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# ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG USE BY INDIANA CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center  
1998 Prevalence Statistics  
*Main Findings*

*Conducted by*  
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## Executive Summary and Highlights

For the second consecutive year, *cautious optimism* is the theme of our report on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents. Between 1992 and 1996, we had seen four consecutive years of steady and dramatic increases in adolescent drug use. In 1997, we reported that use had leveled off, and had, in some cases, declined. In 1998, we report that use of most drugs has remained essentially level, while cigarette smoking, inhalant use, and use of smokeless tobacco has declined significantly. New to the survey this year, are prevalence data on cigar and pipe smoking, on non-medical use of Ritalin (methylphenidate) and on use of methcathinone. This year's findings are based upon analysis of data from 41 separate local surveys of 44,232 youth in grades six through twelve, attending 137 schools in Indiana. This year's most significant findings include:

### Youthful Tobacco Use Continues to Decline

Last year, we reported an apparent decrease in daily and monthly cigarette smoking by youth in grades six through eleven. Annual and lifetime use did not decline. We noted that the decrease coincided with new federal regulations requiring age checks for sales of tobacco products, which became effective about one month prior to our 1997 annual survey. We suggested that the reported decreases could be the first evidence that the new regulations were having an impact, and predicted decreases in use in 1998 if the regulations were working.

We are happy to report that cigarette smoking continued to decrease in 1998, and that decreases were seen for nearly every grade and every measure of prevalence (daily, monthly, annual, and lifetime). Most of the decreases were statistically significant. Decreases were most pronounced in grades six through ten, where the impact of the new restrictions on sales of tobacco to those under age 18 would have had their greatest effect.

Use of smokeless tobacco products also declined in all grades and for all measures of prevalence. This continues a steady decrease since 1992. Use rates in 1998 were from one-quarter to more than one-half lower than the rates reported in 1992. Decreases were most dramatic in grades six through nine.

The decreases in youthful tobacco use are considered by most drug prevention professionals to be a predictor of future decreases in the use of other drugs. Youthful cigarette smoking is known to be a powerful statistical predictor of use of alcohol and other illicit drugs. Youth who smoke cigarettes daily are ten to forty times more likely than nonsmoking youth to use illicit drugs, and three times more likely to consume alcoholic beverages. The good news about youthful cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use was tempered, however, by alarming evidence of the extent of cigar and pipe smoking in this population.

## **First Statistics on Cigar and Pipe Smoking Are Alarming**

Our 1998 survey included questions on cigar and pipe smoking for the first time, and the rates of use reported are alarming. Nearly one-in-ten Hoosier sixth graders have smoked a cigar at least once, as have one-fourth of Indiana eighth graders, and half of Indiana high school seniors. Twelve percent of Indiana eighth graders and one-quarter of Indiana high school seniors smoke cigars at least once a month.

As expected, there was a significant gender difference in cigar smoking rates, with male rates much higher than the female rates. However, the lifetime and annual rates for females were unexpectedly high, indicating that Hoosier female youth are experimenting with cigar smoking. Among male Hoosier high school seniors, 67% had smoked a cigar at least once; 40.5% smoked a cigar at least once in the month prior to the survey. Among female Hoosier high school seniors, 33.4% had smoked a cigar at least once; 13.2% had smoked a cigar at least once in the month prior to the survey.

The national surveys do not yet measure cigar and pipe use, so it is not possible to gauge whether or not Hoosier youth smoke more than the national average.

## **Ritalin and Methcathinone Rates Revealed**

Another major addition to our 1998 survey were the first questions on non-medical use of Ritalin (methylphenidate), and on use of methcathinone, a stimulant drug that is becoming increasingly more commonly used by Indiana adults. Ritalin is prescribed by physicians as a treatment for attention deficit disorder. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration reports that prescription rates for this drug in Indiana are four to five times higher than the national average. Non-medical use of this drug has been noted in several Indiana communities. Our survey shows that about seven percent of Indiana high school students have used Ritalin non-medically at least once, and that about 2.5% of high school students use it on a monthly or more frequent basis.

Methcathinone, commonly called "cat," is an amphetamine-like drug that can be snorted, injected, or smoked, much like methamphetamine. Its use is most common in a relatively small number of states in the Midwest, and in Indiana is reported most frequently in South Central Indiana. Abuse of methcathinone by Hoosier adults in South Central Indiana has become a significant law enforcement problem, particularly in Lawrence, Greene, Orange, and Monroe counties. Our survey shows that about 2.5 percent of Hoosier high school students have tried methcathinone, and about 1 percent use in on a monthly or more frequent basis. These use rates are similar to those of heroin and crack cocaine.

## **Inhalant Use Rates Drop**

Inhalant use, the deliberate inhalation of gases or vapors for their intoxicating effect, declined significantly in Indiana between 1997 and 1998, at all grade levels and all measures of prevalence (lifetime, annual, daily, and monthly). The 1998 rates were about

one-fifth to one-fourth lower than the rates reported in 1998. As usual, inhalant use peaked in eighth and ninth grades, and then decreased in later grades. Inhalants include such substances as nitrous oxide, nitrite stimulants such as amyl nitrite, and petroleum products, such as gasoline, lighter fluid, butane, and airplane glue.

In 1998, 13.9% of Hoosier eighth graders had used inhalants at least once, and 5.7% had used them at least once in the month prior to the survey. By comparison, in 1997, 17.6% of Hoosier eighth graders had used inhalants at least once, and 8.2% had used them in the month prior to the survey.

### **Marijuana Use Stabilizes**

In 1997, we reported a slight decrease in marijuana use in grades 6 through 11. This decrease was especially noteworthy, since it followed four years of dramatic increases that had more than doubled the prevalence rates over the four year period. In 1998, marijuana use has stabilized, compared to 1997. In some grades there are slight decreases and in some grades there are slight increases, but generally, the changes are so slight that they are not statistically significant (they do not exceed the survey's margin of error).

In 1998, 5.0% of Hoosier 6th graders, 22.1% of Hoosier eighth graders, 38.2% of Hoosier tenth graders, and 46.5% of Hoosier high school seniors reported using marijuana at least once. Use at least once in the month prior to the survey was reported by 2.2% of the sixth graders, 12.8% of the eighth graders, 21.8% of the tenth graders, and 24.5% of the high school seniors.

This evidence suggests that the rapid increase in marijuana use seen between 1992 and 1996 has abated, but use has simply stopped increasing. For the first time in the 1990s, marijuana use by Indiana youth in 1997 did not exceed the rates reported in the national survey -- they were approximately equal. The 1998 national survey results will not be released until December.

### **Most Alcohol Use Down, But Binge Drinking Increases Slightly**

Most measures of alcohol use by Hoosier youth decreased in 1998, but binge drinking rates increased slightly. Lifetime use of alcohol by Hoosier sixth graders decreased to 25.7% from the 32.2% reported in 1997. Lifetime use by Hoosier eighth graders decreased to 51.5% in 1998, compared with 59.4% in 1997. Lifetime use by tenth graders decreased to 68.4% in 1998 from 75.2% in 1997, and lifetime use by high school seniors decreased to 76.1% in 1998 from 80.8% in 1997. Drinking at least once in the month prior to the survey was reported by 9.5% of Hoosier sixth graders in 1998, down from 11.5% in 1997. Similar decreases were reported by eighth graders (27.2% in 1998, compared with 30.3% in 1997), and tenth graders (41.3% in 1998, compared with 43.9% in 1997), but use increased slightly by high school seniors (52.0% in 1998 compared with 50.1% in 1997).

Binge drinking, defined as drinking five or more drinks on a single occasion (roughly the amount needed to bring a blood alcohol level up to 0.10%) at least once in the two weeks prior to being surveyed, increased slightly in most grades in 1998. This followed slight decreases reported in 1997. Binge drinking was reported by 8.7% of Hoosier sixth graders (compared with 7.6% in 1997), 19.7% of eighth graders (compared with 18.9% in 1997), 29.0% of tenth graders (compared with 27.8% in 1997), and 37.5% of high school seniors (compared with 33.2% in 1997). The 1997 rates for Hoosier youth were about one-fifth higher than the rates reported in the national survey.

## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the main findings from the eighth annual survey of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use by Indiana children and adolescents coordinated by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center under a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration - Division of Mental Health (formerly the Indiana Department of Mental Health, Division of Addiction Services). This survey provides information about the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use needed for statewide and local planning purposes. From mid-March to mid-April, 1998, data were collected by local school officials in local surveys in 137 schools in 41 different communities in Indiana. The Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) coordinates statewide analysis of these separate data sets for its annual "Alcohol and Other Drug Use Survey," to provide a scientifically designed, weighted, representative sample of the statewide prevalence of ATOD use by children and adolescents in Indiana.

The survey was designed with two purposes in mind: (1) to measure ATOD prevalence on a statewide basis for statewide planning and evaluation, and (2) to measure ATOD prevalence on a local basis for local planning and evaluation purposes. Since detailed information is required by many local communities in order to qualify for federal or state funding, a very large number of schools volunteer to participate in the IPRC's survey. Although other survey instruments are available to local schools, the IPRC survey and its reports are provided to the local communities without charge. The widespread participation in the surveys generates a statewide sample that is much larger than would be needed simply for statewide planning purposes, but is needed in order to generate meaningful community-level data. Most participating schools are scheduled to participate on a biennial or triennial basis, but the state's largest school district (with about 10% of the total state school population) participates annually to avoid skewing the "off-year" results.

Data were collected in 41 separate community or school corporation surveys conducted in 137 schools throughout Indiana. These surveys yielded 44,232 usable surveys. The school surveys conducted in 1998 provided enough data from which to draw inferences about alcohol and other drug use by students in grades 6 through 12 throughout the entire state. In the 1991 survey, 23,319 usable surveys were collected, in 1992, 20,629 usable surveys were collected, in 1993 the number of schools participating increased dramatically, resulting in 90,586 usable surveys being collected, in 1994, 81,732 usable surveys were collected, in 1995, 63,631 usable surveys were collected. In 1996, the number of schools participating dropped dramatically, in response to school corporation concern over proposed state legislation regarding school-based surveys; the number of usable surveys dropped to 36,586 in 1996. While the school surveys conducted in 1996 provided more than enough data from which to draw inferences about ATOD use by students in grades 6 through 12 throughout the **entire state**, the decrease in the number of participating schools greatly reduced the availability of **local data** needed for local planning purposes. The number of participating schools returned to normal in 1997, yielding 72,571 usable surveys.

The 1991 through 1993 surveys included fifth graders, who were eliminated in 1994. The fifth grade samples were more difficult to obtain, required working with many more elementary schools, and were much less reliable due to a disproportionate number of unusable surveys. Since data on fifth graders were not required for statewide planning purposes, they were eliminated from the 1994 and future samples. As data are reported by grade, elimination of fifth graders does not influence the prevalence rates in grades 6 through 12. While identical populations were not sampled each year, the populations are comparable, were selected for geographic and community-size balance in an identical manner, and should produce comparable data.

This year's sample may still be influenced by a highly publicized campaign supporting statewide legislation to protect student privacy and require written parental consent prior to student participation in confidential surveys. Several schools withdrew from participation at the last moment, due to publicity about "survey abuse." We adjusted our sampling quotas to correct for these last minute defections. They do not affect our statewide reliability, but did eliminate important local planning information in those affected communities.

An attempt was made to assure geographic and community-size balance, with an appropriate number of schools and subjects selected from each region of the state, as well as appropriate sized rural, minority, and urban populations. The communities selected for participation are representative of the state, at large, in terms of rural/urban and ethnic mix.

Schools are selected in a three-stage purposive stratified sampling process to yield a sample that is representative of the state as a whole. A three-stage purposive/quota cluster sampling procedure is used to yield a representative sample of Indiana students that are stratified by grade and purposively selected taking into account geographic balance, ethnic diversity, and community size. Schools and communities are purposively selected to assure proportional representation from the various parts of the state, utilizing ten planning regions established by the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, and to assure adequate sampling of minority populations and of students from rural areas. Schools then are assigned a quota designed to yield appropriate numbers of subjects in each grade.

Intact classes are randomly selected as sampling clusters. The sample reasonably well represents the sociodemographic makeup of the state, based upon the 1990 decennial Census of Population and Housing. The 1998 sample consisted of appropriate subsamples from each of the ten planning regions. The number of African-American respondents and Hispanic respondents also well represented their share of the state's population. Although not true random sampling, the sampling procedure used in this study is comparable to that used in the National High School Survey (Monitoring the Future study) (Johnston, *et al.*, 1993), and its massive size (44,000+ participants) and representativeness make it a valuable and reliable sample of the population.



Youth Surveys	137 schools in
	41 separate community or school corporation surveys

Total Population Present on Day of Survey	45,883
No grade reported	760
Unusable Surveys/Refused to Participate	483
Surveys Rejected Due to Error Checking	408
Total Number of Usable Surveys	44,232
Participation Rate (Usable Surveys/Total Population)	96.4%

Number of Youth Respondents	44,232
6th grade	6,281
7th grade	5,606
8th grade	6,527
9th grade	7,421
10th grade	6,923
11th grade	6,157
12th grade	5,317

Gender Distribution		
Male	21,985	49.7%
Female	22,045	49.8%
No response	207	0.5%

The anonymous written questionnaire was selected for reasons of data quality, cost and time efficiency and effectiveness, and prior experience. Self-administered written questionnaires "were found to produce more complete reporting of drug use...[particularly] for reporting of more recent use of 'harder' drugs." (Schober, *et al.*, 1992). This method is comparatively less expensive than other data collection methods, and is feasible with school-aged youth, given the relatively easy access to this population through administration in school settings. With Indiana's relatively strict enforcement of mandatory school attendance laws, more than 98% of the youth population under age 16 may effectively be reached through school-administered surveys. School drop-out is a significant problem after age 16, and these data reflect only **those students still in school**. Johnston, *et al.*, (1993) describe a protocol that can be used to estimate the total prevalence (including the drop-out population) from data such as these.

## DEFINITIONS

**Prevalence** is defined as the rate of "total cases" of a health problem. Prevalence rates of drug use are traditionally reported as percentages of all drug use over a particular time frame in the entire population at risk. This survey uses several different measures of prevalence:

**Lifetime prevalence** = the percentage of respondents in an entire grade or age group that reports using a particular drug at least once in their lifetime.

**Annual prevalence** = the percentage of respondents in an entire grade or age group that reports using a particular drug at least once during the year prior to the administration of the survey.

**Current Use or Monthly prevalence** = the percentage of respondents in an entire grade or age group that reports using a particular drug at least once in the 30 days prior to the administration of the survey.

**Binge drinking** = the percentage of respondents in an entire grade or age group that reports drinking at least five alcoholic drinks at a sitting (approximately the amount needed to raise a person's blood alcohol level to about 0.10%) in the 2 weeks prior to administration of the survey.

**Daily prevalence** = the percentage of respondents in an entire grade or age group that reports using a particular drug an average of once per day during the 30 day period prior to the administration of the survey. [This rate is inferred from the frequency response to a question about monthly prevalence, which is the same technique used in the two national surveys used for comparison purposes.]

## PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

This survey was funded by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration - Division of Mental Health, in order to provide a means of meeting the needs of both state and local alcohol and other drug professionals for information regarding the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among the youth population of Indiana. There are several needs of both community and state that are met by this survey. This survey allows Indiana to meet federally mandated guidelines for the allocation and expenditures of funds for drug abuse programs. The most efficient allocation of resources requires accurate information about the extent of alcohol and other drug use.

An accurate assessment of local needs is a major step in designing and implementing alcohol and other drug programs for individual communities. This survey allows local professionals to assess the need for programs and to meet the requirements of funding agencies for an accurate assessment of the extent of the local need. An accurate and comprehensive cross-sectional survey of the prevalence of alcohol and other drug use had not recently been conducted in Indiana, prior to the PRC's 1991 survey. The studies that

had been conducted were largely independent, localized efforts that yielded specific information about individual communities. Some of these studies were not conducted by qualified survey researchers, nor were the instruments tested for validity and reliability. Other studies were conducted by private organizations, often at great expense to the community.

This survey began a useful statewide data base of information about the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use in Indiana. The individual surveys conducted as a part of this survey provide local communities with specific information needed by them to assess local needs. Since all of the local surveys were conducted using the same protocols and same instruments, and since these protocols and instruments yield data that is directly comparable to two major national surveys, valid comparisons can be made and reasoned inferences can be drawn from those comparisons.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The survey instrument is a four-page self-contained questionnaire developed by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center in 1991. Items are based upon the questionnaires developed for the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NIDA, 1993) and for the National Institute on Drug Abuse's "Monitoring the Future" National High School Survey (Johnston, *et al.*, 1991, 1992, and 1993), and all of the drug use-related items on the questionnaire are directly comparable to items on the national surveys. Items were selected for their value in providing statewide planning data and for comparability with national data. Items were constructed to yield data to measure progress toward meeting the national health objectives set out in *Healthy People 2000*. All of the items were closed-ended questions, including three demographic questions, a six-digit school code that provides geographic information, and a series of Likert-type items, arranged in subscales, to measure:

- the incidence and prevalence of cigarette smoking,
- the incidence and prevalence of alcohol, smokeless tobacco, and other drug use,
- adverse consequences due to alcohol and other drug use experienced by the respondent students,
- perceived risks of using alcohol and other drugs, and
- perceived peer approval/disapproval of the student's alcohol and other drug use.

In 1995, additional subscales were added to measure:

- perceived alcohol and other drug treatment needs for children and adolescents in Indiana,
- safety concerns, violence, and weapons use, and
- participation in structured and unstructured recreational and informal educational activities.

In 1998, the following modifications were made:

- addition of questions on cigar smoking, pipe smoking, non-medical use of ritalin, and use of methcathinone were added to all of the incidence and prevalence subscales,
- the subscales on school violence were altered slightly to conform with new U.S. Department of Education data collection guidelines,
- the subscale on recreational and informal educational activities was revised substantially.

This report describes only the responses to the alcohol tobacco, and other drug use prevalence questions. Additional monographs in this series will report on the treatment needs; safety, violence, and weapons use; and participation in youth activities questions.

The questionnaire was designed to offer consistency of measurements over time, provide statistics that were comparable to nationally-conducted drug use surveys, and for ease of use and simplicity. Therefore, the results can be plainly presented in an easily understood format, and the results from Indiana can be compared with those from national surveys. The questionnaire is intended for use over several samplings. There are several benefits to this strategy:

First, it provides for the construction of a large data base. The larger a data base, the more inherently accurate and valid the collected data will be.

Second, the more accurate the Indiana data are, the more accurate the comparisons between Indiana data and other national data (as the national surveys have collected data from tens of thousands of subjects).

Third, since the data are comparable both through the structure of the questionnaire and the times the questionnaires are administered, any changes will more accurately reflect actual changes in the use of the drugs examined. These changes can reflect upon various prevention strategies, through pre- and post-testing. For example, if the survey were administered at a school before that school begins a new prevention program and then surveyed again after the program has been implemented, then subsequent changes in the results of the two surveys can better be attributed to that program.

During development of the survey, the basic questionnaire was reviewed by a panel of experts for content validity, subjected to 6 months of pilot testing and review by focus groups of school-aged youth, and tested for reliability using the test-retest method (correlation coefficient 0.82). A SMOG Index of Readability was calculated to assure readability at the 5th grade level. The survey form is optically scannable, allowing for direct transfer of data from the forms to a computer file, utilizing an NCS Op-Scan 7 reader. The collected data are analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques, and multiple regression through SPSS-X routines operating in a WindowsNT environment on a high end Pentium II platform, or in a HP-UX environment on large DEC-Alpha mainframes.

The questionnaire used in this survey was designed by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center for use in school settings. All of the questions are comparable to both the National High School Survey (conducted by the University of Michigan) and the National Household Survey (conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse), which show drug use rates for high school 8th, 10th and 12th graders, and for persons aged 12 and over, respectively.

The basic portion of each questionnaire is divided into sixteen multi-part questions. [See Appendix B for copy of the questionnaire.] Items were selected to gather data comparable to the *Healthy People 2000* standards utilized by the U.S. Public Health Service, with the intention of producing data that could be used to assess the state's and a community's success at meeting the *Healthy People 2000* target goals. Since these goals often are the basis for evaluation specified in federal and state grant funding announcements, the data will assist Indiana applicants in securing such funding.

As in the previous six surveys conducted by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center, all surveys were conducted during a six week period in the Spring so that the high school data would be comparable to the National High School Survey data. Further surveys will be conducted during the same time period each year, in order to yield consistently valid and reliable results. Due to the relatively high rates of new drug experimentation during a particular school year, it is necessary to survey all populations at about the same time, to avoid "maturation bias." For example, results of a survey conducted in one population in September would not be comparable to results of a survey conducted in another population in April because many more students may have tried drugs for the first time during the intervening seven months.

Students complete the questionnaire in private, and anonymously deposit it in a collection box or envelope to protect confidentiality. No identifying data are collected, except gender, grade in school, and ethnic background, and data are processed by a statistical team that has no direct access to the students, to assure anonymity. Students are given the option of declining to participate, or of turning in a blank survey instrument. More than 95% of eligible students complete usable surveys at every site. Data collection is supervised by the classroom teachers or a classroom monitor provided by the local school, in each school. A 12-minute training videotape and written instructions are provided to all data collectors, to assure consistent collection of data. Each school has a school coordinator who is personally trained by the IPRC, and who coordinates and trouble-shoots data collection at the schools. IPRC survey staff are available via a toll-free 800-number telephone on all data collection days, in the event of questions or problems.

As a check on self reporting accuracy, students are asked how truthfully they had answered the questions. In 1998, over 96% responded completely truthfully, 3% responded mostly truthfully, and less than 1% responded not truthfully at all. Focus groups of students during the 1991 pilot test stage reported using the "mostly truthfully" option when they intended to answer all items truthfully but were uncertain about the answer to a small number of items, such as the inability to recall exact dates or numbers

of drug use episodes. An error checking protocol was used to eliminate a small number of surveys that fell into three categories: (1) those in which the student replied that he/she had responded "not truthfully at all," (2) those with more than two inconsistent responses that suggested a random pattern of answers (ie. students who report "never used" a particular in their lifetime, but then report use of that same drug in the past year or past month), and (3) pharmacologic implausibility (ie. students who report such excessive use of multiple drugs as to create a cumulative effect that would be lethal). These precautions eliminated surveys that were not completed seriously by the respondents. The protocols are consistent with recommended protocols to improve validity of self-reports of drug use recommended by an advisory panel on validity issues convened by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. (Rouse Kozel & Richards, 1985).

To substantiate the consistency of the self reports on the current survey, in 1992 a correlation coefficient of the reported use of various drugs on a five-point Likert scale was calculated comparing reported levels of use in the past year with use in the past month. The correlation coefficient was calculated at +0.83, which was statistically significant at  $p < .01$ .

The perceived risk component consisted of a seven-item belief subscale related to perceived risk of physical or other harm from drug use. The items were placed on a four point Likert format ranging from "no risk" to "great risk." This subscale was found to be internally consistent with an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.85. Reported frequency of episodes of adverse consequences of the use of alcohol and other drugs was measured on a ten-item Likert-type scale asking students to report the frequency of use-related events such as hangovers, missed school, or poor performance on a test. This subscale also was found to be internally consistent with an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.90. The subscale on perceived peer approval/disapproval consisted of seven items with approve/disapprove alternatives. The items in this subscale were internally consistent with an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.82.

The instruments were designed to produce data that are comparable with that produced by two national surveys: the "National High School Survey" and the "National Household Survey."

The "National High School Survey," also known as the *Monitoring the Future* Survey has been administered every year since 1975 to between 15,000 and 18,000 graduating high school seniors annually from approximately 150 high schools nationwide. Beginning with 1991, this survey also gathered limited data from 8th and 10th grade students in the same school corporations. It is administered through the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research on behalf of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The results used in this report's comparisons are those from approximately 17,000 seniors nationwide constituting the graduating class of 1994, as well as preliminary data from approximately 18,800 8th graders and approximately 15,500 10th graders in the 1996 national surveys, the latest national data available.

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse has been conducted every two to three years since 1972 directly by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The results from the 1990 survey were compared with the 1991 Indiana survey. The 1996 household survey is the fourteenth study in a series of studies aimed at determining drug use rates among the American household population aged 12 and over. Only the results from those respondents ages 12 to 17 were used in comparisons with Indiana students in grades 6 to 11.

### **Limitations and Possible Sources of Error**

As in all surveys, the possibility of errors and the limitations of the survey, its instrument, and the manner in which it is distributed, must be taken into account when interpreting a survey's results. The following limitations are possible sources of such errors in regard to this survey:

**Nonsampling errors** = those errors which are the result(s) of recording mistakes (respondents marking the wrong answer, ie. doesn't actually apply to them), coding errors (the machine skips or misreads a response), missing data (some respondents don't answer all the questions), and differences in respondents' interpretations of the questions and answers. These were minimized for this survey by a pre-testing conducted at Indiana University, specialized training of people who administered the survey, coding checks when completed questionnaires were scanned, and checks of quality control. Where the survey team suspects nonsampling errors, these have been noted in this report.

**Sampling errors** = those errors that occur from the way in which the respondents are chosen and populations are targeted. In other words, the reported current use of a particular drug may vary slightly from one sample to the next, because of the natural differences which exist in people, their location, social practices, etc. and the manner in which they are chosen to participate in the survey. For example, people in the far southern end of the state may have slightly different use rates of particular drugs than people in the extreme northwest corner of the state, and the state-wide results may not reflect an accurate picture of the drug use rates throughout the state if disproportionate numbers of people are sampled in the south relative to the northwest portion of the state. These errors were minimized by allocating the number of sites in each of the 10 geographic regions used by the Governor's Commission for A Drug-Free Indiana and by setting a minimum of 50 respondents and a maximum of 2,500 respondents at each site.

Scientists use statistical formulas to calculate an estimate of the amount of sampling error. Hundreds of such estimates would have to be made for this report, based upon the exact number of responses in each cell category. To avoid unnecessary difficulty in reading such reports, it is customary to report the **average** estimate of sampling error, recognizing that the error may be larger in cells with very small numbers of respondents.

**For the youth populations, the average estimate of sampling error for this the whole population and for each grade 6 through 12 in this report is less than  $\pm 1\%$ , within a 95% confidence level. This means that we estimate that if the same number of**

**respondents were sampled 100 times, using the same techniques, that in 95 or more of the 100 times, the percentages reported would be within or 1% of the percentages reported here.**

In addition, the following should be taken into consideration when attempting to interpret the results presented in this report:

- self-reporting depends on accuracy of memory and honesty in answering questions.
- the sample from the National Household Survey used to compare grades 6 to 11 in Appendix A was relatively small (about 2,000) compared to the Indiana sample of more than 44,000 for the same age group.
- those people surveyed were the ones who attended school or work on the day on which the survey was conducted at their location. It does not (nor does the National High School Survey) sample absentees or school dropouts, nor was it a compulsory survey. Participation in all three surveys was strictly voluntary.
- the National Household Survey uses a "household interview" technique that relies upon oral responses to questions posed by an interviewer. This technique may produce results that are not directly comparable to the "anonymous written questionnaire" techniques utilized by the PRC survey and by the National High School Senior Survey.

NOTE:

This report contains the *Main Findings* of this survey (the gross prevalence rates). Over time, additional reports will be issued using the data collected in this survey. These specialized reports, and/or articles, will provide more detailed analysis of certain findings.



**LIFETIME Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs  
by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)**

	6th Grade								
	State								
SUBSTANCE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Cigarettes	32.2	33.2	29.2	28.8	27.6	27.7	27.3	26.3	
Cigars	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.7	
Pipe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	
Smokeless-Tobacco	9.2	13	8.5	9	7.7	7.1	6.7	4.6	*
Alcohol	40.4	37.4	37.8	36.1	32.4	29.3	32.3	25.7	*
Marijuana	1.8	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.6	5.1	4.7	5.0	
Cocaine	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	
Crack	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	1	-.-	1.0	
Inhalants	9.6	8.2	7.8	8.4	8.1	8.1	10.1	7.9	*
Amphetamines	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	
Ritalin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	
Methcathinone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-.-	
Tranquilizers	3.4	4.8	4.3	4.4	4	4.2	5.1	4.7	
Narcotics	2.1	2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	
Psychedelics	-.-	1.3	-.-	1	-.-	1.4	1.5	1.5	
Heroin	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	
Steroids	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	1	1.4	1.4	1.3	

NOTES: NA - Indicates that data were not available

-. - denotes values less than 1.0%

\* - denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

<b>LIFETIME Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
<b>7th Grade</b>									
<b>State</b>									
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>Cigarettes</b>	43.0	42.7	38.6	40.1	39.8	40.2	38.5	35.1	*
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.1	
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	17.4	16.2	13.9	14.9	14.6	12.7	11.5	8.1	*
<b>Alcohol</b>	56.3	48.0	48.7	47.4	44.4	44.0	42.4	36.2	*
<b>Marijuana</b>	5.2	5.6	5.3	7.7	9.5	12.8	10.2	9.9	
<b>Cocaine</b>	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	
<b>Crack</b>	1.1	--	--	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	
<b>Inhalants</b>	10.9	9.4	9.8	12.0	12.3	13.5	12.9	10.6	*
<b>Amphetamines</b>	5.0	4.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	5.7	3.5	3.0	
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	8.5	7.4	7.1	
<b>Narcotics</b>	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	
<b>Psychedelics</b>	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.1	
<b>Heroin</b>	--	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	
<b>Steroids</b>	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	

**NOTES:** NA - Indicates that data were not available

Natl - Data from the National High School Survey, 1997

-- - Denotes values less than 1.0%

\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

## LIFETIME Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

### by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)

8th Grade										
	State									Natl
SUBSTANCE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		1997
<b>Cigarettes</b>	52.1	55.0	50.0	51.3	52.4	53.7	52.6	49.5	*	47.3
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.4		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	24.8	26.6	18.9	20.1	19.2	17.9	16.7	12.4	*	16.8
<b>Alcohol</b>	64.7	66.1	60.9	61.7	60.2	59.1	59.4	51.5	*	53.8
<b>Marijuana</b>	11.7	12.2	12.0	16.0	20.2	24.3	23.0	22.1		22.6
<b>Cocaine</b>	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.2		4.4
<b>Crack</b>	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.9		2.7
<b>Inhalants</b>	13.7	16.7	14.5	15.3	18.1	17.4	17.6	13.9	*	21.0
<b>Amphetamines</b>	9.7	11.4	9.0	9.1	10.6	10.0	9.1	6.6	*	12.3
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	9.0	13.0	10.3	10.7	11.4	11.9	12.5	11.5		4.8
<b>Narcotics</b>	5.9	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.5	5.8		NA
<b>Psychedelics</b>	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.7	5.1	6.7	6.3	5.6		5.4
<b>Heroin</b>	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.9		2.1
<b>Steroids</b>	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.5		1.8

NOTES: NA - Indicates that data were not available

Natl - Data from the National High School Survey, 1997

-. - Denotes values less than 1.0%

\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

## LIFETIME Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

### by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)

9th Grade									
State									
SUBSTANCE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Cigarettes	54.2	58.2	56.5	57.4	58.7	61.4	57.3	55.8	
Cigars	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.0	
Pipe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.9	
Smokeless-Tobacco	28.0	28.5	24.3	25.8	26.2	24.2	21.3	18.7	*
Alcohol	74.6	72.8	70.2	69.9	68.7	69.7	65.9	61.8	*
Marijuana	15.9	16.6	18.4	23.9	26.1	35.0	28.9	30.7	*
Cocaine	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.7	3.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	
Crack	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	4.0	3.5	4.2	*
Inhalants	12.3	14.1	13.3	17.4	17.3	18.3	16.7	15.7	
Amphetamines	12.9	13.9	13.5	14.8	14.3	16.7	13.3	12.0	
Ritalin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8	
Methcathinone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	
Tranquilizers	9.2	11.4	11.1	13.8	13.4	15.3	15.0	14.9	
Narcotics	6.9	6.8	6.9	8.5	7.9	9.9	9.1	9.2	
Psychedelics	3.6	5.6	5.6	6.4	7.8	12.1	8.9	9.9	
Heroin	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	
Steroids	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	
<b>NOTES:</b> NA -	Indicates that data were not available								
Natl -	Data from the National High School Survey, 1997								
-.- -	Denotes values less than 1.0%								
* -	Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level								

<b>IFETIME Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
	<b>10th Grade</b>									
	<b>State</b>									<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	61.6	62.6	60.8	61.5	61.8	63.6	64.1	61.4	*	60.2
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.5		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	35.5	32.0	27.9	28.0	28.7	30.0	26.2	22.1	*	26.3
<b>Alcohol</b>	81.4	78.7	76.5	76.2	73.2	74.3	75.2	68.4	*	72.0
<b>Marijuana</b>	26.2	22.4	25.6	30.5	34.2	40.2	40.1	38.2	*	42.3
<b>Cocaine</b>	5.3	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.9	6.9	6.7	6.6		7.1
<b>Crack</b>	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.9	3.6	4.8	4.7	5.1		3.6
<b>Inhalants</b>	16.7	13.5	15.0	16.1	17.5	17.8	17.5	15.9	*	18.3
<b>Amphetamines</b>	20.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.7	18.8	17.6	15.1	*	17.0
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	13.3	14.1	13.0	14.6	13.5	16.3	16.3	16.1		7.3
<b>Narcotics</b>	10.0	9.4	9.0	9.8	9.7	11.7	12.6	11.9		NA
<b>Psychedelics</b>	7.7	8.0	7.7	8.3	11.5	14.1	13.2	12.9		10.5
<b>Heroin</b>	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.5		2.1
<b>Steroids</b>	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.4	3.1	*	2.0
<b>NOTES: NA -</b>	Indicates that data were not available									
<b>Natl -</b>	Data from the National High School Survey, 1997									
<b>-. -</b>	Denotes values less than 1.0%									
<b>* -</b>	Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level									

<b>LIFETIME USE of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
<b>11th Grade</b>									
<b>State</b>									
<b>DRUG</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>Cigarettes</b>	63.0	65.5	64.7	64.5	66.5	67.7	66.9	66.9	
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.9	
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.5	
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	35.1	37.3	31.9	31.0	32.2	31.9	29.1	25.6	*
<b>Alcohol</b>	83.5	82.9	82.2	79.7	78.5	78.1	77.5	74.9	*
<b>Marijuana</b>	29.4	28.5	31.1	33.2	36.6	44.1	42.3	43.7	
<b>Cocaine</b>	6.0	5.2	4.2	4.9	5.2	7.5	7.8	8.1	
<b>Crack</b>	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.2	4.1	4.5	5.3	
<b>Inhalants</b>	14.5	16.1	14.0	15.7	16.0	17.6	15.4	16.2	
<b>Amphetamines</b>	22.3	20.4	18.8	18.5	18.2	18.3	18.5	16.8	*
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5	
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8	
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	12.8	15.1	12.9	13.5	13.9	16.6	16.3	17.5	
<b>Narcotics</b>	11.3	11.3	9.7	11.3	10.8	13.2	13.9	13.7	
<b>Psychedelics</b>	8.7	10.4	10.5	10.1	12.7	16.8	14.9	16.4	
<b>Heroin</b>	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	
<b>Steroids</b>	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	

**NOTES:** NA - Indicates that data were not available

Natl - Data from the National High School Survey, 1997

-- - Denotes values less than 1.0%

\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

<b>LIFETIME USE of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
	<b>12th Grade</b>									
	<b>State</b>									<b>Natl</b>
<b>DRUG</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	69.1	69.4	66.4	65.6	67.9	66.4	68.6	67.2		65.4
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.1		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.9		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	38.0	39.5	34.0	33.9	35.8	31.3	31.4	29.4	*	25.3
<b>Alcohol</b>	88.1	87.0	85.0	82.4	81.4	80.6	80.8	76.1	*	81.7
<b>Marijuana</b>	34.2	31.0	35.3	38.1	40.0	43.4	45.6	46.5		49.6
<b>Cocaine</b>	6.9	6.0	5.0	6.1	7.1	7.1	8.9	9.3		8.7
<b>Crack</b>	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.8	4.3	4.1	5.6	5.6		3.9
<b>Inhalants</b>	14.6	14.8	14.0	15.1	15.5	13.7	15.5	15.3		16.1
<b>Amphetamines</b>	22.1	19.1	19.8	18.8	18.0	16.5	19.2	16.6	*	16.5
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	13.5	14.6	12.6	13.2	13.2	14.2	16.2	16.4		7.8
<b>Narcotics</b>	12.0	10.1	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.7	14.5	14.7		9.7
<b>Psychedelics</b>	9.8	11.2	11.6	12.0	14.4	15.5	17.2	17.8		15.1
<b>Heroin</b>	1.4	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7		2.1
<b>Steroids</b>	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.6		2.4

**NOTES:** NA - Indicates that data were not available

Natl - Data from the National High School Survey, 1997

-- - Denotes values less than 1.0%

\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

**ANNUAL Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs  
by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)**

6th Grade									
State									
SUBSTANCE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Cigarettes	20.9	22.6	19	19.5	18.3	18.4	18.3	16.4	*
Cigars	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4	
Pipe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	
Smokeless-Tobacco	6.5	10.2	6.4	6.8	5.8	5.4	4.9	3.2	*
Alcohol	32	28.7	27.7	27.3	23.2	21.7	23.7	19.3	
Marijuana	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.5	3.1	4.4	4	4.2	*
Cocaine	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	
Crack	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	
Inhalants	7.9	6.6	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.4	7.9	6.0	*
Amphetamines	1.1	1	1.2	1.3	1	1.4	1.3	1.1	
Ritalin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	
Methcathinone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-.-	
Tranquilizers	2.8	4	3.5	3.5	3	3.2	4.1	3.8	
Narcotics	1.5	1.2	1.3	1	-.-	1	1.3	1.0	
Psychedelics	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	1.2	1.2	1.3	
Heroin	-.-	1.9	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	
Steroids	-.-	-.-	-.-	1	-.-	1	1	1.1	

NOTES: NA -Indicates that data were not available

-. -denotes values less than 1.0%

\* -denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level



<b>ANNUAL Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
	<b>7th Grade</b>								
	<b>State</b>								
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>Cigarettes</b>	31.7	31.5	28.4	29.7	29.8	31.4	29.0	25.2	*
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.6	
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7	
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	14.4	13.2	10.9	11.7	11.9	10.2	8.8	6.4	*
<b>Alcohol</b>	45.5	39.9	39.8	38.7	36.1	36.9	34.5	30.3	*
<b>Marijuana</b>	4.0	4.8	4.5	6.7	8.6	11.5	9.1	8.6	
<b>Cocaine</b>	1.2	--	--		1.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	
<b>Crack</b>	1.0	--	--	--	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	
<b>Inhalants</b>	8.6	8.4	7.6	9.6	9.3	11.4	10.3	7.8	*
<b>Amphetamines</b>	4.5	4.4	3.3	3.9	4.0	5.1	3.2	2.4	*
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	6.7	6.5	5.2	5.6	5.4	7.2	6.2	5.9	
<b>Narcotics</b>	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	
<b>Psychedelics</b>	--	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	
<b>Heroin</b>	--	1.0	--	--	--	1.3	1.0	--	
<b>Steroids</b>	--	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	

**NOTES:** NA - Indicates that data were not available

Natl - Data from the National High School Survey, 1997

-- - Denotes values less than 1.0%

\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

<b>ANNUAL Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
<b>8th Grade</b>										
<b>State</b>										<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	39.1	41.8	37.9	39.6	41.4	42.6	41.5	37.3	*	NA
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.0		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	20.1	22.8	14.9	16.5	15.4	14.2	12.8	9.5	*	NA
<b>Alcohol</b>	55.2	57.2	52.3	52.9	51.6	51.4	51.2	45.1	*	45.5
<b>Marijuana</b>	10.5	10.5	10.4	14.3	18.4	22.4	21.0	19.8		17.7
<b>Cocaine</b>	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.7		2.8
<b>Crack</b>	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4		1.7
<b>Inhalants</b>	10.7	13.7	11.2	12.4	14.5	13.6	14.0	10.5	*	11.8
<b>Amphetamines</b>	9.1	10.4	7.8	7.8	9.3	8.8	7.9	5.6	*	8.1
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	7.9	11.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.3	10.8	9.7		2.9
<b>Narcotics</b>	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.6	5.5	4.9		NA
<b>Psychedelics</b>	--	3.7	3.1	3.1	4.5	6.0	5.6	5.0		3.7
<b>Heroin</b>	--	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5		1.3
<b>Steroids</b>	--	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0		1.0

**NOTES:** NA - Indicates that data were not available

Natl - Data from the National High School Survey, 1997

-- - Denotes values less than 1.0%

\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

<b>ANNUAL Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
<b>9th Grade</b>									
<b>State</b>									
<b>DRUG</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>Cigarettes</b>	39.4	45.9	43.6	45.5	46.2	50.2	46.4	43.4	*
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.3	
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9	
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	23.3	25.1	19.2	20.8	20.8	19.6	16.7	14.1	*
<b>Alcohol</b>	67.1	65.2	62.5	61.6	60.5	62.2	58.1	56.0	*
<b>Marijuana</b>	14.3	15.5	16.1	21.7	23.7	31.8	25.8	27.3	
<b>Cocaine</b>	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.9	3.1	4.1	4.0	4.5	
<b>Crack</b>	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.3	
<b>Inhalants</b>	9.4	10.6	9.8	13.5	13.2	13.8	12.1	11.5	
<b>Amphetamines</b>	11.6	13.2	11.6	12.9	12.2	14.4	11.4	9.8	*
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7	
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	8.0	10.2	9.2	11.9	10.8	13.0	12.7	12.5	
<b>Narcotics</b>	5.2	6.0	5.5	6.9	6.3	7.9	7.6	7.8	
<b>Psychedelics</b>	-.-	5.1	4.7	5.6	6.9	10.9	7.7	8.5	
<b>Heroin</b>	-.-	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	
<b>Steroids</b>	-.-	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	

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<b>ANNUAL Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
<b>10th Grade</b>										
<b>State</b>										<b>Natl</b>
<b>DRUG</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	47.8	48.7	46.8	48.0	48.9	50.8	52.4	47.9	*	NA
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.1		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.9		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	27.3	27.1	21.6	21.8	22.2	22.9	20.3	16.4	*	NA
<b>Alcohol</b>	73.7	71.8	68.0	67.7	65.3	65.9	67.3	61.8	*	65.2
<b>Marijuana</b>	22.9	19.7	22.2	27.6	30.8	36.1	35.1	33.7		34.8
<b>Cocaine</b>	4.3	3.5	2.6	3.5	4.0	5.7	5.5	5.4		4.7
<b>Crack</b>	2.8	1.9	1.5	2.3	3.0	4.0	3.8	4.0		2.2
<b>Inhalants</b>	12.6	9.2	10.3	11.3	12.4	11.3	11.7	10.7		8.7
<b>Amphetamines</b>	17.4	15.0	13.9	14.4	14.4	15.4	14.5	12.1	*	12.1
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	11.7	12.2	10.4	12.1	11.2	13.5	13.5	13.2		4.9
<b>Narcotics</b>	8.1	7.6	6.9	7.8	7.6	9.3	10.2	9.8		NA
<b>Psychedelics</b>	-.	7.8	6.4	7.1	10.2	12.3	11.4	10.5		7.6
<b>Heroin</b>	-.	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.8		1.4
<b>Steroids</b>	-.	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	*	1.2

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<b>ANNUAL Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
<b>11th Grade</b>									
<b>State</b>									
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>Cigarettes</b>	48.3	51.3	51.0	50.5	53.3	54.8	54.1	53.5	
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.2	
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.6	
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	26.5	28.1	23.5	23.1	23.9	22.9	21.1	18.2	*
<b>Alcohol</b>	76.5	73.4	73.6	70.2	70.9	70.0	70.0	68.8	
<b>Marijuana</b>	25.1	24.9	26.3	28.7	32.8	38.6	36.3	37.5	
<b>Cocaine</b>	4.8	4.3	2.9	3.6	4.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	
<b>Crack</b>	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.2	3.6	4.2	
<b>Inhalants</b>	9.8	10.1	8.6	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.4	9.6	
<b>Amphetamines</b>	18.5	16.8	14.5	13.9	14.2	13.9	14.1	12.5	*
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1	
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	10.3	12.0	9.8	10.5	11.0	13.2	13.1	13.6	
<b>Narcotics</b>	8.4	8.7	7.0	8.0	8.1	10.3	10.8	11.0	
<b>Psychedelics</b>	--	9.7	8.6	8.2	11.4	14.1	12.6	13.0	
<b>Heroin</b>	--	1.8	--	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	
<b>Steroids</b>	--	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	

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<b>ANNUAL Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
	<b>12th Grade</b>									
	<b>State</b>									<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	69.1	54.3	52.2	51.8	54.5	52.7	55.7	53.4	*	NA
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42.9		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	38.0	30.8	23.8	24.6	25.9	21.6	21.4	20.2		NA
<b>Alcohol</b>	80.0	79.1	76.1	73.3	72.9	72.1	73.1	70.9	*	74.8
<b>Marijuana</b>	34.2	23.7	28.3	31.9	34.6	37.4	37.1	38.8		38.5
<b>Cocaine</b>	6.9	4.8	3.3	4.1	5.6	5.7	6.9	7.1		5.5
<b>Crack</b>	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.0	3.4	3.0	4.2	4.1		2.4
<b>Inhalants</b>	14.6	7.9	7.1	8.9	9.0	7.4	8.3	8.1		6.7
<b>Amphetamines</b>	22.1	14.5	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.1	13.6	11.9	*	10.2
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	13.5	11.0	9.3	9.7	9.5	11.1	12.3	12.8		4.7
<b>Narcotics</b>	12.0	6.7	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.5	10.7	11.2		6.2
<b>Psychedelics</b>	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.3	12.2	12.5	13.6	13.6		9.8
<b>Heroin</b>	1.4	2.3	--	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9		1.2
<b>Steroids</b>	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9		1.4

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## MONTHLY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

### by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)

6th Grade									
State									
SUBSTANCE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Cigarettes	10.7	12.9	8.5	10	9.3	9.7	9.5	8.2	*
Cigars	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9	
Pipe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	
Smokeless-Tobacco	4.1	5.9	3.5	4	3.3	3.1	3.1	1.9	*
Alcohol	16.6	16	13.6	13.7	11.4	10.7	11.5	9.5	*
Marijuana	-.	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	3	2.7	2.2	
Cocaine	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	
Crack	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	
Inhalants	5	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.9	3.6	*
Amphetamines	-.	1	-.	-.	-.	1	-.	-.	
Ritalin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-.	
Methcathinone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-.	
Tranquilizers	1.7	2.4	2	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	
Narcotics	1	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	
Psychedelics	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	
Heroin	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	
Steroids	1	1.3	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	

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<b>MONTHLY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
	<b>7th Grade</b>								
	<b>State</b>								
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>Cigarettes</b>	16.8	16.9	14.5	16.9	17.7	19.0	16.3	14.0	*
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9	
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	9.7	7.9	6.7	7.5	7.1	6.7	5.2	3.9	*
<b>Alcohol</b>	25.9	22.9	21.8	21.5	19.6	21.3	18.4	16.8	*
<b>Marijuana</b>	2.6	3.3	2.7	4.8	5.4	7.9	5.7	5.5	
<b>Cocaine</b>	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.0	--	
<b>Crack</b>	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	
<b>Inhalants</b>	5.3	5.5	4.7	6.1	5.6	7.0	6.6	4.8	*
<b>Amphetamines</b>	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.7	
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.3	5.0	4.1	4.0	
<b>Narcotics</b>	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	
<b>Psychedelics</b>	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	
<b>Heroin</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
<b>Steroids</b>	1.2	1.7	--	1.3	--	1.0	--	--	

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\* \_ denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level



<b>MONTHLY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
	<b>8th Grade</b>									
	<b>State</b>									<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	22.0	24.8	21.1	24.2	26.3	27.1	25.8	24.1	*	19.4
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.0		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	13.7	15.6	9.0	10.6	9.3	8.6	7.2	5.6	*	5.5
<b>Alcohol</b>	33.6	35.1	30.9	32.0	31.3	31.3	30.3	27.2	*	24.5
<b>Marijuana</b>	6.5	6.7	6.5	9.9	13.1	15.2	13.8	12.8		10.2
<b>Cocaine</b>	1.6	1.2	--	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5		1.1
<b>Crack</b>	1.4	1.1	--	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3		--
<b>Inhalants</b>	6.0	7.4	6.5	7.5	8.4	8.0	8.2	5.7	*	5.6
<b>Amphetamines</b>	5.8	6.6	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	3.3	*	3.8
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	4.6	7.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.7		1.2
<b>Narcotics</b>	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.8		NA
<b>Psychedelics</b>	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.0		1.8
<b>Heroin</b>	1.3	--	--	1.0	--	1.1	1.1	1.0		--
<b>Steroids</b>	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1		--

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<b>MONTHLY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
<b>9th Grade</b>									
<b>State</b>									
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>Cigarettes</b>	22.6	28.4	26.2	29.4	30.8	34.4	30.5	28.9	
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.5	
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5	
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	14.4	16.1	12.2	13.3	13.2	12.5	9.8	8.3	*
<b>Alcohol</b>	43.7	41.8	38.2	39.6	38.5	40.8	36.0	36.7	
<b>Marijuana</b>	8.3	9.6	10.6	15.2	15.9	22.8	17.2	18.4	
<b>Cocaine</b>	1.3	1.9	--	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	
<b>Crack</b>	1.0	1.5	--	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.9	
<b>Inhalants</b>	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.3	6.9	7.2	6.1	5.8	
<b>Amphetamines</b>	7.0	7.5	6.4	7.8	7.2	8.9	6.8	5.9	
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	4.0	5.8	5.2	7.1	6.2	7.7	7.9	7.5	
<b>Narcotics</b>	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.9	4.2	4.2	
<b>Psychedelics</b>	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.7	4.9	6.5	4.6	5.0	
<b>Heroin</b>	1.0	1.3	--	1.1	--	1.3	1.0	--	
<b>Steroids</b>	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	

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<b>MONTHLY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
<b>10th Grade</b>										
<b>State</b>										<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	31.0	31.3	30.4	33.0	34.4	36.7	37.2	33.9	*	29.8
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.0		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	18.1	18.2	13.2	13.6	13.8	14.6	12.3	9.5	*	8.9
<b>Alcohol</b>	50.7	47.1	43.8	44.9	42.7	43.7	43.9	41.3	*	40.1
<b>Marijuana</b>	13.4	11.8	14.3	18.9	21.5	24.9	23.7	21.8	*	20.5
<b>Cocaine</b>	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9		2.0
<b>Crack</b>	1.7	1.1	-.	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1		-.
<b>Inhalants</b>	6.5	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.1	5.3	4.9		3.0
<b>Amphetamines</b>	9.8	7.5	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.8	6.5	*	5.1
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	6.0	6.4	5.7	6.9	6.2	7.0	7.4	7.5		2.2
<b>Narcotics</b>	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.2		NA
<b>Psychedelics</b>	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.1	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.0		3.3
<b>Heroin</b>	1.4	1.1	-.	-.	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3		-.
<b>Steroids</b>	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.4	*	-.

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-. - Denotes values less than 1.0%

\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

<b>MONTHLY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
	<b>11th Grade</b>								
	<b>State</b>								
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>Cigarettes</b>	29.9	34.9	33.7	34.4	39.3	40.1	39.2	39.8	
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.0	
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5	
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	16.9	19.5	14.4	14.6	15.4	14.2	12.0	10.2	*
<b>Alcohol</b>	53.7	50.2	49.4	47.0	47.7	48.2	45.8	47.8	
<b>Marijuana</b>	14.4	14.7	16.7	19.6	21.8	25.7	22.3	24.6	*
<b>Cocaine</b>	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.3	
<b>Crack</b>	1.4	1.5	--	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.9	
<b>Inhalants</b>	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.9	
<b>Amphetamines</b>	10.0	8.9	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.0	
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	5.1	6.0	4.6	5.3	5.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	
<b>Narcotics</b>	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	
<b>Psychedelics</b>	3.7	5.7	4.5	4.1	7.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	
<b>Heroin</b>	1.2	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	
<b>Steroids</b>	1.6	1.9	--	1.1	1.0	--	--	1.0	

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<b>MONTHLY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
	<b>12th Grade</b>									
	<b>State</b>									<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	34.6	36.2	35.6	37.3	40.6	39.8	41.6	41.6		36.5
<b>Cigars</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.8		NA
<b>Pipe</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8		NA
<b>Smokeless-Tobacco</b>	19.4	21.7	15.4	15.5	16.5	14.4	13.5	12.1		9.7
<b>Alcohol</b>	59.7	56.1	53.2	53.7	51.2	52.5	50.1	52.0		52.7
<b>Marijuana</b>	15.6	14.4	17.8	21.6	24.0	25.4	23.5	24.5		23.7
<b>Cocaine</b>	2.1	3.1	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.5		2.3
<b>Crack</b>	-.	2.0	-.	-.	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0		-.
<b>Inhalants</b>	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.2		2.5
<b>Amphetamines</b>	9.1	7.5	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.7	5.8		4.8
<b>Ritalin</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7		NA
<b>Methcathinone</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1		NA
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.9	6.0	6.2	6.6		1.8
<b>Narcotics</b>	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6		2.3
<b>Psychedelics</b>	4.2	5.6	4.5	4.4	8.2	6.0	7.2	7.0		3.9
<b>Heroin</b>	-.	1.8	-.	-.	-.	1.1	1.0	1.1		-.
<b>Steroids</b>	1.2	2.1	-.	-.	-.	-.	1.0	1.1		1.0

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\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

<b>BINGE Drinking and DAILY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and</b>									
<b>Other Drugs by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
	<b>6th Grade</b>								
	<b>State</b>								
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>CIGARETTES</b>									
<b>Use Daily</b>	3.9	4.8	3.4	4.3	4	4.2	4.3	3.7	
<b>½ Pack or More</b>	2.1	3	1.5	2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	
<b>CIGARS</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-.-	
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO</b>	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	
<b>ALCOHOL</b>									
<b>Use Daily</b>	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	9.6	9.4	8	8.1	7.2	7.6	7.6	8.7	*
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	

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<b>BINGE Drinking and DAILY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
	<b>7th Grade</b>								
	<b>State</b>								
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>CIGARETTES</b>									
<b>Use Daily</b>	8.6	8.3	7.3	8.6	8.8	10.4	8.3	6.9	*
<b>½ Pack a Day</b>	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	5.7	4.3	3.7	
<b>CIGARS</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO</b>	2.6	5.1	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.3	-.	-.	*
<b>ALCOHOL</b>									
<b>Use Daily</b>	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	14.3	13.5	12.7	13.0	12.3	13.5	12.0	12.3	
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	1.4	-.	-.	-.	-.	1.4	1.0	1.1	

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<b>BINGE Drinking and DAILY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
	<b>8th Grade</b>									
	<b>State</b>									<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>CIGARETTES</b>										
<b>Use Daily</b>	8.6	8.3	7.3	8.6	8.8	10.4	8.3	6.9	*	9.0
<b>½ Pack a Day</b>	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	5.7	4.3	3.7		3.5
<b>CIGARS</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2		NA
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO</b>	2.6	5.1	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.3	-.-	-.-	*	1.0
<b>ALCOHOL</b>										
<b>Use Daily</b>	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2		-.-
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	14.3	13.5	12.7	13.0	12.3	13.5	12.0	12.3		14.5
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	1.4	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	1.4	1.0	1.1		1.1

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<b>BINGE Drinking and DAILY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
	<b>9th Grade</b>								
	<b>State</b>								
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>CIGARETTES</b>									
<b>Use Daily</b>	13.6	17.2	16.0	18.3	18.4	22.0	19.0	18.5	
<b>½ Pack a Day</b>	9.0	11.4	9.9	11.7	11.2	14.0	11.8	11.6	
<b>CIGARS</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO</b>	5.0	5.4	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	2.5	2.4	
<b>ALCOHOL</b>									
<b>Use Daily</b>	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.6	
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	25.1	24.8	23.3	23.6	23.3	25.5	23.1	25.7	*
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	3.5	1.9	1.8	3.3	3.7	6.4	4.1	4.9	*

**NOTES:** NA - Indicates that data were not available

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\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

<b>BINGE Drinking and DAILY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
	<b>10th Grade</b>									
	<b>State</b>									<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>CIGARETTES</b>										
<b>Use Daily</b>	18.7	20.1	19.0	21.9	22.4	24.4	23.9	21.5	*	18.0
<b>½ Pack a Day</b>	12.2	13.4	12.3	14.4	14.6	16.2	15.5	13.4	*	8.6
<b>CIGARS</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7		NA
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO</b>	7.6	7.9	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.6	4.1	3.3	*	2.2
<b>ALCOHOL</b>										
<b>Use Daily</b>	5.2	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.2		1.7
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	30.6	29.2	27.3	26.8	26.1	27.3	27.8	29.0		25.1
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	3.5	2.3	2.7	4.3	5.1	7.4	6.9	6.3		3.7

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<b>BINGE Drinking and DAILY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>									
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>									
	<b>11th Grade</b>								
	<b>State</b>								
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>CIGARETTES</b>									
<b>Use Daily</b>	19.3	22.6	22.0	22.8	26.0	27.3	26.6	27.0	
<b>½ Pack a Day</b>	13.8	15.7	15.0	15.3	17.2	18.9	18.1	17.3	
<b>CIGARS</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO</b>	6.8	9.3	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	4.7	4.1	
<b>ALCOHOL</b>									
<b>Use Daily</b>	5.8	5.4	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.5	5.6	*
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	34.1	31.7	30.6	28.9	29.6	30.1	29.8	32.3	*
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	3.1	4.0	3.9	5.1	6.1	8.6	7.1	7.6	

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\* - Denotes that the 1997 and 1998 percentages are significantly different using a 5% significance level

<b>BINGE Drinking and DAILY Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs</b>										
<b>by Indiana Children and Adolescents (percentages)</b>										
	<b>12th Grade</b>									
	<b>State</b>									<b>Natl</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1997</b>
<b>CIGARETTES</b>										
<b>Use Daily</b>	22.7	22.8	23.2	25.1	27.6	27.0	28.6	28.5		24.6
<b>½ Pack a Day</b>	16.3	16.0	16.0	17.9	18.9	18.6	19.3	20.0		14.3
<b>CIGARS</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8		NA
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO</b>	9.6	10.4	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.7	6.1	5.3		4.4
<b>ALCOHOL</b>										
<b>Use Daily</b>	7.1	6.2	6.0	6.9	6.4	7.5	5.9	8.1	*	3.9
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	38.7	37.6	34.3	34.8	33.3	35.6	33.2	37.5	*	31.3
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	4.3	3.9	4.2	6.0	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.5		5.8

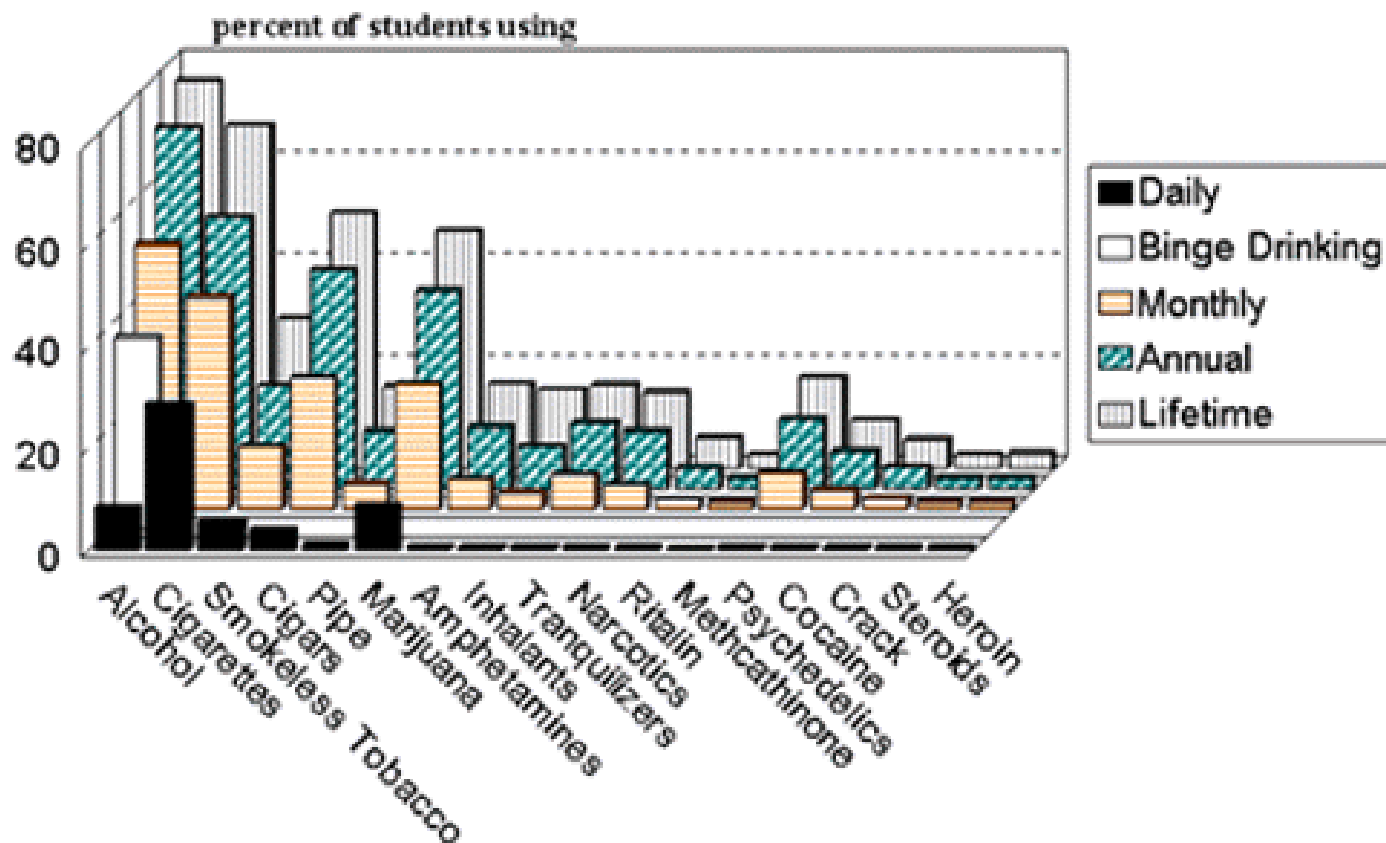
**NOTES:** NA - Indicates that data were not available

Natl - Data from the National High School Survey, 1997

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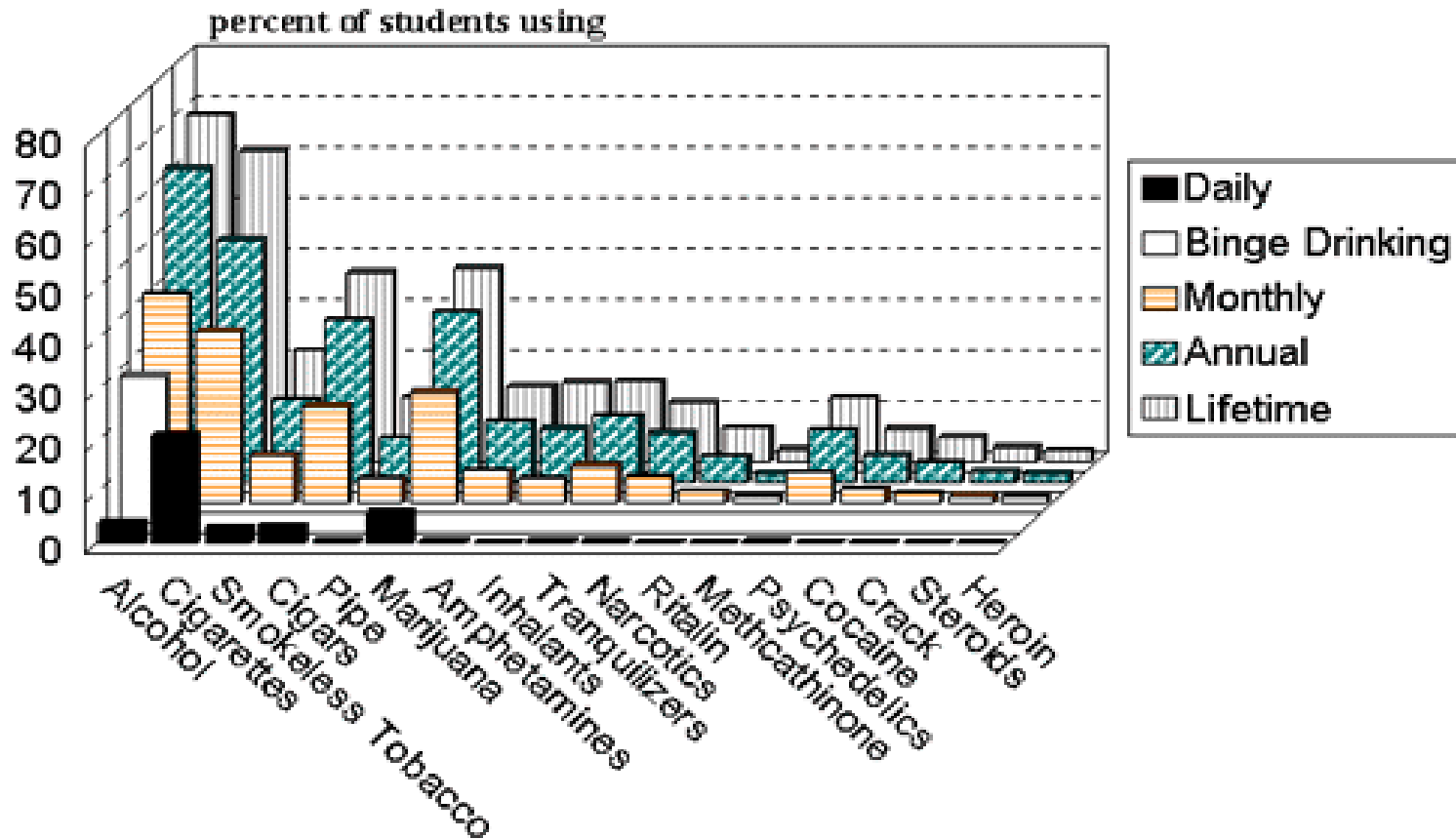
## Drug Use by Indiana High School Seniors 1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

# Drug Use by Indiana 10th Graders

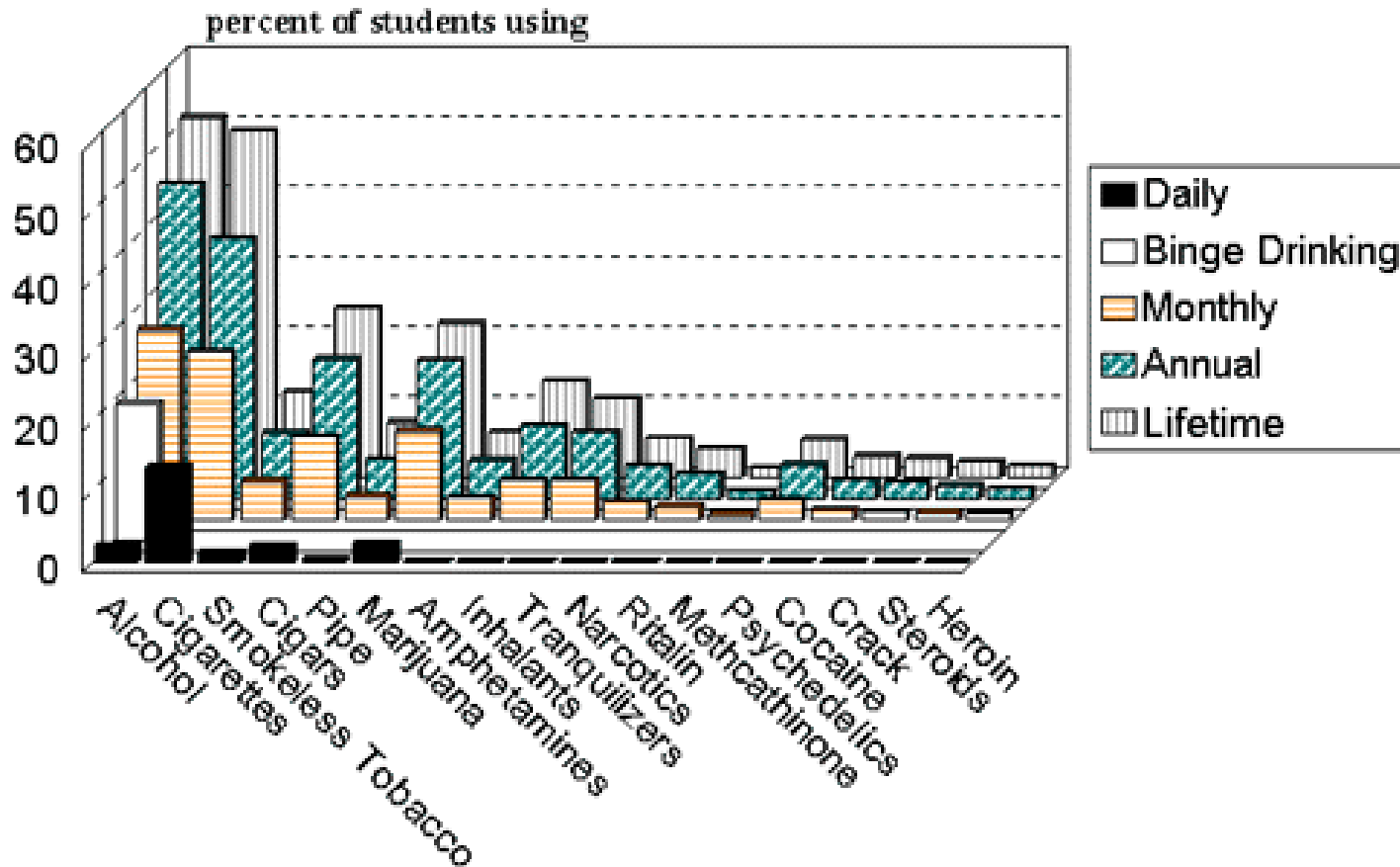
## 1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

# Drug Use by Indiana 8th Graders

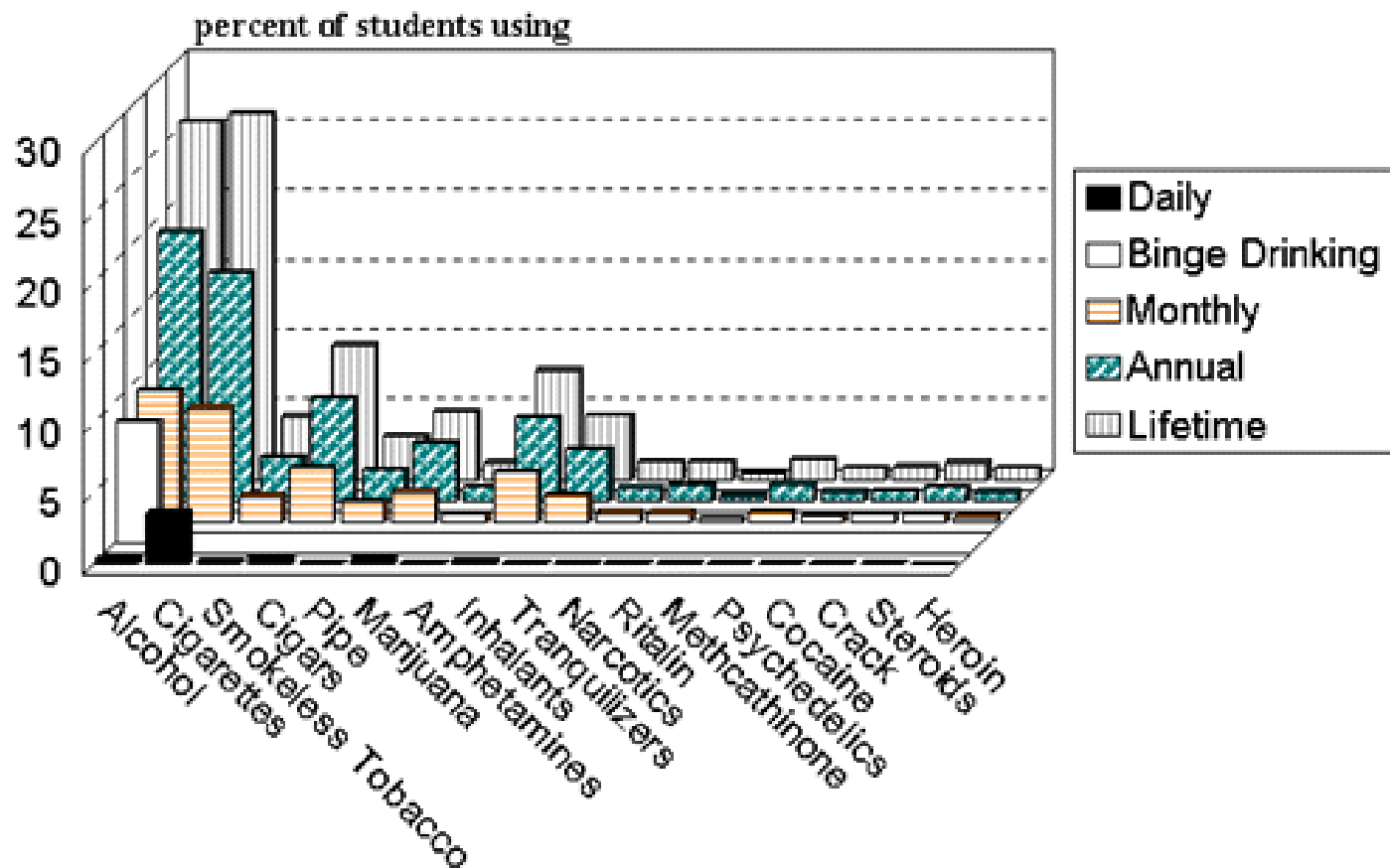
1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

# Drug Use By Indiana 6th Graders

1998

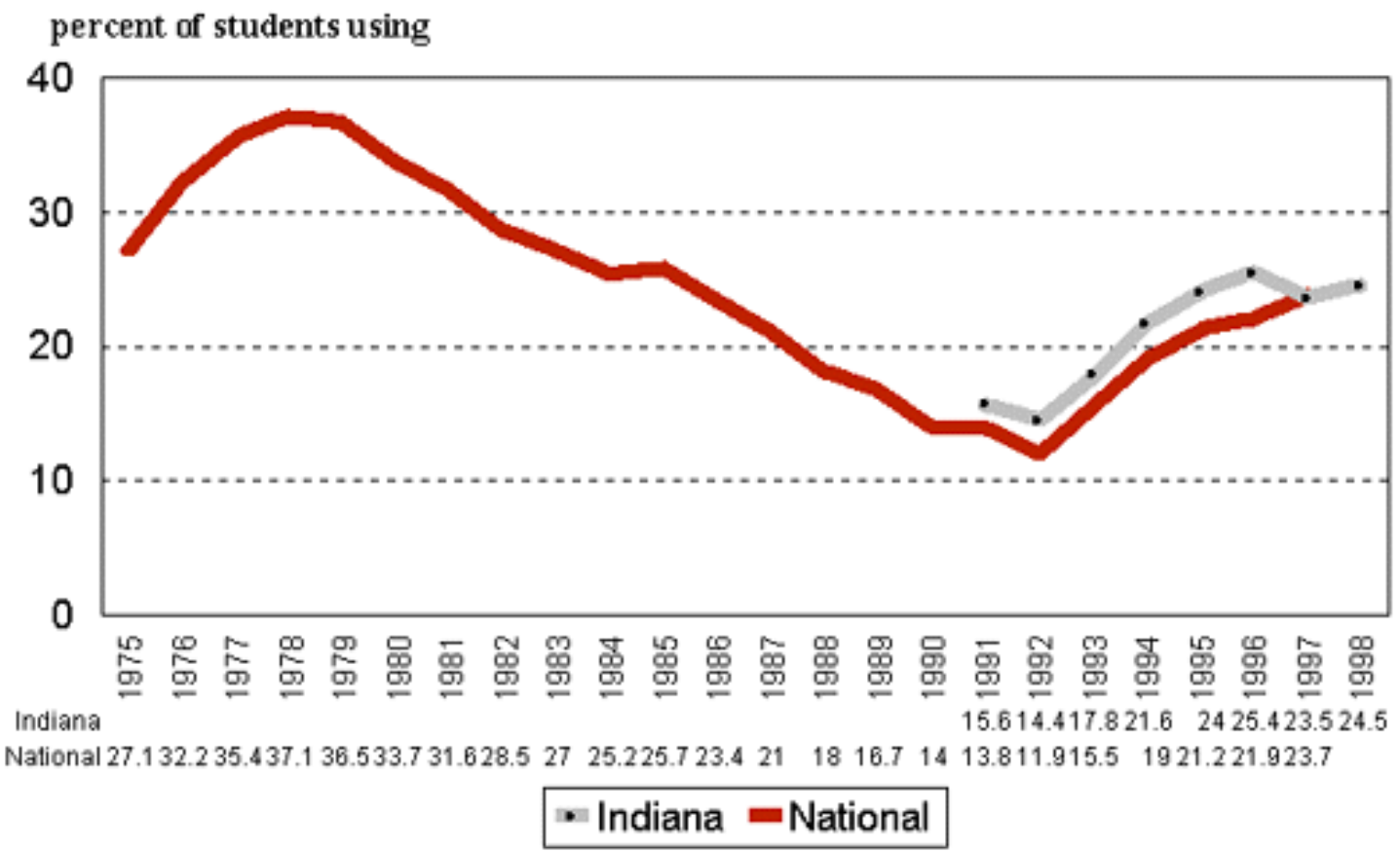


Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998



# Monthly Marijuana Use by High School Seniors

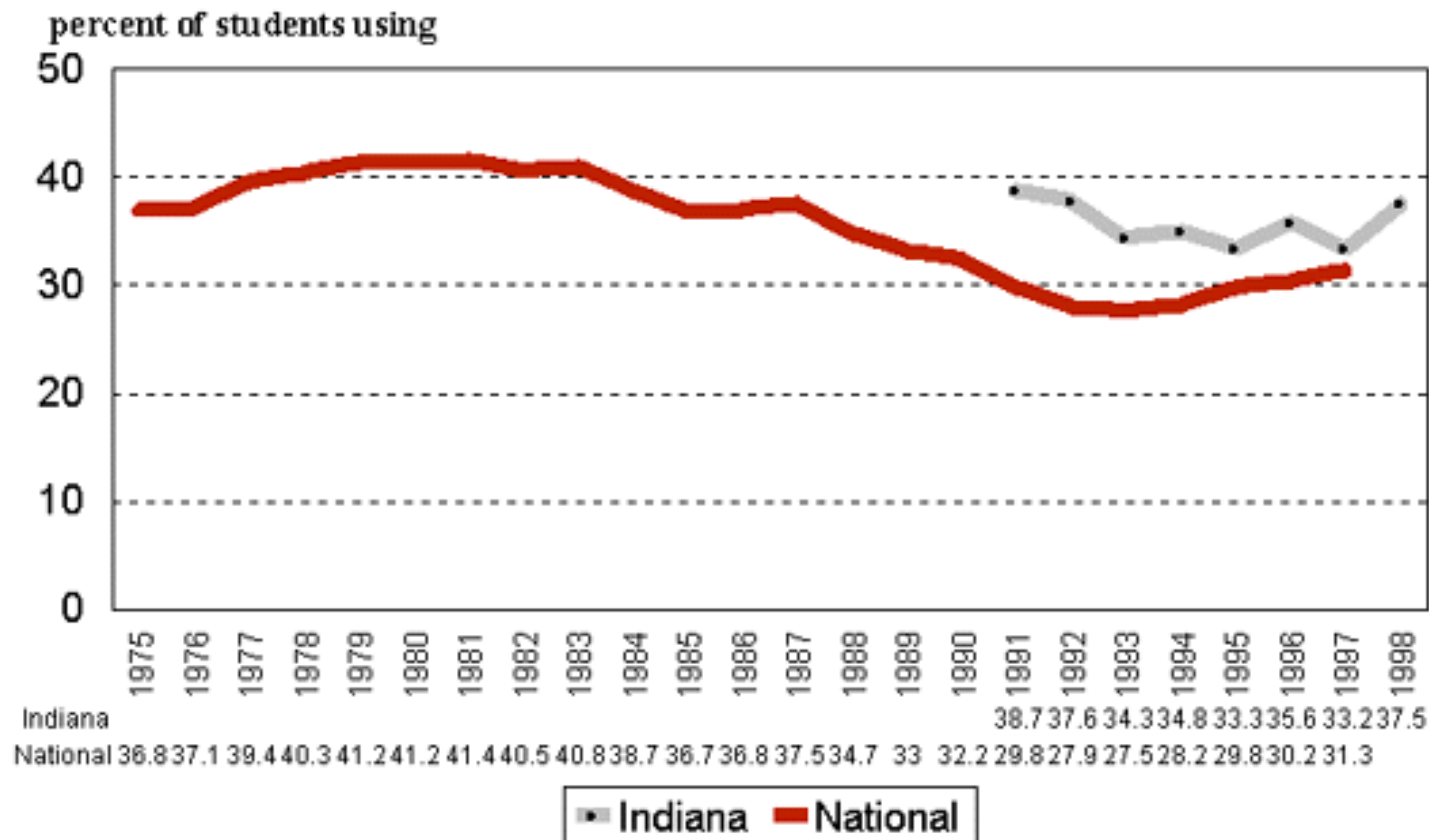
## Indiana and U.S.A.



Sources: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University;  
 Johnston et al., National Institute on Drug Abuse

# Binge Drinking by High School Seniors Indiana and U.S.A.

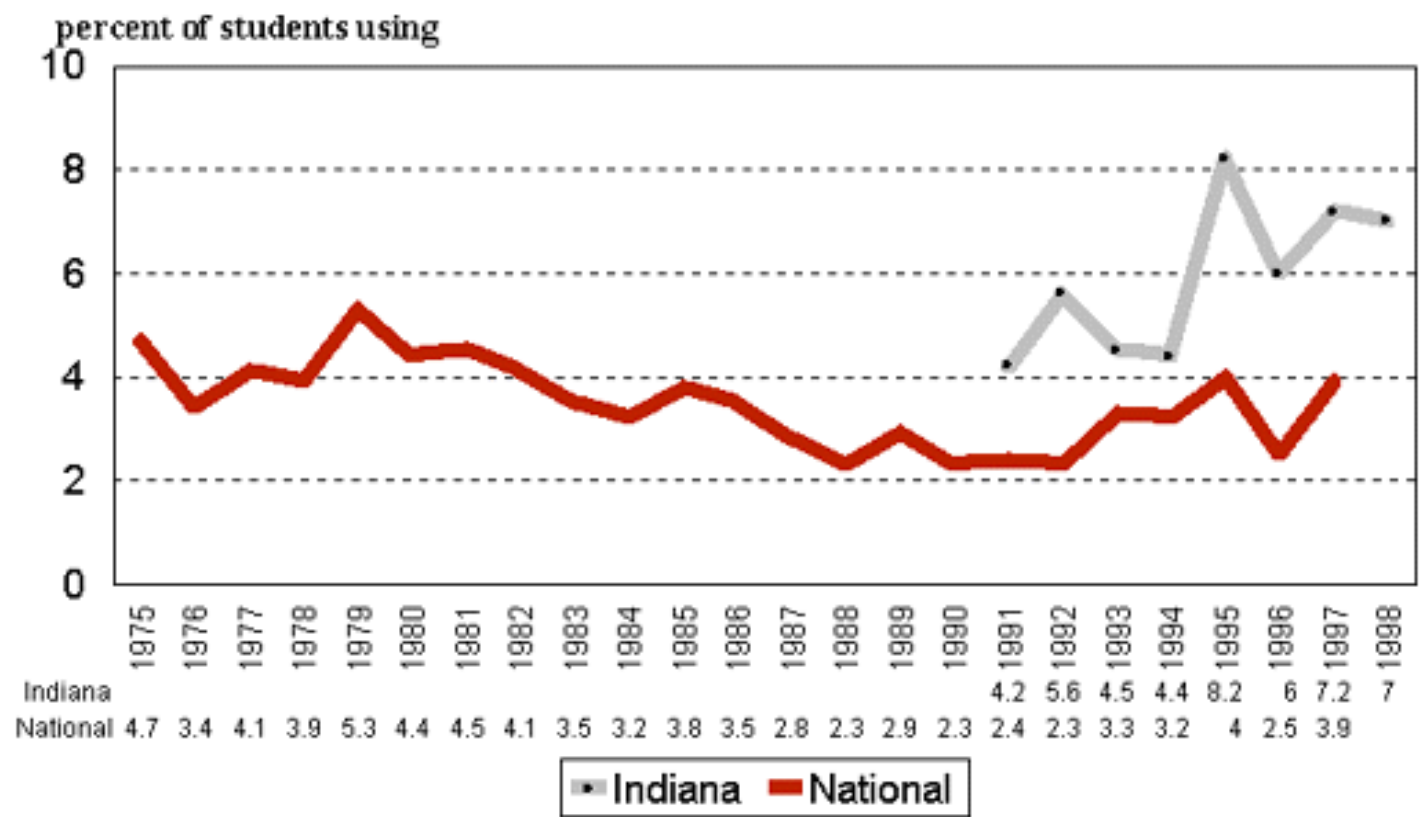
(five or more drinks on a single occasion in the two weeks prior to survey)



Sources: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University;  
Johnston, et al., National Institute on Drug Abuse

# Monthly Psychedelic Drug Use by High School Seniors

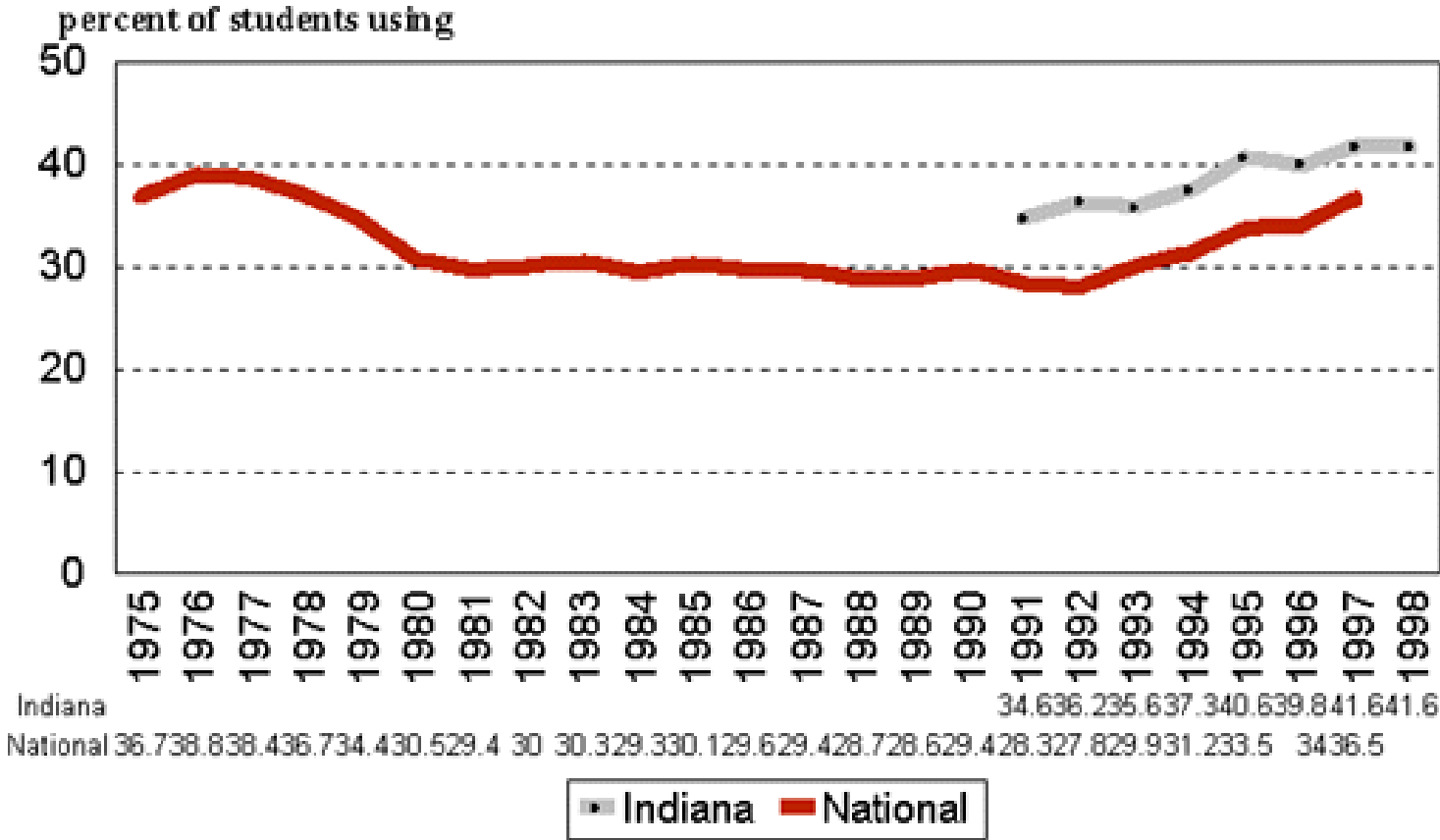
## Indiana and U.S.A.



Sources: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University;  
 Johnston, et al., National Institute on Drug Abuse

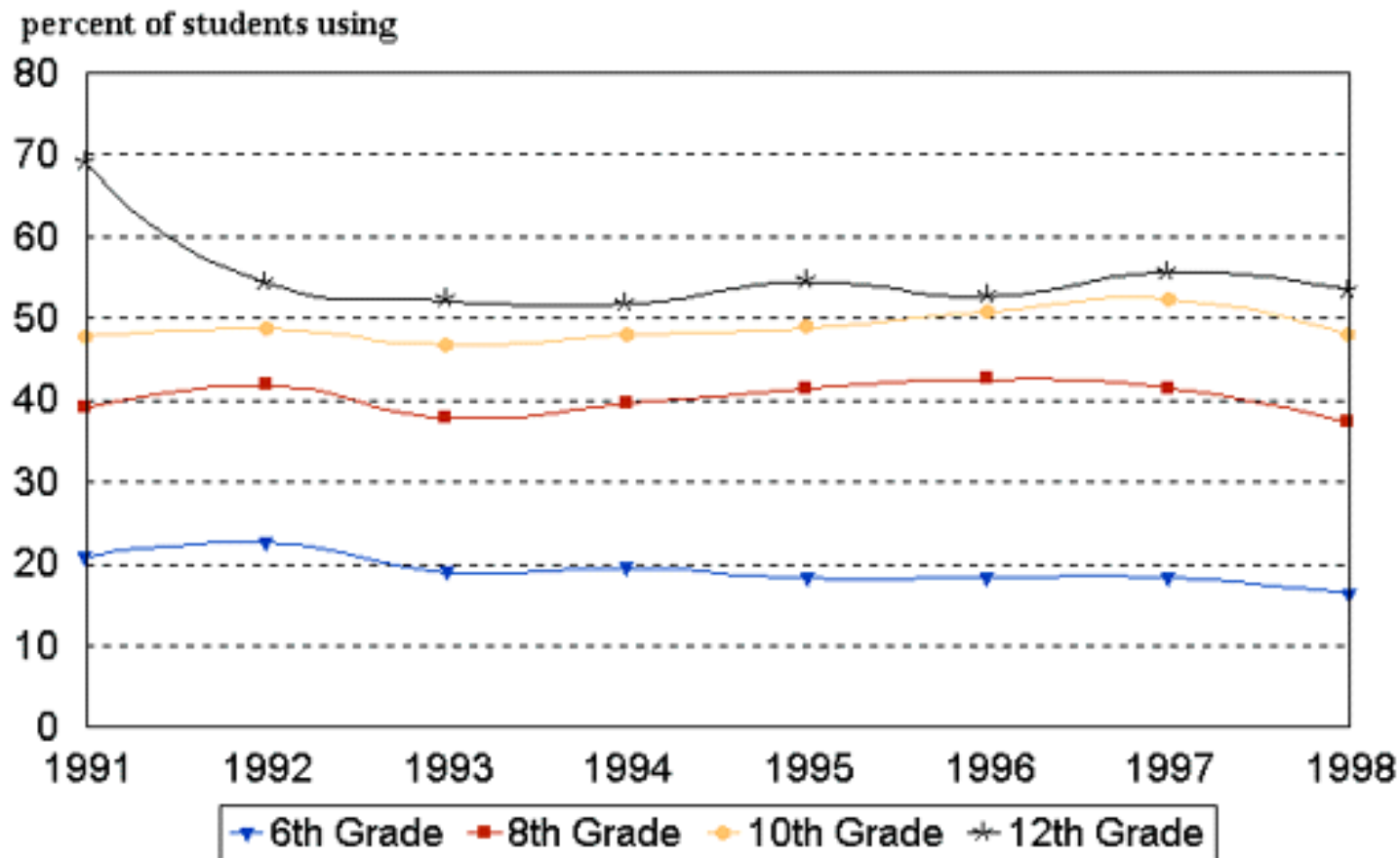
# Monthly Cigarette Use by High School Seniors

## Indiana and U.S.A.



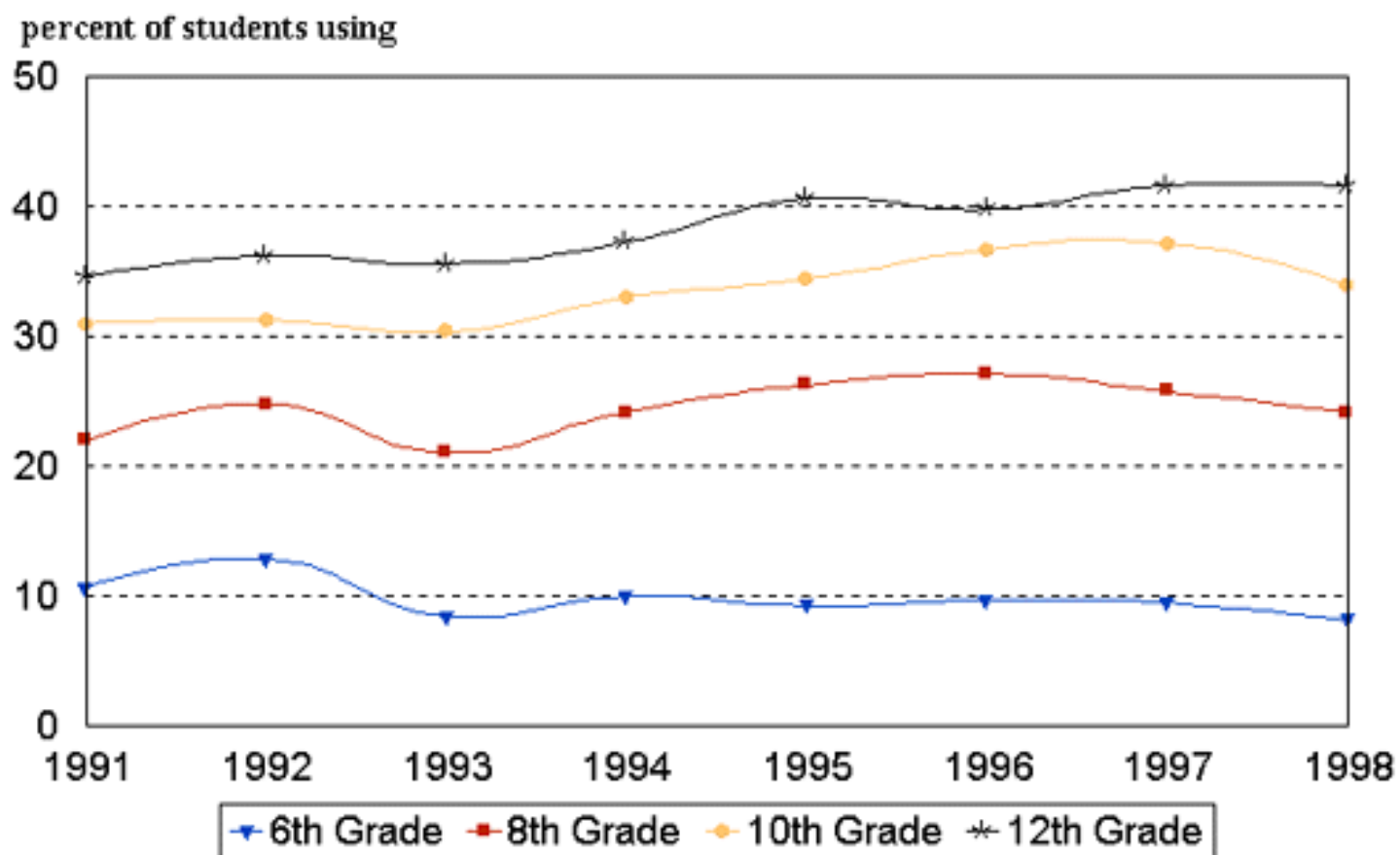
Sources: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University;  
 Johnston et al., National Institute on Drug Abuse

## Annual Cigarette Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



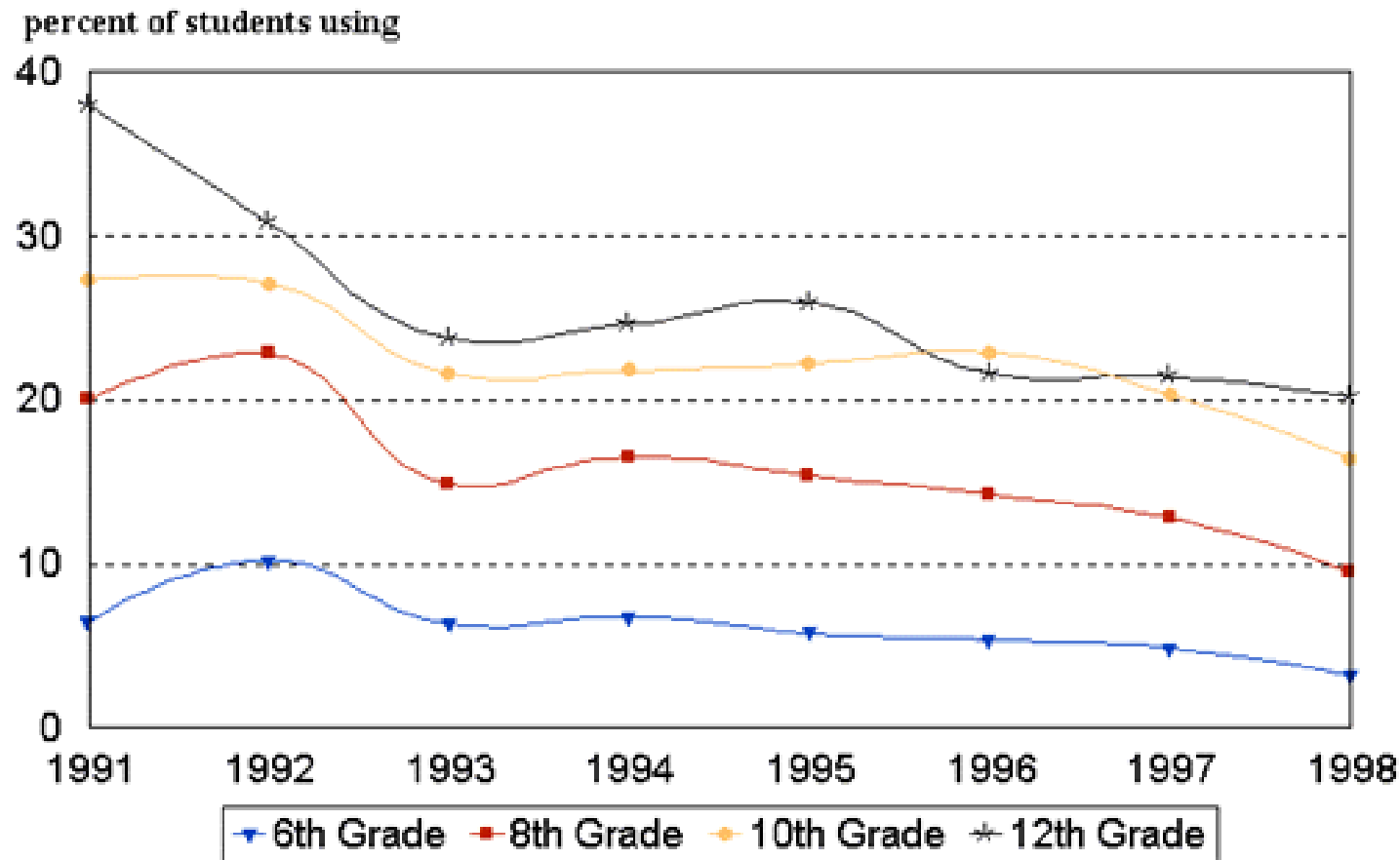
Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Monthly Cigarette Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



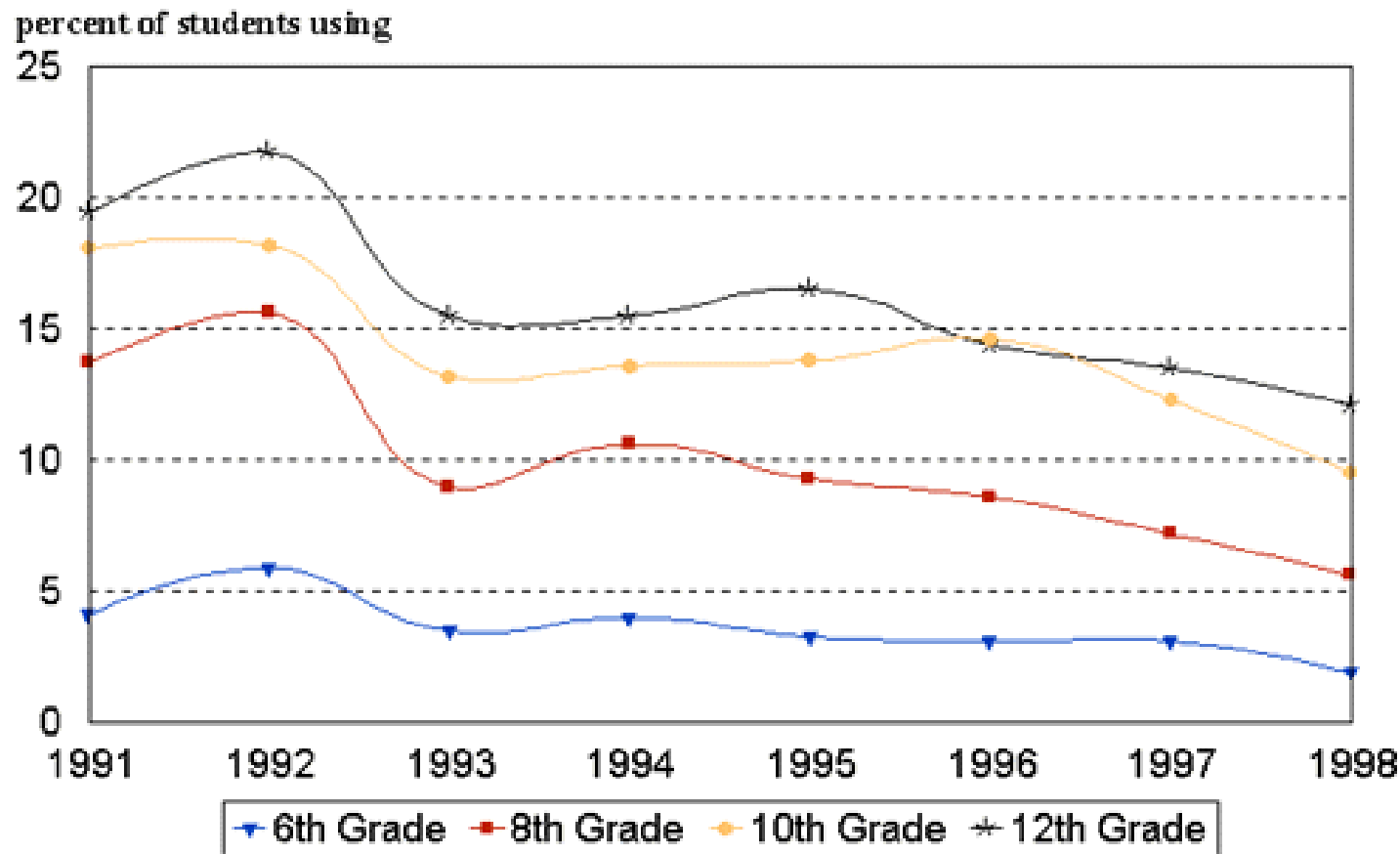
Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

# Annual Smokeless Tobacco Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

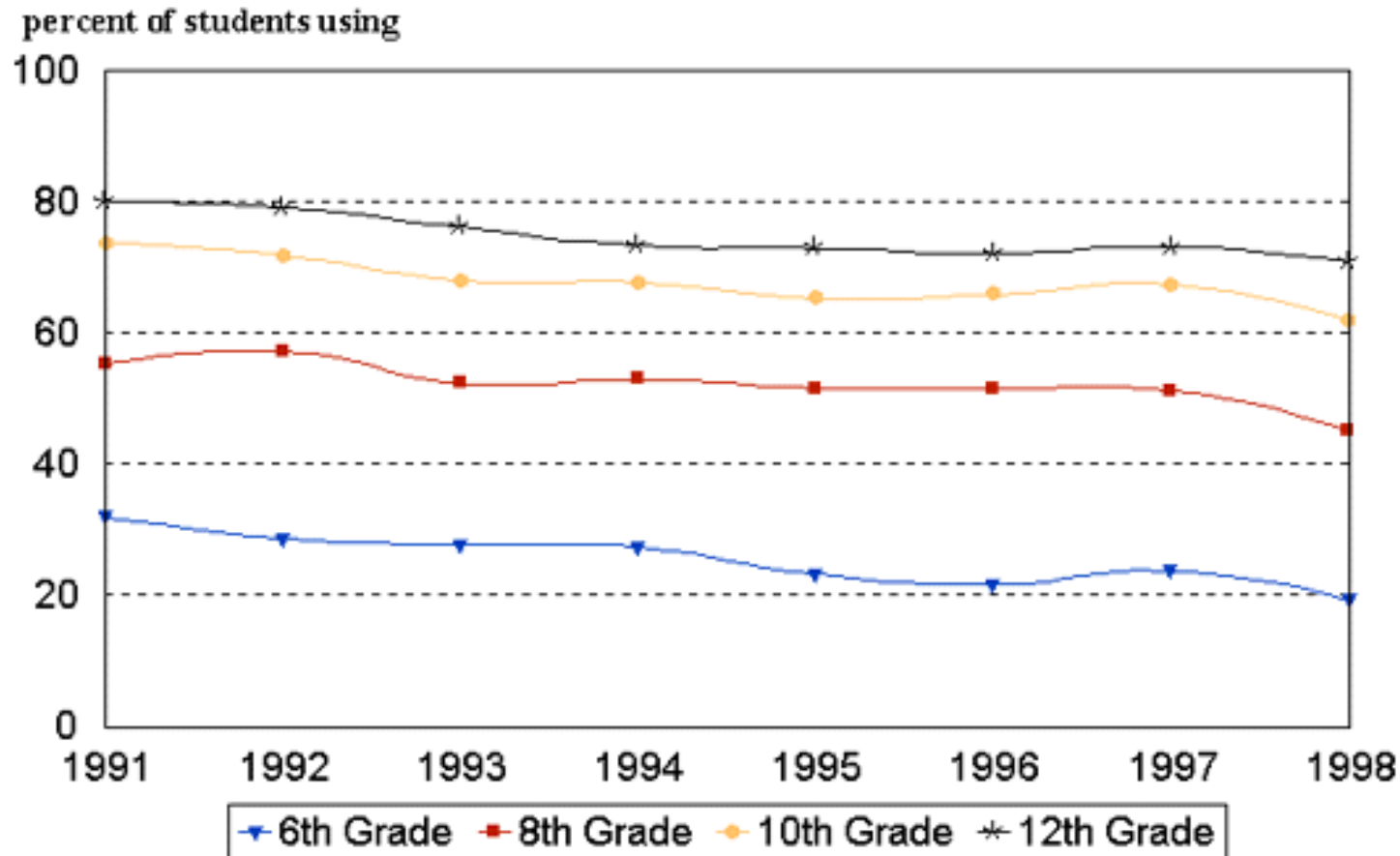
# Monthly Smokeless Tobacco Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

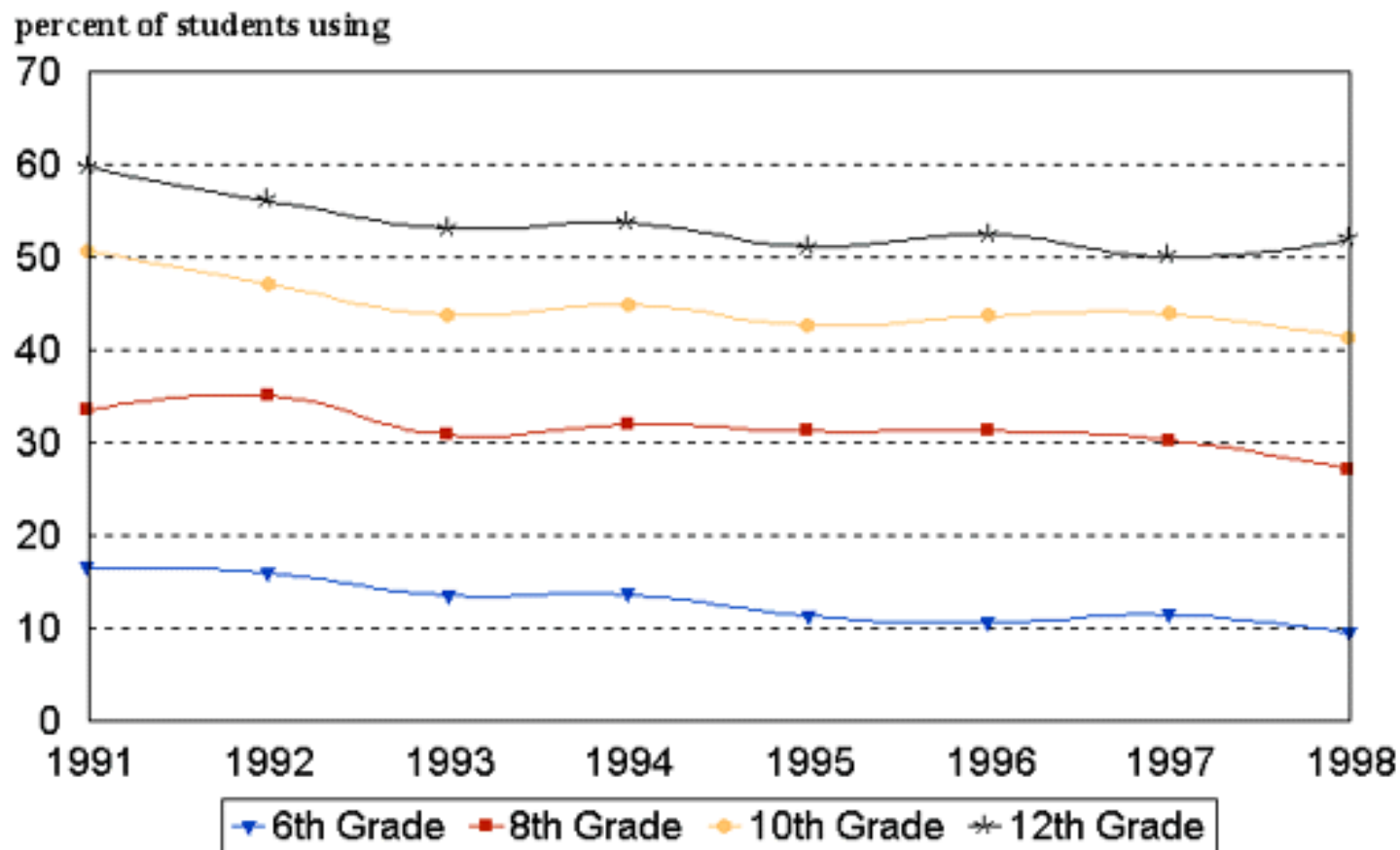


## Annual Alcohol Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

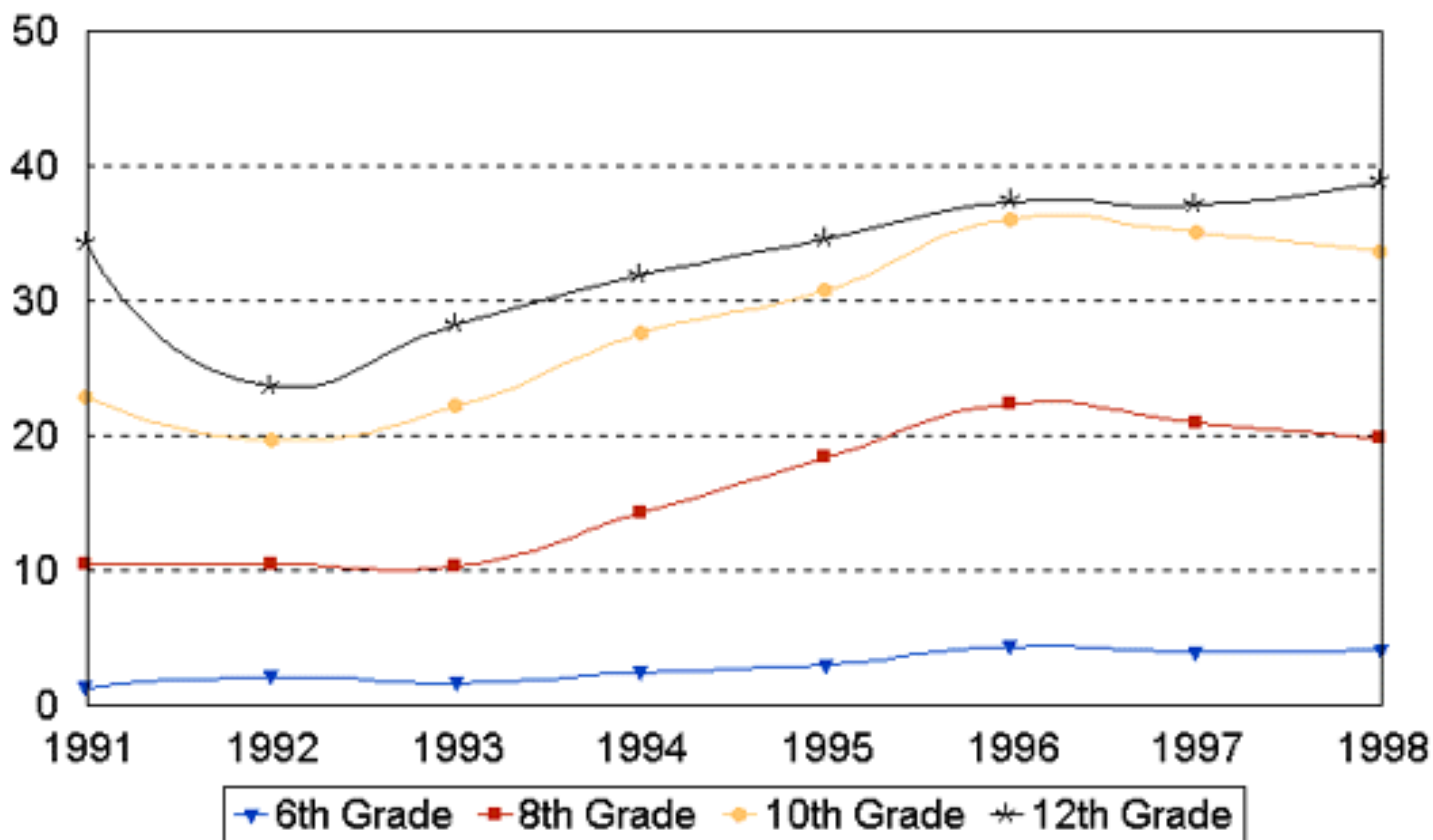
## Monthly Alcohol Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

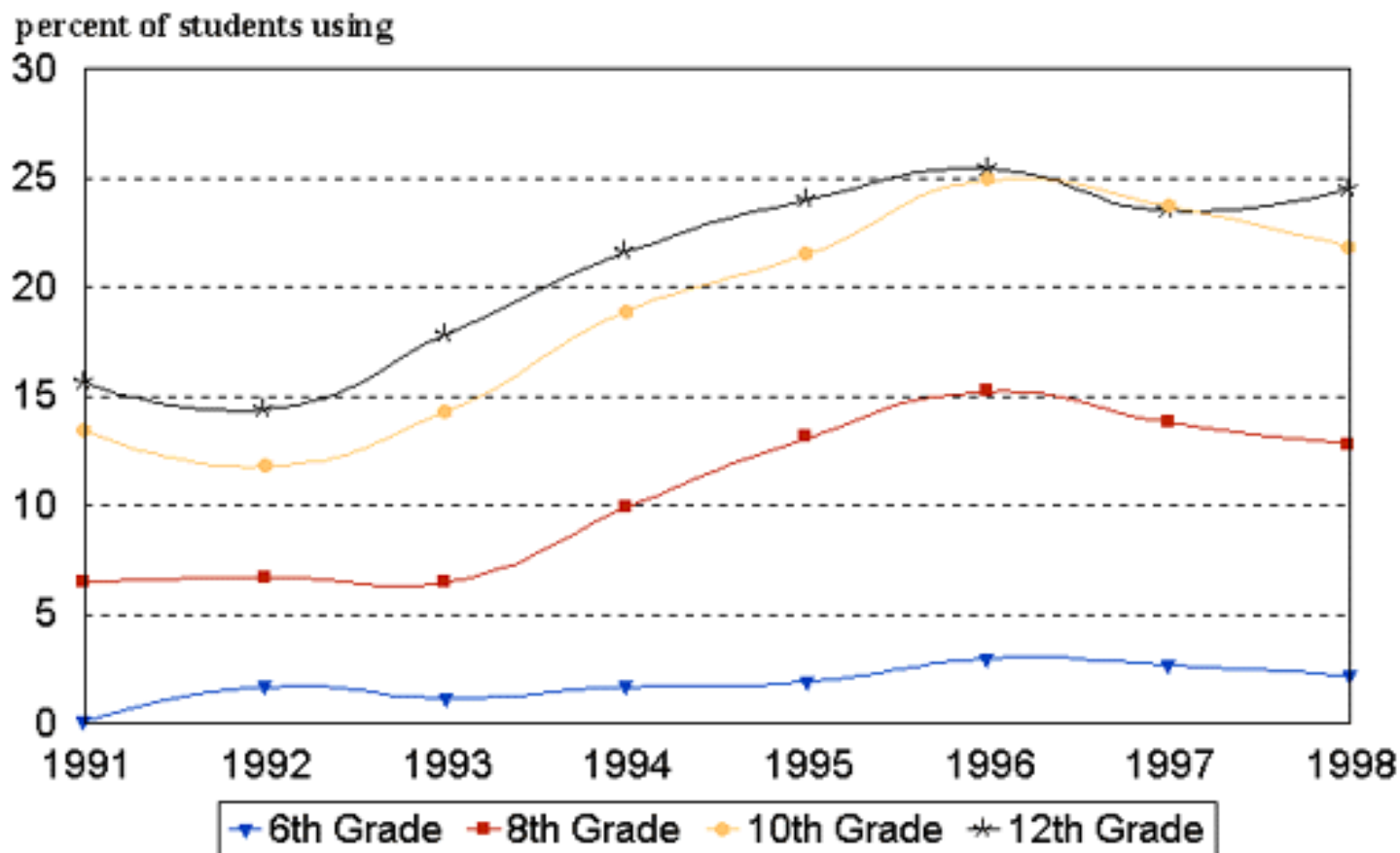
## Annual Marijuana Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998

percent of students using



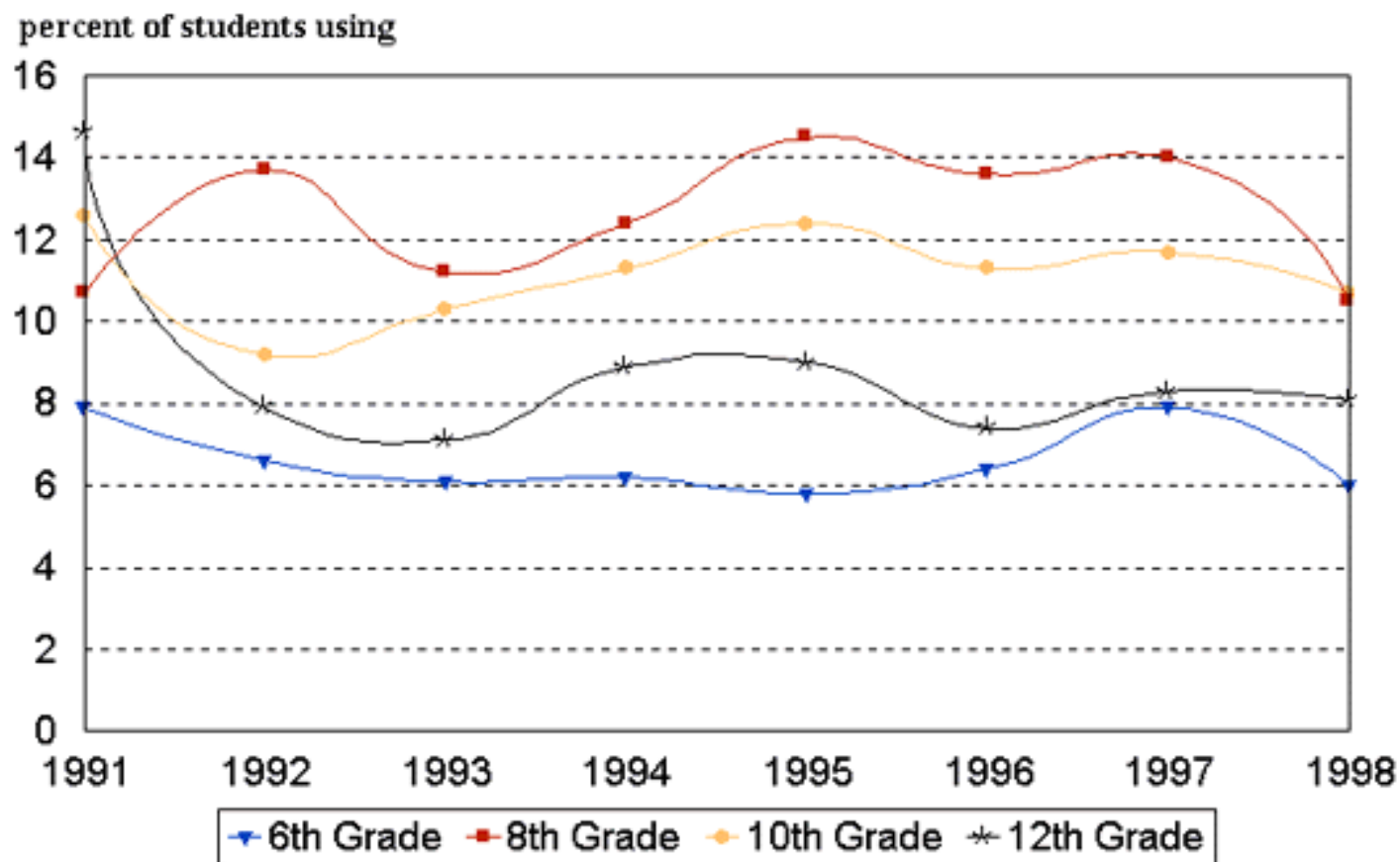
Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Monthly Marijuana Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



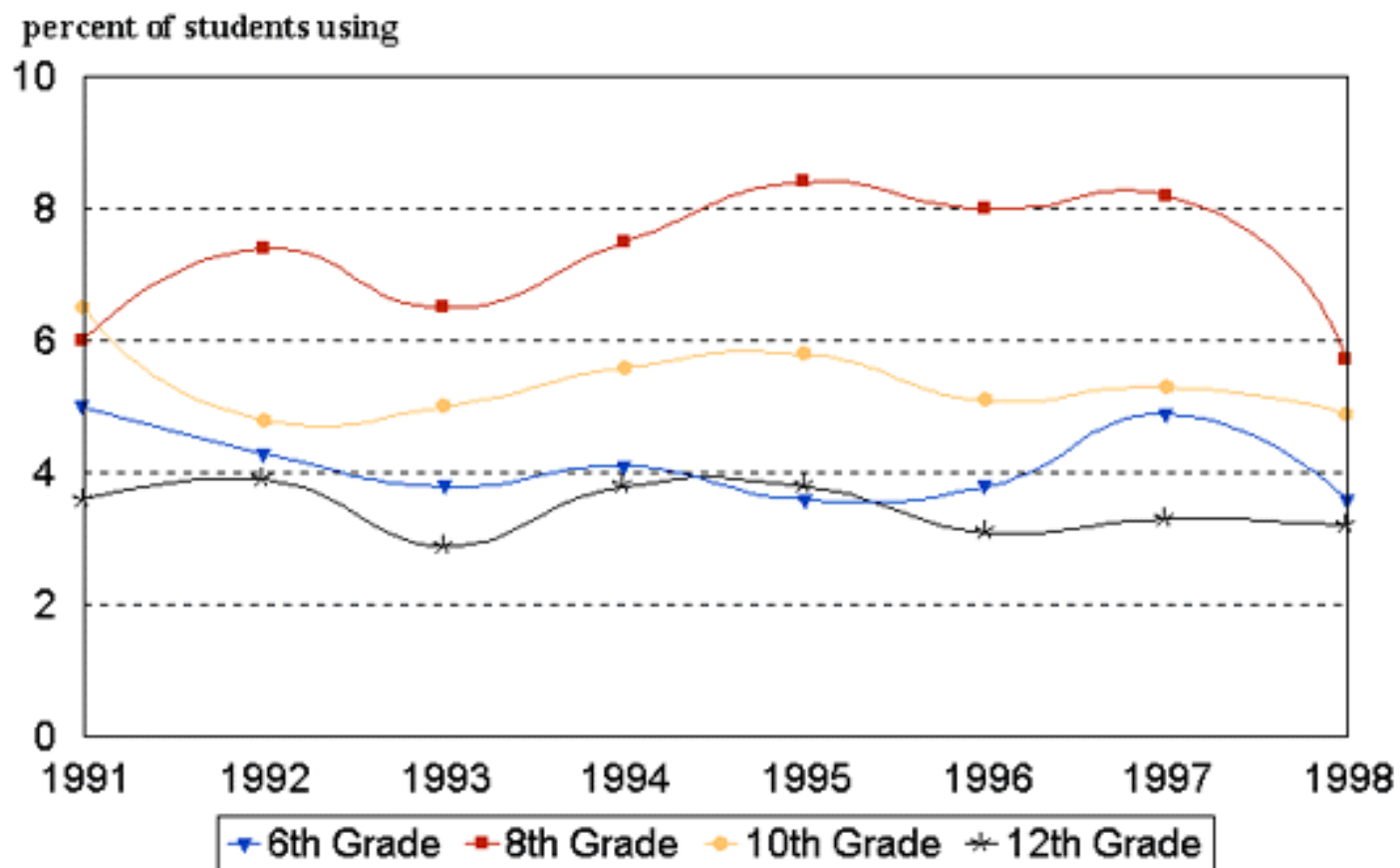
Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Annual Inhalant Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



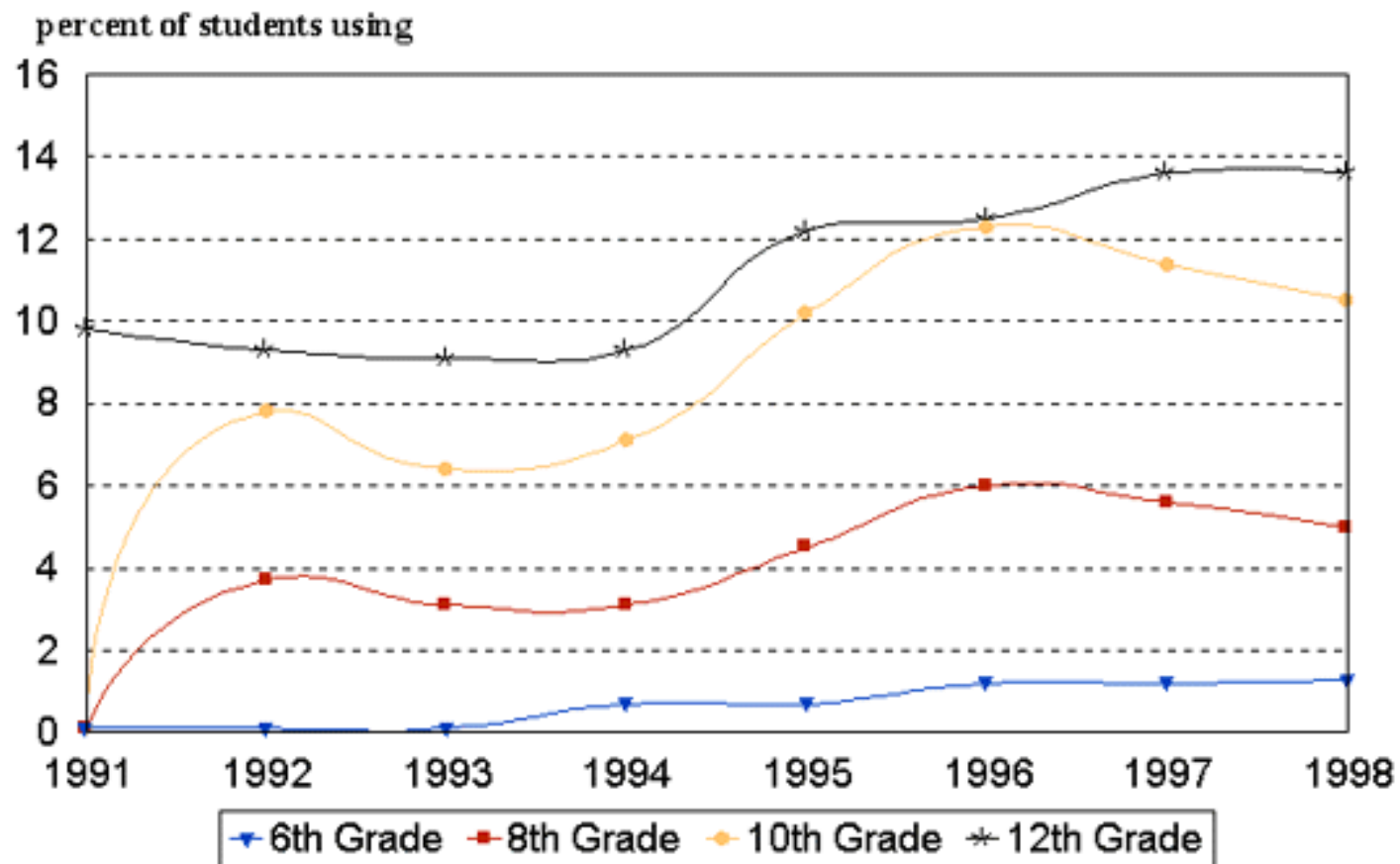
Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Monthly Inhalant Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



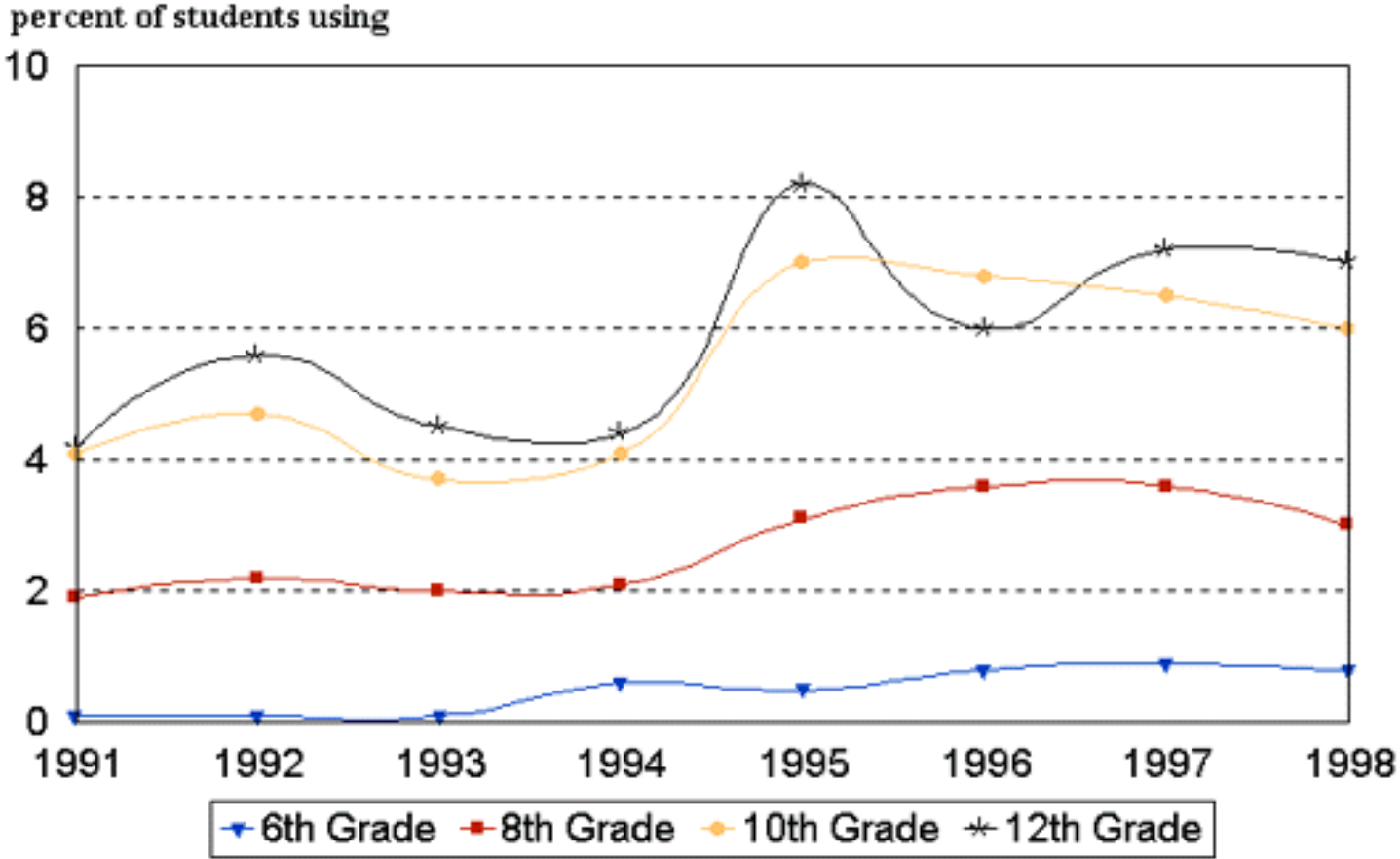
Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Annual Psychedelic Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

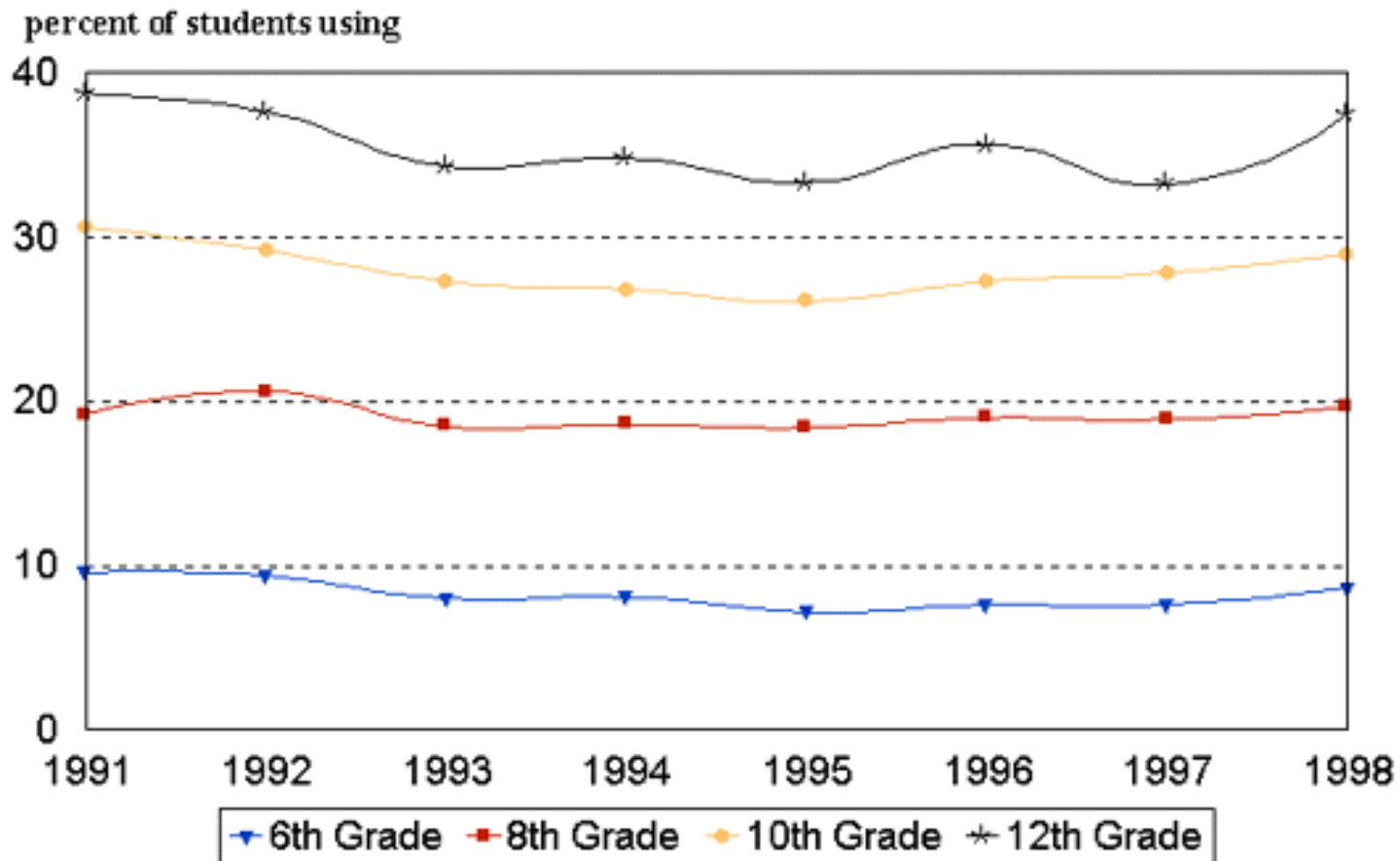
# Monthly Psychedelic Use by Indiana Students 1991-1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

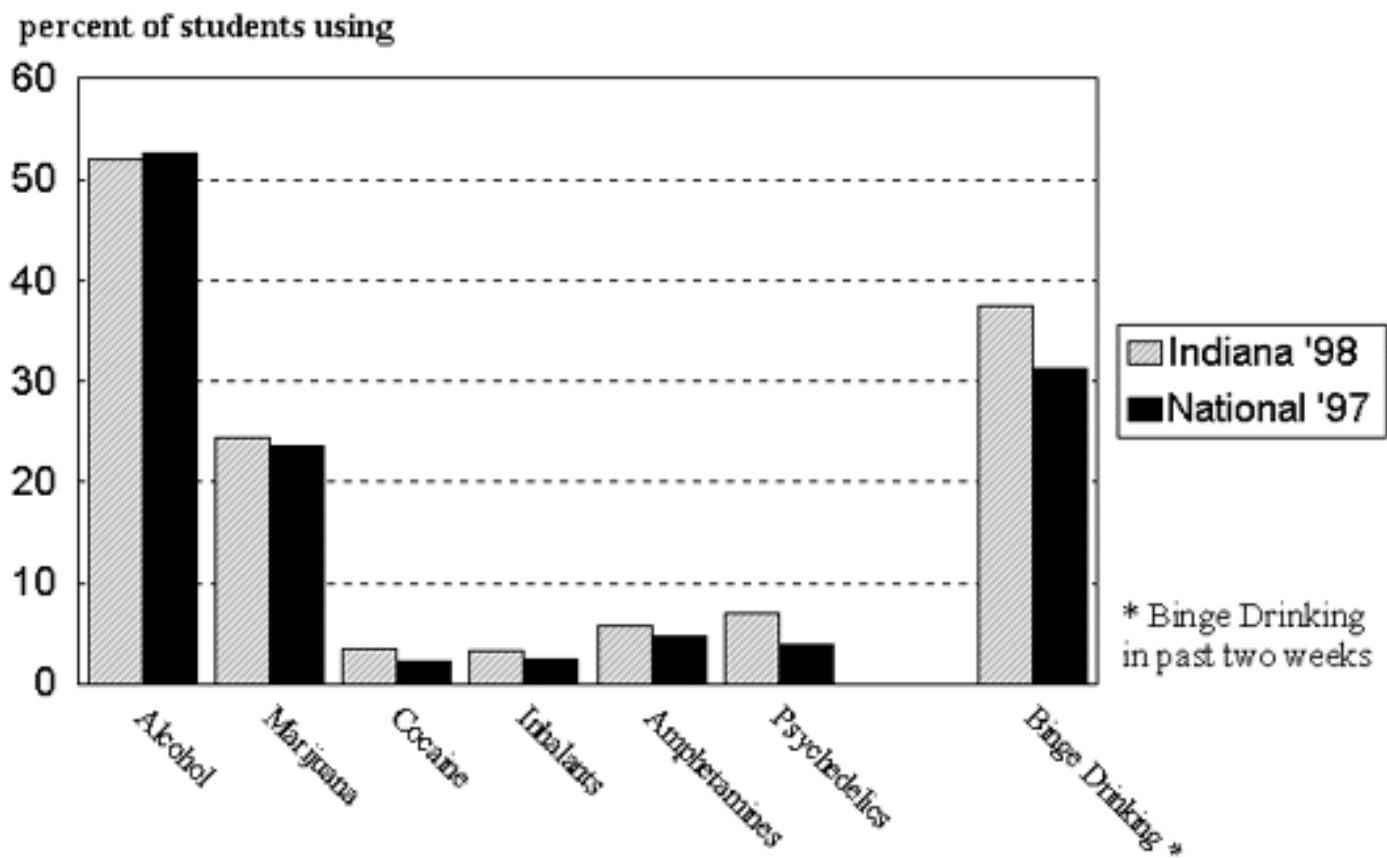


## Binge Drinking by Indiana Students 1991-1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Monthly Use of Selected Drugs By 1998 High School Seniors

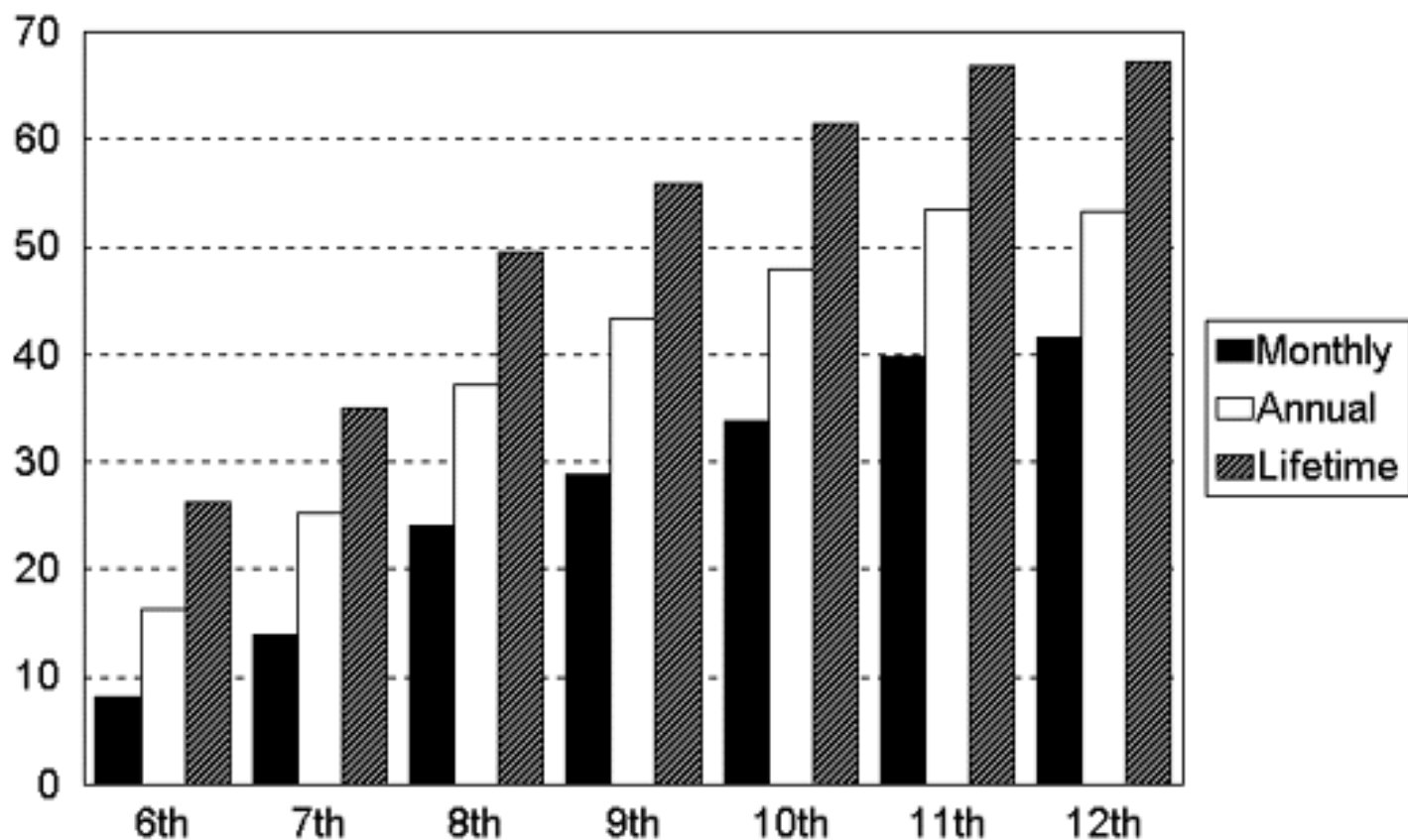


Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998  
Johnston et al., National Institute on Drug Abuse 1997

# Cigarette Use by Grade

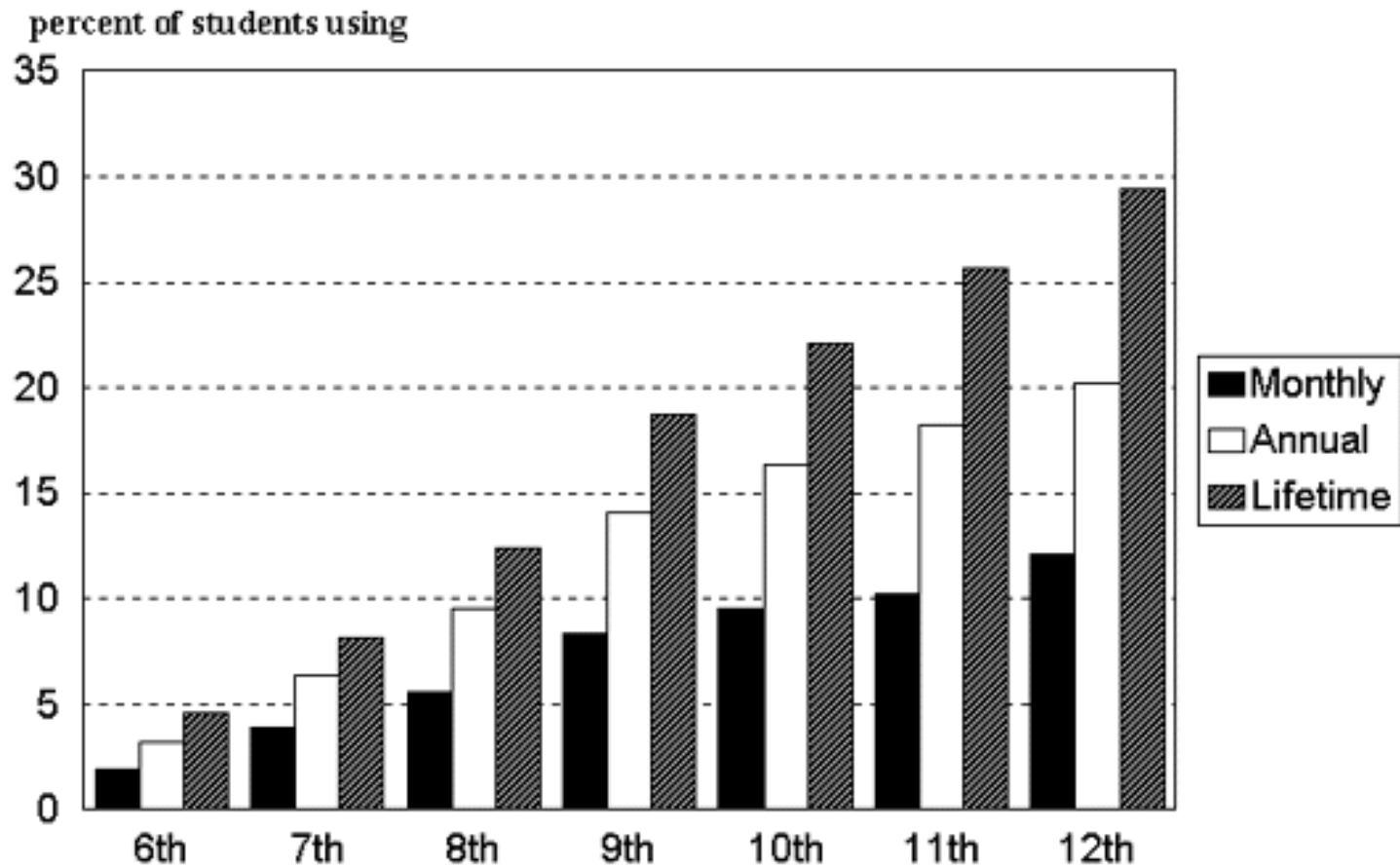
Indiana, 1998

percent of students using



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

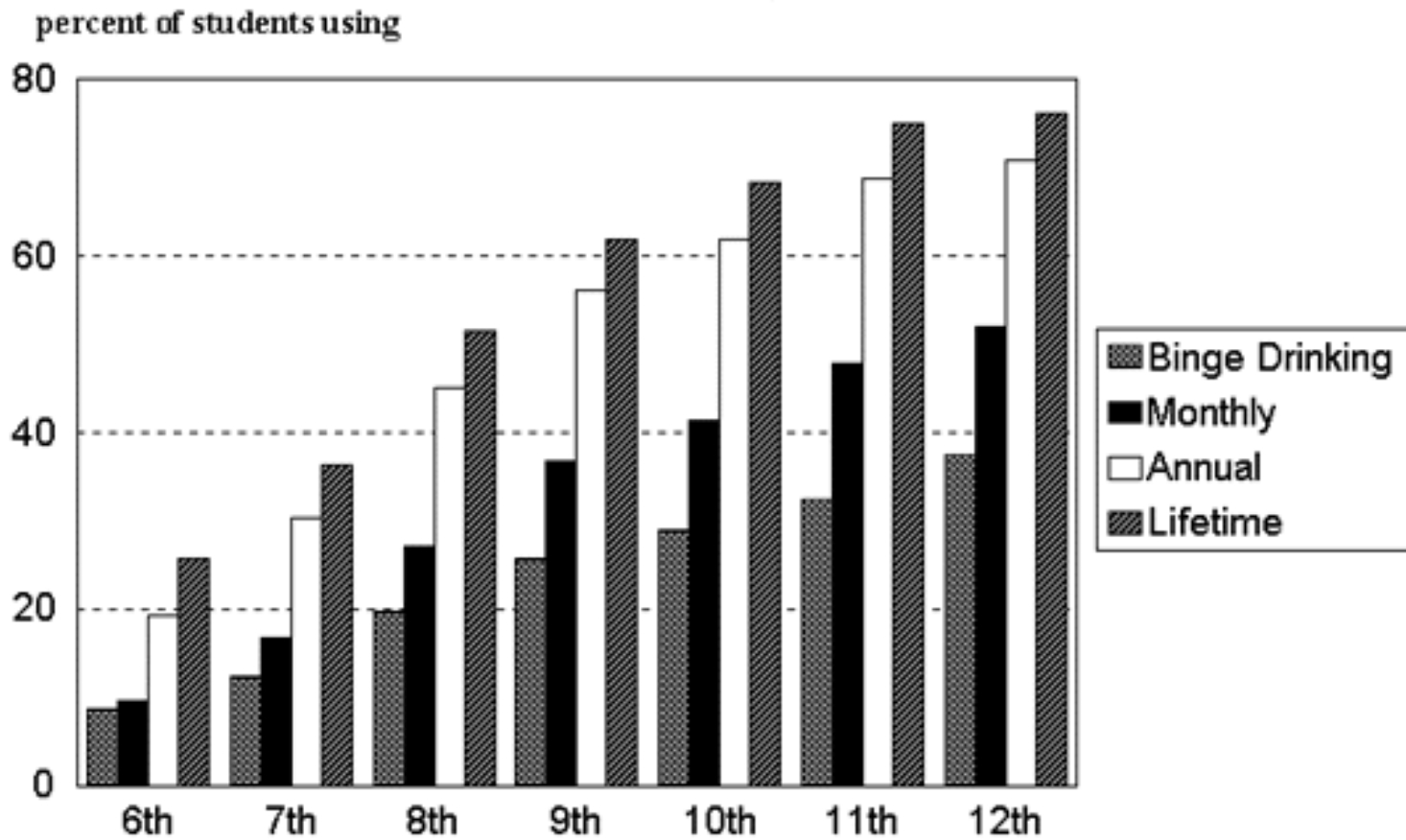
## Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade Indiana, 1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Alcohol Use by Grade

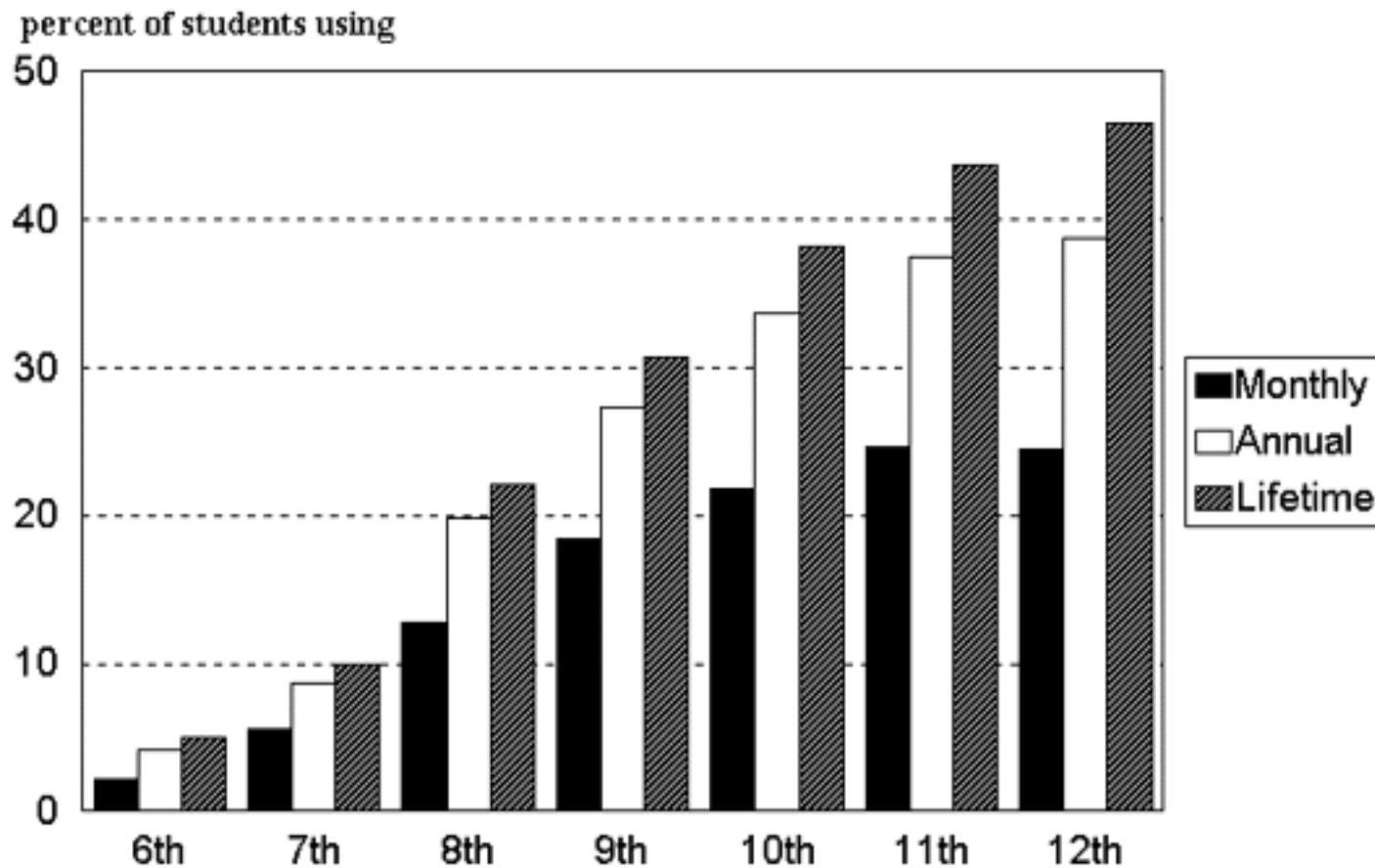
### Indiana, 1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Marijuana Use by Grade

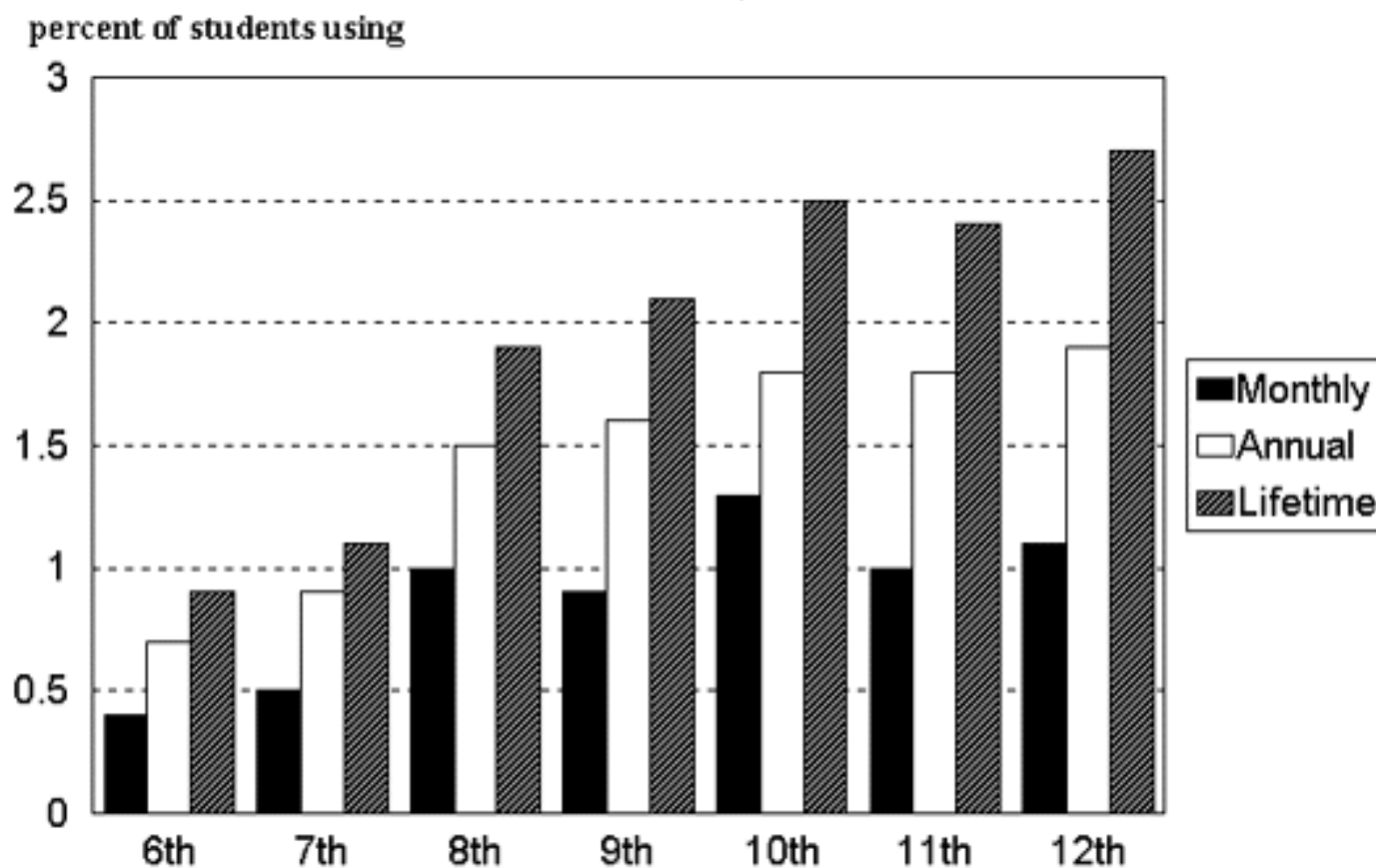
### Indiana, 1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

# Inhalant Use by Grade

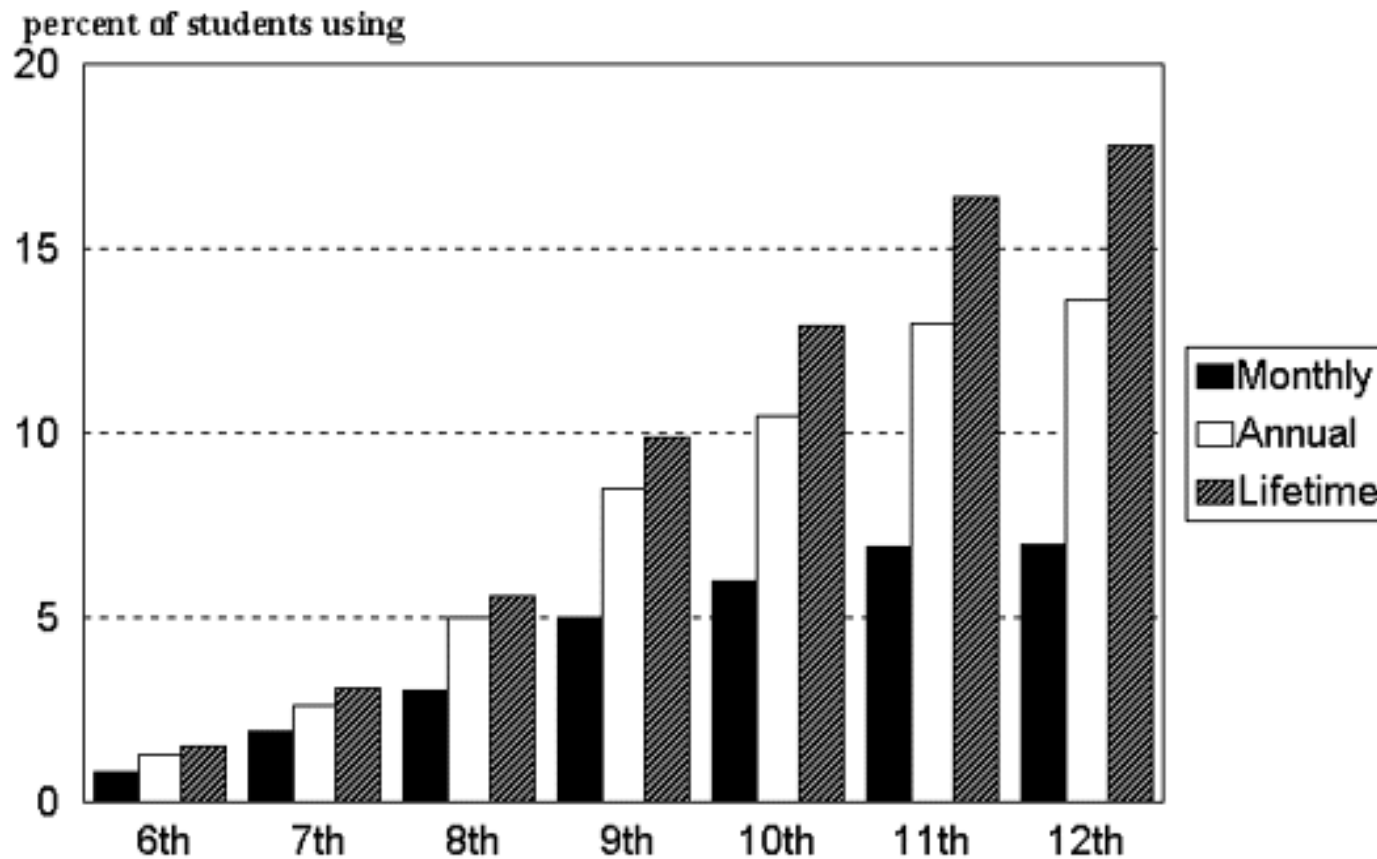
Indiana, 1998



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

# Psychedelic Drug Use by Grade

Indiana, 1998



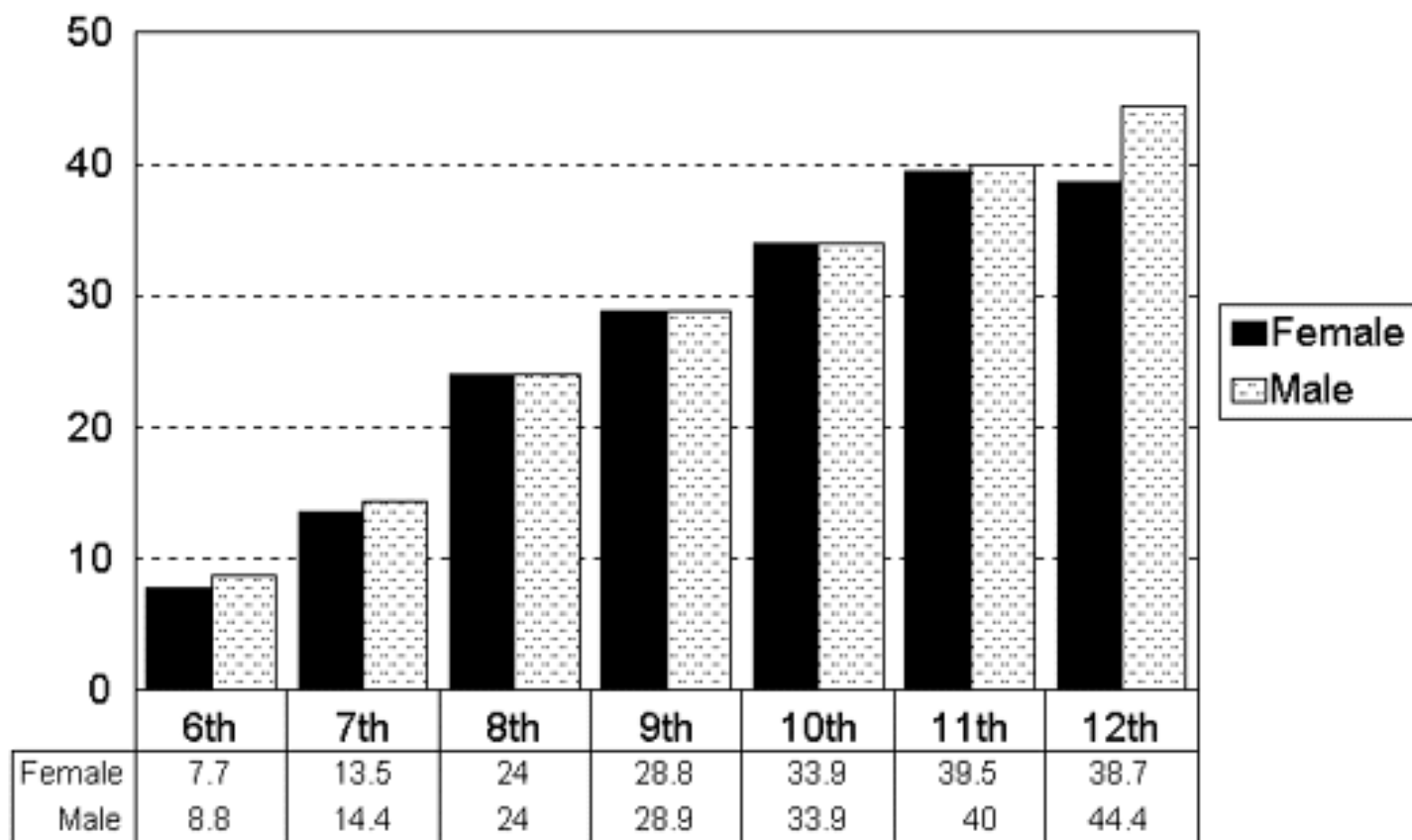
Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998



# Monthly Cigarette Use by Grade and Gender

## Indiana, 1998

percent of students using

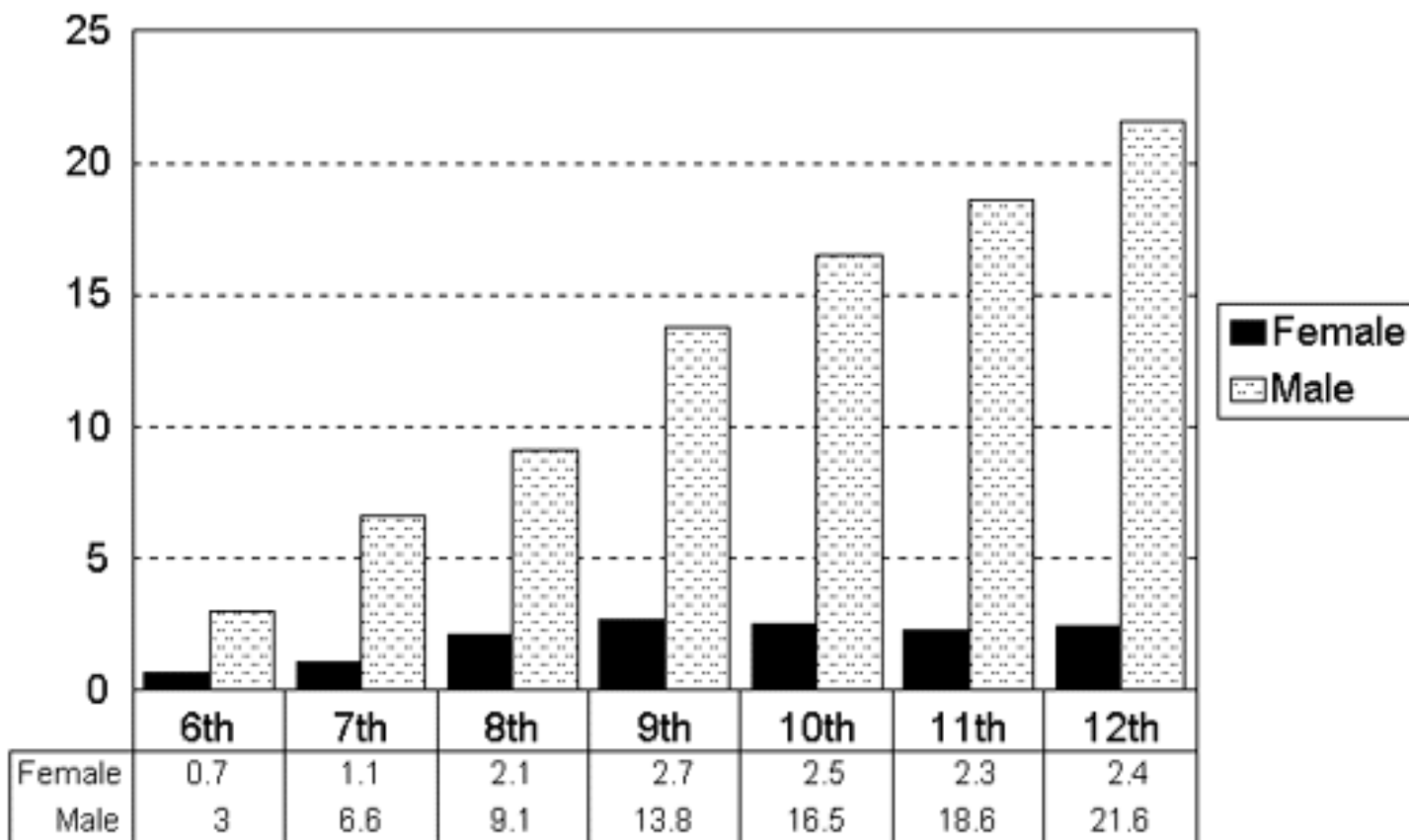


Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Monthly Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade and Gender

### Indiana, 1998

percent of students using

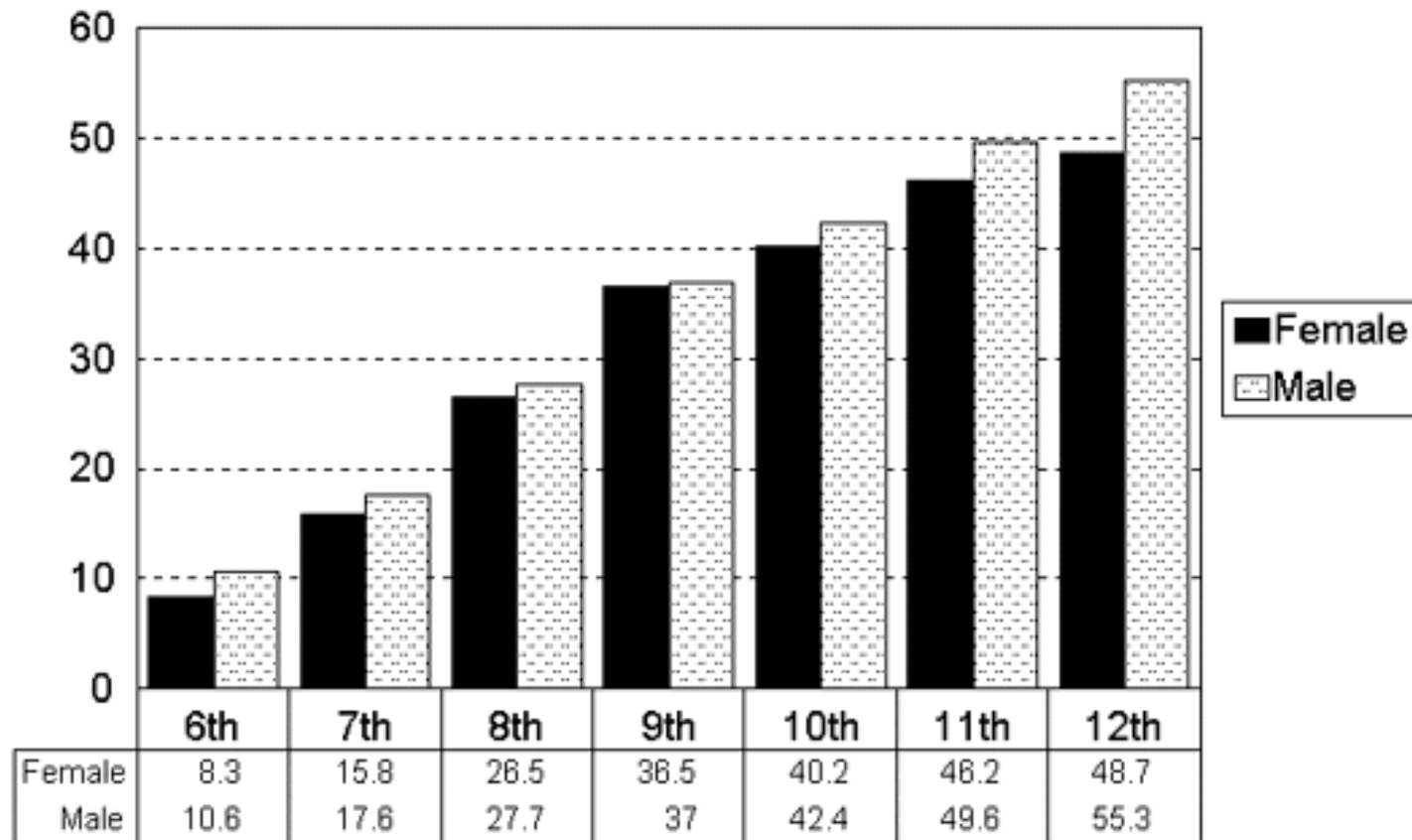


Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Monthly Alcohol Use by Grade and Gender

### Indiana, 1998

percent of students using

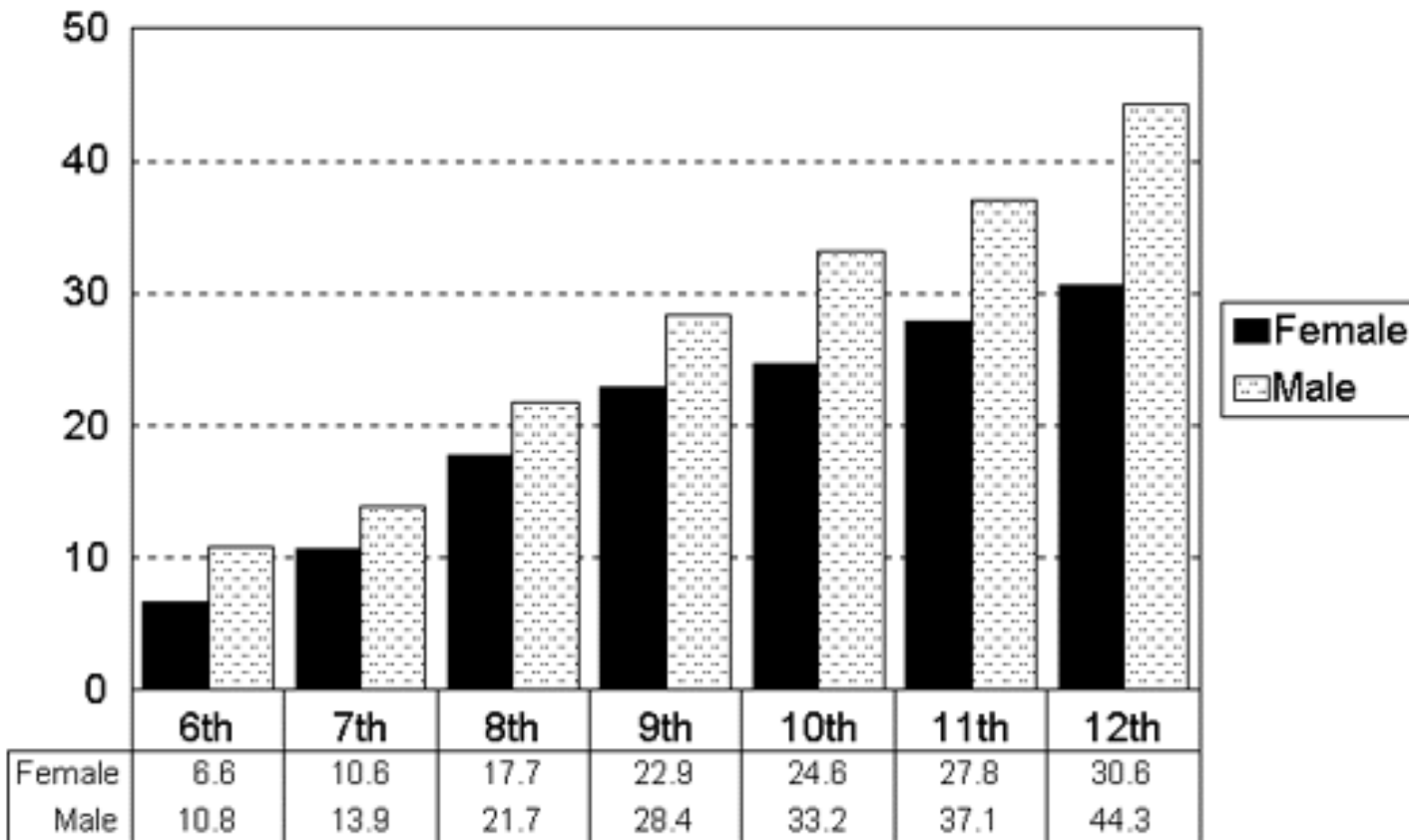


Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

## Binge Drinking by Grade and Gender

### Indiana, 1998

percent of students using

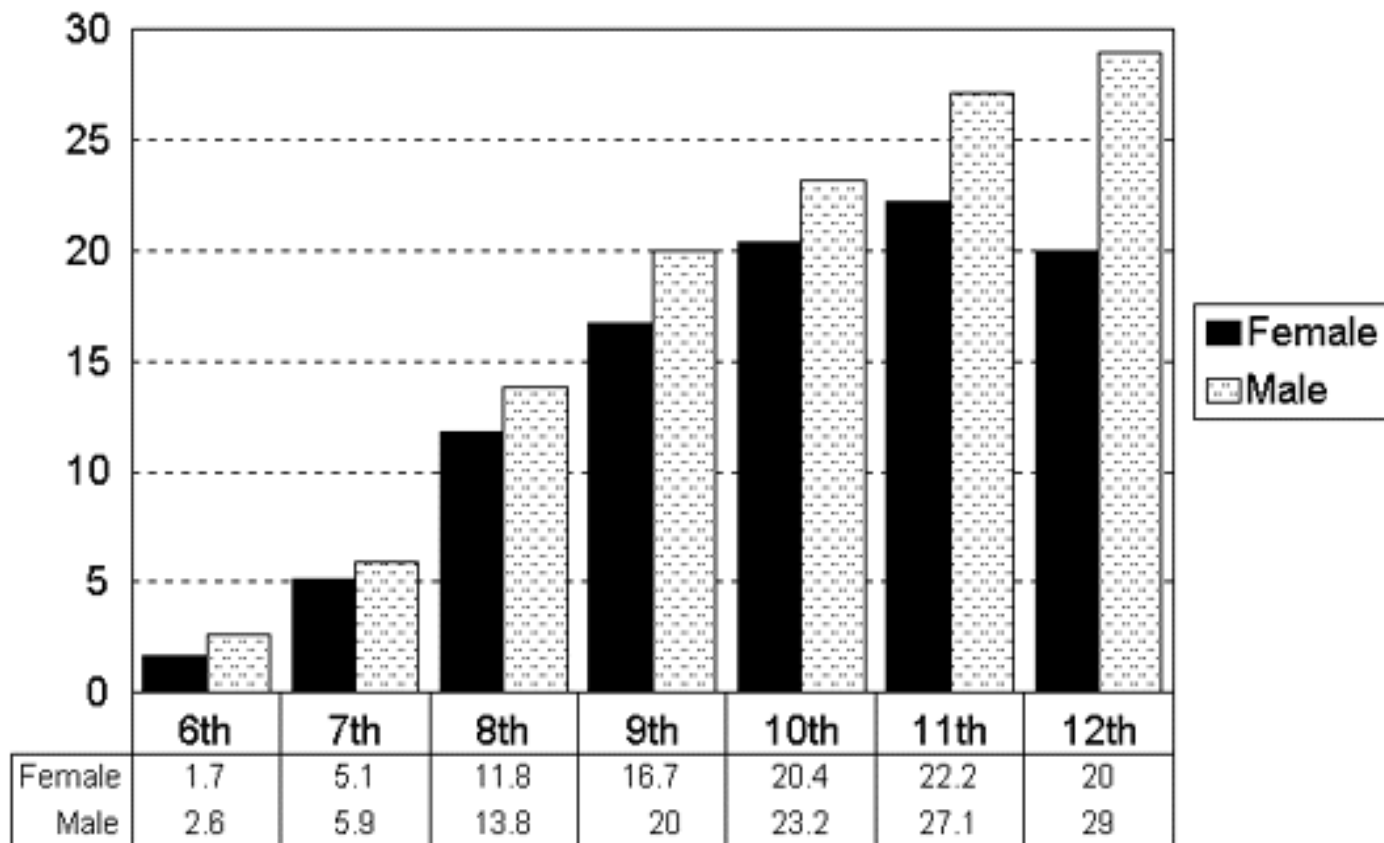


Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998

# Monthly Marijuana Use by Grade and Gender

## Indiana, 1998

percent of students using



Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University, 1998