



2004

## YOUTH STUDY ON SUBSTANCE USE

COMPARING THE 2000, 2002 AND 2004 RESULTS

*Submitted to: Illinois Department of Human Services*

*Prepared by: Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, Illinois*



# Youth Study on Substance Use:

Comparing the 2000,  
2002 and 2004 Results  
from the  
Illinois Youth Survey

Illinois Department of Human Services  
Division of Community Health and Prevention



March 2005  
Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.

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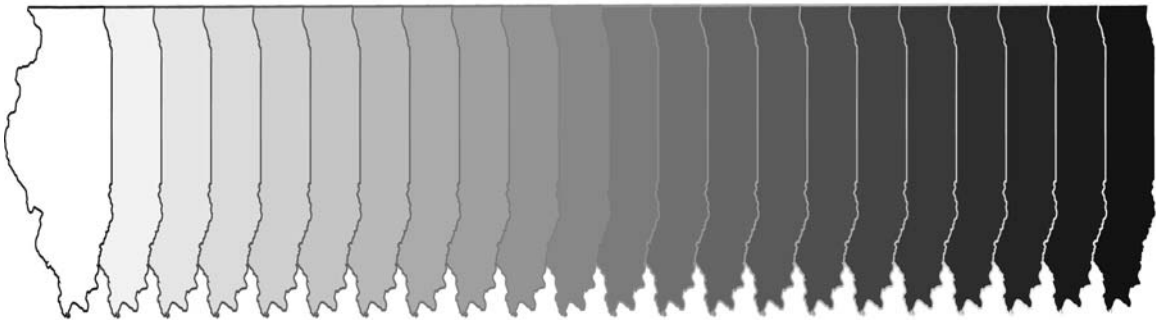
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## *2004 Illinois Youth Study on Substance Use: Executive Summary*



*This report summarizes results from the 2004 Illinois Youth Survey of 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Previous surveys were conducted in 1990, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2002. Results from the 2000 and 2002 studies are compared with the 2004 study.*



# Executive Summary

## Key Findings

**Rather than the steep declines in use from 2000 to 2002, youth substance use rates in 2004 tended to resemble or be slightly higher than 2002 rates. Time will tell whether this is a temporary plateau or the start of a trend toward increasing rates. Meanwhile, other information in this report provides insight into use of specific substances, key risk or protective factors, and problem behaviors associated with youth substance use.**

## Survey Sample

The Illinois Youth Survey is conducted in the spring of every other year with students from 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades. Responses from a scientific sample of youth are tallied to give statewide figures. The sample used in 2004 included 5,590 students from around the state. A scientific sample of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students was included in this 2004 surveying, the first time this was done with the Illinois Youth Survey. Except for the 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, results from the 2004 survey can be compared with findings from the 2002 survey, which used a similar sample design and set of questions.

## Gateway Substances

As in all past surveys, nearly all youth who used any drug used one or more of the three gateway drugs: alcohol,

tobacco, and marijuana. Gateway drug use merits special attention for two reasons. One is that the great majority (about three-quarters) of drug-using youth uses only gateway drugs. As a result, public health studies have shown that gateway drugs do the most damage in terms of impairment of health among the population as a whole. The other consideration is that very few youth (less than 1%) use other drugs alone without also using gateway drugs. This does not mean that any use of gateway drugs leads to other drugs; a substantial number of gateway drug users do not progress. However, youth who avoid gateway drug use are extremely unlikely to use other drugs.

**Alcohol continued to be the number one drug of youth, used in the past month by nearly one in five of the surveyed 8<sup>th</sup> grade youth and by more than half of the surveyed 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth. The percent of youth using alcohol in the past month increased from 35.0% in 2002 to 36.3% in 2004.** Illinois youth alcohol use rates were similar to national use rates at the 8<sup>th</sup> grade level, but were somewhat higher at the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade levels. In regard to binge drinking, Illinois' 8<sup>th</sup> grade prevalence rate of 10.3% was lower than the national rate of 11.4%, while the 12<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois rate of 35.7% was higher than the national rate of 29.2%. Among 6<sup>th</sup> grade youth, 8.1% used

alcohol in the past month and 20.7% used it in the past year.

**Tobacco continued to be the next most used substance, used in the past month by about one in ten 8<sup>th</sup> grade youth and more than one in four 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth. The percent of youth smoking tobacco in the past month decreased from 18.9% in 2002 to 17.7% in 2004.** Most of the youth smokeless tobacco users in Illinois were among these smokers, but an additional 1.2% of youth used smokeless tobacco without also smoking. Youth tobacco use has been decreasing nationally, and the Illinois 12<sup>th</sup> grade rate of 27.0% was higher than the 2004 national 12<sup>th</sup> grade rate of 25.0%. However, the Illinois 8<sup>th</sup> grade tobacco rate of 9.2% was lower than the national 8<sup>th</sup> grade rate of 9.8%. Among 6<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois youth, 2.7% smoked tobacco in the past month, 5.2% in the past year.

**Marijuana was still the third most used substance, used in the past month by about one out of thirteen 8<sup>th</sup> graders and more than one out of five 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth. The past month use rate of marijuana among Illinois youth was 15.4%, essentially unchanged from 15.3% in 2002. However, the falling rate of tobacco use is resulting in a convergence between rates of tobacco and of marijuana use. In the 10<sup>th</sup> grade in 2004, the marijuana use rate was just 0.3% below the tobacco use rate.** The Illinois marijuana prevalence rates for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades were each higher than national

rates, by 1.5 – 1.9%. Among 6<sup>th</sup> grade youth, 1.3% used marijuana in the past month, and 2.5% in the past year.

The three most common patterns of gateway drug use were: use of alcohol only (14.6% of all youth, 33.3% of the youth who used any gateway substance), use of all three gateway drugs (9.5% of all youth, 21.7% of the youth who used any gateway substance), and use of both alcohol and tobacco (8.2% of all youth, 18.6% of the youth who used any gateway substance).

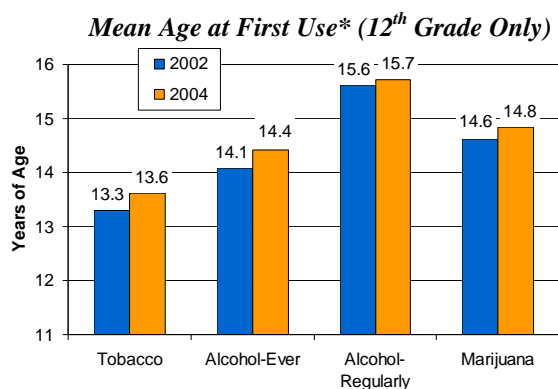
### **Inhalants**

Inhalants are unique among the substances used by youth. They are not as consistently a “gateway” drug as are alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, but they are most heavily used by younger teens, presumably due to being more widely available and lower cost relative to other drugs. While rates of most other substance use invariably rise as one looks at older teens, the rate of inhalant use peaks before tenth grade. Inhalants (some more than others) are also particularly capable of causing nervous system damage and death with relatively few uses. **One out of thirty Illinois teens used inhalants (in the past month) in 2004. The rate for Illinois 8<sup>th</sup> grade youth increased from 4.2% in 2002 to 5.0% in 2004.** Youth inhalant use rates in Illinois are slightly higher than national inhalant use rates. In Illinois, 4.0% of sixth grade youth used inhalants in the past month, 6.5% in the past year.

## Age Trend

The grade level patterns of changes were different than two years ago. From 2000 to 2002 the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grades were the ones most likely to decrease, but from 2002 to 2004 it was the 12<sup>th</sup> grades. This seems to be due to a cohort of less-using youth who had been 10<sup>th</sup> graders in 2002, and had reached 12<sup>th</sup> grade in 2004. Unfortunately, this suggests that 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade rates may increase in 2006, if not lowered by prevention efforts.

The mean ages of first use of drugs among 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth (see graph) were 13.6 years for tobacco use, 14.4 years for alcohol use, 14.8 years for marijuana, and age 15.7 for regular (ongoing, at least once a month) use of alcohol



\*Of students who used

## Geographic Trend

Increases were somewhat more common among Non-Cook County youth than Cook County youth. Particularly for alcohol and inhalants, the increase was most dramatic among rural youth.

## Statistically Significant Changes

One measure of magnitude of change in prevalence is statistical significance. While any of the rates included in this report may have practical importance or applicability, some of the differences between the 2002 and 2004 results may be attributable to normally expected variations or chance. Testing for statistical significance enables us to better gauge which changes are real or meaningful, versus those that represent normal fluctuations. The table at the end of the executive summary shows 2002-2004 changes that attained statistical significance at the .05 level or better, meaning that if we were able to replicate this survey, we would obtain 2002-2004 differences of this magnitude at least 95 times out of 100. Statistical significance was checked for each substance and each major demographic group (by grade level, gender, and region). For Cook County, the three main racial groups were also checked.

Three of the five significant increases related to geographic trends. The use of alcohol and of inhalants significantly increased in rural areas, and due to that same increase, also produced a significant increase in alcohol use among Non-Cook Counties as a whole (i.e., both rural and urban). Inhalant use significantly increased for female youth in the state. The other increase was in smokeless tobacco, which had a contrary geographic trend in that it decreased in Non-Cook counties, but

significantly increased among Cook, Non-CPS youth.

Five of the eight significant decreases were for smoked tobacco use among various subgroups. The other three were for cocaine use by males, cocaine use by African American youth (in Cook County), and hallucinogen use by rural youth.

### **Daily Use**

At 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade levels, the percent of Illinois students with daily use of alcohol increased while the national rates decreased, widening the extent to which national rates were lower.

At 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade levels, the Illinois rate of daily use of marijuana rose somewhat, while at the 12<sup>th</sup> grade level that percentage fell a great deal. Even so, the Illinois rates for all three grade levels were higher than the corresponding national rates. The difference was 0.7% for 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades, 1.7% for 10<sup>th</sup> grade.

### **New Measures**

A number of new measures were included in the 2004 Illinois Youth Survey. These included 6<sup>th</sup> grade use rates, past year use rates for eight additional substances, driving under the influence, and gambling. In addition, the risk and protective factor questions on the survey were decreased, and those remaining were screened to identify which were the most important to report locally and statewide. For all of these items, the

focus in this report is on 2004 data rather than change over time.

### **6<sup>th</sup> Grade**

Like their older junior high and high school peers, sixth grade students most often use alcohol if they use any substance. The percent using alcohol during the past month was 8.1, and the percent using alcohol during the past year was 20.7. Unlike the older students, the second most commonly used substance among sixth grade youth was inhalants. The past month rate of inhalant use among sixth graders was 4.0%, and the past year rate was 6.5%. The sixth grade rate of past month tobacco use was 2.7%. Past month marijuana use was reported by 1.3% of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students.

### **Other Substances (Past Year Use)**

Substances surveyed for the first time in 2004 included Methamphetamine, Uppers, Downers, Pain Pills, Steroids, Other Prescription Drugs, Over-the-Counter Performance Enhancers, and Over-the-Counter Weight Loss Aids. Among surveyed students, even at the 12<sup>th</sup> grade level, most substances other than the three main gateway drugs (alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana) have a low rate of use in the past month. In order to obtain more meaningful measurements of these drugs, survey questions asked about past year use, rather than past month use.

Pain Pills and Other Prescription Drugs each were used by 14.5% of surveyed teens during the prior year. Each of the other illicit substances

listed above was used by less than 5% of youth, with the lowest prevalence being Steroids at 0.9% and Methamphetamine at 1.6%. Over-the-counter performance enhancers were used by 7.5% of the youth, and weight loss aids by 4.8%. Many persons who use one of the illicit drugs use others, as is discussed in the report.

### **Driving Under the Influence**

Respondents were asked how often in the past year they rode in a car driven by a “drunk or high teen” and how often by a “drunk or high” adult. The overall percentages were 26.8% rode with a teen under the influence, and 28.6% rode with an adult “DUI.” For teen DUIs, the difference between 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade rates was much higher than was the case for adult DUIs. Riding with a drunk or high teen driver was reported by 14.5% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 38.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Riding with a drunk or high adult was reported by 25.5% of 8<sup>th</sup> grade youth and 31.0% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth.

### **Gambling**

Gambling for money in the past year was reported by 58.4% of the male respondents and 23.2% of the females. Gambling six or more times in the past year was reported by 22.1% of the males and 3.4% of the females.

### **Risk and Protective Factors**

Chapters 10-12 of the report discuss some of the most important risk and protective factors for youth initiation of gateway substance use in Illinois,

and give statewide measures of the current rate of each factor. Included are such factors as community norms about youth use, perceived peer approval/disapproval of use, and perceived parental disapproval of use. In many instances, the statewide risk rates are low, especially at the junior high level. For example, 98.8% of 6<sup>th</sup> grade youth and 94.2% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth perceived that their parent(s) would disapprove of the youth using marijuana. However, these factors seem to have so much influence that even a small shift in factors like this could potentially have a large impact on use rates. This is particularly true for youth alcohol use, which was the gateway substance for which youth perceived the least disapproval by parents and other adults in the community.

### **Conclusions and Implications**

The striking reduction in use rates seen at the time of the 2002 Illinois Youth Survey have mostly given way to stable or slowly rising rates. This may be a short-term phenomenon or the beginning of a trend.

To the extent that state and community decision-makers can understand the dynamics of youth substance use and the factors that largely drive levels of use, chances increase that deliberate prevention efforts can reverse increases and sustain a long-term decrease in youth substance use.



***IYS 2004***

Significant (.05) Past Month Differences 2002 – 2004  
*(Increases in Italics)*

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>
<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Non-Cook Counties</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>37.5</i>
<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Rural (Non-Cook Counties Only)</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>37.9</i>
<b>Tobacco(smoked)</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	31.0	27.0
<b>Tobacco(smoked)</b>	Cook County	16.8	13.6
<b>Tobacco(smoked)</b>	Cook County - Non-CPS	18.8	14.9
<b>Tobacco(smoked)</b>	Hispanic (Cook County)	17.9	10.0
<b>Tobacco(smoked)</b>	Urban (Non-Cook Counties Only)	28.0	19.6
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	<i>Cook County - Non-CPS</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>
<i>Inhalants</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<i>Inhalants</i>	<i>Rural (Non-Cook Counties Only)</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>
<b>Cocaine/Crack</b>	Male	2.3	1.3
<b>Cocaine/Crack</b>	African American (Cook County)	1.6	0.4
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	Rural (Non-Cook Counties Only)	1.4	0.6



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# ***DHS Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 2000, 2002 and 2004 Results:***

## **Introduction**

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*This report compares the estimates of prevalence from data collected during the 2000, 2002 and 2004 versions of the **DHS Youth Study on Substance Use**. These studies were sponsored by the Illinois Department of Human Services.*

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This is the eighth in a series of surveys of Illinois junior and senior high school students sponsored by the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS, formerly DASA). The results of previous studies have been reported earlier in:

**1990 Youth Survey: Our Youth is Our Future** (1991),  
**DASA Youth Study on Substance Use: 1993** (1994),  
**DASA Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 1990 and 1993 Results** (1994),  
**DASA Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 1990, 1993 and 1995 Results** (1996),  
**Patterns of Youth Substance Use** (1997), and  
**DHS Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 1990, 1993, 1995 and 1997 Results** (1998).  
**DHS Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 1995, 1997, and 1998 Results** (1999).  
**Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 1995, 1997, 1998 and 2000 Results** (2001).

**Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 1998, 2000 and 2002 Results** (2003).

This report compares observed change in substance use among students based on data collected in 2002 and 2004. This report is divided into three major parts:

***Part 1 – Comparison of Estimates of Substance Prevalence.*** Chapters 1-7 summarize changes in past month use of various substances for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 surveys. Changes are considered by grade, gender, region, and within Cook County by race. Each chapter also contains a comparison of adolescent substance use rates in Illinois with national rates as reported in 2004 *Monitoring the Future Survey* (University of Michigan). Each year, the national *Monitoring the Future* surveys report lifetime, past year, past month and daily use for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Survey results from 6<sup>th</sup> grade students in 2004 are reported later in each Chapter.

Chapters 7 and 8 discuss illicit drugs other than marijuana that were included in the 2004 IYS. Chapter 7 looks at the category of “Any Illicit Drug Use”, which covers a number of illicit drugs other than Marijuana. Chapter 8 reports use rates of each separate drug from the previous chapter, as well as Steroids, Over-the-Counter Performance Enhancers, and Over-the-Counter Weight Loss Aids.

**Part 2 – Dynamics of Use.** Chapters 9-14 examine how drug use develops and outcomes of long-term and/or heavy use. Chapter 9 covers initiation and “gateway” drug use. Chapters 10-12 examine community risk and protective conditions that measurably influence gateway use. Chapter 13 describes ways of looking at heavy and problem use. Chapter 14 covers other problem behaviors associated with long-term and/or heavy use.

**Appendices – A-C.** The appendices provide additional data and technical details. Appendix A contains tables showing lifetime, past year and past month drug use by various combinations of demographic characteristics for 2004. Appendix B consists of six sections (1-6) and provides tables of data trends across years by various demographic variables. Summary tables at the end of each section in Appendix B report the number of respondents in the groups examined in the section. Appendix C is a discussion of the technical aspects of the survey (methods, weighting techniques) and its interpretive value.

### ***Changes in the 2004 Survey Instruments***

There were a number of changes from the 2002 instrument. The first is that three different survey forms were used in 2004, according to grade level. A short 6<sup>th</sup> grade form was introduced for the first statewide inclusion of 6<sup>th</sup> grade youth, and a high school form was developed to include questions about drug abuse and dependence. In addition, 8<sup>th</sup> grade and high school forms had many risk factor questions removed and a number of drug questions added. The new questions were mainly additional substances not previously covered and questions about sources of cigarettes and alcohol. Other additions included questions about gambling and about driving under the influence. 2004 was also the first time that the survey was available on-line. The on-line forms were identical in content to the paper forms and as similar in format as possible.

Table 1 in chapters 1-6 contains data for past month use. Data tables in chapters 7 and 8 focus on past year use, because the substances covered are used relatively infrequently by youth. For substances that have previously been in the survey, lifetime, past year and past month data for 2004 are contained in **Appendix A** and three-year trend data are in **Appendix B**. Results for 6<sup>th</sup> grade and for newly included substances for which only past year data were gathered are reported in **Appendix A**.

### ***Data Handling and Issues***

For counties outside of Cook County only, schools were designated either urban or rural. The term *urban* refers to a community of over 40,000 residents, as well as the communities in the metro Chicago collar counties and Illinois counties near St. Louis. *Rural* refers to a community with a population of less than 40,000.

Racial breakdowns are reported ONLY within Cook County. Youth who were 'Native American' or 'Other' races in Cook County were included in the overall data but there were too few cases in either of these groups to make firm conclusions about use or change in use. Consequently, references to race group in the text, graphs and in Appendix B tables refer only to the three major racial groups (White, African American, Hispanic).

The reader should note that, throughout this report, responses do not always total 100 percent due to rounding and/or missing values. Rounding and missing values also account for minor discrepancies across tables. On occasion, a value that appears as a total in one place is a sub-total in another. In these cases, the percent reported might differ slightly. In each case, the value used was the appropriate value for the particular table. In addition, since most tables include multiple comparisons (and thus a higher chance for missing data), the total number of respondents reported in any table (particularly those in ***Appendix B***) represents the total

number in the category, not necessarily the number of non-missing responses.

### ***Sample Characteristics***

The 2004 Illinois Youth Survey was administered between February and May 2004. The sample sizes for each survey year by demographic groups are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
***Number of Students***  
***8th, 10th and 12th Grade only***

	YEAR		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	2,618	2,634	2,840
Male	2,315	2,484	2,680
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
Jr Hi	1,793	1,855	1,998
8th	1,793	1,855	1,998
Sr Hi	3,211	3,367	3,592
10th	1,714	1,795	1,909
12th	1,497	1,572	1,683
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	1,926	1,999	2,135
Chicago Public	761	782	853
Cook/Non-CPS	1,164	1,217	1,283
Non-Cook Counties	3,078	3,223	3,454
Urban	1,350	1,202	1,732
Rural	1,728	2,021	1,722
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	793	814	750
Black	597	527	700
Hispanic	373	454	565
Other	119	139	100
Native American	18	23	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>5,590</b>

### ***School/Community***

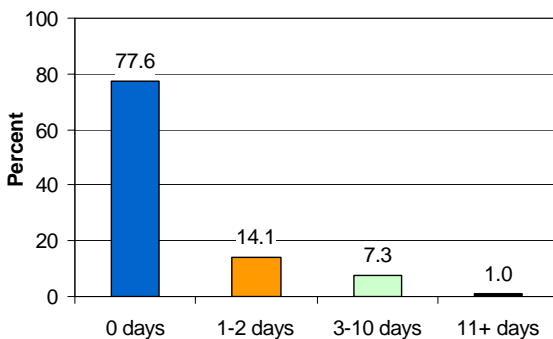
Of the students included in the sample in 2004, most were from public schools (94%). Sixty-seven percent lived in urban or suburban settings

## Students

Student ages ranged from 12 to “19 and over”. The mean age was 15.6 years (SD=1.70). Fifty-one percent of the students surveyed were female. There were slightly more 8<sup>th</sup> graders (36%) than 10<sup>th</sup> (34%) and 12<sup>th</sup> (30%) graders.

Seventy-one percent of the students reported that they received mostly As or Bs for grades in the last year. Seven percent of the students have belonged to a gang. Most (79%) were absent fewer than 10 days per year. Almost one fourth (23%) reported skipping school in the last four weeks. **Figure 1** shows the percent of students who skipped school in the past four weeks by the number of days skipped.

**Figure 1—**  
**Percent of Students Who Skipped in the Past Four Weeks by Days Skipped**



More than three out of four students reported that they take care of themselves after school without an adult (77%). Almost half of the students (44%) reported that they cared for themselves 4 or more days each week. Of the students who reported caring for themselves, more

than half (52%) indicated that they did so for 2 or fewer hours per day. Almost 17% indicated that they cared for themselves for 5 or more hours per day.

## Families

Most students (73%) live either with both parents or one parent and a stepparent. Approximately 18% live in households headed by their mother or stepmother only, and 4% live in households headed by their father or stepfather only. About 5% do not live with either parents or stepparents.

More than one third (39%) of the students reported that someone in their family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem. More than half (56%) reported that a brother or sister had drunk alcohol. About 40% reported that a sibling had smoked cigarettes. Almost one third (31%) reported that a sibling had smoked marijuana.

## *Chapter 1*

### *Any Substance*

**Table 1-1** shows the percent of 8th, 10th and 12th grade students who had used any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or illegal drugs) in the past month for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 *DHS Studies*.

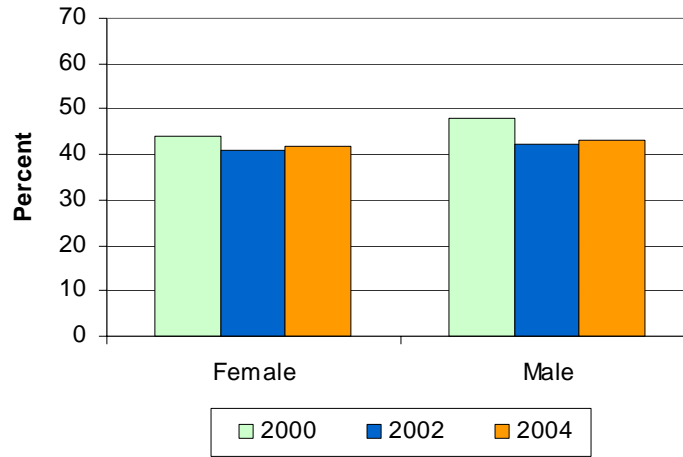
**Table 1-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Any Substance in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	43.9	40.8	41.7
Male	48.0	42.3	43.3
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	30.0	25.0	25.8
10th	49.7	42.9	45.3
12th	60.1	59.1	59.2
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	43.1	41.0	40.3
Chicago Public	42.2	40.3	37.7
Cook/ Non-CPS	43.6	41.5	42.0
Non-Cook Counties	47.4	41.7	43.9
Urban	49.6	42.6	43.9
Rural	45.7	41.2	43.9
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	48.1	43.9	45.0
African American	32.1	35.4	32.6
Hispanic	48.5	46.0	44.2
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	45.7	41.5	42.5

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

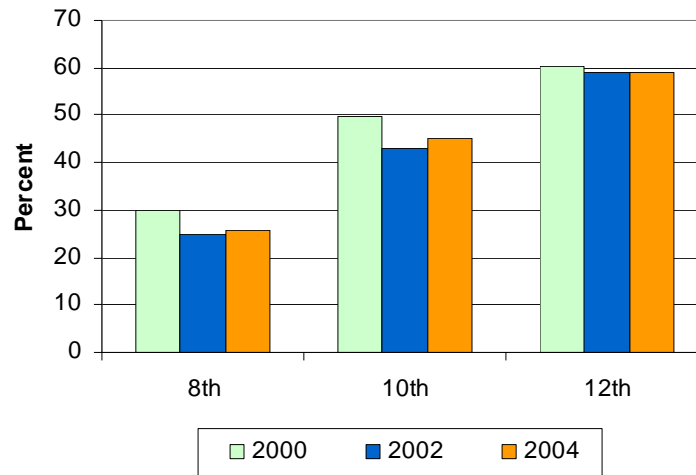
Past month substance use increased slightly in 2004 for both female students and male students. Substance use by male students remained slightly higher than use by female students.

***Any Substance Use by Gender***



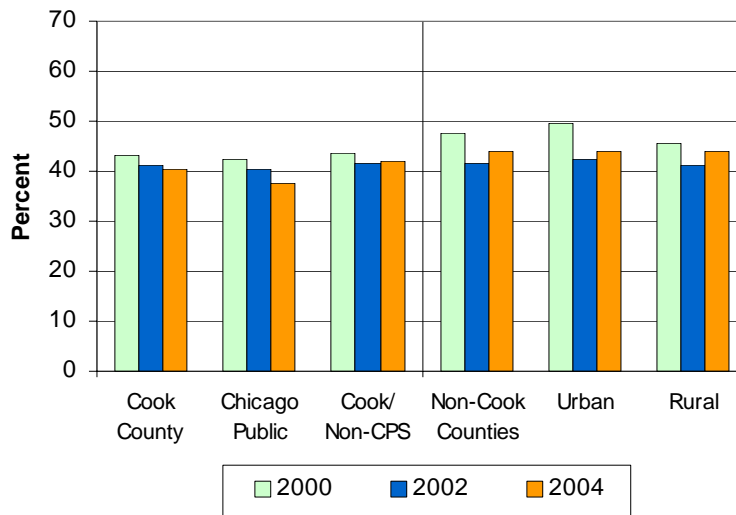
Students in 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grades reported increased use of any substance in 2004, while use of any substance by 12<sup>th</sup> graders remained the same. The increase for 10<sup>th</sup> graders was larger than for 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

***Any Substance Use by Grade***

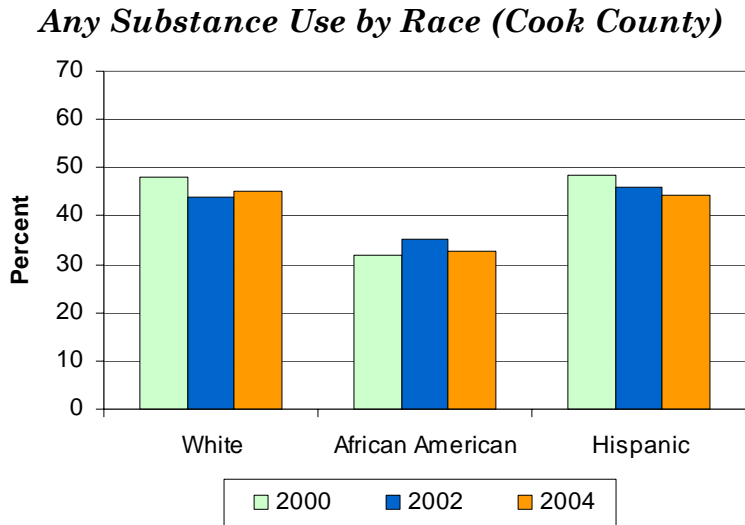


For the past three survey years, past month substance use among students from various regions was highest for 2000. For Cook County students and students in Chicago Public Schools, substance use decreased in 2004, while use remained steady for Cook County students not in Chicago Public schools. Use increased for Non-Cook County students, Urban, Rural, and overall, however, for each of these regions except Rural, the use rate remained significantly lower than in 2000.

*Any Substance Use by Region*

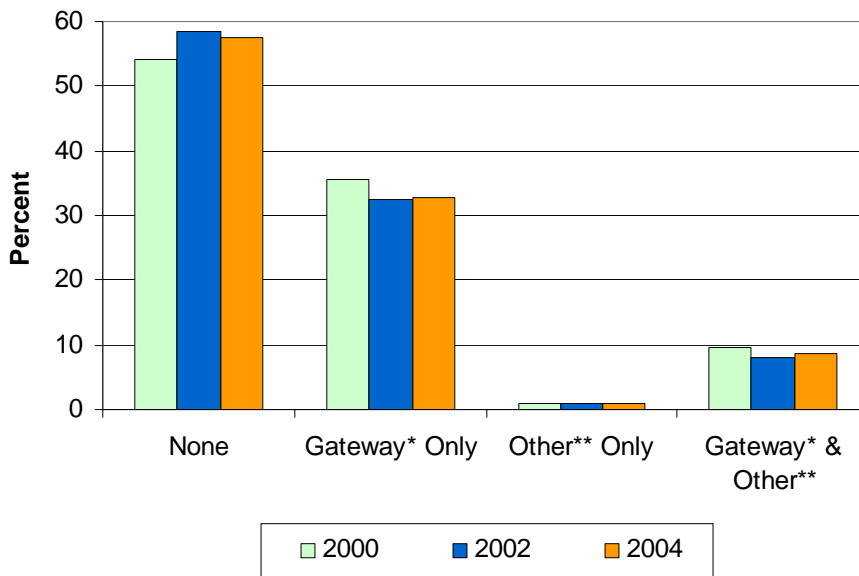


Past month substance use increased for White Cook County students, and decreased for both African American and Hispanic Cook County students. None of the changes were significant. Of the three major racial groups, African American youth continued to have the lowest overall prevalence of use in Cook County.



Nearly 58% of students had not used any substance in the past month – a slight decrease from 59% in 2002, but an increase from 54% in 2000 and 51% in 1998. Of those who had used a substance, most had used only gateway substances. The use rate for gateway substances only was 33% – a slight increase from 32% in 2002, but a decrease from 35% in 2000. Less than 1% had used other substances without also using a gateway substance. Use of other substances along with gateway substances increased slightly from 8% in 2002 to almost 9% in 2004.

***Drug Experience by Year***



\*Gateway includes: alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.

\*\*Other includes: inhalants, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, ecstasy, and other illicit substances.

**Sixth Grade**

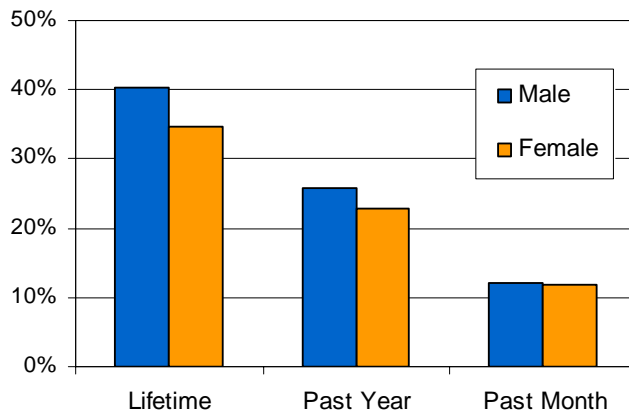
**Table 1-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used any substance during each of three time periods (2004 data).

**Table 1-2**  
**Percent of Sixth Grade Students Using Any Substance**

	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	34.6	22.9	11.8
Male	40.2	25.9	12.0
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	39.0	26.9	13.5
Chicago Public	41.7	29.8	16.5
Cook/ Non-CPS	36.6	24.3	10.8
Non-Cook Counties	28.8	22.9	10.8
Urban	31.0	26.1	13.2
Rural	27.3	20.7	9.1
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	35.6	23.5	12.2
African American	34.4	25.4	12.8
Hispanic	49.0	33.5	16.0
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>

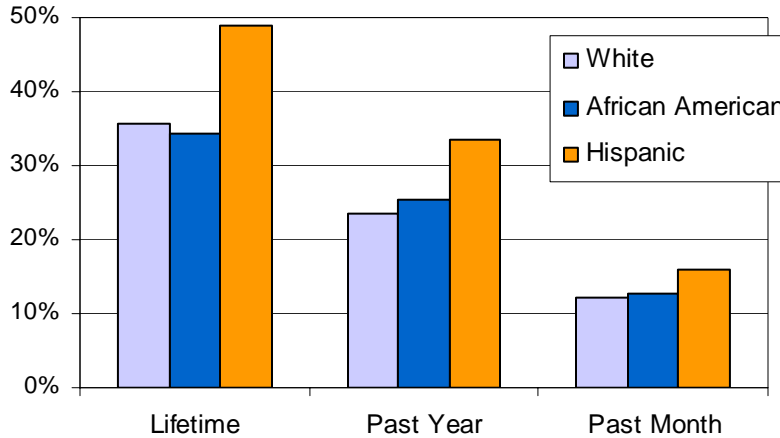
Males were more likely than females to have used substances during their lifetimes and in the past year. The use rate during the past month was approximately equal for males and females.

**Sixth Grade Substance Use by Time Period and Gender**



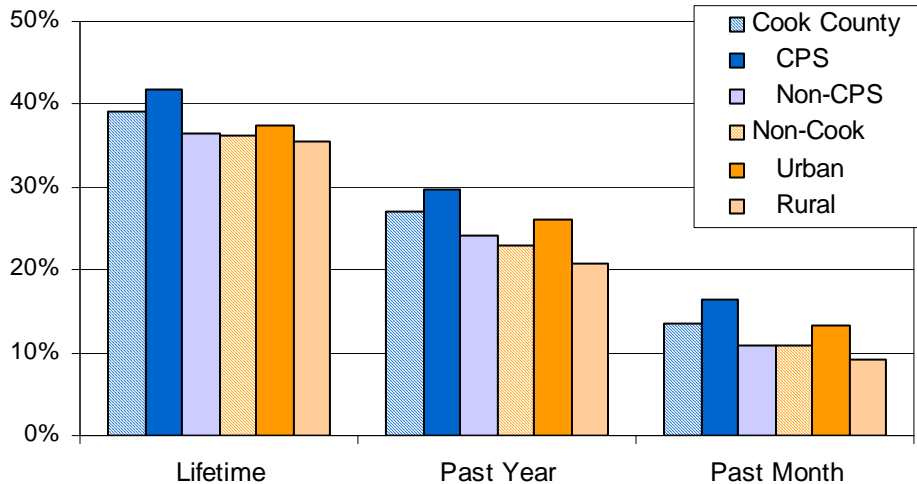
During all three time periods, Hispanic sixth graders consistently reported higher use rates for any substance than either of the other two main Cook County racial groups.

***Sixth Grade Substance Use by Time Period and Race (Cook County)***



Cook County students reported using substances more often during all three time periods than students in Non-Cook Counties. Also for all three time periods, urban Non-Cook students reported higher rates than their rural counterparts, and students in Chicago Public Schools reported higher use rates than their Non-CPS counterparts. CPS students reported the highest use rates of any of the six regional groups.

***Sixth Grade Substance Use by Time Period and Region***





## Chapter 2 Alcohol

**Table 2-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used alcohol in the past month for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 *DHS Studies*.

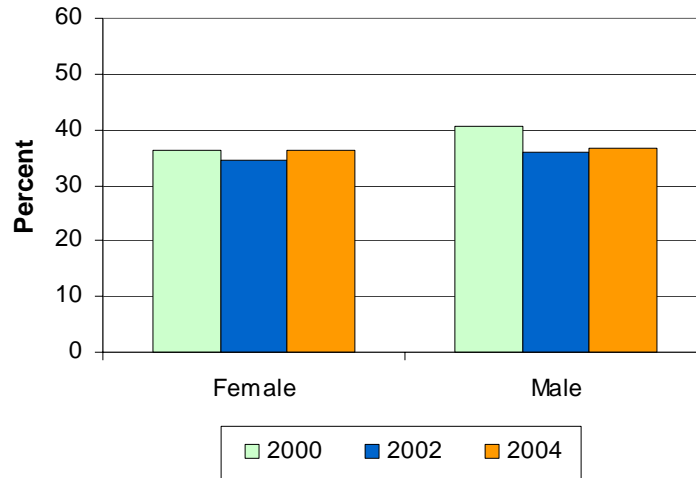
**Table 2-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Alcohol in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	36.4	34.5	36.1
Male	40.7	35.9	36.6
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	22.9	18.9	19.1
10th	41.8	36.1	39.7
12th	52.6	52.8	53.0
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	36.2	35.7	34.5
Chicago Public	35.1	34.3	30.9
Cook/ Non-CPS	37.0	36.6	36.8
Non-Cook Counties	39.6	34.6	37.5
Urban	41.1	36.4	37.0
Rural	38.5	33.5	37.9
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	41.9	39.4	39.5
African American	24.5	29.2	25.1
Hispanic	42.0	39.8	40.3
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

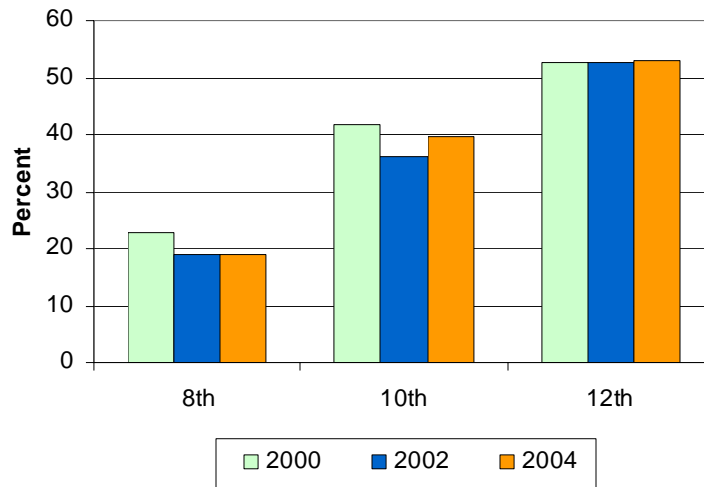
Use of alcohol among female students increased more than use among male students. Even so, use among male students remained slightly higher than use among female students.

***Past Month Alcohol Use by Gender***



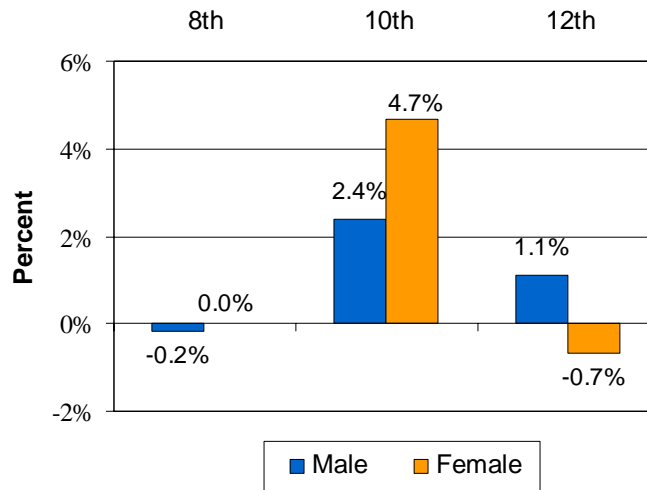
Tenth grade students showed an increase in past month use of alcohol. Eighth and twelfth grade students' use remained stable.

***Past Month Alcohol Use by Grade***



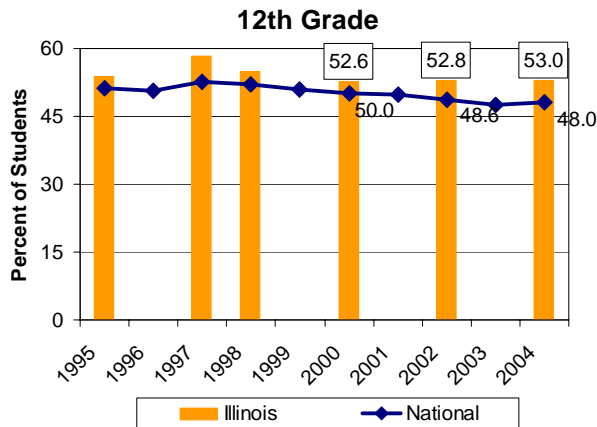
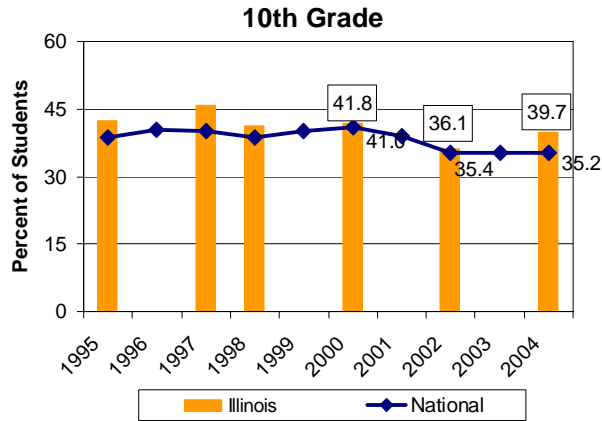
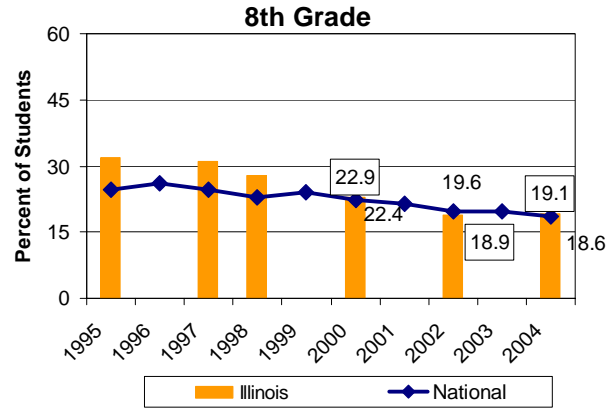
The 2002 to 2004 difference was greatest among 10<sup>th</sup> grade female students. Females in 12<sup>th</sup> grade showed a decrease for 2004, while 12<sup>th</sup> grade males showed an increase.

***Change in Past Month Alcohol Use 2002-2004  
by Grade and Gender***



Illinois students in 2004 were similar to students nationally<sup>1</sup> in use of alcohol in the past month. In Illinois, 8<sup>th</sup> graders were slightly higher than their counterparts nationally. Both 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Illinois were higher than the corresponding groups nationally – 4.5 and 5 percentage points respectively. Illinois rates are in boxes.

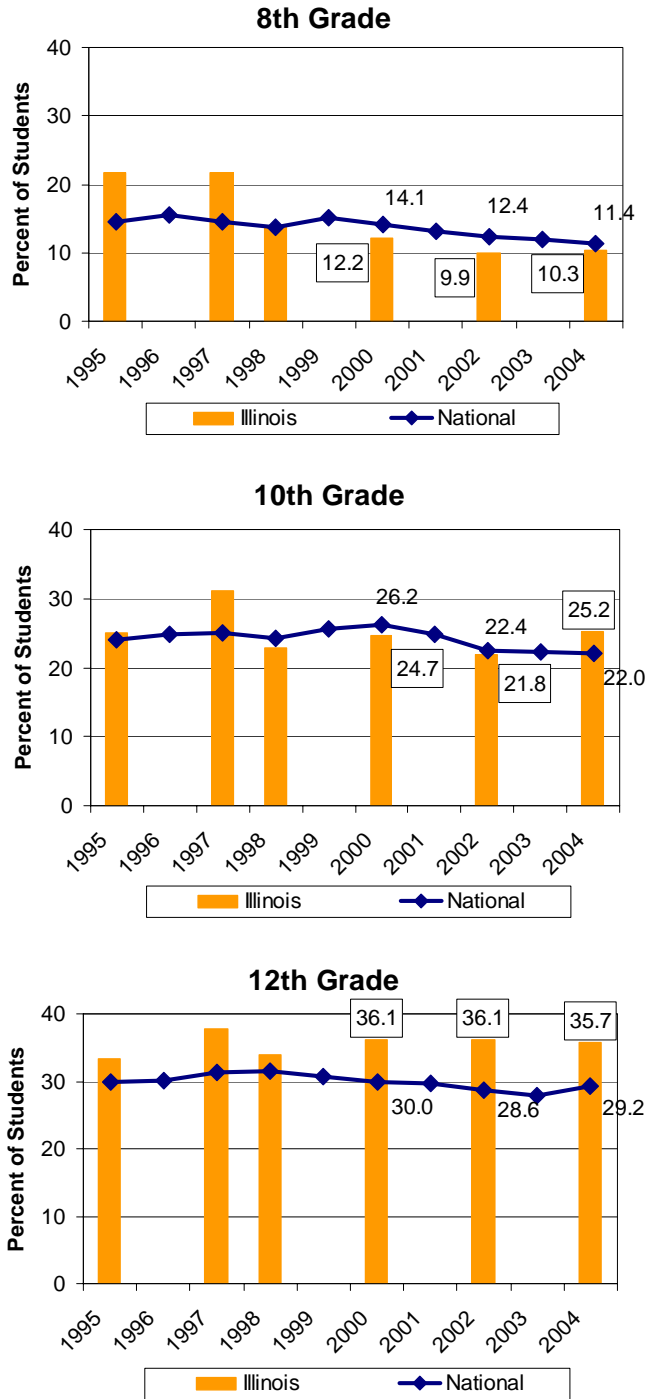
***Past Month Alcohol Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



<sup>1</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

Rates of binge drinking<sup>2</sup> in the past two weeks increased in 2004 among 10<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois youth but remained fairly steady among Illinois 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Illinois rates are in boxes.

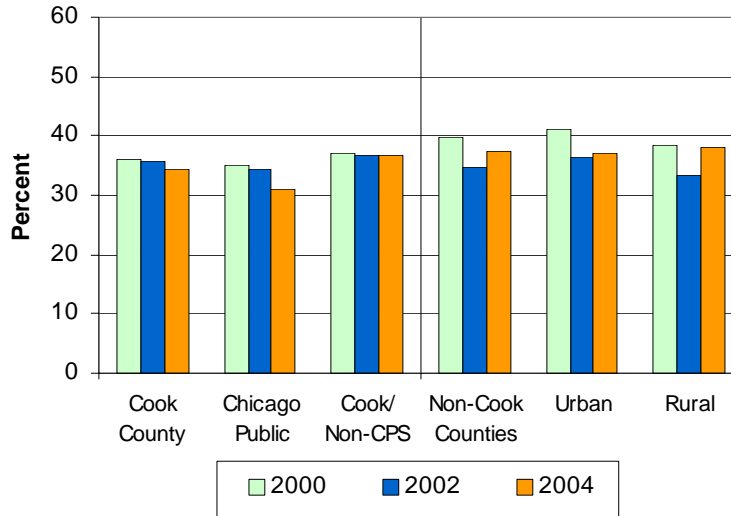
***Binge Drinking by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



<sup>2</sup> Binge drinking=5+ drinks in a sitting.

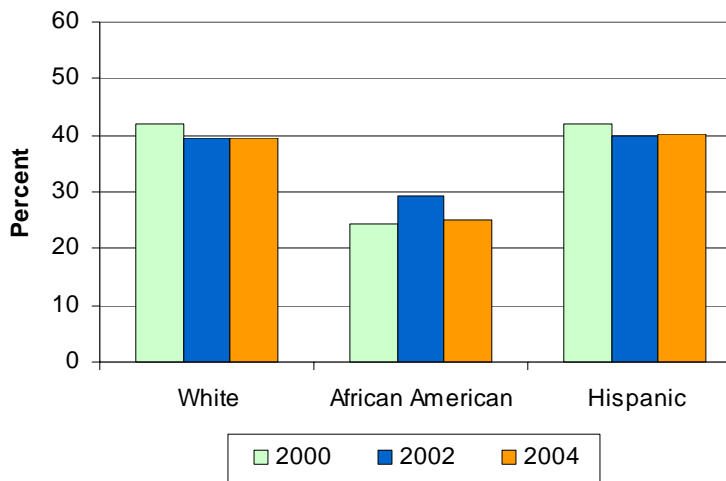
Past month alcohol use among students in Cook County and Chicago Public Schools was lower in 2004 than in 2002. Use among students in Cook County but not in Chicago Public Schools has remained substantially the same for the past three surveys. Use among students in Non-Cook Counties, urban, rural, and overall, increased from 2002 to 2004. The increases for Non-Cook County rural students and for Non-Cook County students overall were significant.

***Past Month Alcohol Use by Region***



African American students in Cook County reported decreased use, though the decrease was not significant. Alcohol use among White and Hispanic students in Cook County remained steady.

***Past Month Alcohol Use by Race (Cook County)***



***Sixth Grade***

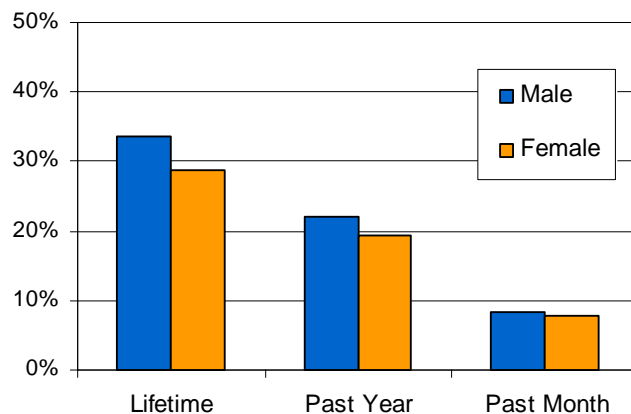
**Table 2-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used alcohol during each of three time periods (2004 data).

**Table 2-2**  
***Percent of Sixth Grade Students Using Alcohol***

	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	28.7	19.4	7.9
Male	33.6	22.0	8.4
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	34.4	23.7	9.9
Chicago Public	35.9	26.3	13.2
Cook/ Non-CPS	33.0	21.2	6.9
Non-Cook Counties	28.8	18.7	6.9
Urban	31.0	21.6	8.4
Rural	27.3	16.8	5.9
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	33.8	21.2	8.7
African American	27.3	19.8	8.0
Hispanic	44.1	32.7	14.6
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>

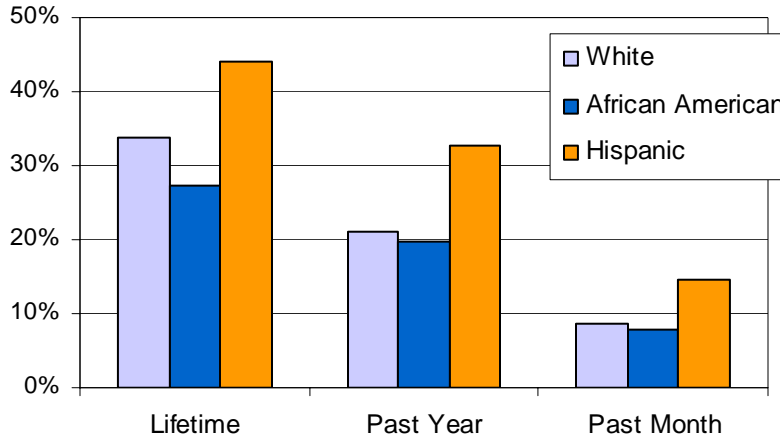
Males were more likely than females to have used alcohol during their lifetimes and in the past year. The use rate for the past month was approximately equal for males and females.

***Sixth Grade Alcohol Use by Time Period and Gender***



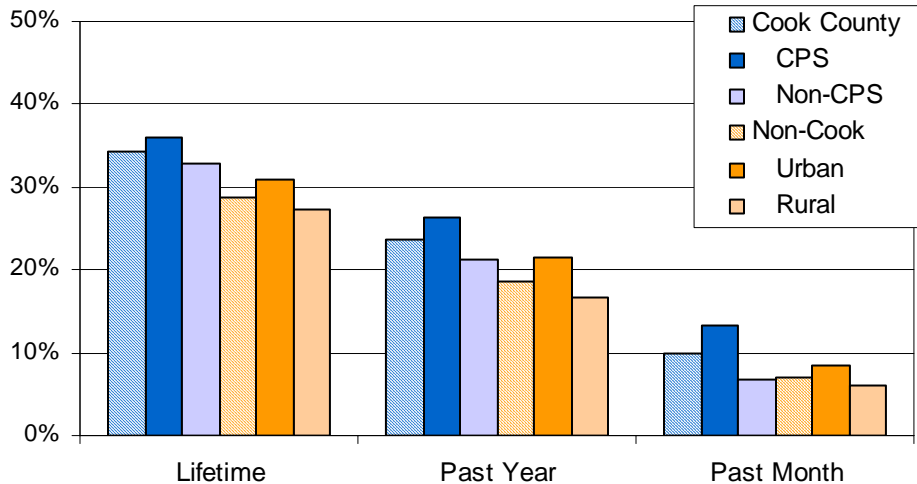
During all three time periods, Hispanic sixth graders consistently reported higher use rates for alcohol than either of the other two main Cook County racial groups.

***Sixth Grade Alcohol Use by Time Period and Race (Cook County)***



Cook County students reported using alcohol more often during all three time periods than students in Non-Cook Counties. Also for all three time periods, urban Non-Cook students reported higher rates than their rural counterparts, and students in Chicago Public Schools reported higher use rates than their Non-CPS counterparts. CPS students reported the highest use rates of any of the six regional groups.

***Sixth Grade Alcohol Use by Time Period and Region***



### **Chapter 3 Tobacco**

**Table 3-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used tobacco (excluding smokeless tobacco, which is covered in the next chapter) in the past month for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 *DHS Studies*.

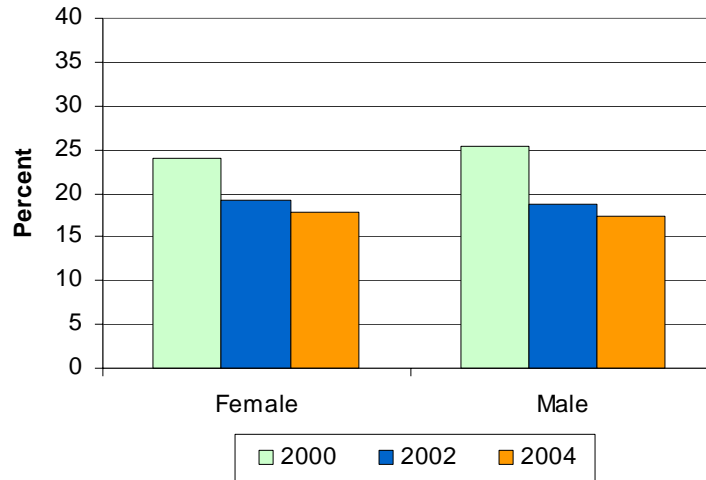
**Table 3-1  
Percent of Students Using  
Tobacco in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	23.9	19.2	17.9
Male	25.3	18.8	17.5
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	14.1	9.5	9.8
10th	26.7	18.1	17.7
12th	34.7	31.0	27.0
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	20.5	16.8	13.6
Chicago Public	17.5	13.8	11.8
Cook/ Non-CPS	22.5	18.8	14.9
Non-Cook Counties	27.1	20.3	20.1
Urban	28.0	19.6	20.7
Rural	26.4	20.6	19.6
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	27.0	22.0	20.7
African American	12.2	10.0	9.0
Hispanic	20.9	17.9	10.0
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

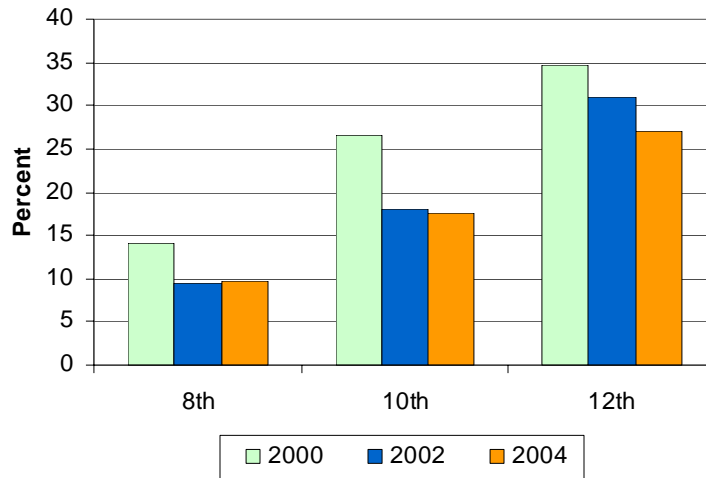
Past month tobacco use decreased slightly among both male and female students in 2004. This was the second consecutive survey year where tobacco use by females was higher than use by males.

### *Past Month Tobacco Use by Gender*



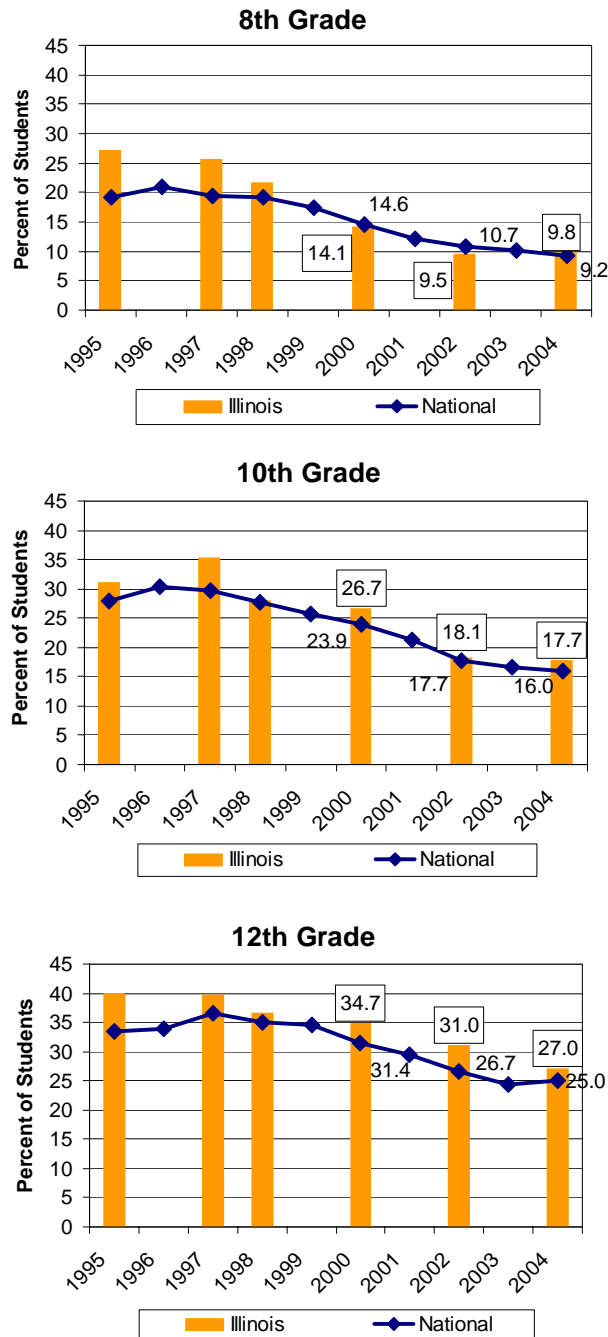
Tobacco use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders decreased significantly in 2004. Use among both 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade students remained about the same in 2004 as in 2002, but it was significantly lower than in 2000.

### *Past Month Tobacco Use by Grade*



Although rates increased slightly for 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Illinois, they were only slightly more likely than students nationally<sup>3</sup> to have used tobacco in the past month. Use decreased slightly among Illinois 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, but their use rates were about 2 percentage points higher than their national counterparts. Illinois rates are in boxes.

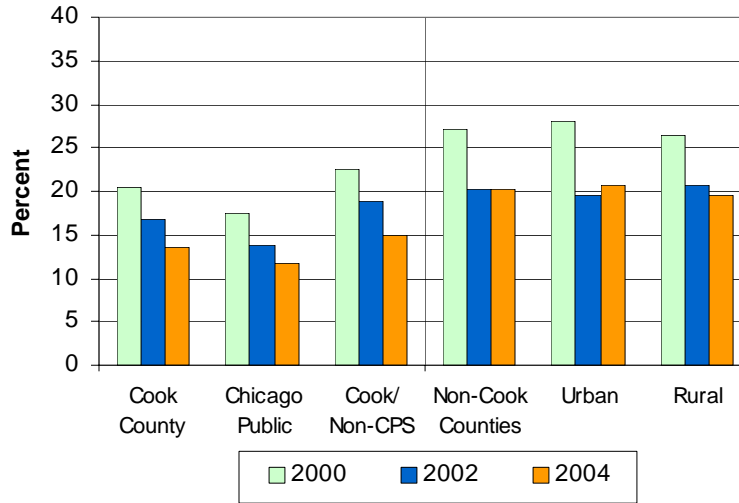
***Past Month Tobacco Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



<sup>3</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

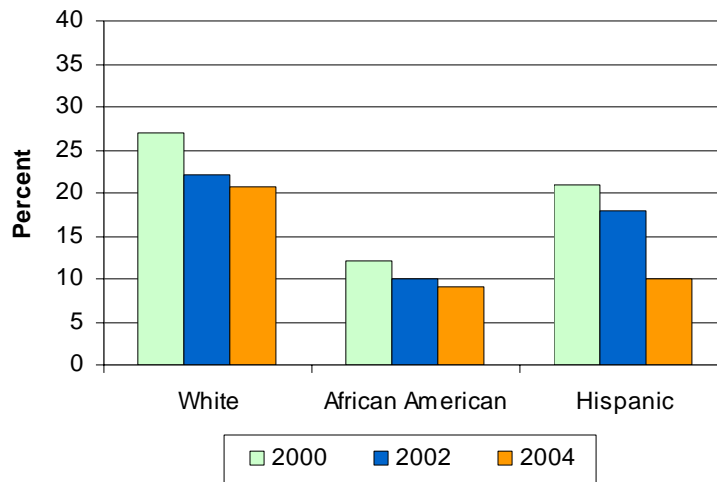
Past month tobacco use among Cook County students, both overall and not in Chicago Public Schools, decreased significantly in 2004. Students in Chicago Public Schools also reported a decrease, though not a significant one, and it remains the region with the lowest reported past month use. Use among Non-Cook County students remained the same, with students from urban locales reporting a slight increase and those from rural locales reporting a slight decrease.

**Past Month Tobacco Use by Region**



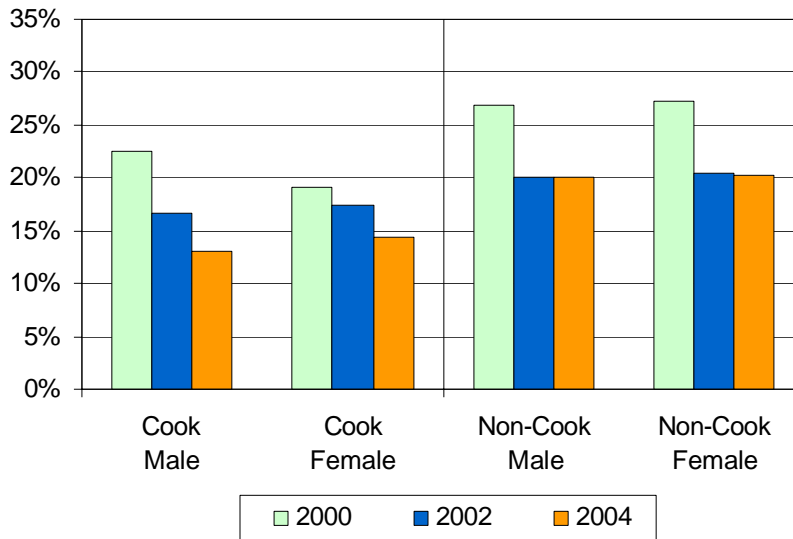
All three main Cook County racial groups reported lower rates of past month tobacco use in 2004 than in 2002. The 2004 rate for Hispanic students was significantly lower than in 2002. Use among African American students was slightly lower than among Hispanic students, and remained the lowest rate of any of the three main racial groups.

**Past Month Tobacco Use by Race (Cook County)**



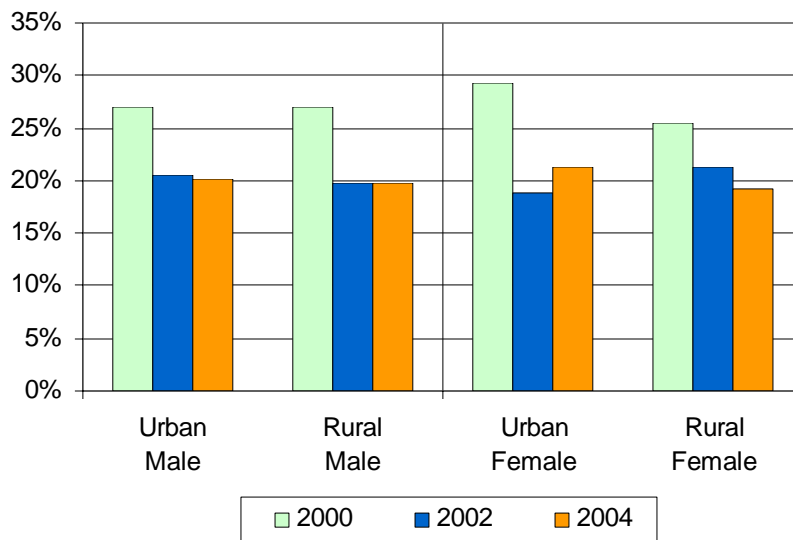
Past month tobacco use decreased, though not significantly, from 2002 to 2004 for Cook County males and females. Use rates for students from Non-Cook Counties, both males and females, remained about the same.

***Past Month Tobacco Use by Cook County and Gender***



For Non-Cook County students, past month tobacco use increased in 2004 among urban females, and decreased among rural females. Use rates among Non-Cook County males, both urban and rural, remained about the same.

***Past Month Tobacco Use by Urbanicity and Gender (Non-Cook Counties)***



### *Sixth Grade*

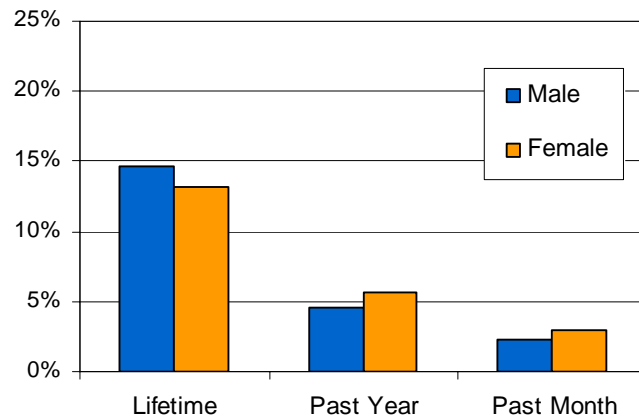
**Table 3-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used tobacco during each of three time periods (2004 data).

**Table 3-2**  
**Percent of Sixth Grade Students Using Tobacco**

	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	13.1	5.6	2.9
Male	14.6	4.5	2.3
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	13.2	4.6	2.5
Chicago Public	18.3	5.8	3.4
Cook/ Non-CPS	8.6	3.6	1.6
Non-Cook Counties	14.7	5.5	2.8
Urban	13.7	4.7	2.8
Rural	15.4	6.1	2.7
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	6.2	2.3	2.2
African American	14.8	4.7	2.6
Hispanic	20.6	7.6	2.9
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>

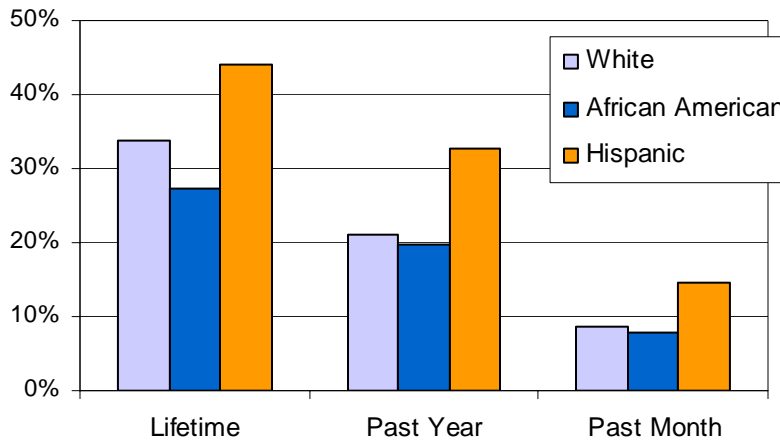
Males were more likely than females to have used tobacco during their lifetimes. Use rates for females during the past year and the past month were slightly higher than for males.

#### ***Sixth Grade Tobacco Use by Time Period and Gender***



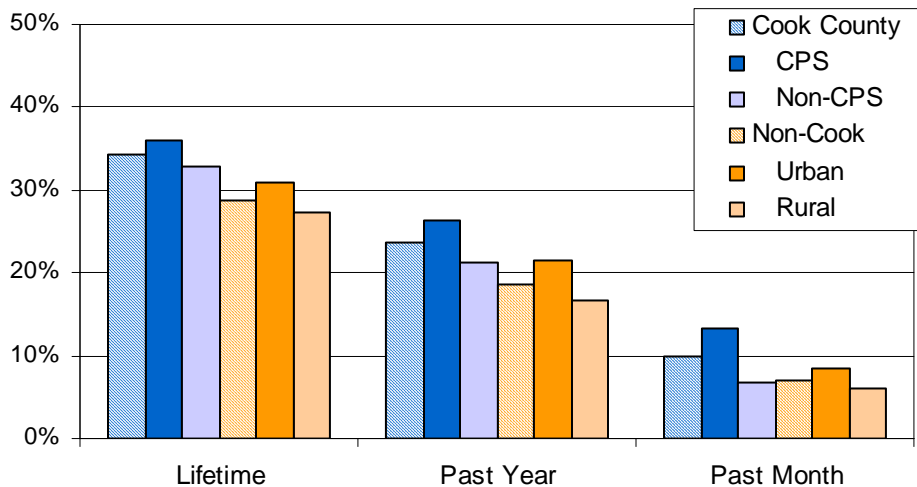
During all three time periods, Hispanic sixth graders consistently reported higher use rates for tobacco than either of the other two main Cook County racial groups. White sixth graders reported higher use than African Americans in their lifetimes, though Whites' and African Americans' rates were approximately equal for past year and past month use.

***Sixth Grade Tobacco Use by Time Period and Race (Cook County)***



Cook County students reported using tobacco more often during all three time periods than students in Non-Cook Counties. Also for all three time periods, urban Non-Cook students reported higher rates than their rural counterparts, and students in Chicago Public Schools reported higher use rates than their Non-CPS counterparts. CPS students reported the highest use rates of any of the six regional groups.

***Sixth Grade Tobacco Use by Time Period and Region***





## *Chapter 4*

### *Smokeless Tobacco*

**Table 4-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used smokeless tobacco in the past month for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 *DHS Studies*. The 4.0 percent of youth who used smokeless tobacco in the past month includes 2.8 percent who also smoked tobacco, and 1.2 percent who didn't.

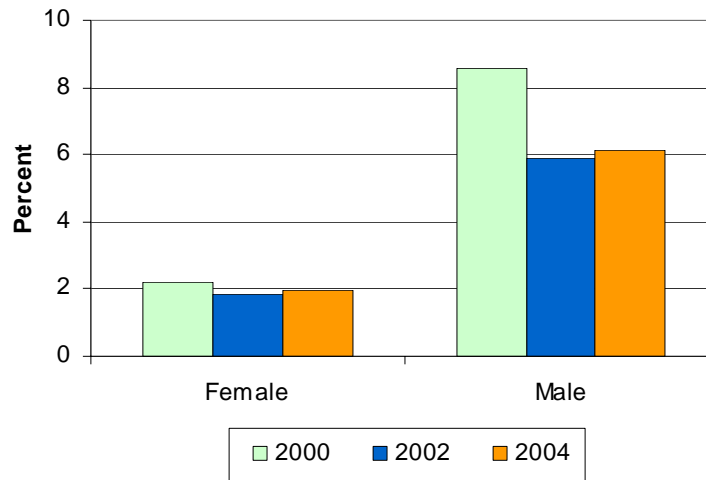
**Table 4-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Smokeless Tobacco in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	2.2	1.8	2.0
Male	8.6	5.9	6.2
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	2.9	2.4	2.7
10th	5.9	3.4	3.8
12th	7.4	6.3	5.7
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	4.2	2.7	3.9
Chicago Public	4.4	3.6	3.9
Cook/ Non-CPS	4.0	2.2	4.0
Non-Cook Counties	5.9	4.6	4.0
Urban	4.0	4.1	3.4
Rural	7.5	4.9	4.6
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	3.7	2.3	3.9
African American	3.3	1.5	3.8
Hispanic	7.4	4.8	4.1
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

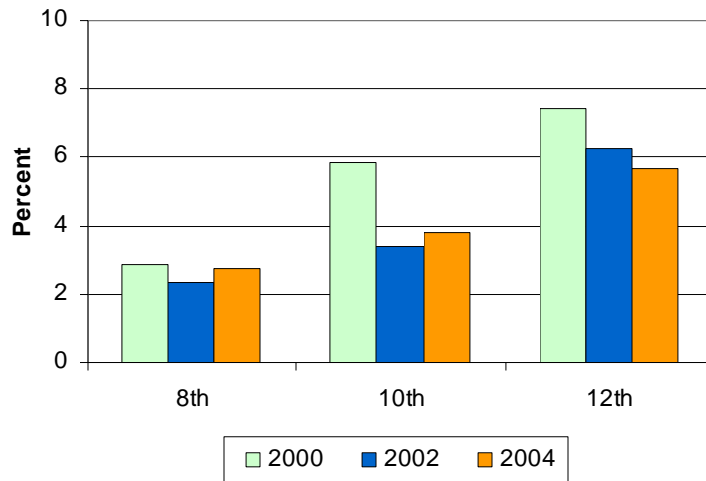
Use of smokeless tobacco continued to be much higher among males than females. Rates of use for both gender groups increased only slightly in 2004. The use rate for males in 2004 remained significantly below the 2000 rate.

### *Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender*



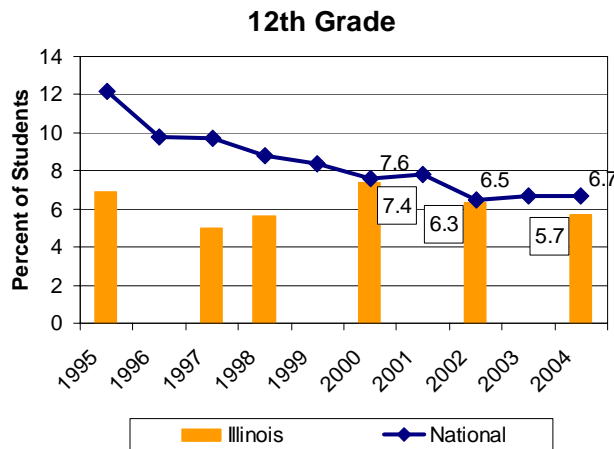
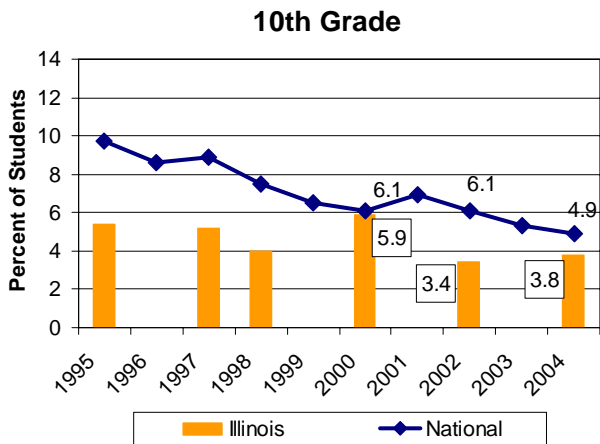
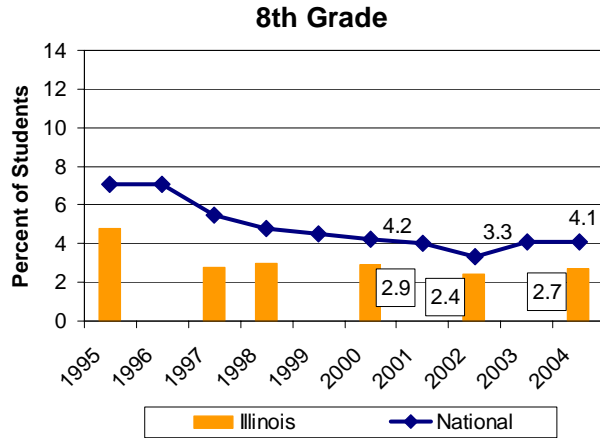
Past month use of smokeless tobacco increased slightly among both 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade students. The use rate for 10<sup>th</sup> graders remained significantly below the 2000 rate, however. Use by 12<sup>th</sup> graders decreased from 2002 to 2004, though not significantly.

### *Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade*



Illinois students were less likely than students nationally<sup>4</sup> to have used smokeless tobacco in the past month. Twelfth grade Illinois use most closely parallels the national pattern. Illinois rates are in boxes.

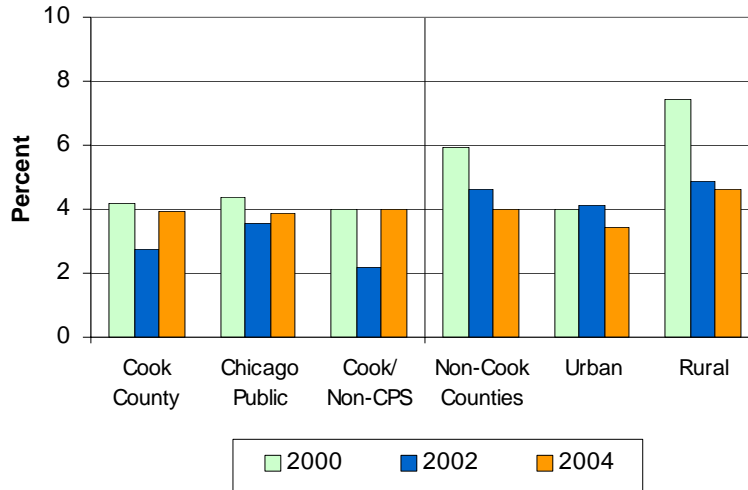
***Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



<sup>4</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

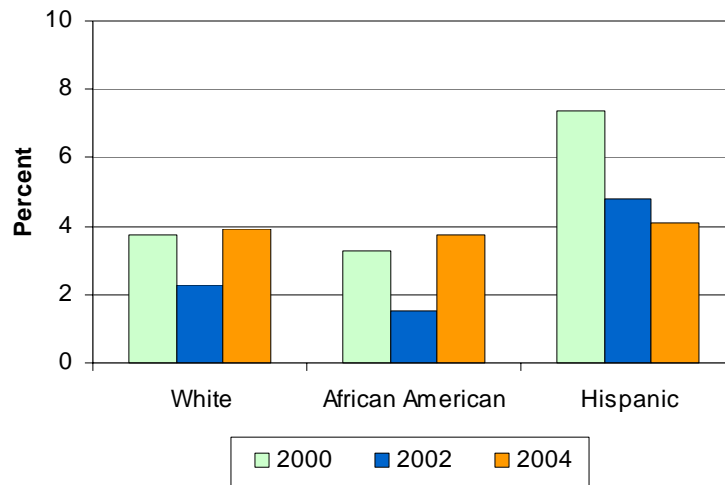
Past month smokeless tobacco use remains higher among rural Non-Cook County students than among students from other regions, though the magnitude of the difference has steadily decreased over the past 2 survey years. Use among Cook County students, from Chicago Public Schools, Non-CPS schools, and overall, increased in 2004, while use decreased among all other groups. The increases for Cook County overall and Cook County Non-CPS students were statistically significant.

***Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Region***



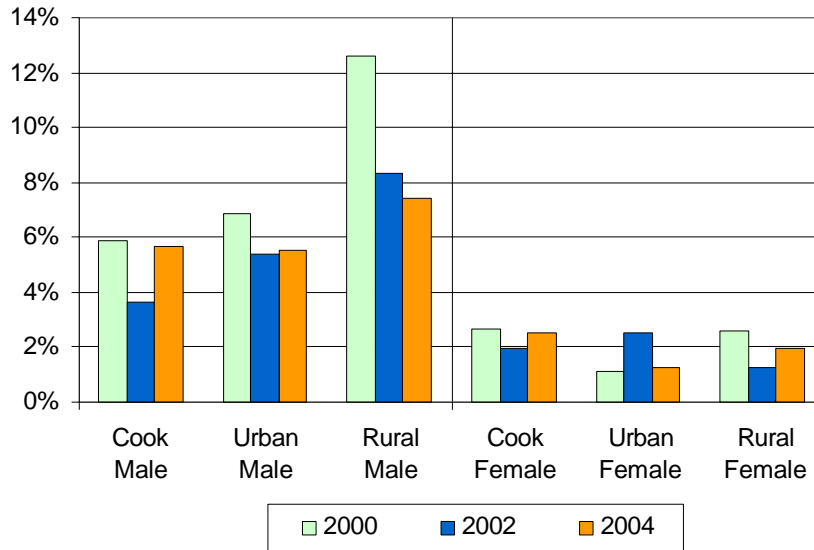
Smokeless tobacco use decreased in 2004 among Cook County Hispanic students, while use among Cook County White and African American students increased. None of the changes were statistically significant. Use rates for Whites and African Americans were only slightly lower than those for Hispanics.

***Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Race (Cook County)***



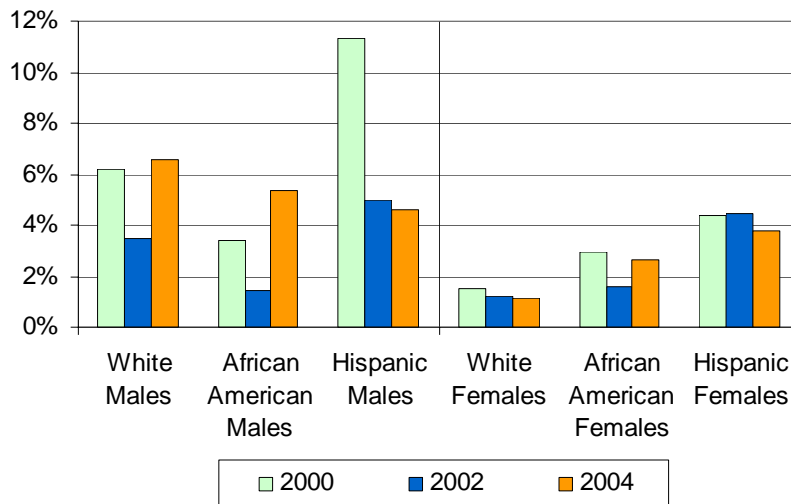
Smokeless tobacco use remained highest among rural males, followed by other males. Cook County students, both male and female, and rural females reported increased use, while urban females and rural males reported decreased use. None of the changes were statistically significant. Use among urban males remained about the same.

***Past Month Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Region and Gender***



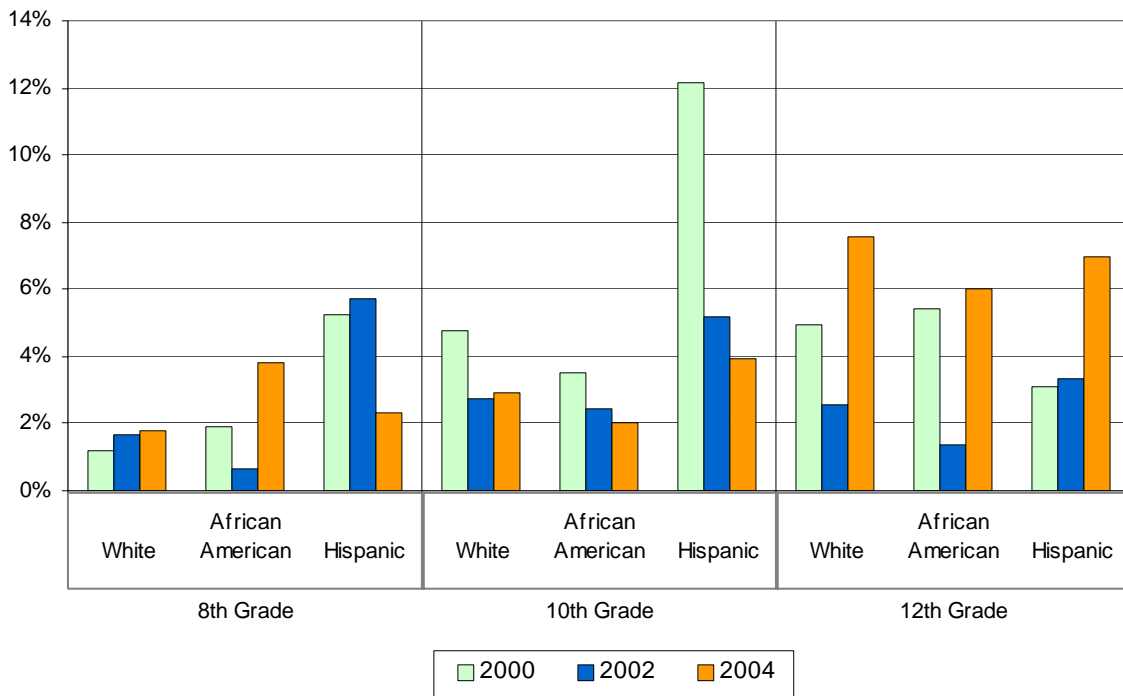
The use rate for African American males increased significantly since 2002. Increases, though not significant, were also reported by White males and African American females. The use rate decreased slightly for Hispanics, both male and female, while use by White females remained about the same.

***Past Month Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Race and Gender for Cook County Students***



Large increases – 4 to 5 percentage points – in past month use of smokeless tobacco were reported by 12<sup>th</sup> grade Cook County students in all three main racial groups, but only the increase for White 12<sup>th</sup> graders was significant. African American 8<sup>th</sup> graders also reported a 3 percentage point increase in use, but the increase was not significant. Use among 8<sup>th</sup> grade Hispanic students decreased 4 percentage points, but the decrease was not significant. The use rate for White 8<sup>th</sup> graders remained about the same. Use among African American and Hispanic 10<sup>th</sup> graders decreased somewhat, while use among White 10<sup>th</sup> graders remained about the same. Use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders is higher than for students in the lower grades. Use rates for White 12<sup>th</sup> graders were highest followed by use rates for Hispanic 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Use rates for African Americans were lowest among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, but were highest among 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

***Past Month Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Race and Grade for Cook County Students***



**Sixth Grade**

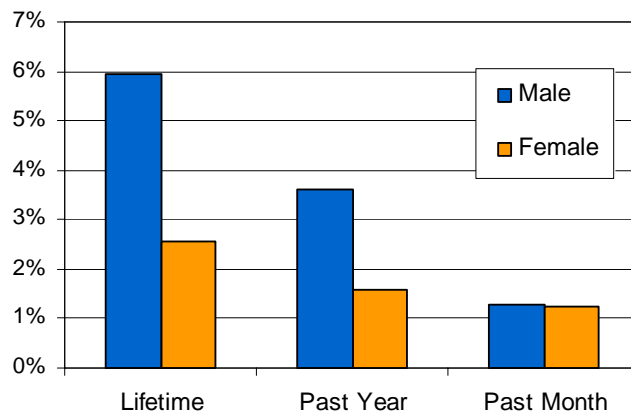
**Table 4-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used smokeless tobacco during each of three time periods (2004 data).

**Table 4-2**  
**Percent of Sixth Grade Students Using Smokeless Tobacco**

	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	2.6	1.6	1.2
Male	5.9	3.6	1.3
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	3.7	2.7	1.9
Chicago Public	3.8	3.5	2.5
Cook/ Non-CPS	3.5	1.9	1.4
Non-Cook Counties	4.8	2.8	1.0
Urban	3.9	3.0	0.8
Rural	5.4	2.6	1.1
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	2.0	1.8	0.8
African American	4.8	2.6	2.6
Hispanic	4.6	3.8	2.5
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>

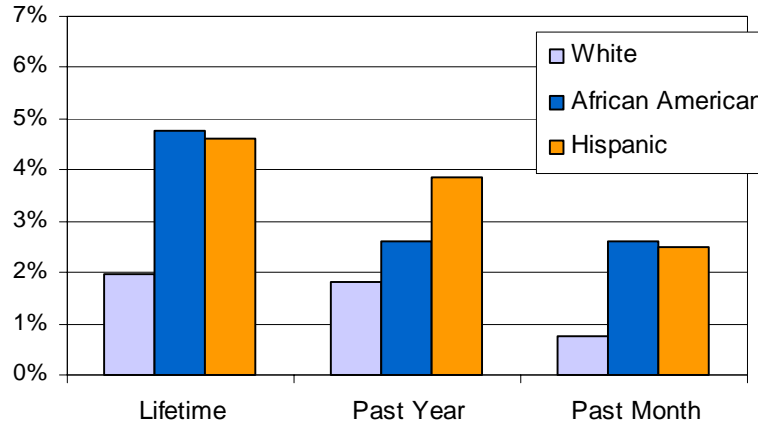
Males were more likely than females to have used smokeless tobacco during their lifetimes and in the past year. The use rate during the past month was approximately equal for males and females.

**Sixth Grade Smokeless Tobacco Use by Time Period and Gender**



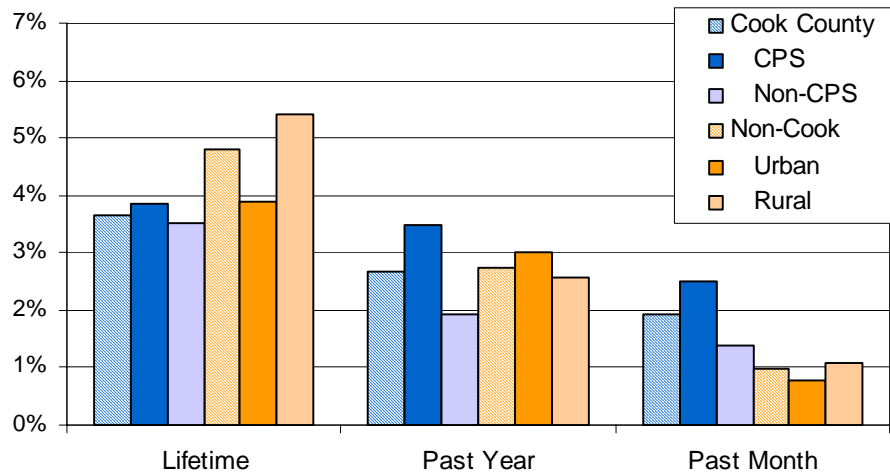
During all three time periods, White sixth graders consistently reported lower use rates for smokeless tobacco than either of the other two main Cook County racial groups. Hispanic students reported a higher use rate for the past year than African Americans, but Hispanics and African Americans were approximately equal on lifetime and past month use.

***Sixth Grade Smokeless Tobacco Use by Time Period and Race (Cook County)***



Cook County sixth graders' smokeless tobacco use varied by time period compared to Non-Cook students. It was lower during their lifetimes, approximately equal for the past year, and higher for the past month. Across all time periods, students from Chicago Public Schools consistently had a higher use rate than Non-CPS students. Non-Cook urban students' use rate was higher than their rural counterparts during the past year, but lower during their lifetimes and the past month.

***Sixth Grade Smokeless Tobacco Use by Time Period and Region***



## Chapter 5 Inhalants

**Table 5-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used inhalants in the past month for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 *DHS Studies*.

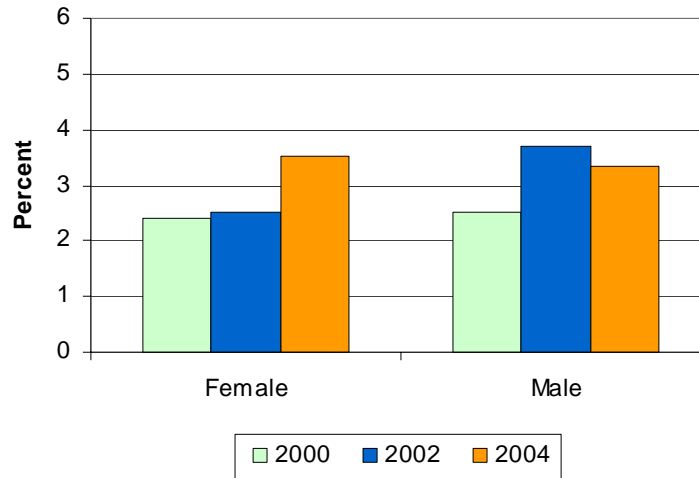
**Table 5-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Inhalants in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	2.4	2.5	3.5
Male	2.5	3.7	3.3
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	4.1	4.2	5.0
10th	1.8	2.8	2.8
12th	1.3	2.1	2.3
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	1.8	2.9	2.5
Chicago Public	1.4	2.7	2.1
Cook/ Non-CPS	2.1	2.9	2.8
Non-Cook Counties	2.9	3.3	4.0
Urban	2.5	3.3	3.3
Rural	3.2	3.3	4.7
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	2.1	2.6	3.1
African American	0.0	2.5	1.5
Hispanic	3.8	3.3	2.6
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>			
	2.5	3.1	3.4

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

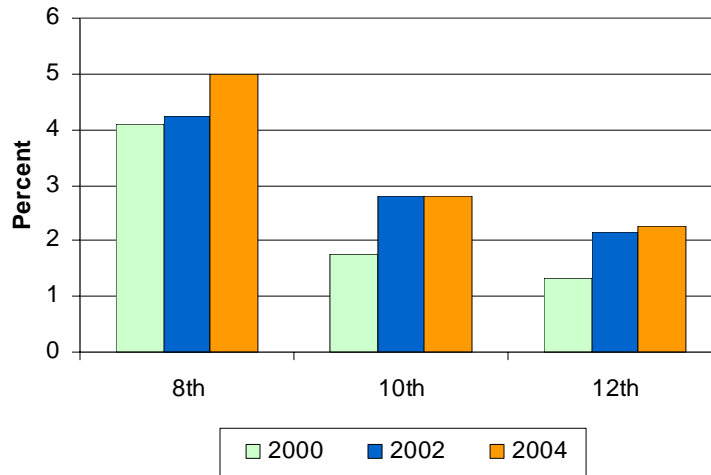
Use of inhalants by female students increased significantly in 2004, while use by males decreased somewhat. Use by female students rose above that for male students for the first time since 1997.

***Past Month Inhalant Use by Gender***



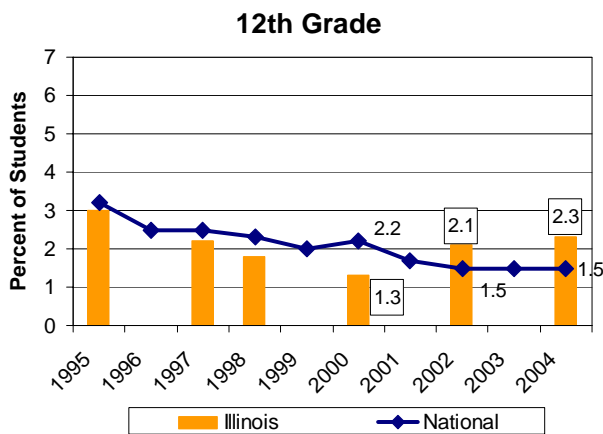
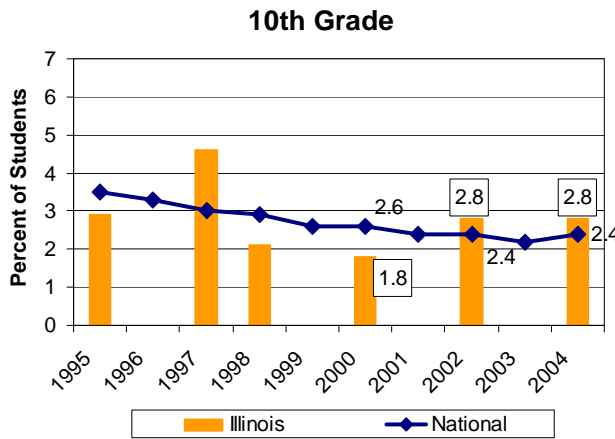
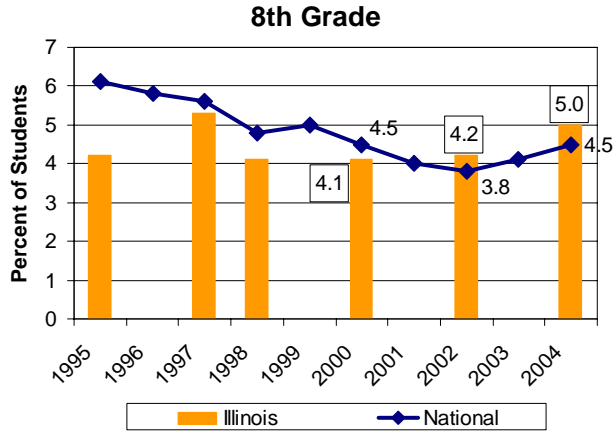
Past month use of inhalants by 8<sup>th</sup> grade students increased in 2004, though not significantly. Both tenth and twelfth grade student use remained stable. Inhalants continue to be unlike other substances – use of inhalants tends to peak in 8<sup>th</sup> grade and decline in later grades.

***Past Month Inhalant Use by Grade***



Illinois students are somewhat more likely than students nationally<sup>5</sup> to have used inhalants in the past month. Illinois rates are in boxes.

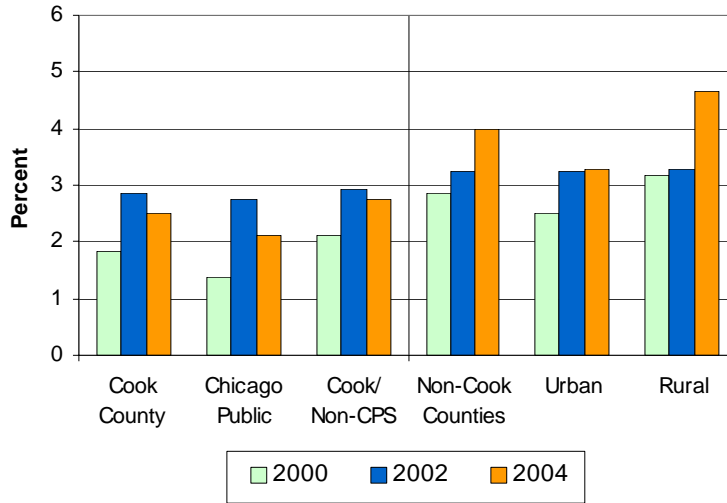
***Past Month Inhalant Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



<sup>5</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

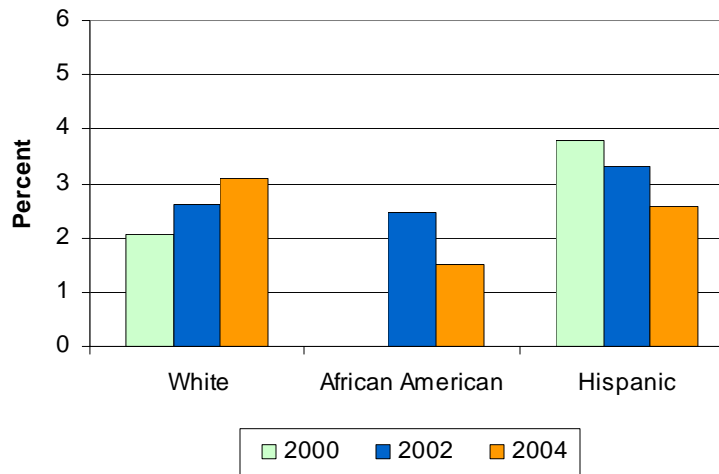
Past month inhalant use increased significantly among rural Non-Cook County students in 2004. Increased use, though not significant was also reported among Non-Cook County students overall, while use among urban Non-Cook students remained stable. Decreased use rates, though not significant, were reported by all Cook County students, with the largest decrease reported among students in Chicago Public Schools, where the lowest use rate (2%) among all six regions was also reported.

**Past Month Inhalant Use by Region**



Inhalant use increased in 2004 among Cook County White students and decreased among African American and Hispanic students. None of the changes were statistically significant, however. The use rate for African Americans remained lower than for either Whites or Hispanics.

**Past Month Inhalant Use by Race (Cook County)\***



\*The rate reported by African American students in 2000 was zero

***Sixth Grade***

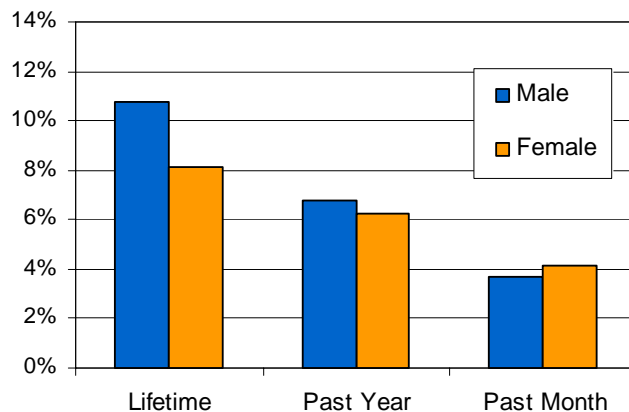
**Table 5-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used inhalants during each of three time periods (2004 data).

**Table 5-2**  
***Percent of Sixth Grade Students Using Inhalants***

	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	8.1	6.2	4.1
Male	10.8	6.7	3.7
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	8.5	5.1	3.5
Chicago Public	7.0	3.9	2.9
Cook/ Non-CPS	9.9	6.2	4.1
Non-Cook Counties	10.3	7.5	4.4
Urban	12.9	9.2	6.2
Rural	8.5	6.4	3.1
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	6.9	5.3	3.7
African American	9.3	4.0	1.9
Hispanic	9.3	5.6	4.5
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>

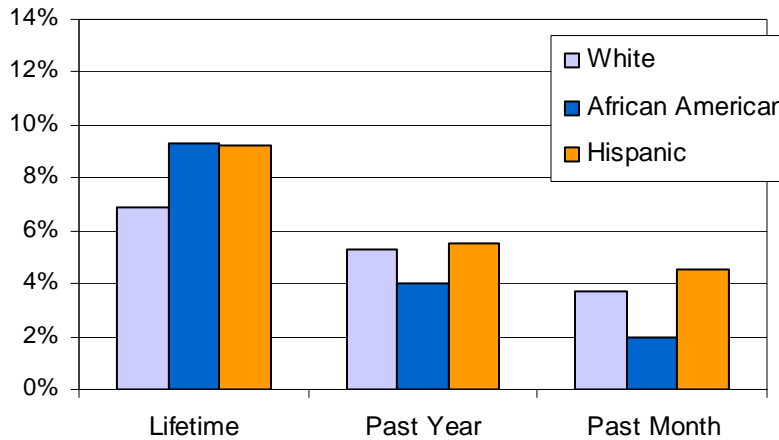
Males were more likely than females to have used inhalants during their lifetimes, but the use rates were approximately equal for males and females during the past year and the past month.

***Sixth Grade Inhalant Use by Time Period and Gender***



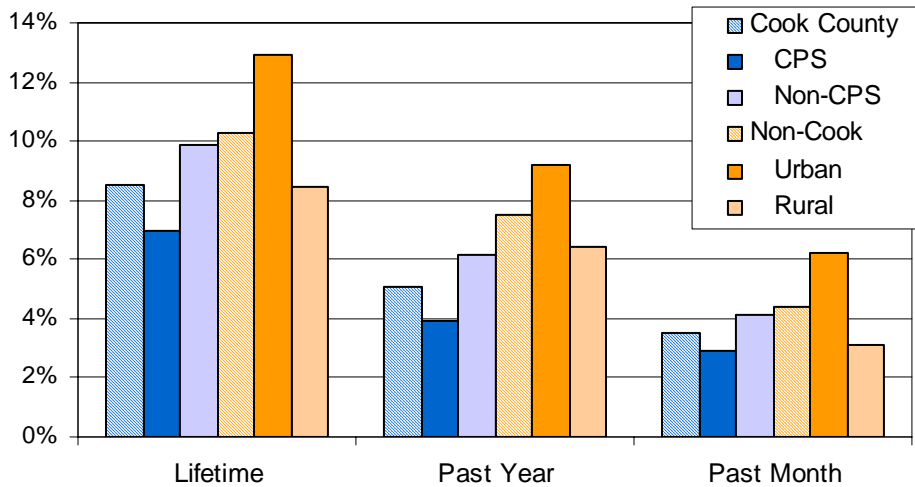
Hispanic sixth graders' use rate was equal to or higher than for the other two main Cook County racial groups during all three time periods. African American students' lifetime use rate was equal to that reported by Hispanic students, but less for the past year and the past month. White students reported a lower lifetime rate than the other two groups, a past month rate approximately equal to Hispanics, and a past month rate slightly less than Hispanic students.

***Sixth Grade Inhalant Use by Time Period and Race (Cook County)***



Cook County sixth graders' inhalant use rate was consistently lower than students from Non-Cook Counties across all three time periods. Also across all time periods, students from Chicago Public Schools used at a lower rate than Non-CPS students, and Non-Cook urban students used at a higher rate than their rural counterparts.

***Sixth Grade Inhalant Use by Time Period and Region***



## Chapter 6 Marijuana

**Table 6-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used marijuana in the past month for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 *DHS Studies*.

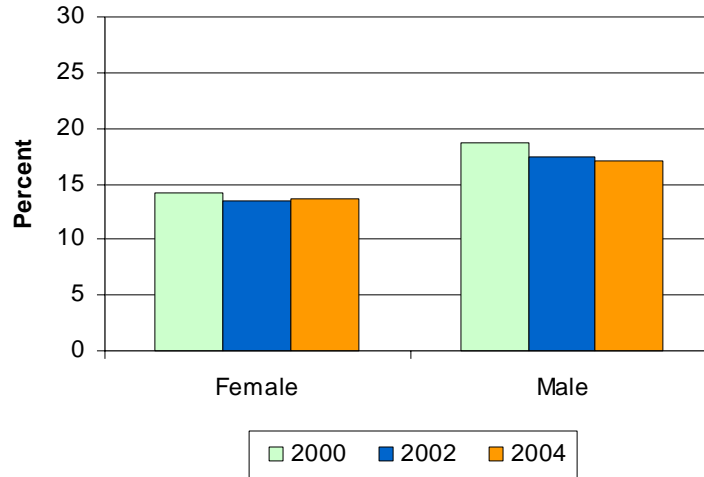
**Table 6-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Marijuana in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	14.1	13.6	13.7
Male	18.6	17.4	17.0
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	9.0	7.2	8.1
10th	18.6	16.0	17.4
12th	22.2	23.9	21.8
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	16.0	16.3	14.9
Chicago Public	17.5	16.3	14.9
Cook/ Non-CPS	15.0	16.4	14.9
Non-Cook Counties	16.4	14.7	15.7
Urban	19.1	16.9	17.7
Rural	14.3	13.4	13.6
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	17.7	17.3	14.6
African American	14.2	16.7	16.4
Hispanic	14.7	17.2	13.8
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	16.2	15.3	15.4

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

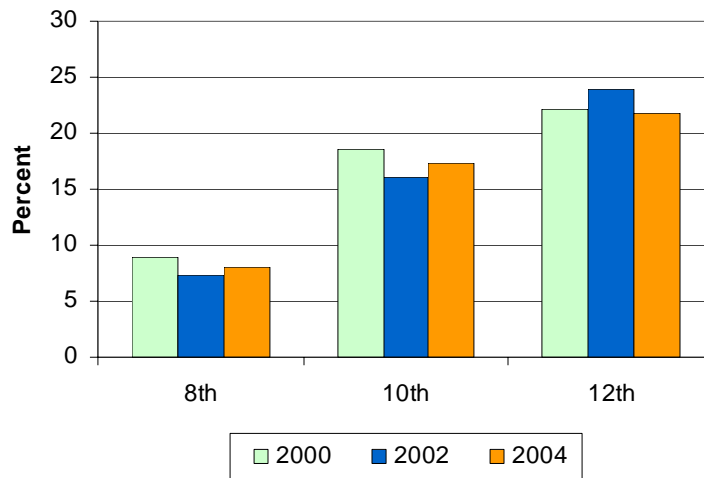
Past month marijuana use rates remained stable in 2004 for both males and females. Males continued to use marijuana more than females.

***Past Month Marijuana Use by Gender***



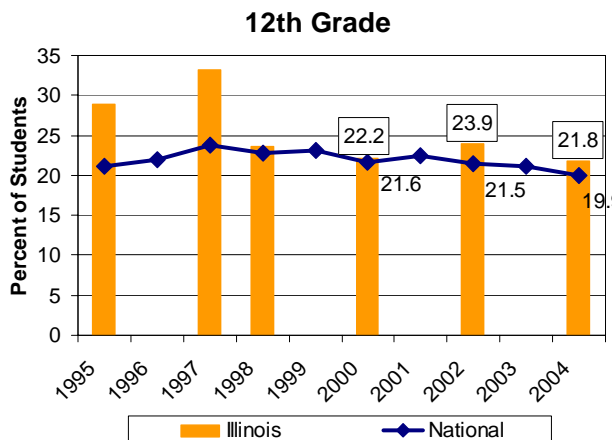
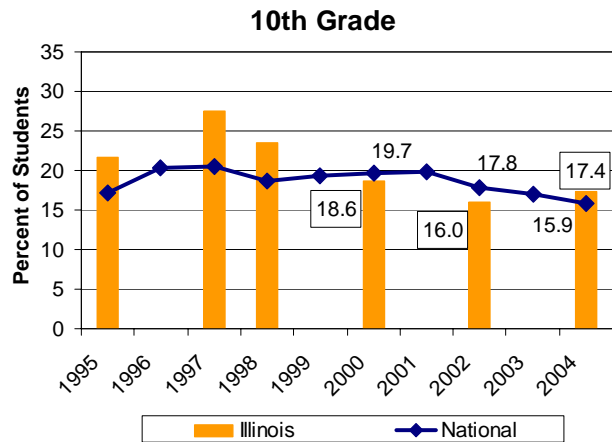
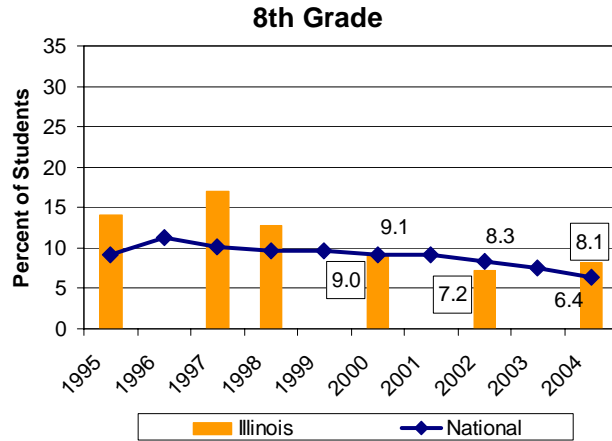
Students in 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grades reported increases in 2004, while twelfth grade students reported decreased use. None of the changes were statistically significant.

***Past Month Marijuana Use by Grade***



Illinois students were more likely than students nationally<sup>6</sup> to have used marijuana in the past month. Even with the 2004 decrease in use by 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Illinois, the rate was higher than 12<sup>th</sup> grade national rate. Illinois rates are in boxes.

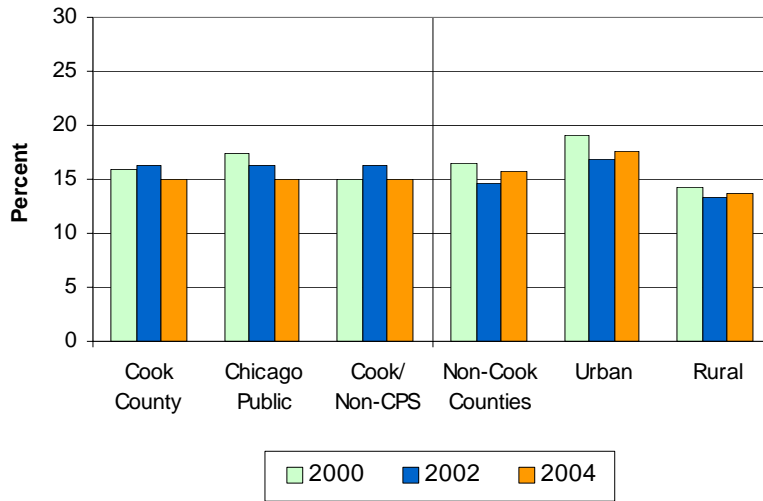
***Past Month Marijuana Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



<sup>6</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

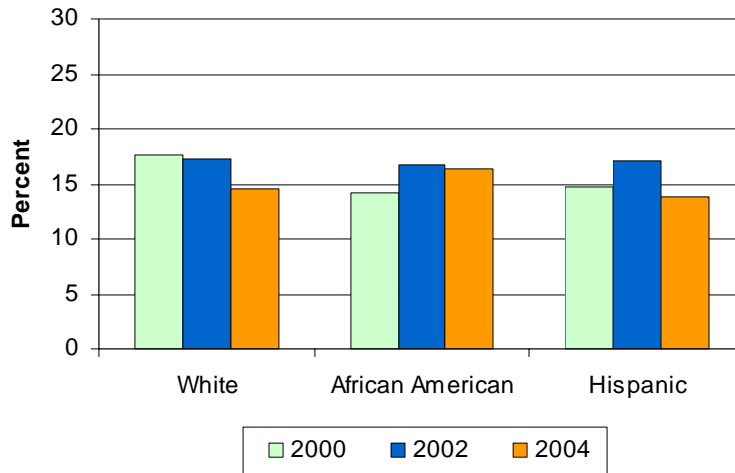
Past month marijuana use among students from Cook County decreased in 2004. Use among Chicago Public School students and among Non-CPS students decreased as well. Use among Non-Cook County students increased in 2004 and for both the urban and rural subgroups as well. Use among Non-Cook County urban students remained higher than for any other group of students.

***Past Month Marijuana Use by Region***



Marijuana use decreased among Cook County White and Hispanic students in 2004, while use among African Americans remained about the same. None of the changes were statistically significant. The use rate for African Americans was lowest among the 3 main racial groups in 2002, but was the highest in 2004.

***Past Month Marijuana Use by Race (Cook County)***



*Sixth Grade*

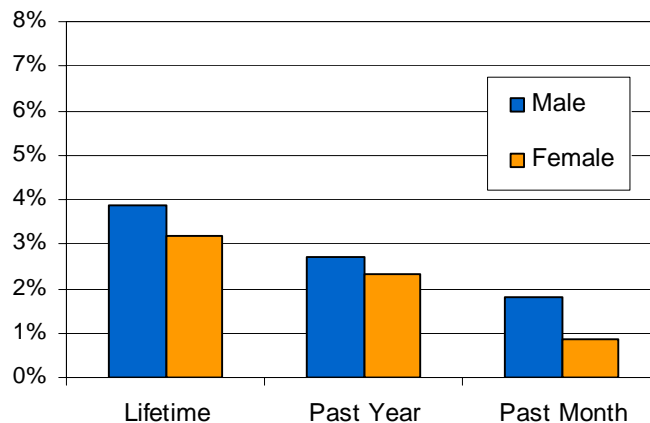
**Table 6-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used marijuana during each of three time periods (2004 data).

**Table 6-2**  
*Percent of Sixth Grade Students Using Marijuana*

	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	3.2	2.3	0.9
Male	3.9	2.7	1.8
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	4.3	2.9	1.8
Chicago Public	7.2	4.1	2.1
Cook/ Non-CPS	1.7	1.7	1.4
Non-Cook Counties	3.1	2.3	1.0
Urban	2.9	1.9	0.9
Rural	3.2	2.6	1.1
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	0.8	0.8	0.4
African American	7.3	4.2	2.5
Hispanic	5.5	4.2	2.7
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>

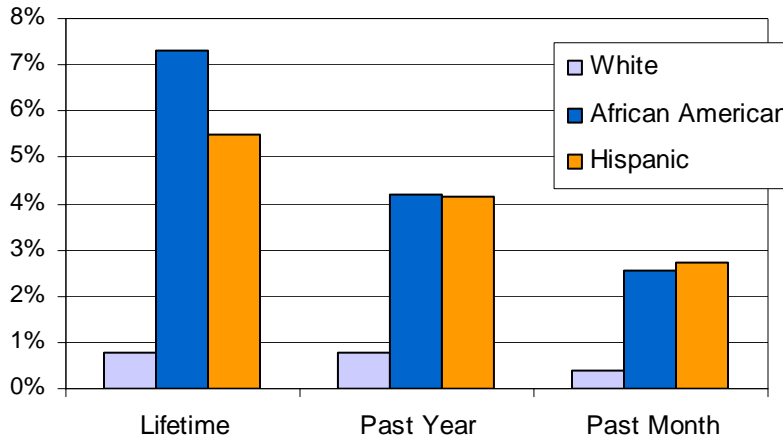
Across all three time periods, males were more likely than females to have used marijuana.

**Sixth Grade Marijuana Use by Time Period and Gender**



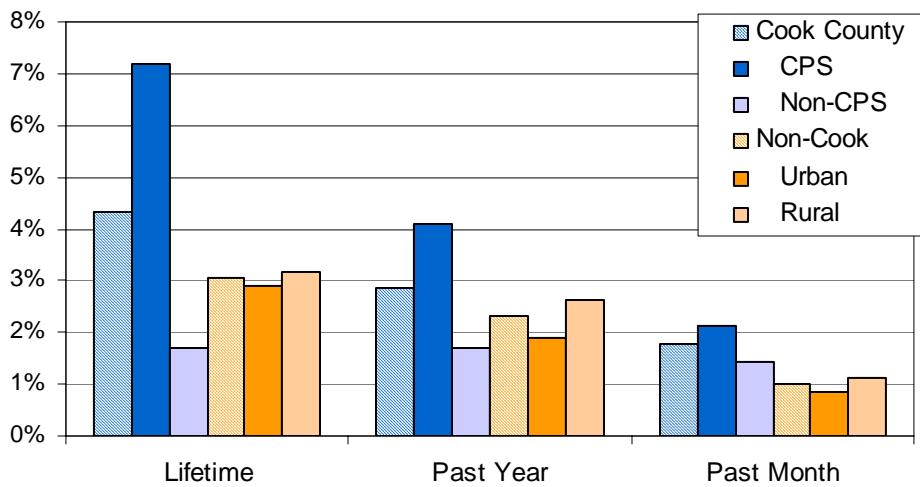
White sixth graders' use rate was very much lower than for the other two main Cook County racial groups across all three time periods. African American students' lifetime use rate was higher than reported by Hispanic students, but about the same as Hispanic students for the past year and the past month.

***Sixth Grade Marijuana Use by Time Period and Race (Cook County)***



Across all three time periods, students in Chicago Public Schools consistently reported higher marijuana use rates than any other regional group. Also for all time periods, Cook County students reported higher use rates than Non-Cook students, and Non-Cook rural students reported higher use rates than their urban counterparts.

***Sixth Grade Marijuana Use by Time Period and Region***



## **Chapter 7** ***Any Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana)***

Use of illicit substances is being reported differently for this survey than in the past for a couple of reasons. First, use of illicit substances is being reported without the inclusion of marijuana because marijuana use is so prevalent that it tends to drive the overall illicit drug use figure if it is included. Secondly, use in the past year rather than in the past month is being reported because it gives a more accurate picture of use for lower incidence drugs, which includes illicit substances other than marijuana.

In support of the move to report past year use of illicit substances, the 2004 survey included several new separate questions regarding past year use of named substances. **Table 7-1** shows a list of named substances having separate past year use questions for the last three survey years and whether or not the substance was included in calculating the expanded past year use of Any Illicit Substance (Excluding Marijuana) for 2004. For comparison across years, only the named substances available for all three years were used in calculating Past Year Use of Any Illicit Substance (Excluding Marijuana) – Crack/Cocaine, Hallucinogens, and Other Illicit Drugs.

**Table 7-1**  
***Substances Named in Past Year Use Questions***  
***by Survey Year and Inclusion in Expanded Definition of***  
***Past Year Use of Any Illicit (Excluding Marijuana) for 2004***

	Named in Survey Year		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>Included in "Any Illicit"</b>			
Crack/Cocaine	✓	✓	✓
Hallucinogens	✓	✓	✓
Ecstasy (MDMA)		✓	✓
Methamphetamine			✓
Uppers			✓
Downers			✓
Other Illicit Drugs	✓	✓	✓
<b>Not Included</b>			
Steroids			✓
Pain Pills			✓
Other Prescription Drugs			✓
OTC Performance Enhancers			✓
OTC Weight Loss Aids			✓

Substances listed above as not included in the expanded 2004 "Any Illicit" were excluded either because they are not illicit substances or because the incidence reported on this survey was not comparable to the rates reported as part of the Monitoring the Future Survey, the survey used as a national comparison throughout this report.

**Table 7-2** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used any illicit substance (excluding marijuana) in the past year for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 *DHS Studies*.

**Table 7-2**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Any Illicit (Excluding Marijuana) in the Past Year**

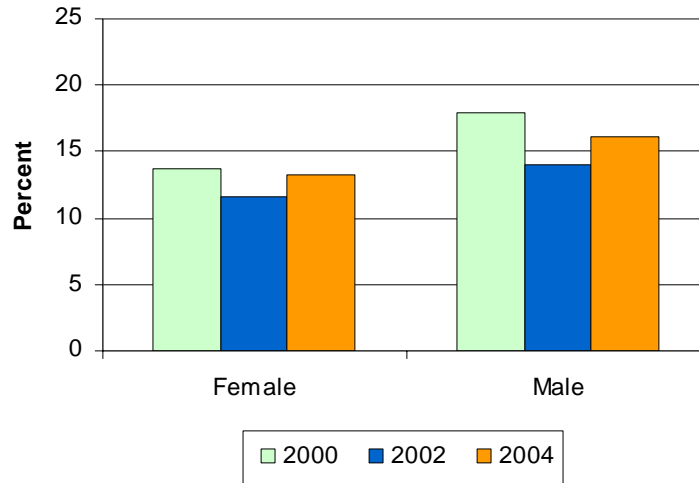
	Survey Year			
	2000	2002	2004	2004*
<b>GENDER</b>				
Female	13.6	11.6	13.2	15.6
Male	17.9	14.0	16.2	18.1
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>				
8th	10.2	9.1	10.2	11.6
10th	17.1	14.3	16.3	18.9
12th	20.4	15.3	18.1	20.8
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	14.8	11.6	12.3	13.8
Chicago Public	12.1	10.9	11.4	13.3
Cook/ Non-CPS	16.5	12.0	12.9	14.1
Non-Cook Counties	16.1	13.5	16.1	18.8
Urban	18.2	13.2	18.1	20.7
Rural	14.5	13.6	14.0	16.8
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	18.3	12.3	15.2	16.7
African American	8.9	8.2	10.3	11.7
Hispanic	17.6	15.6	10.7	12.4
Other	**	**	**	**
Native American	**	**	**	**
<b>OVERALL</b>	15.6	12.7	14.6	16.9

\*With definition of "Any Illicit" expanded to include MDMA, Meth, Uppers, and Downers.

\*\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

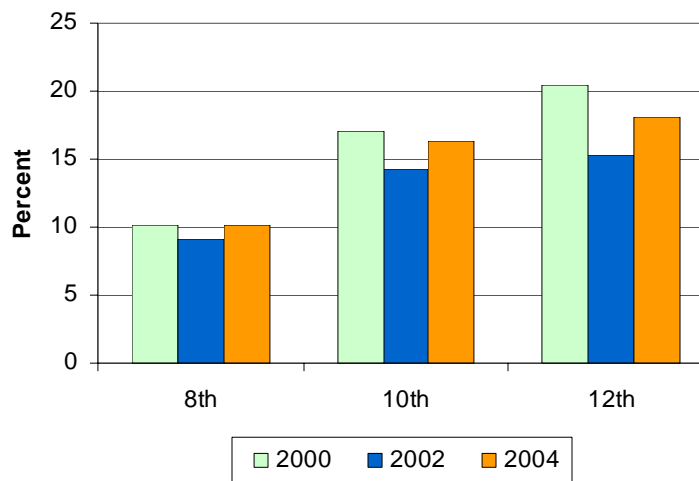
Past year use of illicit substances other than marijuana increased in 2004 for both males and females, but the increases were not statistically significant. The use rate for males remained higher than the rate for females.

***Past Year Use of Any Illicit Substance (Excluding Marijuana) by Gender***



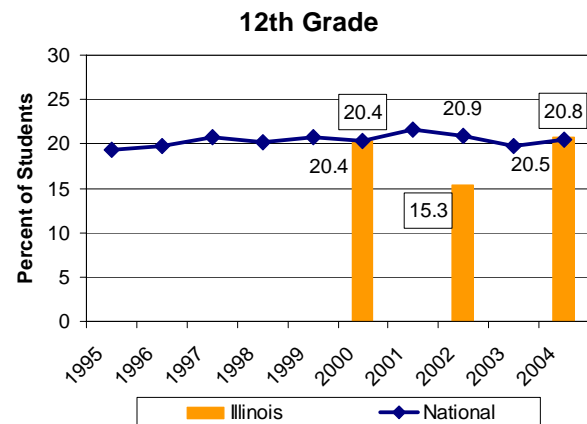
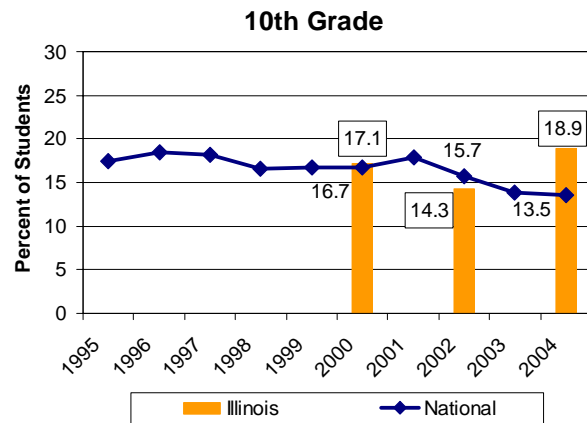
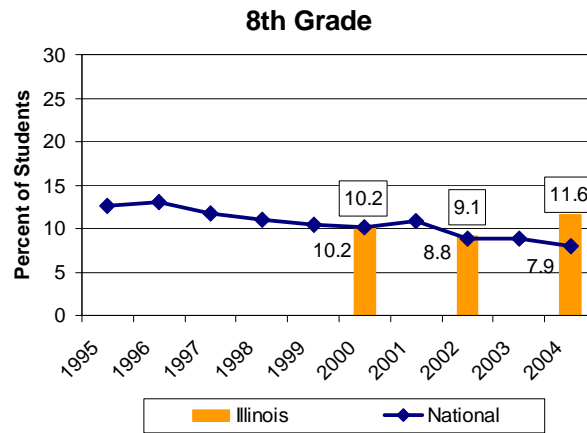
In 2004, students in 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades reported increased use, while use by 8<sup>th</sup> graders increased only slightly. None of the changes were statistically significant.

***Past Year Use of Any Illicit Substance (Excluding Marijuana) by Grade***



Illinois 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade students were more likely than students nationally<sup>7</sup> to have used illicit substances other than marijuana in the past year. The 2004 use rate for Illinois 12<sup>th</sup> graders was about the same as the national rate. Illinois rates are in boxes.

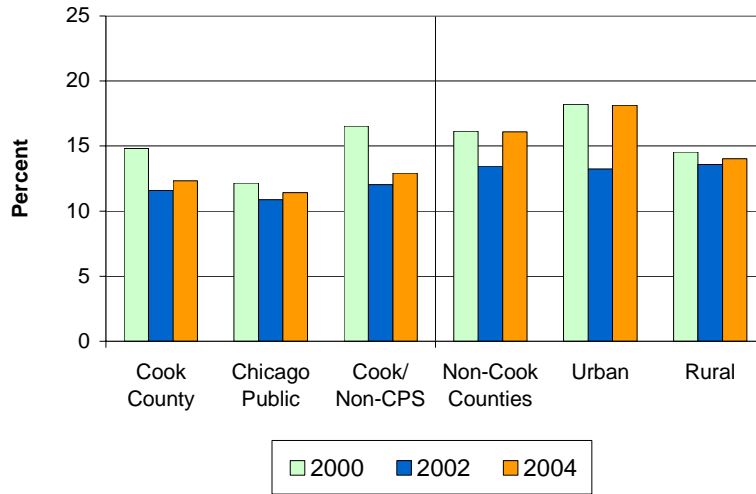
***Past Year Use of Any Illicit Substance (Excluding Marijuana) by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



<sup>7</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

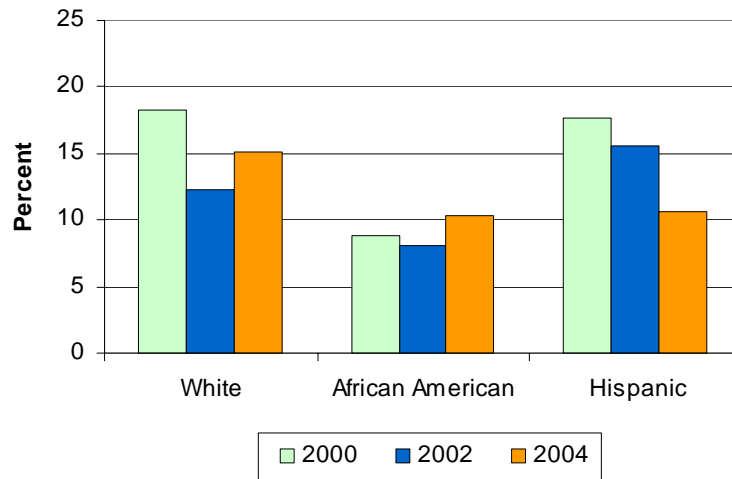
Past year use of illicit substances other than marijuana increased slightly in 2004 among Cook County students. Use increased for both the Chicago Public Schools and Non-CPS subgroups as well. Non-Cook County students reported significantly increased use in 2004. Use among urban Non-Cook students increased significantly, while use among rural Non-Cook students increased only slightly. Urban Non-Cook students reported the highest use rate among the regional groupings.

***Past Year Use of Any Illicit Substance (Excluding Marijuana) by Region***



Use of illicit substances other than marijuana increased among Cook County White and African American students in 2004, while use among Hispanic students decreased. None of the 2004 changes were statistically significant, but the Hispanic use rate in 2004 was significantly lower than the 2000 rate. The use rate for White students was highest among the 3 main Cook County racial groups in 2004.

***Past Year Use of Any Illicit Substance (Excluding Marijuana)  
by Race (Cook County)***



## *Chapter 8 Past Year Use of Specific Substances*

Previous IYS reports have presented statistics for lower incidence substances in terms of past 30-day use. For the sake of improved accuracy, this report will discuss the lower incidence substances, along with some substances newly named on this year’s survey, in terms of past year use.

### *Crack/Cocaine, Hallucinogens, Ecstasy, and Methamphetamine*

**Table 8-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used crack/cocaine, hallucinogens, ecstasy, and methamphetamine in the past year.

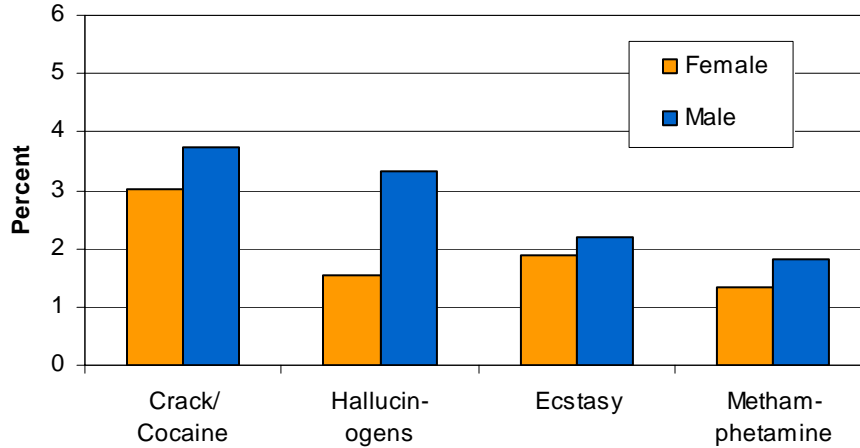
**Table 8-1  
Percent of Students Using  
Specific Substances in the Past Year**

	Specific Substance			
	Cocaine	Hallucinogens	Ecstasy	Methamphetamine
<b>GENDER</b>				
Female	3.0	1.5	1.9	1.3
Male	3.7	3.3	2.2	1.8
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>				
8th	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.3
10th	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.4
12th	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.1
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.1
Chicago Public	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.8
Cook/ Non-CPS	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.3
Non-Cook Counties	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.6
Urban	4.2	3.5	2.3	1.5
Rural	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.1
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	3.8	2.8	2.5	1.2
African American	0.9	0.6	1.9	1.3
Hispanic	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.4
Other	*	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.6

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

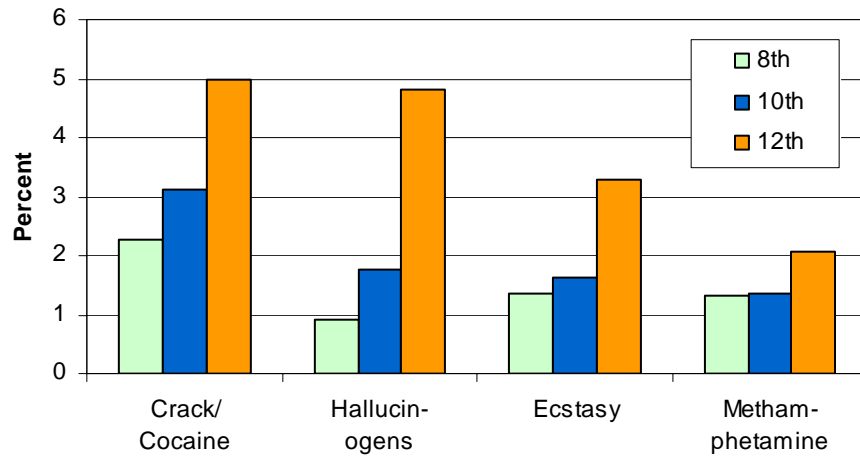
More males reported use of crack/cocaine, hallucinogens, ecstasy, and methamphetamine in the past year than did females. Hallucinogens were used by more than twice as many males (3.3%) as females (1.5%).

***Past Year Use of Specific Substances by Gender***



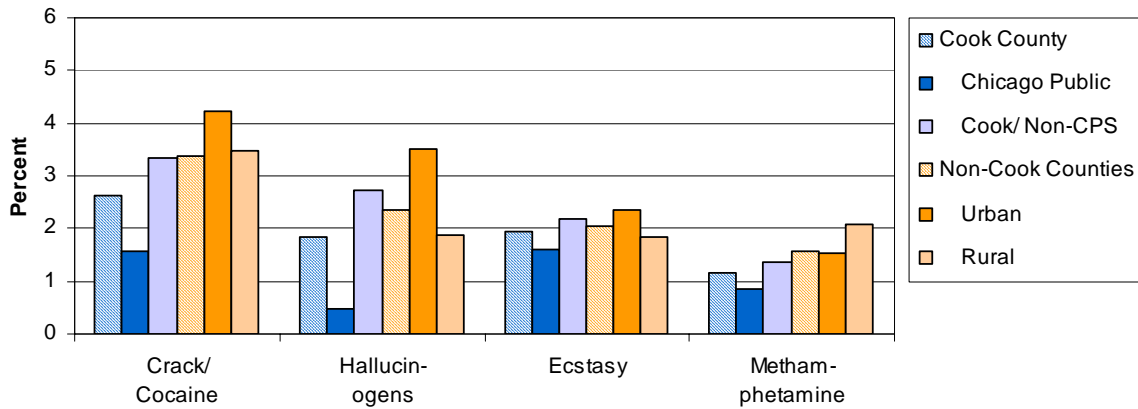
Past year use of crack/cocaine, hallucinogens, ecstasy, and methamphetamine increased by grade. A large jump between 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades was evident for each of the four substances. The 12<sup>th</sup> grade use rate for hallucinogens (4.8%) was over two and a half times that for 10<sup>th</sup> graders (1.8%).

***Past Year Use of Specific Substances by Grade***



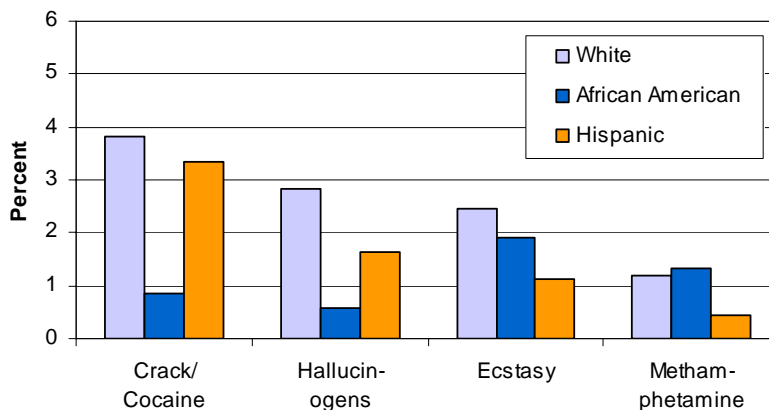
The use rates for crack/cocaine, hallucinogens, and methamphetamine were somewhat higher in the past year among students from Non-Cook Counties than among Cook County youth, while ecstasy use was only slightly higher among Non-Cook youth. For all four of these substances, the use rate was lower among students in Chicago Public Schools than among Non-CPS students, with the hallucinogen use rate difference (over 2%) between the two Cook County subgroups being the largest. The use rates for crack/cocaine, hallucinogens, and ecstasy were higher among urban Non-Cook youth, while use of methamphetamine was higher among rural Non-Cook youth.

**Past Year Use of Specific Substances by Region**



For all four of these substances, the use rate was higher for White Cook County students than for Hispanic students in Cook County. For crack/cocaine and hallucinogens, use by African Americans was substantially below use by either Whites or Hispanics. The ecstasy use rate for African Americans was less than for Whites, but greater than for Hispanics. The methamphetamine use rate for African Americans in Cook County was slightly higher than for Whites and substantially higher than for Hispanics in that county.

**Past Year Use of Specific Substances by Race (Cook County)**



***Uppers and Downers***

**Table 8-2** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used uppers and downers in the past year.

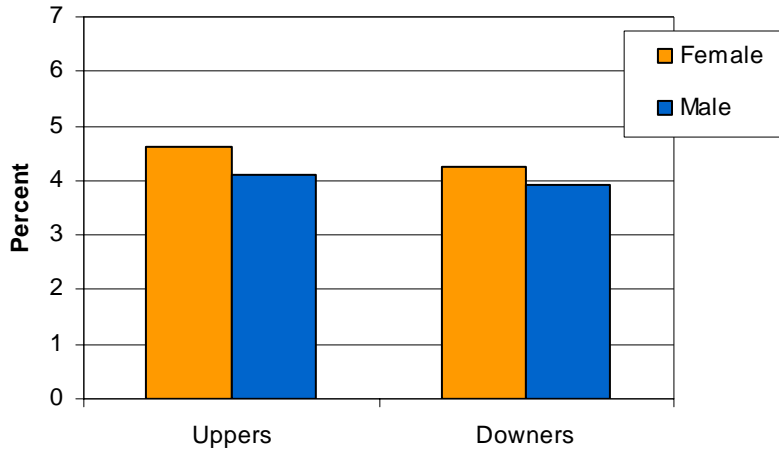
**Table 8-2**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Uppers and Downers in the Past Year**

	Specific Substance	
	Uppers	Downers
<b>GENDER</b>		
Female	4.6	4.2
Male	4.1	3.9
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>		
8th	2.4	2.0
10th	5.1	5.1
12th	5.8	5.4
<b>REGION</b>		
Cook County	2.6	2.5
Chicago Public	1.0	1.3
Cook/ Non-CPS	3.6	3.3
Non-Cook Counties	4.4	4.1
Urban	5.8	5.4
Rural	5.1	4.7
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>		
White	5.6	4.1
African American	0.8	1.4
Hispanic	0.4	1.6
Other	*	*
Native American	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	4.4	4.1

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation

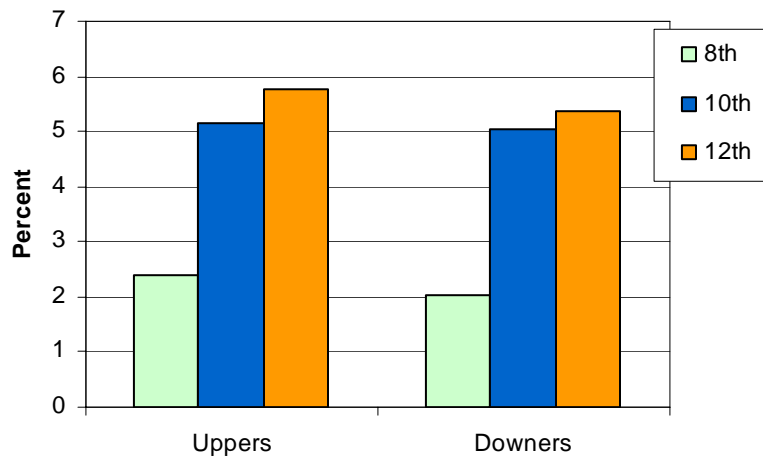
Slightly more females reported use of both uppers and downers in the past year than did males.

***Past Year Use of Uppers and Downers by Gender***



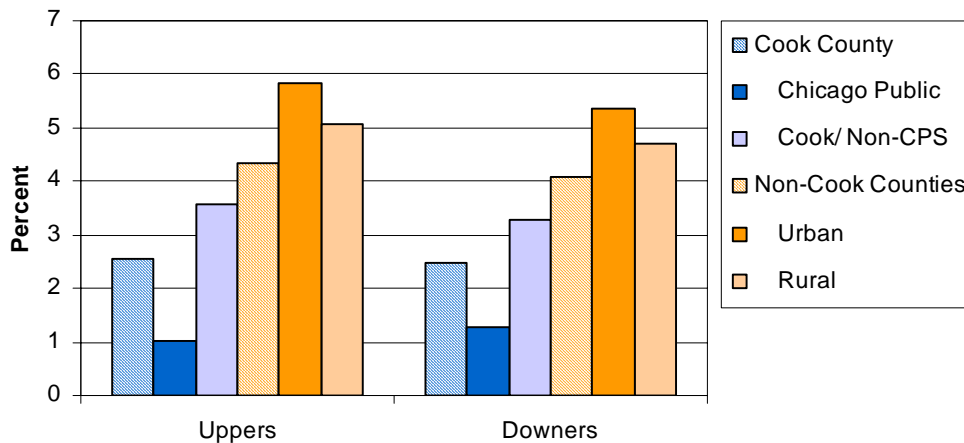
Past year use of both uppers and downers increased by grade. A large jump between 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grades was evident for both uppers and downers. For each substance, the use rate for 12<sup>th</sup> graders (uppers: 5.8%, downers: 5.4%) was more than double that for 8<sup>th</sup> graders (uppers: 2.4%, downers: 2.0%).

***Past Year Use of Uppers and Downers by Grade***



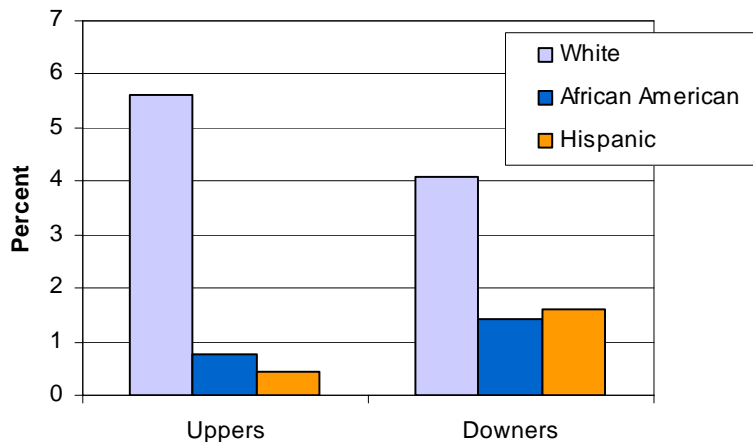
The use rates for both uppers and downers were higher in the past year among students from Non-Cook Counties than among Cook County youth. Substantially fewer students from Chicago Public Schools used each substance than did Non-CPS students. Use rates for both uppers and downers were higher for urban Non-Cook students than for their rural counterparts. There was a dramatic difference between the regional groups with the highest use rates of each of these substances, and those with the lowest use rates. Almost six times as many urban Non-Cook students (5.8%) used uppers as did CPS students (1.0%) and over four times as many urban Non-Cook students (5.4%) used downers as did CPS students (1.3%).

**Past Year Use of Uppers and Downers by Region**



For both uppers and downers, the use rate was highest for White Cook County students. Substantially fewer African Americans and Hispanics used uppers and downers than did Whites. Slightly more African Americans used uppers than did Hispanics, while slightly fewer African American students used downers than did Hispanic students.

**Past Year Use of Uppers and Downers by Race (Cook County)**



### ***Pain Pills and Other Prescription Drugs***

**Table 8-3** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used pain pills and other prescription drugs in the past year.

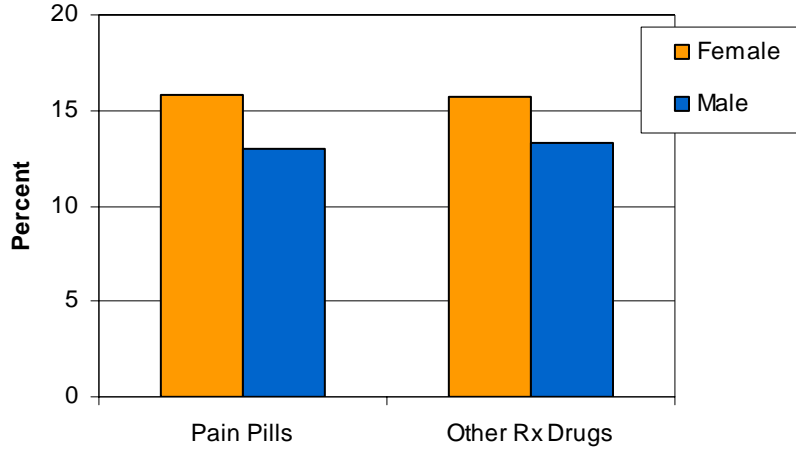
**Table 8-3**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Pain Pills and Other Rx Drugs in the Past Year**

	Specific Substance	
	Pain Pills	Other Rx Drugs
<b>GENDER</b>		
Female	15.8	15.7
Male	13.0	13.3
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>		
8th	13.7	13.9
10th	15.8	15.5
12th	14.2	14.3
<b>REGION</b>		
Cook County	14.3	13.5
Chicago Public	17.8	15.9
Cook/ Non-CPS	12.0	12.0
Non-Cook Counties	14.5	14.6
Urban	14.7	14.4
Rural	14.8	16.0
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>		
White	10.8	12.1
African American	18.1	16.0
Hispanic	14.3	11.5
Other	*	*
Native American	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation

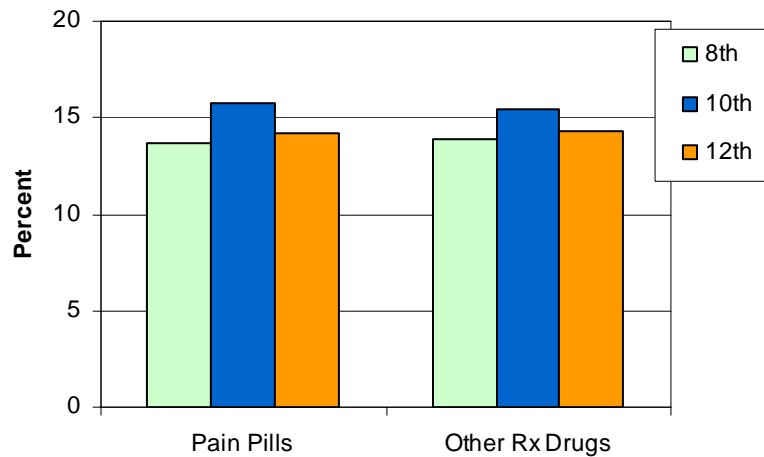
Slightly more females reported use of both pain pills and other prescription drugs in the past year than did males.

***Past Year Use of Pain Pills and Other Rx Drugs by Gender***



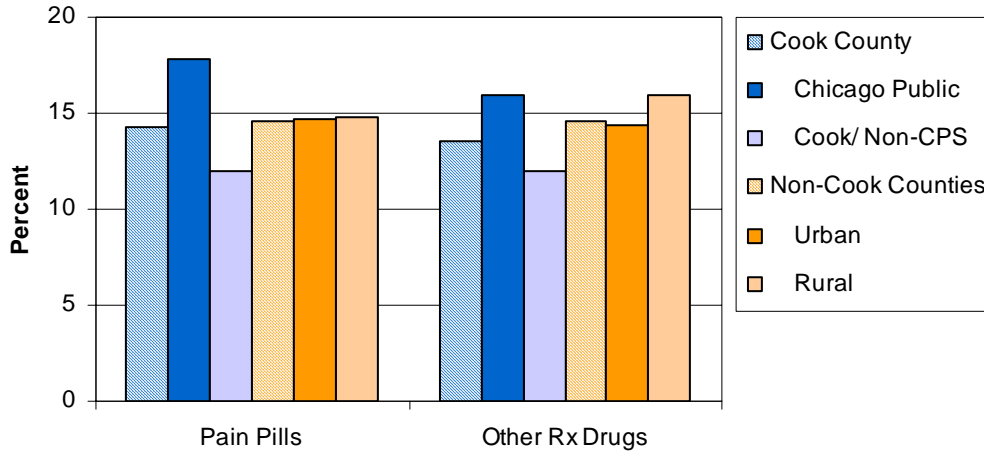
Past year use of both pain pills and other prescription drugs increased somewhat from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> grade, but decreased from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade. For each substance, the 12<sup>th</sup> grade use rate is only slightly above the 8<sup>th</sup> grade use rate.

***Past Year Use of Pain Pills and Other Rx Drugs by Grade***



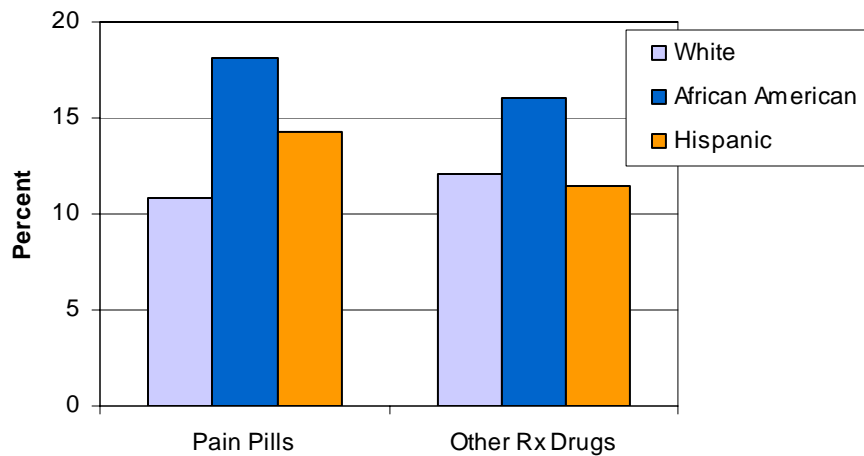
The use rates for both pain pills and other prescription drugs were slightly higher in the past year among students from Non-Cook Counties than among Cook County youth. Substantially more students from Chicago Public Schools used each substance than did Non-CPS students. The use rate for other prescriptions drugs was somewhat higher for urban Non-Cook students than for their rural counterparts, while the use rate for pain pills was about the same for both urban and rural Non-Cook students.

***Past Year Use of Pain Pills and Other Rx Drugs by Region***



For both pain pills and other prescription drugs, the past year use rate was highest for African American students in Cook County. More Hispanics reported use of pain pills than did Whites, while slightly fewer Hispanics than Whites reported use of other prescriptions in the past year.

***Past Year Use of Pain Pills and Other Rx Drugs by Race (Cook County)***



***OTC Performance Enhancers, OTC Weight Loss Aids, and Steroids***

**Table 8-4** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used over-the-counter (OTC) performance enhancing supplements, OTC weight loss aids, and steroids in the past year.

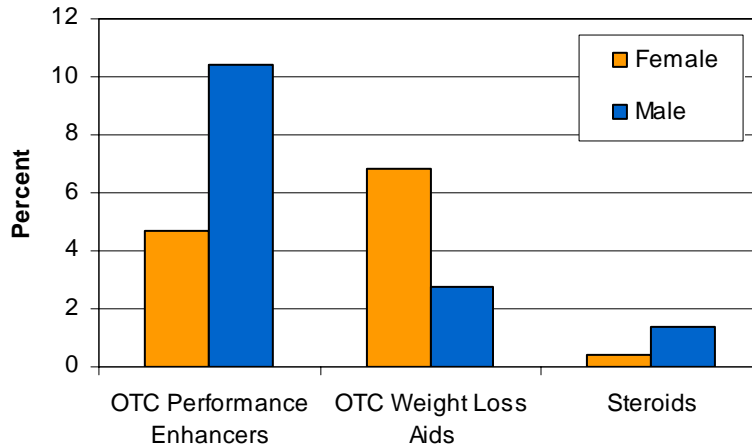
**Table 8-4**  
***Percent of Students Using OTC Performance Enhancers, OTC Weight Loss Aids, and Steroids in the Past Year***

	Specific Substance		
	OTC Performance Enhancers	OTC Weight Loss Aids	Steroids
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	4.7	6.8	0.4
Male	10.4	2.7	1.4
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	4.5	2.5	0.9
10th	7.7	4.8	0.7
12th	10.7	7.7	1.2
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	6.0	4.9	1.0
Chicago Public	5.4	5.2	0.4
Cook/ Non-CPS	6.3	4.8	1.4
Non-Cook Counties	7.5	4.8	0.9
Urban	7.7	5.1	0.6
Rural	9.1	4.5	1.1
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	6.3	5.0	0.8
African American	3.9	3.1	0.9
Hispanic	8.3	7.2	1.5
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

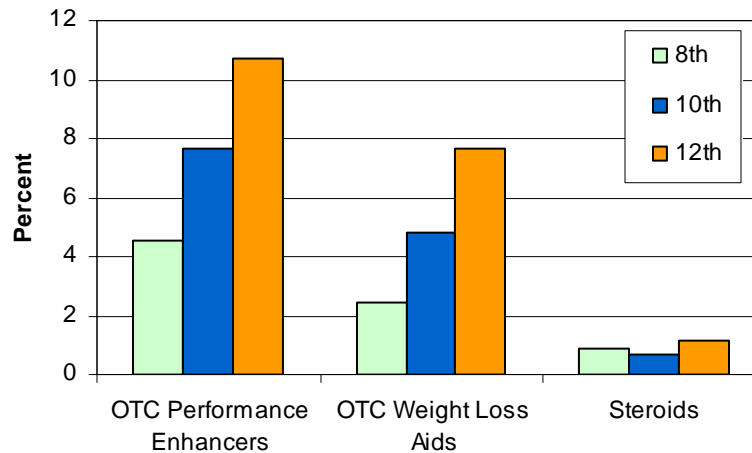
The use rates for both OTC performance enhancers and steroids were more than double those for females. More than twice as many females as males reported use of OTC weight loss aids in the past year.

***Past Year Use of OTC Performance Enhancers, OTC Weight Loss Aids, and Steroids by Gender***



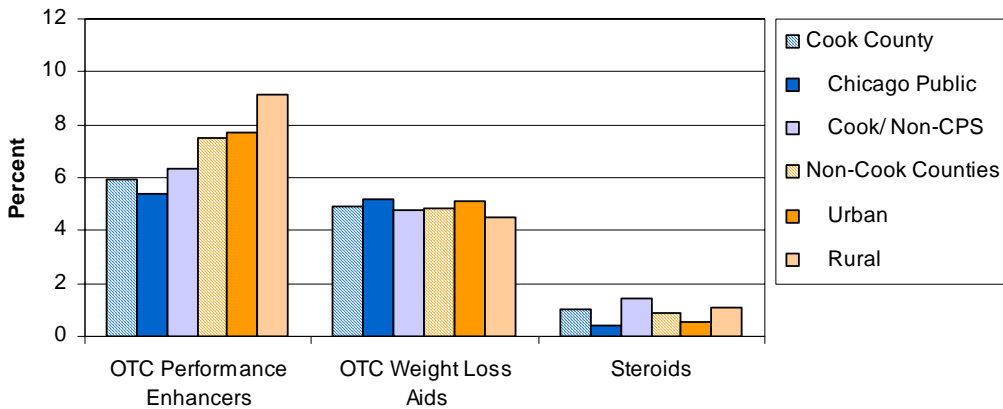
Past year use of both OTC substances increased steadily by grade. Use of steroids was about the same for all grade levels, with a slightly higher number of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting use than 8<sup>th</sup> graders, and slightly more 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting use than 10<sup>th</sup> graders.

***Past Year Use of OTC Performance Enhancers, OTC Weight Loss Aids, and Steroids by Grade***



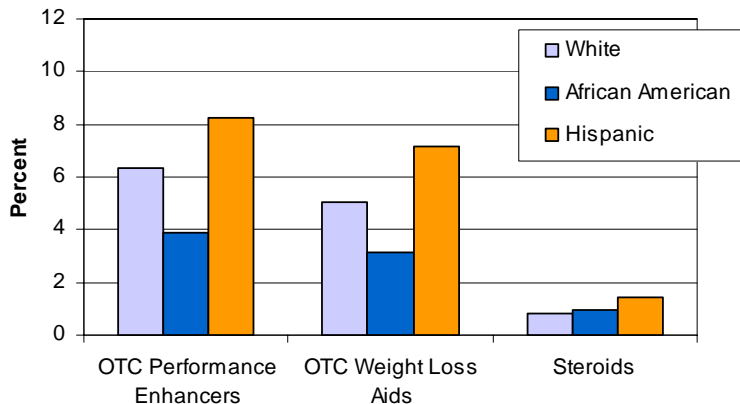
The past year use rate for OTC performance enhancers was higher among students from Non-Cook Counties than among Cook County youth, while the use rates for OTC weight loss aids and steroids were about the same among the two main regional groups. Fewer students in Chicago Public Schools reported use of OTC performance enhancers and steroids than did their Non-CPS counterparts, while a slightly higher number of CPS students reported using OTC weight loss aids than did Non-CPS students. Fewer urban than rural Non-Cook students reported use of OTC performance enhancers and steroids, while a higher number of urban than rural Non-Cook students reported use of OTC weight loss.

***Past Year Use of OTC Performance Enhancers, OTC Weight Loss Aids, and Steroids by Region***



For OTC performance enhancers, OTC weight loss aids, and steroids, the past year use rate was highest for Hispanic students in Cook County. For both OTC substances (performance enhancers and weight loss aids) more Whites reported past year use than African Americans, while slightly more African Americans than Whites reported using steroids in the past year.

***Past Year Use of OTC Performance Enhancers, OTC Weight Loss Aids, and Steroids by Race (Cook County)***



**Chapter 9**  
**Initiation and Use of Gateway Substances**  
**(including: alcohol, tobacco and marijuana)**

**Table 9-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used any gateway substance in the past month for the 2000, 2002 and 2004 DHS Studies.

**Table 9-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Gateway Substances\* in the Past Month**

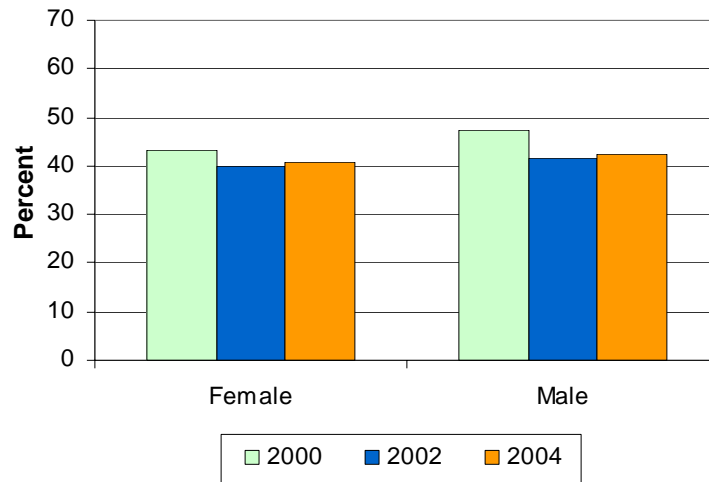
	Survey Year		
	2000	2002	2004
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	43.1	40.0	40.9
Male	47.2	41.4	42.3
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	28.7	23.4	23.9
10th	49.3	42.5	44.7
12th	59.6	58.6	59.1
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	41.9	40.4	39.3
Chicago Public	41.5	39.5	37.0
Cook/ Non-CPS	42.2	40.9	40.8
Non-Cook Counties	46.9	40.7	43.0
Urban	48.9	41.4	42.8
Rural	45.3	40.3	43.3
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	46.4	43.6	44.0
African American	32.1	34.4	31.6
Hispanic	47.4	45.3	43.2
Other	**	**	**
Native American	**	**	**
<b>OVERALL</b>	45.0	40.6	41.6

\*Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana

\*\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

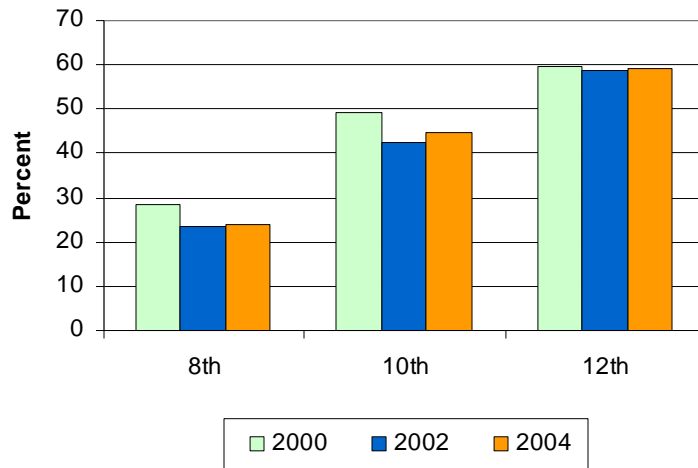
Past month use of gateway substances remained about the same for both male and female students in 2004. The use rate for males remained slightly above that for females.

### *Past Month Gateway Substance Use by Gender*



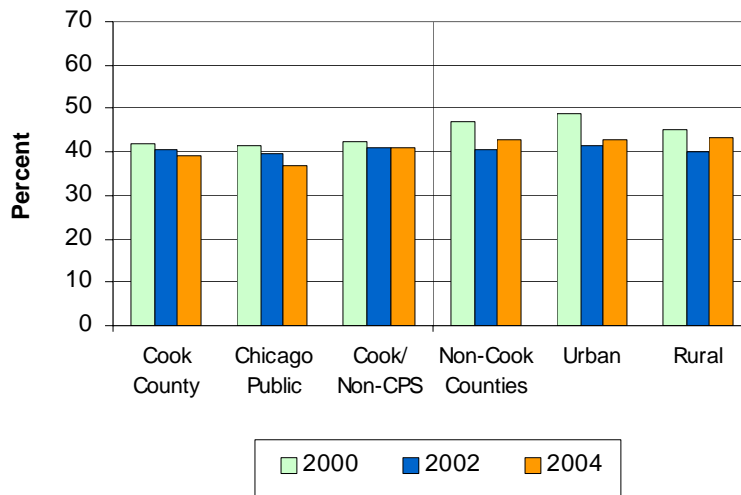
Past month use of gateway substances in 2004 increased slightly for 10<sup>th</sup> grade students since 2002, but remained stable for 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. The use rates for 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders remained significantly below the 2000 rates.

### *Past Month Gateway Substance Use by Grade*



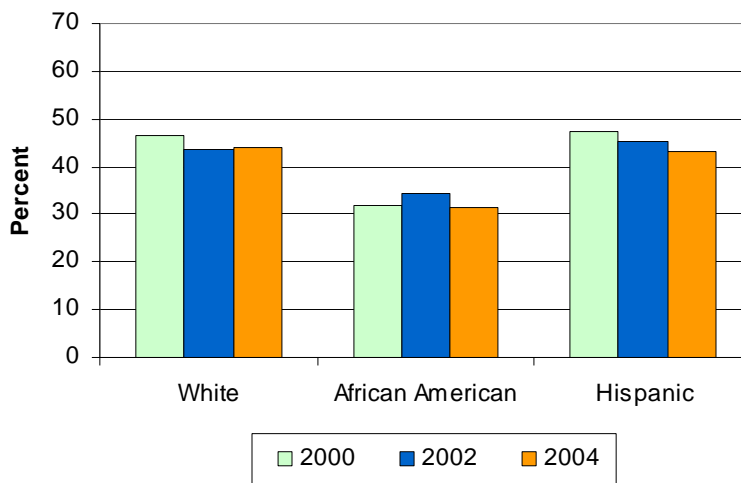
Past month gateway use decreased slightly among Cook County students, and somewhat among those in Chicago Public Schools. Slight increases in use were reported among Non-Cook County students, both urban and rural. 2004 use rates for Non-Cook Counties overall and for those in urban locales remained significantly lower than in 2000. Use rates for Cook County students were slightly lower than for those in Non-Cook Counties.

***Past Month Gateway Substance Use by Region***



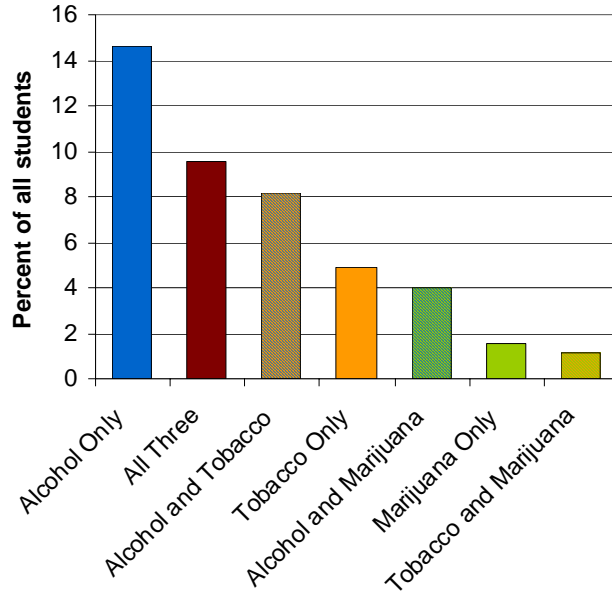
Past month gateway use remained fairly stable for each of the three main Cook County racial groups in 2004. Of the three groups, African Americans remained the group with the lowest use rate.

***Past Month Gateway Substance Use by Race (Cook County)***



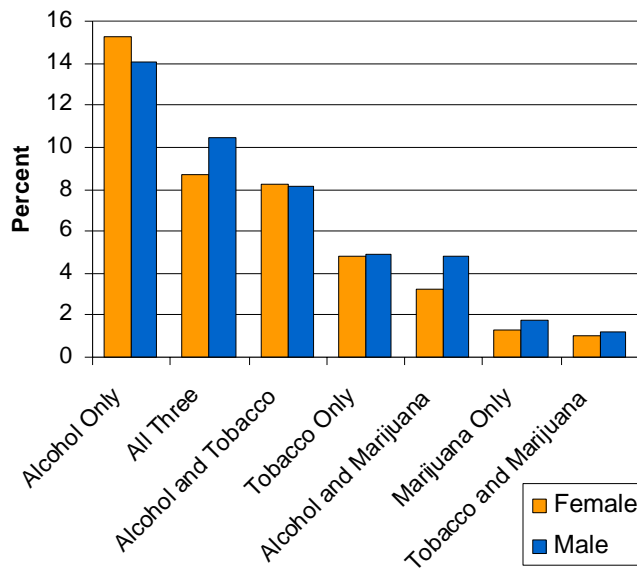
Alcohol alone is the most commonly used gateway substance (used by 14.0% of students), followed by a combination of all three -- alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. 56% of the students had used no gateway substance.

***Patterns of Gateway Substance Use***



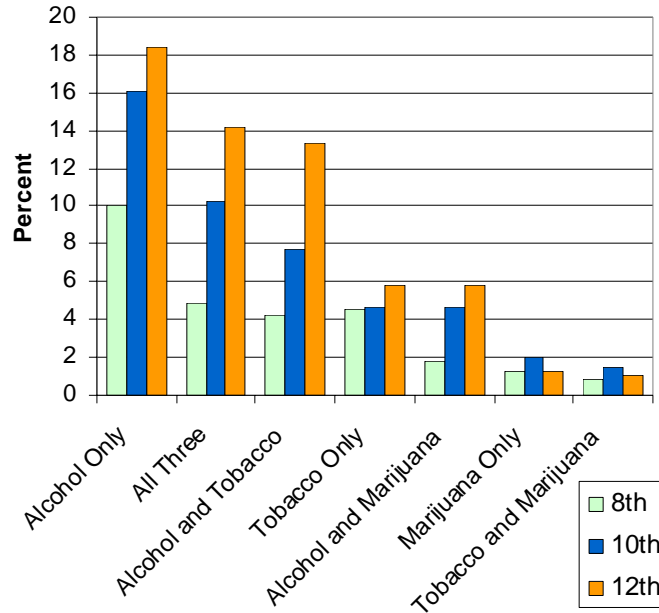
Female students used alcohol only more frequently than male students did. Male students were higher or about equal for all other combinations.

***Patterns of Gateway Substance Use by Gender***



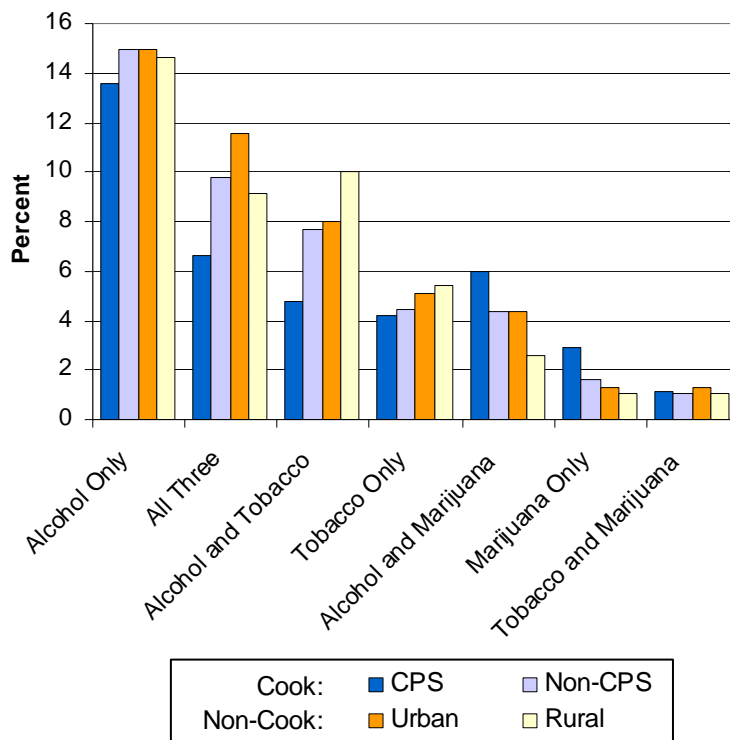
Twelfth grade students use alcohol only, alcohol and tobacco in combination, or all three gateway substances more commonly than other combinations. Tenth grade students report using marijuana only or tobacco and marijuana in combination more than eighth or twelfth grade students. Eighth grade students report a high level of tobacco only.

***Patterns of Gateway Substance Use by Grade***



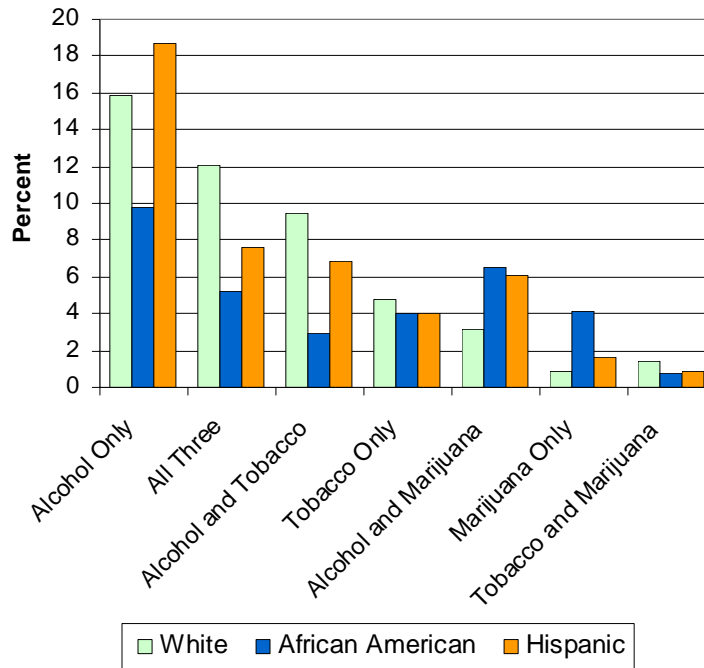
Regional differences in gateway combinations are also evident. Urban Non-Cook County students and Cook County Non-CPS students reported the highest rate for alcohol only. Urban Non-Cook County students reported the highest rate for all three substances. Rural Non-Cook County students reported the highest rates for alcohol and tobacco and tobacco only. Chicago Public School students reported the highest rates of alcohol and marijuana in combination and marijuana only. All 4 regions were very similar in use of tobacco and marijuana in combination.

***Patterns of Gateway Substance Use by Region***



Within Cook County, there are different patterns of gateway substance use by racial group. While alcohol alone is the most common pattern for all three groups, Hispanic students are most likely to use alcohol alone. African American students report the highest rates of any group using marijuana alone or in combination with alcohol. White students report the highest rates of alcohol use in combination with tobacco or all three substances combined compared to the other two groups. All three racial groups have similar use patterns for tobacco alone or combined with marijuana.

***Patterns of Gateway Substance Use Among Cook County Students by Race***

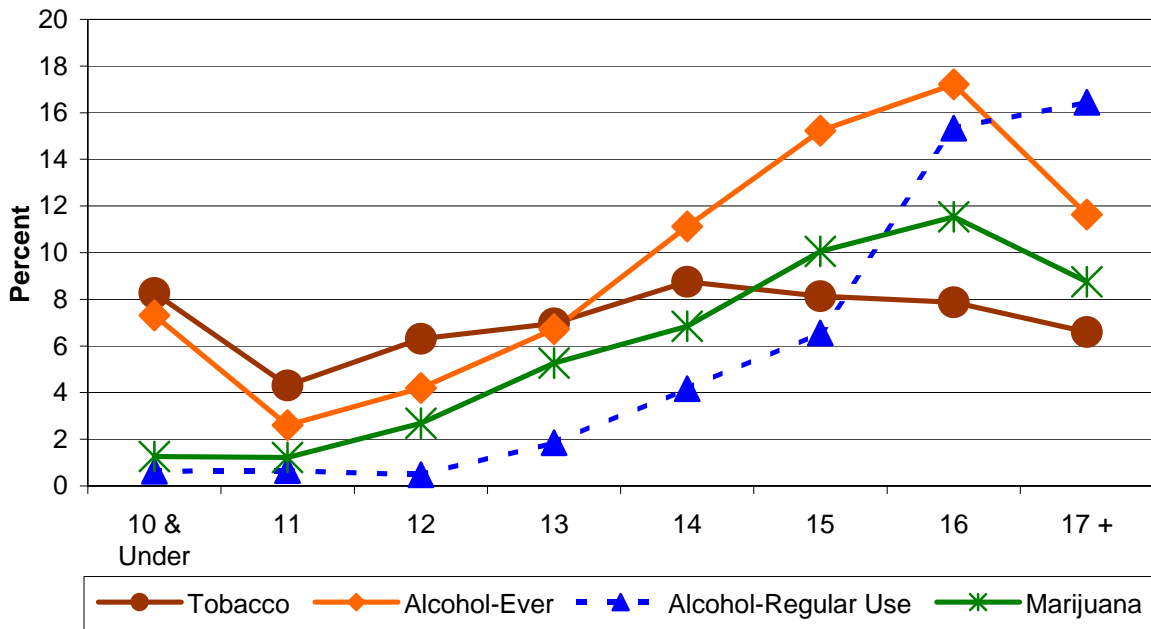


### Age of Initiation

The following two charts show the result of asking 12<sup>th</sup> grade students how old they were when they first started using tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana, or when they started drinking regularly (at least once or twice a month). Unlike the tables showing the percent of students who used a substance in the past 30 days, these charts are based on any use in a youth’s lifetime. Those who had no use of a substance could respond ‘never have.’ Students who never used a substance were not included in the charts. The percentages reported in the chart reflect the percent of all 12<sup>th</sup> grade respondents, rather than the percent of those who had used.

**Chart 9-1** shows what percent of students started use at each age, from ‘10 or under’ through ‘17 or older.’ For example, at age 10 or under (approximately 8 or more years prior to this survey), over 8% had already used tobacco at least once, over 7% had used alcohol (‘more than a sip or two’), and less than 2% had used marijuana or started regular use of alcohol. Initiation of tobacco peaked by about age 14. In other words, although some youth started after they were 14, the percent starting each year was decreasing after age 14. Initiation of alcohol peaked at age 16, and initiation of marijuana peaked at age 16 as well. Initiation of regular alcohol use did not show a peak until age 17 or after.

**Chart 9-1**  
**Age of First Use: Percent of Students\* by Age (12<sup>th</sup> Grade Only)**

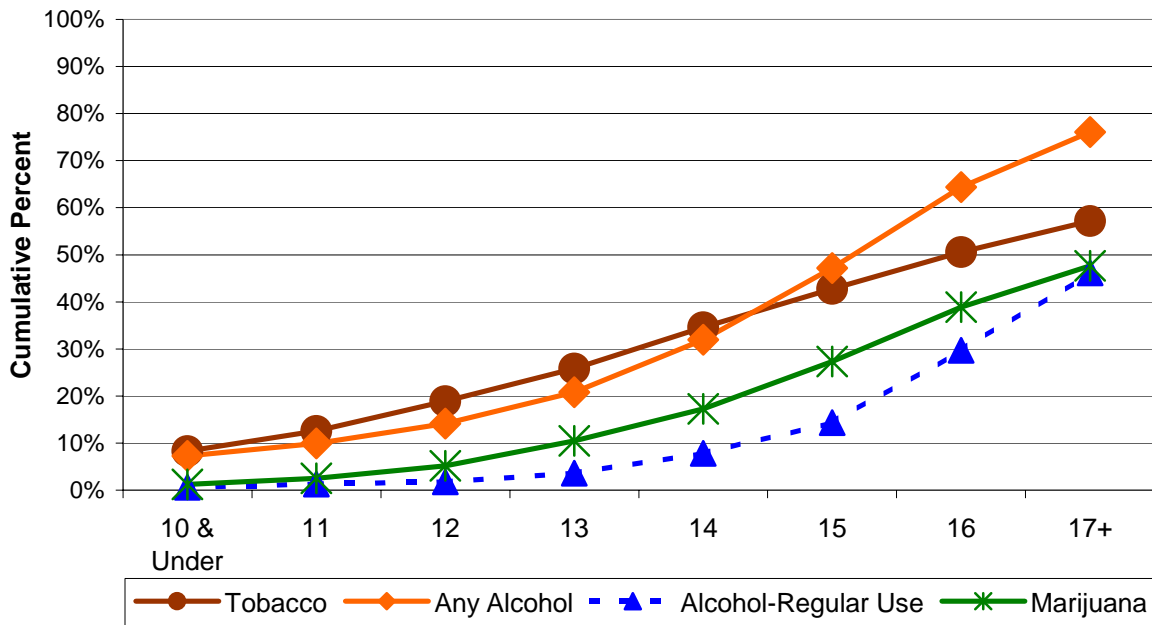


\*This chart is based on percentages of all 12<sup>th</sup> graders, but students who did not use are excluded by omitting “did not use” as a category on the x-axis.

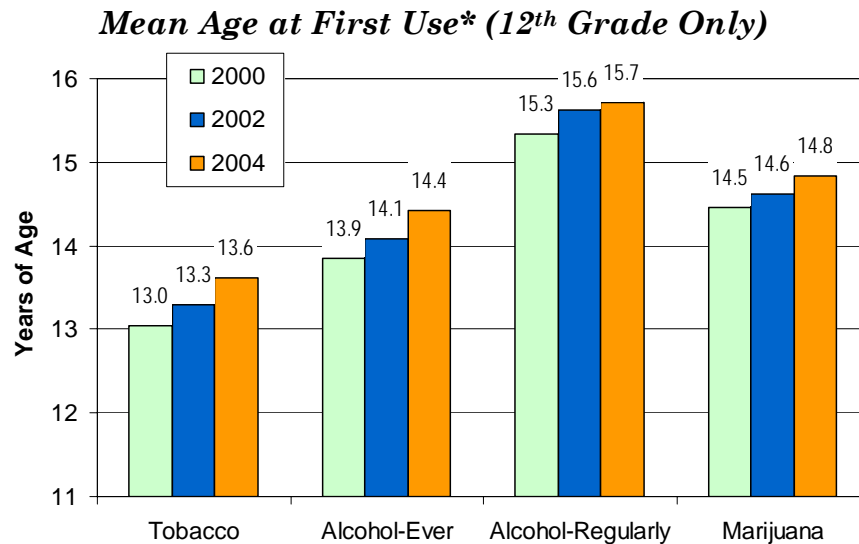
**Chart 9-2** below shows the percent of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used by a given age. This differs from the previous chart in that each age includes the percent of students who had begun at an earlier age (cumulative). For example, while the previous chart shows that approximately 4.5% of these students first used tobacco when they were 11 years old, the following chart shows that at age 11 a total of about 13% of the students had used tobacco, starting either at age 11 or earlier.

This chart suggests that more of the 12<sup>th</sup> graders had started tobacco use than alcohol use until age 14.5, but from age 14.5 on, the percent that had tried alcohol surpassed tobacco and continued to increase faster than tobacco initiation. Starting regular use of alcohol was less common than trying any of the three measured substances until age 17, when the rapidly increasing rate of regular alcohol use came to almost equal the rate of youth who had tried marijuana at least once.

**Chart 9-2**  
**Age of First Use: Cumulative Percent of Students by Age (12<sup>th</sup> Grade Only)**



Another way to look at order of onset is using mean age. For the past three survey years, the mean age of initiation among twelfth grade students was highest for regular alcohol use and lowest for tobacco use. Mean age of first use appears to have risen slightly for tobacco and drinking any alcohol, and slightly, though to a lesser degree, for regular use of alcohol and marijuana.



\*Of students who used.

## *Chapter 10 Community Risk Conditions*

In addition to measuring prevalence of substance use and related problem behaviors, the Illinois Youth Survey also measures various risk and protective factors in four “domains”: Community, Peer/Individual, Family, and School. Based on research literature and many years of Illinois data, this 2004 survey report will focus on the risk and protective conditions most directly tied to rates of gateway substance use in communities. “Conditions” means community-wide factors for initiation of regular use, rather than those tied to the most extreme cases of youth substance use and abuse. The reason for the focus on risk conditions and gateway substances is that community-wide prevention strategies are most likely to succeed with youth who haven’t yet begun regular use of any gateway substance. Youth with more of a history of frequent or heavy use may need individual intervention, and often treatment, to become drug-free.

Chapters 10-12 will discuss factors in the Community, Peer/Individual, and Family domains. The selection of factors to include was guided by the following three criteria:

- They are known to be powerful contributors to community-wide substance use rates, rather than just signs of some other factor operating.
- They are highly correlated with community level substance use scores in Illinois.
- They can be addressed with prevention strategies and/or programs already shown to have some potential for lowering use rates.

Included factors met all three criteria. There is no chapter for School domain factors because none of those studied met all three of the above criteria.

The two community risk conditions that are most connected to community-wide rates of youth gateway substance use in the 2004 IYS data are availability of substances to youth and adult norms about youth substance use. The tendency of these two factors to correlate to each other probably relates in part to interplay between these two factors in a community. For example, more adult disapproval of youth use of a substance tends to make that substance harder for youth to get, and limits on selling or giving a substance to youth tend to reflect adult norms and/or strengthen those norms. Depending on the substance and student’s grade level, either (substance) availability, adult norms, or both may be strongly connected to youth use rates.

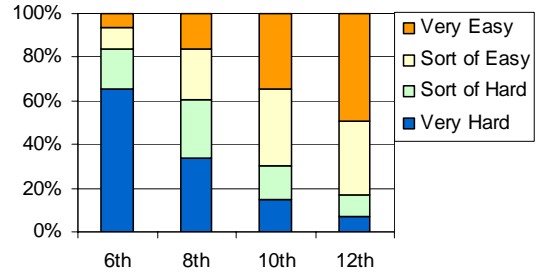
On the IYS, three questions with similar wording about substance availability were included for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. The

questions asked how easy it would be for the youth to get the substance. The answer choices were *Very Hard*, *Sort of Hard*, *Sort of Easy*, and *Very Easy*. The following three tables, one for each substance, show the percentage of youth at each grade level who indicated each of the four possible choices.

**Substance Availability: Percent of Students by Grade Level**

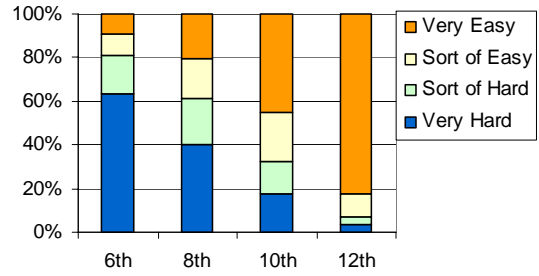
**Alcohol**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Hard	65.4	34.1	14.7	7.0
Sort of Hard	18.2	26.2	15.8	10.0
Sort of Easy	10.1	23.2	34.7	33.6
Very Easy	6.3	16.4	34.8	49.4
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



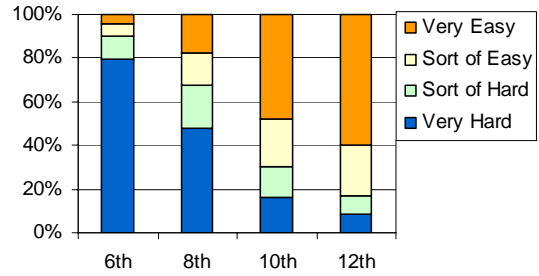
**Cigarettes**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Hard	63.6	40.0	18.0	3.8
Sort of Hard	17.4	21.5	14.3	3.5
Sort of Easy	10.0	17.8	22.4	10.3
Very Easy	9.0	20.6	45.4	82.4
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



**Marijuana**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Hard	79.9	47.8	16.5	8.6
Sort of Hard	10.4	19.8	14.0	8.6
Sort of Easy	5.6	14.5	21.5	22.9
Very Easy	4.1	17.9	48.0	59.9
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



One way to think about this data is to combine the students who said a substance was *sort of easy* or *very easy* to get, resulting in a single percent that said access was easy, rather than hard. So, for example, the percent of students saying that alcohol was easy to get ranged from 16.4 among 6<sup>th</sup> grade youth to 39.6, 69.5, and 83.0 among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth. The equivalent figures for cigarettes were 19.0, 38.4, 67.8, and 92.7. The latter figure is especially high because many of the 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth were already 18 and able to use tobacco legally. For marijuana, the “easy to get”

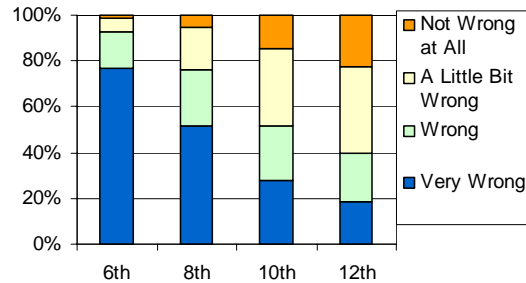
percentages were 9.7 in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, 32.4 in 8<sup>th</sup>, 69.5 in 10<sup>th</sup>, and 82.8 in 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

To measure adult norms about youth substance use, the IYS asks, “How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age ... to use marijuana? ... to drink alcohol? ... to smoke cigarettes?” The answer choices are, *Very Wrong*, *Wrong*, *A Little Bit Wrong*, and *Not Wrong at All*. The following three tables, one for each substance, show the percentage of youth at each grade level who indicated each of the four possible choices.

**Adult Norms: Percent of Students by Grade Level**

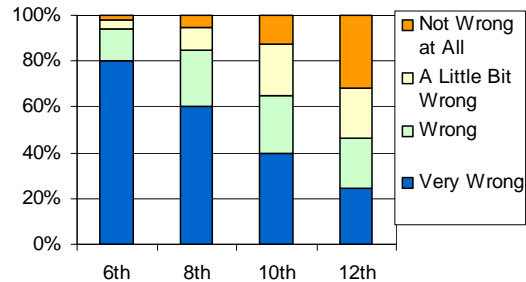
**Alcohol**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Wrong	77.0	51.7	27.8	18.4
Wrong	15.7	24.3	23.9	21.6
A Little Bit Wrong	5.7	18.7	33.9	37.7
Not Wrong at All	1.6	5.3	14.3	22.3
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



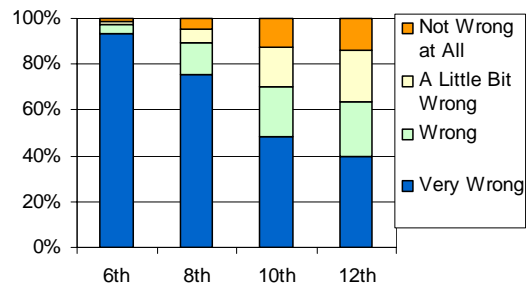
**Cigarettes**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Wrong	80.5	60.3	39.8	24.6
Wrong	13.8	24.5	25.4	21.7
A Little Bit Wrong	3.8	9.6	22.1	21.6
Not Wrong at All	2.0	5.6	12.7	32.1
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



**Marijuana**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Wrong	93.4	75.5	48.1	40.0
Wrong	4.1	13.6	22.4	23.7
A Little Bit Wrong	1.2	6.3	17.0	22.0
Not Wrong at All	1.3	4.5	12.5	14.2
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



Youth perceived adults as more accepting of alcohol use than of either cigarette use or marijuana use. Marijuana use was perceived as least

acceptable among the three substances measured. For all three substances, older youth perceived a greater adult acceptance than did younger youth.

### ***Conclusion***

It is developmentally appropriate for substance abuse norms to become more permissive and access to substances to increase as a youth ages. However, the data show this trend to be accelerated. This suggests that prevention efforts should focus more on changing community norms tolerant of youth substance use and on reducing substance availability to youth.

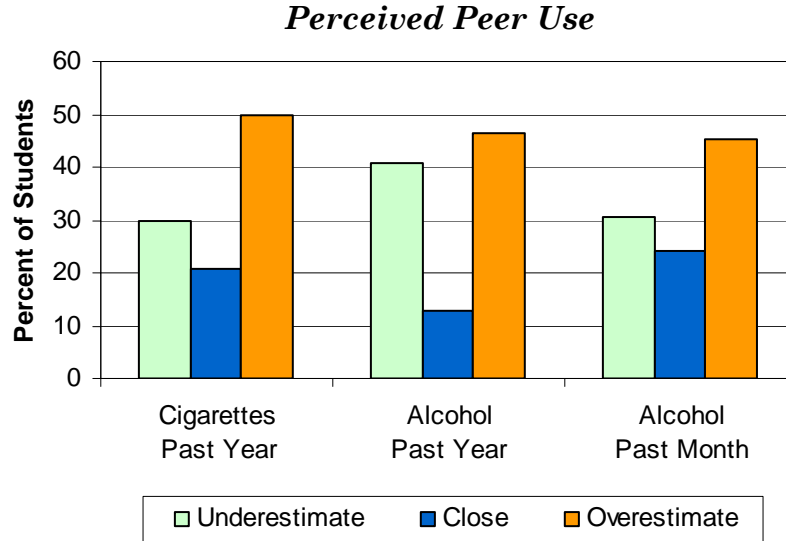
## *Chapter 11*

### *Peer/Individual Risk Conditions*

The strongest Peer/Individual factor, in terms of influence on community use rates, is the degree to which a student believes that many peers use a substance. This is a factor of “Perceived Peer Use”, and is closely related to “Perceived Peer Attitude” about use. Although some of the connection comes from substance-using youth having friends that also use, there is a distinct impact of perceived peer use on use rates. This has been demonstrated in prevention curricula and/or social norms marketing campaigns that have succeeded in lowering use rates by simply correcting falsely inflated perceptions of the extent of peer use. The strongest developmental task of adolescence is defining identity, and perception of widespread use among peers apparently leads many youth to feel compelled to use alcohol or other drugs in order to be “normal.” Although the name of this effect is “peer influence,” it may be more strongly shaped by images in popular media than by actual contact with real peers.

Perception of peer use is measured on the IYS by three questions that ask the responding youths what they believe to be the frequency of use of substances by “the typical student at your school.” One question asks about cigarette use in the past year, one asks about alcohol use in the past year, and the third asks about alcohol use in the past month. The statewide average for perceived past year cigarette use was 4.9 cigarettes per day, which was the third of seven ascending possible response choices. The average for perceived past year alcohol use was 11.8 occasions, which was the fifth of seven possible responses. The average for past month alcohol use was 6.1 occasions, which was the fourth of seven possible responses. The actual statewide average for perceived past year cigarette use was 0.8 cigarettes per day, which was one category lower than the perceived peer use. The average for actual past year alcohol use was 5.0 occasions, which was two categories lower than the perceived rate. The average for past month alcohol use was 1.7 occasions, which was also two categories lower than the perceived rate.

If we consider response categories lower than an actual use rate as “underestimates,” and those above the actual use category as “overestimates,” we can get a pictorial representation of the accuracy of perceived peer use. The following figure shows youth tended to overestimate peer use of substances. Close to half of all students overestimated peer use of cigarettes in the past year (49.6%), alcohol in the past year (46.4%), and alcohol in the past month (45.1%). “Close” in the following figure means the percent of students who chose the response category into which actual use levels fit.

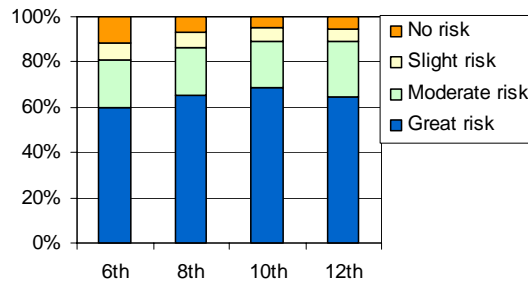


Another Peer/Individual risk factor measured by the IYS is “Perceived Harm” of use. The questions begin, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they ...”. The four such questions ask about smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day, trying marijuana “once or twice,” smoking marijuana regularly, and taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage “nearly every day.” The response choices for each question are *No Risk*, *Slight Risk*, *Moderate Risk*, and *Great Risk*. The following tables give the percent of youth at each grade level that chose each response.

**Perceived Harm: Percent of Students by Grade Level**

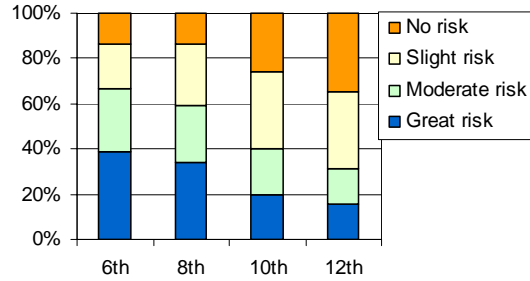
**Cigarettes – 1 or More Packs a Day**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Great risk	59.6	65.0	68.4	64.4
Moderate risk	21.3	21.3	20.6	24.6
Slight risk	7.5	6.7	6.5	5.5
No risk	11.6	6.9	4.5	5.5
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



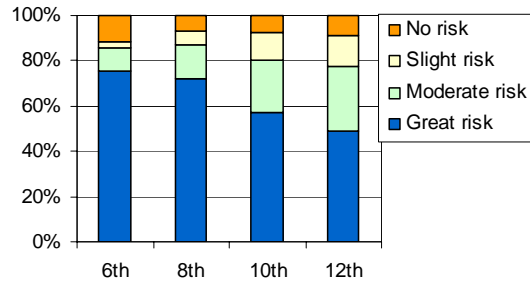
**Marijuana – Try Once or Twice**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Great risk	38.5	34.0	19.7	15.6
Moderate risk	27.9	25.4	20.5	15.4
Slight risk	19.9	26.9	33.8	34.0
No risk	13.7	13.7	26.0	34.9
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



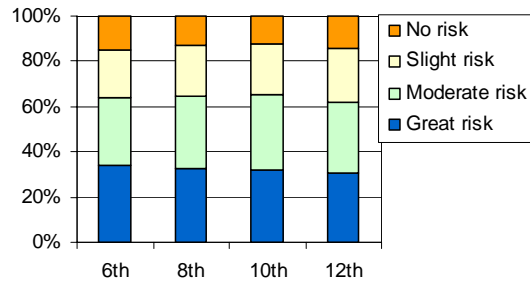
**Marijuana - Regularly**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Great risk	75.2	72.4	57.0	48.7
Moderate risk	10.2	14.9	23.4	28.9
Slight risk	2.8	5.9	12.1	13.3
No risk	11.8	6.8	7.4	9.1
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



**Alcohol – One or Two Drinks a Day**

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Great risk	34.1	32.8	32.3	30.6
Moderate risk	29.9	31.8	33.4	31.6
Slight risk	21.3	22.6	22.1	23.3
No risk	14.8	12.8	12.3	14.6
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



In each grade level, regular use of cigarettes and of marijuana were perceived as most harmful. In 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade regular use of marijuana was seen as most harmful, but in high school a decrease in the perceived harm of regular marijuana use led to that percent being lower than perceived harm of (tobacco) cigarettes.

Perceived harm of trying marijuana just once or twice started in 6<sup>th</sup> grade as approximately equal to perceived harm of regular alcohol use, but then the former dropped consistently and greatly, resulting in only 31% of seniors perceiving moderate or great risk of trying marijuana. The range from 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade in perceived risk of trying marijuana was 33.4 percentage points, which was much larger than the next highest: regular cigarette use with a 8.1% range and regular marijuana use with a 7.8% range (between 8<sup>th</sup> grade peak and 12<sup>th</sup> grade). Perceived harm of regular alcohol use stayed very steady, with a high of 65.7% in 10<sup>th</sup> grade and a low of 62.2% in 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

This factor seems more straightforward than it is, for a number of reasons. It is much more difficult to change than one may think. Prevention research has consistently shown that just giving youth information about the risks of a substance doesn't necessarily change their perceptions, and a change in perception doesn't necessarily change chance of use. This seems to be a reflection of the relative power of other factors such as youth access and perception of social norms, in comparison to perception of risk. Some of the association between use and perceived risk may be due to users perceiving less risk, rather than low perceived risk leading to use.

### ***Conclusion***

Responses to the three perception of use questions confirmed the potential to correct inaccurately high estimates by Illinois youth as a viable goal of prevention in the state.

Perception of risk questions suggest that attempts to increase perception of risk among teens are currently most successful in regard to cigarettes, which was the only category to consistently increase or, from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade, stay constant. Risk perception efforts were least effective in regard to trying marijuana and regular use of alcohol. The former plummeted from 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grades. Alcohol didn't decrease much in perceived risk among older teens, but it also didn't increase much. Apparently social environmental influences that increase teens' perceived risk of regular alcohol use are balanced out by other influences that decrease the perceived risk.

## Chapter 12 Parent/Family Risk and Protective Conditions

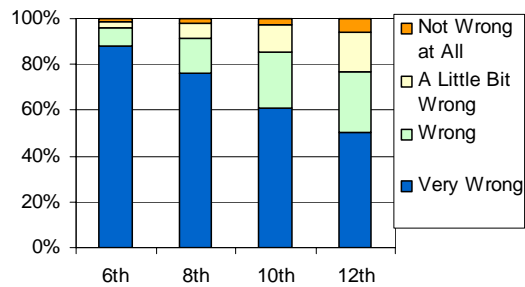
One of the strongest ways parents (or guardians) can lower the probability of their son or daughter starting substance use is to clearly communicate disapproval of youth use of substances. In the IYS, this is measured by three questions that ask, “How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:”. The three questions ask about drinking alcoholic beverages regularly (“at least once or twice a month”), smoking cigarettes, and smoking marijuana. The four answer choices are *Very Wrong*, *Wrong*, *A Little Bit Wrong*, and *Not Wrong at All*.

The following three tables, one for each substance, show the percentage of youth at each grade level who indicated each of the four possible choices.

### Parental Disapproval: Percent of Students by Grade Level

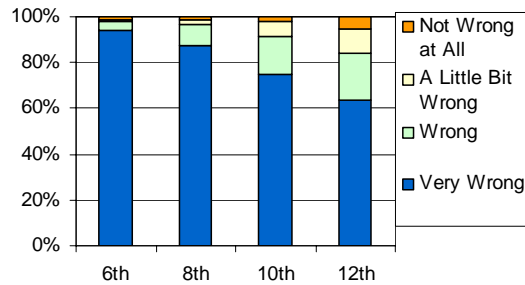
#### Alcohol

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Wrong	88.3	76.4	61.2	50.4
Wrong	7.5	14.9	24.4	26.7
A Little Bit Wrong	3.1	6.9	11.9	17.1
Not Wrong at All	1.2	1.8	2.6	5.8
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



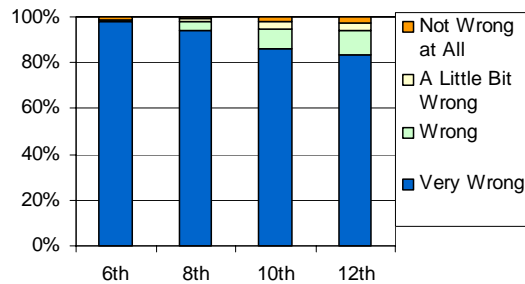
#### Cigarettes

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Wrong	94.1	87.3	74.7	63.5
Wrong	4.1	9.1	17.0	20.4
A Little Bit Wrong	0.7	2.2	6.6	10.8
Not Wrong at All	1.0	1.4	1.7	5.2
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



#### Marijuana

	Grade Level			
	6th	8th	10th	12th
Very Wrong	97.7	94.3	86.4	83.8
Wrong	1.1	3.7	8.6	10.4
A Little Bit Wrong	0.1	1.0	3.3	3.4
Not Wrong at All	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.5
# of Respondents	2044	1998	1909	1683



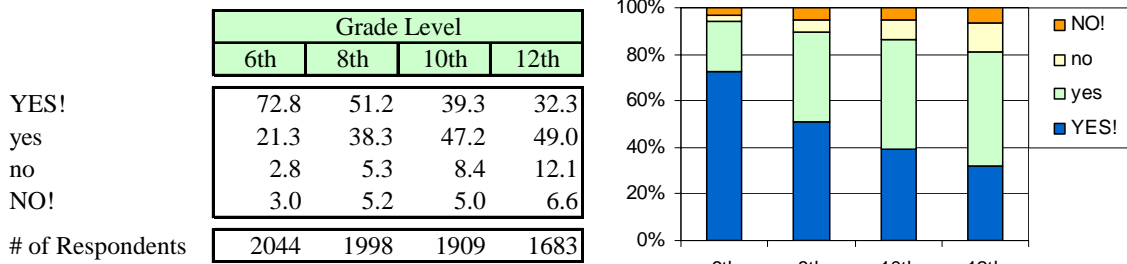
Comparing the rates for all substances, the following can be observed:

1. (Perceived) parent disapproval of youth use is stronger against tobacco use than against alcohol use. Disapproval is most strong against marijuana.
2. Even for alcohol use by 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth, perceived approval (*A Little Bit Wrong* or *Not Wrong at All*) includes less than 30% of parents. The next highest rate is 16% for 12<sup>th</sup> grade tobacco use. Perceived parental approval quickly falls from there as one goes from 12<sup>th</sup> grade to younger grades and from alcohol to tobacco to marijuana.
3. For alcohol, the greatest of the three grade level jumps (going from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, then 10<sup>th</sup>, then 12<sup>th</sup>) happens from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade (a 202% increase), while for the other two substances the greatest jump is from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> (231% for tobacco and 274% for marijuana).

Another way parents can lower the likelihood of youths’ substance use is by monitoring their teenagers’ activities consistently. This seems to be not quite as strong as the parent disapproval factor, but is notable especially at the 12<sup>th</sup> grade level. One of the best explanations of this differential strength as a risk factor is that for younger children, so many parents do monitor their children’s whereabouts that there is not enough variability in the population to account for youth substance use. In 12<sup>th</sup> grade, however, many young people are becoming substantially independent, and more parents of older youth either can’t effectively monitor their youth or feel that such effort would be ineffective.

There are a few IYS questions related to parental monitoring of youth, but the one that seems most closely connected is, “When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.” The four answer choices are *NO!* (an emphatic no), *no*, *yes*, and *YES!* (emphatic yes). The following table shows the percent of youth who chose each of the four answers, by grade level.

**Parental Monitoring: Percent of Students by Grade Level**



The table and chart show that the percentage of youth who believe parents do not effectively monitor their whereabouts grows steadily from 5.8% in 6<sup>th</sup> grade to 18.7% in 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

### ***Conclusion***

Although most parents do successfully communicate disapproval of youth substance use:

1. The few who do not communicate disapproval apparently exert a strong enough effect, probably through a combination of that behavior and other things correlated with it, to have a measurable correlation with community-wide use rates in each participating grade.
2. Among the three gateway substances, parental disapproval is most pronounced against marijuana, and weakest against youth alcohol use.

Most parents want to know where their children are, but by 12<sup>th</sup> grade a notable minority of youth (18.7%) perceive that their parents either don't want youth to report this or can't successfully find it out.



## ***Chapter 13*** ***Daily Use, Heavy Use, and Abuse/Dependence***

Any youth substance use is problematic, but the nature and depth of the problem varies according to the substance(s) used and frequency of use. Youth who have used alcohol or tobacco just once in the past year are more like non-users than like heavy users. Typically use starts with tobacco and/or alcohol. As regular use is established, youth become at high risk of also initiating marijuana use. Most youth do not start using marijuana, but hardly any youth *start* with marijuana or other illegal drug use before alcohol and/or tobacco.

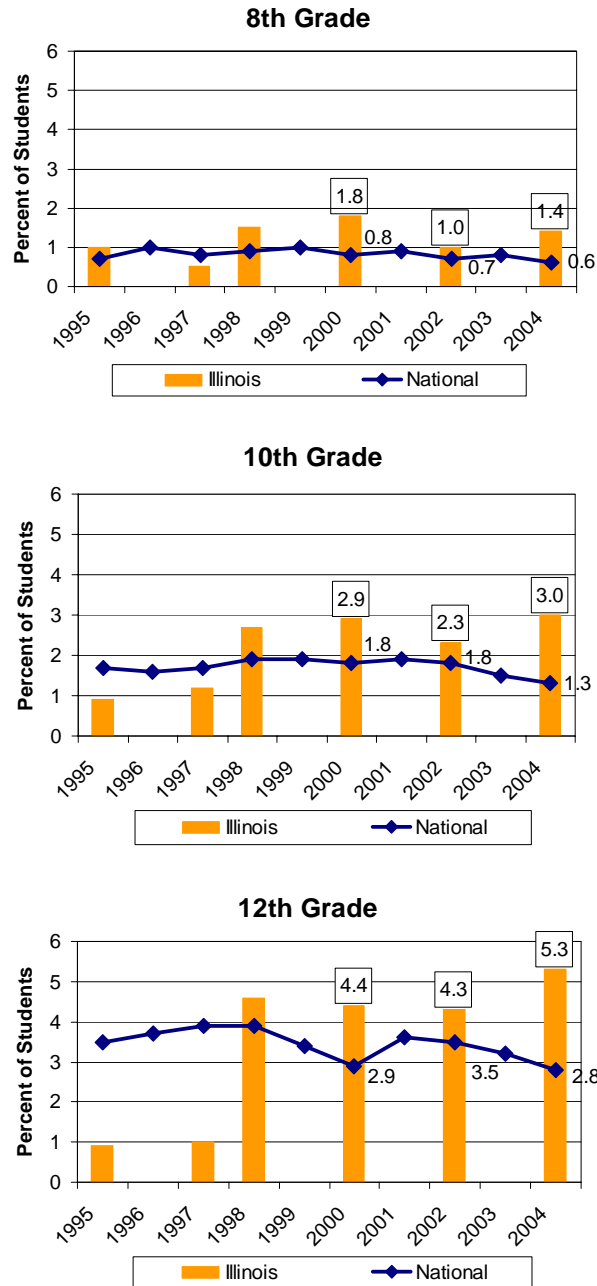
There are a variety of ways to gauge heavy use or abuse of substances. Daily use is one way. Youth who daily use alcohol or illegal drugs can be considered heavy users, but there are youth with substance abuse problems who do not use daily. This chapter starts with a discussion of daily use and then moves on to measures of heavy use, abuse, dependence, and multi-substance use.

### Daily Use

#### Alcohol

In 2004, Illinois students reported more daily alcohol use compared to students nationally<sup>8</sup>. Daily use of alcohol increased for Illinois students in all three grades, but remained stable for 8<sup>th</sup> graders nationally and decreased for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders nationally. Illinois rates are in boxes.

*Daily Alcohol Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National*

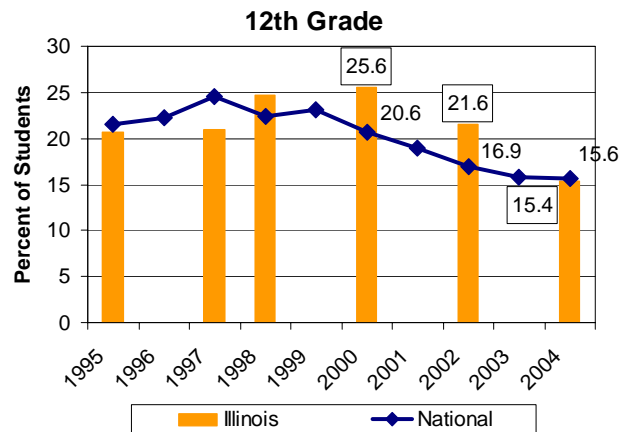
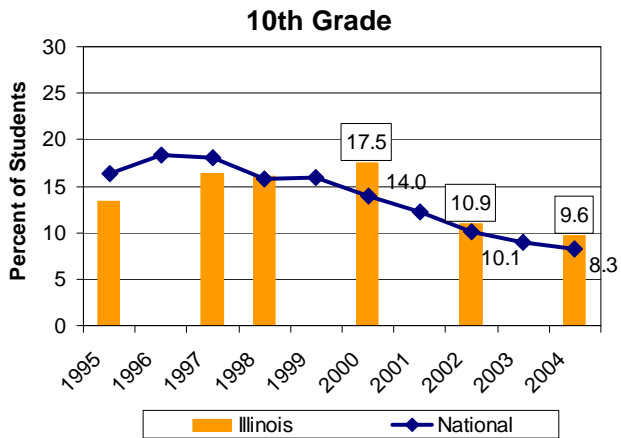
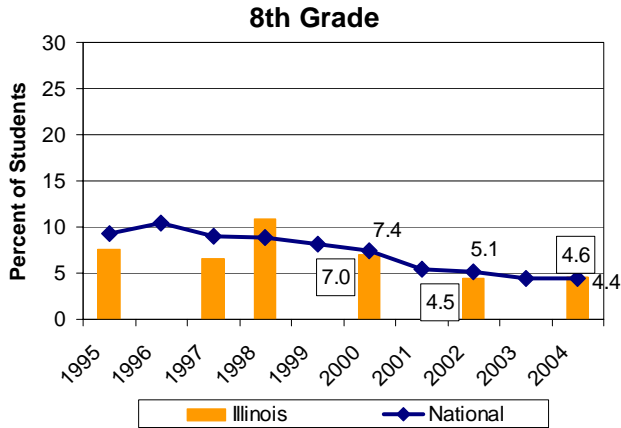


<sup>8</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

**Tobacco**

Daily use of tobacco was slightly higher among Illinois 10<sup>th</sup> graders than among their national<sup>9</sup> counterparts. Daily use of tobacco was similar for 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in Illinois and nationally. Both Illinois and national rates have been declining for the past few years. Illinois rates are in boxes.

**Daily Tobacco Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National**

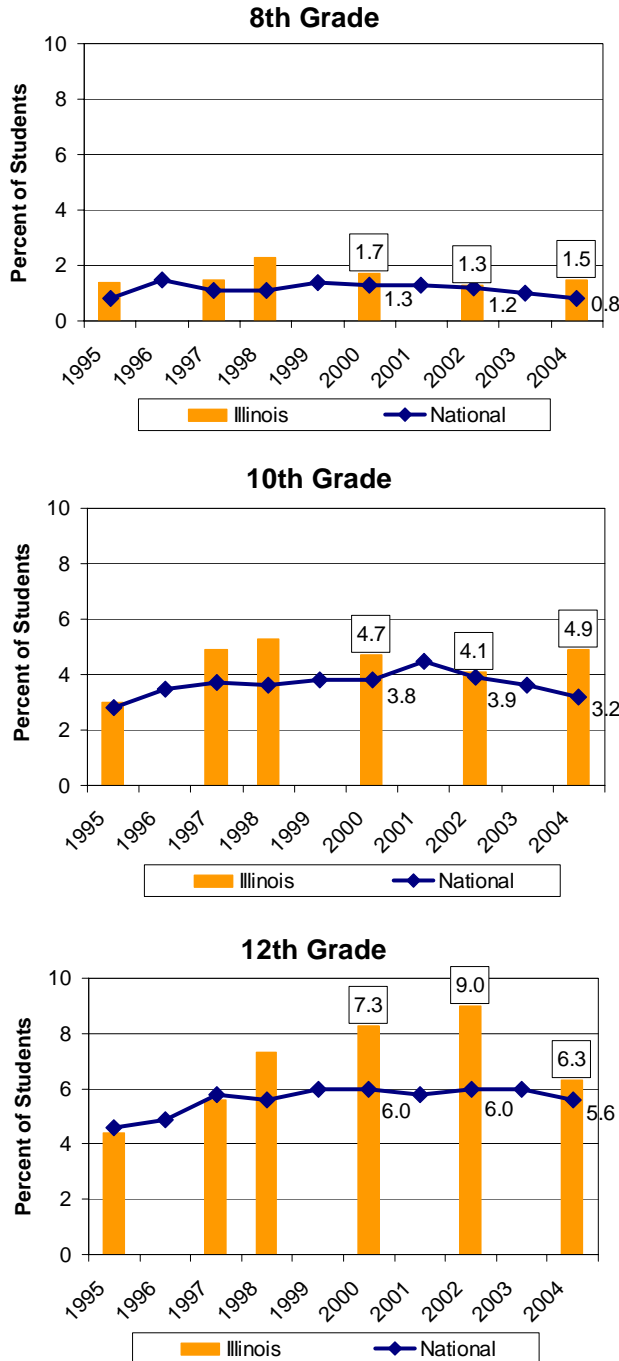


<sup>9</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

**Marijuana**

In 2004, daily use of marijuana by Illinois 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders was similar to their national<sup>10</sup> counterparts, while the Illinois 10<sup>th</sup> grade rate was higher than 10<sup>th</sup> grade nationally. Daily use by Illinois 12<sup>th</sup> graders dropped dramatically in 2004. Illinois rates are in boxes.

**Daily Marijuana Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National**



<sup>10</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2004*.

### ***Heavy Use***

For the past several years, Lighthouse Institute has used statistical techniques to group youth survey respondents into three major patterns of substance use. The largest group, with 82.2% of (8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade) youth in 2004, is the “no/low use” group. Many of these youth use no substances at all. Those who do use do so rarely, and mainly use alcohol and/or tobacco. The next largest group is the “gateway use” group, characterized by heavier use of alcohol and/or tobacco and by little or no use of illegal drugs. This group included 10.5% of those surveyed in 2004. The third group, “gateway plus”, is most characterized by regular marijuana use. However, most use of other illegal drugs occurs among members of this third group. This group accounted for 7.3% of those surveyed in 2004. For the purposes of this report, “heavy” use means youth in either of the two groups beyond “no/low use”.

### ***Abuse and Dependence***

Addiction professionals have developed questions to screen individuals for symptoms of substance abuse (recurrent use in spite of impaired functioning) and dependence (addiction). Such questions were included in the high school version of the 2004 Illinois Youth Survey. Among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth, 82.7% indicated neither drug abuse nor dependence, 5.5% indicated both abuse and dependence, 10.8% indicated substance abuse without dependence, and 1.0% indicated dependence without substance abuse.

### ***Combined Measures***

Although heavy use and abuse or dependence tend to go together, they are not identical. Some individuals may not yet have developed recognizable symptoms, and not all cases of substance abuse or dependence require current heavy use. In the results from the 2004 Illinois Youth Survey, the following were true: 70% of (10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade) youth reported neither heavy use nor abuse or dependence; 13% reported heavy use but not abuse or dependence; 6% reported symptoms of abuse or dependence but not heavy use; and 11% reported both heavy use and abuse and/or dependence.

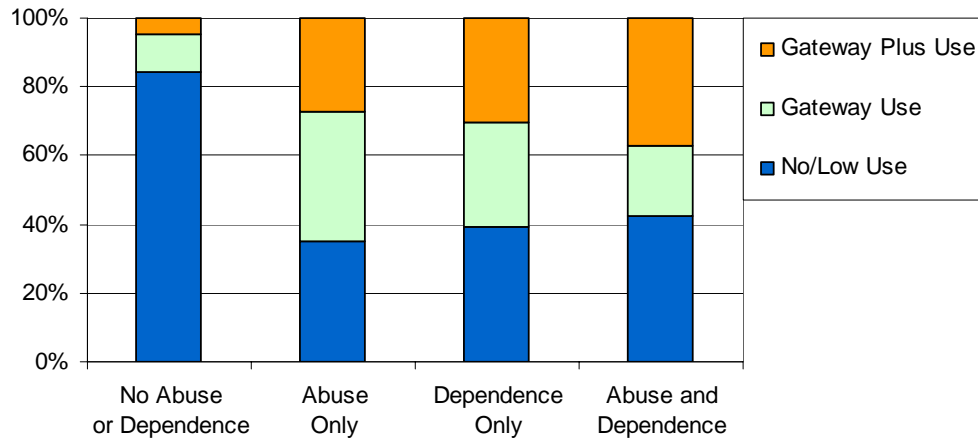
A more detailed picture is shown in the chart and tables below. For each of the four abuse/dependence categories, the chart shows the percent in that category of each of the three use groups. Of the youth who had no abuse or dependence indicated, 84.1% were in the no/low use group, and only 4.9% were in “gateway plus” group. In each of the other three categories, a majority was composed of the two heavy use groups. The actual number of

youths in each category shows how big the “no abuse or dependence” category was, in comparison to the number of youth in the other three categories.

***Abuse/Dependence by Use:  
Count and Percent of Youth (10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Graders)***

	Count				Percent		
	No/Low Use	Gateway Use	Gateway Plus Use	Total	No/Low Use	Gateway Use	Gateway Plus Use
No Abuse or Dependence	2381	310	140	2831	84.1	11.0	4.9
Abuse Only	129	139	100	368	35.1	37.8	27.2
Dependence Only	13	10	10	33	39.4	30.3	30.3
Abuse and Dependence	79	38	69	186	42.5	20.4	37.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2602</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>3418</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>

***Abuse/Dependence by Use:  
Percent of Youth (10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Graders)***



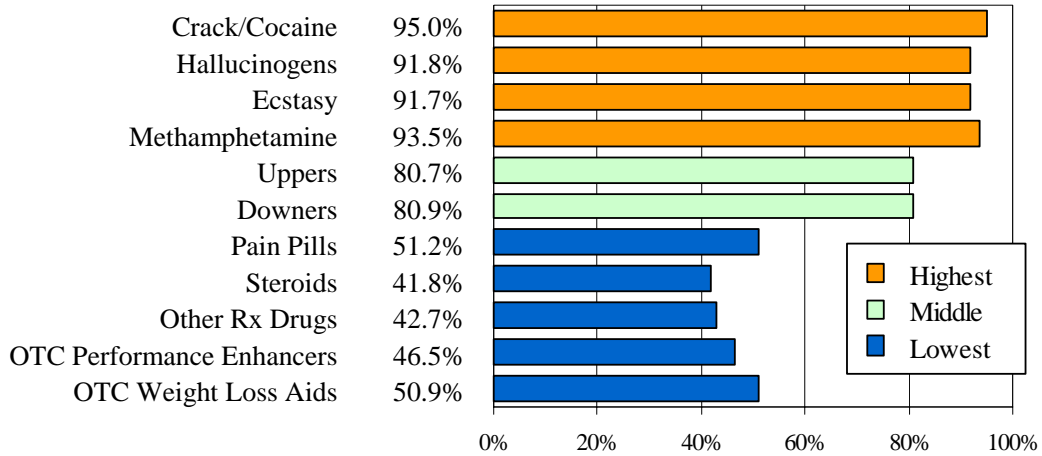
***Multi-Substance Use***

The percent of youth that used each illicit substance (and two over-the-counter substances) was reported in Chapters Six (Marijuana) and Eight (Past Year Use of Specific Substances). Another potentially important question is: For the group of users of each substance, what percent used marijuana? For example, if 1.6% of youth (grades 8, 10, and 12 combined) reported use of methamphetamine, what percent of those meth-using youth also used marijuana? The answer to this question, for each of eleven substances, is reported in the next chart, below. In this chart, the percent given for each substance shows extent of marijuana use among just the youth who used the substance. That is different than the percent among all

surveyed students. For example, the 93.5% for methamphetamine means that 93.5% of that 1.6% who used meth also used marijuana in the past year.

The results in the chart are grouped into three ranges that emerged from the data.

***Percent of Users of Specific Substances Who Also Used Marijuana***



The highest range was between 91% and 95%. Cocaine, methamphetamine, hallucinogens, and ecstasy were all in this range. In other words, at least 91% of the users of each of these four drugs were also using marijuana.

The middle group, consisting of just “uppers” and “downers”, had 81% usage of marijuana.

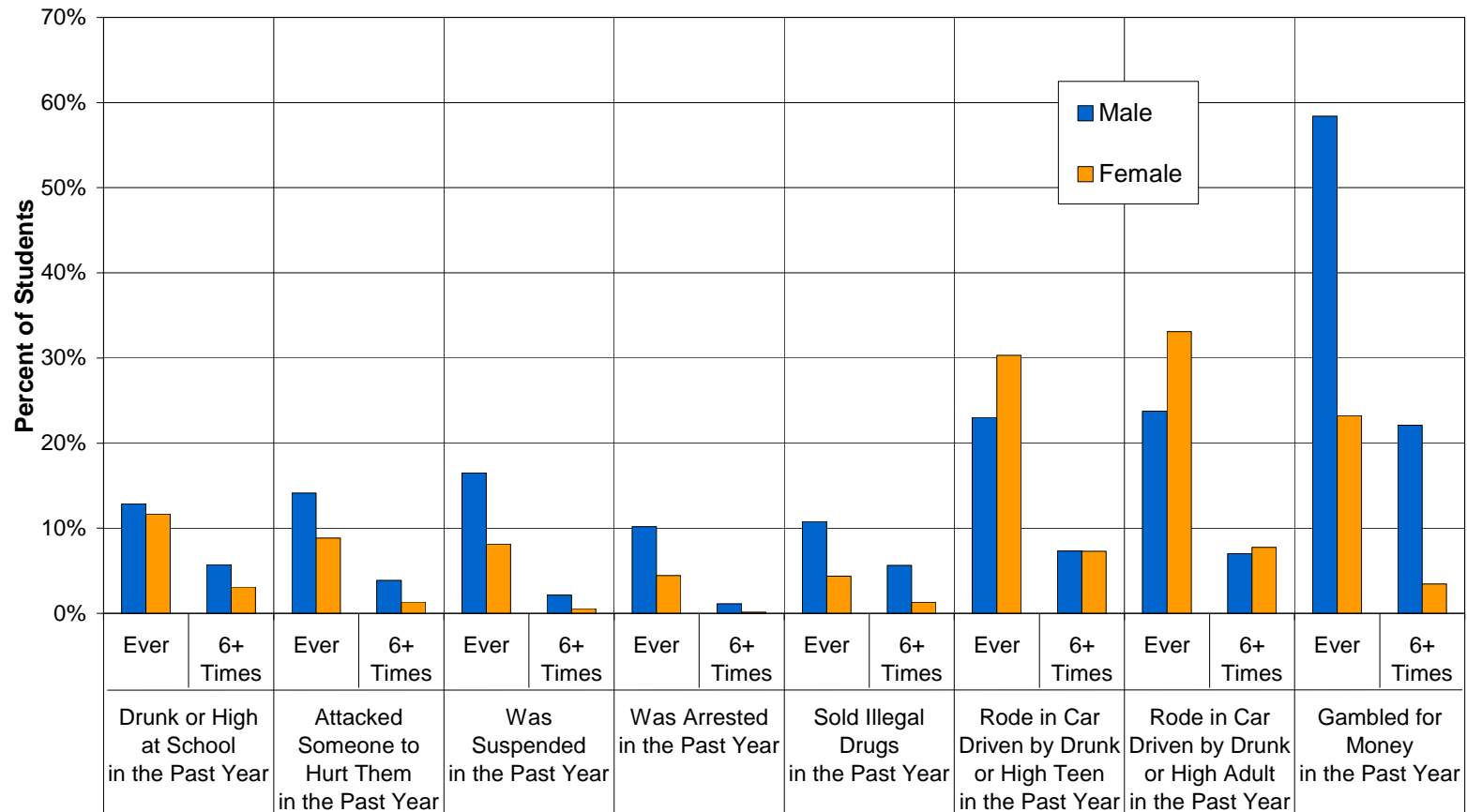
In the least connected group (pain pills, steroids, other prescription medicines, over-the counter weight-loss aids and over-the-counter performance enhancing drugs) between 42% and 51% of the users of each of those substances also used marijuana.

Because marijuana tends to be by far the most widely used illicit drug and a “gateway” to other substances, the above percentages may indicate the degree to which each substance appeals to individuals most interested in a “high”, as opposed to a more specific effect (such as pain relief or performance enhancement). On the other hand, even the lowest correlations with marijuana use were in the two-fifths to one-half range, suggesting that use of *any* of these substances increases the risk of other use, albeit to a greater or lesser extent. This is an important consideration for parents and coaches who may not think that youth use of an over-the-counter drug is much cause for concern.

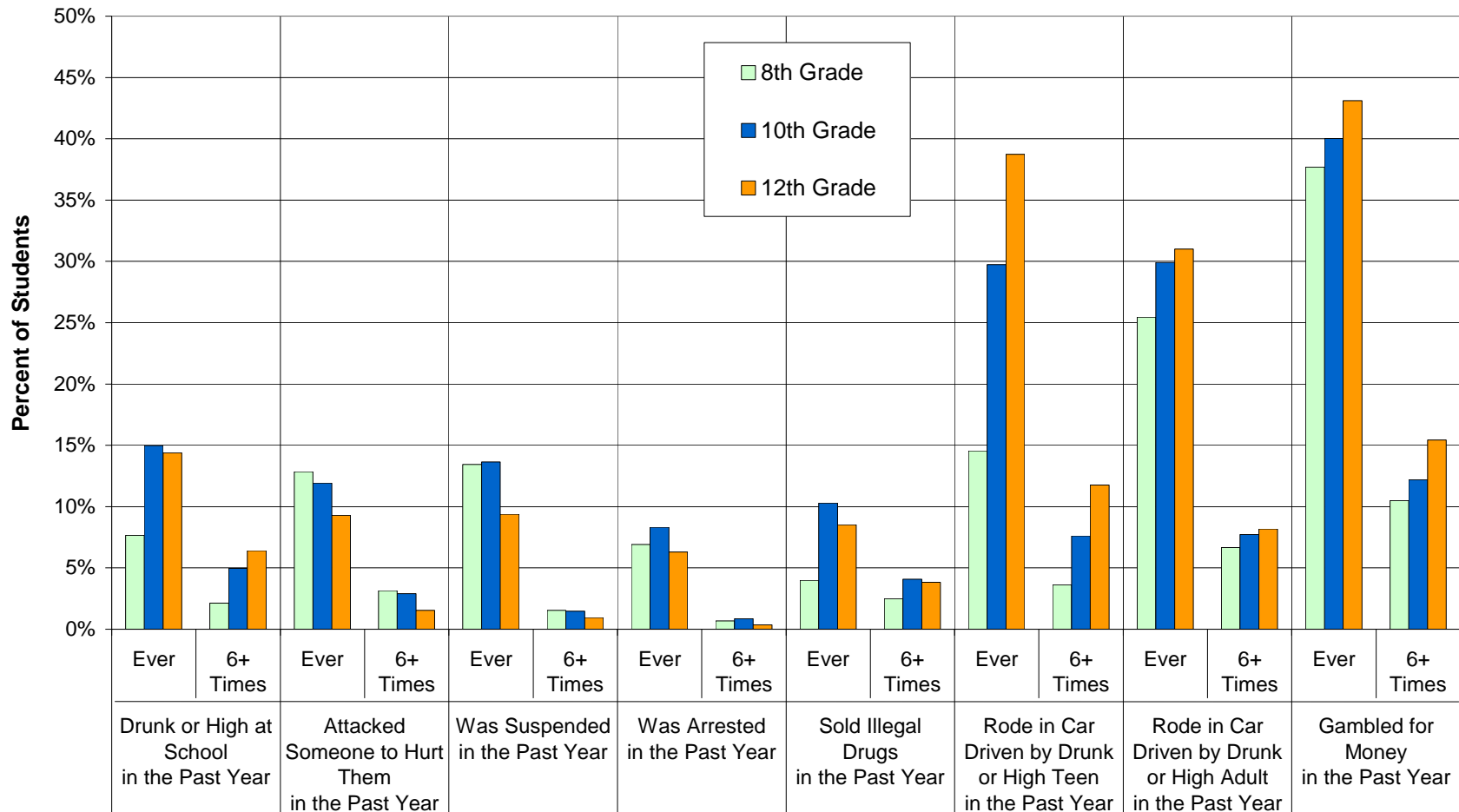


## *Chapter 14 Problems and Risk Behaviors*

Risk behaviors, except riding in a car driven by a drunk/high teen or adult, are more prevalent among male students. There is a different pattern for students reporting ever engaging in a risk behavior than for reporting frequently (6 or more times) engaging in a risk behavior.



Three risk behaviors increased with grade (ever rode in a car driven by a drunk or high teen, ever rode in a car driven by a drunk or high adult, ever gambled for money). One, (ever attacked someone to hurt them), decreased with grade. Four, (ever drunk or high at school, ever suspended from school, ever arrested, ever sold illegal drugs), showed an increase from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> grade followed by a drop in 12<sup>th</sup> grade.



Among Cook County students, there are racial differences for engaging in risk behaviors. For example, a greater percent of African American students report “attacking someone to hurt them” and “being suspended” than either Hispanics or Whites. African Americans were less likely than either Whites or Hispanics to have ridden in a car driven by a drunk or high teen or to have gambled for money. Hispanic students were more likely to have been drunk or high at school and to have ridden in a car driven by a drunk or high adult than either White or African American students.

