

What Marylanders Think About Drugs

Fall 1995

Maryland Household Opinion Poll

By

Jonathan Sushinsky, Margaret Hsu, and Eric Wish

December 1996

CESAR

Center for Substance Abuse Research

University of Maryland at College Park

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PREFACE

Since 1990, the Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR) has arranged for the Survey Research Center, University of Maryland at College Park (UMCP), to include questions on drug-related issues in its annual telephone poll of Maryland residents. The Fall 1995 Maryland Household Opinion Poll was administered by the Survey Research Center between October 30 and December 15, 1995.

The first section of this report describes the survey methodology and the characteristics of the respondents to the survey. Section II presents highlights of the fall 1995 poll. Section III compares results from the fall 1995 poll and similar polls conducted in 1990, 1992, 1994, and the spring of 1995. The appendix presents survey responses broken down by demographic characteristics of the respondents.

We would like to thank the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, without whose sponsorship this project would not have been possible.* We would also like to thank Johnny Blair and Adam Safir of the UMCP Survey Research Center for their assistance in administering the survey. Finally, we extend our appreciation to Jean Shirhall for her editing assistance on this project.

*The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention.

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KEY FINDINGS

Drug Use in Maryland

- A significant proportion of Maryland residents believe that the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), and heroin is increasing in Maryland (47%, 62%, and 41%, respectively).
- Nearly half of the residents in Maryland (46%) say they know someone who has become addicted to illegal drugs.

Responses to Drug Problem

- Maryland residents are concerned about adolescent substance abuse. The majority of respondents would favor requiring people to show an I.D. prior to purchasing cigarettes from a vending machine (84%) and suspending the driver's license of underage drinkers (55%). Maryland residents also favor requiring all high school students (62%), especially athletes (78%), to participate in random drug testing
- A growing percentage of Maryland residents (21% in the fall 1995 versus 12% in the spring 1995) think that marijuana smokers are at great risk of harming themselves even if they only smoke marijuana once or twice.
- Nearly half of Maryland residents (49%) surveyed in the fall 1995 poll think policymakers should study and debate eliminating criminal penalties for possessing small amounts of drugs. However, only 20% think that adults should be allowed to possess small amounts of marijuana for their personal use.
- Compared with the spring 1995 poll, a larger percentage of respondents said that reducing the flow of drugs into the country should receive the most money and effort in the fight against drugs--41% in the fall survey versus 31% in the spring. Thirty-five percent of the respondents in the fall 1995 survey said that education and prevention should receive the most money, followed by law enforcement and drug treatment. In earlier polls most respondents had said that education and prevention should receive the most money and effort.
- The majority of Maryland residents (56%) would favor a needle exchange program to combat the spread of AIDS, but only 33% would allow drug users to purchase clean needles at a pharmacy without a prescription.

I. METHODOLOGY

- The telephone survey was conducted for CESAR by the UMCP Survey Research Center between October and December 1995.
- A random sample was drawn of adults aged 18 or older and residing in households in Maryland with a telephone.
- Seventy-five percent, or 1,002, of the targeted households completed the interview; 14% refused; 9% were never contacted; and 3% involved miscellaneous problems. Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of the 1,002 respondents.
- Results have been weighted to correct for differences in sample eligibility and to adjust the sample distribution to approximate that of the Maryland population (based on 1990 Census Bureau data) for the following demographic variables: sex, age, education, race, and region.
- The estimated margin of error for the survey results is ± 3 percentage points.

Table 1
 Characteristics of Sample
 (N = 1,002)

Characteristic	Percentage (%)*
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	47
Female	53
<u>Race</u>	
White	83
Black	13
Other**	4
<u>Age</u>	
18-24	13
25-34	23
35-44	21
45-54	15
55-64	11
≥ 65	17
<u>Income</u>	
<\$12,000-\$30,000	27
\$30,000-\$50,000	27
\$50,000-\$75,000	25
\$75,000+	22
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	18
<u>Marital Status</u>	
Married	59
Never Married	21
Sep/ Div/ Widowed	20
<u>Education</u>	
<HS Grad	19
HS Grad	35
Some College	26
College Grad	14
>College Grad	6
<u>Employment</u>	
Employed Full-Time	57
Not Employed	32
Employed Part-Time	12
<u>Region of Residence</u>	
Baltimore City	15
Montgomery County	13
Baltimore County	16
Prince George's County	13
Anne Arundel and Howard Counties	12
East***	15
West****	17

*Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

**Includes persons who defined themselves as "Asian" or "another race."

***Includes Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

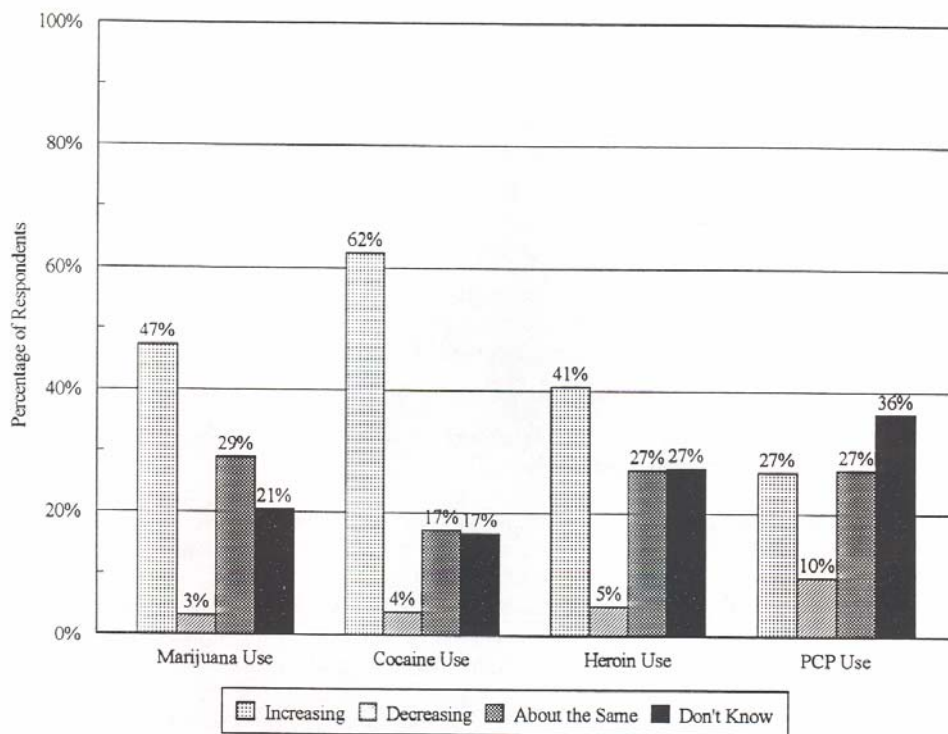
****Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF FALL 1995 POLL

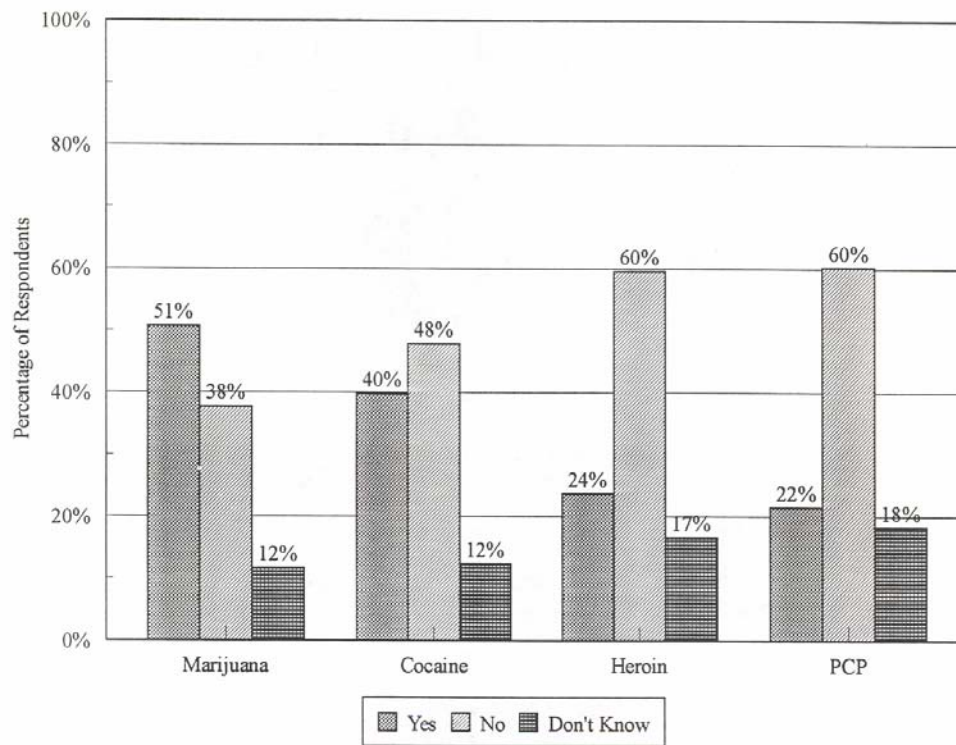
- Sixty-two percent of Maryland residents believe that cocaine/crack use is increasing in Maryland (Figure 1). However, only 40% of the respondents believe that cocaine/crack is being sold in their neighborhood (Figure 2).
- Twenty percent of respondents think that adults 21 years of age or older should be able to possess small amounts of marijuana for personal use without legal penalty (Figure 3). On the other hand, nearly half of Maryland residents (49%) think that policymakers should study and debate eliminating penalties for possession of small amounts of drugs (Figure 4).
- Nearly half of Maryland residents (46%) personally know someone who has been addicted to an illegal drug (Figure 5).
- When asked which programs should receive the most money and effort in the fight against drugs, Maryland residents most often chose reducing the flow of drugs into the country (41%), followed by education and prevention (35%), law enforcement (13%), and drug treatment (9%) (Figure 6).
- Most respondents (84%) would favor requiring people to show an I.D. prior to purchasing cigarettes from a vending machine (Figure 7).
- Fifty-five percent of Maryland residents would favor suspending the driver's license of underage drinkers whether or not they are in a car at the time of the violation (Figure 8).
- Fifty-four percent of Maryland residents think that school-sponsored drug prevention programs are at least somewhat effective (6% think that they are very effective), 26% think they are not very effective, and 10% think that they are not at all effective (Figure 9).
- Most respondents believe that all high school students (62%), and especially high school athletes (78%), should be required to participate in random drug testing (Figures 10A and 10B).
- Twenty-one percent of Maryland residents believe that those who try marijuana once or twice greatly risk harming themselves; 56% think that those who smoke marijuana regularly are at great risk of harming themselves (Figures 11A and 11B).
- Over half of Maryland respondents (56%) favor setting up needle exchange programs (where drug addicts could turn in dirty needles and get clean ones) to reduce the spread of AIDS, but only 33% favored allowing addicts to buy clean needles from a pharmacy without a prescription (Figures 12A and 12B).

Figure 1
 Is Use of Drugs in Maryland Increasing,
 Decreasing, or Staying About the Same?



NOTES: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.
 Cocaine use includes crack.
 Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 2
Are Drugs Being Sold in Your Neighborhood?



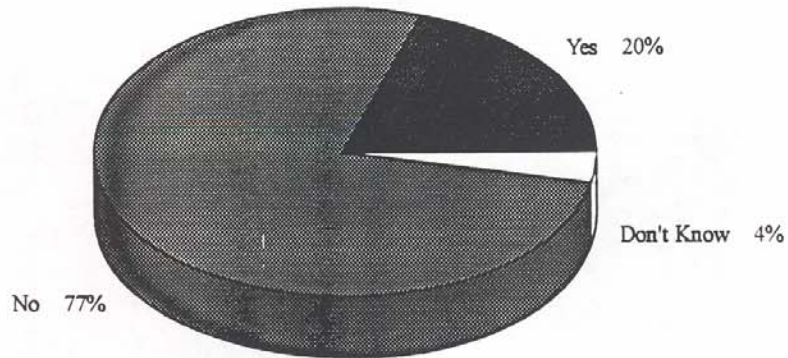
NOTES: N =1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.

Cocaine includes crack.

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

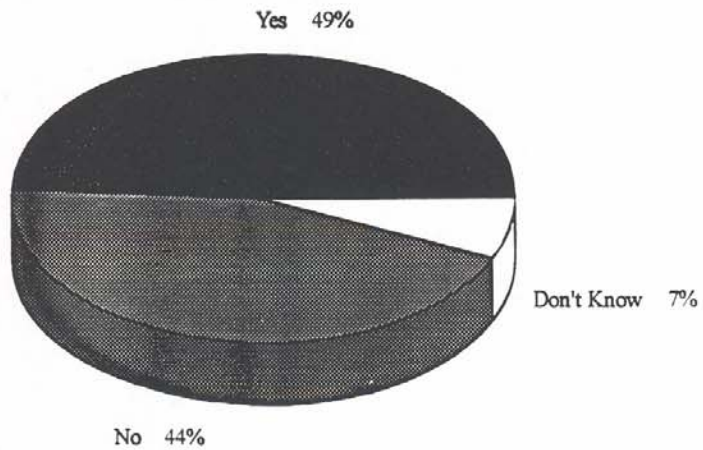
SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 3
Should Adults 21 or Older Be Able to Possess Small Amounts of Marijuana for Personal Use Without Legal Penalty?



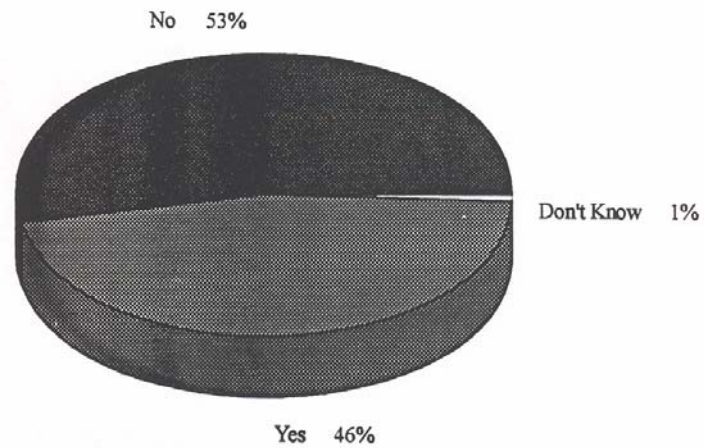
NOTES: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.
Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.
"Depends" not included as a category in this survey.
SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 4
Should Policymakers Study and Debate Eliminating Criminal Penalties for Possession of Small Amounts of Drugs?



NOTES: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.
Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.
SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 5
Do You Personally Know Anyone Who Has Ever Been Addicted
To an Illegal Drug?

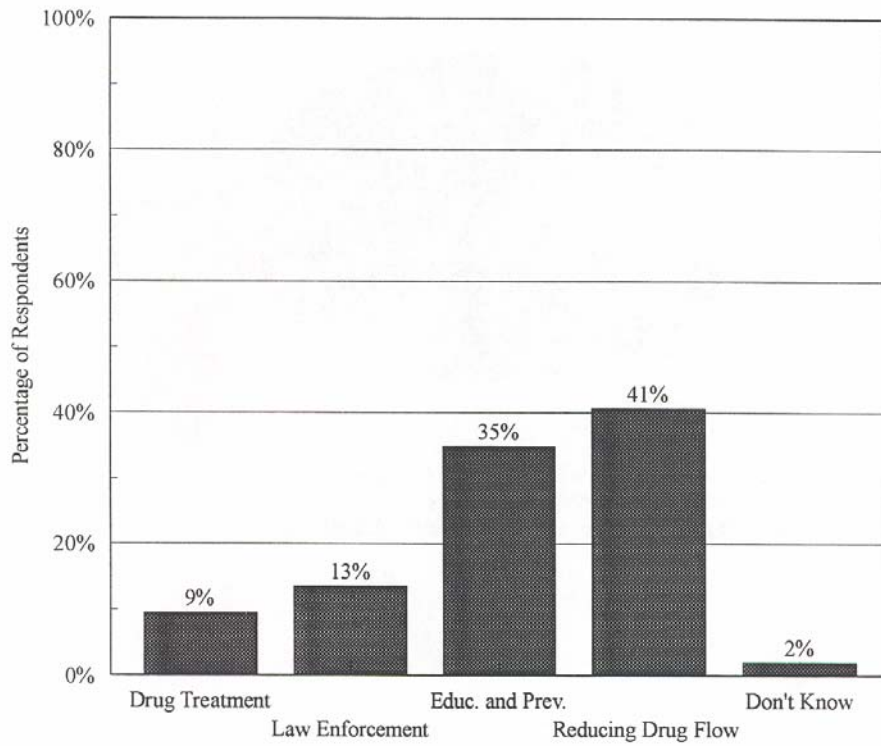


NOTES: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 6
Which of the Following Should Receive the Most Money and Effort in the Fight Against Drugs?

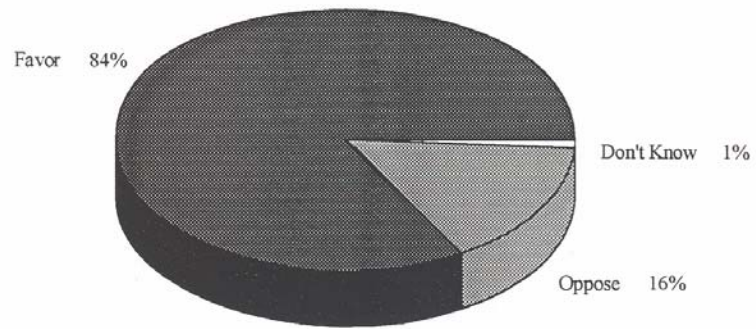


NOTE: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

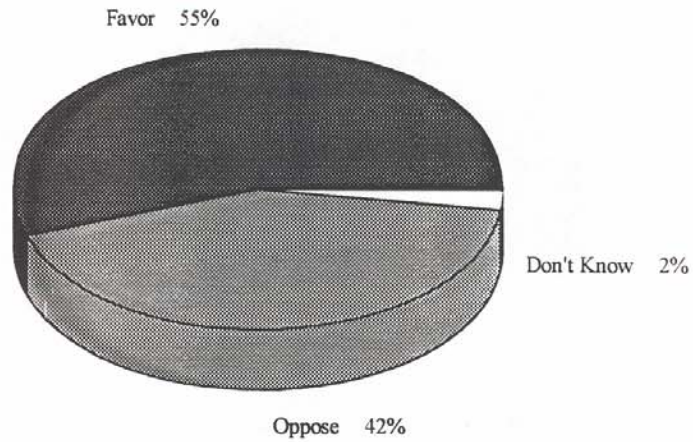
SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 7
Would You Favor or Oppose Requiring People to Show an I.D. Prior to
Purchasing Cigarettes from a Vending Machine?



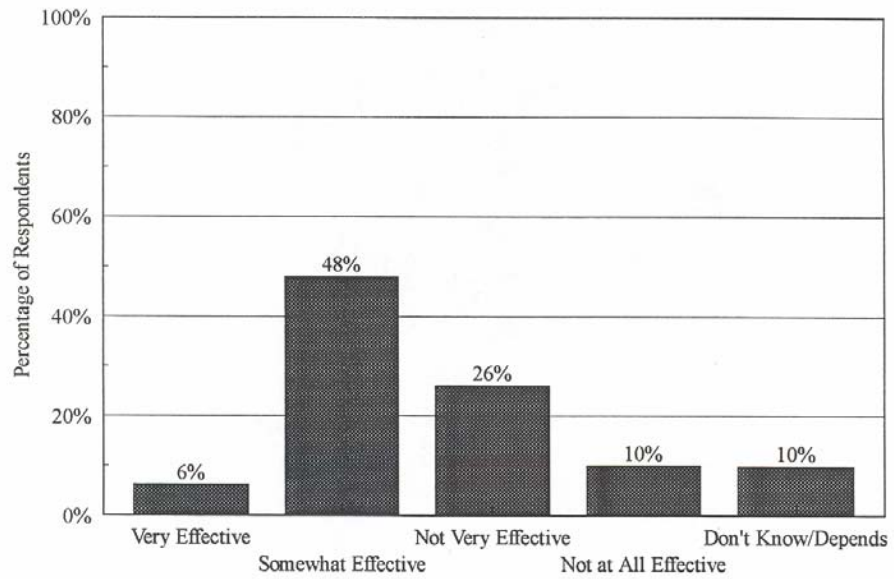
NOTES: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.
Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.
SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 8
Would You Favor or Oppose Suspending the Driver's License of People Under the Age of 21 Who Drink or Possess Alcohol Whether or Not They Are in a Car at the Time of the Violation?



NOTES: N =1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.
Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.
SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 9
Do You Think School-Sponsored Drug Prevention Programs Are Very Effective, Somewhat Effective, Not Very Effective, or Not at All Effective?



NOTES: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 10A
Do You Favor or Oppose Requiring All High School Students to Participate
In Random Drug Testing?

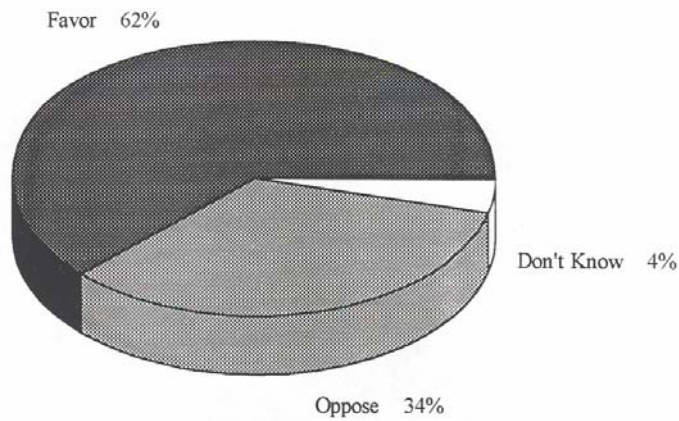
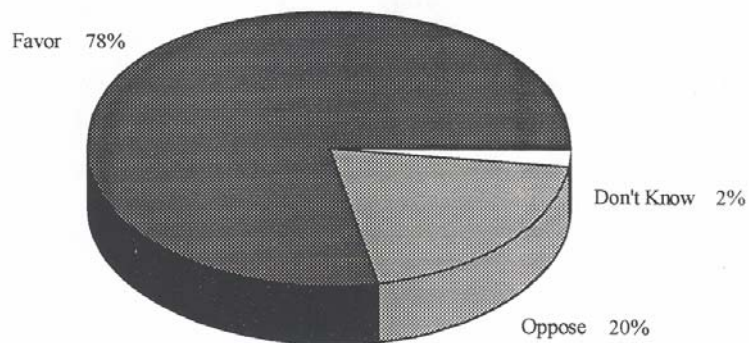


Figure 10B
Do You Favor or Oppose Requiring All High School Athletes to Participate
In Random Drug Testing?



NOTES: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 11A
 If People Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice, Do You Think Their Risk of Harming
 Themselves Is Great, Moderate, Slight, or That There Is No Risk at All?

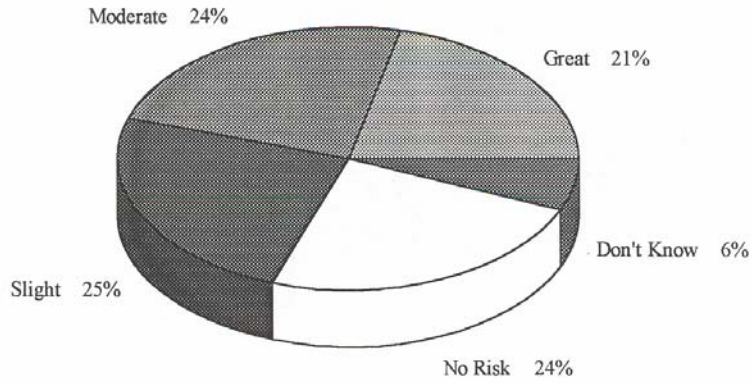
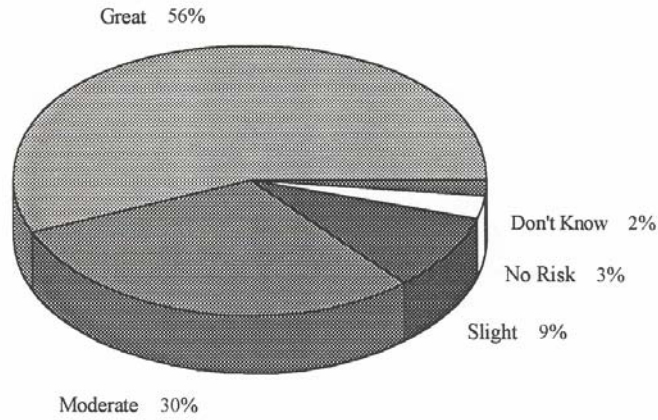


Figure 11B
 If People Smoke Marijuana Regularly, Do You Think Their Risk of Harming
 Themselves Is Great, Moderate, Slight, or That There Is No Risk at All?



NOTES: N = 1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.
 Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 12A
Do You Favor or Oppose Needle Exchange Programs to Reduce the Spread of AIDS?

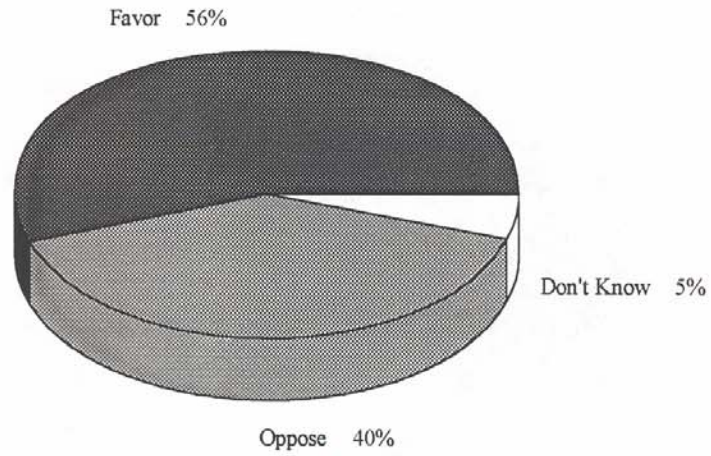
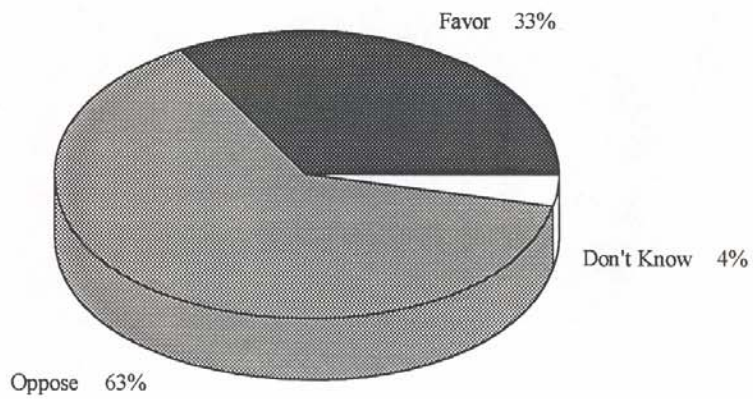


Figure 12B
Do You Favor or Oppose Allowing Drug Users to Buy Clean Needles from Pharmacies Without a Prescription?



NOTES: N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995.
Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.
SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

III. COMPARISONS WITH PRIOR MARYLAND HOUSEHOLD OPINION POLLS

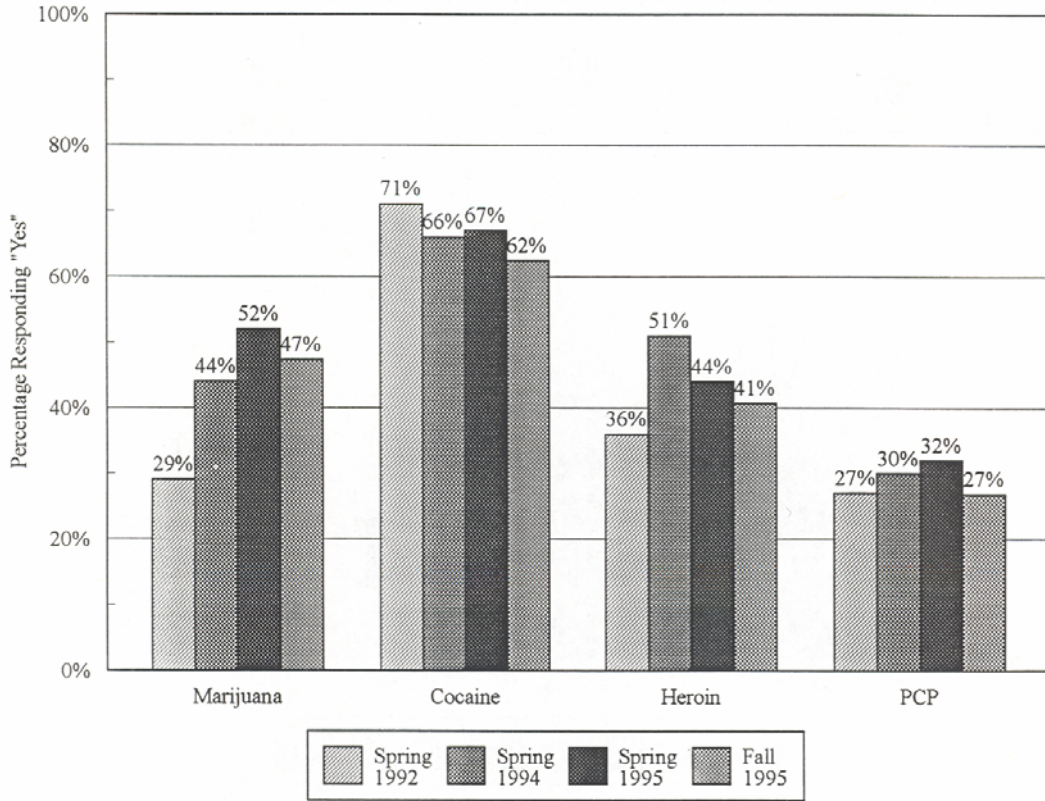
This section compares responses to questions asked in the 1990, 1992, 1994, and spring 1995 polls. Highlights of the comparisons are presented below. Some of the survey questions have been asked each year, but some questions have been added to the poll since 1990. Thus, comparison on all questions asked in the fall 1995 poll was not possible.

- In general, perceptions of increasing drug use remained relatively stable between the spring and fall of 1995. However, the percentage of Maryland residents who believe that marijuana use is increasing has grown since 1992, from 29% in 1992 to 47% in the fall of 1995. On the other hand, the percentage of Maryland residents who believe cocaine/crack use is increasing has dropped since 1992, from 71% in 1992 to 62% in the fall of 1995 (Figure 13).
- The percentage of Maryland residents who believe that certain drugs are being sold in their neighborhood has remained stable since 1992. Nearly half of the residents in all survey years believed that marijuana was being sold in their neighborhood (Figure 14).
- In 1990, 15% of Maryland residents agreed that adults 21 or older should be allowed to possess small quantities of marijuana for personal use without legal penalty. The proportion of respondents who agree with this statement rose to 19% in 1992, and has remained relatively stable since then. Twenty-two percent agreed in 1994, 23% agreed in the spring of 1995, and 20% agreed in the fall of 1995 (Figure 15).
- The percentage of respondents who believe that policymakers should study and debate eliminating criminal penalties for possession of small amounts of drugs has remained stable at 49% during 1995 (Figure 16).
- The proportion of Maryland residents who personally know someone who has been addicted to an illegal drug has remained fairly stable. Forty-four percent of respondents in the spring of 1995 acknowledged that they knew someone who has been addicted to an illegal drug, compared with 46% in the fall survey (Figure 17).
- The fall 1995 poll demonstrated a shift in Maryland residents' priorities regarding what should receive the most money and effort in the fight against drugs. A larger percentage of respondents said that reducing the flow of drugs into the country should receive the most money and effort--41% in the fall survey, compared with 31% in the spring 1995 survey. Thirty-five percent of the respondents in the fall 1995 survey said that education and prevention should receive the most money in the fight against drugs followed by law enforcement and drug treatment. In earlier polls most respondents had said that education and prevention should receive the most money and effort (Figure 18).
- Between the spring and fall of 1995 the proportion of respondents who thought that

people who smoke marijuana once or twice are at great risk of harming themselves increased from 12% to 21% (Figure 19). Perceptions of the risk of smoking marijuana regularly were relatively stable during this same time period (Figure 20).

- Slightly more Maryland residents favored a needle exchange program for reducing the spread of AIDS in 1995 (56%) than in 1992 (49%) (Figure 21). This figure has remained fairly stable since 1994.
- On the other hand, most Maryland residents would not favor allowing pharmacies to sell clean needles to drug users without a prescription. Fifty-four percent of respondents were opposed to pharmacies selling needles without prescriptions in the spring of 1995 and 63% opposed this in the fall survey (Figure 22).

Figure 13
 Is Use of Drugs Increasing in Maryland?
 1992, 1994, 1995



NOTES: Spring 1992 Poll (N=1,001 respondents surveyed March-April, 1992).

Spring 1994 Poll (N=1,018 respondents surveyed April-May, 1994).

Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

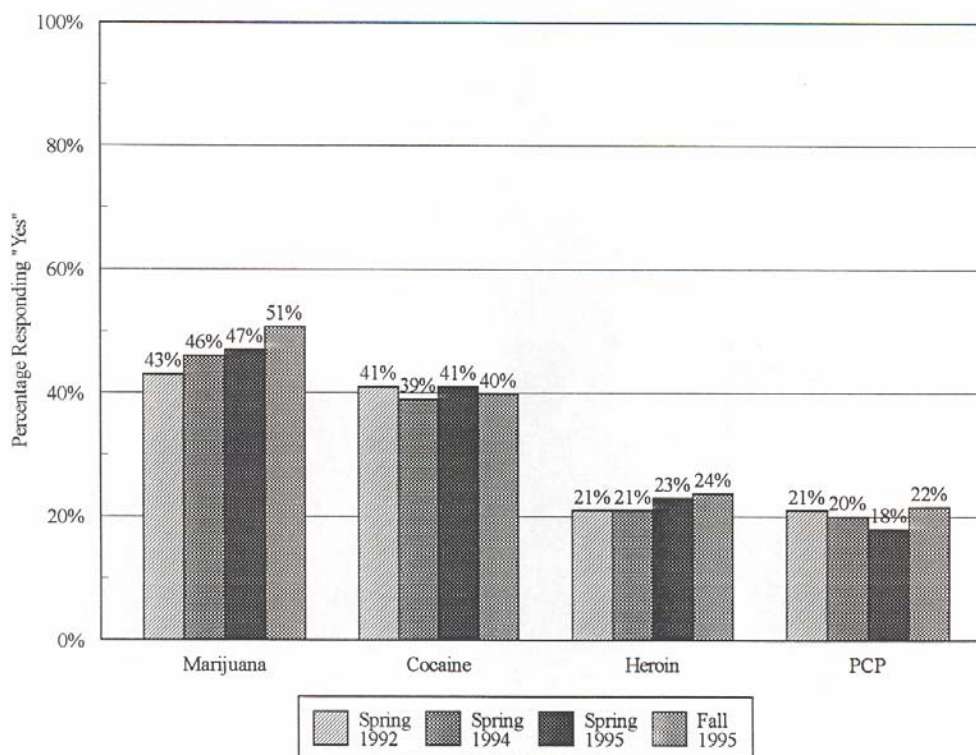
Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

Cocaine use includes crack.

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 14
 Are Drugs Being Sold in Your Neighborhood?
 1992, 1994, 1995



NOTES: Spring 1992 Poll (N=1,001 respondents surveyed March-April, 1992).

Spring 1994 Poll (N=1,018 respondents surveyed April-May, 1994).

Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

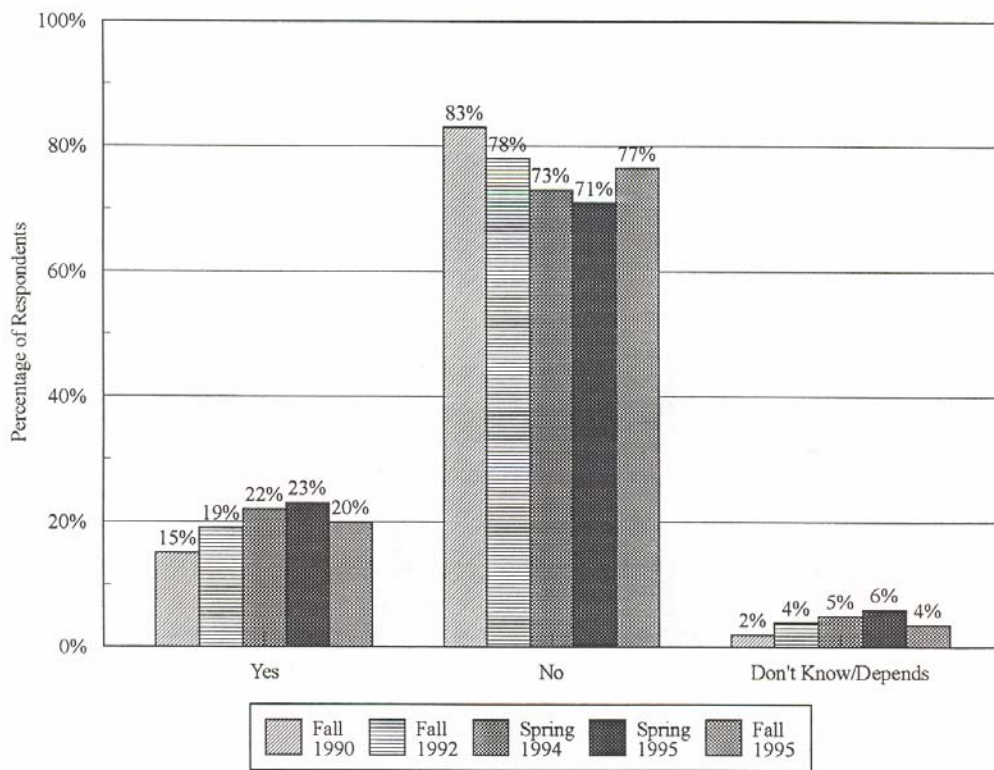
Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

Cocaine includes crack.

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

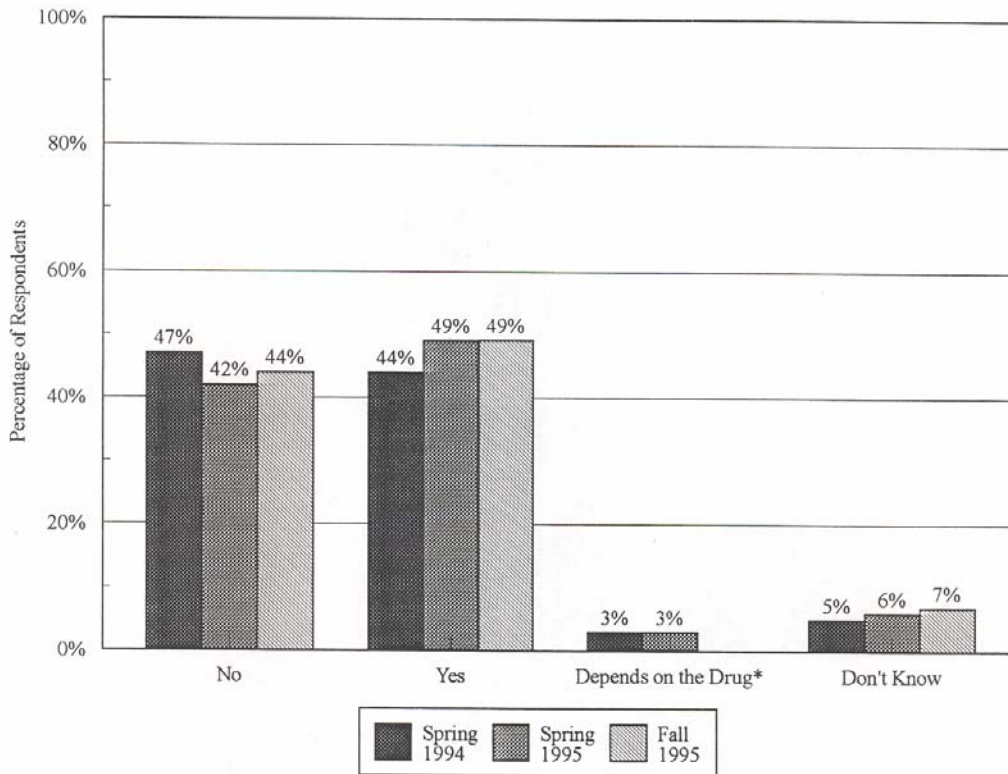
SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 15
 Should Adults 21 or Older Be Able to Possess Small Amounts of
 Marijuana for Personal Use Without Legal Penalty?
 1990-1995



NOTES: Fall 1990 Poll (N=964 respondents surveyed October-December, 1990).
 Fall 1992 Poll (N=1,001 respondents surveyed November-December, 1992).
 Spring 1994 Poll (N=1,018 respondents surveyed April-May, 1994).
 Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).
 Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).
 "Depends" not included as a category in the Fall 1995 survey.
 Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.
 SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 16
 Should Policymakers Study and Debate Eliminating Criminal
 Penalties for Possession of Small Amounts of Drugs?
 1994, 1995



NOTES: Spring 1994 Poll (N=1,018 respondents surveyed April-May, 1994).

Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

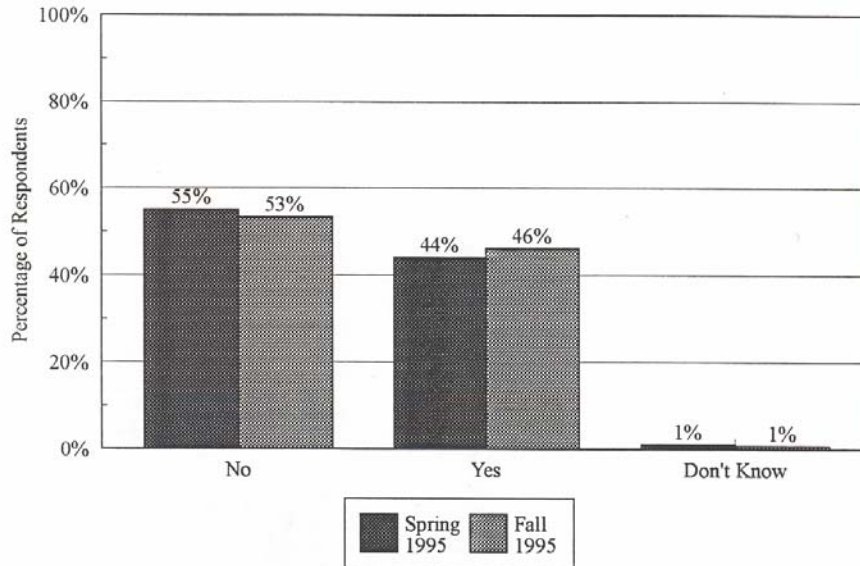
Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

*Not asked in Fall 1995 poll.

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 17
Do You Personally Know Anyone Who Has Ever Been Addicted
To an Illegal Drug?
Spring and Fall 1995



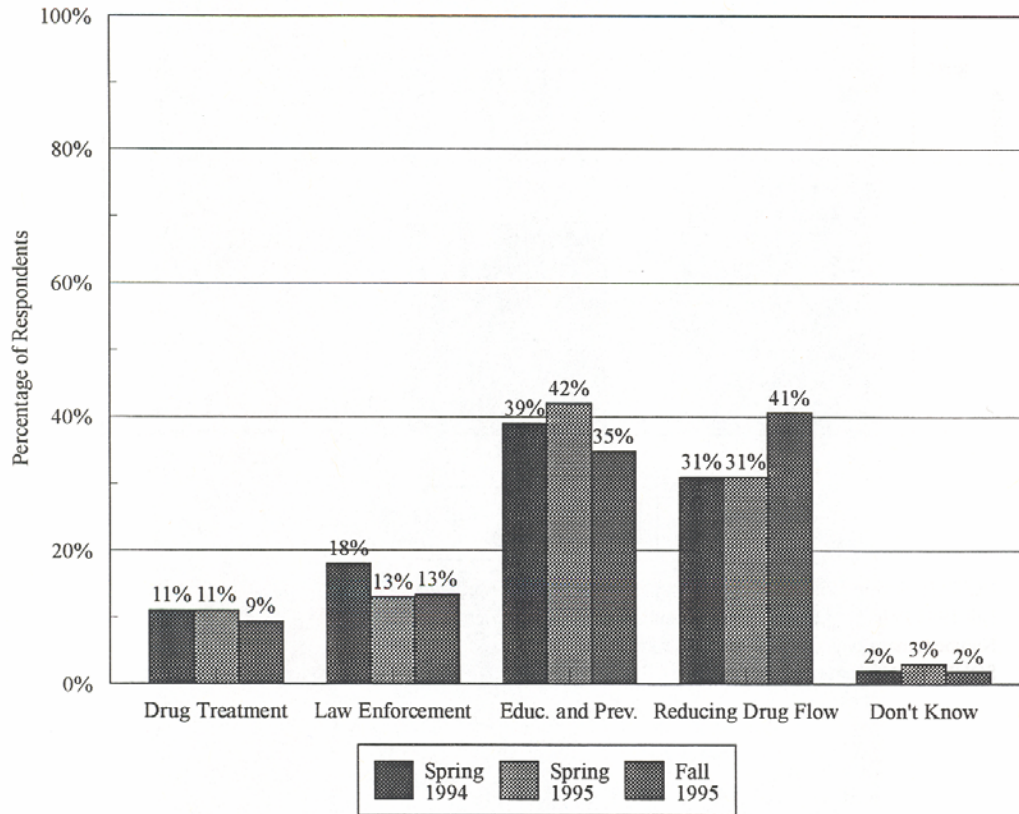
NOTES: Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 18
 Which of the Following Should Receive the Most Money and Effort
 In the Fight Against Drugs?
 1994, 1995



NOTES: Spring 1994 Poll (N=1,018 respondents surveyed April-May, 1994).

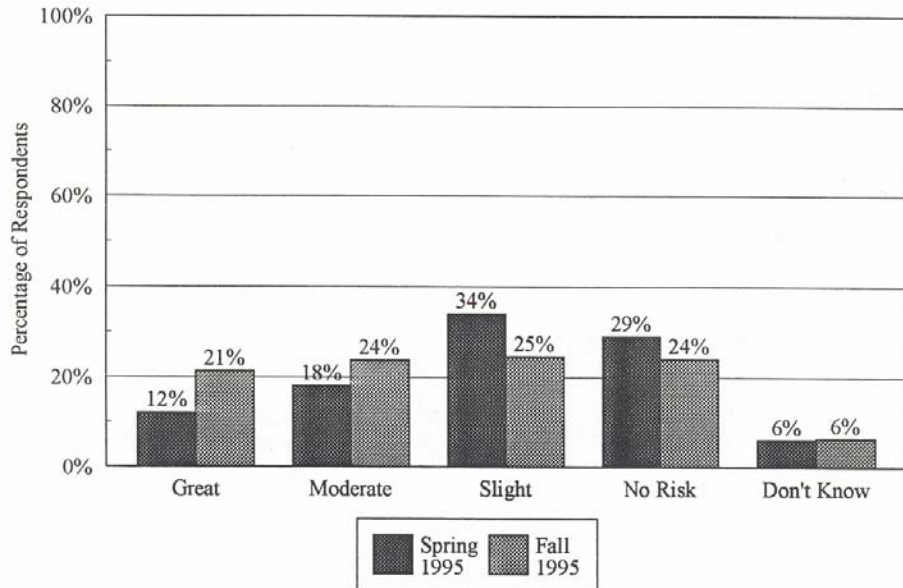
Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 19
 If People Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice, Do You Think Their Risk of Harming
 Themselves Is Great, Moderate, Slight, or That There Is No Risk at All?
 Spring and Fall 1995



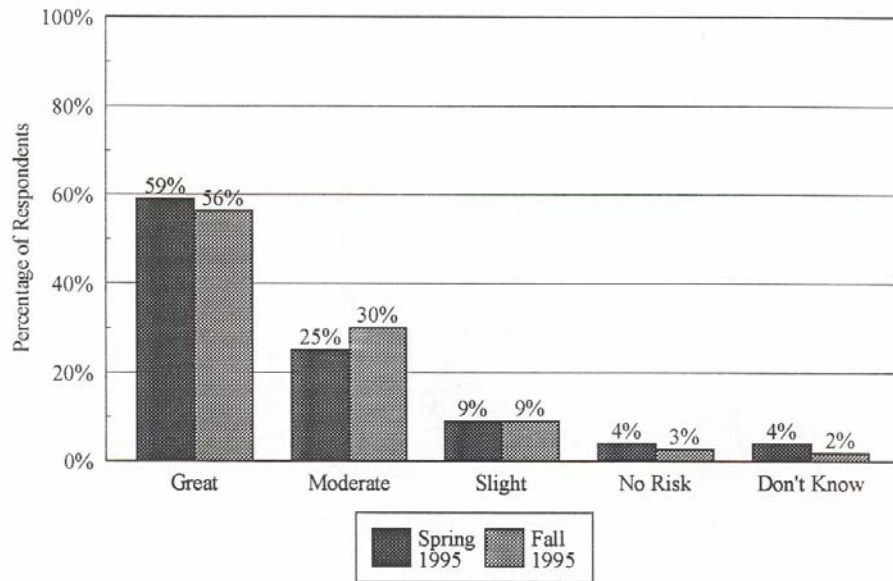
NOTES: Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 20
 If People Smoke Marijuana Regularly, Do You Think Their Risk of Harming
 Themselves Is Great, Moderate, Slight, or That There Is No Risk at All?
 Spring and Fall 1995



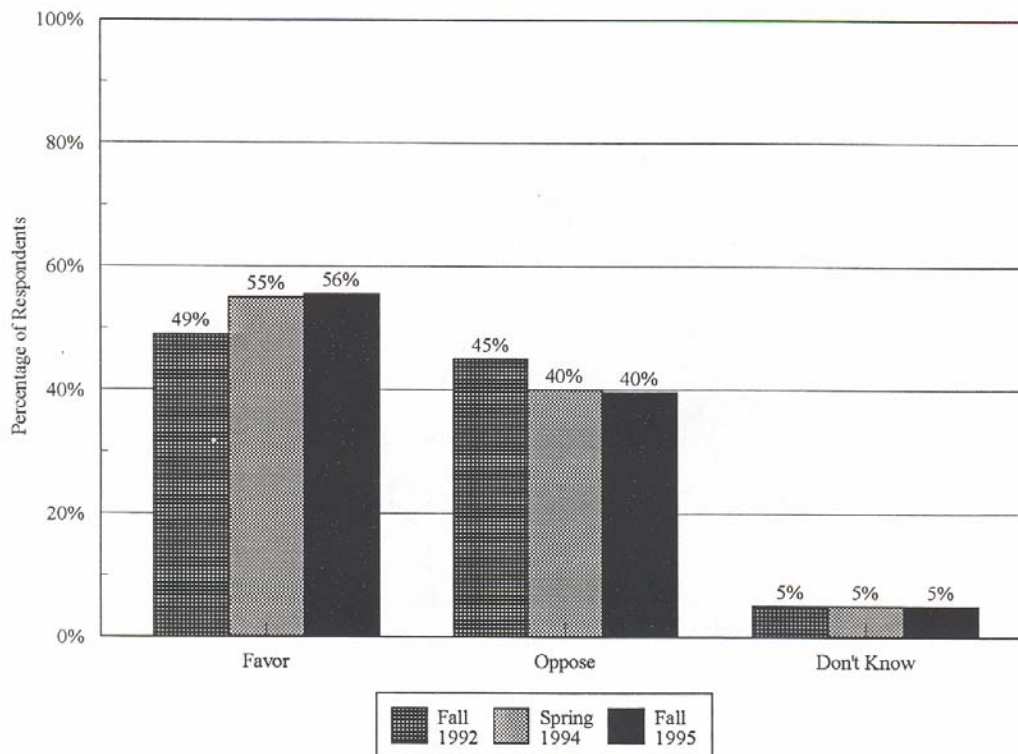
NOTES: Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 21
 Do You Favor or Oppose Needle Exchange Programs
 To Reduce the Spread of AIDS?
 1992, 1994, 1995



NOTES: Fall 1992 Poll (N=1,001 respondents surveyed November-December, 1992).

Spring 1994 Poll (N=1,018 respondents surveyed April-May, 1994).

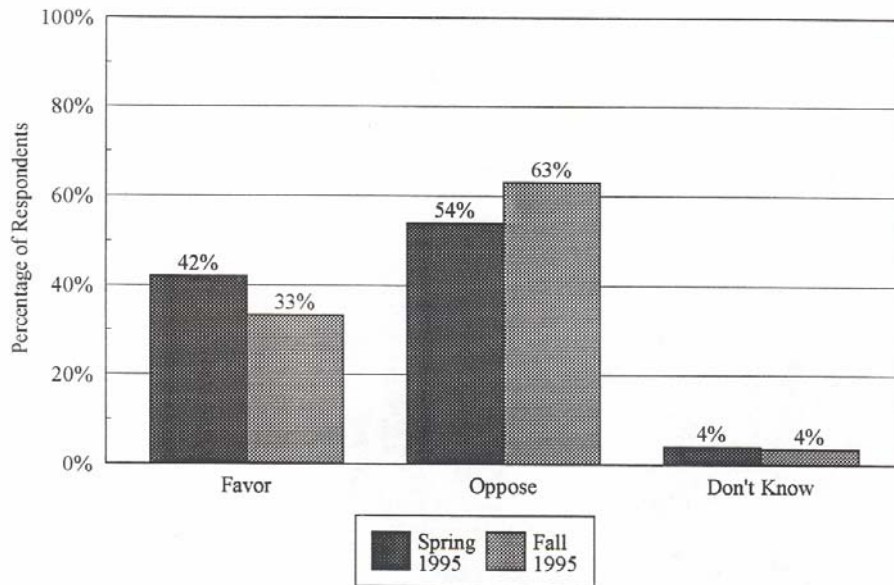
Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Figure 22
Do You Favor or Oppose Allowing Drug Users to Buy Clean Needles from
Pharmacies Without Prescriptions?
Spring and Fall 1995



NOTES: Spring 1995 Poll (N=989 respondents surveyed April-June, 1995).

Fall 1995 Poll (N=1,002 respondents surveyed October-December, 1995).

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

IV. Conclusions

- Substance abuse is a growing problem that warrants attention--a significant proportion of Maryland residents believe that drug use is increasing in the state. Nearly half of Maryland residents say they know someone who has become addicted to illegal drugs.
- Maryland residents are open to alternative ways of dealing with drug abuse-for example, nearly half believe that policymakers should consider lessening the legal penalties for possessing small amounts of drugs.
- On the other hand, Maryland residents are beginning to perceive greater risk in the occasional use of marijuana. This could help to explain why a majority of respondents think that adults should not be able to possess small amounts of marijuana for their own personal use without legal penalty.
- Maryland residents appear particularly concerned about substance use among adolescents and would favor measures such as random drug testing in high schools and suspension of the driver's license of underage drinkers.
- At the same time, Maryland residents appear to be losing faith in education and prevention to combat the drug problem. Compared with previous polls, significantly fewer respondents said that education and prevention should receive the most money in the fight against drugs. In addition, 36% of respondents think that school-based prevention programs are not very effective or are not at all effective.

Appendix

Survey Responses by Respondents' Demographic Characteristics

It has been suggested that in order to reduce underage smoking, people should be required to show an I.D. prior to buying cigarettes from a vending machine.

Would you favor or oppose this?

Variable (N*)	Favor (%)	Oppose (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	84	16	<1
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	78	20	1
Female (529)	88	11	<1
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	84	15	<1
Black (130)	85	14	<1
Other (36)	73	27	0
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	74	26	0
25-34 (217)	88	12	<1
35-44 (206)	86	14	0
45-54 (147)	87	13	0
55-64 (110)	79	18	3
≥65 (160)	80	17	3
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	89	10	1
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	87	13	0
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	91	9	<1
\$75,000+ (182)	73	26	<1
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	87	12	1
Never Married (210)	77	23	<1
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	80	19	1
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	82	18	0
HS Grad (350)	85	14	1
Some College (257)	87	12	1
College Grad (139)	79	21	<1
>College Grad (62)	77	20	2
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	82	18	<1
Employed Part-Time (117)	94	6	<1
Not Employed (315)	83	15	2
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	83	17	0
Montgomery (130)	86	13	2
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	86	11	3
Baltimore County (157)	86	13	<1
Baltimore City (146)	85	13	1
East** (149)	75	24	<1
West*** (171)	84	16	0

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

**Includes Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

It has been suggested that people under 21 who drink or possess alcohol should have their driver's license suspended, whether or not they are in a car at the time of the violation.

Would you favor or oppose this?

Variable (N*)	Favor (%)	Oppose (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	55	42	2
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	46	52	2
Female (529)	64	34	2
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	57	41	2
Black (130)	50	49	2
Other (36)	50	46	4
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	46	53	1
25-34 (217)	54	44	2
35-44 (206)	55	43	2
45-54 (147)	60	40	<1
55-64 (110)	63	36	1
≥65 (160)	56	39	5
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	57	41	3
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	58	40	2
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	59	40	2
\$75,000+ (182)	45	54	1
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	57	41	2
Never Married (210)	44	54	2
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	63	34	2
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	62	36	2
HS Grad (350)	53	44	3
Some College (257)	57	41	2
College Grad (139)	51	48	<1
>College Grad (62)	48	50	2
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	51	47	2
Employed Part-Time (117)	67	30	3
Not Employed (315)	58	40	2
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	56	42	2
Montgomery (130)	54	43	3
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	48	50	2
Baltimore County (157)	63	33	4
Baltimore City (146)	54	46	<1
East** (149)	52	45	3
West*** (171)	58	40	2

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

**Includes Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think school-sponsored drug prevention programs are very effective,
somewhat effective, not very effective, or not at all effective?

Variable (N*)	Very Effective (%)	Somewhat Effective (%)	Not Very Effective (%)	Not At All Effective (%)	Depends (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	6	48	26	10	<1	10
<u>Sex</u>						
Male (472)	5	46	27	12	<1	10
Female (529)	7	50	25	8	<1	10
<u>Race</u>						
White (822)	5	49	27	9	<1	10
Black (130)	9	45	23	14	1	7
Other (36)	7	37	32	11	0	13
<u>Age</u>						
18-24 (126)	3	39	40	16	0	2
25-34 (217)	4	50	26	11	<1	9
35-44 (206)	9	54	22	7	0	8
45-54 (147)	5	53	25	8	<1	9
55-64 (110)	9	56	19	8	0	7
≥65 (160)	7	34	28	11	2	19
<u>Income</u>						
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	9	40	30	12	0	9
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	6	50	26	10	<1	8
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	4	51	29	9	<1	7
\$75,000+ (182)	5	54	26	9	<1	6
<u>Marital Status</u>						
Married (582)	6	50	25	8	<1	10
Never Married (210)	3	42	31	17	<1	6
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	10	48	24	8	0	10
<u>Education</u>						
<HS Grad (187)	11	44	24	11	<1	9
HS Grad (350)	7	43	33	11	<1	7
Some College (257)	4	51	24	11	<1	10
College Grad (139)	4	57	20	6	<1	12
>College Grad (62)	3	56	19	5	1	16
<u>Employment</u>						
Employed Full-Time (568)	7	52	24	8	<1	8
Employed Part-Time (117)	9	44	29	14	0	4
Not Employed (315)	4	41	28	12	<1	13
<u>Region of Residence</u>						
Prince George's (132)	10	33	29	14	1	13
Montgomery (130)	6	53	24	5	0	13
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	8	47	29	10	<1	6
Baltimore County (157)	3	49	24	13	<1	11
Baltimore City (146)	3	53	26	11	<1	6
East** (149)	8	57	19	9	0	7
West*** (171)	7	43	31	8	0	12

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

**Includes Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

It has been suggested that all high school athletes should be required
to participate in random drug testing.
Do you favor or oppose this?

Variable (N*)	Favor (%)	Oppose (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	78	20	2
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	74	25	1
Female (529)	83	15	3
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	78	21	2
Black (130)	82	14	4
Other (36)	85	14	<1
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	78	22	0
25-34 (217)	76	24	<1
35-44 (206)	70	27	2
45-54 (147)	74	23	3
55-64 (110)	94	6	0
≥65 (160)	83	12	5
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	86	13	<1
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	77	22	1
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	80	19	<1
\$75,000+ (182)	67	31	2
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	78	21	1
Never Married (210)	76	23	1
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	82	13	5
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	84	13	3
HS Grad (350)	82	17	2
Some College (257)	79	19	2
College Grad (139)	69	29	2
>College Grad (62)	60	39	2
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	75	24	1
Employed Part-Time (117)	81	17	3
Not Employed (315)	83	14	4
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	84	14	2
Montgomery (130)	69	28	3
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	72	26	2
Baltimore County (157)	86	14	0
Baltimore City (146)	76	20	4
East** (149)	79	18	3
West*** (171)	79	21	0

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you favor or oppose requiring all high school students
to participate in random drug testing?

Variable (N*)	Favor (%)	Oppose (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	62	34	4
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	53	45	3
Female (529)	71	24	5
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	61	37	3
Black (130)	71	20	9
Other (36)	77	16	7
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	56	38	6
25-34 (217)	62	37	2
35-44 (206)	54	45	1
45-54 (147)	64	34	3
55-64 (110)	79	16	5
≥65 (160)	65	27	9
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	75	21	4
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	56	43	1
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	63	36	<1
\$75,000+ (182)	52	47	2
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	63	34	3
Never Married (210)	55	40	5
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	67	27	6
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	73	20	7
HS Grad (350)	66	31	3
Some College (257)	60	36	3
College Grad (139)	50	48	3
>College Grad (62)	45	53	2
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	59	39	3
Employed Part-Time (117)	67	31	3
Not Employed (315)	67	27	7
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	64	33	3
Montgomery (130)	49	46	5
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	53	41	6
Baltimore County (157)	66	33	2
Baltimore City (146)	63	29	8
East** (149)	68	30	2
West*** (171)	69	29	2

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think adults 21 or older should be able to possess small amounts of marijuana
for their personal use without legal penalty?

Variable (N*)	No (%)	Yes (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	77	20	4
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	69	27	4
Female (529)	84	14	3
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	75	21	4
Black (130)	86	11	3
Other (36)	78	20	3
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	67	29	4
25-34 (217)	72	24	4
35-44 (206)	74	26	<1
45-54 (147)	78	20	2
55-64 (110)	87	8	6
≥65 (160)	84	12	4
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	77	21	2
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	77	22	2
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	76	19	6
\$75,000+ (182)	71	28	1
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	78	18	4
Never Married (210)	69	27	3
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	80	18	3
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	82	12	6
HS Grad (350)	78	18	4
Some College (257)	75	22	3
College Grad (139)	72	27	1
>College Grad (62)	70	28	2
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	75	22	3
Employed Part-Time (117)	75	22	4
Not Employed (315)	80	15	5
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	78	20	3
Montgomery (130)	72	26	2
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	72	25	3
Baltimore County (157)	84	14	2
Baltimore City (146)	77	20	3
East** (149)	78	16	7
West*** (171)	74	21	5

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that marijuana use in Maryland is increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same?

Variable (N*)	Increasing (%)	Decreasing (%)	Staying About the Same (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	47	3	29	21
<u>Sex</u>				
Male (472)	47	3	30	21
Female (529)	48	3	29	21
<u>Race</u>				
White (822)	47	2	31	21
Black (130)	55	9	23	13
Other (36)	43	5	26	26
<u>Age</u>				
18-24 (126)	73	2	18	6
25-34 (217)	46	2	32	21
35-44 (206)	36	8	34	23
45-54 (147)	42	4	35	20
55-64 (110)	54	0	29	17
≥65 (160)	45	2	24	30
<u>Income</u>				
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	54	3	24	19
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	42	5	32	21
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	51	2	31	16
\$75,000+ (182)	45	2	34	20
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Married (582)	42	3	31	23
Never Married (210)	66	4	19	11
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	43	3	33	21
<u>Education</u>				
<HS Grad (187)	56	2	27	15
HS Grad (350)	43	5	30	22
Some College (257)	50	2	29	19
College Grad (139)	45	2	32	22
>College Grad (62)	40	2	25	34
<u>Employment</u>				
Employed Full-Time (568)	43	5	33	19
Employed Part-Time (117)	52	2	31	15
Not Employed (315)	54	1	20	25
<u>Region of Residence</u>				
Prince George's (132)	47	<1	35	18
Montgomery (130)	37	2	28	33
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	41	1	31	27
Baltimore County (157)	57	6	22	15
Baltimore City (146)	58	5	26	11
East** (149)	42	3	30	24
West*** (171)	46	3	32	19

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

**Includes Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that cocaine use, including crack, in Maryland is increasing,
decreasing, or staying about the same?

Variable (N*)	Increasing (%)	Decreasing (%)	Staying About the Same (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	62	4	17	17
<u>Sex</u>				
Male (472)	58	4	21	18
Female (529)	67	3	14	16
<u>Race</u>				
White (822)	63	3	17	17
Black (130)	63	8	21	9
Other (36)	47	12	13	29
<u>Age</u>				
18-24 (126)	57	7	17	18
25-34 (217)	64	3	16	17
35-44 (206)	66	5	16	13
45-54 (147)	63	3	20	14
55-64 (110)	61	1	22	15
≥65 (160)	59	4	16	20
<u>Income</u>				
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	67	4	15	14
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	68	4	14	15
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	67	2	20	12
\$75,000+ (182)	56	6	18	19
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Married (582)	61	3	17	18
Never Married (210)	63	5	17	14
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	66	4	17	13
<u>Education</u>				
<HS Grad (187)	64	4	25	8
HS Grad (350)	66	3	13	18
Some College (257)	64	7	13	16
College Grad (139)	55	3	24	18
>College Grad (62)	49	1	19	31
<u>Employment</u>				
Employed Full-Time (568)	64	4	18	14
Employed Part-Time (117)	64	3	12	21
Not Employed (315)	60	4	17	19
<u>Region of Residence</u>				
Prince George's (132)	59	7	20	15
Montgomery (130)	45	8	20	27
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	54	1	27	19
Baltimore County (157)	75	1	12	11
Baltimore City (146)	72	5	15	7
East** (149)	60	2	16	23
West*** (171)	66	3	15	16

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

**Includes Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

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SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that heroin use in Maryland is increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same?

Variable (N*)	Increasing (%)	Decreasing (%)	Staying About the Same (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	41	5	27	27
<u>Sex</u>				
Male (472)	37	7	28	28
Female (529)	44	3	26	27
<u>Race</u>				
White (822)	39	5	28	29
Black (130)	55	5	24	16
Other (36)	34	11	22	33
<u>Age</u>				
18-24 (126)	44	15	19	22
25-34 (217)	41	5	24	30
35-44 (206)	39	4	30	28
45-54 (147)	37	6	34	23
55-64 (110)	38	<1	32	30
≥65 (160)	44	1	27	28
<u>Income</u>				
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	51	3	23	23
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	42	7	27	24
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	36	7	31	26
\$75,000+ (182)	34	5	28	33
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Married (582)	38	2	28	31
Never Married (210)	42	13	26	19
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	47	3	26	24
<u>Education</u>				
<HS Grad (187)	37	9	35	19
HS Grad (350)	41	2	28	28
Some College (257)	44	6	24	27
College Grad (139)	40	5	23	32
>College Grad (62)	36	5	19	41
<u>Employment</u>				
Employed Full-Time (568)	39	5	29	27
Employed Part-Time (117)	50	3	22	26
Not Employed (315)	40	5	27	28
<u>Region of Residence</u>				
Prince George's (132)	43	6	26	26
Montgomery (130)	25	12	19	44
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	42	<1	33	24
Baltimore County (157)	53	3	24	21
Baltimore City (146)	59	4	24	12
East** (149)	29	4	27	40
West*** (171)	33	4	36	26

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

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SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that PCP use in Maryland is increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same?

Variable (N*)	Increasing (%)	Decreasing (%)	Staying About the Same (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	27	10	27	36
<u>Sex</u>				
Male (472)	23	13	25	39
Female (529)	31	7	29	34
<u>Race</u>				
White (822)	27	9	28	36
Black (130)	25	13	29	33
Other (36)	36	8	7	50
<u>Age</u>				
18-24 (126)	31	16	25	29
25-34 (217)	28	15	22	36
35-44 (206)	25	9	34	33
45-54 (147)	31	8	32	30
55-64 (110)	27	8	28	38
≥65 (160)	21	4	23	51
<u>Income</u>				
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	29	10	27	34
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	31	10	26	32
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	28	12	31	29
\$75,000+ (182)	24	8	31	38
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Married (582)	26	8	28	39
Never Married (210)	27	12	29	32
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	30	12	24	34
<u>Education</u>				
<HS Grad (187)	24	14	25	37
HS Grad (350)	32	7	25	36
Some College (257)	23	12	31	34
College Grad (139)	25	7	31	37
>College Grad (62)	29	4	22	46
<u>Employment</u>				
Employed Full-Time (568)	27	11	30	32
Employed Part-Time (117)	31	10	23	36
Not Employed (315)	26	7	23	44
<u>Region of Residence</u>				
Prince George's (132)	31	11	24	34
Montgomery (130)	20	8	25	47
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	23	8	33	36
Baltimore County (157)	33	13	24	30
Baltimore City (146)	25	9	29	37
East** (149)	24	13	22	42
West*** (171)	30	6	33	32

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that marijuana is being sold in the neighborhood where you live?

Variable (N*)	No (%)	Yes (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	38	51	12
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	37	54	9
Female (529)	39	48	14
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	40	51	10
Black (130)	28	58	15
Other (36)	38	42	20
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	37	64	0
25-34 (217)	34	61	5
35-44 (206)	37	54	10
45-54 (147)	38	49	13
55-64 (110)	42	46	12
≥65 (160)	39	36	25
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	39	51	10
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	37	55	8
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	44	47	10
\$75,000+ (182)	33	61	6
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	41	46	13
Never Married (210)	35	62	4
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	32	53	15
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	39	47	14
HS Grad (350)	36	51	13
Some College (257)	38	53	9
College Grad (139)	37	57	6
>College Grad (62)	41	44	15
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	34	57	9
Employed Part-Time (117)	31	54	15
Not Employed (315)	46	39	14
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	29	55	16
Montgomery (130)	50	37	13
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	35	53	12
Baltimore County (157)	41	47	12
Baltimore City (146)	28	64	9
East** (149)	40	49	11
West*** (171)	40	51	9

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that cocaine, including crack, is being sold in the neighborhood where you live?

Variable (N*)	No (%)	Yes (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	48	40	12
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	47	44	10
Female (529)	49	36	15
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	50	39	11
Black (130)	36	49	15
Other (36)	37	41	22
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	49	49	1
25-34 (217)	49	42	10
35-44 (206)	45	46	9
45-54 (147)	51	35	14
55-64 (110)	58	31	10
≥65 (160)	40	37	24
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	43	47	10
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	44	44	12
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	55	37	8
\$75,000+ (182)	49	44	7
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	52	34	14
Never Married (210)	44	49	7
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	38	48	14
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	45	41	15
HS Grad (350)	45	40	15
Some College (257)	50	41	9
College Grad (139)	53	42	6
>College Grad (62)	54	31	16
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	47	44	10
Employed Part-Time (117)	51	30	20
Not Employed (315)	49	37	14
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	37	46	17
Montgomery (130)	54	30	16
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	53	35	12
Baltimore County (157)	49	40	11
Baltimore City (146)	32	59	10
East** (149)	54	34	12
West*** (171)	55	34	11

*Weighted results, see methodology. Ns may not equal total sample because of missing cases.

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that heroin is being sold in the neighborhood where you live?

Variable (N*)	No (%)	Yes (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	60	24	17
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	57	29	15
Female (529)	62	20	19
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	62	23	15
Black (130)	50	31	19
Other (36)	53	15	32
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	66	23	11
25-34 (217)	61	22	17
35-44 (206)	61	21	18
45-54 (147)	64	22	15
55-64 (110)	62	26	12
≥65 (160)	47	33	21
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	53	30	17
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	54	29	18
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	70	20	10
\$75,000+ (182)	68	22	9
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	63	21	16
Never Married (210)	58	26	16
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	52	29	19
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	53	32	15
HS Grad (350)	59	21	21
Some College (257)	63	24	14
College Grad (139)	64	24	11
>College Grad (62)	62	19	18
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	60	23	17
Employed Part-Time (117)	63	15	21
Not Employed (315)	59	28	14
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	50	26	24
Montgomery (130)	63	13	24
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	63	19	18
Baltimore County (157)	59	30	12
Baltimore City (146)	44	42	14
East** (149)	70	17	13
West*** (171)	67	20	14

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that PCP is being sold in the neighborhood where you live?

Variable (N*)	No (%)	Yes (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	60	22	18
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	60	23	17
Female (529)	61	20	19
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	61	22	17
Black (130)	60	17	23
Other (36)	50	22	28
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	73	24	3
25-34 (217)	61	21	18
35-44 (206)	60	23	16
45-54 (147)	62	22	16
55-64 (110)	62	17	21
≥65 (160)	47	23	31
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	60	24	17
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	53	28	20
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	71	18	11
\$75,000+ (182)	63	25	12
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	62	20	17
Never Married (210)	63	24	13
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	51	23	25
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	55	22	23
HS Grad (350)	59	22	19
Some College (257)	62	21	17
College Grad (139)	67	21	13
>College Grad (62)	58	24	18
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	59	22	19
Employed Part-Time (117)	63	21	17
Not Employed (315)	61	22	18
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	49	29	23
Montgomery (130)	62	14	25
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	63	20	18
Baltimore County (157)	57	25	18
Baltimore City (146)	55	28	18
East** (149)	63	22	15
West*** (171)	71	15	14

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SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

If people try marijuana once or twice, do you think their risk of harming themselves is great, moderate, slight, or that there is no risk at all?

Variable (N*)	Great (%)	Moderate (%)	Slight (%)	No Risk (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	21	24	25	24	6
<u>Sex</u>					
Male (472)	18	23	28	29	3
Female (529)	24	25	22	20	10
<u>Race</u>					
White (822)	21	24	26	24	6
Black (130)	23	26	16	27	9
Other (36)	18	21	26	30	6
<u>Age</u>					
18-24 (126)	13	17	43	26	1
25-34 (217)	15	22	32	28	3
35-44 (206)	17	24	24	31	5
45-54 (147)	16	28	25	26	6
55-64 (110)	32	27	13	20	8
≥65 (160)	37	27	12	10	14
<u>Income</u>					
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	30	20	22	21	7
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	19	27	23	26	4
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	16	29	30	24	2
\$75,000+ (182)	9	22	33	35	1
<u>Marital Status</u>					
Married (582)	21	27	22	24	7
Never Married (210)	15	18	38	28	<1
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	27	23	19	22	10
<u>Education</u>					
<HS Grad (187)	31	22	18	16	13
HS Grad (350)	23	22	21	27	6
Some College (257)	17	27	26	25	5
College Grad (139)	11	27	34	27	2
>College Grad (62)	19	21	37	21	3
<u>Employment</u>					
Employed Full-Time (568)	15	24	27	30	4
Employed Part-Time (117)	23	25	28	20	5
Not Employed (315)	32	24	19	14	11
<u>Region of Residence</u>					
Prince George's (132)	26	25	22	24	4
Montgomery (130)	25	16	29	28	3
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	14	28	24	25	8
Baltimore County (157)	26	28	20	19	8
Baltimore City (146)	21	21	18	33	8
East** (149)	17	22	29	24	9
West*** (171)	20	27	29	18	6

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SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

If people smoke marijuana regularly, do you think their risk of harming themselves is great, moderate, slight, or that there is no risk at all?

Variable (N*)	Great (%)	Moderate (%)	Slight (%)	No Risk (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	56	30	9	3	2
<u>Sex</u>					
Male (472)	50	35	10	3	3
Female (529)	63	25	8	2	1
<u>Race</u>					
White (822)	55	32	9	2	2
Black (130)	60	26	7	7	<1
Other (36)	63	18	15	2	2
<u>Age</u>					
18-24 (126)	39	41	18	2	0
25-34 (217)	51	35	8	5	1
35-44 (206)	51	34	13	1	<1
45-54 (147)	53	29	8	3	8
55-64 (110)	84	15	<1	0	<1
≥65 (160)	82	14	0	5	<1
<u>Income</u>					
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	50	38	9	1	3
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	64	23	7	4	2
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	52	34	10	3	1
\$75,000+ (182)	51	33	12	1	3
<u>Marital Status</u>					
Married (582)	62	25	8	2	3
Never Married (210)	41	40	16	3	<1
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	58	32	4	4	1
<u>Education</u>					
<HS Grad (187)	63	23	5	6	3
HS Grad (350)	62	22	12	2	2
Some College (257)	53	36	6	3	2
College Grad (139)	44	41	13	2	<1
>College Grad (62)	55	33	9	<1	3
<u>Employment</u>					
Employed Full-Time (568)	53	30	11	4	2
Employed Part-Time (117)	60	29	11	0	0
Not Employed (315)	63	30	3	2	3
<u>Region of Residence</u>					
Prince George's (132)	61	21	12	6	0
Montgomery (130)	44	42	11	3	<1
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	58	27	12	<1	2
Baltimore County (157)	62	26	8	3	2
Baltimore City (146)	52	27	14	6	<1
East** (149)	59	30	5	2	5
West*** (171)	57	37	3	0	3

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Which one of the following do you feel should receive the most money
and effort in the fight against drugs?

Variable (N*)	Drug Treatment (%)	Law Enforcement (%)	Education and Prevention (%)	Reducing Drug Flow Into U.S. (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	9	13	35	41	2
<u>Sex</u>					
Male (472)	8	13	42	37	<1
Female (529)	11	14	28	44	3
<u>Race</u>					
White (822)	10	14	36	39	2
Black (130)	10	8	27	52	4
Other (36)	9	23	28	39	<1
<u>Age</u>					
18-24 (126)	6	12	41	41	0
25-34 (217)	14	13	34	39	0
35-44 (206)	10	14	41	33	3
45-54 (147)	7	20	30	44	<1
55-64 (110)	7	7	41	45	<1
≥65 (160)	9	12	25	46	8
<u>Income</u>					
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	9	9	36	43	2
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	11	12	30	46	1
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	7	18	35	40	<1
\$75,000+ (182)	11	16	44	29	<1
<u>Marital Status</u>					
Married (582)	8	14	36	41	1
Never Married (210)	13	12	35	40	<1
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	10	13	32	40	5
<u>Education</u>					
<HS Grad (187)	15	9	26	43	8
HS Grad (350)	7	15	33	44	<1
Some College (257)	8	14	37	41	<1
College Grad (139)	10	14	41	35	<1
>College Grad (62)	13	12	47	27	2
<u>Employment</u>					
Employed Full-Time (568)	9	15	38	38	<1
Employed Part-Time (117)	12	13	32	44	<1
Not Employed (315)	10	11	30	43	5
<u>Region of Residence</u>					
Prince George's (132)	7	8	41	43	1
Montgomery (130)	10	12	43	35	0
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	6	25	24	44	2
Baltimore County (157)	8	18	37	37	<1
Baltimore City (146)	17	12	29	37	6
East** (149)	8	10	38	41	4
West*** (171)	10	11	31	48	<1

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you think that policymakers should study and debate the elimination of criminal penalties for possession of small amounts of drugs?

Variable (N*)	No (%)	Yes (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	44	49	7
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	45	49	7
Female (529)	43	49	7
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	47	47	7
Black (130)	34	57	9
Other (36)	33	62	5
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	33	59	8
25-34 (217)	52	46	2
35-44 (206)	49	44	7
45-54 (147)	44	50	6
55-64 (110)	53	43	4
≥65 (160)	29	56	16
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	45	46	9
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	47	51	3
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	47	52	2
\$75,000+ (182)	46	47	7
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	50	45	5
Never Married (210)	36	56	8
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	35	53	12
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	25	56	18
HS Grad (350)	44	50	6
Some College (257)	51	46	4
College Grad (139)	53	46	1
>College Grad (62)	56	41	3
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	47	48	5
Employed Part-Time (117)	44	54	2
Not Employed (315)	38	49	13
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	48	45	7
Montgomery (130)	53	43	4
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	44	48	8
Baltimore County (157)	46	46	7
Baltimore City (146)	30	63	7
East** (149)	46	47	7
West*** (171)	42	50	8

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SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Do you personally know anyone, such as a relative, close friend, neighbor, or co-worker, who has ever been addicted to an illegal drug?

Variable (N*)	No (%)	Yes (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	53	46	<1
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	51	49	<1
Female (529)	56	44	<1
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	56	43	<1
Black (130)	33	67	<1
Other (36)	57	43	0
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	31	69	0
25-34 (217)	45	55	0
35-44 (206)	51	50	0
45-54 (147)	61	38	2
55-64 (110)	60	39	1
≥65 (160)	70	29	2
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	57	42	<1
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	49	51	0
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	45	55	0
\$75,000+ (182)	46	54	<1
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	60	39	1
Never Married (210)	34	66	0
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	52	47	<1
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	56	42	2
HS Grad (350)	51	49	<1
Some College (257)	49	51	<1
College Grad (139)	58	42	0
>College Grad (62)	62	37	2
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	49	50	<1
Employed Part-Time (117)	50	49	<1
Not Employed (315)	62	38	1
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	50	50	<1
Montgomery (130)	63	37	0
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	57	43	<1
Baltimore County (157)	49	51	<1
Baltimore City (146)	34	65	<1
East** (149)	58	42	<1
West*** (171)	63	34	3

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SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

One proposal to reduce the spread of AIDS is to set up needle exchange programs where drug addicts can turn in dirty needles and get clean ones. Would you favor or oppose this?

Variable (N*)	Favor (%)	Oppose (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	56	40	5
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	57	38	5
Female (529)	54	41	5
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	55	41	5
Black (130)	61	35	4
Other (36)	54	43	3
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	61	39	0
25-34 (217)	56	41	3
35-44 (206)	60	38	2
45-54 (147)	57	38	5
55-64 (110)	45	50	5
≥65 (160)	53	34	13
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	59	34	7
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	50	46	3
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	59	39	2
\$75,000+ (182)	63	35	2
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	52	43	5
Never Married (210)	67	32	<1
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	53	38	8
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	50	38	12
HS Grad (350)	51	47	2
Some College (257)	60	36	4
College Grad (139)	66	31	3
>College Grad (62)	57	37	6
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	58	40	3
Employed Part-Time (117)	49	49	2
Not Employed (315)	54	35	11
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	48	49	3
Montgomery (130)	64	32	4
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	54	39	7
Baltimore County (157)	60	38	3
Baltimore City (146)	67	30	4
East** (149)	47	44	9
West*** (171)	49	45	6

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SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.

Another proposal to allow drug users to get clean needles would be to permit
pharmacies to sell needles without prescriptions.
Would you favor or oppose this?

Variable (N*)	Favor (%)	Oppose (%)	Don't Know (%)
Total Sample	33	63	4
<u>Sex</u>			
Male (472)	35	61	4
Female (529)	32	65	3
<u>Race</u>			
White (822)	33	63	4
Black (130)	32	65	3
Other (36)	42	56	1
<u>Age</u>			
18-24 (126)	29	70	1
25-34 (217)	40	57	3
35-44 (206)	35	64	1
45-54 (147)	38	61	1
55-64 (110)	25	70	5
≥65 (160)	26	66	8
<u>Income</u>			
<\$12,000-\$30,000 (222)	34	62	4
\$30,000-\$50,000 (220)	34	64	3
\$50,000-\$75,000 (203)	35	64	<1
\$75,000+ (182)	38	61	<1
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married (582)	34	63	4
Never Married (210)	35	63	2
Sep/ Div/ Widowed (203)	31	65	3
<u>Education</u>			
<HS Grad (187)	16	78	6
HS Grad (350)	33	63	4
Some College (257)	39	58	2
College Grad (139)	42	57	<1
>College Grad (62)	41	56	4
<u>Employment</u>			
Employed Full-Time (568)	35	64	1
Employed Part-Time (117)	36	59	5
Not Employed (315)	30	63	7
<u>Region of Residence</u>			
Prince George's (132)	29	70	1
Montgomery (130)	38	60	2
Anne Arundel and Howard (117)	37	59	4
Baltimore County (157)	36	60	5
Baltimore City (146)	33	64	4
East** (149)	28	66	5
West*** (171)	33	63	3

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***Includes Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, and Washington counties.

SOURCE: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland at College Park.