

ILLINOIS YOUTH SURVEY 2010 STATEWIDE REPORT



Acknowledgments

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Executive Summary

Overview

The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) has funded the administration of the Illinois Youth Survey (IYS) biennially since 1990. The IYS is a self-report survey administered in school settings and is designed to gather information about a variety of health and social indicators including substance use patterns and attitudes of Illinois youth. This report presents key findings, based on a representative sample of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in 2010, regarding alcohol and other drug use behaviors and the factors (in the peer, family, and community environments) that can increase or decrease the likelihood that a young person will become involved with drugs.

The Landscape of Substance Use Among Illinois Youth

- **Alcohol is the drug of choice among Illinois youth, and alcohol use increases with age** – The most commonly reported drug across all age groups is alcohol. As youth age, the likelihood of using alcohol increases such that approximately 18% of 6th graders report alcohol use but nearly 66% of 12th grader report alcohol use in the past year based on 2010 estimates.
- **For most grade levels, marijuana is the second highest used substance** – For 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, use of marijuana and cigarettes or other tobacco products (e.g., cigars, smokeless tobacco) follow alcohol as the most frequently reported substance. The pattern of past year drug consumption for 6th grade youth departs from this order, with these youth reporting alcohol (16.8%), inhalants (6.5%) and cigarettes (2.5%) or other tobacco products (2.0%).
- **Illicit drug use and misuse of prescription and over the counter (OTC) drugs is limited** – Among 12th graders (the oldest adolescents who participate in the IYS), 6.5% or fewer report the use of an illicit drug, use of a prescription drug without a doctor’s permission, or non-medical use of an OTC drug in the past year. These rates are even lower for youth at lower grade levels.
- **On average, alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use begins between the ages of 13 and 15** – Among 12th graders who have ever smoked cigarettes, the average age of first use is close to 14 years old (average age = 13.9 years). Those who report having used alcohol at some point in their lives first used alcohol between ages 14-15 (average age = 14.5 years). While slightly delayed from alcohol and tobacco, the average age of first marijuana use is 14.9 years.
- **Rural youth have the lowest marijuana use rates and the strongest protective factors against marijuana use** – Compared to youth from all other community types in Illinois, rural youth are least likely to use marijuana, view marijuana as riskier to use and more difficult to access. Rural youth also have higher personal disapproval of marijuana use and are more likely to believe that adults in their community, including their own parents, disapprove of marijuana use.

Encouraging Observations and Trends to Build On

- **Binge drinking is on the decline** – In addition to a statistically significant decline in reporting “five or more drinks in a row during the past two weeks” (which defines binge drinking) for 12th grade youth, both 6th and 10th grade binge drinking rates seem to be trending downward (and this trend is approaching statistical significance).
- **Fewer high school youth are smoking cigarettes, and 10th graders view cigarettes as being more difficult to access in 2010 than in 2008** – Past 30-day cigarette smoking has declined among 10th graders from 12.6% in 2008 to 9.3% 2010; the 12th grade smoking rates appear to be following the same pattern, but these differences are only approaching statistical significance. The percentage of 10th grade youth who report that cigarettes would be “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get decreased from 2008 (60.9%) to 2010 (56.8%). Although Illinois youth views of cigarette availability cannot be statistically compared to national youth views, it appears that Illinois 8th and 10th graders believe it would be harder to access cigarettes than their national counterparts. In addition, Illinois 8th graders are less likely to report past-30-day cigarette use than national 8th graders. Use of tobacco products (other than cigarettes) is also on a downward trend for 6th grade youth.
- **Use of illicit stimulants (cocaine and methamphetamines) is low and, in some cases, further declining** – While 8th and 10th grade cocaine/crack use levels have remained similar from 2008 to 2010, high school seniors have even lower cocaine use rates in 2010 (3.1%) than in 2008 (5.5%). No more than 1.0% of Illinois youth at any grade level report use of meth in the past year, and the 10th grade past-year meth use rate in Illinois (0.4%) in 2010 is lower than the national 10th grade meth use rate (1.6%).
- **Driving after drinking is decreasing for high school seniors** – Fewer 12th graders report driving a car after drinking during the past year in 2010 (16.2%) than in 2008 (21.2%)—a very positive and encouraging trend. A similar trend appears to be unfolding for 10th graders as well.
- **Parents of high school aged youth are monitoring teen alcohol use and talking to their children more about expectations for not using marijuana or other illegal drugs** – There is an encouraging trend among 10th and 12th grade youth: more high school age youth in 2010 feel they would be “caught” by their parents if they were at a party where alcohol was served (statistically significant change for 12th graders and a change that approached statistical significance for 10th graders). More high school seniors in 2010 than in 2008 have heard from their parents about expectations to avoid marijuana and other illegal drugs in the past year.

Concerning Observations and Trends to Watch

- **Multiple indicators point to concerns around marijuana** – Collectively, youth views of an increasingly pro-marijuana peer environment, overestimation of peer use of marijuana, dips in belief of risk or harm associated with regular marijuana use, a downward trend in perceptions of parent disapproval, and decays in personal disapproval from 2008 to 2010 portray an alarming attitudinal shift about marijuana among Illinois youth. While grade level reports of marijuana use have remained steady since 2008, Illinois 8th graders in 2010 have higher marijuana use rates than the national average.
- **Inhalant use is low but is higher than the national average and slightly elevated for high school seniors in 2010** – Rates of past 30-day use of inhalants among Illinois 8th-12th graders are higher than the national average. While inhalant use is at its lowest in 12th grade (compared to use in younger grades), more 12th graders in 2010 (2.9%) than in 2008 (1.8%) report using inhalants in the past 30 days. Furthermore, there is a downward trend in risk perceptions associated with inhalant use from 2008 to 2010 for youth at most grade levels.
- **Adolescents dramatically overestimate the extent of alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use among their peers** – When 10th and 12th graders are asked to estimate how many of their peers have used each of these drugs in the past 30 days, 70-75% believe more are using alcohol than actually are, 83-89% believe more are smoking cigarettes than truly are, and 73-79% overestimate the proportion of marijuana users among their peers.
- **A few alcohol indicators are raising red flags** – While the majority of alcohol use indicators are holding steady in Illinois, more Illinois 8th graders use alcohol than their national counterparts. The youngest adolescents (6th graders) in 2010 are less likely than 6th graders in 2008 to believe daily drinking or binge drinking is risky. In terms of actual risky situations involving alcohol, it is alarming that 12% of 8th graders, 21.5% of 10th graders and 31.8% of 12th graders in 2010 indicate they rode in a car with a teenager who had been drinking or using drugs in the past year.
- **Though use rates are very low, small increases from 2010 are observed in MDMA “Ecstasy” and LSD/hallucinogen use among high school age youth** – High school youth (both 10th and 12th graders) demonstrated a small increase in MDMA “Ecstasy” use from 2008 to 2010. These increases, while notable, are small. The use of LSD also increased slightly among 12th grade Illinois youth from 2008 (3.4%) to 2010 (5.1%).
- **There has been a dramatic drop in risk perceptions associated with smoking cigarettes among 6th graders, and a slight increase in 8th graders’ views of a pro-smoking peer environment** – In 2008, 63.6% of 6th graders believed that smoking a pack or more of cigarettes every day is associated with “great risk”; that belief plunged to 49.9% in 2010, a statistically significant difference in rates. While only a minority of 8th graders believe they would be seen as “cool” if they smoked cigarettes (15.6% in 2008), more hold that opinion in 2010 (20%).

More Information

More information regarding the full scope of the Illinois Youth Survey including the *Illinois Youth Survey 2010 Statewide Report* and accompanying data tables can be found at <http://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>. The website also contains information regarding the total number of participating schools and students as well as ways schools can benefit from taking part in the Illinois Youth Survey.

Introduction

Overview of the Illinois Youth Survey

The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) has funded the administration of the Illinois Youth Survey (IYS) biennially since 1990. The IYS is a self-report survey administered in school settings and is designed to gather information about a variety of health and social indicators including substance use patterns and attitudes of Illinois youth.

The administration of the IYS has two major goals, the first of which is to supply local data to schools and school districts throughout Illinois. During state funded survey years (e.g. 2008, 2010, etc), the survey is available to all public and private schools in the state at no cost. Each participating school is eligible to receive a report specific to their own student responses. These local reports provide critical information to school administrators, prevention professionals, and community members as they work to address substance abuse issues in their communities. In 2010, a total of 1104 schools (representing 188,882 youth) took advantage of the opportunity to gather local IYS data at no cost to them.

The second goal of administering the IYS is to provide a scientific estimate of health and social indicators for the state of Illinois. The scientific estimate is based on drawing a random sample to represent the state population of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Illinois public schools. This *Illinois Youth Survey 2010 Statewide Report* presents findings based on data gathered January–June 2010 from students in the random sample of schools. In 2008, the sampling design was changed to represent the distribution and mix of schools in Illinois. Because results from earlier survey administration years cannot be confidently compared to 2008 and 2010, this report is limited to 2008-2010 trends.

Description of the Sample

The state results are based on a random sample of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade public school students in Illinois (see Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for a detailed description of the sampling and data management procedures used). The sampling methodology provides the ability to compare youth between community types (City of Chicago, Suburban Chicago Counties, Other Urban and Suburban Counties not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and Rural Counties) or by grade level over time. The following tables provide an overview of the composition of the sample by Illinois community type and grade level.

Sample by Illinois Community Type		
Community Type	# of students represented	# of schools represented ¹
Chicago	1539	24
Suburban Chicago	3600	51
Other Urban/Suburban	2517	40
Rural	1371	24

Sample by Grade Level		
Grade	# of students represented	# of schools represented ¹
6th	2011	42
8th	2654	54
10th	2332	47
12th	2030	42

¹ Some schools contribute multiple grade levels to the sample, therefore the total sum of schools per grade (N=185) is greater than the total sum of schools per community type (N=139).

Data Comparisons to Identify Significant Differences

To identify the patterns and changes in substance use among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses vs. 2009 national estimates** from the *Monitoring the Future Study* (the most recent national estimates that can be statistically compared with IYS 2010 responses) -- to determine how Illinois youth compare with national youth. See Appendix 10: Monitoring the Future Survey Methodology for more information about this national study. These comparisons are made for a select group of IYS items that mirror national questions and therefore allow direct comparisons.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if substance use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

When attempting to identify important trends and highlights, it is crucial to know when a difference between groups is statistically significant. For example, were 8th graders in 2008 more likely to binge drink than 8th graders in 2010? Were 10th graders in Illinois report more likely to smoke than their peers nationwide? A statistically significant difference is one in which there is a high probability that you would see the same difference if you surveyed many random samples from the population. Scientific studies typically use a statistic called a “p value” to report the level of statistical significance. The p value indicates the likelihood that the observed difference is due solely to chance. For example, $p < .05$ means that there is less than a 5% probability that the difference you see is due solely to chance. In this report, highlighted observations are based on the threshold of statistical significance at the $p < .05$ level and noted with an asterisk (*) symbol. When differences bordered on being statistically significant (p value between .05 and .07), the difference was noted in charts and tables using a dagger (†) symbol but not highlighted as a finding of interest unless it was supported by other statistically significant findings. This kind of finding is worth keeping an eye on in future survey administrations, to see if a meaningful trend is unfolding. (For more information on survey methodology, data analysis, and statistical analysis, see Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology.)

Although the survey provides valid statewide estimates of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use, the data collection process does have limitations. Since the surveys are conducted in public school settings, the sample does not include youth who are chronically absent, in alternative school settings, or are not enrolled in a public school (including those who have dropped out of school). In addition, IYS survey administration is dependent on an individual school’s willingness to voluntarily participate. Finally, as with all self-report surveys, there is a possibility that respondents may not be truthful in their answers. Data collection processes are closely monitored to address these limitations whenever possible and to screen for inconsistencies in the self-report data.

Organization of the Illinois Youth Survey 2010 State Report

The report is divided into multiple sections including an overview of substance use across all drugs and a section on data illustrating the consequences of drinking and driving among Illinois youth. In addition, the report contains substance-specific sections for alcohol, cigarettes and tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, prescription and over the counter drugs, and other illicit drugs. Each section includes a summary of highlights, figures and tables to support the highlights, and reference to relevant appendices (Appendix 1 – Appendix 8) with more extensive presentations of all data collected relevant to that section.

Additional appendices provide more detail related to the procedures used to determine the random sample and details of the statistical analyses (Appendix 9), thorough descriptions of the *Monitoring the Future* national data collection methodology (Appendix 10), the definitions of the types of Illinois communities compared in this report (Appendix 11), and a summary of relevant data trends from *Monitoring the Future 2007-2009* (Appendix 12).

Summaries of 2010 results based on other topics included in the IYS (e.g., nutrition and fitness, gambling, interpersonal violence, school climate) will be disseminated in future publications found at: <http://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/>. In addition, previous reports from prior administrations of the IYS can be found on the same web site.

Using this Report

The true value of any data-focused document lies in whether it is successfully used by individuals and groups to impact policies, procedures, and programs to improve the quality of life in communities. This report has been uniquely designed for ease of use by a variety of audiences including prevention providers, policy makers, coalitions, agencies, and school personnel. Data is provided in graphical and narrative form to allow busy policy makers, school administrators, and prevention professionals to readily view the most salient aspects of the data. As mentioned earlier, statistically significant findings in relation to trends over time, comparison of Illinois youth to national norms, and comparisons between Illinois community types are clearly highlighted in the narrative. Report sections are topic specific (e.g., alcohol) allowing the reader to focus on particular areas of interest. In addition, comprehensive, detailed appendices are available for those who wish to “dig deeper” into the data to compare with their own community or to review the details of analysis, sampling procedures, or national data samples.

Section 1 – Snapshot of Youth Substance Use in Illinois

Drug Consumption Patterns

This section of the 2010 IYS Statewide Report provides an overview of drug consumption patterns in 2010 (including any differences in consumption patterns observed between males and females or between race groups). Section 1 is designed to illustrate a snapshot of comparisons across substances and between subgroups of youth (e.g., gender or race). For a comprehensive analysis of Illinois and national trends for each substance, refer to Sections 2-7 of this report for highlights of each.

While the scientific sample for Illinois was drawn to mirror the distribution of youth at surveyed grade levels (6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th) and to reflect Illinois' geographic distribution of the youth population (Chicago, Suburban Chicago, Other Urban/Suburban areas, and Rural areas), the sample size limits our ability to make some race/ethnicity comparisons. Although race affiliation was asked on the IYS, the only race subgroups with sufficient sample size (at least 1,000 students) to statistically compare groups include White, African-American/Black, and Latino/Latina race groups. Appendix 1 contains the comparisons between these race groups based on the sample design and sufficient subgroup sample size.

Drug consumption patterns—comparing past-year use for all substances—are presented for 12th graders. When the pattern of past-year use for another age group (6th, 8th, or 10th) is different from that of 12th graders, such departures are highlighted. In addition, past 30 day use of the most commonly used drugs is shown for all grade levels including 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th.

Age of first drug use is presented for 12th graders only, because only those who have ever reported using a drug are included in the determination of the average age when the drug was first tried. High school seniors are the best population to track “age of first use” for two reasons: 1) they are the oldest group (they can reflect back across all ages), and 2) they are the largest group of users to calculate age of first use of a substance (smaller and unstable samples can affect the calculation of an average age of first use among younger adolescents). The goal is to both observe differences in initiation between drugs but also to track age of first use over time to determine if first use is delayed. Substance abuse research literature suggests that the longer first use can be delayed, the less likely long term consequences associated with abuse, dependence, and related problems will occur.

Drug consumption patterns highlighted in this section can be used to observe, across all drugs, what substances are used most commonly, at what point prevention efforts can be most effectively targeted to potentially delay decisions to use alcohol or another drug, and to highlight any subgroups that have lower or higher rates of use.

Summary of Highlights

- **Alcohol is the drug of choice compared to all other substances:**

While 12th grade rates of alcohol use in the **past year** are highlighted here, the top three most commonly reported drugs for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders are alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes or other tobacco products (e.g., cigars, smokeless tobacco). The pattern of past year drug consumption for 6th grade youth follows a different order: alcohol (16.8%), inhalants (6.5%),

and cigarettes (2.5%) or other tobacco products (2.0%). Collectively, these are commonly known as the “gateway” drugs, though the evidence is mixed regarding whether their use is truly a gateway to other drugs.

- **Recent gateway drug use (use in the past 30 days) follows a similar pattern:**
When recent gateway drug use rates (in the past 30 days) are observed for 12th graders, the order of most to least commonly reported remains alcohol (43.6%), marijuana (25.3%), cigarettes (17.6%) and other tobacco products (17.6%), as was the case with past-year gateway drug use. For 6th graders, use of inhalants in the past 30 days (4.5%) is more common than use of cigarettes (1.3%), other tobacco products (1.0), or marijuana (1.0%), as was the case with past-year drug use.
- **Illicit drug use and misuse of prescription and over the counter (OTC) drugs is limited:**
Among 12th graders (the oldest adolescents in the IYS), 6.5% or fewer report the use of an illicit drug, use of a prescription drug without medical supervision, or non-medical use of an OTC drug in the past year. These rates are even lower for the lower grade levels surveyed.
- **While alcohol use is more prevalent than cigarette use, on average cigarettes are first used at a younger age than alcohol:**
Among 12th graders who have ever smoked cigarettes, the average age of first use is close to 14 years old (average mean age = 13.9). Those who report having used alcohol at some point in their lives say they first used alcohol between ages 14-15 (actual mean age of first alcohol use = 14.5 years old). Among those who have ever used alcohol regularly (i.e., at least once or twice a month), 12th graders indicate that they were nearly 16 years of age by the time they first established that pattern. If prevention efforts are to be successful in delaying age of substance initiation, the population of 13-16 year olds should be targeted to impact alcohol and cigarette use decisions during these critical years.
- **Compared to female youth, MALE youth:**
 - are more likely to use tobacco products other than cigarettes in the past year – including cigars and smokeless tobacco (6th-12th combined)
 - are more likely to use marijuana in the past year and in the past 30 days (6th-12th combined)
 - are more likely to use LSD/hallucinogens in the past year (8th-12th combined)
 - are more likely to use MDMA (“Ecstasy”) in the past year (8th-12th combined)
 - are more likely to use steroids without medical supervision in the past year (8th-12th combined)
 - are more likely to use performance enhancing over-the-counter (OTC) drugs in the past year (8th-12th combined)
 - are less likely to use weight loss aids over-the-counter (OTC) in the past year (8th-12th combined)

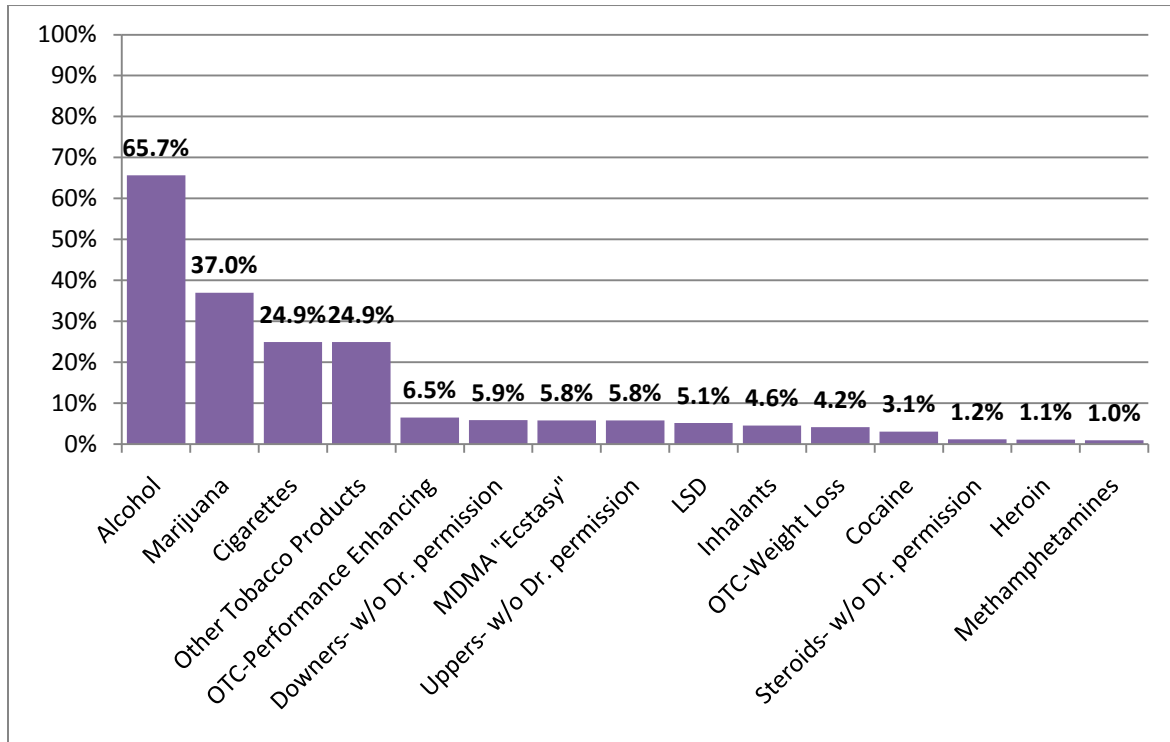
- **Compared to African-American/Black and Latino/Latina youth, WHITE youth:**
 - are least likely to use marijuana in the past year and past 30 days (6th-12th combined)
 - are most likely to use LSD/hallucinogens in the past year (8th-12th combined)
 - are most likely to use prescription “uppers” without medical supervision in the past year (8th-12th combined)
 - are most likely to use prescription “downers” without medical supervision in the past year (8th-12th combined)

- **Compared to White and Latino/Latina youth, AFRICAN-AMERICAN/BLACK youth:**
 - are least likely to binge drink (5 or more drinks in one setting) alcohol in the past 2 weeks (6th-12th combined)
 - are least likely to use cigarettes in the past year and past 30 days (6th-12th combined)
 - are least likely to use tobacco products other than cigarettes in the past year – including cigars and smokeless tobacco (6th-12th combined)

- **Compared to African-American/Black and White youth, LATINO/LATINA youth:**
 - are most likely to use alcohol in the past year and in the past 30 days (6th-12th combined)
 - are most likely to binge drink (5 or more drinks in one setting) alcohol in the past 2 weeks (6th-12th combined)
 - are most likely to use inhalants in the past 30 days (6th-12th combined)
 - are most likely to use cocaine in past year (8th-12th combined)

Illinois Highlights –Figures and Tables

Figure 1.1 Use of substances in the past year among 12th grade youth

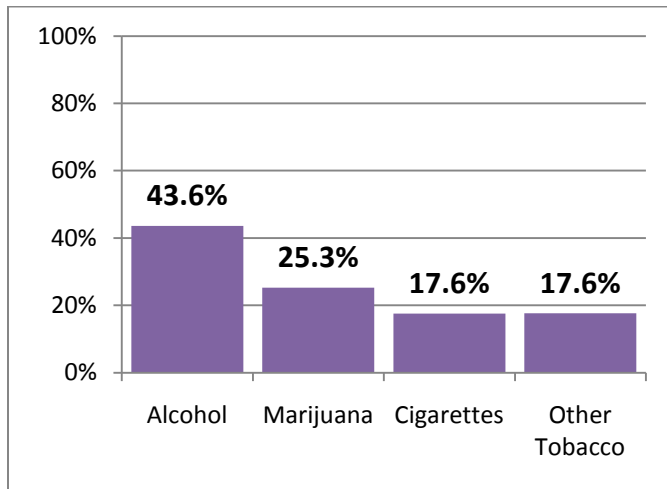


Note: Data is from IYS 2010

Table 1.1 “Gateway Drug” - Used at least once in the past year, by grade

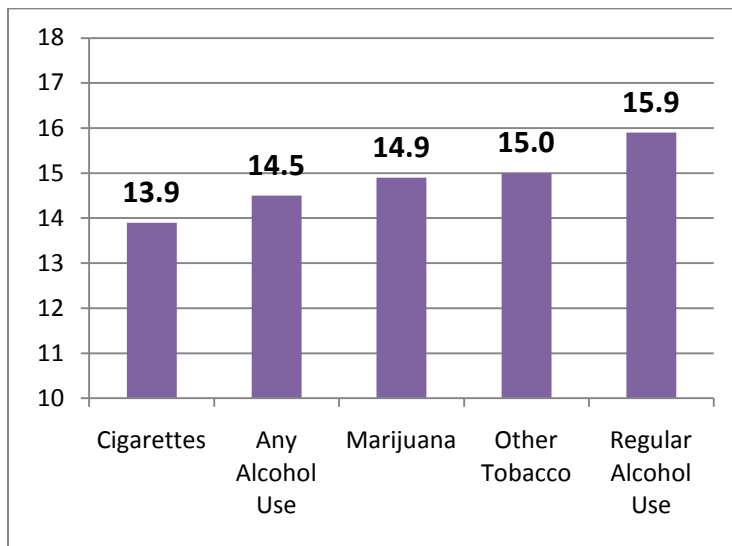
2010	Use in the Past Year			
	6 th	8 th	10 th	12 th
Alcohol	16.8%	38.0%	53.7%	65.7%
Marijuana	1.8%	13.8%	28.6%	37.0%
Other Tobacco Products (e.g., cigars, smokeless tobacco)	2.0%	9.1%	16.5%	24.9%
Cigarettes	2.5%	9.9%	15.0%	24.9%
Inhalants	6.5%	10.7%	5.9%	4.6%

Figure 1.2 "Gateway Drug" - Used at least once in the past 30 days among 12th grade youth



Note: Data is from IYS 2010

Figure 1.3 Average (mean) age of first substance use - Among 12th grade youth who have ever used



Note: Data is from IYS 2010

Table 1.2 Substance use behaviors by gender

Substance use behavior – 2010	Grades Surveyed			Across all grade levels combined*	
	6 th	8 th	HS	Females	Males
Past Year Use					
Tobacco products other than cigarettes (e.g. cigars, smokeless, etc)	x	x	x	10.2%	16.1%
Marijuana	x	x	x	18.6%	22.0%
LSD/Hallucinogens		x	x	1.9%	3.4%
MDMA (“Ecstasy”)		x	x	2.9%	4.1%
Steroids without medical supervision		x	x	0.4%	1.1%
Performance enhancers over-the-counter (OTC)		x	x	2.4%	7.1%
Weight loss aids over-the-counter (OTC)		x	x	4.0%	1.6%
Past 30 Day Use					
Tobacco products other than cigarettes (e.g. cigars, smokeless, etc)	x	x	x	6.1%	10.8%
Marijuana	x	x	x	11.6%	15.0%

* statistically significant difference (p <.05)

Table 1.3 Substance use behaviors by race group

Substance use behavior - 2010	Grades Surveyed			Across all grade levels combined*		
	6 th	8 th	HS	White	African-American /Black	Latino/ Latina
Past Year Use						
Alcohol	x	x	x	41.7%	37.7%	52.3%*
Cigarettes	x	x	x	13.3%	6.3%*	16.1%
Other tobacco products	x	x	x	13.4%	9.1%*	13.5%
Marijuana	x	x	x	17.6%*	22.7%	22.2%
Cocaine or crack		x	x	2.1%	1.3%	4.9%*
LSD/Hallucinogens		x	x	3.0%*	0.7%	1.4%
Prescription “uppers” without medical supervision		x	x	3.8%*	0.9%	1.4%
Prescription “downers” without medical supervision		x	x	3.6%*	1.6%	1.7%
Past 30 Day Use						
Alcohol	x	x	x	24.3%	21.5%	31.8%*
Cigarettes	x	x	x	8.8%	4.1%*	8.0%
Inhalants	x	x	x	3.8%	4.6%	6.6%*
Marijuana	x	x	x	10.9%*	15.9%	14.8%
Past 2 Week Use						
Alcohol binge drinking (5 or more drinks at one setting)	x	x	x	11.1%	9.0%*	16.8%*

* statistically significant difference from all other race groups (p <.05)

More Information

To review summaries of substance use prevalence in 2010 by grade, by gender, and by race, refer to Appendix 1 - 2010 Substance Use by Grade, Race, and Gender.

Section 2 - Alcohol

Overview

This section of the 2010 IYS Statewide Report provides information on alcohol consumption patterns and contributing factors for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Illinois youth. It is useful to observe patterns of alcohol use in terms of most recent use (e.g., past year, past 30 days), quantity of use (e.g., 5 or more drinks in a row) and alcohol preferences (e.g., beverage types among alcohol users). Contributing factors are those attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors held by youth that increase or decrease the likelihood of alcohol use. Substance abuse literature sometimes refers to these as “risk and protective factors” or “intervening variables.” Trends in alcohol-related contributing factors can show us where to target prevention activities and can also reveal early signs of what might be ahead in future consumption patterns.

Alcohol Use

The reported **alcohol use patterns** assessed in the IYS include:

- Age of first alcohol use (reported in Section 1: Illinois Snapshot of Youth Substance Use).
- Age of first “regular” (once or twice per week) alcohol use (reported in Section 1: Illinois Snapshot of Youth Substance Use).
- Alcohol use in the past year.
- Alcohol use in the past 30 days.
- 5 or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks (binge drinking).
- Alcohol beverage types reported in the past 30 days (e.g., beer, wine, flavored “alcopops”).

To identify the patterns and changes in alcohol use among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses vs. 2009 national estimates** from the Monitoring the Future Study (the most recent national estimates that can be statistically compared with IYS 2010 responses) -- to determine how Illinois youth compare with national youth. See Appendix 10: Monitoring the Future Methodology for more information about this national study.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if alcohol use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as “approaching statistical significance” and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.)

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **Binge drinking is on the decline:**

In addition to a statistically significant decline in reporting five or more drinks in a row during the past two weeks (which defines binge drinking) for 12th grade youth, both 6th and 10th grade binge drinking rates seem to be trending downward (approaching statistical significance).

- **The majority of alcohol use indicators are holding steady in Illinois:**

Past year and past 30-day alcohol consumption patterns remained stable for all grades.

- There are no observed differences in rates of alcohol use from 2008 to 2010 for any grade level.
- However, when compared to the national average, Illinois 8th graders in 2010 report higher rates of alcohol use in the past year and past 30-days. (Illinois 10th and 12th graders do not use alcohol at levels that differ statistically from national youth.)

- **Alcohol consumption does not vary by community type:**

There were no differences in alcohol consumption patterns between youth from different types of communities (i.e., City of Chicago, Suburban Metro Chicago, Other Urban/Suburban areas, and Rural). Chicago youth are, however, less likely than youth in other settings to report they had liquor or beer when they drank over the past 30 days.

- **Type of alcohol used in the past 30 days has shifted over time:**

Among 12th graders who have used alcohol in the past 30 days, use of “*flavored alcopops*” (hard lemonade, hard cider, etc.), *beer*, *wine coolers*, *liquor*, and *malt liquor* all decreased since 2008. Additionally, both 6th and 8th graders were less likely to report drinking *malt liquor* in 2010 than in 2008. Overall in 2010, the most common type of alcohol beverage reported by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders was *liquor*, whereas the most common types of alcohol among 6th graders were *beer*, *wine*, and *mixed drinks*.

Illinois Highlights –Figures and Tables

Figure 2.1 Alcohol - Used at least once in the past year

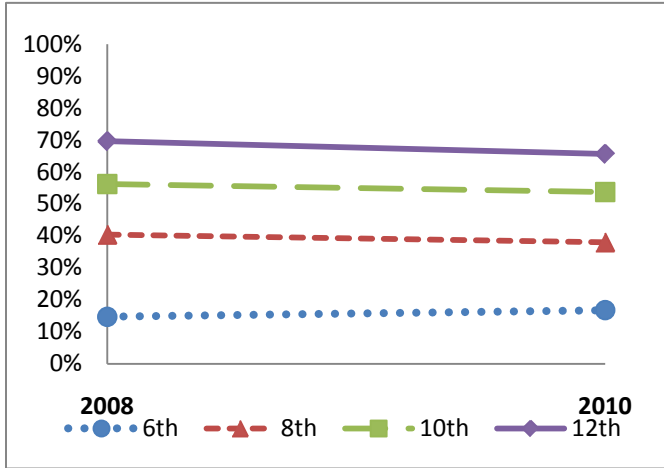


Figure 2.1 data:

	2008	2010
6th	14.7%	16.8%
8th	40.4%	38.0%
10th	56.2%	53.7%
12th	69.7%	65.7%

No change was statistically significant ($p < .05$) or approached statistical significance ($p = .05-.07$) for any grade.

Figure 2.2 Alcohol – Used at least once in the past 30 days

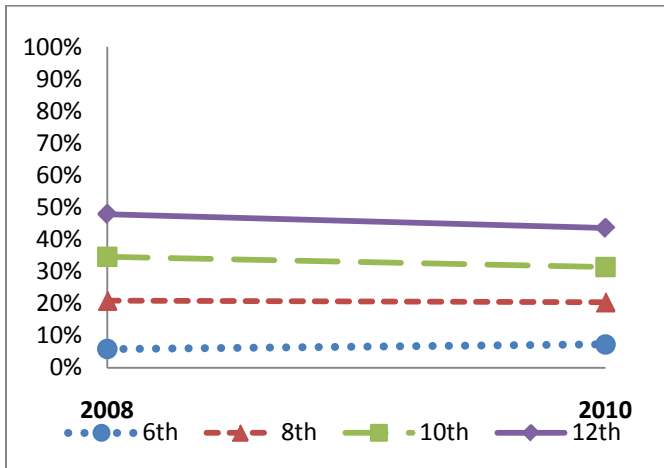


Figure 2.2 data:

	2008	2010
6th	5.9%	7.3%
8th	20.9%	20.5%
10th	34.6%	31.4%
12th	47.9%	43.6%

No change was statistically significant ($p < .05$) or approached statistical significance ($p = .05-.07$) for any grade.

Figure 2.3 Binge Drinking: Reported 5 or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks

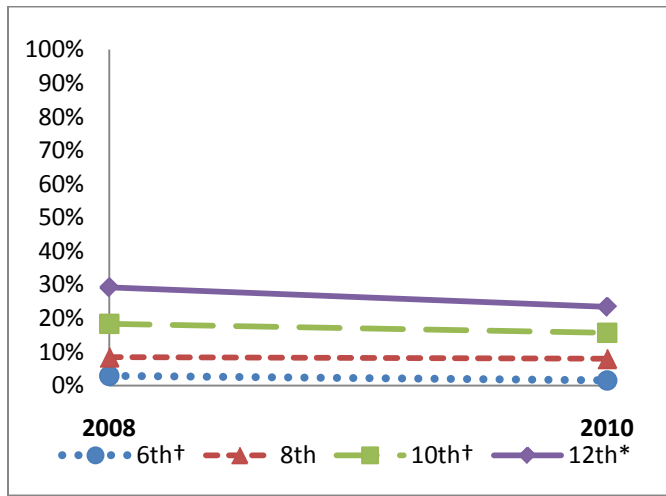


Figure 2.3 data:

	2008	2010
6th [†]	2.9%	1.5%
8th	8.4%	7.9%
10th [†]	18.3%	15.7%
12th*	29.2%	23.4%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

† change approaching statistical significance (p=.05-.07)

Table 2.1 Differences in recent type of alcohol consumed by Illinois community type

Among past 30 day alcohol users:	Suburban Chicago	Chicago	Other Urban and Suburban	Rural
Drank beer in the past 30 days	61.1%	39.6% * (lowest)	55.4%	61.2%
Drank liquor (vodka, whiskey, etc.) in the past 30 days	64.3%	54.5% * (lowest)	65.3%	65.6%

Note: Data is from IYS 2010; * indicates community type was different from all others (statistically significant at the p<.05 level)

Table 2.2 Type of alcohol consumed in the past 30 days by grade

Among alcohol users in the past 30 days:	Used type when they drank			
	6 th	8 th	10 th	12 th
Beer	42.6%	48.1%	58.4%	60.5%
Malt liquor	3.3%	11.6%	18.1%	20.5%
Wine	40.2%	41.2%	35.5%	31.1%
Wine cooler	27.6%	37.5%	35.0%	28.1%
Liquor (vodka, whiskey, etc.)	24.2%	52.8%	67.2%	72.0%
Mixed drinks (margarita, etc.)	40.6%	44.5%	44.7%	48.8%
Flavored "alcopops" (hard lemonade, hard cider, etc.)	27.8%	43.2%	38.5%	35.2%

Note: Data is from IYS 2010

Table 2.3 Type of alcohol consumed in the past 30 days

Among 12 th grade alcohol users in the past 30 days:	Used type when they drank	
	2008	2010
Beer	71.5%	60.5%*
Malt liquor	26.6%	20.5%*
Wine cooler	33.8%	28.1%*
Liquor (vodka, whiskey, etc.)	76.8%	72.0%*
Flavored "alcopops" (hard lemonade, hard cider, etc.)	41.9%	35.2%*

* statistically significant change (p <.05)

National Estimates

Table 2.4 National vs. Illinois estimates for alcohol use, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
Alcohol – past year	38.0%	30.3%*	53.7%	52.8%	65.7%	66.2%
Alcohol – past 30 day	20.5%	14.9%*	31.4%	30.4%	43.6%	43.5%

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

* statistically significant difference between Illinois and US (p <.05)

Alcohol-Related Contributing Factors

The **alcohol-related contributing factors** assessed in the IYS include:

- Perceived risk of harm associated with daily drinking
- Perceived risk of harm associated with binge drinking
- Perceived peer attitudes (norms) associated with youth alcohol use (e.g., how “cool” they would be perceived by peers if they used alcohol)
- Perceived peer behaviors (norms) associated with youth alcohol use (e.g., perceived extent of alcohol use among student in their school)
- Personal disapproval of youth alcohol use
- Perceived parental disapproval of youth alcohol use
- Perceived community (adult) disapproval of drinking among youth their age
- Parental communication regarding their disapproval of youth alcohol use
- Parental monitoring of alcohol-related behavior
- Perceived ease of access to alcohol
- Access to different alcohol sources (e.g., purchase at gas station)

To identify the patterns and changes in alcohol-related contributing factors among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.

- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if alcohol use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as "approaching statistical significance" and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.) Note that contributing factors in this section could not be analyzed to determine statistically significant differences between IYS and national data due to lack of published statistical data. For more information about the Monitoring the Future Study, see Appendix 10.

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **The perception of harm from drinking regularly and binge drinking has decreased among 6th grade youth from 2008 to 2010:**
This is a concern, as risk perceptions are closely tied with alcohol use. Future alcohol use patterns for the 2010 6th grade cohort may be impacted. (No national trends are available for 6th grade use over time.)
- **The majority of high school youth overestimate the extent of drinking among their peers:**
In 2010, almost three quarters of 10th graders and 70% of 12th graders believe that more of their peers have used alcohol in the past 30 days than actually have (actual past 30-day alcohol use for 10th graders = 31.4% and for 12th graders = 43.6%). This finding is consistent with published research on the gap between perceptions of norms and actual norms. This gap is a concern because adolescent substance use decisions are influenced by their view of what is "normal."
- **The majority of youth at all ages believe their parents feel it would be wrong for them to drink regularly, but...**
As youth move from 6th through 12th grade, fewer believe that their parents would disapprove of teen alcohol use. There is one positive highlight related to trends in perceived parental disapproval of teen use, with *more 6th graders in 2010 believing their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for their 6th grader to use alcohol regularly* (94.9% in 2008 vs. 97.0% in 2010).
- **High school youth are more likely to feel their parents would catch them if they were at a party where alcohol is served in 2010 than in 2008:**
There is an encouraging trend among 10th and 12th grade youth: more high school age youth in 2010 feel they would be "caught" by their parents if they were at a party where alcohol was served (statistically significant change for 12th graders and a change approaching statistical significance for 10th graders).

- **As they get older, youth report that their parents talk less about not using alcohol:**
In 2010, 6th grade youth are most likely to hear from their parents about not using alcohol (66.3%) and 12th grade youth are least likely to hear the same (49.1%).
- **Youth believe alcohol is increasingly easier to access as they get older:**
While very few 6th graders (16.1%) believe alcohol is easy or very easy to get, the majority of 12th graders (73.6%) believe alcohol is easy or very easy to get. This is consistent with national developmental trends.
- **Sources of alcohol vary across age groups and a few have changed over time:**
Social sources of alcohol (e.g., at a party, from friends, from adults) are more frequently reported by youth at all grade levels than retail sources of alcohol (e.g., bought from a store, gas station, or bar/restaurant). As might be expected, a higher proportion of 12th grade youth (58.5%) report getting alcohol at parties as compared with 8th grade youth (33.6%). One statistically significant change over time was that 12th graders are more likely to report getting alcohol over the Internet in 2010 (4.0%) than in 2008 (2.3%), though the Internet is not a common source among youth at any grade level. Two of the most common sources for 12th graders have declined over time: getting alcohol through friends (60.8% in 2010 vs. 67.0% in 2008) and through older siblings (22.4% in 2010 vs. 26.3% in 2008).
- **Compared to youth from all other community types in Illinois, RURAL youth:**
 - *perceive lowest risk associated with binge drinking*
 - *are most likely to say their family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use*
 - *are most likely to believe that they would be caught by their parents for drinking*
 - *are most likely to believe that they would be caught by their parents if they drove after drinking*
 - *are most likely to believe that they would be caught by their parents if they drove with a teen who had been drinking*
- **Compared to youth from all other community types in Illinois, CHICAGO youth:**
 - *are least likely to believe adults in the community disapprove of teen drinking*
 - *are least likely to report they obtained alcohol through friends if they used alcohol in the past year*
- **Compared to youth from all other community types in Illinois, SUBURBAN CHICAGO youth:**
 - *are most likely to believe that alcohol is “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get if they wanted some*

Illinois Highlights –Figures and Tables

Figure 2.4 Believe "great risk" is associated with daily drinking

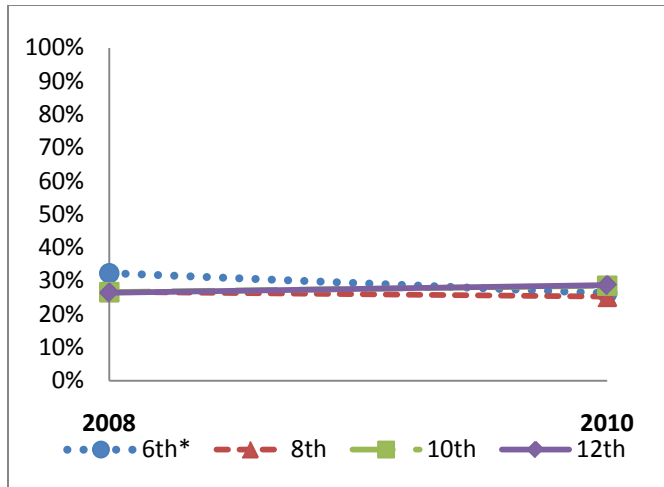


Figure 2.4 data:

	2008	2010
6th*	32.3%	26.3%
8th	26.7%	25.3%
10th	26.6%	28.6%
12th	26.5%	28.7%

* statistically significant change ($p < .05$)

Figure 2.5 Believe "great risk" is associated with drinking 5 or more drinks in a row (binge drinking)

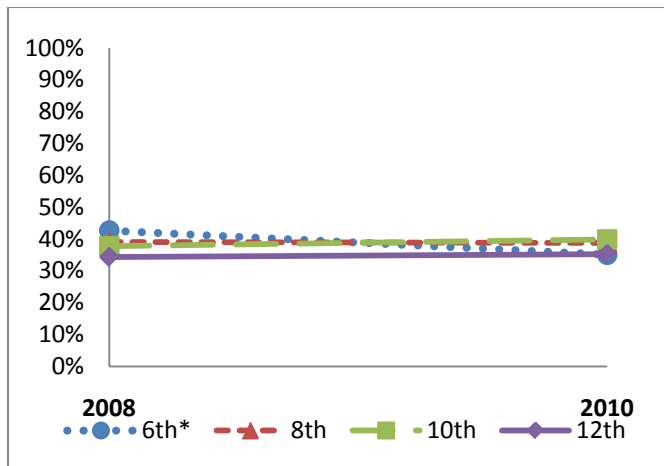


Figure 2.5 data:

	2008	2010
6th*	42.7%	35.1%
8th	39.1%	38.8%
10th	37.8%	39.9%
12th	34.4%	35.3%

* statistically significant change ($p < .05$)

Table 2.5 Perceived peer 30-day alcohol use vs. actual 30-day alcohol use by grade

2010		What percent of students at your school do you think have had beer, wine, or hard liquor in the past 30 days?											
		0%	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	91-100%	Total
Grade	10th	3.0%	2.8%	4.6%	6.8%	8.7%	11.4%	11.3%	13.2%	17.1%	14.5%	6.7%	100.0%
	12th	1.8%	1.8%	3.2%	5.8%	9.1%	10.3%	13.8%	13.3%	20.1%	13.6%	7.2%	100.0%

Note: Rows may total more or less than 100% due to rounding. The shaded cells indicate where the true norm falls for each grade (i.e., actual past 30 day alcohol use rate is 31.4% for 10th graders and 43.6% for 12th graders).

Figure 2.6 Believe that their parents would feel regular youth use of alcohol would be “wrong” or “very wrong”

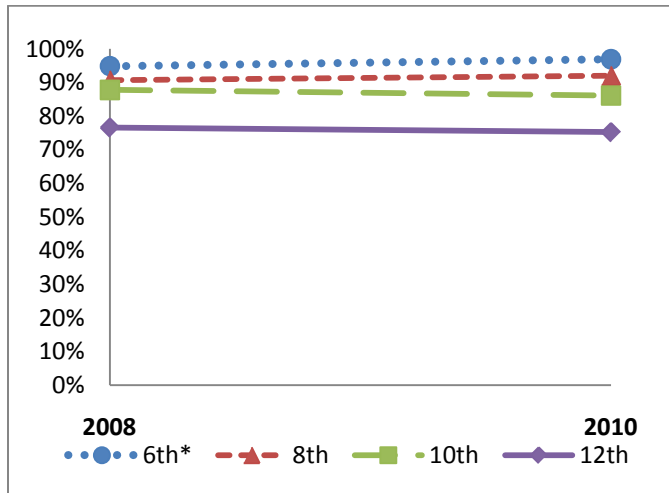


Figure 2.6 data:

	2008	2010
6th*	94.9%	97.0%
8th	90.7%	92.0%
10th	87.8%	86.1%
12th	76.6%	75.2%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 2.7 Parental communication in the past year about not using alcohol

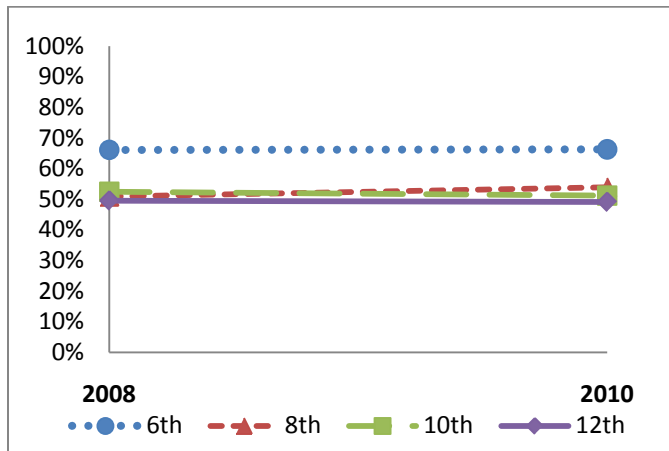


Figure 2.7 data:

	2008	2010
6th	66.2%	66.3%
8th	50.9%	53.9%
10th	52.5%	51.2%
12th	49.6%	49.1%

Figure 2.8 Believe their parents would catch them if at a party where alcohol is served

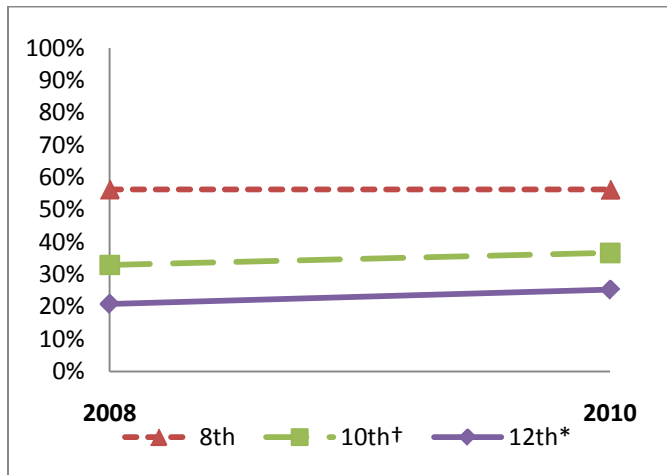


Figure 2.8 data:

	2008	2010
8th	56.3%	56.3%
10th†	32.9%	36.7%
12th*	20.8%	25.3%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

† change approaching statistical significance (p=.05-.07)

Table 2.6 Source of alcohol

Sources of Alcohol Access	Among Alcohol Users in the Past Year...		
	8 th	10 th	12 th
A friend gave it to me	33.0%	53.5%	60.8%
Got it at a party	33.6%	51.2%	58.5%
Got it from an adult (other than my parents) WITH that adult's permission	24.6%	31.2%	35.9%
Got it from my parents WITH their permission	30.1%	29.6%	28.8%
Got it from my parents WITHOUT their permission	29.4%	36.5%	28.8%
Got it some other way	20.6%	26.9%	25.7%
My older brother or sister gave it to me	15.6%	21.9%	22.4%
Gave a stranger money to buy it for me	8.0%	13.3%	18.8%
Got it from an adult (other than my parents) WITHOUT that adult's permission	17.9%	22.4%	18.4%
Bought it at the store	4.2%	8.6%	12.3%
Bought it at a bar or restaurant	3.9%	4.5%	8.5%
Bought it at a gas station	3.0%	6.0%	8.3%
Took it from a store	3.8%	4.3%	5.9%
Bought it over the internet	1.9%	3.1%	4.0%

Note: Data is from IYS 2010

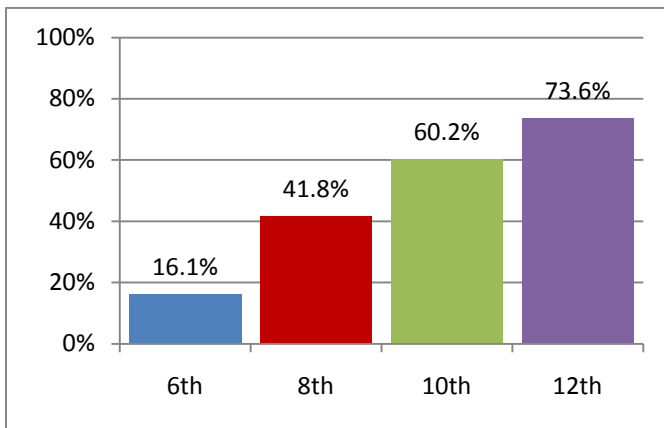
Table 2.7 Changes in source of alcohol

Sources of Alcohol Access	Among 12 th Grade Alcohol Users in the Past Year...	
	2008	2010
Internet	2.3%	4.0%*
Older brother or sister	26.3%	22.4%†
A friend	67.0%	60.8%*

* statistically significant change (at the p <.05 level)

† change approaching statistical significance (p=.05-.07)

Figure 2.9 Believe that alcohol is “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get



Note: Data is from IYS 2010

Table 2.8 Differences in alcohol-related contributing factors by Illinois community type

Indicator	Suburban Chicago	Chicago	Other Urban and Suburban	Rural
Believe “great risk” associated with 5 or more drinks in a row (binge drinking)	40.5%	37.8%	37.1%	29.9%* (lowest)
Believe that most adults in their neighborhood think it is wrong or very wrong for kids their age to drink alcohol	73.4%	65.6%* (lowest)	74.2%	75.5%
Believe that family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use	81.4%	77.7%* (lowest)	82.4%	86.6%* (highest)
Believe parents would catch them if they drank some alcohol without permission	37.5%	36.0%	42.2%	49.0%* (highest)
Believe parents would catch them most of the time or always if they drank and drove	57.1%	50.4%	55.6%	64.3%* (highest)
Believe parents would catch them most of the time or always if they rode in a car driven by a teen driver who had been drinking	36.1%	37.9%	38.7%	49.8%* (highest)
Believe it would be “sort of” or “very easy” to get alcohol if they wanted some	53.9%* (highest)	44.3%	45.4%	42.2%
Got alcohol from a friend (among alcohol users in the past year)	49.8%	39.9%* (lowest)	57.0%	53.6%

Note: Data is from IYS 2010; * indicates community type was different from all others (statistically significant at the p<.05 level)

National Estimates

Table 2.9 National vs. Illinois estimates for alcohol-related contributing factors, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
Perceived Risk associated with daily drinking (Great Risk)	25.3%	31.5%	28.6%	33.8%	28.7%	23.7%
Perceived Risk associated with binge drinking (Great Risk)	38.8%	55.8%	39.9%	54.2%	35.3%	48.0%
Perceived alcohol availability (sort of easy or very easy to get)	41.8%	61.8%	60.2%	80.9%	76.6%	92.1%

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). Illinois and US estimates for these items cannot be statistically compared due to a lack of published statistical data. For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

More Information

To review summaries of youth responses to all alcohol-related consumption and contributing factor questions, refer to Appendix 2: Alcohol Data Comparison Tables, including:

- 2010 IYS responses by grade level (6th, 8th, 10th, 12th)
- IYS 2008 vs. IYS 2010 responses by grade level
- Illinois 2010 and National 2009 comparisons by grade level
- 2010 IYS responses (combined grades) by four Illinois community types

Section 3 - Cigarettes and Other Tobacco

Overview

This section of the 2010 IYS Statewide Report provides information on cigarette and other tobacco consumption patterns and contributing factors for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Illinois youth. Consumption patterns are presented (past year and past 30-day use) for the categories of cigarettes, tobacco products other than cigarettes, and any tobacco (including cigarettes and other tobacco products). Contributing factors are those attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors held by youth that increase or decrease the likelihood of cigarette and other tobacco product use. Substance abuse literature sometimes refers to these as “risk and protective factors” or “intervening variables.” Trends in tobacco-related contributing factors can show us where to target prevention activities and can also reveal early signs of what might be ahead in future consumption patterns.

Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Use

The reported **tobacco use patterns** assessed by the IYS include:

- Age of first tobacco use (reported in Section 1: Illinois Snapshot of Youth Substance Use).
- Cigarette use, other tobacco use, and any tobacco product use in the past year.
- Cigarette use, other tobacco use, and any tobacco product use in the past 30 days.

To identify the patterns and changes in tobacco use among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses vs. 2009 national estimates** from the Monitoring the Future Study (the most recent national estimates that can be statistically compared with IYS 2010 responses) -- to determine how Illinois youth compare with national youth. Note that Monitoring the Future does not include questions about “other tobacco products,” so comparisons are limited to cigarette indicators. (See Appendix 10: Monitoring the Future Methodology for more information about this national study.)
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if tobacco use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as “approaching statistical significance” and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.)

Summary of Illinois Highlights

While the positive trends are most pronounced among high school sophomores and seniors, there are many promising trends for cigarettes and tobacco use across all grade levels surveyed. The following are highlights from the cigarette and other tobacco consumption data illustrated in the charts and tables of this section.

- **Fewer 10th graders are smoking cigarettes:**
Past 30-day cigarette smoking has declined among 10th graders from 12.6% in 2008 to 9.3% 2010; the 12th grade smoking rates appear to be following the same pattern of decline, but these differences are only approaching statistical significance. While any level of cigarette use is concerning, a positive note is that fewer than 20% of 12th graders in 2010 indicate they have smoked in the past 30 days. Furthermore, Illinois 8th graders are less likely to report past-30-day cigarette use than national 8th graders.
- **Use of tobacco products (other than cigarettes) is also on a downward trend for 6th grade youth:**
Illinois 6th graders in 2010 have very low rates of past-year and past 30-day “other tobacco” use, and report even lower use in 2010 than they did in 2008. Trends in use of “other tobacco products” among other grade levels have remained stable, although nearly one out of four 12th graders in 2010 has used tobacco products other than cigarettes in the past year. Unfortunately, national averages are not available for “other tobacco products” use.
- **Use of “any tobacco product” (including cigarettes) does not vary by community type:**
There were no differences in tobacco use patterns between youth from different types of communities (i.e., City of Chicago, Suburban Metro Chicago, Other Urban/Suburban areas, and Rural areas).

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Figure 3.1 Cigarettes - Used at least once in the past year

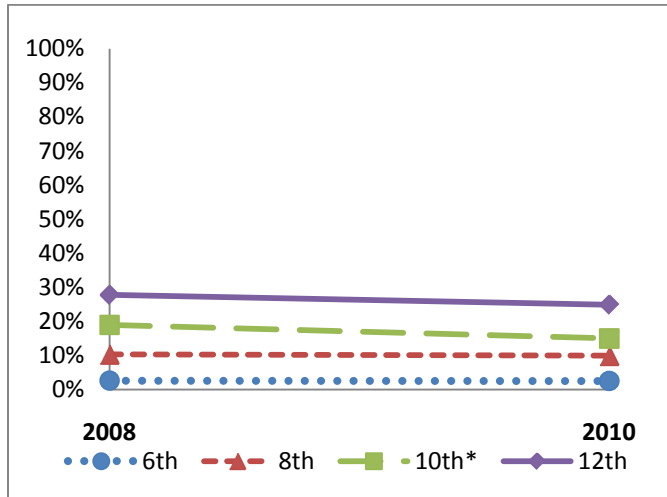


Figure 3.1 data:

	2008	2010
6th	2.6%	2.5%
8th	10.3%	9.9%
10th*	19.0%	15.0%
12th	27.8%	24.9%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 3.2 Other Tobacco Products - Used at least once in the past year

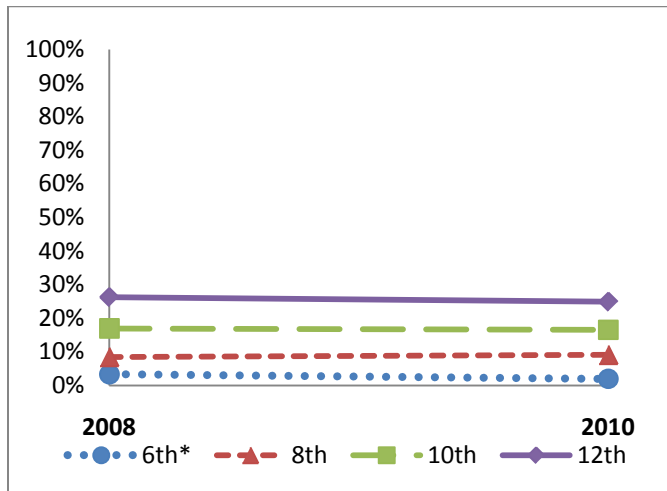


Figure 3.2 data:

	2008	2010
6th*	3.3%	2.0%
8th	8.4%	9.1%
10th	17.0%	16.5%
12th	26.3%	24.9%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 3.3 Any Tobacco Product (cigarettes or other tobacco) – Used at least once in the past year

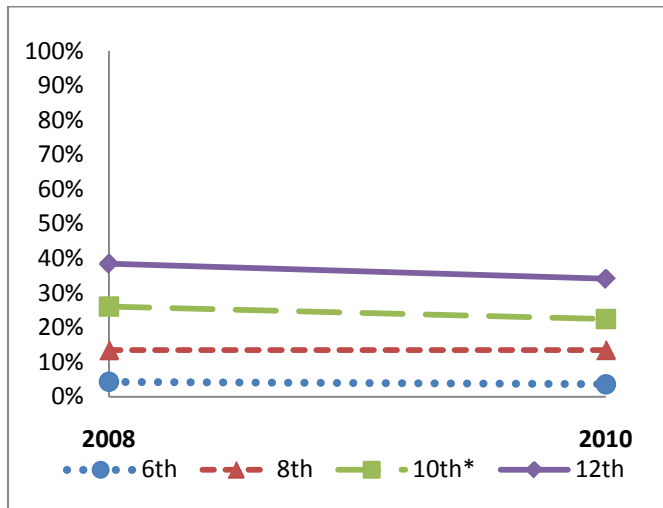


Figure 3.3 data:

	2008	2010
6th	4.3%	3.6%
8th	13.5%	13.5%
10th*	26.1%	22.5%
12th	38.4%	34.1%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 3.4 Cigarettes - Used at least once in the past 30 days

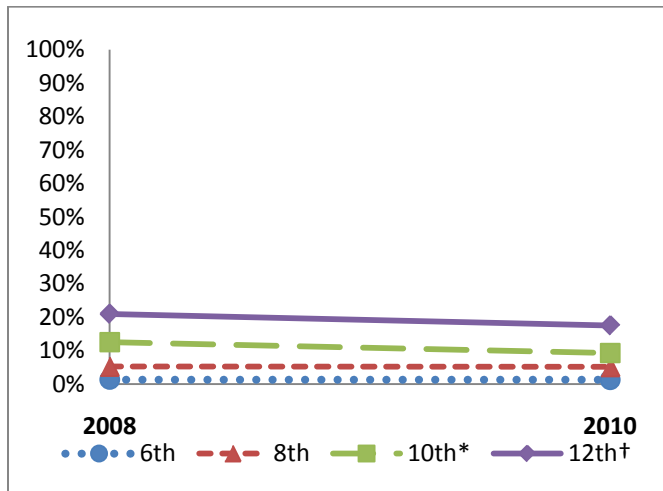


Figure 3.4 data:

	2008	2010
6th	1.3%	1.3%
8th	5.3%	5.1%
10th*	12.6%	9.3%
12th†	21.0%	17.6%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

† change approaching statistical significance (p=.05-.07)

Figure 3.5 Other tobacco products - Used at least once in the past 30 days

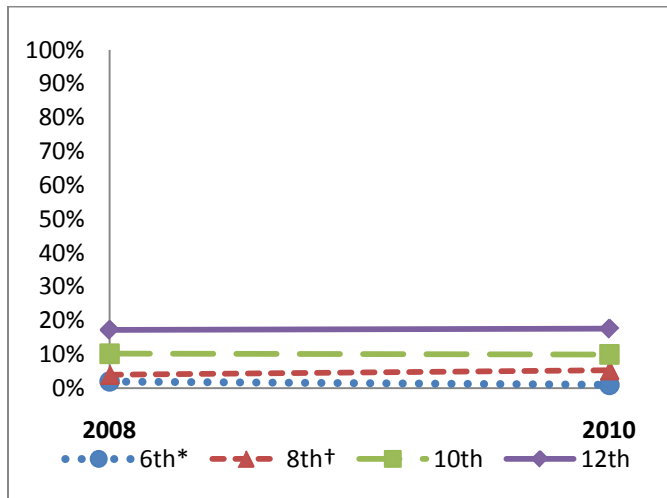


Figure 3.5 data:

	2008	2010
6th*	2.0%	1.0%
8th†	4.0%	5.4%
10th	10.2%	10.0%
12th	17.3%	17.6%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

† change approaching statistical significance (p=.05-.07)

Figure 3.6 Any tobacco product (cigarettes or other tobacco) - Used at least once in the past 30 days

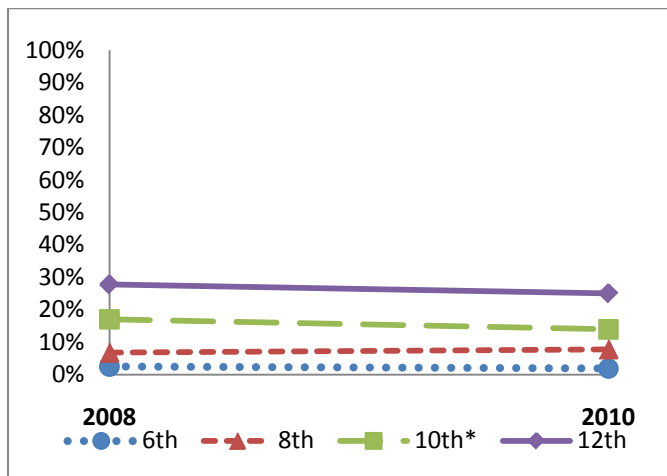


Figure 3.6 data:

	2008	2010
6th	2.5%	1.9%
8th	6.8%	7.9%
10th*	17.1%	14.0%
12th	27.8%	25.1%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

National Estimates

Table 3.1 National vs. Illinois estimates for cigarette use, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
Cigarettes – past 30 day	5.1%	6.5%*	9.3%	13.1%*	17.6%	20.1%

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

* statistically significant difference between Illinois and US (p <.05)

Cigarettes and Other Tobacco-Related Contributing Factors

The **cigarettes and other tobacco-related contributing factors** assessed in the IYS include:

- Perceived risk of harm associated with smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day
- Perceived peer use of cigarettes
- Perceived peer attitudes (norms) associated with youth cigarette use (e.g., how “cool” they would be perceived by peers if they smoked cigarettes)
- Personal disapproval of youth cigarette use
- Perceived parental disapproval of youth cigarette use
- Perceived community (adult) disapproval of cigarette use among youth their age
- Parental communication regarding their disapproval of youth cigarette use
- Perceived ease of access to cigarettes
- Access to different sources of cigarettes and other tobacco products (e.g., purchase at gas station)

To identify the patterns and changes in tobacco-related contributing factors among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if alcohol use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as “approaching statistical significance” and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.) Note that contributing factors in this section could not be analyzed to determine statistically significant differences between IYS and national data due to lack of published statistical data. For more information about the Monitoring the Future Study, see Appendix 10.

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **Fewer 6th graders perceive that cigarette smoking is risky:**

The percentage of 6th grade youth who report “great risk” associated with smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day decreased from 2008 (63.6%) to 2010 (49.9%), which is a statistically significant difference in rates. This is an alarming finding, especially considering that 60%-64.5% of 8th-12th graders believe that “great risk” is associated with daily cigarette smoking. While Illinois and national risk perceptions cannot be statistically compared, 8th and 10th graders in Illinois appear close to the national average, but Illinois 12th graders seem to perceive smoking as less risky (64.2%) than national 12th graders (74.9%). National data are not available for 6th grade youth.
- **Personal disapproval of smoking decreases from 6th to 12th grade:**

Younger adolescents (6th graders) have much higher disapproval ratings of cigarette use than older teens (12th graders) both in Illinois and nationally. Given the dramatic drop in 6th grade view of “great risk” to people who smoke a pack of cigarettes or more a day (see bullet above), it would seem that 6th grade cigarette disapproval would drop as well. This was not the case. While only 49.9% of Illinois 6th graders believe smoking cigarettes daily carries “great risk” of harm, 95.6% still feel it would be “wrong” or “very wrong” for someone their age to smoke cigarettes.
- **Perceptions of peer attitudes toward cigarette smoking have remained steady from 2008 to 2010 except for 8th grade youth:**

While only a minority of 8th graders believe they would be seen as “cool” if they smoked cigarettes (15.6% in 2008), more hold that opinion in 2010 (20%). All other grade levels report consistently stable rates over time of what they believe their peers think about cigarette smoking.
- **Youth wildly overestimate the extent of smoking among their peers:**

When asked to estimate how many of the students at their school have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, 89.1% of 10th graders and 83.4% of 12th graders estimate a greater degree of use than actually reported.
- **10th grade youth view cigarettes as being more difficult to access in 2010 than in 2008:**

The percentage of 10th grade youth who report cigarettes would be “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get decreased from 2008 (60.9%) to 2010 (56.8%). This can be interpreted as a positive indicator of reduced access to cigarettes. Although Illinois youth views of cigarette availability cannot be statistically compared to national youth views, it appears that Illinois 8th and 10th graders believe it would be harder to access cigarettes than their national counterparts. (Because an unknown segment of 12th graders are legally able to purchase cigarettes, 12th grade perceptions of cigarette access are less meaningful to observe and compare.)

- At ages for which tobacco is clearly illegal to purchase sources vary by grade:**
 For 8th and 10th graders who have used any type of tobacco in the past year, the most common access point is through friends. While 8th graders' access tobacco primarily through social sources, the second most common tobacco source for 10th graders is buying from a gas station. About 40% of 8th and 10th graders access tobacco through "other sources" (beyond those listed in the survey) so it is unknown where a sizable segment of past-year tobacco users obtained tobacco.
- Compared to youth from other community types in Illinois, CHICAGO youth:**
 - are least likely to access tobacco products through friends
 - are most likely to buy tobacco products in stores
- Compared to youth from other community types in Illinois, SUBURBAN CHICAGO youth:**
 - are most likely to believe "great risk" is associated with smoking a pack or more of cigarettes per day

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Figure 3.7 Believe "great risk" is associated with smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day

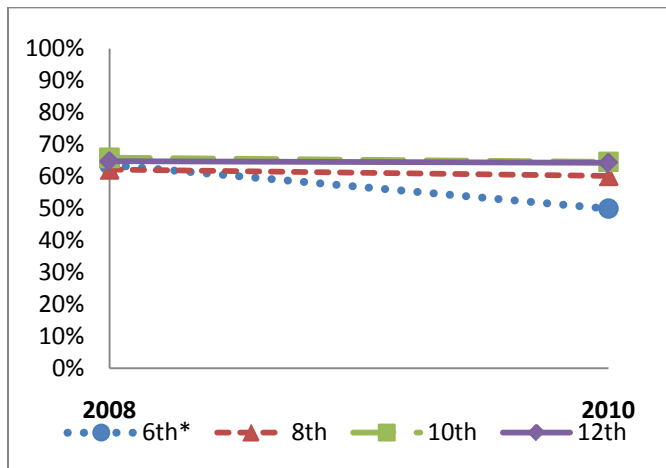


Figure 3.7 data:

	2008	2010
6th*	63.6%	49.9%
8th	62.1%	60.1%
10th	65.8%	64.5%
12th	64.7%	64.2%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 3.8 Believe that smoking cigarettes at their age would be “wrong” or “very wrong”

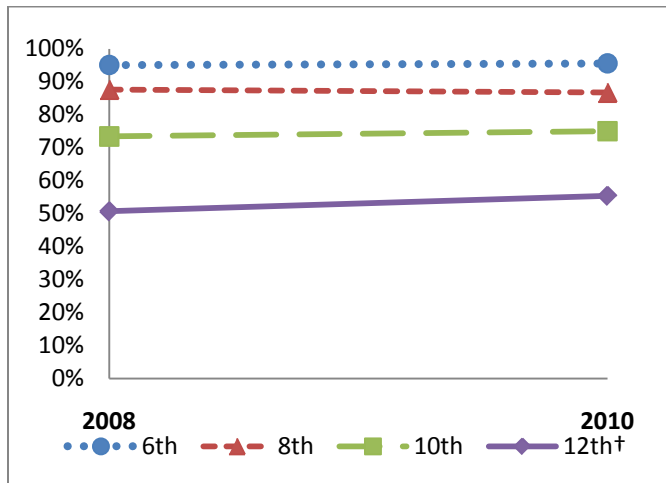


Figure 3.8 data:

	2008	2010
6th	95.1%	95.6%
8th	87.6%	86.7%
10th	73.4%	75.0%
12th†	50.7%	55.4%

† change approaching statistical significance (p=.05-.07)

Table 3.2 Perceived peer 30-day cigarette use vs. actual 30-day cigarette use by grade

2010		What percent of students at your school do you think have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days?										
		0%	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	91-100%
Grade	10th	3.5%	7.4%	9.3%	11.2%	12.9%	11.6%	10.3%	10.9%	11.8%	7.4%	3.7%
	12th	2.1%	5.6%	8.9%	11.2%	14.2%	11.4%	10.2%	11.3%	14.2%	6.3%	4.6%

Note: Rows may total more or less than 100% due to rounding. The shaded cells indicate where the true norm falls for each grade (i.e., actual past 30 day cigarette use rate is 9.3% for 10th graders and 17.6% for 12th graders).

Figure 3.9 Believe they would be seen as “cool” if they smoked cigarettes

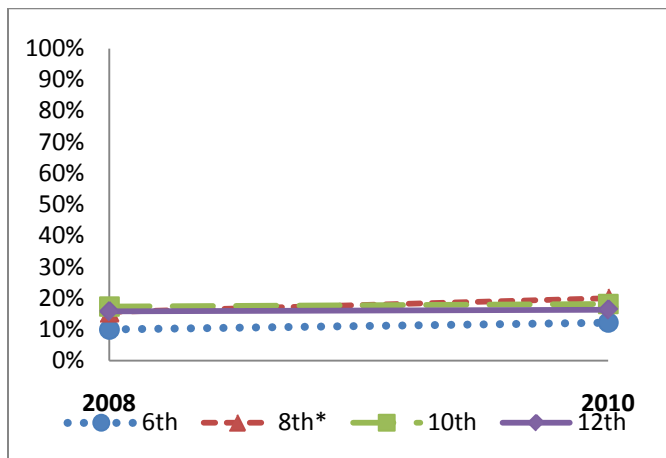


Figure 3.9 data:

	2008	2010
6th	10.0%	12.2%
8th*	15.6%	20.0%
10th	17.3%	18.2%
12th	15.8%	16.4%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 3.10 Believe that cigarettes would be easy to get if they wanted some

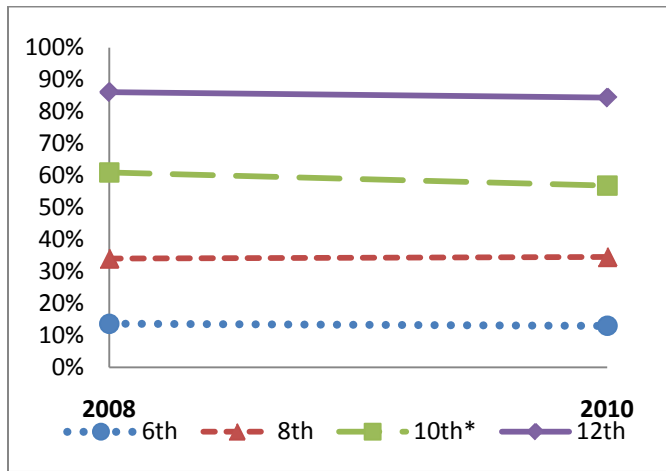


Figure 3.10 data:

	2008	2010
6th	13.6%	13.0%
8th	34.0%	34.5%
10th*	60.9%	56.8%
12th	86.1%	84.3%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Table 3.3 Sources of tobacco

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Product Sources	Among tobacco users in the past year... (including cigarettes or other tobacco products)	
	8th grade	10th Grade
A friend gave them to me	62.9%	65.5%
I took them from home without my parents knowing it	33.9%	21.9%
I gave a stranger money to buy them for me	23.6%	22.3%
My older brother or sister gave them to me	13.5%	18.1%
Bought them at a store	12.1%	16.1%
Bought them at a gas station	12.0%	23.6%
I took them from a store	9.1%	6.7%
My parent gave them to me	5.3%	8.0%
Bought them over the internet	3.2%	2.1%
Bought them from a vending machine	3.0%	5.0%
I got them some other way (other than all sources listed)	42.8%	40.4%

Note: Data is from IYS 2010

Table 3.4 Differences in tobacco-related contributing factors by Illinois community type

Indicator	Suburban Chicago	Chicago	Other Urban and Suburban	Rural
Believe “great risk” associated with smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	65.2%* (highest)	54.9%	57.7%	55.6%
Bought tobacco at a store (among tobacco users in the past year)	28.0%*	39.3%* (highest)	22.4%	21.2%
Got tobacco from a friend (among tobacco users in the past year)	62.6%	52.5%* (lowest)	65.8%	65.1%
Gave a stranger money to buy tobacco (among tobacco users in the past year)	17.4%	24.4%	20.7%	12.6%

Note: Data is from 2010 IYS; * indicates community type was different from all others (statistically significant at the p<.05 level)

National Estimates

Table 3.5 National vs. Illinois estimates for cigarette-related contributing factors, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
Perceived Risk associated with smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day (Great Risk)	60.1%	59.1%	64.5%	67.3%	64.2%	74.9%
Perceived availability of cigarettes (sort of easy or very easy to get)	34.5%	55.3%	56.8%	76.1%	84.3%	N/A

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). Illinois and US estimates for these items cannot be statistically compared due to a lack of published statistical data. For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

N/A - Data not available because the question was not included on the group's survey

More Information

To review summaries of youth responses to all tobacco-related consumption and contributing factor questions, refer to Appendix 3: Tobacco Data Comparison Tables including:

- 2010 IYS responses by grade level (6th, 8th, 10th, 12th)
- IYS 2008 vs. IYS 2010 responses by grade level
- Illinois 2010 and National 2009 comparisons by grade level
- 2010 IYS responses (combined grades) by four Illinois community types

Section 4 - Marijuana

Overview

This chapter of the 2010 IYS Statewide Report provides information on marijuana consumption patterns and contributing factors for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Illinois youth. It is useful to observe patterns of marijuana use in terms of most recent use (e.g., past year, past 30 days). Contributing factors are those attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors held by youth that increase or decrease the likelihood of marijuana use. Substance abuse literature sometimes refers to these as “risk and protective factors” or “intervening variables.” Trends in marijuana-related contributing factors can show us where to target prevention activities and can also reveal early signs of what might be ahead in future consumption patterns.

Marijuana Use

The reported **marijuana use patterns** in this chapter include:

- Age of first marijuana use (reported in Section 1: Illinois Snapshot of Youth Substance Use)
- Past year marijuana use
- Past 30-day marijuana use

To identify the patterns and changes in marijuana use among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses vs. 2009 national estimates** from the Monitoring the Future Study (the most recent national estimates that can be statistically compared with IYS 2010 responses) -- to determine how Illinois youth compare with national youth. See Appendix 10: Monitoring the Future Methodology for more information about this national study.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if marijuana use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as “approaching statistical significance” and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.)

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- In 2010, more Illinois 8th graders than national 8th graders have recently used marijuana:**
 Past 30 day use of marijuana among 8th grade Illinois youth (9.1%) is higher than the national average (6.5%). Rates of marijuana use at all age levels have remained stable among Illinois youth since 2008. Because national trends have suggested that marijuana use is on the rise, this will be an important indicator to monitor carefully in future survey years.
- Compared to youth from all other community types in Illinois, RURAL youth:**
 - Marijuana use in the past year and past 30 days is lowest in rural communities as compared to all other community types (e.g., City of Chicago, Suburban Metro Chicago Area, and Other Urban/Suburban).*

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Figure 4.1 Marijuana – Used at least once in the past year

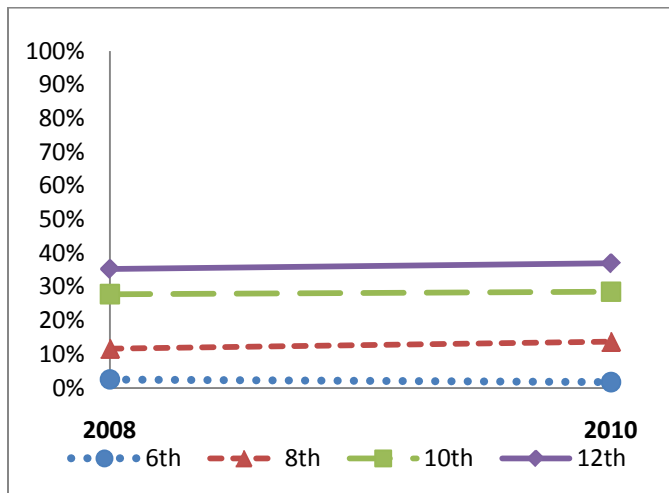


Figure 4.1 data:

	2008	2010
6th	2.5%	1.8%
8th	11.7%	13.8%
10th	27.9%	28.6%
12th	35.3%	37.0%

Figure 4.2 Marijuana – Used at least once in the past 30 days

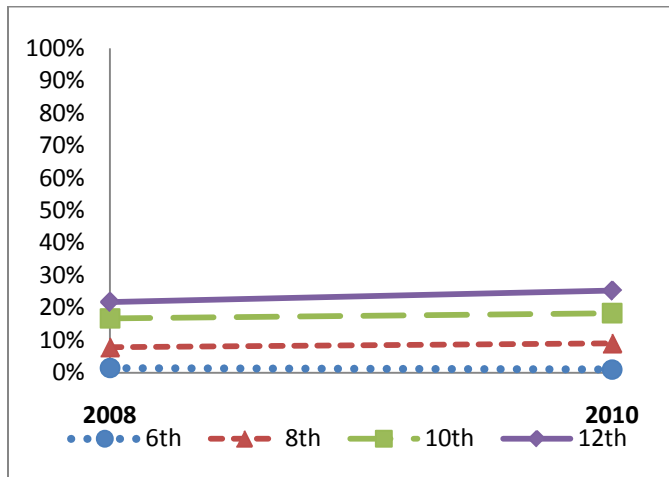


Figure 4.2 data:

	2008	2010
6th	1.4%	1.0%
8th	7.8%	9.1%
10th	16.7%	18.3%
12th	21.8%	25.3%

Table 4.1 Differences in marijuana use patterns by Illinois community type

Indicator	Suburban Chicago	Chicago	Other Urban and Suburban	Rural
Used marijuana in the past year	21.6%	23.3%	19.3%	14.2%* (lowest)
Used marijuana in the past 30 days	14.5%	15.8%	12.8%	8.2%* (lowest)

Note: Data is from 2010 IYS; * indicates community type was different from all others (statistically significant at the p<.05 level)

National Estimates

Table 4.2 National vs. Illinois estimates for marijuana use, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
Marijuana – past year	13.8%	11.8%	28.6%	26.7%	37.0%	32.8%
Marijuana – past 30 day	9.1%	6.5%*	18.3%	15.9%	25.3%	20.6%

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

* statistically significant difference between Illinois and US (p <.05)

Marijuana-Related Contributing Factors

The **marijuana-related contributing factors** assessed in the IYS include:

- Perceived risk of harm associated with once or twice weekly marijuana use
- Perceived risk of harm associated with regular marijuana use
- Perceived peer attitudes (norms) associated with youth marijuana use (e.g., how “cool” they would be perceived by peers if they used marijuana)
- Perceived peer use (norms) of marijuana
- Personal disapproval of youth marijuana use
- Perceived parental disapproval of youth marijuana use
- Perceived community (adult) disapproval of marijuana use among youth their age
- Parental communication (past year) regarding their disapproval of youth marijuana and other illegal drug use
- Perceived ease of access to marijuana

To identify the patterns and changes in marijuana-related contributing factors among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if marijuana use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as “approaching statistical significance” and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Community Types for more information on how statistical significance is determined.) Note that contributing factors in this section could not be analyzed to determine statistically significant differences between IYS and national data due to lack of published statistical data. For more information about the Monitoring the Future Study, see Appendix 10. In addition to highlights of meaningful findings through statistical tests, observations are made about any age-related trends noted. These observations are not based on statistical tests but rather on observing the patterns from 6th through 12th grade for expected or unexpected results.

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **Marijuana is seen as less risky or harmful in 2010 than in 2008:**
At all grade levels except 8th grade, there is a disturbing downward trend in beliefs that “great risk” is associated with using marijuana once or twice a week (among 6th and 12th graders) and using marijuana regularly (among 10th and 12th graders). While beliefs about risk cannot be statistically compared with national averages, national trends mirror the same pattern. Because changes in risk perceptions can signal a potential change in area of future use trends, this will be

an important indicator to monitor carefully in future survey years. Interestingly, the wording of the survey questions may play a role in how youth respond to the questions. For example, youth appear to interpret use of marijuana “regularly” differently from “use of marijuana once or twice a week” (which would seem to qualify as *regularly*). For example, in 2010, 50.8% of 10th graders reported “great risk” associated with using marijuana regularly, but only 29.4% reported “great risk” associated with using marijuana once or twice a week.

- **Marijuana disapproval ratings are down among 8th and 12th grade youth:**
Over time, 6th graders hold strong beliefs that it would be “wrong” or “very wrong” for someone their age to smoke marijuana (97.2% in 2010). However, disapproval of marijuana use decays as youth age. By the time youth reach 12th grade, 57.5% reported negative attitudes toward marijuana. Further, marijuana disapproval slipped from 2008 to 2010 for both 8th and 12th graders as well. Attitudes among 10th grade youth appear to be following suit, though these differences are only approaching statistical significance in 2010.
- **High school youth overestimate the extent of marijuana use by their peers:**
When asked in 2010 to estimate what proportion of students at their school use marijuana, 78.9% of 10th graders and 73.4% of 12th graders overestimated the extent of use. (Middle grade youth were not asked a similar question.)
- **More youth view marijuana use as “cool”:**
One of the few trends seen across most grade levels was the increase from 2008 to 2010 in the belief they would be seen as “cool” if they smoked marijuana.
- **Fewer high school age youth believe their parents disapprove of marijuana use:**
High school youth were less likely to believe that their parents feel it would be “wrong” or “very wrong” for their child to use marijuana in 2010 than in 2008. This trend was not observed at younger grade levels. Despite this change in beliefs for high school youth, perceptions about parent attitudes toward marijuana remain largely anti-marijuana, with the clear majority of youth in agreement that parents disapprove of youth marijuana (88.7% or more at all ages).
- **Multiple changes in marijuana contributing factors point to an area of concern:**
Collectively, views of an increasingly pro-marijuana peer environment, overestimation of peer use, dips in beliefs of risk, a downward trend in perceptions of parent disapproval, and decays in personal disapproval from 2008-2010 portray an alarming attitudinal shift about marijuana among Illinois youth.

- **More high school seniors report their parents have talked to them about not using marijuana and other illegal drugs in 2010 than in 2008:**

An encouraging trend is that more high school seniors have heard from their parents about expectations to avoid marijuana and other illegal drugs in the past year. Note that this indicator combines communication about marijuana with communication about other illegal drugs.

- **Beliefs about marijuana access vary by age:**

As adolescents age, they appear to increasingly believe that it would be “sort of easy” or “very easy” for them to obtain marijuana, with 6th graders perceiving the least ease of access (6.0%) and 12th graders perceiving the easiest access (69.5%).

- **Compared to youth from all other community types in Illinois, RURAL youth:**

- *perceive greatest risk associated with marijuana use once or twice a week*
- *perceive greatest risk associated with regular marijuana use*
- *have highest personal disapproval of marijuana use*
- *are least likely to believe they would be seen as cool if they smoked marijuana*
- *are most likely to believe their parents disapprove of marijuana use*
- *are most likely to believe adults in the community disapprove of marijuana use*
- *are least likely to believe that marijuana would be “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get if they wanted some*

- **Compared to youth from all other community types in Illinois, CHICAGO youth:**

- *perceive lowest risk associated with marijuana use once or twice a week*
- *perceive lowest risk associated with regular marijuana use*
- *are least likely to believe adults in the community disapprove of marijuana use*

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Figure 4.3 Believe “great risk” is associated with marijuana use once or twice a week

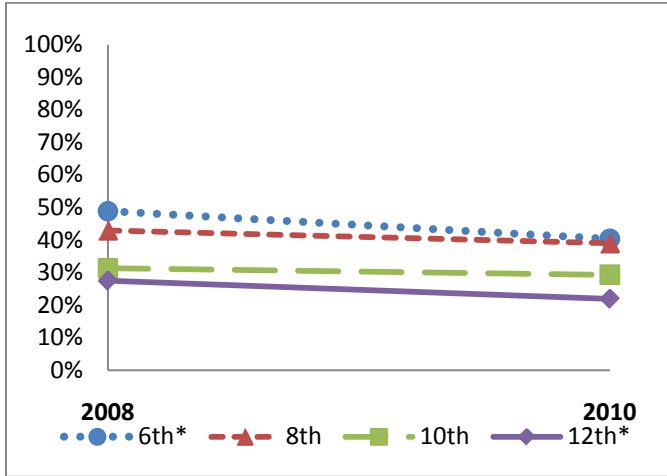


Figure 4.3 data:

	2008	2010
6th*	48.9%	40.4%
8th	43.0%	39.0%
10th	31.4%	29.4%
12th*	27.5%	22.0%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 4.4 Believe “great risk” is associated with regular marijuana use

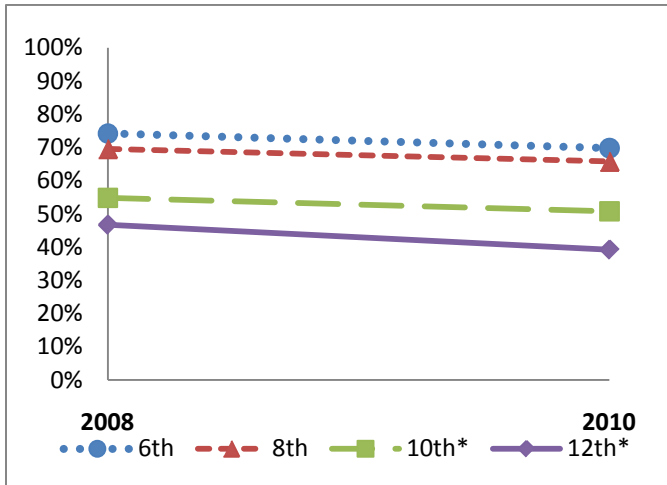


Figure 4.4 data:

	2008	2010
6th	74.2%	69.8%
8th	69.6%	65.8%
10th*	54.8%	50.8%
12th*	46.7%	39.3%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 4.5 Believe that youth use of marijuana would be “wrong” or “very wrong”

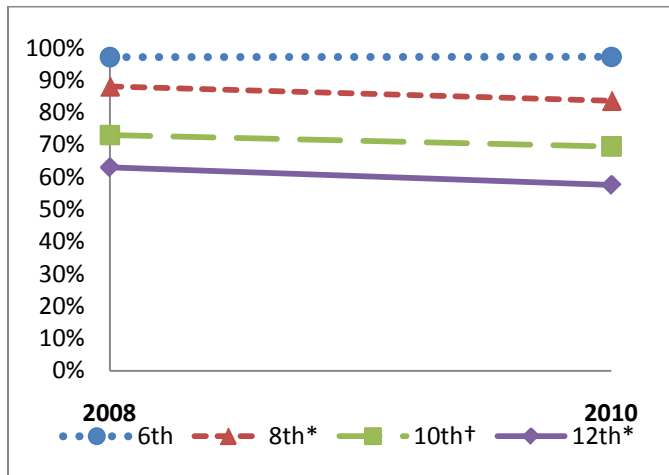


Figure 4.5 data:

	2008	2010
6th	97.2%	97.2%
8th*	88.1%	83.6%
10th†	73.0%	69.5%
12th*	63.0%	57.5%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

† change approaching statistical significance (p=.05-.07)

Figure 4.6 Believe that they would be seen as “cool” if they used marijuana

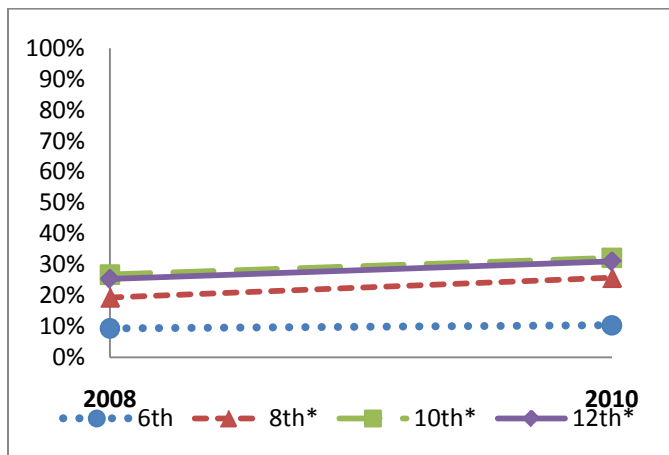


Figure 4.6 data:

	2008	2010
6th	9.4%	10.4%
8th*	19.4%	25.7%
10th*	26.8%	32.2%
12th*	25.4%	31.0%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Table 4.3 Perceived peer 30-day marijuana use vs. actual 30-day marijuana use by grade

2010		What percent of students at your school do you think have used marijuana in the past 30 days?										
		0%	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	91-100%
Grade	10th	3.4%	8.0%	9.7%	10.3%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	10.0%	11.5%	10.1%	7.7%
	12th	2.1%	5.7%	9.1%	9.7%	11.0%	11.1%	10.6%	10.2%	11.8%	12.2%	6.6%

Note: Rows may total more or less than 100% due to rounding. The shaded cells indicate where the true norm falls for each grade (i.e. actual past 30 day marijuana use rate is 18.3% for 10th graders and 25.3% for 12th graders).

Figure 4.7 Believe that their parents would feel youth use of marijuana would be “wrong” or “very wrong”

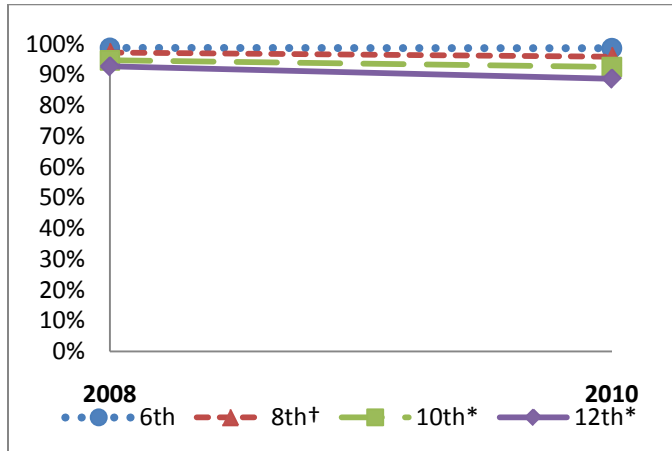


Figure 4.7 data:

	2008	2010
6th	98.7%	98.6%
8th†	97.1%	95.9%
10th*	94.6%	92.5%
12th*	92.7%	88.7%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

† change approaching statistical significance (p=.05-.07)

Figure 4.8 Report that in the past year their parents have talked to them about not using marijuana and other illegal drugs

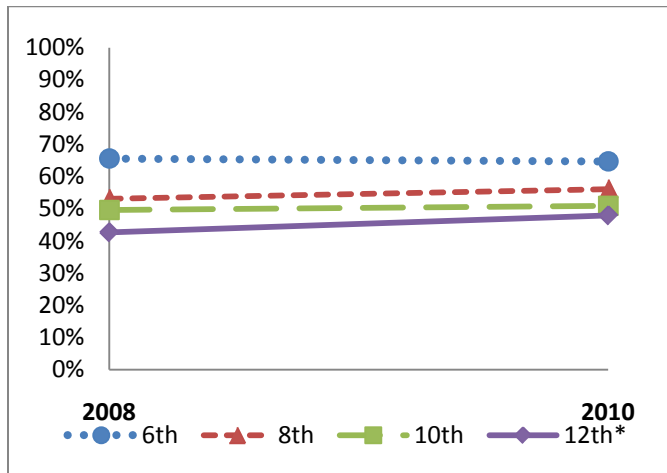


Figure 4.8 data:

	2008	2010
6th	65.6%	64.7%
8th	53.1%	55.2%
10th	49.6%	50.9%
12th*	42.6%	47.9%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 4.9 Believe that marijuana is “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get

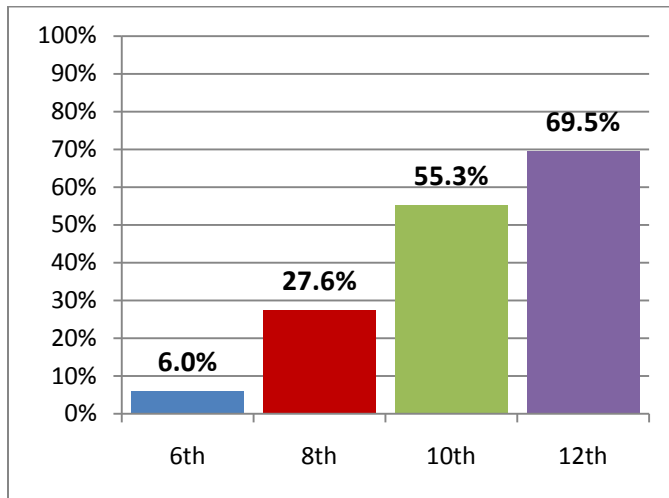


Figure 4.9 data:

	2010
6th	6.0%
8th	27.6%
10th	55.3%
12th	69.5%

Table 4.4 Differences in marijuana-related contributing factors by Illinois community type

Indicator	Suburban Chicago	Chicago	Other Urban and Suburban	Rural
Believe “great risk” associated with smoking marijuana once or twice a week	32.4%	27.9%* (lowest)	33.7%	39.7%* (highest)
Believe “great risk” associated with smoking marijuana regularly	56.7%	47.0%* (lowest)	59.1%	63.7%* (highest)
Believe it would be wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana	74.4%	74.9%	78.2%	85.5%* (highest)
Believe there is some chance, a good chance or a very good chance they would be seen as cool if they smoked marijuana	27.7%	29.5%	23.1%	16.8%* (lowest)
Believe their parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for them to use marijuana	94.0%	93.9%	93.1%	96.2%* (highest)
Believe that most adults in their neighborhood think it is wrong or very wrong for kids their age to use marijuana	87.9%	75.3%* (lowest)	86.1%	92.4%* (highest)
Believe it would be sort of or very easy to get marijuana if they wanted some	44.5%	47.9%	34.7%	26.2%* (lowest)

Note: Data is from 2010 IYS; * indicates community type was different from all others (statistically significant at the p<.05 level)

National Estimates

Table 4.5 National vs. Illinois estimates for marijuana-related contributing factors, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
Perceived Risk associated with smoking marijuana regularly (Great Risk)	65.8%	69.8%	50.8%	59.5%	39.3%	52.4%
Perceived availability of marijuana (sort of easy or very easy to get)	27.6%	39.8%	55.3%	69.3%	69.5%	81.1%

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). Illinois and US estimates for these items cannot be statistically compared due to a lack of published statistical data. For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

More Information

To review summaries of youth responses to all marijuana-related consumption and contributing factor questions, refer to Appendix 4: Marijuana Data Comparison Tables including:

- 2010 IYS responses by grade level (6th, 8th, 10th, 12th).
- IYS 2008 vs. IYS 2010 responses by grade level
- Illinois 2010 and National 2009 comparisons by grade level
- 2010 IYS responses (combined grades) by four Illinois community types

Section 5 - Inhalants

Overview

This chapter of the 2010 IYS Statewide Report provides information on inhalant consumption patterns and contributing factors for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Illinois youth. It is useful to observe patterns of inhalant use in terms of most recent use (e.g., past year, past 30 days). Contributing factors are those attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors held by youth that increase or decrease the likelihood of inhalant use. Substance abuse literature sometimes refers to these as “risk and protective factors” or “intervening variables.” Trends in contributing factors can show us where to target prevention activities and can also reveal early signs of what might be ahead in future consumption patterns.

Inhalant Use

The reported **inhalant use patterns** assessed in the IYS include:

- Inhalant use in the past year.
- Inhalant use in the past 30 days.

To identify the patterns and changes in inhalant use among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses vs. 2009 national estimates** from the Monitoring the Future Study (the most recent national estimates that can be statistically compared with IYS 2010 responses) -- to determine how Illinois youth compare with national youth. See Appendix 10: Monitoring the Future Methodology for more information about this national study.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if inhalant use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as “approaching statistical significance” and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.) In addition to highlights of meaningful findings through statistical tests, observations are made about any age-related trends noted. These observations are not based on statistical tests but rather on observing the patterns from 6th through 12th grade for expected or unexpected results.

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- Inhalant use decreases with age but remains quite low:**
 As opposed to the typical developmental trends of drug use which increase with age, inhalant use in Illinois youth reaches its highest point at the 8th grade (10.7% in 2010) and declines to its lowest point in the 12th grade (4.6% in 2010). This pattern mirrors national developmental trends for inhalant use.
- High school seniors' inhalant use is increasing though rates remain low:**
 While inhalant use is at its lowest among 12th graders, more 12th graders in 2010 (2.9%) than in 2008 (1.8%) report using inhalants in the past 30 days.
- Inhalant use among youth in Illinois is higher than the national average:**
 Rates of past 30-day use of inhalants among Illinois 8th - 12th graders and rates of past year use for 8th graders are higher than the national average. While this difference is statistically significant, rates of inhalant use among youth in Illinois remain low.
- Inhalant use does not vary by location:**
 There were no differences in inhalant consumption patterns between youth from different types of communities (i.e., City of Chicago, Suburban Metro Chicago, Other Urban/Suburban areas, and Rural areas).

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Figure 5.1 Inhalants –Used at least once in the past year

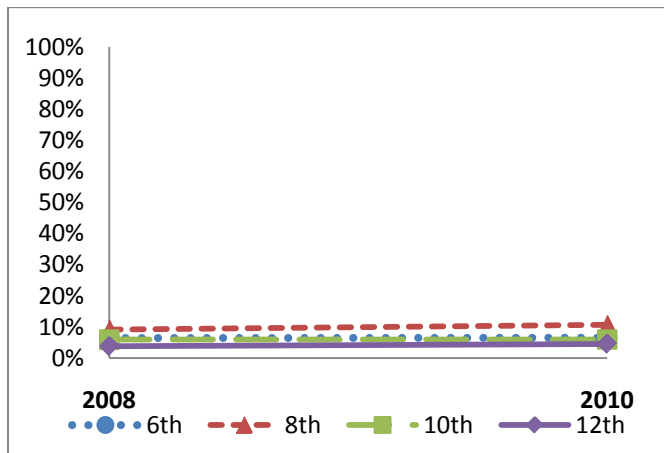


Figure 5.1 data:

	2008	2010
6th	6.4%	6.5%
8th	9.1%	10.7%
10th	5.9%	5.9%
12th	3.8%	4.6%

Figure 5.2 Inhalants – Used at least once in the past 30 days

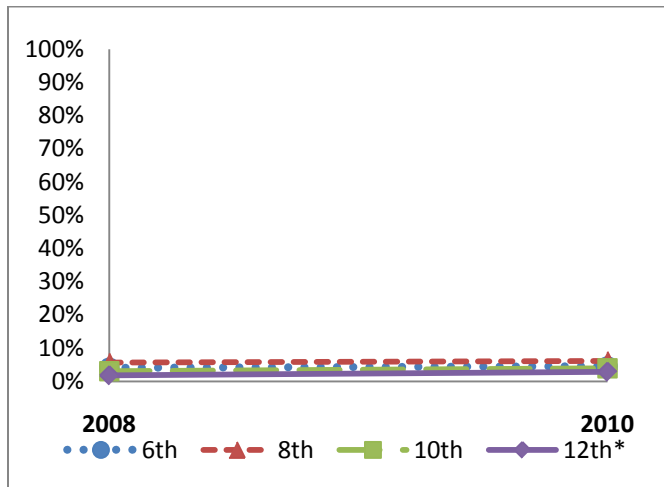


Figure 5.2 data:

	2008	2010
6th	4.1%	4.5%
8th	5.6%	6.1%
10th	3.0%	3.9%
12th*	1.8%	2.9%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

National Estimates

Table 5.1 National vs. Illinois estimates for inhalant use, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
Inhalant use – past year	10.7%	8.1%*	5.9%	6.1%	4.6%	3.4%
Inhalant use – past 30 day	6.1%	3.8%*	3.9%	2.2%*	2.9%	1.2%*

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

* statistically significant difference between Illinois and US (p <.05)

Inhalant-Related Contributing Factors

The only **inhalant-related contributing factor** assessed in the IYS is:

- Perceived risk of harm associated with regular inhalant use

To identify the patterns and changes in this inhalant-related contributing factor among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses (for all grades combined) between four different Illinois community types:** 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if inhalant use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the p <.05 level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the p=.05 - .07 level) are noted with a dagger (†)

symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as "approaching statistical significance" and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.) Note that contributing factors in this section could not be analyzed to determine statistically significant differences between IYS and national data due to lack of published statistical data. For more information about the Monitoring the Future Study, see Appendix 10.

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **Fewer youth associate great risk with regular inhalant use at most grade levels:**
There is a downward trend for 6th, 10th, and 12th graders from 2008 to 2010 in terms of how risky or harmful inhalant use is perceived to be. While this trend did not surface for 8th graders, the combination of higher use in Illinois (than nationally) and decreased risk perceptions is cause for concern and further attention.
- **Compared to youth from other community types in Illinois, CHICAGO youth:**
 - *perceive lowest risk associated with regular inhalant use*

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Figure 5.3 Believe “great risk” is associated with regular inhalant use

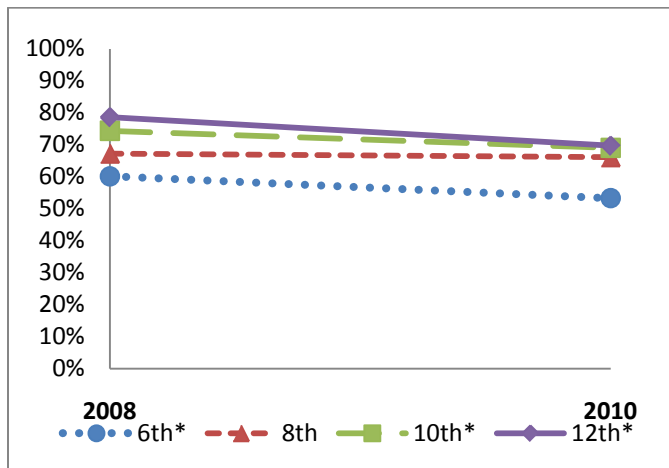


Figure 5.3 data:

	2008	2010
6th*	60.1%	53.3%
8th	67.3%	66.1%
10th*	74.4%	69.0%
12th*	78.6%	69.7%

* statistically significant change ($p < .05$)

Table 5.2 Differences in inhalant-related contributing factors by Illinois community type

Contributing Factor	Suburban Chicago	Chicago	Other Urban and Suburban	Rural
Believe “great risk” associated with using inhalants regularly	69.0%	49.8%* (lowest)	66.3%	68.0%

Note: Data is from IYS 2010; * indicates community type was different from all others (statistically significant at the p<.05 level)

National Estimates

Table 5.3 National vs. Illinois estimates for inhalant-related contributing factors, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US¹	Illinois	US¹	Illinois	US¹
Perceived Risk associated with using inhalants regularly (Great Risk)	66.1%	58.1%	69.0%	66.8%	69.7%	N/A

¹Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). Illinois and US estimates for these items cannot be statistically compared due to a lack of published statistical data. For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

N/A: Data not available because the question was not included on the group's survey

More Information

To review summaries of youth responses to all inhalant-related consumption and contributing factor questions, refer to Appendix 5: Inhalant Data Comparison Tables including:

- 2010 IYS responses by grade level (6th, 8th, 10th, 12th).
- IYS 2008 vs. IYS 2010 responses by grade level
- Illinois 2010 and National 2009 comparisons by grade level
- 2010 IYS responses (combined grades) by four Illinois community types

Section 6 - Prescription Drugs (Without Medical Supervision) and Over the Counter Drugs

Overview

This section of the 2010 IYS Statewide Report provides consumption information about two types of drugs: prescription drugs used when not prescribed by a doctor (e.g., steroids, Valium, Ritalin) and non-medical use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs (e.g., weight loss, performance enhancing, cough syrup) for non-medical purposes. Information about 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Illinois youth are presented, but not for 6th grade youth, because the IYS for 6th graders does not include questions about these types of drugs.

Prescription (Without Medical Supervision) and OTC Drug Misuse

The reported **drug use patterns assessed by the IYS include:**

- Steroid use without a prescription in the past year.
- Upper use (Ritalin, etc.) without a prescription in the past year.
- Downer use (Valium, etc.) without a prescription in the past year.
- Other prescription drug use (OxyContin, etc.) without a prescription in the past year.
- OTC weight loss aids use (Dexatrim, etc.) in the past year.
- OTC performance enhancing and body building drug use (creatine, fat-burners, etc.) in the past year.
- Other OTC drug use (cough syrup, etc.) for non-medical purposes in the past year.

To identify the patterns and changes in prescription and OTC drug use among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses vs. 2009 national estimates** from the Monitoring the Future Study (the most recent national estimates that can be statistically compared with IYS 2010 responses) -- to determine how Illinois youth compare with national youth. *Note that, due to differences between the IYS and MTF questions related to these categories of drugs, only past year steroid use could be compared between Illinois and national estimates.* See Appendix 9: Monitoring the Future Survey Methodology for more information about this national study.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if non-prescription drug and OTC drug use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 10: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as "approaching statistical significance" and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.)

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **The use of prescription drugs (without medical supervision) has remained stable and low among 8th-12th grade youth in Illinois:**

National trends have revealed an increase in the use of downers (e.g., OxyContin & Vicodin) among 10th graders but this trend was not detected in Illinois 10th graders. Illinois youth estimates for steroid use (the only comparable prescription drug type) are no different than national rates of use.

- **The use of OTC drugs for a non-medical purpose remains stable and low among 8-12th grade youth in Illinois:**

The most frequently reported category of OTC use was “other OTC drugs (cough syrup, etc.) for a non-medical purpose” among all grade levels. This finding requires further investigation as the composition of specific OTC drugs in the “other” category is unknown. Use rates for known categories of OTC drugs (performance-enhancing or body-building supplements and over-the-counter weight loss aids) range from 2.0% in 8th grade to 6.1% in 10th grade.

- **Compared to youth from other community types in Illinois, CHICAGO youth:**

- *are least likely to use uppers*
- *are least likely to use downers*
- *are least likely to report use of “other” prescription drugs*

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Table 6.1 Use of prescription drugs (without medical supervision) and over the counter (OTC) drugs in the past year

During the past 12 months, which of these drugs have you used without a doctor's prescription?	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
Uppers (Ritalin, etc.)	1.2%	3.0%	5.8%
Downers (Valium, Ambien, etc.)	1.2%	3.0%	5.9%
Steroids	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%
Other prescription drugs (OxyContin, Ketamine, etc.)	2.8%	5.8%	7.7%
During the past 12 months, which "Over-the-Counter" drugs have you used for a non-medical purpose?	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
Performance-enhancing or body-building supplements (creatine, fat-burners, etc.)	2.8%	5.3%	6.5%
Over-the-counter weight loss aids (laxatives, Dexatrim, etc.)	2.1%	2.4%	4.2%
Other over-the-counter drugs (cough syrup, etc.)	15.3%	14.7%	14.4%

Note: Data is from IYS 2010

Table 6.2 Differences in use of prescription drugs (without medical supervision) and over the counter (OTC) drugs by community type

Indicator	Suburban Chicago	Chicago	Other Urban and Suburban	Rural
Used uppers (Ritalin, etc.) in the past year	3.5%	1.1%* (lowest)	3.7%	3.2%
Used downers (Valium, Ambien, etc.) in the past year	3.1%	1.2%* (lowest)	4.2%	3.7%
Used other prescription drugs (OxyContin, Ketamine, etc.) without a prescription in the past year	5.5%	2.6%* (lowest)	6.4%	5.2%

* indicates community type was different from all others (statistically significant at the p<.05 level)

National Estimates

Table 6.3 National vs. Illinois estimates for prescription and OTC drug use, 8th -12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
Steroid use (without a doctor's prescription) – past year	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

More Information

To review summaries of youth responses to all prescription and OTC-related consumption and contributing factor questions, refer to Appendix 6: Prescription and OTC Drugs Data Comparison Tables including:

- 2010 IYS responses by grade level (8th, 10th, 12th).
- IYS 2008 vs. IYS 2010 responses by grade level
- Illinois 2010 and National 2009 comparisons by grade level
- 2010 IYS responses (combined grades) by four Illinois community types

Section 7 - Illicit Drugs

Overview

This section of the 2010 IYS Statewide Report provides information on other illicit drug (MDMA - “Ecstasy,” LSD, cocaine, methamphetamines, and heroin) past year use for 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Illinois youth. The 6th grade IYS survey does not include use items for these drugs. Contributing factors are those attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors held by youth that increase or decrease the likelihood of other illegal drug use. Substance abuse literature sometimes refers to these as “risk and protective factors” or “intervening variables.” Trends in other illegal drug-related contributing factors can show us where to target prevention activities and can also reveal early signs of what might be ahead in future consumption patterns.

Illicit Drug Use

The reported **illicit drug use patterns** in this section include:

- MDMA (“Ecstasy”) use in the past year.
- LSD or other hallucinogen use in the past year.
- Cocaine or crack use in the past year.
- Methamphetamine (meth) in the past year.
- Heroin use in the past year.

To identify the patterns and changes in illicit drug use among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** --to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses vs. 2009 national estimates** from the Monitoring the Future Study (the most recent national estimates that can be statistically compared with IYS 2010 responses) -- to determine how Illinois youth compare with national youth. See Appendix 10: Monitoring the Future Methodology for more information about this national study.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if illicit drug use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don’t quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as “approaching statistical significance” and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.)

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **Use of illicit drugs including (MDMA “Ecstasy,” LSD/hallucinogens, cocaine, meth, and heroin) is low:**

The past year use rate for any illicit drug in this category is at or below 5.8% for 8th-12th grade youth. MDMA (“Ecstasy”) is the most frequently used illicit drug.

- **Though use rates are very low, small increases from 2010 are observed in MDMA “Ecstasy” and LSD/hallucinogen use among high school age youth:**

High school youth (both 10th and 12th graders) demonstrated a small increase in MDMA “Ecstasy” use from 2008 to 2010. These increases, while notable, are small. The use of LSD also increased slightly among 12th grade Illinois youth from 2008 (3.4%) to 2010 (5.1%). Because national data is reported for LSD separately from other hallucinogens while the IYS combines LSD/hallucinogens use into one question, Illinois and national use rates cannot be compared.

- **Use of cocaine is limited and declining among high school seniors:**

Cocaine use is low for all grade levels; past year use is at or below 3.1% in 2010. While 8th and 10th grade use levels have remained similar from 2008 to 2010, high school seniors have even lower cocaine use rates in 2010 (3.1%) than in 2008 (5.5%). National trends also reveal that cocaine use is on a downward trend for 12th graders.

- **Methamphetamines (meth) use is low in Illinois and lower than the national average:**

The picture for meth is even more encouraging. No more than 1.0% of Illinois youth at any grade level report use of meth in the past year, and the 10th grade past-year meth use rate in Illinois (0.4%) is lower than the national 10th grade meth use rate (1.6%) in 2010.

- **Illicit drug use does not vary by community type in Illinois:**

There were no differences in MDMA “Ecstasy”, LSD, cocaine, meth, or heroin consumption patterns between youth from different types of communities (i.e., City of Chicago, Suburban Metro Chicago, Rural, and Other Urban/Suburban areas).

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Figure 7.1 Meth - Used at least once in past year

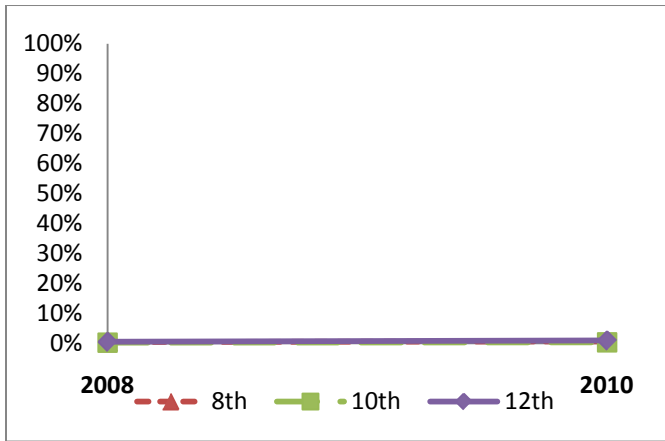


Figure 7.1 data:

	2008	2010
8th	0.5%	0.7%
10th	0.3%	0.4%
12th	0.5%	1.0%

No change was statistically significant ($p < .05$) or approached statistical significance ($p = .05 - .07$) for any grade.

Note: This graph contains usage data for 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. Usage for all three grades is very low, and nearly identical, such that all three line graphs overlay each other.

Figure 7.2 MDMA (“Ecstasy”) - Used at least once in past year

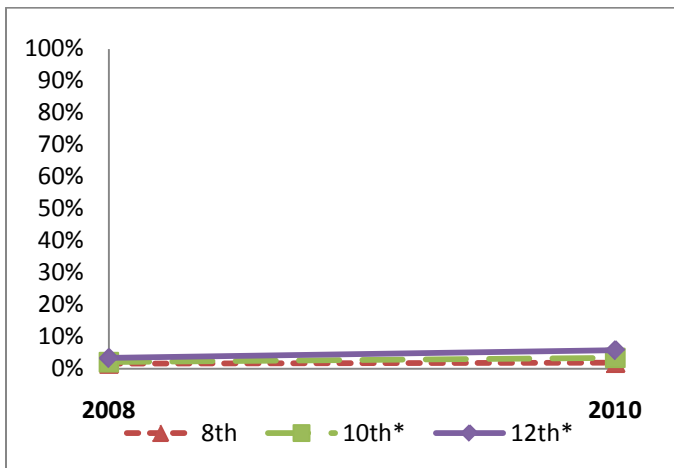


Figure 7.2 data:

	2008	2010
8th	1.6%	1.8%
10th*	2.0%	3.4%
12th*	3.3%	5.8%

* statistically significant change ($p < .05$)

Figure 7.3 LSD/hallucinogens - Used at least once in past year

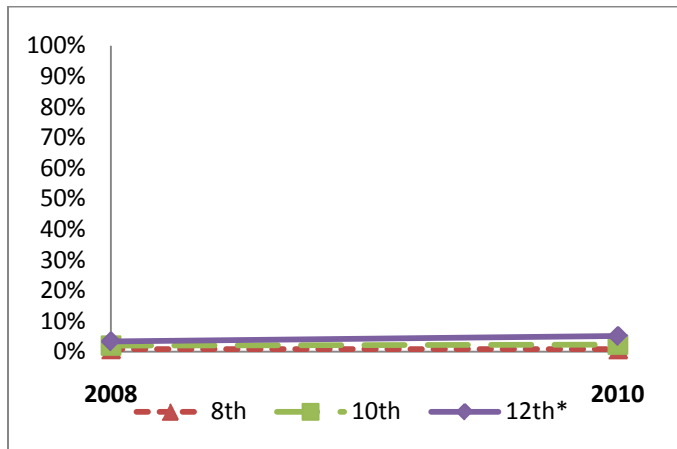


Figure 7.3 data:

	2008	2010
8th	0.9%	0.9%
10th	2.0%	2.3%
12th*	3.4%	5.1%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 7.4 Cocaine-Used at least once in past year

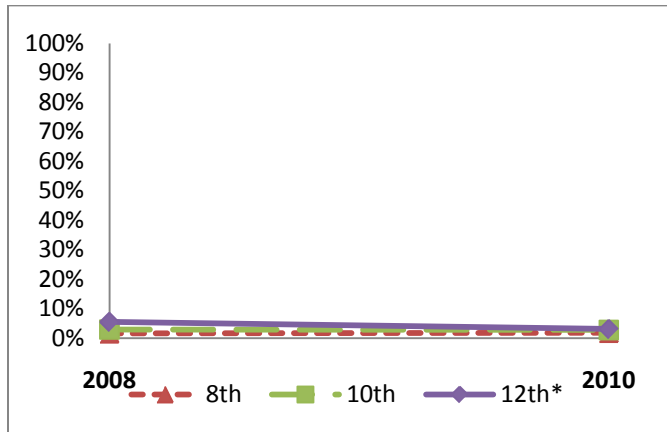


Figure 7.4 data:

	2008	2010
8th	1.7%	1.9%
10th	2.9%	2.8%
12th*	5.5%	3.1%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

Figure 7.5 Heroin-Used at least once in past year

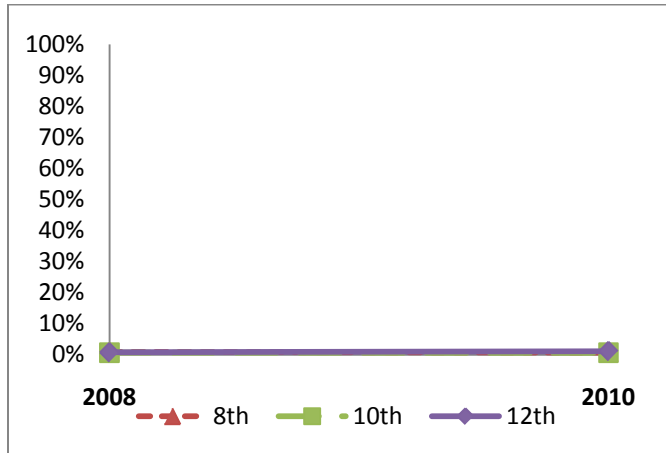


Figure 7.5 data:

	2008	2010
8th	0.9%	0.7%
10th	0.7%	0.6%
12th	0.8%	1.1%

No change was statistically significant ($p < .05$) or approached statistical significance ($p = .05-.07$) for any grade.

Note: This graph contains usage data for 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. Usage for all three grades is very low, and nearly identical, such that all three line graphs overlay each other.

National Estimates

Table 7.1 National vs. Illinois estimates for other illicit drug use, 8th-12th grade

	8th		10th		12th	
	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹	Illinois	US ¹
MDMA (“ecstasy”) – past year	1.8%	1.3%	3.4%	3.7%	5.8%	4.3%
Cocaine – past year	1.9%	1.6%	2.8%	2.7%	3.1%	3.4%
Methamphetamine – past year	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%*	1.0%	1.2%
Heroin – past year	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%

¹ Data source for US estimates is Monitoring the Future (2009). For more information, see Appendix 10 – Monitoring the Future Methodology.

* statistically significant difference between Illinois and US ($p < .05$)

Illicit Drug-Related Contributing Factors

The **other illicit drug-related contributing factors** assessed in the IYS include:

- Personal disapproval of LSD, cocaine, amphetamine, and other illegal drug use.
- Perceived access to LSD, cocaine, amphetamine, and other illegal drugs (although this question is not on 6th grade IYS survey)

To identify the patterns and changes in other illegal drug-related contributing factors among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.

- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if alcohol use varies by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as "approaching statistical significance" and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.) Note that some indicators in this section could not be compared between IYS and national data, as the Monitoring the Future survey does not contain a parallel item. For more information about the Monitoring the Future Study, see Appendix 10.

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **While disapproval ratings of illicit drugs (LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, and other illegal drugs) are very high, fewer 8th grade youth disapprove of other illegal drug use in 2010 than in 2008:** The vast majority of youth at all grade levels disapprove of illicit drug use, ranging from a high of (98.9%) among 6th graders to a low of (91.3%) among 12th graders. While the percentage of 8th graders who believe it would be "wrong" or "very wrong" for someone their age to use illicit drugs decreased from 2008 (97.0%) to 2010 (95.5%), their disapproval ratings of illicit drugs remain very high.
- **Availability of illicit drugs (LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, and other illegal drugs) from 8th-12th grade reveals a pattern of increasing ease of access:** Although only 9.0% of 8th graders believe illicit drugs would be "sort of easy" or "very easy" to access, more than 1 out of 4 youth hold the same view by 12th grade (28.5%).
- **Compared to youth from more urban community types in Illinois, RURAL youth:**
 - *have highest disapproval ratings associated with other illegal drug use*
- **Compared to youth from other community types in Illinois, CHICAGO youth:**
 - *are most likely to believe that other illegal drugs are "sort of easy" or "very easy" to get if they wanted some*

Illinois Highlights-Figures and Tables

Figure 7.6 Believe it would be “wrong” or “very wrong” for someone their age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug

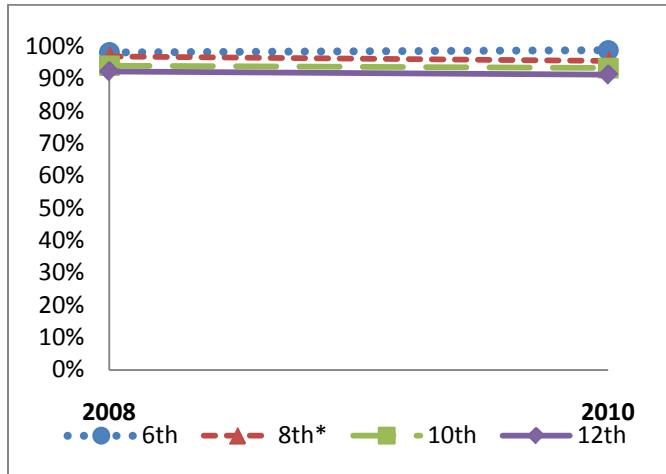


Figure 7.6 data:

	2008	2010
6th	98.2%	98.9%
8th*	97.0%	95.5%
10th	94.1%	93.3%
12th	92.3%	91.3%

* statistically significant change ($p < .05$)

Figure 7.7 Believe LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug would be “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get

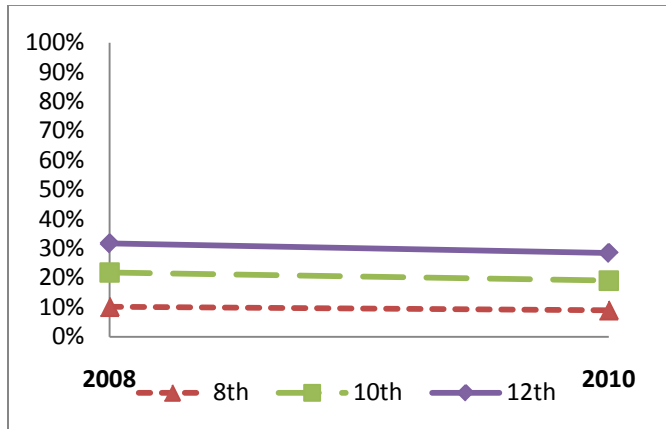


Figure 7.7 data:

	2008	2010
8th	10.2%	9.0%
10th	21.8%	19.1%
12th	31.7%	28.5%

No change was statistically significant ($p < .05$) or approached statistical significance ($p = .05 - .07$) for any grade.

Table 7.2 Differences in illicit drug-related contributing factors by Illinois community type

Indicator	Suburban Chicago	Chicago	Other Urban and Suburban	Rural
Believe it would be wrong or very wrong for someone their age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug	94.4%	94.2%	94.6%	96.4%* (highest)
Believe it would be sort of or very easy to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines if they wanted some	17.8%	25.3%* (highest)	15.7%	14.0%

Note: Data is from IYS 2010; * indicates community type was different from all others (statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level)

National Estimates

There are no national data that mirror contributing factors for this section, as national data reflect attitudes toward each illicit drug separately and the IYS asks a more general question about illicit drugs combined (e.g., “How hard would it be to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines if you wanted some?”).

More Information

To review summaries of youth responses to all illicit drug-related consumption and contributing factor questions, refer to Appendix 7: Other Illicit Drugs Data Comparison Tables including:

- 2010 IYS responses by grade level (6th-contributing factor items only, 8th, 10th, 12th)
- IYS 2008 vs. IYS 2010 responses by grade level
- Illinois 2010 and National 2009 comparisons by grade level
- 2010 IYS responses (combined grades) by four Illinois community types

Section 8 - Driving Under the Influence

Overview

This section of the 2010 IYS Statewide Report presents information about behaviors related to driving after drinking or using drugs. Use of substances under these conditions poses an increased risk to health and safety. The IYS high school survey contains a series of questions about both driving under the influence and riding with others who have been drinking or using other drugs. Middle grade surveys include only questions related to riding with others who have been drinking or using drugs.

Patterns of driving under the influence assessed by the IYS include:

- Driving after drinking or using drugs in the past year (10th & 12th grade only)
- Riding with an adult driver after the driver was drinking in the past year (6th-12th grade)
- Riding with a teen driver after the driver was drinking in the past year (6th-12th grade)

To identify the patterns and changes in behaviors related to driving after drinking or using drugs among Illinois youth, the following statistical comparisons were made:

- **2008 vs. 2010 IYS responses by grade** -- to determine changes in Illinois youth over time.
- **2010 IYS responses between four different community types** across Illinois within: 1) *City of Chicago*, 2) *Suburban Chicago Counties*, 3) *Other Urban and Suburban Counties* not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and 4) *Rural Counties* -- to determine if these behaviors vary by location. For more information about how these community types are defined and a list of areas included in each, refer to Appendix 11: Illinois Community Types.

Differences that reached statistical significance (at the $p < .05$ level) are noted with an asterisk (*) symbol and those that approached statistical significance (at the $p = .05 - .07$ level) are noted with a dagger (†) symbol in the tables and charts that follow. If $p < .05$, it means that there is only a very limited possibility (<5%) that the difference is due solely to chance. Sometimes there are differences that don't quite meet that threshold, but are worth noting when taken into consideration with other findings. These types of findings are viewed as "approaching statistical significance" and are worth keeping an eye on in the future. (See Appendix 9: Illinois Youth Survey Methodology for more information on how statistical significance is determined.) Note that no indicators in this section could be compared between IYS and national data as the Monitoring the Future survey does not contain a parallel item. For more information about the Monitoring the Future Study, see Appendix 10.

Summary of Illinois Highlights

- **Driving after drinking is decreasing for high school seniors:**
Fewer 12th graders report driving a car after drinking during the past year in 2010 (16.2%) than in 2008 (21.2%), which is a very positive and encouraging trend. A similar trend appears to be unfolding for 10th graders as well.

- **Reports of riding in a car with a teen who had been drinking have remained stable but are at concerning levels:**

Though rates have remained stable since 2008, it is alarming that 12% of 8th graders, 21.5% of 10th graders, and 31.8% of 12th graders in 2010 indicate they rode in a car with a teenager who had been drinking or using drugs in the past year.

- **Driving after drinking or using drugs does not vary by location:**

There are no differences between youth in different types of communities (e.g., Rural, Suburban Metro Chicago Area, Other Urban/Suburban areas, and City of Chicago) with respect to self-reported driving after drinking/drug use or riding with someone who was driving after drinking or using other drugs.

Illinois Highlights – Figures and Tables

Figure 8.1 Driving after drinking alcohol - At least once in the past year

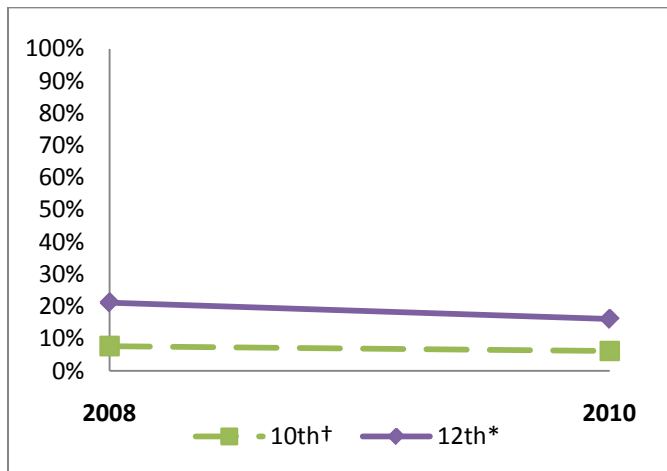


Figure 8.1 data:

	2008	2010
10th[†]	7.7%	6.2%
12th[*]	21.2%	16.2%

* statistically significant change (p<.05)

† change approaching statistical significance (p<.07)

Table 8.1 Riding with a driver who has been drinking or using drugs-at least once in the past year

During the past 12 months, how many times have you ridden in a car driven by ...	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
An adult who had been drinking or using drugs?	22.4%	25.4%	26.7%	23.9%
A teenager who had been drinking or using drugs?	6.4%	12.0%	21.5%	31.8%

Note: Data is from 2010 IYS

More Information

To review summaries of youth responses to all driving under the influence-related questions, refer to Appendix 8 : Driving Under the Influence Data Comparison Tables:

- 2010 IYS responses by grade level (6th, 8th, 10th, 12th).
- IYS 2008 vs. IYS 2010 responses by grade level
- 2010 IYS responses (combined grades) by four Illinois community types



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