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ABSTRACT

Student volunteers (N=190) from a suburban Detroit high school population completed an instrument measuring student, parent, psychological, and social factors in relation to substance use and abuse. Analysis of data revealed that alcohol was the most widely used substance among the students, followed by cigarettes and marijuana, in that order. Each of the remaining seven substances (inhalants, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and other narcotics) was used by less than 8% of the students surveyed. Females reported using wine more often than did males; there were no significant differences between males and females in use of beer, liquor, cigarettes, or marijuana. Beer, cigarette, and marijuana use appeared to increase as grade level increased. Students who reported higher levels of participation in school activities reported less substance use. Parental employment status did not correlate significantly with levels of substance use. Approximately 20% of the sample reported negative life events related specifically to substance use. Twenty-three percent reported driving a car while under the influence of drugs or alcohol; 48% reported riding in a car while the driver was under the influence. The findings support the premises that adolescent substance use increases with age and that a polydrug use phenomenon can be observed in this population. Students identified substance abuse counselors as the best source of accurate and complete drug information. (NB)

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SURVEY RESULTS OF USE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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The United States is a drug culture. Drugs are used frequently and with great acceptability to wake up in the morning (coffee), to cope with the tensions of the day (cigarettes), and to relax in the evening (alcohol). Drugs are widely advertised and promoted to alleviate many of the ills people face including headaches, colds, stress, depression, and physical illness. Adolescents appear to have difficulty understanding a policy of "just say no to drugs" suggested by a society which at the same time supports the use of a wide variety of licit and illicit drugs, drugs used frequently by other adolescents and adults (Newcomb & Bentler, 1989).

The period of adolescence in the human lifespan is a time of significant physiological, social, and psychological development. The observed increases in risk-taking behaviors (e.g. reckless driving, premature sexual activity, poly-drug use), the pathogenic properties of chemical substances, and the predisposing genetic factors in chronic substance abuse affected by ingestion of psychoactive substances underscore the potentially deleterious effects of substance use on the developmental processes of adolescence. The probability of negative outcomes in numerous realms - physical, mental and social - increases with drug use. The use of psychoactive substances, even on an experimental or occassional basis, therefore cannot be considered a benign behavior.

The high level of incidence and prevalence of substance use and abuse by adolescents has been well substantiated in large-scale research efforts such as those conducted by the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research (Johnson, O'Malley & Bachman, 1986). Experimental drug use has become the norm for today's adolescent. For some this behavior has escalated beyond the level of an experimental or curiosity seeking behavior and has become a more stable life-style trait (Newcomb & Bentler, 1988).

Research conducted in the Spring of 1989 on a suburban Detroit high school population provides relevant and current data on the important societal issue of adolescent substance use/abuse. Data were collected from 190 voluntary respondents on a 48 item survey instrument (SOuDA) which measured various student, parent, psychological and social factors in relation to substance use/abuse behaviors. The respondents represented a random sample of students from the total school population, and included an approximately equal number of males (49.4%) and females (51.6%). The percent for each grade level in the total sample was:

Grade	% In Total Sample
9	27.4
10	12.6
11	24.2
12	35.8

The frequencies of reported use over the past year for the substances on the questionnaire are presented in Table I.

TABLE I
Percentage of Useage -by- Substance

	Never	Once	2-25 times/ year	26-51 times/ year	1-3 days/ week	4-6 days/ week	7 days/ week
Beer	35.8	13.7	36.3	5.8	6.3	1.6	0.5
Wine	40.0	21.1	35.3	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Liquor	38.9	12.6	37.4	4.7	5.3	0.0	1.1
Cigarettes	58.9	6.3	9.5	3.2	1.6	5.3	14.2
Inhalants	92.1	3.2	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.5
Marijuana/THC	67.9	8.4	14.2	2.6	4.2	2.1	0.5
Cocaine/Crack	95.3	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Hallucinogens	95.3	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Stimulants	93.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
Sedatives	98.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tranquilizers	97.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other Narcotics	97.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The data in Table I indicate that alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, liquor) are the most widely used substances. The second most frequently used substance is cigarettes, and the third is marijuana. Each of the remaining 7 substances were used by less than 8% of the students surveyed.

Further analysis yielded additional information on the effect of gender and grade level variables on substance use behaviors. With regard to gender, the only differences found were with wine use (females using wine more often than males). In beer, liquor, cigarettes and marijuana use no significant differences were found between the male and female high school students. High school grade differences revealed themselves when looking at beer, cigarette and marijuana use. In each of these cases it appears that increased substance use occurs with increases in grade level. This was also supported by significant correlations between each of these substances and increases in high school grade level. No significant differences were found with regard to liquor and wine use.

The correlation coefficients of substances used during the last year, and peer useage are listed in Table II.

TABLE II
Correlation Matrix
between
Substance Used During Last Year, and Peer Useage

		15A	15B	15C	15D	15F	17A	17B	17C	17D	17F
Used In Last Year	Beer(15A)		.29#	.60#	.48#	.61#	.57#	.28#	.44#	.39#	.54#
	Wine(15B)	.29#		.34#	.20*	.22*	.09	.48#	.15	.18*	.16
	Liquor(15C)	.65#	.34#		.40#	.48#	.41#	.28#	.54#	.23#	.51#
	Cigarettes(15D)	.48#	.20*	.40#		.57#	.32#	.18*	.36#	.38#	.48#
	Marijuana(15F)	.61#	.22*	.48#	.57#		.42#	.17*	.32#	.45#	.68#
Use By Friends	Beer(17A)	.57#	.09	.41#	.32#	.42#		.28#	.65#	.53#	.57#
	Wine(17B)	.28#	.48#	.28#	.18*	.17*	.28#		.39#	.19*	.20*
	Liquor(17C)	.44#	.15	.54#	.36#	.32#	.65#	.39#		.36#	.50#
	Cigarettes(17D)	.39#	.18*	.23#	.38#	.45#	.53#	.19*	.36#		.49#
	Marijuana(17F)	.54#	.16	.51#	.48#	.68#	.57#	.20*	.50#	.49#	

N = 190
* p < .01
# p < .001

The calculation of correlation coefficients between 5 substances (beer, wine, liquor, cigarettes, marijuana) used by the respondents, and perceived use by their friends identified the following:

- a polydrug use phenomenon among substance users was identified by the large number of significant

relationships between all of the 5 substances

- the importance of the peer group in substance useage was suggested by the strong relationships obtained between use by self and use by peers

Table III presents the frequencies reported for the student factors of participation in extracurricular school activities and amount of weekly spending money.

TABLE III

	Percent
Student Factors:	
Extracurricular School Activities	
More than 2-3 times/week	32.6
2-3 times/week	17.4
Once a week	11.1
Less than once/week	10.5
Rarely or never	28.4
Weekly Spending Money	
$9.99 or less	12.1
$10.00 to $19.99	29.4
$20.00 to $29.99	20.0
$30.00 to $39.99	10.0
$40.00 to $49.99	9.5
$50.00 or more	16.8

Data analysis yielded significant negative correlations between participation in extracurricular school activities and the use of beer ($r = -.17$, $p < .01$), liquor ($r = -.17$, $p < .01$), cigarettes ($r = -.22$, $p < .01$), and marijuana ($r = -.33$, $p < .001$). These results indicate that students who reported higher levels of participation in school

activities reported less substance use. No significant relationship was found between amount of weekly spending money and use of substances.

Table IV presents percentages obtained on the parent factors of educational levels and employment status.

TABLE IV

	Percent
Parent Factors:	
Father's Educational Level	
Did not graduate high school	2.6
Graduated from high school	12.6
Attended some college	15.3
Graduated from college	30.5
Graduate college work	34.2
Mother's Educational Level	
Did not graduate high school	5.8
Graduated from high school	20.0
Attended some college	26.8
Graduated from college	30.7
Graduate college work	16.3
Father's Employment Status	
Employed Full-time	93.2
Employed Part-time	1.1
Unemployed or Homemaker	1.1
Mother's Employment Status	
Employed Full-time	50.0
Employed Part-time	25.3
Unemployed or Homemaker	23.2
Can't answer	4.7

Data analysis of relationships between the above reported parent factors and substance use behavior in the high school respondents yielded the following results. Higher levels of student marijuana use were significantly negatively correlated with the educational levels of the

mother ($r = -.19$, $p < .01$), and the father ($r = -.24$, $p < .001$); significant correlations were also found in regards to the use of beer and mother's educational level ($r = -.18$, $p < .01$), and the use of liquor and the father's educational level ($r = -.17$, $p < .01$). Parental employment status did not correlate significantly with levels of substance use in this adolescent population. In light of general concern over the effect of "working mothers" on the quality of childrearing, it is important to note that these results suggest that having a mother who works outside the home does not in itself put an adolescent at greater risk for substance use.

Table V presents the detrimental effects of substance use by percentage of respondents reporting each event related to either school, family or legal problems; or the need to seek out treatment (medical, counseling/therapy).

TABLE V

	Percent
Substance Use Effects:	
School Problems	
Never	86.8
Seldom	8.9
Occassionally	3.2
Often	0.5
Very Frequently	0.0
School Absence	
Yes	10.0
No	89.5
Family Problems (family member's use)	
Yes	27.5
No	72.1
Family Problems (own use)	
Yes	10.5
No	88.9
Problems with the Law	
Yes	8.4
No	91.1
Medical Treatment	
Yes	1.6
No	97.9
Counseling/Therapy (family member)	
Yes	17.4
No	82.6
Counseling/Therapy (self)	
Yes	6.3
No	93.2

40 Of the 190 survey respondents answered in the affirmative to one or more of the above listed conditions. This indicates that approximately 20% of the total sample

reported "negative" life events related specifically to substance use.

Table VI presents frequencies of substance use conditions in relation to locations of use. Specific data are also presented on use while driving or riding in a car.

TABLE VI

Substance Use Conditions:	Percent
Locations	
At a party	
Yes	56.8
No	43.2
At a friend's home	
Yes	56.8
No	43.2
At home	
Yes	40.5
No	59.5
In a car	
Yes	31.6
No	68.4
At work	
Yes	11.1
No	88.9
At school	
Yes	10.5
No	89.5
Other	
Yes	19.5
No	80.5

	Percent
Driving a car under the influence of drugs/alcohol	
Never	76.3
Once	13.7
Several times	6.8
About once a week	1.6
More often	1.1
Passenger in a car with driver under the influence of drugs/alcohol	
Never	52.1
Once	25.8
Several times	18.9
About once a week	1.1
More often	2.1

The data indicate that more than forty percent report using substances in residential settings. Slightly more than ten percent admit to substance use at school and/or at work. Almost one-third report use while in a car. Twenty-three percent report driving a car while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and forty-eight percent have ridden in a car while the driver was under the influence.

Table VII provides data on the sources and availability of substances.

Table VII

	Percent
Sources:	
Drugs	
Friend	43.7
In-school source	38.4
Local dealer	26.8
Buy at a store	6.3
Relative	3.7
Steal from someone	2.6
Other	5.3
Alcohol	
Friend	51.6
Buy at a store	35.3
Relative	16.8
In-school source	11.6
Steal from someone	5.3
Local dealer	4.7
Other	6.8
Cigarettes	
Buy at a store	57.9
Friend	24.2
In-school source	11.1
Local dealer	5.3
Relative	4.7
Steal from someone	3.7
Other	3.7
Availability of Substances:	
Difficulty in getting drugs/alcohol	
Very easy	45.3
Easy	14.2
Not very difficult	20.5
Hard	2.6
Almost impossible	0.0
Don't know/don't use	15.8

The data in Table VII indicate that there are a combination of proximal sources that provide ready access to

substances. Licit substances (alcohol, cigarettes) are generally obtained either from a friend, or purchased at a store. In most instances, illicit substances are acquired either from a friend, an in-school source or from a local dealer. The vast majority of respondents (80%) report they would have little difficulty in purchasing/obtaining substances.

Table VIII lists percentages of affirmative responses to the question - "What do you think is the best source for accurate and complete drug/alcohol information?". As multiple responses were permitted, percentages total more than 100%.

TABLE VIII

	Percent*
Best source for drug/alcohol information	
Substance abuse counselors	49
Books, magazines, newspapers	28
Teachers	25
Films, TV programs	25
Your own experience	21
Parents	19
Friends	14
Hotlines	8
Other	6

*All percentages are rounded

Substance abuse counselors were clearly rated as the best source of information, at an occurrence of almost twice

that of the next category choice. Interestingly, teachers and media sources are ranked above friends, parents and the respondents own experience. By students' report, they appear to be most receptive to information provided by substance abuse counselors.

Frequencies of reported levels of ability to resist peer pressure with regards to specific peer conditions are reported in Table IX.

Table IX

	Percent
Ability to refuse drugs/alcohol:	
If substances are offered by friends	
Very successful	70.5
Slightly successful	17.9
Probably not successful	1.6
Very unsuccessful	2.6
Not sure	6.3
If pressured to use by friends	
Very successful	74.7
Slightly successful	13.2
Probably not successful	3.2
Very unsuccessful	2.6
Not sure	5.8

The data indicate that approximately 25-30% of the subjects report a low level of confidence in their ability to refuse drugs/alcohol. Response percentages are generally consistent whether substances are merely offered for use or pressure to use is experienced.

SUMMARY:

This study found support for the premises that adolescent substance use increases with age and that a polydrug use phenomenon can be observed in this population. In addition, peer useage appears to be strongly associated with adolescent drug use; a relationship not dependent upon which substance the peer uses. Notably, significant gender differences were observed only in one of the five most widley used substance groups.

While only about five percent of the sample have ever tried cocaine or crack, almost one-third have used marijuana or its purified form THC. Approximately two-thirds have used beer. Sixty-five percent in the study have smoked cigarettes no more than once, a finding consistent with most estimates of the general population.

More than twenty percent of the respondents indicated they had school or family problems because of their own substance use or that of family members. Further, more than thirty percent of the students report that they have used one or more of these substances while in a car, almost one-half have been a passenger in a car while the driver was under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and almost one-quarter of the sample admit that they have operated a car while under the influence.

Drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes are reported to be available from friends, local stores, and in school. Eighty

percent of the students stated that they would have little difficulty obtaining drugs or alcohol. Ten percent have used one or more substances while at school.

Students identified numerous sources of accurate and complete drug information. These included friends, parents, teachers, media sources, and personal experiences. By a large margin, substance abuse counselors were judged to be the best source for information. It therefore would appear highly likely that having a substance abuse counselor in the school for substance use prevention programming results in positive effects. These survey results can be viewed as a probable underestimate of use in the general population; as all high schools do not provide such a program, and in consideration of the tendency of subjects to under-report on substance use behaviors.

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WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
EDUCATIONAL AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
SURVEY OF USE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL (SOuDA)

Appendix A

1. Average age not determined.

2. Male - 48.4% Female - 51.1%

3. 9th Grade - 27.4%
10th Grade - 12.6%
11th Grade - 24.2%
12th Grade - 35.8%

4. A - 36.3%
B - 28.9%
C - 28.4%
D - 4.7%
F - 0.0%

5. Yes - 61.1% No - 38.9%

6. 1) 32.6%
2) 17.4%
3) 11.1%
4) 10.5%
5) 28.4%

7. Yes - 16.8% No - 82.6%

8. 1) 78.4%
2) 9.5%
3) 2.1%
4) 5.8%
5) 2.6%
6) 1.6%

9.

	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed
Mother	50.0%	25.3%	23.2%
Father	93.2%	1.1%	1.1%

10.

	Mother	Father
1)	33.7%	48.9%
2)	5.3%	15.8%
3)	10.0%	11.1%
4)	16.3%	0.5%
5)	0.5%	12.1%
6)	2.6%	0.5%
7)	22.6%	1.1%
8)	4.7%	3.7%

11.

	Mother	Father
1)	5.8%	2.6%
2)	20.0%	12.6%
3)	26.8%	15.3%
4)	30.7%	30.5%
5)	16.3%	34.2%

12.

1)	12.1%	4)	10.0%
2)	29.4%	5)	9.5%
3)	20.0%	6)	16.8%

13.

1)	42.6%
2)	23.2%
3)	31.1%
4)	2.1%

14.

	Never	Once	2-3/mo.	1-3/wk.	4-6/wk.	7 days
A	53.7	17.9	15.3	12.1	0.0	0.0
B	65.3	21.1	12.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
C	57.9	11.1	21.6	4.7	1.1	2.6
D	68.9	4.7	5.3	2.1	3.2	14.2
E	92.6	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.5
F	73.7	10.0	10.0	2.6	1.6	1.1
G	96.3	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
H	96.3	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
I	92.6	3.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.6
J	98.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
K	97.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
L	97.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

15.

	Never	Once	2-25/yr	26-51	1-3/wk	4-6/wk	7days
A	35.8	13.7	36.3	5.8	6.3	1.6	0.5
B	40.0	21.1	35.3	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
C	38.9	12.6	37.4	4.7	5.3	0.0	1.1
D	58.9	6.3	9.5	3.2	1.6	5.3	14.2
E	92.1	3.2	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.5
F	67.9	8.4	14.2	2.6	4.2	2.1	0.5
G	95.3	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
H	95.3	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
I	93.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
J	98.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K	97.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
L	97.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

16. Mother

	Never	Once	2-25/yr	26-51	1-3/wk	4-6/wk	7day
A	63.7	5.3	15.3	7.4	6.3	1.1	0.0
B	31.1	11.6	34.2	11.2	7.4	2.1	1.1
C	51.6	4.7	24.7	7.4	2.1	3.2	3.2
D	75.8	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.1	16.8
E	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
F	96.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
G	97.9	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
H	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
I	96.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
J	98.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K	96.8	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
L	98.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Father

	Never	Once	2-25/yr	26-51	1-3/wk	4-6/wk	7day
A	43.2	5.3	20.0	12.6	11.1	2.1	2.6
B	33.2	9.5	35.2	11.6	5.8	0.5	0.5
C	44.2	7.4	26.8	8.9	3.2	1.6	3.7
D	78.4	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.2
E	96.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F	94.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
G	96.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
H	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
I	95.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
J	96.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K	96.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
L	96.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

17.

	Never	Once	2-3/mo	1-3/wk	4-6/wk	7 days
A	13.2	18.9	37.4	27.4	2.6	0.5
B	37.9	25.8	34.7	1.6	0.0	0.0
C	21.6	17.4	37.4	20.0	2.6	0.5
D	26.3	8.9	13.2	10.5	10.0	28.9
E	87.4	6.8	3.2	0.5	1.1	0.5
F	53.7	12.6	14.7	11.1	6.3	1.6
G	87.4	7.4	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
H	92.1	4.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
I	88.9	6.3	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.5
J	97.4	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
K	97.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
L	95.3	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

18. Average ages not determined

19. 1) 86.8%
2) 8.9%
3) 3.2%
4) 0.5%
5) 0.0%

20.	Yes - 10.0%	No - 89.5%
21.	Yes - 10.5%	No - 88.9%
22.	Yes - 27.4%	No - 72.1%
23.	Yes - 8.4%	No - 91.1%
24.	Yes - 1.6%	No - 97.9%
25.	Yes - 6.3%	No - 93.2%
26.	Yes - 17.4%	No - 82.6%

27.

	Yes	No
1)	40.5	59.5
2)	10.5	89.5
3)	31.6	68.4
4)	56.8	43.2
5)	11.1	88.9
6)	56.8	43.2
7)	19.5	80.5

28.

	Yes	No
1)	6.3	93.7
2)	22.1	77.9
3)	5.8	94.2
4)	27.4	72.6
5)	8.4	91.6
6)	15.8	84.2
7)	58.9	41.1
8)	17.9	82.1
9)	21.1	78.9
10)	14.7	85.3

29. 1) 76.3
2) 13.7
3) 6.8
4) 1.6
5) 1.1

30. 1) 52.1%
2) 25.8%
3) 13.9%
4) 1.1%
5) 2.1%

31.		Drugs	Alcohol	Cigarettes
*	1)	80.0	40.5	60.0
	2)	7.9	23.7	12.1
	3)	3.2	6.3	6.3
	4)	6.3	32.6	3.2
	5)	2.6	5.8	5.3
	6)	2.1	2.1	7.9
	7)	3.2	5.3	4.2

32.		Drugs	Alcohol	Cigarettes
*	1)	36.9	11.6	11.1
	2)	26.8	4.7	5.3
	3)	43.7	51.6	24.2
	4)	3.7	16.8	4.7
	5)	6.3	35.3	57.9
	6)	2.6	5.3	3.7
	7)	5.3	6.8	3.7

33.		Drugs	Alcohol	Cigarettes
*	1)	66.3	23.7	47.9
	2)	1.5	31.1	14.7
	3)	3.2	7.9	8.9
	4)	5.3	38.9	5.3
	5)	6.3	20.0	17.9
	6)	3.2	13.2	6.3
	7)	4.2	4.2	3.2

34.		
	1)	95.3%
	2)	2.6%
	3)	0.0%
	4)	0.0%
	5)	1.1%

35.		
	1)	74.7%
	2)	13.2%
	3)	3.2%
	4)	2.6%
	5)	5.8%

36.		
	1)	70.5%
	2)	17.9%
	3)	1.6%
	4)	2.6%
	5)	6.3%

37.		
**	2)	19.0%
	3)	25.3%
	4)	27.9%
	5)	25.3%
	6)	8.4%
	7)	49.0%
	8)	20.5%
	9)	5.8%

38. Yes - 1.6% No - 97.4%

39. Yes - 94.7% No - 4.2%

40.
1)	45.3%
2)	14.2%
3)	20.5%
4)	2.6%
5)	0.0%
6)	15.8%

41.
*		Drugs	Alcohol	Cigarettes
	1)	80.0	34.7	46.3
	2)	11.1	22.1	23.2
	3)	10.5	37.9	20.5
	4)	0.5	3.2	5.3
	5)	1.6	5.3	3.2
	6)	1.6	1.1	1.6
	7)	0.5	0.5	1.6

Please refer to appended copy of SOuDA for original questions and format.

N=190

Due to rounding and to allow for respondents who elected not to answer certain questions, not all percentages shown will equal 100.0

*These figures represent affirmative responses only.

**Multiple responses accepted, figures represent total affirmative response to each category.