

Eleven percent of the seniors regularly drove after drinking alcohol; 11 percent regularly drove after smoking marijuana.

## RISKS

### Driver Risks

Eleven percent of the Pennsylvania seniors drove at least once a month after drinking alcohol (Table 12, Fig 38). Of the seniors *who drove and who reported drinking regularly*, 27 percent reported having had driven after drinking monthly or more often. In the 30 days prior to the *PPAAUS* survey, 18 percent of the seniors drove at least once after drinking alcohol.

Eleven percent of the seniors regularly drove after smoking marijuana. Of the seniors *who drove and who reported smoking marijuana at least once a month*, 62 percent reported driving after smoking marijuana monthly or more often.

TABLE 12  
DRIVER RISKS  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE			
	6th	7th	9th	12th
N =				12,070
Regularly (monthly or more often) drove after drinking				11.1
Regularly drove after smoking marijuana				10.7
Regularly drove after drinking AND smoking marijuana				6.3
Drove after drinking in prior 30 days				18.4

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

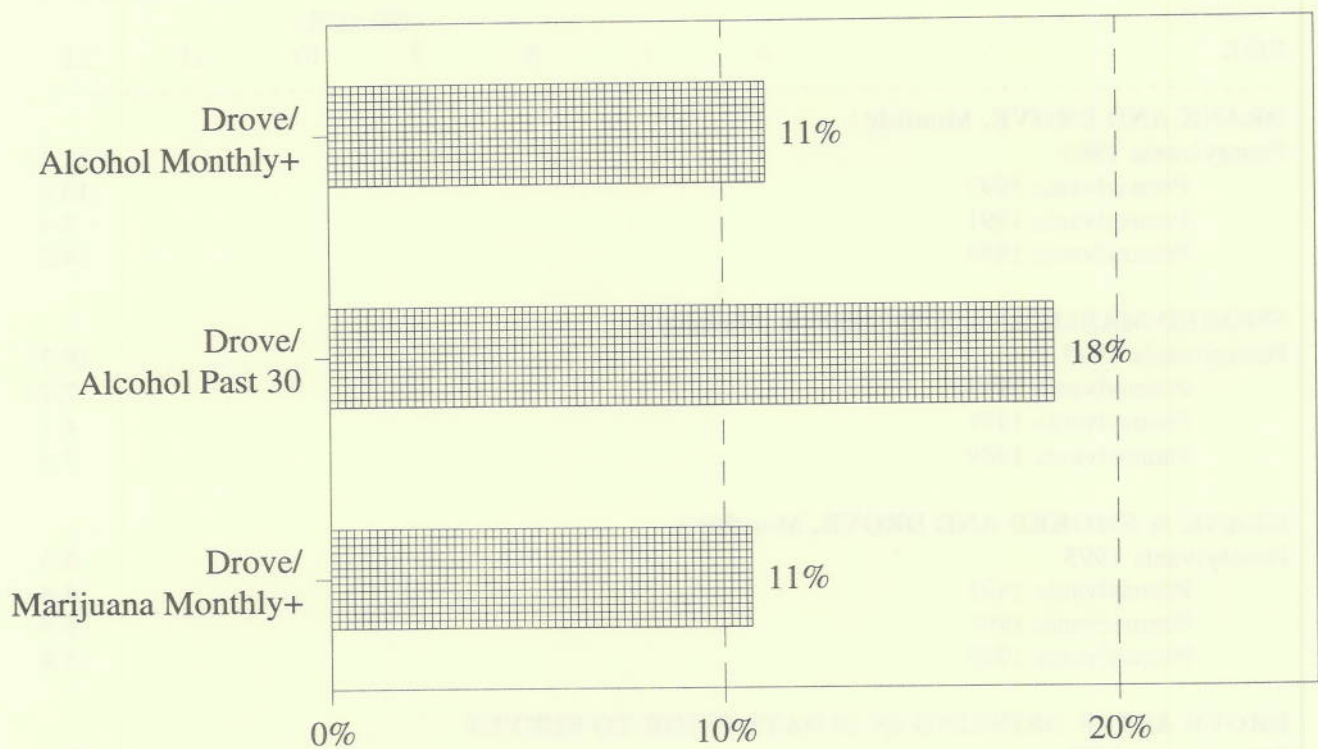


Figure 38: Pennsylvania seniors who reported driving after drinking alcohol or after smoking marijuana. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

The percentage of student drivers taking alcohol- or marijuana-related risks increased since 1991. For the first time in the statewide biennial survey, the percentage of marijuana-impaired drivers reached that of alcohol-impaired drivers in 1995.

TABLE 12A  
DRIVER RISKS  
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1995

RISK	GRADE						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DRANK AND DROVE, Monthly+</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995							11.1
Pennsylvania 1993							10.6
Pennsylvania 1991							9.4
Pennsylvania 1989							14.5
<b>SMOKED MARIJUANA AND DROVE, Monthly+</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995							10.7
Pennsylvania 1993							7.2
Pennsylvania 1991							4.7
Pennsylvania 1989							7.5
<b>DRANK &amp; SMOKED AND DROVE, Monthly+</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995							6.3
Pennsylvania 1993							4.6
Pennsylvania 1991							3.4
Pennsylvania 1989							5.8
<b>DROVE AFTER DRINKING IN 30 DAYS PRIOR TO SURVEY</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995							18.4
Pennsylvania 1993							16.9

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

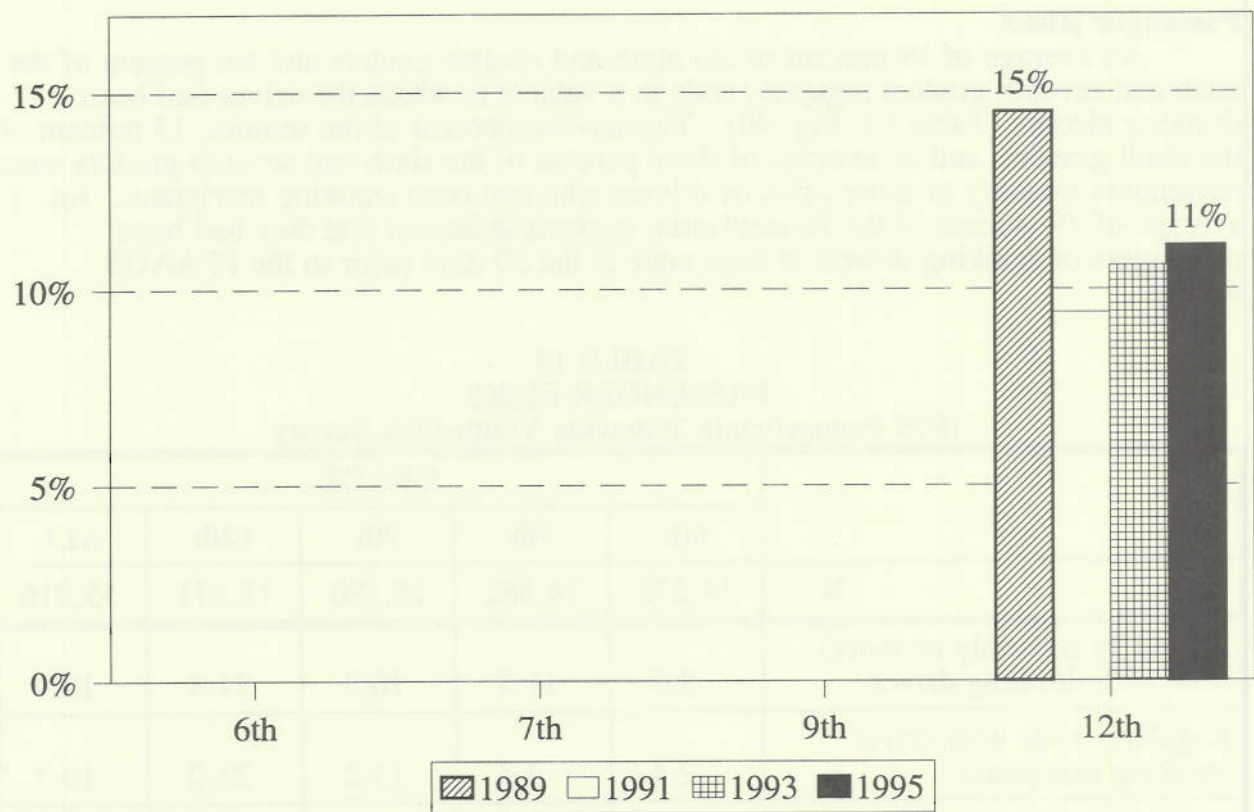


Figure 39: Pennsylvania seniors who reported driving after drinking (monthly or more often). Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.

**Nineteen percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and ten percent of the sixth and seventh graders regularly rode in a vehicle in which the driver had been drinking alcohol.**

### Passenger Risks

An average of 19 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and ten percent of the sixth and seventh graders regularly rode in a vehicle in which the driver had been drinking alcohol (Table 13, Fig. 40). Twenty-two percent of the seniors, 13 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of three percent of the sixth and seventh graders were passengers monthly or more often of drivers who had been smoking marijuana. An average of 29 percent of the Pennsylvania students indicated that they had been passengers of drinking drivers at least once in the 30 days prior to the PPAAUS survey.

TABLE 13  
PASSENGER RISKS  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	14,273	14,382	15,190	12,071	55,916
Regularly (monthly or more) rode with drinking driver	8.7	11.9	16.3	21.4	14.4
Regularly rode with driver smoking marijuana	2.4	4.5	13.2	22.0	10.1
Regularly rode with driver drinking AND smoking pot	1.2	2.6	7.9	14.2	6.2
Rode with drinking driver in prior 30 days	23.4	27.6	31.6	35.5	29.3

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

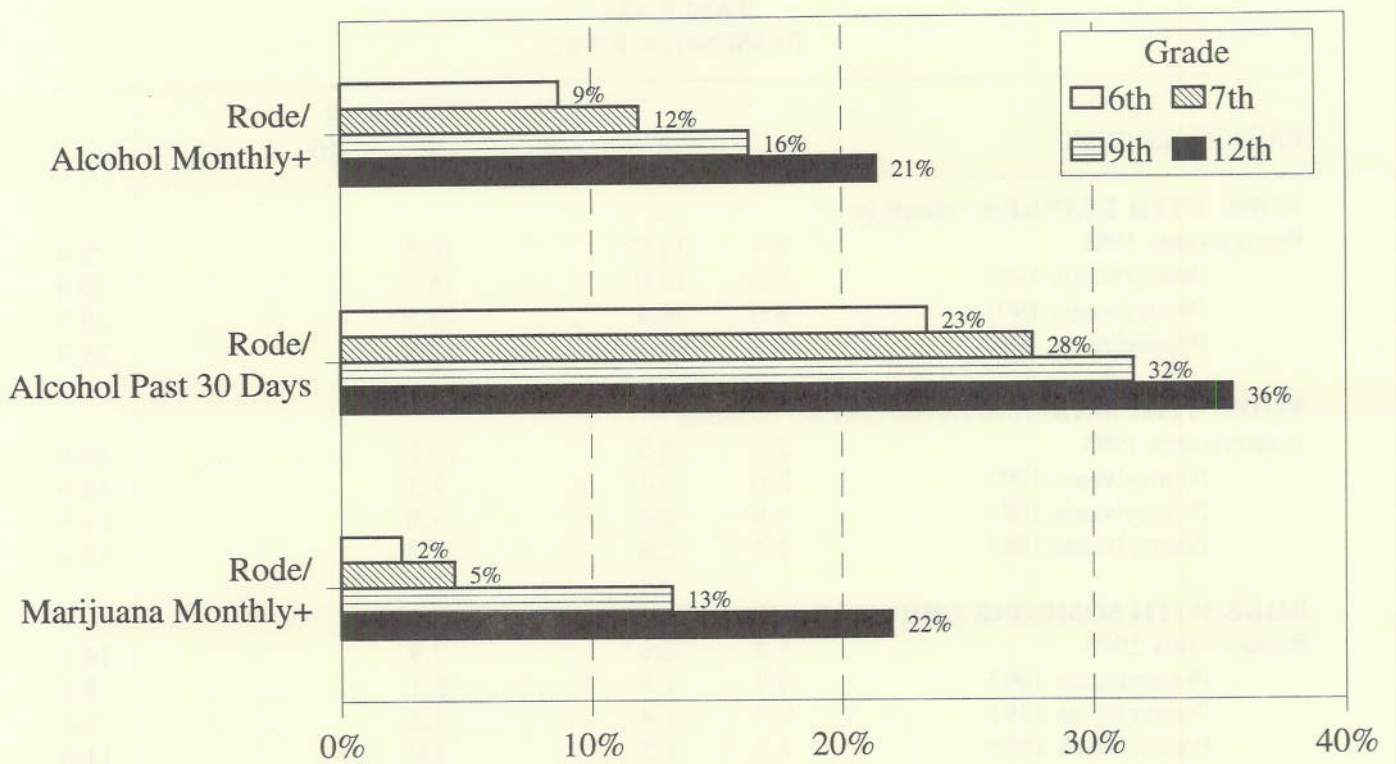


Figure 40: Pennsylvania students who reported riding with a driver drinking alcohol or smoking marijuana. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

The percentage of students riding with alcohol- or marijuana-impaired drivers increased since 1991. In 1995, for the first time in the biennial survey, the percentage of seniors riding with marijuana-impaired drivers reached that of students riding with alcohol-impaired drivers.

TABLE 13A  
PASSENGER RISKS

PASSENGER RISK	GRADE							
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>RODE WITH DRINKER, Monthly+</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	8.7	11.9		16.3			21.4	
Pennsylvania 1993	9.0	11.0		14.8			20.9	
Pennsylvania 1991	8.0	10.4		13.5			20.3	
Pennsylvania 1989	9.2	10.3		15.9			25.7	
<b>RODE WITH MARIJUANA SMOKER, Monthly+</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	2.4	4.5		13.2			22.0	
Pennsylvania 1993	2.0	3.1		7.7			14.6	
Pennsylvania 1991	1.6	2.3		4.9			11.3	
Pennsylvania 1989	2.2	2.6		7.5			15.4	
<b>RODE WITH SOMEONE DRINKING AND SMOKING, Monthly+</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	1.2	2.6		7.9			14.2	
Pennsylvania 1993	0.9	1.7		5.1			9.8	
Pennsylvania 1991	0.7	1.4		3.2			7.9	
Pennsylvania 1989	1.3	1.5		5.0			11.0	
<b>RODE WITH DRINKER IN 30 DAYS PRIOR TO SURVEY</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	23.4	27.6		31.6			35.5	
Pennsylvania 1993	18.0	20.5		25.1			31.7	

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

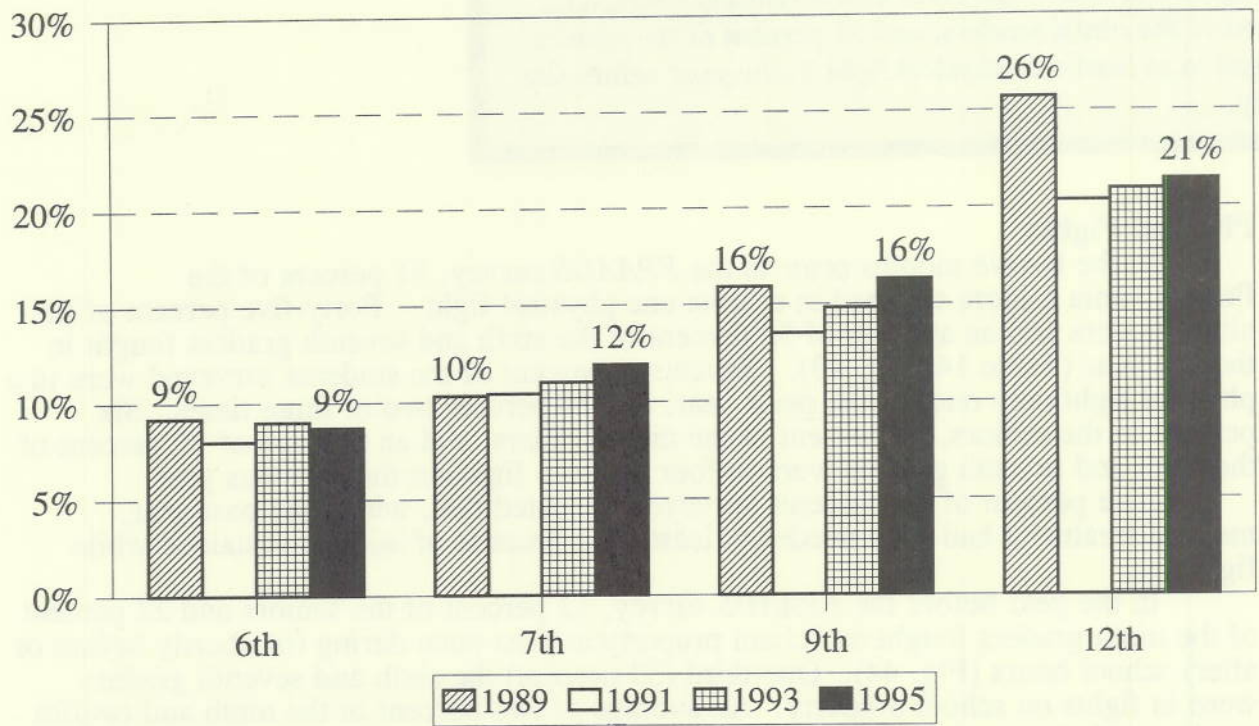


Figure 41: Pennsylvania students who reported riding (monthly or more often) with drivers who had been drinking alcohol. Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.

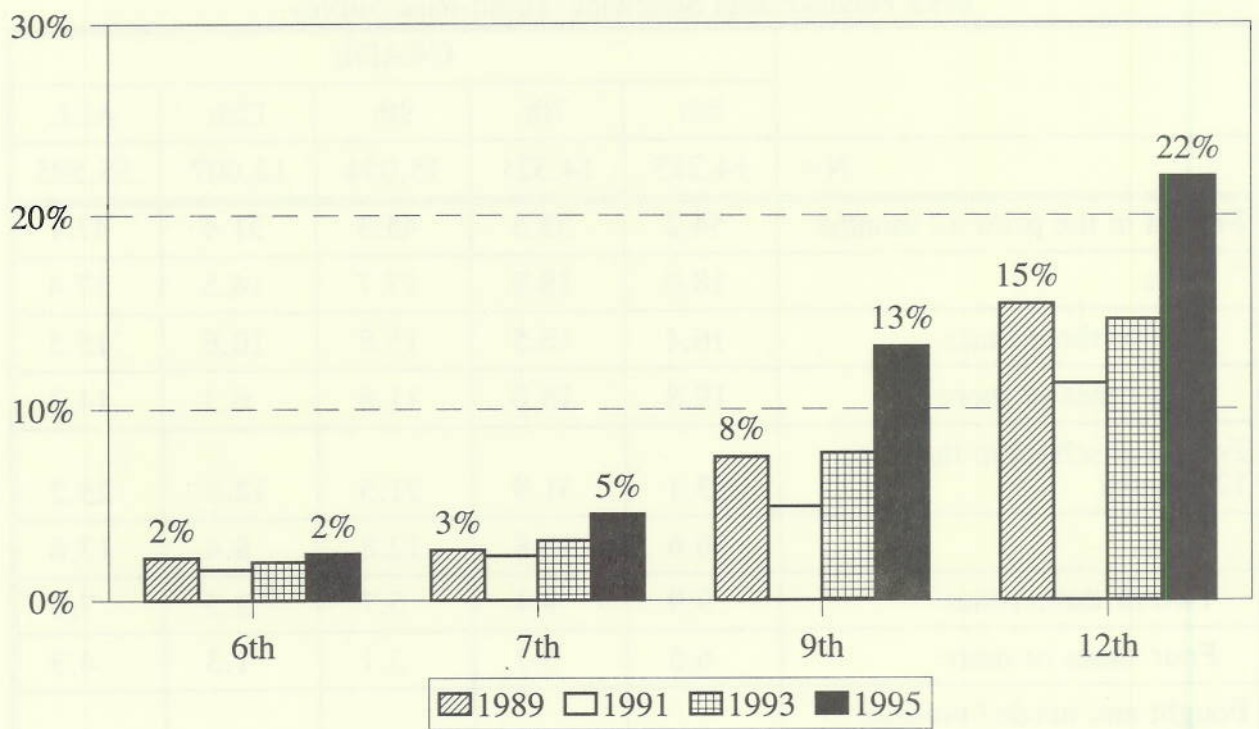


Figure 42: Pennsylvania students who reported riding (monthly or more often) with drivers who had been smoking marijuana. Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.



More than one-half of the sixth and seventh graders, 45 percent of the ninth graders, and 31 percent of the seniors engaged in at least one physical fight in the year before the survey.

### Physical Fights

In the twelve months prior to the *PPAAUS* survey, 31 percent of the Pennsylvania seniors engaged in at least one physical fight. Forty-five percent of the ninth graders and an average of 55 percent of the sixth and seventh graders fought in the last year (Table 14, Fig. 43). Seventeen percent of the students surveyed were in a physical fight only once in the prior year, and 16 percent two or three times. Six percent of the seniors, 12 percent of the ninth graders, and an average of 19 percent of the sixth and seventh graders were in four or more fights in the previous year.

Five percent of the students surveyed indicated that, within the past year, medical treatment had been needed at least once because of injuries sustained while fighting.

In the year before the *PPAAUS* survey, 12 percent of the seniors and 22 percent of the ninth graders fought on school property at least once during (or shortly before or after) school hours (Fig. 44). One-third (33 percent) the sixth and seventh graders were in fights on school property. An average of two percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and six percent of the sixth and seventh graders were in more than three fights on school property within the year before the survey.

TABLE 14  
PHYSICAL FIGHTING  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	14,213	14,321	15,054	12,007	55,595
Fought in the prior 12 months	54.2	55.3	45.3	31.4	47.1
Once	18.0	18.9	17.7	14.5	17.4
Two or three times	16.4	18.5	15.8	10.6	15.5
Four times or more	19.8	18.0	11.8	6.3	14.2
Fought at school in the prior 12 months	33.1	31.9	21.5	12.3	25.2
Once	16.6	16.8	12.8	8.4	13.8
Two or three times	9.9	9.4	5.7	2.5	7.0
Four times or more	6.5	5.7	3.1	1.3	4.3
Fought and needed medical attention	6.1	5.8	4.9	3.6	5.1

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

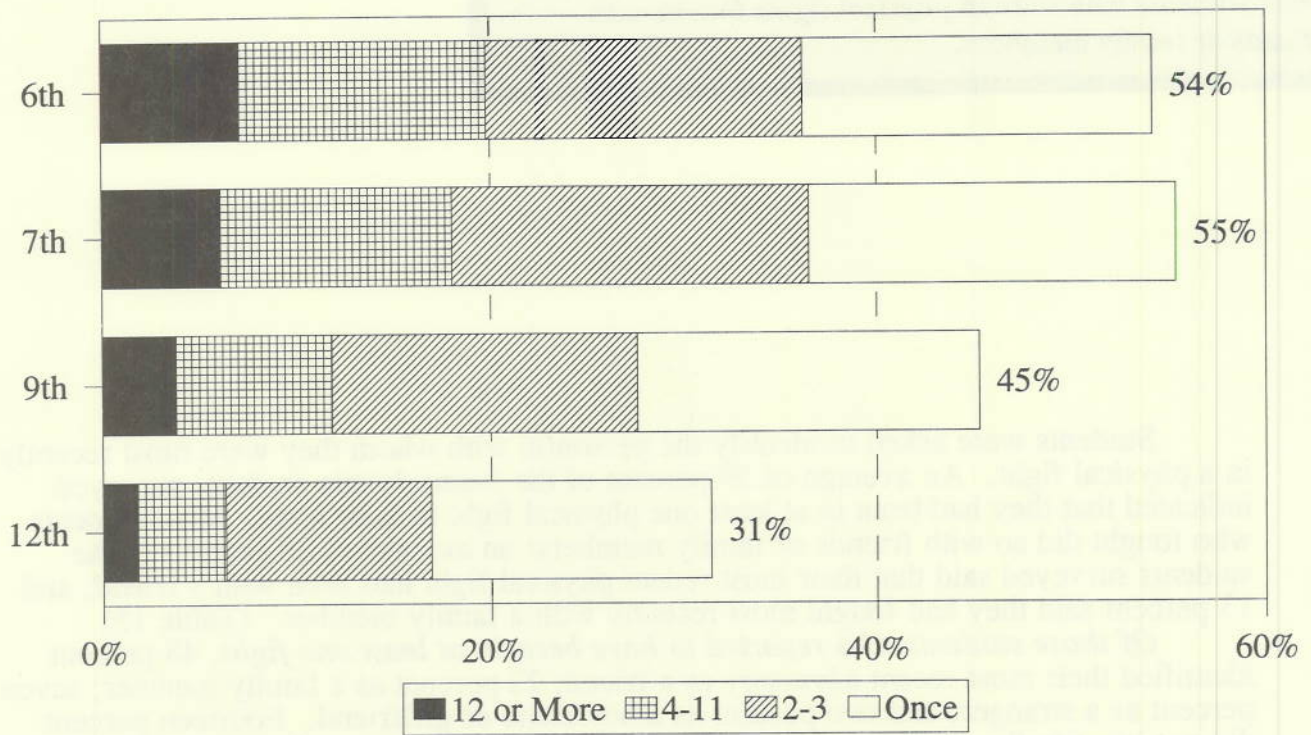


Figure 43: Pennsylvania students who reported fighting at least once during the past year. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

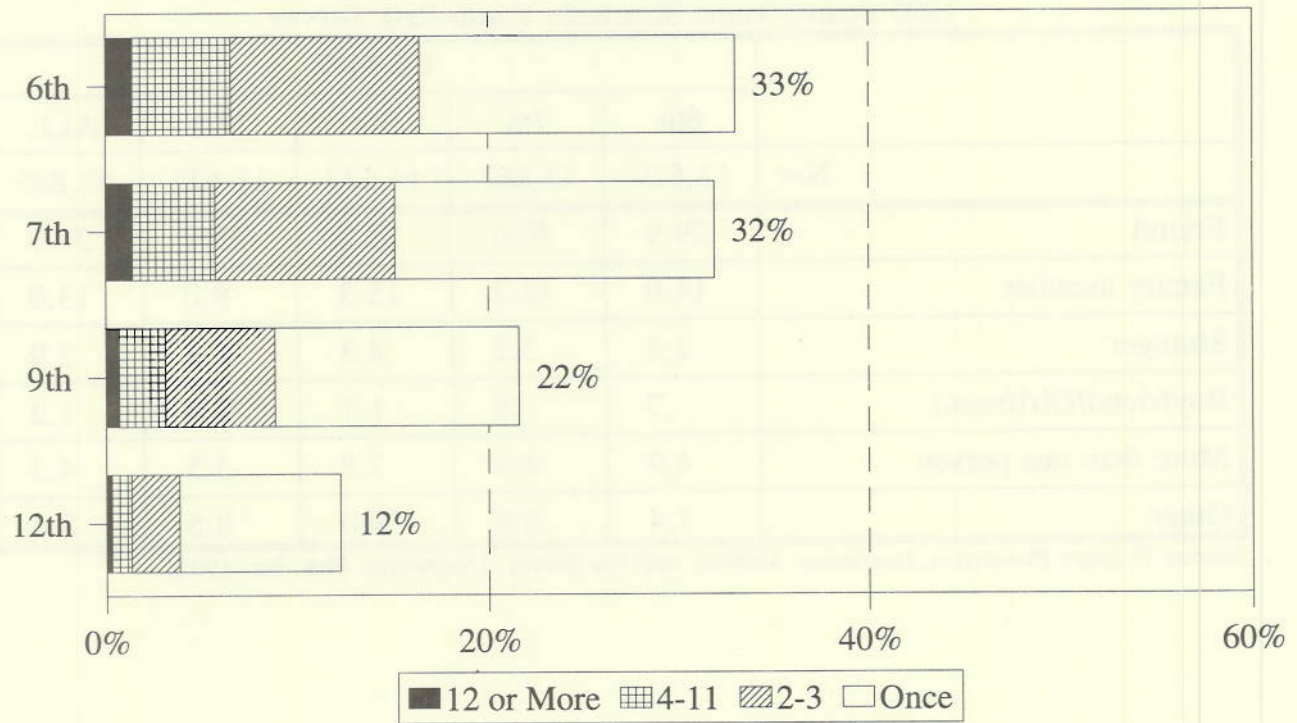


Figure 44: Pennsylvania students who reported fighting at school during the past year. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

**Most students who were in physical fights fought with friends or family members.**

Students were asked to identify the person(s) with whom they were most recently in a physical fight. An average of 59 percent of the Pennsylvania students surveyed indicated that they had been in at least one physical fight in their lives. Most students who fought did so with friends or family members: an average of 28 percent of the students surveyed said that their most recent physical fight had been with a friend, and 13 percent said they had fought most recently with a family member. (Table 15)

*Of those students who reported to have been in at least one fight*, 48 percent identified their most recent adversary as a friend; 22 percent as a family member; seven percent as a stranger; and two percent as a boyfriend or girlfriend. Fourteen percent did not identify the specific person with whom they last fought, and seven percent reported that their last physical fight had involved more than one person. (Fig. 45)

TABLE 15  
MOST-RECENT ADVERSARY IN PHYSICAL FIGHT  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	13,829	13,867	14,527	11,622	53,845
Friend	29.9	30.0	27.9	23.0	27.9
Family member	14.0	15.2	13.3	9.0	13.0
Stranger	2.3	3.2	4.3	6.2	3.9
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	.7	.8	1.1	2.3	1.2
More than one person	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.2
Other	7.4	8.8	9.0	8.5	8.4

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

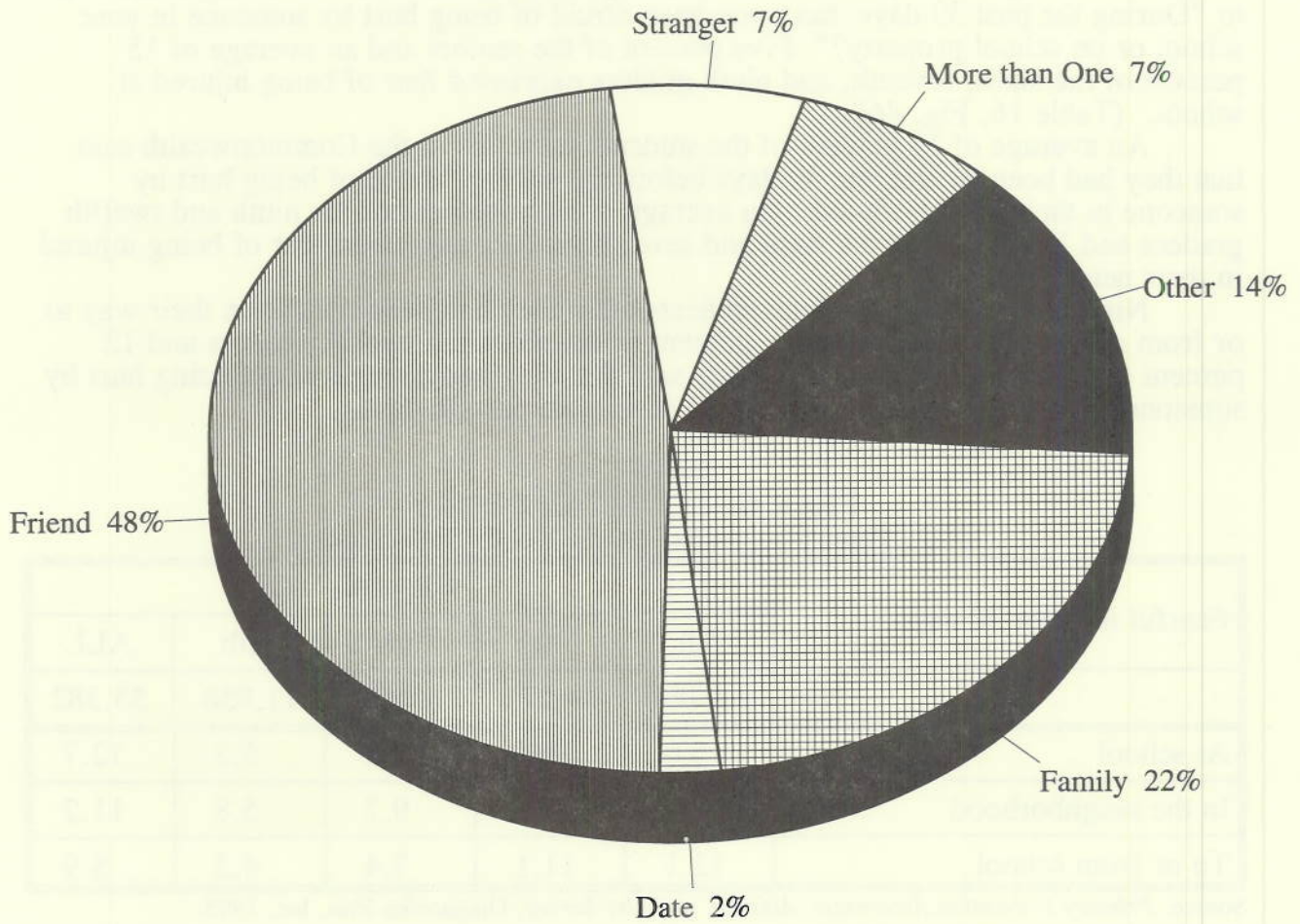


Figure 45: Pennsylvania students' most recent adversary in a physical fight (self-reported fighters only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, & Use Survey, 1995.*

An average of 13 percent of the students surveyed were afraid of being hurt at school; 11 percent were fearful in their neighborhoods, and nine percent were afraid on the way to or from school.

### Fear of Physical Injury

An average of 13 percent of the Pennsylvania students surveyed responded Yes to "During the past 30 days, have you been afraid of being hurt by someone in your school or on school property?" Five percent of the seniors and an average of 15 percent of the sixth, seventh, and ninth graders expressed fear of being injured at school. (Table 16, Fig. 46)

An average of 11 percent of the students surveyed in the Commonwealth said that they had been (within the 30 days before the survey) afraid of being hurt by someone in their neighborhood. An average of eight percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 14 percent of the sixth and seventh graders expressed fear of being injured in their neighborhood.

Nine percent of the students indicated that they had been fearful on their way to or from school. An average of six percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 12 percent of the sixth and seventh graders said that they had been afraid of being hurt by someone on their way to or from school during the past 30 days.

TABLE 16  
FEAR OF PHYSICAL INJURY  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Fearful in prior 30 days:	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	14,169	14,271	14,984	11,958	55,382
At school	15.0	16.1	13.4	5.3	12.7
In the neighborhood	15.2	13.3	9.7	5.8	11.2
To or from school	12.1	11.1	7.4	4.2	8.9

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

### Weapons

In the 30 days before the *PPAAUS* survey, an average of 15 percent of the Pennsylvania students surveyed carried [what they considered to be] some sort of weapon. (Table 17, Fig. 47)

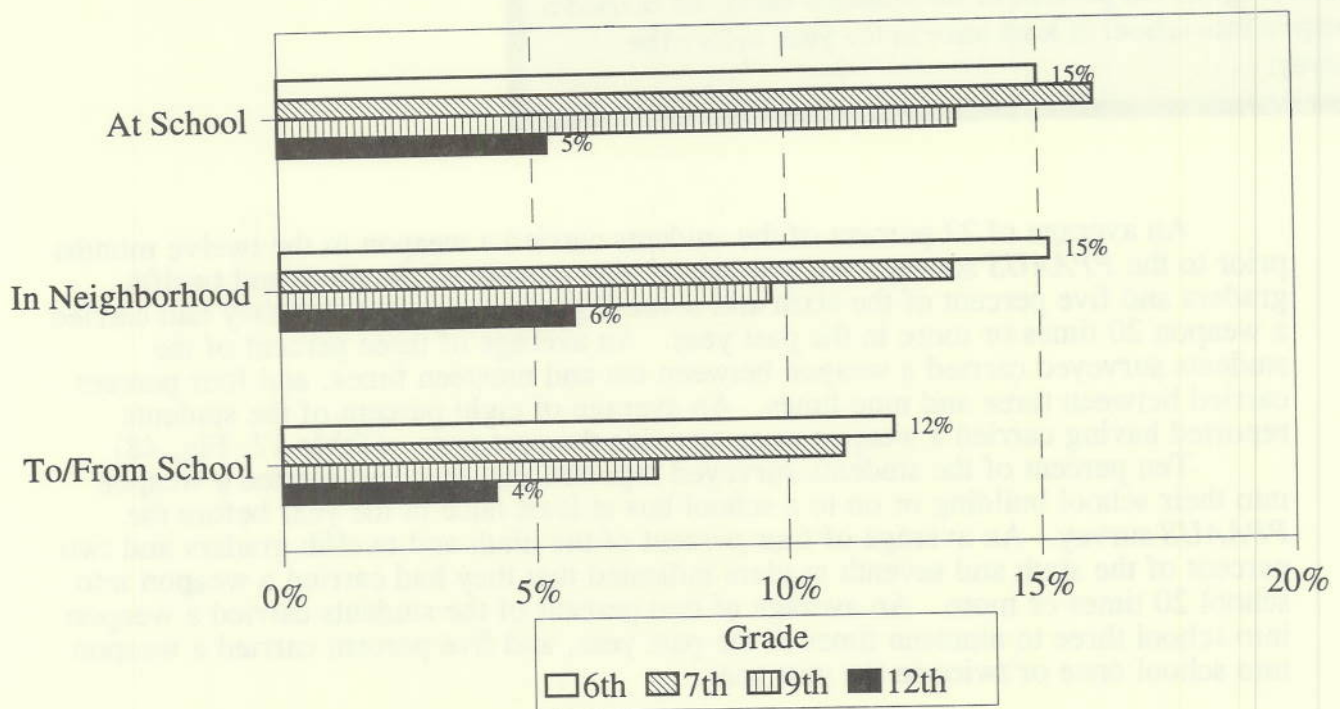


Figure 46: Pennsylvania students' self-reported fears during the past 30 days. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

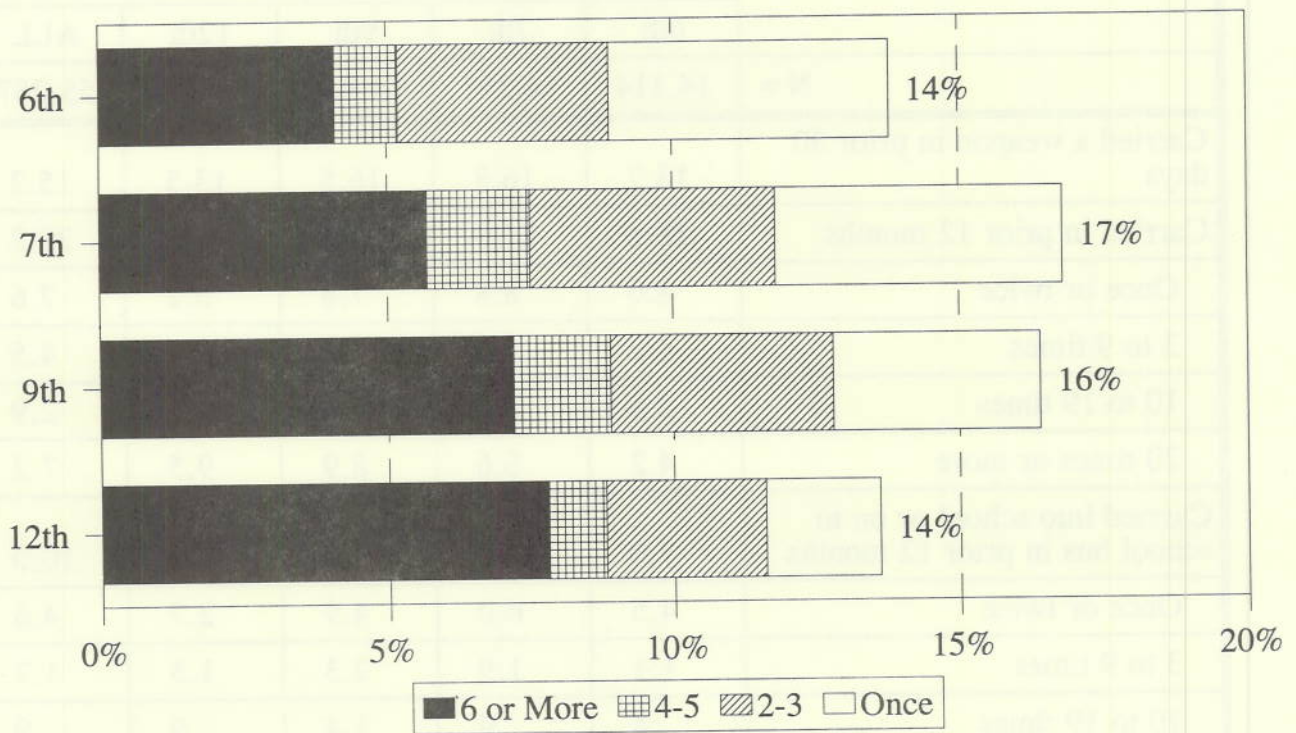


Figure 47: Pennsylvania students who reported carrying a weapon during the past 30 days. *Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

An average of ten percent of the students surveyed carried a weapon into school at least once in the year before the survey.

An average of 22 percent of the students carried a weapon in the twelve months prior to the *PPAAUS* survey. An average of nine percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and five percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported that they had carried a weapon 20 times or more in the past year. An average of three percent of the students surveyed carried a weapon between ten and nineteen times, and four percent carried between three and nine times. An average of eight percent of the students reported having carried a weapon once or twice the past year. (Table 17, Fig. 48)

Ten percent of the students surveyed reported that they had carried a weapon into their school building or on to a school bus at least once in the year before the *PPAAUS* survey. An average of four percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and two percent of the sixth and seventh graders indicated that they had carried a weapon into school 20 times or more. An average of two percent of the students carried a weapon into school three to nineteen times in the past year, and five percent carried a weapon into school once or twice in the past year.

TABLE 17  
CARRYING WEAPONS  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	14,114	14,251	14,946	11,946	55,257
Carried a weapon in prior 30 days	13.7	16.8	16.5	13.5	15.2
Carried in prior 12 months	18.8	24.0	25.0	20.5	22.2
Once or twice	8.0	8.8	7.8	5.2	7.6
3 to 9 times	4.2	5.2	4.9	3.6	4.5
10 to 19 times	2.4	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.9
20 times or more	4.2	6.6	8.9	9.5	7.2
Carried into school or on to school bus in prior 12 months	7.0	11.0	12.3	9.4	10.0
Once or twice	4.5	6.0	4.9	2.7	4.6
3 to 9 times	1.1	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.7
10 to 19 times	.4	.9	1.4	.9	.9
20 times or more	.9	2.3	3.8	4.2	2.8

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

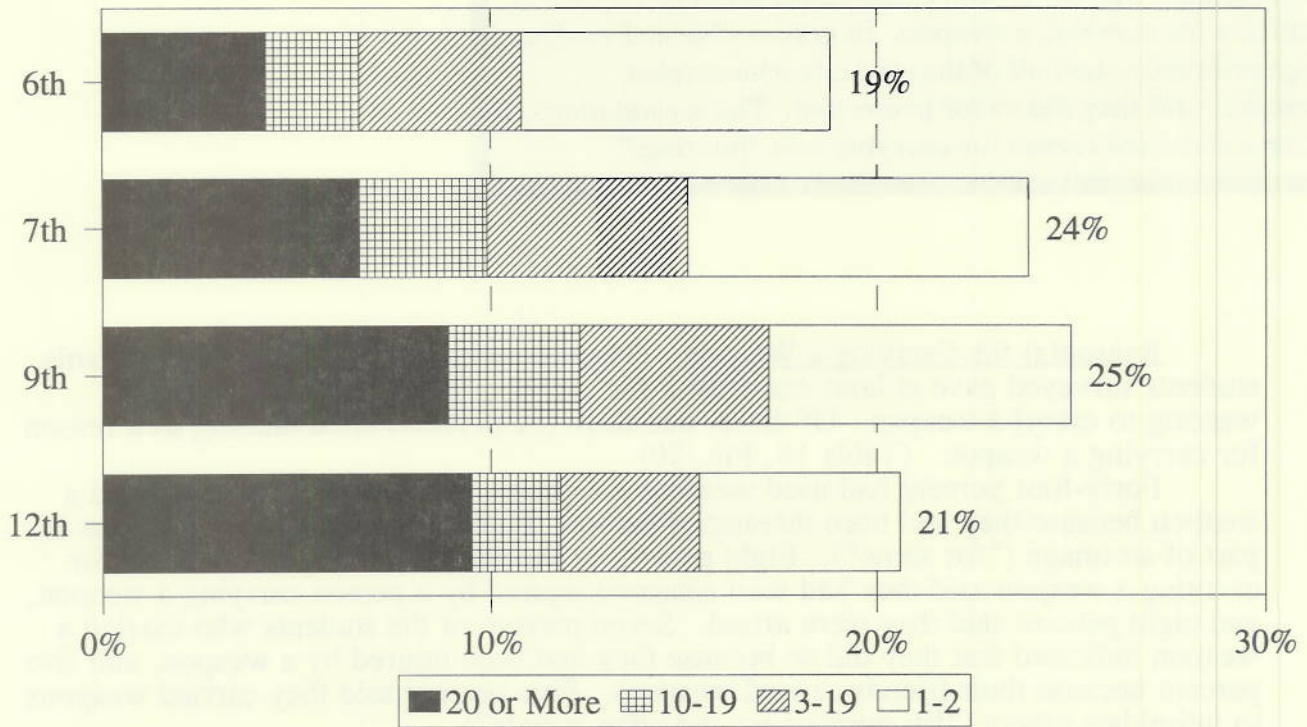


Figure 48: Pennsylvania students who reported carrying a weapon during the past year . *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

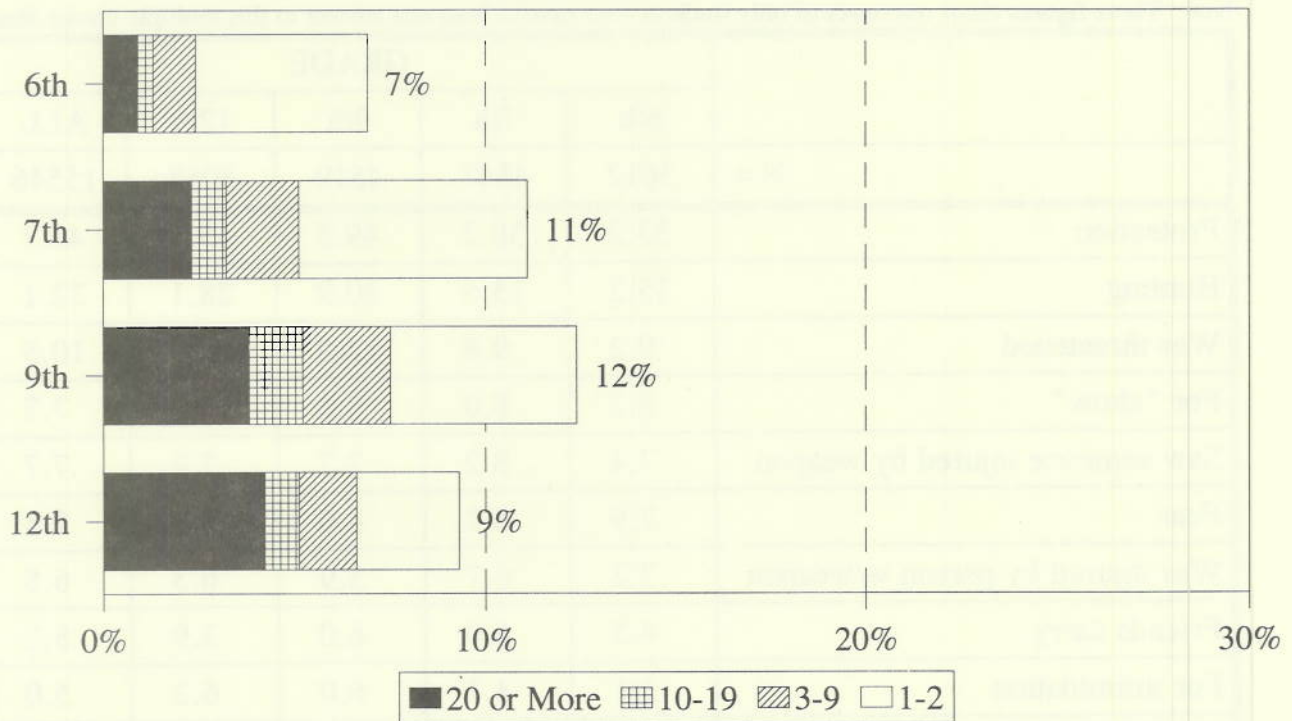


Figure 49: Pennsylvania students who reported carrying a weapon into school during the past year. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*



**“Protection” was the reason most often given by students for carrying a weapon. In grades nine and twelve, approximately one-half of the students who carried weapons said they did so for protection. The second most-often mentioned reason for carrying was “hunting.”**

Reason(s) for Carrying a Weapon Twenty-seven percent of the Pennsylvania students surveyed gave at least one reason for carrying [or having had carried or wanting to carry] a weapon. Of those, one-third (32 percent) cited hunting as a reason for carrying a weapon. (Table 18, Fig. 50)

Forty-four percent had used weapons for protection, and 11 percent carried a weapon because they had been threatened before. Eight percent regarded weapons as part of an image (“for show”). Eight percent of the students who gave a reason for carrying a weapon said they had seen someone injured by a person carrying a weapon, and eight percent said they were afraid. Seven percent of the students who carried a weapon indicated that they did so because they had been injured by a weapon, and five percent because their friends carried weapons. Five percent said they carried weapons to intimidate others (“for pushing around other people”).

TABLE 18  
REASONS FOR CARRYING WEAPON(S)  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Note: These figures show responses of only students who gave at least one answer to this multiple-choice item

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	3612	4347	4519	3068	15546
Protection	33.2	38.2	49.5	55.1	43.7
Hunting	35.2	33.6	30.9	28.1	32.1
Was threatened	9.2	9.8	12.0	10.8	10.5
For “show”	8.2	8.0	8.0	6.1	7.7
Saw someone injured by weapon	7.4	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.7
Fear	7.9	8.2	8.0	5.5	7.5
Was injured by person w/weapon	7.2	6.7	5.9	6.3	6.5
Friends carry	4.5	6.0	6.0	3.9	5.2
For intimidation	3.1	4.7	6.0	6.2	5.0
Other	26.8	28.3	28.3	26.7	27.6

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

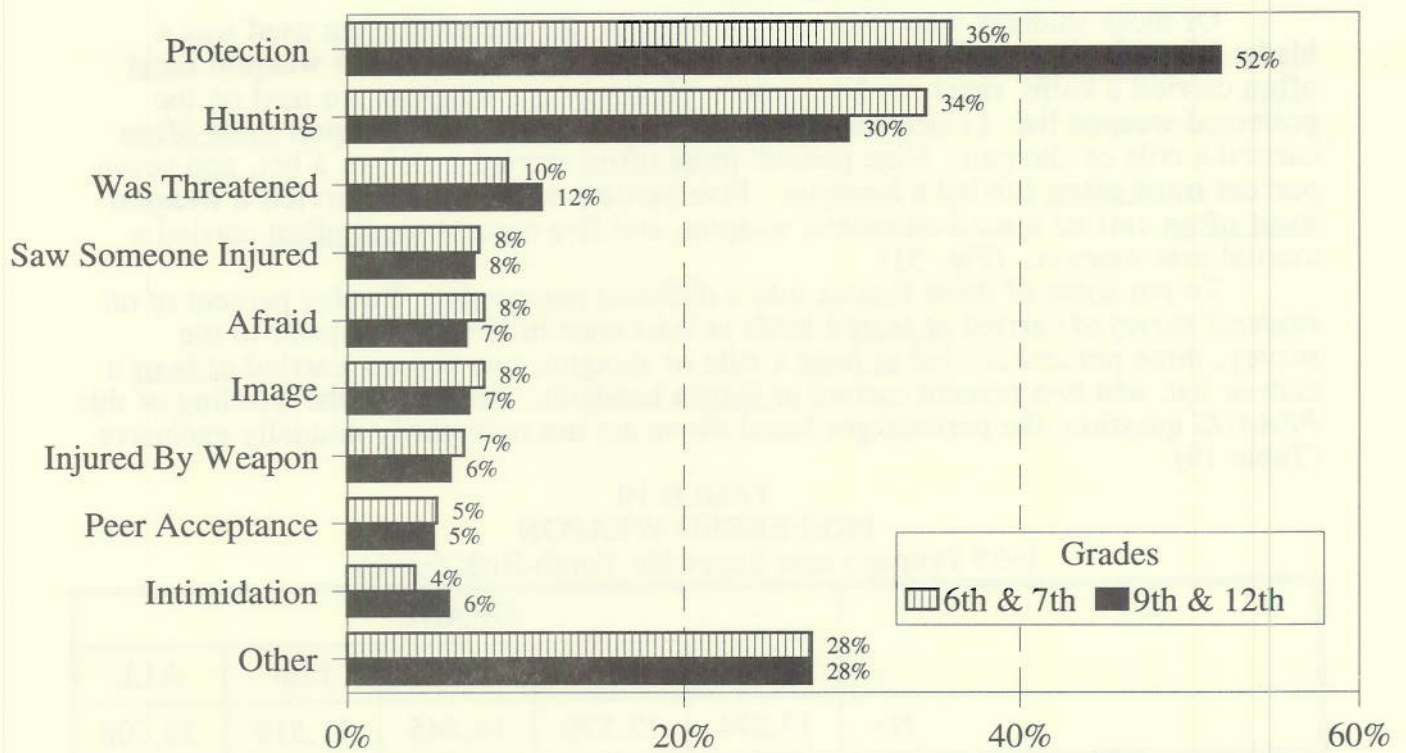


Figure 50: Pennsylvania students' reported reasons for carrying weapons (carriers only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey 1995.*

**Knives/blades were by far the type of weapon most often carried by students.**

**Preferred Weapon** Students were asked to cite the weapon they carried most often. The response options in *PPAAUS* are: didn't carry a weapon; a handgun; other gun, such as a rifle or shotgun; a knife, razor or box cutter; a club, stick, bat, or pipe; a martial-arts weapon; a semi-automatic weapon; and some other weapon. By giving a preferred-weapon response to this item, 22 percent of the students indicated that they had at least once carried at least one weapon.

Of those students who DID carry a weapon, the one most often used was a blade: More than one-half (54 percent) of the students **who carried a weapon most often** carried a knife, razor, or box cutter. Hunting-type weapons are next on the preferred weapon list: 11 percent of the students **who carried a weapon most often** carried a rifle or shotgun. Nine percent **most often** carried a club or a bat, and seven percent **most often** carried a handgun. Five percent of those **who carried a weapon most often** carried a semi-automatic weapon, and five percent **most often** carried a martial-arts weapon. (Fig. 51)

To put some of these figures into a different perspective: Twelve percent of *all students surveyed* carried **at least** a knife at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey; three percent carried **at least** a rifle or shotgun, two percent carried **at least** a club or bat, and two percent carried **at least** a handgun. Because of the wording of this *PPAAUS* question, the percentages listed above are not necessarily mutually exclusive. (Table 19)

TABLE 19  
PREFERRED WEAPON  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	13,874	13,870	14,445	11,519	53,708
Did not carry a weapon	80.2	75.8	75.6	80.0	77.8
Knife, razor, or box cutter	10.9	13.4	13.5	9.6	12.0
Rifle or shotgun	2.3	3.2	2.6	1.6	2.5
Club or bat	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.5	2.0
Handgun	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.6
Semi-automatic weapon	.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1
Martial-arts weapon	1.0	1.1	1.1	.0	1.0
Other	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.1

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

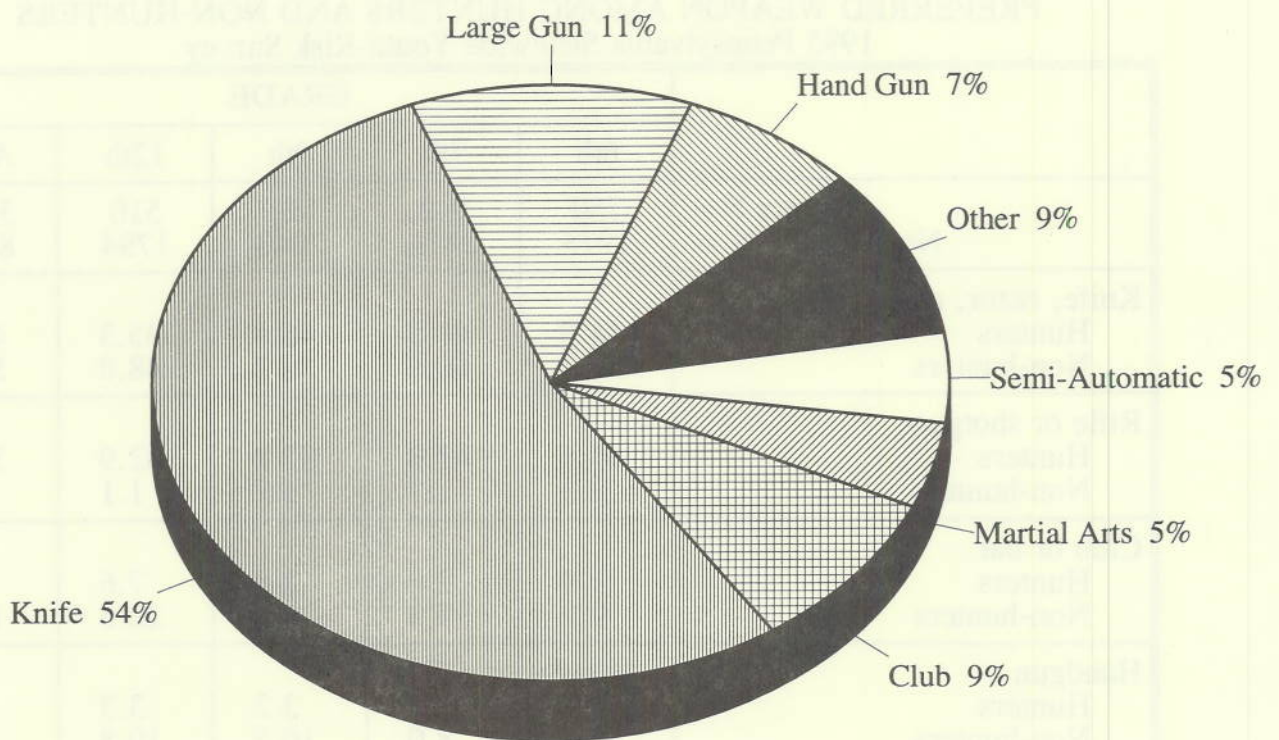


Figure 51: Pennsylvania students' self-reported most preferred weapons (carriers only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, & Use Survey, 1995.*

Because hunting is a popular sport in Pennsylvania, it is interesting to look at the weapons preferred by students who indicated that hunting was a reason for carrying a weapon and students who indicated that hunting was NOT a reason for carrying a weapon.

Table 20 and Figures 52 and 53 show that, among those students who hunted, the three most-preferred weapons were blades (44 percent), rifles or shotguns (38 percent), and semi-automatics. Among students who did not hunt, the three most-preferred weapons were blades (57 percent), clubs (11 percent), and handguns (nine percent).

TABLE 20  
PREFERRED WEAPON AMONG HUNTERS AND NON-HUNTERS  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
Hunters N =	780	942	881	510	3113
Non-hunters N =	1973	2411	2643	1794	8821
Knife, razor, or box cutter					
Hunters	44.0	41.5	46.4	45.3	44.1
Non-hunters	59.4	60.6	58.2	48.8	57.2
Rifle or shotgun					
Hunters	35.8	43.0	37.8	32.9	38.1
Non-hunters	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.7
Club or bat					
Hunters	1.9	2.0	2.0	7.6	2.9
Non-hunters	9.9	7.3	8.9	20.3	11.0
Handgun					
Hunters	2.9	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.9
Non-hunters	6.2	8.0	10.5	10.8	8.9
Semi-automatic weapon					
Hunters	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.1
Non-hunters	3.8	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.3
Martial-arts weapon					
Hunters	1.5	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.3
Non-hunters	6.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.5

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

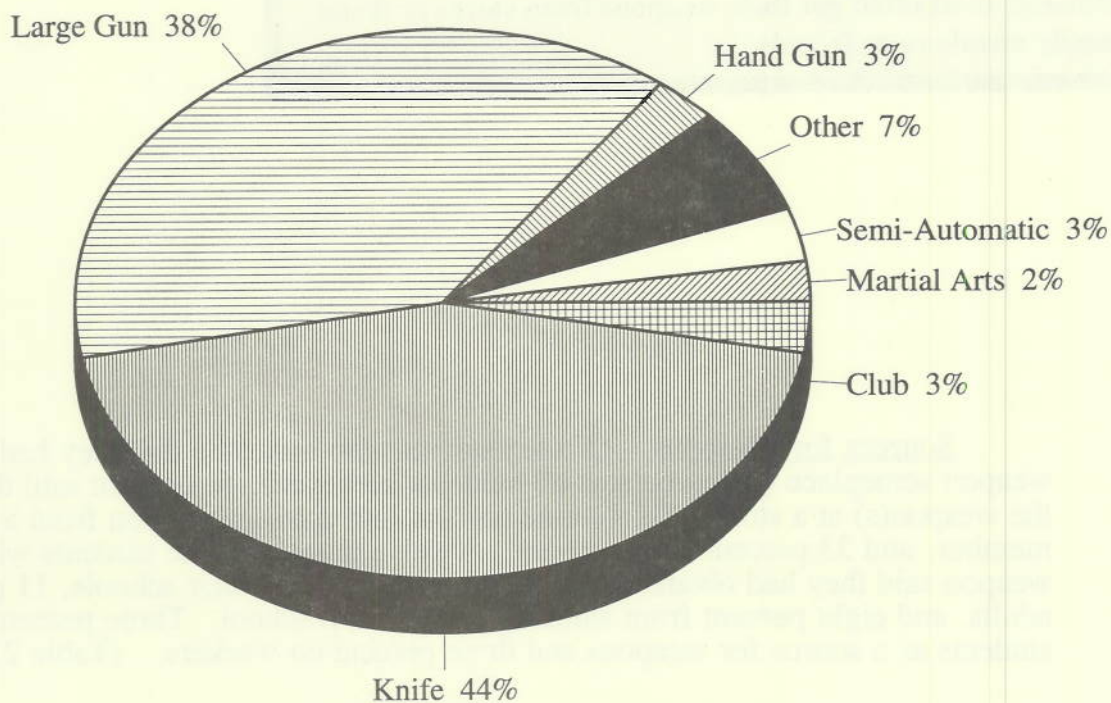


Figure 52: Pennsylvania students' self-reported most preferred weapon (hunters only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, & Use Survey, 1995.*

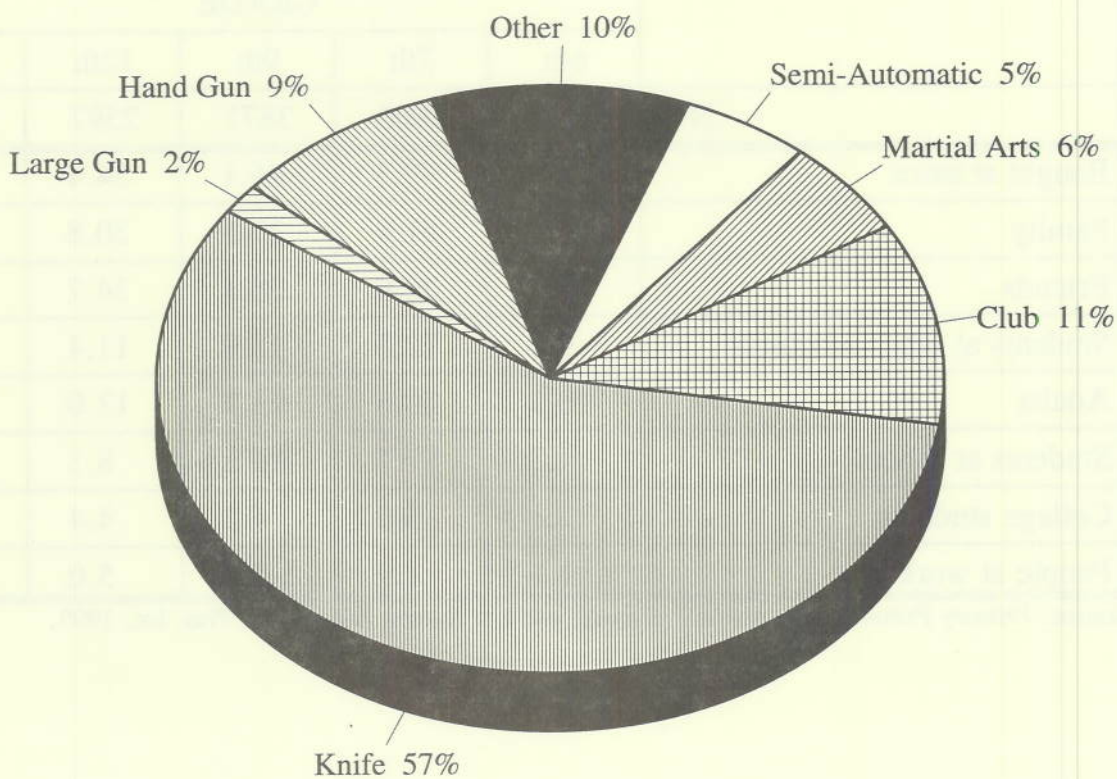


Figure 53: Pennsylvania students' self-reported most preferred weapon (non-hunting carriers only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, & Use Survey, 1995.*

**Students most often got their weapons from stores or from family members or friends.**

**Sources for Weapons** Of the students who indicated that they had obtained a weapon someplace (23 percent of all students surveyed), 44 percent said they purchased the weapon(s) at a store. Thirty-nine percent had gotten a weapon from a family member, and 33 percent from a friend. Twelve percent of the students who carried a weapon said they had obtained it/them from students at other schools, 11 percent from adults, and eight percent from students at their own school. Three percent cited college students as a source for weapons and three percent co-workers. (Table 21, Fig. 54)

**TABLE 21  
SOURCES FOR WEAPON(S)  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey**

Note: These figures show responses of only students who gave at least one answer to this multiple-choice item

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	2989	3660	3871	2597	13117
Bought at store	38.6	39.3	46.1	54.4	44.2
Family	43.1	41.9	37.6	30.8	38.7
Friends	26.1	30.9	38.4	34.7	32.8
Students at other school(s)	9.1	12.3	13.9	11.4	11.9
Adults	10.2	10.6	13.7	12.0	11.7
Students at school	4.3	7.7	10.5	8.3	7.9
College students	2.1	3.0	4.2	4.4	3.4
People at work	1.1	1.9	3.5	5.0	2.8

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

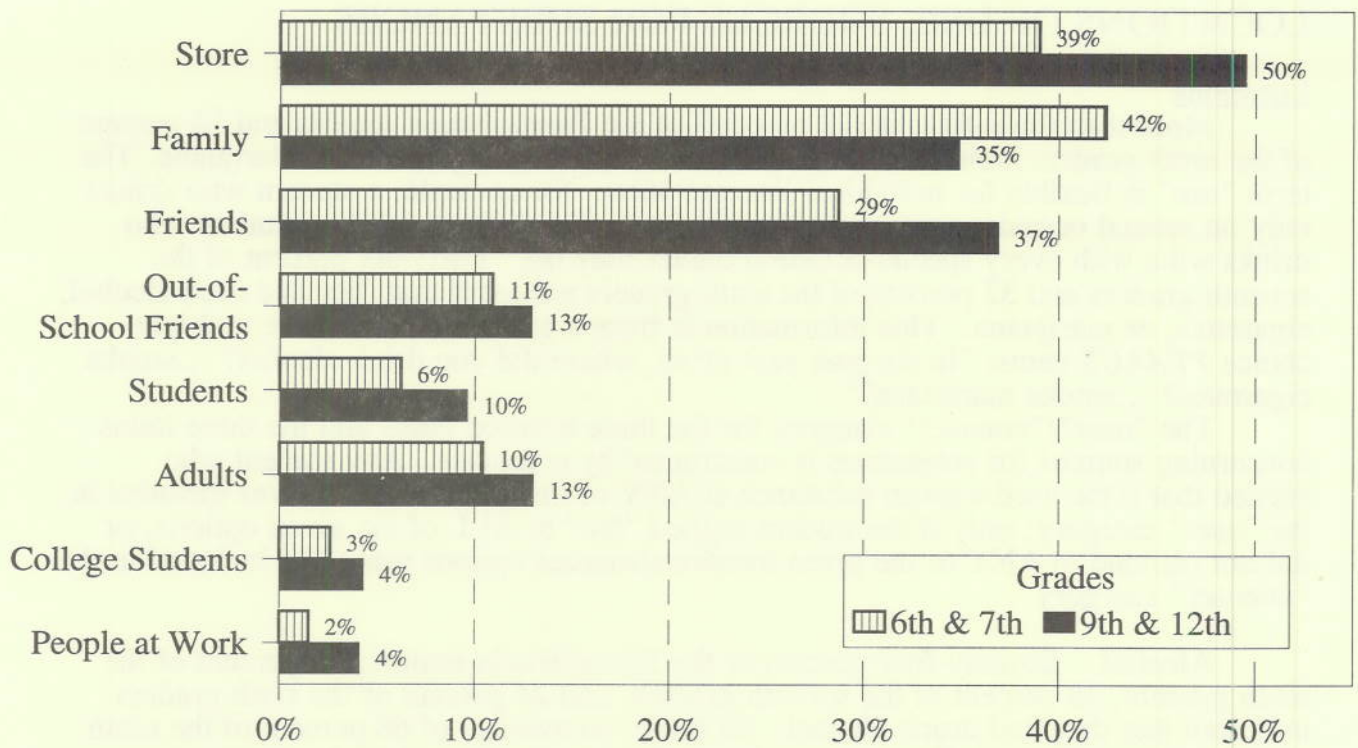


Figure 54: Pennsylvania students' reported sources for weapons (carriers only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*



When asked where they used alcohol, cigarettes, and/or marijuana in the past year, approximately three-fourths of the seniors, two-thirds of the ninth graders, one-half of the seventh graders, and one-third of the sixth graders cited at least one location. The locations most often cited were parties, friends' homes, and home.

## LOCATIONS OF USE, SOURCES FOR SUBSTANCES

### Locations

More than three-fourths (78 percent) of the Pennsylvania seniors and 66 percent of the ninth graders indicated that they had used alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana. The term "use" is flexible for individual interpretation: for example, a student who drinks only on special occasions may consider him(her)self a drinker, while a student who drinks wine with every special-occasion dinner may not. Forty-six percent of the seventh graders and 32 percent of the sixth graders indicated that they had used alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana. This information is from a combination of three multiple-choice *PPAAUS* items: "In the past year or so, where did you drink alcohol? ...smoke cigarettes? ...smoke marijuana?"

The "user"/"nonuser" category for the three location items and the three items concerning sources for substances is constructed by computer. Any student who replied that (s)he used a given substance at ANY of the given locations was included in the "user" category; only if the student replied "No" to ALL of the given options, or did not respond to ANY of the given locations/sources options was (s)he included in the "nonuser" category.

**Alcohol** Seventy-four percent of the Pennsylvania seniors, 61 percent of the ninth graders, 38 percent of the seventh graders, and 24 percent of the sixth graders indicated that they had drunk alcohol. Of those, an average of 68 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 42 percent of the sixth and seventh graders drank at parties. Approximately two-thirds (64 percent) of the ninth and twelfth graders who drank and one-third (36 percent) of the sixth and seventh graders who drank did so at the homes of friends. One-half (50 percent) of the students who drank alcohol did so at home, and one-third (32 percent) at a hangout. An average of 22 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and five percent of the sixth and seventh graders who drank indicated that they had drunk in vehicles; fourteen percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and five percent of the sixth and seventh graders before/after a school activity. An average of seven percent of the drinkers had drunk in a mall or other public place, four percent at school, and three percent at work. (Table 22, Fig. 55)

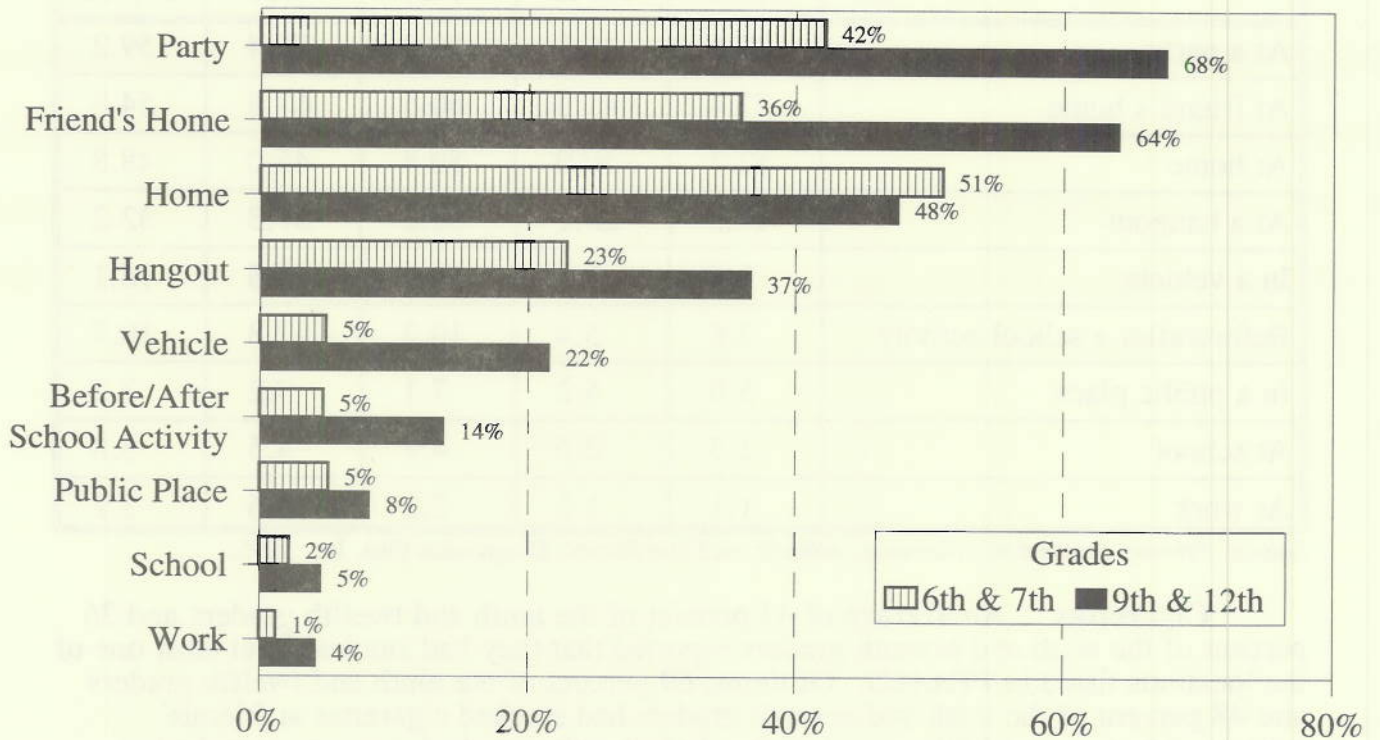


Figure 55: Locations at which Pennsylvania students reported drinking alcohol (self-perceived users only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

TABLE 22  
LOCATIONS OF USE - ALCOHOL  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Note: These figures show responses of only students who gave at least one answer to this multiple-choice item

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	3,495	5,568	9,386	9,039	27,488
At a party	37.6	45.1	59.0	76.4	59.2
At friend's home	27.4	41.3	60.5	67.8	54.8
At home	52.7	50.0	50.4	45.0	48.8
At a hangout	19.5	25.1	36.2	37.3	32.2
In a vehicle	3.6	5.7	14.9	28.6	16.1
Before/after a school activity	3.6	5.4	10.2	17.3	10.7
In a public place	5.0	5.2	7.1	9.2	7.2
At school	1.5	2.6	4.7	4.5	3.8
At work	1.1	1.3	2.0	6.6	3.2

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

**Cigarettes** An average of 43 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 26 percent of the sixth and seventh graders reported that they had smoked in at least one of the locations listed in *PPAAUS*. Of those, 69 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 48 percent of the sixth and seventh graders had smoked cigarettes at friends' homes. An average of 60 percent of the students who smoked cigarettes smoked at hangouts; 54 percent at home; 50 percent at parties; 43 percent in a vehicle; and 42 percent in a public place. Of the cigarettes smokers, 34 percent smoked before or after a school activity; 24 percent at school; and 20 percent at work. (Table 23, Fig. 56)

**Marijuana** One-third (33 percent) of the Pennsylvania seniors, one-fourth (25 percent) of the ninth graders, and an average of seven percent of the sixth and seventh graders indicated that they had smoked marijuana. Of those, an average of 66 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 45 percent of the sixth and seventh graders smoked marijuana at friends' home. An average of 60 percent of the marijuana smokers smoked at parties, and 56 percent at hangouts. An average of 42 percent of the marijuana smokers smoked in a vehicle; 34 percent at home; and 23 percent before or after a school activity. Of the marijuana smokers, 17 percent smoked in a public place; 14 percent at school; and seven percent at work. (Table 24, Fig. 57)

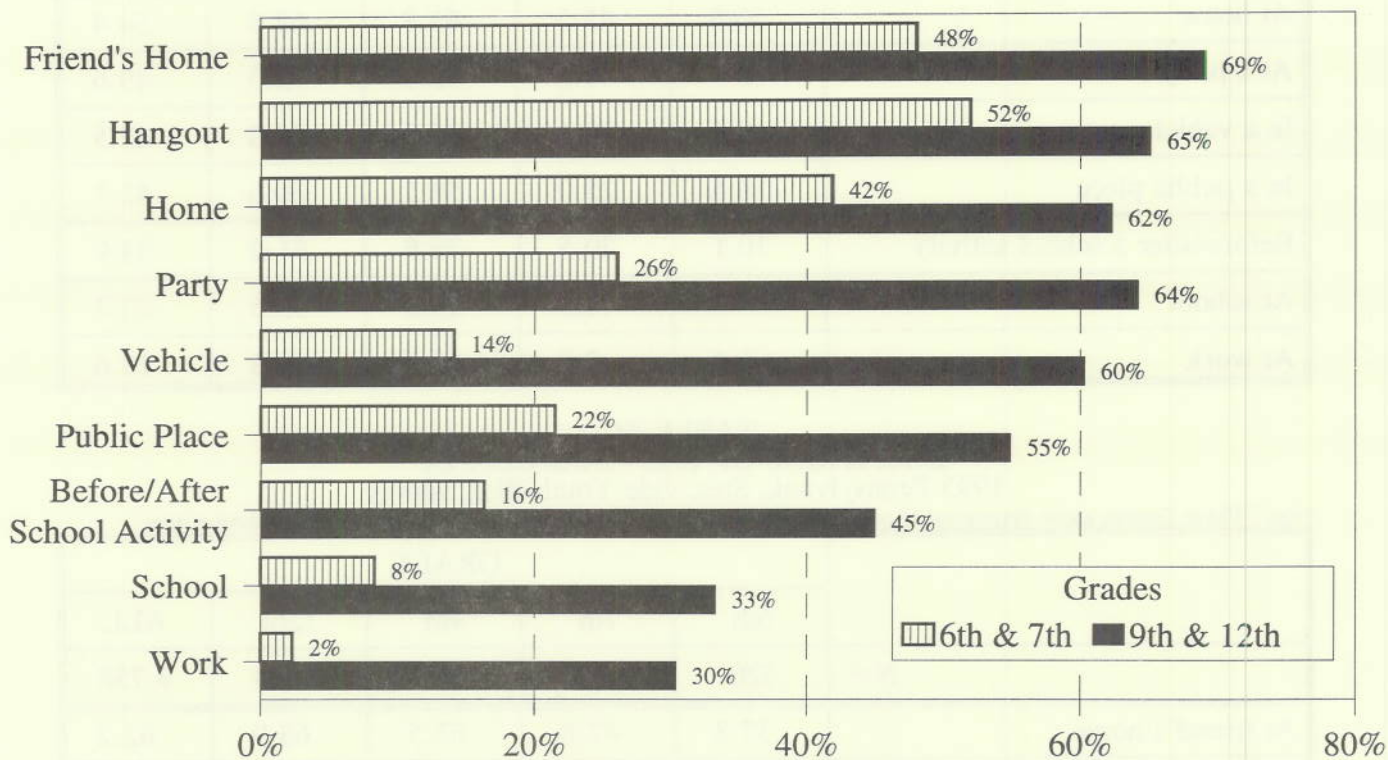


Figure 56: Locations at which Pennsylvania students reported smoking cigarettes (self-perceived users only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

TABLE 23  
LOCATIONS OF USE - CIGARETTES  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Note: These figures show responses of only students who gave at least one answer to this multiple-choice item

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	3,023	4,439	6,477	5,458	19,397
At friend's home	41.7	52.5	67.1	71.6	61.0
At a hangout	50.1	53.2	63.0	67.6	60.0
At home	36.6	45.5	61.8	62.8	54.4
At a party	18.7	31.2	55.1	75.0	49.6
In a vehicle	8.6	17.8	48.0	75.0	42.5
In a public place	16.5	25.0	50.1	60.6	42.1
Before/after a school activity	10.1	20.5	39.9	51.0	33.9
At school	4.2	11.1	33.2	33.5	23.7
At work	1.4	3.0	13.3	49.3	19.6

TABLE 24  
LOCATIONS OF USE - MARIJUANA  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Note: These figures show responses of only students who gave at least one answer to this multiple-choice item

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	520	1,380	3,824	4,034	9,758
At friend's home	37.3	47.8	63.5	68.9	62.2
At a party	36.3	44.5	58.3	74.5	61.9
At a hangout	54.8	55.9	58.2	53.6	55.8
In a vehicle	10.6	17.1	36.1	59.3	41.6
At home	22.5	23.7	34.9	37.3	33.6
Before/after a school activity	7.3	12.4	21.4	30.4	23.1
In a public place	8.5	9.5	17.3	19.7	16.7
At school	6.7	9.1	13.7	16.9	14.0
At work	4.6	2.9	4.0	12.5	7.4

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

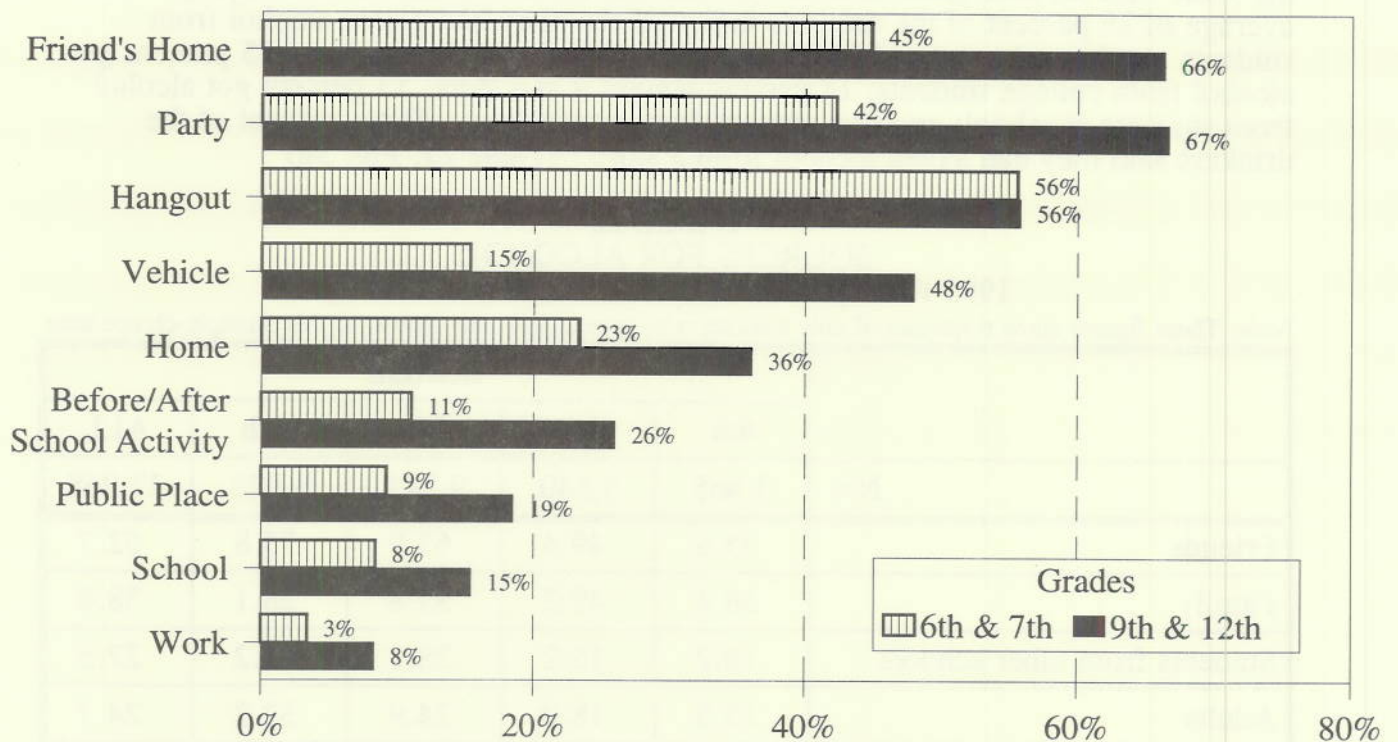


Figure 57: Locations at which Pennsylvania students reported using marijuana (self-perceived users only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

Sources

**Alcohol** Seventy-four percent of the Pennsylvania seniors, 60 percent of the ninth graders, and 38 percent of the seventh graders and 24 percent of the sixth graders obtained alcohol from at least one source. Of those, 72 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 44 percent of the sixth and seventh graders got alcohol from friends. One third (32 percent) of the ninth- and twelfth-grade drinkers and one-half (53 percent) of the sixth- and seventh-grade drinkers got alcohol from someone in their family. An average of 28 percent of the drinkers indicated that they had gotten alcohol from students at other schools, and 25 percent from adults. Of the drinkers, 15 percent got alcohol from college students; 14 percent bought it at a store; 13 percent got alcohol from students at school; and five percent from co-workers. Three percent of the drinkers said they had stolen alcohol from a store. (Table 25, Fig. 58)

TABLE 25  
SOURCES FOR ALCOHOL  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Note: These figures show responses of only students who gave at least one answer to this multiple-choice item

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N =	3,465	5,540	9,241	9,022	27,268
Friends	35.6	49.4	67.9	75.8	62.7
Family	58.4	49.2	35.8	28.1	38.8
Students from other schools	10.2	15.2	28.1	41.2	27.5
Adults	15.5	18.0	24.9	32.2	24.7
College students	2.9	4.4	12.2	28.4	14.8
Store (purchased)	4.4	6.6	12.1	24.2	14.0
Students at school	4.0	7.7	16.1	17.4	13.3
People at work	1.0	1.4	2.5	12.3	5.3
Store (stole)	3.5	4.9	3.4	1.3	3.0

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

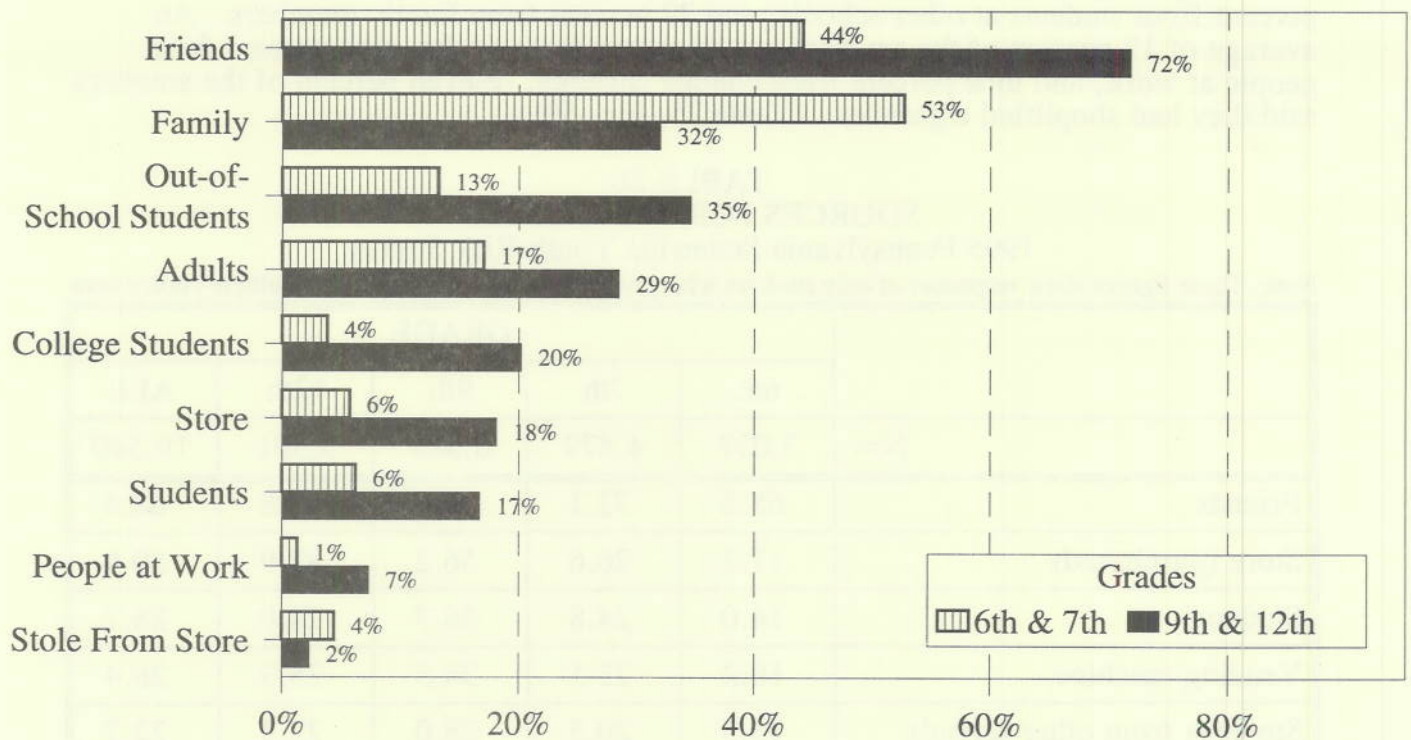


Figure 58: Pennsylvania students' reported sources for alcohol (self-perceived users only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*



**Cigarettes** An average of 44 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 26 percent of the sixth and seventh graders indicated that they had gotten cigarettes from at least one of the *PPAAUS* sources. An average of 68 percent of the smokers got cigarettes from friends. Of the cigarettes smokers, an average of approximately two-thirds (69 percent) of the ninth and twelfth graders and one-fourth (23 percent) of the sixth and seventh graders bought them at a store. An average of 29 percent of the smokers got cigarettes from students at school; 26 percent from vending machines; 23 percent from students at other schools; and 22 percent from family members. An average of 17 percent of the smokers got cigarettes from adults, nine percent from people at work, and nine percent from college students. Eleven percent of the smokers said they had shoplifted cigarettes. (Table 26, Fig. 59)

TABLE 26  
SOURCES FOR CIGARETTES  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Note: These figures show responses of only students who gave at least one answer to this multiple-choice item

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	3,037	4,479	6,523	5,501	19,540
Friends	65.8	72.1	75.1	58.8	68.4
Store (purchased)	17.3	26.6	56.2	82.9	50.9
Students	14.0	24.8	38.7	28.0	28.7
Vending machine	16.2	23.1	34.5	25.3	26.4
Students from other schools	15.3	20.5	28.0	22.3	22.7
Family	21.6	24.1	24.9	18.0	22.3
Adults	10.4	13.9	21.6	17.2	16.9
Store (stole)	10.9	14.0	12.9	6.2	10.9
People at work	1.4	2.5	7.9	19.8	9.0
College students	3.2	5.0	9.5	13.8	8.7

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

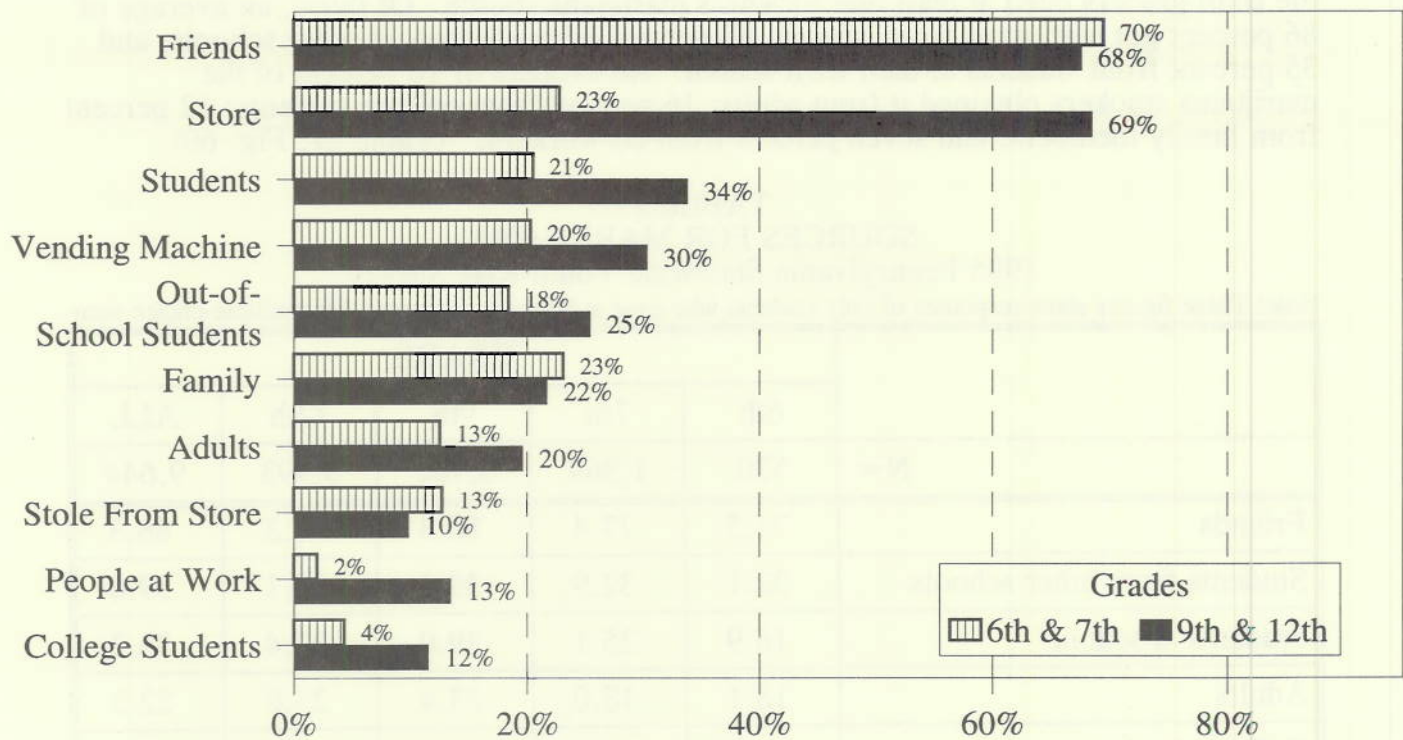


Figure 59: Pennsylvania students' reported sources for cigarettes (self-perceived users only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

**Marijuana** One-third (33 percent) of the Pennsylvania seniors, one-fourth (24 percent) of the ninth graders, nine percent of the seventh graders, and four percent of the sixth graders cited at least one *PPAAUS* marijuana source. Of those, an average of 86 percent got marijuana from friends; 40 percent from students at other schools; and 35 percent from students at their own school. An average of 16 percent of the marijuana smokers obtained it from adults; 16 percent from college students; 12 percent from family members; and seven percent from co-workers. (Table 27, Fig. 60)

TABLE 27  
SOURCES FOR MARIJUANA  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Note: These figures show responses of only students who gave at least one answer to this multiple-choice item

	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	520	1,369	3,762	3,993	9,644
Friends	71.5	77.4	86.3	91.3	86.3
Students from other schools	32.1	32.9	39.4	43.1	39.6
Students at school	16.9	25.1	39.0	37.4	35.2
Adults	18.1	18.0	23.4	23.0	22.2
College Students	9.2	8.2	12.5	21.7	15.5
Family	18.1	15.1	11.6	9.3	11.5
People at work	3.5	3.3	3.6	11.4	6.8

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

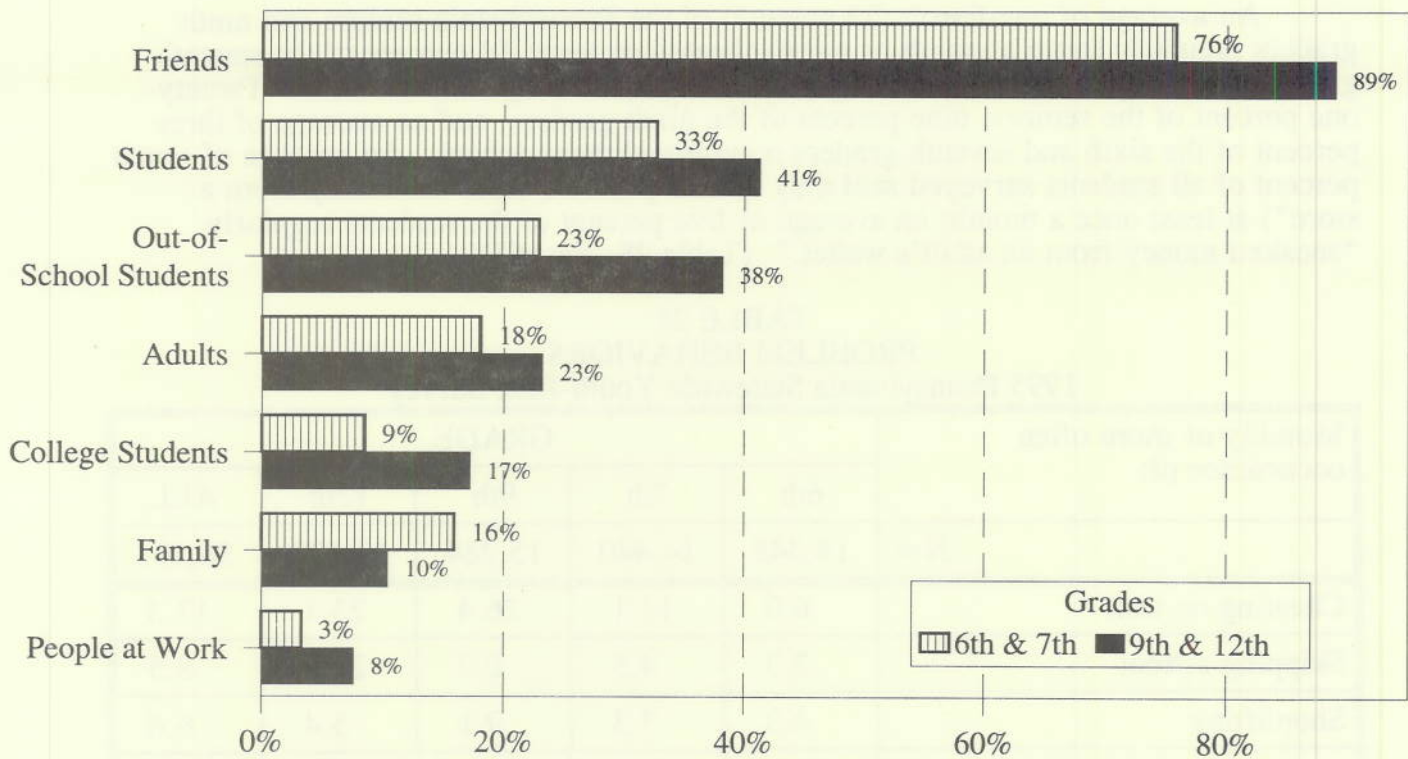


Figure 60: Pennsylvania students' reported sources for marijuana (self-perceived users only). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

An average of 17 percent of the students surveyed cheated on a test at least once a month; nine percent skipped school; seven percent shoplifted; and five percent took money from an adult's wallet.

## PROBLEM BEHAVIORS

An average of one-fourth (25 percent) of the Pennsylvania seniors and ninth graders regularly (once a month or more) cheated on tests; 14 percent of the seventh graders and six percent of the sixth graders cheated monthly or more often. Twenty-one percent of the seniors, nine percent of the ninth graders, and an average of three percent of the sixth and seventh graders regularly skipped school. An average of seven percent of all students surveyed said they had shoplifted ("stole something from a store") at least once a month; an average of five percent of the students regularly "sneaked money from an adult's wallet." (Table 28, Fig. 61)

TABLE 28  
PROBLEM BEHAVIORS  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Monthly or more often occurrence of:	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	14,345	14,440	15,284	12,122	56,191
Cheating on tests	6.0	14.1	26.4	23.1	17.3
Skipping school	2.3	4.5	8.7	20.5	8.5
Shoplifting	4.3	7.3	9.1	5.4	6.6
Sneaking money from adult	3.7	5.7	7.0	4.6	5.3
Getting drunk	2.4	6.7	21.6	34.8	15.7
Getting high	1.4	4.1	14.2	18.7	9.2
Weekly or more often occurrence of:					
Getting drunk	1.2	3.2	9.5	16.3	7.2
Getting high	.8	2.3	8.5	11.8	5.6

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

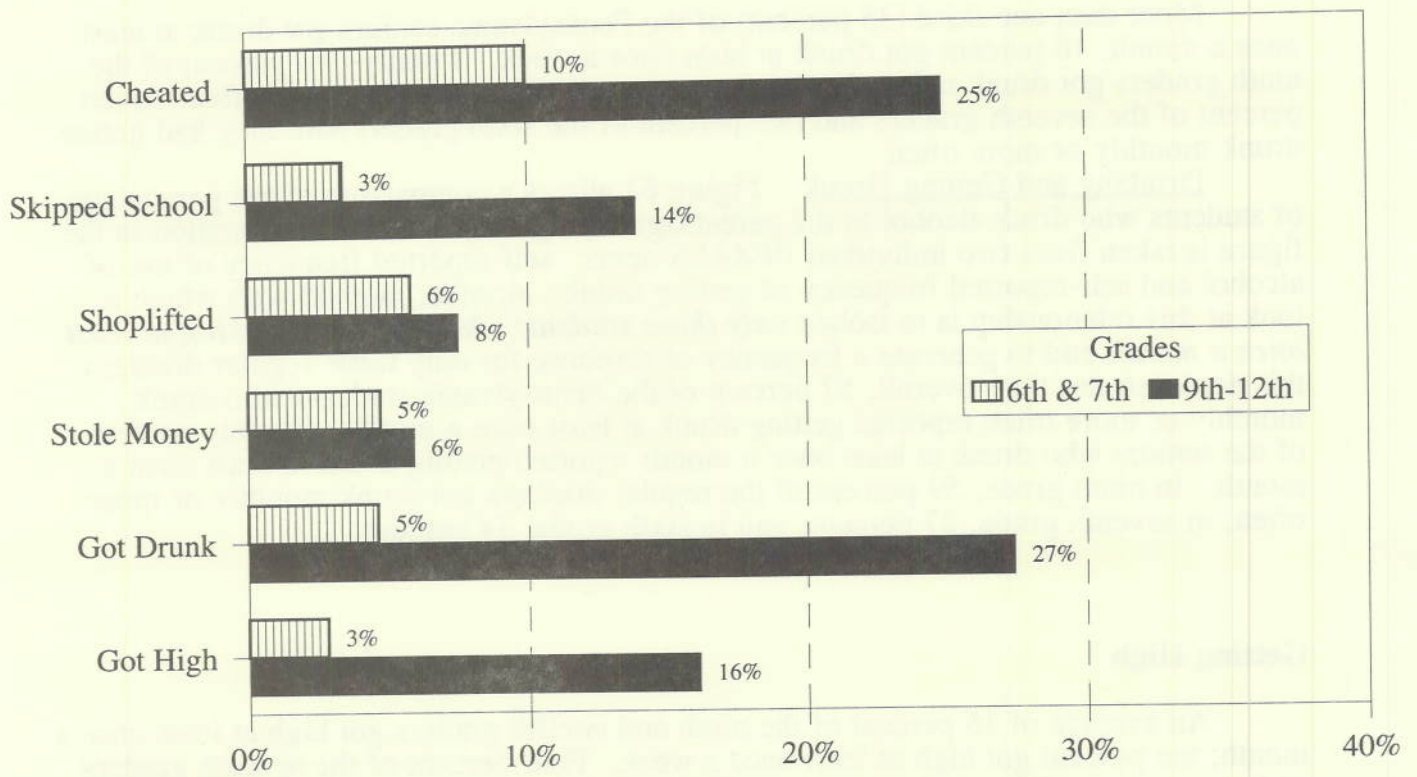


Figure 61: Pennsylvania students' self-reported problem behaviors (monthly or more often). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

More than one-third of the seniors got drunk at least once a month; 16 percent of the seniors got drunk at least once a week. Nineteen percent of the seniors got high at least once a month; 12 percent got high at least once a week.

## Getting Drunk

More than one-third (35 percent) of the Pennsylvania seniors got drunk at least once a month; 16 percent got drunk at least once a week. Twenty-two percent of the ninth graders got drunk regularly; ten percent got drunk weekly or more often. Seven percent of the seventh graders and two percent of the sixth graders said they had gotten drunk monthly or more often.

Drinking and Getting Drunk Figure 62 allows a comparison of the percentage of students who drink alcohol to the percentage who get drunk. The information in the figure is taken from two individual *PPAAUS* items: self-reported frequency of use of alcohol and self-reported frequency of getting drunk. Another method with which to look at this relationship is to isolate *only those students who reported drinking at least once a month* and to generate a frequency of response for only those regular drinkers: this demonstrates that, overall, 57 percent of the Pennsylvania students who drank monthly or more often reported getting drunk at least once a month. Seventy percent of the seniors who drank at least once a month reported getting drunk at least once a month. In ninth grade, 59 percent of the regular drinkers got drunk monthly or more often; in seventh grade, 27 percent; and in sixth grade, 34 percent.

## Getting High

An average of 16 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders got high at least once a month; ten percent got high at least once a week. Four percent of the seventh graders and one percent of the sixth graders got high regularly.

Smoking Marijuana and Getting High Figure 63 shows a comparison of the percentage of students who smoke marijuana to the percentage who get high. An average of 80 percent of the students who smoke marijuana regularly said they got high at least once a month: 84 percent of the seniors; 80 percent of the ninth graders; 66 percent of the seventh graders; and 56 percent of the sixth graders.

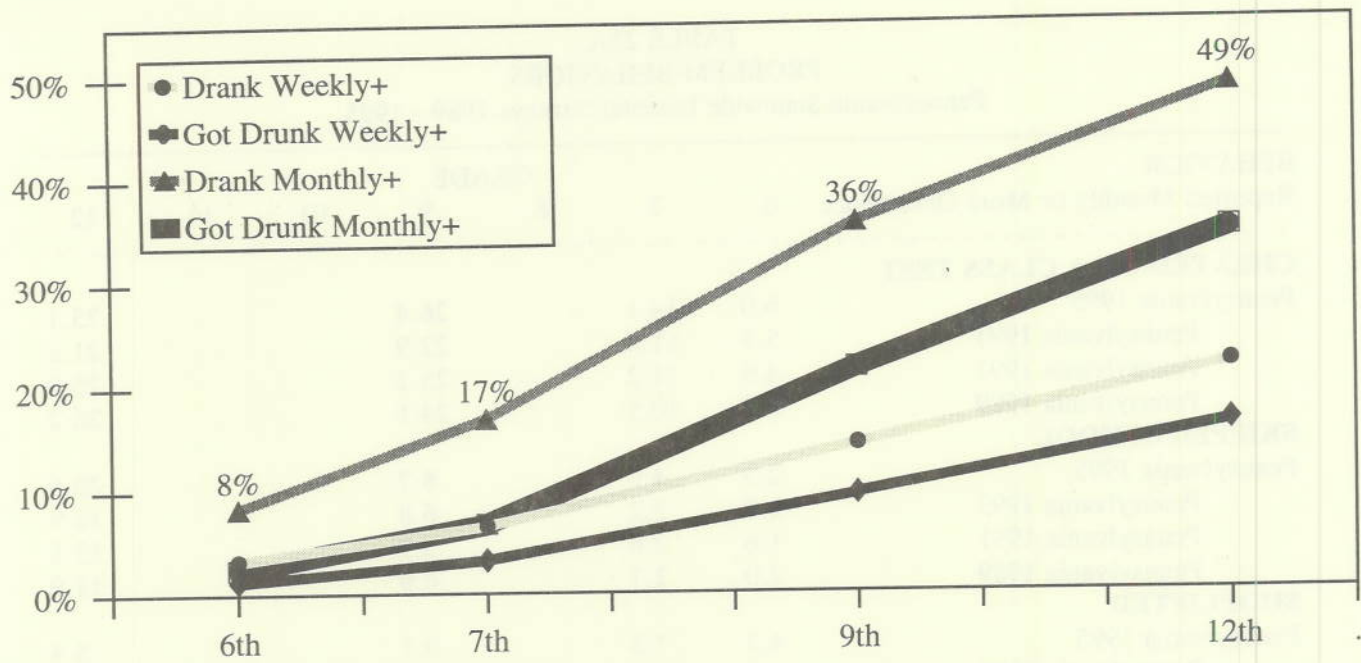


Figure 62: Pennsylvania students' self-reported use of alcohol and frequency of getting drunk (weekly or more often and monthly or more often). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

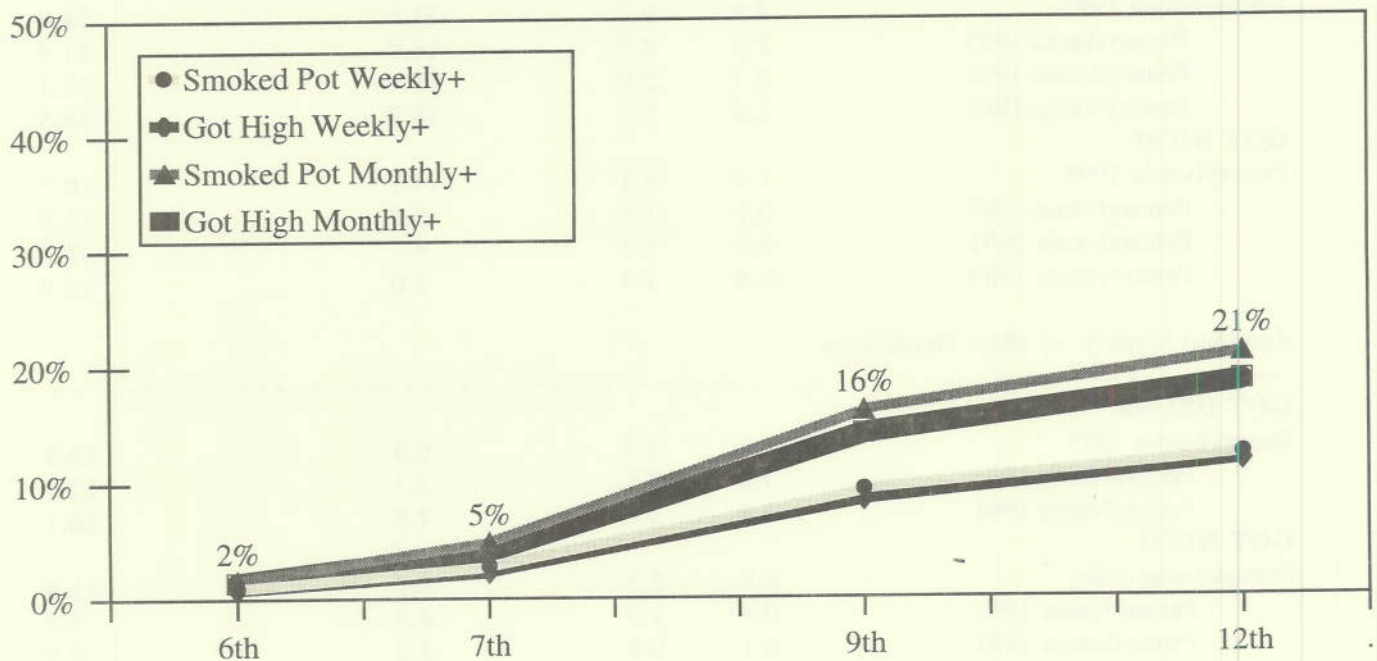


Figure 63: Pennsylvania students' self-reported use of marijuana and frequency of getting high (weekly or more often and monthly or more often). *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*



TABLE 28A  
**PROBLEM BEHAVIORS**  
 Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1995

BEHAVIOR	GRADE						
Reported Monthly or More Occurrence	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CHEATED ON A CLASS TEST</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	6.0	14.1		26.4			23.1
Pennsylvania 1993	5.3	11.8		22.9			21.2
Pennsylvania 1991	4.9	11.2		23.1			25.0
Pennsylvania 1989	5.2	10.5		24.1			26.2
<b>SKIPPED SCHOOL</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	2.3	4.5		8.7			20.5
Pennsylvania 1993	2.0	3.2		6.8			16.9
Pennsylvania 1991	1.6	2.6		5.9			13.5
Pennsylvania 1989	2.0	2.7		6.9			13.9
<b>SHOPLIFTED</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	4.3	7.3		9.1			5.4
Pennsylvania 1993	3.2	6.5		8.5			5.3
Pennsylvania 1991	3.2	5.7		7.7			5.0
Pennsylvania 1989	2.8	4.1		6.0			4.4
<b>TOOK MONEY FROM AN ADULT'S WALLET</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	3.7	5.7		7.0			4.6
Pennsylvania 1993	3.1	5.4		6.7			4.9
<b>GOT DRUNK</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	2.4	6.7		21.6			34.8
Pennsylvania 1993	1.9	4.9		16.9			31.4
Pennsylvania 1991	2.1	5.0		19.1			35.1
Pennsylvania 1989	2.3	5.1		18.9			38.5
<b>GOT HIGH</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	1.4	4.1		14.2			18.7
Pennsylvania 1993	0.7	1.8		7.6			12.9
Pennsylvania 1991	0.3	1.2		4.7			10.7
Pennsylvania 1989	0.6	1.4		7.0			13.9
Reported Weekly or More Occurrence							
<b>GOT DRUNK</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	1.2	3.2		9.5			16.3
Pennsylvania 1993	1.0	2.5		7.1			13.9
Pennsylvania 1991	0.8	2.0		7.6			16.1
<b>GOT HIGH</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	0.8	2.3		8.5			11.8
Pennsylvania 1993	0.4	1.3		4.3			7.2
Pennsylvania 1991	0.1	0.8		2.2			6.0

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

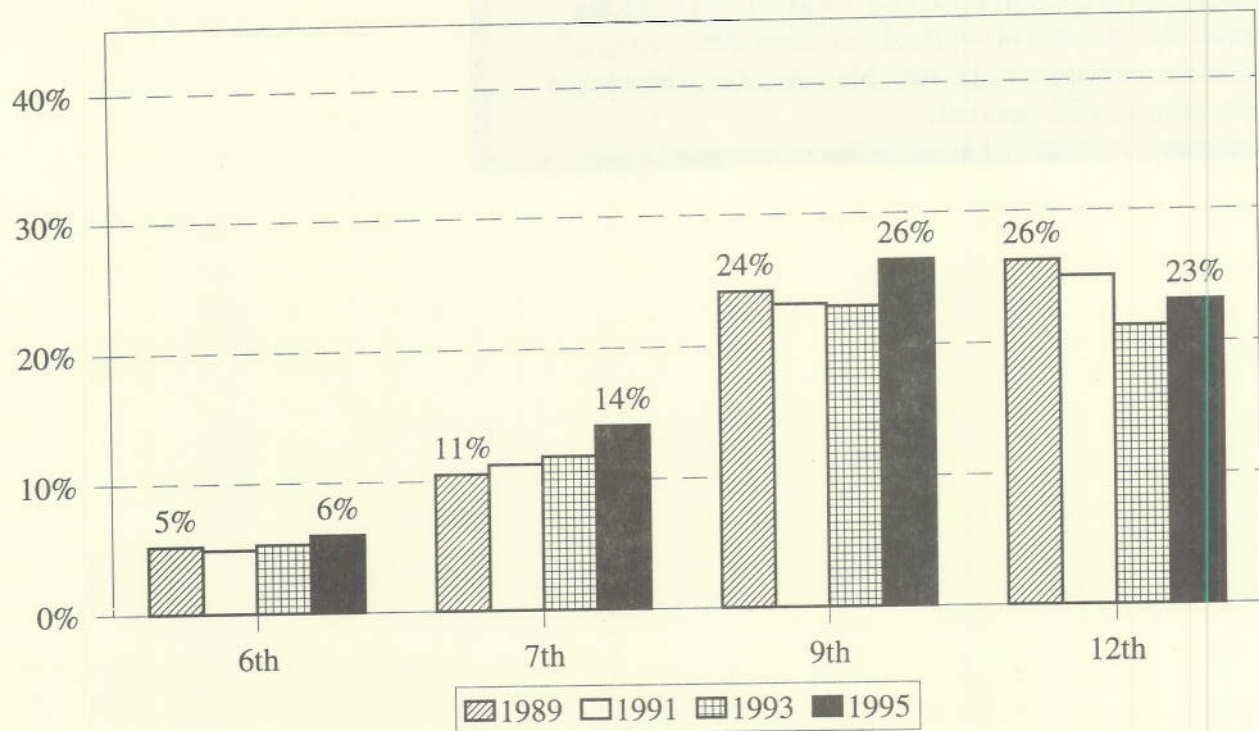


Figure 64: Pennsylvania students who reported cheating on tests (monthly or more often). Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.

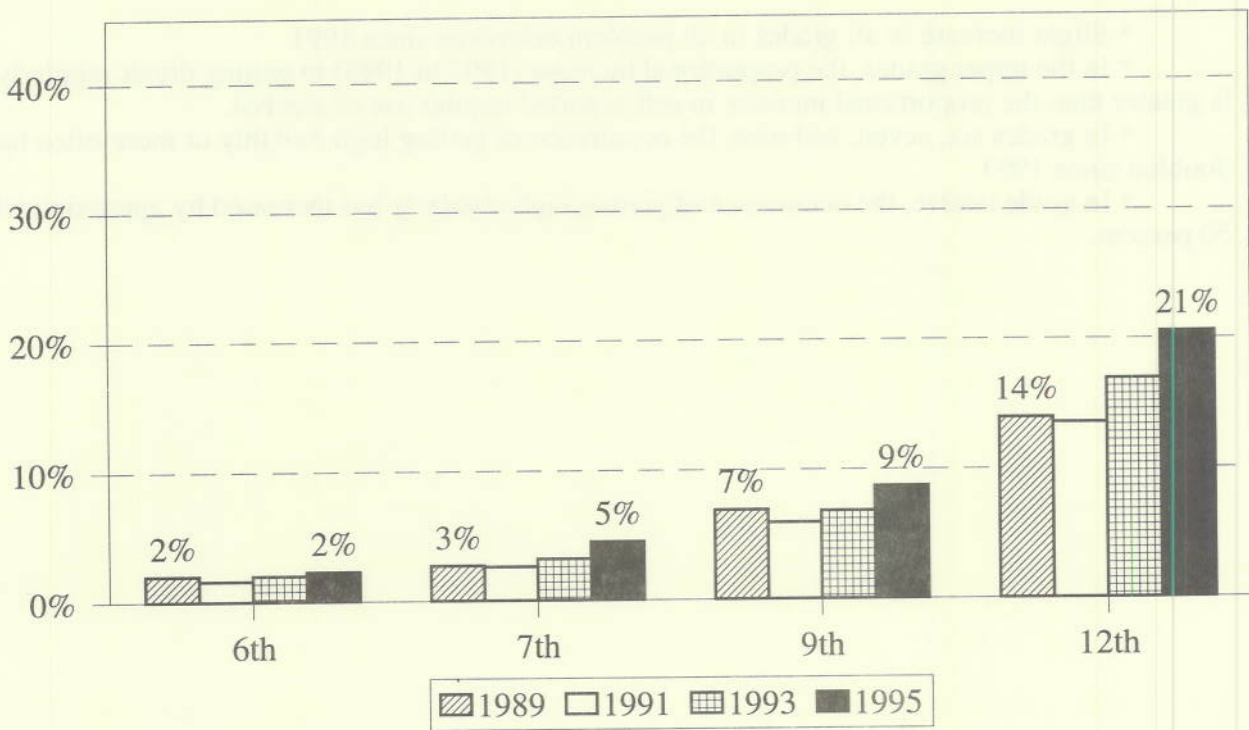


Figure 65: Pennsylvania students who reported skipping school (monthly or more often). Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.

**In grades six, seven, and nine, the occurrence of getting high monthly or more often doubled since 1993. In grade twelve, the occurrence of getting high regularly increased by approximately 50 percent.**

#### PROBLEM BEHAVIOR TRENDS

- \* Slight increase in all grades in all problem behaviors since 1991.
- \* In the upper grades, the proportional increase (1993 to 1995) in getting drunk regularly is greater than the proportional increase in self-reported regular use of alcohol.
- \* In grades six, seven, and nine, the occurrence of getting high monthly or more often has doubled since 1993.
- \* In grade twelve, the occurrence of getting high regularly has increased by approximately 50 percent.

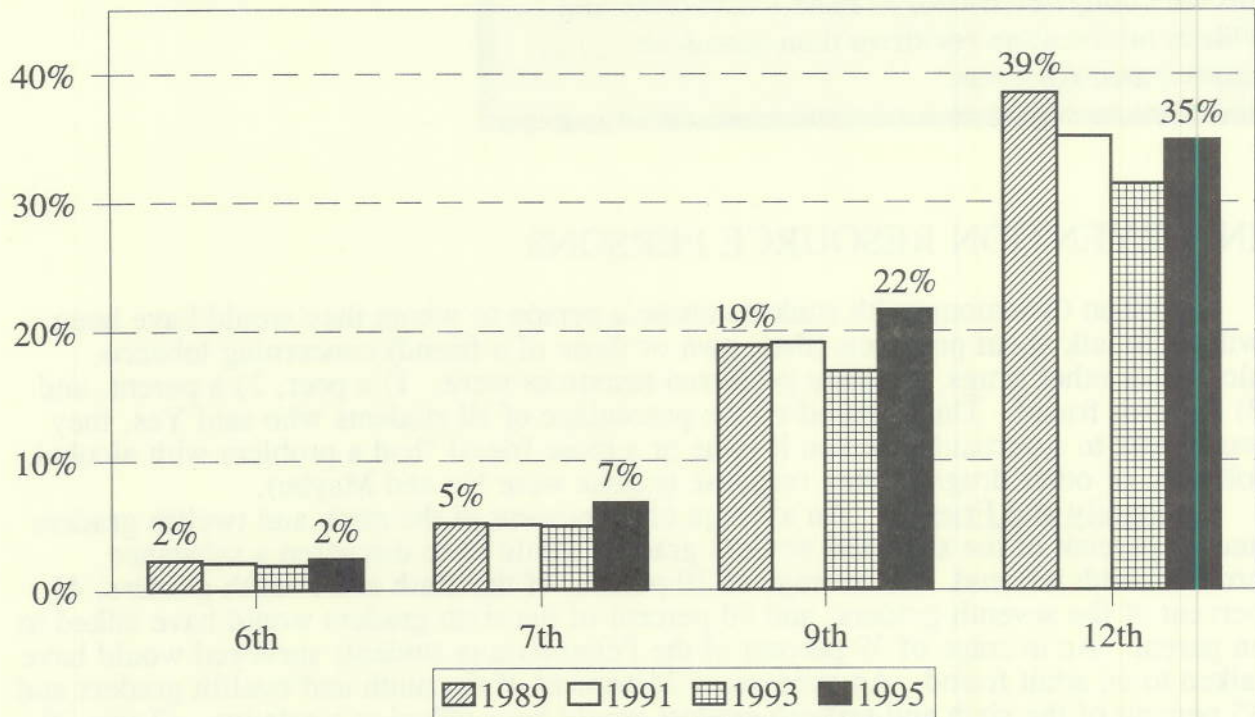


Figure 66: Pennsylvania students who reported getting drunk (monthly or more often).  
 Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.

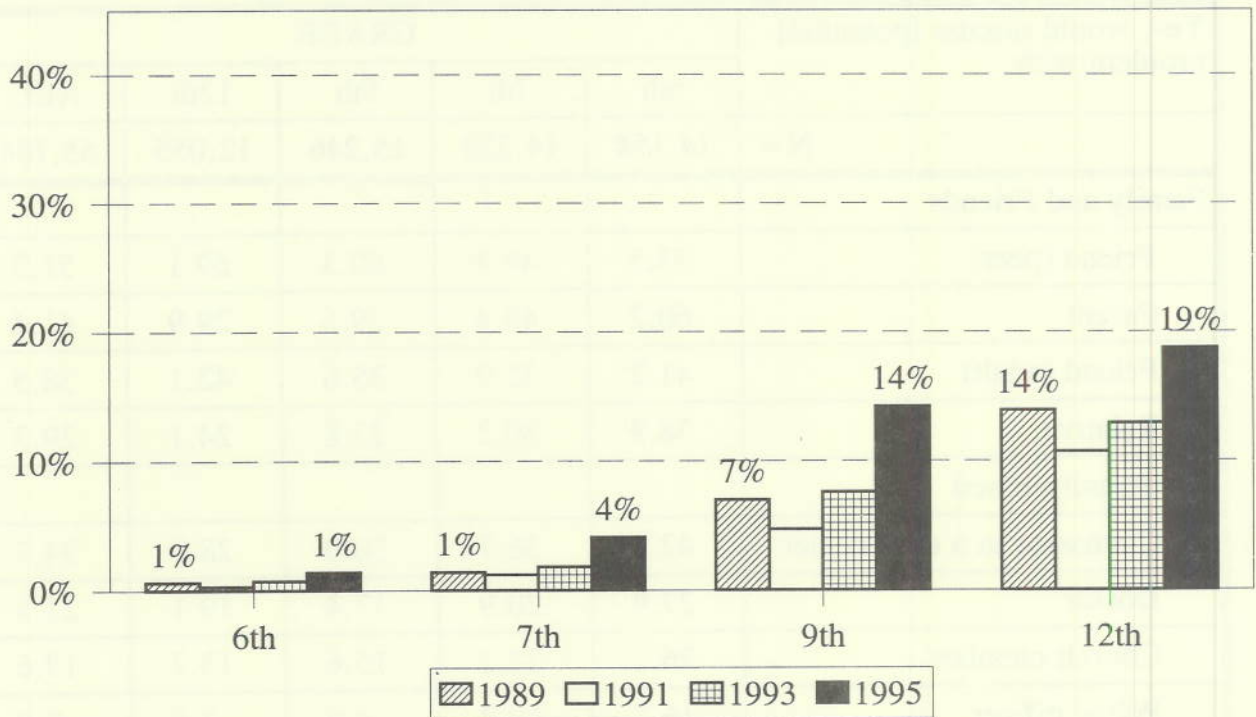


Figure 67: Pennsylvania students who reported getting high (monthly or more often).  
 Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.

**Students see family and friends as more trustworthy and accessible as intervention resources than school- or community-based resources.**

## INTERVENTION RESOURCE PERSONS

When Commonwealth students chose a person to whom they would have been willing to talk about problems (their own or those of a friend) concerning tobacco, alcohol or other drugs, the most preferred resources were: 1) a peer, 2) a parent, and 3) an adult friend. This is based on the percentage of all students who said Yes, they would talk to a particular person if (s)he or a close friend "had a problem with alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs" (other response options were No and Maybe).

**Family and Friends** An average of 64 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 39 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would have discussed a substance problem with a friend. An average of 30 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, 45 percent of the seventh graders, and 60 percent of the sixth graders would have talked to an parent. An average of 39 percent of the Pennsylvania students surveyed would have talked to an adult friend. An average of 24 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 35 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would have talked to a relative. (Table 29, Fig. 68)

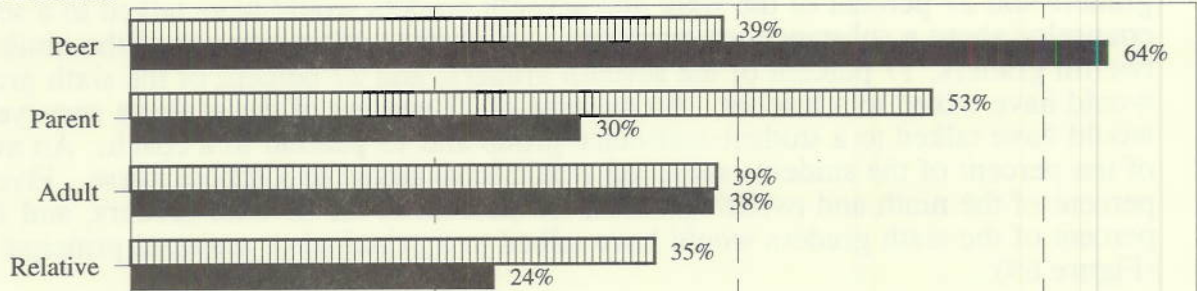
TABLE 29  
INTERVENTION RESOURCES  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Yes, would discuss [potential] problem with:	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	14,154	14,329	15,246	12,055	55,784
<b>Family and Friends</b>					
Friend (peer)	33.5	44.4	60.3	69.1	51.3
Parent	60.2	45.4	29.5	29.9	41.4
Friend (adult)	41.2	35.9	35.6	42.1	38.5
Relative	38.9	30.2	23.8	24.1	29.3
<b>Community-based</b>					
Counselor in a drug center	42.7	36.7	30.0	28.9	34.7
Doctor	27.9	20.9	17.4	19.1	21.3
Church member	26.2	22.2	15.6	13.7	19.6
Police officer	16.7	10.2	4.9	3.9	9.0

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

Table continued on page 98

### Family and Friends



### Community

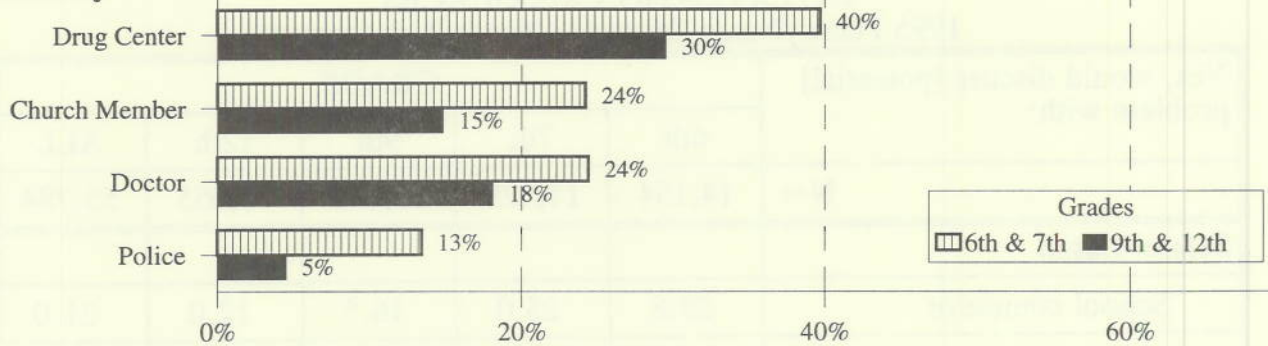


Figure 68: Pennsylvania students' self-reported most preferred intervention resources among family, friends, and community members. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*

**In the Community** An average of 30 percent of the Pennsylvania ninth and twelfth graders and 40 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would have trusted a counselor in a drug center. An average of 21 percent of the students surveyed would have talked to a physician. An average of 15 percent of the ninth and twelfth graders and 24 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would have talked to a church-affiliated person. An average of five percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, ten percent of the seventh graders, and 17 percent of the sixth graders would have discussed a substance problem with a police officer. (Figure 68)

**In the School** An average of 15 percent of the Pennsylvania ninth and twelfth graders and 27 percent of the sixth and seventh graders would have talked to a school counselor about a substance-use problem. An average of ten percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, 17 percent of the seventh graders, and 27 percent of the sixth graders would have talked to a teacher. An average of 17 percent of the students surveyed would have talked to a student-assistance group and 13 percent to a coach. An average of ten percent of the students surveyed would have talked to a school nurse. Five percent of the ninth and twelfth graders, ten percent of the seventh graders, and 15 percent of the sixth graders would have talked to a principal or assistant principal. (Figure 69)

TABLE 29 (continued)  
INTERVENTION RESOURCES  
1995 Pennsylvania Statewide Youth-Risk Survey

Yes, would discuss [potential] problem with:	GRADE				
	6th	7th	9th	12th	ALL
N=	14,154	14,329	15,246	12,055	55,784
<b>School-Based</b>					
School counselor	29.8	25.0	16.5	12.0	21.0
Student-assistance group	20.2	17.5	14.8	14.9	16.9
Teacher	27.1	16.9	8.9	11.3	16.1
Coach	14.2	12.9	11.4	12.0	12.6
School nurse	16.3	10.6	7.2	7.0	10.3
Principal or asst. principal	15.2	10.0	4.9	4.6	8.7

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc. 1995.

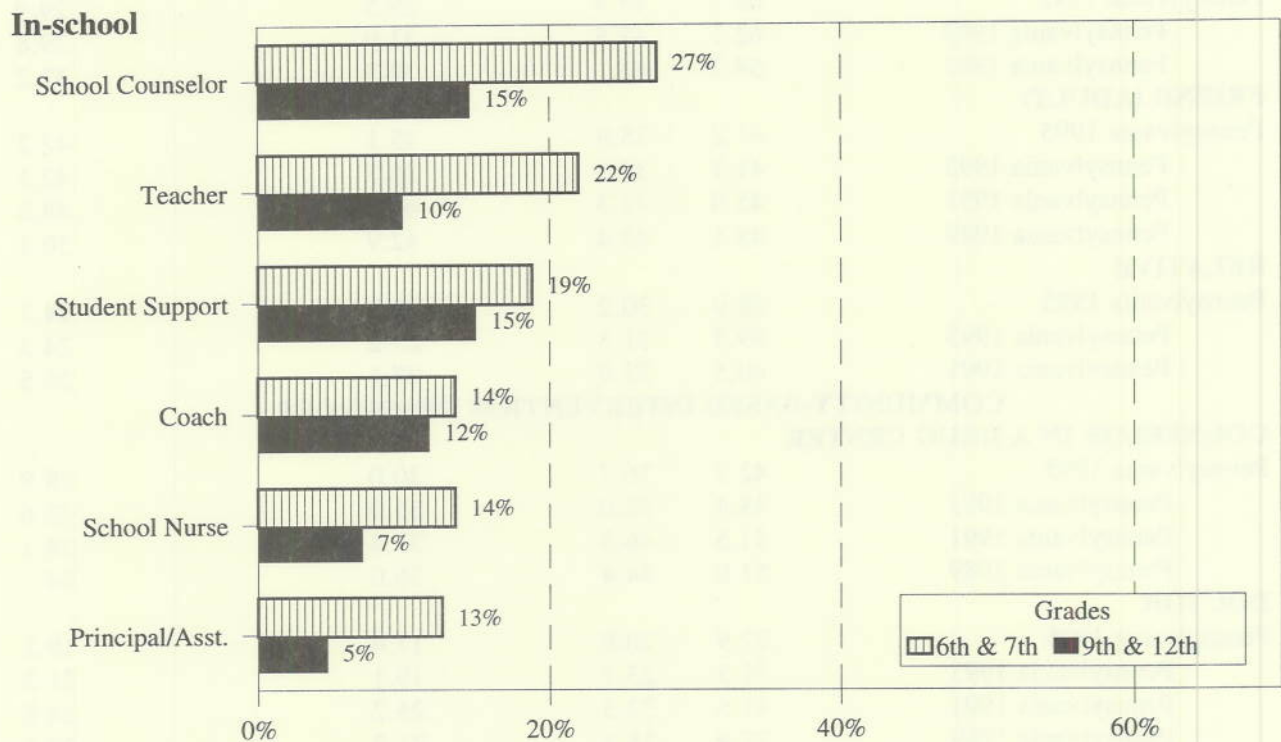


Figure 69: Pennsylvania students' self-reported most preferred school-based intervention resources. *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude & Use Survey, 1995.*



TABLE 29A  
INTERVENTION RESOURCE PERSONS  
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1995

RESOURCE	GRADE						
Yes response	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>FRIENDS AND RELATIVES</b>							
<b>FRIEND (PEER)</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	33.5	37.8		60.3			69.1
Pennsylvania 1993	33.0	44.0		59.8			70.0
Pennsylvania 1991	41.1	52.2		66.1			74.2
Pennsylvania 1989	47.3	56.7		69.8			78.7
<b>PARENT</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	60.2	45.4		29.5			29.9
Pennsylvania 1993	62.1	47.5		31.9			29.8
Pennsylvania 1991	58.3	45.1		32.3			32.2
<b>FRIEND (ADULT)</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	41.2	35.9		45.1			42.2
Pennsylvania 1993	41.7	36.9		36.3			42.1
Pennsylvania 1991	45.9	42.3		40.9			48.2
Pennsylvania 1989	48.1	43.4		42.9			50.1
<b>RELATIVE</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	38.9	30.2		23.8			24.1
Pennsylvania 1993	39.3	31.3		25.2			24.3
Pennsylvania 1991	40.5	32.9		27.1			26.5
<b>COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTION RESOURCES</b>							
<b>COUNSELOR IN A DRUG CENTER</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	42.7	36.7		30.0			28.9
Pennsylvania 1993	48.4	42.0		35.0			32.6
Pennsylvania 1991	51.5	46.3		37.4			34.1
Pennsylvania 1989	51.9	44.4		36.0			34.3
<b>DOCTOR</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	27.9	20.9		17.4			19.1
Pennsylvania 1993	31.5	23.7		19.1			21.3
Pennsylvania 1991	41.5	33.5		25.2			24.6
Pennsylvania 1989	37.9	28.8		21.3			22.3
<b>CHURCH MEMBER</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	26.2	22.2		15.6			13.7
Pennsylvania 1993	28.7	21.7		16.4			14.6
Pennsylvania 1991	30.2	23.3		18.1			14.7
Pennsylvania 1989	31.2	26.2		18.0			14.6
<b>POLICE</b>							
Pennsylvania 1995	16.7	10.2		4.9			3.9
Pennsylvania 1993	15.8	8.9		5.7			4.3
Pennsylvania 1991	20.2	12.8		7.8			5.9
Pennsylvania 88-89	21.2	14.0		7.4			5.2

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

- Table continued on page 102 -

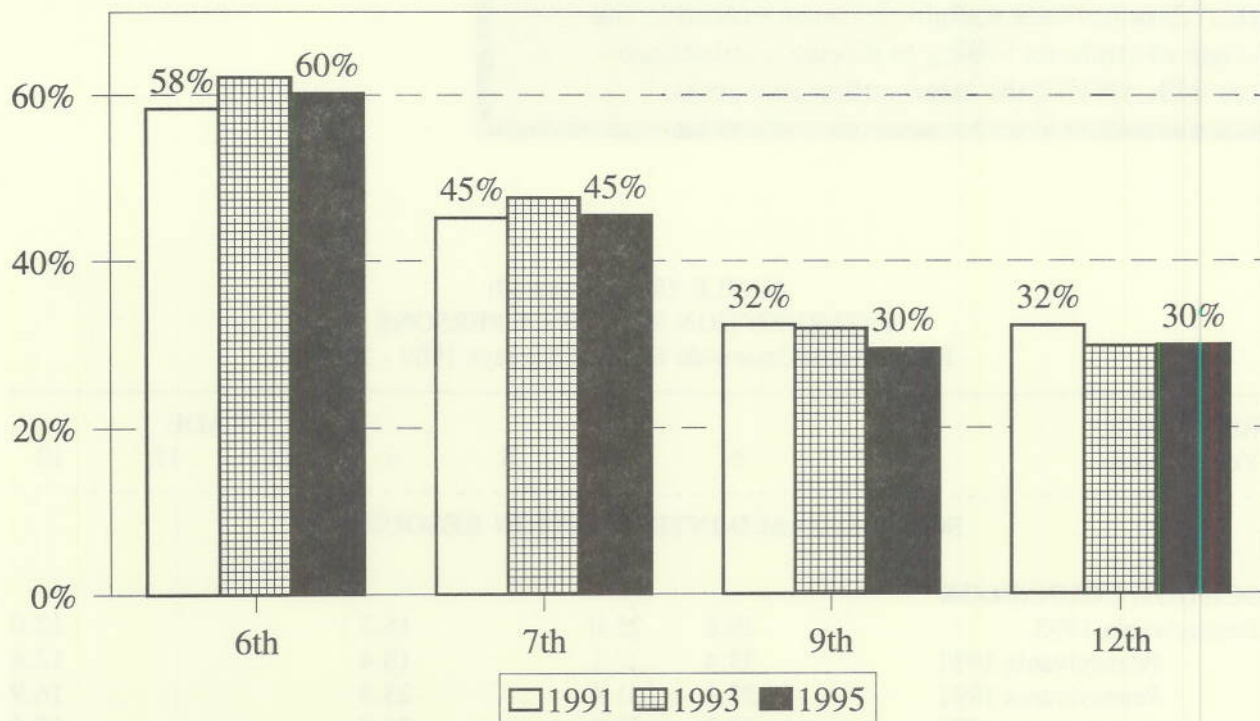


Figure 70: Pennsylvania students who reported parent as a preferred intervention resource. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

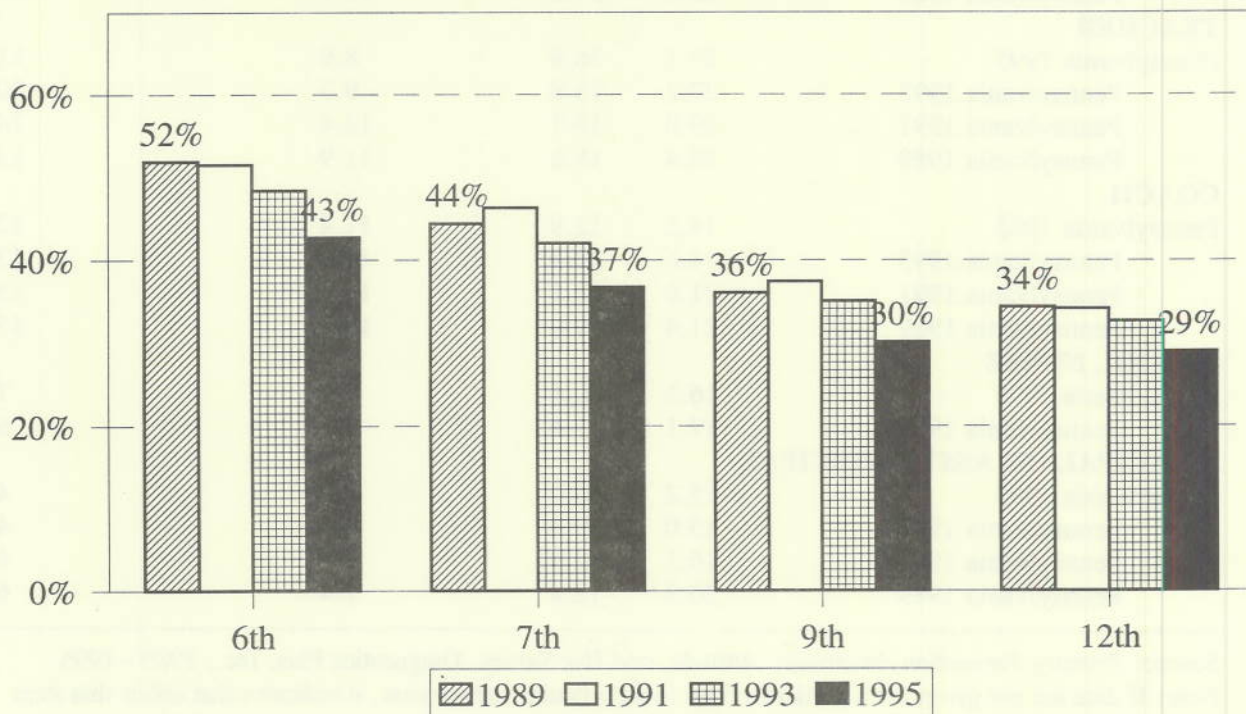


Figure 71: Pennsylvania students who reported drug counselor as a preferred intervention resource. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

Historical data indicate a slight decrease overall in the percentage of students willing to discuss a substance problem with ANY of the intervention resources.

TABLE 29A (continued)  
INTERVENTION RESOURCE PERSONS  
Pennsylvania Statewide Biennial Surveys 1989 - 1995

RESOURCE	GRADE							
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Yes response								
<b>SCHOOL-BASED INTERVENTION RESOURCES</b>								
<b>SCHOOL COUNSELOR</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	29.8	25.0		16.5				12.0
Pennsylvania 1993	33.4	27.1		18.4				12.8
Pennsylvania 1991	37.4	31.4		23.3				16.9
Pennsylvania 1989	39.2	33.0		22.5				17.5
<b>STUDENT ASSISTANCE/SUPPORT GROUP</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	20.2	17.5		14.8				14.9
Pennsylvania 1993	24.1	21.9		18.6				18.1
Pennsylvania 1991	31.7	29.7		24.6				21.4
Pennsylvania 1989	28.2	24.2		19.7				20.0
<b>TEACHER</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	27.1	16.9		8.9				11.3
Pennsylvania 1993	27.2	15.8		9.3				10.1
Pennsylvania 1991	29.0	18.7		12.4				14.3
Pennsylvania 1989	28.4	18.6		11.9				13.0
<b>COACH</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	14.2	12.9		11.4				12.0
Pennsylvania 1993	14.6	12.4		12.9				13.0
Pennsylvania 1991	21.6	18.1		16.4				15.2
Pennsylvania 1989	21.4	19.0		15.8				15.2
<b>SCHOOL NURSE</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	16.3	10.6		7.2				7.0
Pennsylvania 1993	17.1	11.4		7.3				6.6
<b>PRINCIPAL OR ASST. PRINCIPAL</b>								
Pennsylvania 1995	15.2	10.0		4.9				4.6
Pennsylvania 1993	15.0	9.4		4.8				4.8
Pennsylvania 1991	16.1	12.0		7.5				6.1
Pennsylvania 1989	20.3	13.8		7.4				6.4

Source: *Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, and Use Survey*, Diagnostics Plus, Inc., 1989 - 1995.

Note: If data are not given for a particular item in a particular survey year, it indicates that either that item was not included in that survey, comparisons across years are not valid, or data is not available.

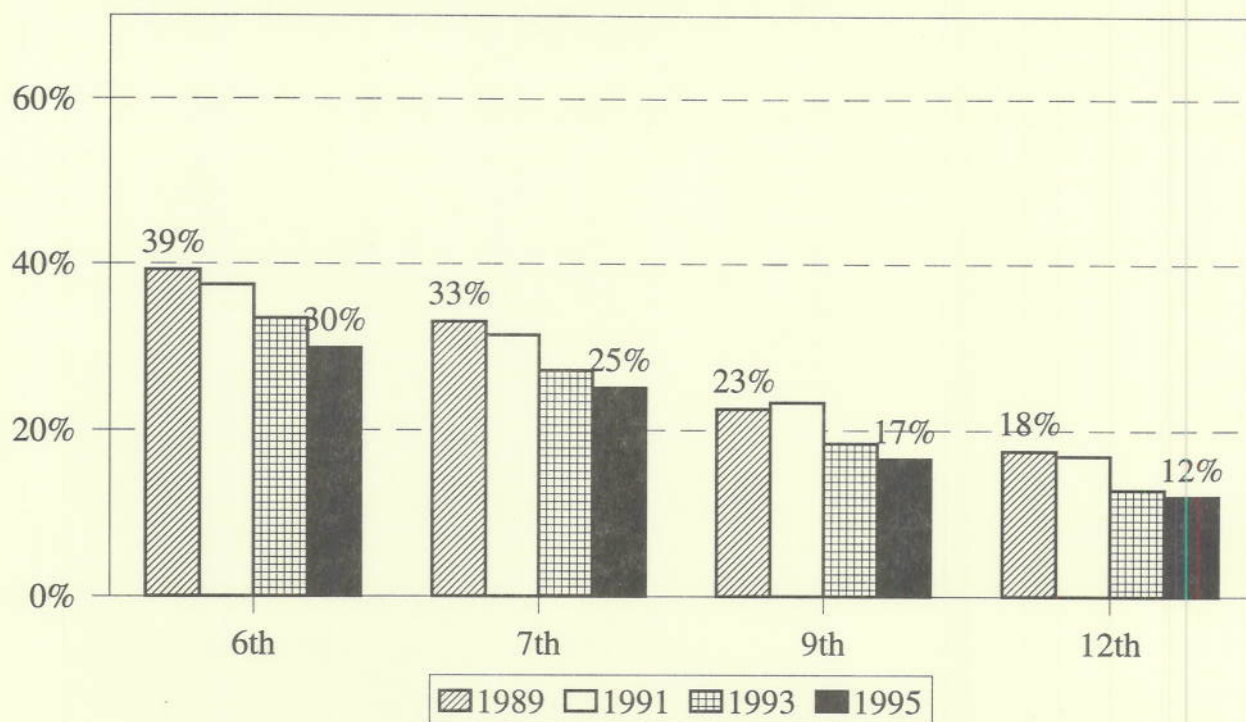


Figure 72: Pennsylvania students who reported school counselor as a preferred intervention resource. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*

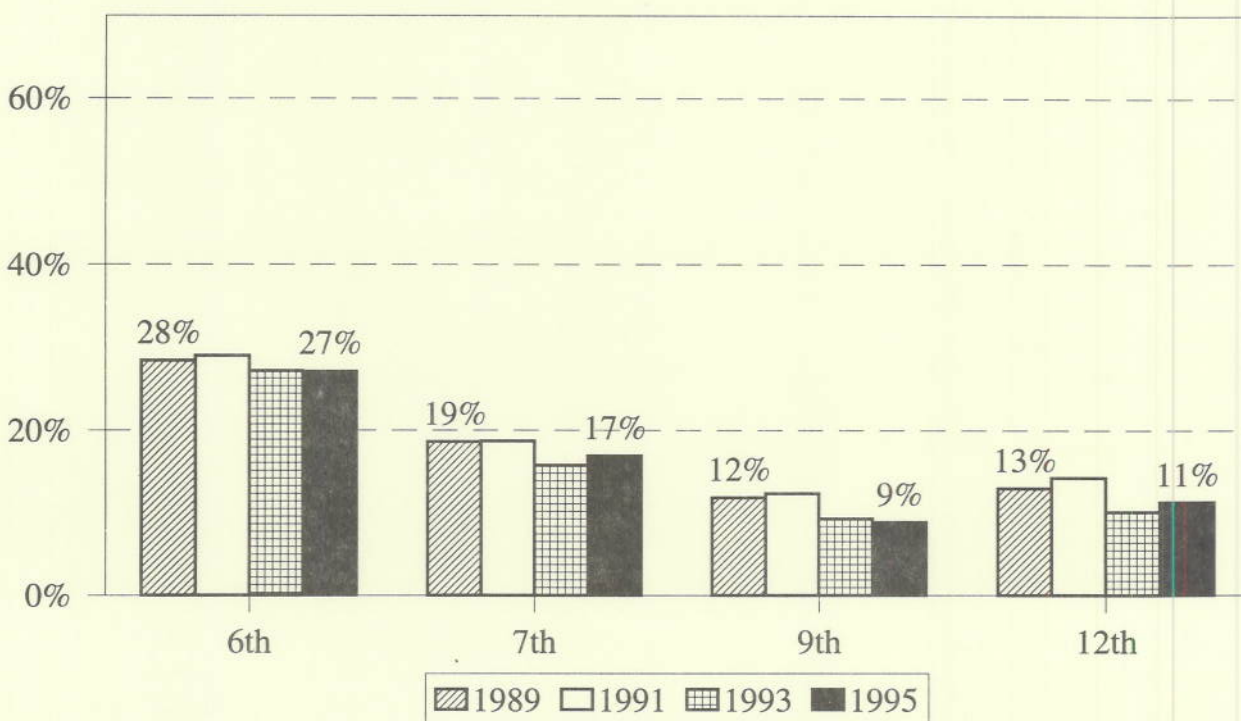


Figure 73: Pennsylvania students who reported teacher as a preferred intervention resource. *Department of Education biennial surveys, 1989-1995.*





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