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THE 1972 DOD SURVEY OF ILLICIT DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE:
A REPORT OF MAJOR FINDINGS

Frank Harding, et al

Manpower Research and Data Analysis Center

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MANPOWER RESEARCH AND DATA ANALYSIS CENTER
Market Research and Analysis Division
Survey Research Branch

THE 1972 DOD SURVEY OF
ILLCIT DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

A Report of Major Findings

Frank Harding
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PREFACE

This report is based on data from a late 1972 worldwide survey of drug and alcohol use among enlisted men in the Armed Forces. The survey was conducted by the Human Resources Research Organization; principal investigator, Allan A. Fisher, Jr., under contract to the United States Air Force, Aerospace Medical Division, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, 78235. The contract was monitored by the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory (AFHRL/MD), 701 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes findings from a comprehensive, worldwide survey of the illicit use of drugs and alcohol among enlisted men in the Armed Services. The survey was conducted by the Human Resources Research Organization to study the prevalence of nontherapeutic drug and alcohol use in the military services. The major objectives of the study were: (a) estimation of current (1972) rates of nontherapeutic drug usage and alcohol usage, (b) establishment of demographic characteristics of drug and alcohol users, and (c) assessment of the effectiveness of major programs designed to control the abuse of drugs or alcohol--programs for drug and alcohol treatment, the drug and alcohol education programs, and the urinalysis screening program for controlling hard drug abuse. The study was also designed to assess reasons for the use of drugs and alcohol, attitudes toward the use of drugs and alcohol, and the extent of command emphasis in activities to control drug and alcohol abuse. Changes in drug use between 1971 and 1972 were also measured wherever appropriate data was available.

Description of questionnaire development, sample design, data collection and processing procedures are given in Appendix A. Tabular data supporting the text are in Appendix B.

THE EXTENT OF DRUG USAGE

Three approaches to assessing the extent of drug usage were utilized in the study.

- (1) The reported frequent use of each category of drug. A frequent user is defined as an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.
- (2) The reported daily use of each drug category.
- (3) The temporal frequency of drug use, of which daily use is one subset.

Frequent Use of Drugs. The index used to report the drug usage rate prevailing in the military services at the time of the survey was the percent of "Frequent Users" in each service. A Frequent User is defined as an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week during the past twelve months. Using this index the percentage of servicemen in each service who used various drugs frequently is shown in Table 1. For all drugs the Army had the largest percentage of Frequent Users with the Marine Corps having the next most Frequent Users. As expected, marijuana was the most popular drug. Fifteen percent of the Army personnel reported they used it at least once a week. Ten percent of the Marine Corps were Frequent Users of marijuana with the Navy and Air Force having 8 and 7 percent respectively.

The next most popular drug was hashish with 9 percent of the Army personnel reporting to be Frequent Users. Each of the other services had only 3 or 4 percent Frequent Users of hashish.

For each of the other four drugs studied in the survey, the Army results indicated that 5 percent of their personnel were Frequent Users. The percent of Frequent Users in the Marine Corps and the Air Force was either 2 or 3 percent, depending upon the drug. For most drugs Navy personnel indicated a one percent usage rate.

Daily Drug Use. The index of daily drug use provides another means of assessing the extent to which a potential drug problem may exist. In 1972 on a DoD-wide basis the overwhelming majority did not report the daily use of any category of drugs. The most frequently reported drug in use on a daily basis was marijuana (5.4%). Daily use of drugs other than marijuana was reported at 2.2% or less, for each category. The findings for DoD and for each service are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

There was little evidence of increased daily drug use in the Armed Services in 1972 compared to results for 1971. The only appreciable increases in daily drug use from 1971 to 1972 were noted for the use of marijuana. Increases in the daily use of marijuana were more pronounced for the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps

(approximately 2% for each Service) than for the Army. The only service that showed an increase in the reported daily use of each category of drugs from 1971 to 1972 was the Air Force, although these increases were minor (1% or less) except for marijuana (2.1% increase).

Typical Drug Use. The reported typical schedule of use of each of the six drug types in the 1972 Survey and the five in the 1971 Survey was compared in Table 4.

For the Army, in 1972, the most frequently reported schedule of use of each category of drugs was less-often-than-monthly. Marijuana was the only drug category for which reported typical usage was found to occur almost as often as several times a week (9.2%) or daily (8.2%) as it does less-often-than-monthly (10.2%). For the Navy, the modal frequency of reported use of each category of drug in both the 1971 and 1972 Surveys was less often than monthly. For the Air Force, slight increases in the daily use of each category of drug were noted from 1971 to 1972. However, in terms of the typical schedule of reported use, the modal frequency for each drug was less often than monthly, in both surveys. For the Marine Corps, the modal frequency of reported usage of each category of drugs in each survey was less often than monthly.

In summary, the majority of reported drug use was infrequent (i.e., less often than once a month). Decreases in the daily use of

selected drugs for services other than the Air Force appeared legitimate, and were not offset by an increased use of these drugs on a schedule of less than daily.

COMPARISON OF 1971-1972 DRUG USAGE

For both the 1971 and 1972 Surveys, estimates of the percentage of men who used each of five common categories of drugs in the past year were computed, using the categories from the 1971 Survey for comparability. The DoD-wide figures are presented in Table 5. In this analysis any use of a drug in the last year (regardless of frequency) was considered "reported usage." Men who left the question blank were assumed to be non-users of the drug. Hence usage rates were based on only admitted recent drug users weighted to the population, divided by total population.

In both surveys, the majority reported no use of each category of drug in the past year. In each survey, the category of drug reported most frequently used in the last 12 months was marijuana (33.6% in 1972, and 29.9% in 1971). Rates for other drugs were considerably lower (e.g., narcotics, 14.8% in 1972, and 11.7% in 1971).

Except for depressant drugs (approximately 12% in each survey), there was an increase in the reported use of each category of drug from 1971 to 1972. Although the increase was negligible for stimulants, increases over 3% were noted in the reported use of marijuana

and narcotic drugs. The reported use of "other psychedelic drugs" (i.e., psychedelic drugs other than marijuana) was 26.1% in 1972 vs. 18.8% in 1971--an increase of 7.3%. While the increase in reported use of "other psychedelic drugs" may constitute a methodological artifact,¹ identical questions were used in estimating the use of each of the other drug categories. Hence, the observed increases in the use of marijuana and narcotic drugs from 1971 to 1972 are not the result of methodological variations between the surveys, but are legitimate increases in the reported use of these substances, on this particular measure of drug use. (Slightly different results are given on the measures of current use, i.e., daily drug use.)

In both surveys there were substantial differences in the reported use of drugs in the last 12 months. Usage rates by service-location for both surveys appear in Table 6.

In the 1972 Survey, the Army had the highest reported usage rates for each drug. The lowest rates of use of certain drugs

¹In the 1972 Survey, separate questions on hashish and other psychedelic drugs were employed, where only a single question on these drugs was used in the 1971 Survey. The use of two questions on the 1972 Survey may have unduly emphasized the use of these drugs, particularly hashish, and influenced the higher response rate in the 1972 Survey results. The use of hashish was not emphasized in the wording of the question used in the 1971 Survey.

(e.g., depressants and narcotics) were reported by men in the Navy, while the lowest rates of use of other drugs (marijuana, other psychedelic drugs, stimulants) were reported by men in the Air Force. By contrast, in 1971 men in the Army had the highest reported rates of usage of each drug category, men in the Air Force the lowest.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG USERS

A major objective of this research was the identification of demographic correlates of nontherapeutic drug use. Responses to the various demographic items were related to a criterion consisting of the reported use of each of the various drugs at least once a week.

Relationship of Age to Frequent Use of Drugs. The data relating age to frequent use of drugs are shown in Table 7 for all drugs on a DoD-wide basis. Tables 8 to 14 present the data for each drug by service. The data indicate that there is a very strong relationship between age and reported use of drugs. Frequent Users are found mostly among younger personnel. Eighteen year olds had the highest percentage of users of any drug for any age group. The percentage of Frequent Users decreased as the respondents became older with an especially sharp drop in marijuana and hashish use between 23 and 24 years of age. This break reflects factors other than age, e.g.,

career-non career status, enlistee-draftee, etc. Frequent drug use was negligible among older servicemen.

Marijuana use was very common among the 20 year olds and younger. Over a third of the Army personnel of this age group were frequent users as were approximately one-fourth of the same age group in the Marine Corps. Corresponding figures for the Navy and the Air Force were about 20 percent. The rates for hashish were slightly less with the Marines reporting only about one-third the use of hashish as they did for marijuana. Usage decreased by age for the other drugs but not with the sudden break as exhibited by marijuana and hashish.

Relationship of Educational Level and Frequent Use of Drugs.

The data pertaining to this relationship are presented in Tables 15 through 20. Individuals with no high school education as well as those with some high school training tended to be categorized as frequent users, especially of marijuana and hashish. The few individuals with graduate degrees also tended to drug use more than those with other educational levels. Servicemen with educational levels falling between these extremes tended to be pretty much alike in their use of any of the drugs.

Relationship of Marital Status to Frequent Use of Drugs. The major finding here is that married servicemen used drugs less often

than did their single or otherwise unmarried colleagues. These findings are shown in Table 20. Marijuana and hashish were the only drugs used by married servicemen to any appreciable extent. Except for the Marine Corps, among individuals who had previously been married there were more frequent users of psychedelics, stimulants, depressants and narcotics than was reported among single men.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FREQUENT USERS AND NON-USERS OF THE SEVERAL DRUGS

In order to obtain additional information on the characteristics of drug users a THAID analysis utilizing a Delta split algorithm was performed on the survey responses.¹ This technique uses predictor variables to iteratively divide a population into subgroups which contain distinctive concentrations of individuals meeting a particular criterion standard. In this case the criterion standards were frequent use of a particular drug, infrequent use of the drug and non-use of the drug. Separate analyses were made for each of the six drugs studied in the survey. The predictor variables utilized were age, marital status, paygrade, educational level and race. The technique highlights which predictors and which splits should be made to obtain the maximum differentiation between subgroups and is

¹For a detailed discussion of the Delta criterion, refer to Morgan, James N. and Messenger, Robert C., THAID: A Sequential Analysis Program for the Analysis of Nominal Scale Dependent Variables.

useful for understanding the data. The findings are presented in Table 21. The table also shows the proportion of the subgroups which may be categorized as Frequent, Infrequent, or Non-users, whichever is appropriate.

An examination of the table indicates that non-users are more easily identifiable than are users of the various drugs. The most inclusive identification of Frequent Users was for marijuana and stimulants both of which contained 63 percent who met the criterion standard.

REASONS FOR INITIAL DRUG USE.

As part of an exploration of the reasons for initial use of drugs, each respondent was asked to note the first type of illegal drug used. The results are shown in Table 22. The majority (53%-76%) of respondents from each service indicated that they had never used drugs illegally. Among reported drug users in all services, the "soft" drug category of marijuana or hashish was most often the first illegal drug used, with particularly high rates reported by men in the Army (37.4%). Conversely, men in the Air Force reported substantially lower rates of initial marijuana or hashish use (19.3%) than men from the other services (between 28%-37%). The initial use of drugs other than marijuana or hashish was reported by 3% or less of respondents, per category of drug. No appreciable inter-service

differences were noted in the rates of reported initial use of drugs other than marijuana.

Respondents were also asked to specify one reason for first use of a drug from a series of structured alternatives. Since marijuana was by far the drug tried first, the distribution of reasons for first using it are presented in Table 23. The most frequent reason cited for first use of marijuana or hashish by men from all services was curiosity (Army-58.4%; Navy-69.9%; Air Force-64.9%; and Marine Corps-68.3%). Few other responses received much endorsement. Other reasons cited for initial marijuana use were an "unspecified" reason (10%-16%), and the influence of friends (approximately 10%). Little evidence of inter-service variability in motivations for the initial use of marijuana or hashish was found.

Changes in Drug Use Since Enlistment. An analysis was performed to see whether respondents reported a change in their use of drugs since entering the service. Although this question was not applicable to the majority of respondents (who were nonusers of drugs), the analysis indicated that among admitted drug users in each service, the modal response was that no change had occurred in their use of drugs since enlisting. Results appear in Table 24.

A substantial percentage of enlistees in each service indicated that they quit using drugs after joining the service. The rate

varied from 6.8% for the Air Force to 14% for the Marine Corps. Conversely, a consistently smaller percentage in each service reported that they initiated drug use after enlistment. The rate varied from a low of 4.7% for Air Force enlistees to 7%-8% in each of the other services. (An analysis of potential "shifts" in drug use from soft to hard drug use, and vice versa, showed compensatory shifts.) The major finding was a reported reduction in drug use since enlistment.

Relationship of Pre-Service and Service Use of Drugs. There was a definite relationship between pre-service use of marijuana/hashish, heroin and frequent use of these drugs while in service. These findings are presented in Table 25. Very few, only four percent, who claimed not to have used marijuana/hashish before entering the service were classified as frequent users of the drugs in service. On the other hand, 76 percent of those who used the drugs frequently before entering were classified as frequent users while in service. The same kind of relationship was found in regard to heroin use.

EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICE DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Armed Services mandatory drug education programs constitute a major effort to control and prevent drug abuse. Because of the substantial commitment to the control of drug abuse through education, a series of questions was included in the survey to (a) estimate

the effectiveness of such education; and (b) identify factors associated with effective educational efforts.

Although formal drug education programs had been initiated fairly recently at the time of the survey, the vast majority of respondents in each service reported exposure to some form of drug education in the last year as may be seen in Table 26. The highest rates (90%) were reported by men in the Army and Air Force. Rates for the Navy and the Marine Corps were approximately 85%.

Additional analyses showed that men in the Army and Air Force were more likely to report multiple exposures to drug education in the last year (i.e., three times or more) than were men in the other services. In contrast, men in the Navy and the Marine Corps were slightly more likely to report no exposure or only a single exposure to drug education.

The effectiveness of military drug education programs was assessed by analyzing responses to a single question on the reported effectiveness of drug education. Those servicemen who indicated that they did not use drugs or were not given any formal drug education were removed from this particular analysis. Among the remaining servicemen a large percentage 74 to 87 percent, indicated that drug education had no effect on their use of drugs. However, among

those indicating some change the ratio of positive to negative effect was about 3 to 1. These results are shown in Table 27.

Another analysis was made to determine if drug education's effectiveness varied according to the age of the serviceman receiving it. The perceived effect of the program on those who had been given drug education in the past year are presented in Table 28. The responses of Frequent Users show a decrease in effectiveness as age increases until the age of 28, after which the results are variable.

Attitude toward drug education programs was indirectly assessed by asking respondents what they considered to be the major problems with the programs. These results are presented in Table 29. There are distinct differences in the perception of the program depending upon one's attitude toward the use of drugs. Those in favor of drug use found information to be out-of-date or too one-sided or not true as compared to those who opposed drug use. Non-drug users tended to feel that there wasn't anything wrong with the programs, or that it was some problem other than the ones listed.

Servicemen were asked what they considered to be the best way to present information on drug abuse. The most popular approach was through informal rap sessions with films ranked as the next most effective. Formal lectures and special reading materials were chosen

by very few respondents. These findings are presented in Table 30. Former drug users, classroom instructors and drug education specialists were considered the best personal source of drug abuse information. Supervisors, especially junior and non-commissioned, were not considered good sources of information (Table 31).

URINALYSIS SCREENING PROGRAM

Urinalysis screening is a major program implemented to control the abuse of certain categories of drugs (i.e., stimulants, depressants, and narcotics). The program is considered important as a deterrent to drug use, a way of identifying drug abusers, and a method of estimating the extent of the problem of drug abuse at the particular locations. Because of the importance of the urine testing program, a series of questions was included in the 1972 survey to appraise its operational effectiveness, to assess the attitudes of servicemen toward the program (including the age-cutoff policy), and to evaluate its worth as a deterrent.

Extent of Urinalysis Screening Program. The extent of exposure to urine testing for drug abuse in the last year was assessed, by service, and is shown in Table 32. A relatively large percentage of servicemen reported that they had not been given urinalysis tests as part of drug abuse control programs during the year preceding the survey. Due to program constraints such as age limits for testing

personnel it is difficult to interpret these findings meaningfully. However, it appears that the Army had the most pervasive testing program of any of the services.

Attitude toward Urinalysis Program. Each respondent was asked "How accurate do you think the urine test is at measuring the use of hard drugs?" Less than a third credited the test with any degree of accuracy, with most indicating that they didn't know about the test's accuracy. About ten percent felt that the test was inaccurate. These findings are presented in Table 33. While the respondents were dubious of the program's accuracy, they nevertheless felt it had some usefulness as shown by their level of agreement with the statement that the tests helped to spot drug experimenters before they became addicts. As shown in Table 34 more than one-third agreed to this concept with only about one-fourth disagreeing. The remainder expressed no opinion.

One question in the survey attempted to elicit an expression of willingness to participate in the Urinalysis Screening Program. A bit more than two-thirds of the servicemen did not mind taking the test. Among those who objected, the possibility that the test may be against the individual's legal rights or that the test was personally degrading and upsetting were the two most often mentioned reasons. These results are shown in Table 35.

Servicemen generally felt that their officers and NCO's were in favor of the urinalysis testing program. However, about half of the respondents indicated that they didn't know their supervisor's feelings on the subject. These results are presented in Table 36.

The effectiveness of urine testing as a deterrent to the use of drugs was assessed by asking whether the possibility of such a test had ever kept a respondent from using drugs. Only about 5 percent of the respondents admitted to not using drugs because of the possibility of a urinalysis screening. About 25 percent said that urinalysis screening had no effect on their drug use. Most people, of course, did not use drugs, so the question had little relevance to them. The results are presented in Table 37.

DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Programs to treat servicemen with drug abuse problems constitute another effort by the Armed Services to control drug abuse. At the time of this survey, the services had established formal drug treatment programs, although most of these activities have been initiated recently (i.e., in the latter half of 1971).

A positive attitude toward the concept of treatment among servicemen is an essential aspect of an effective drug treatment program. For this reason, questions were included in the survey to provide

measures of awareness of military drug abuse treatment and attitudes toward treatment among Armed Services enlisted personnel.

The majority of servicemen indicated that their service has a policy to treat men who volunteer for treatment, without the man getting into legal trouble for the use of drugs. There were minor differences between the services in levels of awareness, with the highest level found in the Navy (79.3%). Levels of awareness in the other services were: Air Force 74.9%, Army 71.0%, Marine Corps 71.4%. While few servicemen (less than 5%) denied the existence of a policy of treating drug users, many did not know if such a policy existed in their service. The range of "Don't know!" responses was 19% to 25%. These results are shown in Table 38.

Among total respondents in each service, there was considerable variation in the ability of servicemen to name correctly the program of treatment offered by their service. In the Army, only 5.6% correctly labelled the Exemption Program, while 40.2% thought it was still called the Amnesty Program. In the Navy and Marine Corps, the Exemption Program was correctly identified by 39.4% and 51.0%, respectively. In the Air Force, the Limited Privilege Communication Program was correctly identified by 25.4%.

The vast majority of servicemen did not know if a serviceman with a drug problem gets good treatment in their service's drug

treatment program. The "don't know" rate by service was: Army 68.5%, Navy 75.6%, Air Force 78.7%, and Marine Corps 74.4%. Less than 10% of the men in each service felt that the quality of treatment was poor, but only 16%-22% stated that the quality of treatment was good. Affirmative responses were given as follows: Army 22.3%, Navy 19.1%, Air Force 17.1%, and Marine Corps 16.9%. In each service, a slightly higher percentage of nonusers of drugs were positive about the quality of the program of their respective service than were drug users. Further, reported users of drugs were more likely than nonusers to state that men did not get good treatment in the drug program. Results are given in Table 39.

Each serviceman was asked the key question, "If you had a drug problem, would you volunteer for treatment offered by your service?" The majority of men in each service claimed that they would be willing to volunteer for drug treatment, as follows: Army 55.3%, Navy 54.4%, Air Force 52.5%, and Marine Corps 50.2%.

However, men in each service who reported the use of drugs were much more likely than nonusers to report that they would not volunteer for treatment. This was especially true for men classified as frequent users of detectable drugs. In each service, less than one-third of frequent users of detectable drugs reported a willingness to volunteer for drug treatment. Results appear in Table 40.

An analysis was made of the attitudes of servicemen toward the DoD policy of not urine testing men 29 years or older (Table 41). In each service, the majority felt that older servicemen should also be tested. There were no major differences in attitude between frequent users of detectable drugs and other respondents, although the users in each service were slightly more likely to disagree with the concept than were other respondents.

Attitudes toward an age-cutoff policy for urine testing were further analyzed against the current age of the respondent, to see whether servicemen under 29 object to it more than older servicemen. A higher percentage of men under 29 than those over 29 in each service were found to endorse urine testing for men over 29. Among younger respondents, the rate of endorsing the testing of older servicemen exceeded 60% in each service. These results also appear in Table 41.

THE EXTENT OF ALCOHOL USE

A second major goal of the 1972 Survey of Drug Use, in addition to collecting data on the use of illegal drugs, was to obtain information on the extent and nature of alcohol abuse in the Armed Services. An index of alcohol use was constructed from responses to questions on (a) the typical quantity of alcohol consumed; and (b) the typical frequency of drinking. The Alcohol Use Index classifies respondents into four categories, ranging from heavy drinker to light drinker/abstainer. The middle categories are occasional drinker and frequent/occasional heavy drinker. This index is derived from one used in a previous study of problem drinking in the Army. Categorization criteria for the Alcohol Use Index are presented in Appendix D.

Table 42 shows the distributions obtained on the Alcohol Use Index for each service. The vast majority of respondents in each service fall into the light drinker/abstainer category. The next most frequently assigned category in each service is frequent/occasional heavy drinker. Comparing the distributions for each service, the Air Force had the largest percentage of light drinker/abstainers (78.5%) and the smallest percentages of frequent/occasional heavy drinkers (10.3%) and heavy drinkers (4.6%). In contrast the Marine Corps had the lowest percentage of light drinker/abstainers (63.7%)

and the highest percentage in each of the other three categories in the index, including 12.2% categorized as heavy drinkers.

Analyses were performed by the major DoD service-location categories to determine if the use of alcohol varied by command (Table 43). In each service, the rate of heavy drinking was lowest among personnel stationed in CONUS. Somewhat higher percentages are evident among Army, Navy, and Air Force members stationed in Europe, with the highest incidences of heavy drinking in each service found among those stationed in Vietnam and other Southeast Asian locations.

Further analyses were conducted on the extent of alcohol use in which the following demographic variables were tabulated against the index of alcohol use: active duty status as a Regular or Reserve, remaining obligated service, reenlistment intention, race, marital status, recent overseas duty, age, educational level, term of active duty, time at current duty station, pay grade, and region of origin.

With regard to active duty status and remaining obligated service, consistent and sizeable differences in the percentages of heavy drinkers were not found. The same can be said for the results of the analysis done with the recent overseas duty variable.

Table 44 shows the relationships between the intent to reenlist and the percent classified as heavy drinkers. The consistent relationship evident here is for the highest rate of heavy drinking to

occur among those not reenlisting and for much lower heavy drinking rates to be the case for those definitely planning to reenlist and those not eligible to reenlist (i.e. those near retirement).

The analysis of alcohol use as a function of race (Table 45) shows the percentage of heavy drinkers to be lowest among Blacks when compared to Whites and Others in each service. Highest rates of heavy drinking were reported by those assigning themselves to the racial category Other in all services but the Marines, where Whites had the highest rate.

Table 46 reveals a substantial relationship between the incidence of heavy drinking and marital status. In each of the services the lowest rate of heavy drinking was found among married men. In the Army and Air Force, the highest rates of heavy drinking were found among men who were single, divorced or widowed. In the Navy and Marine Corps, the rates were highest for men who were separated or widowed.

In the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps there was a decrease in the reported rate of heavy drinking as a function of increasing age (Table 47) with the exception of 17 year olds, whose rates of heavy drinking in these three services were quite low. For the Air Force the highest percentages of heavy drinkers were found among those in the 17 and 22-25 year old age categories followed by the 18-21 year old group.

Another variable strongly related to the rate of heavy drinking for enlisted military personnel was found to be education level. Table 48 shows the highest rate of heavy drinking in each service to occur among those who are not high school graduates. Lower rates of heavy drinking were reported by the high school graduates, while the lowest percentage of heavy drinkers were those in each service who had attended college.

No easily interpretable relationship was discovered when the rate of heavy drinking was plotted against total time in service. In general, for each service the rate of heavy drinking varied at a relatively high level for those with under 8 years of service and from that point decreased. Another variable with which the rate of heavy drinking showed no meaningful variation was the time at one's current duty station.

With regard to paygrade (Table 49) the findings were generally similar to those reported for age, as might be expected. In each service the highest rates of heavy drinking occur in the lower paygrades (E1-E4), with the exception of E1s in the Air Force, who had a very low percentage of heavy drinkers. The pattern in each service was for the rate of heavy drinking to decrease as paygrade increased from E4 to E8. In the Army and Marine Corps this trend continued for those in grade E9, with the lowest rate of heavy drinking reported by these individuals. In contrast, E9s in the Navy and Air Force had heavy drinking rates much closer to the lower ranking personnel in their services.

The relationship between region of origin and the rate of heavy drinking was found to vary with each service (Table 50). In the Army rates were slightly higher for men from the Great Plains and Pacific states than from other regions. Higher rates in the Navy were found for men from the North Atlantic and Mountain states as well as those from Alaska and overseas locations other than the Philippines. For the Air Force, those from the Great Lakes states, Alaska, and the Philippines were found to have the highest rates of heavy drinking. Finally, the Marines from the North Atlantic and Southern states and from the Philippines and other overseas locations had the highest rates of heavy drinking.

WORK-RELATED EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL USE

Analyses were performed to determine the extent of negative work-related consequences resulting from the use of alcohol. The following topics were studied:

- (1) Being late for duty
- (2) Being hospitalized
- (3) Being on the job but not feeling like working
- (4) Drinking on the job
- (5) Reported harmful effect on performance of job and assignment

Respondents were asked to indicate which if any of the above conditions had applied to them within the past year. The results of these analyses are presented on Table 51.

The most common problem cited by those in each service was not feeling like working due to a hangover. The percent reporting this ranged from 27.7% in the Air Force to 41.7% in the Marine Corps.

The percent who reported drinking on the job in the past year ranged from 16.9% among Air Force personnel to 26.7% of those in the Army.

Being late for duty because of drinking was also reported by a significant minority of respondents in each service. The percentage citing this experience ranged from 8.9% in the Air Force to 11.4% of those in the Marine Corps.

Individual reports of drinking having had harmful effects on job and assignment were given by between 5 and 10 percent of the respondents in each service, ranging from a low of 5.3% for the Air Force to a high of 9.5% for the Marine Corps.

Of the drinking related problems studied, hospitalization for alcoholism or related illnesses was the least often cited in each service. The Navy showed the lowest incidence of this problem (2.3%) and the Army the highest (7.5%).

Considering these findings as a whole, it is noteworthy that the service with the lowest reported incidence of four out of the five problems studied was the Air Force. However, this should not be

surprising given the previously discussed results showing the Air Force to have the lowest rate of heavy drinking.

MILITARY ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATION

Concern for the detrimental effects of the excessive use of alcohol on both the individual and the service has resulted in the establishment of formal alcohol education programs by each service. Table 52 presents an analysis, by service, of the number of times in the year preceding the survey that the respondents had been exposed to alcohol education. The finding that more of those in the Army and Air Force had received some alcohol education in the past year (79.1% and 73.4% respectively) when compared to Navy and Marine Corps personnel (68.3% and 56.4% respectively) is interpreted as primarily due to the fact that the alcohol education programs in the Army and Air Force were initiated at an earlier date. This also undoubtedly accounts for the larger percentages of Army and Air Force personnel reporting an extensive number of exposures to alcohol education (5 or more times).

It was possible to partially measure the effects of alcohol abuse education because an item was included in the survey dealing with its influence on the frequency of alcohol consumption. Table 53 presents an analysis of the responses to this question, control-

ling for the number of reported exposures to alcohol abuse education in the preceding year. The percentages on this table represent those who report drinking alcohol less often or not at all. Overall the Army and Marine Corps show larger percentages (20.8% and 19.6% respectively) reporting a reduction in the frequency of alcohol consumption than the Navy and Air Force (14.1% and 13.0% respectively).

On the question of the optimal number of exposures to alcohol abuse education Table 53 shows that the best rate of reduction in the Army and Air Force was found among those who reported receiving alcohol abuse education 4 times in the previous year. Differences were not as clear-cut in the Navy and Marine Corps. In the Navy, those receiving alcohol abuse education two or three times had slightly higher rates of reduction in their frequency of alcohol consumption than the others, while three and five or more exposures produced the best results in the Marine Corps.

In addition to the number of times one had received alcohol abuse education, it was possible to examine the relationships between the presentation medium and the reported effect on the frequency of alcohol consumption. The major methods employed in the presentation of alcohol abuse education are movies, lectures, and pamphlets with the majority of those, who have received alcohol abuse education, reporting exposure to a combination of these and other sources.

Table 54 shows the differences in reported effectiveness of each technique in each service. Movies were found to be the most effective in every service but the Navy, in which the lecture method was most superior. The combining of sources does not appear to be useful as it was the least effective in the Army and the Air Force and not as good as movies or lectures in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Survey respondents were asked for their opinions of alcohol abuse education in terms of the major problem with current programs and the best method of presenting such information. The most frequently cited problem with alcohol abuse education in each service (Table 55) was that the education didn't present anything that wasn't already known. Other specific criticisms drew only minimal response levels, while the answer "some other problem" was selected by a noteworthy percentage of those in each service.

Table 56 shows the service-wide preference for informal rap sessions as a technique of presenting alcohol abuse education. The second most preferred method in each service was films. Formal lectures and special reading materials drew little support in any service.

ALCOHOL ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Servicemen participating in the 1972 DoD Survey of Drug Use were asked questions about their awareness of and attitude toward the alcohol abuse treatment program in their service. Since it was assumed that these programs would be more relevant to personnel with drinking problems, analyses of these survey items were conducted controlling on the reported level of alcohol use, as measured by the Alcohol Use Index.

Table 57 presents the results obtained from the question asking whether the serviceman knew if his service had a voluntary treatment program for problem drinkers. Highest levels of awareness were shown in the Navy (65.8%) and the Army (59.5%). Enlisted men in the Air Force were less aware (52.2%) while those in the Marine Corps had the lowest level of treatment program awareness (41.6%). Within each service there was no meaningful variation in awareness of alcohol abuse treatment policy as a function of the level of alcohol consumption, indicating that, as a group, heavy drinkers had as much awareness of service policy as others.

Those indicating an awareness of their service's policy on alcohol abuse treatment were asked whether they knew who to go to in order to apply for treatment (Table 58). A slightly higher percentage of respondents in the Army (76.0%) than in the other services (67.2%

to 71.7%) answered this question affirmatively. Again the heavy drinkers in each service responded to this item no differently than did those reporting lower levels of alcohol consumption.

A question asking those who were aware of their service's policy, whether servicemen get good treatment resulted in the majority indicating uncertainty. This is not unreasonable in view of the fact that alcohol abuse treatment programs were only recently implemented at the time of the survey. The percentages believing that good treatment is provided are shown on Table 59. Overall, about a third chose this response with no meaningful differences between services or those with differing levels of alcohol consumption.

Each serviceman was asked whether he would volunteer for service provided treatment if he had a drinking problem. Respondents were also asked if they currently needed help with a drinking problem. It was assumed that heavy drinkers would have proportionately more need for help and this is verified in Table 60. In each service the largest percentage of personnel admitting need for help with a drinking problem were heavy drinkers (6.8% to 14.5%), followed in each service by those classified as frequent/occasional heavy drinkers (2.3% to 4.3%).

In view of these findings the analysis of the question on willingness to volunteer for service conducted alcohol abuse treatment

was limited to the heavy drinkers in each service (Table 61). Since a large majority of heavy drinkers in each service did not indicate that they needed help with a drinking problem, this subgroup of heavy drinkers is shown separately on Table 61. In the Army and Navy a larger percentage of those heavy drinkers who said they did not need help with a drinking problem reported a willingness to volunteer for alcohol abuse treatment. But in the Air Force and Marine Corps, those who did report a need for help with a drinking problem showed a greater willingness to participate in alcohol abuse treatment.

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

The questionnaire used in the 1972 DoD Survey of Drug Use resulted from a series of revisions to the 73-item 1971 Survey of Drug Use questionnaire. For comparability of data in the 1971 and 1972 DoD surveys, 10 items on the reported use of drugs used in the initial survey were included. The same demographic items employed in the 1971 survey were included to permit the development of profiles of drug abusers and comparable profiles of alcohol abusers from data collected for the first time in the 1972 survey. The questionnaire includes 105 items that may be categorized as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Items</u>
Drug use questions	22
Alcohol use questions	11
Urinalysis screening program questions	14
Drug usage education program questions	9
Alcohol usage education program questions	8
Drug usage treatment program questions	8
Alcohol treatment program questions	6
Attitudes toward drugs and prevention efforts	8
Demographic items	19

A facsimile of the questionnaire is given in Appendix C.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES AND SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

The survey sample was designed to satisfy the following criteria:

- (1) Provide estimates on key parameters for the 1972 survey by pay-grade category (E1-3, E4, E5, E6, E7-9) within the same

location categories employed in the 1971 Survey of Drug Use, for each Service.

- (2) Provide samples large enough for sensitive statistical testing of the differences in drug usage rates between the surveys of 1971 and 1972, by pay-grade and by location category, within Service.

The sample requirements for the Army was 10,700; Navy 6,700; Marine Corps 6,400; Air Force 15,600.

Each of the services used a random-selection procedure to meet the requirements of the stratified sample design.

The survey administration began in November 1972, and the cut-off date for returns was 23 March 1973. Most questionnaires were administered in November and December 1972.

The same sampling procedures were employed in both the 1971 and 1972 surveys.

NUMBER OF SURVEY RETURNS

A total of 49,304 usable answer sheets were returned by the services. This total does not include answer sheets for which incomplete information was provided on basic study parameters--service-location, or pay-grade. Those were deleted from consideration.

Accommodation of the original sampling requirement totals, by service, was generally satisfactory. Each service except the Marine Corps exceeded the minimum desired sample requirement.

A check of the number of answer sheet returns by location/pay-grade category showed that certain categories did not have a large enough sample to satisfy the original objective of 5% error with 95% confidence for each category. However, since the number of returns was adequate per location in total, no aggregation of location subcategories was performed. Hence, service-location findings for 1971 and 1972 may be compared, since there were enough returns by location, but comparisons by pay-grade within location should be made with caution.

DATA ANALYSIS

In processing the sample survey returns, weights were computed for application against each man's record. Weights were derived from the ratio of population counts of the number of men in each service/location/pay-grade category, to the number of usable answer sheet returns (sample size) in the category. Application of these weights permits the extrapolation of sample survey findings to the respective populations. Thus, the expected number of drug users in the population can be projected for each subcategory, such as Marine Corps/Okinawa/E5. The application of weights also permits the

aggregation of findings over pay-grade, or location, or service. Thus, the population projections of expected drug users can be computed for an entire service, or for all services combined into a total DoD population of enlisted men.

When projected population counts are presented, any differences between tables are the result of computer rounding errors.

APPENDIX B

Table 1

Percent of Frequent Users¹
of Various Drugs by Service

<u>Type of Drug</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Air Force</u>
Marijuana	15%	8%	10%	7%
Hashish	9	3	3	4
Psychedelics	5	1	3	2
Stimulants	5	2	3	3
Depressants	5	1	3	2
Narcotics	5	1	2	2

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 2

Reported Use of Each Category of Drugs on a
Daily Basis: All DoD Services

(Projected Percentages)

<u>Drug Category</u>	<u>Daily Use</u> <u>%</u>	<u>All Other Responses</u> <u>%</u>
Marijuana	5.4	94.6
Hashish	2.2	97.8
Other Psychedelic Drugs	1.2	98.8
Stimulants	1.1	98.9
Depressants	1.2	98.8
Narcotics	1.4	98.6

Table 3

Daily Use of Drugs, by Drug Category: All Services
(Projected Percentages)

<u>Service</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>		<u>Other Psychedelic Drugs^a</u>			<u>Drug Stimulants</u>		<u>Depressants</u>		<u>Narcotic Drugs</u>	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Hashish</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
			<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>							
Army	8.1	8.2	4.4	4.5	1.8	3.1	1.6	3.2	2.0	5.2	2.4
Navy	2.0	4.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6
Air Force	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.1
Marine Corps	2.4	4.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1

^aIncluded hashish in 1971.

Table 4

Typical Use of Each Category of Drug

(Projected Percentage)

Frequency	Marijuana		Other Psychedelic Drugs ^a			Drug Stimulants		Depressants		Narcotic Drugs	
	1971	1972	1971	Hashish	Other	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
				1972	1972						

ARMY

Every Day	8.1	8.2	4.4	4.5	1.8	3.1	1.6	3.2	2.0	5.2	2.4
Several Times a Week	8.3	9.2	5.8	5.5	2.8	4.6	3.4	4.3	2.9	4.8	2.6
Once a Week	5.5	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.1	5.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8
Once a Month	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.8	2.2	2.4
Less often Than Monthly	8.9	10.2	11.3	10.2	9.1	10.1	9.7	6.1	7.9	5.0	4.6
Do Not Use This Drug	64.5	62.2	69.5	71.9	78.9	73.2	77.2	79.3	80.4	80.1	85.2
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NAVY

Every Day	2.0	4.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6
Several Times a Week	4.9	6.2	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4
Once a Week	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4
Once a Month	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7
Less Often Than Monthly	7.5	8.5	7.0	10.0	7.2	7.9	7.3	3.8	5.2	2.7	2.6
Do Not Use This Drug	81.5	75.9	87.1	82.7	89.3	87.7	87.9	92.9	91.8	94.3	95.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.1

AIR FORCE

Every Day	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.1
Several Times a Week	2.4	3.6	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.4
Once a Week	1.3	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.1
Once a Month	2.0	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Less Often Than Monthly	5.6	5.8	5.4	4.6	3.5	4.5	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.0	1.9
Do Not Use This Drug	87.5	82.0	91.1	88.1	91.0	92.5	91.0	95.3	92.2	95.8	93.5
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Continued)

Table 4 (Continued)

Typical Use of Each Category of Drug

Frequency	Marijuana		Other Psychedelic Drugs ^a			Drug Stimulants		Depressants		Narcotic Drugs	
	1971	1972	1971	Hashish	Other	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
				1972	1972						
MARINE CORPS											
Every Day	2.4	4.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1
Several Times a Week	7.2	8.9	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1
Once a Week	5.4	5.1	3.4	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.6
Once a Month	4.7	4.0	3.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	2.8	3.5	2.3	1.7
Less Often Than Monthly	10.9	10.6	13.6	11.2	8.7	12.5	9.8	8.4	7.8	6.2	5.2
Do Not Use This Drug	69.4	66.6	76.0	78.7	81.2	76.3	79.6	84.5	84.1	86.6	88.4
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

^aExcludes marijuana (only) in 1971; excludes both marijuana and hashish in 1972.

Table 5

Comparison of Reported Use of Each
Category of Drug in the Last 12 Months:
1971 and 1972 Survey Results

(Projected DoD Percentages)

<u>Drug Category</u>	<u>1971 Survey</u>		<u>1972 Survey</u>	
	<u>Any Use</u>	<u>No Use</u>	<u>Any Use</u>	<u>No Use</u>
Marijuana	29.9	70.1	33.6	66.4
Other Psychedelic Drugs ^a	18.8	81.2	26.1	73.9
Stimulants	17.9	82.1	19.6	80.4
Depressants	12.2	87.8	12.6	87.4
Narcotic Drugs	11.7	88.3	14.8	85.2

^aDifferences in the reported use of this category of drugs may be a methodological artifact. In the 1971 Survey, one question measured the use of these drugs. In the 1972 Survey, two questions were employed with the possible result of increasing reported use of these drugs.

Table 6

Use of Drugs at Any Time in the Last 12 Months,
by Drug Category

(Projected Percentages)

<u>Service</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>		<u>Other Psychedelic Drugs^a</u>		<u>Stimulants</u>		<u>Depressants</u>		<u>Narcotic Drugs</u>	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Army	42.7	45.5	29.4	37.3	28.0	28.6	20.4	19.6	20.1	22.6
Navy	21.8	28.3	12.1	20.7	11.9	14.1	6.7	7.5	6.1	8.1
Air Force	16.3	21.6	8.3	16.1	7.1	12.5	4.6	7.9	4.2	10.6
Marine Corps	38.0	41.8	22.9	31.1	24.1	23.9	14.8	15.4	13.6	17.9

^aIncludes both hashish and other psychedelic drugs in the 1971 Survey, but represents a composite of the use of either of these drug categories in the 1972 Survey.

Table 7

Percent of Frequent Users¹
at Different Age Levels DoD-wide

<u>Age</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>	<u>Hashish</u>	<u>Psychedelics</u>	<u>Stimulants</u>	<u>Depressants</u>	<u>Narcotics</u>
18	36%	24%	15%	17%	16%	14%
19	27	17	11	12	11	10
20	25	13	6	7	7	6
21	21	10	4	5	4	4
22-23	14	7	3	4	3	3
24-25	8	3	2	2	2	2
26-28	4	2	1	1	1	1
29-30	2	1	1	1	1	1
31-34	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39	1	-	-	2	-	-
40+	1	1	1	2	1	1

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 8

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Marijuana
at Different Age Levels by Service

<u>Age</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DoD</u>
18	43%	36%	30%	24%	36%
19	38	19	25	17	27
20	34	21	23	18	25
21	27	20	19	17	21
22-23	21	13	15	11	14
24-25	11	7	6	6	8
25-28	7	3	2	3	4
29-30	3	1	1	1	2
31-34	2	1	1	1	1
35-39	1	0	0	1	1
40+	1	2	2	1	1

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 9

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Hashish
at Different Age Levels by Service

<u>Age</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DoD</u>
18	30%	25%	9%	17%	24%
19	26	10	8	13	17
20	19	10	6	10	13
21	16	9	5	7	10
22-23	12	5	4	6	7
24-25	5	3	2	3	3
26-28	4	1	1	2	2
29-30	3	1	0	1	1
31-34	1	0	0	1	1
35-39	1	0	0	1	0
40+	1	2	1	1	1

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 10

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Psychedelics
at Different Age Levels by Service

<u>Age</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DoD</u>
18	16%	16%	16%	12%	15%
19	17	6	8	9	11
20	9	3	6	5	6
21	6	2	3	4	4
22-23	5	2	3	3	3
24-25	2	1	2	2	2
26-28	2	0	1	1	1
29-30	1	0	0	1	1
31-34	1	0	0	1	1
35-39	1	1	1	0	0
40+	1	1	1	1	1

¹ A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 11

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Stimulants
at Different Age Levels by Service

<u>Age</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DoD</u>
18	21%	18%	11%	11%	17%
19	18	7	11	9	12
20	10	5	9	6	7
21	7	4	5	5	5
22-23	6	2	4	3	4
24-25	3	1	3	2	2
26-28	3	1	1	2	1
29-30	2	1	1	1	1
31-34	1	1	0	1	1
35-39	1	0	0	0	0
40+	1	2	1	1	1

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 12

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Depressants
at Different Age Levels by Service

<u>Age</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DoD</u>
18	18%	14%	11%	15%	16%
19	17	5	9	8	11
20	10	2	7	5	7
21	6	2	3	3	4
22-23	5	1	2	3	3
24-25	2	1	1	2	2
26-28	2	0	1	1	1
29-30	1	1	0	1	1
31-34	1	0	0	0	1
35-39	1	0	0	0	0
40+	1	1	1	1	1

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 13

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Narcotics
at Different Age Levels by Service

<u>Age</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>DoD</u>
18	16%	13%	9%	13%	14%
19	15	4	8	8	10
20	9	2	7	5	6
21	6	1	3	3	4
22-23	5	1	2	3	3
24-25	3	1	1	2	2
26-28	2	0	0	1	1
29-30	1	1	1	1	1
31-34	1	0	1	1	1
35-39	1	0	0	0	0
40+	1	1	1	1	1

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 14

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Marijuana
at Different Educational Levels by Service

<u>Ed. Level</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>A.F.</u>	<u>DoD</u>
No H.S.	35%	8%	18%	25%	23%
Some H.S.	26	8	14	14	17
H.S. Grad	13	7	8	6	9
LT 2 years college	15	8	10	7	10
2 or more years college	17	9	8	6	10
A.A. degree	16	9	14	8	11
College Grad	14	5	11	4	8
Grad trng-no degree	12	4	9	5	8
Grad degree	15	43	40	19	23

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 15

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Hashish
at Different Educational Levels by Service

<u>Ed. Level</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>A.F.</u>	<u>DoD</u>
No H.S.	26%	10%	6%	25%	17%
Some H.S.	19	4	4	11	10
H.S. Grad	8	3	2	3	4
LT 2 years college	9	3	3	4	5
2 or more years college	10	4	4	4	5
A.A. degree	11	3	9	5	7
College Grad	8	3	4	4	5
Grad trng-no degree	13	3	0	6	8
Grad degree	13	40	30	18	21

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 16

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Psychedelics
at Different Educational Levels by Service

<u>Ed. Level</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>A.F.</u>	<u>DoD</u>
No H.S.	26%	12%	8%	20%	17%
Some H.S.	11	2	5	7	7
H.S. Grad	3	1	2	2	2
LT 2 years college	4	1	2	2	2
2 or more years college	5	1	3	2	3
A.A. degree	6	1	4	3	4
College Grad	3	2	2	2	2
Grad tmng-no degree	8	1	0	4	4
Grad degree	9	30	30	11	15

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 17

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Stimulants
at Different Educational Levels by Service

<u>Ed. Level</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>A.F.</u>	<u>DoD</u>
No H.S.	25%	11%	8%	29%	17%
Some H.S.	12	3	6	8	7
H.S. Grad	4	2	3	4	3
LT 2 years college	5	1	3	4	3
2 or more years college	5	2	4	2	3
A.A. degree	7	2	7	1	5
College Grad	4	2	7	1	3
Grad trng-no degree	7	3	5	1	5
Grad degree	9	37	10	4	18

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 18

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Depressants
at Different Educational Levels by Service

<u>Ed. Level</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>A.F.</u>	<u>DoD</u>
No H.S.	21%	7%	7%	19%	14%
Some H.S.	11	2	4	6	6
H.S. Grad	4	1	2	2	2
LT 2 years college	4	1	2	2	2
2 or more years college	4	1	2	2	2
A.A. degree	4	1	3	4	3
College Grad	4	1	4	2	3
Grad trng-no degree	8	2	9	3	5
Grad degree	16	30	30	14	19

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 19

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Narcotics
at Different Educational Levels by Service

<u>Ed. Level</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>A.F.</u>	<u>DoD</u>
No H.S.	27%	8%	7%	17%	16%
Some H.S.	11	1	4	7	6
H.S. Grad	3	1	2	2	2
LT 2 years college	4	1	1	2	2
2 or more years college	4	1	3	2	2
A.A. degree	6	1	4	4	3
College Grad	3	2	2	2	2
Grad trng-no degree	6	1	5	2	3
Grad degree	20	27	20	10	17

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 20

Percent of Frequent Users¹ of Various Drugs
by Marital Status

	<u>Army</u>			<u>Navy</u>			<u>Marine Corps</u>			<u>Air Force</u>			<u>DoD</u>		
	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>O</u>
Marijuana	29%	7%	18%	18%	2%	10%	22%	3%	8%	15%	3%	11%	21%	4%	13%
Hashish	17	4	15	8	1	10	6	1	8	8	2	11	11	2	10
Psychedelics	7	2	12	3	0	5	5	1	3	4	1	8	5	1	8
Stimulants	9	3	12	4	1	6	7	2	3	5	1	7	6	2	8
Depressants	8	2	10	2	0	4	5	1	3	4	1	5	5	1	6
Narcotics	7	3	10	2	0	4	5	1	3	4	1	6	5	1	7

S = Single

M = Married

O = Other (separated, divorced, widowed)

¹A frequent user is an individual who reported using a particular drug at least once a week.

Table 21

Chief Characteristics of Different Types
of Drug Users
(THAID Analysis)

<u>Type of Drug</u>	<u>Non-User</u>	<u>Infrequent Users</u>	<u>Frequent Users</u>
Marijuana	White, married, over 30 years old (P=.92) ¹	23 years or older (P=.47)	18 years old or younger (P=.63)
Hashish	White, married, over 28 years old (P=.77)	20 years or older not married, white (P=.56)	19 years old or younger, not single (P=.57)
Psychedelics	30 years old or older, married, E-6 or higher (P=.97)	23 years old or younger, not married (P=.56)	18 years old or younger, not single (P=.49)
Stimulants	Over 28 years old, married, over E-6 (P=.95)	21 years old or younger, not married (P=.53)	19 years old or younger, not single, E2 or less (P=.63)
Sedatives	Over 28 years old, married, over E-6 (P=.96)	Over 20 years old, not married, white (P=.45)	19 years old or younger, not single (P=.47)
Narcotics	Over 23 years old, married, over E-5, white (P=.98)	19 years old or younger, single (P=.35)	19 years old or younger, not single (P=.48)

¹The P values represent the proportion of the defined subgroup who meet the criterion of Non-User, Infrequent User or Frequent User

Table 22

Reported Type of Drug First Used
(Projected Percentages)

<u>First Drug Used Illegally</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Marijuana (pot, grass), hashish (hash)	37.4%	28.0%	19.3%	34.3%
LSD (acid), peyote, mescaline, STP, DMT, or some other psychedelic drug	3.3	1.2	1.4	3.0
Bennies, Dex, Meth (speed, pep pills), or cocaine (coke)	2.9	2.3	2.0	3.2
Barbs (downers, goof balls)	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.1
Heroin (smack, scag) or some other narcotic	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Glue or some other inhalant	1.8	1.0	0.5	2.1
Never used any drug illegally	52.8	66.7	75.7	55.7
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

Table 23

Reason for First Using Marijuana or Hashish
(Projected Percentages)

<u>Reason First Used Drugs</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Friends Used Them	9.6%	10.9%	10.2%	8.5%
Curiosity	58.4	69.9	64.9	68.3
Personal Problems	5.2	2.5	5.1	3.6
Boredom	4.1	2.4	3.6	1.4
I Was Talked Into It	4.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Combat Stress	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.7
A Reason Not Listed	15.8	10.0	11.8	13.9
Never Used Drugs	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 24

Changes in Drug Use Since Enlistment, by Service
(Projected Percentages)

<u>Response</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Quit Using All Drugs	12.0%	8.6%	6.8%	14.0%
Quit Hard Drugs, but Now Use Soft Drugs	4.4	2.0	2.2	2.7
Used Only Soft Drugs, but Now Use Hard Drugs	3.0	1.2	1.7	3.1
Started Using Drugs	6.9	7.6	4.7	7.3
Did Not Change Use of Drugs	17.9	12.5	8.4	15.5
Never Used Drugs	53.7	67.3	75.5	56.2
No Response	2.1	0.8	0.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

Table 25

Relationship of Pre-Service Drug Use
to Drug Use While in Service

<u>Pre-Service Drug Use</u>	<u>Percent Who Were Frequent Users in Service</u>	
	<u>Marijuana/Hashish</u>	<u>Heroin</u>
Did not use	4%	2%
Once or twice	20	23
Sometimes	46	36
Frequently	76	43

Table 26

Exposure to Drug Education

Branch of Service	Number of Exposures in Past Year						Never
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Army	4.7%	12.5%	13.8%	15.5%	9.3%	39.0%	5.2%
Navy	8.0	14.8	15.2	15.0	6.8	34.0	6.1
Air Force	5.2	13.8	14.9	15.1	7.7	38.7	4.6
Marine Corps	6.6	16.1	18.9	13.6	8.2	29.5	7.1

Table 27

Percentage Distribution of Perceived Effectiveness
of Drug Education

<u>Times Exposed</u>	<u>Army</u>			<u>Navy</u>			<u>Air Force</u>			<u>Marine Corps</u>		
	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Neg.</u>
1	12%	80%	8%	8%	85%	7%	6%	88%	6%	15%	76%	8%
2	19	72	9	10	88	2	11	84	5	24	71	5
3	21	72	7	9	90	1	10	85	3	18	78	4
4	27	67	6	16	80	3	18	74	8	7	82	1
5	19	76	5	9	88	3	6	91	3	17	81	3
Overall	19	74	6	10	87	2	9	86	5	18	77	4

Table 28

Effect of Drug Education Programs
on Frequent Users of Any Drug

(DoD-wide)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Neutral</u>
17	41%	38%	21%
18	37	19	45
19	30	16	54
20	21	14	65
21	14	10	76
22-23	15	10	75
24-25	13	12	75
26-28	25	6	69
29-30	42	8	50
31-34	12	31	57
35-39	23	8	69
40+	31	39	31

Table 29

Major Problem with Current Military Drug Use Education Programs
(Projected Percentages)

<u>Major Problem with Current Military Drug Use Education Programs</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Never Told Anything	7.8%	8.9%	6.9%	8.6%
No Problem with These Programs	21.0	26.2	28.9	20.4
Information is Out-of-Date	7.2	3.7	3.9	6.5
Information is Not True	3.6	1.6	2.6	2.6
Programs Try to Scare People	9.9	8.2	7.8	9.3
Information is All One-Sided	12.8	10.0	10.1	14.1
Didn't Tell Me Anything I Didn't Know	13.7	13.5	15.0	15.0
Programs Are Too Formal	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.7
Some Other Problem	15.3	19.9	16.7	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 30

Best Way to Present Drug Use Information, by
Reported Drug Education Effectiveness

(Projected Percentages)

<u>Best Way to Present Drug Use Information</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Don't Know	15.2%	19.0%	21.6%	19.8%
Informal Rap Sessions	48.7	46.3	35.7	44.5
Formal Lectures	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.8
Special Reading Materials	4.1	1.7	3.3	2.1
Films	20.3	23.5	28.9	20.9
Some Other Way	6.0	5.0	5.8	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 31

Best Personal Source of Information on the Effects of Drug Use
(Projected Percentages)

<u>Best Personal Source of Information on the Effects of Drug Use</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Never Received Information	5.7%	6.7%	5.1%	5.0%
Military Doctor	7.2	4.4	7.1	3.4
Medical Corpsman	3.4	5.6	2.1	6.3
Chaplain	3.3	0.9	1.9	1.4
Military Social Worker	2.6	0.8	3.2	1.2
Law Enforcement Officer	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9
Classroom Instructor	13.6	10.8	11.9	15.7
Guest Speakers (Civilians)	7.0	7.7	9.6	7.0
Unit Drug Education Specialists	8.0	19.2	12.7	10.7
Commanding Officer	3.5	0.7	4.7	2.4
Junior Officer	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.0
CPO	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.2
Fellow Enlisted Man	6.9	8.1	4.6	6.5
Former Drug User	21.8	15.9	17.4	22.5
Someone Else	9.9	11.0	12.9	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 32

Participation in Urinalysis Screening
Program in Past Year

(Projected Percentages)

<u>Times Tested</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
0	34.6%	49.6%	56.6%	57.9%
1	27.7	31.3	25.8	23.9
2	18.7	12.1	9.9	10.4
3	9.2	4.0	3.8	4.6
4	3.5	1.6	1.3	1.7
5 or more	6.1	1.0	2.3	1.3

Table 33

Servicemen's Opinion of the Accuracy of Urinalysis
for Detecting Hard Drugs

<u>Opinion</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Very Accurate	11.1%	5.7%	8.2%	7.3%	8.5%
Fairly Accurate	23.1	15.5	16.9	14.2	18.5
Not Very Accurate	11.5	6.8	7.2	6.0	8.5
Not at all Accurate	5.1	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.6
Don't Know	49.3	69.5	65.0	68.7	60.9

Table 34

Urine Testing Helps Keep Drug
Experimenters from Becoming Addicts

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Strongly Agree	17.7%	10.5%	12.7%	15.4%
Agree	24.3	21.1	23.5	22.1
Disagree	18.0	16.3	15.3	14.9
Strongly Disagree	9.3	8.0	7.4	7.0
Don't Know	30.9	44.1	41.4	40.7

Table 35

Willingness to Have a Urinalysis Test
for Drug Detection

<u>Attitude Toward Urinalysis for Drug Use</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
I Do Not Mind Taking the Test	67.5%	72.3%	68.8%	71.7%
The Test May Be Against My Legal Rights	8.1	7.0	5.9	6.8
The Test is Personally Degrading (Upsets Me)	6.6	5.4	7.1	5.6
The Test is Useless (Doesn't Work)	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.8
The Testing Wastes Too Much Time	3.1	1.5	2.5	2.4
Several of the Above	7.7	7.4	9.5	6.4
Some Other Reason	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.2
No Response	1.7	2.0	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 36

Extent to Which Servicemen Feel That Officers and NCO's
Have Favorable Attitude toward Urinalysis Testing Program

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Strongly Agree	17.2%	9.5%	9.6%	11.6%	12.5%
Agree	30.9	24.8	25.8	25.4	27.3
Disagree	7.4	4.3	6.0	4.5	5.9
Strongly Disagree	3.0	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.2
Don't Know	41.5	60.2	56.4	56.9	52.1

Table 37

Extent to Which Urinalysis Has Deterred Drug Use

(Projected Percentages)

<u>Number of Times Urinalysis Deterred Own Drug Use</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Never Used Drugs	59.4%	71.2%	79.0%	61.1%
Yes, Once	5.2	2.0	2.6	3.6
Yes, More Than Once	6.0	2.1	2.7	4.3
Never Stopped Using Drugs for This Reason	24.8	21.7	13.0	27.6
No Response	4.6	2.9	2.8	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 38

Awareness of Service's Drug Treatment Policy
and Use of Any Drug in the Past Year

<u>Awareness of Treatment Policy</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>
Don't Know	23.9%	18.7%	22.0%	25.0%
It Doesn't Have Such a Policy	5.1	2.1	3.1	3.6
Exemption Program	5.6	39.4	1.7	51.0
Amnesty Program	40.2	20.0	13.0	8.8
Limited Privilege Communication	1.0	0.4	25.4	0.2
Don't Know Name of Program	24.2	19.5	34.8	11.4

Table 39

Use of Any Drugs in the Last Year, by
Belief That Service Gives Good

<u>Belief That Service Gives Good Drug Treatment</u>	<u>No Drug Use</u>	<u>Drug Use</u>	<u>Total</u>
	ARMY		
Yes	26.8%	18.1%	22.3%
Don't Know	68.6	68.4	68.5
No	4.6	13.5	9.2
	NAVY		
Yes	19.7%	17.7%	19.1%
Don't Know	76.9	72.9	75.6
No	3.4	9.4	5.4
	AIR FORCE		
Yes	17.3%	16.4%	17.1%
Don't Know	80.9	73.0	78.7
No	1.8	10.5	4.2
	MARINE CORPS		
Yes	20.8%	12.7%	16.9%
Don't Know	73.8	75.1	74.4
No	5.4	12.2	8.7

Table 40

Frequent Use of Detectable Drugs, by
Willingness to Volunteer for Drug Treatment

<u>Willing to Volunteer for Drug Treatment</u>	<u>Not a Frequent User of Detectable Drugs</u>	<u>Frequent user of Detectable Drugs</u>	<u>Total</u>
	ARMY		
Yes	57.6%	31.3%	55.3%
Don't Know	29.5	30.4	29.6
No	12.9	38.4	15.1
	NAVY		
Yes	55.1	23.9	54.4
Don't Know	32.7	30.9	32.7
No	12.2	45.2	12.9
	AIR FORCE		
Yes	53.5	30.3	52.5
Don't Know	36.5	33.5	36.4
No	10.0	36.2	11.2
	MARINE CORPS		
Yes	51.9	26.2	50.2
Don't Know	29.7	28.5	29.6
No	18.5	45.3	20.2

Table 41

Attitude Toward Extending Urinalysis Testing
to Servicemen over 29 Years of Age

<u>Extent of Agreement</u>	<u>Characteristic of Respondent</u>			
	<u>Use of Detectable Drugs</u>		<u>Age of Respondent</u>	
	<u>Frequently</u>	<u>Not Frequently</u>	<u>Under 29 Years</u>	<u>29 Years or Older</u>
ARMY				
Strongly Agree	34.1%	35.6%	37.6%	21.0%
Agree	30.3	24.0	30.8	25.3
Disagree	8.8	14.0	7.2	17.6
Strongly Disagree	5.1	8.6	4.0	11.3
Don't Know	21.6	17.9	20.4	24.7
NAVY				
Strongly Agree	33.9%	32.8%	38.3%	15.9%
Agree	36.6	34.2	34.7	32.8
Disagree	6.1	7.1	4.8	13.9
Strongly Disagree	6.1	3.3	2.1	7.1
Don't Know	17.3	22.7	20.0	30.4
AIR FORCE				
Strongly Agree	33.0%	25.7%	33.2%	11.8%
Agree	25.5	32.5	34.9	2.7
Disagree	18.4	11.8	8.7	18.6
Strongly Disagree	12.6	5.9	3.9	10.7
Don't Know	10.5	24.2	19.3	32.2
MARINE CORPS				
Strongly Agree	31.2%	29.1%	31.2%	18.0%
Agree	25.9	32.6	32.5	30.6
Disagree	12.1	6.4	5.5	14.4
Strongly Disagree	4.2	3.3	2.6	7.9
Don't Know	26.7	28.6	28.3	29.1

Table 42

Extent of Alcohol Consumption, by Service

<u>Alcohol Use Index Category</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Heavy Drinker	6.6	7.7	4.6	12.2	6.8
Frequent/Occasional Heavy Drinker	11.5	14.1	10.3	15.4	12.2
Occasional Drinker	6.4	7.6	6.6	8.6	7.0
Light Drinker/Abstainer	75.5	70.6	78.5	63.7	74.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Table 43

Percent of Heavy Drinkers, by Race and Service

<u>Race</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
White	6.9	7.8	4.6	13.6	7.0
Black	4.8	4.3	4.2	6.6	4.8
Other	7.5	8.8	5.0	9.3	7.3
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Overall	6.6	7.7	4.6	12.2	6.8

Table 44

Percent of Heavy Drinkers, by Service Location

<u>Location</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
CONUS	6.0	6.7	3.8	10.7	6.0
Europe	6.7	8.7	4.7	-	6.5
Vietnam	9.1	-	8.8	-	9.0
Other Southeast Asia	10.6	9.9	6.3	14.3	9.7
<u>Overall</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>6.8</u>

Table 45

Percent of Heavy Drinkers, by Reenlistment Intention and Service

<u>Reenlistment Intention</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Yes	4.6	5.4	3.6	7.2	4.7
Don't know	6.0	8.6	3.5	12.0	6.3
No	8.1	8.9	6.4	14.9	8.6
Not applicable	1.7	4.9	2.5	3.4	3.0
<u>Overall</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>6.8</u>

Table 46

Percent of Heavy Drinkers, by Marital Status and Service

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Single	9.0	11.8	7.7	15.9	10.3
Married	4.2	3.6	2.9	6.7	3.8
Separated	4.5	15.0	3.9	35.5	7.5
Divorced	9.7	10.6	7.1	10.4	9.2
Widowed	5.6	26.2	8.3	37.7	12.5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Overall	6.6	7.7	4.6	12.2	6.8

Table 47

Percent of Heavy Drinkers, by Age and Service

<u>Age</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
17	4.4	1.4	10.0	2.8	5.5
18-21	8.1	11.1	5.8	15.1	9.1
22-25	6.7	6.8	6.2	11.2	6.9
26-30	5.9	5.9	2.7	7.5	5.0
31-39	2.6	4.5	2.5	3.7	3.2
40 and Over	1.4	4.2	2.4	2.9	2.3
<u>Overall</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>6.8</u>

Table 48

Percent of Heavy Drinkers, by Education Level and Service

<u>Education Level</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Non-High School Graduate	12.0	13.7	6.7	17.9	13.0
High School Graduate	6.6	8.5	5.4	10.8	7.1
Some College	3.9	4.8	3.2	7.6	4.1
<u>Overall</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>6.8</u>

Table 49

Percent of Heavy Drinkers, by Paygrade and Service

<u>Paygrade</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
E1	7.5	7.8	2.6	17.2	9.9
E2	8.4	14.4	5.5	12.4	10.2
E3	7.7	7.8	4.8	16.2	7.7
E4	7.6	8.8	7.1	12.8	8.0
E5	6.5	6.8	4.0	9.0	5.8
E6	3.6	5.1	2.8	4.4	3.9
E7	1.7	3.7	0.9	2.8	2.1
E8	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.7	1.9
E9	0.3	6.0	5.6	2.3	3.5
<u>Overall</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>6.8</u>

Table 50

Percent of Heavy Drinkers, by Region of Origin and Service

<u>Region of Origin</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
New England	3.7	6.3	4.3	14.9	5.6
North Atlantic	5.9	11.3	6.4	16.4	8.6
Middle Atlantic	5.8	6.9	2.0	8.5	5.1
South Atlantic	4.9	5.7	2.1	6.7	4.3
South	7.0	4.8	5.2	20.3	7.0
Southwest	7.7	6.2	3.2	10.3	6.1
Great Lakes	7.1	8.0	7.8	14.4	8.2
Great Plains	9.0	8.1	4.2	4.5	7.0
Mountain	5.0	11.0	5.2	13.5	8.0
Pacific	8.9	6.5	3.1	10.0	6.5
Alaska	5.5	10.0	21.7	0.0	8.0
Hawaii	4.8	0.8	4.7	2.0	3.9
Philippines	0.6	1.6	11.6	18.2	2.3
Overseas	2.8	11.3	2.9	25.1	4.8
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Overall	6.6	7.7	4.6	12.2	6.8

Table 51

Percent Reporting Work-Related Effects of Alcohol Use, by Service

<u>Item</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Was on duty but did not feel like working	32.6	41.0	27.7	41.7	33.6
Drank while on the job	26.7	23.0	16.9	21.7	22.0
Was late for duty	10.6	11.1	8.9	11.4	10.2
Drinking had harmful effect on job and assignment	8.1	7.8	5.3	9.5	7.2
Was hospitalized for alcoholism or connected illness	7.5	2.3	4.9	3.9	5.0

Table 52

Number of Times Received Military Alcohol Abuse Education, by Service

<u>Extent of Exposure in Past Year</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
None	8.6	14.9	12.7	17.3	12.2
1 Time	14.9	23.6	17.0	18.1	18.1
2 Times	13.6	13.8	14.7	11.6	13.8
3 Times	13.5	10.1	12.4	9.4	11.9
4 Times	9.6	3.9	5.5	3.9	6.4
5 or More Times	27.4	16.9	23.8	13.4	22.4
Never Exposed to Alcohol Education	12.3	16.8	13.9	26.3	15.2
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

Table 53

Percent Reporting Reduction in the Frequency of
Alcohol Consumption, by Number of Exposures to
Alcohol Abuse Education and Service

<u>Extent of Exposure in Past Year</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
None	14.7	12.6	9.3	9.2	11.8
1 Time	15.0	10.8	10.1	20.3	12.6
2 Times	16.5	16.7	11.9	18.8	15.3
3 Times	23.9	17.5	16.2	25.1	20.2
4 Times	30.0	14.6	19.0	17.0	24.0
5 or More Times	22.9	15.6	14.2	25.7	18.7
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Overall	20.8	14.1	13.0	19.6	16.6

Table 54

Percent Reporting Reductions in the Frequency of
Alcohol Consumption, by Medium of Presentation
of Alcohol Abuse Education and Service

<u>Medium of Presentation</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Movie	28.9	13.4	21.0	27.4	20.9
Lecture	20.3	17.0	17.9	19.9	19.0
Pamphlet	23.5	11.6	11.2	6.6	15.9
Other	22.8	13.0	14.2	17.2	17.2
Combination	17.7	13.3	10.3	18.7	14.2

Table 55

Best Way to Present Alcohol Use Information, by Service

<u>Best Method of Presentation</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Informal Rap Sessions	45.1	42.3	34.0	40.4	40.7
Films	22.0	24.3	29.3	22.1	24.8
Formal Lectures	5.8	4.7	4.8	6.4	5.3
Special Reading Materials	4.0	1.6	3.2	2.2	3.0
Some Other Way	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.5
Don't know	17.3	21.8	23.3	23.0	20.8
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Table 56

Major Problem with Current Alcohol Use Education, by Service

<u>Major Problem</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Never Told Anything	15.2	20.5	16.1	31.9	18.3
No Problems	22.1	27.0	28.0	18.1	24.8
Nothing Didn't Already Know	18.0	16.6	18.7	15.6	17.6
Programs Too Formal	7.5	5.2	5.7	5.7	6.2
Use of Scare Tactics	6.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.3
Information All One-Sided	7.4	3.8	5.1	5.9	5.1
Information Out-of-Date	6.6	3.1	4.2	4.6	4.8
Information Not True	2.3	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.4
Some Other Problem	14.5	19.0	16.0	12.4	16.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Table 57

Percent Indicating Awareness of Service Alcohol Treatment Policy, by Extent of Alcohol Use and Service

<u>Alcohol Use Index Category</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Heavy Drinker	62.4	65.4	52.0	38.2	57.4
Frequent/Occasional Heavy Drinker	61.3	67.3	52.9	41.3	58.8
Occasional Drinker	69.4	66.1	49.8	49.7	60.9
Light Drinker/Abstainer	58.1	65.5	52.3	41.3	56.9
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Overall	59.5	65.8	52.2	41.6	57.5

Table 58

Percent Indicating Knowledge of Application Procedure for Alcohol Treatment Program, by Extent of Alcohol Use and Service*

Alcohol Use Index Category	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DoD
Heavy Drinker	76.3	69.6	72.3	70.4	72.7
Frequent/Occasional Heavy Drinker	79.6	62.7	65.0	56.5	68.6
Occasional Drinker	74.7	72.3	78.6	70.0	74.4
Light Drinker/Abstainer	75.6	67.3	72.0	72.1	71.9
Overall	76.0	67.2	71.7	69.3	71.8

*Base: Those aware of service alcohol abuse treatment policy.

Table 59

Percent Indicating That Servicemen Get Good Treatment in Service's Alcohol Treatment Program, by Extent of Alcohol Use and Service*

<u>Alcohol Use Index Category</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Heavy Drinker	37.8	31.9	36.8	25.3	34.3
Frequent/Occasional Heavy Drinker	34.7	33.5	28.6	22.1	31.9
Occasional Drinker	32.6	39.8	33.0	22.8	34.1
Light Drinker/Abstainer	39.1	36.2	30.1	37.6	35.6
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Overall	38.0	35.8	30.5	32.4	34.9

*Base: Those aware of service alcohol abuse treatment policy.

Table 60

Percent Admitting Need for Help with a Drinking Problem,
by Extent of Alcohol Use and Service

<u>Alcohol Use Index Category</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Heavy Drinker	14.5	9.2	6.8	14.0	11.3
Frequent/Occasional Heavy Drinker	4.3	2.3	3.1	4.0	3.4
Occasional Drinker	3.6	0.7	2.1	0.4	2.0
Light Drinker/Abstainer	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.3
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Overall	4.0	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.0

Table 61

Percent of Heavy Drinkers Indicating Willingness to Volunteer
for Alcohol Abuse Treatment, by Reported Need for Help
with a Drinking Problem and Service

<u>Help Needed for Drinking Problem</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>DoD</u>
Yes	46.9	37.6	51.7	54.0	46.6
No	52.5	45.6	41.2	34.3	45.3

APPENDIX C

Department of Defense
Reports Control Symbol
DD-H & E (OT) 7272

SURVEY OF DRUG USE

1972

HumRRO 100-
HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

1972	SURVEY OF DRUG USE	REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL DD-H&E(OT) 7272
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BACKGROUND

This questionnaire is part of a major research project designed to collect information on the use of drugs in the Armed Forces. You are one of over 40,000 servicemen selected to participate in this world-wide survey.

This questionnaire is self-administered and anonymous. You cannot be identified, because you are asked not to sign your name. **DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME ANYWHERE.** Do not put your name or service number anywhere on the answer sheet or the questionnaire.

This survey is not for or against drugs. Its only purpose is to get facts, opinions, and attitudes about current military drug education and rehabilitation programs, and to estimate current levels of drug use world-wide.

Your honest answers to this survey can help servicemen who have drug problems, now and in the future. Facts learned from this survey may be used in many ways. They will help to develop more effective programs of drug education and can lead to better drug treatment facilities.

Instructions for answering these questions are on the next page. Read them carefully before you begin.

HONEST ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS ARE NEEDED

This survey is sponsored by the Department of Defense, and is conducted by HumRRO, the Human Resources Research Organization. HumRRO is an independent, non-profit corporation established to conduct research.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Answer all the questions. Read each question and all of its responses carefully before selecting your answer.
2. Select only one response to each question.
3. Mark your answer on the answer sheet only. Do not write on the questionnaire booklet.
4. Use only a #2 pencil when filling out the answer sheet. Do not use ink.
5. On the answer sheet, mark the box that has the same letter or number as the response you selected from the questionnaire.
6. The answer sheet is numbered from top to bottom. Check your answers once in a while to be sure that you are marking in the right space.
7. Fill in the box with a heavy mark; do not go outside the lines of the box. Look at the example below:



8. If you make a mistake, erase the mark completely before entering a new one.
9. Do not tear or fold the answer sheet.
10. If any question is not clear, or you have any difficulty, ask for help from the supervisor.

IMPORTANT NOTE

When the word "drugs" is used, this means illegal drug use, use against the law. Here are 2 examples of this kind of drug use:

- 1) Use of non-prescription drugs (like smack, grass, or acid); and
- 2) Use of prescribed drugs for a high, not for medical purposes (like using pep pills for a high).

1. What Service are you in?

- A. Army
- B. Navy
- C. Marine Corps
- D. Air Force
- E. Coast Guard

2. What is your present active duty status?

- A. Draftee - I did not enlist
- B. Reserve
- C. Regular, first enlistment
- D. Regular, second or later enlistment

3. How much longer do you have to serve on your current enlistment or initial obligation?

- A. Less than 6 months
- B. 7-12 months
- C. 13-24 months
- D. 25-36 months
- E. More than 3 years
- F. Indefinite (until retirement or separation)

4. Do you plan to remain in the Service when your present term, enlistment, or commitment is up?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Don't know
- D. Not applicable (Indefinite status or will retire)

5. What is your race?

- A. White
- B. Black
- C. Other

6. What is your marital status?

- A. Single
- B. Married
- C. Separated
- D. Divorced
- E. Widowed

7. In the past two years, did you serve in: (Check *one*)
- A. Vietnam
 - B. Southeast Asia other than Vietnam
 - C. Europe
 - D. Both Europe and somewhere in Southeast Asia
 - E. None of these areas
8. Have you ever seen a drug abuse education program conducted by a Vietnam Drug Education Field Team (DEFT)?
- A. Yes, once
 - B. Yes, more than once
 - C. No, I never saw the program
 - D. No, I was never in Vietnam
9. In the last year, how many times were you given a urine test for the use of hard drugs?
- A. I was not tested in the last year
 - B. 1 time
 - C. 2 times
 - D. 3 times
 - E. 4 times
 - F. 5 or more times
10. What is your attitude toward the use of *marijuana and hashish*?
- A. I am strongly in favor of the use of marijuana and hashish
 - B. I am in favor of the use of marijuana and hashish
 - C. I am neutral about the use of marijuana and hashish
 - D. I am against the use of marijuana and hashish
 - E. I am strongly against the use of marijuana and hashish
11. What is your attitude toward the use of drugs *other than marijuana and hashish*?
- A. I am strongly in favor of the use of these drugs
 - B. I am in favor of the use of these drugs
 - C. I am neutral about the use of these drugs
 - D. I am against the use of these drugs
 - E. I am strongly against the use of these drugs
12. What is your attitude toward the use of *alcohol*?
- A. I am strongly in favor of the use of alcohol
 - B. I am in favor of the use of alcohol
 - C. I am neutral about the use of alcohol
 - D. I am against the use of alcohol
 - E. I am strongly against the use of alcohol

13. In the past year, have you tried to get anyone to quit using marijuana or hashish?

YES

NO

- A. More than one time
- B. One time

- C. I have not tried to get anyone to quit using marijuana or hashish
- D. I don't know anyone who uses marijuana or hashish

14. In the past year, have you tried to get anyone to quit drinking alcohol?

YES

NO

- A. More than one time
- B. One time

- C. I have not tried to get anyone to quit using alcohol
- D. I don't know anyone who drinks

15. What does your immediate supervisor think about the use of *drugs*?

- A. He is for the use of drugs
- B. He is neutral about drugs
- C. He is against the use of drugs
- D. I don't know

16. What does your immediate supervisor think about the use of *alcohol*?

- A. He is for the use of alcohol
- B. He is neutral about alcohol
- C. He is against the use of alcohol
- D. I don't know

What is your age?

- A. 17 or under
- B. 18
- C. 19
- D. 20
- E. 21
- F. 22-23

- G. 24-25
- H. 26-28
- I. 29-30
- J. 31-34
- K. 35-39
- L. 40 or over

18. How much education do you have? (Check the *highest* level)

- A. No high school
- B. Some high school
- C. High school graduate
- D. Less than two years of college
- E. Two or more years of college (no degree)

- F. Two years of college (Associate of Arts Degree-AA)
- G. College degree (BS, BA, or equivalent)
- H. Graduate study but no graduate degree
- I. Graduate degree(s)

9. How long have you been on active duty?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Less than 3 months | H. 4-5 years |
| B. 3-6 months | I. 6-8 years |
| C. 7-9 months | J. 9-11 years |
| D. 10-11 months | K. 12-15 years |
| E. 1 year | L. 16-19 years |
| F. 2 years | M. Twenty years or more |
| G. 3 years | |

10. How long have you been assigned to your present permanent duty station?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Less than 1 month | E. 10-12 months |
| B. 1-3 months | F. Between 13 and 24 months |
| C. 4-6 months | G. More than 24 months |
| D. 7-9 months | |

11. What is your pay grade?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. E1 | F. E6 |
| B. E2 | G. E7 |
| C. E3 | H. E8 |
| D. E4 | I. E9 |
| E. E5 | |

12. Where did you live just before you entered the Service?

- A. New England - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
- B. North Atlantic - New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
- C. Middle Atlantic - Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C., West Virginia
- D. South Atlantic - Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina
- E. South - Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
- F. Western South - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
- G. Great Lakes - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
- H. Great Plains - Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota
- I. Mountain - Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
- J. Pacific - California, Oregon, Washington State
- K. Alaska
- L. Hawaii
- M. Philippines
- N. Overseas - (Other than Alaska, Hawaii, and Philippines)

Where do you plan to live, *after you leave the Service*?

- A. New England - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
- B. North Atlantic - New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
- C. Middle Atlantic - Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C., West Virginia
- D. South Atlantic - Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina
- E. South - Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
- F. Western South - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
- G. Great Lakes - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
- H. Great Plains - Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota
- I. Mountain - Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
- J. Pacific - California, Oregon, Washington State
- K. Alaska
- L. Hawaii
- M. Philippines
- N. Overseas - (Other than Alaska, Hawaii, and Philippines)
- O. Don't know

24 What is your *present location*? (If you are in the Navy on a ship deployed overseas, use V or W or X.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. California | M. Philippines |
| B. Arizona, New Mexico, Texas | N. Turkey |
| C. New York, New Jersey | O. England |
| D. Hawaii | P. Germany |
| E. Alaska | Q. Spain |
| F. Other state, US territory | R. Italy |
| G. Vietnam | S. Greece |
| H. Taiwan | T. Other European country |
| I. Thailand | U. Other overseas area |
| J. Okinawa | V. Deployed afloat: PACIFIC |
| K. Japan | W. Deployed afloat: MEDITERRANEAN |
| L. Korea | X. Deployed afloat: Other area |

NOTE: NAVY – SKIP TO QUESTION #27
ARMY, AIR FORCE OR MARINE CORPS – SKIP TO QUESTION #28

ONLY COAST GUARD PERSONNEL SHOULD ANSWER QUESTIONS 25 & 26

20. What Coast Guard Command are you under?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. District 1 | M. Coast Guard Academy |
| B. District 2 | N. Governor's Island TRACEN |
| C. District 3 | O. Cape May |
| D. District 5 | P. Yorktown |
| E. District 7 | Q. Alameda |
| F. District 8 | R. Petaluma |
| G. District 9 | S. Other Headquarters Unit |
| H. District 11 | |
| I. District 12 | |
| J. District 13 | |
| K. District 14 | |
| L. District 17 | |

Are you currently attached to a floating unit or a shore unit?

- A. Floating unit
- B. Shore unit

NAVY AND COAST GUARD ONLY

27. If you are a Petty Officer or an Officially Designated Striker (qualified to wear the Striker Rating Badge), what are the first two (2) letters of your *general rating*? (If you are an SNYN (Coast Guard) or YNSN (Navy) use the YN rating; if you are an ETN or ETR, use only the first 2 letters, ET. See below.)

27A A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

(If you are *not* rated, or *not* a Designated Striker, use 00.)

27B A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

COAST GUARD - SKIP TO QUESTION #29



29. Do the men you work and live with try to change other people's use of drugs?

- A. They try to get people to use drugs
- B. They try to get people to stop using drugs
- C. Some try to get people to use drugs while others try to get them to stop
- D. No one tries to change others' use of drugs
- E. I don't know



30. Do the men you work and live with try to change other people's use of alcohol?

- A. They try to get people to drink alcohol
- B. They try to get people to stop drinking alcohol
- C. Some try to get people to drink alcohol while others try to get them to stop
- D. No one tries to change others' use of alcohol
- E. I don't know



31. If you had a drug problem, would you volunteer for treatment offered by your Service?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I don't know



32. If you had a drinking problem, would you volunteer for treatment offered by your Service?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I don't know



33. Do you need help with a drug problem?

- A. Yes
- B. No



34. Do you need help with a drinking problem?

- A. Yes
- B. No



35. Did you ever use marijuana or hashish before you came into the Service?

- A. Did not use these drugs before I came into the Service



Used marijuana or hashish before coming into the Service:



- B. Tried it once or several times
- C. Used it sometimes, but *not* frequently
- D. Used it quite frequently



Did you ever use heroin before you came into the Service?

A. Did not use heroin before I came into the Service

Used heroin before coming into the Service:

B. Tried it once or several times

C. Used it sometimes, but *not* frequently

D. Used it quite frequently

How old were you when you *first* used drugs illegally?

A. 17 years old or younger

D. 22-23

B. 18-19

E. 24 or older

C. 20-21

F. I never used drugs illegally

Has your use of drugs changed since you joined the Service?

YES

NO

A. I quit using all drugs

E. I did not change my use of drugs

B. I quit hard drugs, but now use soft drugs

F. I never used drugs

C. I used only soft drugs, but now use
hard drugs

D. I started using drugs

Has your use of alcohol changed since you joined the Service?

YES

NO

A. I quit using all alcohol

E. I did not change my use of alcohol

B. I quit drinking hard liquor, but now
drink beer or wine

F. I never used alcohol

C. I drank only beer or wine, but now
drink hard liquor

D. I started using alcohol

Does your Service have a policy which allows a person with a drug problem to volunteer for treatment without getting into legal trouble just for his use of drugs?

A. I don't know

B. It doesn't have such a policy

Yes, it is called:

C. Exemption Program

D. Amnesty Program

E. Limited Privilege Communication Program

F. But, I don't know what it is called

- Suppose a Serviceman was identified as a drug user by a urine test. Could he volunteer for treatment in your Service without getting into legal trouble just for his use of drugs?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I don't know
- Does a man under drug treatment lose pay or get "bad time" while he is under the drug treatment program?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I don't know
- What do your Officers and Senior NCO's (Chiefs in the Navy) think about voluntary drug treatment?
 - A. They are for voluntary drug treatment
 - B. They are neutral about voluntary drug treatment
 - C. They are against voluntary drug treatment
 - D. I don't know
- Does a Serviceman with a drug problem get good treatment in your Service's drug treatment program?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I don't know
- Do you know who to talk to about applying for drug treatment?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
- 46. What was the *first* drug that you ever used illegally?
 - A. Never used any drug illegally
 - B. Marijuana (pot, grass), hashish (hash)
 - C. LSD (acid), peyote, mescaline, STP, DMT, or some other psychedelic drug
 - D. Bennies, Dex, Meth (speed, pep pills), or cocaine (coke)
 - E. Barbs (downers, goof balls)
 - F. Heroin (smack, scag) or some other narcotic
 - G. Glue or some other inhalant
- 47. What drugs did you *use the most before* you joined the Service?
 - A. Never used any drugs illegally
 - B. Marijuana or hashish
 - C. Stimulants (cocaine, speed) or psychedelic drugs (acid) other than marijuana or hashish
 - D. Only narcotic drugs (heroin, opium)
 - E. Only sedatives or tranquilizers (barbiturates)
 - F. Both narcotic drugs and barbiturates
 - G. Some other combination of drugs
 - H. All types of drugs

48. Why did you *first* use marijuana or some other drug illegally?

- A. Friends used them
- B. Curiosity
- C. Personal problems
- D. Boredom
- E. I was talked into it
- F. Combat stress
- G. A reason not listed above
- H. Does not apply – I never used drugs

Suppose someone you work with had a drinking problem. What would you be most likely to do?

- A. Help him keep it a secret.
- B. Talk him into volunteering for treatment
- C. Turn him in for punishment
- D. Threaten him with punishment if he did *not* volunteer for treatment
- E. Ignore him
- F. Something else
- G. I don't know

Before you joined the Service, did your drinking ever increase because of any of the following reasons?

- A. I did not drink
- B. It never increased

My drinking increased because of:

- C. Home or family problems
- D. Money problems
- E. Job problems
- F. Loneliness
- G. My friends drank
- H. Some other reason
- I. Several of the above

51. In the Service, do you drink alcohol mostly because:

- A. Alcohol is cheap and available
- B. There is nothing else to do
- C. My job gets me tense and nervous
- D. Because my friends drink
- E. Some other reason
- F. Several of the above
- G. I do not drink

52. Does your Service have a policy for providing treatment to problem drinkers who volunteer for treatment?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I don't know

What do your Officers and Senior NCO's (Chiefs in the Navy) think about voluntary alcohol treatment?

- A. They are for voluntary alcohol treatment
- B. They are neutral about voluntary alcohol treatment
- C. They are against voluntary alcohol treatment
- D. I don't know

Does a Serviceman with an alcohol problem get good treatment in your Service's alcohol treatment program?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I don't know

Do you know who to talk to about applying for alcohol treatment?

- A. Yes
- B. No

56. In the last year, how many times did your Service give you information about drug abuse?

- A. 5 or more times
- B. 4 times
- C. 3 times
- D. 2 times
- E. 1 time
- F. I was not given any information about drug abuse in the last year
- G. I was never given any information about drug abuse

In the last year, how many times did your Service give you information about alcohol abuse?

- A. 5 or more times
- B. 4 times
- C. 3 times
- D. 2 times
- E. 1 time
- F. I was not given any information about alcohol abuse in the last year
- G. I was never given any information about alcohol abuse

58. When did the Service *first* tell you about drug abuse?

- A. They never told me anything about drug abuse

I was first told about drug abuse when I was:

- B. In basic training
- C. In advanced training
- D. At my first permanent duty station (CONUS)
- E. At my first permanent duty station (Overseas)
- F. At a later permanent duty station

59. When did the Service *first* tell you about alcohol abuse?

A. They never told me anything about alcohol abuse

I was first told about alcohol abuse when I was:

B. In basic training

C. In advanced training

D. At my first permanent duty station (CONUS)

E. At my first permanent duty station (Overseas)

F. At a later permanent duty station

60. How did the Service give you information about drug abuse?

A. I was never given any information about drug abuse

I was given information about drug abuse:

B. In a movie

C. In a lecture

D. In a pamphlet

E. Some other source

F. Combination of sources

61. How did your Service give you information about alcohol abuse?

A. I was never given any information about alcohol abuse

I was given information about alcohol abuse:

B. In a movie

C. In a lecture

D. In a pamphlet

E. Some other source

F. Combination of sources

62. When did you receive the *best information* about the effects of drug abuse?

A. I have never received good information on drug abuse from the Service

B. I was never told anything about drug abuse

I received the best information on the effects of drug abuse:

C. In basic training

D. In advanced training

E. At my first permanent duty station (CONUS)

F. At my first permanent duty station (Overseas)

G. At a later permanent duty station

63. When did you receive the *best information* about the effects of alcohol abuse?

- A. I have never received good information on alcohol abuse from the Service
- B. I was never told anything about alcohol abuse

I received the best information on the effects of alcohol abuse:

- C. In basic training
- D. In advanced training
- E. At my first permanent duty station (CONUS)
- F. At my first permanent duty station (Overseas)
- G. At a later permanent duty station

64. What is the best way to present ideas about the effects of drug abuse?

- A. Informal rap sessions
- B. Formal lectures
- C. Special reading materials
- D. Films
- E. Some other way
- F. I don't know

65. What is the best way to present ideas about the effects of alcohol abuse?

- A. Informal rap sessions
- B. Formal lectures
- C. Special reading materials
- D. Films
- E. Some other way
- F. I don't know

66. Which of the following has given you the best information about the effects of drug abuse?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Military doctor | I. Commanding officer |
| B. Medical corpsman | J. Junior officer |
| C. Chaplain | K. NCO or Chief |
| D. Military social worker | L. Fellow enlisted man |
| E. Law enforcement officer | M. Former drug user |
| F. Classroom instructor | N. Someone else |
| G. Guest speakers (civilians) | O. Never received any information |
| H. Unit drug education specialists | |

67. Which of the following has given you the best information about the effects of alcohol abuse?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Military doctor | I. Commanding officer |
| B. Medical corpsman | J. Junior officer |
| C. Chaplain | K. NCO or Chief |
| D. Military social worker | L. Fellow enlisted man |
| E. Law enforcement officer | M. Former problem drinker |
| F. Classroom instructor | N. Someone else |
| G. Guest speakers (civilians) | O. Never received any information |
| H. Unit alcohol education specialists | |

68. As a result of military drug abuse education:

- A. I do not experiment with drugs
- B. I stopped using drugs
- C. I use drugs less often
- D. I started using drugs
- E. I use drugs more often
- F. I didn't change one way or another
- G. I have not received any drug abuse education in Service

69. As a result of military alcohol abuse education:

- A. I do not experiment with alcohol
- B. I stopped drinking alcohol
- C. I drink alcohol less often
- D. I started drinking alcohol
- E. I drink alcohol more often
- F. I didn't change one way or another
- G. I have not received any alcohol abuse education in Service

70. The major problem with the military drug abuse education programs is:

- A. I was never told anything about drug abuse
- B. There is no problem with these programs

The major problem with these programs is:

- C. The information is out-of-date
- D. The information is not true
- E. The programs try to scare people
- F. The information is all one-sided
- G. They didn't tell me anything I didn't already know
- H. The programs are too formal
- I. Some other problem

71. The major problem with the military alcohol abuse education programs is:

- A. I was never told anything about alcohol abuse
- B. There is no problem with these programs

The major problem with these programs is:

- C. The information is out-of-date
- D. The information is not true
- E. The programs try to scare people
- F. The information is all one-sided
- G. They didn't tell me anything I didn't already know
- H. The programs are too formal
- I. Some other problem

72. On the *average*, how often do you drink alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)?

- A. I do not drink alcohol
- B. 3 or more times a day
- C. 2 times a day
- D. About once a day
- E. 3-4 times a week
- F. 1-2 times a week
- G. 2-3 times a month
- H. About once a month
- I. Less often than once a month

73. When you drink alcohol, how many drinks do you usually have?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A. I don't drink | G. 6 drinks |
| B. 1 drink | H. 7 drinks |
| C. 2 drinks | I. 8 drinks |
| D. 3 drinks | J. 9 drinks |
| E. 4 drinks | K. 10 drinks |
| F. 5 drinks | L. 11 or more drinks |

QUESTIONS 74 TO 80 HAVE TO DO WITH THE LAST TIME YOU WERE GIVEN A URINE TEST FOR THE USE OF HARD DRUGS, SUCH AS STIMULANTS, BARBITURATES, OR NARCOTICS.

74. *Where* did you take your *last urine test*?

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| A. I have not taken a urine test | I. Vietnam |
| B. California, Oregon, Washington | J. Thailand |
| C. Arizona, New Mexico, Texas | K. Philippines |
| D. New York, New Jersey | L. Okinawa |
| E. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut | M. Japan |
| F. Alaska | N. Taiwan, Korea |
| G. Hawaii | O. Europe |
| H. Other U.S. state or territory | P. Other overseas area |

75. *How* were you told to report for your *last urine test*?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. I have not taken a urine test | D. Other Unit Officer (or NCO) told me to report |
| B. Orders/Morning Report Roster | E. Some other individual told me to report |
| C. Unit Commander told me to report | F. I don't remember |

76. How much notice were you given before taking your *last urine test*?

- A. I have not taken a urine test
- B. One hour or less
- C. Two to four hours
- D. Half day
- E. A full day
- F. Two days
- G. Three days or more

77. Did the urine test show that you were using hard drugs (smack, coke, barbs, or speed)?

- A. I have not taken a urine test
- B. I took a urine test, but never got the results
- C. And I was not using hard drugs
- D. But I was using hard drugs
- E. YES And they were illegal, hard drugs
- F. But they were prescription drugs
- G. But I was not using hard drugs

NO

78. Did you use any hard drugs before your *last urine test*?

- A. I have not taken a urine test
- B. No, I was not using hard drugs

Yes, I did use hard drugs:

- C. The same day I was tested
- D. The day before I was tested
- E. Two days before I was tested
- F. Three days before I was tested
- G. Four or more days before I was tested

79. Did you do anything to cover-up or change the results of your *last urine test*?

- A. Yes
- B. No

80. The *last time* you were tested, did you have to report back for a follow-up urine test?

- A. I have never had a urine test
- B. No, I have never had a follow-up urine test

Yes, I was asked to report back:

- C. Later the same day
- D. The next day
- E. Two days later
- F. Three days later
- G. Four or more days later

1. Has the possibility of a urine test ever kept you from using drugs?

- A. I have never used drugs
- B. Yes, once
- C. Yes, more than once
- D. No, I never stopped using drugs for this reason

Questions 82 to 86 deal with your attitude toward using testing for the use of hard drugs. Right now, some Servicemen do not get urine tested (men 29 years or older). But most Servicemen get tested once a year or more.

82. How accurate do you think the urine test is at measuring the use of hard drugs?

- A. Very accurate
- B. Fairly accurate
- C. Not very accurate
- D. Not at all accurate
- E. I don't know

83. Urine tests should also be given to Servicemen 29 years or older.

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Disagree
- D. Strongly disagree
- E. I don't know

What do you think of the idea of taking a urine test for drug use?

A. I do *not* mind taking the test

I do not like the idea, because:

- B. The test may be against my legal rights
- C. The test is personally degrading (upsets me)
- D. The test is useless (doesn't work)
- E. The testing wastes too much time
- F. Several of the above
- G. Some other reason

Urine tests are a good idea because they spot drug experimenters before they become addicts.

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Disagree
- D. Strongly disagree
- E. I don't know

8b. Most of the Officers and Senior NCO's (Chiefs in the Navy) think that the urine test is important.

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Disagree
- D. Strongly disagree
- E. I don't know

Questions 87 & 88 are about marijuana. Marijuana is also called grass, or pot, or weed. People who use marijuana smoke *pot* or do *grass*.

87. How often do *you* smoke pot?

- A. Every day
- B. Several times a week
- C. Once a week
- D. Once a month
- E. Less often than once a month
- F. Do not use marijuana

88. How many times have you smoked pot in the *last year*?

- A. Once (1)
- B. Twice (2)
- C. Three (3) times
- D. 4 to 10 times
- E. 11 to 30 times
- F. 31 to 50 times
- G. 51 to 100 times
- H. Over 100 times
- I. Did *not* use marijuana

Questions 89 & 90 are about hashish. Hashish is also called *hash*.

89. How often do you use hashish?

- A. Every day
- B. Several times a week
- C. Once a week
- D. Once a month
- E. Less often than once a month
- F. Do not use hashish

How many times have you used hashish in the *last year*?

- A. Once (1)
- B. Twice (2)
- C. Three (3) times
- D. 4 to 10 times
- E. 11 to 30 times
- F. 31 to 50 times
- G. 51 to 100 times
- H. Over 100 times
- I. Did *not* use hashish

Questions 91 & 92 deal with drugs such as LSD, psilocybin, mescaline, DMT, and other psychedelic drugs. Other names for these drugs are: *acid* (LSD) and *mesc* (mescaline).

91. How often do you use any of these drugs?

- A. Every day
- B. Several times a week
- C. Once a week
- D. Once a month
- E. Less often than once a month
- F. Never used psychedelic drug

92. How many times have you used any of these drugs in the *last year*?

- A. Once (1)
- B. Twice (2)
- C. Three (3) times
- D. 4 to 10 times
- E. More than 10 times
- F. Did *not* use any psychedelic drug

Questions 93 & 94 deal with *stimulants* like Benzedrine, Dexedrine, and Methedrine. They are called *speed* or *pep pills* or "*ups*" or *Bennies* or *Dex*. Another stimulant is *cocaine* (Snow or Coke). All these questions deal with *illegal use* of these drugs. That means to use the drug with *no prescription* from a doctor.

How often do you use any of these drugs?

- A. Every day
- B. Several times a week
- C. Once a week
- D. Once a month
- E. Less often than once a month
- F. Never used these drugs without a prescription

How many times have you used any of these drugs in the *last year*?

- A. Once (1)
- B. Twice (2)
- C. Three (3) times
- D. 4 to 10 times
- E. 11 to 30 times
- F. 31 to 50 times
- G. 51 to 100 times
- H. Over 100 times
- I. Did not use a stimulant drug without a prescription

Questions 95 & 96 deal with drugs called *sedatives* or *tranquilizers*. These drugs include barbiturates. Sedatives are called "downers," *goof balls*, and *barbs*. These questions deal with the *illegal use* of these drugs. That means use *without a prescription*.

How often do you use any of these drugs without a prescription?

- A. Every day
- B. Several times a week
- C. Once a week
- D. Once a month
- E. Less often than once a month
- F. Never used these drugs without a prescription

How many times have you used any of these drugs in the *last year*?

- A. Once (1)
- B. Twice (2)
- C. Three (3) times
- D. 4 to 10 times
- E. More than 10 times
- F. Did *not* use any sedatives or tranquilizers without a prescription

Questions 97 & 98 deal with *narcotic* drugs. These are drugs like heroin, codeine, and opium. Heroin is called *smack*, *scag*, or *H*. These questions deal with the *illegal use* of narcotic drugs. This means use *without a prescription*.

97. How often do you use a narcotic drug (without a prescription)?

- A. Every day
- B. Several times a week
- C. Once a week
- D. Once a month
- E. Less often than once a month
- F. Do not use narcotic drugs

98. How many times have you used a narcotic drug in the *last year*?

- A. Once (1)
- B. Twice (2)
- C. Three (3) times
- D. 4 to 10 times
- E. 11 to 50 times
- F. More than 50 times
- G. Did not use any narcotic drug without a prescription

99. A year ago, which drugs did you use the most?

- A. Did not use any illegal drugs
 - B. Marijuana or hashish
 - C. Stimulants (cocaine, speed) or psychedelic drugs (acid) other than marijuana or hashish
 - D. Only narcotic drugs (heroin, opium)
 - E. Only sedatives and tranquilizers (barbiturates)
 - F. Both narcotic drugs and barbiturates
 - G. Some other combination of drugs
- All types of drugs





100. Right now, which drugs do you use the most?

- A. Do not use any illegal drugs
- B. Marijuana or hashish
- C. Stimulants (cocaine, speed) or psychedelic drugs (acid) other than marijuana or hashish.
- D. Only narcotic drugs (heroin, opium)
- E. Only sedatives and tranquilizers (barbiturates)
- F. Both narcotic drugs and barbiturates
- G. Some other combination of drugs
- H. All types of drugs

101. In the last year, were you late for duty because of your drinking?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I do not drink

102. In the last year, were you in a hospital or infirmary for alcoholism or an illness connected with drinking?

- A. Yes, for alcoholism
- B. Yes, for an illness connected with drinking
- C. No
- D. I do not drink

103. In the last year, were you on duty but did *not* feel like working because of a hangover?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I do not drink

104. In the last year, did you take a drink while on the job?

- A. I do not drink
- B. I never took a drink on duty
- C. I occasionally drank on duty
- D. I often drank on duty

105. Did you ever feel that drinking had a harmful effect on your job and assignment?

- A. I do not drink
- B. Yes, in the last year
- C. Yes, more than a year ago, but within the last 3 years
- D. Yes, over 3 years ago
- E. No, I never had this feeling

Appendix D

Index of Alcohol Use

<u>Group Designation</u>	<u>Selection Criteria</u>
Heavy Drinker	Consumes 11 or more drinks per occasion at least weekly, or eight or more drinks daily.
Frequent/Occasional Heavy Drinker	Consumes 11 or more drinks per occasion monthly, or eight or more drinks weekly, or five or more drinks daily on four or more days per week.
Occasional Drinker	Consumes 11 or more drinks once a year, or eight or more drinks per occasion monthly, or five or more drinks at least once a week.
Light Drinker/Abstainer	All other reports of alcohol consumption, including the report of abstinence.