

Overview of Substance Use among Minnesota Youth

Part II: Age at first use, risk perception and perceived parental and peer disapproval

Data from 2013
Minnesota Student Survey
March 2014



Minnesota Department of **Human Services**
Performance Measurement and Quality Improvement Division

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By

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Minnesota Department of Human Services
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March 2014

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www.dhs.state.mn.us/MSS

Eunkyung Park is solely responsible for all the data analyses and interpretation of the results reported here.

ADA1 (12-12)

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While substance abuse has been one of the most complex public health issues because of the various social norms and public opinions as well as the political and legal responses to the use of alcohol and illicit drugs, there is now a deeper understanding of substance abuse as a chronic disorder that develops, in many occasions, during adolescence. Substance abuse has serious health and social consequences, including drug-related injury and deaths, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, co-morbid psychiatric diseases, and loss of productivity. Preventing substance abuse among adolescents is of utmost importance and has been an ongoing goal of the *Healthy People* initiative by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services¹.

It is well documented that adolescents who use alcohol or drugs at an earlier age are more likely to develop substance use disorders.² An analysis of data from the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey shows that the earlier a person begins drinking alcohol, the more likely s/he is to have ever used other drugs illicitly even after controlling for relevant socio-demographic factors.³ Research has also shown that the

¹ For details on Healthy People initiative, see web page: <http://www.healthypeople.gov>.

² Chen CY, O'Brien MS, Anthony JC. Who becomes cannabis dependent soon after onset of use? Epidemiological evidence from the United States:2000-2001. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 2005;79:11-22.

DeWit DJ, Adlaf EM, Offord DR, Ogborne AC. Age at first alcohol use: a risk factor for the development of alcohol disorders. *Am J Psychiatry* 2000;157: 745-750.

Gil AG, Wagner EF, Tubman JG. Associations between early-adolescent substance use and subsequent young-adult substance use disorders and psychiatric disorders among a multiethnic male sample in south Florida. *American J Pub Health* 2004; 94(9):1603-09.

Anthony JC, Petronis KR. Early-onset drug use and risk of later drug problems. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 1995;40: 9-15. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. (December 4, 2008). *The NSDUH Report: Trend in Substance Use, Dependence or Abuse, and Treatment among Adolescents: 2002 to 2007*. Rockville, MD.

³ Hingson RW, Heeren T, Edwards EM. Age at drinking onset, alcohol dependence and their relation to drug use and dependence, driving under the influence of drugs and motor-vehicle crash involvement because of drugs. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 2008;69(2):192-201.

perception of harm and risk associated with substance use is an important factor in decreasing substance use.⁴

Monitoring adolescents' substance use, age at first use, and their risk perception about substance use is critical for planning prevention programs. This series of reports on the 2013 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)⁵ is part of such monitoring effort.

The topics covered by the series are as follows:

Part I: Use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and other illicit drugs

Part II: Age of first use, perception of risk and perceived parental disapproval

Part III: Substance use disorders.

Methods

Data

The Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) is a statewide school-based survey conducted every three years by an interagency team consisting of four state agencies (Education, Health, Human Services, and Public Safety). In 2013, the MSS was administered in the first half of 2013 to public school students in grades 5, 8, 9 and 11 in either the paper-and-pencil survey or web-survey mode. In total, 39,854 5th graders, 42,841 8th graders, 42,381 9th graders, and 36,958 11th graders participated in the 2013 MSS. Most of the questions about substance use were not asked to the 5th graders. The analyses presented in this report were conducted with the 2013 MSS data from students in grades 8, 9 and 11.

Mode of Administration

In 2013, for the first time, schools could choose to administer the MSS by using the web-based survey or the traditional paper-and-pencil survey. Each participating school had to choose one mode of administration. Schools with small student body and those located in non-metro, rural area were more likely to select web mode of administration. Overall, 35% of students took the survey by web and 65% used the paper survey.⁶

Response rates

MSS is not a sample-based, but a census-like survey, where all public school districts are invited to participate and student participation is voluntary. In 2013, 280 of the 334 public school districts (84%) agreed to participate. The overall student participation across the four grades was approximately 67% of total enrollment with 62% of fifth

⁴ Benthin A, Slovic P, Severson H. A psychometric study of adolescent risk perception. *J Adolesc* 1993;16(2):153-68.

⁵ Information about the survey is described in Method section at the end of this report.

⁶ The effect of administration mode on data quality in the 2013 MSS was examined in a report, "Web vs. paper administration of a school-based survey: Mode effect analysis for the 2013 MSS, available at www.dhs.state.mn.us/mss.

graders, 71% of eighth graders, 69% of ninth graders, and 62% of eleventh graders participating.

Socio-demographic description of students participated in the 2013 MSS

Gender is evenly divided. Overall, more than a quarter of students (27.2%) are members of a minority population or of multiple-race background. The proportion of minority students was higher among younger students (30.3% of 5th graders; 27.9% of 8th graders; 27.0% of 9th graders; 23.5% of 11th graders). Just over a quarter of students (27.3%) reported getting a free or reduced-price lunch at school at the time of survey. This was used as a proxy measure for low-income status throughout the analyses (see Table 1 in The Appendix for details).

This is the second part of the series. This report examines the age at first use of alcohol and marijuana, the perceived risk of smoking, drinking and marijuana use, and the perceived parental and peer disapproval of smoking, drinking and marijuana use.

Age at First Use

In the 2013 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS), students in grades 9 and 11 were asked “How old were you when you had your first drink of an alcoholic beverage, such as beer, wine, wine coolers and liquor, other than a few sips?” and “How old were you when you tried marijuana (pot, weed) or hashish (hash, hash oil) for the first time?”

The data showed that Minnesota youth, in average, start drinking at younger age than smoking marijuana. For 9th graders, the mean age at first use was 12.5 for alcohol and 13.1 for marijuana; for 11th graders, it was 14.1 for alcohol and 14.6 for marijuana (Table 1). Table 1 shows that male students, minority students and those from low-income households tend to report having their first drink or first marijuana at a younger age compared to their respective counterparts.

Table 1. Mean¹ age at first use of alcohol and marijuana by socio-demographic factors: Minnesota Student Survey 2013.

	Grade 9		Grade 11	
	alcohol	marijuana	alcohol	marijuana
Gender				
Male	12.4	13.0	14.0	14.5
Female	12.6	13.2	14.2	14.8
Race/Ethnicity				
White	12.6	13.3	14.2	14.7
American Indian	12.3	12.3	13.6	13.2
Black	12.3	12.8	13.8	14.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	12.6	13.1	14.0	14.5
Hispanic	12.3	12.8	13.6	14.2
Multiple race	12.3	12.8	13.8	14.3
Household income ²				
Low	12.3	12.8	13.7	14.2
High	12.6	13.3	14.2	14.8
Total	12.5	13.1	14.1	14.6

¹To compute the mean age, the “10 years old or younger” category was coded as 10 (6.7% for alcohol and 1.2% for marijuana) and “17 years old or older” as 17 (1.4% for alcohol and 0.9% for marijuana).

²Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

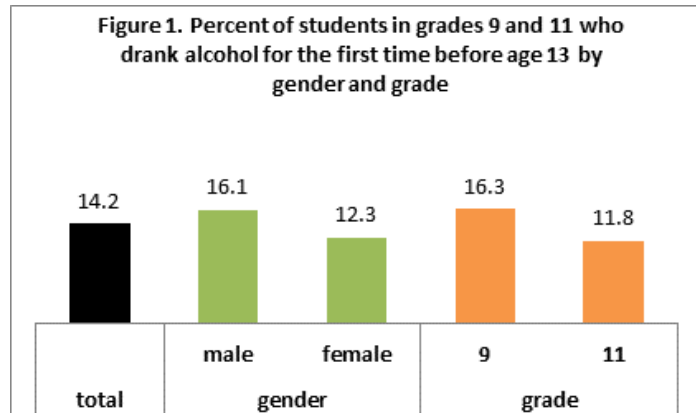
For the rest of this section, the percentage of students in grades 9 and 11 who reported that they used alcohol and marijuana for the first time before age 13 will be examined

across socio-demographic factors. Throughout this section the prevalence is for the combined grades 9 and 11 if not specified otherwise.

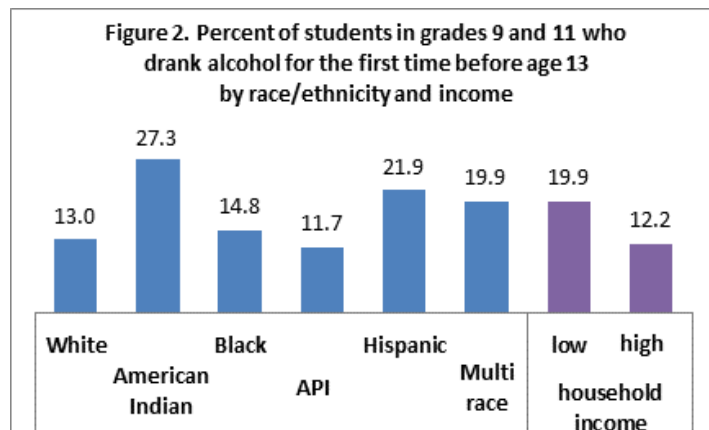
Alcohol

“How old were you when you had your first drink of an alcoholic beverage, such as beer, wine, wine coolers and liquor, other than a few sips?”

Statewide, about one in seven (14.2%) students in grades 9 and 11 drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 (Figure 1), and about one in three (32.9%) had their first drink at age 13 or older while more than half (53.0%) reported that they never had an alcoholic beverage (data not shown). Male students were more likely than females to report drinking for the first time before age 13 (16.1% vs. 12.3%). This gender difference was consistent across all subgroups by grade, household income and race/ethnicity except American Indians (see Table 2 in The Appendix). Among American Indians, female students were more likely than their male counterparts to report having their first drink before age 13 (29.0% vs. 25.8%). About 16.3% of 9th graders and 11.8% of 11th graders reported having their first drink before age 13.



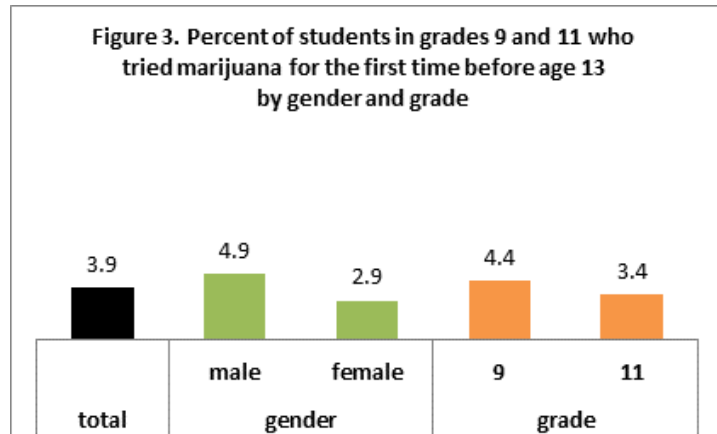
About 13.0% of white students in grades 9 and 11 had their first drink before age 13 and it was more than double among American Indians (27.3%). Overall, minority students, except API, were more likely than whites to report having their first drink before age 13. Students from low-income households were more likely than their more affluent counterparts to report having their first drink before age 13 (19.9% vs. 12.2%).



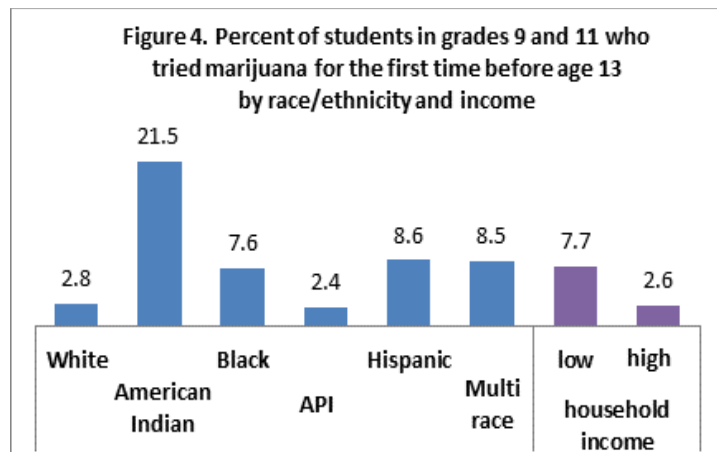
Marijuana

“How old were you when you tried marijuana (pot, weed) or hashish (hash, hash oil) for the first time?”

About 4% of students in grades 9 and 11 tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 (Figure 3) and about two in 10 (19.8%) had their first marijuana at age 13 or older while more than three quarters (76.3%) reported that they never used marijuana (data not shown). As in drinking, male students were more likely than females to have tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 (4.9% vs. 2.9%). This gender difference was consistent across grades, household income categories and racial/ethnic subgroups except American Indians. Among American Indians, female students were more likely than their male counterparts to have tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 (23.9% vs. 19.4%; see Table 2 in the Appendix).



Whites and API students had the lowest percentages reporting having tried marijuana before age 13 (2.8% and 2.4%, respectively). All the other racial/ethnic subgroups had higher prevalence. American Indian students had the highest percentage with more than one in five (21.5%) having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13, which is more than seven times of the prevalence among white students. Students from low-income households were about three times more likely than their more affluent counterparts to report using marijuana for the first time before age 13 (7.7% vs. 2.6%).

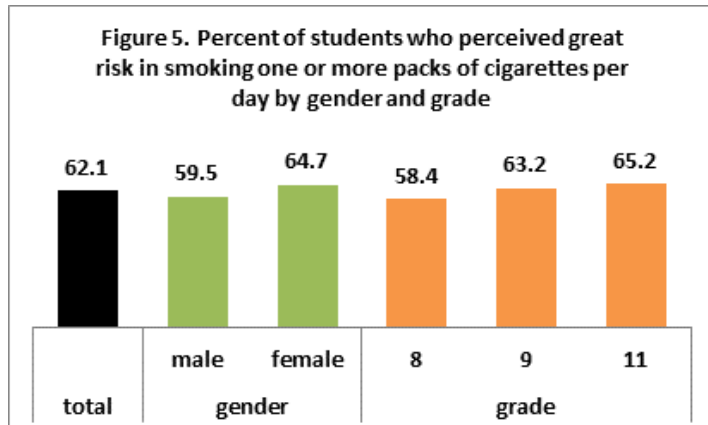


Risk Perception

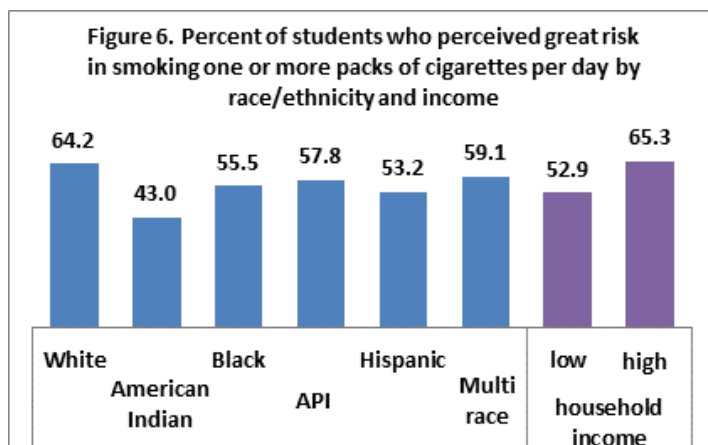
Smoking cigarette

“How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day? No risk; Slight risk; Moderate risk; Great risk”

More than six in ten (62.1%) students in grades 8, 9 and 11 perceived great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (Figure 5) and 8.6% perceived no risk (Table 3 in the Appendix). Female students were more likely than males to perceive great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. Students in grade 8 were less likely than their older counterparts to perceive great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (Figure 5).



About 64% of white students perceived great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day and the prevalence was lower in all of the minority subgroups. American Indians had the lowest percentage (43.0%) perceiving great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day; almost two-in-ten American Indians (19.3%) perceived no risk (Table 3 in the Appendix).

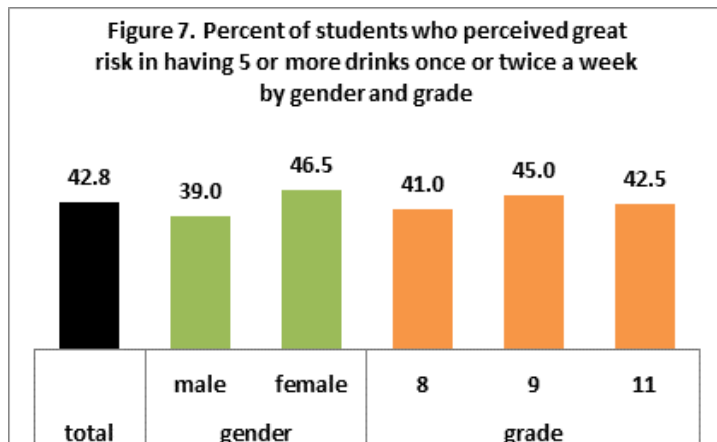


Students from low-income households, compared to their more affluent counterparts, were less likely to perceive great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.

Drinking alcohol

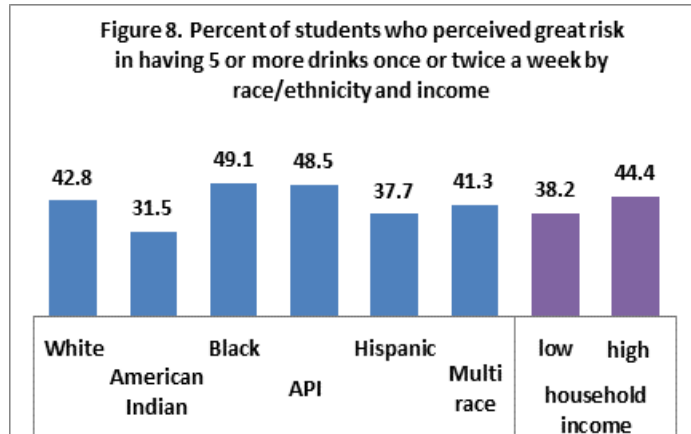
“How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week? No risk; Slight risk; Moderate risk; Great risk”

Statewide, about four in ten (42.8%) students in grades 8, 9



and 11 perceived great risk in having five or more drinks once or twice a week. Female students were more likely than males to perceive great risk in such drinking behavior. Students in grade 8 were less likely than students in grades 9 or 11 to perceive great risk in having five or more drinks once or twice a week (Figure 7).

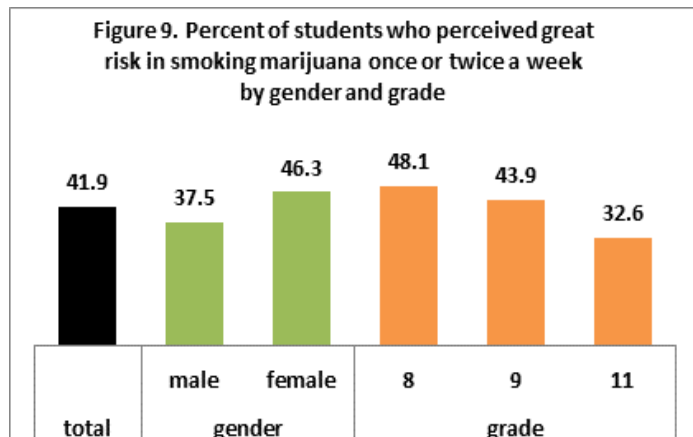
About 42.8% of white students perceived great risk in having five or more drinks once or twice a week and Hispanics and American Indians had lower percentages (37.7% and 31.5%, respectively) perceiving great risk in having five or more drinks once or twice a week. American Indian students had the lowest level of risk perception with less than one third (31.5%) perceiving great risk and about two in ten (20.9%) perceiving no risk (Table 4 in the Appendix). Students from low-income households were less likely than their more affluent counterparts to perceive great risk in having five or more drinks once or twice a week.



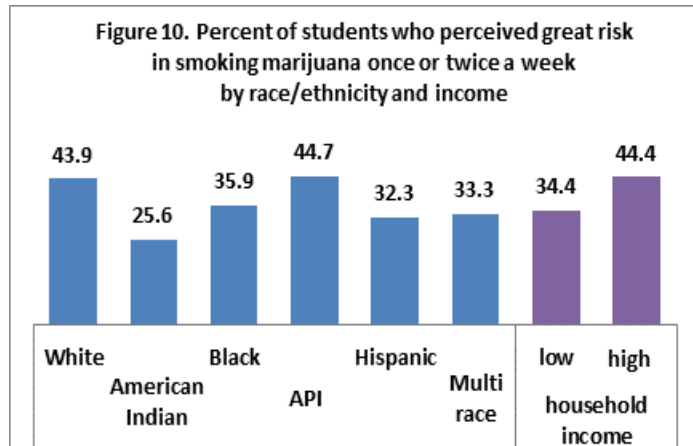
Smoking marijuana

“How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week? No risk; Slight risk; Moderate risk; Great risk”

Statewide, only about four in ten (41.9%) students perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice a week. More females than males reported perceiving great risk in smoking marijuana (46.3% vs. 37.5%). About 48% of students in grade 8 reported perceiving great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice a week; the prevalence decreased among the 9th graders (43.9%) and decreased even further among 11th graders with less than a third (32.6%) perceiving great risk in smoking marijuana. More than two in ten (21.9%) of 11th graders perceived no risk in smoking marijuana (Table 5 in the Appendix).



Whites and API students had the highest percentages perceiving great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice a week (43.9% and 44.7%, respectively) and all the other minority subgroups had lower percentages. American Indian students had the lowest level of risk perception of smoking marijuana with only about one-in-four students (25.6%) perceiving great risk and a higher percentage (27.7%) perceiving no risk in smoking marijuana once or twice a week (Table 5 in the Appendix).



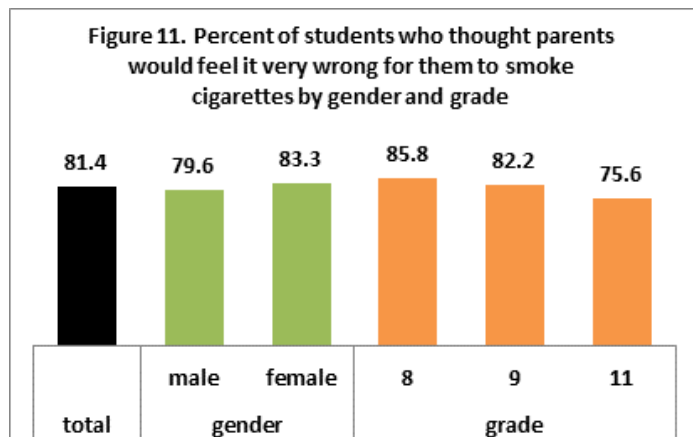
Students from low-income households were less likely than their more affluent counterparts to perceive great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice a week (Figure 10).

Perceived parental disapproval of substance use

Smoking cigarette

“How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes? Not at all wrong; A little bit wrong; Wrong; Very wrong”

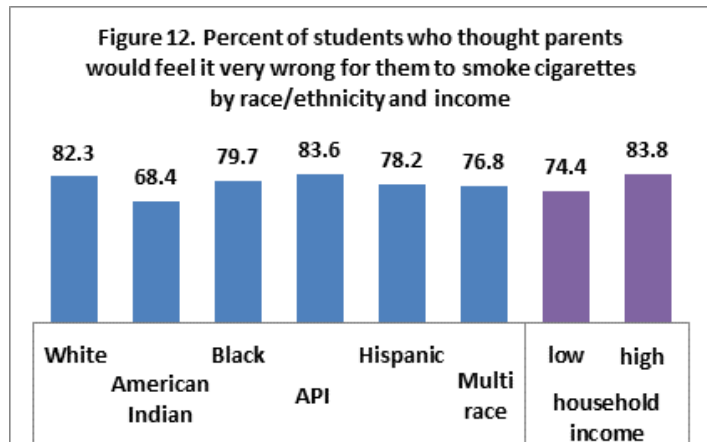
Statewide, the vast majority (81.4%) of students in grades 8, 9 and 11 thought that their parents would feel it very wrong if they smoke cigarettes (strong parental disapproval) with additional 11.8% reporting that their parents would feel it wrong (Table 6 in the Appendix). More female students than males perceived strong parental disapproval of cigarette smoking, and older students were less likely than their younger counterparts to think their parents would feel it very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes.



More than eight in ten whites and API students thought that their parents would feel it very wrong if they smoke cigarettes. While the other minority students had lower percentages perceiving such strong parental disapproval of smoking cigarettes, American

Indians had the lowest percentage with 68.4% of them perceiving strong parental disapproval of smoking cigarettes (Figure 12).

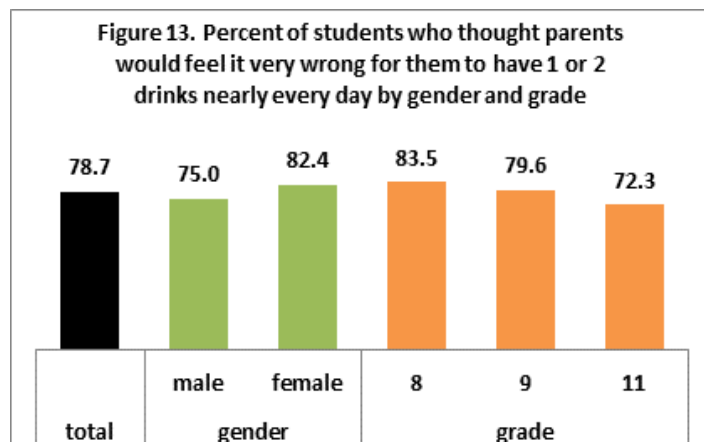
Students from low-income households were less likely than their more affluent counterparts to perceive strong parental disapproval of smoking cigarettes (74.4% vs. 83.8%).



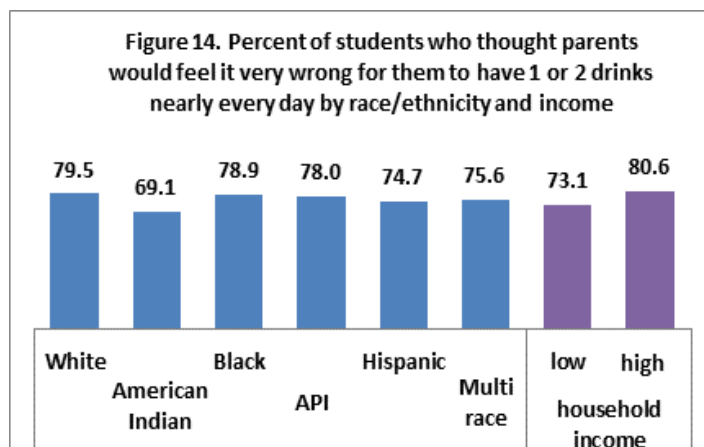
Drinking alcohol

“How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day? Not at all wrong; A little bit wrong; Wrong; Very wrong”

Overall, 78.7% of students in grades 8, 9 and 11 thought that their parents would feel it very wrong for them to have one or two drinks nearly every day with additional 12.5% reporting that their parents would feel it wrong (Table 7 in the Appendix).. Female students were more likely than males to perceive such strong parental disapproval of drinking nearly every day (82.4% vs. 75.0%). Younger students were more likely than their older counterparts to perceive strong parental disapproval of drinking nearly every day.



About eight-in-ten white students (79.5%) thought that their parents would feel it very wrong for them to have one or two drinks nearly every day, closely followed by black and



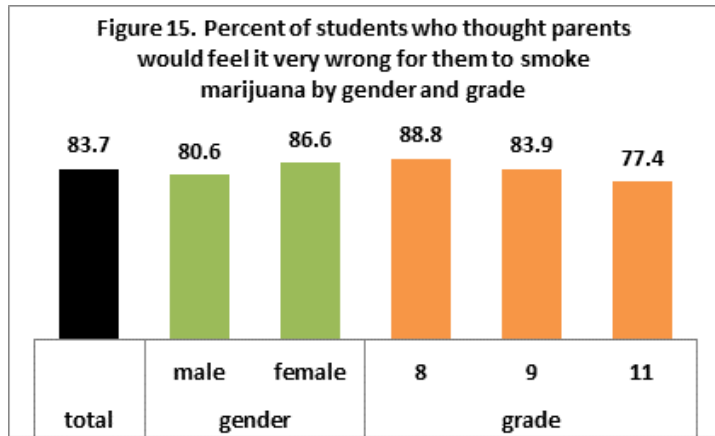
API student (78.9% and 78.0%, respectively). About three quarters of Hispanic students and those with multi-racial background perceived such strong parental disapproval of having one or two drinks nearly every day. American Indians had the lowest percentage (69.1%) perceiving strong parental disapproval of drinking nearly every day (Figure 14).

Students from low-income households were less likely than their more affluent counterparts to perceive strong parental disapproval of having one or two drinks nearly every day (73.1% vs. 80.6%; Figure 14).

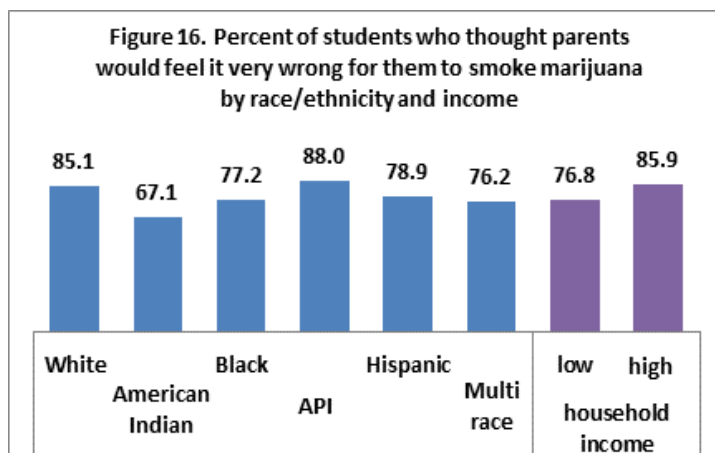
Smoking marijuana

“How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana? Not at all wrong; A little bit wrong; Wrong; Very wrong”

Statewide, more than eight in ten students (83.7%) thought that their parents would feel it very wrong for them to smoke marijuana. As in the case of smoking cigarette and drinking, female students were more likely than males to perceive strong parental disapproval of smoking marijuana, and younger students were more likely than their older counterparts to perceive strong parental disapproval of smoking marijuana (Figure 15).



American Indian students were least likely to perceive strong parental disapproval with 67.1% of them reporting that their parents would feel it very wrong for them to smoke marijuana. On the other hand, API students had the highest percentage perceiving strong parental disapproval of smoking marijuana, followed by whites (85.1%), Hispanics (78.9%), black students (77.2%) and those with multi-racial background (76.2%).



Students from low-income households were less likely than their more affluent counterparts to think that their parents would feel it very wrong for them to smoke marijuana (76.8% vs. 85.9%; Figure 16).

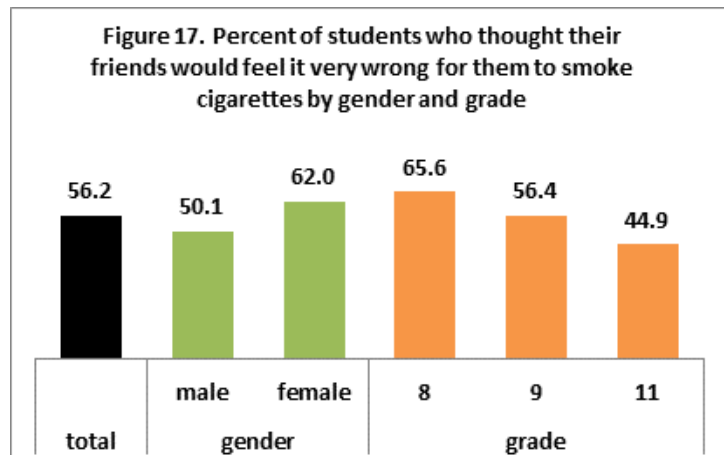
Perceived disapproval of substance use by friends

In general, students were less likely to perceive disapproval of substance use from their friends than from their parents. The detailed distribution of the perceived levels of peer disapproval of substance use can be found in the Appendix (see Tables 9-11).

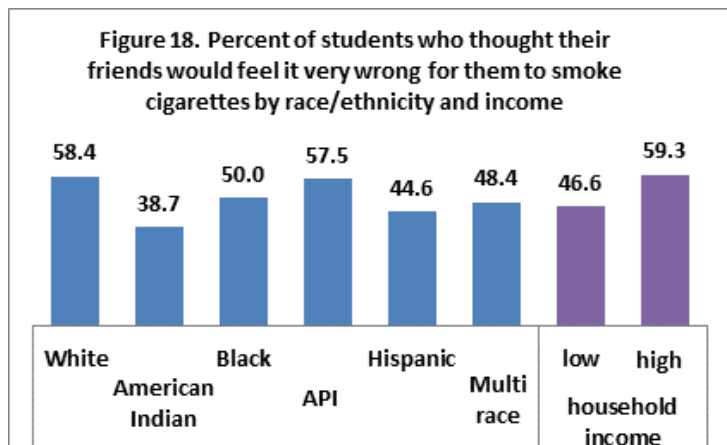
Smoking cigarette

“How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes? Not at all wrong; A little bit wrong; Wrong; Very wrong”

Statewide, just over half (56.2%) of students in grades 8, 9 and 11 thought that their friends would feel it very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes. Female students were more likely than males to perceive strong peer disapproval of smoking cigarettes. Younger students were more likely than their older counterparts to perceive strong peer disapproval; only about 44.9% of 11th graders said that their friends would feel it very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes (Figure 17).



Whites and API students had the highest percentages saying that their friends would feel it very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes (58.4% and 57.5%, respectively). All the other racial/ethnic subgroups had lower percentages perceiving strong peer disapproval with American Indian students at the lowest with only 38.7% perceiving such strong peer disapproval of smoking cigarettes. More than two-in-ten American Indian students (22.8%) said that their friends

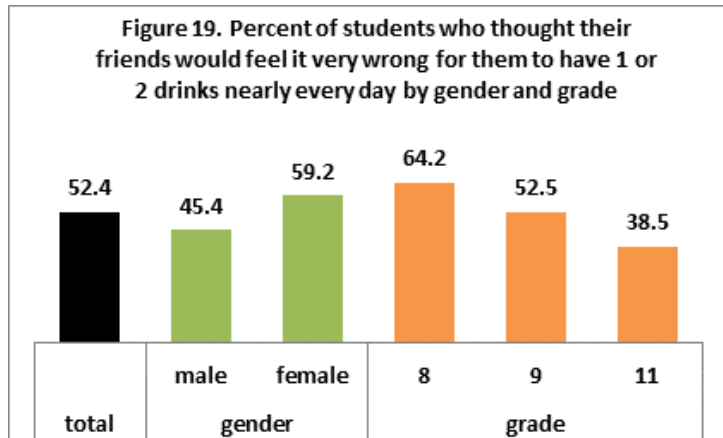


would feel it not at all wrong if they smoke cigarettes (Table 9 in the Appendix). Students from low-income households were less likely than their more affluent counterparts to perceive strong peer disapproval (46.6% vs. 59.3%; Figure 18).

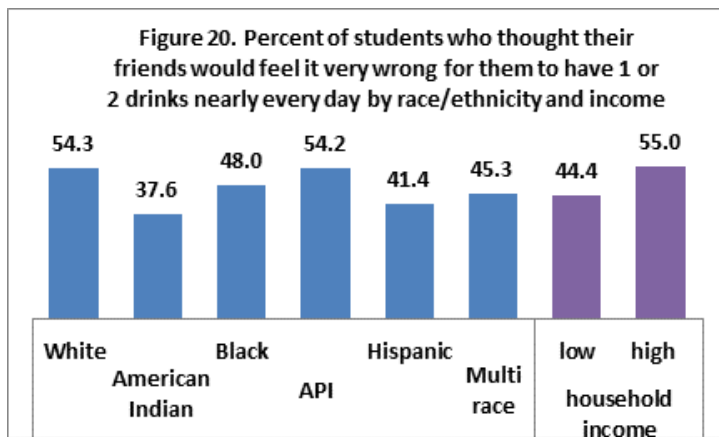
Drinking alcohol

“How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day? Not at all wrong; A little bit wrong; Wrong; Very wrong”

Statewide, just over half (52.4%) of students in grades 8, 9 and 11 said that their friends would feel it very wrong for them to have one or two drinks almost every day. On the other hand, about one-in-ten students (11.4%) said that their friends would feel it not at all wrong (Table 10 in the Appendix). Female students were more likely than males to perceive strong peer disapproval of drinking, and younger students were more likely than their older counterparts to perceive strong peer disapproval of drinking with only 38.5% of 11th graders perceiving strong peer disapproval of drinking nearly every day.



White and API students had the highest percentage (54.3% and 54.2% respectively) saying that their friends would feel it very wrong for them to have one or two drinks nearly every day, followed by blacks (48.0%), those with multi-racial background (45.3%), and Hispanics (41.4%). American Indian students had the lowest percentage (37.6%) perceiving strong peer disapproval of drinking nearly every day.

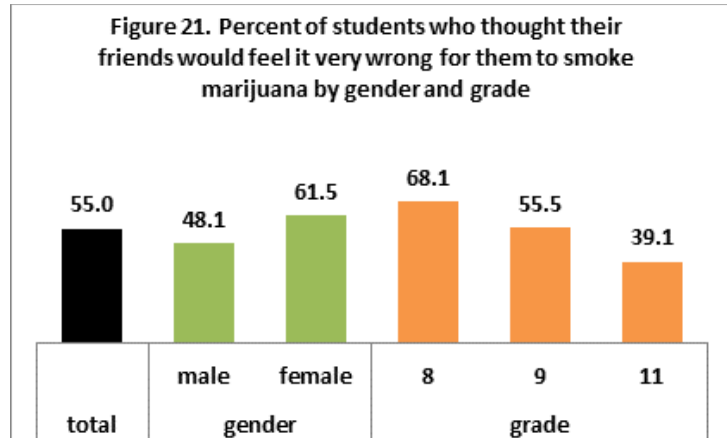


Students from low-income households were less likely than their more affluent counterparts to perceive strong peer disapproval of drinking nearly every day (44.4% vs. 55.0% Figure 20).

Smoking marijuana

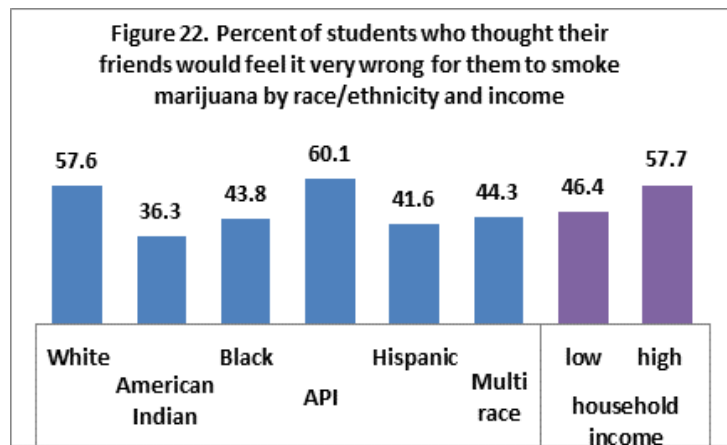
“How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana? Not at all wrong; A little bit wrong; Wrong; Very wrong”

Statewide, 55.0% of students in grades 8, 9 and 11 said that their friends would feel it very wrong if they smoke marijuana. On the other hand, more than one in seven (15.7%) students said that their friends would feel it not at all wrong if they smoke marijuana (Table 11 in the Appendix).



Female students were more likely than males to perceive strong peer disapproval of smoking marijuana (61.5% vs. 48.1%). Younger students were more likely than older students to perceive strong peer disapproval of smoking marijuana with only 39.1% of 11th graders perceiving it (Figure 21). Almost one-in-five male students (19.1%) and one-in-four 11th graders (24.7%) said that their friends would feel it not at all wrong if they smoke marijuana (Table 11 in the Appendix).

About six-in-ten white and API students (57.6% and 60.1%, respectively) said that their friends would feel it very wrong for them to smoke marijuana while less than 45% of all the other racial/ethnic subgroups perceived such strong peer disapproval (Figure 22). Only about one-in-three American Indian students (36.3%) perceived such strong peer disapproval while more than one-in-five of them (22.8%) reported that their friends would feel it not at all wrong (Table 11 in the Appendix).



Students from low-income households were less likely than their more affluent counterparts to think that their friends would feel it very wrong for them to smoke marijuana (46.5% vs. 57.7%; Figure 22).

In Summary

- About one in seven (14.2%) of students in grades 9 and 11 reported having their first drink before age 13 and the percentage was a lot less for marijuana (3.9%).
- Male students, minorities (except API) and those from low-income households tend to report having their first drink or first use of marijuana at a younger age than their respective counterparts.
- American Indians had the highest percentage reporting the first use of alcohol and marijuana before age 13, and American Indian females were more likely than their male counterparts to report it.
- Among students in grades 8, 9 and 11, only about six in ten perceived great risk in heavy smoking and less than half perceived great risk in binge drinking and smoking marijuana.
- Males and those from low-income households were less likely to perceive great risk in substance use.
- American Indians consistently reported lowest level of risk perception in substance use.
- Compared to older students, 8th graders were more likely to perceive great risk in smoking marijuana and less likely to perceive great risk in smoking cigarettes or drinking.
- Vast majority of students in all grades perceived strong parental disapproval of smoking cigarettes, drinking and smoking marijuana; Males, older students and those from low-income households were less likely than their respective counterparts to perceive strong parental disapproval; American Indians had the lowest percentage perceiving strong parental disapproval across all three substance uses examined.
- Compared to parental disapproval, students tend to perceive lower levels of disapproval by friends with just over 50% perceiving strong disapproval of smoking cigarettes, drinking and smoking marijuana by their friends.
- As in parental disapproval, males, older students and those from low-income households were less likely than their respective counterparts to perceive strong disapproval of substance use by their friends. American Indians had the lowest percentage perceiving strong disapproval by friends across all three substance uses examined; more than 20% said that their friends would feel it not at all wrong if they smoke cigarettes, drink nearly every day or smoke marijuana.

Appendix

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of survey participants

	Grade 8 (n=42,841) %	Grade 9 (n=42,381) %	Grade 11 (n=36,958) %	Total (n=122,180) %
Gender				
Female	49.7	50.0	49.6	49.8
Race/Ethnicity ¹				
White	72.1	73.0	76.5	73.7
American Indian	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
Black	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.1	5.6	6.1	5.6
Hispanic	8.2	7.4	6.2	7.3
Multiple race	7.4	7.5	5.5	6.9
Household income				
Currently get a free or reduced-price lunch at school	27.9	27.8	24.6	26.8

¹ All the race categories (white, American Indian, black, Asian/Pacific Islander and multiple race) are non-Hispanic.

Table 2. Percentage of students in grades 9 and 12 who drank alcohol or tried marijuana for the first time before age 13, by socio-demographic factors.

Category	Drank alcohol for the first time before age 13			Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
Grade						
9	18.1	14.7	16.3	5.3	3.6	4.4
11	14.0	9.7	11.8	4.6	2.2	3.4
Race/Ethnicity						
White	15.1	10.9	13.0	3.7	1.9	2.8
American Indian	25.8	29.0	27.3	19.4	23.9	21.5
Black	15.6	13.9	14.8	10.4	4.8	7.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	15.3	8.1	11.7	3.7	1.2	2.4
Hispanic	22.3	21.5	21.9	9.7	7.5	8.6
Multiple race	20.5	19.5	19.9	9.6	7.5	8.5
Household income ¹						
Low	21.5	18.5	19.9	9.3	6.3	7.7
High	14.3	10.2	12.2	3.5	1.8	2.6
Total	16.1	12.3	14.2	4.9	2.9	3.9

¹ Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 3. Perceived risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day by socio-demographic factors.

Risk Perception		No risk %	Slight risk %	Moderate risk %	Great risk %
Gender	Male	11.0	8.8	20.8	59.5
	Female	6.3	9.2	19.8	64.7
Grade	8	10.5	10.0	21.1	58.4
	9	8.1	8.5	20.2	63.2
	11	6.9	8.3	19.5	65.2
Race/Ethnicity	White	7.1	8.4	20.3	64.2
	American Indian	19.3	14.9	22.8	43.0
	Black	17.4	9.2	17.9	55.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	10.7	10.7	20.8	57.8
	Hispanic	13.7	12.2	20.9	53.2
	Multiple race	10.1	9.9	20.8	59.1
Household income ¹	Low	12.8	11.9	22.4	52.9
	High	7.1	8.0	19.6	65.3
	Total	8.6	9.0	20.3	62.1

¹ Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 4. Perceived risk in having five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week by socio-demographic factors.

Risk Perception		No risk %	Slight risk %	Moderate risk %	Great risk %
Gender	Male	12.5	18.3	30.1	39.0
	Female	6.3	14.9	32.2	46.5
Grade	8	11.4	16.6	31.1	41.0
	9	8.8	15.7	30.4	45.0
	11	7.6	17.7	32.2	42.5
Race/Ethnicity	White	8.2	17.0	31.9	42.8
	American Indian	20.9	19.7	27.8	31.5
	Black	16.1	11.4	23.4	49.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	9.8	11.8	29.9	48.5
	Hispanic	13.9	18.3	30.0	37.7
	Multiple race	10.5	16.8	31.5	41.3
Household income ¹	Low	13.3	18.1	30.4	38.2
	High	8.0	16.1	31.5	44.4
	Total	9.4	16.6	31.2	42.8

¹ Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 5. Perceived risk in smoking marijuana once or twice a week, by socio-demographic factors.

Risk Perception	No risk %	Slight risk %	Moderate risk %	Great risk %
Gender				
Male	22.9	18.5	21.2	37.5
Female	13.0	16.2	24.6	46.3
Grade				
8	15.4	13.7	22.8	48.1
9	16.8	16.4	22.9	43.9
11	21.9	22.5	23.0	32.6
Race/Ethnicity				
White	15.9	16.9	23.2	43.9
American Indian	35.2	19.3	19.9	25.6
Black	27.7	17.2	19.3	35.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	14.1	15.3	25.9	44.7
Hispanic	26.3	20.6	20.9	32.3
Multiple race	24.5	20.1	22.1	33.3
Household income ¹				
Low	24.8	19.4	21.5	34.4
High	15.5	16.6	23.4	44.4
Total	17.9	17.3	22.9	41.9

¹ Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 6. Perceived parental disapproval of smoking cigarettes by socio-demographic factors

	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?			
	Not at all wrong %	A little bit wrong %	wrong %	Very wrong %
Gender				
Male	4.5	3.7	12.2	79.6
Female	2.0	3.3	11.5	83.3
Grade				
8	3.0	2.2	9.1	85.8
9	3.4	3.1	11.3	82.2
11	3.3	5.5	15.6	75.6
Race/Ethnicity				
White	2.5	3.3	11.9	82.3
American Indian	8.9	7.5	15.2	68.4
Black	8.4	3.3	8.6	79.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.2	2.5	9.8	83.6
Hispanic	5.1	4.3	12.4	78.2
Multiple race	4.5	4.8	13.8	76.8
Household income ¹				
Low	5.7	5.5	14.3	74.4
High	2.4	2.8	11.0	83.8
Total	3.2	3.5	11.8	81.4

¹ Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 7. Perceived parental disapproval of drinking alcohol,
by socio-demographic factors

	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day			
	Not at all wrong %	A little bit wrong %	wrong %	Very wrong %
Gender				
Male	5.1	6.0	13.8	75.0
Female	2.3	4.1	11.3	82.4
Grade				
8	3.4	3.4	9.7	83.5
9	3.7	4.7	12.0	79.6
11	4.0	7.4	16.4	72.3
Race/Ethnicity				
White	3.0	4.8	12.6	79.5
American Indian	8.4	6.8	15.8	69.1
Black	7.9	4.4	8.9	78.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.3	5.5	12.2	78.0
Hispanic	5.7	6.6	13.1	74.7
Multiple race	4.8	5.9	13.7	75.6
Household income [†]				
Low	5.8	6.8	14.4	73.1
High	3.0	4.5	11.9	80.6
Total	3.7	5.0	12.5	78.7

[†] Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 8. Perceived parental disapproval of smoking marijuana, by socio-demographic factors

	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?			
	Not at all wrong %	A little bit wrong %	wrong %	Very wrong %
Gender				
Male	5.2	4.7	9.4	80.6
Female	2.7	3.3	7.4	86.6
Grade				
8	3.4	2.3	5.5	88.8
9	4.1	3.9	8.1	83.9
11	4.4	6.1	12.2	77.4
Race/Ethnicity				
White	3.0	3.7	8.2	85.1
American Indian	13.0	7.8	12.1	67.1
Black	9.5	4.7	8.6	77.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.2	2.0	5.9	88.0
Hispanic	6.5	5.6	9.0	78.9
Multiple race	6.3	6.2	11.3	76.2
Household income ¹				
Low	7.1	6.0	10.1	76.8
High	2.9	3.3	7.9	85.9
Total	3.9	4.0	8.4	83.7

¹ Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 9. Perceived peer disapproval of smoking cigarettes by socio-demographic factors

	How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?			
	Not at all wrong %	A little bit wrong %	wrong %	Very wrong %
Gender				
Male	11.6	13.1	25.1	50.1
Female	7.2	10.4	20.4	62.0
Grade				
8	6.0	7.7	20.7	65.6
9	8.9	11.4	23.2	56.4
11	13.8	16.8	24.5	44.9
Race/Ethnicity				
White	8.3	11.1	22.2	58.4
American Indian	22.8	16.5	22.1	38.7
Black	14.8	12.5	22.8	50.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.5	10.3	24.7	57.5
Hispanic	14.2	15.7	25.5	44.6
Multiple race	12.7	14.8	24.1	48.4
Household income [†]				
Low	14.7	15.1	23.7	46.6
High	7.7	10.6	22.4	59.3
Total	9.4	11.7	22.7	56.2

[†] Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 10. Perceived peer disapproval of drinking alcohol,
by socio-demographic factors

	How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day			
	Not at all wrong %	A little bit wrong %	wrong %	Very wrong %
Gender				
Male	14.6	15.8	24.2	45.4
Female	8.2	12.2	20.5	59.2
Grade				
8	6.8	9.1	19.8	64.2
9	11.1	13.7	22.7	52.5
11	16.9	19.8	24.8	38.5
Race/Ethnicity				
White	10.3	13.4	22.1	54.3
American Indian	21.4	17.4	23.7	37.6
Black	17.0	13.9	21.1	48.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.2	13.4	23.3	54.2
Hispanic	16.3	17.7	24.6	41.4
Multiple race	15.1	16.5	23.1	45.3
Household income ¹				
Low	16.0	16.3	23.2	44.4
High	9.8	13.1	22.0	55.0
Total	11.4	13.9	22.3	52.4

¹ Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.

Table 11. Perceived peer disapproval of smoking marijuana, by socio-demographic factors

	How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?			
	Not at all wrong %	A little bit wrong %	wrong %	Very wrong %
Gender				
Male	19.1	13.5	19.3	48.1
Female	12.4	10.6	15.4	61.5
Grade				
8	8.9	7.4	15.6	68.1
9	14.7	11.8	18.0	55.5
11	24.7	17.6	18.6	39.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	13.9	11.4	17.1	57.6
American Indian	30.6	14.7	18.3	36.3
Black	25.3	13.8	17.0	43.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	10.4	10.2	19.4	60.1
Hispanic	24.0	15.5	18.9	41.6
Multiple race	23.3	15.2	17.1	44.3
Household income ¹				
Low	21.8	13.5	18.3	46.4
High	13.7	11.6	17.0	57.7
Total	15.7	12.0	17.3	55.0

¹ Those who reported getting free or reduced-price lunch at school are coded as low-income household.