

# FCD UPDATE

FCD Educational Services, Inc.

A Nonprofit Organization

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Education

Spring 2000

## Teens: Gambling with the Future?

**MOST TEENAGERS GAMBLE.** For many, it is an infrequent, harmless pastime. For others, it is a compulsive behavior that can threaten relationships, school performance, finances, and even physical safety. Adolescents who are problem gamblers are at heightened risk for developing other addictions, and are more likely to have social and emotional troubles. To learn more about this overlooked and understudied problem, FCD spoke with Lance Dodes, M.D., Director of the Center for Problem Gambling at Mount Auburn Hospital in Cambridge, Mass.

### How widespread is problem gambling among teens?

Gambling in general has been a growing problem for the past 20 years, mainly as a result of the introduction of state lotteries. It used to be that roughly 90 percent of problem gamblers were adult men. But when lotteries came into the stores, women and teenagers were exposed to gambling and we now see an increase in gambling among those two groups. Women are much less likely, however, to bet on sports or go to the race track.

### We've read that nearly 10 percent of teenagers who gamble will have a problem with it, more than twice the rate of adults. Why is that?

What is being picked up in these statistics is *excessive* behavior, not necessarily addiction. That's a significant difference, particularly when discussing teenagers, because many teenagers behave excessively without becoming addicts.

I'll draw an analogy with alcohol. Many teenagers who drink dangerously may warrant a diagnosis of alcoholism, but they then grow up and stop drinking in that way. In effect, they grow out of it. Of course, many people who are alcoholics started drinking when they were young, so adolescent use does indicate risk.



It's similar with gambling. Like smoking or drinking, it has the allure of an adult activity. Teens may gamble to fit in and be cool. These kids are not necessarily going to grow up to be compulsive gamblers, even if they do it excessively as adolescents.

Unfortunately we don't have a lot of great research on underage gambling. A Louisiana study showed that adolescents are more than twice as likely as adults to be pathological gamblers, and more than four times as likely to be problem gamblers. We've seen similar results in Canadian studies. If we combine statistics for both compulsive and problem gamblers, 14 percent of adolescents have a gambling disorder of some type. There are also indications that the incidence is pretty high among middle school students.

### What types of gambling are teens involved in?

A lot of kids buy scratch tickets. Although it is illegal for underage people to purchase them, many merchants ignore the law, or kids simply ask an older person to buy for them. In secondary schools and colleges, a certain number of kids are betting on sports games through school bookies. Teenagers also bet when playing cards.

Some young people go to casinos. For teens who appear older than they are, or for those with false identification, this seems pretty easy to do.

*continued on page 3*

### Some of What's Inside...

#### What are the odds your child is a problem gambler?

Is gambling a harmless amusement or a potential addiction? Learn the answers to these and other questions in our interview with Lance Dodes, M.D., Director of the Center for Problem Gambling at Mount Auburn Hospital in Cambridge, Mass.

#### Place Your Bets

FCD polled 624 students for its independent school gambling survey. Find out when, where, and how your kids are rolling the dice – and paying the price.

#### Could I be a problem gambler?

A self-test for teens who may be concerned about their gambling behavior.

#### Did You Know...

that the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation offers a toll-free line where callers can listen to a jingle making light of teenage smoking. They say it's not targeted at teens. We know better. Listen for yourself – 1-800-578-7453 – and then turn to page 7 for the rest of the story.

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## From the President

Juvenile gambling has increased steadily since the mid-1980's. In fact, many prevention experts now believe that gambling is the second most prevalent compulsive behavior among adolescents. (Drinking is the first). Most adult problem gamblers report that they first gambled, on average, around the age of ten. By age 15, an estimated 80 percent of teenagers have placed wagers on a variety of legal and illegal forms of gambling. (See FCD's own survey findings on page 4.) Data from the McGill University Youth Gambling Research and Treatment Clinic suggests that 55 percent of adolescents are casual or recreational gamblers, 13 percent have some gambling related problems, and 4-6 percent have a serious problem.



Alex J. Packer

To date, there has been little public recognition of this growing problem among young people. In part, this is because gambling is a "hidden addiction" with few observable signs to indicate a problem. You can't detect gambling in the bloodstream. Gambling has no odor and won't turn your eyes red. A child with a gambling dependence doesn't slur words or throw up. But our lack of recognition may also reflect the extent to which gambling has insinuated itself into our national culture. Casinos proliferate. State lotteries promote \$350,000,000 jackpots, luring those who can least afford it to gamble away rent and grocery money. *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire*, the number one show in America, has families riveted to their television sets as contestants risk their winnings on the next question. While kids gamble with Pokemon cards, adults take out second mortgages to day trade on the stock market.

Researchers at McGill have been studying risk factors associated with adolescent gambling for six years. Their findings suggest that:

- gambling is more popular among males than females
- probable/pathological gamblers are greater risk takers
- the rate of problem gambling among adolescents is 2-4 times that of adults.

In addition, adolescents with problem/pathological gambling behaviors:

- have lower self-esteem and higher rates of depression
- are more likely to engage in delinquent, antisocial, and/or criminal behaviors
- are at increased risk for developing other addictions
- are more likely to perform poorly in school and have problems at work
- tend to be more excitable, extroverted, anxious, and impulsive
- have greater difficulty conforming to societal norms.

While an occasional game of poker or a wager over the Superbowl should not be cause for alarm, we need to let teens know, as we do with drinking, smoking, and other drug taking, that gambling comes with its own set of risks. FCD is incorporating gambling into its prevention model. We need to raise awareness of this issue among students, parents, teachers, and school administrators, and to develop strategies to aid in the identification, evaluation, and referral of students who may be at risk. If we don't, the problem is sure to grow. You can bet on it.

Alex J. Packer, Ph.D.

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### **What warning signs can we look for in teenagers?**

Increased time spent in gambling-related activities such as watching sports on TV, being more interested in the point spread of a game than in who won or lost, irritability associated with sporting events, mysterious losses of money, and/or concealing the extent of gambling.

### **Is there a profile of a typical teen gambler?**

We know there is a higher incidence of gambling in people whose parents are gamblers — not that it's inherited, but that there's a strong environmental influence. Much like kids whose parents take them to bars and stick them on stools, there are kids whose dads take them to the race track. Early exposure is definitely a factor.

Boys are said to gamble more often than girls, although we do find that the gender gap gets narrower in adulthood. A study conducted at six colleges in the United States found that males gamble more than females in every area except bingo, and more than twice as many men as women gamble at least once a week.

We also know that more lottery tickets are sold in working class and poorer communities than in more affluent ones. A few years ago there was a controversy in Chicago when the state lottery posted in a poor neighborhood a billboard of a lottery ticket with the logo "This could be your ticket out." It's not hard to figure that people who are in terrible circumstances may look to the lottery as their way out. People in affluent communities don't spend money on lotteries, and I would assume that this extends to their kids.

### **Where do we draw the line between non-problem and problem gambling?**

With adults, we look for a particular set of behaviors (see sidebar on this page). The same criteria can apply to teenagers, but I'm more cautious with teenagers, because many kids slow down or stop gambling by the time they grow up. It makes for a trickier diagnosis.

If I were seeing a 16- or 18-year old, I would want to know what gambling meant to him emotionally, where it fit into his life. If he said, "I can take it or leave it," or "I'm doing it because all my friends are doing it," I wouldn't worry as much as if I heard, "I do it when I have these certain feelings and it relieves those feelings." In the latter case, the gambling is serving a psychological function, and that's more likely to lead to an addiction.

### **Are teens who gamble more likely to smoke, drink or use other drugs?**

There is definitely a correlation between gambling and the use of drugs and alcohol. Approximately 40 percent of all compulsive gamblers also have alcoholism. In a study of juniors and seniors in high school, the prevalence of substance use increased with the reported degree of gambling involvement; the more frequently they gambled, the more likely they were to have smoked or used alcohol.

### **What sort of treatment is available?**

There are gambling treatment centers like ours, which was the original. Other substance abuse treatment centers have expanded to include gambling. Unfortunately, they don't treat many people. We know, for instance, that in Massachusetts there are about 300,000 problem gamblers. Yet the total number in treatment is probably no more than 400. If there are teens in treatment, it would be only a handful. Private treatment with therapists familiar with addictions, and gambling in particular, would be another option.

### **Five or more of the following behaviors may indicate a problem with gambling:**

- A preoccupation with gambling, for example, reliving past gambling experiences, planning their next gambling venture, or thinking of ways to get money with which to gamble
- A need to gamble with increasing amounts of money in order to achieve the desired excitement
- Repeated unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back, or stop gambling
- Restlessness or irritability when attempting to cut down or stop gambling
- Gambling as a way of escaping from problems or alleviating feelings of helplessness, guilt, anxiety, or depression
- After losing money gambling, returning another day to get even ("chasing" one's losses)
- Lying to family members, therapists, or others to conceal the extent of involvement with gambling
- Committing illegal acts such as forgery, fraud, theft, or embezzlement to finance gambling
- Jeopardizing or losing a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling
- Relying on others to provide money to relieve a desperate financial situation caused by gambling.

Adapted from: DSM-IV "Diagnostic Criteria for 312.31 Pathological Gambling" by Richard Rosenthal, M.D. & Henry Lesieur, Ph.D.

*continued on page 5*

# FCD's Student Gambling Survey

In preparing this issue, we conducted a survey with 624 students currently attending FCD client schools. The 337 boys and 287 girls ranged in age from 12-18, with an average age of 14.23 years. Here's what we found.

## Have you ever gambled?

|              | YES | NO  |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| All students | 79% | 21% |
| Boys         | 87% | 13% |
| Girls        | 69% | 31% |

✓ *Our results are right in line with other research studies showing that 80 percent of teenagers have gambled by age 15. We also found a significant difference between the rates for boys and girls.*

## If yes, what form of gambling?

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Playing cards                                | 35% |
| Betting on sports games/races (as spectator) | 22% |
| Betting (dares/can or can't do something)    | 18% |
| Roulette/slots/casinos/bingo                 | 10% |
| Board games/games of chance/playing sports   | 8%  |
| Scratch/lottery tickets                      | 5%  |
| Other  | 2%  |

✓ *Four students listed "playing the stock market" as their form of gambling.*

## Where did the gambling take place?

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| My house       | 29% |
| Friend's house | 26% |
| School         | 16% |
| Casino         | 6%  |
| Online         | 6%  |
| Store          | 3%  |
| Summer camp    | 3%  |
| Other          | 11% |

✓ *Among the other places students cited were hotels, cruises, sports arenas, relatives' houses, playgrounds, and a Bar Mitzvah with a casino theme.*

## If you have gambled, overall do you think you have won or lost?

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| Won  | 75% |
| Lost | 25% |

✓ *One boy told us he never loses because, "I don't ever bet unless I'm gonna win."*

## How much did you gamble for?

Not counting a bag of chips, one pound of candy, three pieces of gum, and 500 marbles, students in our survey reported winning or losing amounts ranging from five cents to \$7,400. Skewed by our high rollers, the average figure was \$152. If we eliminate the four highest and four lowest amounts, the average drops to \$90. The median gain or loss was a little under \$20.

Of those students who gamble, 61 percent said they have gambled for things other than money. Here are the top 10 items mentioned.

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Candy                           | 22% |
| 2. Food/lunches                    | 14% |
| 3. Strip poker/sexual favors/sex   | 8%  |
| 4. Clothes                         | 7%  |
| 5. Sports cards                    | 6%  |
| 6. Chores/favors                   | 6%  |
| 7. Possessions                     | 3%  |
| 8. Gentleman's bet (i.e., nothing) | 3%  |
| 9. Dares                           | 3%  |
| 10. Drinks/beer                    | 2%  |

✓ *One student gambled for "potatoes." We don't know whether that was "small potatoes" or large. Another for Backstreet Boys pictures. Six students gambled to uphold their honor. Our favorite, though, is the student who gambled for "a kiss from Dad."*

## Do you have friends who gamble?

A whopping 87 percent of the students in our survey said "yes."

## Does your school have a policy on gambling?

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Yes      | 40% |
| No       | 28% |
| Not sure | 32% |

✓ *Of the four out of 10 students who said yes, 70 percent cited "No gambling on school grounds" as their school's rule. Other policies mentioned were: "You can't gamble for money"; "No gambling except for casino night"; "No gambling during class"; "No gambling at the pool table"; and "Don't bet something you can't give." The number of students (60 percent) who reported either that they weren't sure if their school had a policy, or that their school had none, suggests that gambling may not be getting the attention it deserves as a potentially harmful behavior for some students.*

*continued on page 5*

continued from page 4

### Why do teens gamble?

Here are the top 10 reasons according to the students in our survey:

1. For money/“stuff”/  
out of greed . . . . .44%
2. For fun/amusement . . . . .31%
3. For the high/thrill/risk . . . . .11%
4. Peer pressure . . . . .3%
5. Boredom/pass time . . . . .3%
6. Competition . . . . .2%
7. To prove they’re correct . . . . .2%
8. For drugs/alcohol . . . . .2%
9. To feel better about themselves . .2%
10. For arousal/sex/  
“to see people naked” . . . . .1%

### Is gambling a cause for concern?

|                        | YES | NO  |
|------------------------|-----|-----|
| All students . . . . . | 37% | 63% |
| Boys . . . . .         | 34% | 66% |
| Girls . . . . .        | 40% | 60% |

### If yes, why?

- Can get addicted/obsessed . . . . .41%
- Can lose money/lots of stuff . . . . .28%
- Can ruin your life/  
cause serious problems . . . . .16%
- Bad habit/it’s wrong . . . . .5%
- Can turn violent . . . . .5%
- Other . . . . .5%

### If no, why not?

- It’s just for fun/not serious/  
no big deal . . . . .26%
- Kids don’t gamble for much . . . . .14%
- It happens infrequently/  
once in a while is okay . . . . .14%
- Most people don’t get hurt . . . . .7%
- It’s their money/choice . . . . .6%
- Other . . . . .33%

✓ **Students who felt that gambling was nothing to be concerned about gave a variety of reasons for their belief: “It doesn’t mess up your mind”; “It’s not as dangerous as drugs or alcohol”; “It doesn’t affect health”; “It’s a victimless crime”; “Most people break even”; “What have you got to lose?”**

Special thanks to FCD’s Jenn Osgood for data entry and analysis.

continued from page 3

### What can parents do if they suspect a problem?

First, learn about the problem. Then talk to your child, not in a confrontational or accusatory way, but as you would if you were concerned about any issue. Most kids see gambling as more of a game than a hazardous activity. In a Massachusetts study of students in grades 5-8, more than a third believed that playing the lottery

## Indicators of Problem Gambling in Teens

- Withdrawal from family
- Unexplained need for money
- Valuables missing from home
- Borrowing money from family and friends
- Exaggerated display of money and other possessions
- Frequent card/dice games at home
- Missing from school or classes
- Uncharacteristic usage of phone
- Tardy to school, drop in school grades, drop in other outside activities
- Gambling paraphernalia: betting slips, IOU’s, lottery tickets
- Interest in sports teams to which there was no previous allegiance
- Unusual interest in periodicals reporting sports results
- Excessive TV sports watching
- Multiple game viewing
- Overly upset at game’s conclusion
- Late night calls, phone charges to sports results or 1-900 phone numbers
- Increased irritability or hostility
- Lying over whereabouts

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was not at all dangerous. A slightly smaller number thought that other forms of gambling were not at all dangerous. So it’s good to let children know that gambling is something to take seriously. Just as you don’t have to be an alcoholic to get into trouble with alcohol (one bout of drinking and you can wrap your car around a tree), you don’t have to be a compulsive gambler to get into trouble gambling. You could still wind up overspending and then chasing your losses trying to win it back. It’s not a risk-free activity.

Sometimes these things are just faddish – everyone going to the school bookie, for instance. Then you can talk about it with your kids just as you would with any bad you thought was dangerous.

### What can schools do to prevent teenagers from getting into trouble with gambling?

Schools should take prevention and education initiatives for gambling similar to those they take for alcohol and other drugs. Some schools, colleges in particular, are in very complex positions because they accept funding from various casinos; there are literally posters up around the campus advertising gambling. Limiting this kind of promotion would obviously be helpful.

It’s also a good idea to acknowledge the problem. There was an article not too long ago where a dean of a local university was quoted as saying there was no gambling problem at their college. In the very next paragraph the campus bookie was quoted. It’s important that school officials not have their heads in the sand. Gambling is the so-called “invisible addiction” because you don’t cause trouble or stagger around vomiting as you might with alcohol or other drugs. It’s tougher to detect. Openness is the best treatment. Letting in light and air helps to root out problems and allows those who need help to seek it.

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# Do I Have a Gambling Problem?

## A Self Test For Teens

Ask yourself the following questions:

1. Do your friends gamble a lot?
2. Do you gamble at school?
3. Have you ever stayed away from school or work to gamble?
4. Is gambling more important than school or work?
5. Do you often spend your free time involved in gambling activities such as poker, sports betting, dice, etc.?
6. Do you find gambling to be the most exciting activity you do?
7. When you are gambling, do you tend to lose track of time and forget about everything else?
8. Do you often daydream about gambling?
9. Do you feel your friends are envious of you when you win money at gambling, and that you get extra attention because of gambling?
10. When you do win, do you want to return to gamble as soon as possible, because you believe that you will continue winning?
11. When you lose, do you feel you must bet as soon as possible to win back your losses?
12. Do you often gamble with money you originally intended to use for other things – like lunch, clothing, tapes/CD’s, etc.?
13. Do you ever “borrow” money to gamble?
14. Have you ever sold a favorite possession or something very special to you to get money to gamble or pay a gambling debt?
15. Do you try to prevent your family and friends from knowing how much and how often you gamble?
16. Do you ever lie about your gambling? For example, do you ever tell people that you did not gamble or that you won money gambling when in fact you had lost money or possessions?
17. Do you get into arguments with your parents because of gambling or with your friends over a gambling activity?
18. Do you feel depressed or lose sleep or feel guilty because you lost money gambling?
19. Have you ever thought of suicide as a way of solving your problems?
20. Does one or both of your parents do a lot of gambling?

### Self-scoring guide:

- If 3 - 4 “yes” answers: Time to wonder if your gambling is getting out of hand.
- If 5 - 7 “yes” answers: You are losing control over your gambling.
- If more than 7 “yes” answers: Seek appropriate help for what is clearly a problem.

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[www.calproblemgambling.org](http://www.calproblemgambling.org)

## RESOURCES

### National Council on Problem Gambling, Inc.

A nonprofit health agency that educates and promotes services for problem and compulsive gamblers.

*Nationwide Helpline*

(800) 522-4700

[www.ncpgambling.org](http://www.ncpgambling.org)

### Wanna Bet?

An online magazine about underage gambling and addiction.

[www.wannabet.org](http://www.wannabet.org)

### Arizona Council on Compulsive Gambling, Inc.

An educational resource providing a crisis hotline and information on specialized topics such as women and gambling, seniors and gambling, and resources for treatment and recovery.

[www.azccg.org](http://www.azccg.org)

### Gamblers Anonymous

A twelve-step program for problem gamblers. The web site also provides a link to Gam-Anon, a twelve-step program for those worried about a gambler.

(213) 386-8789

[www.gamblersanonymous.org](http://www.gamblersanonymous.org)

### “When Someone You Love Gambles”

A booklet put out by Hazelden, the leading publisher of addiction- and recovery-related materials.

(800) 257-7810

[www.hazelden.org](http://www.hazelden.org)

# Did you know?

## The Jingle of Money

In a misplaced attempt at levity, the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation offers a toll-free line where callers can listen to a jingle making light of teenage smoking. The recording features a jocular male chorus singing the following ditty:

*“Ohhhh, the tobacco plant is a lovely plant,  
Its leaves so broad and green.  
But you shouldn’t think about the tobacco plant  
If you’re still a teen.  
‘Cause tobacco is a big person’s plant  
And that’s the way it should be.  
So, if you’re under 21  
Go and climb a tree.  
Ohhhh, the tobacco plant is a lovely plant  
And that my friends is no yarn!  
We let it ripen in the field  
Then hang it in the barn.”*

As the chorus sings in the background, the announcer says, “If you think that really sucked, we agree. Write a better song about the tobacco plant, and we’ll use it.” The caller is then instructed to press 1 to find stores in his or her area.

The jingle was introduced last year at the height of the tobacco industry’s denial that it targeted teens in advertising. Brown & Williamson insists that it is neither making fun of the anti-smoking effort, nor targeting teens with this promotion, but merely trying to show “the human, fun side” of a large tobacco company.

Matthew L. Myers, president of The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, summed it up perfectly when he told

*The New York Times*, “It seems directed at people who have a rather juvenile sense of humor, which means juveniles.”

If you’ve got to hear it to believe it, dial 1-800-578-7453.<sup>1</sup>

## Smoke Screen

Not to be outdone, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company recently launched an advertising campaign touting its new “Safer Cigarette.” The Eclipse cigarette, designed to reduce secondhand smoke, has a carbon tip that heats rather than burns tobacco, thereby producing lower levels of smoke and tar. What RJR fails to mention is that the Eclipse also offers the standard dose of nicotine along with high levels of carbon monoxide.

Marketing a cigarette as “safer” surely lures smokers and pre-smokers (i.e., children) into a false sense of security and plays into the denial and self-deception the average smoker employs to rationalize smoking. Let’s hope that this latest campaign from RJR is eclipsed by common sense.

## Health Education Works

Most of today’s major killers, such as heart disease, illness, injuries, and cancer are caused by behaviors often established during youth. These behaviors include:

- Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use
- Unhealthy dietary and exercise habits
- Unsafe sexual practices resulting in unintended pregnancy, STD’s or HIV infection
- Actions resulting in injuries such as motor vehicle accidents, violence against others or oneself.

Fortunately, school health education can significantly reduce risky behaviors among teens, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

For example:

- The onset of smoking was reduced by 37 percent for seventh graders exposed to planned, sequential, health education programs.

- Girls in grades 6-8 who participated in a school-based health program were half as likely to be obese than were those who did not participate.
- Students enrolled in a life skills training program were 44 percent less likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana one or more times per month than were students not enrolled in the program.

The Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development states that, “Schools could do more than perhaps any other single institution in society to help young people, and the adults they will become, to live healthier, longer, more satisfying, and more productive lives.”

## Parents Talking More

A new nationwide survey by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America finds that parents in increasing numbers are talking with their children about drugs.

According to the survey of 800 parents, 57 percent said they talked with their kids about drugs at least four times in the past year, up significantly from 44 percent the previous year. The survey also shows that parents are more likely to say they’ve covered drugs “thoroughly,” 64 percent in 1999 compared to 52 percent the year before.

Parents are also more likely to talk with their children about specific risks associated with drugs. The 1999 survey showed a significant increase over 1998 findings in the number of parents who are talking about how drugs can “mess up” their child’s mind, adversely affect a child’s education, and adversely affect a child’s life.

One in three parents, however, say they doubt they’re getting through, and more than half say they “wish they knew better what to say” to their kids about drugs.<sup>2</sup>

1. “Anti-Smoking Forces Are Not Amused by Tobacco Company’s Jingle,” by Michael Pollak, *The New York Times*, April 26, 2000.

2. Complete survey from Partnership for a Drug-Free America [www.drugfreeamerica.org](http://www.drugfreeamerica.org)

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## **New Schools for 1999-2000**

**Anglo-American School of Moscow**  
Moscow, Russia

**Bronxville High School**  
Bronxville, New York

**Capitol Hill Day School**  
Washington, D. C.

**Children's Montessori School**  
Beverly Farms, Massachusetts

**Cincinnati Country Day School**  
Cincinnati, Ohio

**Columbia Grammar and  
Preparatory School**  
New York, New York

**Dwight School**  
New York, New York

**Friends Seminary**  
New York, New York

**Gladwyne Montessori School**  
Gladwyne, Pennsylvania

**Harvard-Westlake School**  
North Hollywood, California

**Hawken School**  
Gates Mills, Ohio

**Hillel Community Day School**  
North Miami Beach, Florida

**International School of Amsterdam**  
Amstelveen, Netherlands

**International School of Duesseldorf**  
Duesseldorf, Germany

**International School of Hamburg**  
Hamburg, Germany

**Lake Ridge Academy**  
North Ridgeville, Ohio

**Linsly School**  
Wheeling, West Virginia

**Malvern Preparatory School**  
Malvern, Pennsylvania

**New Canaan Country School**  
New Canaan, Connecticut

**New Jewish High School**  
Waltham, Massachusetts

**Noble and Greenough School**  
Dedham, Massachusetts

**The Park School**  
Brooklandville, Maryland

**Pasadena Waldorf School**  
Altadena, California

**Pennington School**  
Pennington, New Jersey

**Shelton School**  
Dallas, Texas

**Storm King School**  
Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York

**Tampa Preparatory School**  
Tampa, Florida

**University School**  
Chagrin Falls, Ohio

**Upland Country Day School**  
Kennett Square, Pennsylvania

**Ursuline Academy**  
New Orleans, Louisiana

**Washington Episcopal School**  
Bethesda, Maryland

**Wayland Academy**  
Beaver Dam, Wisconsin

**West Nottingham Academy**  
Colora, Maryland

**Woodside Priory School**  
Portola Valley, California

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FCD welcomes your comments, questions, and ideas. To learn more about anything in the newsletter, to send letters to the editor, or to submit a manuscript or proposal for an article, please contact:

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