



# School Safety Newsletter

Volume 2, Issue 8

March 2015

## Monitoring the Future Survey, Overview of Findings 2014

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIH): The Science of Drug Abuse & Addiction

Revised December 2014

<http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/monitoring-future/monitoring-future-survey-overview-findings-2014>

This year's Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey of drug use and attitudes among American 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders continues to show encouraging news, with decreasing use of alcohol, cigarettes, and misuse of prescription pain relievers; stable rates of marijuana use among teens; decreasing use of inhalants and synthetic drugs, including K2/Spice and Bath Salts; and a general decline over the last two decades in the use of illicit drugs. However, the survey highlighted growing concerns over the high rate of electronic cigarette use and softening of attitudes around some types of drug use, particularly decreases in perceived harm and disapproval of marijuana use.

### The Good News

- **Abuse of prescription and over-the counter drugs continued to decline in** among the nation's youth. Past year use of the opioid pain reliever Vicodin showed a significant 5 year drop, with 4.8 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> graders using Vicodin for non-medical reasons, compared to 9.7 percent in 2009. Past year use of narcotics other than heroin (which includes all opioid pain relievers) among high school seniors showed a significant drop to 6.1 percent from 7.1 percent a year ago and from 9.5 percent at the peak in 2004. Past year non-medical use of the stimulants Adderall and Ritalin (often prescribed for ADHD) remained relatively steady, at 6.8 percent and 1.8 percent respectively for high school seniors. The survey continues to show that most teens get these medicines from friends or relatives and to a lesser degree, from their own prescription from a previous medical issue. There was also a significant drop in the past year use of cough/cold medicines containing dextromethorphan (DXM) among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, with only 2 percent using them for non-medical reasons, down from 2.9 percent last year and 3.8 percent five years ago.
- Likewise, 5-year trends continue to show **significant decreases in alcohol use** among all grades. 9.0, 23.5 and 37.4 percent of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders respectively reported past month use of alcohol, compared to 14.9 percent, 30.4 percent and 43.5 percent in 2009. There was also a **significant drop in binge drinking** in 2014 among high school seniors, which is now under 20 percent after peaking in 1998 at 31.5 percent. The binge drinking rate represents the percentage of students who reported consuming 5 or more drinks in a row sometime in the last two weeks.
- **Cigarette smoking has decreased markedly over the past 5 years (almost 50%) across all grades and is currently at its lowest rate in the survey's history.** Daily cigarette smoking decreased to 1.4 percent among 8<sup>th</sup> graders compared to 2.7 percent five years ago; to 3.2 percent among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, compared to 4.4 percent last year, and 6.3 percent five years ago; and to 6.7 percent among high school seniors, down from 8.5 percent last year, 11.2 percent in 2009, and nearly 25 percent at the peak in 1997.
- **Marijuana use did not increase despite softening of perceived risks.** Past month use of marijuana remained steady among 8<sup>th</sup> graders at 6.5 percent, 10<sup>th</sup> graders at 16.6 percent and 12<sup>th</sup> graders at 21.2 percent. Close to 6 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> graders report daily use of marijuana. 81 percent of high school seniors say it is easy to get marijuana. Among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, there was a drop in perceived availability, with 36.9 percent saying it is easy to get marijuana, compared to last year's 39.1 percent.
- **The survey also revealed that marijuana is frequently consumed as an edible**, which is more prevalent among states with medical marijuana; specifically of the 12<sup>th</sup> graders who consumed marijuana in the past year 40% of them reported having consumed it in an edible form in the medical

*Protecting our  
future through  
information  
sharing*

### In This Issue

- Monitoring the Future Survey, Overview of Findings 2014
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- Marijuana Use & Educational Outcomes

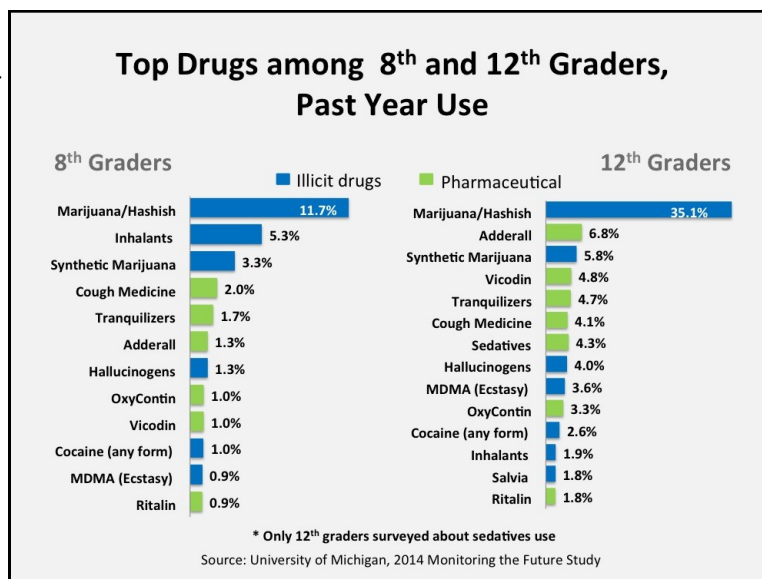
## Monitoring the Future Survey, Overview of Findings 2014 (Continued)

marijuana states versus 26% in non-medical marijuana states. In 2014 there was no significant difference in the rates of marijuana use among high school seniors in medical marijuana states compared to non-medical marijuana states (34.5 and 30.1 respectively); this is in contrast to 2013 when 40.4 percent of high school seniors in medical marijuana states reported smoking marijuana in the past year compared to 29.7 percent in non-medical marijuana states.

- **Use of illicit drugs has generally declined over the past two decades.** Past year use of illicit drugs for all grades combined now sits at 27.2 percent, down from its peak in 1997 at 34.1 percent. Past year use of MDMA (also known as ecstasy or “Molly”) saw a significant decline among 10<sup>th</sup> graders to 2.3 percent, from 3.6 percent in 2013, now just about one third of the 2001 peak level of 6.2 percent. Past year use of heroin remained very low despite increased use among adults over 26 years of age in 2013.
- There has been a **considerable decline in past year use of K2/Spice** (sometimes called “synthetic marijuana”) in the two years the survey has been tracking its use. 5.8 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported its use this year, compared to 7.9 percent last year and 11.3 percent in 2012. This was associated with an increase in the perceived risk of taking synthetic marijuana once or twice among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. **Use of the hallucinogen salvia also dropped significantly** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the past year to 1.8 percent, from 3.4 percent in 2013.
- **Past year use of the amphetamine-like stimulants known as bath salts** (added to the survey in 2012) **remained low**, and dropped considerably among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, to 0.5 percent compared to 1 percent last year.
- **Use of inhalants is at its lowest levels in the history of the survey**, among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Rates of inhalant use are traditionally highest among 8<sup>th</sup> graders (unlike most other drugs). Past year use among this age group is at 5.3 percent, down from 8.1 percent five years ago and 12.8 percent at its peak rate in 1995.
- The survey also shows a **decline in the perceived availability of most substance** over the past few years including alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, powder cocaine, crystal methamphetamine, and prescription painkillers.

### Areas of Concern

- Measured for the first time in the MTF survey this year, **the use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) is high among teens** with 8.7 percent of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 16.2 percent of 10<sup>th</sup> graders, and 17.1 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> graders using e-cigarettes in the past month. Only 14.2 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> graders view regular e-cigarette use as harmful. The nicotine in e-cigarettes is vaporized and inhaled (not smoked), however, the health impact of e-cigarette use is not yet clear, nor is it known if use of e-cigarettes increases the likelihood of transitioning to conventional cigarettes or other tobacco products. While many of these student e-cigarette users have a history of cigarette and/or smokeless tobacco exposure, approximately 2.9% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 4.5% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 3.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders report past month use of e-cigarettes while denying ever using tobacco cigarettes or smokeless tobacco.
- While marijuana use has remained relatively stable over the past few years there continues to be a **changing of attitudes about the perceived risk of harm associated with marijuana use**. The majority of high school seniors do not think regular marijuana smoking is harmful, with only 36.1% saying that regular use puts the user at great risk compared to 52.4 percent five years ago. However, 56.7% of seniors say they disapprove of occasional marijuana smoking, and 73.4 percent say they disapprove of regular marijuana smoking, down from 65.6 percent and 80.3 percent respectively in 2009. Eighty-one percent of seniors say it is easy to get marijuana.
- **Marijuana use continues to exceed cigarette use** in all three grade levels. In 2014, 21.2% of high school seniors used marijuana in the past 30 days compared with 13.6% who smoked cigarettes.
- **Past-year hookah use continued to increase among 12<sup>th</sup> graders** to 22.9%—the highest rate since 2010, when the survey started capturing this type of tobacco use.
- **Changing attitudes toward substance abuse often precede changes in reported use.** The perceived risk of harm of regularly smoking marijuana and taking prescription stimulants including amphetamines has continued to decline among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. This is evidenced by a 5 year decline in the perceived harm of regularly smoking marijuana from 52.4 percent in 2009 to 36.1 percent in 2014 and a decline in the perceived harm of regularly taking prescription amphetamines from 69.0 percent in 2009 to 55.1 percent in 2013. This could indicate that use of these drugs could begin to rise again in future years.



## Monthly Webinars!

First  
Wednesday of  
Every Month  
at 10 am.

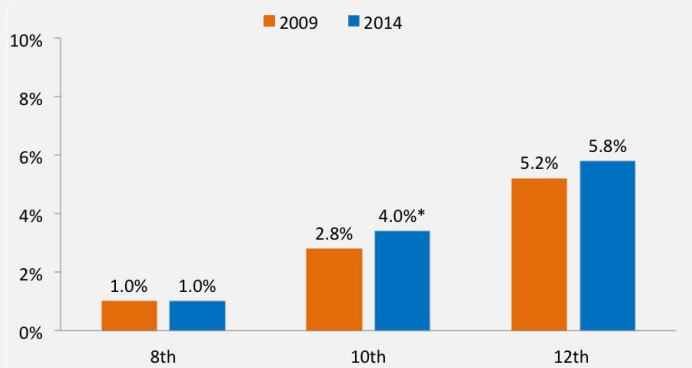
Next Webinar  
- April 1,  
2015

Each webinar has a round table discussion at the end. Questions are always welcome!

To participate, you must be a vetted member. For more information please email [schoolsafety@isp.state.il.us](mailto:schoolsafety@isp.state.il.us)

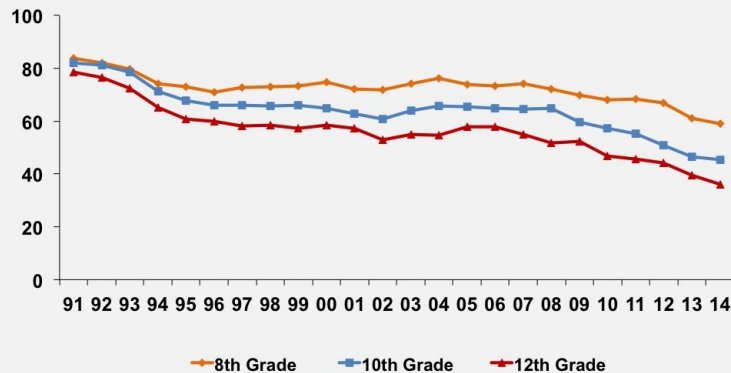
# Monitoring the Future Survey, Overview of Findings 2014 (Continued)

## Five-Year Increase in Daily Marijuana Use among 10<sup>th</sup> graders



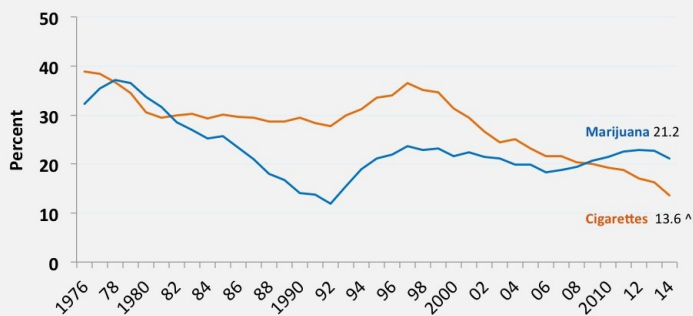
Source: University of Michigan, 2014 Monitoring the Future Study

## Percent Perceiving Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Regularly



Source: University of Michigan, 2014 Monitoring the Future Study

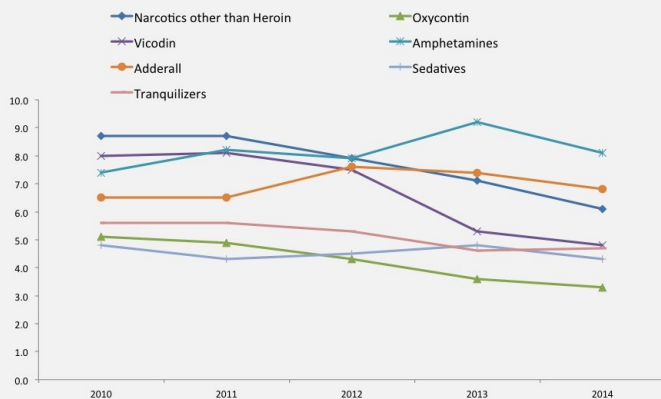
## Past Month Use of Cigarettes and Marijuana among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, 1975-2014



Significant \* increase or ^ decrease from 2009

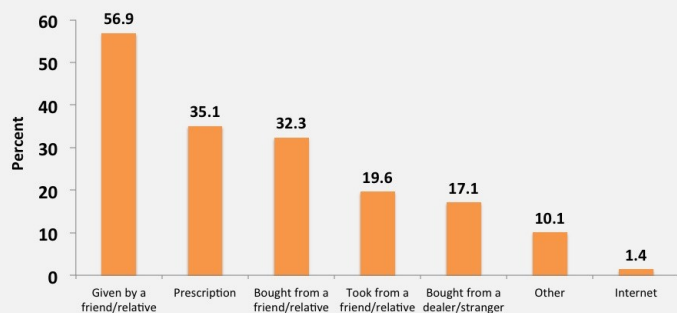
Source: University of Michigan, 2014 Monitoring the Future Study

## Past 5-Year Use of Prescription Drugs among 12<sup>th</sup> Graders



Source: University of Michigan, 2014 Monitoring the Future Study

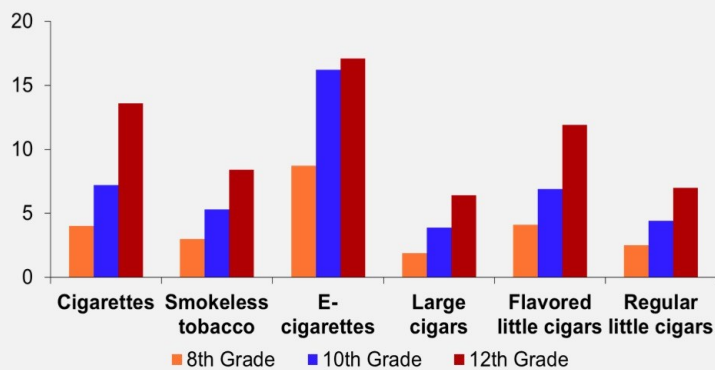
## Source of Prescription Narcotics among Past Year Non-medical Users, 12<sup>th</sup> Grade<sup>§</sup>



§ Categories are not mutually exclusive

Source: University of Michigan, 2014 Monitoring the Future Study

## Past Month Use of Selected Tobacco Products

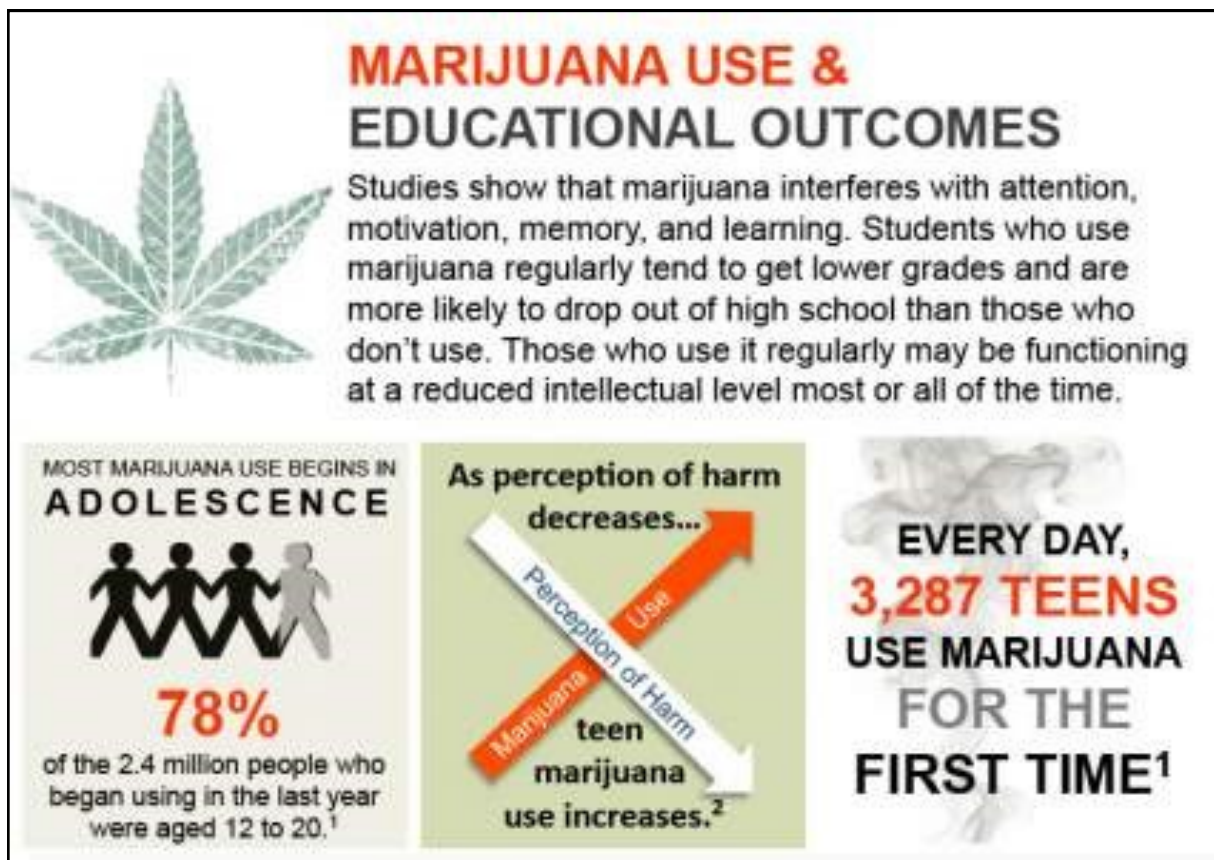


Source: University of Michigan, 2014 Monitoring the Future Study

# Marijuana Use & Educational Outcomes

NIH updated November 2014


<http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/infographics/marijuana-use-educational-outcomes>



## MARIJUANA USE & EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

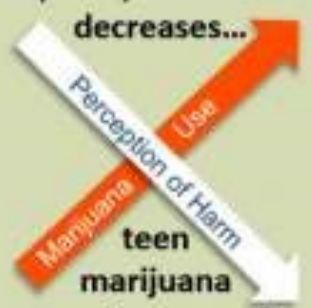
Studies show that marijuana interferes with attention, motivation, memory, and learning. Students who use marijuana regularly tend to get lower grades and are more likely to drop out of high school than those who don't use. Those who use it regularly may be functioning at a reduced intellectual level most or all of the time.

**MOST MARIJUANA USE BEGINS IN ADOLESCENCE**



**78%**  
of the 2.4 million people who began using in the last year were aged 12 to 20.<sup>1</sup>

As perception of harm decreases...




teen marijuana use increases.<sup>2</sup>

**EVERY DAY, 3,287 TEENS USE MARIJUANA FOR THE FIRST TIME<sup>1</sup>**







### MARIJUANA MAY HURT THE DEVELOPING TEEN BRAIN

The teen brain is still developing and it is especially vulnerable to drug use.



**IQ**  
Regular heavy marijuana use by teens can lead to an IQ drop of up to 8 points<sup>3</sup>

#### HEAVY MARIJUANA USE BY TEENS IS LINKED TO<sup>4</sup>:

Educational Outcomes		Life Outcomes	
 <b>lower grades and exam scores</b>	 <b>less likely to graduate from HS or college</b>	 <b>lower satisfaction with life</b>	 <b>more likely to be unemployed</b>
 <b>less likely to enroll in college</b>	 <b>more likely to earn a lower income</b>		

**NIH** National Institute on Drug Abuse

1. NSDUH, SAMSHA, 2014; 2. MTF Survey; 3. Meier et al 2012; 4. MTF Survey; Cobb-Clark et al, 2013; Silles et al 2014; Tucker et al 2005; Hornel et al, 2014; Volkow et al 2014; Fergusson and Boden 2008; Brooks et al 2013

## School Safety Newsletter

Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center  
2200 S. Dirksen Parkway  
Springfield, IL 62703  
Phone: 217-558-2661  
E-Mail: schoolsafety@isp.state.il.us

Mia Ray Langheim  
School Intelligence Officer

