

Chapter 9

THE SOCIAL MILIEU

Chapter 8 dealt with the students' attitudes and beliefs about alcohol and drugs. These attitudes about substances are often shaped by students' social environment – their friends, family, and other acquaintances. Researchers have long noted that young people learn behaviors by observing others and choose to model behaviors that they believe will be rewarded. In regards to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, numerous studies have demonstrated that adolescents whose parents and/or friends use these substances are more likely themselves to use substances than adolescents without alcohol- and drug-using role models (Biglan, Duncan, Ary, & Smolkowski, 1995; Donovan, Jessor, & Costa, 1999; Fergusson, Lynskey, & Horwood, 1995; Flay et al., 1994; McGue, Sharma, & Benson, 1994). This section attempts to shed light on the substance use situation in Hawaii by examining the social milieu.

Three key issues are discussed in this chapter: (1) exposure to substance use; (2) perception of others' alcohol, tobacco, and drug taking attitudes; and (3) where students obtain substances. Students' exposure to people in their environment who use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs is presented first. The next section of the chapter looks at others' attitudes as they relate to alcohol-, tobacco-, and drug-taking behavior. The focus will be on friends' and parents' attitudes toward substance use. The chapter ends by addressing where students obtain alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, who offers them these substances, and whether they are able to resist offers from various people in their environment.

EXPOSURE TO PEOPLE WHO USE ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER DRUGS

For a variety of reasons, exposure to other's substance use can play a large role in adolescents' decisions to use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. First, exposure to substance use can influence an adolescent's behavior through the powers of normative social pressure (Keefe, 1994). Specifically, exposure to important other people in one's environment, such as family members and friends, teaches an adolescent what society views as acceptable, normative, or "cool" behavior. Normative pressures exert powerful influences on adolescents because group acceptance is often necessary for adolescents' feelings of self-worth. Second, exposure to substance use behavior renders adolescents the opportunity to acquire the behavior through imitation or modeling. Actual exposure to tobacco-, alcohol-, and drug-using models can also shape an adolescent's outcome expectations or beliefs that there are immediate positive social, personal, and physiological consequences to substance use (Flay et al., 1994). Thus, adolescents who are actually exposed to substance use learn how to mimic the behaviors and may come to associate positive consequences with using various substances. In sum, frequent exposure to substance use teaches students which behaviors are acceptable and rewarding, as well as provides the social-learning context for developing the behaviors. This first section looks at how often students are exposed to individuals who use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

Two sets of questions were utilized to address the issue of exposure to substance use. The first set related to frequent exposure to a variety of people in the adolescent's environment who use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The second set related to the number of close friends an adolescent associates with who engage in various substance using behaviors.

Frequent Exposure to People Who Use Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

To determine if adolescents are frequently exposed to various types of substances and, if so, by whom, students were asked how frequently they are exposed to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use by parents, brothers or sisters, other relatives, their closest friends, and other people in their environment. The answer choices were (1) *not at all*, (2) *a few times a year*, (3) *once or twice a month*, (4) *at least once a week*, and (5) *almost every day*. This section reports the proportion of students indicating frequent exposure (once a week or more) to people who use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Notable changes in frequent exposure from 2002 to 2003 are also discussed.

Table 47 lists the percentage of students indicating frequent exposure to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by parents, brothers or sisters, other relatives, closest friends, and other people in their environment. Figure 61 displays the percentage of students who have frequent exposure to substance use by different people in their environment. Figure 62 displays the trends in frequent exposure to at least one person who uses alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs.

Overview of Key Findings. The majority of students in all grades are *not* frequently exposed (once a week or more) to someone who uses alcohol or illicit drugs. Frequent exposure to tobacco was reported by at least one third of the 6th and 8th graders and more than half of the 10th and 12th graders. Students are more likely to be exposed to alcohol use from their parents than from siblings, other relatives, close friends, or other people in their environment. Exposure to tobacco use varies by grade. For lower grades, students are more likely to be frequently exposed to tobacco use from their parents. For the upper grades, students are more likely to be frequently exposed to tobacco use by others in their environment. Illicit drug exposure is primarily from close friends and others in the student environment for students in grades 8, 10, and 12. In 2003, frequent exposure to alcohol use remained fairly stable in grades 6, 8, and 10; in grade 12, frequent exposure to alcohol increased slightly. Frequent exposure to tobacco use dropped in all grades surveyed. Frequent exposure to illicit drug use has declined among students in grades 8, 10, and 12, but remains stable among students in grade 6.

- Figure 61a shows that frequent exposure to **alcohol** is most likely from parents for students in all grades, with 16% of the students in grade 6 and approximately one fourth of the students in grades 8 (23%), 10 (26%), and 12 (26%) frequently exposed to alcohol from parents. Relatives are the second major source of alcohol exposure for students in grades 6 (11%), 8 (15%), and 10 (18%). Close friends are the second major source of alcohol exposure for students in grade 12 (22%).
- Figure 61b shows that parents are frequent sources of **tobacco** exposure. Approximately one fourth of the students in grades 8 (24%), 10 (24%), and 12 (25%) reported that they are frequently exposed to tobacco from parents. Parents are the most likely source of frequent tobacco exposure for students in grades 6 (18%) and 8 (24%). For students in grades 10 and 12, frequent exposure is primarily from other people in their environment (32% and 36%, respectively), followed by parents for students in grade 10 (24%) and by friends for students in grade 12 (28%).

FIGURE 61
Sources of Frequent Exposure to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Illicit Drugs:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated They Are Frequently Exposed to Various People
Who Use Alcohol, Tobacco, or Illicit Drugs, by Grade, 2003

(Entries are percentages %)

Figure 61a: Sources of **Alcohol** Exposure

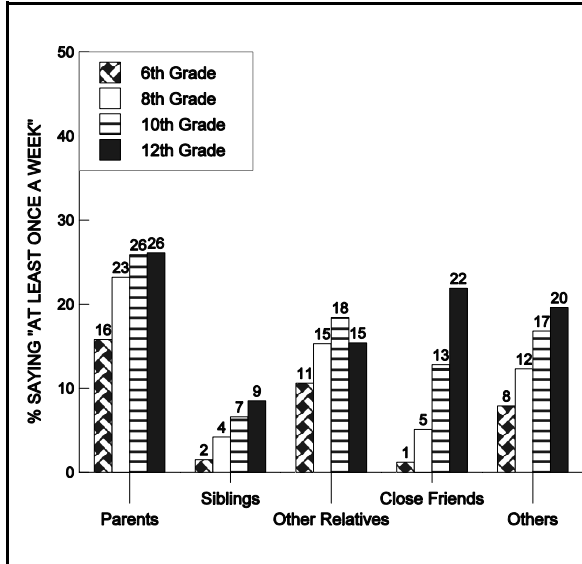


Figure 61b: Sources of **Tobacco** Exposure

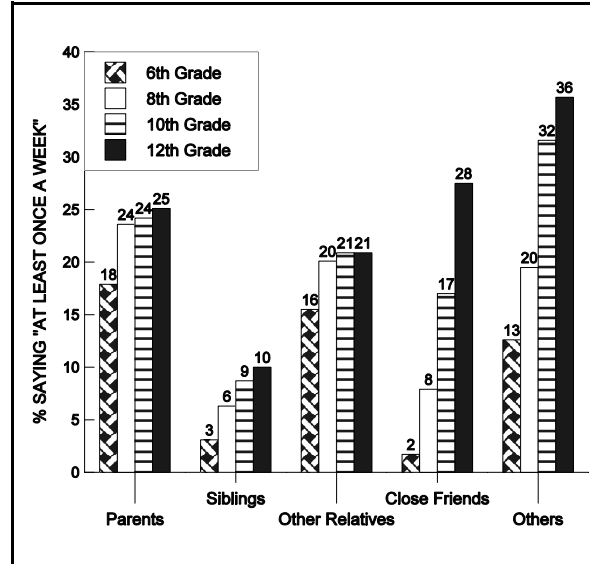
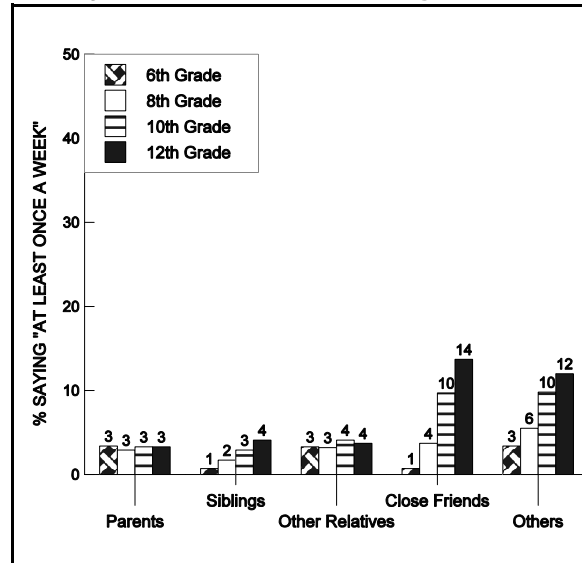


Figure 61c: Sources of **Illicit Drug** Exposure



NOTES: The entries reflect the percentage of students who have *frequent exposure* (i.e., exposure to a particular substance at least once a week) to various people in their environment (e.g., parents, siblings, other relatives, close friends, or other people).

TABLE 47
Trends in Frequent Exposure to People Who Use Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs,
as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1996-2003

% saying "once a week" or "every day" ^a

	6th Grade						8th Grade					
<i>Q: During the last 12 months, how often have you been around the following people when they were using:</i>	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change
Alcohol:												
Parents ^b	—	17.5	13.0	16.1	15.8	-0.3	—	24.4	19.7	22.9	23.2	+0.3
Brothers or Sisters ^b	—	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.5	-0.4	—	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.0
Other Relatives	14.0	12.3	7.5	11.0	10.6	-0.4	15.3	15.1	12.1	14.8	15.3	+0.5
Your Closest Friends	4.5	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.2	-0.2	10.8	7.3	5.5	5.8	5.1	-0.7
Other People	13.2	12.9	4.7	8.4	7.9	-0.5	16.3	16.5	8.3	11.9	12.3	+0.4
Tobacco:												
Parents	—	15.0	16.1	20.6	17.9	-2.7	—	22.5	21.4	24.8	23.6	-1.2
Brothers or Sisters	—	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.1	-0.4	—	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.3	-0.8
Other Relatives	11.9	11.2	10.4	15.8	15.5	-0.3	15.2	15.7	16.5	19.2	20.1	+1.0
Your 10 Closest Friends	6.2	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.7	-0.7	19.7	13.3	8.6	10.0	7.9	-2.1
Other People	14.4	15.9	7.3	13.0	12.6	-0.4	22.1	28.6	14.3	20.5	19.5	-1.0
Illicit Drugs:												
Parents	—	1.4	3.8	3.8	3.4	-0.4	—	2.4	3.3	3.6	2.9	-0.7
Brothers or Sisters	—	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	-0.2	—	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.7	-0.5
Other Relatives	2.5	1.8	2.6	3.6	3.3	-0.3	5.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.2	-0.6
Your Closest Friends	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	-0.3	3.7	6.7	4.7	5.2	3.7	-1.5
Other People	4.3	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.4	-0.2	2.5	6.1	4.9	6.2	5.5	-0.7
Frequent exposure to at least one person who uses alcohol	37.1	29.7	18.3	24.8	24.1	-0.7	43.2	37.9	27.7	33.9	34.1	+0.2
Frequent exposure to at least one person who uses tobacco	31.8	30.6	25.4	35.3	33.0	-2.3	42.7	45.3	37.3	43.4	42.6	-0.8
Frequent exposure to at least one person who uses illicit drugs	7.8	5.5	7.0	8.2	8.2	0.0	15.1	12.0	9.9	11.4	10.3	-1.1

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 47 (continued)
Trends in Frequent Exposure to People Who Use Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs,
as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1996-2003

% saying "once a week" or "every day" ^a

	10th Grade						12th Grade					
<i>Q: During the last 12 months, how often have you been around the following people when they were using:</i>	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change
Alcohol:												
Parents ^b	—	25.6	23.7	26.0	25.9	-0.1	—	25.8	24.5	24.5	26.1	+1.6
Brothers or Sisters ^b	—	6.5	4.9	6.8	6.6	-0.2	—	6.8	7.3	7.3	8.5	+1.2
Other Relatives	16.3	14.8	14.1	17.4	18.4	+1.0	14.9	12.8	13.2	14.3	15.4	+1.1
Your Closest Friends	18.9	15.0	12.4	13.8	12.8	-1.0	27.1	24.2	23.4	21.5	21.9	+0.4
Other People	16.3	19.4	12.2	15.8	16.8	+1.0	18.7	21.9	16.4	17.1	19.6	+2.5
Tobacco:												
Parents	—	25.4	24.9	26.4	24.2	-2.2	—	26.4	25.7	25.8	25.1	-0.7
Brothers or Sisters	—	10.4	8.7	9.2	8.7	-0.5	—	11.8	11.0	10.1	10.0	-0.1
Other Relatives	19.8	17.9	18.3	22.2	20.9	-1.3	18.4	16.8	18.8	19.5	20.9	+1.4
Your Closest Friends	35.0	27.2	20.3	21.2	17.0	-4.2	43.1	37.6	34.1	30.7	27.5	-3.2
Other People	35.6	43.5	28.0	34.5	31.6	-2.9	37.5	47.4	34.9	36.8	35.7	-1.1
Illicit Drugs:												
Parents	—	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	-0.2	—	2.2	3.3	2.9	3.3	+0.4
Brothers or Sisters	—	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.9	-0.8	—	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.1	+1.2
Other Relatives	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.1	-0.1	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	0.0
Your Closest Friends	16.2	14.9	11.5	12.8	9.7	-3.1	21.5	16.4	16.9	15.7	13.7	-2.0
Other People	12.0	12.1	9.4	12.5	9.8	-2.7	13.6	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.0	-0.1
Frequent exposure to at least one person who uses alcohol	50.9	43.8	38.4	41.3	40.5	-0.8	53.0	48.2	45.0	43.9	45.5	+1.6
Frequent exposure to at least one person who uses tobacco	58.5	60.6	50.5	56.0	51.2	-4.8	60.8	66.7	59.4	58.7	56.4	-2.3
Frequent exposure to at least one person who uses illicit drugs	20.6	20.7	17.0	19.7	15.7	-4.0	25.1	21.7	22.0	20.6	19.3	-1.3

NOTE: '—' indicates data not available.

^a Answer alternatives were (1) Not at all, (2) A few times a year, (3) Once or twice a month, (4) At least once a week, and (5) Almost every day.

^b In 1996, students reported on exposure to family members. From 1998 through 2003, students reported on exposure to parents and to brothers or sisters. Thus, the 1996 data regarding family members is not comparable to the 1998-2003 data regarding parents and brothers or sisters.

Chapter 9

- Figure 61c shows that frequent exposure to **illicit drugs** is primarily due to use by friends and other people in the student's environment. Students are not frequently exposed to illicit drugs by family members and other relatives (4% or less).
- The primary sources of exposure to alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs noted in 2003 are the same as those noted in previous years (see Table 47 on the previous page). Exposure to each of the sources listed in Table 47 has generally declined or stabilized in 2003. Some exceptions are noted, particularly among 12th graders. At the 12th-grade level, slightly larger proportions of students in 2003, compared to 2002, reported being frequently exposed to alcohol from parents, siblings, relatives, and other people in their environment. Exposure to tobacco use by other relatives, and exposure to illicit drugs by siblings, have also increased in grade 12.
- Table 47 shows that although a large proportion of students are frequently exposed to **alcohol** use, the majority of students are not. Less than half of the 6th (24%), 8th (34%), 10th (41%), and 12th graders (46%) reported that they are frequently exposed to at least one person who uses alcohol. The proportion of students frequently exposed to alcohol use declined from 1996 to 2000, increased from 2000 to 2002 for students in grades 6, 8, and 10, and basically stabilized in 2003 (see Figure 62a).
- As shown in Table 47, a large proportion of students indicated frequent exposure to at least one person who uses **tobacco**. The proportions increase by grade level, with 33% of 6th graders, 43% of 8th graders, 51% of 10th graders, and 56% of 12th graders reporting that they are frequently exposed to at least one person who uses tobacco. Similar to alcohol exposure, the proportions of students frequently exposed to tobacco use declined in 2000, but rose among some of the grades in 2002. In 2003, frequent exposure to tobacco use has declined by 1 to 5 percentage points (see Figure 62b).
- Less than one-fifth of the students are frequently exposed to individuals who use **illicit drugs**. Only 8% of 6th graders, 10% of 8th graders, 16% of 10th graders, and 19% of 12th graders reported that they are frequently exposed to illicit drug use (see Table 47). Figure 62c shows that the percentages of students frequently exposed to illicit drug use are down slightly among students in grades 8, 10, and 12, but have remained fairly stable at grade 6.
- Some of the largest decreases in tobacco exposure are the result of decreases in exposure from parents and close friends. Decreases in illicit drug exposure are largely a function of decreases in exposure from close friends (see Table 47).

FIGURE 62
Trends in Frequent Exposure to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Illicit Drugs:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated They Are Frequently Exposed to at Least
One Person Who Uses Alcohol, Tobacco, or Illicit Drugs, by Grade, 1996-2003

Figure 62a: Trends in Frequent **Alcohol** Exposure

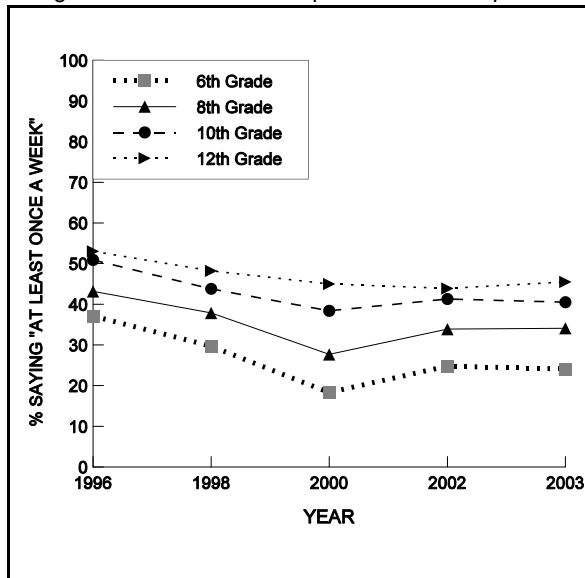


Figure 62b: Trends in Frequent **Tobacco** Exposure

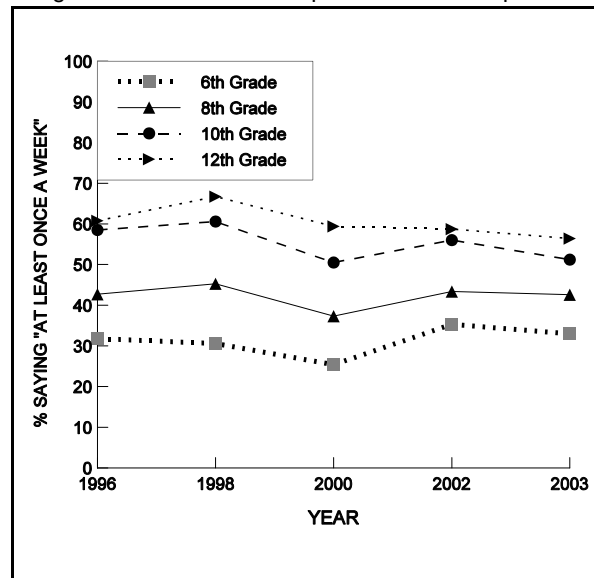
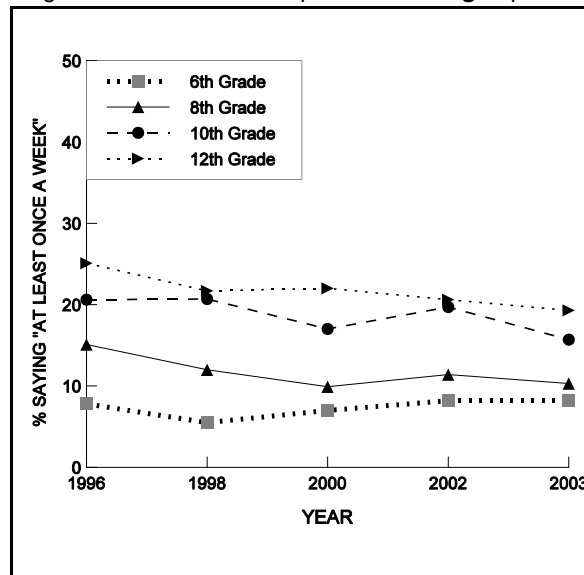


Figure 62c: Trends in Frequent **Illicit Drug** Exposure



NOTES: The entries reflect the percentage of students who have *frequent exposure* (i.e., exposure to a particular substance at least once a week) to at least one person in their environment.

Exposure to Substance Use by Best Friends

One of the strongest influential forces in the adolescent's environment are friends. Older adolescents, in particular, are substantially influenced by friends' attitudes and actions (Coombs, Paulson, & Richardson, 1991; Ferguson et al., 1995). To assess the degree of exposure to friends' substance use, students were asked how many of their best friends have used various substances in the past year. The answer choices were (1) *none*, (2) *1 friend*, (3) *2 friends*, (4) *3 friends*, and (5) *4 friends*. This section reports the percentage of students who indicated that they have at least one best friend who has engaged in various substance use behaviors.

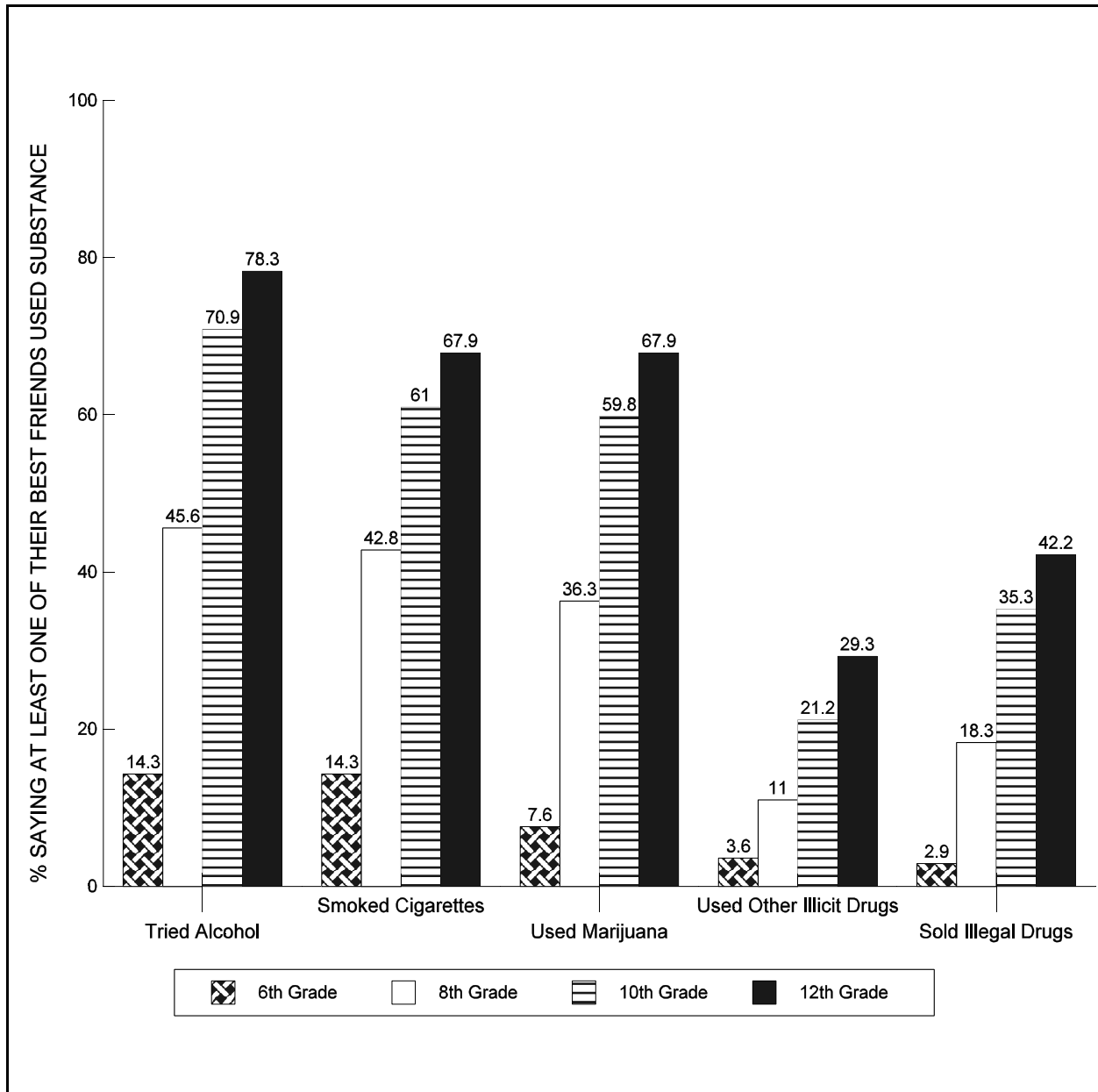
Table 48 lists the percentage of students in 2002 versus 2003 indicating that at least one of their best friends has (1) tried beer, wine, or hard liquor without their parents knowing about it; (2) smoked cigarettes; (3) used marijuana; (4) used illicit drugs other than marijuana; and (5) sold illegal drugs. The table also reports the average number of friends to which the student is exposed. The means can range from 0 (*no friends*) to 4 (*4 best friends*). Figure 63 displays the percentage of students who reported that they have at least one best friend who engages in the substance use behavior.

Overview of Key Findings. The majority of 10th and 12th graders reported having at least one best friend who has used alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. Nearly half of the 8th graders reported having at least one best friend who has used alcohol and cigarettes. Less than one fourth of the 6th graders reported having at least one best friend who has tried alcohol, used cigarettes, or used marijuana. Less than one third of the students reported having a best friend who uses illicit drugs other than marijuana. More than one third of the 10th and 12th graders reported that they have at least one best friend who has sold illegal drugs, which is alarmingly high given that this is an illegal activity.

- As shown in Figure 63, the majority of 10th (71%) and 12th graders (78%) reported having at least one best friend who has ***tried alcohol when their parents didn't know about it***. Only 14% of 6th graders reported having a best friend who has used alcohol without their parents knowing it, but nearly half of 8th graders (46%) reported having a best friend who has used alcohol without their parents knowing it. On average, 6th graders don't have any best friends who have used alcohol ($M = 0.3$), 8th graders have one best friend who has used alcohol ($M = 1.3$), 10th graders have at least two best friends who have used alcohol ($M = 2.2$), and 12th graders have nearly three best friends who have used alcohol ($M = 2.7$).
- The majority of 10th and 12th graders reported having at least one best friend who has ***smoked cigarettes*** (61% and 68%, respectively), but the proportions are less than those noted for alcohol. Similar to alcohol, 14% of the 6th graders and 43% of the 8th graders reported having at least one best friend who has smoked cigarettes. On average, 6th graders don't have any best friends who have smoked cigarettes ($M = 0.3$), 8th graders only have one best friend who has smoked cigarettes ($M = 1.1$), and 10th and 12th graders have two best friends who have smoked cigarettes ($M = 1.7$, $M = 2.1$, respectively) (see Table 48 on page 386).

FIGURE 63
Friends' Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Illicit Drug Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated at Least One of Their Best Friends
Used Various Substances in the Past Year, by Grade, 2003

(Entries are percentages %)



NOTE: Entries reflect the percentage of students who reported that, in the past year or 12 months, at least one of their best friends used a particular substance or sold illegal drugs.

TABLE 48
Friends' Substance Use: Percentage of Students Who Indicated at Least
One of Their Best Friends Has Used Various Substances in the Past Year, by Grade, 2003

	6th Grade			8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
In the past year or 12 months, how many of your best friends have:	2002	2003	'02-'03 change	2002	2003	'02-'03 change	2002	2003	'02-'03 change	2002	2003	'02-'03 change
Tried beer, wine, or hard liquor when their parents didn't know about it?												
% saying at least one of their best friends ^a	19.4%	14.3%	-5.1%	49.2%	45.6%	-3.6%	74.0%	70.9%	-3.1%	80.5%	78.3%	-2.2%
Average number of best friends ^b	<i>M</i> =0.40	<i>M</i> =0.27	-0.13	<i>M</i> =1.40	<i>M</i> =1.26	-0.14	<i>M</i> =2.41	<i>M</i> =2.24	-0.17	<i>M</i> =2.77	<i>M</i> =2.68	-0.09
Smoked cigarettes ?												
% saying at least one of their best friends	21.0%	14.3%	-6.7%	48.4%	42.8%	-5.6%	64.2%	61.0%	-3.2%	68.6%	67.9%	-0.7%
Average number of best friends	<i>M</i> =0.43	<i>M</i> =0.29	-0.14	<i>M</i> =1.33	<i>M</i> =1.11	-0.22	<i>M</i> =1.87	<i>M</i> =1.73	-0.14	<i>M</i> =2.07	<i>M</i> =2.05	-0.02
Used marijuana ?												
% saying at least one of their best friends	12.0%	7.6%	-4.4%	42.2%	36.2%	-6.0%	65.7%	59.8%	-5.9%	70.3%	67.9%	-2.4%
Average number of best friends	<i>M</i> =0.25	<i>M</i> =0.14	-0.11	<i>M</i> =1.20	<i>M</i> =0.98	-0.22	<i>M</i> =2.10	<i>M</i> =1.85	-0.25	<i>M</i> =2.32	<i>M</i> =2.23	-0.09
Used LSD, cocaine, methamphetamine, or other illegal drugs ?												
% saying at least one of their best friends	4.0%	3.6%	-0.4%	15.9%	11.0%	-4.9%	27.5%	21.2%	-6.3%	30.9%	29.3%	-1.6%
Average number of best friends	<i>M</i> =0.09	<i>M</i> =0.07	-0.02	<i>M</i> =0.37	<i>M</i> =0.25	-0.12	<i>M</i> =0.68	<i>M</i> =0.49	-0.19	<i>M</i> =0.80	<i>M</i> =0.72	-0.08
Sold illegal drugs ?												
% saying at least one of their best friends	4.7%	2.9%	-1.8%	24.2%	18.3%	-5.9%	42.5%	35.3%	-7.2%	43.3%	42.2%	-1.1%
Average number of best friends	<i>M</i> =0.09	<i>M</i> =0.05	-0.04	<i>M</i> =0.56	<i>M</i> =0.42	-0.14	<i>M</i> =1.10	<i>M</i> =0.91	-0.19	<i>M</i> =1.13	<i>M</i> =1.13	0.0

^a Answer alternatives were (1) None, (2) 1 Friend, (3) 2 Friends, (4) 3 Friends, and (5) 4 Friends. The table reports the percentage of students who answered 1, 2, 3, or 4 friends.

^b Each question ranged from 0 (*none*) to 4 (*4 Friends*). Higher mean scores indicate more friends using each substance. Negative mean change scores reflect a decrease in the average number of friends using each substance.

- The percentages of 10th and 12th graders who reported having at least one best friend who has used **marijuana** (60% and 68%, respectively) are nearly equivalent to the percentages of 10th and 12th graders who reported having at least one best friend who has smoked **cigarettes** (61% and 68%, respectively). Fewer 6th and 8th graders reported having at least one best friend who has used marijuana (8% and 36%, respectively), and the percentages are less than the percentages of 6th and 8th graders who reported having a best friend who has smoked cigarettes (14% and 43%, respectively). On average, 6th graders don't have any best friends who have used marijuana ($M = 0.1$), 8th graders have only one best friend who has used marijuana ($M = 1.0$), and 10th and 12th graders have two best friends who have used marijuana ($M = 1.9$, $M = 2.2$, respectively).
- As seen in Table 48 and Figure 63, the majority of students do *not* have a best friend who has **used other illicit drugs** or who has **sold illegal drugs** (less than 50%). The percentages of students in the 10th and 12th grade who reported having at least one friend who has sold illegal drugs, however, are alarmingly high given that this is an illegal activity. More than one third of the 10th (35%) and 12th graders (42%) have at least one best friend who has sold illegal drugs.
- The percentage of students who have at least one best friend who has tried alcohol, smoked cigarettes, used marijuana or other illicit drugs, or sold illegal drugs has declined across all grade levels (see Table 48).

PERCEIVED ATTITUDES OF OTHERS

Individuals' actions are often guided by what a particular referent, or important other, thinks that they should or should not do (Tedesco, Keffer, & Fleck-Kandath, 1991). Although people generally infer attitudes of others by observing their behaviors, there are situations where someone might do one thing and say another. For instance, parents may smoke cigarettes, but tell their children that the habit is a bad one to start. Close friends may choose *not* to experiment with drugs but, at the same time, act nonchalantly when other classmates do – displaying an attitude that drug use is okay. On the other hand, close friends might provide normative pressure not to drink, smoke, or use illicit drugs.

Earlier, the alcohol-, tobacco- and drug-taking behaviors of others were discussed. Observation of others' substance use gives students the capacity to replicate these behaviors. This section addresses the attitudes of others. The attitudes of others are probably the key forces that drive students to act or not act on the behaviors they have learned by observing others. Harre (1980) contends that the deepest human need is for approval from others. Thus, students are likely to engage in behavior approved by important others and avoid behaviors that are likely to be met with disapproval.

This section begins by addressing peer attitudes – whether their friends disapprove or approve of them using various substances. Next, parental influences and attitudes are addressed, with the focus on whether students perceive that they would be sanctioned by their parents for using substances and whether their parents perceive adolescent substance use as wrong.

Perception of Friends' Attitudes

To assess normative peer pressure that reflects disapproval of various substances, as well as normative peer pressure that reflects approval, students were asked how they think their friends feel, or would feel, if they participated in various alcohol-, tobacco-, and drug-taking behaviors. Four options were presented to the student: (1) *would think it was cool*, (2) *wouldn't care*, (3) *would disapprove*, and (4) *would strongly disapprove*.

Table 49 lists the percentage of students from 1996 through 2003 perceiving that their peers would disapprove or strongly disapprove of them using substances. Figure 64 illustrates the degree of peer disapproval for alcohol and cigarettes; Figure 65 illustrates the degree of peer disapproval for illicit drugs. Figure 66 displays trend data in peer disapproval of various substances. Peer approval, the opposite version of normative peer pressure to avoid substance use, is presented in Table 50 and Figures 67 through 69. Table 50 lists the percentage of students in 1996 through 2003 who reported that their friends would “think it was cool” for them to use various substances. Figures 67 and 68 present the percentage of students who reported that their friends would “think it was cool” if they used substances. Figure 69 displays the trend data in peer approval of various substances.

Overview of Key Findings. The majority of students believe their friends would not condone the use of alcohol, cigarettes, or illicit drugs. More than three-quarters of the students in all grades surveyed reported that their friends would disapprove of them smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day. Grade-level differences exist for binge drinking on the weekends and using marijuana occasionally, with more 6th and 8th graders, compared to 10th and 12th graders, reporting that their friends would disapprove of them engaging in such behaviors. The occasional use of marijuana is viewed as more acceptable than regular cigarette smoking by 10th and 12th graders. For cigarettes and illicit drugs, other than marijuana, the percentages of students reporting that their friends would not condone the use of these substances have increased over the years. Very few students reported that their friends would strongly approve of them using alcohol, cigarettes, or illicit drugs.

- Most students (more than 50%) believe they would face peer disapproval if they engaged in ***weekend binge drinking*** (i.e., having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice every weekend). Grade-level differences in peer disapproval for alcohol are quite pronounced (see Figure 64 on page 392). Fewer students in the higher grades than in the lower grades reported that their friends would disapprove of them engaging in weekend binge drinking. The percentages reporting peer disapproval decrease by approximately 10 percentage points at each grade level, with 89% of 6th graders, 81% of 8th graders, 68% of 10th graders, and 57% of 12th graders believing that their friends would not condone drinking five or more drinks once or twice every weekend.
- As seen in Table 49, disapproval ratings for ***weekend binge drinking*** have been basically increasing over the years and are currently at record high levels in 2003 (see illustration of trend data in Figure 66a on page 394).

TABLE 49
Trends in Friends' Disapproval of Substance Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would "Disapprove" or
"Strongly Disapprove" of Them Using Various Substances, by Grade, 1996-2003

% saying friends "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" ^a						
<i>Q: How do you think your close friends feel (or would feel) about you:</i>	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change
Having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice every weekend?						
6th Grade	81.8	82.4	86.2	87.6	88.9	+1.3
8th Grade	70.2	70.9	75.3	77.5	80.9	+3.4
10th Grade	60.4	59.4	65.9	62.6	67.8	+5.2
12th Grade	56.2	51.5	56.6	55.2	57.3	+2.1
Smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day?						
6th Grade	80.2	80.6	85.4	86.9	88.4	+1.5
8th Grade	71.2	71.9	75.6	80.1	83.4	+3.3
10th Grade	70.9	69.9	76.6	77.4	80.9	+3.5
12th Grade	69.6	67.1	74.9	75.7	79.8	+4.1
Using marijuana (hash, pakalolo, pot, weed) occasionally?						
6th Grade	85.5	85.5	86.9	88.7	89.7	+1.0
8th Grade	73.3	74.9	75.7	77.8	82.0	+4.2
10th Grade	67.2	63.0	66.6	64.3	69.7	+5.4
12th Grade	62.0	58.8	59.0	59.3	63.2	+3.9
Trying inhalants (glue, paint, sprays) to get high?						
6th Grade	82.2	82.2	86.2	88.3	89.5	+1.2
8th Grade	78.6	78.9	80.2	84.5	87.8	+3.3
10th Grade	85.4	84.1	86.2	87.2	88.7	+1.5
12th Grade	87.3	87.3	89.7	90.3	91.2	+0.9
Using cocaine (crack, coke, blow, freebase) once or twice?						
6th Grade	86.1	86.2	87.5	89.8	90.3	+0.5
8th Grade	82.5	82.4	82.2	86.5	89.8	+3.4
10th Grade	87.0	86.8	87.3	88.3	90.1	+1.8
12th Grade	86.5	88.7	89.8	90.8	90.6	-0.2

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 49 (continued)
Trends in Friends' Disapproval of Substance Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would "Disapprove" or
"Strongly Disapprove" of Them Using Various Substances, by Grade, 1996-2003

<i>Q: How do you think your close friends feel (or would feel) about you:</i>	% saying friends "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" ^a					'02-'03 change
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	
Using methamphetamine (crystal meth., speed, ice, batu) once or twice?						
<i>6th Grade</i>	87.9	87.1	87.3	90.2	90.7	+0.5
<i>8th Grade</i>	85.1	83.8	82.5	87.1	90.5	+3.4
<i>10th Grade</i>	89.4	88.0	87.6	88.6	90.5	+2.0
<i>12th Grade</i>	90.3	90.4	90.3	91.0	92.1	+1.1
Using ecstasy occasionally?						
<i>6th Grade</i>	—	—	—	90.1	90.4	+0.3
<i>8th Grade</i>	—	—	—	85.4	89.8	+4.4
<i>10th Grade</i>	—	—	—	83.3	89.4	+6.1
<i>12th Grade</i>	—	—	—	84.4	88.7	+4.3
Using other illegal drugs (heroin, sedatives, hallucinogens, steroids)? ^b						
<i>6th Grade</i>	—	—	87.8	90.3	90.6	+0.3
<i>8th Grade</i>	—	—	82.1	87.1	90.4	+3.3
<i>10th Grade</i>	—	—	85.7	87.9	90.1	+2.2
<i>12th Grade</i>	—	—	86.3	90.4	90.7	+0.4

NOTE: ' — ' indicates data not available.

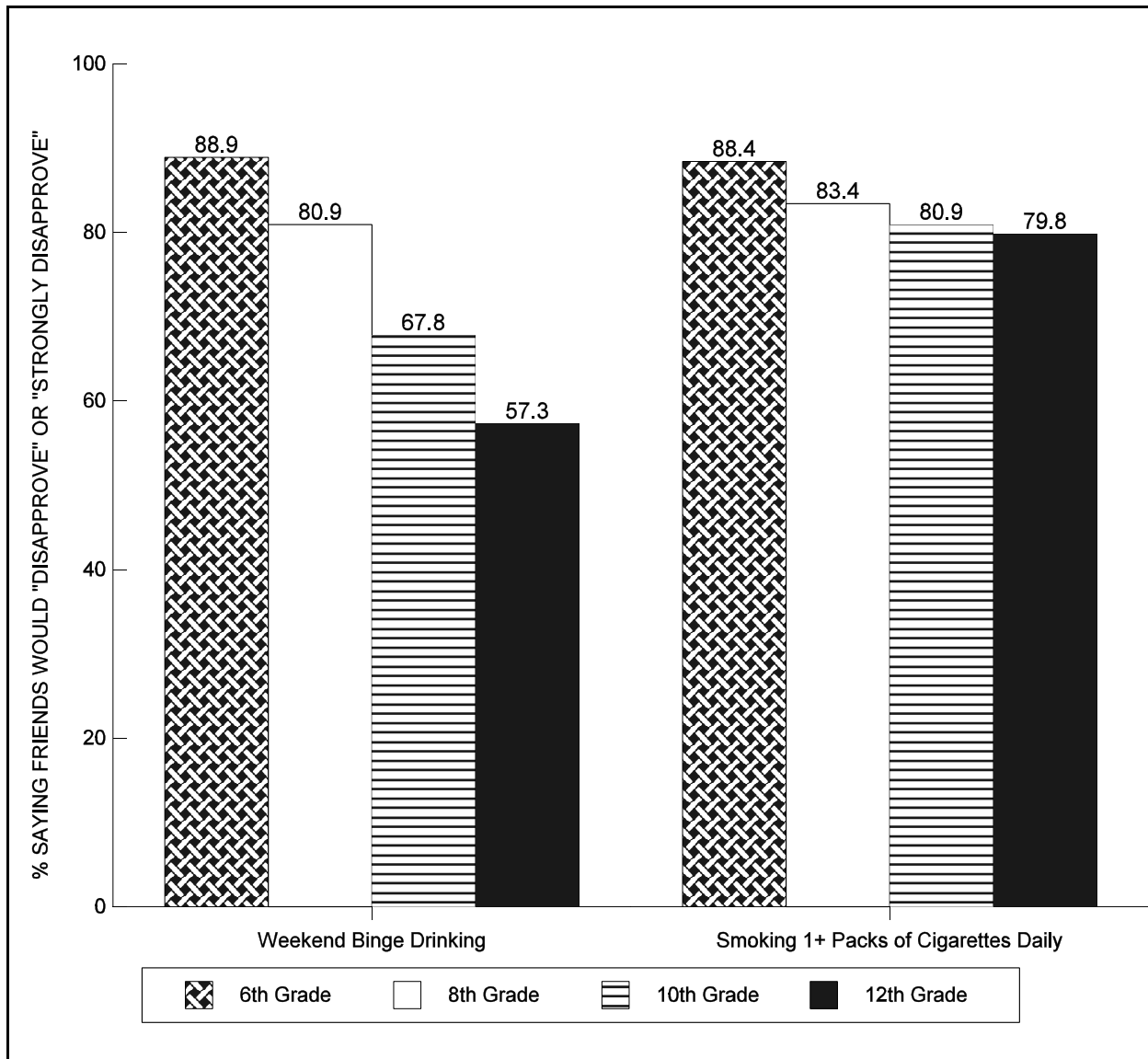
^a Answer alternatives were (1) Would think it was cool, (2) Wouldn't care, (3) Would disapprove, and (4) Would strongly disapprove.

^b In 1996 and 1998, students reported on each individual illegal drug. Thus, the data from 1996 and 1998 is not included in the tables because it is not directly comparable to the 2000-2003 data.

- **Cigarette** disapproval ratings have been increasing over the years and continue to increase in 2003 (see Table 49 and Figure 66b). More than three-quarters of the 6th (88%), 8th (83%), 10th (81%), and 12th graders (80%) indicated that their close friends would disapprove or strongly disapprove of them smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. Grade-level differences in peer disapproval for cigarette use are not as pronounced as those noted for alcohol use (see Figure 64).
- Disapproval ratings for **illicit drugs other than marijuana** are at or near the 90% level for all grades (see Figure 65). However, disapproval ratings for **occasional marijuana use** are within a few percentage points of disapproval ratings for weekend binge drinking (compare Figures 64 and 65) and are slightly lower than disapproval ratings for cigarette smoking in the upper grades. Thus, students receive more peer pressure not to smoke than they do to avoid the use of marijuana.
- Disapproval ratings for **occasional marijuana use** increased in 2003 for all grade levels (see Table 49 and Figure 66c). In 2003, 90% of 6th graders, 82% of 8th graders, 70% of 10th graders, and 63% of 12th graders reported that their friends would not condone them using marijuana occasionally. These rises in disapproval ratings in 2003, coincide with decreases in prevalence rates noted in Chapter 5.
- Although differences are minimal, peer disapproval ratings for **occasional ecstasy use** in grades 10 and 12 remain less than those related to occasional use of cocaine, methamphetamine, and other illegal drugs. However, ecstasy disapproval ratings among students in grades 8, 10, and 12 climbed by 4 to 6 percentage points in 2003 and are substantially higher than those noted for marijuana. In sum, the vast majority of students believe that the use of any illicit drug, other than marijuana, will result in peer disapproval. The use of marijuana, on the other hand, is as accepted or more accepted than cigarette smoking (compare Figures 64 and 65).
- The proportions of students reporting that their friends would disapprove of them using **methamphetamine** have been on the rise (Figure 66f). Similar trends are noted for disapproval ratings for **cocaine** (Figure 66e) and other illegal drugs (Figure 66g).
- Up to this point, normative peer pressure has been discussed in terms of pressure from friends to avoid drugs (i.e., disapproval). Table 50 (pages 396-397) and Figures 67 through 69 (pages 399-402) illustrate normative peer pressure from the other angle by looking at the percentage of students who feel that their friends would think it was “cool” for them to use various substances (i.e., **approve or condone substance use**). The table and figures illustrate that most students do not feel normative peer pressure to use substances, and peer pressure to use various substances has generally declined or stabilized in 2003. Among 12th graders, however, modest increases in peer pressure to use substances are noted for using inhalants, cocaine, methamphetamine, and other illegal drugs. The percentages believing their friends would condone the use of these substances are less than 6%.

FIGURE 64
Friends' Disapproval of Alcohol or Cigarette Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would "Disapprove" or
"Strongly Disapprove" of Them Using Alcohol or Cigarettes, by Grade, 2003

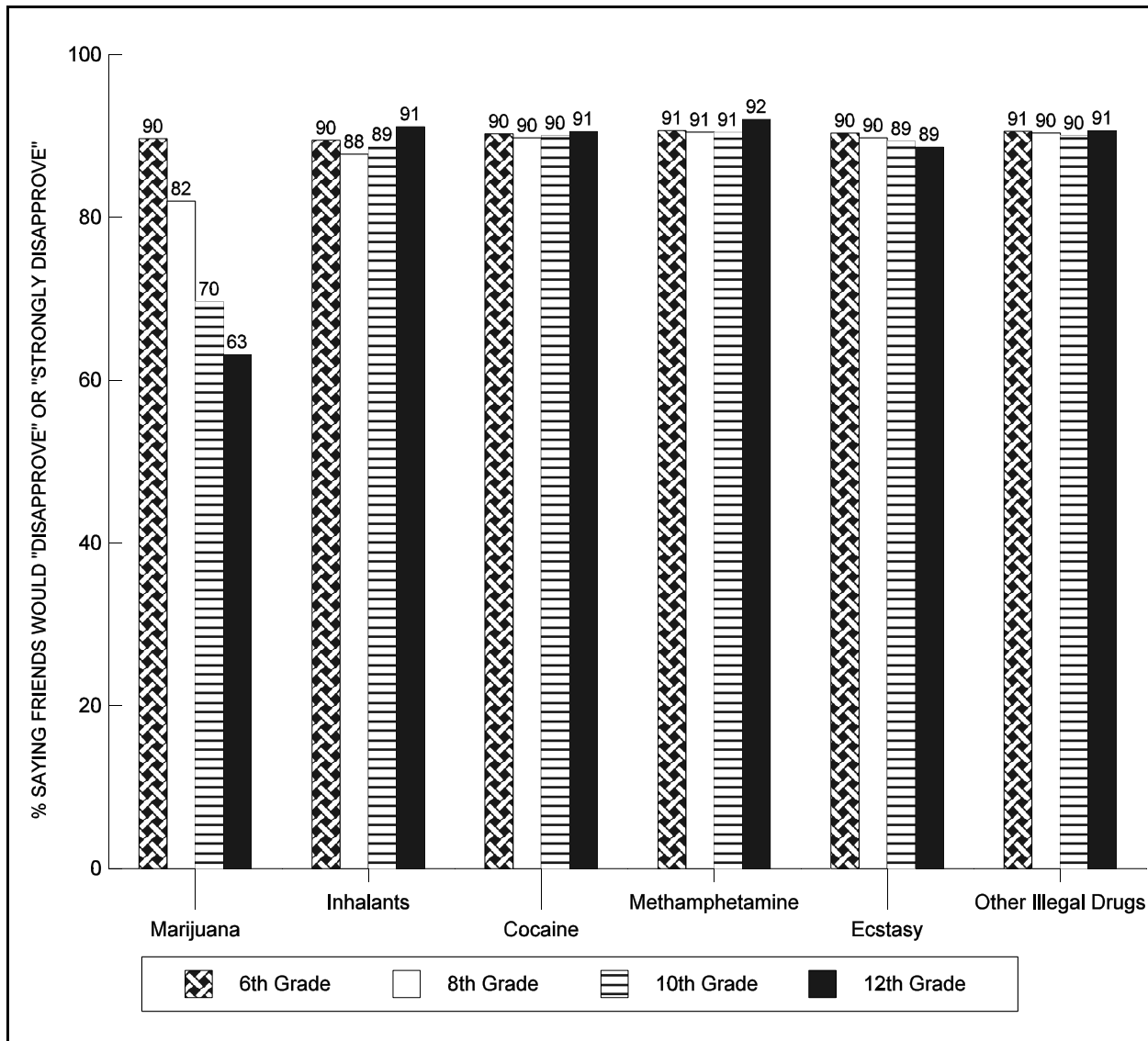
(Entries are percentages %)



NOTES: Weekend Binge Drinking refers to having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice every weekend. Smoking 1+ Packs of Cigarettes Daily refers to smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. The entries reflect the percentage of students who answered that their close friends "would disapprove" or "would strongly disapprove" of them drinking on the weekends or using cigarettes daily. Answer alternatives were (1) Would think it was cool, (2) Wouldn't care, (3) Would disapprove, and (4) Would strongly disapprove.

FIGURE 65
Friends' Disapproval of Illicit Drug Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would "Disapprove" or
"Strongly Disapprove" of Them Using Various Illicit Drugs, by Grade, 2003

(Entries are percentages %)



NOTES: Marijuana refers to using marijuana occasionally. Inhalants refers to trying inhalants to get high. Cocaine refers to using cocaine once or twice. Methamphetamine refers to using methamphetamine once or twice. Ecstasy refers to using ecstasy occasionally. Other Illegal Drugs refers to using other illegal drugs (heroin, sedatives, hallucinogens, or steroids). The entries reflect the percentage of students who answered that their close friends "would disapprove" or "would strongly disapprove" of them using various substances. Answer alternatives were (1) Would think it was cool, (2) Wouldn't care, (3) Would disapprove, and (4) Would strongly disapprove.

FIGURE 66
Trends in Friends' Disapproval of Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Illicit Drugs:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would "Disapprove" or
"Strongly Disapprove" of Them Using Various Substances, by Grade, 1996-2003

Figure 66a: Friends' Disapproval of Having 5+ Alcoholic Drinks on the Weekend

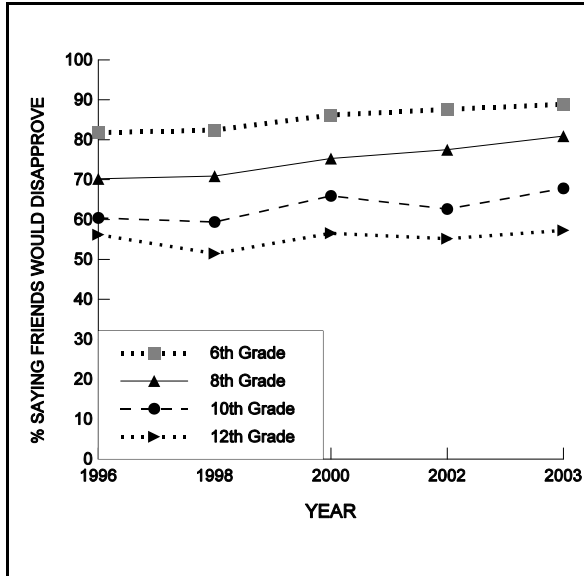


Figure 66b: Friends' Disapproval of Smoking 1+ Packs of Cigarettes Daily

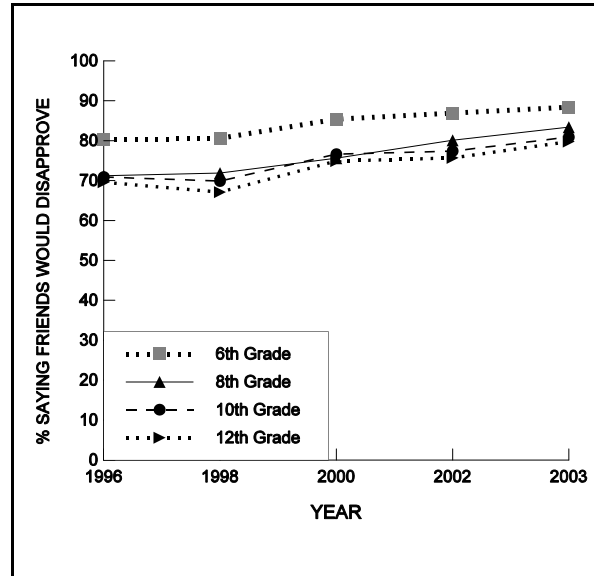


Figure 66c: Friends' Disapproval of Using Marijuana Occasionally

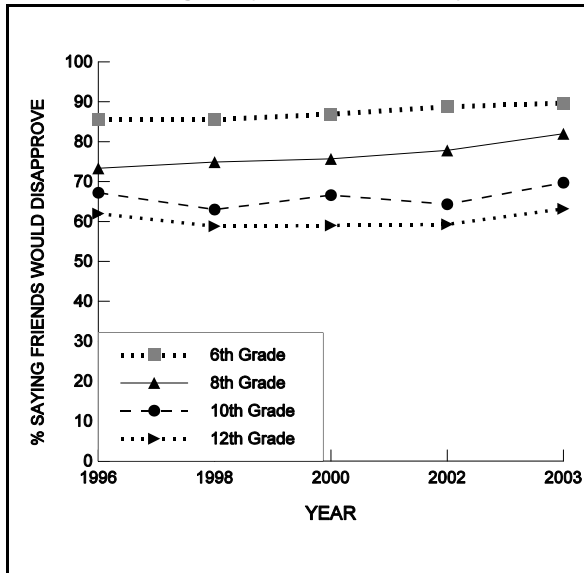
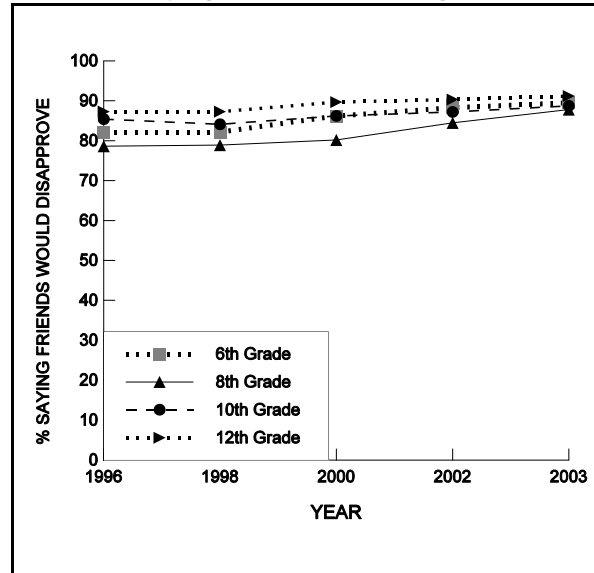


Figure 66d: Friends' Disapproval of Trying Inhalants to Get High



(Figures continued on next page)

FIGURE 66 (continued)
Trends in Friends' Disapproval of Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Illicit Drugs:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would "Disapprove" or
"Strongly Disapprove" of Them Using Various Substances, by Grade, 1996-2003

Figure 66e: Friends' Disapproval of
Using Cocaine Once or Twice

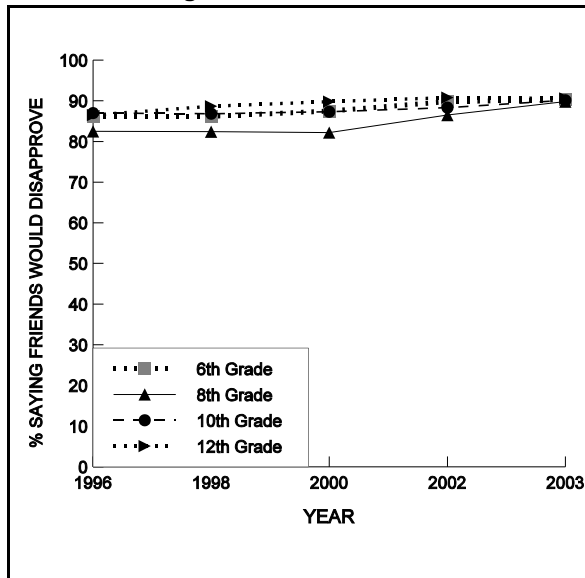


Figure 66f: Friends' Disapproval of
Using Methamphetamine Once or Twice

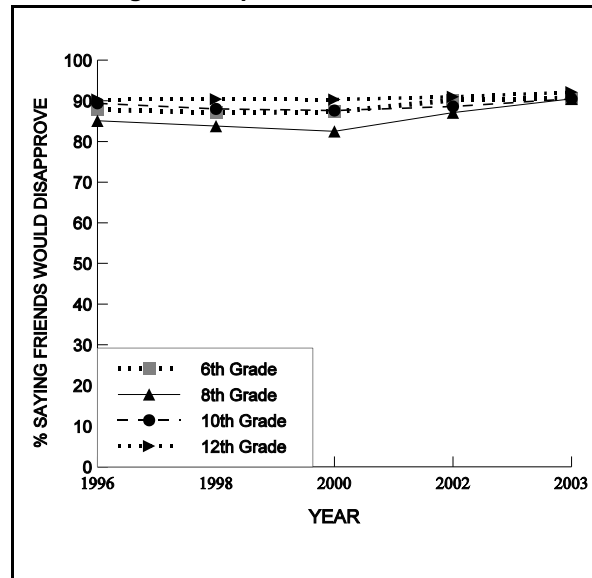
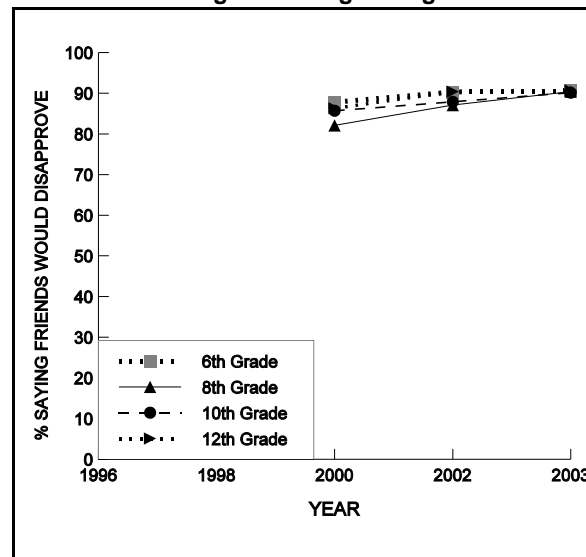


Figure 66g: Friends' Disapproval of
Using Other Illegal Drugs



NOTES: The entries reflect the percentage of students who answered that their close friends "would disapprove" or "would strongly disapprove" of them using various substances. Answer alternatives were (1) Would think it was cool, (2) Wouldn't care, (3) Would disapprove, and (4) Would strongly disapprove.

TABLE 50
Trends in Friends' Approval of Substance Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would
Think It Was "Cool" for Them to Use Various Substances, by Grade, 1996-2003

% saying friends would
think it was "cool" ^a

<i>Q: How do you think your close friends feel (or would feel) about you ...</i>	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change
Having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice every weekend?						
6th Grade	7.3	7.1	7.4	5.4	6.0	+0.6
8th Grade	8.5	7.8	8.7	6.6	6.1	-0.5
10th Grade	8.6	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.2	-0.5
12th Grade	9.3	8.4	6.8	8.1	8.3	+0.2
Smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day?						
6th Grade	8.6	8.3	7.9	6.1	6.5	+0.4
8th Grade	7.9	7.2	8.9	6.1	5.5	-0.6
10th Grade	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.9	+0.6
12th Grade	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.2	+0.8
Using marijuana (hash, pakalolo, pot, weed) occasionally?						
6th Grade	6.8	6.9	7.5	5.8	5.7	-0.1
8th Grade	10.2	8.8	9.7	7.8	6.7	-1.1
10th Grade	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.4	7.7	-1.7
12th Grade	9.9	8.2	7.3	8.6	9.1	+0.5
Trying inhalants (glue, paint, sprays) to get high?						
6th Grade	6.3	6.7	7.5	5.4	5.7	+0.3
8th Grade	6.1	5.5	7.7	5.1	4.8	-0.3
10th Grade	3.3	3.1	4.1	3.6	3.9	+0.3
12th Grade	3.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	3.7	+1.4
Using cocaine (crack, coke, blow, freebase) once or twice?						
6th Grade	6.1	6.5	7.2	5.0	5.4	+0.4
8th Grade	6.4	5.9	7.5	4.9	4.7	-0.2
10th Grade	3.6	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.9	+0.3
12th Grade	3.8	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.6	+1.3

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 50 (continued)
Trends in Friends' Approval of Substance Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would
Think It Was "Cool" for Them to Use Various Substances, by Grade, 1996-2002

<i>Q: How do you think your close friends feel (or would feel) about you ...</i>	% saying friends would think it was "cool" ^a					'02-'03 change
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	
Using methamphetamine (crystal meth., speed, ice, batu) once or twice?						
<i>6th Grade</i>	5.5	6.4	7.2	4.9	5.3	+0.4
<i>8th Grade</i>	5.8	5.8	7.2	4.8	4.5	-0.3
<i>10th Grade</i>	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.8	+0.3
<i>12th Grade</i>	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.5	+1.1
Using ecstasy occasionally?						
<i>6th Grade</i>	—	—	—	5.0	5.3	+0.3
<i>8th Grade</i>	—	—	—	5.3	4.7	-0.6
<i>10th Grade</i>	—	—	—	4.7	4.1	-0.6
<i>12th Grade</i>	—	—	—	3.5	3.8	+0.3
Using other illegal drugs (heroin, sedatives, hallucinogens, steroids)? ^b						
<i>6th Grade</i>	—	—	7.1	5.0	5.5	+0.5
<i>8th Grade</i>	—	—	7.4	4.9	4.6	-0.3
<i>10th Grade</i>	—	—	4.8	3.8	3.7	-0.1
<i>12th Grade</i>	—	—	3.0	2.4	3.6	+1.2

NOTE: ' — ' indicates data not available

^a Answer alternatives were (1) Would think it was cool, (2) Wouldn't care, (3) Would disapprove, and (4) Would strongly disapprove.

^b In 1996 and 1998, students reported on each individual illegal drug. Thus, the data for "other illegal drugs" are not included in the tables for 1996 and 1998 because they are not directly comparable to the 2000-2003 data.

Chapter 9

- Figure 67 shows that 6% or more of the students reported that their friends would think it was cool for them to **binge drink on the weekends**. A greater proportion of 10th (7%) and 12th graders (8%) than 6th and 8th graders (6% each) reported that their friends would think it was cool if they had five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice every weekend. Normative pressure to drink has been on the decline among the lower grade levels, but has basically stabilized across all grades in 2003 (see Figure 69a).
- Students in the lower grades are more likely to report that their friends would think it was cool if they **smoked a pack or more of cigarettes a day** than students in the higher grades. As seen in Figure 67, 7% of 6th graders, 6% of 8th graders, 5% of 10th graders, and 4% of 12th graders reported that their friends would think it was cool if they smoked a pack or more of cigarettes a day.
- A greater proportion of students in grades 8, 10, and 12 reported that their friends would think it was cool for them to **use marijuana occasionally** than to use **other illicit drugs** (see Figure 68). Five percent or less of the students believe that their friends would think it was cool for them to use cocaine, methamphetamine, or ecstasy. Grade-level differences in approval exist such that normative pressure to use marijuana is higher in the upper grades than in the lower grades, but the proportion of students viewing other illicit drug use as cool is slightly higher in the lower grades than in the upper grades.
- Figure 69 shows that peer pressure to use substances has generally stabilized in 2003 for grades 6, 8, and 10. In grade 12, peer pressure has increased slightly for each of the illicit drugs. The increase, however, is typically 1 percentage point or less.

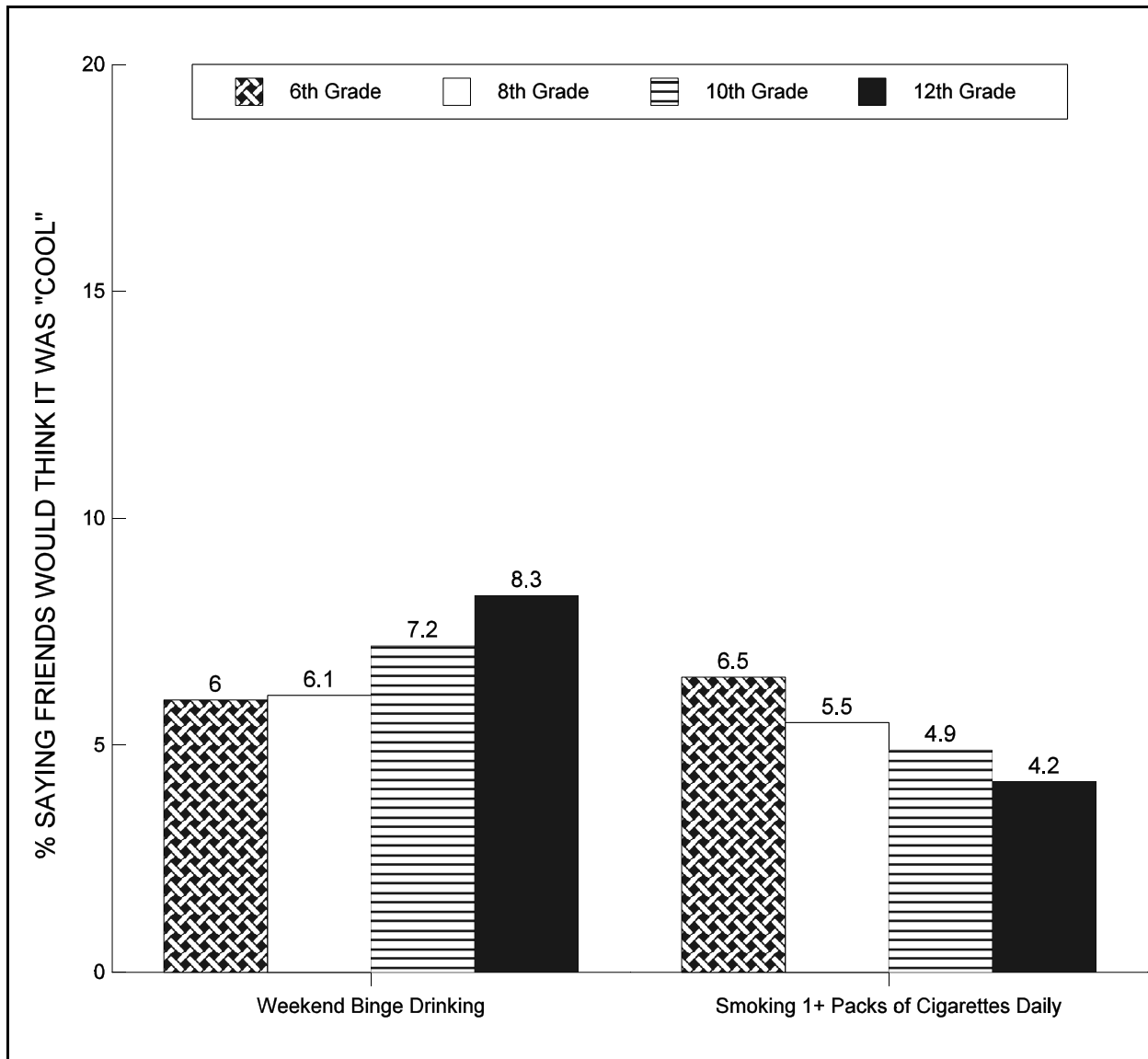
Perception of Parents' Attitudes

The second set of questions regarding perceived attitudes of others in the student's social environment addresses parental influences. Students were asked two questions related to parental attitudes. First, students were asked if they would be in trouble if their parents caught them using various substances. Three options were presented to the student: (1) *no, not really*; (2) *yes, a little*; and (3) *yes, a lot*. Parental attitudes were also assessed by asking students how wrong their parents feel it would be for them to drink alcohol regularly, smoke cigarettes, or smoke marijuana. Students were presented with the following options: (1) *not at all wrong*, (2) *a little bit wrong*, (3) *wrong*, and (4) *very wrong*.

Table 51 lists the percentage of students indicating that they would be in a lot of trouble if they were caught drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, smoking marijuana, or using other illegal drugs. Table 52 lists the percentage of students indicating that their parents would think it was "very wrong" for them to use various substances. Figure 70 displays the percentage of students who indicated they would be in a lot of trouble if they were caught using these various substances.

FIGURE 67
Friends' Approval of Alcohol or Cigarette Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would Think it Was
"Cool" if They Used Alcohol or Cigarettes, by Grade, 2003

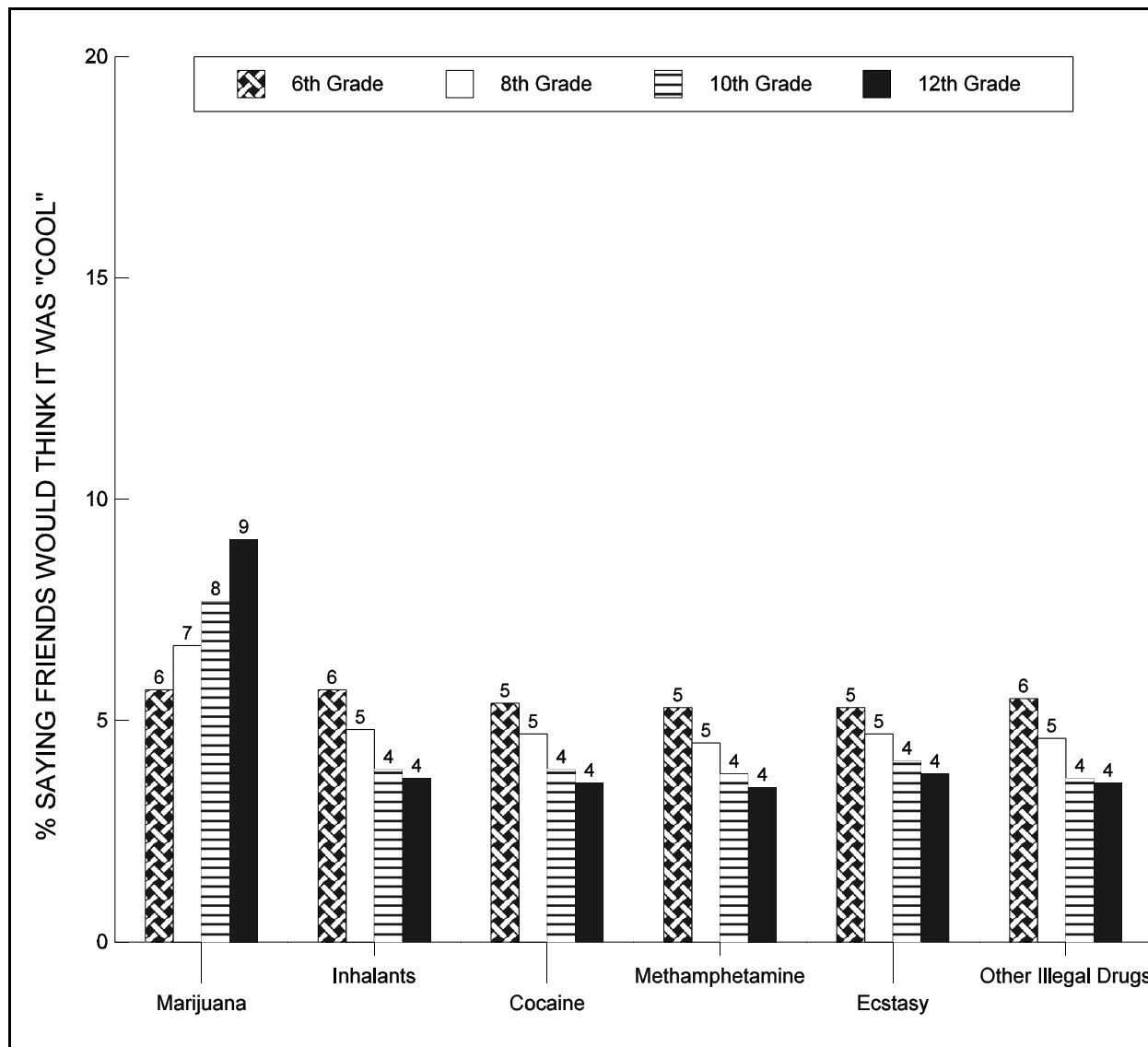
(Entries are percentages %)



NOTES: *Weekend Binge Drinking* refers to having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice every weekend. *Smoking 1+ Packs of Cigarettes Daily* refers to smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. The entries reflect the percentage of students who answered that their close friends "would think it was cool" if they drank on the weekends or smoked cigarettes daily. Answer alternatives were (1) Would think it was cool, (2) Wouldn't care, (3) Would disapprove, and (4) Would strongly disapprove.

FIGURE 68
Friends' Approval of Illicit Drug Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated That Their Friends Would
Think It Was "Cool" if They Used Various Drugs, by Grade, 2003

(Entries are percentages %)



NOTES: Marijuana refers to using marijuana occasionally. Inhalants refer to trying inhalants to get high. Cocaine refers to using cocaine once or twice. Methamphetamine refers to using methamphetamine once or twice. Ecstasy refers to using ecstasy occasionally. Other Illegal Drugs refer to using heroin, sedatives, hallucinogens, or steroids. The entries reflect the percentage of students who answered that their close friends "would think it was cool" if they used various substances. Answer alternatives were (1) Would think it was cool, (2) Wouldn't care, (3) Would disapprove, and (4) Would strongly disapprove.

FIGURE 69
Trends in Friends' Approval of Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Illicit Drugs:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would Think It Was
"Cool" if They Used Various Substances, by Grade, 1996-2003

Figure 69a: Friends' Approval of
 Having 5+ Alcoholic Drinks on the Weekend

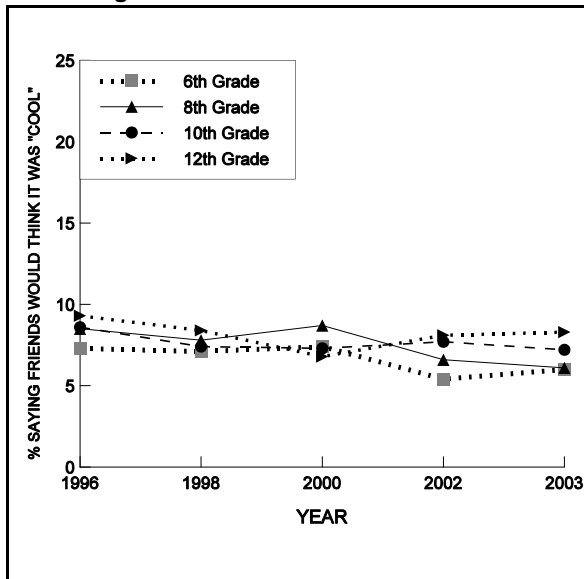


Figure 69b: Friends' Approval of
 Smoking 1+ Packs of Cigarettes Daily

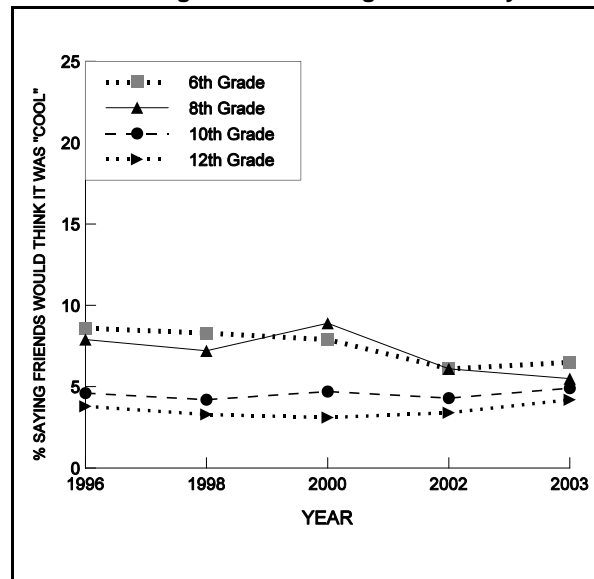


Figure 69c: Friends' Approval of
 Using Marijuana Occasionally

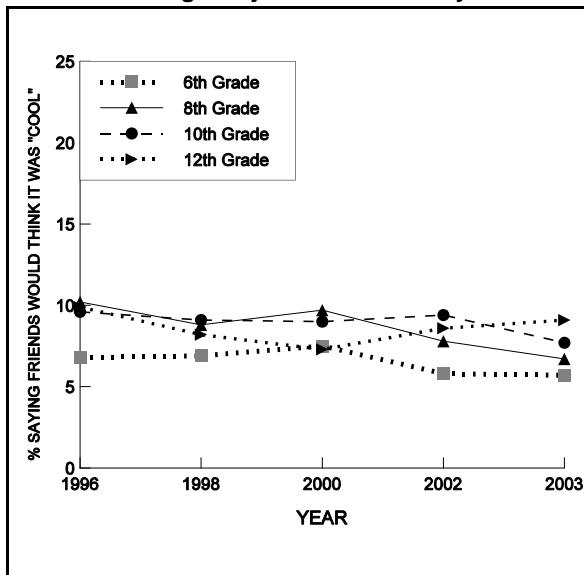
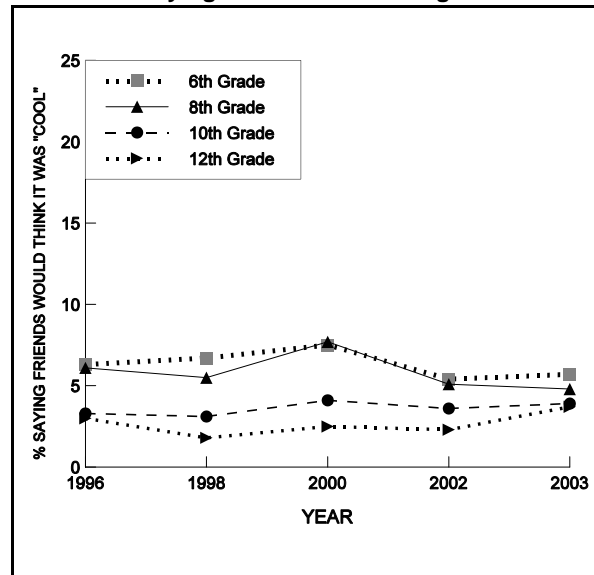


Figure 69d: Friends' Approval of
 Trying Inhalants to Get High



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FIGURE 69 (continued)
Trends in Friends' Approval of Alcohol, Cigarettes, and Illicit Drugs:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Friends Would Think It Was
"Cool" if They Used Various Substances, by Grade, 1996-2003

Figure 69e: Friends' Approval of
Using Cocaine Once or Twice

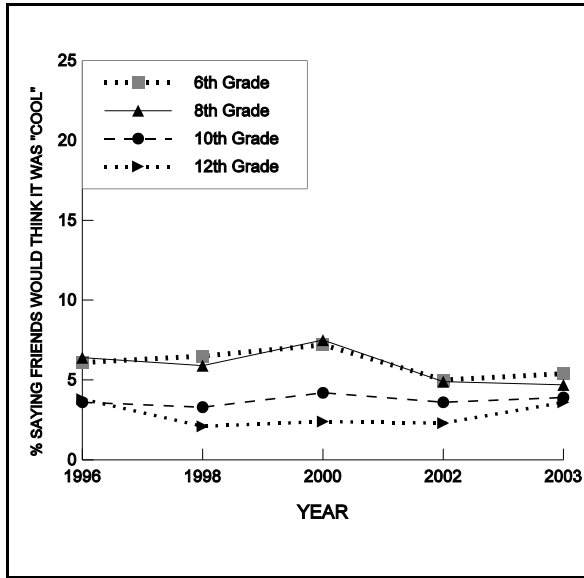


Figure 69f: Friends' Approval of
Using Methamphetamine Once or Twice

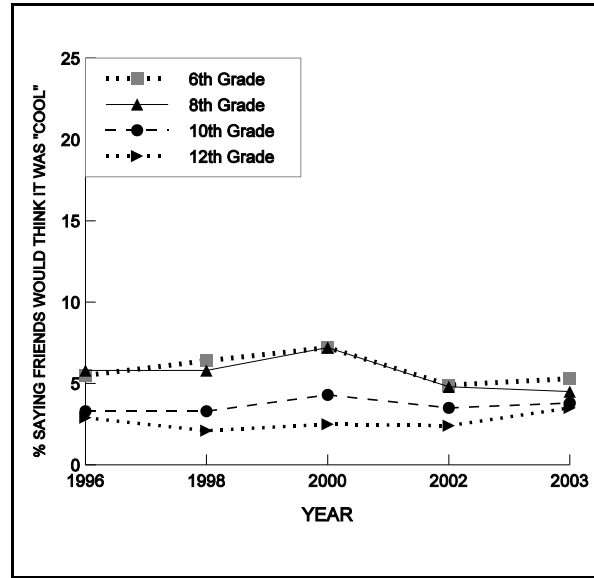
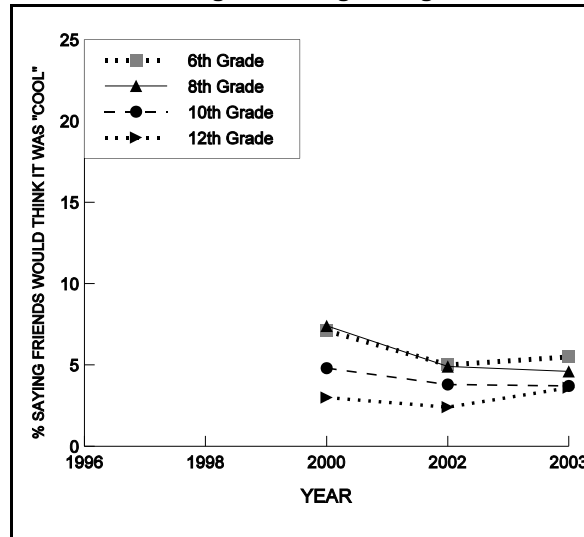


Figure 69g: Friends' Approval of
Using Other Illegal Drugs



NOTES: The entries reflect the percentage of students who answered that their close friends "would think it was cool" if they used various substances. Answer alternatives were (1) Would think it was cool, (2) Wouldn't care, (3) Would disapprove, and (4) Would strongly disapprove.

Overview of Key Findings. Almost all students (more than 90%) reported that they would be in a lot of trouble if they were caught using illegal drugs other than marijuana, and the majority of students indicated that they would be in a lot of trouble for drinking alcohol (more than 60%), smoking cigarettes (more than 70%), or using marijuana (more than 80%). Grade-level differences in perceived repercussions exist for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana use, with more students in the lower grades believing that they would be in a lot of trouble if they were caught using various substances than students in the higher grades. Corresponding with these beliefs regarding parental sanctions for substance use, the majority of the students reported that their parents would think it was very wrong for them to use various substances. The percentages reporting that their parents would think it was wrong for them to use various substances were higher than the percentages reporting that there would be repercussions if actually caught using various substances.

- Although none of the students would be of legal age to *drink alcohol*, less than 100% of the 6th (93%), 8th (84%), 10th (75%), and 12th graders (61%) reported that they would be in trouble if their parents caught them drinking alcohol.
- More students reported that they would be in a lot of trouble if they were caught by their parents *smoking cigarettes* than caught by their parents *drinking alcohol* (see Table 51 on the next page). For instance, 72% of the seniors reported that they would be in trouble if their parents caught them smoking cigarettes, compared to 61% who reported they would be in trouble if their parents caught them drinking alcohol.
- Fewer 8th, 10th, and 12th graders reported that they would be in trouble if they were caught *smoking marijuana* than if they were caught using other illegal drugs. For instance, 93% of the seniors reported that there would be repercussions if their parents caught them using other illegal drugs, whereas only 81% of the seniors reported that there would be repercussions if their parents caught them smoking marijuana.
- Figure 70 shows that virtually all students, regardless of grade level, believe that they would be in a lot of trouble if they were caught by their parents *using illegal drugs other than marijuana*, with the percentages all above 92%.
- There are clear grade-level differences regarding students' beliefs about parental sanctions for substance use: More students in the lower grades than the upper grades believe that they would be in a lot of trouble if they were caught drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, or using marijuana. For instance, 93% of 6th graders believe they would be in trouble if caught drinking alcohol, whereas only 61% of 12th graders held the same beliefs.
- The proportion of students who reported that they believed their parents would think it would be "very wrong" for them to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, and smoke marijuana were greater than the proportion of students who reported there would be repercussions if they were actually caught smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, or smoking marijuana (compare percentages in Tables 51 and 52). Whereas 96% of 6th graders, 90% of 8th graders, 82% of 10th graders, and 73% of 12th graders reported that their parents would feel it would be very wrong for them to drink alcohol, only 93%, 84%, 75%, and 61% of the students in the same grades reported that they would be in a lot of trouble if they were

TABLE 51
Parental Substance Use Sanctions: Percentage of Students Who Indicated They Would Be in “A Lot” of Trouble if They Were Caught Using Various Substances, as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 2003

Would you be in trouble if your parents caught you:	% saying “Yes, a lot” ^a			
	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Drinking alcohol ?	92.6%	84.4%	74.5%	60.9%
Smoking cigarettes ?	93.4%	89.6%	84.2%	72.4%
Smoking marijuana ?	94.1%	92.2%	87.9%	80.9%
Using other illegal drugs ?	94.3%	94.5%	94.0%	92.5%

^a Answer alternatives were (1) No, not really, (2) Yes, a little, and (3) Yes, a lot.

TABLE 52
Parental Disapproval of Substance Use: Percentage of Students Who Indicated Their Parents Would Think It Was “Very Wrong” for Them to Use Various Substances, as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 2003

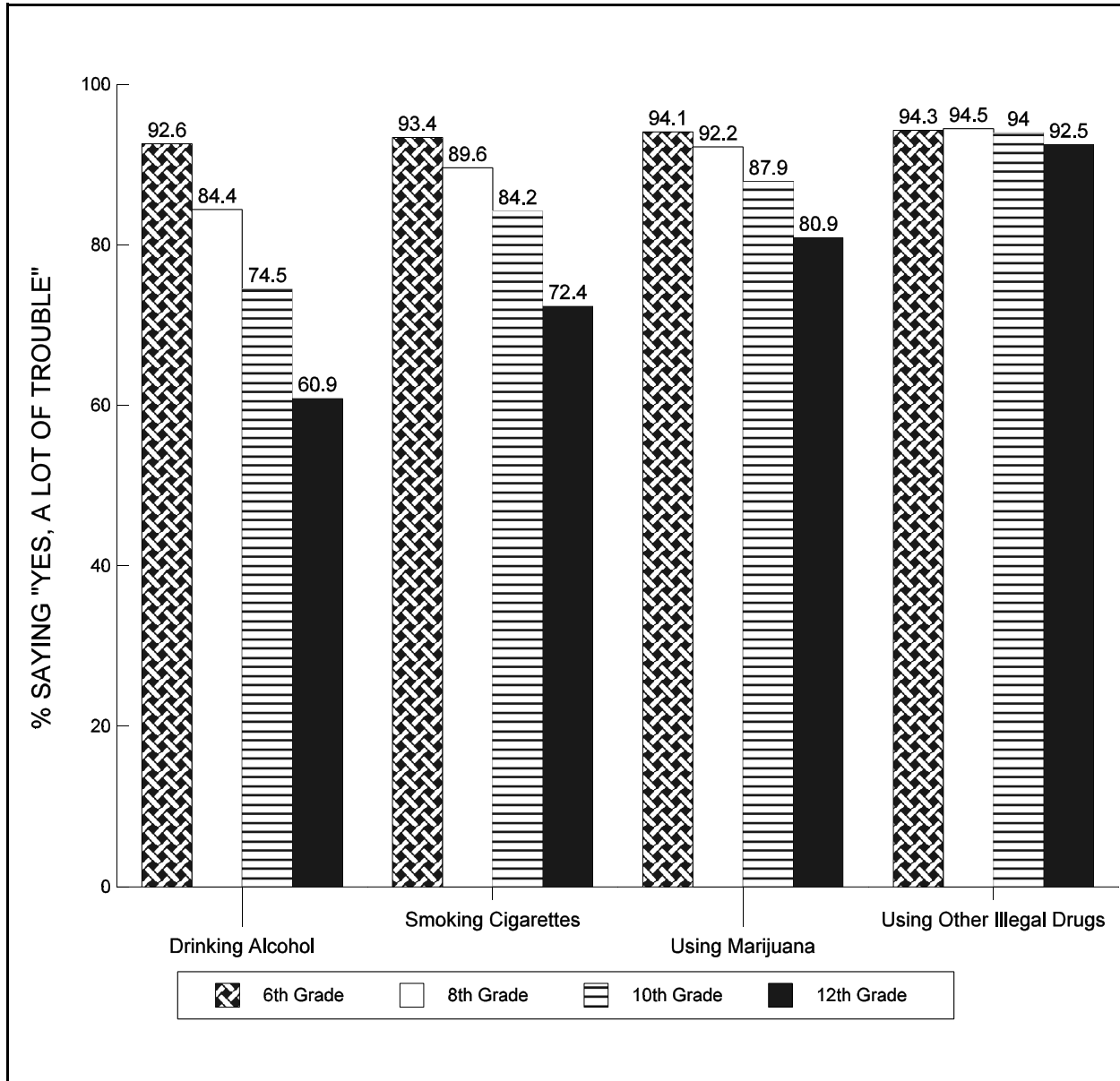
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Drink alcohol regularly?				
% saying “very wrong”	96.3%	89.7%	82.4%	72.9%
Average response to question	<i>M</i> = 3.94	<i>M</i> = 3.84	<i>M</i> = 3.72	<i>M</i> = 3.57
Smoke cigarettes ?				
% saying “very wrong” ^a	96.9%	93.1%	89.2%	81.6%
Average response to question ^b	<i>M</i> = 3.96	<i>M</i> = 3.90	<i>M</i> = 3.85	<i>M</i> = 3.74
Smoke marijuana ?				
% saying “very wrong”	98.1%	95.0%	88.9%	85.3%
Average response to question	<i>M</i> = 3.97	<i>M</i> = 3.92	<i>M</i> = 3.83	<i>M</i> = 3.77

^a Answer alternatives were (1) Not at all wrong, (2) A little bit wrong, (3) Wrong, and (4) Very wrong. The table reports the percentage of students answering “very wrong.”

^b Each question ranged from 1 (*not at all wrong*) to 4 (*very wrong*). Higher mean scores indicate greater perceptions of parental disapproval.

FIGURE 70
Parental Sanctions for Substance Use:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated They Would Be in “A Lot” of Trouble if
They Were Caught Using Various Substances, by Grade, 2003

(Entries are percentages %)



NOTES: The entries reflect the percentage of students who answered “yes, a lot” to the question “Would you be in trouble if your parents caught you smoking cigarettes/drinking alcohol/smoking marijuana/using other illegal drugs?” Answer alternatives were (1) No, not really, (2) Yes, a little, and (3) Yes, a lot.

caught drinking alcohol. Similar differences are noted for smoking cigarettes and marijuana. In sum, students who believe their parents would think it was wrong for them to use various substances do not necessarily believe they would be in a lot of trouble with their parents if they were caught using the substances.

WHERE STUDENTS GET ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER DRUGS

The substances discussed in this report are illegal for minors to obtain. However, Chapter 4 on substance use prevalence provided evidence that laws do not always prevent adolescents from using illegal substances. The question becomes, “Where are minors getting restricted and illegal substances?” The answer to this question may assist policy and law makers in their efforts to curb the accessibility of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs to minors.

This section begins by addressing if, and where, students are purchasing alcohol and tobacco. The next section focuses on who is offering adolescents tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, and whether or not adolescents are able to resist offers made by various people.

Ability to Purchase Alcohol and Tobacco, 1996-2003

Students were asked to indicate if they have ever purchased alcohol or tobacco from an employee at a store, from a bar, or from a restaurant. Students were also asked if they were able to purchase tobacco from a vending machine.

Table 53 displays the percentage of students at each grade level indicating they were able to purchase alcohol and tobacco from various sources. Trend data are presented in Figures 71 and 72.

Overview of Key Findings. Very few students reported that they have been able to purchase alcohol or tobacco, and the percentages are down substantially from 1996. Ability to purchase alcohol or tobacco has been decreasing over the years, but has begun to stabilize among students in the lower grades. Ability of 10th and 12th graders to purchase alcohol, as well as tobacco, dropped by 2 to 8 percentage points in 2003 and is primarily a function of decreases in ability to purchase substances from an employee at a store. Over the years, the primary source of both alcohol and tobacco purchases has been from an employee at a store; however, the percentages able to buy alcohol or tobacco from a store employee in 2003 have either decreased or stabilized.

- As seen in Table 53, very few students have been able to purchase alcohol or tobacco. Only 1% of 6th graders reported the ability to purchase alcohol or tobacco. Four percent of the 8th graders reported the ability to purchase alcohol and 3% of the 8th graders reported the ability to purchase tobacco. Less than one tenth of the 10th graders reported the ability to purchase alcohol (8%) or tobacco (7%); the percentages, however, nearly double in 12th grade with 15% of seniors reporting that they have purchased alcohol and 13% reporting that they have purchased tobacco.

TABLE 53
Trends in Ability to Purchase Alcohol and Tobacco,
as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1996-2003

% saying "yes" ^a

	6th Grade						8th Grade					
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change
Did you ever buy <u>alcohol</u> from:												
an employee at a store?	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	9.7	4.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	0.0
a bar?	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	-0.2	5.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	-0.1
a restaurant?	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	-0.2	5.6	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	+0.3
Percentage of students that were able to purchase alcohol from <i>at least</i> one of the above sources	3.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	-0.3	11.6	6.5	4.5	3.9	4.1	+0.2
Did you ever buy <u>tobacco</u> from:												
an employee at a store?	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	-0.2	11.3	6.9	3.9	3.0	2.1	-0.9
a bar?	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	+0.1	4.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.7	-0.5
a restaurant?	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	-0.5
a vending machine?	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	-0.1	7.8	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.4	-0.7
Percentage of students that were able to purchase tobacco from <i>at least</i> one of the above sources	4.2	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	-0.3	13.5	8.5	5.3	4.4	3.0	-1.4

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 53 (continued)
Trends in Ability to Purchase Alcohol and Tobacco,
as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1996-2003

% saying "yes" ^a

	10th Grade						12th Grade					
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change
Did you ever buy <u>alcohol</u> from:												
an employee at a store?	19.9	11.8	6.1	6.3	5.1	-1.2	30.2	21.9	12.4	11.2	10.1	-1.1
a bar?	6.4	5.0	4.3	4.8	3.9	-0.9	8.7	9.9	10.1	9.8	7.8	-2.0
a restaurant?	6.3	5.0	4.2	4.5	3.8	-0.7	8.7	9.5	9.0	7.3	6.2	-1.1
Percentage of students that were able to purchase alcohol from <i>at least</i> one of the above sources	21.4	14.6	8.8	9.8	8.2	-1.6	32.7	25.7	18.6	16.8	14.6	-2.2
Did you ever buy <u>tobacco</u> from:												
an employee at a store?	18.5	17.1	10.1	7.2	5.3	-1.9	24.0	32.3	24.6	19.6	11.5	-8.1
a bar?	4.5	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	-0.6	5.8	6.1	4.6	3.8	1.9	-1.9
a restaurant?	5.6	3.7	0.0	1.7	0.9	-0.8	7.4	6.4	0.0	3.0	1.5	-1.5
a vending machine?	9.5	6.5	4.2	3.6	1.9	-1.7	9.3	9.8	6.4	4.6	3.6	-1.0
Percentage of students that were able to purchase tobacco from <i>at least</i> one of the above sources	19.7	18.8	11.7	9.2	6.5	-2.7	24.4	33.5	26.1	20.9	13.1	-7.8

^a Answer alternatives were (1) No, and (2) Yes. The question was worded differently in 1996. In 1996 students were asked to respond to the question "Where do you get alcohol/tobacco from?" Numerous choices followed. Only those answer choices related to the 1998-2003 data (e.g., vending machine, store, bar, and restaurant) are reported in this table.

- Ability to purchase alcohol and tobacco increases at each grade level and is generally twice as high as the preceding grade-level. For instance, 0% of 6th graders, 2% of 8th graders, 5% of 10th graders, and 10% of 12th graders reported being able to purchase alcohol from a store employee. Similar patterns are noted for tobacco (see Table 53).
- The primary source of **alcohol purchases** by 10th and 12th graders is from a store employee, with 5% of 10th graders and 10% of 12th graders reporting that they have purchased alcohol from a store employee, compared to 4% of the 10th graders reporting that they have purchased alcohol from a bar or restaurant and 8% or less of the 12th graders reporting that they have purchased alcohol from a bar or restaurant. The percentages able to buy alcohol from a store employee declined sharply from 1996 to 2000 and have continued to decrease, but at a much slower rate, over the last few years (see Figure 71 on the next page).
- The primary source of **tobacco purchases** by minors is from a store employee, with 1% of 6th graders, 2% of 8th graders, 5% of 10th graders, and 12% of 12th graders reporting that they have purchased tobacco from a store employee. The percentages able to purchase tobacco from a store employee in 2003 are down by 1 percentage point in grade 8, 2 percentage points in grade 10, and 8 percentage points in grade 12 (see Table 53 and Figure 72). The second most prevalent source of tobacco purchases is from a vending machine, with 1% of 6th and 8th graders, 2% of 10th graders, and 4% of 12th graders reporting that they have been able to buy tobacco from a vending machine.
- Figures 71 and 72 on the next pages illustrate the substantial decrease in ability to buy alcohol or tobacco by students in grades 6 and 8 from 1996 to 2000. In grade 8, the ability to purchase tobacco continued on a slight downward trajectory, but in all other cases ability to purchase substances by 6th and 8th graders has basically stabilized over the last few years. In grade 10, ability to purchase alcohol declined sharply from 1996 to 2000, increased slightly in 2002, and then dropped again to record lows in 2003. In grade 12, ability to purchase alcohol has been consistently dropping over the years, beginning at 33% in 1996, down to 15% in 2003 (see Table 53). Tobacco purchases by 10th and 12th graders have both been on a downward trajectory since 1996, and have largely been a function of decreases in purchases from store employees.

FIGURE 71
Trends in Ability to Buy Alcohol:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated They Have Been
Able to Purchase Alcohol From Various Sources, by Grade, 1996-2003

Figure 71a: Ability to Purchase Alcohol
From an Employee at a Store

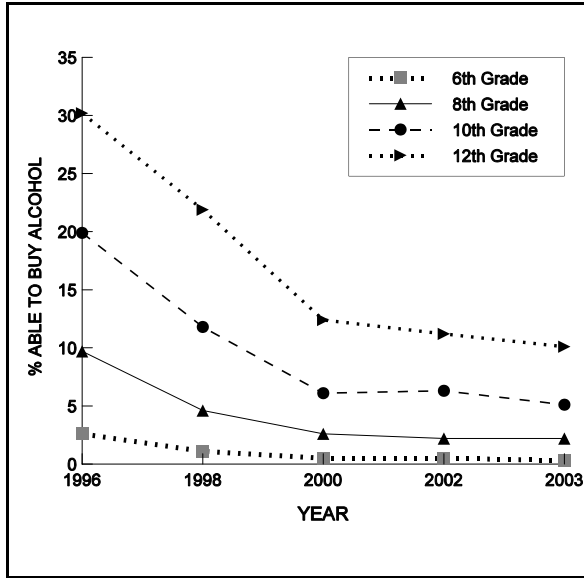


Figure 71b: Ability to Purchase Alcohol
From a Bar

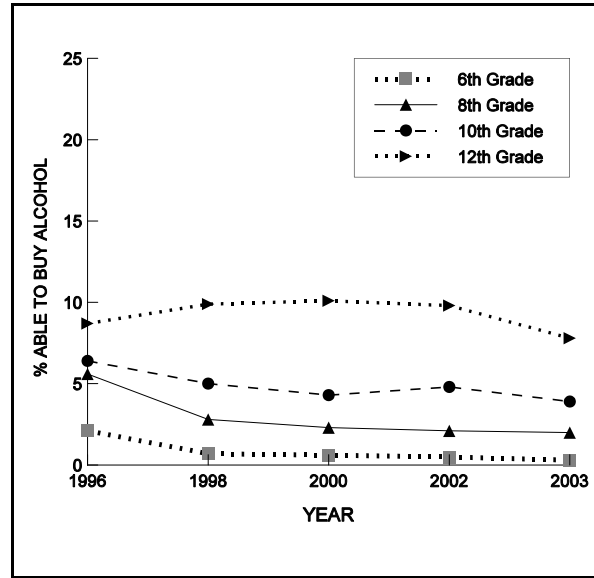
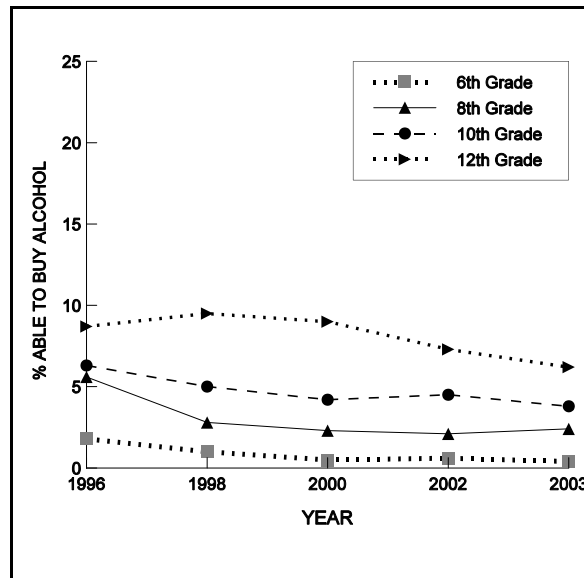


Figure 71c: Ability to Purchase Alcohol
From a Restaurant



NOTE: The entries reflect the percentage of students who have been able to purchase alcohol from various sources.

FIGURE 72
Trends in Ability to Buy Tobacco:
Percentage of Students Who Indicated They Have Been
Able to Purchase Tobacco From Various Sources, by Grade, 1996-2003

Figure 72a: Ability to Purchase Tobacco
From an Employee at a Store

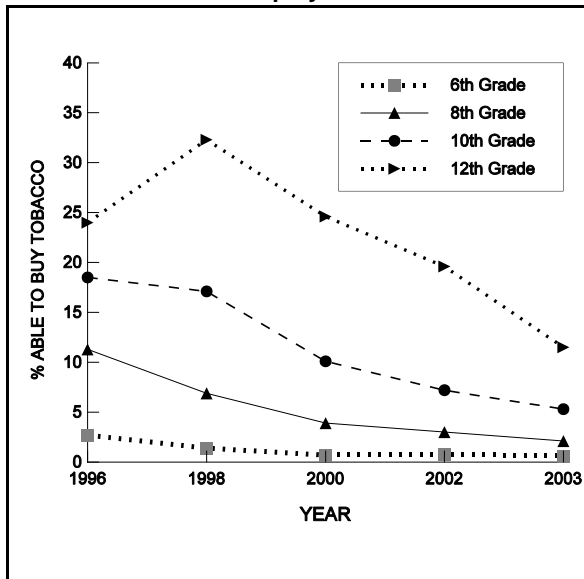


Figure 72b: Ability to Purchase Tobacco
From a Bar

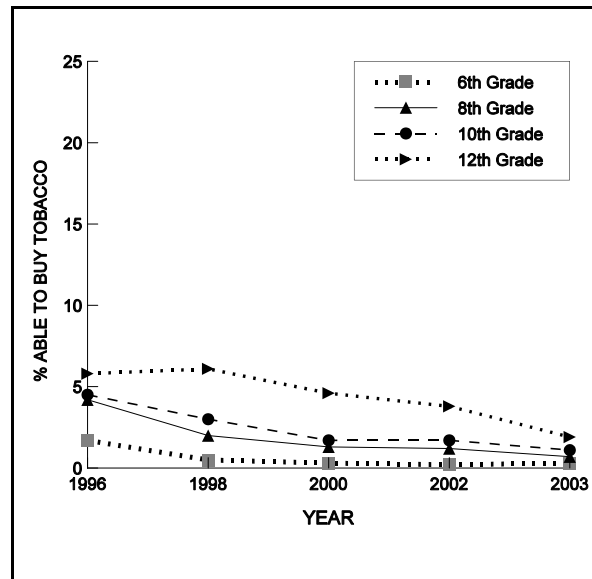


Figure 72c: Ability to Purchase Tobacco
From a Restaurant

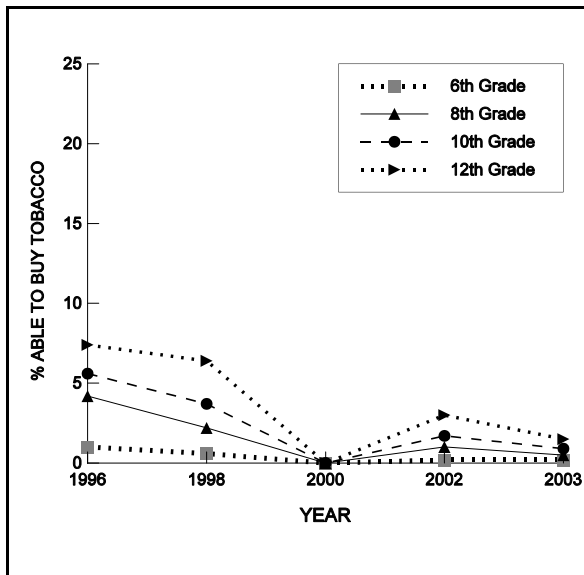
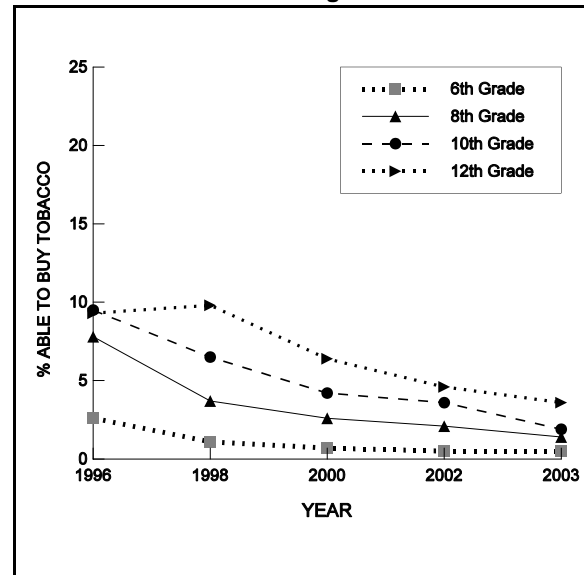


Figure 72d: Ability to Purchase Tobacco
From a Vending Machine



NOTE: The entries reflect the percentage of students who have been able to purchase tobacco from various sources.

Offers from Various Sources and Ability to Resist Offers

To gain a further understanding of where adolescents were getting various substances, a second set of questions asked students if they have ever been offered alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs from various people in their environment. These questions were used to find out where students are obtaining substances, as well as to determine if students are able to resist offers by various people in their environment. Answer choices were: (1) *no*; (2) *yes, and I've accepted*; and (3) *yes, and I've always refused*. The percentage of students saying “yes, and I've accepted” or “yes, and I've always refused” are shown in Table 54 and Figure 73. Table 55 shows the percentage of students who have been able to resist tobacco, alcohol, and other drug offers by various people.

Overview of Key Findings. Most alcohol, tobacco, and other drug offers are from friends. More than half of the seniors have been offered alcohol and tobacco by their friends, and nearly half of the seniors have been offered illicit drugs by their friends. Relatives, other than parents and siblings, are the second most common source of alcohol offers. Strangers are the second most common source of tobacco and illicit drug offers, followed by other relatives. A large proportion of students have been offered alcohol from parents, siblings, or other relatives, with the ability to resist these offers more difficult than the ability to resist offers from friends and strangers. The majority of students reported that they have always refused offers by strangers for tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. More students turn down tobacco offers than alcohol or illicit drug offers. Younger students are generally more likely to resist offers to use substances than older students.

- As seen in Figure 73a, the most common source of **alcohol offers** is from friends in grades 8, 10, and 12 (24%, 54%, and 73%, respectively). Students in grade 6 are slightly more likely to receive alcohol offers from parents, relatives, or strangers (5% each) as from friends (4%). Relatives are the next most common source of alcohol offers reported by 8th (18%), 10th (32%), and 12th graders (42%). The third most common source of alcohol offers is from parents, with 5% of 6th graders, 14% of 8th graders, 22% of 10th graders, and 27% of 12th graders reporting that they were offered alcohol by their parents. Alcohol offers by parents have declined across all grades (Table 54).
- Most **tobacco offers** were from friends, followed by strangers. Nearly half of 10th graders (48%) and over half of the 12th graders (58%) have been offered tobacco from friends; 1 out of 5 students in grades 10 (22%) and 12 (22%) have been offered tobacco by strangers. Although offers from parents, siblings, and other relatives are less common, nearly one tenth of the students in grades 10 and 12 have received tobacco offers from one or more relatives (see Figure 73b).
- As seen in Figure 73c, more students in grades 8, 10, and 12 reported that they have received **illicit drug offers** from friends than from any other source; 2% of 6th graders, 13% of 8th graders, 33% of 10th graders, and 45% of 12th graders have received illicit drug offers by friends. Strangers are the second most common source of illicit drug offers by students in grades 8, 10, and 12, and the most common source of illicit drug offers by students in grade 6; 4% of 6th graders, 7% of 8th graders, 13% of 10th graders, and 20% of 12th graders have received illicit drug offers from strangers. Approximately 1 out of 10 seniors have received illicit drug offers from siblings or other relatives.

FIGURE 73
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Illicit Drug Offers From Various Sources:
Percentage of Students Who Indicate They Have Been Offered Alcohol,
Tobacco, or Illicit Drugs by Various People, by Grade, 2003

(Entries are percentages %)

Figure 73a: Sources of Alcohol Offers

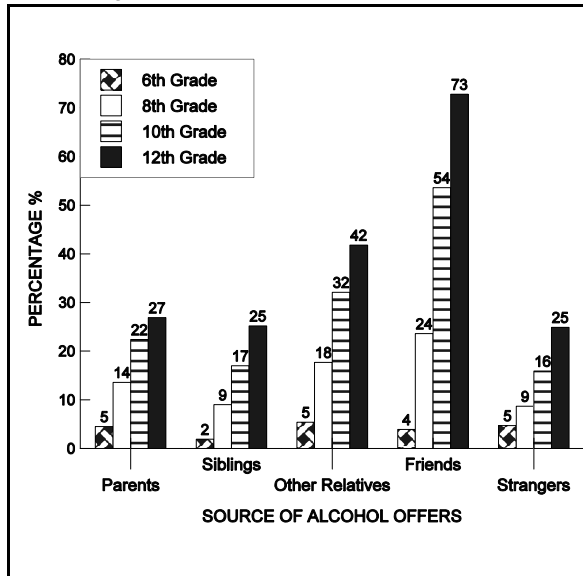


Figure 73b: Sources of Tobacco Offers

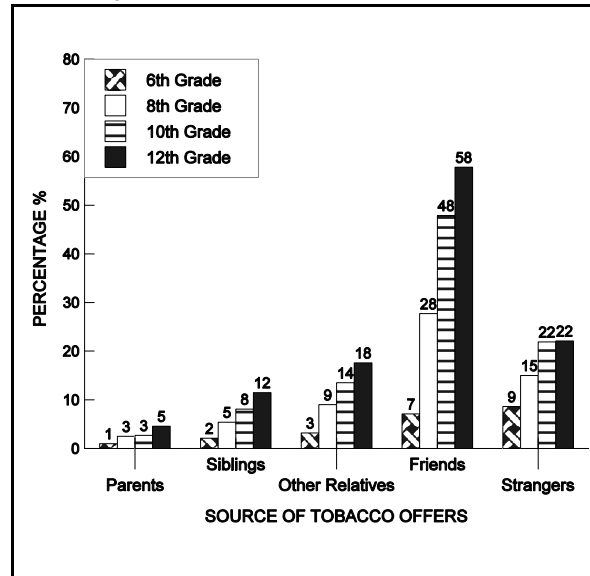
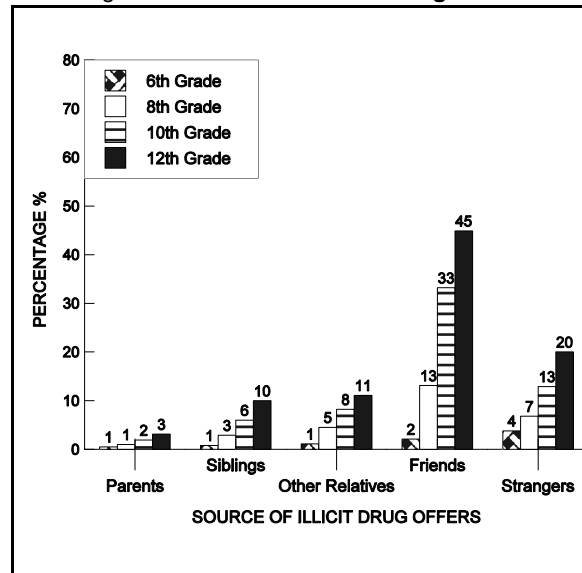


Figure 73c: Sources of Illicit Drug Offers



NOTE: Entries reflect the percentage of students who indicate various people have offered them alcohol, tobacco, or illicit drugs.

TABLE 54
Trends in People Who Have Offered Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs to Students,
as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1998-2003

% saying “yes”^a

	6th Grade					8th Grade				
Have you ever been offered:	1998	2000	2002	2003	‘02-‘03 change	1998	2000	2002	2003	‘02-‘03 change
Alcohol:										
by your parents?	11.4	6.2	6.0	4.5	-1.5	21.6	16.6	15.4	13.6	-1.8
by a brother or sister?	4.0	2.7	2.7	1.9	-0.8	12.5	11.4	9.5	9.0	-0.5
by other relatives?	12.9	6.2	7.0	5.4	-1.6	27.3	21.3	20.4	17.7	-2.7
by friends?	8.9	5.5	6.5	3.9	-2.6	34.4	28.3	27.3	23.6	-3.7
by strangers?	6.1	3.7	5.3	4.7	-0.6	11.2	9.1	8.6	8.7	+0.1
Tobacco:										
by your parents?	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	-0.3	3.4	3.7	2.7	2.5	-0.2
by a brother or sister?	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	-0.4	7.8	8.3	6.5	5.4	-1.1
by other relatives?	5.1	4.0	4.9	3.2	-1.7	11.7	11.8	10.7	9.0	-1.7
by friends?	12.1	10.2	12.0	7.1	-4.9	35.8	35.4	34.8	27.7	-7.1
by strangers?	8.9	6.7	9.6	8.6	-1.0	14.6	14.4	14.5	15.0	+0.5
Drugs:										
by your parents?	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.3
by a brother or sister?	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	-0.1	5.9	4.6	3.7	2.9	-0.8
by other relatives?	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	-0.6	7.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	-0.4
by friends?	7.5	3.2	4.1	2.1	-2.0	26.2	17.2	18.4	13.1	-5.3
by strangers?	4.7	3.2	4.0	3.8	-0.2	9.1	7.4	7.0	6.8	-0.2

^a Answer alternatives were (1) No, (2) Yes, and I’ve accepted, and (3) Yes, and I’ve always refused. The percentages above include those students who either said “Yes, and I’ve accepted,” or “Yes, and I’ve always refused.”

TABLE 54 (Continued)
Trends in People Who Have Offered Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs to Students,
as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1998-2003

% saying "yes" ^a

	10th Grade					12th Grade				
Have you ever been offered:	1998	2000	2002	2003	'03-'03 change	1998	2000	2002	2003	'02-'03 change
Alcohol:										
by your parents?	30.9	24.8	25.1	22.4	-2.7	35.6	29.7	28.8	26.9	-1.9
by a brother or sister?	21.2	19.8	19.6	17.0	-2.6	28.0	27.1	25.0	25.2	+0.2
by other relatives?	41.3	34.9	36.6	32.1	-4.5	48.4	43.6	42.7	41.8	-0.9
by friends?	65.4	59.6	59.3	53.6	-5.7	82.9	78.3	76.2	72.8	-3.4
by strangers?	23.2	19.3	18.2	15.9	-2.3	32.2	29.0	23.8	24.9	+1.1
Tobacco:										
by your parents?	5.4	5.1	4.1	2.7	-1.4	7.0	4.9	4.4	4.6	+0.2
by a brother or sister?	12.3	11.3	9.7	8.1	-1.6	13.2	13.8	9.7	11.5	+1.8
by other relatives?	17.6	17.3	16.6	13.5	-3.1	18.5	19.7	16.7	17.6	+0.9
by friends?	59.6	57.6	54.9	47.9	-7.0	70.4	68.4	60.9	57.8	-3.1
by strangers?	24.3	23.7	21.6	21.9	+0.3	25.5	25.7	21.3	22.1	+0.8
Drugs:										
by your parents?	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.9	-0.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.1	+0.4
by a brother or sister?	9.5	7.8	8.1	6.0	-2.1	9.8	10.3	8.3	10.0	+1.7
by other relatives?	12.1	10.0	10.5	8.2	-2.3	12.8	12.0	11.3	11.1	-0.2
by friends?	48.2	39.5	39.6	33.2	-6.4	57.6	51.4	47.2	44.9	-2.3
by strangers?	20.1	15.5	16.0	12.9	-3.1	24.9	22.5	18.4	20.0	+1.6

^a Answer alternatives were (1) No, (2) Yes, and I've accepted, and (3) Yes, and I've always refused. The percentages above include those students who either said "Yes, and I've accepted," or "Yes, and I've always refused."

Chapter 9

- Table 54 on the previous page shows that alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug offers by friends has declined in all grades surveyed. Alcohol offers by parents have also declined in all grades surveyed.
- As shown in Figure 74 and Table 55, the majority of students have resisted alcohol, tobacco, and other drug *offers from strangers*. Of the students offered alcohol from a stranger, 89% of 6th graders, 82% of 8th graders, 65% of 10th graders, and 51% of 12th graders have refused the offers. Of the students offered tobacco from a stranger, 94% of 6th graders, 88% of 8th graders, 82% of 10th graders, and 74% of 12th graders have refused the offers. Of the students offered illicit drugs from a stranger, 92% of 6th graders, 86% of 8th graders, 71% of 10th graders, and 66% of 12th graders have refused the offers.
- *Offers from parents, siblings, and other relatives* to use alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs appear more difficult for students to resist than offers from friends and strangers (see Table 55). For instance, of the students who have been offered alcohol from parents, only 25% of 6th graders, 18% of 8th graders, and 12% of 10th and 12th graders have refused the offers. On the other hand, of the students who have been offered alcohol from strangers, 89% of 6th graders, 82% of 8th graders, 65% of 10th graders, and 51% of 12th graders have refused the offers.
- *Offers from friends* to use alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs seem to be easier to resist than offers from parents, siblings, and other relatives, but are more difficult to resist than from strangers. More than half of the 6th (62%) and 8th graders (51%) who have been offered illicit drugs by their friends have been able to refuse the offers. More than one third of the 10th (44%) and 12th graders (38%) have been able to turn down illicit drug offers made by friends. On the other hand, one third or less of the 8th, 10th, and 12th graders have been able to resist illicit drug offers by parents, siblings, or other relatives.
- Ability to resist tobacco, alcohol, and drug offers decreases at each *grade level*. For instance, less than one fourth of the 12th graders have resisted alcohol offers from friends (21%), compared to 57% of 6th graders who have resisted alcohol offers from friends.
- A larger percentage of students have resisted tobacco offers than alcohol and illicit drug offers. For instance, 48% of 8th graders have resisted tobacco offers from parents, compared to 18% who have resisted alcohol offers from parents and 35% who have resisted illicit drug offers from parents. Half of the 6th graders (50%) have resisted tobacco offers from parents, whereas only 25% have been able to resist alcohol offers from parents, and only 30% have been able to resist illicit drug offers.

FIGURE 74
Ability to Resist Alcohol, Tobacco, and Illicit Drug Offers:
Percentage of Students Offered Substances by Various Sources
Who Reported Resisting the Offers, by Grade, 2003

(Entries are percentages %)

Figure 74a: Ability to Resist **Alcohol Offers**

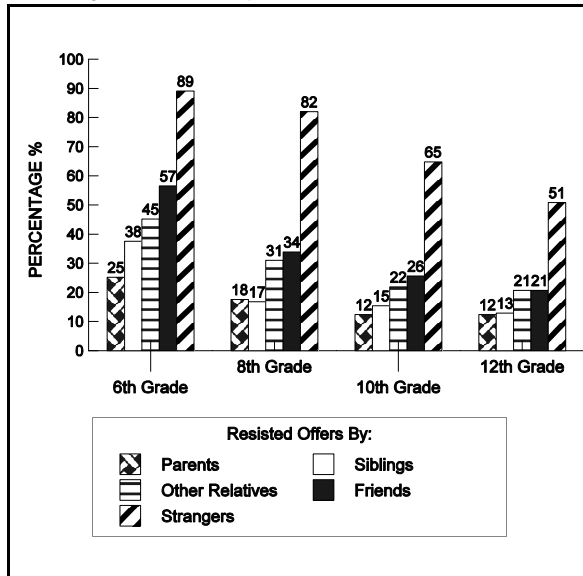


Figure 74b: Ability to Resist **Tobacco Offers**

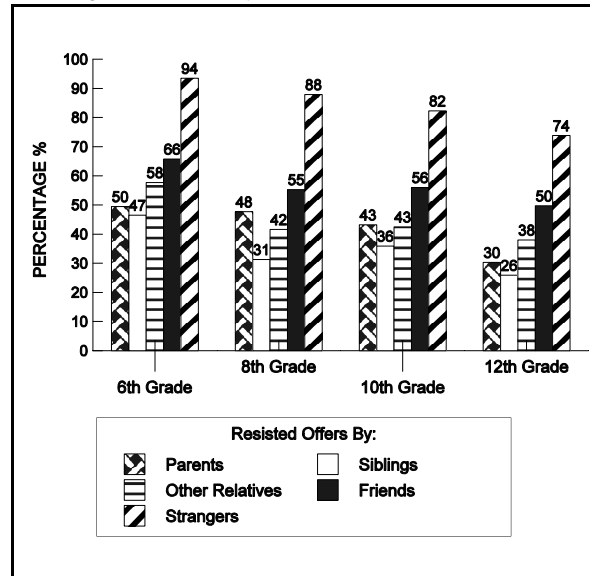
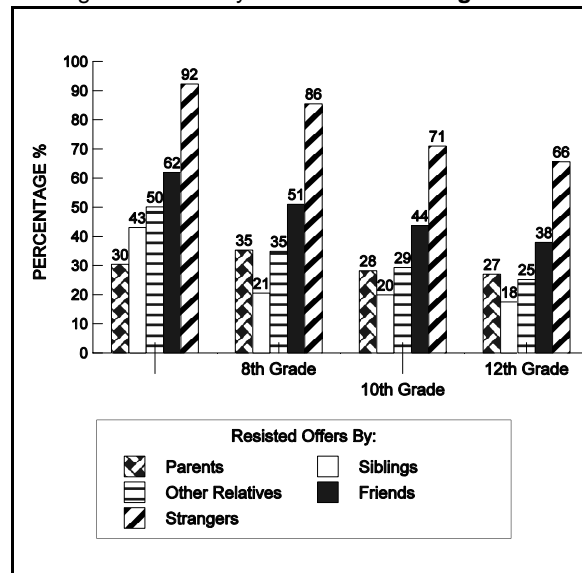


Figure 74c: Ability to Resist **Illicit Drug Offers**



NOTE: Entries reflect the percentage of students who indicated they were offered the particular substance and then responded "Yes, and I've always refused."

TABLE 55
Ability to Resist Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Offers,
as Reported by Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 2003

% of students who were able to resist offers

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
<u>Alcohol</u> Resistance Ability				
% Able to resist offers by parents	25.2	17.6	12.4	12.4
% Able to resist offers by siblings	37.5	16.8	15.4	12.9
% Able to resist offers by other relatives	45.2	31.0	21.9	20.7
% Able to resist offers by friends	56.5	33.9	25.6	20.7
% Able to resist offers by strangers	89.1	82.0	64.8	50.8
<u>Tobacco</u> Resistance Ability				
% Able to resist offers by parents	49.5	47.7	43.2	30.3
% Able to resist offers by siblings	46.5	31.3	35.9	25.9
% Able to resist offers by other relatives	57.7	41.6	42.5	38.0
% Able to resist offers by friends	65.8	55.3	56.0	49.7
% Able to resist offers by strangers	93.5	87.9	82.3	73.8
<u>Illicit Drugs</u> Resistance Ability				
% Able to resist offers by parents	30.4	35.3	28.2	27.0
% Able to resist offers by siblings	43.0	20.5	19.9	17.5
% Able to resist offers by other relatives	50.1	34.9	29.3	25.2
% Able to resist offers by friends	61.9	51.0	43.7	37.9
% Able to resist offers by strangers	92.3	85.5	71.0	65.6

NOTES: Students were asked if they have ever been offered alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by parents, siblings, other relatives, friends, and strangers. Answer alternatives were (1) No, (2) Yes, and I've Accepted, and (3) Yes, and I've Always Refused. The percentages represent those students who were offered various substances (answered "yes, and I've accepted" or "yes, and I've always refused.") who indicated that they have always refused the offer (answered "yes, and I've always refused"). Refer to Table 54 for the percentage of students who were offered various substances.