

2011 Youth Survey Addendum – Alcohol and Other Substances Madison, Connecticut

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SURVEY LOGISTICS

This youth survey was sponsored by M.A.D.E. in Madison, a coalition of community organizations and individuals to prevent substance use by Madison youth (Catherine LaVasseur, coalition coordinator). This survey reported on here is an addendum to the Search Institute Developmental Assets survey administered at the same time. The surveys were administered in November, 2011, to students in grades 7-8 in Polson Middle School and grades 9-12 in Daniel Hand High School, with the cooperation and active participation of Madison Public Schools administration and staff. Opinions expressed herein are the views of the author and may not necessarily reflect the views, official policy or position of the sponsors listed above, or of other participating agencies or individuals.

These surveys were conducted as part of the grant-funded Drug Free Communities program. Baseline data were collected in a similar Search Institute survey, given in 2009 to the same grades. The 2011 addendum was necessary because of increasing concerns over the use of illicit drugs, especially new ones like synthetic marijuana, and the abuse of prescription drugs like pain relievers, stimulants and tranquilizers. The addendum asks about lifetime and 30-day use, and perceptions of harm from use.

Both surveys were administered in paper format. Addendum data were compiled in an entry form using SurveyMonkey.com®, and analyzed and formatted in Statistica® (StatSoft, Tulsa, OK), Excel 2010®, Word 2010®, and Adobe Acrobat® 8.1.4. All software is licensed to Quantitative Services.

The question about use of alcohol, asked in the main survey, is repeated in the addendum for purposes of validation and to provide a common field for cross-tabulations. Results are tabulated by grade, gender, and 30-day alcohol use. Entries to the addendum survey included most of the youth who responded to the main survey, and percentages reporting 30-day alcohol use were approximately the same (Table 11). The addendum survey included screening questions to signal a non-serious response, to allow exclusion of suspicious surveys. Of the 1,667 surveys, 49 (2.9%) were excluded from tabulations and analysis.

SUMMARY RESULTS

The use of both illicit substances and prescription drugs without one's own medical order increased with increasing age/grade (Tables 1-4). Both lifetime and recent use reported by girls slightly exceeded that reported by boys. Youth who reported recent use of alcohol (24% of youth overall) also reported a much higher prevalence of the use of other substances – by ratios (lifetime) of 15:1 for illicit substances and 5:1 for prescription drugs. Of the ten illicit substances asked about, the most commonly used were synthetic marijuanas (Spice, K2, K3), salvia, and hallucinogens (like LSD), with use by some older youth of cocaine and ecstasy (MDMA). Fewer than half of youth reporting lifetime use indicated they had used the substances in the previous 30 days, suggesting more experimentation than habituation. About 10% of Madison youth reported having ever tried using any of the illicit substances, and 4.4% reported using in the previous 30 days.

Ratios of lifetime-to-recent use were similar for both prescription and illicit substances (Tables 3,4). Girls reported slightly more use, especially recent use, than boys. The prescription drugs most often experimented with were stimulants (“uppers” like Ritalin, Adderall or amphetamine); sedatives (“downers” like Quaalude or sleeping pills); and pain medications (like OxyContin, Vicodin, Percodan, codeine, or dilaudid). Prevalences of both lifetime and 30-day use of prescription drugs were close to the respective prevalences for illicit substances, although factor analysis (Table 9) indicated that youth who used illicit drugs were generally not the same ones as those who abused prescription medicines.

Prevalence of perception of risk from the abuse of prescription pain medicines (like OxyContin or Vicodin), or stimulants (like Adderall, Ritalin or amphetamines), or diet pills to get high – are tabulated (Table 5). Perceived risk from pain meds was high, and not related to age. Acceptance of stimulants and diet pills increased slightly with increasing age/grade. Boys indicated somewhat more awareness of risks than girls. Youth who reported 30-day use of alcohol perceived somewhat less risk than non-drinkers. The association between substance use and perception of risk was further explored by tabulating results according to whether the respondent had ever tried any of the prescription substances (Table 8). More than 85% of the non-users reported perception of moderate or great risk of all three classes of medications. Youth reporting lifetime or recent abuse of any of the prescription meds perceived less risk from each of the substances. Scores of risk perceived by users, listed in the order of perceived risk, was: diet pills [*riskier than*] pain meds [*riskier than*] stimulants.

The three most commonly used substances – alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana – were also reported to be the most readily available (Table 6). The next most available substances are a pain relief drugs like OxyContin or Vicodin, possibly because medicines like these are frequently prescribed in excessive amounts. Illicit drugs like cocaine or heroin were thought to be hard to obtain by about 90% of youth. Availability of most substances has decreased in Madison since the ADAS survey in 2006, and the substances are generally less available than in national statistics reported in the 2010 Monitoring The Future survey (Table 7). This survey is conducted annually in grades 8, 10, and 12.

Among youth who reported that they had used alcohol at some time in their lives, the most common sources – especially among older youth – were their friends, at teen parties without adults present, and from people who bought alcohol for them (Table 8). Few youth reported obtaining

alcoholic beverages in restaurants or from home with their parents' permission. Very few youth who reported not drinking in the past 30 days indicated that they obtain alcohol "often" from any source.

To further explore the interrelationships of substance use, factor analysis was conducted with all illicit and prescription substances. In this statistical procedure, the response data is allowed to group itself into arbitrarily many Factors, by comparing responses from all surveys. For example, if youth who report lifetime or recent use of cocaine have mostly also tried an hallucinogen, those two substances would appear in the same Factor. The numerical values in Table 5 are "loading coefficients", or the strength of association of items in that Factor. Loading coefficient values close to -1 to +1 indicate strong association, and values close to 0 indicate little association. Values greater than 0.5 are bolded in Table 5. The strength of the Factor itself, in explaining the associations within the data, is given by the Percent of Total Variance, values of which are 0 to 100%.

Factor analysis reveals interesting associations within the data. Several illicit substances group into Factor 1, indicating that a youth who uses one of the substances is more likely to use others. Steroids also group into Factor 1. Three illicit substances are approximately equally represented in Factors 1 and 3: hallucinogens, angel dust (PCP), and ecstasy (MDMA). Factor 2 contains most prescription drugs used without one's own prescription – including pain meds, depressants, tranquilizers, and stimulants. Users of one of these substances are more likely to use others in this category, and less likely to use illicit substances. Factor 3, which accounts for 15.6% of total variance, includes salvia, synthetic marijuana, and the three illicit substances mentioned above. Salvia and synthetic marijuana are the most commonly used illicit substances (Table 1, 2), and which may be tried by youth who decline to use a more "traditional" illicit substance like cocaine. Use of diet pills to get high is alone in Factor 4, suggesting that youth who have tried this (only about 1% of both boys and girls, Table 3) are generally not users of other substances.

Table 1. Lifetime Use of Illicit Substances

	Grade						Gender		30-Day Alcohol		ALL	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	ALL	Yes		
counts	271	280	285	273	255	256	777	806	1222	388		
<u>I have used these substances in my lifetime.</u>	%*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	count
Cocaine	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	3.2	5.1	1.8	2.2	0.2	7.8	2.0	33
Hallucinogen	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.2	3.6	5.5	1.7	2.9	0.2	8.6	2.3	38
Heroin	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	3.6	0.9	15
Angel Dust (PCP)	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.8	13
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.6	1.2	5.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	6.3	1.6	26
Salvia	0.4	0.0	2.1	4.8	6.0	9.4	4.1	3.2	0.4	14.1	3.7	59
Ketamine (Special K)	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	2.3	0.6	12
GHB	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.3	6
Methamphetamine	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	0.2	5.8	1.5	26
Synthetic Marijuana (Spice, K2, K3)	0.7	0.4	7.0	8.2	13.8	20.9	9.3	7.5	1.7	28.8	8.4	132
Any of Above	1.5	1.4	8.1	10.0	17.0	23.0	10.5	9.4	2.2	34.2	9.9	160

* Correspondence between %'s and counts in all Tables is: 1 respondent in Grade = 0.37%, and 1 respondent in Gender or 30-Day Alcohol = 0.13%.

Table 2. Recent (Past 30 Days) Use of Illicit Substances

	Grade						Gender		30-Day Alcohol		ALL	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	No	Yes		
<u>I have used these substances in the past 30 days.</u>		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	count
Cocaine	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.5	8
Hallucinogen	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.5	9
Heroin	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.4	7
Angel Dust (PCP)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	2
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	5
Salvia	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	2.4	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	3.6	0.8	14
Ketamine (Special K)	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	2
GHB	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	3
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.4	7
Synthetic Marijuana (Spice, K2, K3)	0.4	0.0	3.2	4.1	6.5	8.7	4.2	3.3	0.6	13.2	3.7	59
Any of Above	0.4	0.0	3.5	4.1	7.5	10.9	4.5	4.1	0.6	15.5	4.3	69

Table 3. Lifetime Use of Drugs Without Own Prescription or Doctor's Orders

	Grade						Gender		30-Day Alcohol		ALL	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	No	Yes	%	count
<u>I have used these drugs in my lifetime.</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	count
Rx pain meds (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Percodan, Codeine, Dilaudid)	0.4	1.5	2.0	5.2	7.6	9.6	5.4	3.2	1.2	12.8	4.3	63
Steroids	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.4	1.2	0.5	5.7	1.8	27
Depressants (e.g. barbiturates, sleeping pills, sedatives, Quaalude)	3.1	2.6	3.2	4.8	8.9	6.6	4.3	5.1	2.5	11.5	4.7	71
Tranquilizers (e.g. Librium, Valium, Xanax)	0.8	0.0	0.4	2.0	6.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.3	5.9	1.8	26
Stimulants (e.g. Ritalin, Adderall, Amphetamines)	0.4	1.1	2.4	4.0	8.9	11.5	5.8	3.1	0.9	15.4	4.5	67
Diet pills to get high	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.2	3.1	1.0	15
OTC meds to get high (e.g. cough med)	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.8	6.4	4.5	3.1	3.3	0.8	9.6	3.2	46
Any of Above	5.1	6.7	6.0	9.5	20.3	19.3	11.0	10.6	5.0	28.2	10.8	162

Table 4. Recent (Past 30 Days) Use of Drugs Without Own Prescription or Doctor's Orders

	Grade						Gender		30-Day Alcohol		ALL	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	No	Yes	%	count
<u>I have used these drugs in the past 30 days.</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	count
Rx pain meds (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Percodan, Codeine, Dilaudid)	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	3.8	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.2	4.5	1.3	19
Steroids	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.6	9
Depressants (e.g. barbiturates, sleeping pills, sedatives, Quaalude)	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.7	3.9	1.4	22
Tranquilizers (e.g. Librium, Valium, Xanax)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.8	0.8	11
Stimulants (e.g. Ritalin, Adderall, Amphetamines)	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	5.1	4.4	2.8	1.2	0.3	7.6	2.0	30
Diet pills to get high	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1
OTC meds to get high (e.g. cough med)	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	3.1	1.0	14
Any of Above	2.3	1.5	2.0	4.0	9.3	7.9	5.1	3.6	1.2	13.7	4.4	65

Table 5. Prevalence of Perception of Risk of Harm

	Grade						Gender		30-Day Alcohol		ALL	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	No	Yes	%	count
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<u>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if the use:</u>												
Prescription pain relief drugs without their own prescription (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin)												
None	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	3.2	2.8	5.6	2.5	3.4	6.8	4.3	71
Slight	9.6	17.0	10.2	12.8	14.6	6.7	11.3	12.0	10.5	15.7	11.9	191
Moderate	34.1	30.7	31.0	31.1	30.4	37.0	36.4	29.3	32.1	33.0	32.3	522
Great	51.1	47.3	53.9	51.3	51.8	53.5	46.8	56.3	54.0	44.5	51.5	829
Prescription stimulant drugs without their own prescription (e.g. Adderall, Ritalin, amphetamines)												
None	4.5	4.3	6.0	5.1	6.3	3.9	7.1	2.2	3.1	11.0	5.0	82
Slight	7.5	10.1	12.0	10.3	18.2	15.4	13.9	10.5	9.3	20.6	12.1	196
Moderate	29.1	30.1	27.8	25.7	28.9	37.4	31.0	29.3	27.5	37.1	29.7	478
Great	59.0	55.4	54.2	58.8	46.6	43.3	48.0	57.9	60.1	31.3	53.1	853
Diet pills to get high												
None	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.0	5.5	5.3	2.7	2.8	8.9	4.4	71
Slight	4.4	3.6	10.5	7.0	10.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	5.3	13.6	7.3	118
Moderate	18.5	30.1	23.9	27.6	28.3	29.9	32.0	21.5	24.3	32.7	26.3	423
Great	72.2	61.6	61.1	61.0	59.8	56.3	55.5	68.7	67.6	44.8	62.1	998

Table 6. Availability of substances

If you wanted to, how easy would it be for you to get	Grade						Gender		30-Day Alcohol		ALL	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	No	Yes	%	count
Beer, wine, wine coolers, or hard liquor	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very Easy	18.1	23.7	23.8	39.8	39.1	49.1	32.4	32.2	25.2	52.3	32.3	470
Sort of Easy	24.0	37.6	33.1	38.6	38.3	35.8	34.1	35.1	33.6	36.7	34.6	510
Sort of Hard	24.8	15.4	24.6	14.9	14.5	9.3	16.8	17.6	20.9	7.1	17.2	257
Very Hard	33.1	23.3	18.5	6.8	8.1	5.8	16.6	15.0	20.2	4.0	15.8	241
Cigarettes												
Very Easy	6.1	8.9	14.5	18.0	33.9	49.1	24.1	18.8	12.0	48.6	21.4	305
Sort of Easy	7.8	12.4	15.3	26.9	23.9	27.0	20.1	17.3	15.9	27.1	18.7	270
Sort of Hard	12.7	19.7	25.4	24.5	18.3	9.9	19.1	17.8	21.5	9.6	18.5	269
Very Hard	73.5	59.1	44.8	30.6	23.9	14.0	36.6	46.1	50.6	14.7	41.4	605
Marijuana												
Very Easy	2.0	1.1	15.0	19.3	36.0	40.4	23.0	14.0	9.0	46.4	18.4	266
Sort of Easy	2.8	9.0	17.5	24.5	21.5	31.6	18.2	17.3	13.3	30.4	17.7	255
Sort of Hard	6.3	10.9	15.0	18.1	14.0	11.1	11.9	12.9	13.3	9.7	12.4	184
Very Hard	88.9	78.9	52.4	38.2	28.5	16.9	46.9	55.9	64.4	13.5	51.5	761
A drug like cocaine, heroin or amphetamine												
Very Easy	2.0	0.8	2.8	2.8	4.8	6.6	4.2	2.1	1.6	7.9	3.1	47
Sort of Easy	1.6	2.7	5.2	6.5	11.3	13.3	7.5	5.9	4.5	13.0	6.7	96
Sort of Hard	6.8	8.7	19.0	23.6	27.4	31.0	20.1	17.8	13.7	35.1	19.0	278
Very Hard	89.6	87.8	73.0	67.1	56.5	49.1	68.1	74.2	80.2	43.9	71.2	1041
A prescription pain relief drug without your own prescription												
Very Easy	9.1	14.0	10.0	12.8	19.3	16.1	14.4	12.7	11.1	20.9	13.5	198
Sort of Easy	10.3	17.0	20.3	25.2	21.0	21.9	17.2	21.4	18.1	21.8	19.3	283
Sort of Hard	16.6	21.1	20.7	26.0	28.3	32.6	24.2	24.3	21.7	31.1	24.2	354
Very Hard	64.0	47.9	49.0	36.0	31.3	29.5	44.2	41.7	49.1	26.3	42.9	641
A prescription stimulant drug without your own prescription												
Very Easy	4.8	6.4	5.6	6.4	19.7	15.5	10.6	8.6	6.1	19.9	9.6	140
Sort of Easy	5.2	9.0	13.7	16.0	16.3	20.4	14.7	12.1	10.8	20.2	13.4	195
Sort of Hard	9.6	22.2	24.1	34.4	29.6	32.3	25.5	25.1	23.2	30.9	25.3	371
Very Hard	80.5	62.4	56.6	43.2	34.3	31.9	49.2	54.2	59.8	28.9	51.8	769

Table 7. Availability comparisons

Substance perceived to be "very easy" or "sort of easy" to obtain

Substance	Grade 10			Grade 12		
	Madison		National	Madison		National
	Addendum	ADAS [‡]	MTF*	Addendum	ADAS	MTF*
	2011	2006	2010	2011	2006	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	78.3	91.0	80.0	85.0	95.0	90.4
Cigarettes	44.9	86.0	75.6	76.1	93.0	*
Marijuana	43.8	69.0	69.4	72.0	84.0	82.1
Narcotic Painkillers	38.0	41.0	*	37.9	52.0	*
Stimulants	22.4	28.0	*	35.8	34.0	*

* Monitoring The Future national survey, url: <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/data/10data.html>

‡ "Drug & Alcohol Use Among Daniel Hand High School Students, 2006-07", RMBSI Inc.

Table 8. Sources of alcoholic beverages (responses of lifetime alcohol users)

How often do you get alcoholic beverages from the following?	Grade						Gender		30-Day Alcohol		ALL	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	No	Yes		
Home with your parent's permission	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	count
Never	85.3	77.2	78.6	67.0	63.6	61.8	75.4	69.0	78.2	57.3	72.2	962
Sometimes	14.3	19.0	20.0	30.3	33.6	33.0	23.2	27.1	20.7	36.4	25.2	330
Often	0.4	3.9	1.4	2.7	2.8	5.2	1.4	3.8	1.1	6.2	2.6	36
Home without your parent's permission												
Never	97.4	93.1	83.1	76.8	64.1	54.5	78.4	78.3	92.1	43.2	78.4	1040
Sometimes	2.2	5.2	14.6	19.1	27.6	37.0	18.5	16.6	7.2	43.8	17.5	228
Often	0.4	1.7	2.3	4.1	8.3	8.5	3.1	5.1	0.7	13.0	4.1	55
Your friends												
Never	97.4	93.1	75.5	69.1	47.2	33.5	71.7	67.3	87.8	22.3	69.5	924
Sometimes	2.6	6.1	18.9	20.5	31.5	30.2	18.7	17.7	10.3	37.7	18.2	237
Often	0.0	0.9	5.7	10.5	21.3	36.3	9.6	14.9	1.9	40.0	12.3	160

Table 8. Sources of alcoholic beverages (responses of lifetime alcohol users), continued

How often do you get alcoholic beverages from the following?	Grade						Gender		30-Day Alcohol		ALL	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	No	Yes		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	count
Your brother or sister												
Never	97.0	94.8	88.2	85.3	74.0	64.8	83.7	84.2	92.5	62.8	84.0	1112
Sometimes	3.0	4.3	10.4	12.8	20.0	22.1	13.5	11.0	6.9	25.3	12.2	157
Often	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.8	6.0	13.1	2.8	4.8	0.6	11.9	3.8	50
Other people who buy it for you												
Never	99.1	99.1	87.6	82.1	59.7	48.6	81.1	77.9	93.9	42.8	79.5	1051
Sometimes	0.9	0.4	11.0	11.9	26.4	24.5	13.0	11.9	4.9	30.6	12.4	161
Often	0.0	0.4	1.4	6.0	13.9	26.9	5.9	10.2	1.2	26.6	8.1	104
At party with adult aware of drinking												
Never	97.8	96.1	89.6	88.1	70.4	61.8	85.2	82.8	94.2	58.5	84.0	1110
Sometimes	1.8	3.0	9.9	8.7	22.7	24.5	11.2	12.4	4.9	28.2	11.8	152
Often	0.4	0.9	0.5	3.2	6.9	13.7	3.6	4.8	0.8	13.3	4.2	55
At party with adult NOT aware of drinking												
Never	98.3	97.4	83.8	82.2	64.2	56.6	81.9	79.4	93.6	47.5	80.7	1064
Sometimes	0.9	2.2	12.4	13.7	24.7	31.6	13.4	14.8	6.0	34.2	14.1	183
Often	0.9	0.4	3.8	4.1	11.2	11.8	4.7	5.7	0.4	18.4	5.2	69
At party without adult present												
Never	96.9	95.2	83.9	79.0	56.9	46.9	78.8	74.8	91.9	37.3	76.8	1013
Sometimes	2.6	3.9	11.8	15.5	27.8	25.6	13.9	15.2	6.7	34.2	14.5	188
Often	0.4	0.9	4.3	5.5	15.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	1.4	28.5	8.7	115
At a restaurant												
Never	93.4	94.4	95.2	86.8	85.2	75.0	90.0	86.9	93.0	76.6	88.4	1165
Sometimes	6.6	5.2	4.8	13.2	13.0	21.2	9.5	11.7	6.7	20.3	10.6	139
Often	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.5	1.4	0.2	3.1	0.9	13

Table 9. Perception of Risk vs. Us of Rx Substances

How much risk of harm from use of:	Use any of the medicines In the list without own Rx	
	No	Yes
	%	%
Prescription pain relief drugs without their own Rx (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin)		
None	3.5	8.1
Slight	10.4	24.4
Moderate	31.9	39.4
Great	54.2	28.1
Prescription stimulant drugs without their own Rx (e.g. Adderall, Ritalin, amphetamines)		
None	3.2	13.8
Slight	10.0	28.9
Moderate	30.3	32.7
Great	56.4	24.5
Diet pills to get high		
None	3.3	8.1
Slight	5.9	19.4
Moderate	26.0	33.1
Great	64.9	39.4

Table 10. Factor Analysis of Illicit and Prescription Substances

Substance	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Cocaine	0.6387	0.4308	0.1964	0.1439
Hallucinogen	0.4319	0.0934	0.6194	0.3669
Heroin	0.6507	-0.0082	0.4138	0.3727
Angel Dust (PCP)	0.4497	0.2760	0.5382	0.0193
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.5015	0.2829	0.5819	0.1125
Salvia	0.1497	0.2320	0.8057	-0.0356
Ketamine (Special K)	0.7602	0.0312	0.3879	-0.0150
GHB	0.8855	0.0455	0.1128	0.0207
Methamphetamine	0.7936	0.0841	0.1840	0.2909
Synthetic Marijuana (Spice, K2, K3)	0.0500	0.3691	0.5755	0.1425
Rx pain meds (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Percodan, Codeine, Dilaudid)	0.0632	0.7075	0.2786	-0.0118
Steroids	0.6758	0.4080	-0.0572	0.0088
Depressants (e.g. barbiturates, sleeping pills, sedatives, Quaalude)	0.0759	0.6139	0.1738	0.2202
Tranquilizers (e.g. Librium, Valium, Xanax)	0.1358	0.7568	0.0331	0.0389
Stimulants (e.g. Ritalin, Adderall, Amphetamines)	0.1435	0.7188	0.2729	0.1006
Diet pills to get high	0.1085	0.1470	0.0318	0.8991
OTC meds (e.g. cough med, mouthwash)	0.2386	0.4686	0.2429	0.4730
Explained Variance	4.0626	2.9253	2.6458	1.5065
Percent of Total Variance	23.9	17.2	15.6	8.9

Table 11. Past 30 Days Use of Alcohol

Survey	unit	Grade						Gender		ALL
		7	8	9	10	11	12	Female	Male	
Search Institute	%	4	7	18	25	35	51	24	23	23
	total N	269	289	285	281	276	275	841	812	1676
Addendum	%	7	9	19	25	37	51	23	25	24
	total N	271	280	285	273	255	256	777	806	1630