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**AND A CAST OF 20-30 OTHERS WHO PITCHED IN TO GO TO  
SCHOOLS**

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# DELAWARE SCHOOL SURVEYS REPORT 2003

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## KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2003 SURVEY

### Trends in Past Month Drug Use in Delaware 1989-2003:

→Very few 5th graders were current (past month) users of any drugs, including cigarettes in 2003. Between 1989-2003, reports of monthly drug use by 5th graders have remained low and stable within margin of statistical error. There is no evidence of any real trend up or down, and the estimates remain small. One point of note is that the 1.0% of 5th graders smoking in the past month is the lowest level recorded since the Delaware School Survey was first conducted in 1989.

→Cigarette use by 8th and 11th graders has fluctuated greatly since 1989. Monthly cigarette use declined for both 8th and 11th graders from 1989 to 1992, but use increased sharply between 1992 and 1994. Monthly cigarette use by both 8th and 11th graders remained high between 1994 and 1998, but has declined every year since 1998. In 2003, 19% of 11th graders and 11% of 8th graders reported smoking cigarettes in the past month. The declines since 2001 are statistically significant. Compared to the high point of 1998, cigarette smoking for 11th graders has declined by almost **43%**, and for 8th graders cigarette smoking has declined by **56%**. As with the 5th graders, levels of past month cigarette smoking reported for 8th and 11th graders in 2003 were the lowest since the surveys began in 1989.

These declines are real, significant, and encouraging. Still, it is important to note that some youth are using other tobacco products such as cigars, bidis and kreteks. For example, there are 19% of the 11th graders who have smoked cigarettes in the past month but 23% of 11th graders who have used some tobacco product in the past month. Nevertheless, overall consumption of all tobacco products has declined for 5th, 8th, and 11th graders since 1998.

→Following the pattern for cigarette use, and perhaps not coincidentally, monthly marijuana use increased markedly from 1992 to 1995 for both 11th and 8th graders. Since 1995, marijuana use has fluctuated up and down in a fairly tight range for both 8th and 11th graders. In 2003, 11<sup>th</sup> grade self-reports remained the same as in 2002 with 25% reporting past month use. However, among 8th graders, there was a 2 percentage point decline in students who reported past month use. The 2003 estimates of past month marijuana use are the lowest reported since 1995. Still, there are no clear and substantial trends of decline in marijuana use comparable to the recent substantial declines in cigarette smoking. Once again, both 8th and 11th graders are more likely to report past month marijuana use than past month cigarette use – not because marijuana use is up but because cigarette use is down.

→In contrast to cigarette and marijuana use, which have shown significant change in use in the 1990s, monthly alcohol use has remained relatively constant. Monthly alcohol use for 11th graders has remained at a very high level for the last fourteen years, near 43%-50%. Past month alcohol use for 8th graders has also been quite high, about 23%-33%. Still, putting a positive spin on the numbers, one can say that past month drinking is as low as it has been since 1989.

→Reports of monthly use of other drugs remained rare in 2003: the other drug most often used by 8th graders was inhalants (6%) and by 11th graders was painkillers (4%). For both 8th and 11th graders, cocaine or heroin use was less than 1%. The increases in heroin use by youth seen in Delaware treatment and criminal justice groups in recent years are not present in the school surveys. This may be because high school aged youth heavily involved with heroin have dropped out of school and are not in the survey groups. However, prescription medications have shown increased use recently: 1% of 8th graders and 3% of 11th graders report using Ritalin in the past month “to get high”; and 2% of 8th graders and 4% of 11th graders report using painkillers in the past month.

### 2003 Drug Use by 5th, 8th, and 11th Graders

→In general, current (past month) use of any of the drugs illegal for youth (that includes cigarettes and alcohol) did not differ significantly among the 3 Counties in Delaware. This pattern was true for each of the 5th, 8th, and 11th grade samples. The only notable exceptions to this pattern were greater use of smokeless tobacco by 8th and 11th graders in Kent and Sussex Counties, compared to New Castle County, and greater use of cigarettes and alcohol by 11th graders in Kent and Sussex than in New Castle. (Tobacco prevention programs have been more prevalent in New Castle County Schools than in Kent and Sussex schools.) In general, though, there is no evidence that illegal substance use by Delaware youth is, for example, an urban problem or a Northern Delaware problem; where it is a problem, it is one for all Delaware youth.

→In the 5th grade, most students have not yet experimented with drugs. Even the most common drug tried – alcohol – has only been tried by 19% of 5th graders. Cigarettes have been tried by less than one out of twelve, inhalants by one out of ten, and marijuana by one out of fifty. The percentage of fifth graders who have tried cigarettes declined from 18% in 1998 to 8% in 2003. In 2003 2% of 5th graders have tried a cigar and 2% have tried smokeless tobacco.

→Since 2000, students have been asked about cigars and about use of bidis or kreteks, which are flavored Asian-type cigarettes designed to appeal to youth. All of these tobacco products have natural wrappings and are not subject to the same store restrictions on access as are cigarettes. For example, they are often displayed on open shelves in convenience stores rather than behind the registers. The use of these under-regulated tobacco products by youth was noticeable for both 8th and 11th graders, where many current tobacco users were not smoking cigarettes but were using other tobacco products (27% of current 8th grade users and 17% of current 11th grade users).

Cigar use is much more prevalent among youth than the use of either smokeless tobacco or bidis/kreteks. In 2003, 14% of 8th graders have tried cigars, while only 6% have tried smokeless tobacco. For 11th graders, 27% have tried cigars and 10% have tried smokeless tobacco. The use of bidis/kreteks declined from 2001 to 2003. In 2001, 14% of 8th graders had tried bidis/kreteks, while only 10% of 2003 8th graders have done so. Lifetime bidi/kretek use declined for the 11th graders as well, from 21% in 2001 to 12% in 2003.

→8th grade girls were slightly more likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, and use inhalants than 8th grade boys, though the differences were not statistically significant. For 11th graders, cigarette and inhalant use was similar for girls and boys, but boys were a little more likely to drink alcohol.

→Binge drinking (defined as 3 or more drinks at a time in the past 2 weeks) was high among both 8th and 11th graders: 28% of all 11th graders and 11% of all 8th graders reported binge drinking. Most students who reported having at least 1 drink in the past month also reported binge drinking in the past 2 weeks – 48% of 8th graders and 65% of 11th graders who reported at least 1 drink in the past month were binge drinkers by this measure.

→For both 8th and 11th graders, boys were significantly more likely to use marijuana than were girls. Use of most other illegal drugs such as uppers, downers, hallucinogens, cocaine, or heroin was relatively low for both 8th and 11th graders, and gender differences were not pronounced.

→Ecstasy has been an emerging illegal drug among youth. Use among Delaware 8th and 11th graders, however, declined considerably from 2001 to 2003. Four percent of 8th graders and 8% of 11th graders reported past year use of ecstasy in 2001, while only 1% of 8th and 3% of 11th graders did so in 2003. Declines in ecstasy use may indicate its novelty and attraction has declined as public knowledge of its dangers has increased.

→Narcotic pain killers (Oxycontin, Codeine, Percocet and Tylenol 3) were first asked about in 2002. For 11th graders, pain killers (at 12%) were the most commonly abused drugs in the past year after cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana; for 8th graders pain killers (5%) were the most abused after cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and inhalants. Pain killers were followed in the list of most abused “other illegal drugs” by psychoactive medications (Ritalin, Adderall, Cylert, and Concerta), downers, and uppers. These data support recent national findings that the illegal diversion of prescription medications is an emerging youth drug problem.

→Cigarettes continue to be a gateway drug. For 5th, 8th, and 11th grade students, those who reported past month cigarette use, as compared to those who did not, were significantly more likely to be past month users of alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs. In fact, if an 8th or 11th grader was a current cigarette smoker, there is a 56% or greater likelihood that she or he was also a current drinker and user of marijuana. To give an example: among 8th graders, 56% of current cigarette smokers were current marijuana users: only 6% of non-smokers were current marijuana users.

## Risk and Protective Factors for Drug Use

→Cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine were each less available to **5th graders** in 2003 than in 2002, continuing a decline since 1998. The declines in perceived “easy” availability from 1998 for all four substances were statistically significant from 17% in 1998 to 10% in 2003 for cigarettes, from 14% to 11% for alcohol, from 16% to 9% for marijuana, and from 12% in 1998 to 7% in 2003 for cocaine. Fifth graders reporting they knew where to “buy” cigarettes and alcohol also declined. Still, 11% of 5th graders reported it “easy” to get alcohol and 7% “easy” to get cocaine. And 15% of 5th graders said they knew where to “buy” cigarettes and 10% where to “buy” alcohol.

→For **8th and 11th graders**, 33% of the 8th graders and 59% of the 11th graders knew where to buy cigarettes. These are declines from 2002. It should be noted that students were significantly less likely to know where to buy alcohol than to buy cigarettes or marijuana. In fact, for both 8th and 11th graders, more students reported they knew where to buy marijuana than reported they knew where to buy either cigarettes or alcohol. A similar finding was reported in a national study by Columbia University last year. The availability of marijuana suggests that environmental approaches to reduce the supply of the “legal” drugs (cigarettes and alcohol) to youth may have limited impact on current use if there is not concurrent demand reduction.

→For all students who are **current smokers**, the most likely place to get cigarettes is from friends: about three-quarters of smokers get cigarettes from friends. Getting cigarettes from siblings and an unknowing parent are the next



most common ways of getting cigarettes. On the plus side, the percentage of 8th graders getting cigarettes from store clerks continued to decline. It appears that increased merchant compliance preventing sales to minors has had some effect but has not prevented youth from finding some clerks willing to sell to underage buyers. Also of note is the high percentage of 5th and 8th grade smokers who steal cigarettes from their parents without the parents knowing. Finally, laws about access to vending machines seem to have had an impact; only about 7% of 11th graders report getting cigarettes from vending machines, much lower than in 1996 when it was 38%.

→80% of 5th graders, 90% of 8th graders, and 91% of 11th graders reported having had some drug education in school. DARE is part of the 5th Grade curriculum in some Districts, but is no longer present statewide. This is reflected in the decline in 5th grade students reporting past year drug education – from 97% in 2000 to 92% in 2002 to 80% in 2003. On the positive side, the percentage of 11th graders reporting they have had some drug education in school has increased significantly. Only 50% of 11th graders in 1995 reported ever receiving some form of drug education in school; in 2003 91% of 11th graders reported getting some substance abuse education while in school. This increase reflects the increasing coverage of DARE and other programs since 1995 in lower and middle schools.

→Whereas 80% of 5<sup>th</sup> graders reported receiving drug education in the past year, only 39% of 8th graders and 18% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders reported any drug education in the 2002-2003 school year. Although drug education is included in middle and high school curriculums, it is often part of health or social studies courses and not viewed by students as “drug education.” It is not making an impression on students that they have had drug education that year.

Of more concern is the potential impact of schools’ concentration on state testing subjects to the detriment of other subjects. Since 2000 the percentage of students reporting past year drug education has dropped from 97% to 80% for 5th graders, 57% to 39% for 8th graders and from 29% to 18% for 11th graders. Schools’ focus on doing well in the state assessment exams may be leading to a decline in attention to other subjects.

→For the fourth year in a row, 5th, 8th, and 11th graders reported less use of cigarettes by their friends.

→Also encouraging in 2003, there was an increase in 5th, 8th, and 11th graders who thought there was a “great risk” from smoking a pack of cigarettes a day. The change was most evident for 5th graders. After six years of steady decline, 5th graders who reported seeing a “great risk” in smoking a pack a day rose from 41% in 2001 to 57% in 2003, reaching its highest level since the question was first asked in 1995.

→After significant increases in the percentages of 8th and 11th graders seeing a "great risk" from drinking every day up through the year 2000, the percentage seeing a great risk declined in 2001 for both 8th and 11th graders, and remained flat from 2001 to 2002. However, 8<sup>th</sup> graders reports of "great risk" from drinking every day increased in 2003 to 29%, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders dropped one point to 29%. Also, the 5th graders showed a significant increase in the number seeing a "great risk," from 35% in 2002 to 38% in 2003. As with the cigarette data, this finding is encouraging after years of declining perception of "great risk."

→Most Delaware students do not think there is a "great risk" in trying marijuana – only 27% of 8th graders and 13% of 11th graders thought there was a "great risk" from trying marijuana. The 5th grade was again an encouraging exception, marking a significant increase from 30% seeing a "great risk" in 2002 to 34% in 2003. Additionally, among those 5th graders who had never tried marijuana the percent who thought there was "no harm" from trying it declined from 46% in 2001 to 39% in 2002, and to 31% in 2003.

→The 5th grade continued its upward trend in perceiving "great risk" from substance abuse with cocaine. The percent of 5th graders who thought there was "great risk" from trying cocaine increased significantly from 28% in 2002 to 32% in 2003. Still, these are very low numbers of 5th graders seeing a "great risk" in trying cocaine, and the percentages are even lower than 5th graders report for trying marijuana.

→The national "Monitoring the Future" Study has long seen the perceived "great risk" questions as harbingers of changes in behavior. The trend of continued increases in perceived "great risk" across all drug indicators for 5th graders - a significant change for all drugs since 2001 measures - is an encouraging sign for declining substance abuse among this cohort.

## School Environment

→In 2003, the number of 5th, 8th, and 11th graders who thought that fighting or violence was a problem at their school remained well below the high levels reported in 1998. For 5th graders, 2003 saw the lowest levels of fighting at school being a problem since the question was first asked in 1997. However, reports of violence increased from 44% in 2002 to 46% in 2003 for 8th graders, and from 33% in 2002 to 36% in 2003 for 11th graders.

→The number of students who reported that students obey (5th) or respect (8th and 11th) teachers "often or most of the time" also increased significantly from 1998 to 2003: from 64% to 73% for 5th graders, from 19% to 32% for 8th

graders, and from 22% to 26% for 11th graders. While significant improvements from the 1998 reports, these percentages remain very low for 8th and 11th graders.

→Reports of students being well behaved in school “often or most of the time” have become quite stable in recent years with almost two-thirds of 5th graders but only about one-third of 8th and 11th graders reporting students being well behaved at school.

→The percentage of students who feel safe in their school was up for both 5th and 8th graders and remained steady for 11th graders in 2003. The percentage of 5th graders who felt safe in school was 92% in 2003, for 8th graders it was 78%, and for 11th graders it was 80%. These are the highest levels of feeling safe at school reported by Delaware students since the Columbine incident in Colorado. The increased feeling of safety in 2002 and 2003 may reflect a post 9/11 rebound in seeing schools as safe places.

→In 2003, 10% of 5th graders, 9% of 8th graders, and 7% of 11th graders reported using psychoactive medications like Adderall and Ritalin by perscription to help them concentrate better at school. Rates of reported use were virtually identical to those reported each year since 2000 when the question was first asked. About twice as many boys as girls reported psychoactive medication use.

→Legal use of psychoactive medications was significantly associated with current cigarette, alcohol, marijuana, and other drug use for both 8th and 11th graders. Moreover, in 2003, the survey asked about non-prescribed use of ritalin and similar drugs “to get high.” Two percent of 8th graders and 6% of 11th graders reported use of Ritalin and like drugs to get high in the past year. The percentage of illegal use of these drugs by 11th graders is almost the same as the reported prescribed use.

→Beginning in 2001, 11th graders were asked about use of the Wellness Center in their high school. There was very little change from 2001 to 2003, with 63% reporting they had used the Wellness Center. Most did so for sports physicals, but 10% of all students reported using the Center for mental health counseling and 5% for pregnancy/STD assistance. When one considers 2003 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey findings on these topics, it becomes apparent that Wellness Centers are providing services where there is a real need among Delaware high school students.

## Other Risk Behaviors and Consequences

→About 7% of 11th graders reported driving after smoking marijuana in the past month, while 8% reported driving after drinking alcohol in the past month. This is the first time since 1998 that reports of marijuana use and driving have fallen below reports of drinking and driving.

→Students are also put at risk by others' behaviors. About one out of eight 8th and 11th graders rode in a car with a drinking driver in the past month. One out of ten 8th graders and over one out of five 11th graders rode in a car with a marijuana-using driver in the past month.

→Among both 8th and 11th graders, past month substance use – whether cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana – was highly correlated with other delinquent behaviors such as gang fights, stealing, illegal entry, and trouble with police.

→Past month gambling was rare for both 8th graders (13%) and 11th graders (9%), but, for those who did gamble, past month gambling was significantly associated with past month use of each of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs for both 8th and 11th graders.

## Parental Involvement and Students' Substance Use

→For all grades – 8th graders in particular – the more students reported that they got along well with their parents, did not fight with their parents, and that they communicated with their parents, the less likely they were to use drugs. Positive parental involvement seems to be a strong protective factor, particularly for middle school students.

→Both 8th and 11th grade students (particularly 8th graders) whose parents or siblings smoked cigarettes were more likely to smoke cigarettes and to use other drugs. Eighth graders whose parents smoke cigarettes were three times as likely to smoke cigarettes themselves (17% of these 8th graders smoked) than if no one in the household smoked (5% of these 8th graders smoked). Moreover, if parents smoked cigarettes, their 8th graders were twice as likely to drink alcohol and two and a half times more likely to use marijuana than if no one in the household smoked cigarettes. The pattern was similar though less pronounced for 11th graders.

## How Does Delaware Compare with Other States and the Nation?

→We have no 2003 data yet for any surrounding states, so we cannot make direct comparisons with the 2003 Delaware data. National data reported noticeable reductions in cigarette use between 1998 and 2003 and some indication that use of alcohol and marijuana has stabilized. Both the trends and the rates of drug use among Delaware students were comparable to those reported nationally in the past couple of years for cigarettes and alcohol, but marijuana use has been higher in Delaware.

## **DELAWARE SCHOOL SURVEYS OVERVIEW FOR 2003**

This study is the Year 2003 continuation of a survey that was first administered to Delaware students in Spring, 1989. From 1989 through 1994, the survey was conducted for the Delaware Department of Education. From 1995 to 1998, the survey was supported by the Delaware Prevention Coalition (administered through the Office of Prevention in the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families) and conducted by the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware. From 1999 to 2003, the survey was a part of the Delaware State Incentive Grant (SIG) Cooperative Agreement from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The Delaware SIG was administered by Delaware Health and Social Services, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. Beginning this year, the Delaware School Surveys are also being co-sponsored by the First State Prevention Coalition and the Delaware Health Fund. The 2004 surveys will be jointly sponsored by the Delaware Legislature through the Delaware Health Fund and by support from the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health through federal Prevention Block grant funding.

The objectives of the Year 2003 Delaware School Survey study were:

- a. To provide estimates of students' Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse (ATODA) attitudes as well as the incidence and prevalence of substance use as requested by CSAP. Such information is required from the State Incentive Grant states and is also important for monitoring progress toward the Healthy Delaware 2010 goals;
- b. To provide estimates of student ATODA incidence, prevalence, abuse, and dependence for other state assessment, planning, and funding purposes;
- c. To provide ongoing trend data comparable with the PAUS surveys (Perspectives, Activities, and Use Surveys) of Delaware school children developed by Data Base, Inc. and used by the Department of Education from 1989 to 1994; and

d. To provide information for other state and local planning and assessment purposes – particularly to individual schools and districts.

Since 1999, the survey has expanded on the sample used in previous years and attempted to interview most 5th, 8th, and 11th graders in the Delaware public schools. The survey was conducted from January into June, 2003 as an anonymous classroom administration, using a form that could be completed in no more than one class period. Classroom administrations were conducted by University of Delaware personnel, rather than by teachers, to reduce teacher burden and to help increase students' perceptions that the results were not seen by school personnel. Classroom administrations were coordinated with two other surveys administered in Delaware Schools asking about substance use: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), which is administered in odd years and the CDC's Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) which is administered in even years. This coordination ensures that no classroom has to complete more than one survey in any year. Parents were informed about the survey and given the opportunity to decide if their child should not participate. Students also got to choose whether to participate. Only a very small number of parents or students chose not to participate. All consent procedures were reviewed and approved by the University of Delaware's Institutional Review Board. The numbers of completed interviews, after excluding any students who reported using a fictitious drug (included as a question) or who otherwise obviously falsified their answers, were 5,141 11th graders, 7,203 8th graders, and 7,728 5th graders.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION -- DELAWARE SCHOOL SURVEY 2003

	FIFTH GRADE (N= 7,728)	EIGHTH GRADE (N=7,203)	ELEVENTH GRADE (N=5,141)
GENDER (%)			
Males	50	50	49
Females	50	50	51
ETHNICITY (%)			
White	44	58	63
Black	29	27	23
Latino	7	6	4
Other	20*	9	7
COUNTY (Ns)			
New Castle	4,136	4,247	3,242
Kent	1,729	1,645	931
Sussex	1,863	1,311	968

\*This year a significant number of 5th graders identified themselves as "other," while there was a corresponding decline in students identifying themselves as "white." School officials say it may result from new diversity training programs.  
University of Delaware School Survey, 2003.

Surveys were completed in all 19 school districts in the State and in 6 Charter Schools. The 5th grade and 8th grade samples were about 93% and 86% of the total enrollment, respectively. The 11th grade sample was about 75%. The 11th grade sample was a lower percentage in 2003 because many 11th graders completed the CDC's 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey instead of the School Survey. Moreover, 11th graders are more likely to be absent from school on a given day (for excused or unexcused reasons). Since our arrangements with the schools call for no classroom to have more than one survey administration, classrooms included in the CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey were not asked to complete the School Survey. Still, the 11th grade sample was chosen randomly, and, after checks for non response bias, it is representative of the state and counties. Each of our samples since 1999 allows for statewide and countywide estimates that have much greater reliability and smaller confidence intervals than what were available in previous years.

Since 1995, the cooperation and assistance of the school districts and all the schools have been essential to completing the study, and we are very grateful for their help. In 2003, all the public schools in the State agreed to participate. The results have proved useful and important for the state agencies involved, for legislative initiatives, and for the communities statewide who are dealing with the problems of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among youth. We know that the expanded samples from 1999 to 2003 have proven even more useful than in previous years to schools, state agencies, and communities statewide that are dealing with the problems of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among youth. Reports to the Districts since 1999 have been based on significantly more reliable samples. Data from the 2003 survey are being used for Federal reporting requirements to the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, and the CDC. Results from the surveys have also become a regular part of the *Kids Count* Reports in Delaware. The findings are being much more regularly used by schools and by school districts in their applications for competitive state and federal grants. Information has begun to be used as one means of measuring prevention program effectiveness for schools with special prevention programming. We hope to continue this collaboration between the schools, state agencies, and the University in subsequent years. The large surveys of virtually all 5th, 8th, and 11th graders will again be collected statewide for the Spring 2004 results. Funding for the 2004 survey will come from a combination of support from the Division Of Substance Abuse and Mental Health's SAMHSA Prevention Block Grant and support from the Delaware Legislature as part of the Health Fund. Continued statewide surveillance beyond 2004 will depend on securing new federal or state funding. We will be working with the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, the Health Fund Advisory Committee, the Legislature, and the First State Prevention Coalition to continue the survey in 2005 and beyond.

II. Trends in Monthly or Regular Drug Use in Delaware, 1989-2003

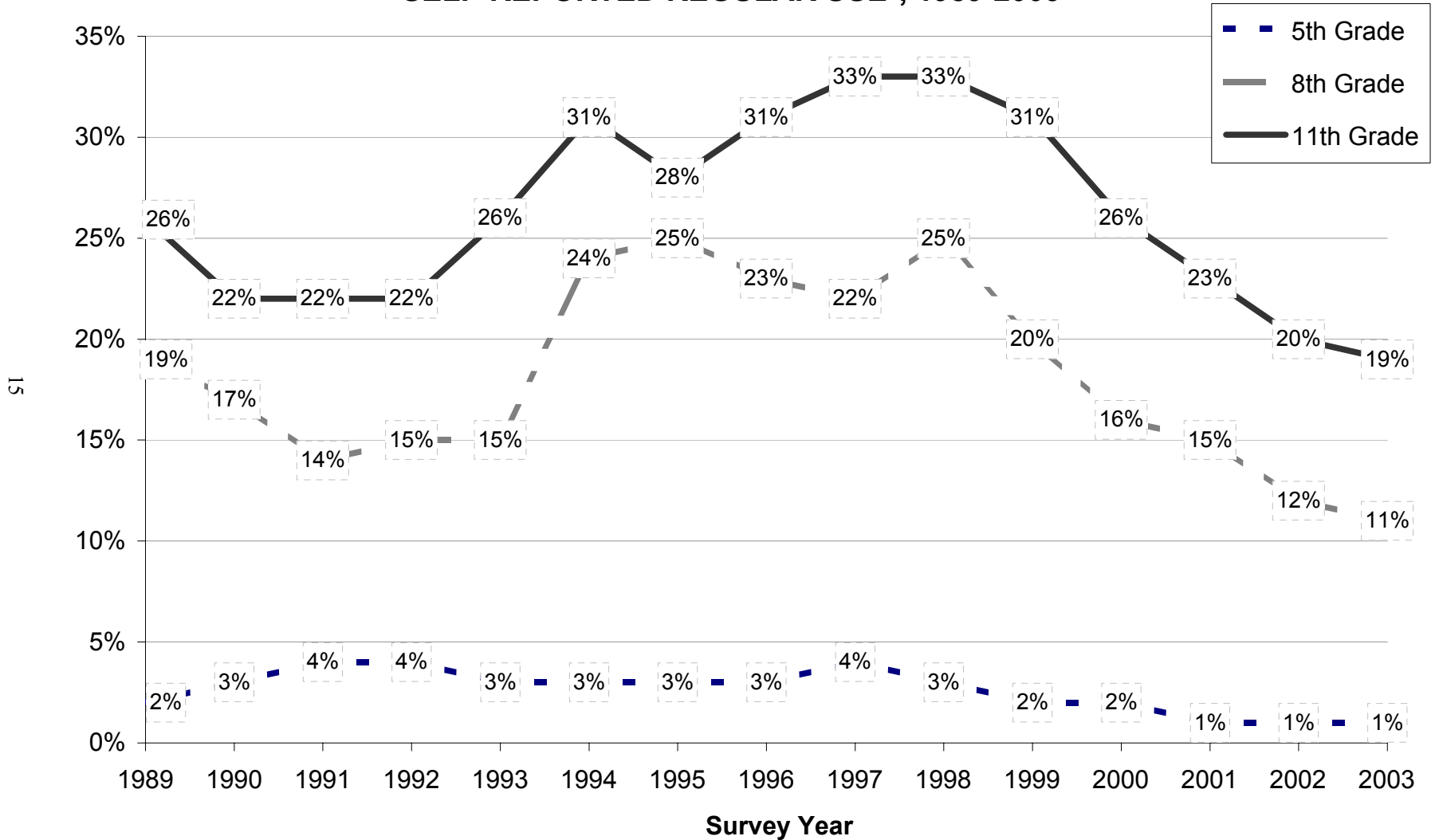
Cigarette, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use Among 5th, 8th, and 11th Graders

Inhalant, Hallucinogen, Stimulant, Cocaine, and Heroin Use Among 8th Graders

Inhalant, Hallucinogen, Stimulant, Cocaine, and Heroin Use Among 11th Graders



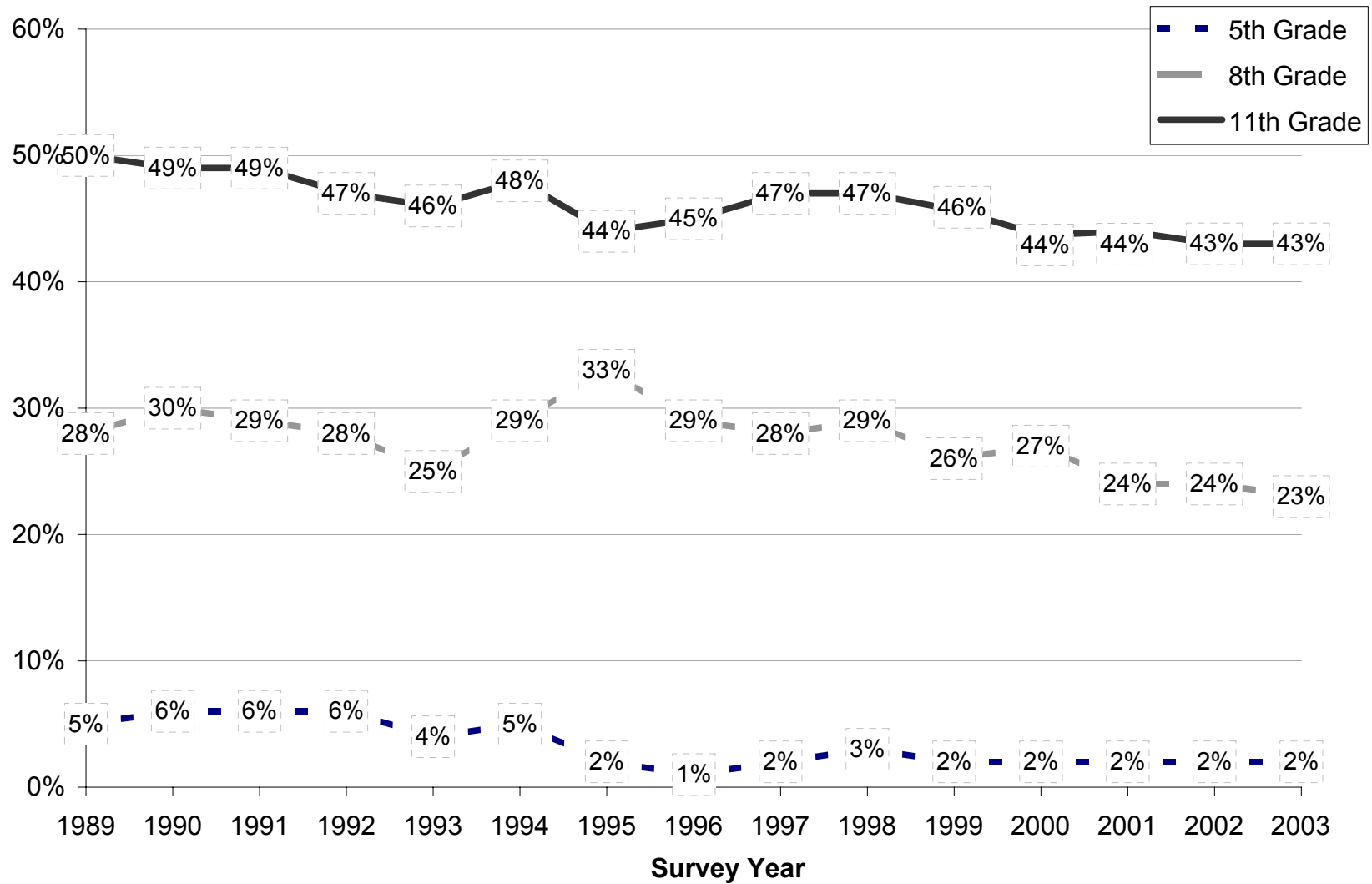
## TRENDS IN DELAWARE STUDENTS' CIGARETTE USE BY GRADE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE\*, 1989-2003



Note: \*Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 18a.  
 Source: Data Base/DiagnosticsPlus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994;  
 University of Delaware Surveys, 1995-2003.



## TRENDS IN DELAWARE STUDENTS' ALCOHOL USE BY GRADE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE\*, 1989-2003

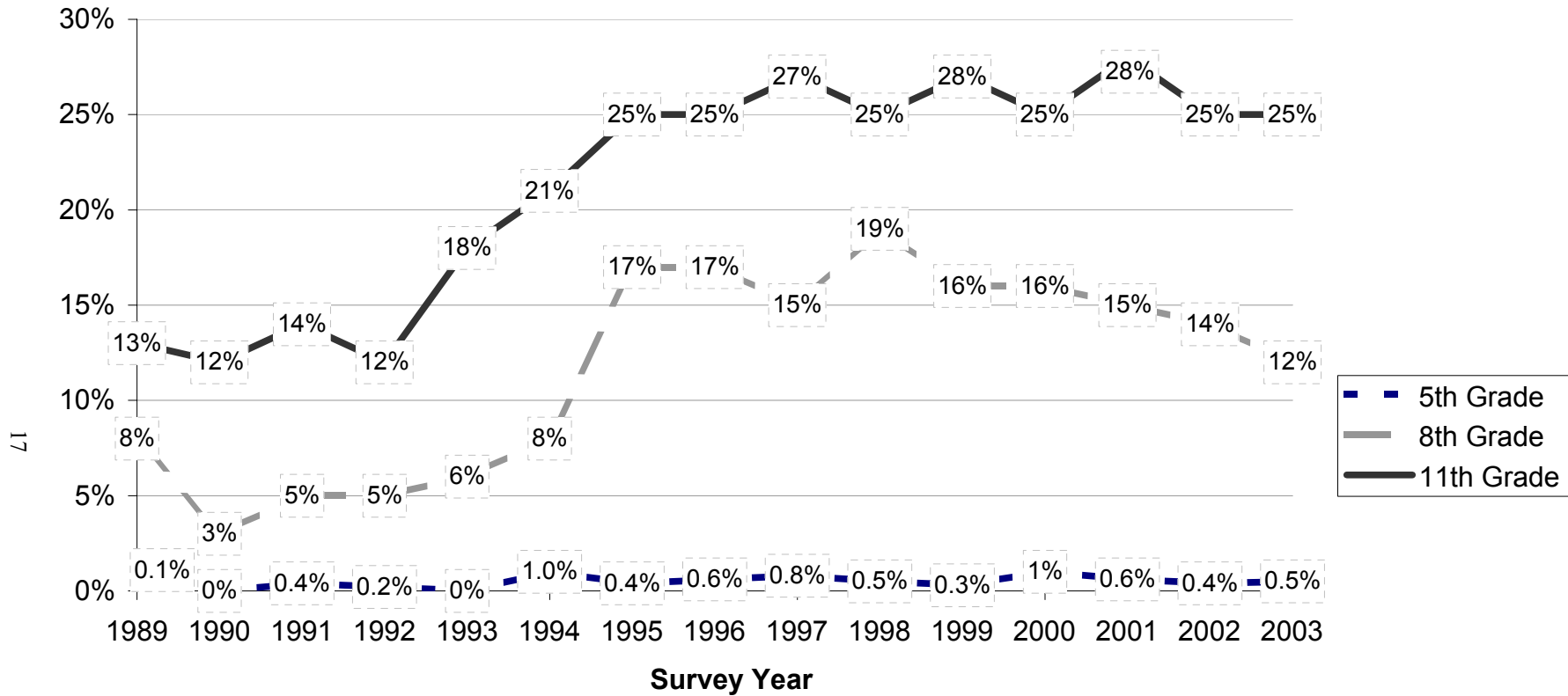


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Note: \*Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 18a.  
 Source: Data Base/DiagnosticsPlus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994;  
 University of Delaware Surveys, 1995-2003.



## TRENDS IN DELAWARE STUDENTS' MARIJUANA USE BY GRADE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE\*, 1989-2003



Note: \*Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 18a.  
 Source: Data Base/DiagnosticsPlus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994; University of Delaware Surveys, 1995-2003.



**TRENDS IN MONTHLY USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS  
AMONG DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS 1989-2003 (percentages)**

DRUG	YEAR														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Inhalants	2	2	2	1	2	2	9	6	9	8	5	6	5	5	6
Hallucinogens <sup>a</sup>	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	-	-
Stimulants	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Cocaine <sup>a</sup>	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Heroin <sup>ab</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Designer Drugs/ Ecstasy <sup>bc</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ritalin <sup>bd</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2	1	1
Painkillers <sup>bd</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3	2

**TRENDS IN MONTHLY USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS  
AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS 1989-2003 (percentages)**

DRUG	YEAR														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Inhalants	3	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
Hallucinogens	2	1	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	-
Stimulants	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	1	2
Cocaine <sup>a</sup>	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	1
Heroin <sup>ab</sup>	1	-	1	-	-	na	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Designer Drugs/ Ecstasy <sup>bc</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-
Ritalin <sup>bd</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2	2	3
Painkillers <sup>bd</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4	4

Note: <sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent; <sup>b</sup>(na) indicates question was not asked that year.  
<sup>c</sup> Through 1999, the question asked about "designer drugs ecstasy, roche." From 2000 on, the question asked explicitly about ecstasy.  
<sup>d</sup> Ritalin question added 2001. Painkillers question added 2002.

Source: Data/Base Diagnostics Plus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994; University of Delaware Survey, 1995-2003.

## Important Footnote to the Trend Graphs and Tables of Delaware Students' Report of Monthly or Regular Use:

☞☞ The data from the 1989-1994 PAUS Survey done for the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) come from responses to the questions: "How often do you usually use (or have ever used) each of:

Cigarettes  
Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor, coolers)  
Marijuana (grass, pot, hash, weed)?"

with response categories: (never), (once or twice before but not again), (about once or twice a year), (about once or twice a month), (about once or twice a week), and (almost every day). Responses of (about once or twice a month) or more often are considered monthly or regular use.

☞☞ The data from the 1995-2003 University of Delaware Surveys for 5th graders come from responses to a question like that used in the PAUS survey. The data for 8th and 11th graders are different. They come from the questions used in the national Monitoring the Future Surveys (MTF):

"In the past month,  
how many cigarettes have you smoked  
how many times have you had a drink (not just a few sips) of alcohol  
(beer, wine, liquor, mixed drinks)  
how many times have you smoked marijuana (grass, pot, hash, weed)?"  
with responses of one full cigarette and one time or more being coded as regular use.

In both the PAUS and UD surveys, any student who reports use of a fictitious drug (in 2003 "dactyls") is excluded from the analysis.

Nationally, use of marijuana by youth escalated dramatically between 1993 and 1995. It increased even more dramatically in Delaware; however, the change in wording after 1995 may explain part of the increase in drug use shown in the figures from 1994 to 1995. This is particularly true for the 8th graders, if one assumes that past month use may be experimental and not indicative of what one "usually uses." This means the 1995-2003 question may be measuring past month use rather than past month regular use. And the Delaware estimates for 1989-1994 may actually underestimate past month use, as measured in the national MTF and National Household surveys. The question format has been consistent since 1995.

III. For Each of 5th, 8th, and 11th Graders:

2003 Estimates by Gender and County of Lifetime, Past Year, Past Month, and Recent Heavy Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Inhalants, and Marijuana and Estimates of Perceived Harmfulness of Each Substance

Estimates by Gender and County of Use of Other Illegal Drugs

Relationship of Past Month Cigarette Use with Past Month Use of Other Drugs

**CIGARETTE USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	<b>LIFETIME USE</b>	<b>PAST YEAR USE</b>	<b>PAST MONTH USE</b>	<b>PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM PACK OR MORE PER DAY</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	8	3	1	57
<u>Males</u>	9	3	1	51
<u>Females</u>	7	3	1	62
<u>New Castle</u>	7	2	1	56
<u>Males</u>	8	2	1	50
<u>Females</u>	7	2	1	62
<u>Kent</u>	9	3	1	56
<u>Males</u>	10	2	1	52
<u>Females</u>	8	3	1	60
<u>Sussex</u>	9	3	1	59
<u>Males</u>	10	3	1	52
<u>Females</u>	9	3	1	65

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**OTHER TOBACCO USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE				PAST YEAR				PAST MONTH			
	Smoke -less	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>B</sup>	Smoke -less	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>B</sup>	Smoke -less <sup>a</sup>	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>B</sup>
<u>Statewide</u>	2	2	1	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Male</u>	2	3	1	11	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Female</u>	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>New Castle</u>	1	2	1	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Male</u>	2	2	1	9	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Female</u>	1	1	1	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Kent</u>	2	2	1	10	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Male</u>	4	3	1	12	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Female</u>	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Sussex</u>	2	2	-	12	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1
<u>Male</u>	3	3	-	13	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1
<u>Female</u>	1	2	-	10	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1

Note:

<sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.

<sup>b</sup>All includes smokeless tobacco, cigars, cloves (see b), and cigarettes.

Source:

University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



**ALCOHOL USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
				TRYING	DAILY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	19	6	2	24	38
<u>Males</u>	21	7	2	21	34
<u>Females</u>	17	5	1	26	43
<u>New Castle</u>	18	6	2	23	39
<u>Males</u>	20	7	2	20	34
<u>Females</u>	17	5	1	26	43
<u>Kent</u>	20	6	2	24	38
<u>Males</u>	21	7	2	23	35
<u>Females</u>	19	6	2	26	40
<u>Sussex</u>	19	6	1	25	38
<u>Males</u>	21	8	2	21	32
<u>Females</u>	16	4	1	28	44

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**INHALANT USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
				TRYING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	10	2	1	22	49
<u>Males</u>	10	2	1	20	44
<u>Females</u>	9	2	1	23	53
<u>New Castle</u>	9	2	1	22	48
<u>Males</u>	10	2	1	20	43
<u>Females</u>	9	2	1	23	53
<u>Kent</u>	9	2	1	23	49
<u>Males</u>	9	2	1	24	46
<u>Females</u>	10	3	1	23	52
<u>Sussex</u>	10	2	1	21	50
<u>Males</u>	13	2	2	18	45
<u>Females</u>	8	2	1	23	54

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**MARIJUANA USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE <sup>a</sup>	PAST YEAR USE <sup>a</sup>	PAST MONTH USE <sup>a</sup>	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
				TRYING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	2	1	-	34	58
<u>Males</u>	3	1	1	32	53
<u>Females</u>	1	1	-	36	62
<u>New Castle</u>	2	1	-	34	58
<u>Males</u>	3	2	1	31	52
<u>Females</u>	2	1	-	37	63
<u>Kent</u>	1	1	-	35	57
<u>Males</u>	2	1	1	35	56
<u>Females</u>	-	-	-	35	59
<u>Sussex</u>	2	-	-	34	59
<u>Males</u>	2	-	-	32	54
<u>Female</u>	1	-	-	35	64

Note: <sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG<sup>†</sup> USE AMONG  
2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME	PAST YEAR	PAST MONTH
<u>Statewide</u>	11	3	2
<u>Males</u>	12	3	2
<u>Females</u>	10	3	2
<u>New Castle</u>	11	3	2
<u>Males</u>	12	3	2
<u>Females</u>	10	3	1
<u>Kent</u>	12	3	2
<u>Males</u>	12	4	3
<u>Females</u>	11	3	2
<u>Sussex</u>	11	3	2
<u>Males</u>	14	3	2
<u>Females</u>	9	2	1

Note: †Other illegal substances include prescription downers, prescription uppers, inhalants, hallucinogens, ritalin ("to get high"), and cocaine.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**PAST YEAR USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES  
AMONG 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	Stimulants <sup>a</sup>	Downers <sup>a</sup>	Hallucinogens <sup>a</sup>	Ritalin <sup>ab</sup>	Cocaine <sup>a</sup>
<u>Statewide</u>	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Males</u>	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Females</u>	-	-	-	1	-
<u>New Castle</u>	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Males</u>	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Females</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Kent</u>	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Males</u>	-	1	-	2	-
<u>Females</u>	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Sussex</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Males</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Females</u>	-	-	-	-	-

Note:           <sup>a</sup>(-) Indicates less than one-half of one percent.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Ritalin, Adderall, Cylert, and Concerta "to get high."

Source:        University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**PAST MONTH ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA, AND OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG  
USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS  
BY PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE**  
(percentages)

	<b><u>Past Month Cigarette Use</u></b>	
	<b>Yes</b> n=74 (1%)	<b>No<sup>a</sup></b> n=7387 (99%)
<b><u>Past Month Alcohol Use<sup>***</sup></u></b>		
<u>Yes</u>	42	1
<u>No</u>	58	99
<b><u>Past Month Marijuana Use<sup>***</sup></u></b>		
<u>Yes</u>	30	-
<u>No</u>	70	100
<b><u>Past Month Other Illegal Drug Use<sup>***</sup></u></b>		
<u>Yes</u>	26	1
<u>No</u>	74	99

Note: <sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.

\*\*\* p < .001, corrected for continuity.

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**CIGARETTE USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	<b>LIFETIME USE</b>	<b>PAST YEAR USE</b>	<b>PAST MONTH USE</b>	<b>HEAVY USE<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM PACK OR MORE PER DAY</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	30	19	11	2	53
<u>Males</u>	28	17	10	2	50
<u>Females</u>	31	21	12	2	57
<u>New Castle</u>	30	19	11	2	55
<u>Males</u>	27	16	9	2	52
<u>Females</u>	31	22	13	2	58
<u>Kent</u>	28	17	10	3	50
<u>Males</u>	29	17	10	2	47
<u>Females</u>	26	16	10	3	54
<u>Sussex</u>	32	20	13	3	52
<u>Males</u>	33	20	13	2	47
<u>Females</u>	31	21	14	3	56

Note: <sup>a</sup>Heavy use is more than one-half pack per day in last 30 days.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**OTHER TOBACCO USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE				PAST YEAR				PAST MONTH			
	Smoke -less	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>B</sup>	Smoke -less	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>B</sup>	Smoke -less <sup>a</sup>	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>B</sup>
<u>Statewide</u>	6	14	10	34	2	7	4	22	1	3	2	15
<u>Male</u>	8	19	9	35	4	10	4	21	2	4	2	12
<u>Female</u>	3	10	10	34	1	4	4	22	-	2	2	13
<u>New Castle</u>	4	14	9	34	1	6	4	22	-	3	2	12
<u>Male</u>	5	18	9	32	2	9	4	19	1	4	3	11
<u>Female</u>	2	10	10	35	1	4	4	23	-	2	2	14
<u>Kent</u>	8	13	9	33	3	6	4	20	2	2	2	12
<u>Male</u>	12	18	9	37	6	9	4	21	4	3	3	12
<u>Female</u>	3	7	9	29	1	2	4	17	1	1	2	11
<u>Sussex</u>	8	17	11	37	4	9	5	24	2	4	3	16
<u>Male</u>	14	23	12	41	7	13	6	25	4	6	4	17
<u>Female</u>	3	11	10	33	1	5	4	22	-	2	2	14

Note: <sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.  
<sup>b</sup> All includes smokeless tobacco, cigars, cloves (see b), and cigarettes.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey 2003.



**ALCOHOL USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	BINGE USE <sup>a</sup>	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					DAILY USE	BINGE USE
<u>Statewide</u>	56	43	23	11	29	49
<u>Males</u>	56	42	22	10	26	46
<u>Females</u>	57	44	24	12	32	51
<u>New Castle</u>	57	44	23	11	30	50
<u>Males</u>	56	42	21	9	27	47
<u>Females</u>	58	45	25	12	33	52
<u>Kent</u>	54	41	23	11	29	47
<u>Males</u>	52	40	23	11	26	45
<u>Females</u>	56	42	24	11	32	49
<u>Sussex</u>	58	47	25	14	26	47
<u>Males</u>	61	48	26	14	22	43
<u>Females</u>	56	45	24	13	30	50

Note: <sup>a</sup>Binge use is defined as 3 drinks at a time in the last 2 weeks.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**INHALANT USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE <sup>a</sup>	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					TRYING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	18	10	6	1	36	64
<u>Males</u>	17	9	5	1	36	61
<u>Females</u>	19	12	6	1	36	68
<u>New Castle</u>	17	10	4	1	36	65
<u>Males</u>	16	8	4	1	35	61
<u>Females</u>	18	11	5	1	36	69
<u>Kent</u>	19	11	7	2	37	63
<u>Males</u>	17	9	6	1	36	60
<u>Females</u>	21	13	8	3	39	66
<u>Sussex</u>	21	12	8	2	33	63
<u>Males</u>	23	12	7	2	36	59
<u>Females</u>	20	13	8	2	32	66

Note: <sup>a</sup>Heavy Use indicates more than 6 times in the past month.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**MARIJUANA USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE <sup>a</sup>	PRECEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					TRYING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	25	20	12	5	27	62
<u>Males</u>	28	22	13	6	26	58
<u>Females</u>	22	18	10	4	29	66
<u>New Castle</u>	27	22	13	6	26	61
<u>Males</u>	29	23	13	6	24	56
<u>Females</u>	25	20	12	5	27	65
<u>Kent</u>	21	16	10	4	30	63
<u>Males</u>	24	19	12	5	26	60
<u>Females</u>	17	13	7	2	34	67
<u>Sussex</u>	26	20	13	6	30	64
<u>Males</u>	31	23	17	8	30	58
<u>Females</u>	20	16	9	3	30	69

Note: <sup>a</sup>Heavy use indicates more than 6 times in the past month.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG<sup>a</sup> USE AMONG  
2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME	PAST YEAR	PAST MONTH
<u>Statewide</u>	27	17	9
<u>Males</u>	27	16	9
<u>Females</u>	27	18	9
<u>New Castle</u>	26	17	8
<u>Males</u>	25	16	8
<u>Females</u>	27	17	8
<u>Kent</u>	27	17	10
<u>Males</u>	26	15	9
<u>Females</u>	28	18	11
<u>Sussex</u>	30	20	12
<u>Males</u>	33	21	13
<u>Females</u>	27	18	11

Note: <sup>a</sup>Other illegal substances include prescription downers, prescription stimulants, inhalants, hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, heroin, ritalin, painkillers, and designer drugs.

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**PAST YEAR USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES  
AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	Uppers	Downers	Pain Killers <sup>b</sup>	Ecstasy	Hallucin- ogen	Ritalin <sup>c</sup>	Crack	Heroin <sup>a</sup>	Cocaine
<u>Statewide</u>	2	2	5	1	2	2	1	1	1
<u>Males</u>	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
<u>Females</u>	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	-	1
<u>New Castle</u>	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1
<u>Males</u>	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
<u>Females</u>	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	1
<u>Kent</u>	2	2	5	1	2	2	1	1	1
<u>Males</u>	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	2
<u>Females</u>	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	-	1
<u>Sussex</u>	2	2	6	1	2	2	2	1	1
<u>Males</u>	2	2	6	2	4	2	2	1	1
<u>Females</u>	2	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	2

34

Note: <sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes OxyContin, Codeine, Percocet, and Tylenol 3 "to get high."  
<sup>c</sup> Includes Ritalin, Adderall, Cylert, and Concerta "to get high."  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**PAST MONTH ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA, AND OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG  
USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS  
BY PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE**  
(percentages)

	<b><u>Past Month Cigarette Use</u></b>	
	<b>Yes</b> n=778 (11%)	<b>No</b> n=6142 (89%)
<b><u>Past Month Alcohol Use</u></b> <sup>***</sup>		
<u>Yes</u>	71	17
<u>No</u>	29	83
<b><u>Past Month Marijuana Use</u></b> <sup>***</sup>		
<u>Yes</u>	56	6
<u>No</u>	44	94
<b><u>Past Month Other Illegal Drug Use</u></b> <sup>***</sup>		
<u>Yes</u>	27	7
<u>No</u>	73	93

Note: \*\*\*p < .001, corrected for continuity.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

## CIGARETTE USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS

(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE <sup>a</sup>	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM PACK OR MORE PER DAY
<u>Statewide</u>	43	29	19	7	68
<u>Males</u>	42	28	19	7	65
<u>Females</u>	43	29	20	6	72
<u>New Castle</u>	41	27	18	6	70
<u>Males</u>	41	27	18	6	66
<u>Females</u>	41	26	18	5	72
<u>Kent</u>	43	29	20	8	69
<u>Males</u>	40	28	19	8	65
<u>Females</u>	45	30	20	7	72
<u>Sussex</u>	48	34	23	8	65
<u>Males</u>	48	33	22	10	60
<u>Females</u>	48	36	25	7	70

Note: <sup>a</sup>Heavy use is more than one-half pack per day in the last 30 days.  
 Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**OTHER TOBACCO USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE				PAST YEAR				PAST MONTH			
	Smoke -less	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>b</sup>	Smoke -less	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>b</sup>	Smoke -less <sup>a</sup>	Cigar	Bidi/ Clove	All <sup>b</sup>
<u>Statewide</u>	10	27	12	49	4	16	6	35	2	7	2	23
<u>Male</u>	17	37	16	52	8	25	8	38	4	11	3	25
<u>Female</u>	3	17	8	46	1	8	3	31	-	3	1	21
<u>New Castle</u>	7	26	12	47	3	16	5	33	1	7	2	21
<u>Male</u>	11	36	16	50	5	25	7	37	2	11	3	23
<u>Female</u>	2	16	8	44	1	7	2	28	-	2	1	19
<u>Kent</u>	12	26	10	49	6	15	4	34	3	6	2	23
<u>Male</u>	20	34	13	49	10	21	6	36	5	8	2	24
<u>Female</u>	4	18	8	48	2	9	3	32	-	4	1	24
<u>Sussex</u>	17	32	16	57	8	20	9	42	5	9	3	29
<u>Male</u>	29	44	20	61	14	29	12	45	8	15	5	31
<u>Female</u>	5	20	12	52	2	10	5	38	1	3	1	26

Note: <sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.

<sup>b</sup>All includes smokeless tobacco, cigars, bidis, cloves, and cigarettes

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



**ALCOHOL USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	BINGE USE <sup>a</sup>	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					DAILY USE	BINGE USE
<u>Statewide</u>	78	68	43	28	29	47
<u>Males</u>	78	69	45	30	23	40
<u>Females</u>	78	68	42	25	35	54
<u>New Castle</u>	76	67	42	26	31	50
<u>Males</u>	76	67	42	28	25	42
<u>Females</u>	77	66	40	23	35	57
<u>Kent</u>	78	69	43	28	28	45
<u>Males</u>	77	70	46	32	22	38
<u>Females</u>	79	68	40	24	33	51
<u>Sussex</u>	82	73	49	33	26	40
<u>Males</u>	82	74	50	36	19	34
<u>Females</u>	81	72	48	30	32	47

Note: <sup>a</sup>Binge use is defined as 3 drinks at a time in the last 2 weeks.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

## INHALANT USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS

(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE <sup>ab</sup>	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					TRYING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	12	6	2	-	47	78
<u>Males</u>	15	7	3	-	48	76
<u>Females</u>	10	4	1	-	45	81
<u>New Castle</u>	11	4	2	-	46	78
<u>Males</u>	13	5	2	-	48	76
<u>Females</u>	8	4	1	-	44	81
<u>Kent</u>	12	6	2	-	47	82
<u>Males</u>	15	8	3	-	52	80
<u>Females</u>	9	4	1	-	46	84
<u>Sussex</u>	16	9	3	1	48	75
<u>Males</u>	20	12	5	1	51	72
<u>Females</u>	12	5	1	1	44	78

Note: <sup>a</sup>Heavy use indicates more than 6 times in past month.

<sup>b</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

## MARIJUANA USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS

(percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE <sup>a</sup>	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					TRYING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	50	40	25	12	13	50
<u>Males</u>	53	43	29	17	12	42
<u>Females</u>	48	38	21	8	14	57
<u>New Castle</u>	51	41	25	13	12	48
<u>Males</u>	54	43	29	18	11	42
<u>Females</u>	49	39	21	9	12	54
<u>Kent</u>	47	38	23	11	14	55
<u>Males</u>	49	40	27	16	13	46
<u>Females</u>	45	35	19	6	16	63
<u>Sussex</u>	52	42	25	11	13	49
<u>Males</u>	57	46	29	15	12	41
<u>Females</u>	47	38	21	6	14	58

Note: <sup>a</sup>Heavy use indicates more than six times in the past month.

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG<sup>a</sup> USE AMONG  
2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	LIFETIME	PAST YEAR	PAST MONTH
<u>Statewide</u>	30	20	9
<u>Males</u>	33	23	11
<u>Females</u>	26	18	7
<u>New Castle</u>	29	18	8
<u>Males</u>	31	20	8
<u>Females</u>	26	18	7
<u>Kent</u>	29	18	8
<u>Males</u>	35	22	11
<u>Females</u>	23	15	6
<u>Sussex</u>	33	22	10
<u>Males</u>	38	27	14
<u>Females</u>	28	17	5

Note: <sup>a</sup>Other illegal substances include prescription downers, prescription stimulants, inhalants, hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, ritalin, pain killers, heroin, and designer drugs.

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003

**PAST YEAR USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES  
AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	Uppers	Downers	Pain Killers <sup>b</sup>	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Ritalin <sup>c</sup>	Crack <sup>a</sup>	Heroin <sup>a</sup>	Cocaine
<u>Statewide</u>	5	6	12	3	3	6	-	-	2
<u>Males</u>	5	6	14	3	5	7	1	-	3
<u>Females</u>	5	6	10	2	2	6	-	-	1
<u>New Castle</u>	4	6	12	3	4	7	-	-	2
<u>Males</u>	4	6	12	3	5	7	1	-	2
<u>Females</u>	5	6	11	2	2	7	-	-	1
<u>Kent</u>	6	6	12	2	3	6	1	-	2
<u>Males</u>	6	7	15	3	5	8	1	1	3
<u>Females</u>	7	5	9	1	2	5	-	-	1
<u>Sussex</u>	5	5	13	3	4	4	-	-	4
<u>Males</u>	6	5	17	4	6	6	1	-	5
<u>Females</u>	3	4	10	2	1	3	-	-	2

Note:

<sup>a</sup> (-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.

<sup>b</sup> Includes OxyContin, Codeine, Percocet, and Tylenol 3 "to get high."

<sup>c</sup> Includes Ritalin, Adderall, Cylert, and Concerta "to get high."

Source:

University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**PAST MONTH ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA, AND OTHER ILLEGAL  
DRUG USE AMONG DELAWARE 2003 ELEVENTH GRADERS  
BY PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE**  
(percentages)

	<u>Past Month Cigarette Use</u>	
	Yes n=965 (19%)	No n=4018 (81%)
<b><u>Past Month Alcohol Use***</u></b>		
<u>Yes</u>	80	35
<u>No</u>	20	65
<b><u>Past Month Marijuana Use***</u></b>		
<u>Yes</u>	64	15
<u>No</u>	36	85
<b><u>Past Month Other Illegal Drug Use***</u></b>		
<u>Yes</u>	24	5
<u>No</u>	76	95

Note: \*\*\*p < .001, corrected for continuity.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

#### IV. Risk and Protective Factors for Drug Use

Availability of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Other  
Drugs to Students

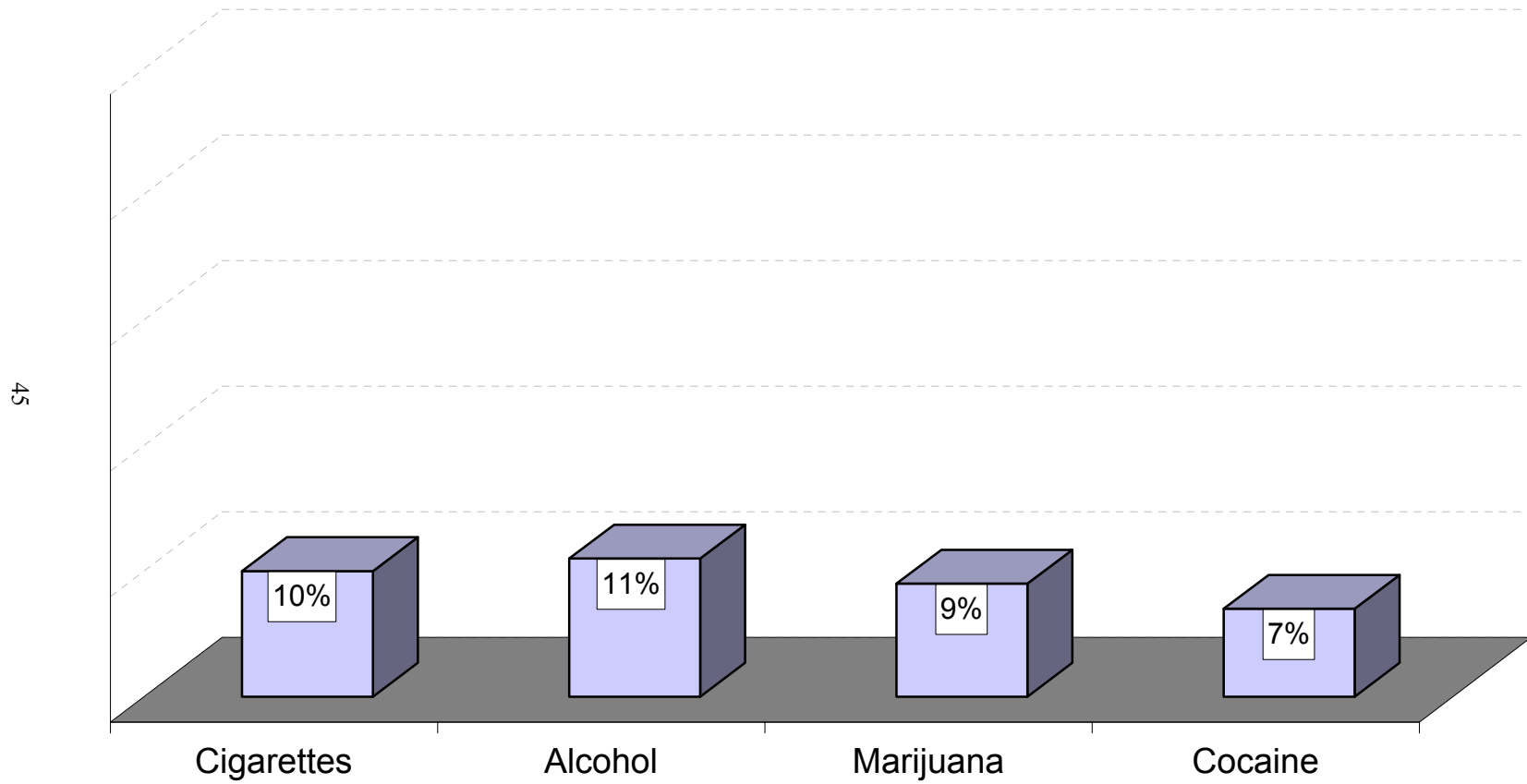
Past Participation in School-Based Drug  
Education

Substance Use by Peers at School and by  
Friends

Trends in Perceived Risk of Trying/Using  
Different Drugs 1995-2003

Risk and Protective Factors for Initiating  
Marijuana Use among Those Who Have Not  
Yet Tried Marijuana

## 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS WHO SAY IT IS "EASY" TO GET DRUGS



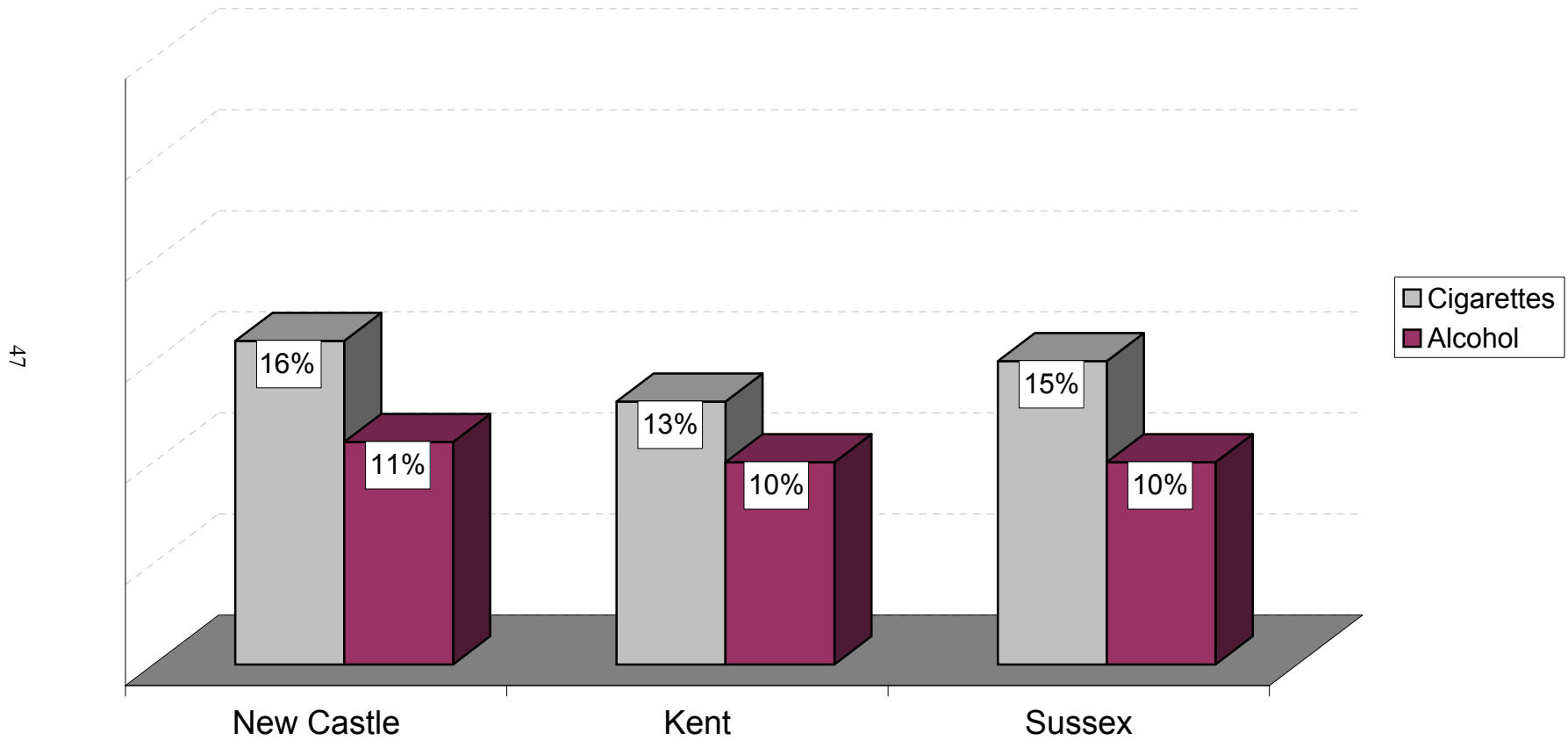


**2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS WHO SAY IT IS EASY TO GET:**  
(percentages)

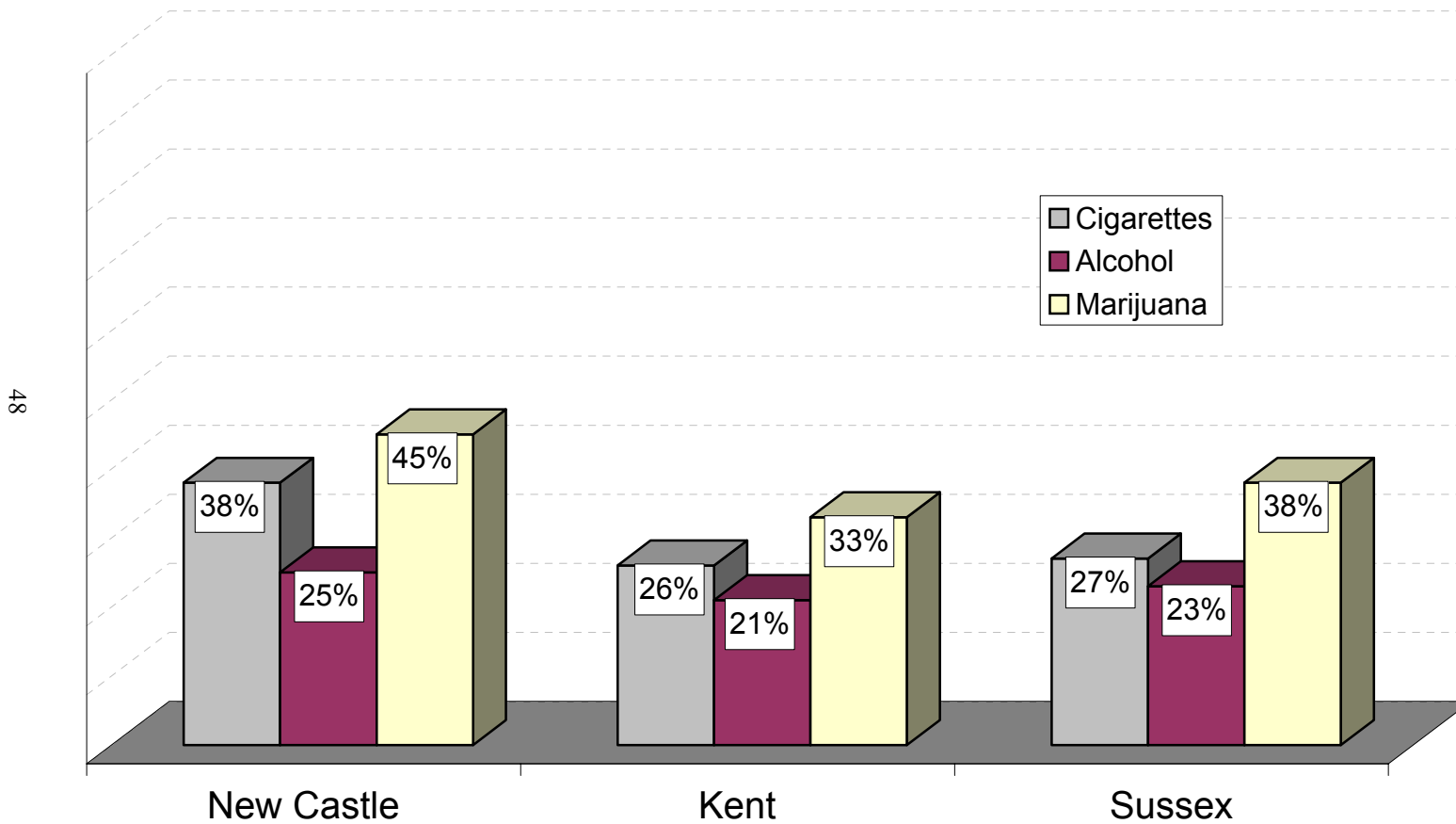
	<b>Cigarettes</b>	<b>Alcohol</b>	<b>Marijuana</b>	<b>Cocaine</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	10	11	9	7
<u>Males</u>	10	12	10	6
<u>Females</u>	9	10	8	7
<u>New Castle</u>	10	11	10	7
<u>Males</u>	10	11	10	6
<u>Females</u>	9	10	9	7
<u>Kent</u>	10	13	8	7
<u>Males</u>	10	13	9	7
<u>Females</u>	9	13	7	7
<u>Sussex</u>	10	10	8	6
<u>Males</u>	10	11	9	6
<u>Females</u>	9	10	7	6

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

### 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS WHO KNOW WHERE TO BUY CIGARETTES AND ALCOHOL BY COUNTY

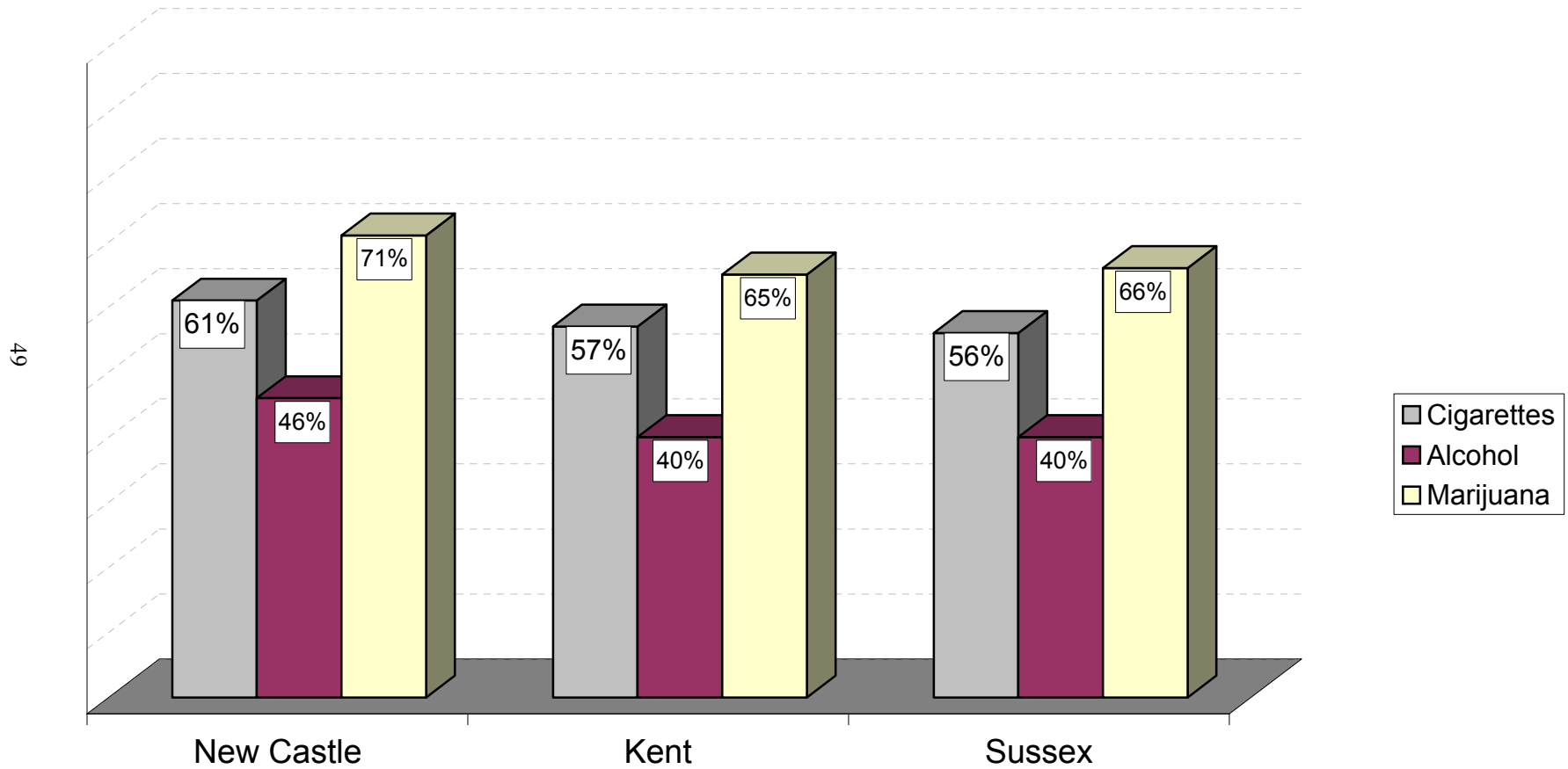


## 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS WHO KNOW WHERE TO BUY CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, AND MARIJUANA BY COUNTY



Note: Question revised in 2000 from 1999.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

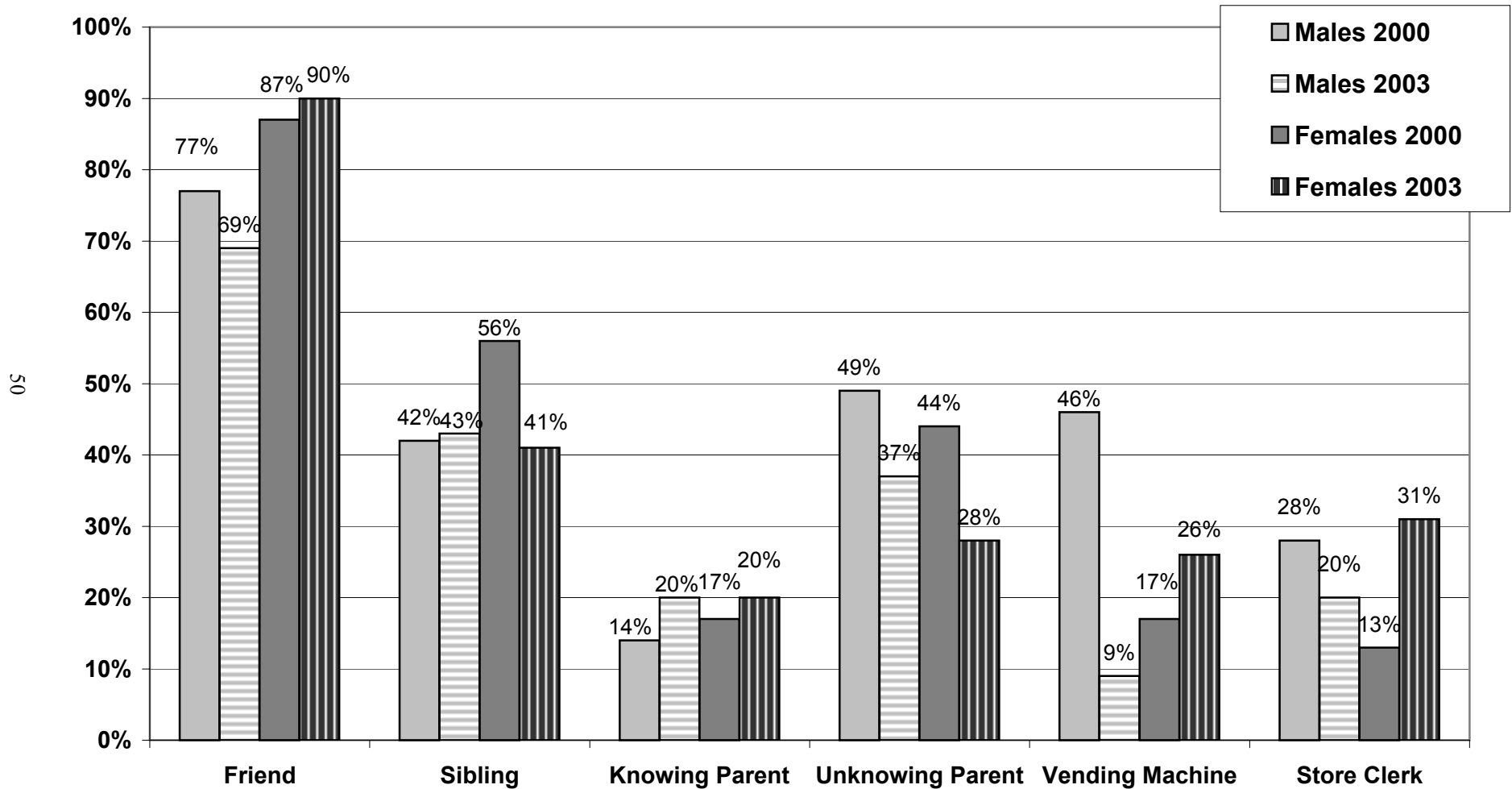
## 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS WHO KNOW WHERE TO BUY CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, AND MARIJUANA BY COUNTY



Note: Question revised in 2000 from 1999.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey 2003.



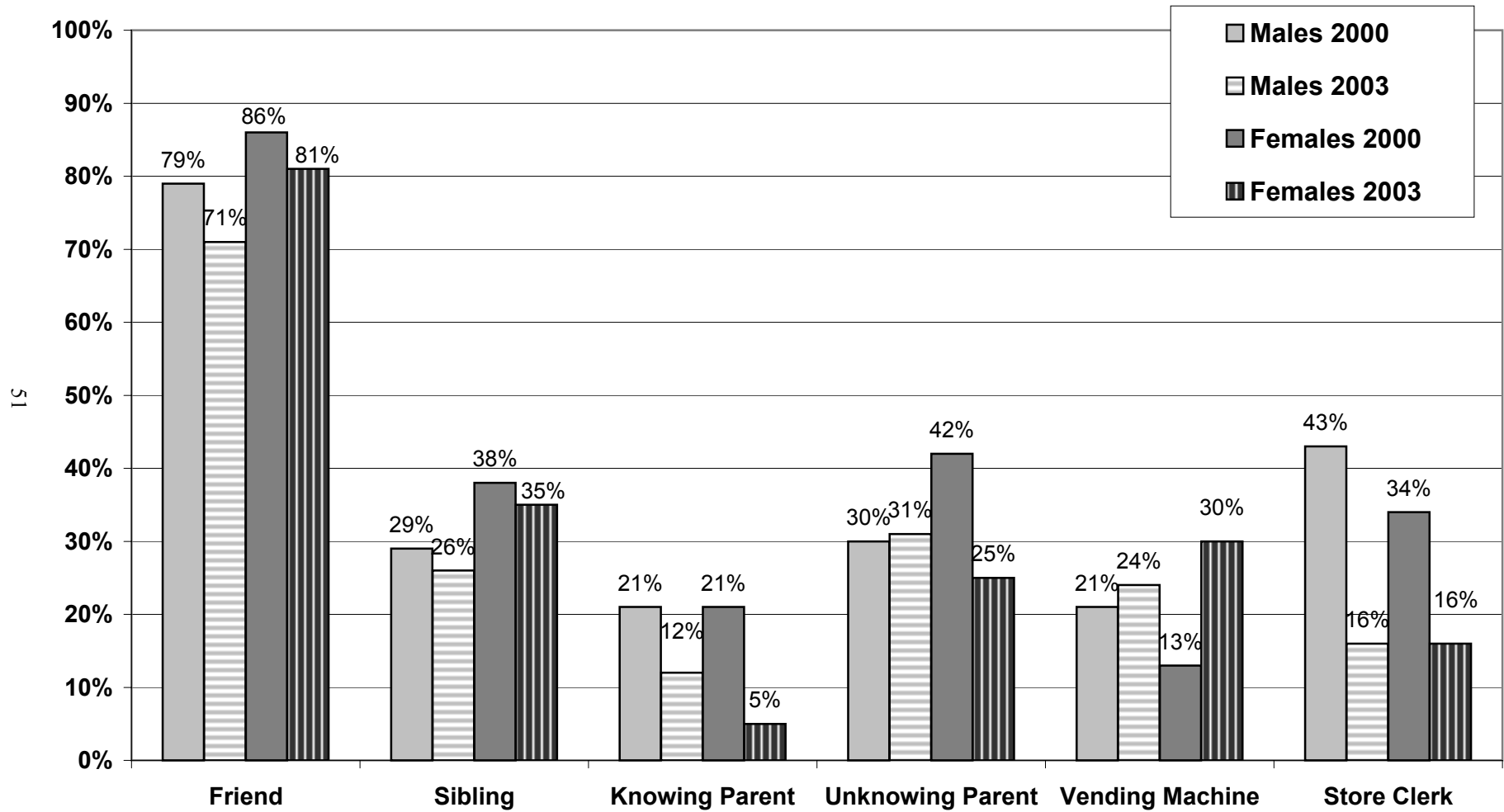
## WHERE CURRENT SMOKERS GET THEIR CIGARETTES AMONG DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS, 2000 AND 2003



Note: Current smoker is defined as reporting smoking in past month (n=77).  
 Source: University of Delaware Survey 2000, 2003.



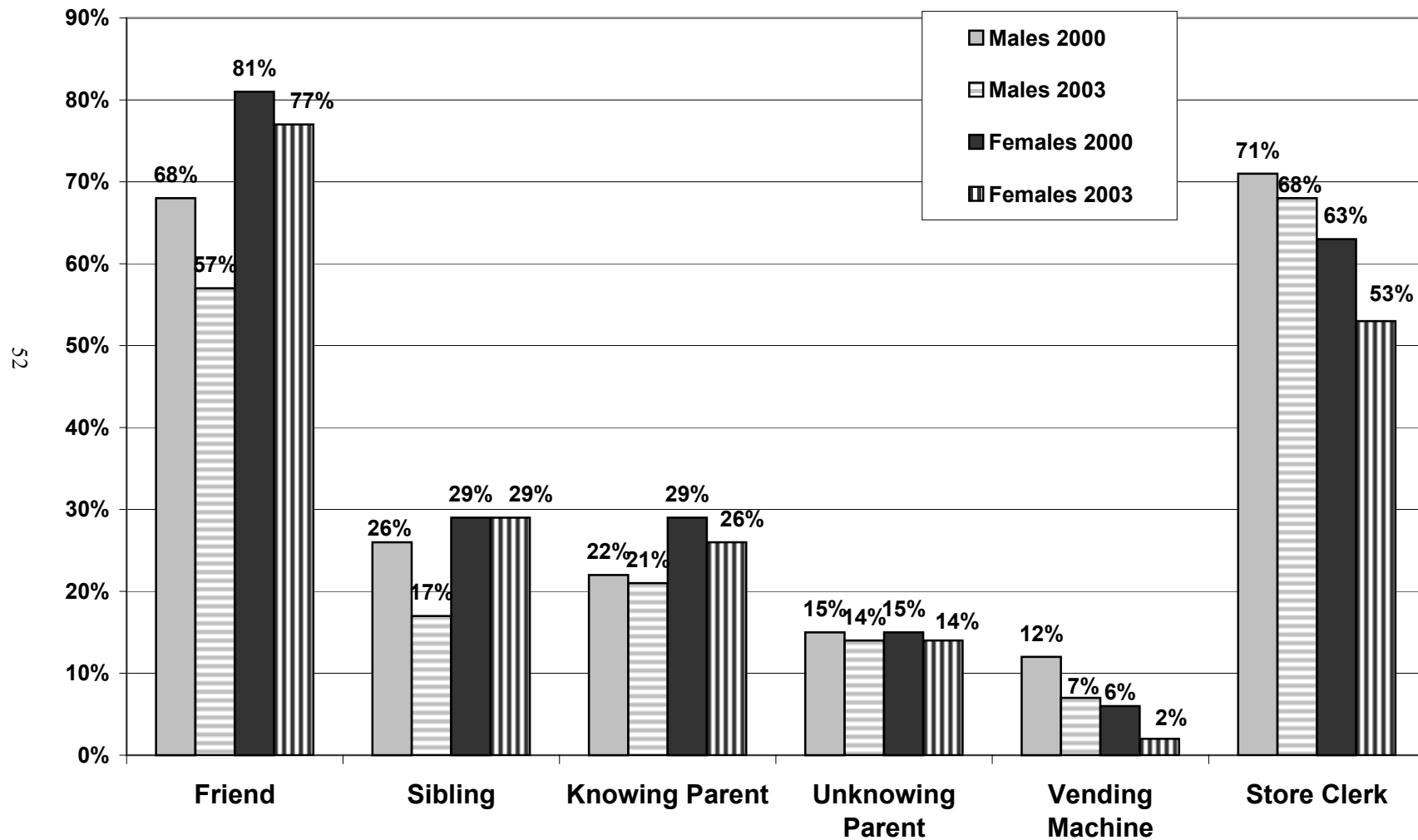
## WHERE CURRENT SMOKERS GET THEIR CIGARETTES AMONG DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS, 2000 AND 2003



Note: Current smoker is defined as reporting smoking in past month (n=793).  
 Source: University of Delaware Survey 2000, 2003.

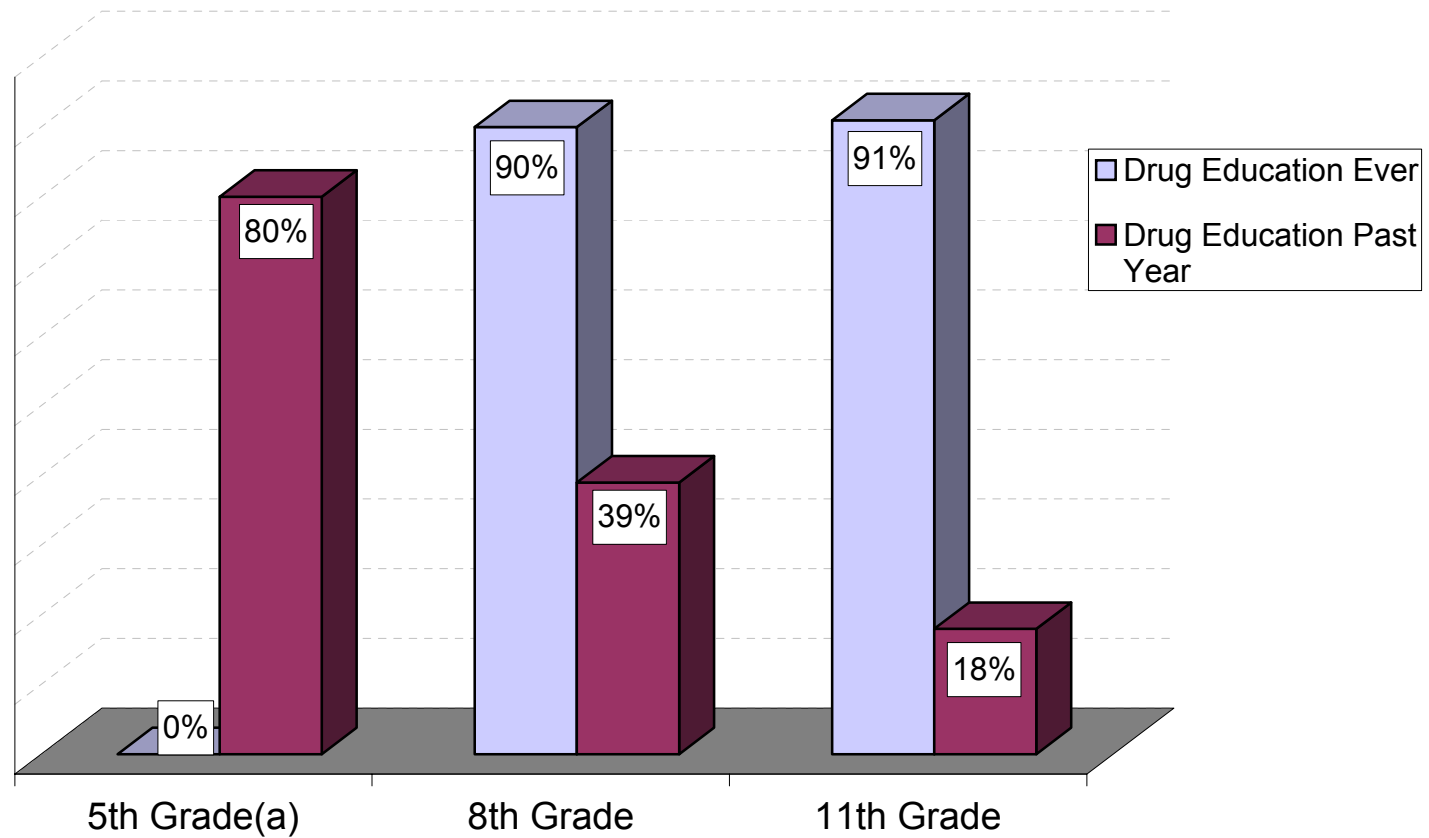


## WHERE CURRENT SMOKERS GET THEIR CIGARETTES AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS, 2000 AND 2003



Note: Current smoker is defined as reporting smoking in past month (n=975).  
 Source: University of Delaware Survey 2000, 2003.

## PERCENT OF 2003 DELAWARE STUDENTS REPORTING DRUG EDUCATION, EVER AND PAST YEAR



53

Note: <sup>a</sup>Data pertaining to drug education ever was unavailable for 2002 Fifth graders.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey 2003.





**SUBSTANCE USE BY PEERS REPORTED BY 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentage responding "yes")

	<b>A lot of kids at school smoke cigarettes</b>	<b>A lot of kids at school drink alcohol</b>	<b>Any of your friends smoke cigarettes</b>	<b>Any of your friends drink alcohol</b>	<b>Any of your friends smoke marijuana</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	5	4	14	8	5
<u>Males</u>	4	4	14	8	5
<u>Females</u>	5	4	13	7	4
<u>New Castle</u>	5	4	14	7	5
<u>Males</u>	5	4	14	7	6
<u>Females</u>	5	4	13	7	4
<u>Kent</u>	5	3	14	9	4
<u>Males</u>	4	2	15	10	5
<u>Females</u>	6	4	14	8	4
<u>Sussex</u>	4	4	14	8	3
<u>Males</u>	5	3	15	8	4
<u>Females</u>	4	4	13	7	2

Source: University of Delaware Survey 2003.

**SUBSTANCE USE BY PEERS REPORTED BY 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	<b>Most or all of the kids at school smoke cigarettes</b>	<b>Most or all of the kids at school get drunk at least once a week</b>	<b>Some of your friends smoke cigarettes</b>	<b>Some of your friends get drunk at least once a week</b>	<b>Some of your friends smoke marijuana</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	22	11	26	16	24
<u>Males</u>	19	9	23	15	24
<u>Females</u>	26	12	28	17	23
<u>New Castle</u>	26	11	28	17	26
<u>Males</u>	22	9	25	14	26
<u>Females</u>	30	13	32	19	27
<u>Kent</u>	15	9	21	15	16
<u>Males</u>	14	9	20	15	18
<u>Females</u>	17	9	21	15	13
<u>Sussex</u>	21	12	24	18	24
<u>Males</u>	18	11	25	20	29
<u>Females</u>	23	12	24	15	20

Source: University of Delaware Survey 2003.

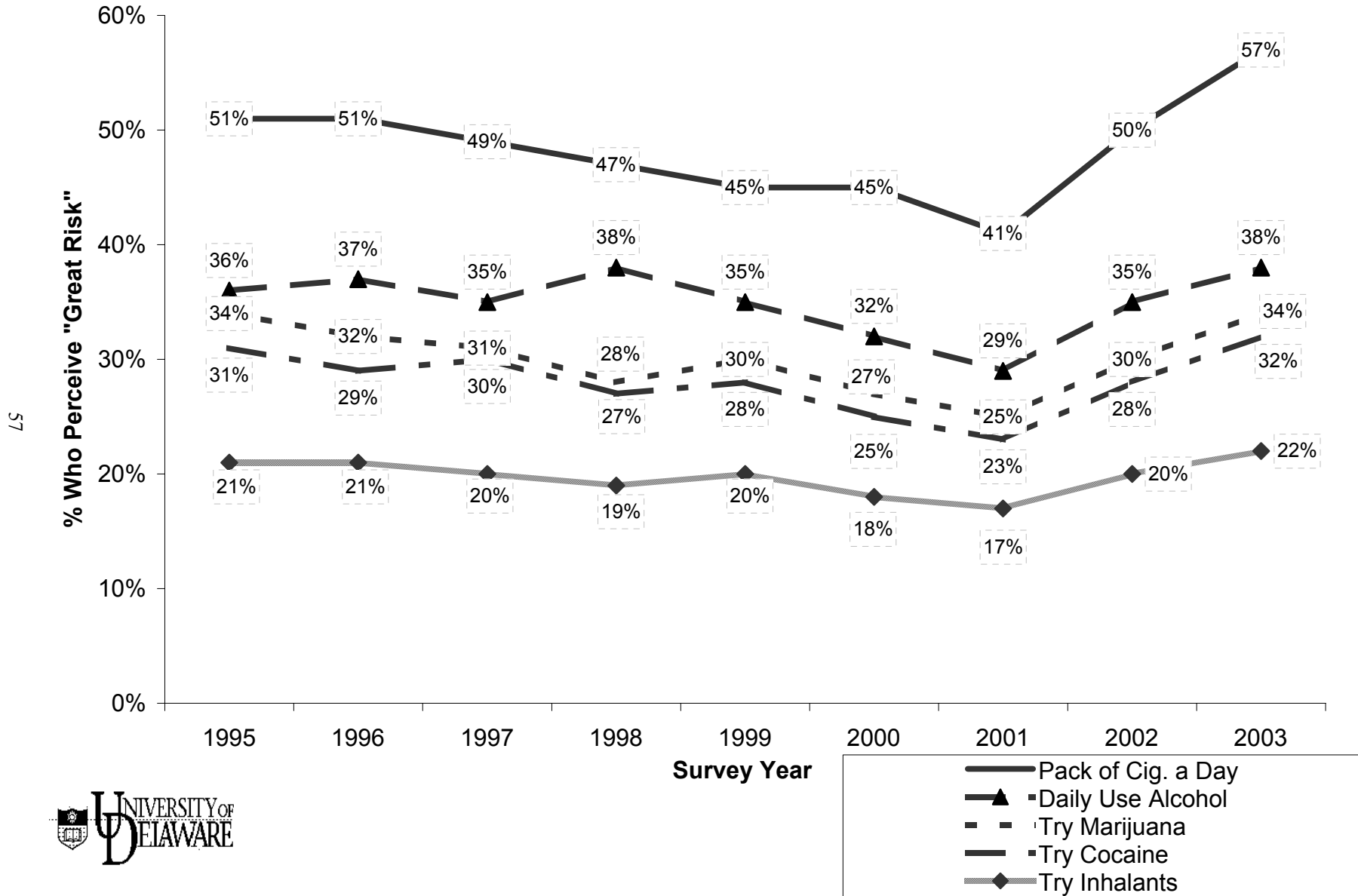
## SUBSTANCE USE BY PEERS AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS

(Percentages)

	Most or all of the kids at school smoke cigarettes	Most or all of the kids at school get drunk at least once a week	Some of your friends smoke cigarettes	Some of your friends get drunk at least once a week	Some of your friends smoke marijuana
<u>Statewide</u>	46	43	40	45	48
<u>Males</u>	41	38	42	48	51
<u>Females</u>	51	47	38	42	45
<u>New Castle</u>	46	42	38	42	50
<u>Males</u>	42	37	40	45	52
<u>Females</u>	50	46	35	40	48
<u>Kent</u>	44	44	41	47	43
<u>Males</u>	39	39	43	50	48
<u>Females</u>	48	48	38	43	39
<u>Sussex</u>	48	45	46	51	47
<u>Males</u>	42	40	45	52	49
<u>Females</u>	55	50	47	50	45

Source: University of Delaware Survey 2003.

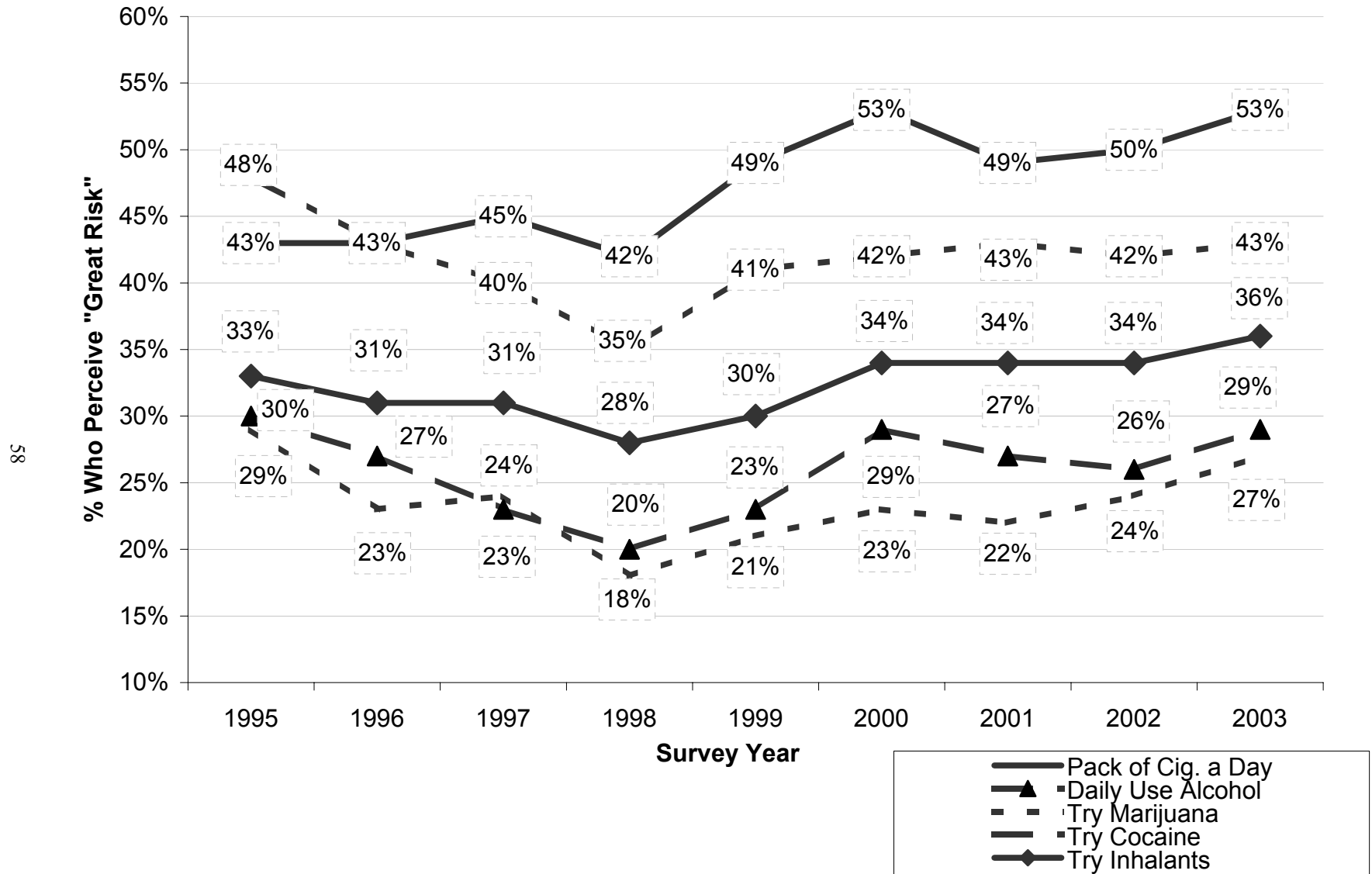
## TRENDS IN DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS' PERCEPTIONS OF "GREAT RISK" IN SUBSTANCE USE



Source: University of Delaware Surveys, 1995-2003.



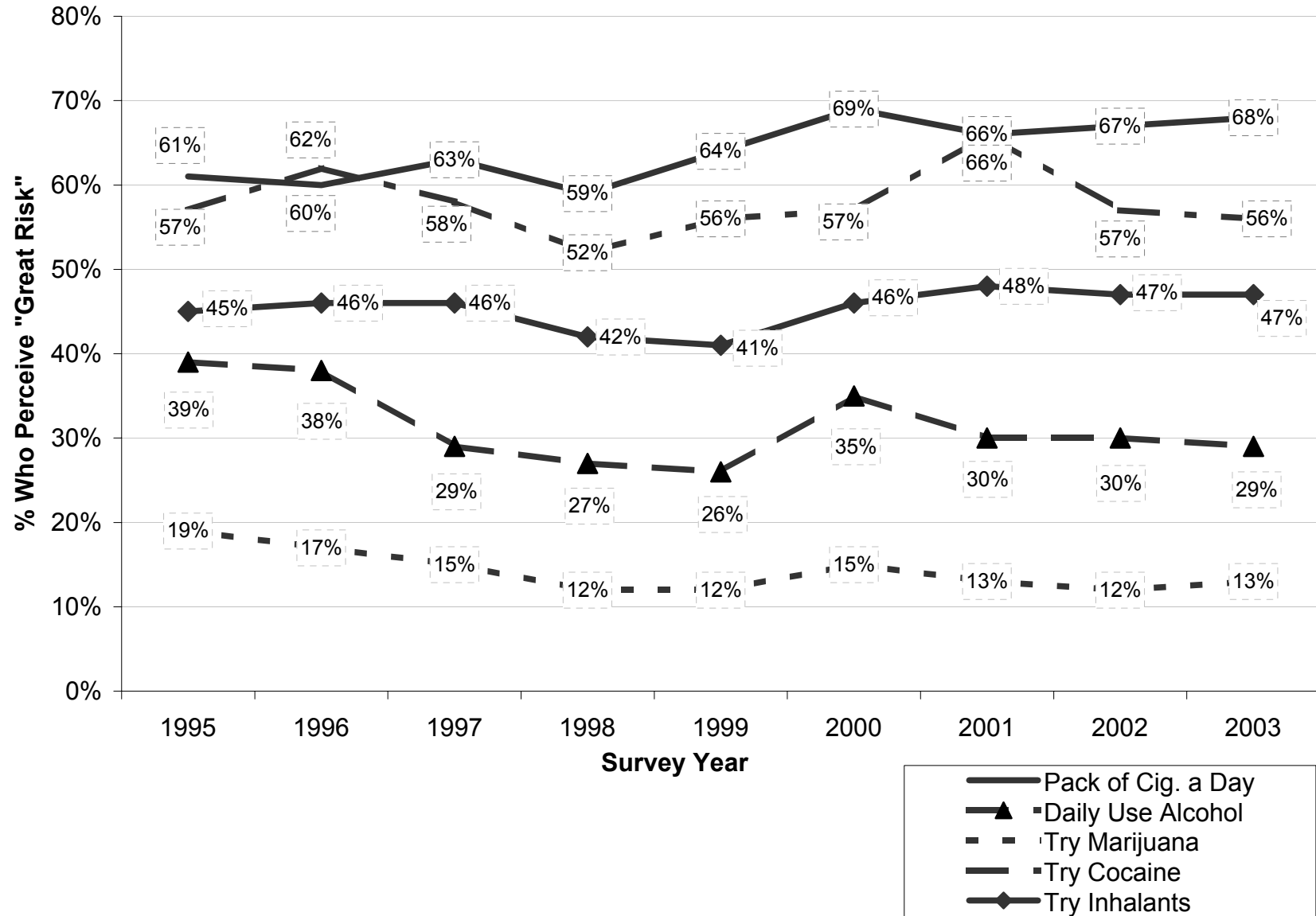
## TRENDS IN DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS' PERCEPTIONS OF "GREAT RISK" IN SUBSTANCE USE



Source: University of Delaware Surveys, 1995-2003.



## TRENDS IN DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS' PERCEPTIONS OF "GREAT RISK" IN SUBSTANCE USE



69

Source: University of Delaware Surveys, 1995-2003.



**PERCEIVED RISK FOR MARIJUANA USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE  
FIFTH GRADERS WHO HAVE NOT TRIED\* MARIJUANA**

(percentages)

	<b>No harm from trying marijuana once or twice</b>	<b>Any of your friends smoke marijuana?</b>	<b>If a friend gave you some would you smoke it?<sup>a</sup></b>
<u>Statewide</u>	31	3	1
<u>Males</u>	36	3	1
<u>Females</u>	26	3	-
<u>New Castle</u>	31	4	1
<u>Males</u>	36	4	1
<u>Females</u>	26	4	-
<u>Kent</u>	31	4	1
<u>Males</u>	34	4	1
<u>Females</u>	28	4	1
<u>Sussex</u>	30	2	1
<u>Males</u>	36	3	1
<u>Females</u>	23	2	-

Note: <sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.  
\*N = 7,359

Source: University of Delaware Survey 2003.

**RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR MARIJUANA USE AMONG  
2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS WHO HAVE NOT TRIED\* MARIJUANA**  
(percentages)

	RISK FACTORS		PROTECTIVE FACTORS (top 3 reasons given for not using <sup>a</sup> )		
	Perceived no or slight risk from trying marijuana once or twice	Some of your friends smoke marijuana	Not healthy	Parents disapprove	Trouble with police or school
<u>Statewide</u>	32	10	83	72	71
<u>Males</u>	31	9	82	72	70
<u>Females</u>	32	10	84	74	73
<u>New Castle</u>	33	12	83	72	70
<u>Males</u>	33	10	84	71	70
<u>Females</u>	34	13	84	73	71
<u>Kent</u>	27	6	83	72	72
<u>Males</u>	26	6	81	70	70
<u>Females</u>	27	6	86	76	74
<u>Sussex</u>	31	11	82	74	74
<u>Males</u>	32	12	80	74	71
<u>Females</u>	31	10	84	74	75

Note: <sup>a</sup>Students could check as many as apply from the following list: not healthy, makes you look and smell bad, don't like the taste, against my beliefs, parents would disapprove, friends would not like it, might lead to other drugs, too expensive, and trouble with police/school.

\*N = 5,284

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



**RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR MARIJUANA USE AMONG  
2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS WHO HAVE NOT TRIED\* MARIJUANA**  
(percentages)

	RISK FACTORS		PROTECTIVE FACTORS (top 3 reasons given for not using <sup>a</sup> )		
	Perceived no or slight risk from trying marijuana once or twice	Some of your friends smoke marijuana	Not healthy	Parents disapprove	Trouble with police or school
<u>Statewide</u>	50	23	80	67	62
<u>Males</u>	51	24	76	64	60
<u>Females</u>	48	22	83	70	64
<u>New Castle</u>	52	24	80	66	60
<u>Males</u>	54	25	76	61	59
<u>Females</u>	49	24	84	70	63
<u>Kent</u>	46	19	81	71	63
<u>Males</u>	46	21	78	68	61
<u>Females</u>	46	17	84	73	65
<u>Sussex</u>	47	22	78	68	63
<u>Males</u>	50	22	76	68	63
<u>Females</u>	44	22	80	69	64

Note: <sup>a</sup>Students could check as many as apply from the following list: not healthy, makes you look and smell bad, don't like the taste, against my beliefs, parents would disapprove, friends would not like it, might lead to other drugs, too expensive, and trouble with police/school.

\*N = 2,502

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

V. School Environment

Estimates by Gender and County of School Violence, School Safety, and Student Comportment

Trends in School Safety and Student Comportment 1997-2003

Use of Ritalin or Other Prescribed Psychoactive Medications to Improve Concentration at School by 5th, 8th, and 11th Graders

Past Month Substance Use in Relation to Prescribed Use of Psychoactive Drugs

Wellness Center Use by Eleventh Graders

**SCHOOL FIGHTING REPORTED BY 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
 (percentage responding "yes")

	<b>Fighting is a problem at this school</b>	<b>I've been in a fight at school this year</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	44	20
<u>Males</u>	45	28
<u>Females</u>	42	12
<u>New Castle</u>	48	22
<u>Males</u>	50	30
<u>Females</u>	47	13
<u>Kent</u>	42	19
<u>Males</u>	43	25
<u>Females</u>	41	12
<u>Sussex</u>	35	18
<u>Males</u>	36	25
<u>Females</u>	34	10

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**SCHOOL FIGHTING REPORTED BY 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
 (percentage responding "often" or "most of the time")

	<b>Student violence is a problem at this school "some of the time" or more often</b>	<b>I took some kind of weapon to school or a school event this year</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	46	5
<u>Males</u>	47	6
<u>Females</u>	44	4
<u>New Castle</u>	48	4
<u>Males</u>	48	6
<u>Females</u>	47	3
<u>Kent</u>	47	6
<u>Males</u>	50	7
<u>Females</u>	44	4
<u>Sussex</u>	41	4
<u>Males</u>	43	7
<u>Females</u>	38	2

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**SCHOOL FIGHTING REPORTED BY 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
 (percentage responding "often" or "most of the time")

	<b>Student violence is a problem at this school "some of the time" or more often</b>	<b>I took some kind of weapon to school or a school event this year</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	36	6
<u>Males</u>	33	9
<u>Females</u>	38	2
<u>New Castle</u>	40	6
<u>Males</u>	38	9
<u>Females</u>	42	3
<u>Kent</u>	29	6
<u>Males</u>	24	9
<u>Females</u>	33	2
<u>Sussex</u>	31	6
<u>Males</u>	30	9
<u>Females</u>	33	2

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL SAFETY REPORTED BY  
2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**  
(percentage responding "yes")

	<b>I feel safe in my school</b>	<b>I stay away from parts of school to avoid trouble</b>	<b>I worry about being attacked or robbed before or after school</b>	<b>Students feel safe on the school bus</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	92	69	15	84
<u>Males</u>	91	67	14	84
<u>Females</u>	93	71	17	85
<u>New Castle</u>	90	68	15	84
<u>Males</u>	89	66	14	84
<u>Females</u>	91	70	16	84
<u>Kent</u>	93	71	14	83
<u>Males</u>	92	69	12	82
<u>Females</u>	94	74	17	85
<u>Sussex</u>	94	68	16	86
<u>Males</u>	93	66	15	85
<u>Females</u>	95	70	16	86

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.







**PERCEIVED STUDENT BEHAVIOR REPORTED  
BY 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS**

(percentage responding 'yes')

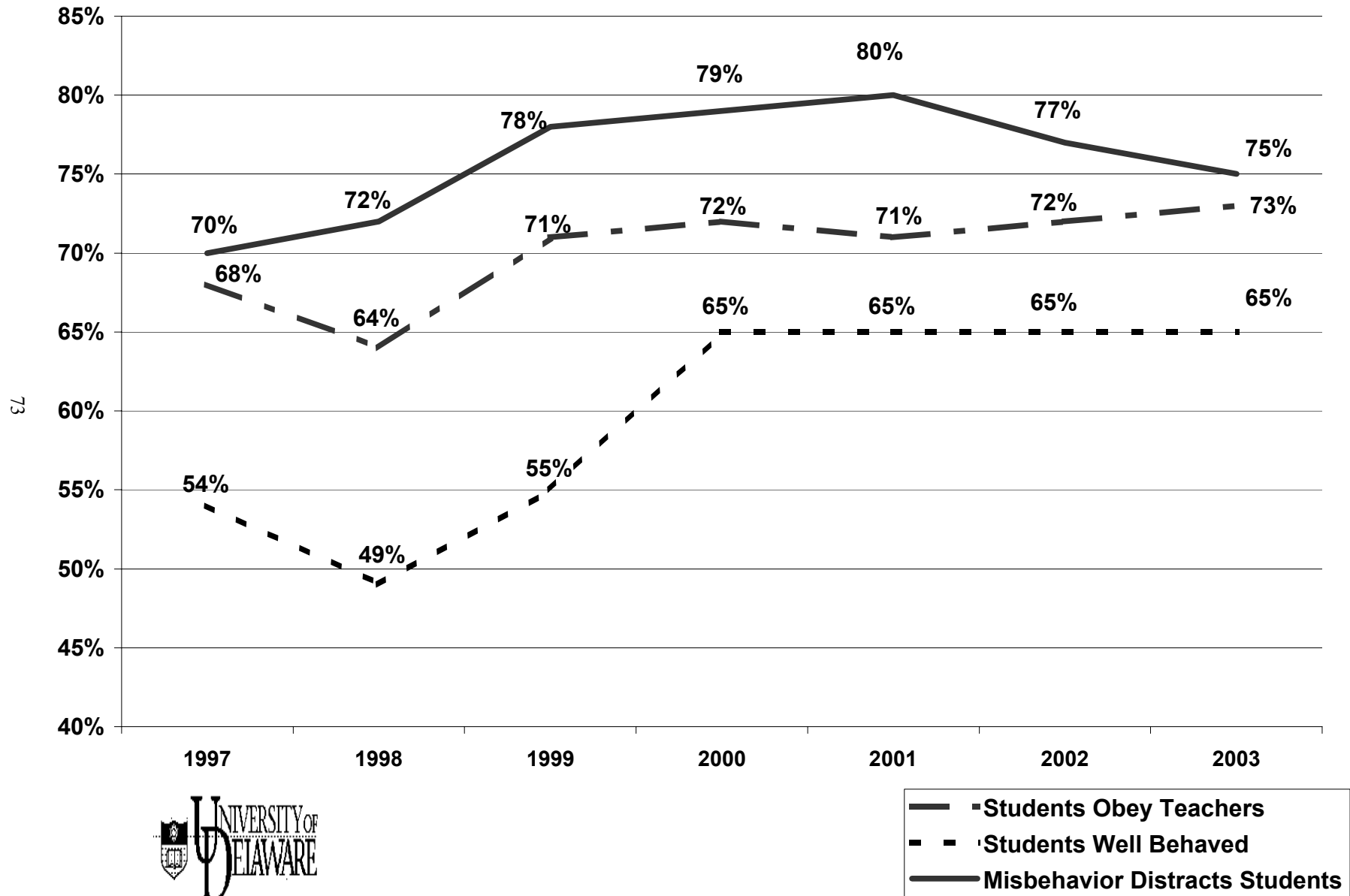
	<b>Most kids at this school obey the teachers</b>	<b>Most kids at this school are well-behaved in class</b>	<b>Kids pick on other kids a lot when the teacher is not watching</b>	<b>Bad behavior of some kids at this school keep teachers from teaching kids who want to learn</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	73	65	56	75
<u>Males</u>	72	63	55	76
<u>Females</u>	74	67	43	75
<u>New Castle</u>	71	64	58	76
<u>Males</u>	70	62	57	77
<u>Females</u>	72	66	60	76
<u>Kent</u>	75	65	55	77
<u>Males</u>	74	64	52	77
<u>Females</u>	76	66	56	78
<u>Sussex</u>	77	67	52	71
<u>Males</u>	75	64	52	71
<u>Females</u>	80	69	51	71

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.





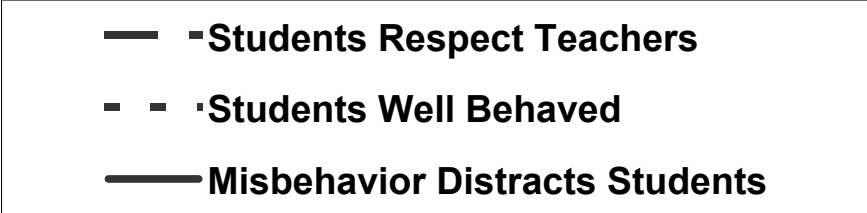
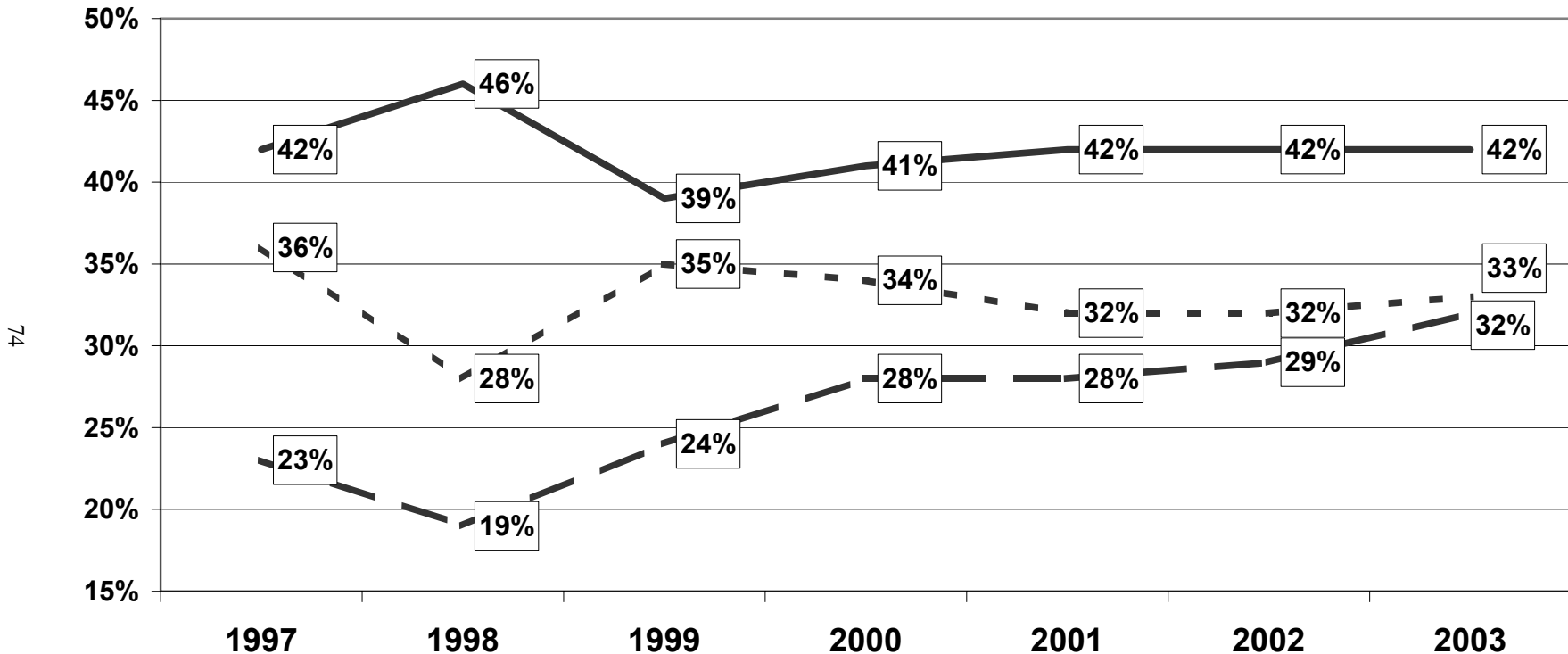
## TRENDS IN PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENT BEHAVIOR AMONG DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS 1997-2003



Students Obey Teachers  
 Students Well Behaved  
 Misbehavior Distracts Students

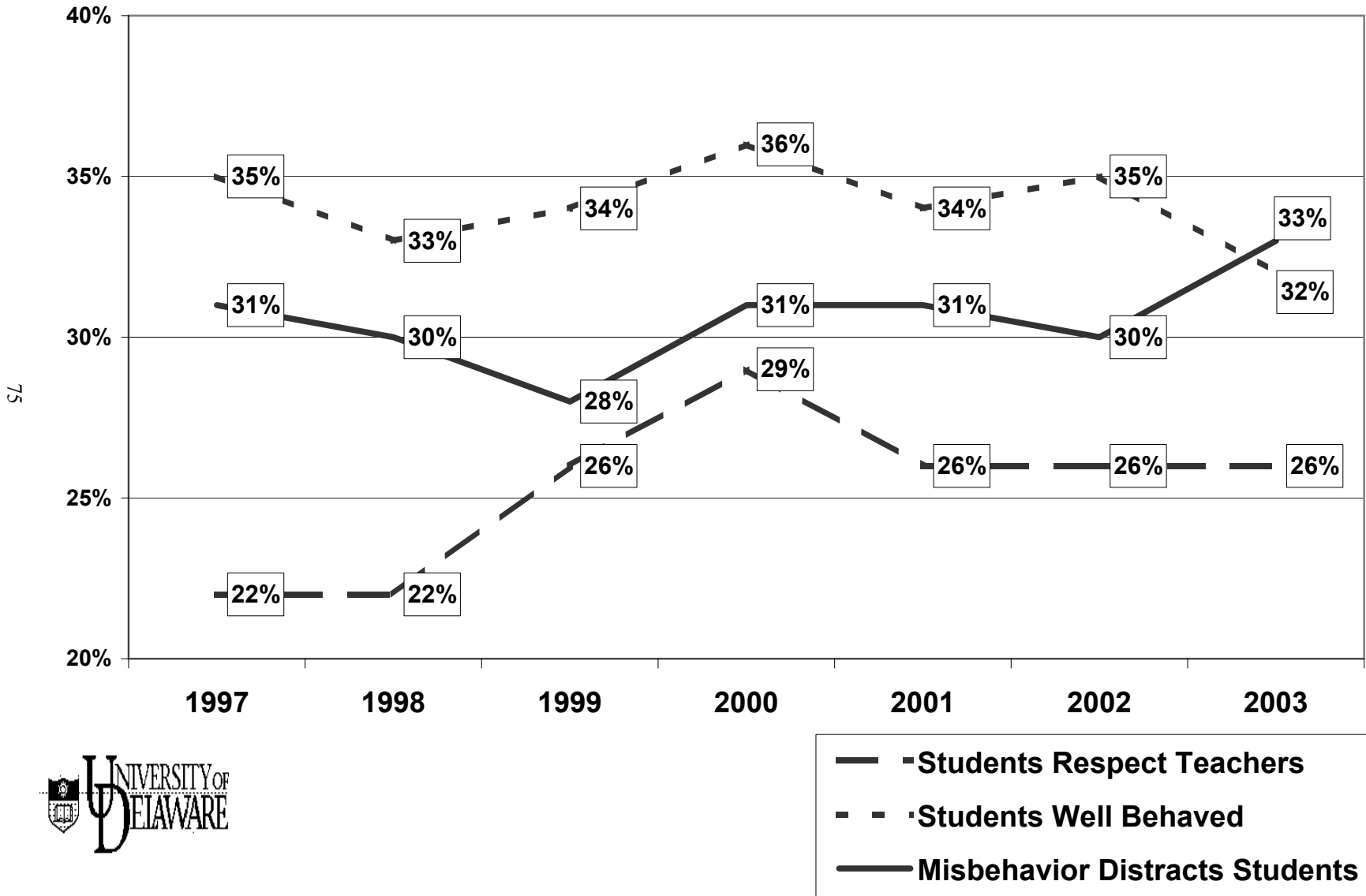
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 1997-2003.

## TRENDS IN PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENT BEHAVIOR AMONG DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS 1997-2003



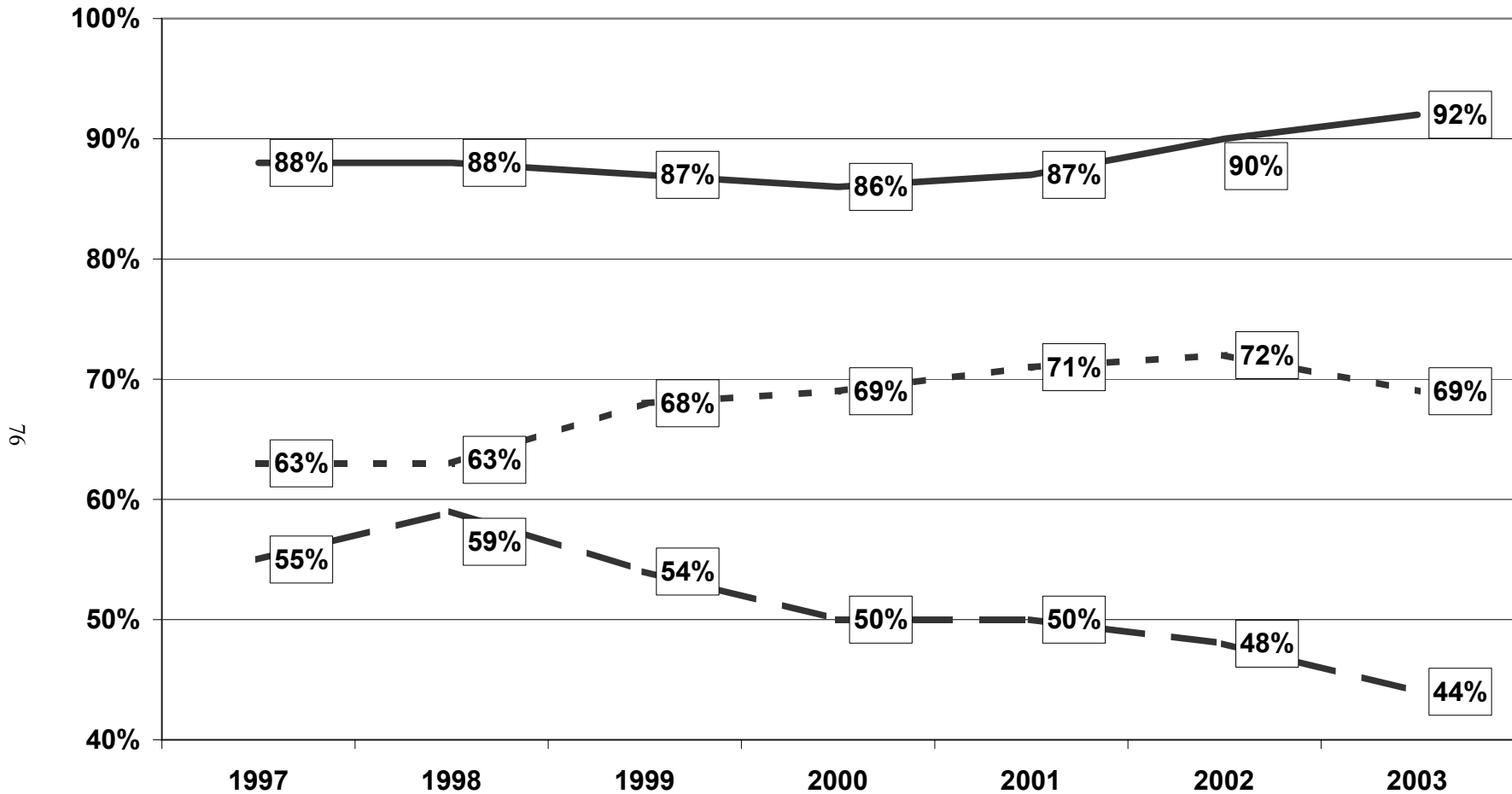
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 1997- 2003.

# TRENDS IN PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENT BEHAVIOR AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS 1997-2003



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 1997-2003.

## TRENDS IN PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL SAFETY AMONG DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS 1997-2003

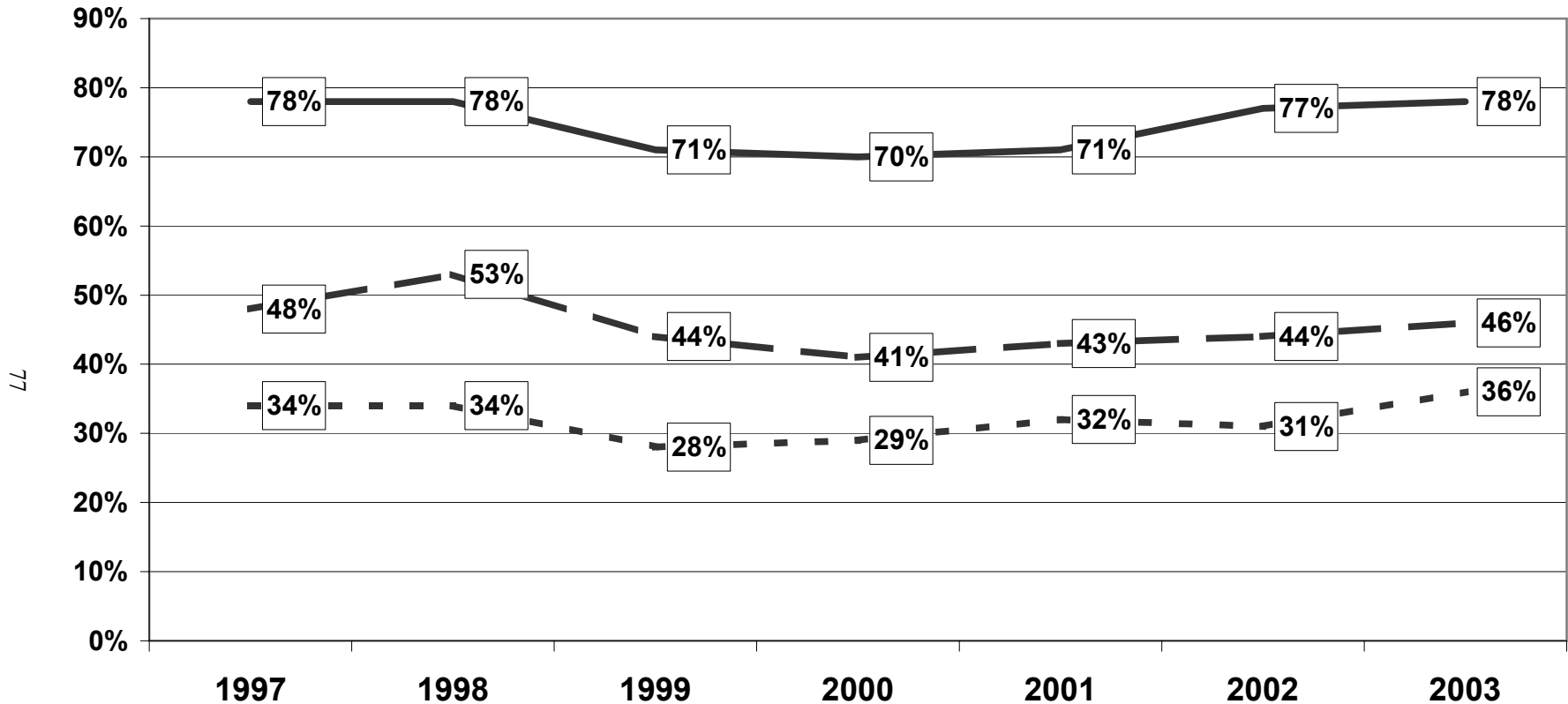


76



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 1997-2003.

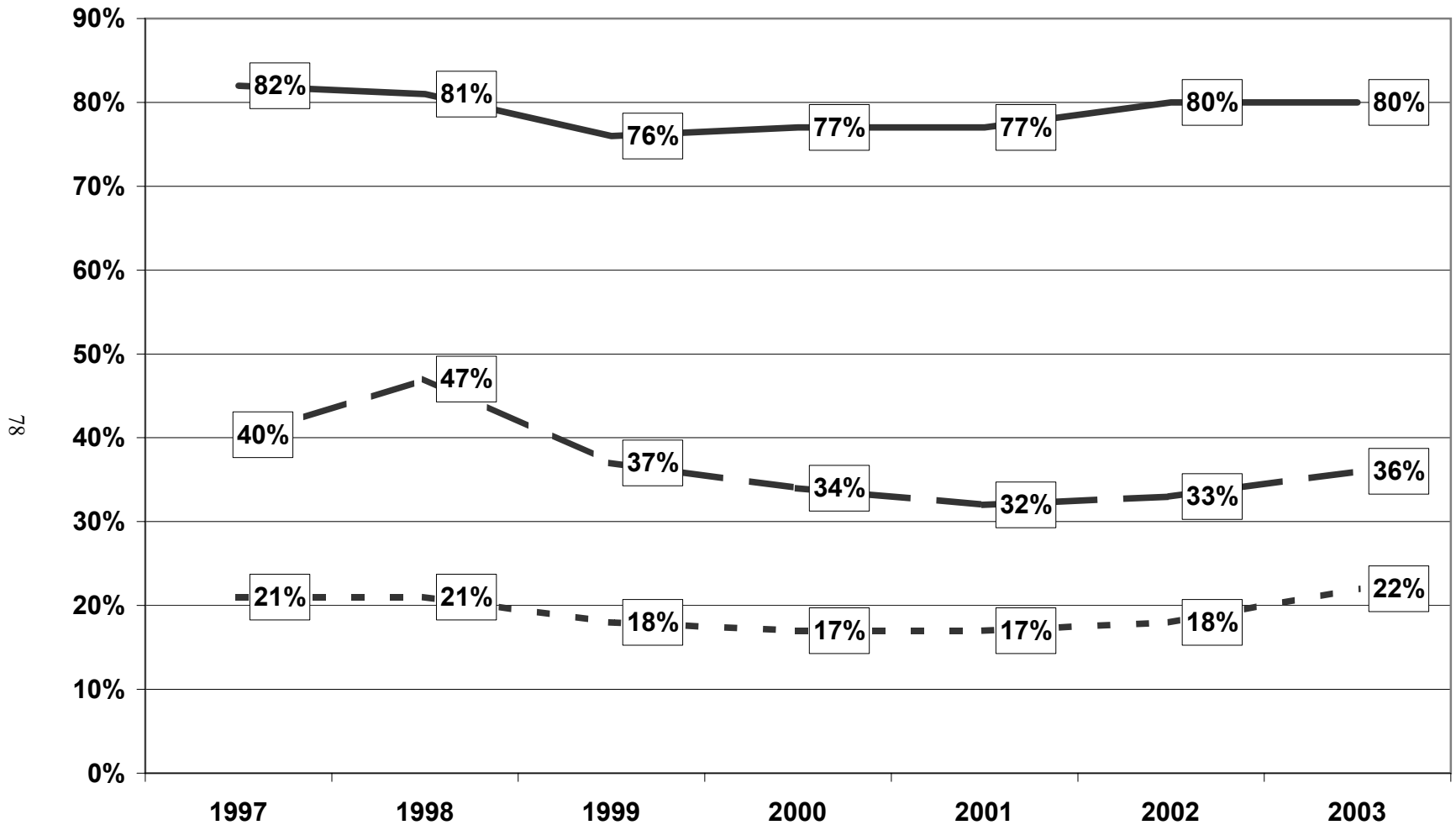
## TRENDS IN PERCEPTION OF SCHOOL SAFETY AMONG DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS 1997-2003



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 1997-2003.

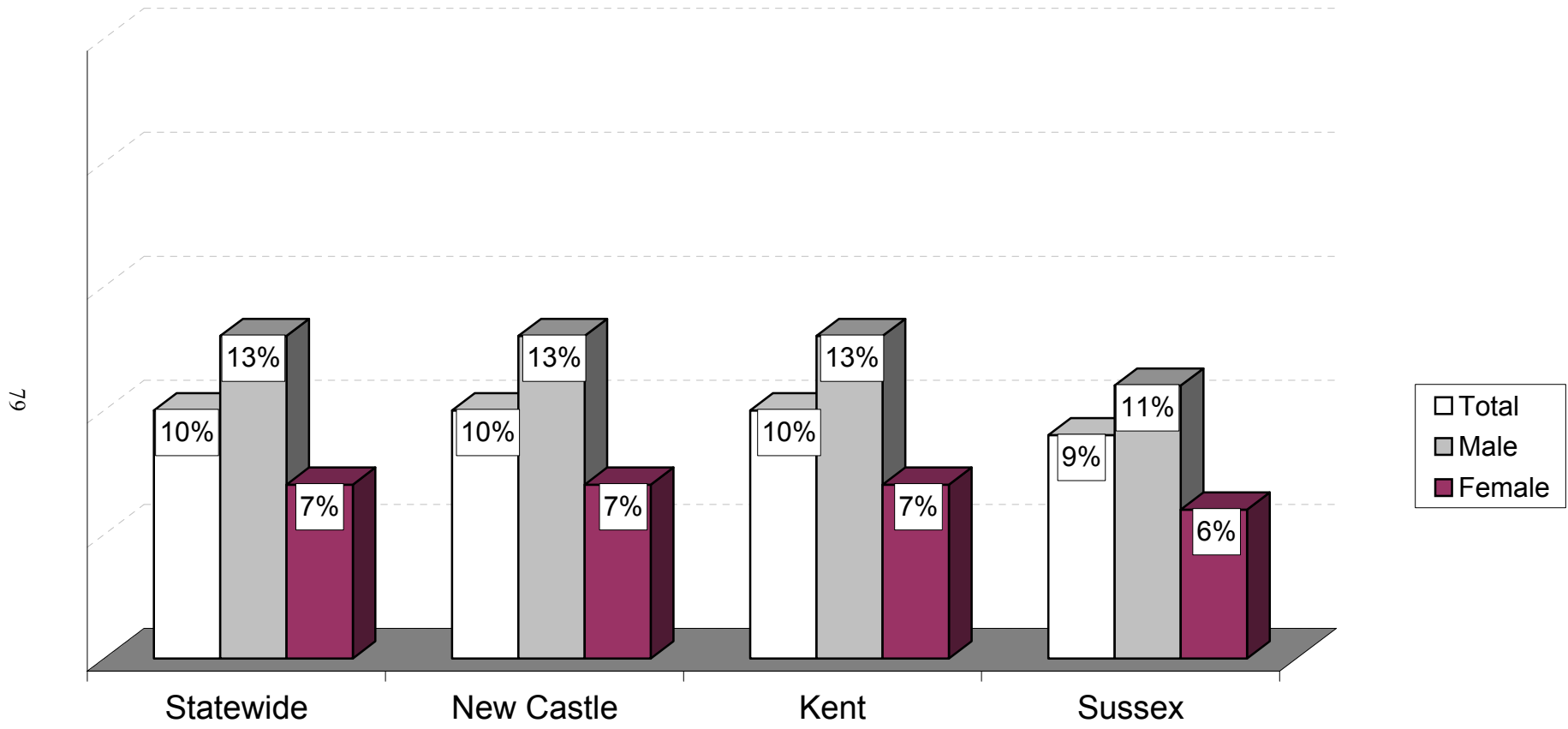


## TRENDS IN PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL SAFETY AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS 1997-2003



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 1997-2003.

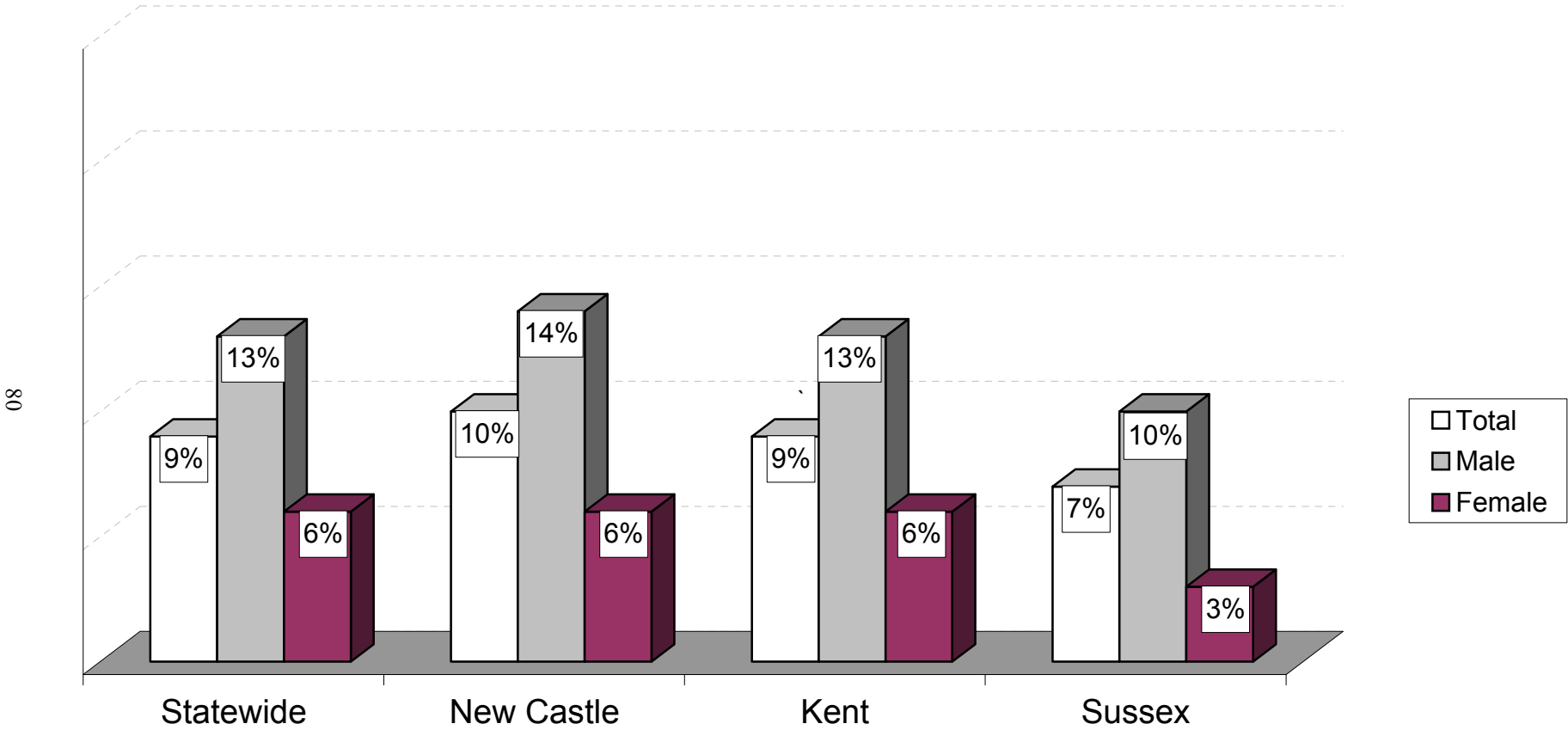
# PERCENT OF 2003 DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS REPORTING CURRENT RITALIN OR PSYCHOACTIVE MEDICATION USE BY STATE AND COUNTY



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



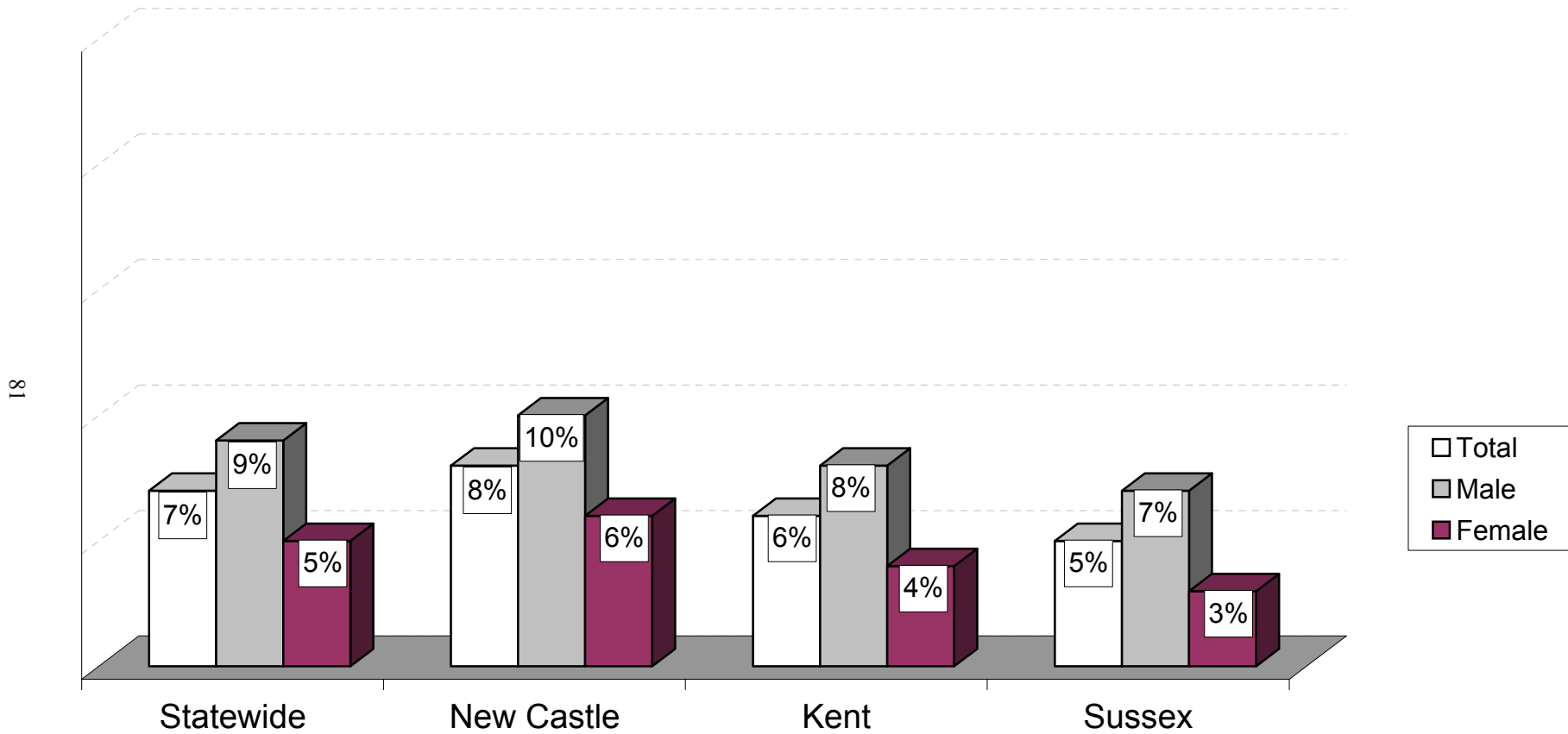
# PERCENT OF 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS REPORTING CURRENT RITALIN OR PSYCHOACTIVE MEDICATION USE BY STATE AND COUNTY



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



# PERCENT OF 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS REPORTING CURRENT RITALIN OR PSYCHOACTIVE MEDICATION USE BY STATE AND COUNTY



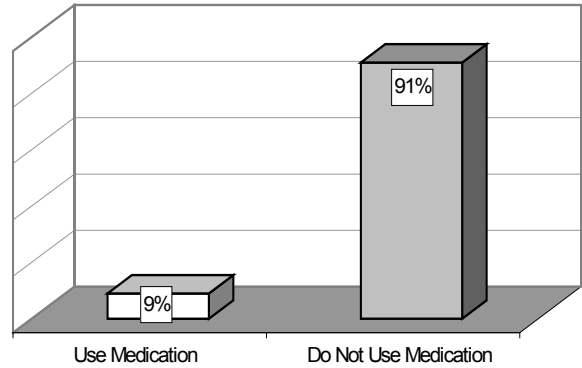
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



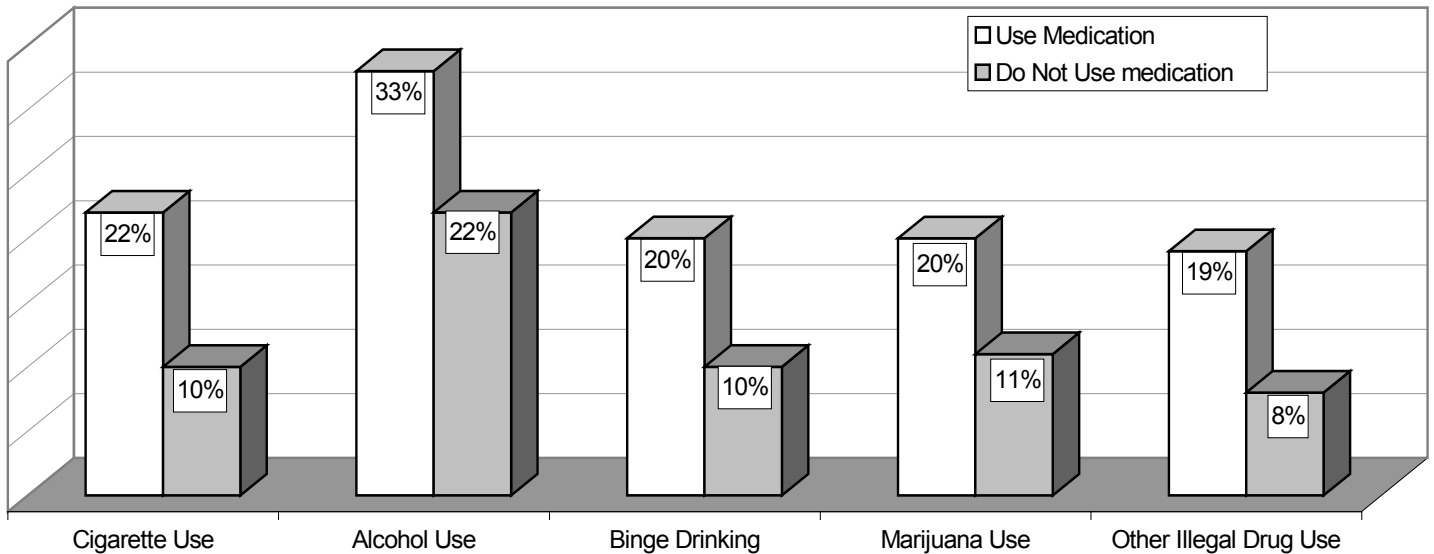
## Ritalin/Psychoactive Medication and Other Drug Use Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders

The table on the right shows that approximately 9 percent of Delaware Eighth graders report using Ritalin or other psychoactive medication during 2003. As shown in the table below, Delaware Eighth graders who report using Ritalin or other psychoactive medication are more likely to have used alcohol, tobacco, or other illegal drugs during the previous month. The difference between Ritalin users and non-users is statistically significant ( $p < .01$ ).

**Percent of 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Who Use and Do Not Use Ritalin or Other Psychoactive Medication**



**Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2002 Delaware Eighth Graders Who Use and Do Not Use Ritalin or Other Psychoactive Medication**

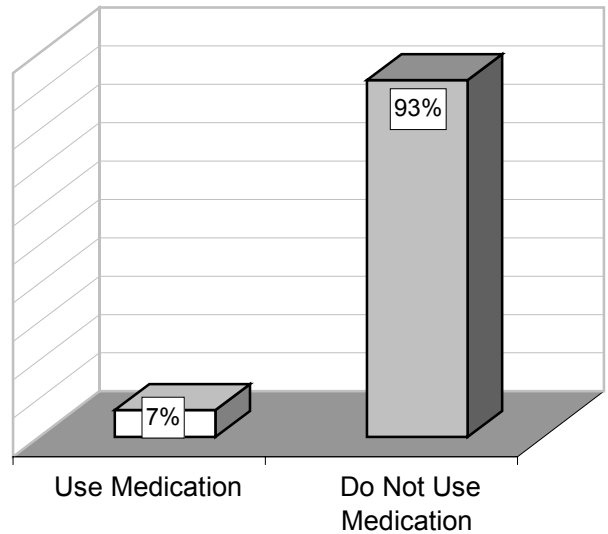


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

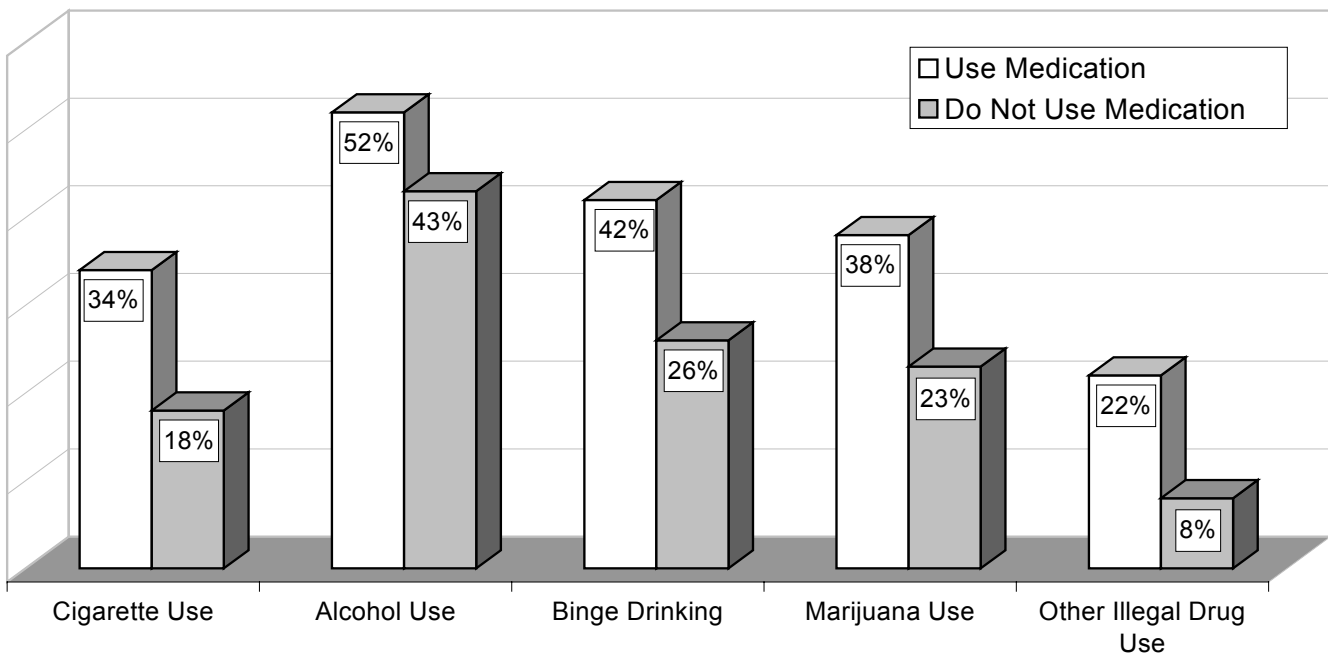
## Ritalin/Psychoactive Medication and Other Drug Use Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders

The table on the right shows that 7 percent of Delaware Eleventh graders report using Ritalin or other psychoactive medication during 2003. The table below shows that Delaware Eleventh graders who reported using Ritalin or other psychoactive medication are more likely to have used alcohol, tobacco, or other illegal drugs in the past month. The difference between Ritalin users and non-users is statistically significant ( $p < .01$ ).

**Percent of Delaware Eleventh Graders  
Who Use and Do Not Use Ritalin or  
Other Psychoactive Medication**

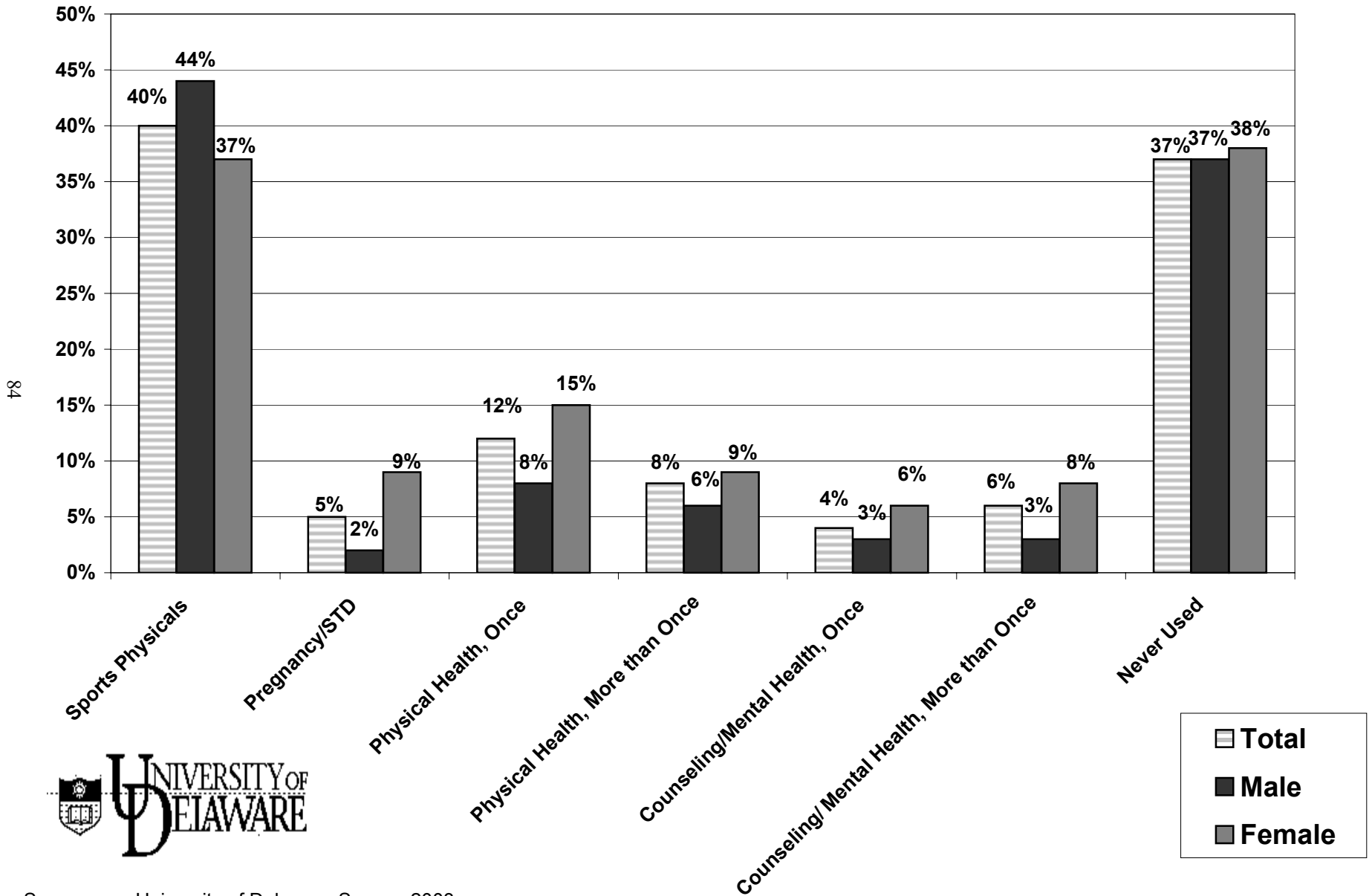


**Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Who Use and Do  
Not Use Ritalin or Other Psychoactive Medication**



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

## PERCENTAGE OF DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS REPORTING WELLNESS CENTER USE, 2003



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



## VI. Other Risk Behaviors and Consequences

Estimates by Gender and County of Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Riding in a Car with a Driver Who Has Been Drinking or Using Marijuana, 2003 8th and 11th Graders

Trends over Time in Report of Past Month Drinking and Driving and of Past Month Marijuana Use and Driving, 1989-2003 11th Graders

Estimates by Gender and County of Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Drinking and Driving and Marijuana Use and Driving, 2003 11th Graders

Past Month Drug Use in Relation to Past Year Report of Delinquent Behaviors, 2003 8th and 11th Graders

Estimates of Gambling in Relation to Drug Use, 2003 8th and 11th Graders



**1995 AND 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS' REPORTS OF  
RIDING IN A CAR WITH A DRINKING DRIVER**

(percentages)

	IN LIFETIME		IN PAST YEAR		IN PAST MONTH	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
<u>Statewide</u>	43	40	28	23	15	11
<u>Males</u>	44	38	29	22	15	10
<u>Females</u>	42	41	26	24	15	11
<u>New Castle</u>	40	39	26	24	13	10
<u>Males</u>	39	38	25	22	11	9
<u>Females</u>	42	40	26	25	14	11
<u>Kent</u>	47	39	31	22	19	11
<u>Males</u>	56	38	42	22	24	11
<u>Females</u>	39	40	21	22	15	10
<u>Sussex</u>	46	43	31	25	18	13
<u>Males</u>	46	42	30	24	17	14
<u>Females</u>	47	44	32	25	19	12

Source: University of Delaware Surveys; 1995, 2003.

**1995 AND 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS' REPORTS OF  
RIDING IN A CAR WITH A MARIJUANA USING DRIVER**  
(percentages)

	IN LIFETIME		IN PAST YEAR		IN PAST MONTH	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
<u>Statewide</u>	25	25	19	16	12	9
<u>Males</u>	25	24	20	16	13	9
<u>Females</u>	26	25	18	16	10	8
<u>New Castle</u>	25	26	18	17	10	9
<u>Males</u>	25	25	19	16	11	9
<u>Females</u>	26	27	18	18	10	9
<u>Kent</u>	20	21	14	12	11	7
<u>Males</u>	25	20	20	12	14	8
<u>Females</u>	16	21	10	12	8	6
<u>Sussex</u>	30	26	24	16	15	10
<u>Males</u>	26	28	21	19	15	11
<u>Females</u>	35	24	26	14	15	9

Source: University of Delaware Surveys; 1995, 2003.

**1995 AND 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS' REPORTS OF  
RIDING IN A CAR WITH A DRINKING DRIVER**

(percentages)

	IN LIFETIME		IN PAST YEAR		IN PAST MONTH	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
<u>Statewide</u>	43	47	30	30	14	12
<u>Males</u>	43	47	30	31	16	13
<u>Females</u>	43	47	30	28	12	11
<u>New Castle</u>	38	44	25	26	10	11
<u>Males</u>	37	44	25	27	12	11
<u>Females</u>	38	43	25	26	9	10
<u>Kent</u>	50	50	38	33	20	13
<u>Males</u>	50	49	36	34	20	15
<u>Females</u>	50	50	39	31	19	11
<u>Sussex</u>	49	54	35	35	16	15
<u>Males</u>	52	55	40	37	21	18
<u>Females</u>	46	53	31	32	13	13

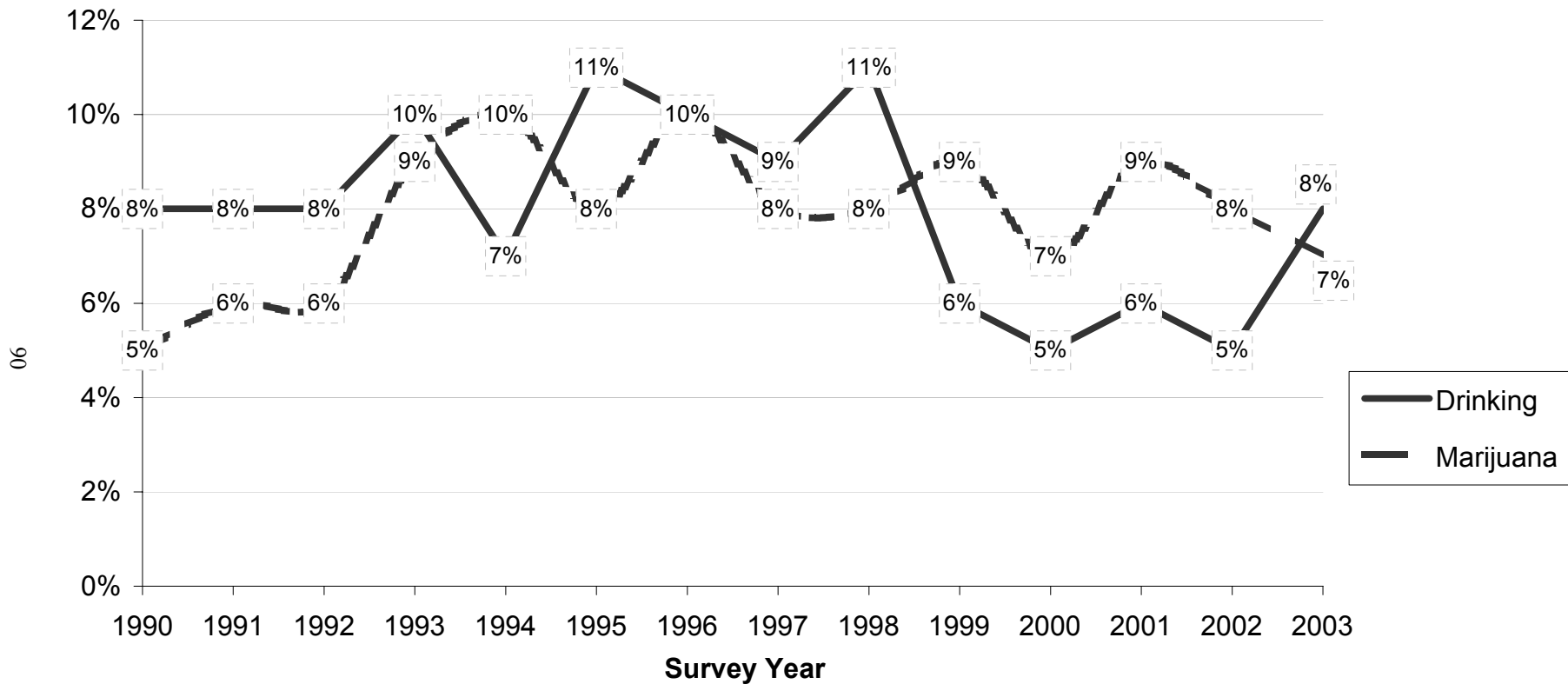
Source: University of Delaware Surveys; 1995, 2003.

**1995 AND 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS' REPORTS OF  
RIDING IN A CAR WITH A MARIJUANA USING DRIVER**  
(percentages)

	IN LIFETIME		IN PAST YEAR		IN PAST MONTH	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
<u>Statewide</u>	40	46	33	34	19	19
<u>Males</u>	46	48	37	36	24	22
<u>Females</u>	36	45	30	32	15	16
<u>New Castle</u>	42	46	35	34	20	20
<u>Males</u>	47	47	39	36	25	22
<u>Females</u>	38	45	32	32	15	17
<u>Kent</u>	41	45	33	32	20	17
<u>Males</u>	43	47	34	33	25	20
<u>Females</u>	39	44	32	31	18	13
<u>Sussex</u>	35	49	26	36	14	20
<u>Males</u>	44	53	33	40	20	24
<u>Females</u>	29	45	22	33	10	16

Source: University of Delaware Surveys; 1995, 2003.

## TRENDS IN DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS' REPORT OF DRINKING AND DRIVING AND REPORT OF SMOKING MARIJUANA AND DRIVING\*, 1990-2003



Note: \*Past month reports of drinking/smoking and driving.

Source: Data Base/DiagnosticsPlus (1990-1993); Department of Public Instruction 1994; University of Delaware Survey, 1995-2003.



**1995 AND 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS'  
REPORT OF DRINKING AND DRIVING**  
(percentages)

	IN LIFETIME		IN PAST YEAR		IN PAST MONTH	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
<u>Statewide</u>	28	22	22	16	11	8
<u>Males</u>	34	26	28	20	14	10
<u>Females</u>	24	18	18	13	9	6
<u>New Castle</u>	26	20	20	15	10	8
<u>Males</u>	32	23	25	18	12	10
<u>Females</u>	22	17	17	12	9	6
<u>Kent</u>	32	24	27	17	16	8
<u>Males</u>	34	28	32	20	19	10
<u>Females</u>	31	21	24	14	13	7
<u>Sussex</u>	28	28	21	20	10	10
<u>Males</u>	42	35	31	28	14	14
<u>Females</u>	19	21	15	14	6	6

Source: University of Delaware Survey; 1995, 2003.

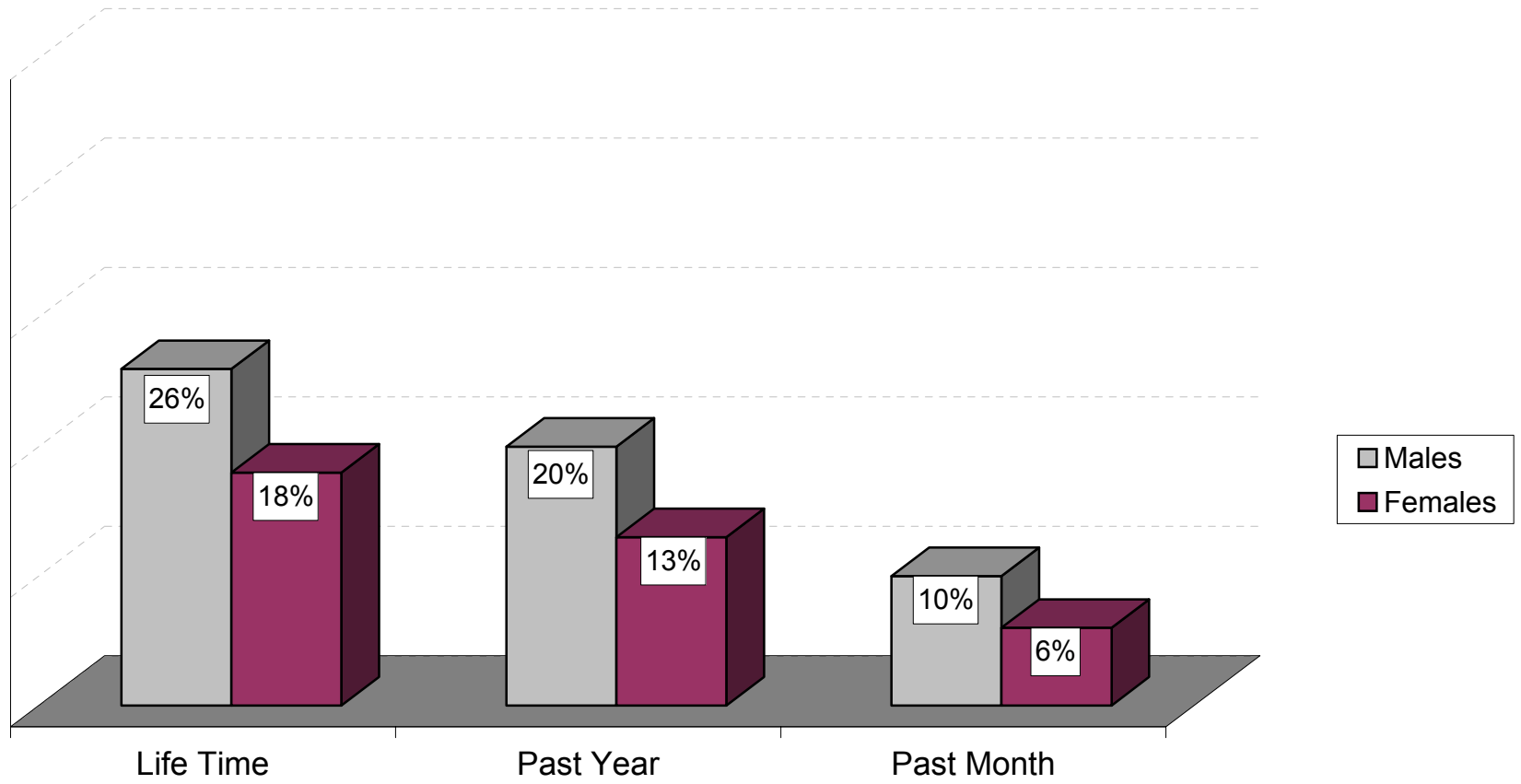
**1995 AND 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS'  
REPORT OF SMOKING MARIJUANA AND DRIVING**  
(percentages)

	IN LIFETIME		IN PAST YEAR		IN PAST MONTH	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
<u>Statewide</u>	20	17	16	12	8	7
<u>Males</u>	26	21	22	16	12	10
<u>Females</u>	16	13	12	9	5	4
<u>New Castle</u>	23	16	18	12	8	7
<u>Males</u>	30	21	24	16	12	10
<u>Females</u>	18	13	13	8	6	4
<u>Kent</u>	21	16	17	12	10	7
<u>Males</u>	24	19	21	15	16	10
<u>Females</u>	20	13	14	10	5	4
<u>Sussex</u>	12	19	9	14	6	7
<u>Males</u>	18	25	16	18	10	12
<u>Females</u>	9	13	5	10	3	3

Source: University of Delaware Survey; 1995, 2003.

## 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS WHO REPORT DRINKING AND DRIVING

93

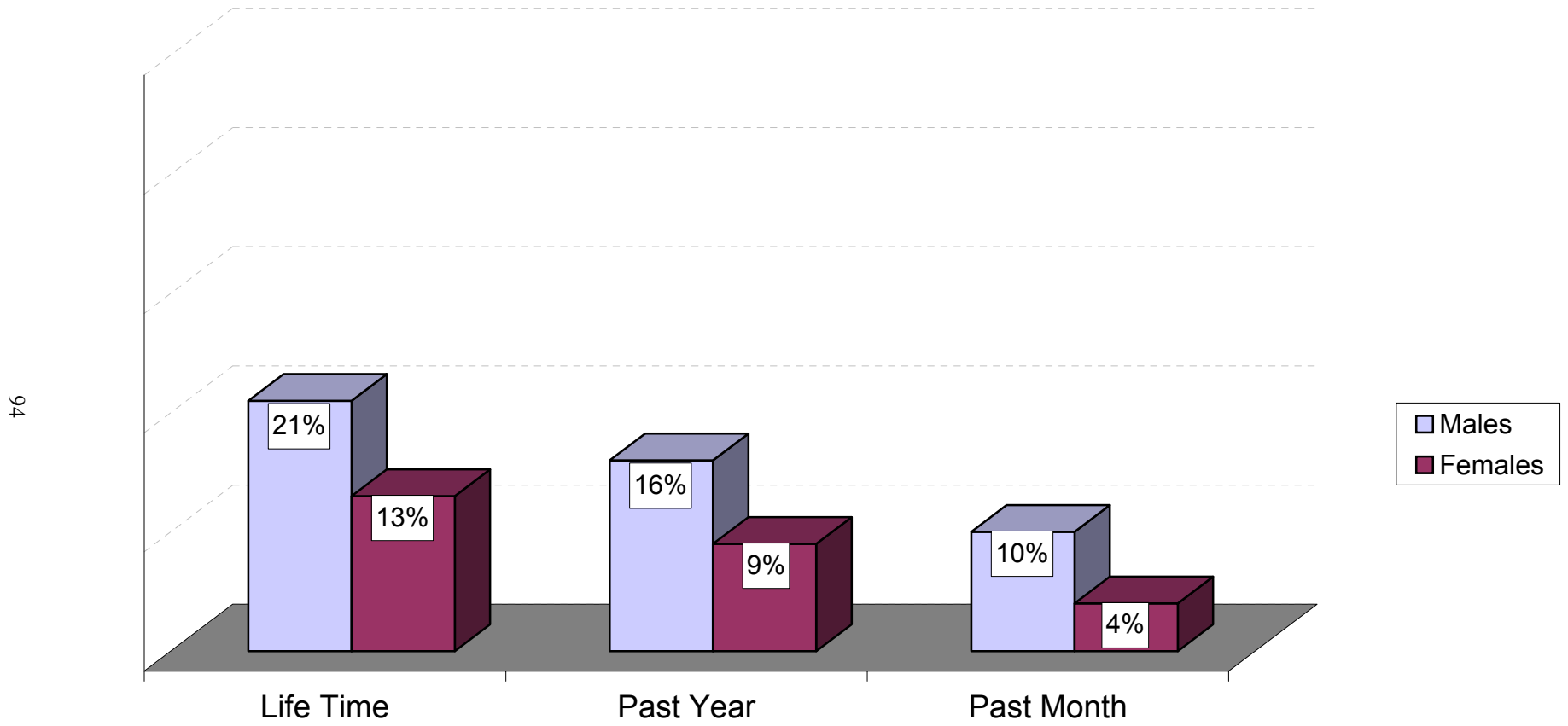


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.





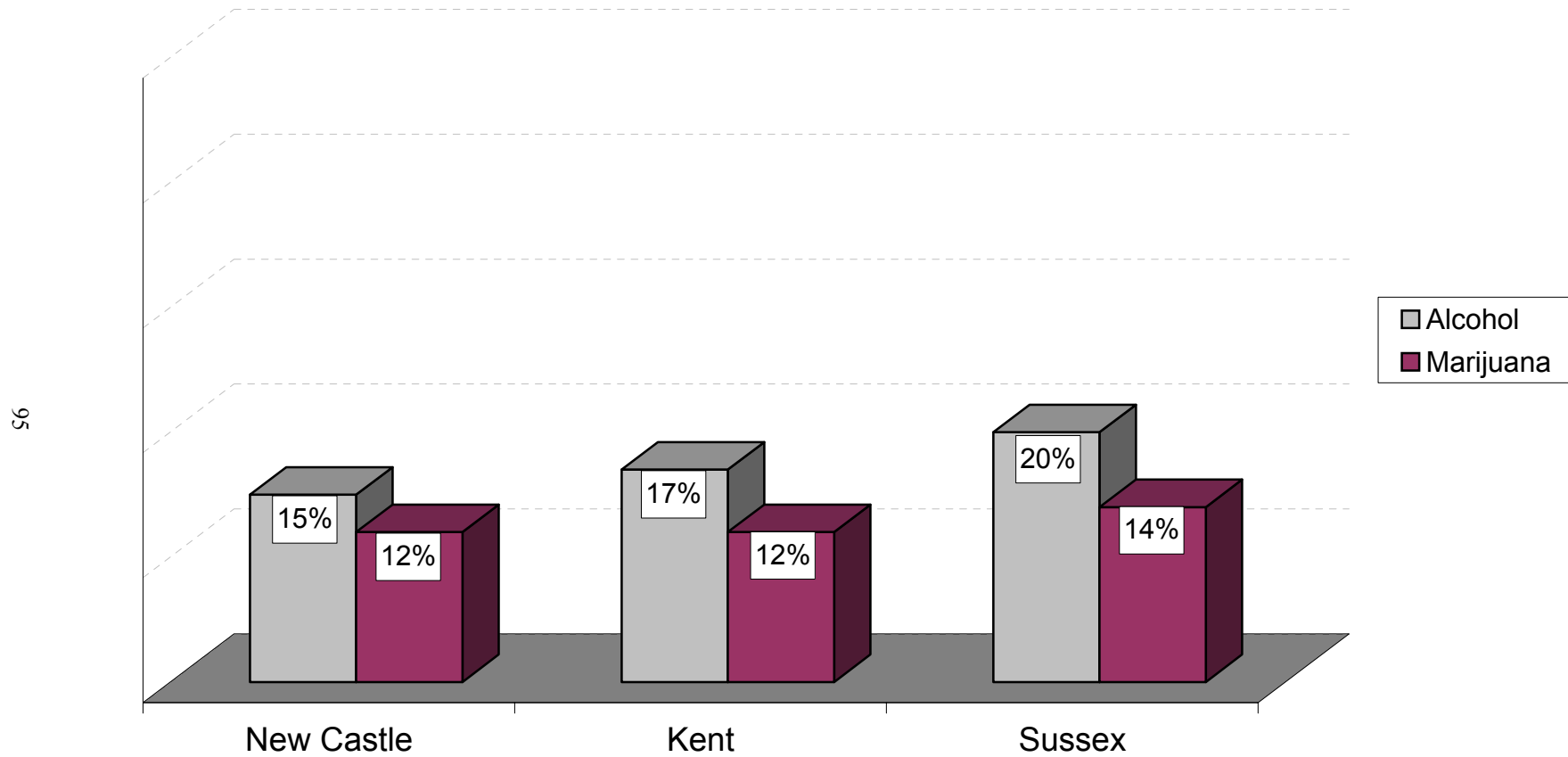
## 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS WHO REPORT MARIJUANA USE AND DRIVING



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



## 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS WHO REPORT PAST YEAR SUBSTANCE USE AND DRIVING BY COUNTY

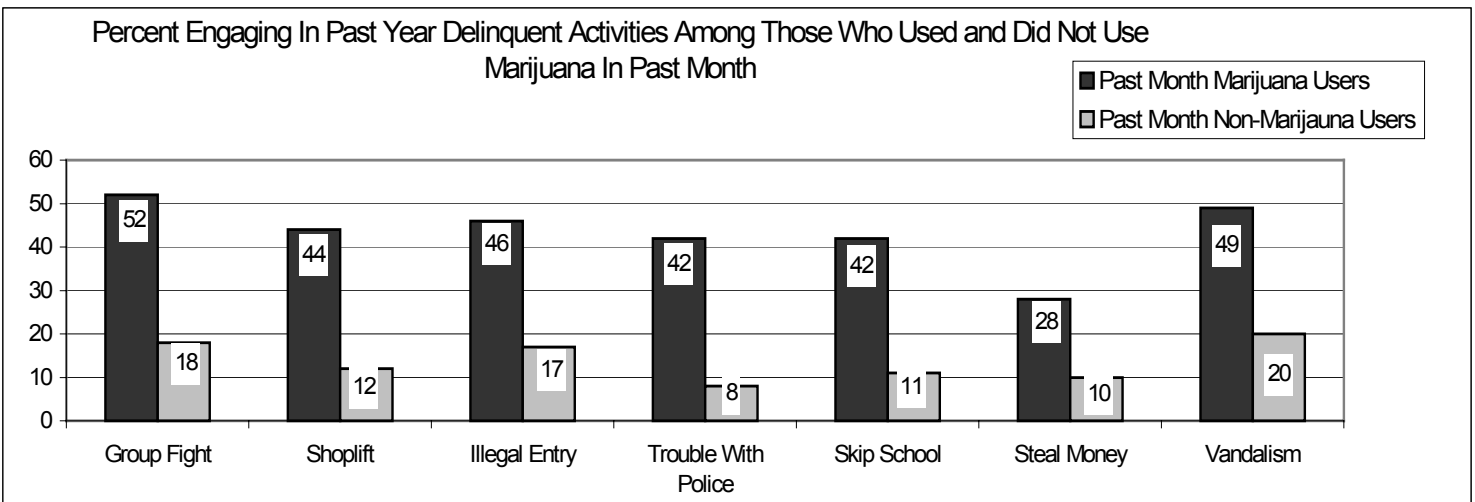
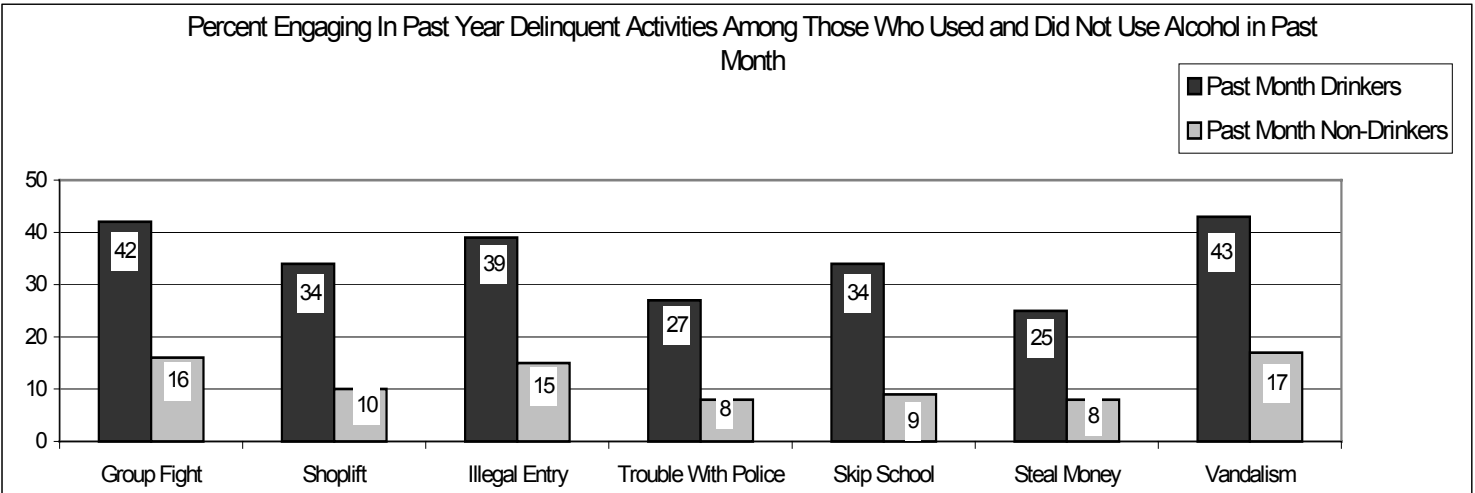
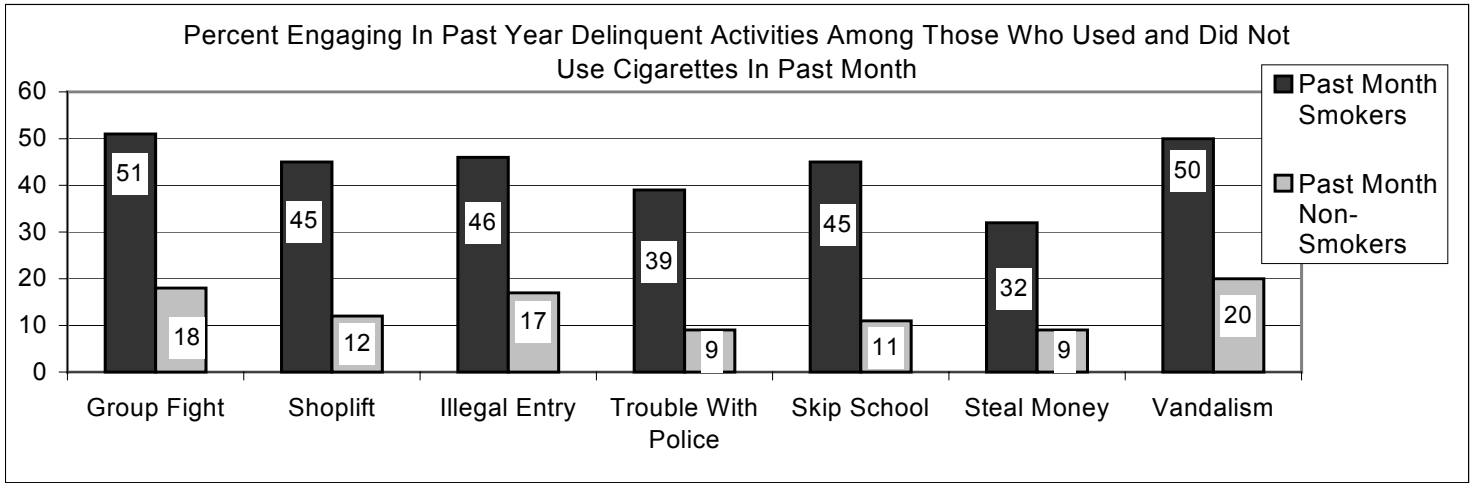


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



# PAST MONTH SUBSTANCE USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS BY PAST YEAR DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES

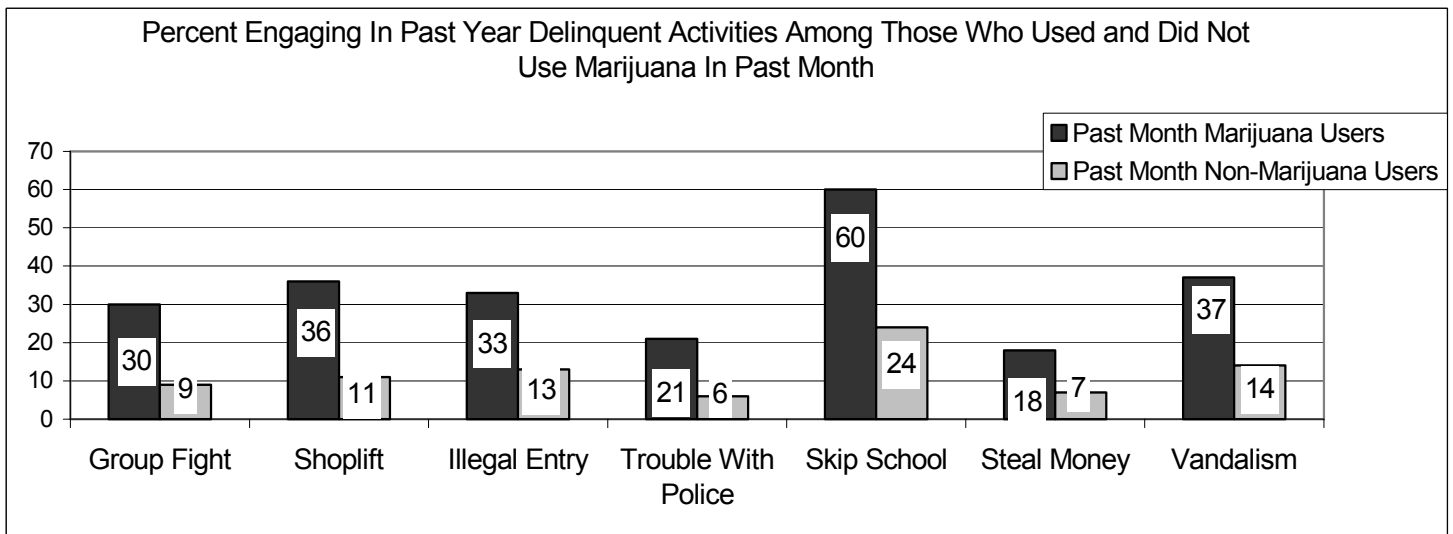
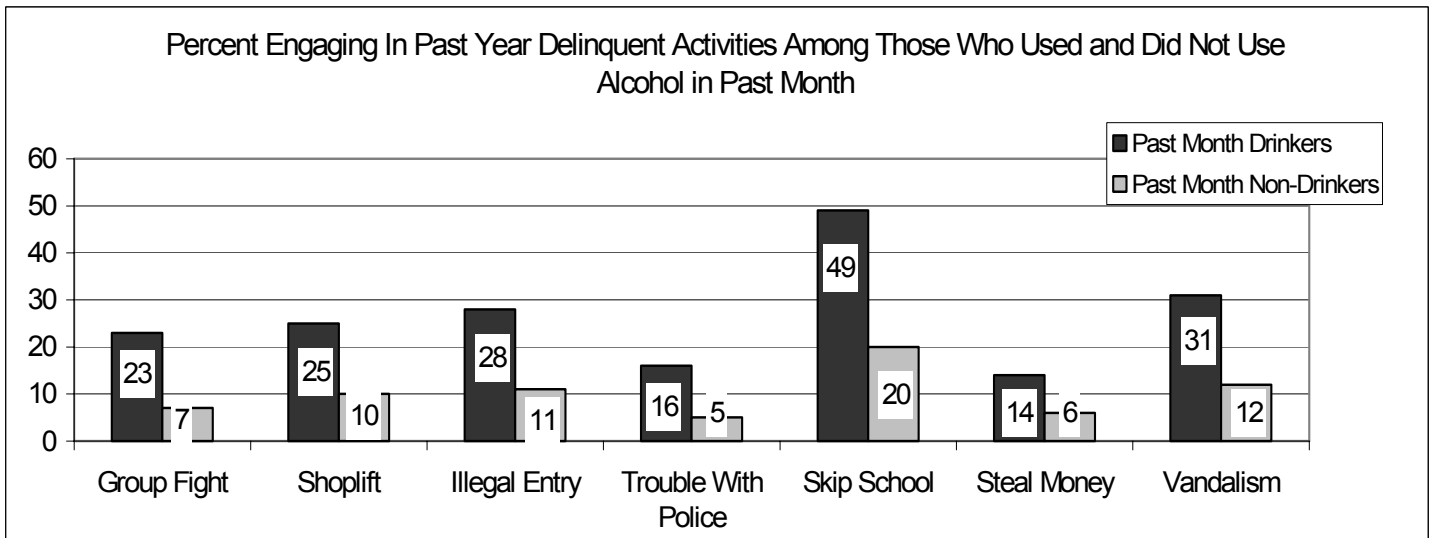
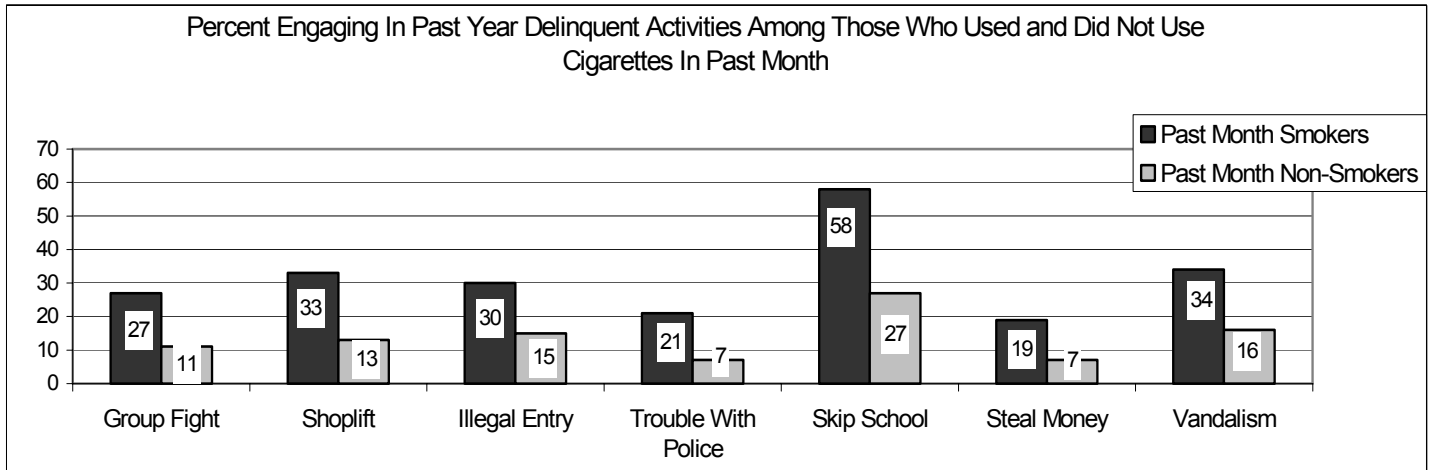
(Percentages)



Note: New 2003 Vandalism Measure Included  
 Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003

# PAST MONTH SUBSTANCE USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS BY PAST YEAR DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES

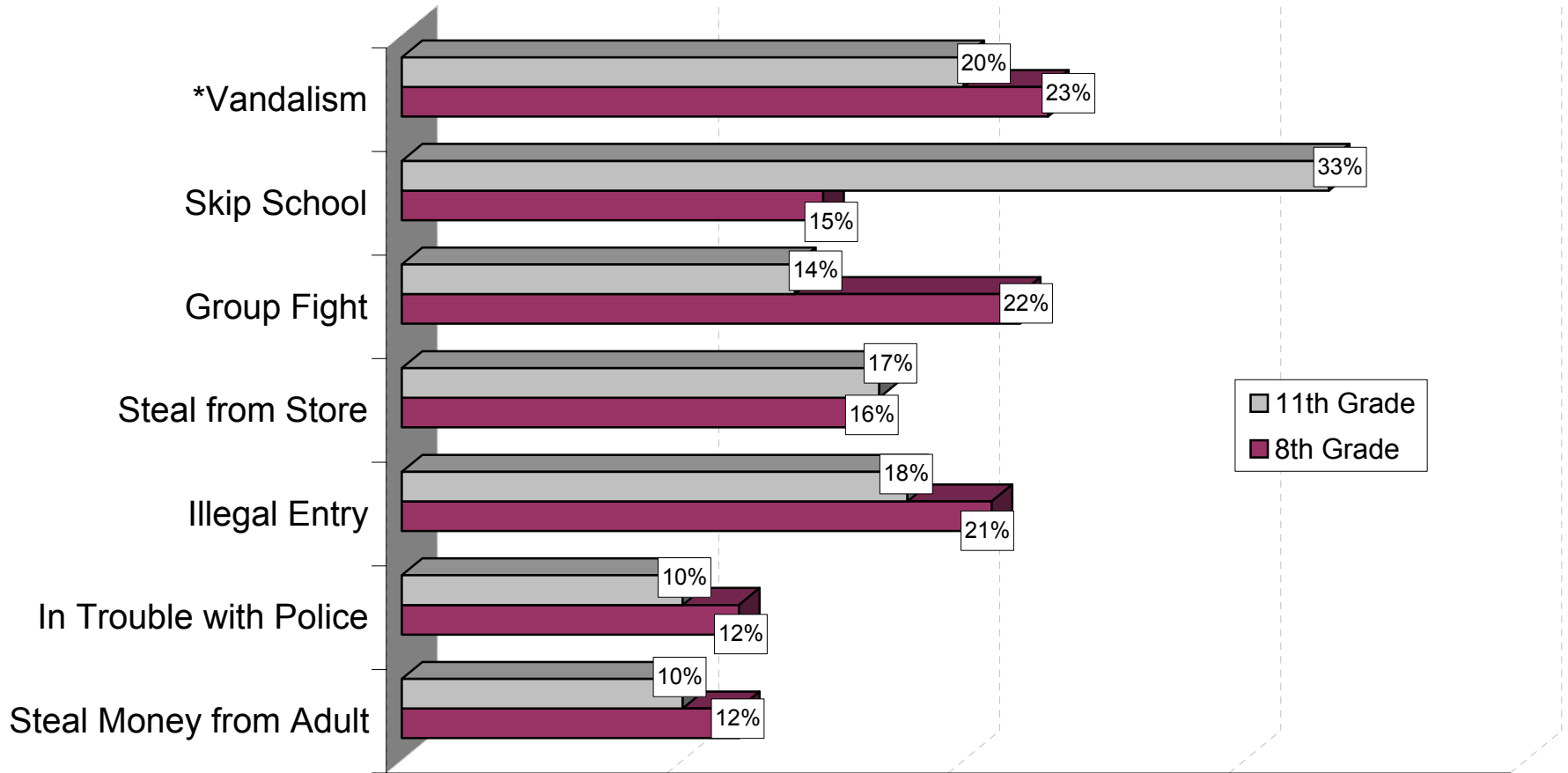
(Percentages)



Note: New 2003 Vandalism Measure Included.  
 Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

## PAST YEAR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR REPORTED BY 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH GRADERS

98



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.  
 Note: \*New 2003 Vandalism Measure Included.



**GAMBLING AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

	<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Past Year</b>	<b>Past Month</b>	<b>Weekly</b>
<u>Statewide</u>	25	30	13	10
<u>Males</u>	31	42	19	19
<u>Females</u>	21	19	6	4
<u>New Castle</u>	26	30	12	10
<u>Males</u>	32	42	19	20
<u>Females</u>	22	19	6	4
<u>Kent</u>	23	27	12	9
<u>Males</u>	30	37	17	16
<u>Females</u>	18	18	6	3
<u>Sussex</u>	23	33	14	11
<u>Males</u>	28	48	24	22
<u>Females</u>	21	20	6	3

Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**GAMBLING AMONG 2003 DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
(percentages)

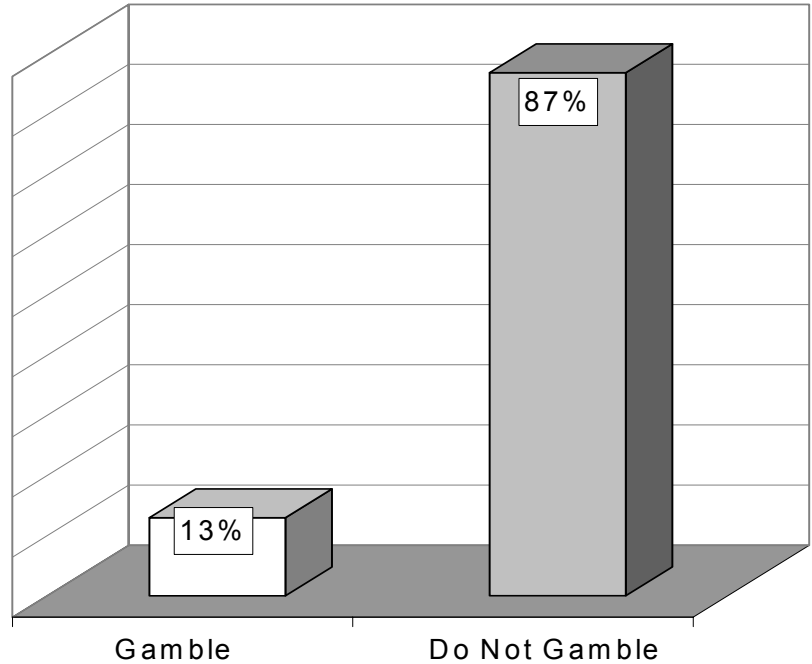
	<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Past Year</b>	<b>Past Month</b>	<b>Weekly<sup>a</sup></b>
<u>Statewide</u>	23	28	9	6
<u>Males</u>	32	43	16	16
<u>Females</u>	16	13	2	1
<u>New Castle</u>	22	27	9	6
<u>Males</u>	33	42	16	16
<u>Females</u>	16	12	2	1
<u>Kent</u>	24	26	6	5
<u>Males</u>	35	41	12	13
<u>Females</u>	18	13	2	-
<u>Sussex</u>	23	30	11	9
<u>Males</u>	29	46	19	19
<u>Females</u>	18	14	3	2

Note:           <sup>a</sup>(-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.  
Source:        University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

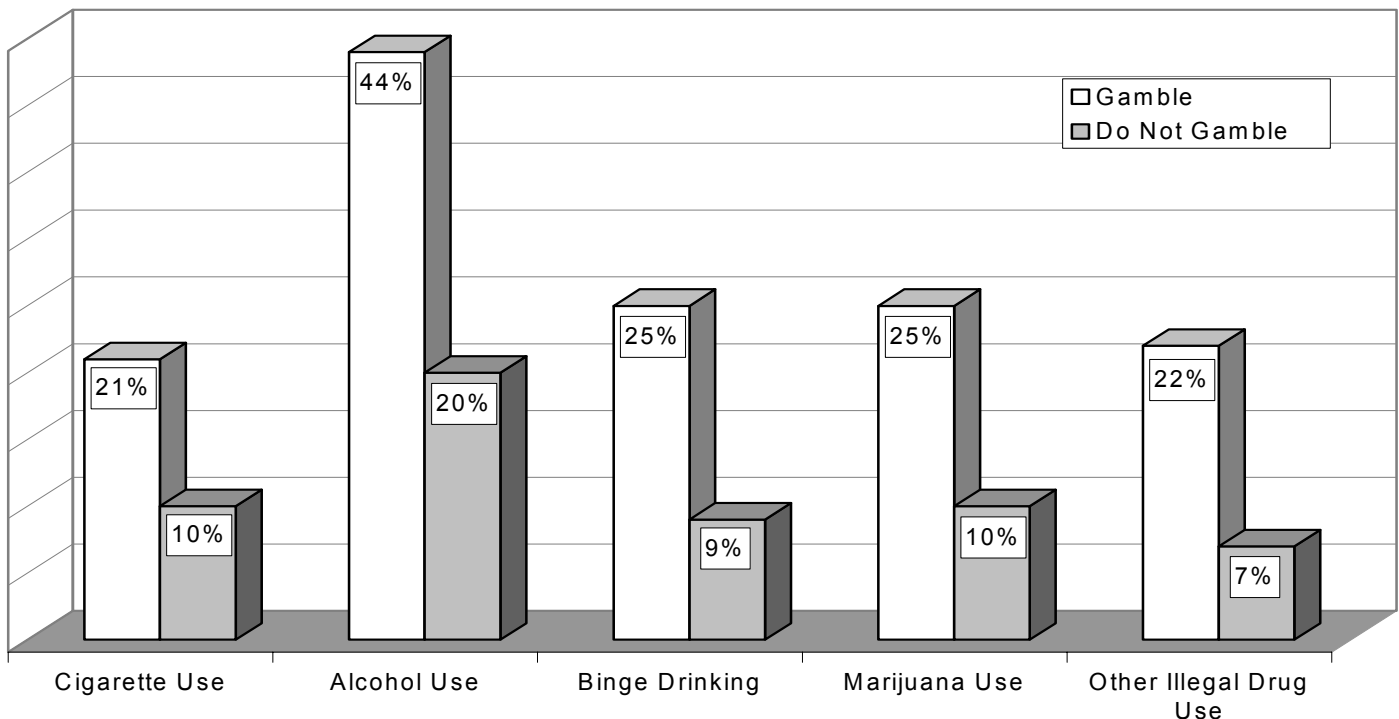
## Gambling and Drug Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders

### Percent of 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Who Gamble Regularly

The table on the right shows that 13% of Delaware Eighth graders gamble regularly (defined as 12 or more times per year). As shown in the table below, Delaware Eighth graders who report gambling regularly during the part year are more likely to be past month substance abusers. The differences between gamblers and non-gamblers are significant ( $p < .01$ ) for all substance abuse measures.



### Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Who Do and Do Not Gamble Regularly



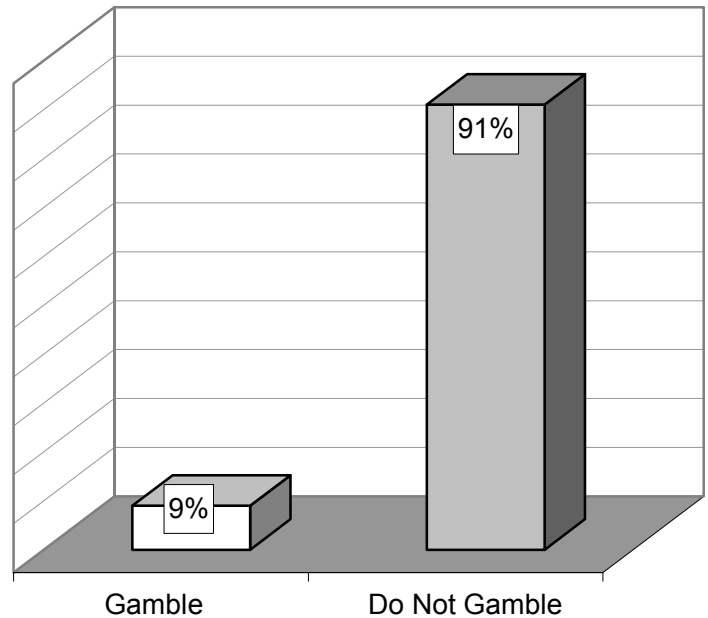
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



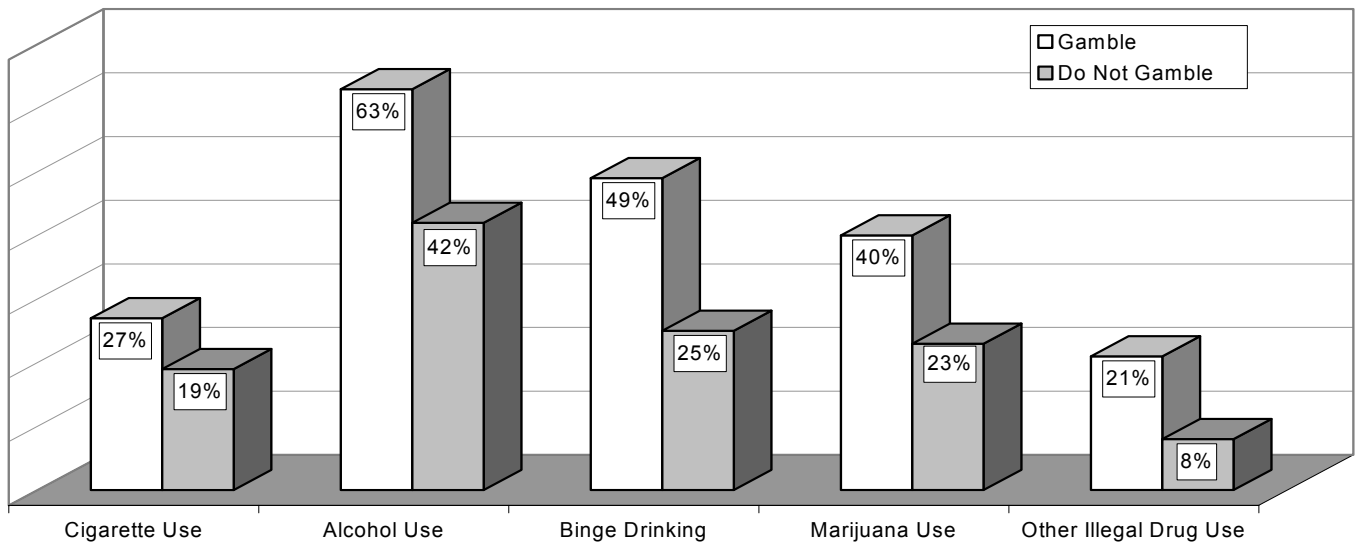
## Gambling and Drug Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders

The table on the right shows that 9 percent of Delaware Eleventh graders gamble regularly (defined as 12 or more times per year). The table below shows that Delaware Eleventh graders who reported gambling regularly during the past year are more likely to be past month substance abusers. The differences between gamblers and non-gamblers are statistically significant ( $p < .01$ ) for all substance abuse measures except past month cigarette use.

**Percent of 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Who Gamble Regularly**



**Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Who Do and Do Not Gamble Regularly**



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

## VII. Parental Involvement and Students' Substance Use

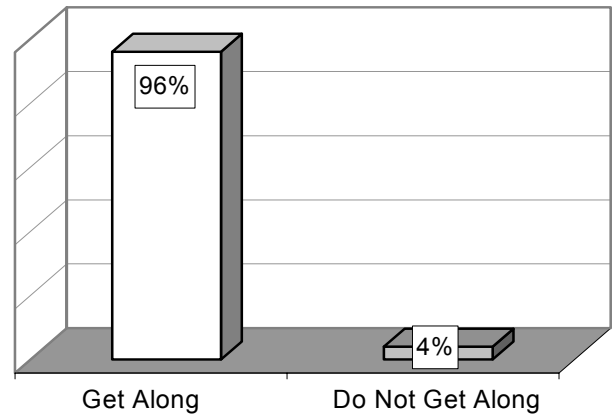
Get Along with Parents, Argue with Parents, Talk to Parents, Parents Volunteer at School, and Students' Drug Use

Household Members' Smoking and Students' Drug Use

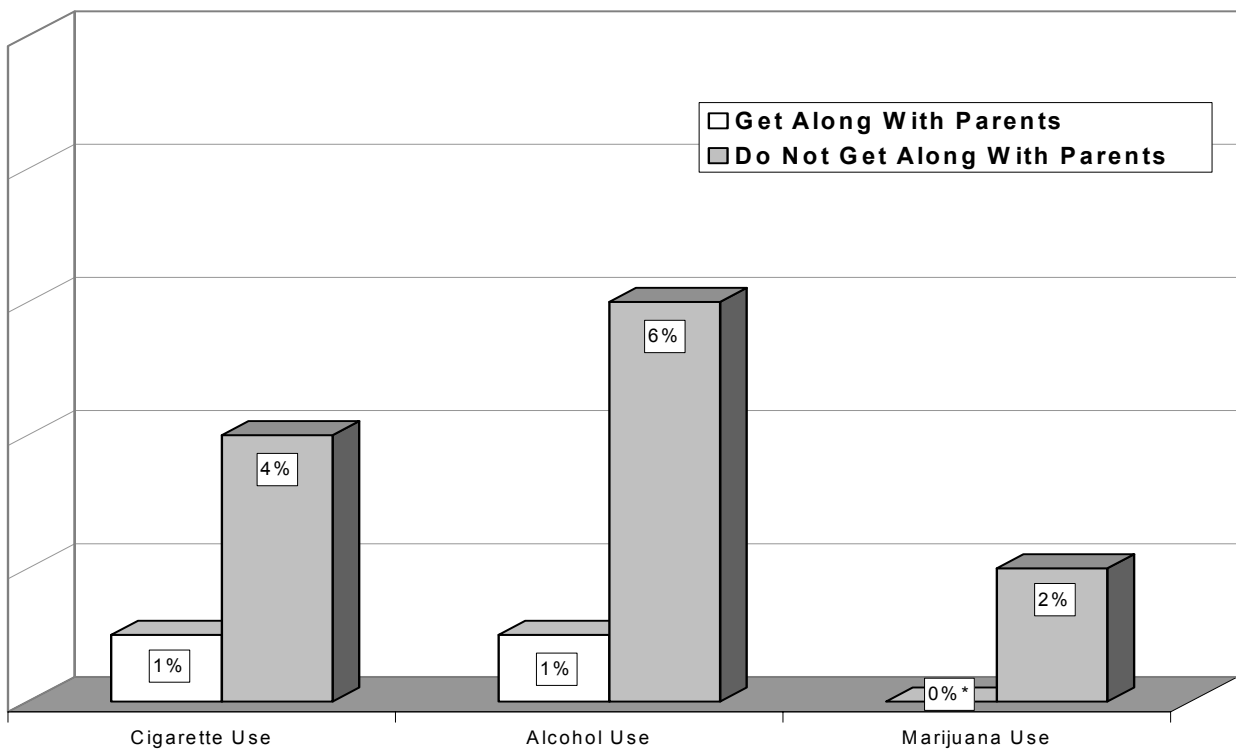
## Getting Along Well With Parents and Past Month Substance Use Among 2003 Delaware Fifth Graders

The table on the right shows that 96% percent of 2003 Delaware Fifth graders report getting along with their parents. The table below shows that those who report getting along with their parents use substances less than those who report not getting along with their parents. The differences are significant ( $p < .01$ ) for all substance abuse measures.

**Percent of 2003 Delaware Fifth Graders Who Get Along Well With Parents**



**Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Fifth Graders Reporting Getting Along Well With Parents**



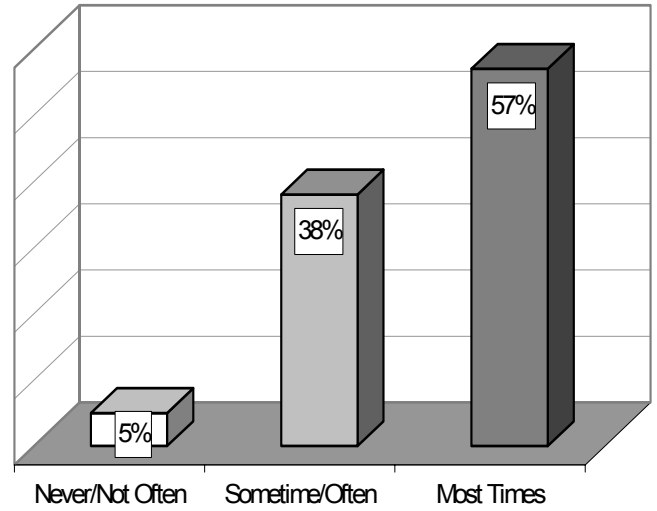
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

\* Note less than 1%.

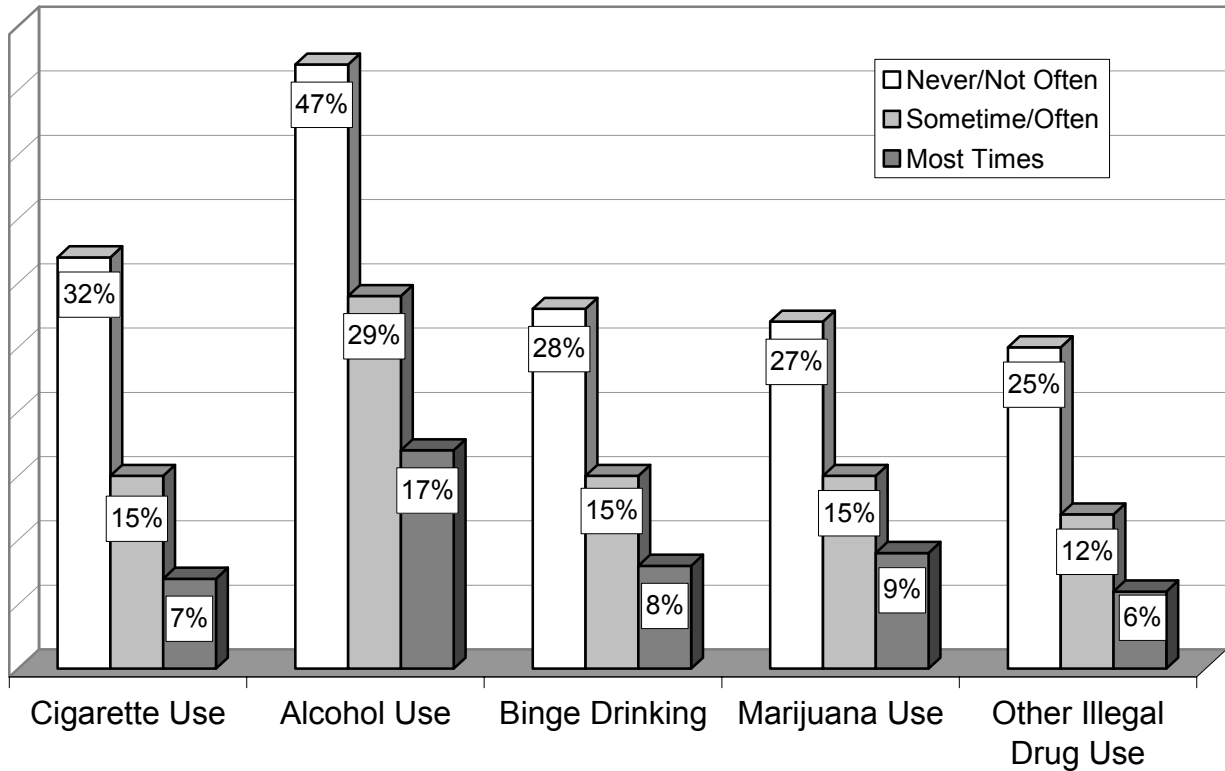
## Getting Along With Parents and Drug Use Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders

The table on the right shows how often 2003 Delaware Eighth graders report getting along well with parents. As shown in the table below, the more Eighth graders report getting along well with parents the less likely they are to use substances. The differences are significant ( $p < .01$ ) for all substance use measures.

**How Often 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Get Along Well With Parents**



**Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders  
By Getting Along Well With Parents**

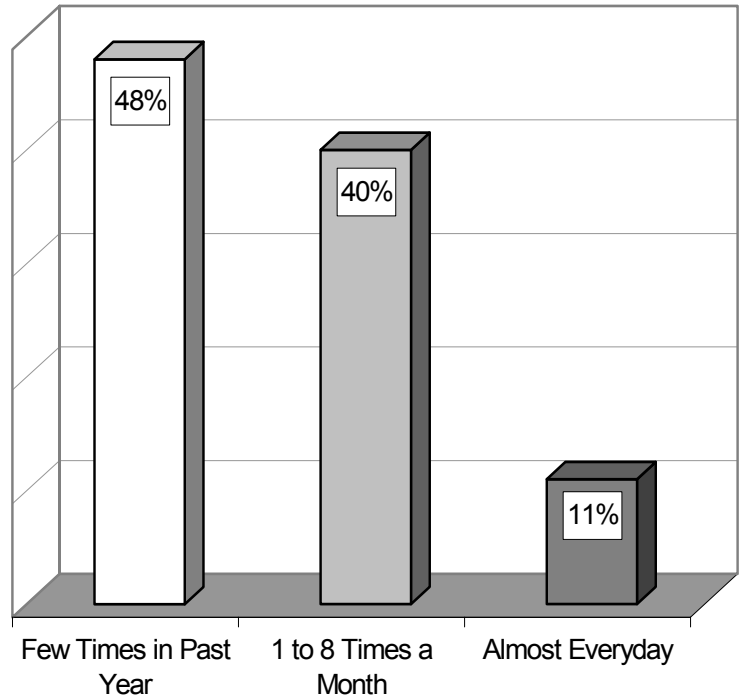


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

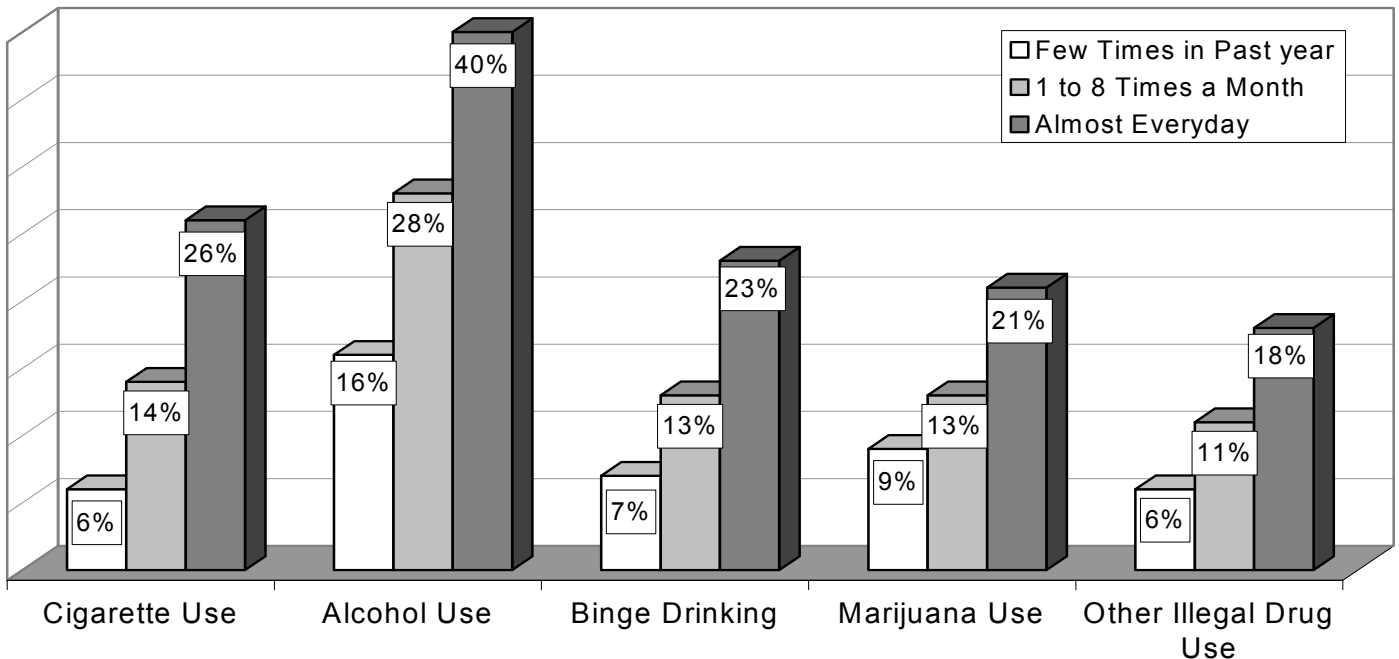
## Fighting/Arguing With Parents and Drug Use Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders

### How Often 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Argue or Fight With Parents

The table on the right shows how often 2003 Delaware Eighth graders report arguing or fighting with parents. The table below shows that those Eighth graders who argue with parents the least are less likely to report past month substance use. The differences are statistically significant ( $p < .01$ ) for all substance use measures.



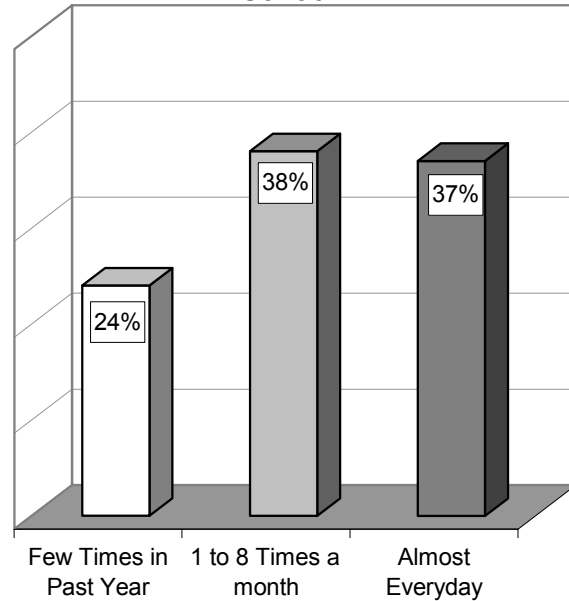
### Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders by Arguing or Fighting With Parents



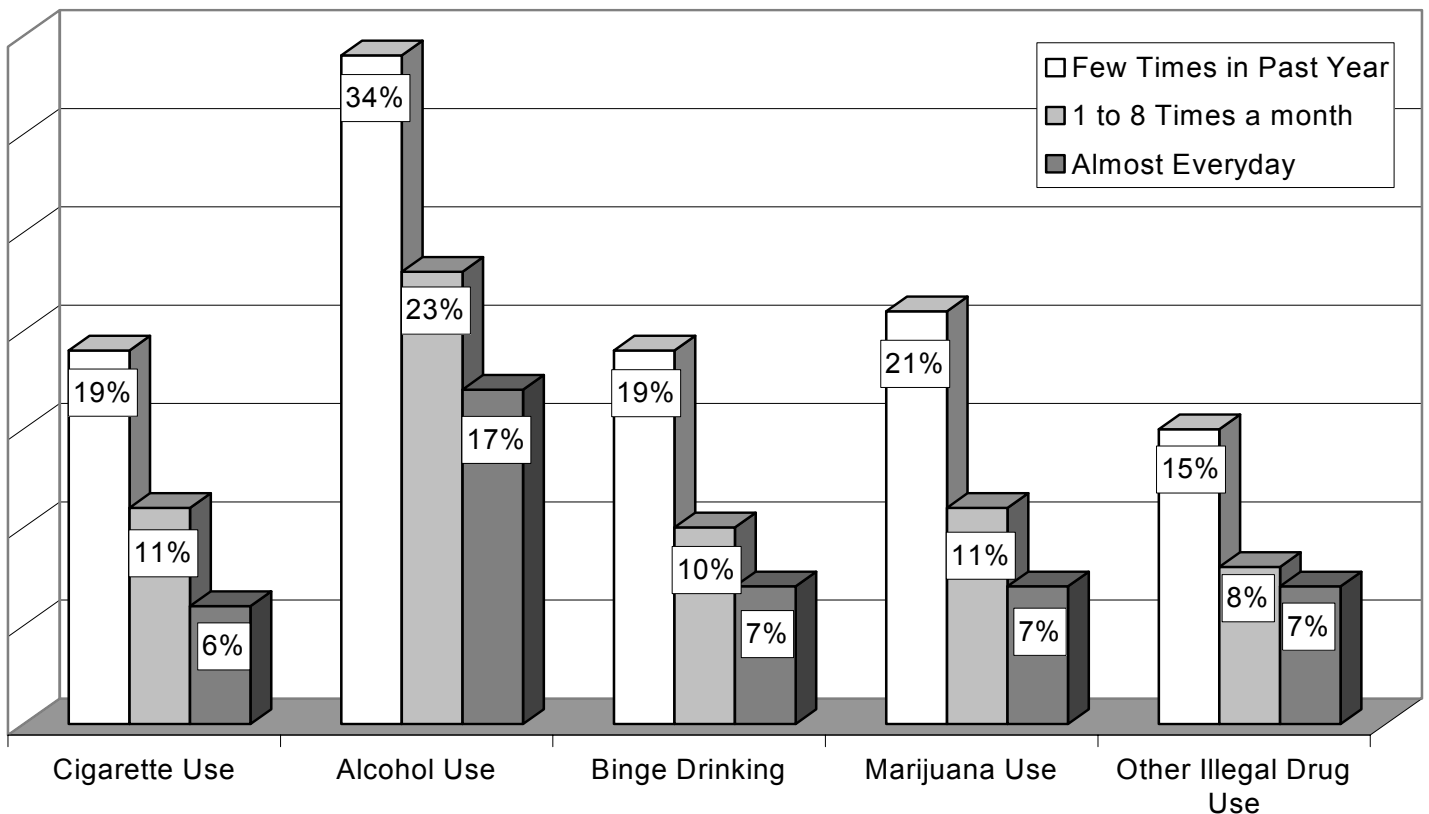
## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders by Talking With Parents About School

The table on the right shows how often 2003 Delaware Eighth graders report talking with their parents about school. The table below shows that those who report talking with parents about school the most use substances the least. The differences are statistically significant for all substance abuse measures ( $p < .01$ ).

How Often 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Talk With Parents About School



## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders By Talking With Parent About School

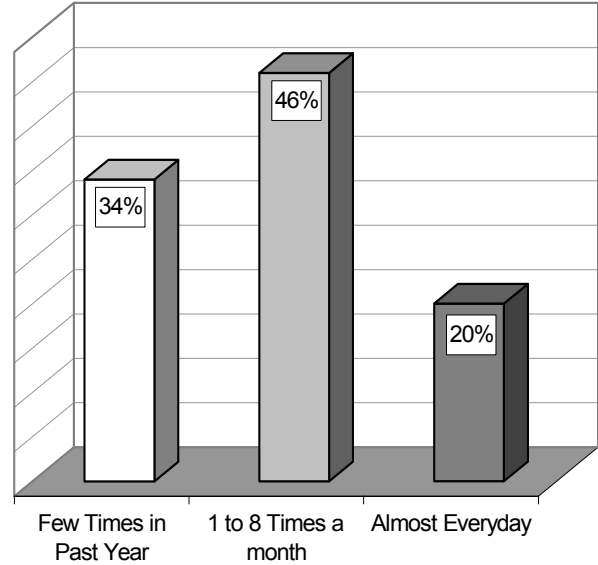


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

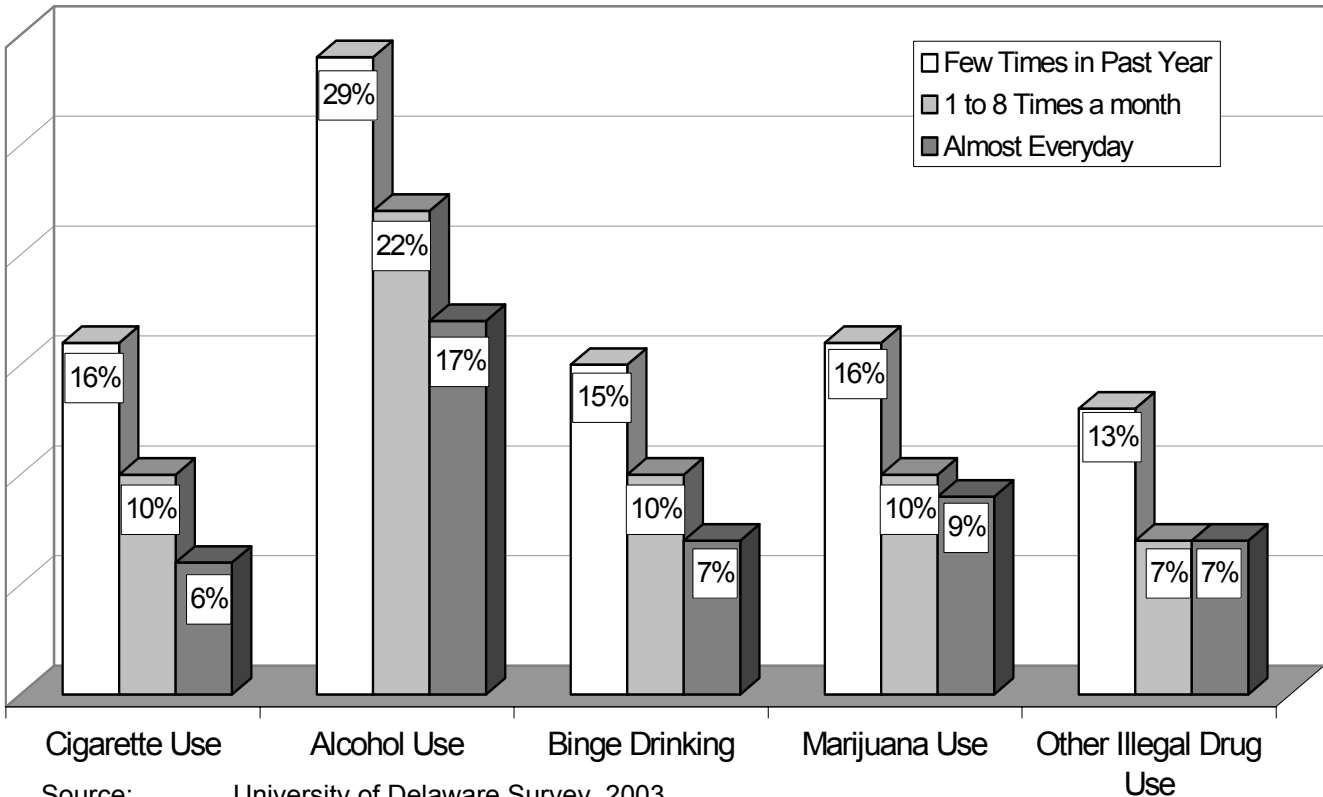
## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders by Talking With Parents About Future Plans

The table on the right shows how often 2003 Delaware Eighth graders report talking with their parents about future plans. The table below shows that those who report talking with parents about future plans the most use substances the least. The differences are statistically significant ( $p < .01$ ) for each substance abuse measure.

How Often 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Talk With Parents About Future Plans



Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders by Talking With Parents About Future Plans

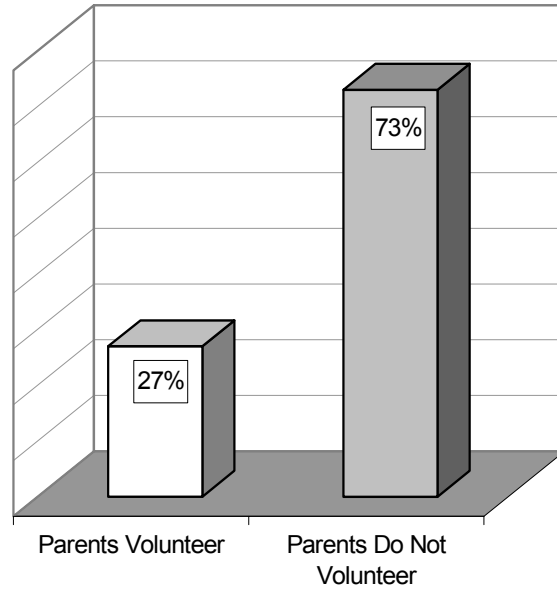


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

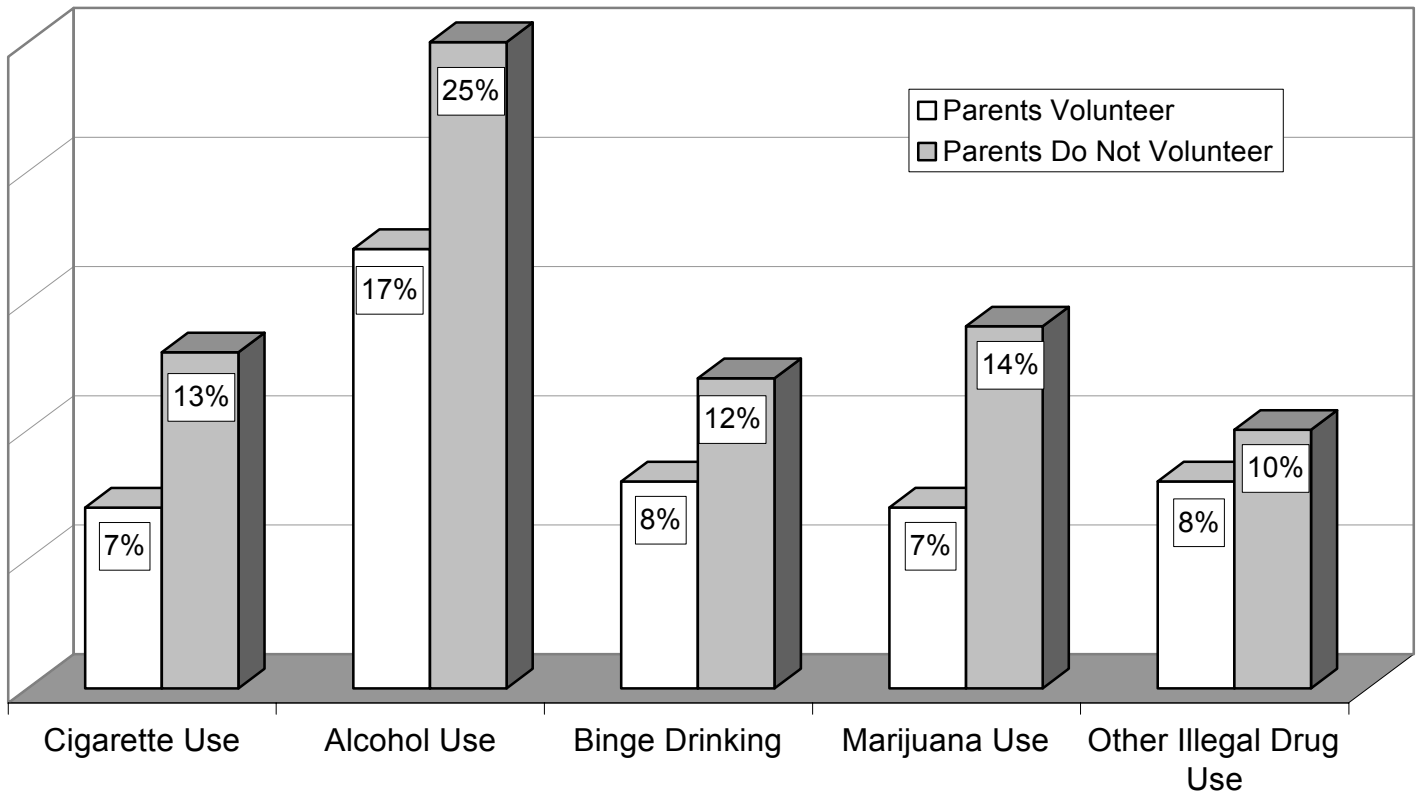
## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Reporting Parents Volunteer at School

The table on the right shows that 73% of 2003 Delaware Eighth graders report that their parents do not volunteer at school. The table below shows those Eighth grade students whose parents volunteer are less likely to be past month substance users. The differences between those whose parents do and do not volunteer at school are significant for all substance abuse measures ( $p < .01$ ) with the exception of past month other illegal drug use.

Percent of 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Reporting Parents Volunteer At School



## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eighth Graders Reporting Parents Volunteer at School



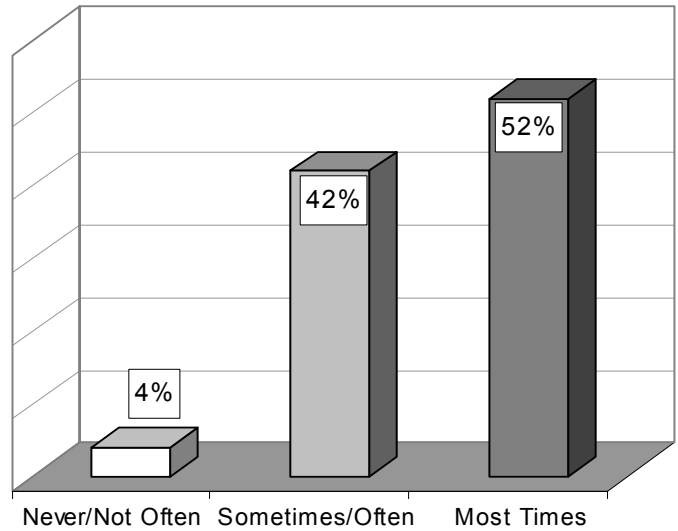
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.



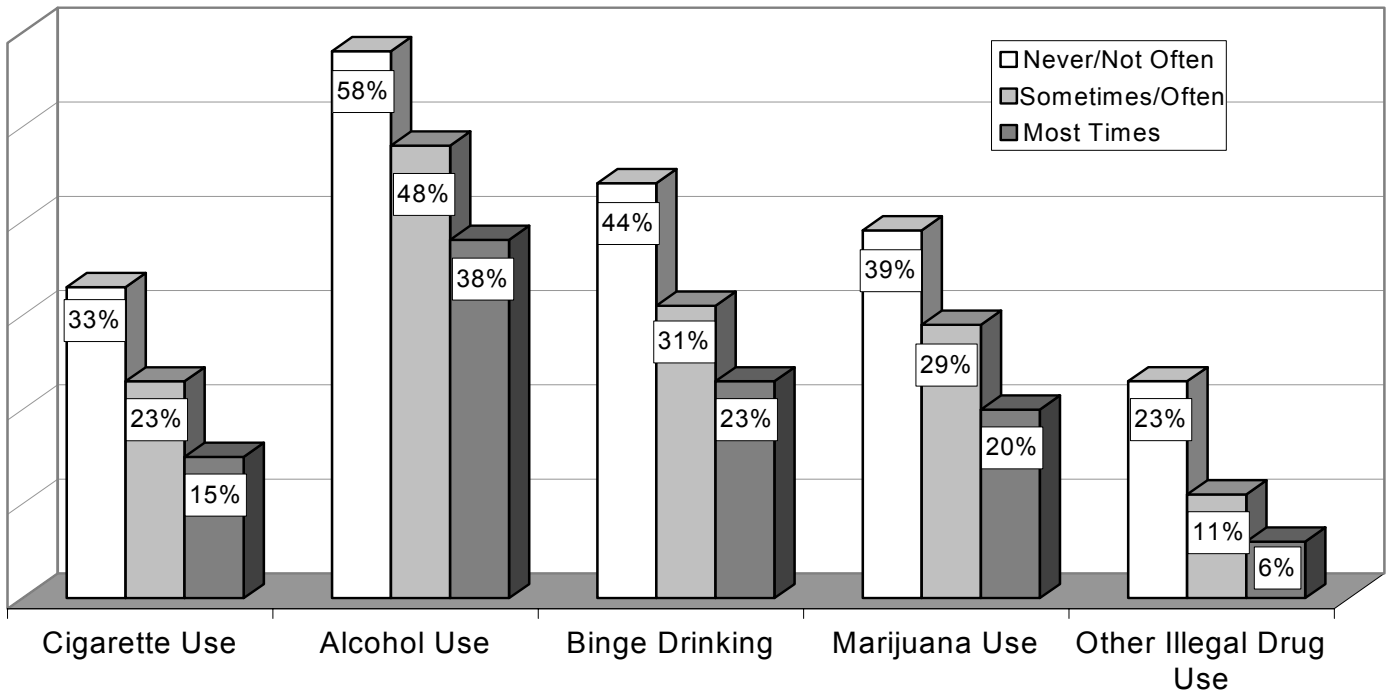
## Getting Along With Parents and Drug Use Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders

The table on the right shows how often 2003 Delaware Eleventh graders report getting along well with parents. The table below shows that the more Eleventh graders report getting along well with parents, the less likely they are to use substances. The differences are significant ( $p < .01$ ) for all substance use measures.

**How Often 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Get Along Well With Parents**



**Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders  
By Getting Along Well With Parents**

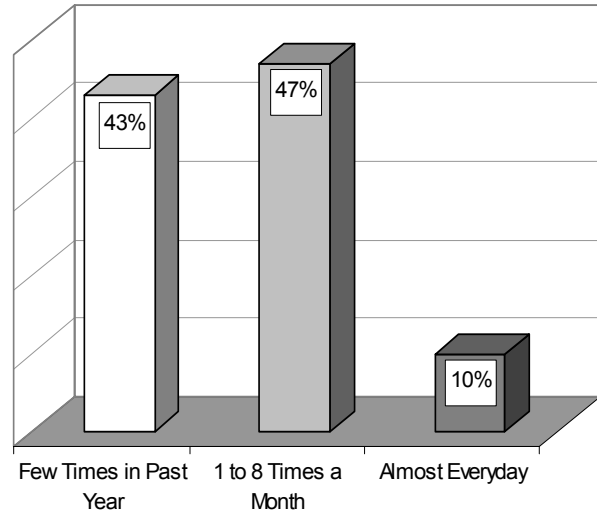


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

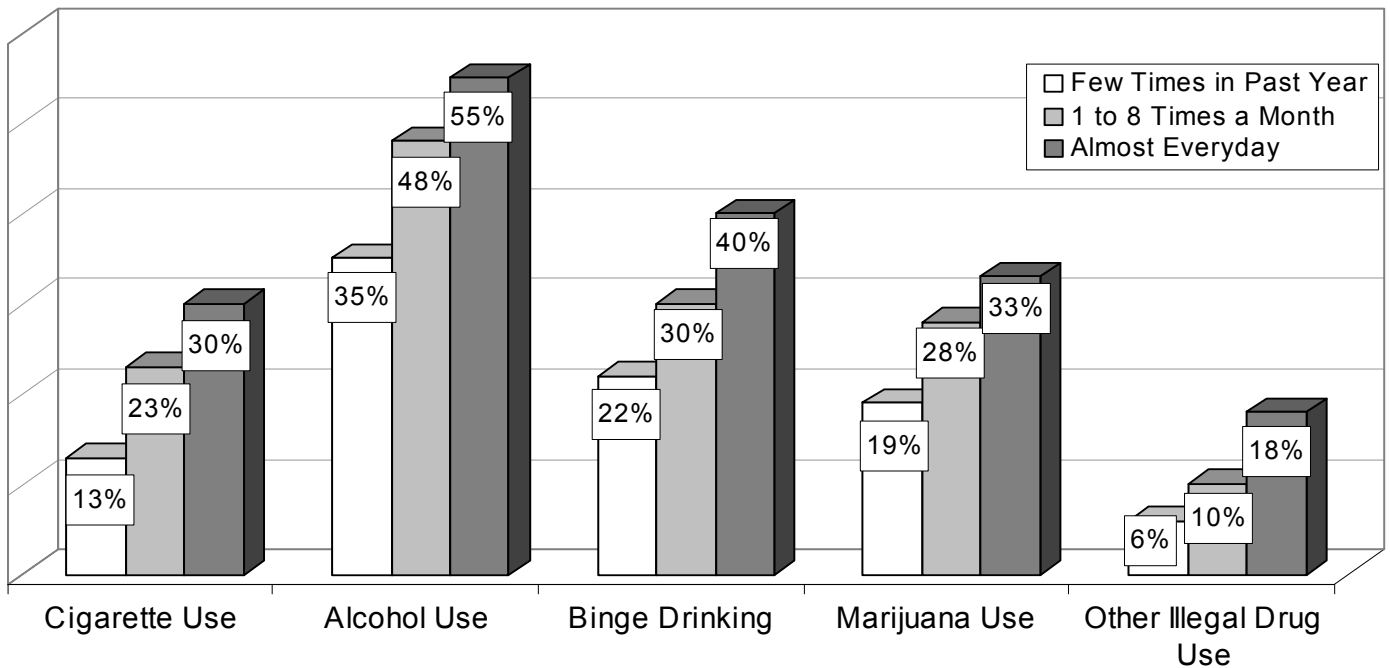
## Fighting/Arguing With Parents and Drug Use Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders

**How Often 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders  
Argue or Fight With Parents**

The table on the right shows how often 2003 Delaware Eleventh graders report arguing or fighting with parents. The table below shows that those who argue with parents the least are less likely to report past month substance use. The differences are statistically significant ( $p < .01$ ) for all substance use measures.



**Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders  
by Arguing or Fighting With Parents**

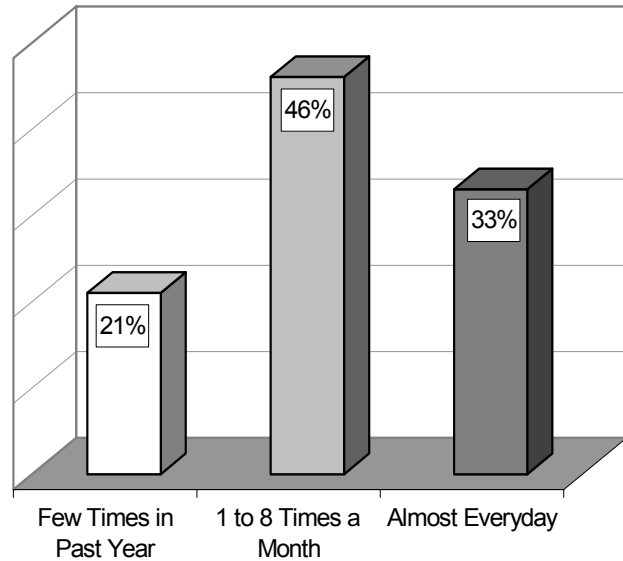


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

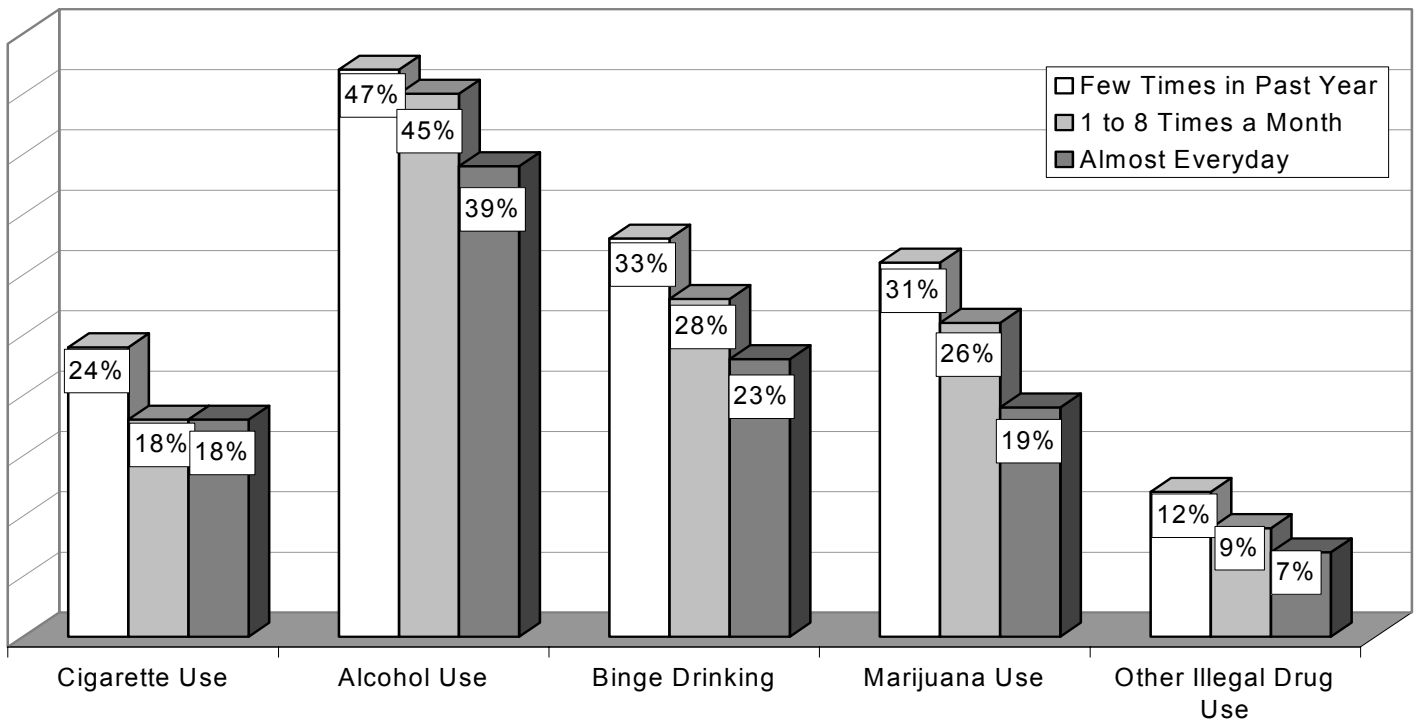
## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders by Talking With Parents About School

The table on the right shows how often 2003 Delaware Eleventh graders report talking with their parents about school. The table below shows that those who report talking with parents about school the most use substances the least. The differences are statistically significant for all substance abuse measures ( $p < .01$ ).

How Often 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Talk With Parents About School



Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders by Talking With Parents About School

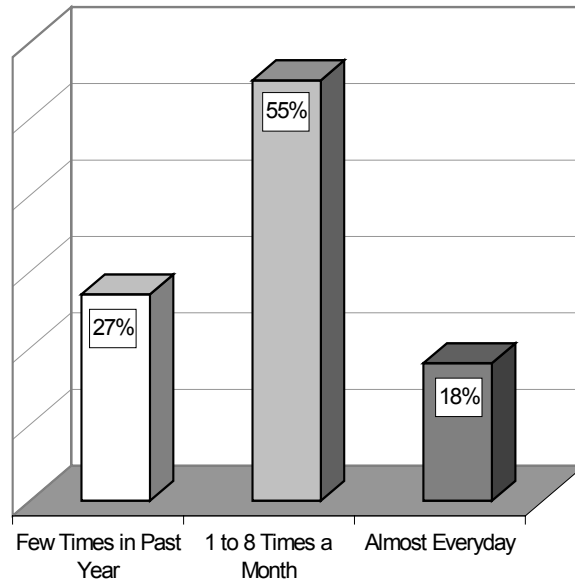


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

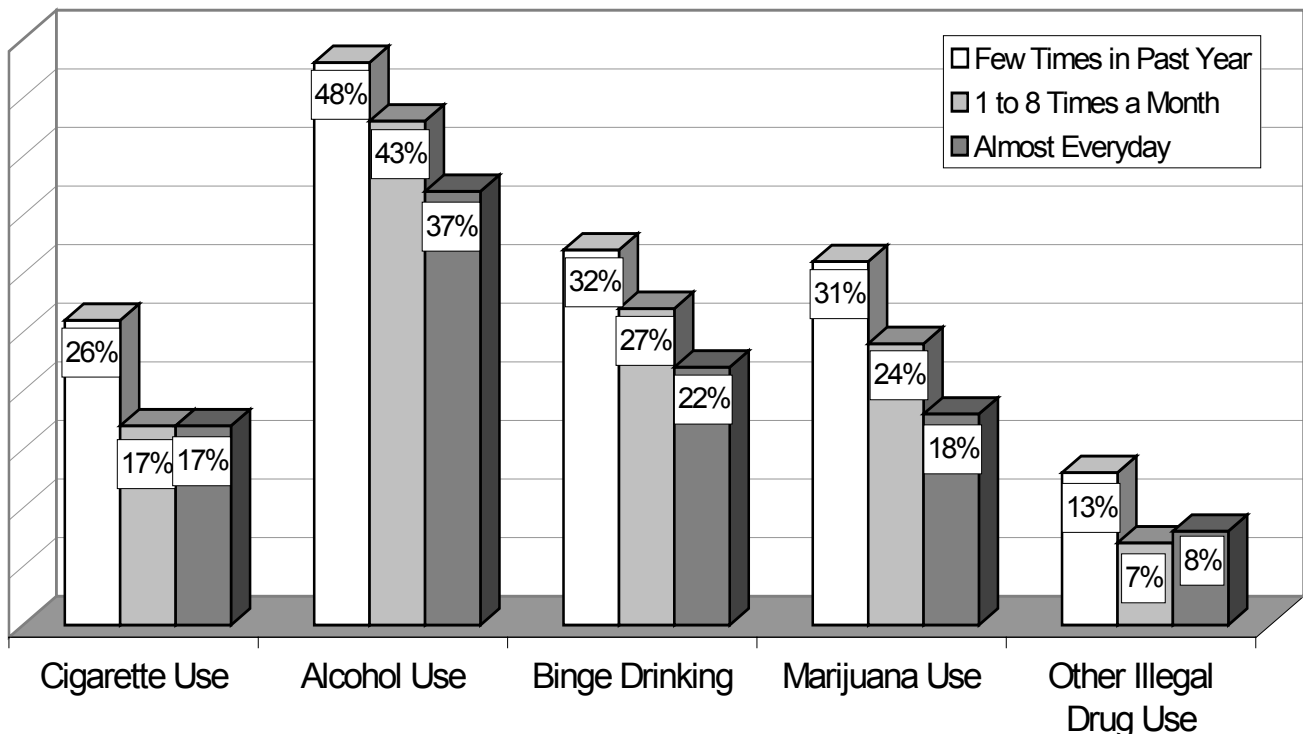
## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders By Talking With Parents About Future Plans

The table on the right shows how often 2003 Delaware Eleventh graders report talking with their parents about future plans. The table below shows that those who report talking with parents about future plans the most use substances the least. The differences are significant ( $p < .01$ ) for all substance abuse measures.

How Often 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Talk With Parents About Future Plans



## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders by Talking With Parents About Future Plans

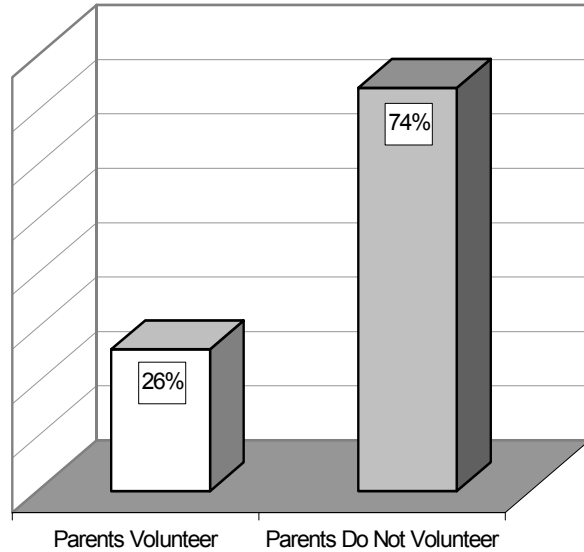


Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

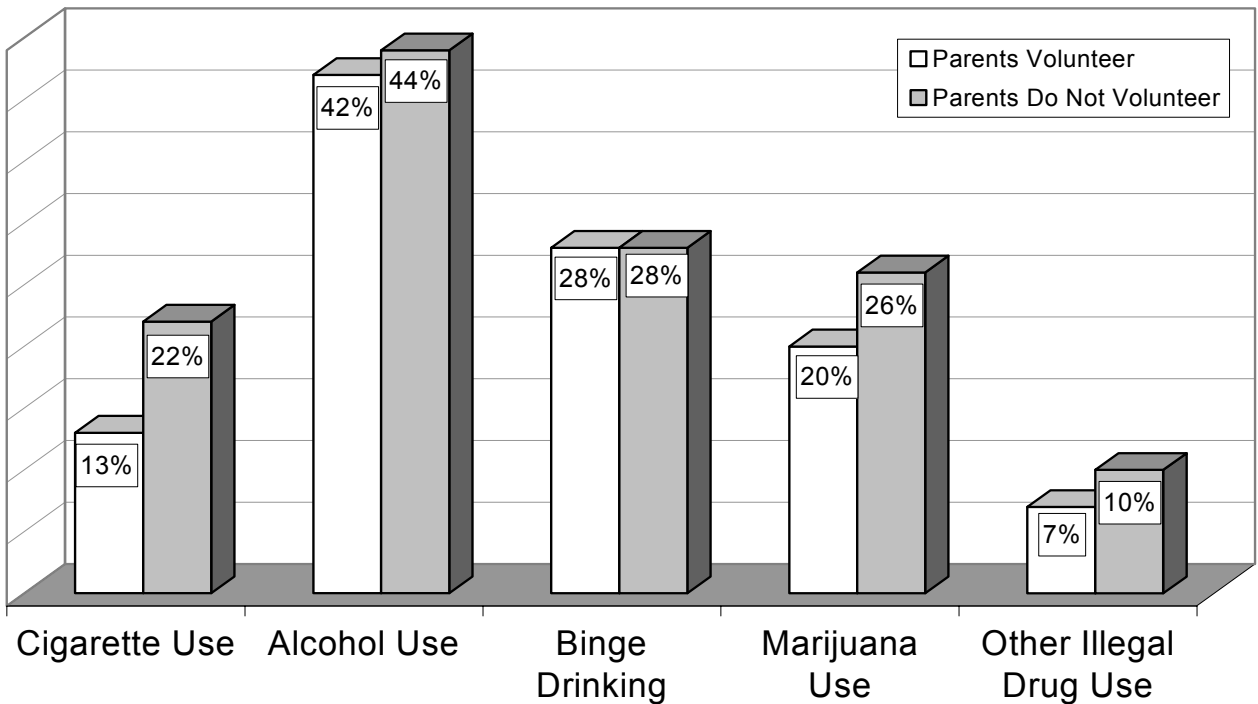
## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Reporting Parents Volunteer at School

The table on the right shows that 74% of 2003 Delaware Eleventh graders report that their parents do not volunteer at school. The table below shows students whose parents do volunteer are significantly ( $p < .01$ ) less likely to be past month cigarette, marijuana, or other illegal drug users. However, the difference for past month alcohol and binge drinking measures are not significant.

Percent of 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Reporting Parents Volunteer At School



## Past Month Substance Abuse Among 2003 Delaware Eleventh Graders Reporting Parents Volunteer at School



Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**PAST MONTH SUBSTANCE USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE EIGHTH GRADERS  
BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO SMOKE**  
(percentages)

	<b><u>Who In Your Household Smokes?<sup>a</sup></u></b>			
	<b>Parent</b> n=2959(41%)	<b>Sibling</b> n=828(12%)	<b>Other</b> n=635(9%)	<b>No One</b> n=3588(50%)
<b><u>Past Month Cigarette Use</u></b>				
<u>Yes</u>	17	29	23	5
<u>No</u>	83	71	77	95
<b><u>Past Month Alcohol Use</u></b>				
<u>Yes</u>	30	40	36	16
<u>No</u>	70	60	64	84
<b><u>Past Month Marijuana Use</u></b>				
<u>Yes</u>	17	26	20	7
<u>No</u>	83	74	80	93

Note: <sup>a</sup>Categories of household members who smoke are not mutually exclusive.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

**PAST MONTH SUBSTANCE USE AMONG 2003 DELAWARE  
ELEVENTH GRADERS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO SMOKE**  
(percentages)

	<b><u>Who In Your Household Smokes?<sup>a</sup></u></b>			
	<b>Parent</b> n=1877 (37%)	<b>Sibling</b> n=609 (12%)	<b>Other</b> n=348 (7%)	<b>No One</b> n=2783 (54%)
<b><u>Past Month Cigarette Use</u></b>				
<u>Yes</u>	28	39	34	12
<u>No</u>	72	61	66	88
<b><u>Past Month Alcohol Use</u></b>				
<u>Yes</u>	50	58	52	37
<u>No</u>	50	42	48	63
<b><u>Past Month Marijuana Use</u></b>				
<u>Yes</u>	31	42	33	19
<u>No</u>	69	58	67	81

Note: <sup>a</sup>Categories of household members who smoke are not mutually exclusive.  
Source: University of Delaware Survey, 2003.

VIII. How Do the Data for Delaware Compare with What is Happening Nationally?



**COMPARISON OF RECENT NATIONAL AND DELAWARE ESTIMATES  
OR CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, AND MARIJUANA AMONG MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS  
(Percentages)**

	<u>CIGARETTES</u>		<u>ALCOHOL</u>		<u>MARIJUANA</u>	
	<u>Past Year*</u>	<u>Past Month</u>	<u>Past Year*</u>	<u>Past Month</u>	<u>Past Year*</u>	<u>Past Month</u>
2003 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade MTF	*	10	37	20	13	8
2001 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade New Jersey	16	10	39	22	8	5
2002 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Maryland	12	7	27	16	10	7
2002 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Pennsylvania	*	11	*	17	*	5
2002 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Delaware	21	12	44	24	23	14
2003 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Delaware	19	11	43	23	20	12

Note: \* Indicates that no estimate is available.

Sources: 2003 Monitoring the Future Study (MTF), University of Michigan; 2001 8th Grade, The New Jersey Middle School Survey on Substance Use, Division of Addiction Services, New Jersey Department of Health and Social Services; 2002 Maryland Adolescent Survey, University of Maryland; 2002 Pennsylvania Youth Survey, Channing Bete Company, Inc.; 2002, 2003 Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware.

**COMPARISON OF RECENT NATIONAL AND DELAWARE ESTIMATES  
OR CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, AND MARIJUANA AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS  
(Percentages)**

	<u>CIGARETTES</u>		<u>ALCOHOL</u>		<u>MARIJUANA</u>	
	<u>Past Year*</u>	<u>Past Month</u>	<u>Past Year*</u>	<u>Past Month</u>	<u>Past Year*</u>	<u>Past Month</u>
2003 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade MTF	*	24	70	48	35	21
2001 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade YRBS-National	*	28	*	47	*	24
2001 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade YRBS-New Jersey	*	29	*	56	*	25
2002 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade Maryland	27	20	63	44	36	21
2002 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade Pennsylvania	*	32	*	48	*	26
2002 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade Delaware	30	20	68	43	41	25
2003 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade Delaware	29	19	68	43	40	25
2003 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade YRBS-Delaware	*	24	*	45	*	27

Note: \*Indicates that no estimate is available.  
Sources: 2003 Monitoring the Future Study (MTF), University of Michigan; 1999, 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBS), Centers for Disease Control; 2002 Maryland Adolescent Survey, University of Maryland; 2002 Pennsylvania Youth Survey, Changing Bete Company, Inc; 2002, 2003 Delaware Students Survey, University of Delaware.