



## YOUTH STUDY ON SUBSTANCE USE

COMPARING THE 2002, 2004 AND 2006 RESULTS

*Submitted to: Illinois Department of Human Services*

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



# Youth Study on Substance Use:

Comparing the 2002,  
2004 and 2006 Results  
from the  
Illinois Youth Survey

Illinois Department of Human Services  
Division of Community Health and Prevention



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## **Acknowledgments**

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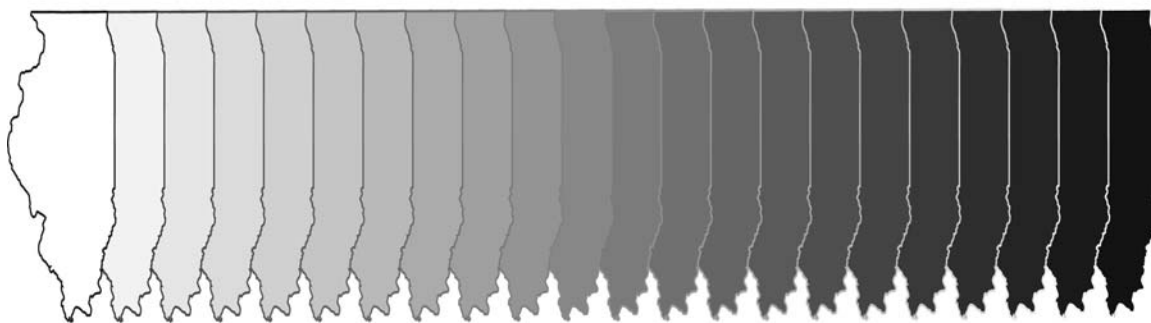
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## ***2006 Illinois Youth Study on Substance Use: Executive Summary***



***This report summarizes results from the 2006 Illinois Youth Survey of 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Previous surveys were conducted in 1990, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2004. Results from the 2002 and 2004 studies are compared with the 2006 study.***



# Executive Summary

## Key Findings

**There were a number of important trends in 2006 youth substance use rates in Illinois, with perhaps most striking being a substantial increase in percent of 8<sup>th</sup> grade and 6<sup>th</sup> grade youth use of alcohol. Other trends are discussed below and in the body of the study report.**

## Survey Sample

The Illinois Youth Survey is conducted in the spring of every other year with students from 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades. Responses from a scientific sample of youth are tallied to give statewide figures. The sample used in 2006 included 5825 students from around the state. Results from the 2006 survey can be compared with findings from the 2004 survey, which used a similar sample design and set of questions.

## Gateway Substances

As in all past surveys, nearly all youth who used any drug used one or more of the three gateway drugs: alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. Gateway drug use merits special attention for two reasons. One is that the great majority of drug-using youth uses only gateway drugs. As a result, public health studies have shown that gateway drugs do the most damage in terms of impairment of health among the population as a whole. The other consideration is that very few youth

(approximately 1%) use other drugs alone without also using gateway drugs. This does not mean that any use of gateway drugs leads to other drugs; a substantial number of gateway drug users do not progress. However, youth who avoid gateway drug use are extremely unlikely to use other drugs.

**Alcohol continued to be the number one drug of youth, and use among 8<sup>th</sup> grade and 6<sup>th</sup> grade students increased significantly. The percent of 8<sup>th</sup> grade youth using alcohol in the past month increased from 19.1% in 2004 to 29.0% in 2006.** Among 6<sup>th</sup> grade youth past month alcohol use was reported by 8.1% in 2004 and 13.0% in 2006. The 10<sup>th</sup> grade percentages went up slightly and 12<sup>th</sup> grade remained the same. Comparison with national 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade data show Illinois alcohol use percentages are higher. In regard to binge drinking, Illinois' 8<sup>th</sup> grade prevalence rate of 10.9% equaled the national rate, while the 12<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois rate of 35.1% was higher than the national rate of 26.5%.

**Cigarette use was the one gateway substance with consistent decreases from 2004 to 2006. Use fell the most in the 10<sup>th</sup> grade (from 17.7% past month use in 2004 to 16.0% in 2006) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (from 27.0% to 24.2%).** Among 8<sup>th</sup> graders the percent dropped from 9.8% to 9.3%, and

among 6<sup>th</sup> graders from 2.7% to 2.1%. At the same time that cigarette use dropped, use of smokeless tobacco increased very significantly in all four grade levels, rising to 2.7% of 6<sup>th</sup> grade, 4.3% of 8<sup>th</sup> grade, 6.9% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade, and 8.9% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth. The percent of youth using smokeless tobacco previously was always lower than cigarette use, but in 2006 more Illinois 6<sup>th</sup> graders used smokeless tobacco than cigarettes in the past month. Although Illinois youth cigarette use fell, Illinois percentages remained higher than national figures for both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco.

**Marijuana was still the most used illicit substance, used in the past month by about one out of eleven 8<sup>th</sup> graders and more than one out of five 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth. The past month use rate of marijuana among Illinois youth (8<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> combined) was 16.6%. This is an increase from 15.4% in 2004. The Illinois marijuana prevalence rates for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades were each higher than national rates, by 2.5% for 8<sup>th</sup> grade and nearly 5% for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades. Among 6<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois youth, 1.2% used marijuana in the past month.**

The three most common patterns of gateway drug use were: use of alcohol only (17.1% of all youth, 40.3% of the youth who used any gateway substance), use of all three gateway drugs (8.5% of all youth, 20% of the youth who used any gateway substance), and use of both alcohol and tobacco (6.5% of all youth, 15.4%

of the youth who used any gateway substance).

### **Inhalants**

Inhalants are unique among the substances used by youth. They are not as consistently a “gateway” drug as are alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, but they are most heavily used by younger teens, presumably due to being more widely available and lower cost relative to other drugs. While rates of most other substance use invariably rise as one looks at older teens, the rate of inhalant use peaks before tenth grade. Inhalants (some more than others) are also particularly capable of causing nervous system damage and death with relatively few uses. **The percent of teens using inhalants in Illinois rose in 2006 in every grade level. The increase among 8<sup>th</sup> grade youth was the largest and was significant, rising from the 2004 figure of 5.0% to 8.0% in 2006.** Youth inhalant use rates in Illinois are higher than national inhalant use rates. The percent of past month inhalant use among 6<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois students rose significantly from 4.0% in 2004 to 5.5% in 2006.

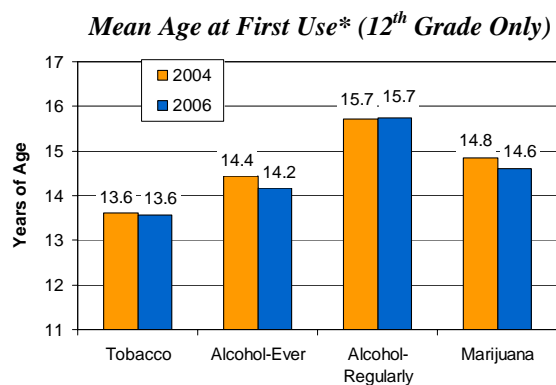
### **Age Trend**

The fact that the greatest increases in alcohol and inhalant use among Illinois youth in 2006 were at the 8<sup>th</sup> grade (as well as 6<sup>th</sup> grade) level is troubling. This suggests a large cohort effect in which the 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade youth of 2006 are bringing rates of greater substance use in general with them as they grow older.



Based on past trends, they can be expected to bring those elevated use rates to high school with them, and expand the trend into other substances (marijuana and other illicit drugs) that are typically initiated in later teen years.

The mean ages of first use of drugs among 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth (see graph) were 13.6 years for tobacco use, 14.2 years for alcohol use, 14.6 years for marijuana, and age 15.7 for regular (ongoing, at least once a month) use of alcohol



\*Of students who used

### Other Substances (Past Year Use)

The Illinois Youth Survey measures use of many other substances but does so only in terms of use in the past year. Most of these substances are not used by many youth, so percent used in the past month would be small and hard to track over time. Substances included are cocaine, hallucinogens, ecstasy, methamphetamine, heroin, uppers, downers, pain pills, steroids, other prescription drugs, over-the-counter performance enhancers, and over-the-counter weight loss aids. These are included in the 8<sup>th</sup> grade and high school surveys, but not 6<sup>th</sup> grade.

Among these substances, the largest use percentage was for Pain Pills (15.0% used in the past year) and the smallest was for Steroids (0.6%). These should not be compared to the past month use rates discussed previously but can be compared to past year use rates covered in the appendices. For example, overall past year use rates (8<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> grades combined) were 61.1% for alcohol, 25.8% for marijuana, 22.0% for cigarettes, 10.6% for smokeless tobacco, and 8.3% for inhalants.

### Statistically Significant Changes

One measure of magnitude of change in prevalence is statistical significance. While any of the rates included in this report may have practical importance or applicability, some of the differences between the 2004 and 2006 results may be attributable to normally expected variations or chance. Testing for statistical significance enables us to better gauge which changes are real or meaningful, versus those that represent normal fluctuations. The table at the end of the executive summary shows 2004-2006 changes that attained statistical significance at the .05 level or better, meaning that if we were able to replicate this survey, we would obtain 2004-2006 differences of this magnitude at least 95 times out of 100. Statistical significance was checked for each substance used in the past year and for selected substances (alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, and marijuana) used in the past month. The table covers 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades individually and in

combination, and also covers males and females from those grade levels separately. All significant changes (increases or decreases) from that analysis are included in the table.

The first table, regarding significant differences in past year use, features the increase in 8th grade alcohol and inhalant use, the decrease in overall cigarette use, and decreases in use of methamphetamine, uppers, downers, over-the-counter performance enhancing drugs, and over-the-counter weight loss aids. The second table that focuses on past month use of the five selected substances again highlights the increase in alcohol and inhalant use but also the increase in use of smokeless tobacco. It shows a gender component in that the decrease in cigarette use and the increase in inhalant use were both significant for females but not males.

### **Driving Under the Influence**

Respondents were asked how often in the past year they rode in a car driven by a “drunk or high teen” and how often by a “drunk or high” adult. The overall percentages were 27.1% rode with a teen under the influence, and 32.6% rode with an adult “DUI”. Riding with a drunk or high teen driver was reported by 16.0% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 39.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Riding with a drunk or high adult was reported by 33.0% of 8<sup>th</sup> grade youth and 30.3% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth.

In addition, high school students were asked how often in the past year they had driven when they had been

drinking, or when they had been using marijuana or other illegal drugs. Regarding drinking and driving, 9.4% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade youth and 25.5% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth said they had done so. Regarding illicit drug use and driving, 8.7% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade youth and 21.4% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth said they had done so.

### **Gambling**

Gambling for money in the past year was reported by 55.7% of the male respondents and 21.7% of the females. Gambling six or more times in the past year was reported by 19.7% of the males and 3.5% of the females.

### **IYS Conclusions**

The following is a summary of all the significant IYS findings as compared to national trends and findings. Considering other sources of data will give readers points of reference when considering the significance of the IYS findings. It is important to weigh the meaning of any one of the statistical findings within a greater context; if an IYS trend deviates from national trends, it might potentially be a bona fide change or it as easily might be a sampling anomaly.

Three national sources of survey data on youth perceptions and behaviors regarding substance use were examined: Monitoring the Future (MTF), Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). MTF is a school-based survey conducted every year by the U.S. Department of Health and

Human Services using a national sample of students in grades 8, 10 and 12. The YRBSS monitors priority health-risk behaviors among youth across several health categories (e.g. general health status, overweight, substance use and asthma). YRBSS includes school-based surveys of students in grades 9–12. NSDUH is a population-based survey conducted every year by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). SAMSHA samples a subset of youth 12–17 years of age to get estimates for that population.

### **Trends in alcohol use**

Among the national MTF sample of 8th graders, 30-day and annual prevalence of alcohol use has been declining since the mid-1990s. Yet from 2004 to 2006, the IYS 8th grade sample experienced significant increases in 30-day and past year use of alcohol. Twenty-nine percent of the 8th grade sample reported using alcohol in the past 30 days, a dramatic increase from 19% in 2004. Additionally, 8th grade annual alcohol use significantly increased 5%, from 43.5% in 2004 to 48.3% in 2006. These significant increases are alarming but also need to be interpreted cautiously because they are only one point in time. The significant increases could be an anomaly since the state had been mirroring national trends and one would expect the IYS 8th graders to look similar again this year. Alternatively, this increase could indicate problems among Illinois' 8th graders and should be monitored

carefully and examined after the next wave of the IYS.

There were also significant increases in 30-day alcohol use for the overall IYS sample (8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade combined), males only and females only. Conversely, MTF, NSDUH, and YRBS all indicated that the rate of current alcohol use (30-day use) has been declining in recent years. MTF indicated that lifetime and past year use of alcohol is declining across all grades and the 12<sup>th</sup> grade use significantly declined from 2005 to 2006. In 2005, nearly all MTF prevalence measures for alcohol use showed some continuing decline in all grade levels, with a number of them reaching statistical significance. In NSDUH, use among youths aged 12 to 17 declined from 17.6 percent in 2004 to 16.5 percent in 2005. Additionally 30-day alcohol use among males and females aged 12 to 20 in the NSDUH sample has remained fairly flat with no significant changes. With the YRBS sample, the percentage of students who reported current alcohol use did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (50.8%–50.0%) and then decreased during 1999–2005 (50.0%–43.3%).

### **Trends in tobacco use**

#### ***Cigarettes***

The decrease in 30-day cigarette use decreased significantly among IYS female sample and annual use significantly decreased for the sample overall, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students and for females. These findings generally concur with the national trends of MTF, NSDUH and YRBS

and the state trends as measured by the IYTS. For NSDUH the rate of past month cigarette use among 12 to 17 year olds declined from 13.0 percent in 2002 to 10.8 percent in 2005. YRBS reported that the percentage of students who reported current cigarette use increased during 1991–1997 (27.5%–36.4%) and then decreased during 1997–2005 (36.4%–23.0%). The 2006 MTF sample’s 30-day use trended down across the entire sample with a significant decline for males.

### ***Smokeless Tobacco***

The IYS sample had significant increases in the rates of 30-day smokeless tobacco use across the board with an increase in overall use, 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade use and male and female use. The IYS has seen an upward trend in smokeless tobacco over the last three survey time points, however this trend is inconsistent with national survey findings and the Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS). NSDUH found that the smokeless tobacco use rate among youth aged 12 to 17 was fairly stable over time. The YRBS found that nationwide, 8.0% of students had used smokeless tobacco in the 30 days preceding the survey and overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (13.6%) than female (2.2%) students. MTF smokeless tobacco rates have been trending down since the mid-1990s for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Overall the YRBS showed that during 1995–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who reported current smokeless tobacco use (11.4%–

8.0%). In 2006, the IYTS found that Illinois youth’s 30-day tobacco use rates did not differ significantly from national use rates across all forms of tobacco including smokeless tobacco. Additionally, the IYTS found that from 2005 to 2006 smokeless tobacco use decreased among 8<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders but increased in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> grade sample. Because of these state-level findings, significant IYS findings need to be considered cautiously and the smokeless tobacco use trend should be monitored closely.

### **Trends in inhalant use**

The IYS sample experienced significant increases in 30-day inhalant use overall, among 8<sup>th</sup> graders and females. The IYS 8<sup>th</sup> grade sample also significantly increased in annual inhalant use. The 8<sup>th</sup> grade sample had been relatively flat and experienced a 3% jump in 2006 compared to 2004. These IYS findings are more difficult to interpret because there are mixed national findings. MTF indicated that the use of inhalants had been rising over the past several years whereas NSDUH reported that the use of inhalants has remained stable overall. NSDUH found that use among males was also stable but females reported an increase in annual inhalant use. The MTF survey conducted in 2006 showed no further increase in 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade use and a minor and insignificant increase for the 10<sup>th</sup> grade use. Despite the recent MTF up tick reported in the past few years, annual inhalant use across the sample has been at an all time low since the

early 2000s and for the past 5 years the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades remained well below their mid-1990s peak. But MTF researchers are concerned about the continuing decline in “perceived risk” — the proportion of students seeing inhalants as dangerous has been decreasing steadily in the lower grades for the past five years. The YRBS showed that overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among female (13.5%) than male (11.3%) students and that the percentage of students who reported lifetime inhalant use decreased during 1995–2003 (20.3%–12.1%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2005 (12.1%–12.4%). Given these mixed findings, interpretation should be made cautiously and other risk factors should be examined to further interpret Illinois’ inhalant use trends (i.e. perceived risk).

### **Trends in Illegal drug use**

#### ***Methamphetamine***

The IYS sample reported significant decreases in annual methamphetamine use across the entire sample except 6<sup>th</sup> graders. These changes echoed national MTF, NSDUH and YRBS trends overall. In the MTF sample, annual methamphetamine use has been trending downwards for each grade with significant decreases in 2006 for the 10<sup>th</sup> grade sample’s 30-day and annual use of methamphetamine. Additionally, during 1999–2005, the YRBS sample demonstrated a significant linear decrease among the percentage of students who reported

lifetime methamphetamine use (9.1%–6.2%).

#### ***Uppers and Downers***

Overall the IYS sample experienced a significant decrease between 2004 and 2006 in the annual use of uppers and downers, additionally 8<sup>th</sup> graders and females in the sample significantly experienced this decrease. The 10<sup>th</sup> grade sample also experienced a significant decrease in annual use of downers. Nationally, the MTF sample showed that illicit drug use was trending down across all three grade levels but none of the individual grades experienced a significant decrease.

#### ***OTC Performance enhancing drugs & weight loss aids***

There were significant decreases in the annual use of OTC performance enhancing drugs for the overall sample, 8<sup>th</sup> grade students and females. There were also significant decreases in the annual use of OTC weight loss aids for the overall sample, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, males and females.

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**IYS 2006**

Significant (.05) Past Year Differences 2004 – 2006  
*(Increases in Italics with Yellow Background)*

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>
<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>8th Grade</i>	<i>43.5%</i>	<i>48.3%</i>
<b>Cigarettes</b>	OVERALL	25.6%	22.0%
<b>Cigarettes</b>	10th Grade	27.3%	22.4%
<b>Cigarettes</b>	12th Grade	36.0%	30.6%
<b>Cigarettes</b>	Female	26.3%	21.7%
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>7.1%</i>
<i>Inhalants</i>	<i>8th Grade</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>12.3%</i>
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	OVERALL	1.6%	0.7%
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	8th Grade	1.3%	0.7%
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	10th Grade	1.4%	0.5%
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	12th Grade	2.1%	1.1%
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	Male	1.8%	0.8%
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	Female	1.3%	0.7%
<b>Uppers</b>	OVERALL	4.4%	3.6%
<b>Uppers</b>	8th Grade	5.1%	3.6%
<b>Uppers</b>	Female	4.6%	3.0%
<b>Downers</b>	OVERALL	4.1%	3.2%
<b>Downers</b>	8th Grade	2.0%	1.2%
<b>Downers</b>	10th Grade	5.1%	3.7%
<b>Downers</b>	Female	4.2%	2.9%
<b>OTC Performance Enhancing Drugs</b>	OVERALL	7.5%	6.2%
<b>OTC Performance Enhancing Drugs</b>	8th Grade	4.5%	3.3%
<b>OTC Performance Enhancing Drugs</b>	Female	4.7%	3.2%
<b>OTC Weight Loss Aids</b>	OVERALL	4.8%	3.2%
<b>OTC Weight Loss Aids</b>	10th Grade	4.8%	2.9%
<b>OTC Weight Loss Aids</b>	12th Grade	7.7%	5.3%
<b>OTC Weight Loss Aids</b>	Male	2.7%	1.6%
<b>OTC Weight Loss Aids</b>	Female	6.8%	4.6%

***IYS 2006***

Significant (.05) Past Month Differences 2004 – 2006  
(Increases in Italics with Yellow Background)

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>
<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>OVERALL</i>	36.3%	40.7%
<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>8th Grade</i>	19.1%	29.0%
<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Male</i>	36.6%	40.0%
<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Female</i>	36.1%	41.6%
<b>Cigarettes</b>	Female	17.9%	15.3%
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	<i>OVERALL</i>	4.0%	6.6%
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	<i>8th Grade</i>	2.7%	4.3%
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	<i>10th Grade</i>	3.8%	6.9%
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	<i>12th Grade</i>	5.7%	8.9%
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	<i>Male</i>	6.2%	9.4%
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	<i>Female</i>	2.0%	4.0%
<i>Inhalants</i>	<i>OVERALL</i>	3.4%	5.0%
<i>Inhalants</i>	<i>8th Grade</i>	5.0%	8.0%
<i>Inhalants</i>	<i>Female</i>	3.5%	5.4%



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     **All Respondents by Gender, Region,**  
     **Cook County Residents by Racial Groups,**  
     **All Respondents: Region by Gender .....B-41**

**Appendix C – Post-stratification and Weighting ..... C-1**

# ***DHS Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 2002, 2004 and 2006 Results:***

## **Introduction**

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*This report compares the estimates of prevalence from data collected during the 2002, 2004 and 2006 versions of the **DHS Youth Study on Substance Use**. These studies were sponsored by the Illinois Department of Human Services.*

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

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

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

**Youth Study on Substance Use: Comparing the 2000, 2002 and 2004 Results** (2005).

This report compares observed change in substance use among students based on data collected in 2004 and 2006. This report is divided into two major parts, a narrative and tabular appendices:

***Narrative Report*** Chapter 1 discusses initiation of substance use. Chapters 2-6 summarize changes in past month use of various substances for the 2002, 2004 and 2006 surveys. Changes are considered by grade, gender, region, and within Cook County by race. Grades 8, 10, and 12 are shown individually and in combination. Survey results from 6<sup>th</sup> grade students in 2004 and 2006 are reported later in each Chapter. Each chapter also contains a comparison of adolescent substance use rates in Illinois with national rates as reported

in 2006 *Monitoring the Future Survey* (University of Michigan). Each year, the national *Monitoring the Future* survey project reports substance use percentages for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students.

Chapters 7 and 8 discuss illicit drugs other than marijuana that were included in the 2004 IYS. Chapter 7 reports past year use percentages for each separate drug not yet covered, for 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades. Chapter 8 looks at the category of “Any Illicit Drug Use”, which covers a number of illicit drugs other than Marijuana. These two chapters as well as chapters 9 and 10 differ from the first 6 chapters in main prevalence measure. Chapters 1-6 focus on use in the past month while Chapters 7-10 focus on past year use of a substance.

Chapter 9 covers past year use of any substance (not just illicit). Chapter 10 covers other problem behaviors associated with long-term and/or heavy use.

**Appendices – A-C.** The appendices provide additional data and technical details. Appendix A contains tables showing lifetime, past year and past month drug use by various combinations of demographic characteristics for 2006. Appendix B provides tables of data trends across years by various demographic variables. Sections 1-6 cover grades 8, 10, and 12, while section 7 covers 6<sup>th</sup> grade trends. Summary tables at the end of each section in Appendix B report the number of respondents in the groups examined in the section.

Appendix C is a discussion of the technical aspects of the survey (methods, weighting techniques) and its interpretive value.

### ***Changes in the 2006 Survey Instruments***

Most questions about past month and past year use of substances were unchanged from 2004 to 2006. As in 2004, high school and 8<sup>th</sup> grade survey forms covered a wider range of questions than the 6<sup>th</sup> grade form. As in 2004, schools could use an on-line or paper version of the survey. The on-line forms were identical in content to the paper forms and as similar in format as possible.

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

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

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

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

### ***Sample Characteristics***

The 2006 Illinois Youth Survey was administered between February and May 2006. The sample sizes for each survey year by demographic groups are summarized in Table 1.

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

	YEAR		
	2002	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	2,634	2,840	3,001
Male	2,484	2,680	2,759
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
Jr Hi	1,855	1,998	2,091
8th	1,855	1,998	2,091
Sr Hi	3,367	3,592	3,734
10th	1,795	1,909	2,024
12th	1,572	1,683	1,710
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	1,999	2,135	2,298
Chicago Public	782	853	924
Cook/Non-CPS	1,217	1,283	1,374
Non-Cook Counties	3,223	3,454	3,528
Urban	1,202	1,732	1,820
Rural	2,021	1,722	1,708
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	832	756	720
Black	538	707	830
Hispanic	463	569	501
Other	142	103	239
Native American	22	2	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>5,825</b>

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

Of the students included in the sample in 2006 most were from public schools (95%). Seventy-one percent lived in urban or suburban settings.

### ***Students***

Student ages ranged from 11 to “19 or older”. The mean age was 15.6 years (SD=1.65). Fifty-two percent of the students surveyed were female. There were slightly more 8<sup>th</sup> graders (36%) than 10<sup>th</sup> (35%) and 12<sup>th</sup> (29%) graders.



**Chapter 1**  
**Initiation and Use of Gateway Substances**  
*(including: alcohol, tobacco and marijuana)*

**Table 1-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used any gateway substance in the past month for the 2002, 2004 and 2006 DHS Studies.

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

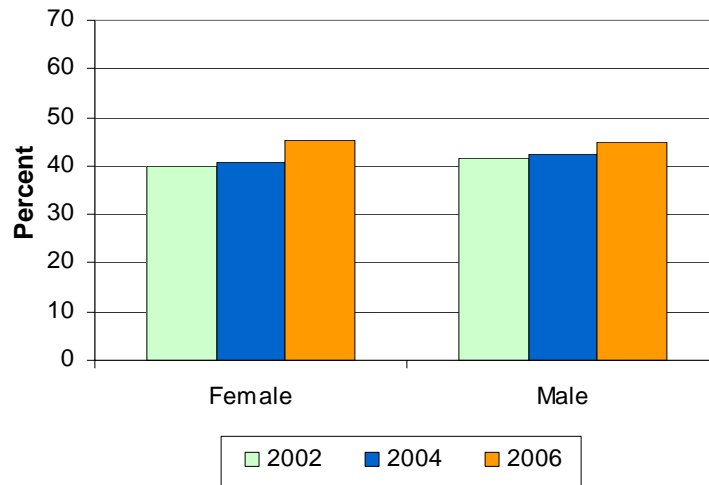
	Survey Year		
	2002	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	40.0	40.9	45.4
Male	41.4	42.3	44.8
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	23.4	23.9	32.6
10th	42.5	44.7	47.3
12th	58.6	59.1	57.7
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	40.4	39.3	44.5
Chicago Public	39.5	37.0	45.2
Cook/ Non-CPS	40.9	40.8	44.1
Non-Cook Counties	40.7	43.0	45.4
Urban	41.4	42.8	43.5
Rural	40.3	43.3	47.5
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	43.6	44.0	52.5
African American	34.4	31.6	38.6
Hispanic	45.3	43.2	49.2
Other	**	**	**
Native American	**	**	**
<b>OVERALL</b>	40.6	41.6	45.1

\*Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana

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

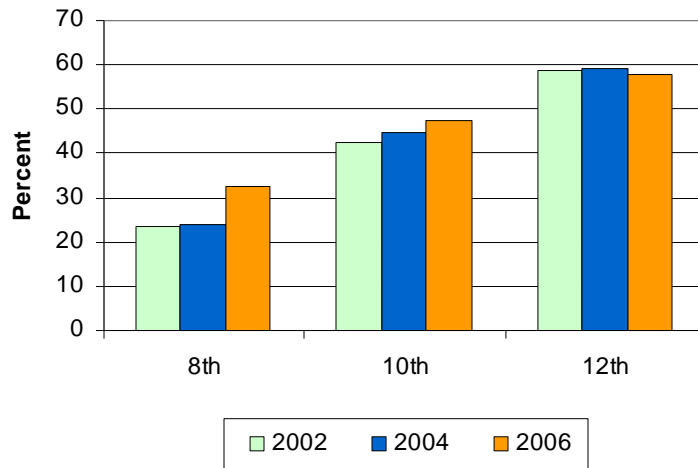
Past month use of gateway substances increased slightly for male students and significantly for female students in 2006. The use rate for females (45.4%) is now slightly above that for males (44.8%).

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



Past month use of gateway substances in 2006 for 8<sup>th</sup> grade students marks a significant increase since 2004. The use rate for 10<sup>th</sup> grade students increased somewhat since 2004, but significantly since 2002. The use rate remained about the same for 12<sup>th</sup> grade students.

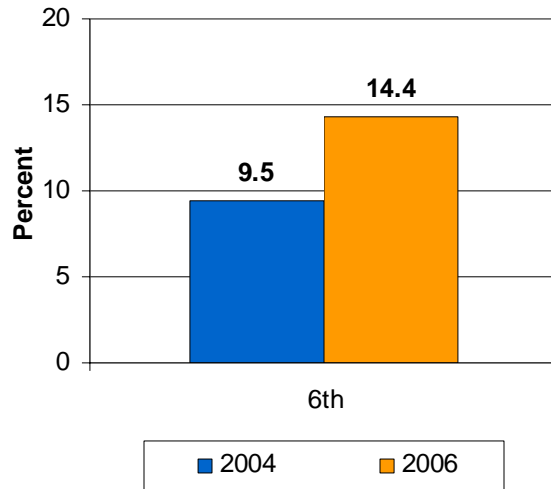
### *Past Month Gateway Substance Use by Grade*





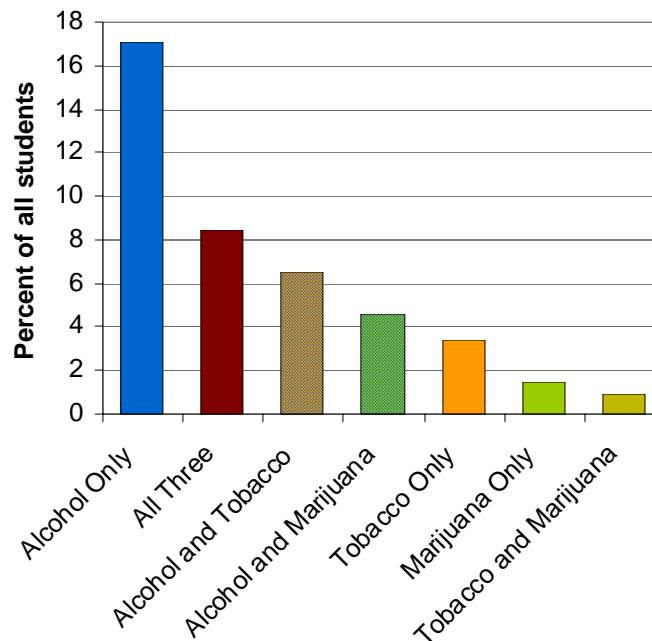
Past month use of gateway substances in 2006 for 6<sup>th</sup> grade students increased significantly since 2004. The use rate in 2004 was 9.5%, while in 2006, it was 14.4%, an increase of over 50% (more than half as much as 9.5%).

***Past Month Gateway Substance Use for 6th Grade***



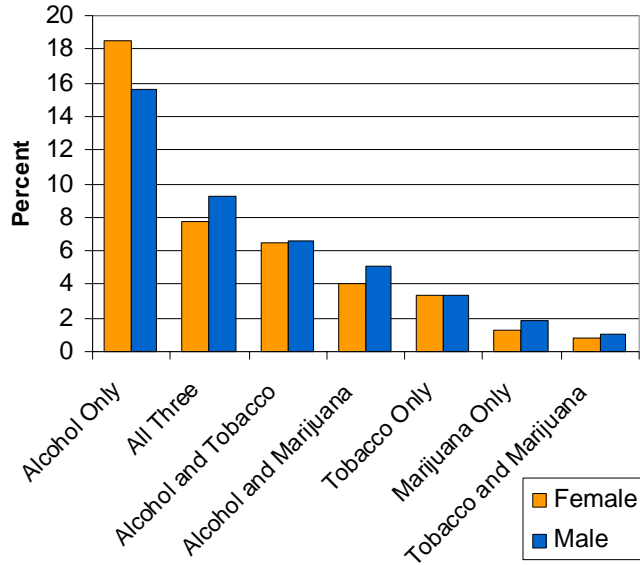
Alcohol alone is the most commonly used gateway substance (used by 17.1% of students), followed by a combination of all three -- alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. 57.5% of the students had used no gateway substance.

***Patterns of Gateway Substance Use***



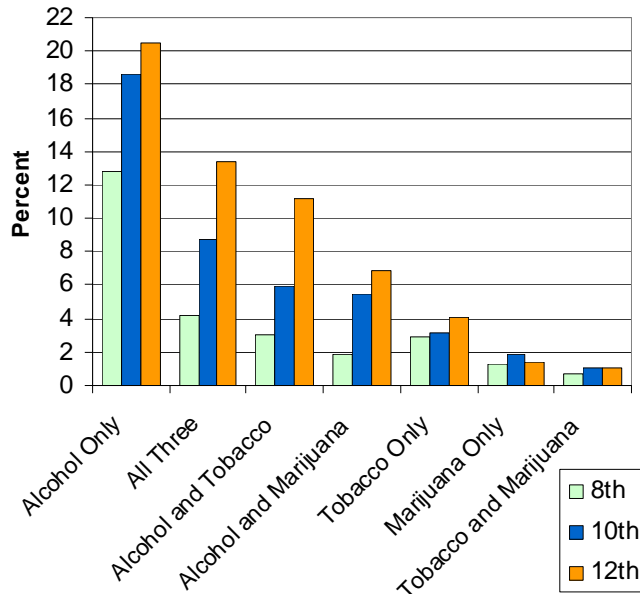
Female students used alcohol only more frequently than male students did. Male students were higher or about equal for all other combinations.

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



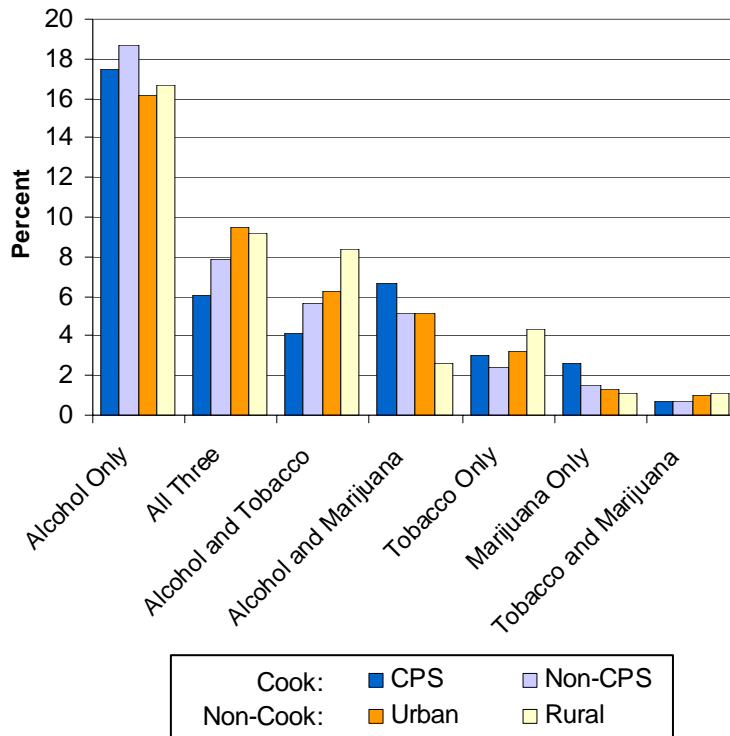
Twelfth grade students use alcohol only, alcohol and tobacco in combination, or all three gateway substances more commonly than other combinations. Tenth grade students report more frequent use of marijuana only than eighth or twelfth grade students.

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



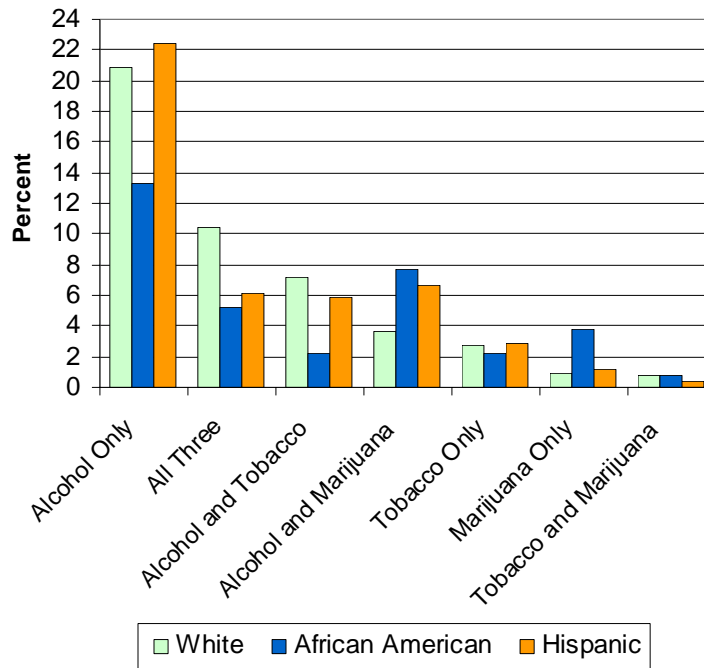
Regional differences in gateway combinations are also evident. Cook County Non-CPS students reported the highest rate for alcohol only. Urban Non-Cook County students reported the highest rate for all three substances. Rural Non-Cook County students reported the highest rates for alcohol and tobacco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

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



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

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

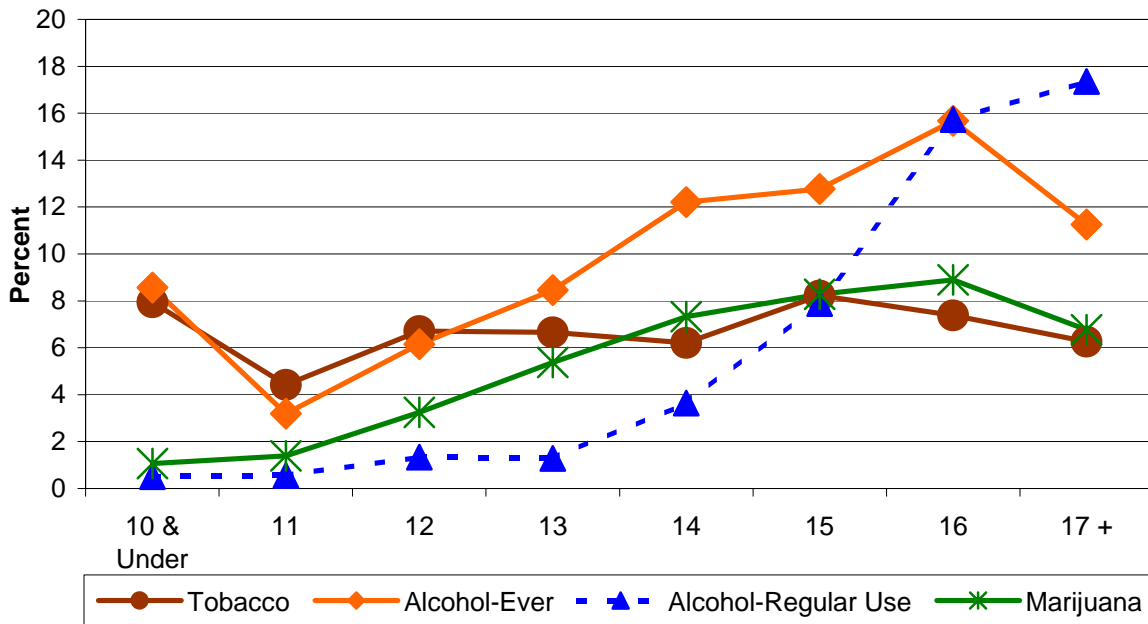


### Age of Initiation

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

**Chart 1-1** shows what percent of students started use at each age, from ‘10 or under’ through ‘17 or older.’ For example, at age 10 or under (approximately 8 or more years prior to this survey), about 8% had already used tobacco at least once, almost 9% had used alcohol (‘more than a sip or two’), and less than 2% had used marijuana or started regular use of alcohol. Initiation of tobacco peaked by about age 15. In other words, although some youth started after they were 15, the percent starting each year was decreasing after age 15. Initiation of alcohol peaked at age 16, and initiation of marijuana peaked at age 16 as well. Initiation of regular alcohol use did not show a peak until age 17 or after.

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

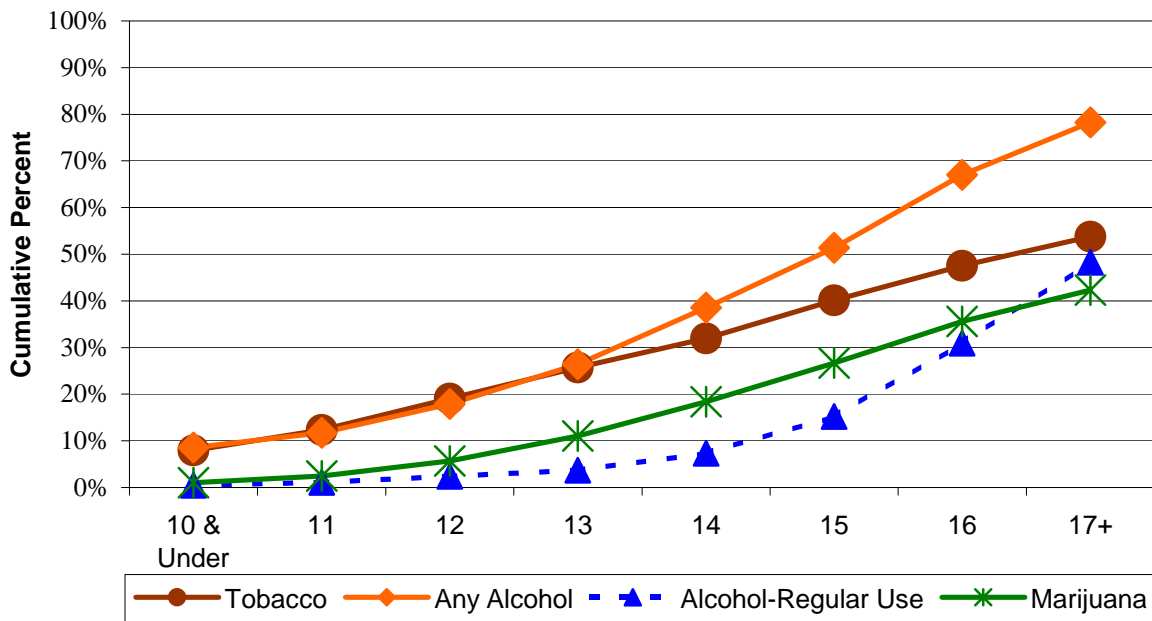


\*This chart is based on percentages of all 12<sup>th</sup> graders, but students who did not use are excluded by omitting “did not use” as a category on the x-axis.

**Chart 1-2** below shows the percent of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used by a given age. This differs from the previous chart in that each age includes the percent of students who had begun at an earlier age (cumulative). For example, while the previous chart shows that approximately 4.5% of these students first used tobacco when they were 11 years old, the following chart shows that at age 11 a total of about 12.5% of the students had used tobacco, starting either at age 11 or earlier.

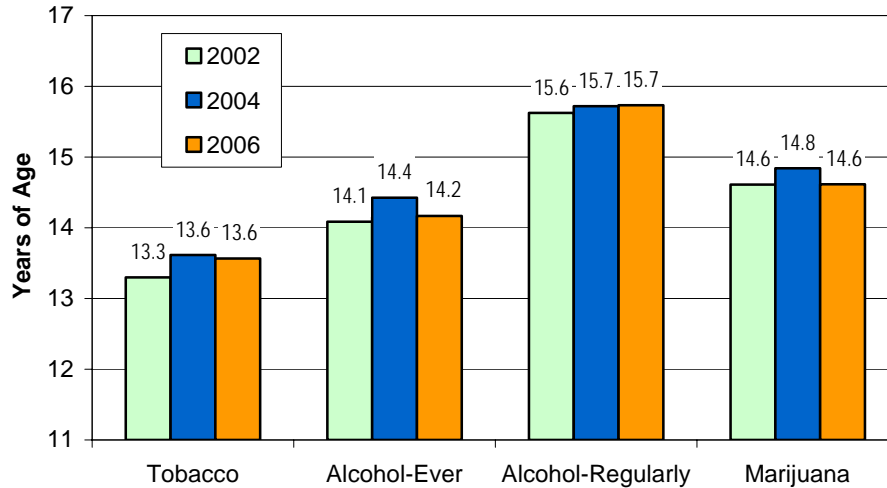
This chart suggests that about the same number had started tobacco use as alcohol use until age 13, but from age 13 on, the percent that had tried alcohol surpassed tobacco and continued to increase faster than tobacco initiation. Starting regular use of alcohol was less common than trying any of the three measured substances until about age 16.5, when the rapidly increasing rate of regular alcohol use surpassed the rate of youth who had tried marijuana at least once.

**Chart 1-2**  
**Age of First Use: Cumulative Percent of Students by Age (12<sup>th</sup> Grade Only)**



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

**Mean Age at First Use\* (12<sup>th</sup> Grade Only)**

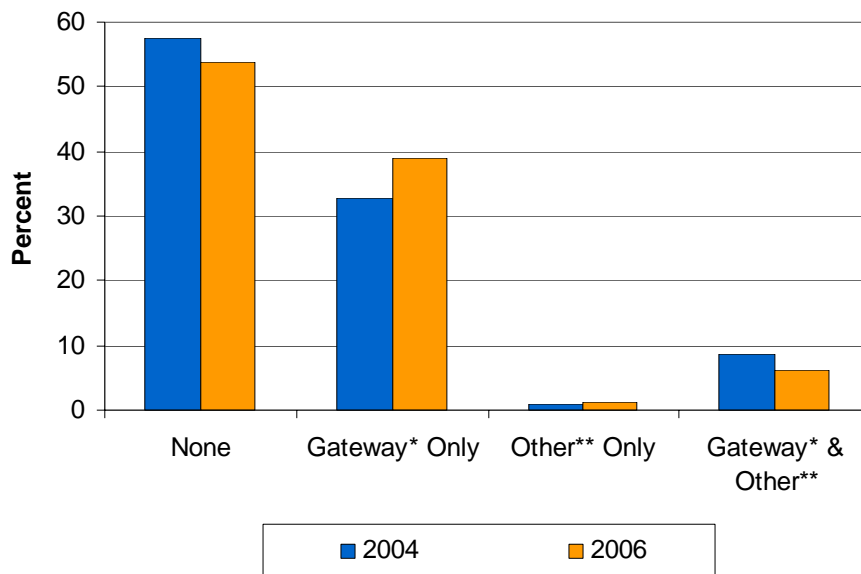


\*Of students who used.

### *Drug Experience*

Nearly 54% of students had not used any substance in the past month – a decrease from nearly 58% in 2004. Of those who had used a substance, most had used only gateway substances. The use rate for gateway substances only was 39% – an increase from 33% in 2004. Only 1.2% had used other substances without also using a gateway substance. Use of other substances along with gateway substances decreased somewhat from almost 9% in 2004 to 6% in 2006.

#### *Drug Experience by Year*



\*Gateway includes: alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.

\*\*Other includes: inhalants, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, ecstasy, and methamphetamine.



## Chapter 2 Alcohol

**Table 2-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used alcohol in the past month for the 2002, 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

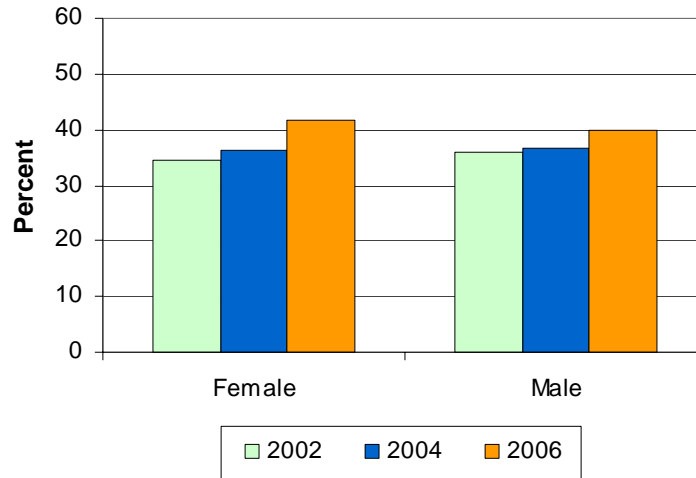
**Table 2-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Alcohol in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2002	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	34.5	36.1	41.6
Male	35.9	36.6	40.0
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	18.9	19.1	29.0
10th	36.1	39.7	42.6
12th	52.8	53.0	52.8
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	35.7	34.5	40.9
Chicago Public	34.3	30.9	40.7
Cook/ Non-CPS	36.6	36.8	41.0
Non-Cook Counties	34.6	37.5	40.6
Urban	36.4	37.0	39.5
Rural	33.5	37.9	41.8
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	39.4	39.5	50.5
African American	29.2	25.1	33.0
Hispanic	39.8	40.3	47.2
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>40.7</b>

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

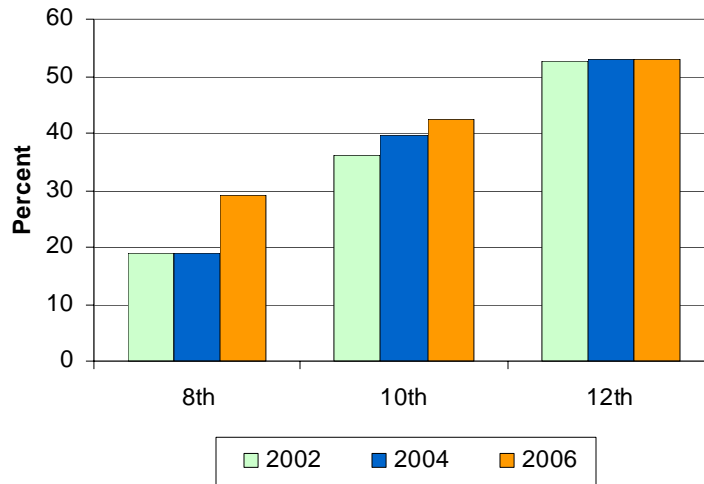
Use of alcohol among female students increased more than use among male students. Use among female students (41.6%) is now higher than among male students (40.0%).

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



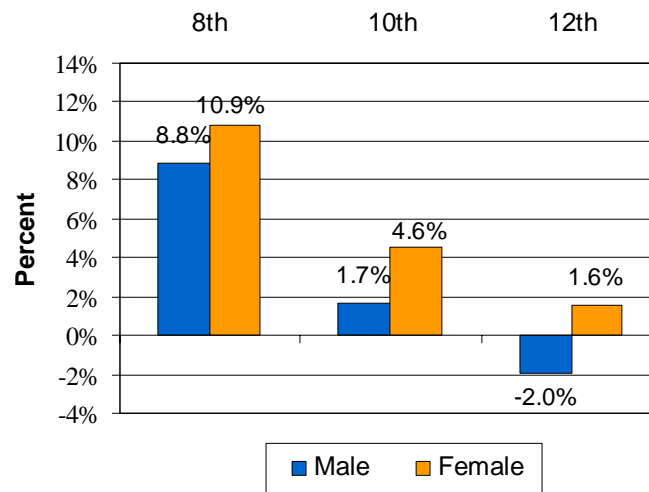
Eighth grade students showed a significant increase in past month use of alcohol, while tenth grade students' use increased somewhat and twelfth grade students' use remained stable.

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



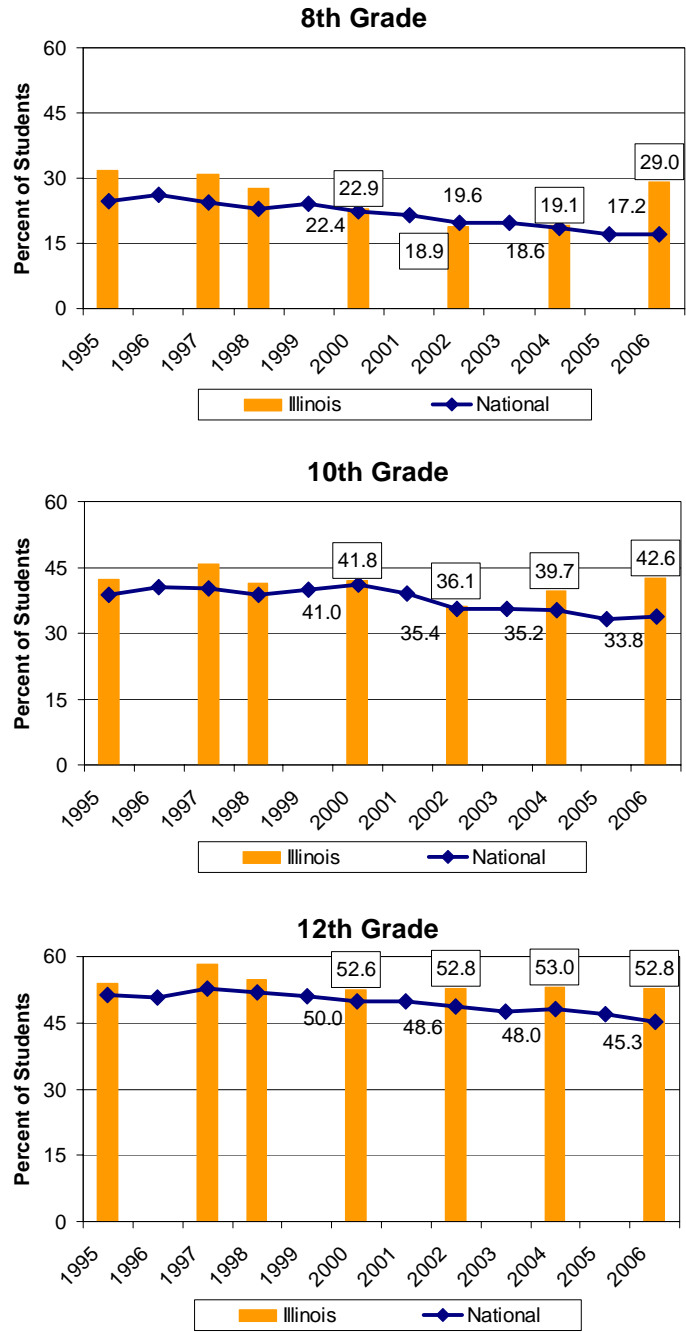
The 2004 to 2006 difference was greatest among 8th grade female students. Males in 12<sup>th</sup> grade showed a decrease for 2006, while 12<sup>th</sup> grade females showed an increase.

***Change in Past Month Alcohol Use 2004-2006  
by Grade and Gender***



Illinois students in 2006 were more likely than students nationally<sup>1</sup> to use alcohol in the past month. The use rate among Illinois 8<sup>th</sup> graders increased dramatically in 2006. Though use among 12<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois youth decreased slightly in 2006, the rate remained higher than for 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth nationally. Illinois rates are in boxes.

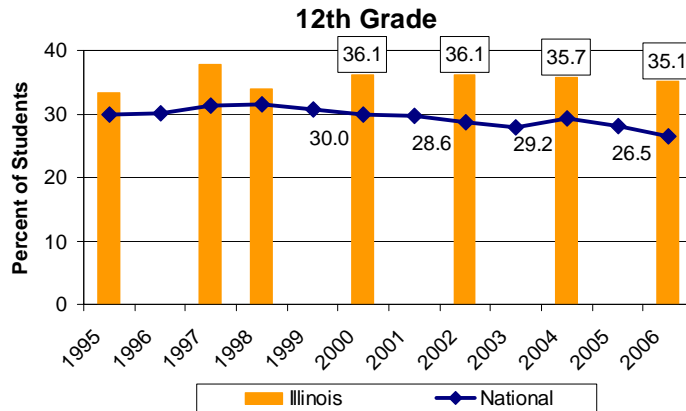
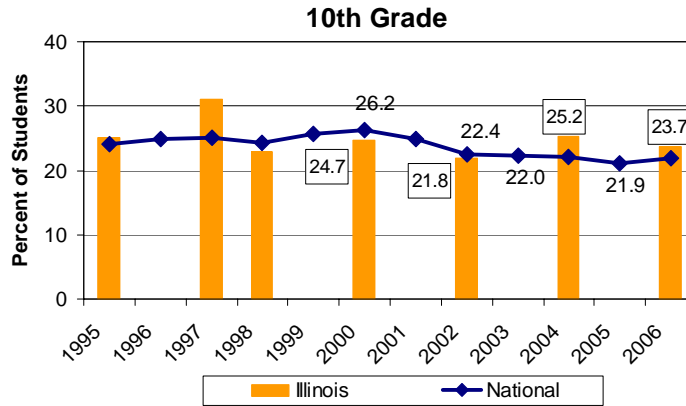
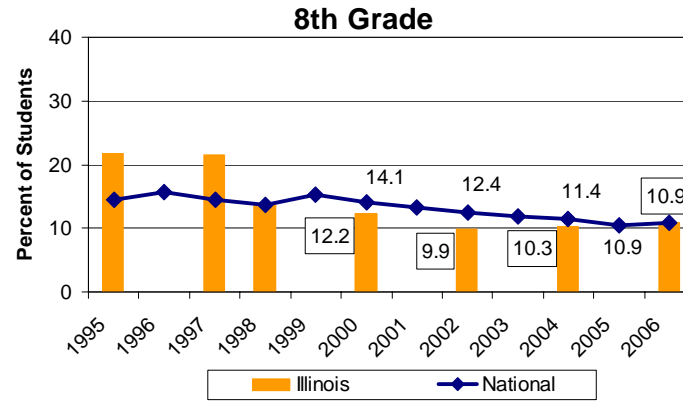
***Past Month Alcohol Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



<sup>1</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2006*.

Rates of binge drinking<sup>2</sup> in the past two weeks decreased slightly in 2006 among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois youth, but 8<sup>th</sup> grade increased. The rate for 8<sup>th</sup> grade Illinois youth is now the same as their national counterparts. The rates for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12 grade Illinois youth remain higher than their counterparts nationally. Illinois rates are in boxes.

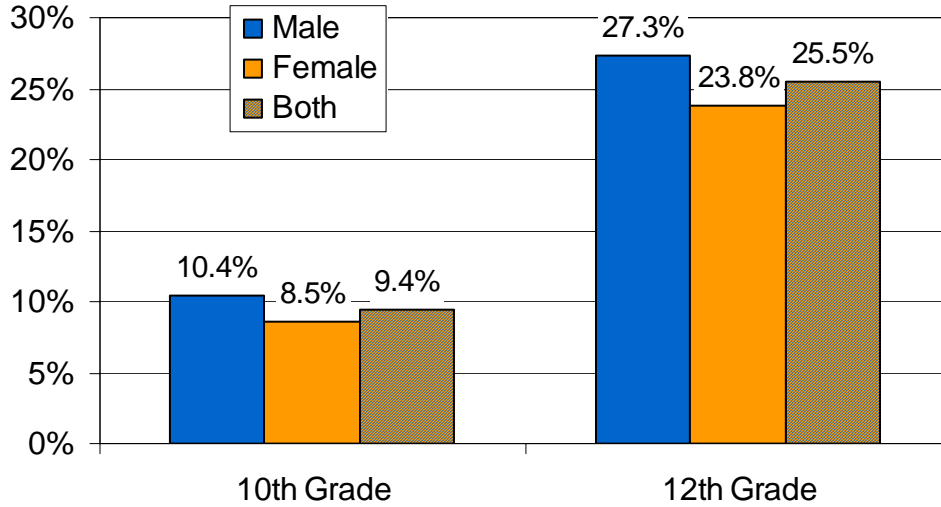
***Binge Drinking by Grade: Illinois vs. National***



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

In 2006, 9.4% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade students and 25.5% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported driving when they had been drinking. For both grades surveyed, a larger percentage of males than females reported driving under the influence.

*Past Year Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by Grade and Gender*



*Sixth Grade*

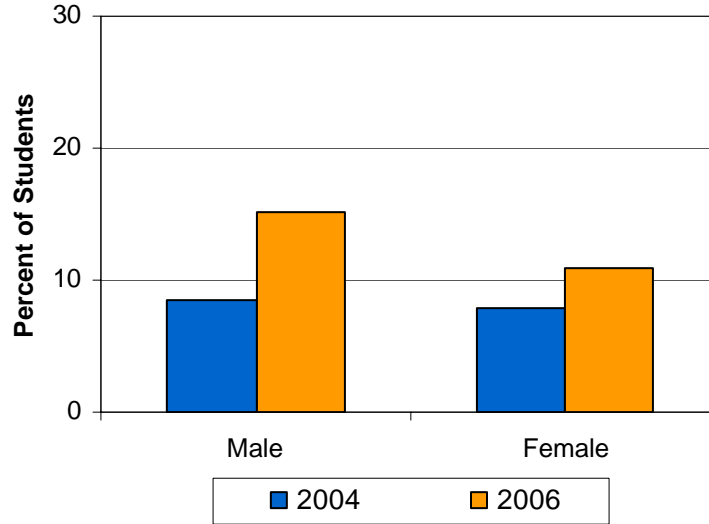
**Table 2-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used alcohol in the past year and in the past month for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

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

	Past Year		Past Month	
	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	22.0	28.8	8.4	15.2
Female	19.4	19.6	7.9	10.9
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	23.7	27.9	9.9	16.8
Chicago Public	26.3	30.1	13.2	19.8
Cook/ Non-CPS	21.2	25.9	6.9	14.2
Non-Cook Counties	18.7	21.3	6.9	10.3
Urban	21.6	22.5	8.4	12.2
Rural	16.8	19.5	5.9	7.6
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	21.2	24.2	8.7	13.9
African American	19.8	28.1	8.0	17.7
Hispanic	32.7	32.2	14.6	18.6
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>

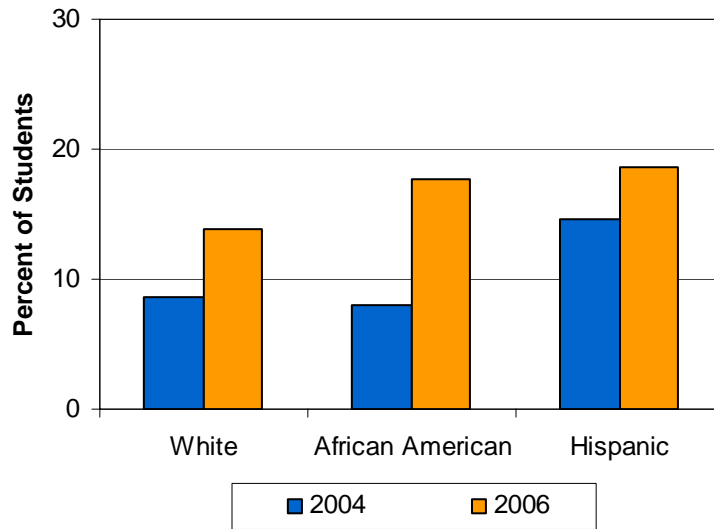
Past month use of alcohol increased significantly for both male and female sixth grade students, but the increase for males was larger in magnitude.

***Past Month Alcohol Use by Gender – Sixth Grade***



Past month use of alcohol by sixth grade students increased for all three Cook County race groups in 2006. The largest increase – for African American students – was significant, but the increases for White and Hispanic students were not. The use rate among Hispanic students remains the highest, followed closely by the rate among African Americans.

***Past Month Alcohol Use by Race (Cook County) – Sixth Grade***





## *Chapter 3*

### *Cigarettes*

*Table 3-1* shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had smoked cigarettes in the past month for the 2002, 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

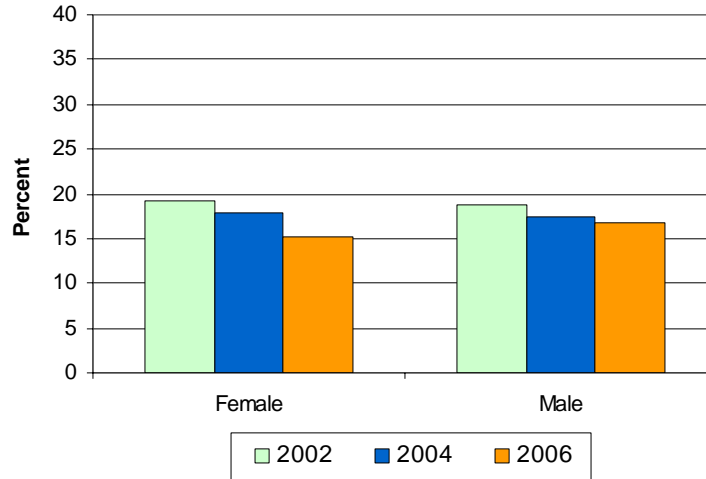
***Table 3-1***  
***Percent of Students Smoking***  
***Cigarettes in the Past Month***

	Survey Year		
	2002	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	19.2	17.9	15.3
Male	18.8	17.5	16.8
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	9.5	9.8	9.3
10th	18.1	17.7	16.0
12th	31.0	27.0	24.2
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	16.8	13.6	11.2
Chicago Public	13.8	11.8	10.2
Cook/ Non-CPS	18.8	14.9	11.9
Non-Cook Counties	20.3	20.1	19.1
Urban	19.6	20.7	16.1
Rural	20.6	19.6	22.4
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	22.0	20.7	16.4
African American	10.0	9.0	6.5
Hispanic	17.9	10.0	12.8
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

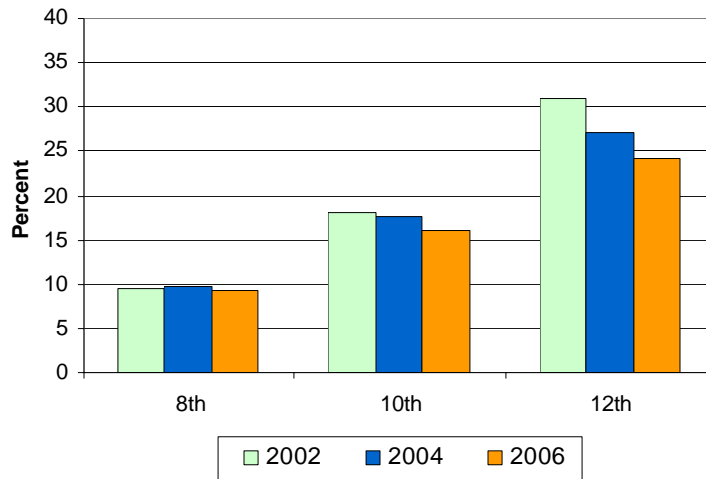
Past month cigarette use decreased among both male and female students in 2006. The decrease among female students was significant, where the decrease for male students was not. This marks the first time in six years that cigarette use by males is higher than use by females.

### *Past Month Cigarette Use by Gender*



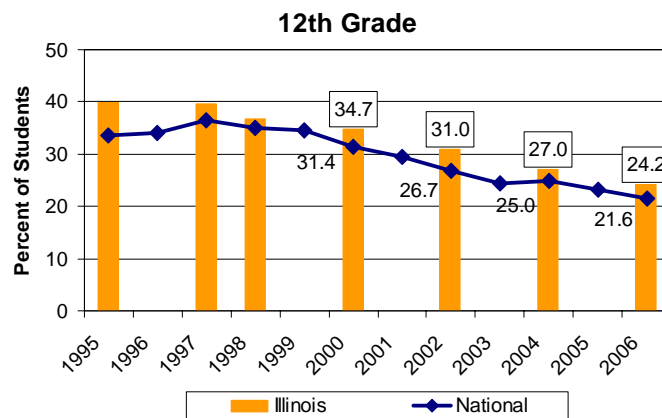
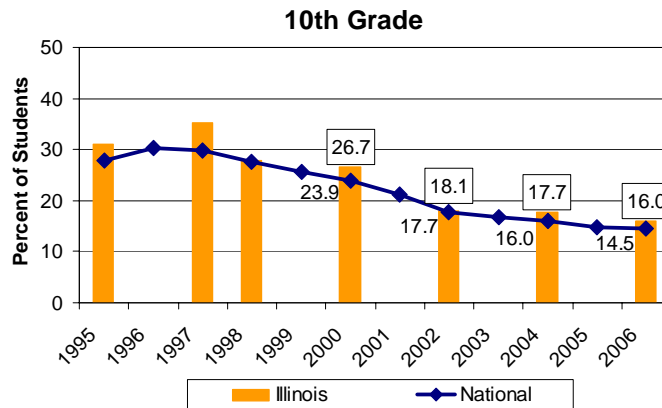
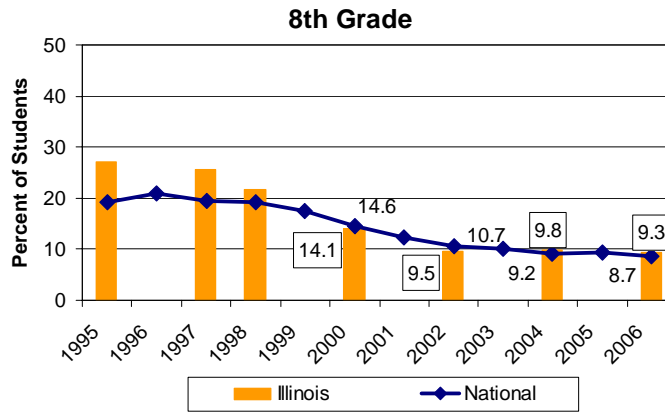
Cigarette use among both 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders decreased in 2006. The 2006 use rate for 12<sup>th</sup> grade students was significantly lower than the 2002 use rate. Use among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students decreased slightly.

### *Past Month Cigarette Use by Grade*



Use rates decreased slightly for 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Illinois and the Illinois 8<sup>th</sup> graders were only slightly more likely than students nationally<sup>3</sup> to have smoked cigarettes in the past month. Use decreased slightly among Illinois 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students as well, but their use rates remained respectively 1.5 and 2.6 percentage points higher than their national counterparts. Illinois rates are in boxes.

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



<sup>3</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2006*.

*Sixth Grade*

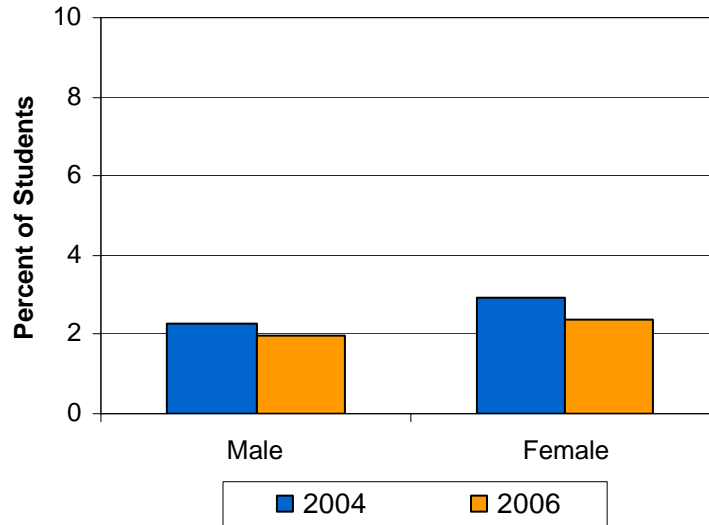
**Table 3-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had smoked cigarettes in the past year and in the past month for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

**Table 3-2**  
**Percent of Sixth Grade Students Smoking Cigarettes**

	Past Year		Past Month	
	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	4.5	4.6	2.3	2.0
Female	5.6	4.1	2.9	2.4
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	4.6	4.7	2.5	2.5
Chicago Public	5.8	4.8	3.4	2.8
Cook/ Non-CPS	3.6	4.7	1.6	2.3
Non-Cook Counties	5.5	4.2	2.8	1.9
Urban	4.7	3.4	2.8	1.4
Rural	6.1	5.4	2.7	2.6
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	2.3	4.1	2.2	1.6
African American	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.6
Hispanic	7.6	4.9	2.9	3.1
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>

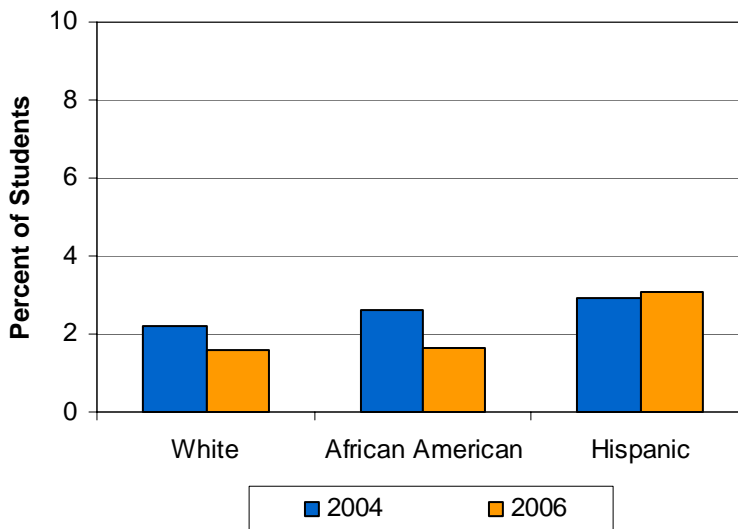
Past month use of cigarettes decreased slightly for both male and female sixth grade students. The use rate for females remained slightly higher than that for males.

***Past Month Cigarette Use by Gender – Sixth Grade***



Past month cigarette smoking decreased for Cook County White and African American sixth grade students in 2006. The past month use rate among Hispanic sixth graders remained about the same.

***Past Month Cigarette Use by Race (Cook County) – Sixth Grade***





## *Chapter 4*

### *Smokeless Tobacco*

**Table 4-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used smokeless tobacco in the past month for the 2002, 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*. The 6.6 percent of youth who used smokeless tobacco in the past month includes 4.2 percent who also smoked cigarettes, and 2.3 percent who didn't.

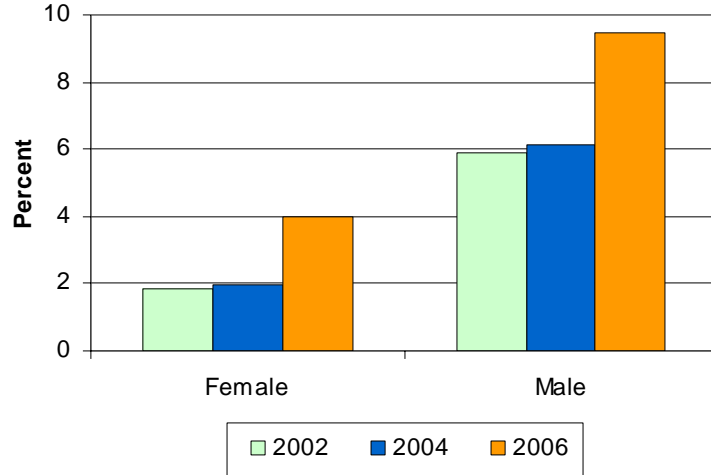
**Table 4-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Smokeless Tobacco in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2002	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	1.8	2.0	4.0
Male	5.9	6.2	9.4
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	2.4	2.7	4.3
10th	3.4	3.8	6.9
12th	6.3	5.7	8.9
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	2.7	3.9	5.8
Chicago Public	3.6	3.9	6.5
Cook/ Non-CPS	2.2	4.0	5.3
Non-Cook Counties	4.6	4.0	7.1
Urban	4.1	3.4	5.6
Rural	4.9	4.6	8.7
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	2.3	3.9	6.0
African American	1.5	3.8	4.6
Hispanic	4.8	4.1	7.5
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	3.9	4.0	6.6

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

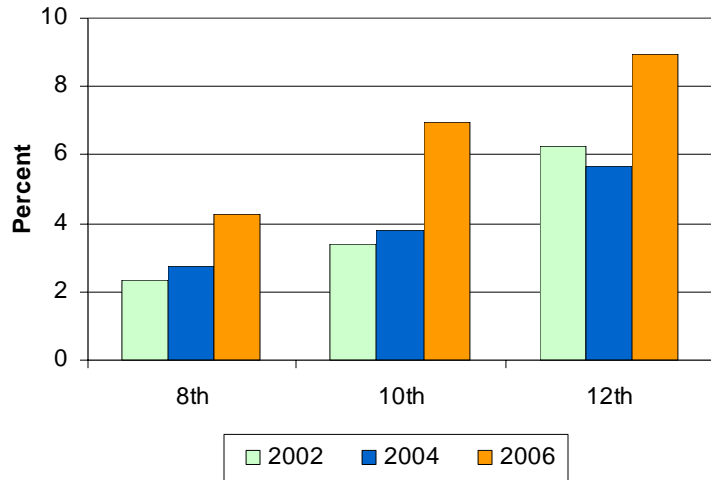
Use of smokeless tobacco continued to be much higher among males than females. Rates of use for both gender groups increased significantly in 2006.

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



Past month use of smokeless tobacco increased significantly among three grades surveyed.

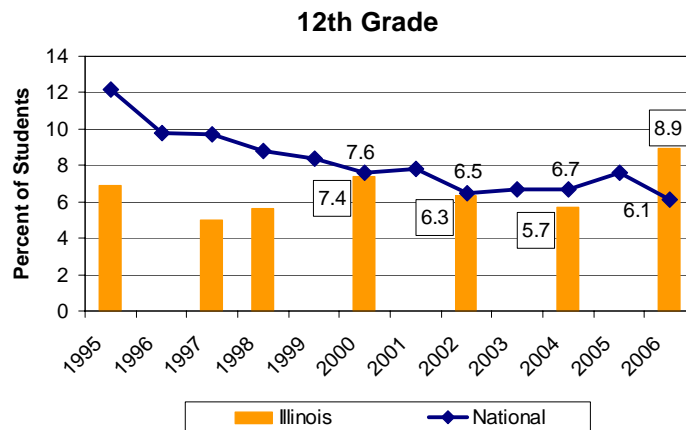
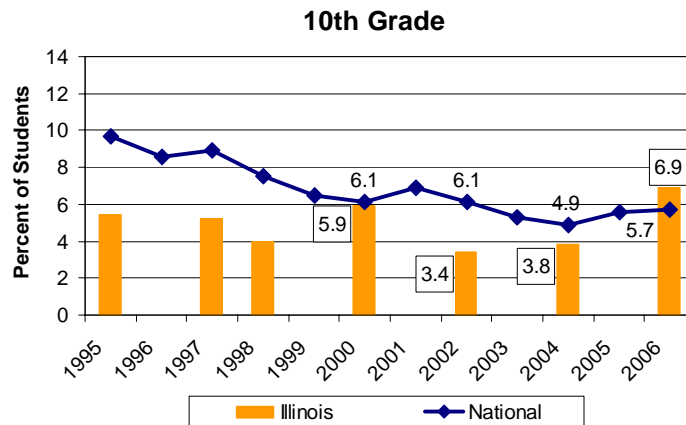
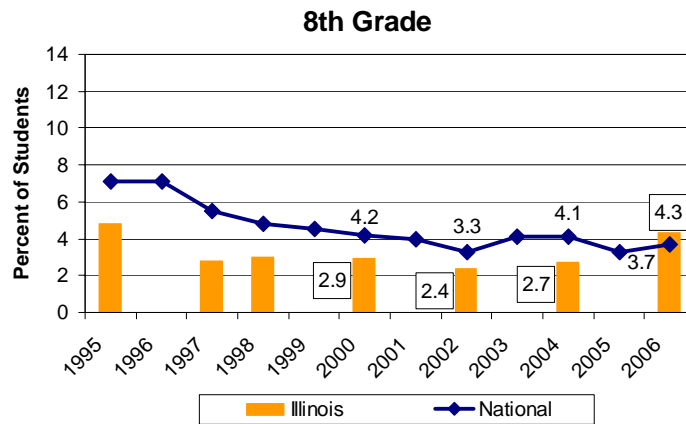
***Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Grade***





For the first time in the history of the Illinois Youth Survey, Illinois students were more likely than students nationally<sup>4</sup> to have used smokeless tobacco in the past month. The use rate among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Illinois rose to almost three percentage points higher than their counterparts nationally. Illinois rates are in boxes.

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



<sup>4</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2006*.

*Sixth Grade*

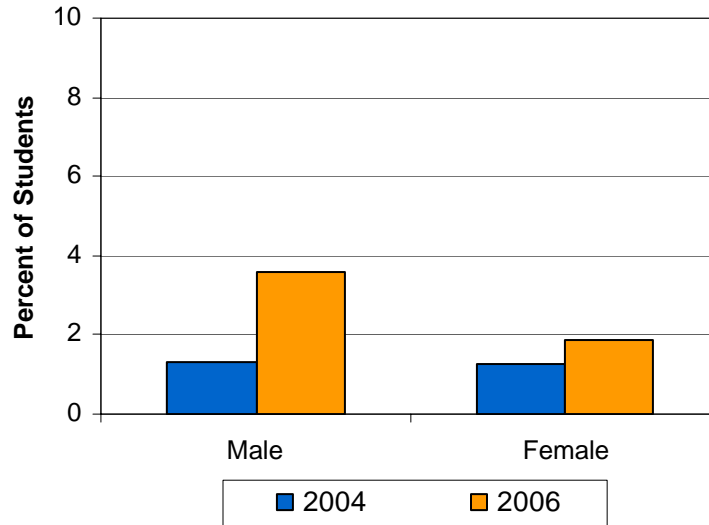
**Table 4-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used smokeless tobacco in the past year and in the past month for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

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

	Past Year		Past Month	
	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	3.6	5.6	1.3	3.6
Female	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.9
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	2.7	4.1	1.9	3.3
Chicago Public	3.5	5.3	2.5	4.3
Cook/ Non-CPS	1.9	2.9	1.4	2.4
Non-Cook Counties	2.8	4.5	1.0	2.4
Urban	3.0	3.7	0.8	1.2
Rural	2.6	5.6	1.1	4.1
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	1.8	2.8	0.8	2.2
African American	2.6	5.3	2.6	3.7
Hispanic	3.8	3.3	2.5	3.3
<b>OVERALL</b>	2.7	4.3	1.4	2.7

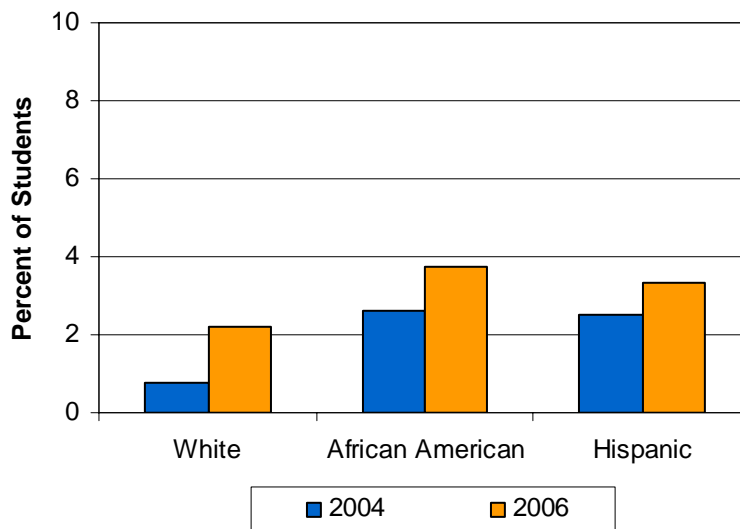
Past month smokeless tobacco use increased significantly among male sixth graders, while use among female sixth grade students increased somewhat. Use in the past month remained higher among male students than among female students.

***Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender – Sixth Grade***



Past month use of smokeless tobacco increased somewhat among sixth graders in all three Cook County race groups. The use rate remained the highest for Cook County African Americans in sixth grade.

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





## Chapter 5 Inhalants

**Table 5-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used inhalants in the past month for the 2002, 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

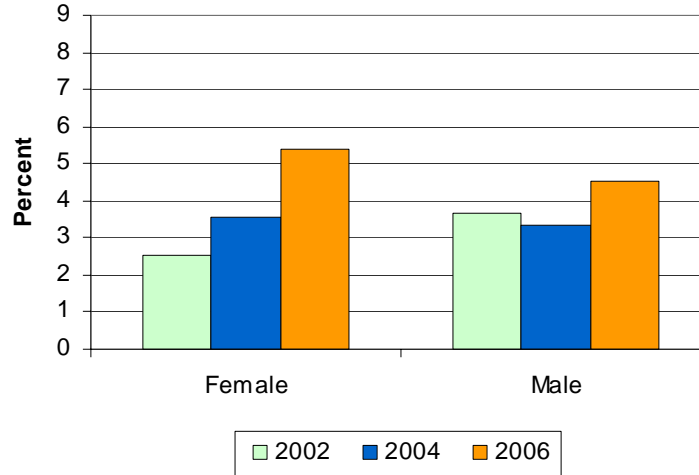
**Table 5-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Inhalants in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2002	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	2.5	3.5	5.4
Male	3.7	3.3	4.5
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	4.2	5.0	8.0
10th	2.8	2.8	3.4
12th	2.1	2.3	3.1
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	2.9	2.5	4.7
Chicago Public	2.7	2.1	4.5
Cook/ Non-CPS	2.9	2.8	4.8
Non-Cook Counties	3.3	4.0	5.2
Urban	3.3	3.3	5.5
Rural	3.3	4.7	4.8
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	2.6	3.1	3.4
African American	2.5	1.5	3.5
Hispanic	3.3	2.6	7.5
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>			
	3.1	3.4	5.0

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

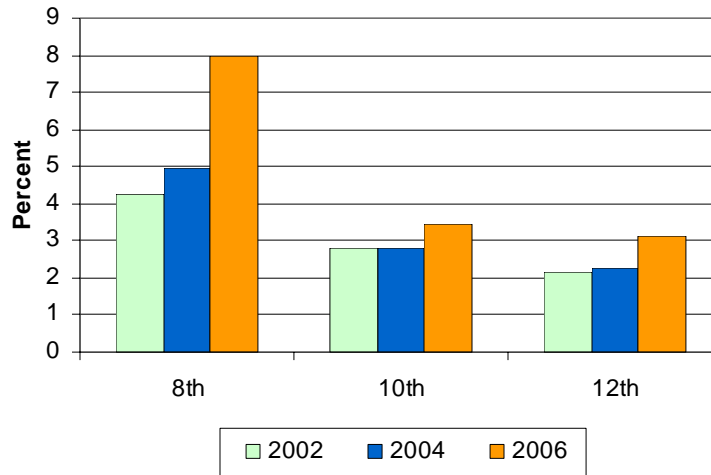
Use of inhalants by female students increased significantly in 2006, while use by males increased somewhat. Use by female students remained above that for male students for the second survey year in a row.

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



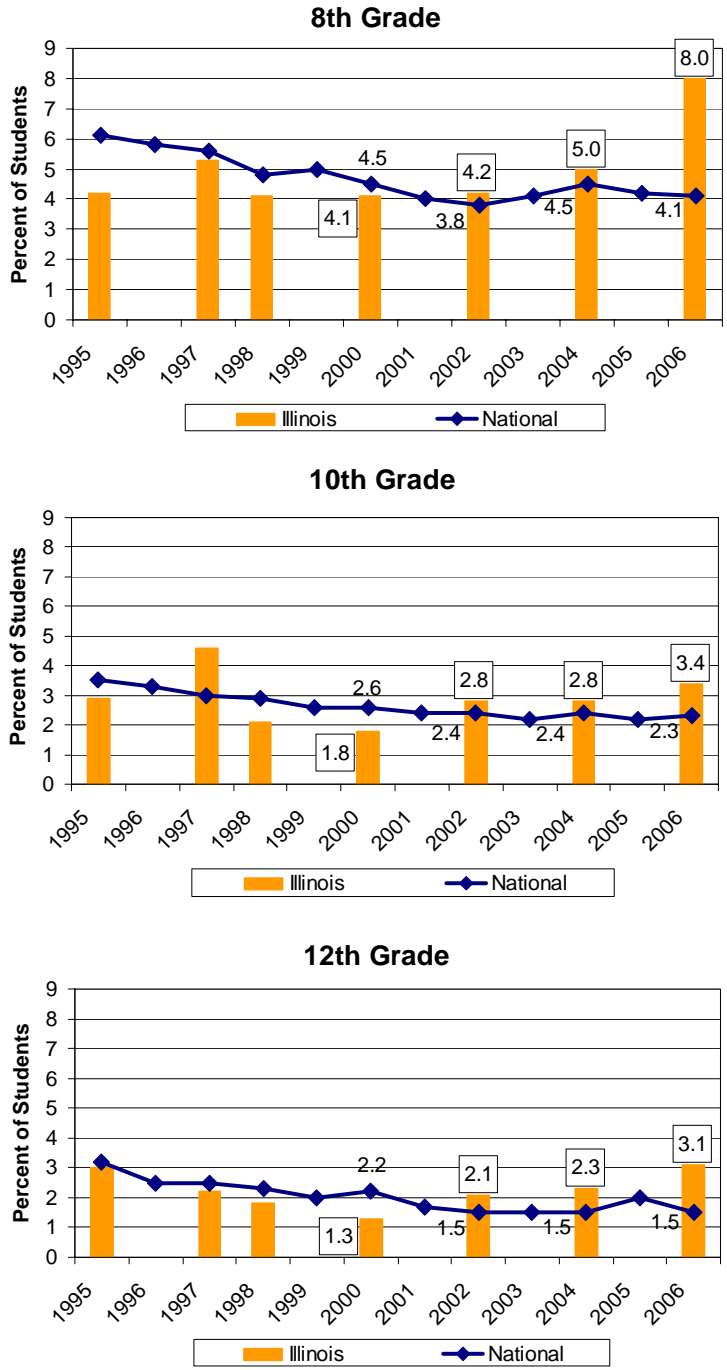
Past month use of inhalants by 8<sup>th</sup> grade students increased significantly in 2006. Tenth and twelfth grade student use increased somewhat, though not significantly. Inhalants continue to be unlike other substances – use of inhalants tends to peak in 8<sup>th</sup> grade and decline in later grades.

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



Illinois students are increasingly more likely than students nationally<sup>5</sup> to have used inhalants in the past month. The use rate among 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Illinois is almost twice that among 8<sup>th</sup> graders nationally. Illinois rates are in boxes.

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



<sup>5</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2006*.

*Sixth Grade*

**Table 5-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used inhalants in the past year and in the past month for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

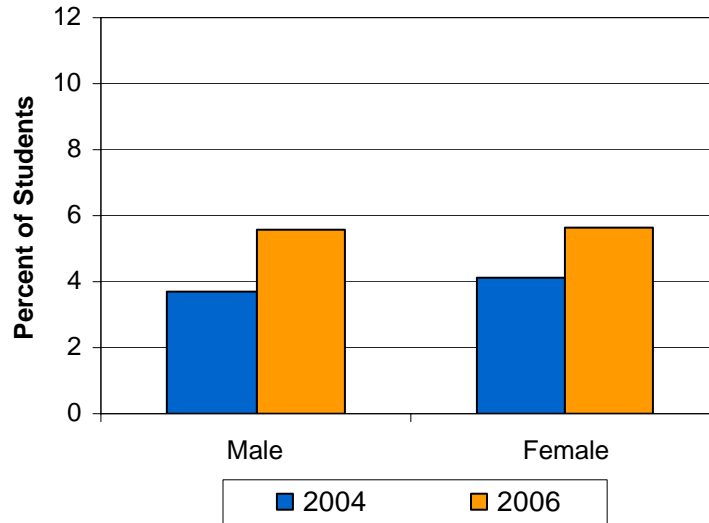
**Table 5-2**  
**Percent of Sixth Grade Students Using Inhalants**

	Past Year		Past Month	
	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	6.7	9.0	3.7	5.6
Female	6.2	8.0	4.1	5.7
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	5.1	7.3	3.5	5.3
Chicago Public	3.9	5.1	2.9	3.8
Cook/ Non-CPS	6.2	9.2	4.1	6.5
Non-Cook Counties	7.5	9.0	4.4	5.7
Urban	9.2	9.8	6.2	7.0
Rural	6.4	7.8	3.1	3.9
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	5.3	7.2	3.7	5.3
African American	4.0	6.4	1.9	3.6
Hispanic	5.6	7.6	4.5	5.8
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>



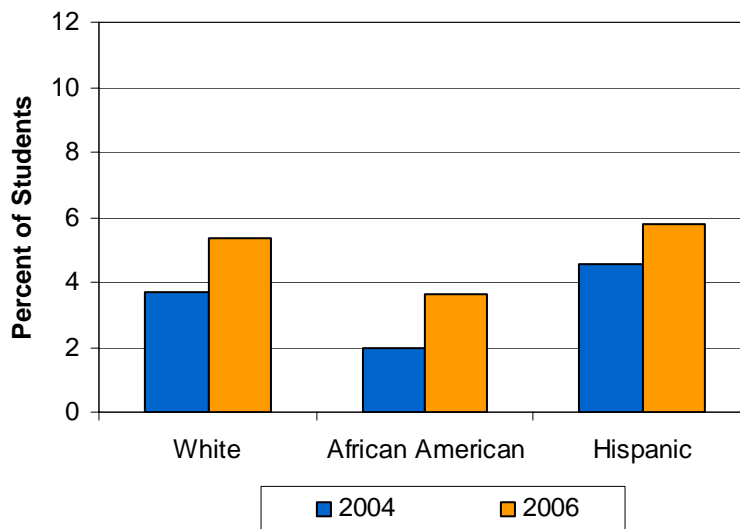
Past month inhalant use increased among both male and female sixth graders in 2006. Use in the past month among male 6<sup>th</sup> grade students was about the same as among female 6<sup>th</sup> graders.

***Past Month Inhalant Use by Gender – Sixth Grade***



Past month use of inhalants increased somewhat among sixth graders in all three Cook County race groups. The use rate remained the highest for Hispanic sixth graders in Cook County.

***Past Month Inhalant Use by Race (Cook County) – Sixth Grade***





## Chapter 6 Marijuana

**Table 6-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used marijuana in the past month for the 2002, 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

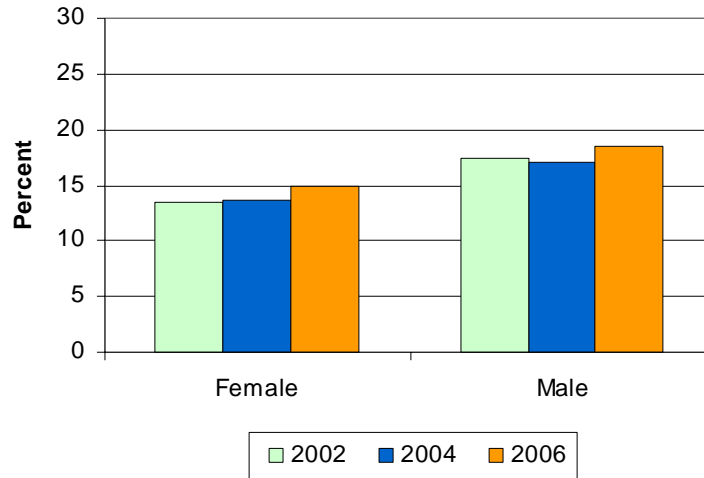
**Table 6-1**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Marijuana in the Past Month**

	Survey Year		
	2002	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	13.6	13.7	14.9
Male	17.4	17.0	18.5
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	7.2	8.1	9.0
10th	16.0	17.4	18.7
12th	23.9	21.8	23.2
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	16.3	14.9	16.5
Chicago Public	16.3	14.9	18.3
Cook/ Non-CPS	16.4	14.9	15.3
Non-Cook Counties	14.7	15.7	16.6
Urban	16.9	17.7	17.3
Rural	13.4	13.6	15.9
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	17.3	14.6	16.1
African American	16.7	16.4	19.6
Hispanic	17.2	13.8	14.6
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	15.3	15.4	16.6

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

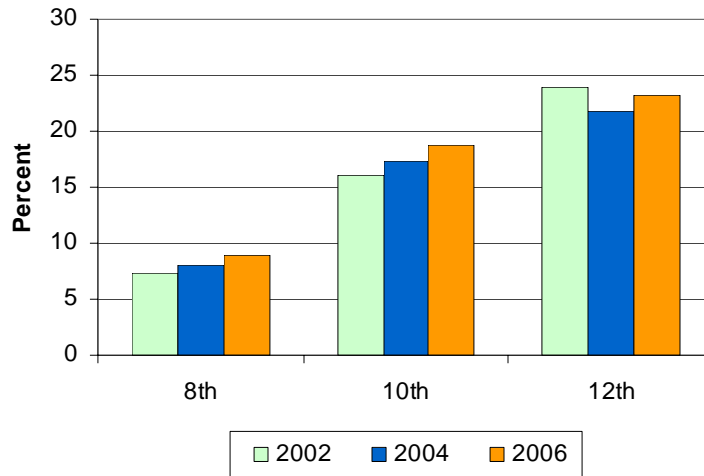
Past month marijuana use rates increased slightly in 2006 for both males and females, though neither increase was significant. Males continued to use marijuana more than females.

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



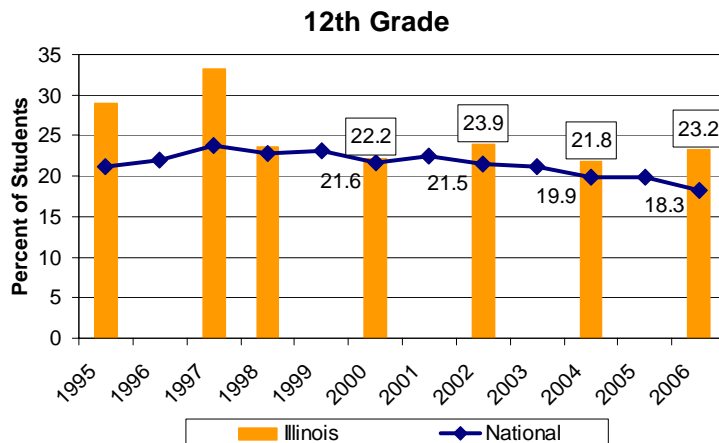
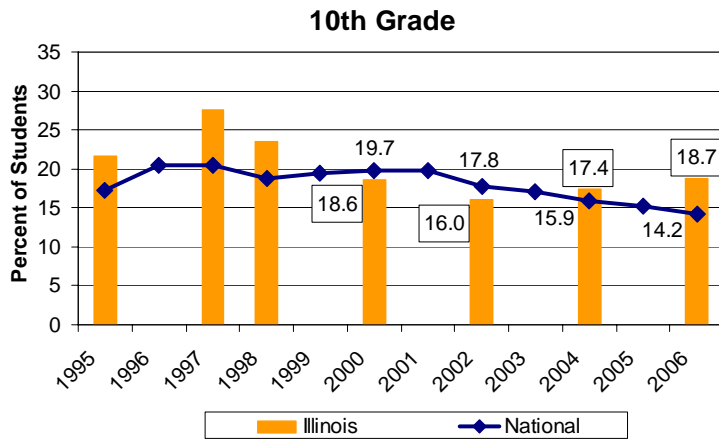
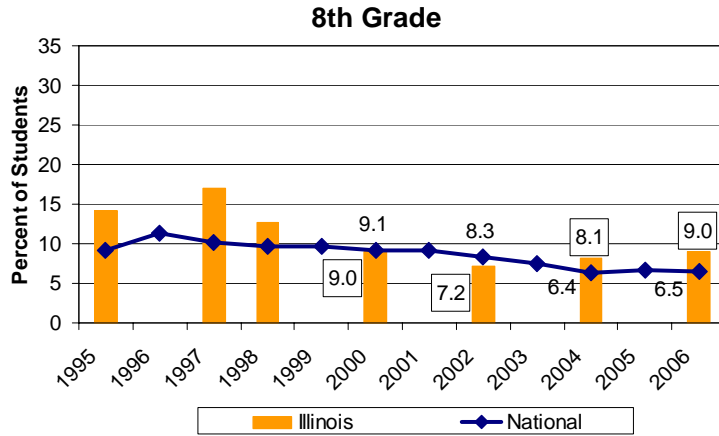
Students in all three grades surveyed reported increased use of marijuana in 2006. However, none of the changes were statistically significant.

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



Illinois students were more likely than students nationally<sup>6</sup> to have used marijuana in the past month. Use rates increased for Illinois students, while use rates decreased or remained the same for students nationally. Illinois rates are in boxes.

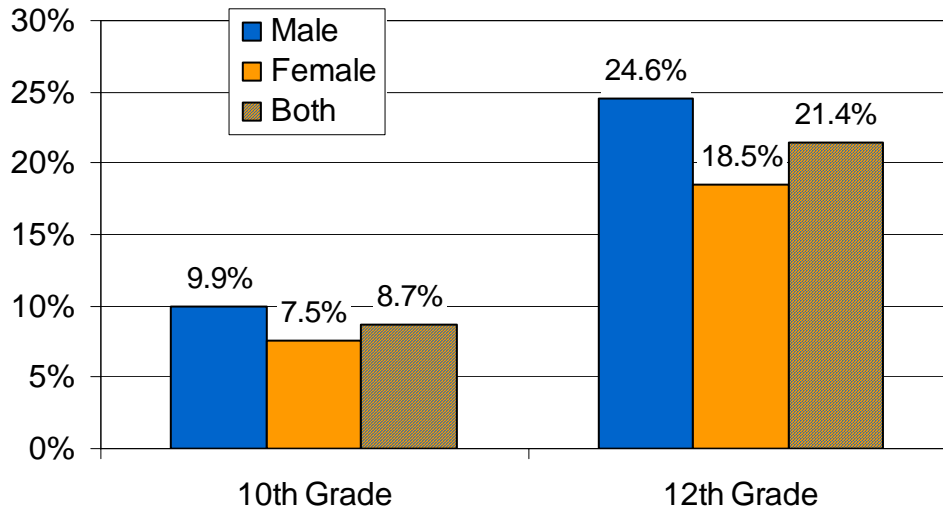
**Past Month Marijuana Use by Grade: Illinois vs. National**



<sup>6</sup> Source *Monitoring the Future 2006*.

In 2006, 8.7% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade students and 21.4% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported driving when they had been using marijuana or other illegal drugs. A larger percentage of males than females reported driving under the influence of illegal drugs. Among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, the male/female difference was statistically significant.

***Past Year Driving Under the Influence of Illegal Drugs by Grade and Gender***



*Sixth Grade*

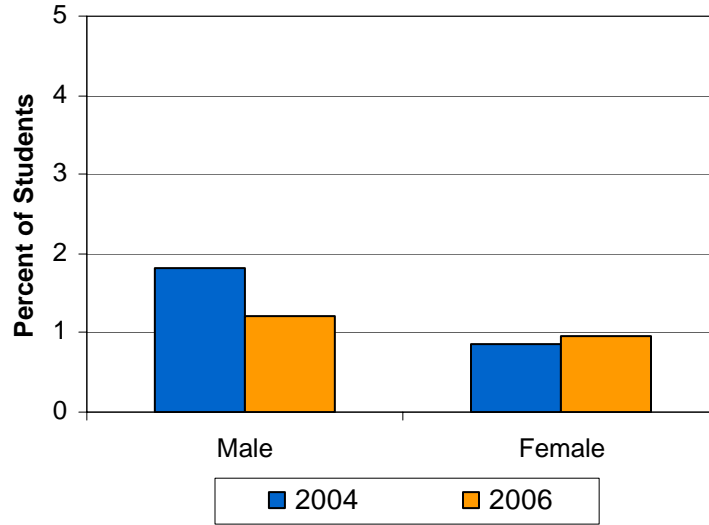
**Table 6-2** shows the percent of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used marijuana in the past year and in the past month for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

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

	Past Year		Past Month	
	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.2
Female	2.3	1.3	0.9	1.0
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.3
Chicago Public	4.1	2.3	2.1	1.7
Cook/ Non-CPS	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.9
Non-Cook Counties	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.1
Urban	1.9	2.5	0.9	1.3
Rural	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.9
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6
African American	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.5
Hispanic	4.2	2.2	2.7	1.3
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>

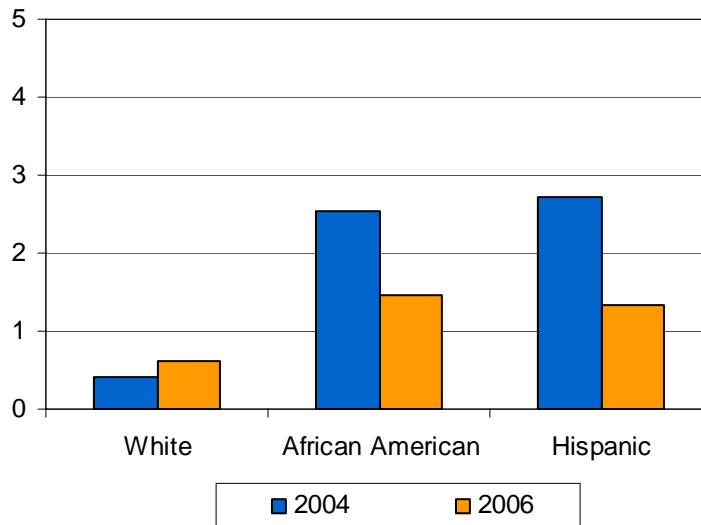
Past month marijuana use decreased among male sixth grade students in 2006, though not significantly. Use in the past month among female sixth graders remained about the same. Use among males remained slightly higher than among females.

***Past Month Marijuana Use by Gender – Sixth Grade***



Past month use of marijuana decreased significantly among African American and Hispanic sixth grade students in Cook County. The use rate increased slightly among White sixth graders. The use rate was highest among African Americans, followed closely by the use rate among Hispanic students.

***Past Month Marijuana Use by Race (Cook County) – Sixth Grade***





## ***Chapter 7***

### ***Past Year Use of Other Specific Substances***

This chapter will discuss the past year use of other substances (e.g. cocaine, heroin , methamphetamine) among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Focusing on past year use in these generally less used substances helps in comparisons among years, but can be confusing if one attempts to compare these rates with the “past month” rates used in chapters 1-6. In order to compare rates of illicit drug use and the previously reported substances, please refer to the Appendices, which give past year rates for all substances.

***Crack/Cocaine and Hallucinogens***

**Table 7-1** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used crack/cocaine or hallucinogens in the past year for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

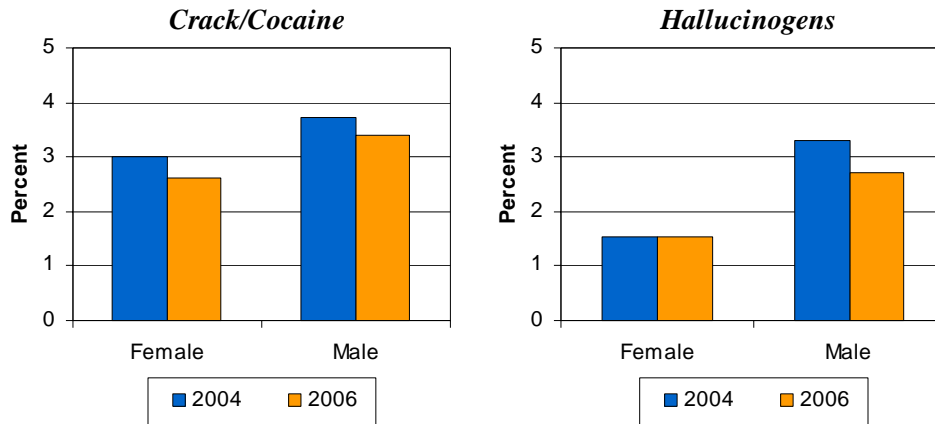
**Table 7-1**  
***Percent of Students Using***  
***Specific Substances in the Past Year***

		Specific Substance by Survey Year			
		Crack/Cocaine		Hallucinogens	
		2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>					
	Female	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.5
	Male	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.7
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>					
	8th	2.3	1.9	0.9	0.7
	10th	3.1	2.6	1.8	2.3
	12th	5.0	4.7	4.8	3.5
<b>REGION</b>					
	Cook County	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.2
	Chicago Public	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.6
	Cook/ Non-CPS	3.4	2.3	2.7	1.6
	Non-Cook Counties	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.7
	Urban	4.2	3.0	3.5	2.8
	Rural	3.5	4.0	1.9	2.5
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>					
	White	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.5
	African American	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Hispanic	3.3	4.3	1.6	0.6
	Other	*	*	*	*
	Native American	*	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>		3.4	3.0	2.4	2.1

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

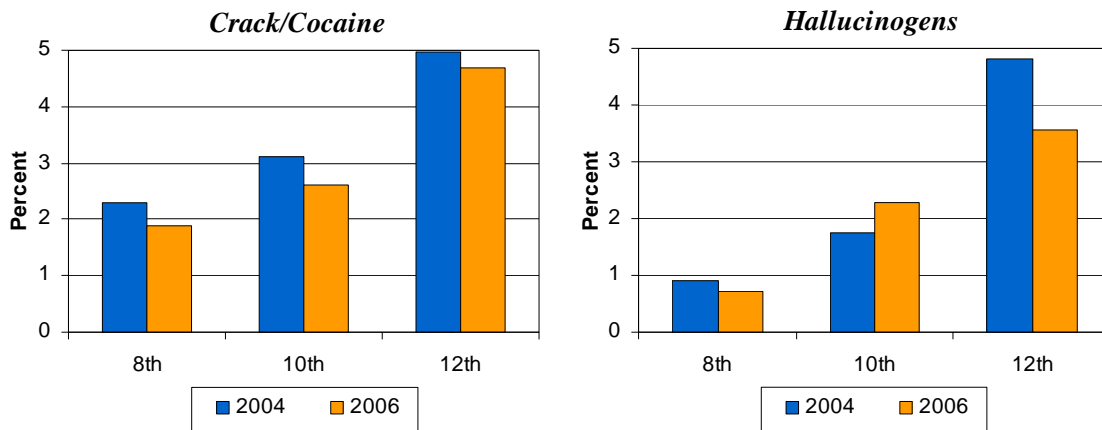
Past year use of Crack/Cocaine decreased in 2006 for both male and female students. Past year hallucinogen use decreased for males, while use remained steady among females. None of the decreases were significant. More males than females continued to report use of crack/cocaine and hallucinogens in the past year. Hallucinogens were used by almost twice as many males (2.7%) as females (1.5%).

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



Past year use of crack/cocaine decreased in 2006 for all three grade levels surveyed. Past year use of hallucinogens decreased significantly among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in 2006, while it increased somewhat among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, and decreased slightly among 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

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



***Ecstasy (MDMA) and Methamphetamine***

**Table 7-2** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used ecstasy (MDMA) or methamphetamine in the past year for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

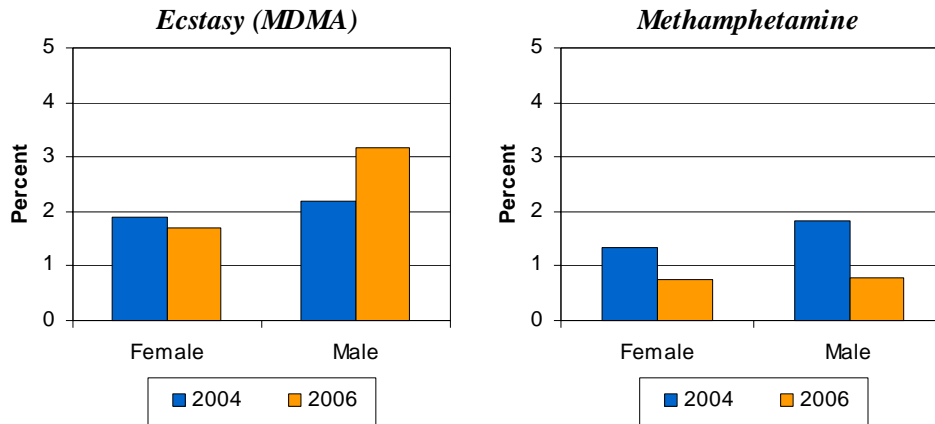
**Table 7-2**  
***Percent of Students Using***  
***Specific Substances in the Past Year***

	Specific Substance by Survey Year			
	Ecstasy (MDMA)		Methamphetamine	
	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>				
Female	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.7
Male	2.2	3.2	1.8	0.8
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>				
8th	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.7
10th	1.6	2.4	1.4	0.5
12th	3.3	3.6	2.1	1.1
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.3
Chicago Public	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.4
Cook/ Non-CPS	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.2
Non-Cook Counties	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.1
Urban	2.3	3.0	1.5	1.1
Rural	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.0
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	2.5	2.7	1.2	0.5
African American	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.1
Hispanic	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.3
Other	*	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>				
	2.0	2.4	1.6	0.7

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

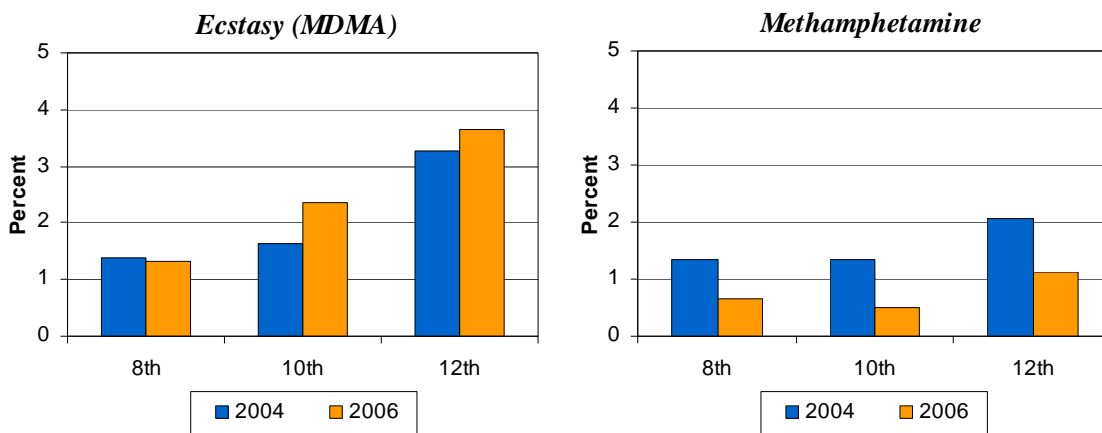
Past year use of ecstasy (MDMA) decreased slightly among female students in 2006, while use among male students increased significantly. Past year methamphetamine use decreased significantly for both male and female students in 2006. Almost twice as many males (3.2%) as females (1.7%) used ecstasy in the past year. Methamphetamine was used by about the same number of males (0.8%) as females (0.7%) in the past year.

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



In 2006, past year use of ecstasy (MDMA) increased among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students and remained steady among 8<sup>th</sup> graders. Past year use of methamphetamine decreased significantly for all three grade levels surveyed.

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



**Heroin**

**Table 7-3** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used heroin in the past year for the 2006 *DHS Studies*. 2004 data is not included for heroin because it was a named substance for the first time on the 2006 survey.

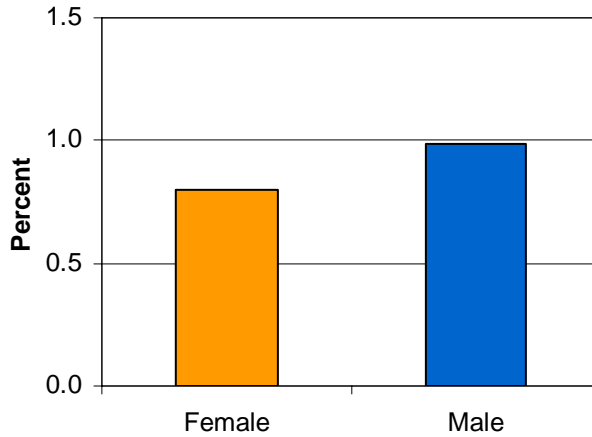
**Table 7-3**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Heroin in the Past Year**

	Survey Year
	2006
<b>GENDER</b>	
Female	0.8
Male	1.0
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>	
8th	0.8
10th	0.7
12th	1.2
<b>REGION</b>	
Cook County	0.6
Chicago Public	0.3
Cook/ Non-CPS	0.9
Non-Cook Counties	1.0
Urban	0.7
Rural	1.4
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>	
White	1.5
African American	0.2
Hispanic	0.4
Other	*
Native American	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	0.9

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

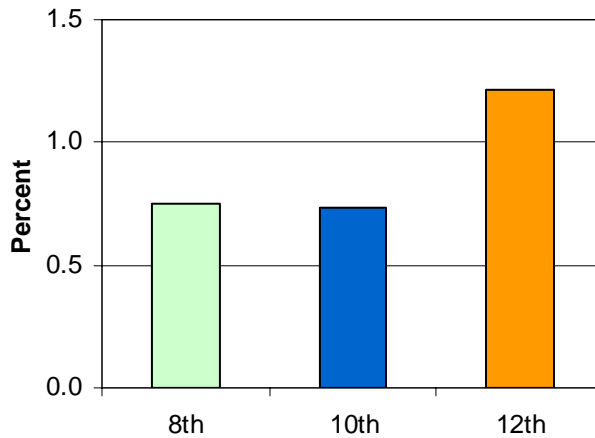
Slightly more males (1.0%) than females (0.8%) reported using heroin in the past year.

***Past Year Use of Heroin by Gender***



About the same number of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students (0.8%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade students (0.7%) reported using heroin in the past year. About one and a half times as many 12<sup>th</sup> graders (1.2%) reported past year heroin use.

***Past Year Use of Heroin by Grade***



***Uppers and Downers***

**Table 7-4** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used uppers or downers in the past year for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

**Table 7-4**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Specific Substances in the Past Year**

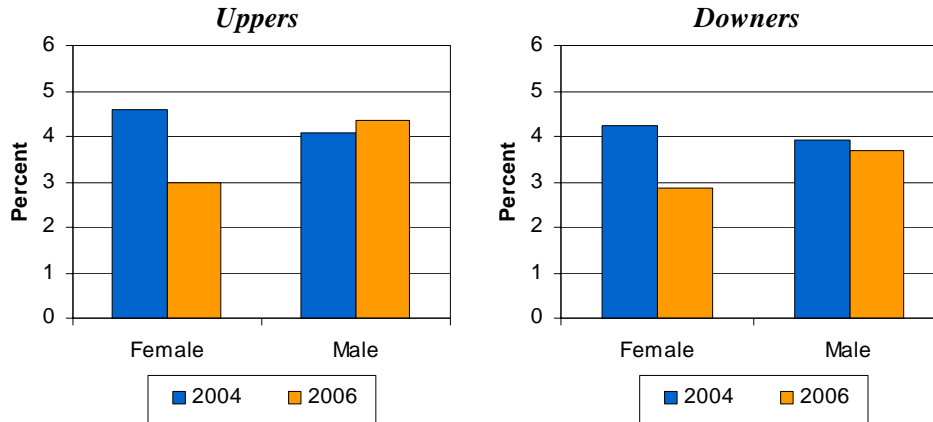
	Specific Substance by Survey Year			
	Uppers		Downers	
	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>				
Female	4.6	3.0	4.2	2.9
Male	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.7
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>				
8th	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.2
10th	5.1	3.6	5.1	3.7
12th	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.2
<b>REGION</b>				
Cook County	2.6	1.5	2.5	1.5
Chicago Public	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0
Cook/ Non-CPS	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.8
Non-Cook Counties	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.4
Urban	5.8	4.7	5.4	3.9
Rural	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.8
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>				
White	5.6	3.2	4.1	2.9
African American	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.3
Hispanic	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.1
Other	*	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>				
	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.2

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.



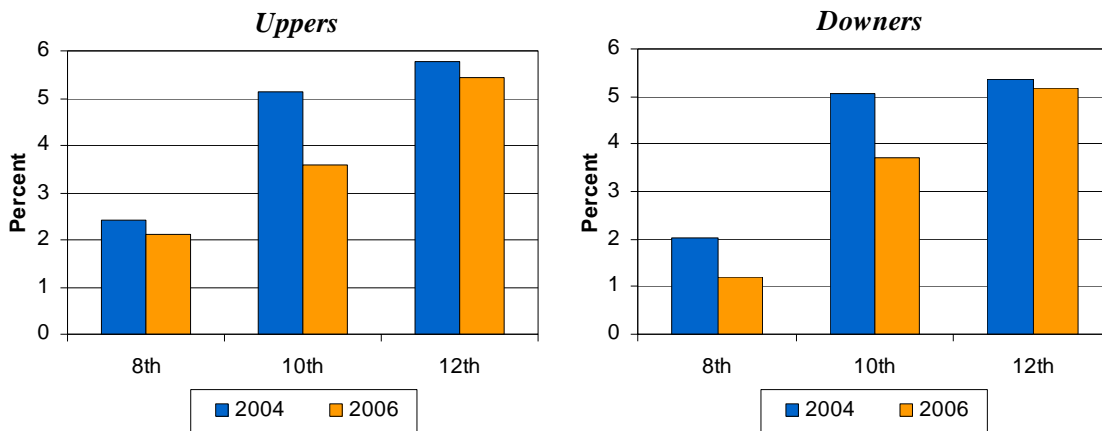
Past year use of uppers decreased significantly in 2006 among female students. Use increased slightly among male students. Past year use of downers also decreased significantly among females in 2006, while use among males decreased slightly. The past year use rates of both uppers and downers were higher for males than females.

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



Past year use of uppers decreased significantly among 10<sup>th</sup> grade students in 2006, and decreased slightly among 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Past year use of downers decreased significantly among both 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in 2006 and decreased slightly among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students.

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



### *Steroids*

**Table 7-5** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used steroids in the past year for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*. Note the variation in regional trends.

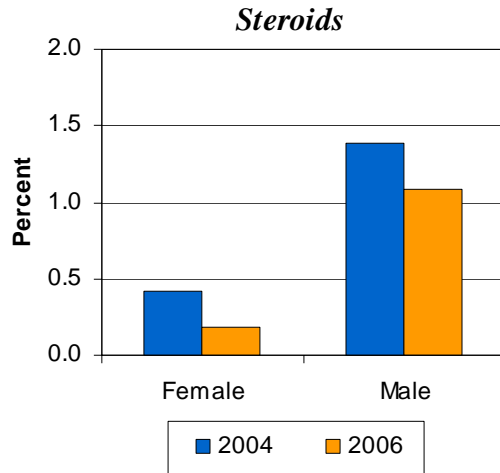
**Table 7-5**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Steroids in the Past Year**

	Survey Year	
	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>		
Female	0.4	0.2
Male	1.4	1.1
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>		
8th	0.9	0.6
10th	0.7	0.5
12th	1.2	0.9
<b>REGION</b>		
Cook County	1.0	0.5
Chicago Public	0.4	0.6
Cook/ Non-CPS	1.4	0.4
Non-Cook Counties	0.8	0.7
Urban	0.6	0.8
Rural	1.1	0.7
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>		
White	0.8	0.7
African American	0.9	0.5
Hispanic	1.5	0.4
Other	*	*
Native American	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>		
	0.9	0.6

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

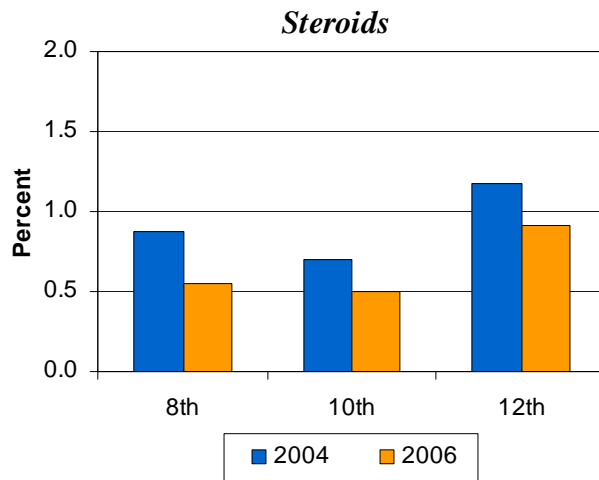
Past year use of steroids decreased in 2006 among both female and male students. Neither decrease was significant. The use rate for males (1.1%) was five times that for females (0.2%).

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



Past year use of steroids decreased in 2006 among students in all three grade levels surveyed, though not significantly. The use rate was highest for students in 12<sup>th</sup> grade (0.9%) and lowest for 10<sup>th</sup> graders (0.5%). The use rate for students in 8<sup>th</sup> grade (0.6%) was slightly higher than for 10<sup>th</sup> graders.

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



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

**Table 7-6** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used pain pills or other prescription drugs in the past year for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*. Note the variation in regional trends.

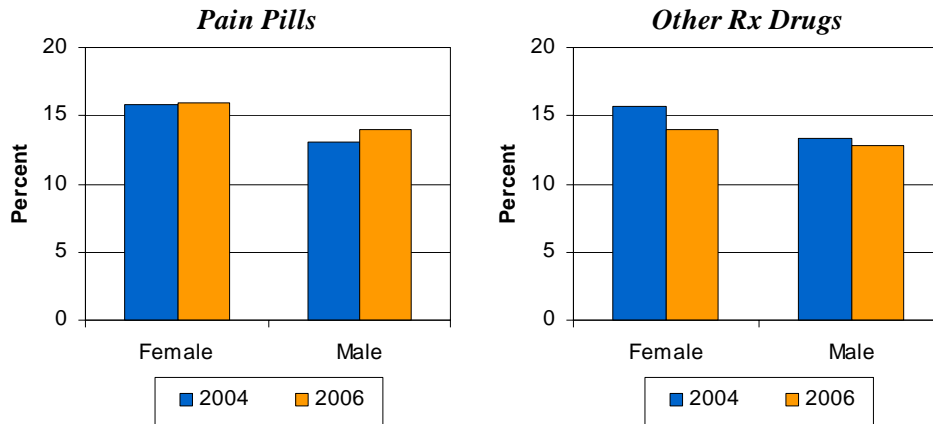
**Table 7-6**  
***Percent of Students Using***  
***Specific Substances in the Past Year***

		Specific Substance by Survey Year			
		Pain Pills		Other Rx Drugs	
		2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>					
	Female	15.8	16.0	15.7	13.9
	Male	13.0	14.0	13.3	12.8
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>					
	8th	13.7	14.3	13.9	12.7
	10th	15.8	14.6	15.5	13.7
	12th	14.2	16.3	14.3	13.7
<b>REGION</b>					
	Cook County	14.3	13.5	13.5	11.7
	Chicago Public	17.8	14.7	15.9	11.0
	Cook/ Non-CPS	12.0	12.7	12.0	12.1
	Non-Cook Counties	14.7	15.9	15.2	14.4
	Urban	14.7	16.1	14.4	14.5
	Rural	14.8	15.7	16.0	14.4
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>					
	White	10.8	10.6	12.1	10.8
	African American	18.1	15.7	16.0	10.9
	Hispanic	14.3	14.6	11.5	13.4
	Other	*	*	*	*
	Native American	*	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>		14.5	15.0	14.6	13.3

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

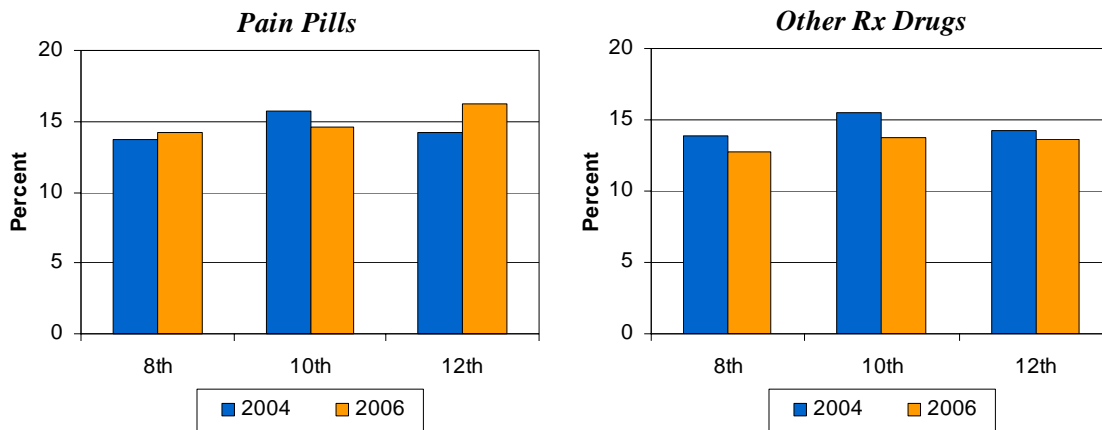
Past year use of pain pills increased slightly in 2006 among both female and male students. Past year use of other prescription drugs decreased in 2006 among female students, though not significantly, while the rate for males decreased slightly. For both pain pills and other prescription drugs, the use rate was higher for females than for males.

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



Past year use of pain pills decreased in 2006 among 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, while it increased slightly among 8<sup>th</sup> graders and somewhat, though not significantly among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Use of other prescription drugs in the past year decreased in 2006 among all three grade levels surveyed, though not significantly.

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



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

**Table 7-7** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used over-the-counter (OTC) performance enhancing supplements or OTC weight loss aids in the past year for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

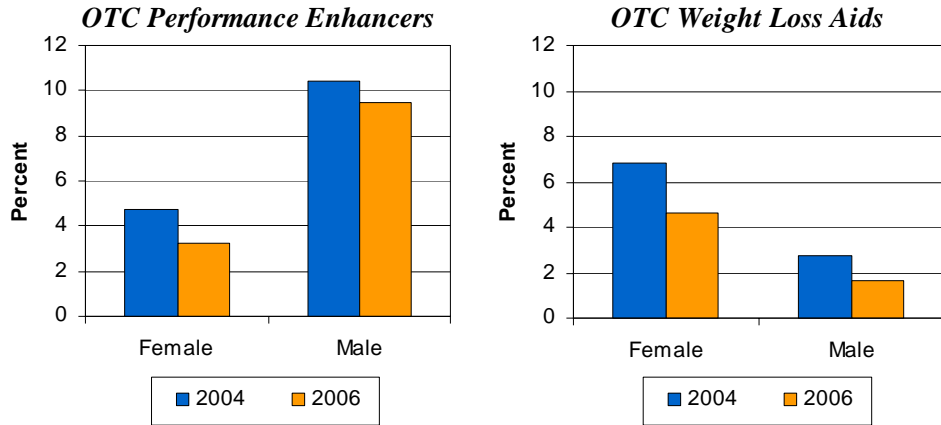
**Table 7-7**  
***Percent of Students Using***  
***Specific Substances in the Past Year***

		Specific Substance by Survey Year			
		OTC Performance Enhancing Suppl.		OTC Weight Loss Aids	
		2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>GENDER</b>					
	Female	4.7	3.2	6.8	4.6
	Male	10.4	9.5	2.7	1.6
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>					
	8th	4.5	3.3	2.5	1.7
	10th	7.7	6.9	4.8	2.9
	12th	10.7	8.9	7.7	5.3
<b>REGION</b>					
	Cook County	6.0	4.3	4.9	2.1
	Chicago Public	5.4	2.8	5.2	1.6
	Cook/ Non-CPS	6.3	5.4	4.8	2.5
	Non-Cook Counties	8.4	7.4	4.8	3.9
	Urban	7.7	6.4	5.1	4.2
	Rural	9.1	8.4	4.5	3.5
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>					
	White	6.3	7.0	5.0	3.1
	African American	3.9	2.4	3.1	1.2
	Hispanic	8.3	4.1	7.2	1.1
	Other	*	*	*	*
	Native American	*	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>		7.5	6.2	4.8	3.2

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

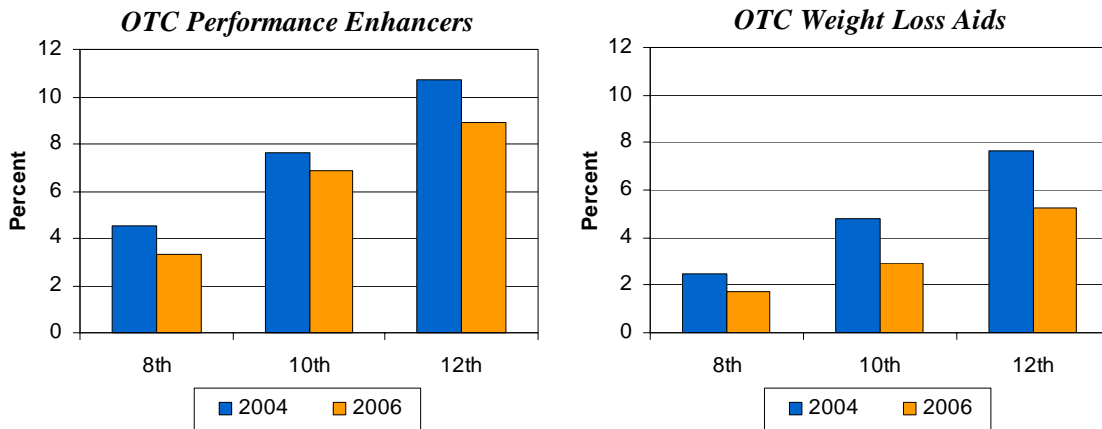
The past year use rate for OTC performance enhancers decreased significantly in 2006 among female students, while use among male students decreased, but not significantly. The use rate among males (9.5%) was almost three times that among females (3.2%). Past year use of OTC weight loss aids decreased significantly in 2006 among both male and female students. Almost three times as many females (4.6%) as males (1.6%) reported using OTC weight loss aids in the past year.

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



In 2006, past year use of OTC performance enhancers decreased significantly among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students. Use among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders also decreased, but not significantly. Past year use of OTC weight loss aids decreased significantly among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, while it decreased, though not significantly, among 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

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







## *Chapter 8 Any Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana)*

Two changes to the survey in 2006 affected reporting illicit drug use. First, the question regarding past year use of “other illegal drugs” was removed from the survey due to confusion about its meaning. Secondly, a question about past year heroin use was added. The 2004 report included “other illegal drugs” as illicit drugs, but since the “other illegal drugs” question was not included in the 2006 survey, a revised version of the 2004 figures, excluding “other illegal drugs” has been reported to make them comparable to the 2006 figures.

**Table 8-1** shows a list of named substances having separate past year use questions on the 2004 and 2006 surveys and whether or not the substance was included in calculating past year use of Any Illicit Substance (excluding marijuana) for 2006.

**Table 8-1  
Substances Named in Past Year Use Questions  
by Survey Year and Inclusion in Definition of  
Past Year Use of Any Illicit (Excluding Marijuana) for 2006**

	Named in Survey Year		
	2004 Original*	2004 Revised†	2006
<b>Included in "Any Illicit"</b>			
Crack/Cocaine	✓	✓	✓
Hallucinogens	✓	✓	✓
Ecstasy (MDMA)	✓	✓	✓
Methamphetamine	✓	✓	✓
Heroin**			✓
Uppers	✓	✓	✓
Downers	✓	✓	✓
Other Illegal Drugs	✓		
<b>Not Included</b>			
Steroids	✓	✓	✓
Pain Pills	✓	✓	✓
Other Prescription Drugs	✓	✓	✓
OTC Performance Enhancers	✓	✓	✓
OTC Weight Loss Aids	✓	✓	✓

\*Including all named illicit substances and "other illegal drugs."

†Excluding "other illegal drugs."

\*\*Added to the survey in 2006.

**Table 8-2** shows the percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had used any illicit substance (excluding marijuana) in the past year for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

**Table 8-2**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Any Illicit (Excluding Marijuana) in the Past Year**

	Survey Year		
	2004 Original*	2004 Revised†	2006
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	15.6	9.0	7.2
Male	18.1	9.7	9.0
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	11.6	5.8	4.9
10th	18.9	10.1	8.3
12th	20.8	12.7	11.6
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	13.8	7.2	5.0
Chicago Public	13.4	4.8	4.3
Cook/ Non-CPS	14.1	8.8	5.4
Non-Cook Counties	18.8	10.7	10.1
Urban	20.7	11.5	9.5
Rural	16.8	10.0	10.6
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	16.7	9.9	7.2
African American	11.7	4.3	2.6
Hispanic	12.4	7.2	6.0
Other	**	**	**
Native American	**	**	**
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>

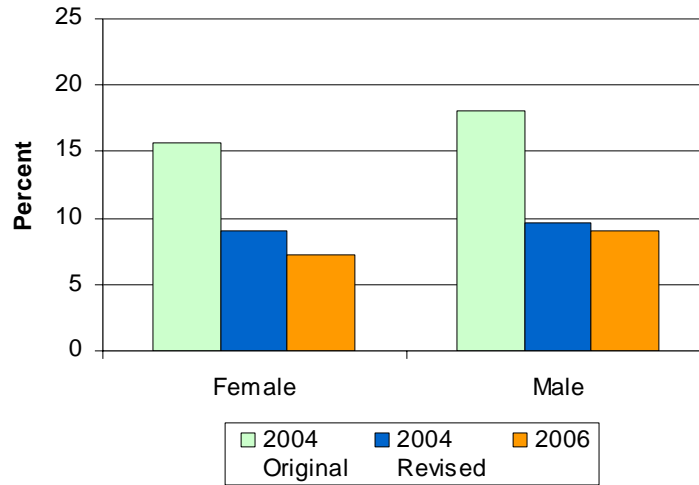
\*Including all named illicit substances and "other illegal drugs"

†Excluding "other illegal drugs"

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

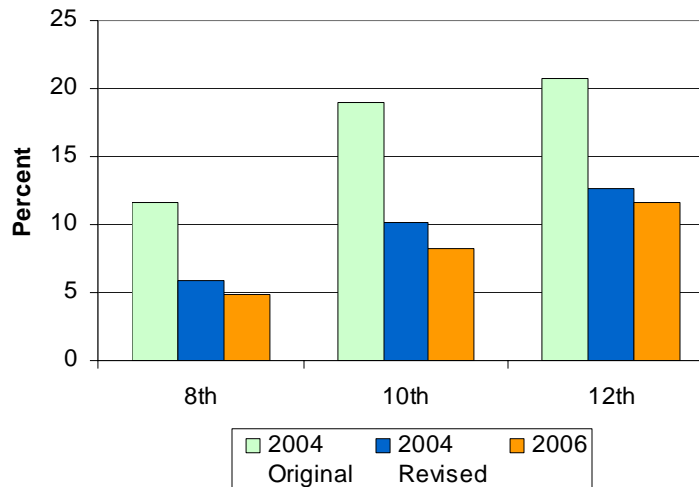
Past year use of illicit substances other than marijuana decreased significantly in 2006 for females and decreased slightly for males. The use rate for males remained higher than the rate for females.

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



In 2006, students in 10<sup>th</sup> grade reported a significant decrease in use, while use by 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders decreased, but not significantly.

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





## *Chapter 9 Any Substance Use*

The way illicit drug use is reported affects how use of any substance is reported. Use in the past year rather than in the past month is being reported because it gives a more accurate picture of use of lower incidence drugs, many of which are included in “Any Substance”. Since the question regarding past year use of “other illegal drugs” was removed from the survey due to confusion about its meaning, it can no longer be used in calculating past year use of substances. A question about past year heroin use was added in 2006 and it was included in the calculation of past year use of “Any Substance” for 2006 because the difference between including it and not including it was negligible.

**Table 9-1** shows a list of named substances having separate past year use questions on the 2004 and 2006 surveys and whether or not the substance was included in calculating past year use of “Any Substance” for 2006. In the remainder of the chapter, comparisons of 2004 and 2006 results will use the revised 2004 definition of “Any Substance”.

**Table 9-1**  
***Substances Named in Past Year Use Questions  
by Survey Year and Inclusion in Definition of  
Past Year Use of Any Substance for 2006***

<b>Named Substance:</b>	Included for Survey Year		
	2004	2004	2006 <sup>††</sup>
	Original <sup>*</sup>	Revised <sup>†</sup>	
Crack/Cocaine	✓	✓	✓
Hallucinogens	✓	✓	✓
Ecstasy (MDMA)	✓	✓	✓
Methamphetamine	✓	✓	✓
Heroin <sup>**</sup>			✓
Uppers		✓	✓
Downers		✓	✓
Other Illegal Drugs	✓		
Steroids		✓	✓
Pain Pills		✓	✓
Other Prescription Drugs		✓	✓
OTC Performance Enhancers			
OTC Weight Loss Aids			

<sup>\*</sup>Including "other illegal drugs."

<sup>†</sup>Excluding "other illegal drugs."

<sup>††</sup>Including heroin.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Added to the survey in 2006.

**Table 9-2** shows the percent of 8th, 10th and 12th grade students who had used any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or illegal drugs) in the past year for the 2004 and 2006 *DHS Studies*.

**Table 9-2**  
**Percent of Students Using**  
**Any Substance in the Past Year**

	Survey Year		
	2004**	2004†	2006††
<b>GENDER</b>			
Female	64.8	69.2	68.5
Male	61.8	65.1	67.0
<b>GRADE IN SCHOOL</b>			
8th	48.5	54.3	58.3
10th	66.1	69.5	70.0
12th	77.9	79.9	76.5
<b>REGION</b>			
Cook County	63.0	67.5	66.9
Chicago Public	64.1	70.6	68.8
Cook/ Non-CPS	62.3	65.5	65.7
Non-Cook Counties	63.6	67.0	68.2
Urban	63.8	66.7	67.1
Rural	63.4	67.4	69.4
<b>Cook County Race Groups</b>			
White	63.4	65.7	72.0
African American	54.8	63.8	62.4
Hispanic	73.3	75.2	71.8
Other	*	*	*
Native American	*	*	*
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>

\*Group size is too small for meaningful interpretation.

\*\*Including "other illegal drugs." See table 9-1.

†Excluding "other illegal drugs." See table 9-1.

††Including heroin. See table 9-1.

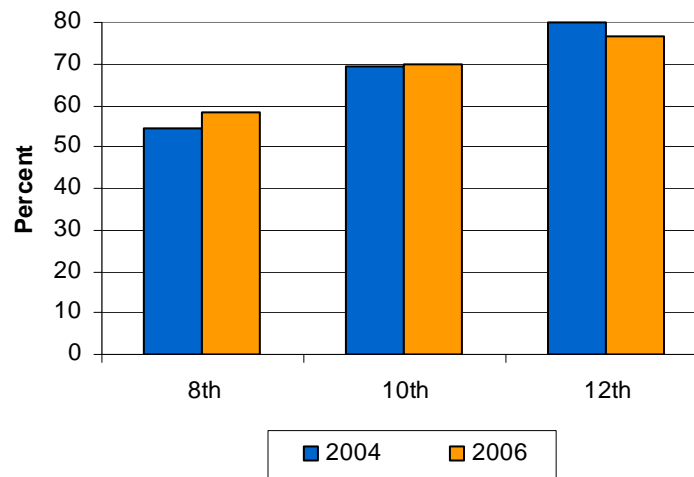
Past year use of any substance decreased slightly in 2006 for female students and increased somewhat for male students. Substance use by female students was slightly higher than use by male students.

*Any Substance Use by Gender*



Past year substance use increased significantly among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students. The use rate decreased significantly among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, while the use rate among 10<sup>th</sup> graders remained about the same.

*Any Substance Use by Grade*

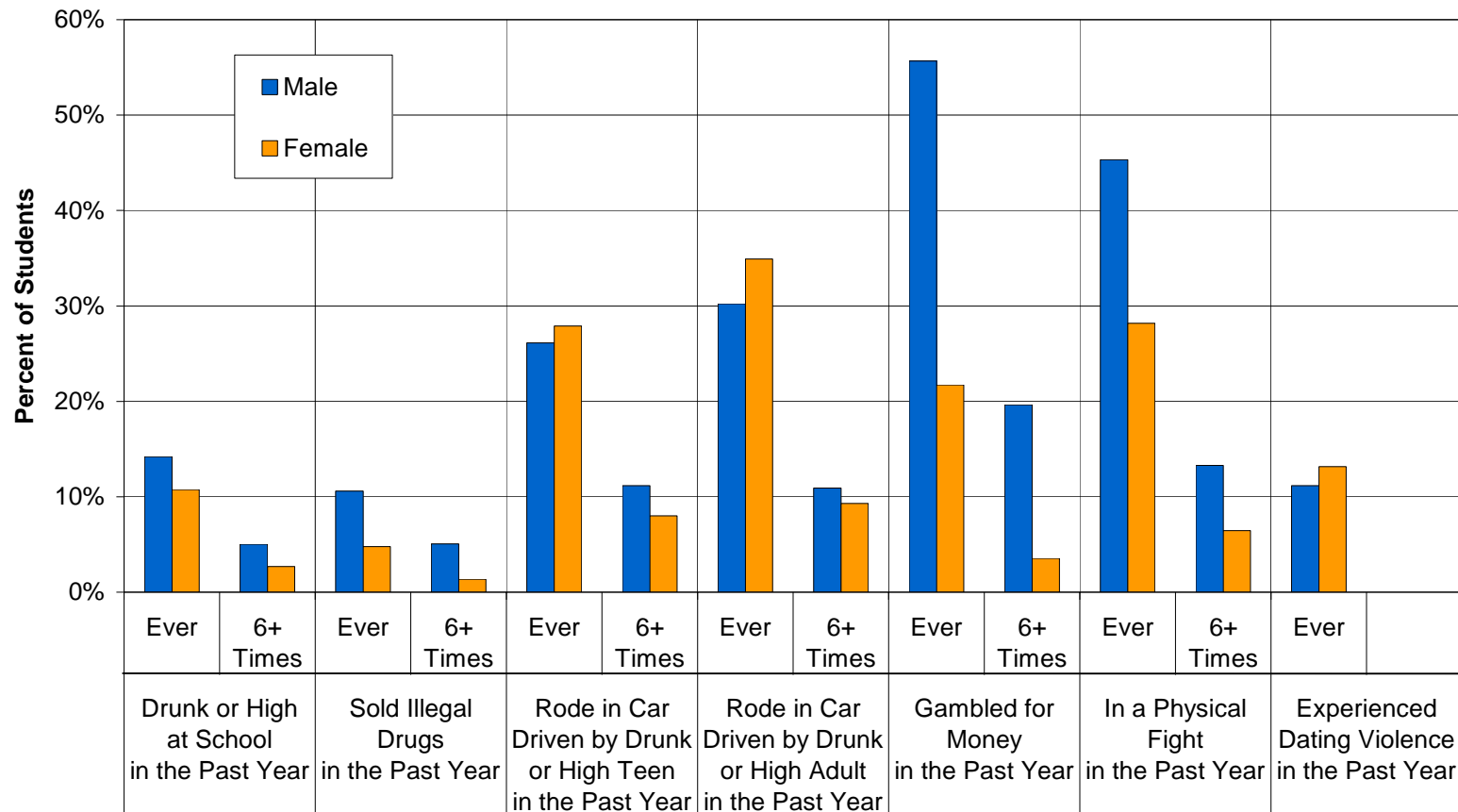




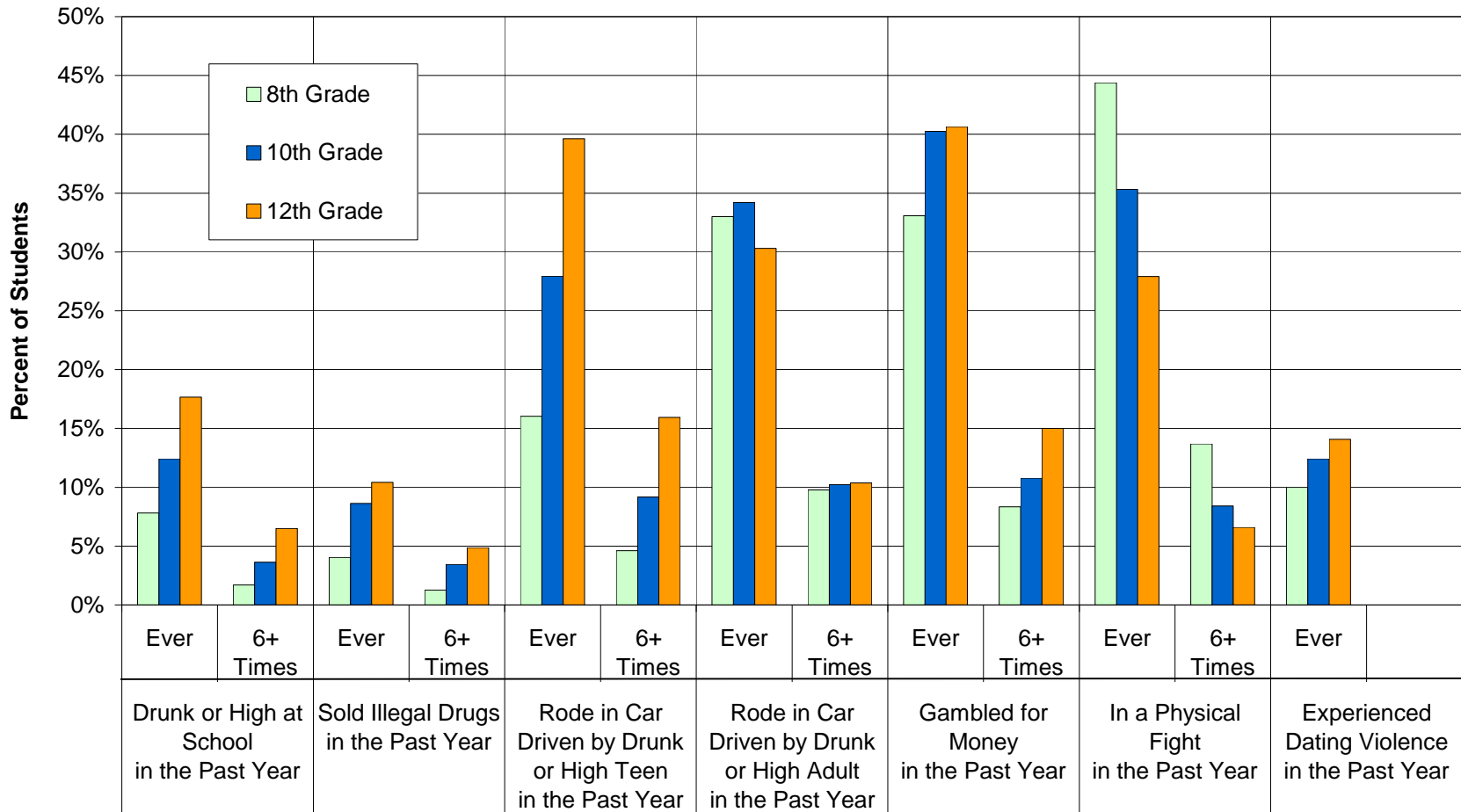


## Chapter 10 Problems and Risk Behaviors

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



Five risk behaviors increased with grade (ever drunk or high at school, ever sold illegal drugs, ever rode in a car driven by a drunk or high teen, ever gambled for money, ever experienced dating violence). One, (ever in a physical fight), decreased with grade. One, (ever rode in a car driven by a drunk or high adult), showed an increase from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> grade followed by a drop in 12<sup>th</sup> grade.



Among Cook County students, there are racial differences for engaging in risk behaviors. For example, a greater percent of African American students report selling illegal drugs, being in a physical fight, and experiencing dating violence than either Hispanics or Whites. African Americans were less likely than either Whites or Hispanics to have ridden in a car driven by a drunk or high teen. Hispanic students were more likely to have ridden in a car driven by a drunk or high adult than either White or African American students.

