage for virtually all substances occurs either on weekends, at night or after school. The use of wine, beer and liquor is especially heavy on weekends and at night.

Among high school respondents by grade, from 54\% to 74\% said they drink beer or wine on weekends; from $33 \%$ to $45 \%$, at night; from $6 \%$ to $10 \%$, after school; from 0\% to 3\% before or during school.

From 45\% to 64\% of them drink 1 iquor on weekends; from $23 \%$ to $32 \%$ at night; from 4\% to 6\% after school; from 1\% to 2\% before or during school.
$s=2$
From 28: to 37\% of them smoke marijuana on weekends; from $15 \%$ to $22 \%$ at night; from 11\% to $15 \%$ after school; and from $6 \%$ to $9 \%$ before and during school.

From 6\% to $21 \%$ of them use cocaine on weekends; from $3 \%$ to $12 \%$ at night; and from 0\% to $3 \%$ after, before and during school.

Among middle school respondents by grade, from $25 \%$ to $43 \%$ said they drink beer or wine on weekends; from 45\% to 64\% drink liquor on weekends; from 1\% to 17\% smoke marijuana on weekends.

School Code: 1
WHEN DO YOU----

drink beer or wine?
GRADE:

| 6 | $64 \%$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 7 | $58 \%$ |
| 8 | $40 \%$ |
| 9 | $29 \%$ |
| 10 | $22 \%$ |
| 11 |  |
| 12 | $14 \%$ |
| 16 | $13 \%$ |
| rotal | $100 \%$ |
|  | $37 \%$ |


| 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 |
| $1 \%$ | 0 |
| $2 \%$ |  |
| $2 \%$ | 0 |
| $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 0 | $3 \%$ |
| $1 \%$ | 0 |
| $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |


| $5 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5\% | $15 \%$ | 32\% |
| $8 \%$ | $23 \%$ | 438 |
| $8 \%$ | 33\% | $54 \%$ |
| $6 \%$ | 35\% | 63\% |
| 8\% | 40\% | $74 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ | $45 \%$ | 74\% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7\% | 28\% | 498 |

drink liquor?
GRADE:

| 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 16 | $\begin{array}{r} 84 \% \\ 76 \% \\ 55 \% \\ 42 \% \\ 34 \% \\ 24 \% \\ 26 \% \\ 100 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \% \\ & 2 \% \\ & 2 \% \\ & 1 \% \\ & 28 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \% \\ & 2 \% \\ & 1 \% \\ & 2 \% \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \% \\ & 3 \% \\ & 6 \% \\ & 6 \% \\ & 5 \% \\ & 4 \% \\ & 5 \% \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $7 \%$ $9 \%$ $16 \%$ $23 \%$ $24 \%$ $32 \%$ $32 \%$ $0 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \% \\ 17 \% \\ 33 \% \\ 45 \% \\ 53 \% \\ 64 \% \\ 64 \% \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 52\% | $1 \%$ | 18 | $5 \%$ | 198 | 38\% |
| smoke marijuana? <br> GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 978 | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1\% |
| 7 | $87 \%$ | 28 | 0 | $4 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 98 |
| 8 | $77 \%$ | 3\% | $1 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 17\% |
| 9 | $62 \%$ | 98 | 6\% | 118 | $15 \%$ | 28\% |
| 10 | 61 \% | 9\% | $6 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $19 \%$ | 29\% |
| 11 | $55 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $18 \%$ | 33\% |
| 12 | $51 \%$ | $10 \%$ | 9\% | $15 \%$ | 22\% | 37\% |
| 16 | 100\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 73\% | 5\% | $4 \%$ | $8 \%$ | 11\% | 20\% |


|  | Never used | Before school | During <br> school | After school | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At } \\ & \text { night } \end{aligned}$ | Weekends |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| use cocaine? <br> GRADE : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 97\% | 1\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 98\% | 1\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | $94 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 18 | 2\% | 1\% |
| 9 | 88\% | $2 \%$ | 1\% | 18 | 3\% | 6\% |
| 10 | $86 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 18 | $3 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| 11 | $78 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 18 | 8\% | $15 \%$ |
| 12 | $73 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 3\% | 128 | $21 \%$ |
| 16 | $100 \%$ | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |
| Total | 898 | 1\% | $1 \%$ | 18 | $3 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| use uppers? <br> GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ 6 | 96\% | 1\% | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 18 |
| 8 | $91 \%$ | 3\% | 2\% | 18 | 2\% | 3\% |
| 9 | $81 \%$ | 5\% | $6 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| 10 | $84 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 1\% | 28 | 78 |
| 11 | $82 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 38 | 5\% | $8 \%$ |
| 12 | $79 \%$ | 5\% | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 7\% | $8 \%$ |
| 16 | 100\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Total | 88\% | 3\% | $3 \%$ | 18 | $2 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| use downers?GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 978 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | $98 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | $94 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 18 | 0 | 18 | $2 \%$ |
| 9 | $92 \%$ | 2\% | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 18 | 5 2\% |
| 10 | 918 | $2 \%$ | 18 | 18 | 28 | \% 28 |
| 11 | 88\% | 18 | 18 | $2 \%$ | 48 | \% 3\% |
| 12 | 918 | 28 | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 6 3\% |
| 16 | $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 948 | 18 | $1 \%$ | 1\% | 18 | 28 |
| use other drugs? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GRADE | 95\% | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | $2 \%$ | \% 0 |
| 7 | $96 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | \1 18 |
| 8 | $92 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 1\% | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 6 3\% |
| 9 | 89\% | $2 \%$ | 18 | 28 | 38 | \% 6\% |
| 10 | 89\% | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 18 | $1 \%$ | 8 ¢ 48 |
| 11 | $87 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 1\% | 18 | $3 \%$ | 6 7\% |
| 12 | 90\% | 3\% | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 6 4\% |
| 16 | 1008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 928 | 25 | 1\% | 14 | 28 | 2. 5 |
|  |  | SURVEY | RESULTS |  |  |  |

"DO YOUR FRIENDS ENCOURAGE YOU TO....?"

In general, the vast majority of students (from 59\% to 99\%) at every grade level said their friends never encouraged them to use any substances.

However, the number of students whose friends sometimes encouraged them to drink beer or wine increased from $12 \%$ in sixth grade to $38 \%$ in 12 th grade; to drink liquor, increased from $7 \%$ to 28\%; to use marijuana, from 4\% to 21\%; and to use cocaine from $2 \%$ to $11 \%$.

The number of students whose friends sometimes encouraged them to use cocaine jumped from $5 \%$ in 11 th grade to 11\% in 12th grade.

The number of students whose friends sometimes encouraged them to smoke cigarettes, ranged from $17 \%$ to $22 \%$ in the 6 th through 9 th grades, but then decreased to only 5\% in 12 th grade.

School Code: 1
DO YOUR FRIENDS ENCOURAGE YOU TO--

## smoke cigarettes?

 GRADE:| 6 | $82 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 18 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | $76 \%$ | 22\% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | $77 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 18 | 0 |
| 9 | 80\% | 178 | 0 | 2\% | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | 88\% | $10 \%$ | 18 | 18 | $1 \%$ |
| 12 | 92\% | $7 \%$ | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | $92 \%$ | 5\% | $1 \%$ | 1\% | $1 \%$ |
| 16 | 100\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 83\% | 15\% | 1\% | $2 \%$ | 18 |

drink beer or wine? GRADE:

| 6 | $87 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 828 | $17 \%$ |
| 8 | $73 \%$ | 248 |
| 9 | $71 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| 10 | 67\% | 27\% |
| 11 | 70\% | $25 \%$ |
| 12 | 59\% | 388 |
| 16 | 200\% | 0 |
| 1 | $74 \%$ | 23\% |


| 18 | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | 0 | 0 |
| $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| $4 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 18 |
| $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 18 |
| $3 \%$ | 28 | 0 |
| 28 | 18 | 18 |
| $0 \%$ | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | 18 | 0 |

drink liquor?
GRADE:

| 6 | 92\% | 78 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | $87 \%$ | 12\% | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 8 | 80\% | $17 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 18 | 0 |
| 9 | $75 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | 72\% | $24 \%$ | 28 | 18 | $1 \%$ |
| 11 | $72 \%$ | $24 \%$ | 28 | $2 \%$ | 0 |
| 12 | $70 \%$ | 28\% | 18 | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 16 | 100\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 80\% | 18\% | $2 \%$ | 18 | 0 |

smoke marijuana?
GRADE:

| 6 | $94 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | $90 \%$ | $9 \%$ | 1\% | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 84\% | 128 | 3\% | 18 | 0 |
| 9 | $74 \%$ | 20\% | $4 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 |
| 10 | 798 | 17\% | 2\% | 28 | $1 \%$ |
| 11 | 818 | 15\% | 48 | 18 | 0 |
| 12 | $76 \%$ | 218 | $2 \%$ | 18 | 0 |
| 16 | 100\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| tal | 84\% | 13\% | 2: | $2 \%$ | 0 |

DO YOUR FRIENDS ENCOURAGE YOU TO-- $\dot{\vdots}$

Never \begin{tabular}{c}
Some- A lot All the <br>
times <br>
time

 

No <br>
resp
\end{tabular}

use cocaine?

| GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $97 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | $99 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | $97 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| 9 | $93 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | $93 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 11 | $93 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | $87 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| 16 | $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | $95 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |

use uppers?
GRADE:
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
16
Total

| $97 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $98 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $93 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| $92 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| $94 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 0 | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| $94 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 |
| $95 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 0 | 0 | $1 \%$ |
| $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $95 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |

use downers?
GRADE:
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
16
Total

| $98 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $99 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $95 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| $95 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| $96 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | $1 \%$ | 18 |
| $98 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $97 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | 0 | $1 \%$ |
| $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $97 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | 18 | 0 |

use other drugs?
GRADE:
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
16

Total

| 6 | $97 \%$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | $98 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | $95 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| 9 | $94 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 0 | $94 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 1 | $94 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
| 2 | $95 \%$ | $3 \%$ | 0 | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 6 | $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | $96 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 0 |
|  |  |  | $3 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | SURVEY | RESULTS |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

"DO YOU FEEL THE FOLLOWING DRUGS ARE HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH?"

The number of teenagers who said cigarettes were: a lot harmful stayed consistently high in all grades (from 63\% to 72\%) ; sometimes harmful stayed between $22 \%$ and $27 \%$; not harmful, stayed low (from $3 \%$ to $7 \%$ ).

Teenagers who said beer or wine were: a lot harmful moved from $28 \%$ in 6th grade to 17\% in 12th grade; sometimes harmful stayed between 44\% and 57\% in all grades; not harmful rose from $12 \%$ in 6th grade to $23 \%$ in 12 th grade.

Teenagers who said liquar was: a lot harmful moved from 49\% in 6th grade to $32 \%$ in 12th grade; sometimes harmful moved from 37\% to 53\%; and not harmful climbed from 7\% to 18\%.

Students who said marijuana was: a lot harmful fell from $86 \%$ in 6 th grade to $57 \%$ in 12th grade; sometimes harmful increased from 4\% in fth to 30\% in 12 th grade; not harmful stayed in the range of $5 \%$ to $9 \%$ among all grades.

Students who said cocaine was: a lot harmful stayed high, between dropping from $88 \%$ in 6 th grade to $75 \%$ in 12 th grade; sometimes harmful increased from 3\% to 14\%; not harmful stayed in the range of from $2 \%$ to $8 \%$. chool Code: 1

DO YOU FEEL THE FOLLOWING DRUGS ARE HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH?


Scrool Coue: 2
DO YOU FEEL THE FOLLONING DRUGS ARE HARMFUL TO YOUR HERILRI? SE'!

No Some- A lot Do not No | know resp |
| :--- |
| times |

Cocaine

| GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $88 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 0 |
| 7 | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $84 \%$ | $11 \%$ | 0 |
| 8 | $5 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $8 \% \%$ | $9 \%$ | 0 |
| 9 | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $78 \%$ | $9 \%$ | 0 |
| 10 | $6 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $75 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 11 | $8 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $12 \%$ | 0 |
| 12 | $5 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $75 \%$ | $6 \%$ | 0 |
| 16 | $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | $5 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  | 0 |

Uppers

| GRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $81 \%$ | $11 \%$ | 0 |
| 7 | $3 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $79 \%$ | $13 \%$ | 0 |
| 8 | $5 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $76 \%$ | $11 \%$ | 0 |
| 9 | $10 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | $8 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $65 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 11 | $5 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $63 \%$ | $19 \%$ | 0 |
| 12 | $6 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 16 | $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total |  |  | $9 \%$ | $73 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Downers

| GRADE: |  | $4 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $81 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 | $3 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $78 \%$ | $13 \%$ | 0 |
| 7 | $3 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $77 \%$ | $12 \%$ | 0 |
| 8 | $5 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $71 \%$ | $12 \%$ | 0 |
| 9 | $6 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $66 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 10 | $4 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $63 \%$ | $20 \%$ | 0 |
| 11 | $5 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| 12 | $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 |  |  | $8 \%$ | $73 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Total |  | $5 \%$ | $0 \%$ |  |  |

"HOW OF TEN DO EITHER OF YOUR PARENTS.....?"

In general, the results in each category stayed consistently the same in each category for each grade.

By grade, between $83 \%$ to $87 \%$ of the students said their parents drank beer or wine.

Between $54 \%$ and $70 \%$ said their parents drank liquor.
Between $50 \%$ and $56 \%$ said their parents smoked cigarettes.
Between 1\% and 7\% said their parents smoked marijuana.
Over 90\% of all students in all grades said their parents never use cocaine, uppers, downers, or other drugs.



Overall, this survey has produced objective statistical data that confirms subjective opinions that Wallingford has drug and alcohol abuse problems among its young people.

Wallingford's problems are similar to those facing other communities through the country. In some categories, it appears drug and alcohol abuse in Wallingford may be slightly below that identified in some national surveys; in some categories, it may be higher.

Percentages are one thing. Numbers of teenage users are another. According to this survey, on any given weekend in Wallingford, about 1,300 teenagers are drinking beer or wine; about 1,000 are drinking ilquor; about 525 are smoking marijuana; and about 160 are using cocaine. Based on feedback that some teenagers chose to hide their usage from this survey, these are conservative estimates of the size of the problem facing the Wallingford community.

This survey establishes that drug and alcohol use among teenagers occurs In the home, in cars, in friend's homes, at school and other places. This evidence suggests strongly that only if all segments of the community work together can anything be done to effectively deal with the problems.



REPORT. ON THE RELIABILITY OF FRIDE'S DRUG USAGE PREVALENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

Reliabllity $1 s$ concerned $t$ th the stabllity and conslstency of scores on on instrument. For questlonnalre ltems where students respond to a question by selecting a category (e.g.; no, sometimes, a lot, and don't know), one measure of rellabllity ls the propertion of students who select the same category response to an ltem on both the first and second administration of the questionnalre. Thls measure wlll be referred to as the probabllity of agreement.

During Winter: 1983, 1002 students In grades 7 through 12 particlpated in a rellabillty study on the PRIDE Cuesticnnelre. Each of these students responded to two PRIDE Questionnaltes tith approximately a one-half hour interval between the first and second sominlsirotion. Teachers in each of the class rooms were to ensure that students did not leok at thelr responses to the first questionnalres, which had been placed in manla envelopes, when responding to the second questionnalres.

111 to 1 tem 8 In section $X 1$ ranced iron. . 5 ( (85s agreement) to 1.0 (100\% agreement). The median probablllty of agreement was .96 ( $96 \%$ agreement). Usually, the percentage of students selecting any category on a partlcular questlon did not vary more than is between the first ard second administrations.

In a second rellablllty stuoy durling WInter 1983, students in 126 classes from grades 7 through 12 responded to two FRIDE Questionnalres administered two weeks apart. The mean responsa of each of the 1081 tems was compared for the 2,929 students on the first administratlon with the mean response for the 2,779 students on the second administration. The data were coded with a one polnt difference between each response category on each questlon. On none of the 108 ltems did the mean difference between the flrst and second adminlstrations exceed. 25.

These data Indicate that the students responded very conslistently to the PRIDE Questlonnaire. Also, the conslstency of the responses argues to some extent for the truthfulness of the responses.
Willlam L. Curlette, Ph.D.
Georgla State Unlversity
June. 1983
ADMINISTRATIOF IMETRICTIU.IS FOR
Rrug ustee frevalance quest:crnaire
We of the Wallingford Citizens lask Force for Drug-Free Youth appreciate your cooperation in administering this questionnaire.

## 1. Introduce survey

The Wallingford Board of Education has approved a request from the Wallingford Citizens' Task Force for Drug-Free Youth to administer this drug usage prevalence questionnaire to midale and high school students.
2. Explain the purpose of cilis questionnaire.

This questionnaire is designed to assess the degree to which drugs are being used by students enrolled in local schools. The Citizens' Task Force feels that this information is essential to detenmine the degree to which drugs are a problem and to help make decisions regarding drug information and preventative programs. Sevcral questions require that students sort out their thoughts on a number of topics. So that their answers reveal their true drug use or abstinence.
3. Assure the student of ancuryity.

For this study to be helprul, it is important that the student answer each question as thoughtfully and frankly as possible. Students are not to put their names on the survey form. All answers will be kept anonymous and confidentlal. No one will attempt to or be able to identify individual students. To preserve confidentiality, a student, not the teacher, will distribute the questionnaires in each class, collect the completed questionnaires and seal them in an envelop.
4. Prepare the students for the specifics of the questionnaires.
A. The questionnaire is multiple choice.
B. It focuses on personal and family information, as well as student characteristics. The various types of information are important in discerning patterns of usage.
C. Students need to complete the questionnaire by shading the circles corresponding to their answers in each question item. Use only the $\neq 2$ pencil which will be distributed -- no pens or markers.
D. Indicate that Sections 1, 2, and 3 are to be completed as a group before proceeding to the other sections.
E. Advise the students to carefully read the remaining questions and complete the questionnaires at their own pace.

NOTE: BE SURE THAT STUDENTS UNDERSTAMD THE PROCESS BEFORE THEY BEGIN, OR YOUR INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE TO THEM MAY JEOPAROIZE THEIR ANONYMITY. DO NOT WALK AROUND THE ROOM WHILE THE SURVEY IS BEING TAKEN. THE SURVEY SHOULD TAKE FROM SIX TO 10 MINUTES.
5. Administer the questionnaire.
have a student(s) distribute one questionnatre and $i 2$ pencil to each student in class, including nim/hersali. inen completed, the student(s) should collect all questionniires and pencils(including extras), seal trem in the envelop provided, ana take it to the office.
6. Thank the students for oling an important part of the stuay.

